

CHAPTER IV

MSDPs FOR MINORITIES IN SOME SELECT PERIPHERAL VILLAGES SURROUNDING THE FOUR CITY MUNICIPAL COUNCILS OF RAICHUR, GANGAVATHI, HOSAPETE AND BAGALKOTE

4.1. Introduction

The present study is a thematic sequel to the earlier larger study, namely, “MSDP for Minorities in Select Districts of Karnataka” (2015), with a difference. The focus of the earlier study, *inter alia*, was on the minorities living within the jurisdiction of the four CMCs, namely Bagalkote, Gangavathi, Hosapate and Raichur. But the focus of the present study is on the minority-concentration villages/village clusters surrounding the very four CMCs, which were not covered in the earlier study.

The Government of India had selected 66 urban bodies (CMCs and TMCs) from among the 26 States, besides blocks and villages, for the formulation of MSDPs during the 12th plan period. Among the eight urban bodies selected in Karnataka, four are CMCs, and four are TMCs. The principal objective of this Chapter is to inquire into the socio-economic conditions of the religious minorities inhabiting the minority concentration peripheral villages/village clusters surrounding the four selected CMCs. Further, an attempt is also made in this Chapter to identify the inadequacies of capability-engendering facilities such as education, health, drinking water, women and child development, housing and sanitation. It also focusses on the additional facilities required, based on certain norms.

The study, by and large, is based on the baseline survey conducted in the selected villages/village clusters. During the survey, focus group discussions were also held with the stakeholders including those who provide such facilities

and the beneficiaries who receive such facilities. Some data and information were also gathered from the Census reports, records of Anganawadies, Health and Education departments, Women and Child Development and offices of the CDPOs.

As far as the selection of villages/village clusters is concerned, initially we gathered information from CDPO's offices for 46 villages (9 villages surrounding each of the 4 CMCs). And of the 46 villages, we could select only 10 villages formed into 4 clusters based on the concentration of minority population of 15 per cent and above. Of the 10 villages, 2 villages have a minority population of 25% and above, 3 have a minority population between 20 and 25% and 5 villages between 15 and 20%. The analysis and interpretation that follows is CMC-based. The village-wise and cluster-based data and information are given in the appendix tables that accompany this report. The sources of data are noted below each table.

Keeping in mind the principal objective of the present inquiry, this Chapter is split into 9 sections (including this introduction section 4.1). The second section presents an overview of the Socio-economic profiles – CMC-wise – of the selected villages/village clusters. The third section deals with matters related to the Educational Facilities. The matters pertaining to the Health Facilities are discussed in the fourth section. The focus of the fifth section is on Drinking Water Facilities. The Housing Facilities are taken up for discussion in the sixth section. The matters related to Anganawadi Centres (AWCs) are discussed in the seventh section. Sanitation Facilities are discussed in the eighth section. The ninth section concludes the Chapter by presenting a succinct summary of all the preceding sections – CMC-Wise.

4.2. CMC-Wise Socio-economic Profiles of the Selected Villages/Village Clusters

The main objective of this section is to provide a useful backdrop for the discussion that is taken up in the 7 sections that follow. An attempt is made here to present a CMC-wise summary of the socio-economic situation obtaining in the 4 selected village clusters comprising 10 villages. The village/cluster-wise break-ups are given in Appendix Tables that accompany this Chapter. The CMC-wise data are presented in Table 4.1.

Based on the data presented in Table 4.1, we may draw the following inferences in the diverse dimensions of the socio-economic profiles of the selected villages/village clusters:

1. As per 2001 census, in all, there are 8,284 households. Of them, with 4,068 households, Gangavathi occupies the first position, Raichur occupies the second position with 2,252 households, Hosapete occupies the third position with 1,742 households and Bagalkote occupies the last position with 222 households.
2. There is a total population of 43,475. And of it, the first position goes to Gangavathi which carries a population of 20,537, the second position goes to Raichur which carries a population of 12,791, and the third and fourth positions go respectively to Hosapete (9,000) and Bagalkote (1,147).
3. In the total population of 43,475, minority population accounts for 8,920 persons. Among the four CMCs, the first and second positions go respectively to Raichur (3,640) and Gangavathi (3,384). And the third and fourth positions go respectively to Hosapete (1,487) and Bagalkote (409).
4. Among the minorities, Muslims dominate the minority groups with a population of 8,898 out of 8,920. There are only 22 Christians, and there are no Buddhists, Jains, Sikhs and Parsis.

Table 4.1: CMC-Wise Socio-economic Profiles of the 4 Village Clusters Comprising 10 Selected Villages

Sl. No.	Particular	Unit	Raichur	Gangavathi	Hosapete	Bagalakote	Total
1.	Total Households	Nos.	2,252	4,068	1,742	222	8,284
2.	Total Population	Nos.	12,791	20537	9,000	1,147	43,475
3.	Minority Population	Nos.	3,640	3,384	1,487	409	8,920
4.	Muslims	Nos.	3,640	3,362	1,487	409	8,898
5.	Christians	Nos.	0	22	0	0	22
6.	Buddhists	Nos.	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Jains, Sikhs, Parsees	Nos.	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Sex Ratio	No. of females for 1000 males	959	1,000	1,011	974	-
9.	Total Literacy	%	62.31	65.72	59.16	68.6	-
10.	Male Literacy	%	73.87	73.91	68.83	83.09	-
11.	Female Literacy	%	50.20	57.61	49.74	54.78	-
12.	Gender Gap	% Points	22.79	16.30	19.09	28.31	-
13.	WPR Male	%	54.75	55.29	57.38	56.80	-
14.	WPR Female	%	35.30	34.36	37.11	31.43	-
15.	Total Main workers	Nos.	4,857	6,948	3,721	98	15,624
16.	Cultivator/s	Nos.	1,144	1,015	714	78	2,951
17.	Agricultural labourers	Nos.	2,631	2,453	2,302	9	7,395
18.	Others	Nos.	1,082	3,480	705	11	5,278
19.	Villages	Nos.	03	04	02	01	10
20.	Village Clusters	Nos.	01	01	01	01	04

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

2) CDPO Offices of Raichur, Gangavathi, Hosapete and Bagalakote for item Nos. 3 to 7.

All the 22 Christians are living in the villages surrounding Gangavathi CMCs. As far as Muslims are concerned, the first, second, third and fourth

positions go respectively to Raichur (3,640), Gangavathi (3,362), Hosapete (1,487), Bagalkote (409).

5. In the sex ratios, Hosapete with 1,011 and Gangavathi with 1,000 – which speak of female advantage – occupy the first and second positions respectively. And the third and fourth positions go respectively to Bagalkote (974) and Raichur (959).
6. In total literacy, with 68.60% and 65.72% Bagalkote and Gangavathi claim the first and second positions respectively. And the third and fourth positions go respectively to Raichur (62.31%) and Hosapete (59.16%).

In male literacy, with 83.09% and 73.91% Bagalkote and Gangavathi attract the first and second positions respectively. And the third and fourth positions go respectively to Raichur (73.87%) and Hosapete (68.83%).

In female literacy, with 57.61% and 54.78% Gangavathi and Bagalاکote attract the first and second positions respectively, and the third and fourth positions go respectively to Raichur (50.20%) and Hosapete 49.74%.

As far as gender gap in literacy is concerned, with the lowest gap of 16.30 percentage points Gangavathi attracts the first position, and with the highest gap of 28.31% points, Bagalkote occupies the last position. And the second and third positions go respectively to Hosapete (19.09) and Raichur (22.79) respectively.

7. In work participation (WPR) of the males, with 57.38% and 56.80%, Hosapete and Bagalkote occupy the first and second positions respectively. And third and fourth positions go respectively to Gangavathi (55.29%) and Raichur (54.75%).

In female WPR, with 37.11% and 35.30% Hosapete and Raichur occupy the first and second positions respectively. And the third and fourth positions go respectively to Gangavathi (34.36%) and Bagalkote (31.43%).

8. In all, there are 15,624 main workers of which with 6,948 and 4,857, Gangavathi and Raichur attract the first and second positions respectively.

The third and fourth positions go respectively to Hosapete (3,721) and Bagalkote (98).

9. In all, there are 2,951 cultivators. In this category, with 1,144 and 1,015 cultivators, Raichur and Gangavathi attract the first and second positions respectively. And the third and fourth positions go respectively to Hosapete (714) and Bagalkote (78).
10. In all, there are 7,395 agricultural labourers. With 2,631 and 2,453 agricultural labourers, Raichur and Gangavathi attract the first and second positions respectively. The third and fourth positions go respectively to Hosapete (2,302) and Bagalkote (09).
11. There are 5,278 workers in “Others” category. With 3,480 and 1,082 workers, Gangavathi and Raichur occupy the first and second positions respectively. And the third and fourth position go respectively to Hosapete (705) and Bagalkote (11).
12. There are 10 villages of which 4 are in Gangavathi, 3 in Raichur, 2 in Hosapete, and 01 in Bagalkote.

The 10 villages are compressed into 4 clusters spread across the four CMCs. We find one village each in the 4 clusters.

CMC-Wise Concluding Observations

1) Raichur CMC

- It stands first in terms of total minority population as well as Muslim population among the four CMCs.
- Its position is last in sex ratio.
- In matters pertaining to literacy, it occupies the third position in total literacy – male literacy as well as in female literacy.
- In terms of gender gap in literacy, with the second highest gap, it gets the third position.

- In terms of WPR, it occupies the last position in male WPR, and second position in female WPR.
- As far as main workers are concerned, it occupies the second position in total main workers, first position in cultivators as well as in agricultural labourers, and the second position in “others” category of workers.

2). **Gangavathi CMC**

- As far as minority population is concerned, it occupies the second position in total minority population as well as in Muslim population. And it is the only CMC which has a small number of Christian population.
- It stands second in sex ratio.
- In matters pertaining to literacy: it occupies the second position in total literacy as well as in male literacy, and first position in female literacy.
- It occupies the first position in gender gap with the least percentage points.
- In matters pertaining to main workers, it stands second in total main workers among the four CMCs; its position is second in cultivators as well as in agricultural labourers; and the first position in “Others” category of workers.

(3) **Hosapete CMC**

- As far as minority population, it occupies the third position in total minority population as well as in Muslim population. It has no other socio-religious group.
- In sex ratio, its position is first among the four CMCs.
- It is disheartening to point out that in terms of literacy rates – total, male and female – it stands in the last position.
- It is encouraging to note that its position is second in gender gap in literacy.
- As far as work participation rates are concerned, it occupies the first position in Male WPR as well as in Female WPR.

- Regarding main workers, it occupies the third position in all the categories of main workers – total, cultivators, agricultural labourers, and workers in “others” category.

(4) Bagalkote CMC

- This CMC stands fourth in terms of total minority population as well as in Muslim population. And there is no other socio-religious minority group in this area.
- It attracts the last position in sex ratio.
- It is interesting to note that in literacy rates, it occupies the first position in total literacy as well as in male literacy. But in female literacy its position is second.
- In respect of gender gaps in literacy, with the highest gap, it stands last among the four CMCs.
- In work participation rates, it occupies the second position in male WPR and last position in Female WPR.
- As far as main workers are concerned, with least numbers, it occupies the last position in total main workers, in cultivators, in agricultural labourers as well as in the “others” category of workers.

This, in brief, is the summary of the CMC-wise socio-economic profiles of the selected villages/village clusters spread across the four CMCs, namely, Raichur, Gangavathi, Hosapete, and Bagalkote.

4.3. Educational Facilities

Education has a foundational role to play in socio-economic and politico-cultural transformation towards a relatively just society, by deepening the roots of democracy. Will Durant rightly observes that democracy without education is hypocrisy without limitation. The Kothari Commission observes that the

destinies of a nation are being carved within the four-walls of the classrooms. According to Amartya Sen, India has the best ideals of democracy and best institutions of democracy, but we have not been able to fully transform the ideals into practice because of hardened antecedent socio-economic inequalities, and behind them are educational inequalities.

Another aspect is that education is one of the three crucial constitutive constituents of human development, the other two being health and income. Its role is very important when we consider its role as a capability-engendering variable. Education, unlike many other capability generating and development-promoting variables, has instrumental as well as intrinsic role.

Keeping such a determining role of education, particularly to the historically deprived minorities, the MSDP has accorded the importance that it deserves. Here, the focus is on two aspects, namely, on educational institutions (schools) and classrooms. An attempt is made in this section to focus on schools in Section 4.3.1 and Section 4.3.2 focuses on the additional classrooms required in the villages selected for study.

4.3.1. Educational Institutions

The particulars of educational institutions available as well as institutions required in the selected villages and village clusters – CMC-wise – are presented in Table 4.2. The village-wise break-ups are given in the appendix tables that accompany this report.

Table 4.2: Particulars of Educational Institutions in the 4 selected clusters comprising 10 Villages of 4 CMCs: Raichur, Gangavathi, Hosapete and Bagalakote

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	Raichur	Gangavathi	Hosapete	Bagalakote	Total (No./Details)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
01	Villages selected for study in four CMCs	Nos.	3	4	2	1	10
02	Village clusters selected for study in the four CMCs	Nos.	1	1	1	1	04
03	Total No. of Primary Schools						
	Govt.	Nos.	7	4	0	2	13
	Private	Nos.	2	3	0	0	05
	Total	Nos.	9	7	0	2	18
04	Total No. of Middle Schools						
	Govt.	Nos.	7	6	2	2	17
	Private	Nos.	1	1	0	0	02
	Total	Nos.	8	7	2	2	19
05	Total No. of High Schools						
	Govt.	Nos.	4	4	0	0	08
	Private	Nos.	0	1	0	1	02
	Total	Nos.	4	5	0	1	10
06	No. of Schools required in the villages as per SSA norms						
	Primary Schools.	Nos.	0	0	0	0	0
	Middle Schools	Nos.	0	0	0	0	0
	High Schools	Nos.	0	0	2	1	3
07	No. of Schools which are going to be provided in the Minority areas under normal SSA Scheme during 12 th Plan	Nos.	0	0	0	0	0
08	No. of Schools needed under MSDP to fulfil the requirements of Minorities						
	Middle Schools	Nos.	0	0	0	0	0
	High Schools	Nos.	0	0	2	1	3
	Junior Colleges	Nos.	0	0	0	0	0
09	Land availability for these buildings	Yes	N.A.	N.A.	02	01	03
		No	N.A.	N.A.	-	-	-
10	Ownership of Land	Government	N.A.	N.A.	Govt:1 Pri: 1	Govt: 1	Govt: 2 Pri: 1

Source: Baseline Survey

From the data presented in Table 4.2, we may draw the following inferences on the educational facilities/institutions in the selected villages surrounding the four CMCs:

1. As far as Primary Schools are concerned, there are 18 schools spread across the four village clusters comprising 10 villages. Of the 18, 9 are in Raichur, 7 in Gangavathi, 2 in Bagalkote, and none in Hosapete. Of the 18 Primary schools, 13 are government schools and the remaining 5 are private schools. Of the 13 government schools, 7 are in Raichur, 4 are in Gangavathi, and 2 are in Bagalkote. There is none in Hosapete. And, of the 5 private schools, 2 are in Raichur and 3 are in Gangavathi. There are no such schools in Hosapete and Bagalkote. It is discouraging to note that the villages of Hosapete do not have Primary schools.
2. In all, there are 19 Middle Schools in the selected 10 villages. Of them, 17 are Government schools and 2 are private schools. Of the 17 Government schools, 7 are in Raichur, 6 in Gangavathi and 2 each in Hosapete and Bagalkote. As far as the 2 private schools are concerned, we find one each in Raichur and Gangavathi, and there is none in Hosapete and Bagalkote.

If we consider the total schools, we find 8 in Raichur, 7 in Gangavathi, and 2 each in Hosapete and Bagalkote.

3. In all, there are 10 High Schools, and of them, 4 are in Raichur, 5 in Gangavathi, 1 in Bagalkote, and none in Hosapete. And of the 10 schools, 8 are Government schools and only 2 are private schools. The Government schools are found in Raichur (4) and Gangavathi (4), and no such schools are there in Hosapete and Bagalkote. As far as the 2 private schools are concerned, there is 1 in Gangavathi and 1 in Bagalkote. And there are no such schools in Raichur and Hosapete.

4. Do the selected villages require additional schools as per SSA norms? The data show that there is no requirement of Primary Schools as well as Middle Schools. However, they require 3 High Schools – 2 in Hosapete and 1 in Bagalkote.

As far as the number of schools required to be provided in the minority areas under normal SSA scheme during the 12th plan period, the data show that there is none.

5. As to the number of schools required under MSDP to fulfil the requirement of minorities, the study area does not need any Middle Schools and Junior Colleges, but it needs 3 High Schools. Of the three, 2 are required in Hosapete and 1 in Bagalkote.

As far as the availability of land for the construction of these 3 High Schools, the data show that Government land for 2 schools and private land for one is available.

4.3.2. Additional Classrooms

It may not be surprising to say that the peripheral villages, and in them, the minority concentration areas may have schools, but, many a time they may not have adequate space in terms of classrooms to accommodate all the students who join such schools. As such, Government intends to know the requirement of additional classrooms in the study area, so that it can provide additional classrooms under MSDP.

The CMC-wise particulars of the requirement of additional classrooms in the study area are presented in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Particulars of Additional Class Rooms Required in the 4 selected Clusters comprising 10 villages of the Four CMCs: Raichur, Gangavathi, Hosapate and Bagalakote

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	Raichur	Gangavathi	Hosapete	Bagalakote	Total (No./Details)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
01	Village selected for study in the four CMCs	Nos.	3	4	2	1	10	
02	Village clusters selected for study in the four CMCs	Nos.	01	01	01	01	04	
03	No. of Schools which require additional space for the Students	Nos.	8	03	02	0	13	
04	Total number of Additional Class Rooms required	Nos.	15	05	05	N.A.	25	
05	Number of Students in schools who require additional space	Nos.	385	136	95	N.A.	616	
06	Number of Minority Students among total students in such schools	Nos.	361	204	225	N.A.	790	
07	Is Land Available for construction of class rooms?	Yes	Nos.	15	03	05	N.A.	23
		No	Nos.	-	02	-	-	02
08	Ownership of Land	Govt:	Nos.	15	01	05	N.A.	21
		No	Nos.	-	02	-	-	NA. 02

Source: Baseline Survey

Based on the data presented in Table 4.3, we may draw the following inferences on the requirement of additional classrooms in the selected villages surrounding the 4 CMCs:

- (1) In all, 13 schools in the study area require additional classrooms. And of them, 8 schools of Raichur, 3 schools of Gangavathi, 2 schools of Hosapete require additional classrooms. There is no school in Bagalkote which needs additional classrooms.
- (2) The study area requires 25 additional classrooms. And of them, 15 are required in Raichur, and 5 each in Gangavathi and Hosapete.
- (3) As to the number of students who require additional space/classrooms, the data show that 616 students require additional space. And of them, 385 are in Raichur, 136 in Gangavathi, and 95 students in Hosapete.
- (4) There are 790 students belonging to minority communities in the total student strength in such schools. Of them, 361 are in Raichur, 204 in Gangavathi and 225 in Hosapete.
- (5) Government land is available for constructing 21 classrooms, out of the requirement of 23 classrooms. Land is not available for 2 classrooms. Government land is available for all the 15 classrooms required in Raichur, for 1 out of 3 in Gangavathi, and for all the 5 in Hosapete.

4.3.3. A Brief Note on Gap-filling and non-gap-filling Aspects of Educational Facilities

In this regard, it is to be said that the gap-filling aspects are taken care of under “inferences” drawn, based on the data presented in Tables 4.2 and 4.3. As far as non-gap filling aspects, the opinions emerged out of focus group discussions are more common and less specific to any CMC.

Some of the important gaps which need filling are briefly summarised below:

- a) If the MSDP intends to promote the educational development of minorities, it is necessary to start one Urdu Junior College in each taluk.
- b) Most of the Muslim girls are discontinuing their education for want of Urdu schools in higher-education. This gap needs to be filled by MSDP.
- c) In some places, though there are Urdu schools, Urdu students join Kannada medium schools, because, the girl students do not have toilets or wash rooms for girls. This gap needs attention.
- d) Some High Schools do not have well-equipped science laboratories and computer facilities. With a view to promoting quality education, this gap has to be filled in on priority in minority concentration areas.

4.3.4. CMC-wise Concluding Observations:

(1) On Educational Institutions and Additional Classrooms

a) Raichur CMC:

It occupies the first position by claiming the highest number of Primary Schools as well as Middle Schools among the 4 CMCs. But, it occupies the second position in the case of High Schools. It does not require additional schools as per SSA norms. It also does not need any additional schools under MSDP to fulfil the requirement of minorities.

b) Gangavathi CMC

It occupies the first position by having the highest number of High Schools among the 4 CMCs, whereas, its position is second in Primary Schools and Middle Schools. It occupies the second position in all the matters pertaining to additional classrooms.

c) Hosapete CMC

There are no Primary Schools in the study area. It occupies the third position in respect of Middle Schools, and it does not have High Schools.

With reference to the number of schools required as per SSA norms, it occupies the first position. In the case of the number of schools needed under MSDP to fulfil the requirement of minorities, it occupies the first position.

As far as the number of schools which require additional space for students, it occupies the third position, in additional classrooms, it shares the second position with Gangavathi. Its position is second in the number of minority students, and its position is third in the number of students who require additional space.

d) Bagalkote CMC

In matters pertaining to educational institutions, it occupies the third position in the number of Primary Schools as well as in High Schools. It shares the second position with Hosapete in Middle Schools. Its position is second in the number of High Schools required as per SSA norms, and in the number of High Schools needed under MSDP to fulfil the requirement of minorities.

Note: The concluding remarks are designed in such a way as to give the relative positions for the four CMCs with reference to various variables figuring under Educational Institutions and Additional Classrooms.

4.4. Health Care Facilities

Health is the second most important determinant of people's capabilities and through them, human development. It is particularly so in the case of historically deprived and excluded minorities. And those who are inhabiting peripheral villages may not have access to the good quality health institutions. As such, the poor and marginalised people are forced to take the priced services

of the quacks locally or qualified doctors in urban areas. Keeping the need and necessity of public health care institutions in the remote villages, the Government has been according priority to health care, among other things through MSDPs meant for the socio-religious minority groups. In this section, an attempt is made to inquire into the availability of and requirement of additional facilities in the 10 selected villages surrounding the four CMCs. The related details are given in Table 4.4.

Based on the data presented in Table 4.4, we may draw the following inferences on the Health Care Facilities in the present study area:

1. In all, there are 6 Sub-Centres and 1 PHC in the study area. Of the 4 CMCs, Gangavathi has 4 Sub-Centres and no PHC. Raichur has 1 Sub-Centre and 1 PHC. Bagalkote does not have any health centre. And Hosapete has one Sub-Centre and no PHC.
2. As per NRHM norms, 9 health institutions are required in the study area – 7 Sub-Centres and 2 PHCs. And of them, Gangavathi requires 4 Sub-Centres and 1 PHC, Raichur 1 Sub-Centre and 1 PHC, Hosapete and Bagalkote require 1 Sub-Centre each.
3. Only 5 health care institutions – 4 sub-centres and 1 PHC – have their own buildings. Of them, Raichur has own buildings for 1 Sub-Centre and one PHC. Gangavathi has own buildings for 2 of its Sub-Centres, and Hosapete has own building for 1 Sub-Centre.
4. Government land is available for constructing 2 Sub-Centres in Gangavathi.

Table 4.4: Particulars of Health care Institutions in the 4 selected Clusters comprising 10 villages of the Four CMCs: Raichur, Gangavathi, Hosapete and Bagalakote

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	Raichur	Gangavathi	Hosapete	Bagalakote	Total (No./Details)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
01	Villages selected for study in four CMCs	Nos.	3	4	2	1	10
02	Village clusters selected for study in the four CMCs	Nos.	01	01	01	01	04
03	Total number of Health care Institutions						
	Sub-Centres	Nos.	01	04	01	0	06
	PHCs		01	00	00	0	01
04	How many Health Institutions are required as per NRHM norms?						
	Sub-Centres	Nos.	01	04	01	01	07
	PHCs		01	01	00	00	02
05	No. of Health Institutions which have own Buildings						
	Sub-Centres	Nos.	01	02	01	N.A.	04
	PHCs		01	N.A	N.A	N.A.	01
06	Is Land Available for construction of Health Institutions?						
	Sub-Centres	Nos.	NA	Yes: 02	N.A	N.A	02
	PHCs	Nos.	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A
07	Ownership of Land		N.A.	Govt.2	N.A.	N.A	Govt.2

Source: Baseline Survey.

4.4.1. A Brief Note on Gap-filling and Non-gap-filling Aspects of Health Facilities

The gap-filling aspects are covered under “inferences” drawn the figures given in Table No.4.4.

The non-gap-filling or additional health facilities required in the study area are summarised below:

- a) To be of use to the villagers, each PHC must be provided with one Ambulance. Similarly each Gram Panchayat has to be provided with one Ambulance.
- b) The PHCs and Sub-Centres visited by the investigators do not have the required medical instruments. Further, the posts of technical personnel are vacant. They need to be filled up on priority basis.
- c) The Sub-Centres housed in private buildings are not in good condition. They ought to be repaired on priority basis.

This, in brief, is the summary of the Health Care Facilities in the selected minority concentration villages surrounding the four CMCs, namely, Raichur, Gangavathi, Hosapete and Bagalakote.

4.5. Drinking Water Facilities

Of late, water, in general, and drinking water, in particular, has been posing a threat to the overall life on the planet earth. The development experience tells us that there has come into existence some sort of inverse relationship between economic progress and the availability of water; on the one-hand, per capita income has been increasing, and on the other, per capita availability of drinking water has been declining in our-world without borders.

Water, being the sole source of life - animal as well as human and plant life - has become so scarce as to pose a threat to life on this planet. And Karnataka is no exception. The merciless massacre of nature, and in it, the indiscriminate cutting of forests in the name of progress, has been one of the major causes for the scarcity of water. Scarcity of drinking water is more pronounced in rural-areas than in urban areas in Karnataka. In summer, women and children have to walk a couple of miles to fetch a pot of water. And this is the case with our study area comprising 10 villages surrounding the four CMCs – Raichur, Gangavathi, Hosapete, and Bagalakote.

An attempt is made in this section to inquire into the problem of drinking water faced by the minorities inhabiting the study area. The inquiry focuses on the sources of water, modes of distribution, contamination and filtration. And the related data are presented in Table 4.5.

- (1) There are some common sources of drinking water in three of the four CMCs, such as tanks, rivers and taps. In the case of Hosapete, there are only two sources, namely, canal and tanks. Apart from the common sources, Raichur has bore wells and Bagalakote has dug wells.
- (2) In all the 10 selected villages, water is supplied through pipelines from the storage tanks. Of the 10 villages, such a facility is available for four villages in Gangavathi, for three villages in Raichur, two villages in Hosapete and one village in Bagalakote.

Table 4.5: Particulars of Drinking water Facilities in the 4 selected Clusters comprising 10 villages of the Four CMCs: Raichur, Gangavathi, Hosapate and Bagalakote

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	Raichur	Gangavathi	Hosapete	Bagalakote	Total (No./Details)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
01	Villages selected for study in four CMCs	Nos.	3	4	2	1	10
02	Village clusters selected for study in the four CMCs	Nos.	01	01	01	01	04
03	Sources of Drinking Water		Tank, River, Taps, Bore	Tank, River, Tap	Canal, Tank	River, Tank, Well	Tank, River, Bore, Taps, Well
04	Is the water supplied through pipeline from storage tank?						
	Yes	Nos.	03	04	02	01	10
	No	Nos.	0	0	00	00	00
05	Total numbers of Hand Pumps						
	Normal	Nos.	06	17	06	03	32
	Mark II Hand Pumps	Nos.	00	00	00	00	00
06	Is Groundwater contaminated (No. of Villages)?						
	Yes	Nos.	02	01	02	00	05
	No	Nos.	01	03	00	01	05
07	Requirement of filtration (No. of Villages)						
	Yes	Nos.	02	02	02	01	07
	No	Nos.	01	02	00	00	03
08	Is there possibility of supplying safe drinking water to villages?						
	Yes	Nos.	02	02	02	01	07
	No	Nos.	NA: 1	NA: 2	00	00	NA: 03

Source: Baseline Survey

- (3) We find that two types of Hand pumps are used for pumping out water viz., the Normal Hand pumps, and Mark II Hand Pumps. In all, there are 32 hand pumps in the study area, and all of them are Normal Hand Pumps and there are no Mark II Hand Pumps. And of the 32 normal hand pumps, Gangavathi occupies the first position by having 17 hand pumps, and Bagalakote the last position by having only 3 hand pumps. The second position is shared between Raichur and Hosapete by having 6 pumps each.
- (4) In all, there are five villages in which ground water is contaminated and there is such contamination in the remaining five villages. Bagalakote does not have the problem of ground water contamination. Of the five villages water is contaminated in the two villages of Raichur, two villages of Hosapete, and one village of Gangavathi. And the five villages where water is contaminated, two villages are in Raichur, two in Hosapete, and one in Gangavathi.
- (5) Of the 10 villages, filtration facility is required in seven villages. Of them, two such villages are in Raichur, two in Gangavathi, two in Hosapete, and one in Bagalakote. And of the three villages in which filtration facility is not required, two villages are in Gangavathi, and one in Raichur. Actually, ground water contamination is there in 5 villages only. But the inhabitants need filtration for 7 villages – Gangavathi and Bagalakote claim one each extra.
- (6) As to the possibility of supplying safe drinking water to the villages in the study area, the data show that possibility is there for seven villages, and there is no possibility for three villages. Of the seven villages, two each are in Raichur, Gangavathi, and Hosapete, and one village in Bagalakote. And of the other three villages where it is not possible to supply safe drinking water, one is in Raichur, and two in Gangavathi.

This, in brief, is the summary of the drinking water facility obtaining in the 10 selected villages in the study area. There are no special problems which warrant immediate action, except during summer season. Some special facilities are to be made on top priority to distribute water in these villages.

4.6. Housing Facilities

Housing is one of the basic necessities of healthy life. It has an instrumental role in augmenting people's capabilities and thereby providing access to participate in the development process. This aspect holds good with higher emphasis in the case of the historically excluded and deprived sections of the society. It is an important constitutive component of inclusive human development. Notwithstanding several measures instituted by central as well as state governments since independence to provide houses to the houseless masses, millions of marginalised people still remain houseless. It is a universal and enduring problem, and Karnataka is not an exception. The problem is more pronounced in the peripheral villages in Karnataka.

It is in this background, the Government has intended to provide housing facilities through its MSDPs to the marginalised socio-religious minorities inhabiting the 10 minority concentration villages surrounding the four CMCs, namely Raichur, Gangavathi, Hosapete and Bagalakote.

As such, an attempt is made in this section to examine the Housing Facilities with reference to the minority communities. The various details in respect of housing facilities are presented in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6: Particulars of Housing Facilities in the four selected Clusters comprising 10 villages of the Four CMCs: Raichur, Gangavathi, Hosapete and Bagalakote

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	Raichur	Gangavathi	Hosapete	Bagalakote	Total (No./Details)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
01	Villages selected for study in the four CMCs	Nos.	3	4	2	1	10
02	Village clusters selected for study in the four CMCs	Nos.	1	1	1	1	4
03	Total number of Households in the selected clusters	Nos.	4,912	3,538	1,287	763	10,500
04	Total number of households under BPL	Nos.	3,190	2,134	1,150	696	7,170
05	Total number of families covered under IAY	Nos.	620	173	126	50	969
06	Total number of Households belonging to Minority Communities	Nos.	780	810	307	129	2,026
07	Total number of Minority Households belonging to BPL in the clusters	Nos.	690	601	307	112	1,710
08	Total number of BPL families of minorities covered under IAY through Ministry of R.D. during 12 th plan	Nos.	136	40	39	50	265

Source: Baseline Survey

Based on the data presented in Table 4.6, we may draw the following inferences on Housing Facilities:

- (1) In all, there are 4 clusters comprising 10 villages. Each CMC has one cluster. And among the four CMCs, Gangavathi's cluster has 4 villages, Raichur 3, Hosapete 2, and Bagalakote 1.
- (2) There are 10,500 households in the selected clusters/villages. With 4,912 households, Raichur occupies the first position, and the second, third and fourth positions go respectively to Gangavathi (3,538), Hosapete (1,287), and Bagalakote (763).
- (3) In all, there are 7,170 BPL households. Of them, the first, second, third and fourth positions go respectively to Raichur (3,190), Gangavathi (2,134), Hosapete (1,150), and Bagalakote (696).
- (4) As far as the numbers of families covered under IAY are concerned, in all, there are 969 families spread across the four CMCs. There are 620 such families in Raichur, 173 families in Gangavathi, 126 in Hosapete and 50 in Bagalakote.
- (5) In all, there are 2,026 minority community households spread across 4 CMCs. In terms of numbers, the first, second, third and fourth positions go respectively to Gangavathi (810), Raichur (780), Hosapete (307) and Bagalakote (129).
- (6) There are 1,710 households belonging to BPL category among minorities. Among the four CMCs, the first position goes to Raichur with 690 such households and the last position to Bagalakote with 696 such households. And the second and third positions go respectively to Gangavathi (601) and Hosapete (307).
- (7) As far as the BPL families belonging to minority communities covered under IAY through the Ministry of Rural Development during 12th Plan period, in all, there are only 265 such families spread across the four

CMCs. And of them, there are 136 in Raichur, 50 in Bagalakote, 40 in Gangavathi and 39 in Hosapete.

4.6.1. Relative Positions of CMCs in terms of the Variables that figure under Housing Facilities

- (1) As far as variables such as total number of households under BPL, total number of families covered under IAY, total number of minority households belonging to BPL, the first, second, third and fourth positions go respectively to Raichur, Gangavathi, Hosapete, and Bagalakote.
- (2) The relative positions undergo a change in the case of two variables, namely, total number of households belonging to minority communities, and total number of BPL families of minorities covered under IAY through the Ministry of RD during the 12th Plan. In the case of the former, the first and second positions go respectively to Gangavathi and Raichur. And the third and fourth positions go respectively to Hosapete and Bagalakote. In the case of the latter, the first and last positions go respectively to Raichur and Bagalakote, and the second and third positions go respectively to Gangavathi and Hosapete.

This, in brief is the summary of the Housing Facilities in the 10 selected villages surrounding the four CMCs, namely, Raichur, Gangavathi, Hosapete and Bagalakote.

4.7. Anganawadi Centres Under ICDS

Anganawadi Centres (AWCs) have direct bearing, among other things, on matters pertaining to life and death, such as the health of pregnant women, health of the child from the moment it is wombed till it attains the age of 24 months, malnourished pregnant women and lactating mothers, anaemic mothers and children, IMR, CMR, MMR etc. As such, AWCs have a crucial role to play in the lives of women and children. Their role is more important in urban slums

and rural areas. The health of women and children in rural areas depends, to a great extent, on the pro-active as well as reactive role of AWCs. Among the villagers, the remote/peripheral villages inhabited by the poor, marginalised and vulnerable people and among them the deprived socio-religious minorities need their services most.

Keeping in view the enduring nature of the problem of women and children, on the one hand, and of the determining role of AWCs, on the other, the Government intends to ensure the minority communities, among others, to have effective access to AWCs, through its MSDPs.

In the aforesaid background, an attempt is made in this section to inquire into the matters pertaining to AWCs in the ten selected villages surrounding the four CMCs, namely, Raichur, Gangavathi Hosapete and Bagalakote. The related data are presented in Table 4.7.

Based on the data presented in Table 4.7, we may draw the following inferences on the AWCs in the 10 selected villages surrounding the four CMCs, namely, Raichur, Gangavathi, Hosapete and Bagalakote.

- (1) In all, 50 AWCs are sanctioned under ICDS and all of them are located in minority concentration villages in the study area.
- (2) Of the 50 AWCs, 21 AWCs are in Gangavathi, 17 in Raichur, and six each in Hosapete and Bagalakote.
- (3) In the total of 50 AWCs located in minority concentration villages in the study area, 40 AWCs are housed in their own buildings. Of them, 19 Centres are in Gangavathi, 12 in Raichur, five in Hosapete, and four in Bagalakote. As such, 10 AWCs need own buildings. And of the 10, five are in Raichur, two each in Gangavathi and Bagalakote, and one in Hosapete.
- (4) Government land is available for the construction of buildings for all the 10 AWCs.

Table 4.7: Particulars of AWCs in the four selected Clusters comprising 10 villages of the Four CMCs: Raichur, Gangavathi, Hosapete and Bagalakote

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	Raichur	Gangavathi	Hosapete	Bagalakote	Total (No./Details)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
01	Villages selected for study in the Four CMCs	Nos.	3	4	2	1	10	
02	Village clusters selected for study in the Four CMCs	Nos.	1	1	1	1	04	
03	No. of AWCs sanctioned under ICDS	Nos.	17	21	6	6	50	
04	No. of AWCs situated in Minority Concentration Villages	Nos.	17	21	6	6	50	
05	No. of AWCs in the Minority Concentration villages having own Buildings	Nos.	12	19	05	4	40	
06	Anganwadi Building required in Minority Concentration villages	Nos.	5	02	01	2	10	
07	Land Available for these buildings	Yes No	Nos. Nos.	05 -	02 -	01 -	02 -	10 -

Source: Baseline Survey.

4.7.1. Gap-Filling and Non-Gap-Filling Aspects of AWCs

As already pointed out under “inferences” from Table 4.7, construction of buildings for 10 AWCs is the gap to be filled in. There are no gaps in the number of AWCs.

But the following suggestions are made by the stakeholders during the course of our focus group discussions:

- (1) Most of the existing AWCs do not have basic amenities such as water and electricity.
- (2) They do not have independent rooms for Kitchens
- (3) Water becomes a major problem during summer-seasons. Arrangements ought to be made to supply water regularly.
- (4) All the AWCs need compound walls.

This, in brief, is the summary account of the AWCs functioning in the study area, and also of their additional needs.

4.8. Sanitation Facilities

“Sanitation” is one of the crucial constitutive components of the overall health of the people and of the quality of life. Our Governments – Central and State – have been according the priority which it deserves. Yet, many towns and most villages do not have the required sanitation facilities. The present study area also suffers from poor sanitation and the diseases induced by poor sanitation.

“Sanitation” is a multidimensional phenomenon. The WHO defines the term “sanitation” as under:

“Sanitation” generally refers to the provision of facilities and services for the safe disposal of human urine and feces. The word “sanitation also

refers to the maintenance of hygienic conditions, through services such as garbage collection and waste water disposal”.

Contextually, it is pertinent to point out that of all the components of sanitation, proper disposal of fecal (faecal) matter is said to be the most important. It has acquired importance, inter alia, because of the fecally transmitted diseases that open-defecation has been causing. And the problem of open defecation is more pronounced in North Karnataka, in general, and in it in its Hyderabad-Karnataka – the most backward region in Karnataka. And the present study area is yet to free itself from the problem of open defecation. As such, MSDPs focus should be more on toilets – individual and community toilets – in the minority concentration villages surrounding the four CMCs – Raichur, Gangavathi, Hosapete and Bagalakote. The data pertaining to the sanitation facilities in the 10 selected villages are presented in Table 4.8.

We may draw the following inferences about the sanitation facilities, based on the data presented in Table 4.8:

- (1) In all, there are 2,026 minority households in the study area. Of them, 810 are in Gangavathi, 780 in Raichur, 307 in Hosapete, and 129 in Bagalakote.
- (2) Of the 2,026 minority households, 908 households have toilet facilities. And in terms of the number of toilets, with 525 Gangavathi occupies the first position, and Bagalakote with 35 households occupies the last position. The second and third positions go respectively to Hosapete (258) and Raichur (90).
- (3) In view of the above situation, 1,118 households which do not have toilets need to be provided with toilet facilities. Of the four CMCs, the requirement is the highest in Raichur (690), and the requirement is the least

in Hosapete (49). Whereas, Gangavathi needs 285, and Bagalakote needs toilets for 94 households.

- (4) As far as the total number of households targeted under Total Sanitation Scheme, there are 8,443 such households. Of them, 1,392 are minority households. And of the 8,443 households, with 4,912 households, Raichur stands first, and with 680 households, Bagalakote stands last. And the second and third positions go respectively to Gangavathi (1,634) and Hosapete (1,217).

And among the 1,392 minority households, the first, second and third positions go respectively to Raichur (780), Hosapete (307), and Gangavathi (305).

- (5) Regarding the scope for community toilets, among 10 villages, the scope is there for six villages. And of the six villages, there is scope for two each in Raichur and Hosapete, and one each in Gangavathi and Bagalakote.

Of the four villages where there is no scope for community toilets, three are in Gangavathi and one in Raichur.

- (6) As on date, there are 17 community toilets serving the minority communities in the study area. Of the 17, eight are in Gangavathi, five in Raichur, and two each in Hosapete and Bagalakote.
- (7) In all, 21 community toilets are required in the study area, and, of them 11 are required for minority communities. Of the 21 toilets, 10 are required in Gangavathi, 7 in Raichur and two each in Hosapete and Bagalakote. Of the 11 toilets required in minority concentration areas, six are required in Raichur, three in Bagalakote, two in Gangavathi and none in Hosapete.

4.8.1. Gap-Filling and Non-Gap-Filling Aspects of Sanitation

Gap-filling aspects need no separate mention, as they are already covered under “inferences” cited below drawing from Table No.4.8.

Table 4.8: Particulars of Sanitation Facilities in the four selected Clusters comprising 10 villages of the Four CMCs: Raichur, Gangavathi, Hosapete and Bagalakote

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	Raichur	Gangavathi	Hosapete	Bagalakote	Total (No./Details)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
01	Village selected for study in the four CMCs	Nos.	3	4	2	1	10	
02	Village clusters selected for study in the four CMCs	Nos.	01	01	01	01	04	
03	Total number of Minority Households	Nos.	780	810	307	129	2,026	
04	Total number of Minority households having toilet facilities	Nos.	90	525	258	35	908	
05	Total number of Minority households which need toilet facilities	Nos.	690	285	49	94	1,118	
06	Number of Households targeted under total sanitation scheme	Total Households	Nos.	4,912	1,634	1,217	680	8,443
		Minority Households	Nos.	780	305	307	N.A.	1,392
07	Is there scope for community toilets (No. of villages)	Yes	Nos.	02	01	02	01	06
		No	Nos.	01	03	00	00	04
08	No. of community toilets existing in the selected clusters serving the minority communities out of the total community toilets	Nos.	05	08	02	02	17	
09	Total number of community toilets required in the study area	Nos.	07	10	02	02	21	
10	No. of community toilets required in Minority Areas	Nos.	06	02	00	03	11	

Source: Baseline Survey

Some of the non-gap filling aspects of “sanitation” that emerged out of focus group discussions with the stakeholders in the study area are given below:

- (1) Awareness campaigns are to be conducted to highlight the health hazards of open defecation and the health benefits of using toilets for urination and defecation.
- (2) There is requirement of additional toilets in the minority concentration villages of the study area. Because, many minority households do not have space for constructing individual toilets and also they do not have adequate water for flushing their toilets.
- (3) In view of the necessity of community toilets in these villages, it is not enough to construct community toilets. More important is their regular maintenance by public authorities because in respect of the community toilets, no individual user is responsible.

This, in brief, is a succinct summary of the sanitation facilities in the study area, and the problems that go with the construction and maintenance of individual and community toilets in the minority concentration villages.

4.9. Concluding Observations

Under this heading, an attempt is made to give an overview of this chapter here:

- (1) The study undertaken in this Chapter is based on the primary data and information gathered through a baseline survey. And it is supplemented effectively by secondary sources. Focus group discussion is also used to capture the real needs of the stakeholders.
- (2) The study is spread across 10 minority concentration villages surrounding the four CMCs, namely, Raichur Gangavathi, Hosapete and Bagalakote.

The minority concentration varies from a minimum of 15 per cent to a maximum of 25 per cent.

- (3) The CMC-wise socio-economic profile of the 10 selected minority concentration villages is compressed into four clusters – one each in the four CMCs. The cluster of Raichur comprises three villages, Gangavathi four villages, Hosapete two villages and Bagalakote only one village. The profile is presented in Table 4.1 in section 4.2. It also provides data about the relative sizes of minority groups, their literacy rates, gender gap in literacy, sex ratio WP Rates etc.
- (4) The focus of section 4.3 is on educational facilities. The matters pertaining to schools and classrooms as well as the number of students who require additional place are presented in Table 4.2 and 4.3. It also throws light on the additional schools and classrooms required in the study area.
- (5) The matters pertaining to health care facilities in the study area are discussed in section 4.4. The various details about Sub-Centres and PHCs are presented in Table 4.4. It also throws adequate light on the gap-filling and non-gap filling aspects of health care facilities in the study area.
- (6) Section 4.5 deals with the problems associated with drinking water facilities in the study area. It discusses matters such as sources of supply of drinking water. Ground water contamination and filtration needs are also discussed in this section. The related data are presented in Table 4.5.
- (7) The matters pertaining to housing facilities in the study area are examined in section 4.6. The related data are given in Table 4.6.
- (8) Section 4.7 deals with matters pertaining to AWCs sanctioned under ICDs and the number of AWCs actually functioning in the selected minority concentration villages. It also draws attention to the number of AWCs housed in their own buildings and how many AWCs require own buildings. The related data are given in Table 4.7.

- (9) The sanitation facilities in the study area are discussed in section 4.8. Much of the discussion in this section centres round toilet facilities – individual as well as community toilets. The problems in building individual toilets such as space and water facilities and of the maintenance of community toilets have received attention in this section. The matters such as number of minority households which have toilets and households which require toilets and the scope for building community toilets also figure in the discussion. The related data are given in Table 4.8.

Please refer to Tables appended to this Chapter for details.

APPENDIX TABLE 4.1.

Appendix Table 4.1.1

Sl. No	Village	Total Population	Bagalkot Min. Population		Total No. of HH in Village	HSE		HSE	BAGALKOT	HSE
						No. of BPL families covered under IAY	Total No of HH under BPL.	Total No of Minority HH belongs to Minorities	Total No of Minority HH belonging to BPL IN vlg	Total No of BPL families on minorities CVD under IAY du 12 plan.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	MuranaI	3055	487	16%	763	696	5	129	112	5

Appendix Table 4.1.2.

Sl. No	Village	Bagalkot			Bagalkot	Is land available	ICDS Ownership
		No. of AWCs San. under ICDS	No. of AWCs situated in the Minority Con. Village	No. of AWCs in Minority Con. Village which have own buildings	No of Buildings required for ANCs in Minority Con. Village		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	MuranaI	6	6	4	2	Yes	Govt.

Appendix Table 4.1.3.

Sl. No	Bagalkot Village Name	Educational Institutions						Bagalkot	No. of schools required in the village as per SSA Norms Primary School				Educational Institutions			
		Total No. of schools											Junior Colleges Primary School	No. of schools which are going to be provided in the minority area under normal SSA SC. during 12 th Plan		
		Primary School		Middle School		High schools		Govt.	Primary	Middle	Higher	Jr. College		Primary	Middle	Higher
		Govt.	Private	Govt.	Private	Govt	Private						Govt.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Murana	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0

Contd.

Educational Institutions						Bagalkot			Additional Class Rooms	
No. of schools needed under MSDP to fulfill the requirement of minimum population						Staff sanctioned for the proposed Schools by the Govt.			No. of Class Rooms required as per norms	No. of Class Rooms Existing
Primary	Middle	Higher	Jr. College	Is Land available	Govt/ Private	Primary	Middle	Higher		
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
0	0	1	1	Yes	Govt/	0	0	0	9	9

Conted..

Educational Institutions			Additional Class Rooms		
No. additional class rooms required Primary	No. of students who require additional space	No Minority students among total students in such schools Is land Available	Is Land available for construction	Ownership of the land	
29	30	31	32	33	
0	0	60	NA	NA	

Appendix Table 4.1.4.

Sl. No.	Village Name	No. of Sub Centres required as per NRHM norms	Gangavati	Particulars of Health centres		Gangavatie							
			No. of existing Sub-Centres in Village	No. of Additional Sub-Centres required.	No. of PHC required as per NRHM norms	No. of existing PHCs in the Village Sub-Centre	No. of additional PHCs required	No. of Sub-Centres /PHCs having own Buildings		No. of Sub-Centres /PHCs which do not have their own Buildings		No. of Buildings required	
								Sub-Centre	PHC	Sub-Centre	PHC	Sub-Centres	PHC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Murunal	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total												

Conted..

Sl.No	Gangavati					
	No. of Buildings required		Is Land Available	Ownership of the land		
	Sub-Centres	PHC	Sub-Centres	PHC	Govt.	Private
1	13	14	15	16	17	18
	0	0	0	0	0	0

Appendix Table 4.1.5.

Sl. No	Bagalkot		Particulars of Drinking Water Facilities			Bagalkot			Bagalkot	
	Village	Source of Drinking	Is water supplied through pipeline from a storage tank	Village			Source of Drinking	Does the village require filtration of water	Is it possible to supply safe Drinking water to the Villagers?	If the answer is yes how can safe drinking water be made available to the Villagers
Total				Normal	Mark II					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Murnal	River, Tank, Wells	Yes	3	3	0	No	Yes	Yes	R.O plants

Appendix Table 4.1.6.

Sl. No	Bagalkot			Particulars of Sanitation facilities		Bagalkot	Bagalkot			Bagalkot		
	Village Name	Total No. of Minority Households	Total No. of Minority household having toilet facilities	Total No. of Minority Households which need toilet facilities	No. of Minorities HH	Target Achieved	No. of Community toilets available in the village	Target Achieved	No. of Community toilets available in the village	Minorities areas served by such toilets	If not how much such toilets are required in Minority area	Scope for Community Toilets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Murunal	129	35	94	680	35	Not Available	N.A	2	No	3	Yes

APPENDIX TABLE 4.2.

Appendix Table 4.2.1.

Sl. No	Gangavati Village	Educational Institutions						Gangavati				
		Total No. of Schools						Junior Colleges	No. of schools required in the village as per SSA Norms			
		Primary Schools		Middle Schools		High Schools		Primary	Middle	Higher	Jr. College	
		Govt	Private	Govt	Private	Govt	Private					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	Sanapura	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Basapatna	2	1	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Marali	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
4	Jagmara Kalgudi	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	4	3	6	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0

Contd..

Sl. No	Gangavati Village	Educational Institutions				Educational Institutions			
		No.of Schools which are going to be provided in the minority area under Normal SSA SC.during 12 th Plan				No. of schools needed under MSDP to fulfill the requirement of Minimum Population			
		Primary	Primary	Primary	Primary	Primary	Middle	Higher	Jr. College
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Contd.

Sl.No	Is Land Available	Govt / Private	Gangavati			Additional Class Rooms		
			Staff sanctioned for the proposed Schools by the State Government			No. of Class Rooms required as per Norms	No. of Class Rooms Existing	No. of Additional Class Rooms required.
			Primary	Middle	Higher			
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	N.A	N.A	0	0	0	7	7	0
2	N.a	N.A	0	0	0	67	65	2
3	N.A	N.A	0	0	0	13	13	0
4	N.A	N.A	0	0	0	17	14	3
Total	N.A:4	N.A.4	0	0	0	104	99	5

Contd.

Sl. No	Additional Class Rooms		Additional Class Rooms	
	No. of Students require additional space	No. of Students require additional space	No. of Minority students among total students in such schools	No. of Minority students among total students in such schools
	30	31	32	33
	0	34	N.A	N.A
	73	16	N.A	N.A
	0	111	N.A.	N.A
	63	43	Yes	Govt
Total-	136	204	N.A.3 Yes:1	Govt:1 N.A.3

Contd...

Sheet No.4

Sl.No	Village Name	No. of Sub Centres required as per NRHM norms	Gangavati		Particulars of Health centres		Gangavati		Gangavati			
			No. of existing Sub-Centres in Village	No.of Additional Sub-Centres required.	No. of PHC required as per NRHM norms	No.of existing PHCs in the Village Sub-Centre	No.of additional PHCs required	No.of Sub-Centres /PHCs having own Buildings		No.of Sub-Centres /PHCs which do not have their own Buildings		
								Sub-Centre	PHC	Sub-Centre	PHC	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	Sanapura	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	
2	Basapatna	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
3	Marali	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
4	Jagmar Kalgudi	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
	Total	4	4	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	

Contd...

Sl.No	Gangavati					
	No.of Buildings required		Is Land Available	Ownership of the land		
	Sub-Centres	PHC	Sub-Centres	PHC	Govt.	Private
1	13	14	15	16	17	18
	0	0	N.A	Yes	Govt	
	0	0	N.A	N.A	N.A.	
	1	0	Yes	N.A	Govt	
	1	0	Yes	N.A	Govt	
Total	2	0	Yes:2 N.A:2	Yes:1	Govt:4 N.A.1	

Contd...

Sheet No.5

Sl.No	Village Name	Source of Drinking Water	Particulars of Drinking Water Facilities			
			Is water supplied through pipeline from a storage tank	Total No. of Hand Pumps		
				Total	Normal	Mark-II
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Sanapura	Tank. River, Tap	yes	6	6	0
2	Basapatna	Tank.	Yes	5	5	0
3	Marali	Bore Tank	Yes	4	4	0
4	Jagnara Kalgudi	Tank	Yes	2	2	0
	Total	Tank River Tap	Yes:4	17	17	0

Contd..

Sl.No	Gangavati			Gangavati
	Is there problem of water contamination	Is there problem of water contamination	Does the village require filtration of water	If the answer is yes how can safe drinking water be made available to the villagers
	8	9	10	11
1	No	Yes	Yes	Water filter Units
2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Filter water
3	No	No	N.A	N.A
4	No	No	N.A	N.A
Total	Yes:1 No:3	Yes:2 No:2	Yes:2 N.A. 2	N.A.2 Water filter Unit:2

APPENDIX TABLE 4.3.

Appendix Table 4.3.1.

Sl. No	.2Village	Total Popula- tion	Hospet Min. Popula- tion		Total No. of HH in Village	HSE		HSE	HOSPET	HSE
						No.of BPL families covered under IAY	Total No of HH under BPL.	Total No of Minority HH belongs to Minorities	Total No of Minority HH belonging to BPL IN vlg	Total No of BPL families on minorities CVD under IAY du 12 plan.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Hosur	2018	383	19%	400	362	34	75	75	12
2	Nagenahalli	4265	1104	25.88%	887	788	92	232	232	27
	Total	6283	1487	22.43%	1287	1150	126	307	307	39

Appendix Table 4.3.2.

Sl. No	Village	No.of AWCs San.under ICDS	Hospet		Hospet	Is land available	ICDS Ownership
			No. of AWCs situated in the Minority Con.Village	No. of AWCs in Minority Con.Village which have own buildings	No of Buildings required for ANCs in Minority Con. Village		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Hosur	2	2	2	0	NA	NA
2	Nagenahalli	4	4	3	1	Yes	Govt
	Total	6	6	5	1	Yes:1	Govt:1

Appendix Table 4.3.3.

Sl. No	Hospet Village Name	Educational Institutions						Hospet	No. of schools required in the village as per SSA Norms				Educational Institutions			
		Total No. of schools						Junior Colleges	Primary School				No. of schools which are going to be provided in the minority area under normal SSA SC.during 12 th Plan			
		Primary School		Middle School		High schools		Primary School	Primary	Middle	Higher	Jr. College	Primary	Middle	Higher	Jr. College
		Govt.	Private	Govt.	Private	Govt.	Private									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	Hosur	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
2	Nagenahalli	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
3	Total	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0

Contd....

Educational Institutions							Hospet			Additional Class Rooms	
No. of schools needed under MSDP to fulfill the requirement of minimum population							Staff sanctioned for the proposed Schools by the Govt.			No. of Class Rooms required as per norms	No. of Class Rooms Existing
Primary	Middle	Higher	Jr. College	Is Land available	Govt/ Private	Primary	Middle	Higher			
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
0	0	1	0	Yes	Private	0	0	0	7	6	
0	0	1	0	Yes	Govt/	0	0	0	16	12	
0	0	2	0	Yes:2	Gov:1 Pri:1	0	0	0	23	18	
0	0	1	0	Yes	Private	0	0	0	7	6	

Contd...

Additional Class Rooms			Additional Class Rooms	
No. additional class rooms required	No. of students who require additional space	No Minority students among total students in such schools	Is Land available for construction	Ownership of the land
29	30	31	32	33
1	30	75	yes	Govt
4	65	150	yes	Govt
5	95	225	Yes:2	Govt:2

Appendix Table 4.3.4.

Sl. No	Village Name	No. of Sub Centres required as per NRHM norms	Hospet	Particulars of Health centres		Hospet		Hospet			
			No. of existing Sub-Centres in Village	No. of Additional Sub-Centres required.	No. of PHC required as per NRHM norms	No. of existing PHCs in the Village Sub-Centre	No. of additional PHCs required	No. of Sub-Centres /PHCs having own Buildings		No. of Sub-Centres /PHCs which do not have their own Buildings	
								Sub-Centre	PHC	Sub-Centre	PHC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Hosur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Nagenahalli	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
3	Total	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

Contd..

Sl. No	Hospet					
	No. of Buildings required		Is Land Available	Ownership of the land		
	Sub-Centres	PHC	Sub-Centres	PHC	Govt.	Private
1	13	14	15	16	17	18
2	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0

Appendix Table 4.3.5.

Sl.No	Village Name	Source of Drinking Water	Particulars of Drinking Water Facilities			
			Is water supplied through pipeline from a storage tank	Total No. of Hand Pumps		
				Total	Normal	Mark-II
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Hosur	Canal	Yes	0	0	0
2	Nagenahalli	Canal	Yes	0	0	0
3	Total	Canal	Yes:2	0	0	0

Contd...

Sl.No	Hospet			Hospet
	Is there problem of water contamination	Is there problem of water contamination	Does the village require filtration of water	If the answer is yes how can safe drinking water be made available to the villagers
	8	9	10	11
1	Yes	yes	Yes	R.O water Systems
2	Yes	Yes	Yes	R.O water Systems
3	Total Yes:2	Yes:2	YES:2	R.O water Systems

Appendix Table 4.3.6.

		Hospet		Particulars of sanitation facilities		Hospet	
Sl. No	Village Name	Total No. of Minority Households	Total No. of Minority Households having Toilet Facilities	Total No. of Minority Households having toilet facilities	No. of Households targeted under TSC Total Households	Target Achieved	No. of Minority HH
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Hosur	75	58	17	400	328	75
2	Nagenahalli	232	200	32	887	598	232
	Total	307	258	49	1287	926	307

Contd...

HOSPET					
Sl. No	Target Achieved	No. of Community Toilets available in the village	Minority areas served by such toilets	If not how much such toilets are required in Minority areas	Scope for Community Toilets
	9	10	11	12	13
1	58	1	Yes	0	Yes
2	200	1	yes	0	Yes
	Total 258	2	Yes:2	0	Yes:2

APPENDIX TABLE 4.4.

Appendix Table 4.4.1.

Sl. No	Village	Total Population	Raichur Min. Population		Total No. of HH in Village	HSE		HSE	RAICHUR	HSE
						No. of BPL families covered under IAY	Total No of HH under BPL.	Total No of Minority HH belongs to Minorities	Total No of Minority HH belonging to BPL in vlg	Total No of BPL families on minorities CVD under IAY du 12 plan.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Sidrapur	1714	290	17%	432	390	102	80	80	16
2	Yaragera	5500	1150	20.90%	1380	800	218	300	230	60
3	Idapanuru	6600	2200	33.30%	3100	2000	300	400	380	60
4	Total	13814	3640	24%	4912	3190	620	780	690	136

Appendix Table 4.4.2.

Sl. No	Village	No. of AWCs San. under ICDS	Raichur		Raichur	Is land available	ICDS Ownership
			No. of AWCs situated in the Minority Con. Village	No. of AWCs in Minority Con. Village which have own buildings	No of Buildings required for ANCs in Minority Con. Village		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Sidramapura	1	1	1	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
2	Yeragera	8	8	8	NA	NA	NA
3	Idapanuru	8	8	3	5	Yes	Govt
4	Total	17	17	12	5	Yes:1 NA:2	Govt:1 NA:2

Appendix Tablw 4.4.3.

Sl. No.	Raichur Village Name	Educational Institutions						Raichur	No. of schools required in the village as per SSA Norms				Educational Institutions				
		Total No. of schools						Junior Colleges	Primary School				No. of schools which are going to be provided in the minority area under normal SSA SC.during 12 th Plan				
		Primary School		Middle School		High schools		Primary School	Govt.	Primary	Middle	Higher	Jr. College	Primary	Middle	Higher	Jr. College
		Govt.	Private	Govt.	Private	Govt.	Private										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
1	Sidrapur	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Yeragera	2	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Idapanura	5	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Total	7	2	7	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Contd..

Educational Institutions							Raichur			Additional Class Rooms	
No. of schools needed under MSDP to fulfill the requirement of minimum population							Staff sanctioned for the proposed Schools by the Govt.			No.of Class Rooms required as per norms	No.of Class Rooms Existing
Primary	Middle	Higher	Jr. College	Is Land available	Govt/ Private		Primary	Middle	Higher		
18	19	20	21	22	23		24	25	26	27	28
0	0	0	0	NA	NA		0	0	0	8	8
0	0	0	0	NA	NA		0	0	0	69	59
0	0	0	0	NA	NA		0	0	0	15	12
Total 0	0	0	0	NA::3	NA:3		0	0	0	92	79

Contd..

Additional Class Rooms			Additional Class Rooms	
No. additional class rooms required	No. of students who require additional space	No Minority students among total students in such schools	Is Land available for construction	Ownership of the land
29	30	31	32	33
2	35	34	Yes	Govt
10	285	207	Yes	Govt
3	65	120	Yes	Govt
Total 15	385	361	Yes:15	Govt:15

Appendix Table 4.4.4.

Sl.No	Village Name	No. of Sub Centres required as per NRHM norms	Raichur			Particulars of Health centres		Raichur		Raichur			
			No. of existing Sub-Centres in Village	No.of Additional Sub-Centres required.	No. of PHC required as per NRHM norms	No.of existing PHCs in the Village Sub-Centre	No.of additional PHCs required	No.of Sub-Centres /PHCs having own Buildings		No.of Sub-Centres /PHCs which do not have their own Buildings			
								Sub-Centre	PHC	Sub-Centre	PHC		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
1	Sidrapur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA		
2	Yeragera	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0		
3	Idapanuru	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0		
	Total	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0		

Cntd..

Sl.No	Raichur					
	No.of Buildings required		Is Land Available	Ownership of the land		
	Sub-Centres	PHC	Sub-Centres	PHC	Govt.	Private
	13	14	15	16	17	18
1	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total	0	0	NA:3	NA:3	NA:3	NA:3

Appendix Tablw 4.4.5.

Sl. No	Village Name	Source of Drinking Water	Particulars of Drinking Water Facilities			
			Is water supplied through pipeline from a storage tank	Total No. of Hand Pumps		
				Total	Normal	Mark-II
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Sidrampura	Tank	Yes	0	0	0
2	Yeragera	Tank and Bore	Yes	3	3	0
3	Idapanuru	River Tank	Yes	3	3	0
	Total	Tank River Bore	Yes:3	6	6	0

Contd...

Sl. No	Raichur			Raichur
	Is there problem of water contamination	Is there problem of water contamination	Does the village require filtration of water	If the answer is yes how can safe drinking water be made available to the villagers
	8	9	10	11
1	Yes	yes	Yes	Water Filter Unit
2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Water Filter Unit
3	No	NO	NA	NA
Total	Yes:2 No:1	Yes:2 No:1	Yes:2 No:1	NA:1 water Filter Unit

Appendix Table 4.4.6.

		Raichur		Particulars of sanitation facilities		Raichur	
Sl. No	Village Name	Total No. of Minority House Holds	Total No. of Minority Households having Toilet Facilities	Total No. of Minority Households having toilet facilities	No. of Households targeted under TSC Total Households	Target Achieved	No. of Minority HH
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Sidrampura	80	10	70	432	102	80
2	Yeragera	300	60	240	1380	220	300
3	Idapanuru	400	20	380	3100	100	400
	Total	780	90	690	4912	422	780

Contd..

RAICHUR					
Sl. No	Target Achieved	No. of Community Toilets available in the village	Minority areas served by such toilets	If not how much such toilets are required in Minority areas	Scope for Community Toilets
	9	10	11	12	13
1	10	1	Yes	NA	No
2	60	2	No	2	Yes
3	20	4	Yes	4	Yes
Total	90	7	Yes:2 No:1	6	No:1 Yes:2