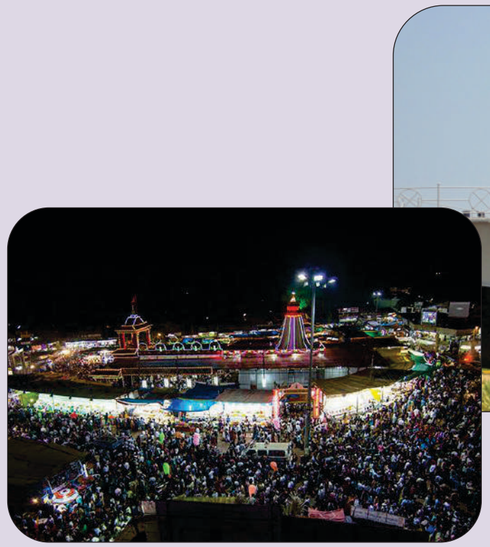








UTTARA KANNADA DISTRICT HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2014

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Uttara Kannada Zilla Panchayat

and

Planning, Programme Monitoring and Statistics Department

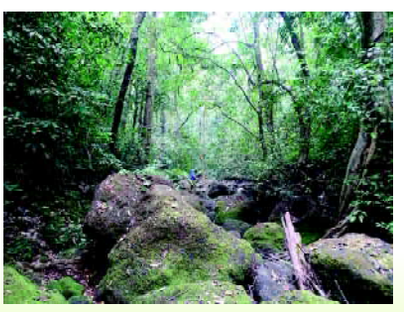
Government of Karnataka

PART - I

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

It is needless to emphasize that per capita income alone cannot be used as a yardstick to ascertain well-being of people of a region. There are other desirable facets of life, such as, consumption of nutritious food and water, education, health, sanitation, decent accommodation, employment, etc., viewed from a micro angle. From macro angle, availability of food, infant mortality rate, maternal mortality rate, enrolment rate, dropout rate of students, average years of schooling, provision of drinking water, sanitation infrastructure, availability of decent housing, position of women vis-à-vis men, the status of other marginalized groups (such as, those of SCs, STs and differently-abled people, senior citizens, etc.) are indicators of status of human development in a society. Through the construct of Human Development Index (HDI), some of these indicators (on which data are available) are aggregated so as to find out the status of human development of sub-national levels, as done in this report. However, it may be pointed out that, the index so constructed is sensitive to the method of aggregation. In the literature on Human development so far, mainly two aggregation methods have been used. These are arithmetic mean and geometric mean[1]. The former regards all the indicators to be perfectly substitutable, whereas, the latter reduces this substitutability. In this District Human Development Report (DHDR), Human Development Index (HDI), Gender Inequality Index (GII), Child Development Index (CDI), Food Security Index (FSI), Urban Development Index (UDI) and Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI) have been calculated and reported, with an aim to capture the various facets of human development in Uttara Kannada District, of course within the constraint of data availability. An attempt has also been made to construct Dalit Development index based on case studies.While constructing some of these indices geometric mean has been used, whereas, for others arithmetic mean has been used. A progressive shift to use of geometric mean for calculation of all indices would be recommended, given the fact that all dimensions and indicators cannot be perfectly substituted for each other. Moreover, Mishra and Nathan (2014) have also proposed a more sophisticated methodology for compilation of HDI and the use of the same could also be explored so as to make the HDI indices methodologically more scientific.

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1 Occasionaly, for some components of human development even the harmonic mean has been used.



According to Census, 2011, Uttara Kannada district has a total population of 14.37 lakhs, which is about 2.35 % of the state population. The growth rate of population of the district has decelerated from the 10.9 % during the decade 1991-2001 to 6.17 % during 2001-11. Some of the crucial human development indicators for the district are as follows. The density of population has increased from 132 (2001) to 140 persons per sq. kms in (2011). The overall sex-ratio has improved from 971 (2001) to 979 (2011). This is true of child sex-ratio as well, which has improved from 946 (2001) to 955 (2011). The total literacy rate has improved from 76.6 % (2001) to 84.06 (2011). Improvement in literacy rates has taken place for both males and females, though female literacy continues to lag behind the male literacy rate. Literacy rate for urban areas is 90.73 %, much higher than overall district literacy rate. The male and female literacy rates in urban areas are 94.49 % and 86.91 %, respectively. In other words, differences in literacy rate across males-females and urban-rural areas persist in the district.

The district is heavily forested with only about 11 % of area under cultivation

Uttara Kannada district has a geographical area of 10291 sq. Km which is about 5.36 % of the geographical area of the state. The district consists of 11 taluks. It has one Zilla Panchayats (ZPs), 11 Taluk Panchayats (TPs) and 208 Gram Panchayats (GPs). Total number of villages in the district is 1289, of which about 96.7 % of villages are inhabited. The district has 18 towns of which 11 are statutory towns and 7 are Census towns, as per Census 2011.

As regards the agro-climatic zones, the district can be divided into Hilly zone (KA 9) and the coastal zone (KA 10). Climate of Uttara Kannada is typically tropical with average annual rainfall of 250 cm. The major ecological zones of the district comprise of: (i) the coastal zone; (ii) Northern Evergreen Zone; (iii) Southern Evergreen Zone; (iv) Moist Deciduous Zone; and, (v) Dry Deciduous Forest Zone. Uttara Kannada district is richly endowed with metals/minerals, such as, dolomite, iron ore, hematite, manganese ore, copper, nickel, titanium, vanadium, etc. It is rich in minerals such as lime-stone, quartz, bauxite, molluscan shells, silica, etc.

The district is heavily forested with only about 11 % of area under cultivation. Cereals constitute a major proportion of agricultural produce in the district. Within cereals, paddy accounts for about 95 % of area under cultivation. Uttara Kannada has hardly any contribution to the state, in terms of registered manufacturing. It employs just about 0.74 % of employees of the state employees engaged in organized manufacturing and contributes only 0.46 % of net value added (NVA) by registered manufacturing in the state. Small scale industries are the major employment providers in the district. Wood/wooden based furniture industries and agro based industries dominate in the region.

Infrastructure for health, education, electricity, police stations, ration shops,

bank branches, etc., is well dispersed across taluks. Electricity provision is lowest in Supa taluk. There are no fires stations, cinema theatres in Siddapur, Supa and Yellapur. The district is mainly dependent on well water rather than piped tap water. Except for Supa, there are regulated agricultural markets in each of the taluks of the district. As regards transport facilities, Mundgod, Siddapur, Sirsi and Yellapur are not connected by railways.

As regards Human Development Index (HDI), Karwar, Bhatkal and Honnavar are the best performing taluks, whereas, Mundgod, Supa and Ankola are the worst performing taluks. The dispersion in scores of various dimensions of HDI is lowest among the health dimension, followed by education and then by standard of living.

As regards Gender Inequality Index (GII), Karwar, Honnavar and Siddapur are the best three performers, whereas, Mundgod, Haliyal and Yellapur are the worst three performing taluks of the district. A major element in gender inequality emanates from the differences in labour force participation.

Honnavar, Bhatkal and Yellapur are the best three performing taluks as regards Child Development Index (CDI), whereas, Haliyal, Supa and Mundgod are the three worst performing taluks of the district.

Honnavar, Karwar and Bhatkal are the three best performing taluks as regards the Food Security Index (FSI). As against it, Mundgod, Haliyal and Supa are the three worst performing taluks.

In terms of Composite Taluk Development Index (CTDI), Karwar, Yellapur and Honnavar emerge as the best performers, whereas, Supa, Haliyal and Mundgod emerge as the worst performers.

Literacy performance of the district is fairly good, though male-female, urban-rural differences need to be further narrowed down. The indicators of accessibility of schools, pupil-teacher Ratio, school infrastructure, enrolment, attendance and dropouts rates, transition rates from 7th to 8th standard have been quite satisfactory, which indicate the efficiency of district administration as regards educational facilities. However, the district ought to have more institutions of higher education such as a Medical College and a University.

About 70 per cent of the district population resides in the rural areas in the district. This is quite high as compared to the state average as well as the situation in adjoining districts. With regard to other health related indicators, it can be observed that Infant and Child (0-5 years) mortality rates, nutrition levels, institutional deliveries in the district as a whole are satisfactory. The indicators that need to be improved are: maternal mortality; health infrastructure in a few taluks; human resources (number of doctors and nurses); immunization of children;





provision of toilets; drinking water and coverage of pregnant women with full ante natal care (ANC).

Per capita income of Uttara Kannada district is lower than that of per capita income of Karnataka in both 2004-05 and 2008-09. Among the taluks of the district, Karwar taluk has the highest per capita income in both 2004-05 and 2008-09. Except Karwar taluk, none of the taluks have per capita income above of the state average. Haliyal, Mundgod and Bhatkal are in the bottom position, whereas, Karwar, Siddapur and Supa are in the top position in both of the years. Haliyal, Siddapur and Sirsi taluks have higher growth rate of per capita income in relation to other taluks during 2004-05 to 2008-09. These growth rates are also higher than the state growth rate. On the other hand, Kumta, Bhatkal and Ankola have lower growth rate. In the District, about 12.4 % of the households do not have house sites. About 14 % of household in the district do not own houses. About half of the households in the district (54 %) reside in pucca houses. The proportion of households who occupy dilapidated houses in the district, in rural and in urban areas are 5.43 %, 6.36 % and 3.18 %, respectively. The district did not provide any housing/house-sites during 2011-12 under the Ashray schemes, which is the flagship scheme of the GoK. Under Basava scheme and also under Indira Aawas Yojana, the proportion of SC/ST/OBC beneficiaries was very low. Mundgod and Supa deserve attention as regards provision of housing. Thus, the district administration needs to improve the housing provision. About two thirds of habitations do not get drinking water as per the national norm of 40 LPCD. This percentage in Bhatkal is as high as 95 % and Siddapur as 90 %. There are issues of excess Chlorine in drinking water in Karwar City Municipal area as well. In all taluks abut 85 % or more households have electricity as a source of lighting. Only 15 % or less number of households use Kerosene which is a polluting fuel. This indeed is praiseworthy. However, use of traditional fuel is quite high in the district, as compared to the state. In Uttara Kannada almost two-thirds of the households use traditional fuel for cooking. In the district, about 59 % of households have latrines, as compared to 51 % in Karnataka, as per Census 2011. Open defecation is highest in Supa. Most of the taluks are in need of toilets and sanitation facilities. The drainage infrastructure leaves much to be desired. In the rural areas of the district almost three fourths of the household do not have any drainage facility and this figure is about 57 % for the district as a whole. Thus, sanitation should be a priority area for the district.

Gender inequality in India is a rule rather than an exception. Uttara Kannada district is no exception. The district has a slightly higher sex-ratio of 979 as compared to the that for Karnataka (973), the two taluks, viz., Bhatkal and Siddapur have sex-ratios

which are higher than 1000. As against it, Mundgod has the lowest sex-ratio at 847 and this should indeed be a cause for concern. In terms of other indicators, such as, literacy, enrolment, participation in workforce, proportion of women working in non-agricultural sector, gender bias is obvious, though in relation to other districts of the state, the position of Uttara Kannada is much better. In terms of political participation, the district has done rather well. Women in Uttara Kannada are increasingly organising themselves through self-help groups and trying to augment financial resources for increased economic activity, which indeed is a very welcome sign.

Proportion of SC and ST population in the total population of Karnataka is about 17.15 and 6.95 %, respectively. As compared to it, Uttara Kannada district has the lower proportion of both SC and ST population 8.1 % and 2.4 %, respectively. By and large, the overall sex-ratios for SC population in almost all taluks (except a few exceptions like Yellapur and Bhatkal) are higher as compared to the overall sex-ratio. For ST populations, sex ratios are noticeably lower in many taluks as compared with the overall sex ratios, barring Haliyal, Yellapur, Honnavar and Bhatkal. Sex-ratio for ST population in Karwar is too low and it is a cause for concern, as Karwar is otherwise a relatively developed taluk of the district. The passing rates of SC and ST students combined are quite comparable to that of overall passing rates across the district and its taluks, but this is not the case regarding the PUC, where a clear consistent deficit for SC and ST categories is seen. Unless this deficit is closed, the mainstreaming of SC and ST populations in inclusive development paradigm will remain to be fictitious one.

SC and ST workers are preponderantly main workers. Only about 10 to 20 % of SC and ST workers are marginal workers who worked between 3 to 6 months. The marginal workers who worked for less than 3 months range between 2 to 5 % of the total SC and ST workers. Thus, it can be concluded that SC and ST workers have been contributing to labour market. Perhaps these categories of workers are by and large not too picky about the nature of the job, most of the workers do get job for prolonged periods of time and also they may not have option but to work due to poverty. The representation of SCs, STs and OBCs in all Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) is about 10.2 % which is marginally higher than the proportion of SCs in the district. As regards the gender representation, it can be noted that the female representation in the SC, ST and OBC categories is much better than in the general categories.

As regards governance and e-initiatives, it can be seen that Karnataka has been one of the pioneering states in implementation of local self-governance matters. The state has undertaken several steps in



the direction of transparency and accountability through making information online. However, as regards use of these facilities by the public hinges on the spread of internet facilities and also education. As regards the internet facilities, the state has tried to cover the district through SWAN (state wide area net work). However, the use of these facilities requires massive training and skilling of people to absorb benefits of these facilities.

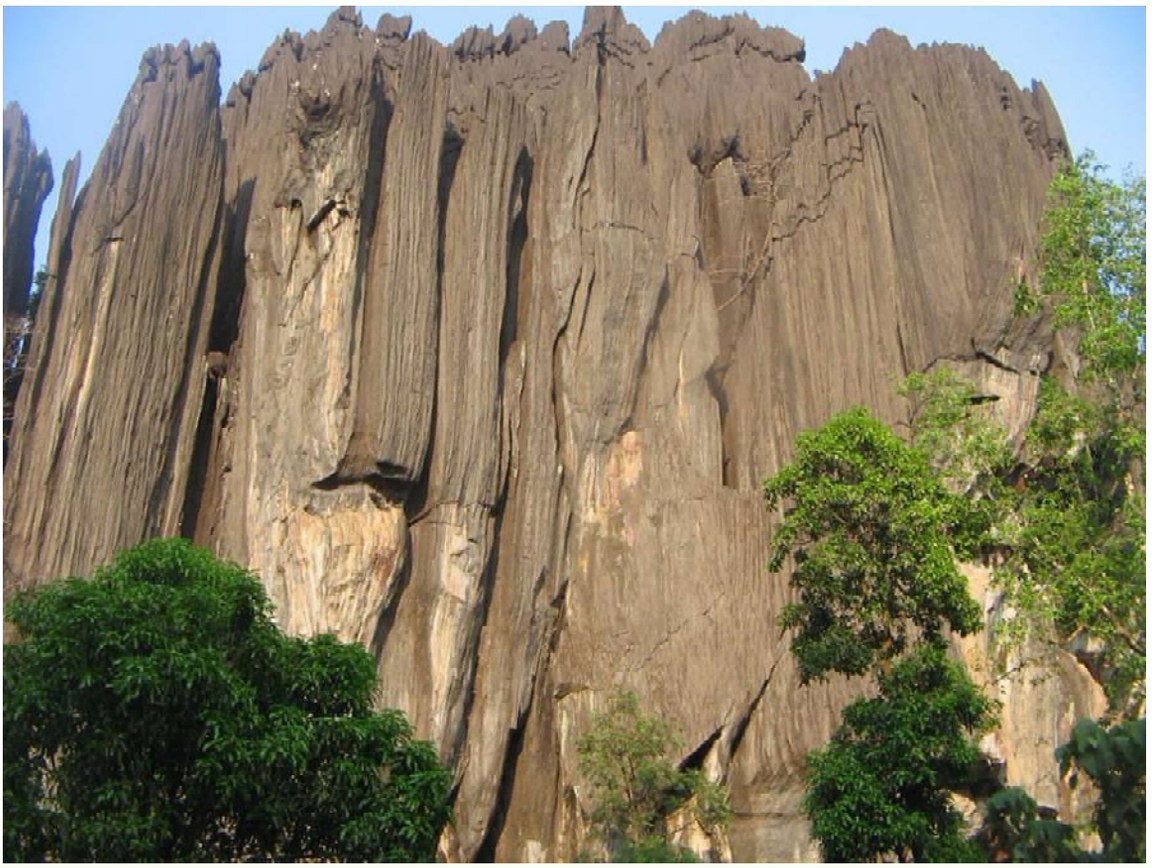
An important issue that faces the PRIs and ULBs is that of mismatch between the developmental responsibilities and the volume of finance for the same. The districts have to draw up a priority list in the face of revenue constraint. It is also necessary to ensure that all the sources of finance are optimally utilized. The issue of leakages need not be overemphasized in this context. As regards political participation of marginalized sections of society, the district seems to be doing rather well.

From the point of urban issues in development, housing, slums, supply of water and particularly drinking water, provision of sanitation and drainage, medical facilities, provision of roads, control of crimes and road accidents are of prime importance. *Karnataka Urban Service Level Benchmarking Ranking Report* for Karnataka for 2009-2010 provides ranks for 213 ULBs on 7 parameters. As per this Report, Karwar and Ankola, have poor water supply management. Bhatkal and Karwar are the only taluks with some level of management of waste water. Karwar and Bhatkal had lowest ranks as regards solid waste management. Disparity regarding development of roads across taluks was the least among taluks. As regards, disease control; none of the taluks seem to have undertaken this task seriously. Development of parks and gardens has not taken place in many of the taluks, though after this report some developments seem to have been initiated. One of the reasons is that Uttara Kannada district is a green district and hence, from air quality point of view, gardens and parks may not be all that necessary. However, it does matter for the local population and especially children to relax and enjoy leisure. Bhatkal, Kumta and Haliyal were the top performers in urban service delivery, whereas, Siddapur and Ankola have been the worst performers. Even the district headquarter, viz., Karwar does not seem to be doing very well on this account.

As per the analysis conducted for 2011/ 2011-12 in this report, Siddapur and Yellapur have the highest proportion of slum population, almost one out of four households in these taluks stays in slums. Ankola needs the drainage facilities where only about one in four households are covered by any drainage. Number of beds in hospitals is too inadequate, even in urban areas. The district needs to improve the medical facilities. Road accidents in Bhatkal, Mundgod and Honnavar are

rather high. Ankola tops the crime rate. As regards revenue mobilization, Siddapur seems to be doing the worst, whereas, Karwar and Dandeli are doing the best.

As regards delivery of services in urban areas, the top priorities need to be accorded to water supply, sanitation and solid waste management. Despite the fact that Uttara Kannada is rich in natural resources like water and forest, the timely availability of water and quality of air due to mismanagement of solid waste need to be contained. These will improve the efficiency of public health system and also relax the financial constraint on the district administration.



Enchanting Yana