

CHAPTER II

A PROFILE OF THE STUDY REGION

2.1. Introduction

The present study is carried out in the North Karnataka Region (NKR) – one of the two major regions of the State of Karnataka – the other being the South Karnataka Region (SKR). Both the regions have two Revenue Divisions each. Bengaluru and Mysuru divisions come under the administrative jurisdiction of SKR, and Belagavi and Kalaburgi divisions come under the administrative jurisdiction of NKR. Of the two regions, NKR suffers from higher levels of socio-economic deprivation than SKR. And among the four divisions of the State, Kalaburagi division – popularly known as Hyderabad-Karnataka Region (HKR) – is the least developed and the most backward division of the State. As per the Final Report of the High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances, 60 per cent of the State's deprivation is found in NKR and the remaining 40 per cent in SKR. And of the four divisions, Kalaburagi division alone carries 40 per cent of the State's deprivation which is equal to the deprivation level of SKR.

In the aforesaid development-deprivation background, the government has chosen NKR for the implementation of MSDPs with the express intention to bring about perceptible improvement in the quality of life of the historically deprived religious minorities. As already pointed out in the first chapter, the present study is taken up in the villages and village clusters – with special focus on peripheral ones not covered in earlier study – of three Blocks, four Town Municipal Councils (TMCs) and four City Municipal Councils (CMCs). All the three blocks (Bidar, Humnabad and Chittapur) belong to Kalaburagi division (HKR). As far as TMCs and CMCs are concerned, two TMCs and three CMCs belong to Kalaburagi division and the remaining two TMCs and one CMC belong to Belagavi division.

The main purpose of this chapter is to give a brief note on the socio-economic profiles of the three blocks, four TMCs and four CMCs with a view to providing a backdrop for the three core chapters (third, fourth and fifth) of the present study. With such an end in view, the present chapter – including this introductory section – has five sections. The profiles of the three blocks are presented in the second section. The third and the fourth sections present the profiles of the four TMCs (Haeri, Jamakhandi, Koppal and Sindhanuru) and of the four CMCs (Bagalakote, Gangavathi, Hosapete and Raichur) respectively. The fifth section concludes the profile-discussion of the study region.

2.2. Socio-Economic Profiles of Bidar, Humnabad and Chittapur Blocks

The three blocks selected by the Government for extending preferential treatment to religious minorities through MSDPs in Karnataka during the 12th Five Year Plan are at different levels of development-deprivation levels. Of the three blocks, Bidar block is the only block which comes under the category of Relatively Developed Taluks (blocks) as per the Final Report of the High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances (2002). Of course, it occupies the last rank (61st) in that category in the State. Whereas, as per the same Report, the other two blocks come under the category of the Most Backward Taluks (39); Humanabad and Chittapur blocks occupy the 150th and the 165th ranks respectively.

With the aforesaid prefatory observations about the relative levels of development and deprivation of the three blocks, an attempt is made here to give a comparative picture of some of the variables, which among other things, have bearing on the socio-economic life obtaining in the three blocks, in general, and that of the historically deprived religious minorities of the region, who lack the capabilities as well as opportunities in the mainstream development process, in particular. The socio-economic profiles of the three blocks comprising some such variables are presented in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Socio-Economic Profiles of Bidar, Humnabad, and Chittapur Blocks

Sl No.	Particulars	Unit	Reference Point	Blocks		
				Bidar	Humnabad	Chittapur
1	Geographical Area	Sq Kms	2011	926.00	985.30	1,761.55
2	Population Total	Nos.	2011	4,69,941	3,32,362	4,04,188
	Population Male	Nos.	2011	2,41,095	1,69,435	2,02,354
	Population Female	Nos.	2011	2,28,846	1,62,927	2,01,834
3	Sex Ratio	For 1000 males	2011	949	962	997
4	Decennial Growth Rate of Population	%	2001/2011	15.88	12.83	9.90
5	Population of Religious Minorities Total	Nos.	2001	1,74,299	1,05,366	1,07,820
	Muslims	Nos.	2001	1,16,331	73,841	75,145
	Christians	Nos.	2001	29,717	5,965	3,555
	Jains	Nos.	2001	390	160	3,040
	Sikhs	Nos.	2001	561	44	126
	Buddhists	Nos.	2001	27,300	25,356	25,924
6	Literacy Rate Total	%	2011	74.51	68.15	58.62
	Male	%	2011	81.53	77.01	63.39
	Female	%	2011	67.12	58.95	48.91
7	Gender Gap in Literacy	Points	2011	14.41	18.06	19.48
8	Workers Total	Nos.	2011	1,77,254	1,33,134	1,68,765
	Cultivators	Nos.	2011	18,669	22,335	32,412
	Agricultural labourers	Nos.	2011	58,137	57,739	56,294
	Household industry	Nos.	2011	4,081	3,748	4,622
	Others	Nos.	2011	1,01,367	49,312	75,437
9	CCDI	Index value	2002	1.00	0.73	0.65

Source: Government of Karnataka, Multi-Sector Development Programme in Selected Districts of Karnataka: A Study of Gaps, Needs and Strategies (2015), pp.125-126.

If we read in-between-the rows and columns of Table 2.1, we get to know the differences among the three blocks in terms of some of the basic socio-economic variables, which, among other things, tell us about the differential levels of development of the blocks. The differences are:

- 1) The three blocks together occupy a total geographical area of 3,672.85 sq. kms. With 1761.55 sq.kms. Chittapur occupies the first position (16.13% of the geographical area of Gulbarga district to which it belongs). The second position goes to Humanabad block which occupies a total geographical area of 985.30 sq. kms (18.08%) of the geographical area of

Bidar district to which it belongs). And the last position goes to Bidar block whose total geographical area is 926 sq.kms. (17% of the geographical area of Bidar district to which it belongs).

- 2) As far as population is concerned, the three blocks together carry a total population of 12,06,491. Among the three blocks, Bidar occupies the first position in terms of total population and also in male and female population. Its total population is 4,69,941 (27.59% of the total population of Bidar district). With a total male population of 2,41,095, it claims 27.69% of the male population of Bidar district. And with a total female population of 2,28,846, it claims 27.48% of the district's female population. The second position goes to Chittapur which carries a total population of 4,04,188 (15.75% of the total population of Gulbaga district). Its total male population is 2,02,354 (15.54% of the districts' total male population). And with a total female population of 2,01,834, it claims 15.96% of the district's total female population. The third position goes to Humanabad block. Its total population is 3,32,362 and of it, males are 1,69,435 and females are 1,62,927. They constitute 19.51%, 19.46% and 19.57% respectively in the total male, and female population of Bidar district.
- 3) In terms of sex ratio – an important variable which indicates the extent of female advantage or disadvantage – Chittapur, with a sex ratio of 997 occupies the first position. And with sex ratios of 962 and 949 Humanabad and Bidar occupy the second and the third positions respectively.
- 4) As far as decennial growth rate of population is concerned, with 15.88%, Bidar gets the first position and the second and the third positions go respectively to Humanabad (12.83%) and Chittapur (9.90%). But in terms of advantage, the first, the second and the third positions go respectively to Chittapur, Humanabad, and Bidar.

- 5) Religious Minority population constitutes the core and crux of the present study. Among the five constituents of religious minorities, Muslims occupy the first position in all the three blocks. But among the three blocks, Bidar with 1,16,331 Muslims (39.33% of the district's figure), occupies the first position. Chittapur block claims the second position with 75,145 Muslims (17.07% of its district's figure). And the third position goes to Humanabad which carries a total Muslim population of 73,841 (24.97%) of its district's figure).

In terms of the population size, Buddhists claim the second position in all the three blocks taken together. Of the three blocks, Bidar, with 27,300 persons (22.36% of its district's figure) is in the first position. And the second and the third positions go respectively to Chittapur and Humanabad which carry 25,924 (20.42% of its district's figure) and 25,356 (20.77% of its district's figure) Buddhists.

Christians occupy the third position in all the three blocks. Here the first, the second and the third positions go respectively to Bidar, Humanabad, and Chittapur. Their respective claims are 29,717 (68.86% of its district's figure), 5,965 (13.82% of its district's figure) and 3,555 (35.11% of its district's figure).

- 6) In literacy rates – total, male, and female – the first, the second, and the third positions go respectively to Bidar, Humanabad, and Chittapur blocks. In total literacy, Bidar's figure is 74.5% as against those of Humanabad's 68.15%, and of Chittapur's 58.62%. In male literacy, their respective rates are 81.53%, 77.01%, and 63.39%. And in female literacy, their respective rates are 67.12%, 58.75%, and 48.91%.
- 7) As far as gender gap in literacy is concerned, the female disadvantage is more pronounced in Chittapur block than in the other two blocks. The

gap is 19.48 percentage points as against those of Humanabad's 18.06 percentage points and of Bidar's 14.41 percentage points.

- 8) In total workforce, the first, the second and the third positions go respectively to Bidar, Chittapur, and Humanabad. Their respective claims are, 1,77,254 (25.23% of the district's figure), 168,765 (15.52% of the district's figure), and 1,33,134 (18.94% of the district's figure).

Dependency on agriculture is more pronounced in Chittapur (considering the size of cultivators and agricultural labourers) than in Humanabad and Bidar. Together, they account for 88,706 in Chittapur, as against the figures of Humanabad (80,074) and Bidar (77,806).

Another item which merits attention is workforce under "OTHERS". In it, with 1,01,367 workers, Bidar occupies the first position, and the second and the third positions go respectively to Chittapur (75,437) and Humanabad (49,312).

- 9) The Comprehensive Composite Development Index (CCDI) values reflect the relative development levels of the three blocks. With a CCDI value of 1.00, Bidar – which comes under the category of Relatively Developed Taluks – occupies the first position. Whereas, Humanabad and Chittapur which come under the category of Most Backward Taluks in the State, have CCDI values of 0.73 and 0.65 respectively. Their ranks among the 175 taluks respectively are 61, 150 and 165.

This brief note on the socio-economic profiles of the three blocks provides a useful backdrop for the baseline survey of the peripheral villages and village clusters of the three selected blocks taken up for preparing and implementing MSDPs with a view to bringing about perceptible improvement in the quality of life of the hitherto deprived religious minorities inhabiting these villages.

2.3. Socio-Economic Profiles of Haveri, Jamakhandi, Koppal, and Sindhanur Town Municipal Councils (TMCs)

The four TMCs – Haveri, Jamakhandi, Koppal, and Sindhanur – selected by the Government for extending the benefits of differential treatment through MSDPs, not only to the minority-concentrated wards, but also to minority-concentrated villages and village clusters falling outside their administrative jurisdiction. The baseline survey required for implementing MSDPs for the religious minorities residing in TMCs has already been done. The present study, *inter alia*, is concerned with the peripheral villages surrounding these four TMCs. And this note on the socio-economic profiles of the four TMCs is intended to provide a useful and meaningful backdrop for the baseline survey of the minority-concentrated villages and village clusters surrounding the TMCs. Some of the important variables which have bearing on the development and deprivation of the study area (TMCs) are presented in Table 2.2.

The data presented in Table 2.2 help us to understand the relative positions of the four TMCs with reference to some of the important development-promoting as well as development-deprivation manifesting variables. Based on the data, we may draw the following inferences:

1. The four TMCs put together have 57,268 households. Among the four TMCs, Sindhanur claims the first position with 15,040 households and Jamakhandi, the last position with 13,963 households. And the second and the third positions go respectively to Haveri (14,567) and Koppal (14,058).
2. Population – being an important constitutive component of development – merits attention. Of the total population of 2,82,575, strangely enough females (1,41,491) outnumber males (1,41,084) by a slender margin of 407 persons

Table 2.2: Socio-Economic Profiles of Haveri, Jamakhandi, Koppal and Sindhanur TMCs

Sl. No.	Particulars	Haveri	Jamakhandi	Koppal	Sindhanur	Total
1	No. of Households	14567	13963	14058	15040	57628
2	Population : Total	67102	68938	70698	75837	282575
3	Male	33759	33936	35360	38029	141084
4	Female	33343	35052	35338	37808	141491
5	0-6 Child Population: Total	7878	9296	9665	10190	37029
6	Male	4103	4725	4819	5179	18826
7	Female	3775	4571	4846	5011	18203
8	Literacy: Total	89.20%	79.25%	79.96%	73.92%	80.40%
9	Male	93.17%	88.04%	86.42%	81.98%	86.76%
10	Female	85.23%	72.79%	73.49%	65.83%	74.10%
11	Total Workers	23372	22577	25821	28608	100378
12	Male	18577	17274	19227	20494	75572
13	Female	4795	5303	6594	8114	24806
14	Dependency on Agriculture: Total	1933 (8.27%)	2435 (10.79%)	1543 (5.98%)	4400 (15.38%)	10311 (10.27%)
15	Male	1320	1383	770	2420	5893
16	Female	613	1052	773	1980	4418
17	Dependency on Non-agri-cultural activities: Total	21439 (91.73%)	20142 89.21%	24278 (94.02%)	24208 (84.62%)	90067 (89.73%)
18	Male	17257	15891	18457	18074	69679
19	Female	4182	4251	5821	6134	20388
20	No. of wards	31	31	31	31	124
21	Number of minority concentration wards	17	17	12	22	68
22	Total minority population of the CMCs concerned	19540 29.12%	19432 28.18%	20916 29.58%	27550 36.28%	87438 30.94%

Source: Census of India 2011: Primary Census Abstract.

In terms of total population, Sindhanur, with 75,837 occupies the first position, and Haveri with 67,102 occupies the last position. And the second and the third positions go respectively to Koppal (70,698) and Jamakhandi (68,938).

As far as male and female population is concerned, Sindhanur with 38,029 males and 37,808 females occupies the first position and Haveri with 33,759 males and 33,343 females occupies the last position. And the second and the third positions go respectively to Koppal which claims 35,360 males and 35,338 females, and Jamakhandi which claims 33,936 males and 35,052 females. It is pertinent to point out that Jamakhandi

TMC is the only one in which females outnumber males by a slender margin of 1,116.

3. The four TMCs put together carry a total 0-6 child population of 37,029. Among the four TMCs, Sindhanur, with 10,190 ranks first, and Haveri, with 7,878 ranks last. The second and the third positions go respectively to Koppal (9,665) and Jamakhandi (9,296), and the same ranks hold in the case of both male and female children in 0-6 age group.
4. It is heartening to point out that in literacy, Haveri occupies the first position with 89.20% total literacy, 93.15% male literacy, and 85.23% female literacy, and the last position goes to Sindhanur, whose literacy rates respectively are 73.92%, 81.98% and 65.83%. This is not the case with Jamakhandi and Haveri. Koppal gets the second position in total literacy (79.96%) and female literacy (73.49%) and the third position in male literacy (86.42%). Whereas, Jamakhandi gets the second position in male literacy (88.04%) and the third position in total literacy (79.25%) as well as in female literacy (72.79%).
5. In all, there are 1,00,378 workers in all the four TMCs put together. Of them, gender-wise, 75,572 are male workers and the remaining 24,806 are female workers. The same gender pattern – male workers outnumbering female workers – holds good in all the TMCs. Among the four TMCs, Sindhanur occupies the first position in total workers (28,608), male workers (20,494), and female workers (8,114). And the second position goes to Koppal with the corresponding figures of 25,821, 19,227, and 6,594. The third position in respect of total workers (23,372) and male workers (18,577) goes to Haveri, but it takes the fourth position in female workers (4795). Whereas, Jamakhandi gets the third position in female workers (5,303) and the last position in total workers (22,577) and male workers (17,274).

6. Being urban areas, the dependence of workers on agriculture is negligible in all the four TMCs. Among the four, in Koppal only 5.98% of the workers depend on agriculture-related activities, and the remaining 94.02% on non-agricultural activities. The corresponding figures for Haveri, Jamakhandi, and Sindhanur are: 8.27% and 91.73%; 10.79% and 89.21%; and 15.38% and 84.62% respectively.
7. In all, there are 124 wards spread across the four TMCs. There are 31 wards in each of the four TMCs. Of the 124 wards, 68 are minority-concentration wards. And of the 68 wards, 22 are in Sindhanur, 17 each in Haveri and Jamakhandi, and 12 in Koppal.

The four TMCs put together carry a total minority population of 87,438. It constitutes 30.94% of their total population. Their concentration is on the higher side in Sindhanur (27,550); it constitutes 36.28% of its total population. At the other end, there is Jamakhandi (19,432); it constitutes 28.18% of its total population. Koppal occupies the second position (20,916); it constitutes 29.58% of its total population. And Haveri occupies the third position (19,540); it constitutes 29.12% of its total population.

This brief note on the socio-economic profiles of the four TMCs is expected to provide a useful backdrop for the baseline survey of the peripheral villages/village clusters that surround the TMCs concerned.

2.4. Socio-Economic Profiles of Bagalkot, Gangavathi, Hosapete, and Raichur City Municipal Councils (CMCs)

Earlier study on MSDPs focussed on the development-deprivation concerns of the religious minorities inhabiting the minority-concentration villages close to the selected blocks and such wards in TMCs and CMCs. The peripheral villages surrounding the blocks and the urban local bodies continue to remain untouched by the differential treatment extended to religious minorities under MSDPs during the 12th plan period. The baseline survey of

such villages and village clusters and their findings are discussed in detail in the Chapters that follow. And the intent of the present section is to give a brief note on the socio-economic profiles of the four CMCs - Bagalkot, Gangavathi, Hosapete, and Raichur – with a view to providing a useful and meaningful backdrop for the core Chapters that follow. The profiles cover some of the basic variables which have direct and indirect bearing on the development and deprivation-indicating as well as development manifesting indicators. The particulars of variables that go into the socio-economic profiles of the four CMCs are presented in Table 2.3.

Based on the data presented in Table 2.3, we may draw the following inferences on the socio-economic profiles of the four CMCs:

1. In all, there are 1,36,727 households in the study area. Among the four CMCs, with 46,866 households, Raichur occupies the first position, and with 22,520 households, Bagalkot occupies the last position. The second and the third positions go respectively to Hosapete (44,076 households) and Gangavathi (with 23,265 households).

As far as population is concerned, the total population of the four CMCs is 6,66,815, and of it, 3,33,933 are males and 3,32,882 are females. Among the four CMCs, Raichur claims the first position in total population (2,34,073), as well as in the male population (1,17,657) and female population (1,16,416). Whereas, the last position in respect of all the three categories of population goes to Bagalkot; its corresponding figures are 1,11,933, 56,378 and 55,555. The second position goes to Hosapete CMC; its corresponding figures are 2,06,167, 1,02,668, and 1,02,499. And the third position goes to Gangavathi CMC; its corresponding figures are, 1,14,642, 57,230, and 57,412. Among the four CMCs, gender-wise males outnumber females except in Gangavathi in which females outnumber males by a small margin.

Table 2.3: Socio-Economic Profiles of the CMCs: Bagalkot, Hosapete, Gangavathi and Raichur

Sl. No.	Particulars	Bagalkot	Gangavathi	Hosapete	Raichur	Total
1	No. of Households	22520	23265	44076	46866	136727
2	Population : Total	111933	114642	206167	234073	666815
3	Male	56378	57230	102668	117657	333933
4	Female	55555	57412	102499	116416	332882
5	0-6 Population : Total	13113	14971	27754	29303	236000
6	Male	6954	7625	14102	15133	118596
7	Female	6359	7346	13652	14170	117404
8	Literacy: Total	84223 (85.40%)	74966 (71.16%)	141475 (79.39%)	159008 (77.65%)	459628
9	Male	45338 (71.73%)	41300 (83.25%)	76117 (85.94%)	87302 (84.33%)	250057
10	Female	38885 (79.04%)	33622 (67.15%)	65358 (72.74%)	71706 (70.13%)	209571
11	Total Workers	39421	43104	72608	84060	239193
12	Male	29376	32178	57097	62609	181260
13	Female	10045	10926	15511	21451	51933
14	Dependency on Agriculture: Total	1854 (4.70%)	7618 (17.67%)	7272 (10.01%)	5818 (6.92%)	22562 (9.43%)
15	Male	1168	4088	4764	3417	13437
16	Female	686	3530	2508	2401	9125
17	Dependency on Non-Agricultural Activities: Total	37567 (95.30%)	35486 (82.33%)	65336 (89.99%)	78242 (98.08%)	216631 (90.57%)
18	Male	28208	28090	52333	59192	168023
19	Female	9359	73296	13003	19050	48608
20	No. of Wards	31	31	35	35	132
21	No. of Minority Concentration Wards	17	12	15	21	65
22	Percentage of minority population in the total population of the CMCs concerned.	24.71%	28.15%	20.94%	20.19%	

Source: Primary Centres Abstract.

- As far as minority population is concerned, as a percentage of the total population of the CMCs concerned Gangavathi claims the first position with 28.15%, and the last position goes to Raichur (20.19%). And the second and the third positions go respectively to Bagalkot (24.71%) and Hosapete (20.94%).
- In all, there are 132 wards in the study area. Among the four, Hosapete and Raichur have 35 wards each, and Bagalkot and Gangavathi 31 wards each.

Of the 132 wards, 65 are minority population-concentration wards. And of the 65 wards, 21 wards belong to Raichur, 17 to Bagalkot, 15 to Hosapete and 12 to Gangavathi.

4. There are 2,36,000 children in the age-group of 0-6 years, in all the four CMCs put together. Of them, 1,18,596 are males and 1,17,404 are females. With a total 0-6 population of 29,303, males and females among them numbering 15,133 and 14,170 respectively, Raichur occupies the first position. Whereas, the last position goes to Bagalkot; its corresponding figures are, 13,113, 6,954, and 6,359. The second position goes to Hosapete; its corresponding figures are, 27,754, 14,102, and 13,652. And the third position goes to Gangavathi; its corresponding figures are 14,971, 7,625, and 7,346.
5. Literacy is an important indicator of development. Among the four CMCs, with 85.40% and 71.16%, total literacy, Bagalkot and Gangavathi occupy the first and the last positions respectively. And with 79.39% and 77.65%, Hosapete and Raichur occupy the second and the third positions respectively. In male literacy, with 85.94% and 84.33% Hosapete and Raichur occupy the first and the second positions respectively. And with 83.25% and 71.73% Gangavathi and Bagalkot get the third and fourth positions respectively in female literacy. With 79.04% and 72.74%, Bagalkot and Hosapete get the first and the second positions respectively. And with 70.13% and 67.15% the third and the fourth positions go respectively to Raichur and Gangavathi. In all the three categories, males outnumber females except in Bagalkot CMC.
6. In all, there are 2,39,193 workers in the study area, and of them, 1,81,260 are males and 51,933 are females, the male workers outnumber the female workers by a large margin. And this phenomenon is common to all the four CMCs. Among the four CMCs, in all the three categories workers – total, male and female – with 84,060, 62,609, and 21,451

Raichur occupies the first position, and with 72,608, 57,097, and 15,511, Hosapete occupies the second place. And the third and the fourth positions go respectively to Gangavathi and Bagalkot; the corresponding figures for the former are, 43,104, 32,178, and 10,926, whereas, the corresponding figures for the latter are 39,421, 29,376, and 10,045.

7. As expected, the dependence of workers on agriculture is low and on non-agricultural activities is on the higher side in all the four CMCs. Of the total workers in the study area only 9.43% of workers depend on agriculture, and the remaining 90.57% of them depend on non-agricultural activities. The agriculture dependency rate varies from a low of 4.70% in Bagalkot to a high of 17.67% in Gangavathi. And it is 10.01% in Hosapete and 6.92% in Raichur. In all the four CMCs, male workers outnumber female workers.

This brief note on the socio-economic profiles of the four CMCs – Bagalkot, Gangavathi, Hosapete and Raichur – provides a useful backdrop for the baseline survey of the peripheral villages/village clusters surrounding the CMCs whose study is taken up in the chapters that follow.

2.5. Concluding Remark

The socio-economic profiles of the three blocks, four TMCs and four CMCs, whose peripheral villages and village clusters are chosen for baseline survey, would be useful in preparing and implementing MSDPs for improving the quality of life of the religious minorities (inhabiting the said villages) hitherto deprived of the benefits of the mainstream development process. The profiles of the selected villages are given in the Chapters concerned.
