




# Bagalkot District Human Development Report, 2014

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



## Bagalkot District Human Development Report, 2014

**Copyright :** Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, Government of Karnataka

**Published by :** Bagalkot Zilla Panchayat, Government of Karnataka

**First Published:** 2014

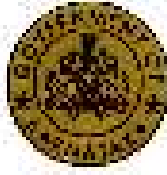
All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored or transmitted in any form by any means without the prior permission by Zilla Panchayat and Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, Government of Karnataka

**Printed by :** Kinnari Publications, No.25, 7th Main Road, Agrahara Dasarahalli, Bangalore - 560 079.  
Ph: 080-8023508248, Mobile : 9880179504, 9916856326

While every care has been taken to reproduce the accurate data, oversights/errors may occur. If found convey it to the CEO, Zilla Panchayat and Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, Government of Karnataka



SIDDARAMAIAH  
CHIEF MINISTER



## MESSAGE

VIDHANA SOUDHA  
BANGALORE - 560 001

CM/Ps/234/2014

Date: 27.10.2014

I am delighted to learn that the Department of Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics is bringing out District Human Development Reports for all the 30 districts of the State, simultaneously.

Karnataka is consistency striving to improve human development parameters in education, nutrition and health through many initiatives and well-conceived programmes. However, it is still a matter of concern that certain pockets of the State have not shown as much improvement as desired in the human development parameters. Human resource is the real wealth of any State. Sustainable growth and advancement is not feasible without human development. It is expected that these reports will throw light on the unique development challenges within each districts, and would provide necessary pointers for planners and policy makers to address these challenges.

The District Human Development reports are expected to become guiding documents for planning and implementation of Programmes within the districts. I urge the Members of Parliament, Legislators, Zilla Panchayat, Taluk Panchayat and Gram Panchayat Members, vis-a-vis representatives of Urban Local Bodies to make conscious attempt to understand that analysis that has been provided in the district human development reports and strive hard to ensure that the identified gaps are bridged through effective planning and implementation.

A number of people from many walks of life including administrators, academicians and people representatives have contributed in making of these reports. I commend each and every one associated with the preparation of the District Human Development Reports. I acknowledge the efforts put in by district committees headed by Chief Executive Officers and Officers of the Planning Department in completing this challenging task.

It gives me great pride to share with you that Karnataka is the first state in the country to prepare district human development reports for all the districts. I am hopeful that this initiative will spur us to double our efforts to make Karnataka, a more equitable progressive State.

(SIDDARAMAIAH)



**S.R. PATIL**  
Minister for Planning &  
Statistics, IT & BT,  
Science & Technology  
And  
Bagalkot District Incharge Minister



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

## MESSAGE

I am happy to learn that the District Human Development Reports (DHDRs) for all the 30 districts in the State are being placed in public domain shortly. A painstaking and massive effort has gone into the preparation of these reports. I heartily congratulate the Zilla Panchaayats and the Planning Department for this commendable work.

The reports, I am sure, would help policy makers, administrators, researchers, social organizations and the public at large to understand the critical concerns of human development in the Districts and Taluks of our State and also to bridge such deprivations by initiating suitable policy and programme interventions.



**(S R Patil)**

# ZILLA PANCHAYATH BAGALKOT

Sri Basavanthappa Hullappa Meti  
President  
Zilla Panchayath, Bagalkot



Telephone: 08354-225613  
Fax : 08354-235562  
Mobile : 9448138361  
Constituency : Bevoora, Tq. : Bagalkot

No. : 22.20.100: 20/205/14-15  
11027

Date: 18-03-15

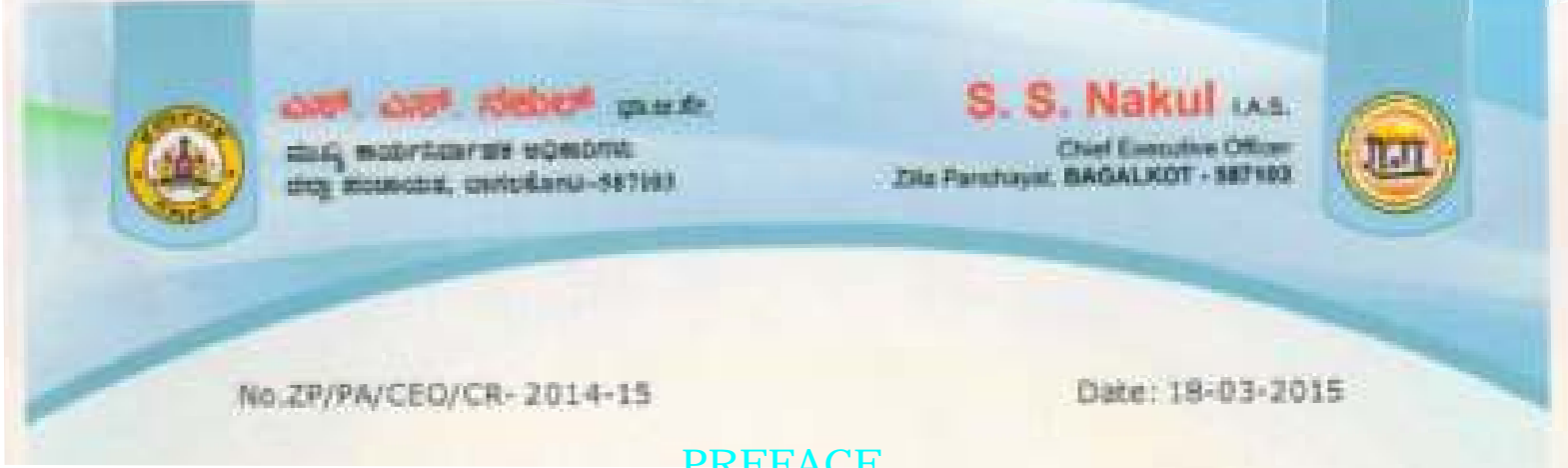
## FOREWORD

I am very happy to note that the first District Human Development Report of Bagalkot has digged out many issues of the district. A historically and culturally well known Bagalkot district is moving from agro based economics. Being a new district carved out from Vijayapura, it has made a significant progress over the years. Still there are many issues such as Literacy and Education, Health and Nutrition, Income, Poverty and Employment, Standard of Living, Gender and Development, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe, Governance and Urban Issues need to be addressed systematically and vigorously.

A joint project sponsored by UNDP and the Planning Department, Government of Karnataka has examined various aspects of human development and also has identified persistent gaps. The team led by Prof. Vijaya.B.Korishetti and Prof.M.B.Dilshad have done a remarkable job in comprehensively bringing out the quantitative statistic to a qualitative analysis. This report will certainly help in the development of Bagalkot district as a whole. The report in its true sense will be an eye opener to all the stakeholders which has set the development agenda. It is now the time for the Zilla Panchayat to act and make this district a developed one. I am sure with the support from State Government and other agencies, the Bagalkot district will move forward in the process of development.

I will be failing in my duty if I do not thank the entire research team, Officials of Zilla Panchayats, Taluk Panchayats, and Gram Panchayats which have been actively involved in the preparation of this report. Given the amount of information found in the report, I am sure, it will be used as a hand book by all the concerned in every step of development.

Sri. Basavantappa. H. Meti  
President  
Zilla Panchayat, Bagalkot



## PREFACE

It is a matter of great pride that the Government of Karnataka has taken initiatives to publish District Human Development Reports. This will strengthen the process of human development at grass root planning. This being the first DHDR of the Bagalkot district, I am sure it has unearthed many basic issues of development in Bagalkot district. I hope that this report will provide significant and varied data which can throw light on many issues. I understand that the in-depth analysis will certainly help all the stakeholders and particularly the district administration, the Zilla Panchayat and other agencies involved in uplifting the human development standards.

It is amazing to see a voluminous report that contains 12 chapters, with a specific emphasis on Literacy and Education, Health and Nutrition, Income, Poverty and Employment, Standard of Living, Gender and Development, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe, Governance and Urban Issues of the district. I hope this report will act as a ready reckoner to research community, planners, policy makers and the administrators. The Zilla Panchayat and Taluk Panchayats will take necessary steps to disseminate the message of this report to the grass root. I congratulate the Research team, led by Prof. Vijaya.B.Korishetti and Prof.M.B.Dilshad, Karnataka state women's university, Vijayapura for bringing out the first ever DHDR of Bagalkot district. The significant gaps identified in the report, the strategies proposed by the research team will definitely help the administration to initiate action plans to bridge these gaps and take the district to a higher level of human development. This, I am sure, has set a road mark for the integrated development of the district.

**Shri. Nakul S.S. IAS**  
**Chief Executive Officer**  
**Zilla Panchayat,**  
**Bagalkot**



## **KARNATAKA STATE WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY VIJAYAPUR**

**Department of Socioloty (Social Science Block)  
Jnanashakti Campus, Torvi, Vijayapura - 586 108**

**Dr. V.B. Korishetti**  
Professor & Chairperson  
Lead Agent, DHDR.

Email : vijayakorishetti@gmail.com  
Off. Ph: 08352-229085

---

The District Human Development Report of Bagalkot is jointly facilitated by UNDP-PCI and the Planning Commission through the project, Human Development: Towards Bridging Inequalities. We take this opportunity to thank Planning Commission and UNDP for providing financial support for the report. We express our gratitude to Shri. Sanjiv Kumar, I.A.S., former Principal Secretary, Smt. Anita Kaul, I.A.S., former Additional Chief Secretary, V. Manjula, I.A.S., Principal Secretary, Sri. Rajiv Ranjan, I.F.S., Secretary, Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department, Government of Karnataka for their valuable advice and support to bring out this report.

We take this opportunity to express our deep sense of gratitude to Prof. T. R. Chandrashekar, Retired Professor, Kannada University, Hampi, QMG member and chief consultant of Bagalkot DHDR for providing theoretical framework and valuable guidance to explore the diverse socio economic situations and the human development of district. He has been constant source of inspiration for meaningful conclusion of the report.

We also express our gratitude to Prof. Ganesh Prasad, Lecturer, Abdul Nazeer Saab Rural Development Institute, Mysuru, our Peer Committee Reviewer who has carefully reviewed the draft of all the chapters and provided valuable comment and suggestions.

We express our sincere thanks to State Coordinator, DR. H. Shashidhar for organizing useful workshop at Dharwad and Mysuru. We were benefited by valuable advice and support provided by him to calculate the indices. We express our gratitude to Sri. S.G Patil, then CEO Zilla Panchayat. We are deeply indebted to Shri. Nakul S.S., IAS present CEO, Zilla Panchayat, Bagalkot, for his dynamic leadership, generous administrative support in preparing the report. We are grateful to Prof. Meena. R. Chandavarkar, Vice Chancellor, Prof.S.A. Kazi, Registrar and staff of Karnataka State women's university, Vijayapura.

This report is an outcome of fruitful collaborative efforts. The process of preparation of this report has been an enriching experience for the Research team. In the process we have received help, guidance, advice and suggestions from many quarters. We thankfully acknowledge the cooperation of various line departments of Bagalkot district administration such as Departments of Health, Education, Statistics,

Agriculture, Food and Civil Supply, Women and Child Welfare, Forest, Urban Development Cell, Office of the Superintendent of Police. We express our gratitude to all the people whom we interviewed and interacted during primary survey.

We are grateful to President and members of Zilla Panchayat, Taluk Panchayat, Gram Panchayat for sharing their experiences at district level and Taluk level workshops. Thanks are due to Chief Planning Officer, Shri. R. R. Pawar, District Statistical Officer Sri.Y.B. Chalwadi, Project Appraisal and Evaluation Officer Sri.Suresh.Murari, Zilla Panchayat, Bagalkot.

I put on record our deep gratitude to Prof. P.G Tadasad, Prof. V.V. Malagi, Prof. Mahesh.Chitamani, Prof.Kannan, Prof.Chandakavate, Prof.Koppa, Prof, Mahesh Tippashetti, Dr. A.G.Kulkarni, Dr.Gavisiddappa and Shri Sudnyan Murthy, who have hired their services for the preparation of this report. The DHDR Data Entry Desk at the Department of Sociology was effectively handled by project Assistants Ms.Rashmi.G. Vanshakrutamath, Dr.Tejeswari.Koregol, Dr.Savita.Bhosale, Sunita.B.Jadhav, Roopa Jogalekar, Ashwini.Patil, Shashikala Rathod without their active co-operation and relentless efforts this report would not have got its present shape. We gratefully acknowledge their contributions.



Dr. Vijaya S. Kulkarni  
Lead Agency - Professor & Chair Person  
Department of Sociology  
Karnataka State Women's University, Vijayapura



Dr. M.B. Dilshad  
Lead Agency



# Bagalkot District Human Development Report, 2014



## Core Committee

### Chairman

Sri. Nakul S.S., IAS CEO,  
Zilla Panchayat, Bagalkot



## Conveners

Dr. Vijaya. B. Korishetti

Dr. M. B. Dilshad

Lead Agency

Karnataka State Women's University, Vijayapura



## Members

Sri. Y. B. Chalawadi

Chief Planning Officer

Zilla Panchayat, Bagalkot

Sri. Basavaraj Kumbar

District Statistical Officer

Bagalkot

Sri. S. H. Patil

Project Appraisal and Evaluation Officer

Zilla Panchayat, Bagalkot



# BAGALKOT DISTRICT MAP

## BAGALKOT TALUK TEHSIL MAP



Chapter No	Title	Page No.
	Messages	
	Foreword	
	Preface	
	Acknowledgement	
	List of Tables	xvii
	List of Figures	xxii
	List of Boxes	xxiv
	List of Flow Charts	xxiv
	Abbreviations	xxv
<b>PART-I</b>		
<b>Executive Summary</b>		
1	Introduction	xxix
2	Research Design	xxix
3	Major Findings of the Study	xxx
4	Strategies Suggested	xxxiv
5	Conclusion	xxxvii
<b>PART-II</b>		
<b>Chapters</b>		
<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	
1.1	Concept of Human Development	1
1.2	Contributing Factors of Human Development	6
1.3	Data Collection, Compilation and Validation	9
1.4	Measurement of Indices	10
1.5	Concluding Remarks	18
<b>2</b>	<b>Bagalkot District: An Overview</b>	
2.1	Introduction	21
2.2	Background and Brief Regional History	21
2.3	Physiographic Division of the District	22
2.4	Land, Soil and Natural Resources Endowments	22
2.5	Demography	25
2.6	Literacy and Education	26
2.7	Industry	27
2.8	Agriculture and Irrigation	30
2.9	Infrastructure	35
2.10	Regional Perspective	36
2.11	An Overview	37
<b>3</b>	<b>Computation of Indices</b>	
3.1	Introduction	41
3.2	Human Development Index	41
3.3	Gender Inequality Index	44
3.4	Child Development Index	47
3.5	Food Security Index	48

3.6	Urban Development Index	51
3.7	Composite Taluk Development Index	53
3.8	Concluding Remarks	56
<b>4</b>	<b>Literacy and Education</b>	
4.1	Introduction	59
4.2	Literacy Profile of the District	59
4.3	Enrolment	62
4.4	Attendance, Dropout and Out of School Children and Mainstreaming of Children	65
4.5	Transition Rate for Children Enrolled in Class VI From Class V and in Class VIII From Class VII	68
4.6	Secondary School Enrolment and Dropout Rates	69
4.7	Teacher –Pupil Ratio	71
4.8	School Infrastructure	73
4.9	Eight Basic Facilities- Infrastructure Index (SSA Method)	74
4.10	School Completion Rate	75
4.11	Post-Secondary Education	76
4.12	Schemes for Promotion of Literacy Level	80
4.13	Per-Capita Expenditure on Education	82
4.14	Education Index of Bagalkot District	83
4.15	Radar Analyses for Education	83
4.16	An Overview and Persisting Educational Gaps in the District	85
<b>5</b>	<b>Health and Nutrition</b>	
5.1	Introduction	89
5.2	Demography	89
5.3	IMR and MMR	92
5.4	Couple Protection Issues and Family Welfare	94
5.5	Infrastructure and Health Personnel Facility	95
5.6	Ante Natal Care Coverage and Anemia among Pregnant Women	100
5.7	Institutional Delivery	103
5.8	Immunization of Children	104
5.9	Under Weight Children	105
5.10	Communicable Diseases	106
5.11	Performance of Various Health Schemes	108
5.12	Per Capita Health Expenditure	110
5.13	Composite Health Index	111
5.14	Radar Analysis for Health	112
5.15	Small Area Study - Awareness and Attitudes about HIV/AIDS among High School Students	113
5.16	An Overview: Performance and Inadequacies of Health Care System	117

<b>6</b>	<b>Income, Poverty and Employment</b>	
6.1	Introduction	101
6.2	District and Taluk Income	101
6.3	Agriculture, Cropping Pattern, Irrigation and Live Stock	124
6.4	Below Poverty Line Households, MGNREGA	128
6.5	Employment and Unemployment	130
6.6	Main and Marginal Workers	132
6.7	Sex Wise Distribution of Work Participation Rate (WPR)	134
6.8	Occupation Pattern	135
6.9	Child Labour	137
6.10	Radar analysis for living standard	138
6.11	Small Area Study -Problems of Ilkal Weavers	139
6.12	Concluding Remarks	
<b>7</b>	<b>Standard of Living</b>	
7.1	Introduction	149
7.2	Housing Status	149
7.3	Site-Less Households	149
7.4	Households with Pucca Houses	150
7.5	Households without Proper Houses	152
7.6	Households and Assets Status	153
7.7	Schemes for Housing Facilities	158
7.8	Drinking Water and Electricity	161
7.9	Traditional Fuel and Modern Fuel	164
7.10	Sanitation	165
7.11	Small Area Study- Toilet Culture among Rural People	166
7.12	Concluding Remarks	173
<b>8</b>	<b>Gender and Development</b>	
8.1	Introduction	177
8.2	Gender Differentials in Bagalkot District	179
8.3	Patterns of Literacy and Enrolment	183
8.4	Female Work Participation Trends	186
8.5	Marginalization of Women's Work	190
8.6	Women's Political Participation	192
8.7	Violence Against Women	194
8.8	Missing Women	196
8.9	Role of Women's Groups and SHG's	197
8.10	Small Area Study-Women's Participation In Local Governance	199
8.11	Radar Analyses: Marginalized groups	206
8.12	Concluding Remarks	206

<b>9</b>	<b>Status of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes</b>	
9.1	Introduction	209
9.2	Demographic Profile of SC and ST	209
9.3	Education Profile and Levels of Enrolment and Dropout Rate	211
9.4	Health Awareness and Institutional Delivery Rate	221
9.5	Occupational Patterns among SC and ST	223
9.6	Housing, Sanitation and Drinking Water Facilities	228
9.7	Small Area Study-Composite Dalit Development Index	232
9.8	Concluding Remarks	241
<b>10</b>	<b>Governance and Human Development</b>	
10.1	Introduction	245
10.2	Local Governance Structure	246
10.3	The Three Tier of the Panchayat Raj System	247
10.4	Urban Local Bodies: Structure, Issues and Processes	248
10.5	Improving Mechanism of Service Delivery	249
10.6	Non Government Organization	250
10.7	Representation of Women and Marginalised Sections in Governance	252
10.8	Concluding Remarks	259
<b>11</b>	<b>Urban Issues in Human Development</b>	
11.1	Introduction	263
11.2	Urban Population	263
11.3	Urban Slums	265
11.4	Urban Households Without Own Houses	266
11.5	Water Supply and Sanitation	268
11.6	Sewerage/Drainage Services	269
11.7	Resource Mobilization	271
11.8	Amount Spent on Development Works	272
11.9	Urban Crime Rate	274
11.10	Road Accidents	275
11.11	Solid and Liquid Waste Management	275
11.12	Service Delivery Functions By Urban Local Bodies	276
11.13	Small Area Study- Tourism in Bagalkot District: Opportunities and Problems	277
11.14	Concluding Remarks	281
<b>12</b>	<b>The Way Forward</b>	
12.1	Introduction	285
12.2	Discussion and Analysis	285
12.3	Concluding Remarks	304

## Annexure

Annexure.1	List of indicators and value of HDI, GII, CDI, FSI, CTDI by Taluks of Bagalkot District, 2011-12	306 317
Annexure.2	Note on Process of DHDR Preparation	318
Annexure.3	Note on Availability, Limitations and Quality of Data	319
Annexure.4	List of Experts	320
Annexure.5	District and Taluk level Workshops conducted	320
Annexure.6	District Core Committee Meetings	321

## References

## LIST OF TABLES

Table No.	Title	Page No.
1.1	Focus Area of Human Development Report, 1990-2013	3
1.2	District Human Development Indices	10
1.3	Indicators of measuring HDI	11
2.1	Rulers and Period of Bagalkot District	21
2.2	Land Utilisation in the Bagalkot District (in hectares and Percentage), 2011	23
2.3	Land Holdings in the Bagalkot District, 2011-12	24
2.4	Taluk Population by Sex, 2011	25
2.5	Taluk Population by Residence, 2011	26
2.6	Literacy Rates by Sex, 2011	27
2.7	Educational Institutions in Bagalkot District, 2011	27
2.8	Number of Registered SSI's and Workers Employed, 2011	29
2.9	Area under Sericulture in Bagalkot District, 2011-12	31
2.10	Production of Horticulture Crops, (in tons) 2011-12 and 2012-13	31
2.11	Net Irrigated Area (in hectares) through Different Sources of Water, 2011-12	31
3.1	Human Development Index in Bagalkot District	42
3.2	Gender Inequality Index in Bagalkot District	45
3.3	Child Development Index in Bagalkot District	48
3.4	Food Security Index in Bagalkot District	49
3.5	Urban Development Index in Bagalkot District	52
3.6	TMC wise Urban Development Index	53
3.7	CMC wise Urban Development Index	53
3.8	TP wise Urban Development Index	53
3.9	Composite Taluk Development Index	54
3.10	Rankings of Taluks in Bagalkot District	56
4.1	Literacy Rate at District and State Level 2001 and 2011	60
4.2	Taluk-wise Literacy Rates by Sex, 2001 and 2011	61
4.3	Taluk-wise Literacy Rates, by Residence, 2001 and 2011	61
4.4	Taluk-wise Enrolment rate at Lower and Higher Primary School, 2011	63
4.5	Taluk-wise Gross Enrolment Rate During 2001 and 2011	63
4.6	Taluk-wise Net-Enrolment Rate for Primary, Sex-wise-2001 and 2011	64
4.7	Attendance at Lower Primary school level by sex, 2010 and 2011	65
4.8	Attendance at Higher Primary School Level by Sex, 2010 and 2011	65
4.9	Dropout Rate at Primary and Upper Primary level 2011	66

4.10	Out of School Children-Sex Wise 2011-12	67
4.11	Drop out Children Mainstreamed – 2011	67
4.12	Transition Rate for Children	69
4.13	Taluk- wise Enrolment and attendance at High schools by sex, 2011-12	70
4.14	Dropout Rate in Secondary School, 2011	71
4.15	Taluk-wise Teacher-Pupil Ratio at Elementary and Secondary Education: 2011-12	72
4.16	School Infrastructure Facilities, 2011-12	73
4.17	Index of Basic Eight Facilities, 2010-11	74
4.18	Quality of Education as Reflected by Percentage of Pass Rate in Class V and VII and percentage of Children Passing with 60 percent and More Marks, 2001 - 02 and 2009-10	75
4.19	SSLC Results- (in percent) from 2009-10 to 2012-13	75
4.20	PUC Colleges and Enrolment, 2011-12	76
4.21	PUC Results for Five Years (in percent), 2007-08 to 2011-12	77
4.22	Degree Education and Enrolment, 2011-12	78
4.23	The Graduate Programme in Horticulture, 2011-12	79
4.24	Regional Horticulture Research and Extension Centres	80
4.25	Schemes for promotion of Literacy Level Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Programme (Rs.in Lakhs) in 2011-12	81
4.26	Per-capita Expenditure (in Rs.), 2011-12	82
4.27	Education Index of Bagalkot District	83
5.1	Population of Bagalkot District by Sex, 2001 and 2011	90
5.2	Population by Residence in Bagalkot district, 2001and 2011	91
5.3	Crude Birth and Death Rates of Bagalkot District, 2011	92
5.4	Taluk-wise IMR in Bagalkot District in 2001 and 2011	93
5.5	Taluk-wise MMR in, 2001 and 2011	94
5.6	Couple Protection Rate, 2009-10 and 2011-12	95
5.7	Family Welfare Centres and Sterilisation, 2011	95
5.8	Types of Hospitals and Beds in Bagalkot District, 2011	96
5.9	Health Personnel Facility -Availability of Doctors and Nurses, 2011	98
5.10	Population Served by Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centres, 2011	100
5.11	Percentage of Pregnant Women Registered and Received ANC by Anganwadis, 2009-10 to 2011-12	101
5.12	Pregnant Women who are Anemic, 2009-10 to 2011-12	102
5.13	Pregnant Women who are Provided With Nutrition, 2011-12	103
5.14	Institutional Deliveries in Bagalkot District from 2009-10 to 2011-12	104
5.15	Immunisation Status of Children 2010-11 and 2011-12	105
5.16	Children Born Underweight for 2010-11 and 2011-12	105
5.17	Percentage of Mal-nourished Children, 2011	106
5.18	Communicable Diseases from 2009 to 2011	107
5.19	HIV Patients for the Year, 2011-12	107
5.20	ASHA Scheme with Expenditure Incurred and Physical Achievements, 2009 to 2011	108



5.21	Madilu Scheme Physical Achievement, 2009 to 2011	109
5.22	Madilu Scheme Expenditure Incurred and Physical Achievements from 01-04-2012 to 31-03-2013	110
5.23	Expenditure Incurred Under NRHM Scheme from 2009 to 2011(in.Rs.)	110
5.24	NRHM Scheme from 1-4-2012 to 31-3-2013	110
5.25	Per Capita Health Expenditure, 2011	111
5.26	Health Index of Bagalkot District	111
5.27	Socio-Economic Profile of Sample	114
5.28	Knowledge about the Transmission of HIV/AIDS	116
5.29	Attitudes towards HIV/AIDS	116
6.1	District and Taluk Income 2004 and 2009 at current price (Rs. in lakhs)	122
6.2	Sectoral Composition of Bagalkot District and Taluk Income 2004 and 2009 (Rs in lakhs)	123
6.3	Per –Capita Income of District and Taluk, 2011	123
6.4	Taluk-wise Land Utilization and Irrigation, 2011-12	124
6.5	Principle Crops of District (Area in Hect), 2011-12	125
6.6	Taluk-wise Cropping Intensity (In Percentage, 2011-12)	125
6.7	Per Capita Food Grain Production of District (In KGs) In Bagalkot District, 2011-12	126
6.8	Irrigation Intensity of Bagalkot District 2011-12	127
6.9	Livestock in the District, 2002 and 2007	127
6.10	BPL Card Holders, 2011-12	128
6.11	Households Provided with Employment under MGNREGA, 2011-12	129
6.12	Households Completed 100 Days Under MGNREGA in Bagalkot District, 2013-14	130
6.13	Total Workers in the District, 2001 and 2011	131
6.14	Number of Applicants Registered in Employment Exchanges in District 2008-09 to 2012-13	132
6.15	Main Worker Residence-wise, 2001 and 2011	132
6.16	Marginal Workers Residence-Wise, 2001 and 2011	133
6.17	Work Participation Rate by Sex, 2001 and 2011	134
6.18	Agricultural Dependents in District, 2001 and 2011	135
6.19	Non-agricultural Workers in Bagalkot District (in Percent), 2001 and 2011	136
6.20	Child Labour in District, 2010-11 and 2011-12	137
6.21	Socio-Economic Profile of Ilkal Weavers	140
6.22	Problems of Ilkal Weavers	143
6.23	Economic and Health Problems	144
7.1	Residence wise Housing Status in the District and State, (in percent) 2011	149
7.2	Site-less Households in the District, 2011	150
7.3	Households with Pucca Houses in the District, 2011	151
7.4	Households with Kachcha Houses in the District, 2011	152
7.5	Residence -wise Households Without Proper Houses, (in percent) 2011	152

7.6	Household with Radio in the District, (in percent) 2001 and 2011	154
7.7	Household with Televisions in the District, (in percent) 2001 and 2011	154
7.8	Telephone and Mobile (in percent) 2011	155
7.9	Computer With and Without Internet and Other Assets (in percent), 2011	155
7.10	Household with Bicycle in the District, (in percent) 2001 and 2011	156
7.11	Household with Motorcycle in the District, (in percent) 2001 and 2011	156
7.12	Household with Other Vehicles in the District,(in percent) 2001 and 2011	157
7.13	Houses for Poor Houseless Families,(in percent) 2011-12	158
7.14	Housing Facilities under Ashray Scheme, 2009-10 and 2010-11	160
7.15	Banificiaries sanctioned under Indira Awaas Yojana, 2011-12	160
7.16	Ambedkar Housing Scheme, 2011-12	161
7.17	Housing Facilities under Basava Scheme, 2010-11 and 2013-14	161
7.18	Percentage of Households having Access to Water in the District, 2011	162
7.19	Percentage of Households having Access to Electricity in the District, 2011	163
7.20	Traditional Fuel and Modern Fuel, (in percent) 2011	164
7.21	Households with Access to Toilets in the District, (in percent) 2011	165
7.22	Percentage of Households with Drainage Facility, 2011	166
7.23	Socio-Economic Profile	168
7.24	Conditions of Toilet Facility	170
7.25	Open Defecation	172
7.26	Socio-Economic Benefits of Toilet Facility	172
8.1	Human Development Index and Gender Inequality Index	179
8.2	GII Indicators of Bagalkot District, 2011	180
8.3	Sex Ratio and child sex ratio of Bagalkot District, 2001 and 2011	182
8.4	Sex-wise Literacy Gaps, 2001 and 2011	184
8.5	Taluk-wise Enrolment in Lower Primary School, 2011-12	185
8.6	Sex-wise Enrolment in Upper Primary School, 2011-12	185
8.7	Female Work Participation Rate, 2001 and 2011	187
8.8	Female Main and Marginal Workers in 2001 and 2011	187
8.9	Occupation –wise Female Work Participation Rate, 2001 and 2011	189
8.10	Average Agricultural Wages, 2011	191
8.11	Taluk-wise Female Headed Households, 2011	192
8.12	Taluk-wise Female Elected Representatives, 2011	193
8.13	Taluk-wise Crimes Against Women, 2009 and 2010	195
8.14	Taluk-wise Missing Women and Missing Girl's, 2011	196
8.15	Social Group wise Women Membership in SHG's, 2010-11 and 2011-12	197
8.16	Taluk-wise Active Women SHG's in 2011	198
8.17	Socio-Economic Profile	200

8.18	Women Participation in Local Governance	202
8.19	Awareness about Government Programmes	204
9.1	Demographic Profile of SCs and STs, 2001 and 2011	210
9.2	Sex ratio among SC and ST, 2001 and 2011	211
9.3	Sex -wise SC Literacy rates for 2001 and 2011	212
9.4	Sex -wise ST Literacy rate, 2001 and 2011	213
9.5	Rural urban Gap in SC literacy, 2001 and 2011	214
9.6	Rural urban gap in ST literacy, 2001 and 2011	214
9.7	Social Group wise Literacy Gap, 2001 and 2011	215
9.8	Enrolment of SC's from class I to X, 2011	217
9.9	Enrolment of ST's from class I to X, 2011	218
9.10	Dropout at Primary and upper Primary level among SC/ST, 2011	219
9.11	Dropout Rate among SC/ST's in Secondary School Stage, 2009-10 and 2010-11	219
9.12	SSLC results of SC/ ST (in percent), 2013 and 2014	220
9.13	PUC Results among SC/ST's (in percent), 2007-08 to 2011-12	221
9.14	Work Participation Rate among SC's and ST's, 2001 and 2011	224
9.15	Agricultural Dependency among SC's and ST's, 2001 and 2011	225
9.16	Main and Marginal Workers among SC community, 2001 and 2011	226
9.17	Main and Marginal Workers among ST's, 2001 and 2011	226
9.18	Non Agriculture Workers among SC's and ST's, 2001 and 2011	227
9.19	Social Group- wise Workers Gap, 2011	228
9.20	Good Houses for SC and ST in District and State, 2011	229
9.21	Residence -wise Ownership of Housing of SC's and ST's, 2011	230
9.22	Residence-wise Electricity Facility among of SC and ST, 2011	231
9.23	Residence -wise Toilet Facilities among SC and ST, 2011	231
9.24	Access to water for SC and ST (in percent), 2011	232
9.25	Expenditure on SC /ST Development Programmes, 2010-11 and 2011-12	232
9.26	Social Inclusion of Dalits	234
9.27	Perception of Discrimination	235
9.28	Protest against Discrimination	236
9.29	Conflict Resolution	237
9.30	Perception of Freedom	237
9.31	Pre and Post Delivery Rest by Dalit Women	238
9.32	The place of Delivery among Dalits	238
9.33	Visit of Health Assistants	238
9.34	Reproductive Health Support	239
9.35	Quantity of Water Provided	239
9.36	Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI) Value	240
10.1	Member of Panchayat Raj Intitution, 2011-12	247
10.2	Number of Members in Urban Governance, Bagalkot District, 2011-12	249
10.3	Women Members in Zilla Panchayat, 2011-12	252
10.4	Women Members in Taluk Panchayat, 2011-12	253
10.5	Women Members in Gram Panchayat, 2011-12	254
10.6	Taluk -wise Gram Panchayat Performance, 2013-14	256
10.7	Women Elected Representative in ULBs of Bagalkot, 2011-12	257
10.8	Annual Expenditure on Development works in District, 2010-12 to 2012-13	258

11.1	Urban Population in the State and District for 2001 and 2011	263
11.2	Urban population in the District, 2011	264
11.3	Urban Slum Population of Bagalkot District, 2011	265
11.4	Urban Household Without Own Houses in Bagalkot District, 2011	267
11.5	Urban Water Supply in Bagalkot district, 2011	268
11.6	Sewerage / Drainage Services to the Households in Bagalkot District, 2011	270
11.7	Urban Hospital Services in Bagalkot District, 2011	270
11.8	Resource Mobilization, 2011	272
11.9	Amount Spent on Developmental Works in Bagalkot District, 2011	273
11.10	Crime Rates for Bagalkot District, 2011-12	274
11.11	Road Accidents in Bagalkot District, 2011-12	275
11.12	Urban Development Index of Bagalkot District, 2011	276

## List of Figures

Fig. No.	Title of the Figure	Page No.
2.1	Taluk Population by Sex, 2011	25
2.2	Taluk population by Residence, 2011	26
2.3	District Net Irrigated Area (in Ht) through Different Sources of Water, 2011-12	32
3.1	Human Development Index of Bagalkot District	42
4.1	Literacy Rate at District and State Level, 2001 and 2011	60
4.2	Taluk-wise Literacy Rates, by Residence, 2011	62
4.3	Taluk-wise Net-Enrollment Rate for Primary, Sex-wise, 2011	64
4.4	Dropout Rate at primary and upper primary level, 2011	66
4.5	Drop out Children Mainstreamed, 2011	68
4.6	Dropout Rate in Secondary School, 2011	71
4.7	Taluk-wise Teacher-Pupil Ratio at Elementary and Secondary Education, 2011-12	72
4.8	Total Index of Basic Eight Facilities, 2010-11	74
4.9	SSLC Results (in percent), 2009-10 to 2012-13	76
4.10	PUC Results (in percent) from 2007-08 to 2011-12	77
4.11	Indicator -wise Radars on Education	84
5.1	Decadal Growth Rate in 2011	90
5.2	Crude Birth and Death Rates of Bagalkot District in 2011	91
5.3	Taluk Wise IMR in Bagalkot District, 2001 and 2011	92
5.4	Taluk Wise MMR in, 2011	93
5.5	Health Personnel facility -Availability of Doctors and Nurses,2011	98
5.6	Percentage of Pregnant Women Received Full ANC, 2011-12	101
5.7	Percentage of Pregnant Women who are Anemic, 2011-12	103
5.8	Percent of Institutional Deliveries, 2011-12	104
5.9	Children Born Underweight, 2011-12	105
5.10	Percentage of Mal-nourished Children, 2011	106
5.11	HIV Patients Percentage, 2011-12	107
5.12	Per capita Health Expenditure, 2011	111
5.13	Health Index of Bagalkot District	111
5.14	Radar on Health	112
6.1	Taluk Income Growth rate	122
6.2	Per -Capita Income of District and Taluk,2011	124
6.3	Per-Capita Food Grain Production of District (In Kgs) In Bagalkot District, 2011-12	123

6.4	BPL Card Holders ,2011-12	128
6.5	Percentage of Households Provided Employment, 2011-12	129
6.6	Total Workers in the District, 2011	131
6.7	Work Participation Rate by Sex, 2011	134
6.8	Total Non-agricultural Workers, 2001 and 2011	136
6.9	Radar on living standard	138
7.1	Total Site-less Households, 2011	150
7.2	Households with Pucca Houses in 2011	151
7.3	Households Without Proper Houses, 2011	153
7.4	Houses for Poor Houseless Families, 2011-12	159
7.5	Percentage of HHs having Access to Drinking Water, 2011	162
7.6	Household with Access to Toilets, (in percent), 2011	165
7.7	Percentage of Households with Drainage Facility, 2011	166
8.1	Human Development Index and Gender Inequality Index	179
8.2	Sex Ratio and child sex ratio of Bagalkot district, 2011	182
8.3	Sex-wise literacy gaps, 2011	184
8.4	Female Main and Marginal Workers in 2011	188
8.5	Agricultural Workers, 2011	189
8.6	Non Agricultural workers, 2011	189
8.7	Difference in Agricultural Wages, 2011	191
8.8	Female Headed Households, 2011	192
8.9	Total Female Elected Representatives in Percentage, 2011	194
8.10	Social Group-wise Women Membership in SHG's 2011-12	197
8.11	Radar Analysis of Marginalised Groups	205
9.1	Demographic Profile of SCs and STs, 2011	210
9.2	Sex ratio among SC and ST, 2011	211
9.3	Sex -wise SC Literacy rates for 2011	212
9.4	Sex- wise ST Literacy rate, 2011	213
9.5	Rural urban gap in SC and ST literacy, 2011	215
9.6	SC/ST's Dropout Rate in Secondary School Stage, 2010-11	220
9.7	SC/ST's PUC Results (in percent), 2007-08 to 2011-12	221
9.8	SC's and ST's Non Agriculture Workers, 2011	227
9.9	Social Group-wise Workers Gap 2011	228
9.10	Residence-wise Ownership of Housing of SC and ST 2011	230
9.11	Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI) Value	240
10.1	Women Members in Zilla Panchayat, 2011-12	253
10.2	Women Members in Taluk Panchayat, 2011-12	254
10.3	Details of Women Members in Gram Panchayat, 2011-12	255
10.4	Overall Performance of Gram Panchayat, 2013-14	255
10.5	Women Elected Representative in ULB's of Bagalkot, 2011-12	257
11.1	Urban population in the District, 2011	264
11.2	Urban Slum Population of Bagalkot District, 2011	266
11.3	Urban Household without own houses in Bagalkot District, 2011	267
11.4	Urban Water Supply in Bagalkot District, 2011-12	269
11.5	Urban Hospital Services in Bagalkot District, 2011	271
11.6	Per-capita Expenditure on Development Works, 2011	273

## List of Box Items

Box Item No.	Title of Box Item	Page No.
1.1	Concept of Human Development in the Reports 1990–2009.	2
2.1	Ranna	23
2.2	Bagalkot Cement and Industries LTD (BCIL)	30
2.3	Pattadakal :Mallikarjuna Temple and Kashivisvanatha Temple	35
2.4	Lord Basava	36
3.1	India and the Global Food Security Index	51
4.1	Literacy and Development	60
4.2	Basaveshwar Vidya Vardhak Sangha	79
5.1	S. Nijalingappa Medical College and H .S.K. Hospital and Research Centre	97
5.2	Bagalkot District Hospital	99
7.1	What India Owns	158
8.1	Gender Discrimination	178
9.1	Achievements of the Department of Health and Family Welfare Services	223

## List of Flow Charts

Flow Charts No.	Title of the Flow Charts	Page No.
3.1	Human Development Index	41
3.2	Gender Inequality Index	45
3.3	Child Development Index	47
3.4	Food Security Index	49
3.5	Urban Development Index	51
3.6	Composite Taluk Development Index	54
9.1	Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI)	234

## ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ANC	Ante Natal Care
AOA	Agreement on Agriculture
ASHA	Accredited Social Health Activists
BMS	Basic Minimum Services
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CAA	Constitutional Amendment Act
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CCDI	Comprehensive Composite Development Index
CDDI	Composite Dalit Development Index
CDI	Child Development Index
CDR	Crude Death Rate
CHC	Community Health Centre
CMC	City Municipal Corporation
CMR	Child Mortality Rate
CPR	Couple Protection Rate
CTDI	Composite Taluk Development Index
DAG	District At A Glance
DDI	Dalit Deprivation Index
DDPI	Deputy Director of Public Instruction
DHDR	District Human Development Report
DUDC	Department of Urban Development Cell
FSI	Food Security Index
FWC	Family Welfare Centres
GDI	Gender-related Development Index
GDDP	Gross District Domestic Product
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GDTP	Gross Domestic Taluk Product
GER	Gross Enrolment Ratio
GEM	Gender Empowerment Measure
GFATM	Global Fund Fight Against Aids, TB and Malaria
GII	Gender Inequality Index
GM	General Merit
GP	Gram Panchayat
HDI	Human Development Index
HDR	Human Development Report
HIV	Human Immuno Deficiency Virus
HPCFRRI	High Power Committee For Redressal of Regional Imbalances
HPS	Higher Primary School
IAY	Indira Awaas Yojana
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
JSY	Janani Suraksha Yojane
KHB	Karnataka Housing Board
KSDB	Karnataka Slum Development Board
KGBV	Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya
LEP	Learning Enhancement Programme



LPS	Lower Primary School
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
M.Sc	Master of Science
MGNREGA	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
MLA	Members of Legislative Assembly
MLC	Members of Legislative Council
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MNP	Minimum Needs Programme
NER	Net Enrolment Ratio
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NPEGEL	National Programme of Education for Girls at Elementary Level
NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
NSSO	National Sample Survey Office
OBC	Other Backward Class
Ph.D	Doctor of Philosophy
PHC	Primary Health Centre
POA	Programme of Action
PQLI	Physical Quality of Life Index
PUC	Pre University Course
RGHCL	Rajiv Gandhi Housing Corporation Ltd
SARDA	Social Action for Rural Development Association
SC	Scheduled Caste
SDMC	School Development Monitoring Committee
SEARCH	Social Education Activity for Rural Child Health
SHG	Self Help Group
SLCC	State level Co-ordination Committee
SOAS	School of Oriental and African Studies
SRS	Sample Registration System
SSA	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
SSI	Small Scale Industry
SSLC	Secondary School Leaving Certificate
ST	Scheduled Tribes
SWR	South Western Railway
TP	Town Panchayat
TMC	Town Municipal Council
TPR	Teacher Pupil Ratio
UDI	Urban Development Index
ULB	Urban Local Body
UKP	Upper Krishna Project
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
VAW	Violence Against women
WHO	World Health Organization
WPR	Work Participation Rate
ZP	Zilla Panchayat



PART-I  
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY





## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### 1. Introduction

Human Development Reports draw attention of the policy makers, administrators and other stake holders to the more direct and important aspects of human life of a geographical area for a particular period normally a year. The Bagalkot District Human Development Report is the first such report being prepared for the district separately. According to Karnataka Human Development Report 2005, Bagalkot district ranks 22nd in Human Development, 22nd in education, 12th in income and 23rd in Gender Development Index. It is one of the five bottom district in the health indicators. The present Bagalkot District Human Development Report has thrown light on 126 parameters used to indicate the HDI of the taluks. The present report emphasizes on development issues at taluk level. It has focused on the three dimensions of human development that is living standard, health and education. It also has highlighted the significant trends that have been witnessed in the district. The report has made an effort to find out the reasons for such trends and also identifies significant gaps. It has been prepared to serve various stakeholders as a guideline to prepare district level and taluk level plans and programmes. An effort is made in this chapter to provide an executive summary of the report in three sections: Research design, Major findings and Way forward.

### 2. Research Design

The present District Human Development Report is an empirical study prepared by a team of experts of Karnataka State Women's University, Vijayapur under the scheme entitled "Human Development: Towards Bridging Inequalities", a project supported by Planning, Programme Monitoring

and Statistics Department, Government of Karnataka, Planning Commission, Government of India and UNDP with an objective of measuring human development at district and taluk level against 126 given parameters by assessing the achievements of Bagalkot district and its taluks on the basis of 6 indices related human development, along with a sample survey on Composite Dalit Development Index. Specifically the objectives are to provide the data required for framing the development plan at grass root level; to find out variations in the status of inter taluk development on the basis of focus on literacy, work participation, health, gender, marginalized groups, urban issues etc and to identify the problems faced by different departments while implementing the development programmes. The radar scale technique is used in the report to illustrate and demonstrate the progress achieved by the taluks and the district in relation to core indicators of human development.

The District Human Development Report of Bagalkot is presented in 12 chapters supported by descriptive and inferential statistics narrated using 204 tables and 78 figures.

The major source of data used in the report are secondary source which are authentic and reliable that mainly include Census 2001 and 2011, Sample Registration System (SRS), NSSO (nrhm-mis.nic.in), RDPR (rdpr. kar.nic.in) and SSA (ssakarnata. gov.in) and annual reports of various Departments and Ministries of Government of Karnataka and Bagalkot district in particular. Data obtained from District Statistical Office, published and unpublished records of Zilla Panchayat and Taluk Panchayat were also used in this report. However, small area

studies have been reported using primary data through survey method of research. The report has been prepared based on the guidelines issued by the Human Development Division, Planning Department of Government of Karnataka.

Six indices have been constructed in this report to capture the status and substance of people's capabilities in six taluks of Bagalkot district. They are Human Development Index (HDI), Gender Inequality Index (GII), Child Development Index (CDI), Food Security Index (FSI), Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI), Urban Development Index (UDI) apart from a small study on Composite Dalit Development Index (CDDI).

Feedback obtained from the stake holders on the status, problems and challenges of the taluk and districts during six taluk level and one district level workshops constitute the major primary source for data collection. The data is collected for 126 parameters. The obtained data was validated by lead agencies and District Level Officers of Bagalkot district including the research team that prepared this report.

### 3. Major Findings of the Study

A succinct account of the principal findings of the study is given below. One can understand the development and deprivation status of Bagalkot district and its taluks on the basis of the values of various indices and indicators of HD. The development status of the six taluks in respect of various indices in the district is not uniform.

Human Development Index is a composite measure of progress achieved by people in a region. It consists of three dimensions. However, there are other dimensions which are not included in the HDI. In order to give the comprehensive

and exhaustive account of development in the six taluks of Bagalkot district, other indices are constructed using HD indicators.

Bagalkot is a backward district. However, as a taluk, Bagalkot has excelled in HDI, FSI, UDI and CTDI in the district. It is for the simple reason that it happens to be the head quarter of the district. The gap between Bagalkot taluk's HDI value and that of the HDI values of other taluks in the district is very wide. It is a matter of great concern (Table 3.1.). Bagalkot taluk is growing at the cost of the development of other taluks in the district. Its total sex ratio in 2011(989) is slightly higher than that of the sex ratio of the state (973). However, its child sex ratio(935) is not only lower than that of the state level child sex ratio(948) but more alarming thing is that it has declined from 940 in 2001 to 935 in 2011. The district suffers from high degree of gender inequality. The anemia among pregnant women is comparatively higher and female literacy is relatively lower in the district. These factors have contributed to higher GII in the district.

The defining aspect of this report is that it throws light on the multidimensional aspects of development at the taluk level. Another thing is that it uses disaggregate data for the analysis and assessment of the development and deprivation status of taluks in the district. Dr. Nanjundappa committee Report (2002) has made a pioneering contribution in assessing development at the taluk level for the first time in Karnataka state. The present Bagalkot District Human Development Report 2014 is continuing that tradition by constructing various indices relating to HD for the six taluks of Bagalkot district. As it has already been noted, the performance of the district in respect of FSI is extremely good. However, except Bagalkot city all other cities and

towns in the district suffer from higher proportion of slum population, inadequate and irregular water supply, lack of well maintained drainage facilities etc.

From the development policy point of view, it is important to take note of the extremely deprivation status of Bilagi, Badami and Hungund taluks. The taluks of the district can be divided into relatively developed and relatively deprived taluks. Bagalkot, Jamakhandi and Mudhol taluks belong to relatively developed category while Bilagi, Badami and Hungund belong to relatively deprived taluks.

Literacy rate (68.82 percent) of Bagalkot district is moderate and it is less than the state literacy rate (75.36 percent). The gender gap in literacy which was 27.21 in 2001 is almost unchanged in 2011. Though on a decline, significant rural/urban disparity exists among males and females. During the decade Mudhol and Bilagi taluks have recorded lowest male literacy in the district. There is a significant variation in the enrolment of social group. The gender gap in literacy is substantially higher in Hungund (24.95 percent), Mudhol (18.78) taluk. There is a little increase in the NER of the district during the decade 2001-11. Substantial rise is also observed in the dropout rate from primary to upper primary in Mudhol, Badami and Hungund taluks. Children who are out of school are more in Bilagi and Hungund taluks and these children are used for agriculture or non-agriculture work.

Mainstreamed drop out children belonged mainly to OBC/SC/ST. Hungund and Bilagi are poor performers. The transition ratio of children from class V to VI and from VII to VIII of Bagalkot district is very promising with a very high transition rate of more than 90 percent. The transition rate at

secondary level is slightly lower than upper primary level. There exists a gender gap in secondary school enrolment. Mudhol taluk has relatively higher dropout rate than the district level. The teacher pupil ratio higher than the state ratio. The availability of 8 basic facilities in the schools of the district are satisfactory. The SSLC results show gradual increase in the district though Badami taluk has a poor track record. The PUC results have made promising improvement which is higher than the state level. It is observed that colleges do not suffice the population it serves and professional education is imparted mainly by private sector in the district. Gender gap is significant in professional education. It is also noticed that the district has satisfactorily utilized the funds under SSA on various schemes. The per capita expenditure of Jamkhandi taluk is well below the district expenditure.

Bagalkot district has recorded slightly higher CBR and CDR than the state level. The Infant Mortality Rate has decreased significantly in all the taluks of district. Maternal Mortality Rate in the district is considerably higher with 163 per lakh live births, but it is lower than state level MMR. Badami (256) and Jamakhandi (223) taluks have recorded highest MMR per lakh live births in the state. The CPR in Bagalkot district is higher than state level. Jamakhandi and Mudhol taluk have lower CPR than the district level. It is observed that family planning responsibility is mainly on the shoulders of women. Availability of Doctors and nurses is considerably low. PHCs are not distributed evenly in various taluks of the district. Utilization of ANC by pregnant women in Bagalkot district has increased significantly. More than half of pregnant women in Bagalkot district are anemic. Proper

utilization of nutrition is still lagging among pregnant women. The percentage of institutional delivery is as high as 97.99% in 2011-12. There is gradual increase in immunization of children in Bagalkot district. The percentage of malnourished children is quite higher in Bagalkot district with 42.85 percent. Mudhol and Jamakhandi taluks share major burden of HIV disease patients.

The GDDP of Bagalkot district has almost doubled during the decade, while Mudhol still remains as backward taluk with low GDDP. The economy of the district has taken a paradigm shift towards the tertiary sectors. Bagalkot taluk stands at top place in per capita income. Hunagund taluk occupied first place in terms of per capita food grain production. Live stock in Bagalkot district has increased significantly during the decade. The district cropping intensity was 129.05 percent. Hunagund taluk has highest cropping intensity and Bilagi taluk has lowest. The irrigation potential was high in district due to UKP and Krishna river. Tube well and canal irrigation are the predominant source of irrigation. The irrigation intensity was very high in Bagalkot and Bilagi taluks and low in Jamakhandi taluk. The highest household employed and person days generated under MGNREGA was found in Badami taluk and Bilagi was a poor performer. Total workers have increased by about 7 percent in Bagalkot district from 2001 to 2011. There is a significant decline in the registration at employment exchange in Bagalkot district. The proportion of main workers has increased while the number of marginal workers has declined. The work participation rate among women is significantly lower than that among males. Women are entering paid jobs more and more in recent days. The dependency on agriculture is very high (60.91 percent) in the district

but its share in the income is lower than non agricultural field which accounts only 39 percent.

The district has better housing status compared to the state. More than four fifth of families has own houses. There exists rural urban disparity with regard to own house. Mudhol taluk (22.18%) accounts for highest number of site-less households. Only one third of the families live in pucca houses in the district. Badami, Hunagund and Bilagi taluks have very high proportion of kachcha houses. Bagalkot district has slightly poor housing conditions as compared to the state. A steady decline is observed in the number of radio listeners (10.42). More than forty percent of households lack TV facility. About 5 percent have telephone facility. The ownership of computer with Internet facility is very low but it is on an increase. Jamakhandi taluk accounts for highest number of bicycles. A significant increase in the ownership of motorcycle is noticed in Mudhol, Jamakhandi and Bagalkot taluks. Four wheelers ownership is significantly lower. Significant variations are noticed in the construction of houses for house less community across the taluks. High degree of unevenness is found in beneficiaries of IAY. Nearly three fourth of households are provided with water. Hunagund taluk has very less households with water (63.46 percent). Provision of electrification is quite satisfactory. The use of modern fuel in the district is very low (14.37) as compared to state (33.5). 81 percent of households in the district are deprived of toilet facility. Bilagi taluk has very low percentage of toilets availability. Nearly two third of households do not have drainage facility.

Gender inequality is considerably higher in Bagalkot as developed taluk. Mudhol taluk has recorded lowest MMR whereas Badami



taluk has recorded highest MMR in the district. With regard to institutional deliveries Jamakhandi taluk which has comparatively lower number of hospital facilities, has recorded highest institutional deliveries. Hunagund taluk has recorded lowest institutional deliveries. More than 40 percent of women participate in local self Government. The child sex ratio is not favorable to females. Significant gender disparity in literacy exists in Bagalkot district. Participation of women workers is low in Jamakhandi taluk and highest in Mudhol. Although nearly half of population is women, the work participation rate among women in the district is only 37.92 percent. Women's participation rate in non-agricultural sector is significantly lower in the district (22.17 percent). Bilagi taluk has very low rate of women workers in non agriculture sector and the highest proportion is found in Hunagund taluk. Gender disparity in wage rates also persists in the district. The female literacy in Mudhol taluk (55.93) is significantly lower and the gap is as high as 30 percent. The male-female literacy gap in 2001 was highest in rural areas; about 30 percent. The enrolment of females is lower than males in primary as well as secondary education.

The proportion of main women workers is higher than marginal workers. The lowest proportion of women main workers is recorded in Badami taluk. Women work participation rate is increasing considerably. Women agriculture labourers rate has decreased at district and taluk levels. The women's participation in industries also has decreased from 7.56 percent in 2001 to 5.52 percent in 2011. The proportion of women in other works has increased significantly in 2011 with 22.17 percent. About 17 percent of the families are headed by women. Women

representation in local self Government at all three levels is more than the Government's reservation policy. Violence against women is on an increase in the district with a significant increase in women suicide cases and missing cases. Number of SHGs is steadily increasing (4010) with more participation by women from all categories.

SC population is increasing in both rural and urban areas. The SC community is relatively more urbanized than ST's. There are substantial differences among social groups in terms of literacy rates. Relatively higher gap in literacy rate is observed between the SC population and the total, which account for 20 points. There is also a gender gap in literacy rates of ST in Bagalkot district. Bilagi and Mudhol taluks have comparatively lower literacy rate among ST group. Rural urban disparity is higher among both SC/ST's. The enrolment of SC/ST decreases significantly as the standard increases. The SC lowest enrolment is recorded in Bilagi taluk. Gender disparity is also noticed in total enrolment of SC/ST in different taluks of the district. The gender disparity among SC is more pronouncing in Hunagund taluk compared to other taluks. Significant gap noticed in dropout rate among SC/ST from primary level to upper primary level. Girl's dropout rate among SC/ST at upper primary level doubles the boy's rate. The gap between primary and upper primary dropout in district is quite big. The dropout rate among girls in SC/ST group is significantly higher in Mudhol and Hungund Taluk. Decrease was observed in the dropout rate among SC/ ST at secondary level in Bagalkot district. PUC results for SC/ST students are not satisfactory compared to the state results. There is significant difference between work participation rate of SC and ST in rural and urban

areas. Lowest work participation rate among SC/ST is found in Bagalkot taluk. The percentage of cultivators among SCs is very less (10.62 percent). The gender gap is pronouncing in the category of cultivators both in SC and ST. Most of the SC and ST's are working as agriculture labourers in the district. Although there is increase in non-agricultural workers among SC/ST in the district, they lag behind the others. Half of the SC does not have good housing. Less than half of the houses constructed for SC/ST have livable housing facilities. Proportion of access to electricity among SC/ST is lower than the state level accessibility. Toilet facility among SC/ST is very grim. The value of CDDI and DDI reveals the severe deprivation of dalits in small area study.

The three tier panchayat system in Bagalkot district is functioning effectively. Members of various social categories get their due representation as per the existing reservation policy of the State Government. E-Governance is operating in the district. All the Gram Panchayats have computers with internet facility. Sakal and RTI are effectively being implemented in the district. Number of NGO's working in close connection with local people in the district is lower. Women participation in all the three tiers is also a positive development. Jamkhandi, Hunagund and Bilagi taluks have higher proportion of general category women than marginalized groups. The proportion of women found in urban local bodies is lower than men. Mudhol was the best performer and Badami was the worst performer in gram panchayat performance. The amount released by Zilla Panchayat on SC, ST and women and child development is utilized satisfactorily but health department needs to be more active in utilizing the amount allotted for them.

Population concentration is found in Bagalkot city only compared to other townships. The population in Bagalkot city is highest in district with 39.25 percent. Ilkal city is attracting people through traditional textile and spinning mills. Bilagi has highest slum population (43.13 percent). Ilkal has more number of households without own houses (45.16 percent). More than one third of people are deprived of water facility in small cities. Bagalkot city has comparatively better drainage system in the district. Drainage facility, Hospital facility are lagging behind in all the small towns. Ilkal mobilizes more financial resource from the business it harpers. Ilkal has spent significantly higher amounts on development works among other cities of the district. Crime rate is highest in Bilagi compared to other taluks of the district. Mahalingapur has recorded highest road accidents. Solid waste management is lacking in all the urban centres. The ULB's in district are not well equipped to deliver civic services to people. The service delivery of ULB's is not up to mark.

#### 4. Strategies Suggested

The strategy should concentrate on improving all the three indicators of human development index i.e. living standard, health as well as education. Child Development Index can be improved by lowering the existing percentage of malnourished children, number of children born with under-weight and by mainstreaming dropout children. Strategies should also emphasize on reducing child mortality rate.

Food security Index (FSI) may be bettered through higher cropping intensity, higher irrigation intensity, increased net sown area and thereby higher per-capita food grain production and



production of more number of leguminous crops. Strategies should also focus on increasing per-capita income, increasing non agricultural workers and reducing the number of agricultural workers. The number of PDS outlets need to be increased keeping in mind the population to have a better accessibility index so that FSI may also find a rise. Measures also need to be taken to bring down the number of anemic pregnant women.

Other urban sectors of the district excluding Bagalkot need to be developed on the lines of Bagalkot city. Better educational, commercial, entertainment, transport, hospitals and other facilities including better sewerage and drainage facilities can be created in these urban segments. Efforts be made to decrease the number of households without own houses and also slum population. Strategies should also focus on augmenting own resource mobilization through non-conventional fund raising programmes.

Vigorous actions are needed to raise the literacy rate of the district to equalize the state literacy rate. Emphasis should be focused on increasing female literacy rate with an emphasis on reducing rural urban disparity. Stringent measures are required to be adopted to increase the girl's enrolment which will help in increasing the NER and GER of the district. Suitable steps are also required to bring down the dropout rate from primary to upper primary level. It is for the District administration to take area specific measures to find alternative labors to replace children.

The transition rate needs to be improved by creating more number of high schools with adequate facilities. Improvements in Teacher-Pupil ratio also will help in increasing transition rate

and enrolment and also help in decreasing drop out rate. The establishment of many more high schools and colleges in different parts of the district are required to encourage higher education.

Strategies should focus on lowering IMR in Bilagi, Hunagund and Mudhol taluks and MMR in Badami and Jamakhandi taluks. Necessary steps have to be taken to increase the Couple Protection Rate in Jamakhandi and Mudhol taluks. Awareness has to be created among men folk to undergo vasectomy. More number of Government hospitals with adequate facilities including Doctors and qualified nurses should be opened in other parts of district in general and Bilagi taluk in particular.

More number of nutrition awareness and supply programs are essentially required to bring down the number of anemic pregnant women particularly in Jamakhandi and Hunagund taluks. More intensive to child immunization programs are highly required. Awareness need to be created among people of Badami taluk regarding communicable diseases and measures are required to be taken to prevent such communicable diseases. It is highly required to create awareness about AIDS in Mudhol and Jamakhandi taluks and that the District administration can take the help of Karnataka State Women's University, GFATM programme in this regard.

Strategy should mainly be focused on improving the GDDP of Bilagi taluk. A conducive environment needs to be built to establish industries and manufacturing units. The irrigation potential of the whole district has to be exploited to the optimum extent. Farmers should be encouraged to grow commercial crops, oil seeds and Vegetables and fruits. Farmers of Mudhol and Jamakhandi taluks should also be

encouraged to grow food grains to enable a raise in per capita food grain production. There is an urgent necessity to relook into the very nature of Employment Exchange Offices. To decline in the number of marginal workers and substantially to increase the main workers remodeling of works is required to be done by marginal workers. Necessary and strict actions are required to prevent child labors in the district which is very rampant particularly in Hunagund taluk.

The Area Development authorities should give more emphasis on improving the housing conditions as per their Master plans. The Prasara Bharati should take necessary steps to attract more number of radio listeners by designing user friendly programs. Bicycle culture has to be promoted among farmers. Implementation of various housing schemes requires more transparency in identifying real beneficiaries.

The future strategy should mainly focus on minimizing gender blindness among the people and creating gender awareness among women of the region. These can be achieved through rigorous gender sensitization programmes and also by announcing many women friendly schemes aiming at bridging the gender divide.

The existing SDMC's may be given this responsibility to bring female group to education. Gender disparity calls for redefining the labor and wage. Special orientation or induction programs have to be conducted regularly to enable them to function properly by utilizing the services of Karnataka State Women's University which is established exclusively for the empowerment of women. The local bodies shall be made accountable to handle and prevent illegal trafficking of women including suspicious

missing cases. More vigilance has to be kept on highways. Through personal interactions by the officials and involvement of active NGOs women belonging to Scheduled Tribes have to be actively involved in SHGs.

Group specific income generating programmes for SC/STs have to be developed. Both the communities should be helped in creating their own assets specifically immovable property. There is a need for more transparent methods of identifying beneficiaries for various schemes from housing to banking, health to insurance and employment benefits etc. Special attractive packages shall also be offered to the communities at all levels of higher education. It is a dire necessity to create mass awareness about entitlements. The candidates belonging to these communities may be trained with soft skills, communicative skills to optimize their employability.

The District administration must develop an annual governance strategy and action plan for each taluk. Skill induction programmes have to be organized to impart governance skills among the local civic bodies. Transparency, discipline, enforcement of law and order, implementation of Government orders from time to time, effective participation under RTI, SAKAL, E-Governance projects require commitment from both officials and people's representatives. The Zilla Panchayat has to give more importance on the expenditure of health as the health index is very low in the district. This cannot be achieved by any laws, on the other hand a holistic approach is needed which has to be built on national interest. This culture needs to be groomed.

The Area Development authorities should give more emphasis in improving the housing conditions as per their Master plans rather than expanding their areas and developing these new areas.

There must be devised action plans to develop facilities like water, electricity, toilets, inner roads, market yard, hospitals playgrounds etc within the jurisdiction of the local body. At the same time action plan is also required to marginalize the slums. Each local body must also develop strategies to augment their own financial resource through various cess and taxes. The Police of these areas must be too alert to reduce the crime rate and accident rates which are more in number. Most urgently required strategy is that of solid waste management.

## 5. Conclusion

The preparation of Bagalkot District Human Development Report 2014 is a continuation of the pioneering work started by HPCFRRI in 2002. For the first time in Karnataka the taluk became the basic unit of assessment and analysis of development. This report contains a detailed analysis of the achievements attained by six taluks of Bagalkot district in terms of various indices related to human development. It has established that this district has been suffering from severe inter-taluk disparities in development. The principal message of this report is that the authorities concerned have to take suitable measures to arrest the ever increasing disparity in development between relatively developed taluks (Bagalkot, Jamakhandi and Mudhol) and relatively deprived taluks (Bilagi, Badami and Hunagund). The existence of inter-taluk development disparity is empirically displayed and proved in this report. The intent, content and the extent of deprivation differ from one taluk to another taluk. The development administrators can use this report to identify which taluk is lagging behind in which index, in the index, in which indicator its performance is weak. Indices give an aggregate picture about the level of development in a taluk. But policy-makers have to go to the indicators that make the

indices to formulate appropriate policies to address the problem concerned. For instance Bilagi is the least developed taluk in the district. However, its backwardness is more severe in the Living Standard and Health indices than that of the Education index. Similarly the performance of Bagalkot taluk in FSI is very good. However, its performance in availability index (0.488) is lower than that of the availability index of Hunagund taluk (0.648).

One of the critical things the report has brought to the forefront is the concentration of development activities in Bagalkot taluk which houses the district head quarter. The gap between Bagalkot's HDI value and the HDI value of the least developed Bilagi taluk is 0.613. It is unacceptable gap. How many more years required for the Bilagi taluk to reach the level of developed attained and accomplished by Bagalkot taluk? Being a district head quarter it enjoys certain advantages. But these advantages should not become hurdles for the development of backward taluks in the district.

The development administrators at the district level have to take immediate and suitable measures to allocate more resource to programmes and projects to the backward taluks within the district. Regional disparity is not mere a state level problem. The removal of inter-taluk development disparities within the district is a matter of social justice. Balance in development between taluks never comes automatically. Conscious efforts have to be made to mitigate inter-taluk development disparities. This is one of the principal messages of this report.