

## **CHAPTER III**

### **MSDP FOR SOME SELECT VILLAGES/VILLAGE CLUSTERS OF BIDAR, HUMNABAD AND CHITTAPUR BLOCKS**

#### **3.1. Introduction**

One of the principal objectives of the present Chapter is to identify the socio-economic status of the socio-religious minority groups inhabiting the peripheral villages and village clusters surrounding three blocks, namely, Bidar, Humanabad and Chittapur. Based on their socio-economic status, an attempt is made to identify the gap in capability-engendering and opportunity-creating facilities such as housing, education, health, drinking water, sanitation, child development, and the like. And based on the gaps, measures are suggested to fill the gaps. Apart from this, additional facilities required (non-gap filling facilities) are also identified by focus group discussions with the prospective beneficiaries.

In a way, as already stated in the first Chapter, the present study is a sequel to the earlier larger study, “MSDP for Minorities in Select Districts of Karnataka”. The three blocks with which the present study is concerned were a part of the earlier study. The focus in that study was relatively aggregative, whereas, the present one is a disaggregative inquiry into the socio-economic life of the minorities (who were not covered in the earlier study) inhabiting the peripheral villages/village clusters surrounding the three blocks. Only such villages/village clusters whose minority population is 25 per cent and above are selected for the study.

The information and data required for the study are gathered from secondary sources as well as field-work-based primary sources. All the tables in this Chapter carry notes on the sources.

Keeping in view the principal objective of this Chapter, it is split into nine sections (including the introductory section). The socio-economic profiles of the 12 clusters comprising 40 villages are presented in the second section. The village-wise break-ups are given in appendix tables that accompany this report, and the main Table 3.1 gives block-wise details of all the villages/ clusters. The focus of the third section is on Housing. The matters pertaining to AWCs are discussed in the fourth section. The fifth, sixth, and seventh sections respectively discuss the matters related to Education, Health and Drinking Water. The eighth section deals with Sanitation. And the ninth section concludes the Chapter by giving a succinct overview of the preceding sections.

### **3.2. Socio-Economic Profiles of the Select Peripheral Villages and Village Clusters: Block-wise**

This section provides a useful background for the discussion that takes place in the sections that follow. An attempt is made here to give a block-wise summary of the socio-economic situation obtaining in the villages taken up for study. The village-wise as well as cluster-wise breakups are given in Appendix tables that accompany this report. The block-wise data are presented in Table 3.1.

From the data presented in Table 3.1, we may draw the following inferences on the relative socio-economic conditions obtaining in the villages of the 3 blocks comprising 40 villages formed into 12 clusters:

- 1) In all, there are 14,786 households in the three blocks. Among the three blocks, the first, second, and third positions go respectively to the selected clusters of Bidar (6,351), Humanabad (5,877) and Chittapur (2,558).
- 2) This is also the case with the total population size of the clusters (81,513) coming under each block. In this case also, the first, second and third positions go respectively to Bidar (34,573), Humanabad (31,789) and Chittapur (15,151).

Table 3.1: Block-wise Socio-Economic Profiles of 40 Villages and 12 Clusters

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	Bidar	Humnabad	Chittapur	Total
1.	Total Households of the selected Clusters	Nos.	6351	5877	2558	14786
2.	Total Population of the selected Clusters	Nos.	34573	31789	15151	81513
3.	Minority Population of the selected Clusters	Nos.	14428	8253	5236	27917
4.	Muslims	Nos.	8650	8141	5041	21832
5.	Christians	Nos.	5089	112	195	5396
6.	Buddhists	Nos.	689	0	0	689
7.	Jains, Sikhs, Parsis	Nos.	0	0	0	0
8.	Sex Ratio	For 1000 males	945	951	1004	-
9.	Total Literacy	%	64.57	65.24	55.37	-
10.	Male Literacy	%	73.4	75.21	65.45	-
11.	Female Literacy	%	55.24	54,81	45,41	-
12.	Gender Gap	% point	18.16	20.39	20.04	-
13.	WPR Males	%	55.93	51.55	53.24	-
14.	WPR Females	%	30.62	34.26	33.39	-
15.	Total Main Workers	Nos.	11959	10714	4766	27439
16.	Cultivators	Nos.	2787	2592	1675	7054
17.	Agri. Labourers	Nos.	5714	5152	1784	12650
18.	Others	Nos.	3458	2970	1307	7735
19.	Villages	Nos.	21	10	9	40
20.	Village Clusters	Nos.	04	03	05	12

Source: 1. Census of India 2011, for item Nos.1, 2, and 8 to 18.

2. CDPO Offices of Bidar, Humanabad, Chittapur and Shahabad for Item Nos.3 to 7.

Note: Of the 5 clusters of Chittapur block, 2 are clusters and 2 are individual villages.

- 3) The total minority population is 27,917. Of the 3 blocks, minority population is concentrated more in Bidar block (14,428). And the second and third positions go respectively to Humanabad (8,253) and Chittapur (5,236).
- 4) Among the minorities, strangely enough there are no Jains, Sikhs and Parsis in selected villages. And among the remaining groups, Bidar's share in Muslims (8,650) is the highest and Chittapur occupies the last position (5,041). The second position goes to Humanabad (8,141). And the Muslims, as a group occupy the highest position with 21,832, among the three groups – Muslims, Christians and Buddhists.

Christians as a group, occupy the second position with a population of 5,396. And among the three blocks, with 5,089 Christians, Bidar attracts the first position, and the second and third positions go respectively to Chittapur (195) and Humanabad (112). As far as Buddhists are concerned, they are found in Bidar only; there are only 689 Buddhists.

- 5) In terms of sex ratio, Chittapur block carries higher female advantage; its sex ratio is 1004 and it is more than the state average of 973. The corresponding ratios of Humanabad and Bidar respectively are 951 and 945.
- 6) In regard to literary rates – total, male, and female – Humanabad occupies the first position in total literacy (65.24%) and male literacy (75.21%). The second and third positions go respectively to Bidar and Chittapur. The total literacy and male literacy of the former respectively are 64.57% and 73.40%, and of the latter are 55.37% and 65.45%. In female literacy, the first, second and third positions go respectively to Bidar (55.24%), Humanabad (54.81%) and Chittapur (45.51%).

- 7) As far as gender gaps in literacy are concerned, which reflect female disadvantage/advantage, Bidar's position is better with 18.16 percentage points, whereas, the corresponding figures of Chittapur and Humanabad are 20.04 and 20.39 respectively.
- 8) Work participation rate is an important indicator of development in which people matter most. In respect of Male work participation rate, the first, second and third positions go respectively to Bidar (53.93%), Chittapur (53.24%), and Humanabad (51.55%). As for female work participation, with 34.26% Humanabad claims the first position, whereas, Chittapur with 33.39% and Bidar with 30.62% get the second and third positions respectively.
- 9) Coming to total main workers, the first, second, and third positions go respectively to Bidar (11,959), Humanabad (10,714), and Chittapur (4,766). They occupy the same positions in respect of cultivators, as well as agricultural labourers.

### **Concluding Remarks: Block-wise Summary**

- (a) Bidar with 4 clusters, comprising 21 out of 40 villages, has the highest minority population, highest number of Muslims, Christians and Buddhists among three blocks. It occupies the second position in total literacy and first in female literacy, and also the second position in male literacy. It carries the lowest gender gap among the three blocks. In sex ratio, it lags behind the other two blocks. Its position is first in male work participation rate, but third in female work participation rate.
- (b) Humanabad with 3 clusters, comprising 10 villages, has the second largest number of Muslims among the three blocks, but has the least number of Christians, and none in the other two groups. In terms of sex ratio it stands in the second position. It occupies the first position in total as well as male literacy, and the second position in female literacy. Its

position is bad because it has the highest gender gap in literacy. It occupies the last position in male work participation rate and the first in female work participation rate.

- (c) As far as Chittapur block is concerned, it stands third in total minority population and in Muslim population, but second position in respect of Christians. There is none in the other two minority groups. It is heartening to note that its sex ratio is higher than the state average. It is disheartening to note that it occupies the last position with lowest literacy rates. However, it is encouraging to note that it is in a better position in gender gap in literacy. Its position is second in male as well as female work participation rates.

### **3.3. Housing Facilities**

“Housing facilities” constitute an important constituent of human development paradigm in which people – and especially deprived minorities – matter most. Along with education, health and income, housing contributes significantly for the generation of the capabilities of the hitherto deprived minorities. With all the efforts that the governments (Centre and State) have been making since India’s independence, quite a few poor, marginalised and vulnerable people remain houseless. And, minorities, particularly those who are inhabiting the peripheral villages surrounding the relatively developed towns, belong to this category. An attempt is made in this section to examine the housing facilities available for the religious minorities inhabiting the selected peripheral villages/village clusters surrounding the three blocks – Bidar, Humnabad and Chittapur. A comparative study of the housing facilities of the selected minority concentration villages/village clusters – block-wise – is done here. The village-wise/cluster-wise details are given in Appendix tables that accompany this report.

The particulars in respect of minority households, and BPL minority households and minority households covered under IAY during the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan, in respect of the selected villages and village clusters of the three blocks are presented in Table 3.2.

From the data presented in Table 3.2, we may draw the following inferences on the housing facilities in the block-wise selected villages/village clusters:

- (i) In all, there are 40 minority concentrated villages clubbed into 12 clusters. Of the 12 clusters, Bidar block has 4 clusters comprising 21 villages, Humnabad block has 3 clusters comprising 10 villages, and Chittapur block has 5 clusters comprising 9 villages. Thus, Bidar has the highest number of minority concentration villages. The second and third positions go respectively to Humnabad and Chittapur.
- (ii) There are 17,757 households in the selected villages/village clusters in the three blocks put together. Among the three blocks, the highest numbers of households (8715) are found in Bidar block. The second and the third positions go respectively to Humnabad (6014) and Chittapur (3028).
- (iii) As far as BPL households are concerned, there are 12,610 such holds, and of them, Bidar has the highest number (6612). The second and third positions go respectively to Humnabad (4805) and Chittapur (1193).
- (iv) In all, 2976 families are covered under Indira Avas Yojane (IAY). Of them, 1461 are in Humnabad, 1219 in Bidar, and 296 in Chittapur.
- (v) Out of total households, there are 3,919 minority households. Of them, 1771 are in Bidar, 1182 in Humnabad, and 966 in Chittapur.
- (vi) Of the minority households, there are 2509 BPL households. Of the three blocks, the highest number (1225) of them are found in Bidar, and the second and third positions go respectively to Humnabad (903) and Chittapur (381). There are 794 minority households covered under IAY

Table 3.2: Particulars of Housing Facilities in the 12 Selected Clusters Comprising 40 Villages of the Three Blocks: Bidar, Humnabad and Chittapur

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	Bidar	Humnabad	Chittapur	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
01	Villages selected for study in the three blocks	Nos.	21	10	9	40
02	Village clusters selected for study in the three blocks	Nos.	4	3	5	12
03	Total number of Households in the selected clusters	Nos.	8715	6014	3028	17,757
04	Total number of households under BPL	Nos.	6612	4805	1193	12,610
05	Total number of families covered under IAY	Nos.	1219	1461	296	2,976
06	Total No. of households belonging to Minority Communities	Nos.	1771	1182	966	3,919
07	Total number of Minority Households belonging to BPL in the clusters	Nos.	1225	903	381	2,509
08	Total number of BPL families of minorities covered under IAY through Ministry of R.D. during 12 <sup>th</sup> Plan	Nos.	615	129	50	794



(vii) through the Ministry of Rural Development during the 12<sup>th</sup> plan. Of them, 615 are in Bidar, 129 in Humnabad, and 50 in Chitapur block.

In sum:

- (a) Bidar block claims the first position in item numbers (in the table) 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 8. And second position in item numbers 2 and 5.
- (b) Humnabad block claims the second position in item numbers 3, 4, 6, 7 and 8, first position in item number 5 third position in item number 2.
- (c) Chittapur Block has the last position in item numbers from 3 to 8 but first in item No.2 and second position in item No.1.
- (d) From participatory observation method, it is found that in all the selected clusters of the three blocks, by and large, the minority households do not have house sites of their own. In these circumstances as a first step, it is necessary as well as desirable to grant open sites to them, so that they would be able to have their own houses.

### **3.4. Anganawadi Centres Under ICDS**

Children's health constitutes the foundation for healthy adults. The recent studies, inter-alia, show that with all the institutional facilities made available by the Governments – Centre and State – the number of underweight children, malnourished children, undernourished children, and children with stunted growth continues to be alarming. And the minority concentrated villages and village clusters selected for the study cannot be an exception to the overall situation. Anganawadi Centres (AWCs) are the major institutional means for implementing the child development programmes of the Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS). The AWCs also take care of the needs of pregnant and lactating mothers which have direct bearing on the healthy growth of children. An attempt is made in this section to identify the availability and accessibility of AWCs to children in the selected minority concentration

villages/village clusters coming under the jurisdiction of the three blocks, namely, Bidar, Humnabad and Chittapur. It is a block-wise comparative study and the village-wise and cluster-wise details are given in Appendix Tables that accompanied this report.

The block-wise data of the village clusters of the three blocks are presented in Table 3.3.

From the data given in the Table 3.3, we may draw the following inferences on the AWCs under ICDS functioning in minority concentration villages/village clusters in the three selected blocks:

- (i) Of the 104 AWCs sanctioned under ICDS, 56 are in Bidar, 32 in Humnabad, and 16 in Chittapur.
- (ii) And of the 104 AWCs, 102 centres are located in minority concentration villages/village clusters of the three blocks. Of them, 56 are in Bidar, 30 in Humnabad and 16 in Chittapur.

From this, we come to know that Humnabad has only 30 AWCs as against 32 sanctioned under ICDS.

- (iii) As far as buildings in which the AWCs are located, it is to be pointed out that of the 102 centres, 72 centres are located in own buildings and the remaining 30 centres do not have own buildings.

In terms of own buildings, of the 56 centres of Bidar, 38 have own buildings, Humnabad, 20 (as against 30), and Chittapur 14 (as against 16). And of the 30 centres, which do not have their own buildings, 18 are in Bidar, 10 in Humnabd, and 2 in Chittapur.

Table 3.3: Particulars of AWCs in the 12 Selected Clusters Comprising 40 Villages of the Three Blocks: Bidar, Humnabad and Chittapur

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	Bidar	Humnabad	Chittapur	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
01	Villages selected for study in the three blocks	Nos.	21	10	9	40
02	Village clusters selected for study in the three blocks	Nos.	4	3	5	12
03	No. of AWCs sanctioned under ICDS	Nos.	56	32	16	104
04	No. of AWCs situated in Minority Concentration Villages	Nos.	56	30	16	102
05	No. of AWCs in Minority Concentration Villages having own Buildings	Nos.	38	20	14	72
06	Anganwadi Buildings required in Minority Concentration Villages	Nos.	18	10	02	30
07	Land Available for these buildings					
	Yes	Nos.	13	10	02	25
	No	No.	05	00	00	05
08	Ownership of Land		Govt: 13	Govt: 10	Govt:02	Govt:25

(iv) As far as the land required for constructing buildings for 30 centres, government land is available for 25 buildings. Both Humnabad and Chittapur have government land for their 10 and 2 centres respectively. Whereas, Bidar has land for 13 centres as against its requirement of 18 centres.

### **Gap-filling and Non-Gap-filling aspects of AWCs in the selected vilages/ clusters in the three selected blocks.**

The gap-filling aspects of AWCs are already discussed under “inferences” pertaining to Table 3.3. The Non-gap-filling aspects of AWCs are noted below. With a few exceptions, the non-gap filling aspects are one and the same for all the selected villages/clusters. They are:

- (i) All of them need to be provided with separate kitchens, cooking gas, safe-drinking water utensils, electricity, nutrition supplements, toilets and playgrounds.
- (ii) All the AWCs across the selected villages/clusters need compound walls.
- (iii) Quality of maintenance needs to be improved.

### **3.5. Education:**

There is said to be people-centred inclusive development with equity, only when, among other things, their conditions are fulfilled, namely, generation of people’s capabilities, opportunities, and freedom to avail the opportunities with the capabilities acquired. And education constitutes the core and crux of the process of engendering capabilities – the primary requirement of development. The deprived minorities inhabiting peripheral villages, remain backward, one of the reasons being lack of/or inadequate institutional facilities including human capital – qualified teachers. Education has bearing on development through people-centred participatory democracy. And

participatory democracy is capable of promoting participatory development. Will all the best ideals of democracy, best institutions of democracy that we have in India/Karnataka, we have not been able to transform those ideals into practice, because of the hardened antecedent socio-economic inequalities, and behind these inequalities lie the educational inequalities. In this perspective, education claims priority in MSDP for the marginalised minorities.

An attempt is made in this section to focus on the educational facilities available and the additional facilities required in the selected minority concentration villages/village clusters of Bidar, Humnabad and Chittapur. It makes a comparative study of the three blocks. The village/village cluster-wise details are given in Appendix Tables that accompanied this report

The particulars in respect of Educational Institutions in the 12 selected clusters of Bidar, Humnabad, and Chittapur are given in the Table 3.4.

We may draw the following inferences about the educational institutions in the selected minority concentration villages/village clusters of the three blocks:

- (i) In all, there are 20 Primary Schools in the three blocks, of which, 17 are government schools and 3 are private schools.
- (ii) And of the 20 schools, 12 are in Bidar block, 1 in Humnabad, and 7 in Chittapur. Here Government schools have primacy over the private schools indicating that more children have access to schooling.
- (iii) It is heartening to note that of the total 43 middle schools, 37 are government schools and only 6 are private schools.
- (iv) Of the 43 schools, 23 are in Bidar, 9 in Humnabad and 11 in Chittapur. Here, as in the case of primary schools, the number is more pronounced in Bidar block.

Table 3.4: Educational Institutions in the 12 selected Clusters comprising 40 Villages of the three blocks: Bidar, Humnabad and Chittapur

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	Bidar	Humnabad	Chittapur	Total (No./Details)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
01	Villages selected for study in the three blocks	Nos.	21	10	9	40	
02	Village clusters selected for study in three blocks	Nos.	4	3	5	12	
03	Total No. of Primary Schools	Govt.	Nos.	10	1	6	17
		Private	Nos.	2	0	1	3
		Total	Nos.	12	1	7	20
04	Total No. of Middle Schools	Govt.	Nos.	20	9	8	37
		Private	Nos.	3	0	3	6
		Total	Nos.	23	9	11	43
05	Total No. of High Schools	Govt.	Nos.	1	0	0	1
		Private	Nos.	0	0	0	0
		Total	Nos.	1	0	0	1
06	No. of Schools required in the villages as per SSA norms	Primary Schools .	Nos.	0	0	0	0
		Middle Schools	Nos.	7	1	2	10
		High Schools	Nos.	11	2	7	20
07	No. of Schools which are going to be provided in the Minority areas under normal SSA Scheme during 12 <sup>th</sup> Plan	Nos.	0	0	0	0	
08	No. of Schools needed under MSDP to fulfil the requirement of Minorities	Middle Schools	Nos.	7	1	2	10
		High Schools	Nos.	11	2	7	20
		Junior Colleges	Nos.	0	0	0	0
09	Availability of these buildings	Yes		18	3	9	30
		No		0	0	0	0
10	Ownership of Land	Govt.		18	3	9	30

- (v) In the case of High Schools, it is not encouraging to note that there is only 1 High School, and that one is located in Bidar block. The other 2 blocks are deprived of High School facility.
- (vi) As far as the requirement of additional schools as per SSA norms is concerned:
  - (a) There is no requirement of additional Primary Schools in all the three blocks.
  - (b) In all, 10 Middle Schools are required. Of which, the requirement is 7 in Bidar, 1 in Humnabad and 2 in Chittapur.
  - (c) Regarding High Schools, the requirement is 20. Of which, 11 are required in Bidar, 2 in Humnabad, and 7 in Chittapur.
- (vii) There is no provision for any school under normal SSA scheme in the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan.

**Requirement of Additional Classrooms in the Minority Concentration Villages/Village Clusters of the three blocks**

The schools in minority concentration villages/village clusters are facing the problems of additional space (classrooms) to accommodate the students who seek admission into schools. The related particulars are given in Table 3.5.

Based on the data presented in Table 3.5, we may draw the following inferences, on the requirement of additional classrooms in the selected/village clusters in the three blocks:

- (i) There are 18 schools, which require additional classrooms. Of the 18 schools, 8 are located in Bidar, and 5 each in Humnabad and Chittapur.
- (ii) For 18 schools, in all, 48 additional classrooms are required. Of them, 32 are required in Bidar block, 7 in Humnabad and 9 in Chittapur.

Table 3.5: Particulars of the Additional Class Rooms Required in the 12 selected Clusters comprising 40 Villages of the three blocks: Bidar, Humnabad and Chittapur

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	Bidar	Humnabad	Chittapur	Total (No./Details)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
01	Villages selected for study in the three blocks	Nos.	21	10	9	40	
02	Village clusters selected for study in three blocks	Nos.	4	3	5	12	
03	No. of Schools which require additional space for the Students	Nos.	8	5	5	18	
04	Total number of Additional Classrooms required	Nos	32	7	9	48	
05	No. of Students in schools who require additional space	Nos.	906	228	288	1422	
06	No. of minority students among total students in such schools	Nos.	1107	310	1073	2490	
07	Is Land available for construction of Class Rooms?	Yes	Nos.	31	07	09	47
		No	Nos.	0	0	0	0
08	Ownership of Land	Govt.	31	7	9	47	



- (iii) Minority students constitute 2,490 in the schools of selected villages/ clusters. Of the 2,490 students, 1107 are Bidar block , 1073 in Chittapur and 310 in Humnabad. These figures show that the concentration of minority students is more pronounced in Bidar and least pronounced in Humnabad.
- (iv) Among the total students, 1,422 students require additional space (classrooms). Among them, 906 students belong to Bidar, 228 belong to Humnabad, and 288 to Chitapur.
- (v) As far as the availability of land is concerned, government land is available for 47 classrooms out of 48 classrooms required. Land is not available for one classroom in Bidar block.

### **Gap-filling and Non-Gap-Filling Aspects of Facilities in Education**

The gap-filling aspects of facilities in education in the villages and village clusters are already discussed in the “inferences” drawn based on the data presented in Tables 3.4 and 35.

The non-gap-filling aspects of facilities in the villages/village clusters of the three blocks are briefly mentioned below. The functional aspects of the existing facilities are also considered here.

### **Cluster-wise Needs:**

In all the clusters of the three blocks, there are some common needs:

- (a) Urdu Lower Primary Schools and Kannada Higher Primary Schools ought to be upgraded into Higher Primary Schools, and High Schools respectively.
- (b) Starting computer classes and establishing computer labs, providing toilet facilities, drinking water, electricity, repairing of school buildings and

furniture, bus facilities for students, science laboratories in Higher Primary Schools and High Schools.

- (c) Establishing one Urdu High School in every cluster and also one Computer Training Centre in each cluster.

In the two large villages of Humnabad block, namely, Bemalkhed and Muthangi, there is need for establishing ITI and Polytechnic which promote employability through technical education. Establishment of Model Residential schools (one in every cluster) for minority girls is the felt need so that they can get empowered.

**Note;** Village/cluster-wise break-ups of facilities are available in Appendix Tables that accompany this report.

### **3.6. Health Care Facilities**

“Health” constitutes one of the three main dimensions of people-centred human development. Besides education and income, it acts as a critical input of human development. The availability of, and accessibility to, health care institutions have determining impact on the health of the people and thereby on their capabilities to participate in the development process. It is distressing to note that a large number of historically excluded people and particularly those who continue to live in villages do not have easy access to health care institutions. It is not possible to improve their capabilities and quality of life without improving the quality of their health. As far as the religious minorities inhabiting the peripheral villages of the three selected blocks are concerned, the MSDPs, which intend to improve their living conditions, have accorded priority to health, among other determining variables of development. The related details of the health care institutions – block-wise – are given in Table 3.6. The village-wise and cluster-wise break-ups are given in Appendix Tables that accompany this report.

Table 3.6: Particulars of Health Care Institutions in the 12 selected Clusters comprising 40 Villages of the three blocks:  
Bidar, Humnabad and Chittapur

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	Bidar	Humnabad	Chittapur	Total (No./Details)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
01	Villages selected for study in the three blocks	Nos.	21	10	9	40
02	Village clusters selected for study in three blocks	Nos.	4	3	5	12
03	Total number of Health Care Institutions					
	Sub-Centres	Nos.	8	7	3	18
	PHCs	Nos.	1	3	1	5
04	How many Health Institutions are required as per NRHM norms?					
	Sub-Centres	Nos.	10	10	4	24
	PHCs	Nos.	1	4	2	7
05	Number of Health Institutions which have own Buildings					
	Sub-Centres	Nos.	8	5	3	16
	PHCs	Nos.	1	3	1	5
06	Is Land Available for construction of Health Institutions?					
	Sub-Centres	Nos.	2	5	1	08
	PHCs	Nos.	Nil	1	1	02
07	Ownership of Land		Yes Govt.	Yes Govt.	Yes Govt.	Yes Govt.

The following inferences may be drawn about health care facilities – in terms of institutions – available to religious minorities in the three blocks based on the data presented in Table 3.6.

- (i) Of the 12 village clusters comprising 40 villages, there are 4 clusters comprising 21 villages in Bidar block, 3 clusters comprising 10 villages in Humnabad block, and 5 clusters comprising 9 villages in Chittapur block.
- (ii) In all, there are 18 health sub-centres and 5 PHCs in the 12 minority concentrated village clusters of the three blocks.
- (iii) Of the 18 sub-centres, 8 are located in Bidar block, 7 in Humnabad block and 3 in Chittapur block. Whereas, in the case of PHCs of the 5, there is 1 in Bidar, 3 in Humnabad and 1 in Chittapur.
- (iv) But, as per NRHM norms, Bidar block requires 10 sub-centres in addition to the existing 8 sub-centres, Humnabad requires 10 sub-centres in addition to the 7 existing sub-centres, and Chittapur requires 4 in addition to the existing 3 sub-centres. In all, 24 sub-centres are required, in addition to the existing 18 sub-centres.
- (v) As far as PHCs, as per NRHM norms, in all, 7 PHCs are required in addition to the existing 5 PHCs. As far as individual blocks are concerned, there is no gap in Bidar block; in Humnabad, 4 PHCs are required in addition to the existing 3 PHCs; Chittapur requires 2 PHCs in addition to the existing 1 PHC.
- (vi) All Sub-Centres and PHCs do not have their own buildings: Bidar's 8 sub-centres have their own buildings as against its demand for 10, and as such requires 2 more buildings; Humnabad's 5 sub-centres are located in their own buildings, and 5 additional buildings are necessary; Chittapur's 3 existing sub-centres are located in their own

buildings and need one more building to accommodate the additional sub-centre required. In all 8 sub-centres require own buildings.

- (vii) As far as the buildings for PHCs, only 2 buildings are necessary – one each for Humnabad and Chittapur. Bidar does not need any additional building.
- (viii) It is heartening to note that the Government land is available for all the aforesaid buildings of Sub-Centres and PHCs.

### **Gap-filling and Non-gap-filling Aspects of Health Care Facilities**

The gap-filling aspects of the Health facilities in the villages/clusters of the three blocks are discussed in the “inferences” that follow Table 3.6. Some of the important non-gap-filling aspects of health facilities in the three blocks are discussed below. The functional aspects of the facilities are also included under it.

- (i) There are quite a few health problems in Nematabad and Nedavanche villages of Bidar block (Cluster I). They need one health sub-centre each. In it in cluster-II, the demand is for housing facilities for doctors of Immambad village PHC. And the PHC in Ranjola Kheni, needs modern medical instruments and equipment.
- (ii) A women-centred hospital is necessary to take care of the health problems of the minority community women of Humnabad. This is the demand of the minority community. The four existing PHCs of the block, need modern medical instruments. The vacant posts of Lab Technicians and ANMs will have to be filled. Apart from this, the locals insist on upgrading one of the 4 PHCs into a Community Health Centre.
- (iii) As far as Chittapur block is concerned, there are no adequate health care facilities at all. But, they do not become eligible for health

centres as per government norms. As such, it is necessary to establish one sub-centre for 3 or 4 villages put together. Another disheartening aspect is that, even after the construction of the buildings of health centres, they are not officially inaugurated for people's service. This is the case with the sub-centres at Shelgi village. And in the 9 selected villages, there is only one PHC. There is no health care facility in Cluster I. So, starting one sub-centre is necessary in Cluster I.

### **3.7. Drinking Water Facilities**

Water is the foundational source of life on the planet earth. It is more so in the case of drinking water, without which humans and animals cannot live; It is a nature's gift. Till recently, it was freely available in plenty. But, it is not so today. In the name of progress, forests are indiscriminately cut, and man's interference with nature has caused irreparable damage to nature and through it to rainfall – the basic source of water. People's per capita income has been increasing; but the per capita availability of drinking water has been declining. Drinking water has become scarce and a priced commodity. People suffer a lot during summer seasons.

The problem is more pronounced in rural parts, and in them, in remote and peripheral villages. The problem is very much present in the villages/village clusters of three selected blocks, namely, Bidar, Humnabad and Chittapur.

The block-wise particulars of drinking water facilities in the selected villages/village clusters are presented in Table 3.7. And the village/Village cluster-wise particulars of drinking water facilities are presented in Appendix Tables that accompany this report.

Table 3.7: Particulars of Drinking Water Facilities in the 12 selected Clusters comprising 40 Villages of the three blocks: Bidar, Humnabad and Chittapur

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	Bidar	Humnabad	Chittapur	Total (No./Details)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
01	Villages selected for study in the three blocks	Nos.	21	10	9	40
02	Village clusters selected for study in three blocks	Nos.	4	3	5	12
03	Sources of Drinking Water		Hand pumps, water tanks, borewells, taps, river, wells	Hand pumps, water tanks, borewells, taps	Water Tanks, Hand pumps, Borewells, taps	Hand pumps, water tanks, Borewells, taps
04	Villages in which water is supplied through pipeline from storage tank	Yes	Nos. 12	10	9	31
		No	Nos. 09	0	0	09
05	Total number of Hand Pumps	Normal	Nos. 76	57	19	152
		Normal	Nos. 69	55	19	143
		Mark II Hand Pumps	Nos. 07	02	0	09
06	Villages in which Ground Water is Contaminated	Yes	Nos. 16	07	1	24
		No	Nos. 05	03	8	16
07	Villages in which filtration of water is required	Yes	Nos. 18	07	01	26
		No	Nos. 03	03	08	14
08	Is there possibility to supply safe drinking water to villages?	Yes	Nos. 18	07	05	30
		No	Nos. 03	03	04	10

From the data presented in Table 3.7 on drinking water facilities in the 12 selected village clusters comprising 40 villages spread across the three selected blocks, we may draw the following inferences:

- (i) As far as the sources of drinking water in the three blocks, hand pumps, water tanks, bore wells, and taps are the common sources in all the three blocks. However, Bidar has two more sources, namely, river and open wells.
- (ii) Of the 40 villages, in 31 villages, water is supplied through pipeline from storage tanks and there is no such facility in 9 villages. Strangely enough Bidar is the only block among the three blocks in which all the nine villages are located. The remaining two blocks – Humnabad and Chittapur do not have such villages. Further, in all the villages of these village clusters water is supplied through pipeline from storage tanks. But, 12 out of 21 villages have such facility in Bidar.
- (iii) There are two types of hand-pumps, namely, Normal Hand Pumps and Mark II Hand Pumps. In all the three blocks put together, there are 143 Normal Hand Pumps and 9 Mark II Hand Pumps; the total comes to 152; of the 152, 76 are in Bidar, 57 in Humnabad and 19 in Chittapur. And of the 143 Normal Hand Pumps, the three blocks respectively have 69, 55 and 19. Whereas, in the case of Mark II Hand Pumps, of the 9 such pumps, Bidar has 7 such pumps and Humnabad 2, and Chitapur has no such pumps.
- (iv) As far as the villages in which ground water is contaminated, of the 40 villages, water is contaminated in 24, and is not contaminated in 16 villages. In Bidar, in 16 out of its 21 villages, contaminated water is found and there is no contamination in the remaining 5 villages. In Humnanabad, of its 10 villages, contamination is found in 7 villages,



and not found in the remaining 3 villages. Interestingly enough, in Chittapur, of its 9 villages, contaminated water is found in only 1 village, and the remaining 8 villages are free from contamination.

- (v) Of the 40 villages, water filtration is required in 26 villages and it is not required in the remaining 14 villages. Of the 26 villages requiring water filtration, 18 are in Bidar, 7 in Humnabad, and the remaining one village in Chittapur. And of the 14 villages which do not need filtration, 3 are in Bidar, 3 in Humnabad, and 8 in Chittapur.
- (vi) As to the possibility of providing safe-drinking water, the inquiry shows that it is possible to provide safe-drinking water to 30 villages out of 40 villages. And it is not possible to provide such a facility in the remaining 10 villages. Of the 30 villages, 18 are in Bidar, 7 in Humnabad and 5 in Chittapur block. And of the remaining 10 villages, 3 each are in Bidar and Humnabad, and 4 in Chittapur.

### **Gap-Filling and Non-Gap-Filling Aspects of Drinking Water Facilities**

The Gap-filling aspects of drinking water facilities are already discussed under “inferences” drawn from the data presented in Table 3.7.

Non-Gap-filling Aspects of drinking water facilities in the villages/ clusters selected for the present study.

- (i) The first cluster in Bidar block, needs filtration facilities for 2 of its villages, namely, Hippalgaon and Daddapur.
- (ii) In the second cluster, three of its villages namely, Imambad, Mirjapur, and Shahapur, need increased supply of drinking water since the existing supply falls short of the need.
- (iii) The residents of two villages of the same block, viz., Ranjola Kheni, and Nidavanchi are demanding supply of surface water since the

villages are very close to Karanja River. And Nidavanche of Chittapur block also needs Water filter unit.

- (iv) As far as the selected villages/clusters are concerned, peculiarly enough, the residents are demanding water filter units, though water is not contaminated.
- (v) As for the villages/clusters of Humnabad are concerned, there are no special demands except filtration units for its 7 villages which are suffering from ground water contamination.

### **3.8. Sanitation Facilities**

Sanitation facilities, among other things, determine the overall health and welfare of the people. Sanitation is the hygienic means of promoting health through prevention of human contact with the hazards of wastes as well as the treatment and proper disposal of sewage or waste water. The WHO defines the term “sanitation” as follows;

“Sanitation generally refers to the provision of facilities and services for the safe disposal of human urine and faeces. The word ‘sanitation’ also refers to the maintenance of hygienic conditions, through services such as garbage collection and waste water disposal.”

Of all the constituents of sanitation, proper disposal of faecal matter is said to be most important. We know that open defecation has been causing many faecally transmitted diseases in the urban as well as rural areas. In this background of the harmful consequences of open defecation, it is said “Build more toilets and less hospitals”. The problem is more pronounced in the more backward H K region. And of the villagers, the minorities and marginalised people suffer more. Perhaps that is one of the strong reasons for MSDPs to take up the task of providing individual as well as community toilets in the

selected villages/village clusters in the three blocks, namely, Bidar, Humnabad and Chittapur. The related data are presented in Table 3.8 and the village/cluster-wise details of toilets are given in Appendix Tables that accompany this report.

We may draw the following inferences on the sanitation facilities – with reference to toilets – in the selected villages/clusters of the three blocks based on the data presented in Table 3.8:

- (i) In all, there are 3,919 minority households, spread across 12 village clusters comprising 40 villages. Of them, 1,771 households are in Bidar block, 1,182 in Humnabad, and the remaining 966 in Chittapur block.
- (ii) Of the 3,919 households, 843 households have toilet facilities. Of the 843 minority households, 429 are in Bidar block, 386 in Humnabad block and only 28 in Chittapur block. This shows that among the three blocks, Chittapur needs toilet facilities very badly.
- (iii) There are 3,076 minority households which need toilets, and of them 1,342 are in Bidar, 796 in Humnabad, and 938 in Chittapur.
- (iv) In all, 7,382 households are targeted under total sanitation scheme. Of the 7,382 households, 3,045 are minority households. Of the total households, 3,411 are in Bidar, 943 in Humnabad and 3,028 in Chittapur. And among the minority households, 1,386 are in Bidar, 693 in Humnabad, and the remaining 966 in Chittapur.
- (v) As far as the scope for providing community toilet facilities, of the 40 selected villages, the scope is there for 30 villages, and the remaining 10 do not have scope. Among the 30, the scope is for 18 in Bidar, 7 in Humnabad, and 5 in Chittapur. And of the remaining 10 villages where there is no scope, 3 each are in Bidar and Humnabad, and 4 in Chittapur.

Table 3.8: Particulars of Sanitation Facilities in the 12 selected Clusters comprising 40 Villages of the three blocks:  
Bidar, Humnabad and Chittapur

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	Bidar	Humnabad	Chittapur	Total (No./Details)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
01	Villages selected for study in the three blocks	Nos.	21	10	9	40
02	Village clusters selected for study in three blocks	Nos.	4	3	5	12
03	Total Number of Minority Households	Nos.	1771	1182	966	3919
04	Total number of Minority Households having toilet facilities`	Nos.	429	386	28	843
05	Total number of Minority households which need toilet facilities	Ns.	1342	796	938	3076
06	Number of households targeted under total sanitation scheme					
	Total Households	Nos.	3411	943	3028	7382
	Minority Households	Nos.	1386	693	966	3045
07	Is there Scope for community toilets (No. of Villages):?					
	Yes	Nos.	18	07	05	30
	No.	Nos.	03	03	04	10
08	Number of community toilets	Nos.	44	10	09	63
09	No. of community toilets existing in the selected clusters serving the minority communities	Nos.	21	04	04	29
10	No. of additional community toilets required in Minority Villages	Nos.	66	19	09	94

- (vi) Of the 29 community toilets presently serving the needs of minority communities in selected village clusters, 21 are in Bidar, 4 each in Humnabad and Chittapur.
- (vii) In all, there are 63 community toilets in all the three blocks put together. Of them, 44 are in Bidar, 10 in Humnabad, and 9 in Chittapur.
- (viii) As far as the number of additional community toilets in the minority villages, in all, 94 toilets are required. Of them, 66 required are Bidar, 19 in Humnabad, and 9 in Chittapur.

### **Gap-Filling and Non-Gap-Filling Aspects of Sanitation Facilities**

The gap-filling aspects of sanitation facilities are already discussed under “inferences” drawn on the basis of the data presented in Table 3.8. As such, the non-gap-filling aspects including functional aspects on “toilet” facilities are briefly discussed below:

- (i) The availability of individual toilets is not enough in the villages/ clusters of all the three blocks.
- (ii) The need for community toilets is very much felt in the villages/ clusters of all the three blocks. It is a situation in which the space required/and water facility are not available for individual toilets.  
A good suggestion by the locals in this regard is that to build individual-based toilets in public space in rows, and to allot one each to a household.
- (iii) Awareness programmes are necessary in all the selected villages/clusters to sensitise the local people about the health hazards of open defecation and the advantages of using toilets.
- (iv) Maintenance of community toilets must be taken up on priority basis.

### **3.9. Concluding Remarks**

A succinct overview of the study is given below:

- (i) The data required for the study were gathered from both primary and secondary sources. Focus group discussions were also conducted to capture the opinions of the stakeholders in the selected villages.
- (ii) The study covers 40 minority concentration villages formed into 12 village clusters spread across the three blocks of Bidar, Humnabad and Chittapur. The socio-economic profiles (block-wise) of all the selected villages/clusters are presented in Table 3.1.
- (iii) The inquiry in respect of Housing Facilities are discussed in Section 3.3. The item-wise and block-wise details are available in Table 3.2.
- (iv) Section 3.4 is devoted for the discussion of Anganawadi Centres under ICDS. And Table 3.3 presents all the details (block-wise) about AWCs.
- (v) Education and Health Facilities are discussed in Sections 3.5 and 3.6 respectively. The details of Education are given in Tables 3.4 and 3.5, and those of Health, in Table 3.6.
- (vi) Section 3.7 and 3.8 discuss matters pertaining to Drinking Water and Sanitation Facilities respectively. Tables 3.7 and 3.8 respectively present the data about Drinking Water and Sanitation respectively.

Please refer to Tables appended to this Chapter for details.

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**APPENDIX TABLES- 3**

**Appendix Table 3.1.**

Village-wise facilities required: Bidar Block

Cluster-wise Names of villages	Education Institutions		Additional Class rooms	Angnwadi centres		Health facilities			Drinking Water		Santation	
	Middle School	High School		New AWCs required	Building required	Sub Centre	Building Required	PHC	Contami-nation	Filtra-tion	Individual toilets	Community toilets
Yarnalli		1	1		2	1	1			1	164	6
Nematabad	1								1	1	10	1
Chambol		1			1					1	70	6
Hippalgaon					2				1	1	20	2
Daddapur	1		3		1				1	1	5	1
Kannalli	2		5								55	2
Benakanahalli		1									30	1
Cluster 2												
Immambad	1		2		1				1	1	51	8
Mirjapur taj	1				1				1	1	119	3
Malkapur	1		2						1	1	109	4
Sultanpur	0		2						1	1	72	3
Shapur	0								1	1	45	4
Goonalli	0				1				1	1	100	6
Cluster 3												
Gouspur	0								1	1	21	2
Satolli	0				1						88	3
Hokrana(K)	0								1	1	79	3
Cluster 4	0											
Bahirnalli	0		4						1	1	64	2
Shekhapura	0				1				1	1	36	2
Ranjolkheni	0				1	1	1		1	1	113	4
Nidwancha	0		4						1	1	11	3
Sirsi(A)	0		1		2	1	1		1	1	80	0
			32		18	3	3		16	18	1342	66

Village-wise facilities required: Humanbad Block

**Appendix Table 3.2.**

Cluster-wise Names of villages	Education Institutions		Additional Class rooms	Angnwadi centres		Health facilities			Drinking water		Santation	
	Middle School	High School		New AWCs required	Building required	Sub Centre	Building Required	PHC	Contami- nation	Filtration	Indivi- dual toilets	Community toilets
<b>Cluster 1</b>												
Beeemalkheda		1	1		1				1	1	75	1
Meenkhera					2						33	1
Changlera					2						173	2
<b>Cluster 2</b>												
Atiwal	1				1		1			1	65	1
Hilalpur			2								68	1
Kabeerabad			1				1			1	137	1
Markhal			2						1	1	40	1
Allur					1	1	1			1	34	2
<b>Cluster 3</b>												
Mustari			1	2	2			1	1	1	71	1
Muttangi					1					1	110	8
Beeemalkheda												
Meenkhera												
Changlera												
<b>Total</b>			7		10	1	3	1	3	7	796	19



Village-wise facilities required: Chittapur Block

**Appendix Table 3.3.**

Cluster-wise Names of villages	Education Institutions		Additional Class rooms	Angnwadi centres		Health facilities			Drinking water		Santation	
	Middle School	High School		New AWCs required	Building required	Sub Centre	Building Required	PHC	Contami nation	Filtration	Indivi Dual toilets	Communi Ty toilets
Cluster 1	e											
Aldihal		1			0	0	0		0		36	2
Kundanoor		2	2								361	
Cluster 2												
Shelgi		2									41	1
Cluser 3												
Chincholli K			1							1	106	2
Cluster 4												
Ramateerth			2					1			68	
Cluster 5												
Tarka pet		1	3	1	1	1					150	
Banhatti	1										38	2
Sugur (N)		1	1	1	1						102	
Tarnur	1					1					36	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>938</b>	<b>9</b>