

CHAPTER V

MSDP FOR MINORITIES IN SELECT PERIPHERAL VILLAGES SURROUNDING THE FOUR TOWN MUNICIPAL COUNCILS OF HAVERI, JAMAKHANDI, KOPPAL AND SINDHANUR

5.1. Introduction

In chapter four, we have analysed the status of cluster of villages surrounding the four City Municipal Councils regarding seven development indicators, namely, education, health, drinking water, women and child development, housing and sanitation. Besides, an attempt was also made to identify the gaps in the existing facilities and the demand for additional facilities. In this chapter an attempt is made to analyse the development status of minorities concentrated villages within the jurisdiction of the four Town Municipal Councils. The focus here is only on minority concentration village clusters surrounding the four TMCs, namely, Haveri, Jamakhandi, Koppal and Sindhanur. These four TMCs have been upgraded into CMCs by the government in 2016. However, we have retained the titles TMCs in our discussion.

The objective of this chapter is first to analyze the socio-economic conditions of the religious minorities inhabiting the village clusters within the periphery of four TMCs. Secondly, an attempt is made to identify the inadequacies in respect of six development indicators, namely, education including additional class rooms, health, drinking water, housing, anganawadi centres and sanitation. Based on certain norms, an exercise is done to calculate the additional requirement in these selected villages.

5.2. Selection of village clusters within the periphery of four TMCs

The data relating to villages and their population, including minority population, were collected from the offices of CDPOs of respective TMCs. Out of many villages identified for the baseline survey we have selected 9 villages having the minority population of more than 15 per cent formed into four clusters. These clusters of villages were selected based on the concentration of minority population of 15 per cent and above. The discussion and analyses here is TMC-based. The cluster-wise and village-wise data and other information relating to each TMC are given in appendix tables that accompany this report.

This chapter has three parts. The first part deals with the socio-economic aspects of the selected villages TMC-wise. The second part consists of seven sections. The first section of the second part dwells upon the issues relating to education matter in clustered villages. The second section discusses the matter relating to health aspects. The focus of the third section is on the matter relating to drinking water facilities in the selected villages which are minority concentration ones. The fourth and fifth sections give a broad picture of housing facilities and anganawadi centres respectively. Sanitation facilities are discussed in the sixth section. Part three is the concluding aspect of this chapter. It gives a summary of all the parts and sections of this chapter TMC-wise. The disaggregated data of the villages are given in the appendix.

PART 1

5.3. Socio-Economic profile of the TMC-wise selected Villages/Village Clusters

This part serves as a base for the discussion that is taken up in the second part that follows. The main objective of this part is to give a broad outline of the socio-economic profile of four selected four village-clusters consisting of nine

villages. The village-wise and cluster-wise disaggregated data are given in the appendix tables.

The TMC-wise data relating to socio-economic indicators comprising demography, religion-wise population, literacy data, four-group classification of working population etc., are presented in the Table 5.1.

The Socio-economic profile of the cluster of villages in four TMCs is given in Table 5.1. There are 20 items in the table. The data in Table 5.1 relate to four clusters consisting of nine villages in four TMCs. The table is a multi-dimensional one. Apart from the demographic information, it gives data about gender aspects, workers etc. The analyses of these data are follows:

- 1) All the four cluster of villages have 6708 households. Among clusters, Sindhanur occupies the first place in terms of households with 2991 households. Haveri gets the second place with 1599 households and the third and fourth place go to Jamkhandi and Koppal with households of 1386 and 732 respectively.
- 2) The total population of nine villages comprising four clusters in four TMCs are 31368. Cluster-wise Sindhanur has the highest population having 48.45 per cent of total population. The second place goes to Haveri with 24.56 per cent of total population. The third and the fourth places go to Jamkhandi and Koppal with population share of 22.49 per cent and 4.50 per cent respectively. The most populous cluster is in Sindhanur TMC and the least populous cluster is Koppal TMC.
- 3) The minority population consisting of six religious groups in these cluster of villages is 13010. They account for 41.79 per cent of total population of all the clusters (31368). The share of each cluster in the total minority

Table 5.1: **TMC-Wise Socio-Economic Profile of four Clusters Consisting of Nine Villages**

Sl. No	Particulars	Unit	Haveri	Jamakhandi	Koppal	Sindhanur	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Total House holds	Nos.	1599	1386	732	2991	6708
2	Total Population	Nos.	7705	7054	1412	15197	31368
3	Minority population	Nos.	2254	1191	1695	7870	13010
4	Muslim	Nos.	2220	859	1695	7870	12644
5	Christians	Nos.	9	0	0	0	9
6	Budhists	Nos.	0	0	0	0	0
7	Jains, Sikhs, Parsis	Nos.	25	332	0	0	357
8	Sex Ratio	No of women per 1000 men.	981	998	942	1012	983
9	Total Literacy	%	78.88	66.66	67.26	58.26	67.76
10	Male literacy	%	85.91	77.9	78.17	67.29	77.32
11	Female Literacy	%	71.6	55.42	55.93	49.45	58.1
12	Gender gap	% Point	14.31	22.48	22.24	17.84	19.21
13	WPR Male	%	62.04	53.63	54.89	55.72	56.57
14	WPR Female	%	26.83	29.16	35.74	40.95	33.17
15	Total Main Workers	Nos.	2572	2053	1816	5609	12050
16	Cultivators	Nos.	766	695	302	1679	3442
17	Agri. Labours	Nos.	829	733	520	3275	5357
18	Agri. Workers	Nos	1595	1428	522	4954	8799
19	Household Industries	Nos	25	244	323	37	629
20	Others	Nos.	952	381	671	618	2622
21	Villages	Nos.	3	2	2	2	9
22	Village-Clusters	Nos	1	1	1	1	4

Sources: 1). Census of India 2011, for items from 1, 2 and 8 to 18. 2). CDPO Offices of Haveri, Jamkhandi, Koppal and Sindhanur for items from 3 to 7.

WPR: Work Participation Rate, Agri. Labourers: Agricultural Labourers

population in the descending order is Sindhanur : 60.49 per cent, Haveri : 17.33 per cent, Jamkhandi : 13.03 per cent and Koppal : 9.15 per cent. It is interesting to note that out of the total minority population, Muslims account for 97.19 per cent while the number of Christians is 0.07 per cent and all other minority communities account for 2.74 per cent.

- 4) In terms of sex ratio, the most female advantageous cluster is Sindhanur with the sex ratio of 1012. The least sex ratio cluster is Koppal with 942. The second and the third places go to Jamkhandi and Haveri with sex ratios of 998 and 981 respectively.
- 5) Of the four clusters, the most literate cluster is Haveri with literacy rate of 78.88 per cent while the least literate cluster is Sindhanur with literacy rate of 58.26 per cent. Between these two extremes Koppal cluster has the literacy rate of 67.26 per cent while Jamkhandi has the literacy rate of 66.66 per cent. These two clusters occupy second and third places in terms of literacy rates.

The order of male literacy rates is similar to that of their total literacy rates. Haveri cluster has got the first place in terms of male literacy rate with 85.91 per cent and the second place goes to Koppal cluster with literacy rate of 78.17 per cent. The third and the fourth places go to Jamkhandi with literacy rate of 77.90 per cent and Sindhanur clusters with literacy rate of 67.29 per cent.

In terms of female literacy rates, the first place goes to Haveri with literacy rate of 71.60 per cent followed by Koppal with 55.93 per cent of female literacy rate, Jamkhandi with literacy rate of 55.42 per cent and Sindhanur with literacy rate of 49.45 per cent.

The discussion on literacy will not be complete without addressing the issue of gender gap in literacy. In our cluster of villages, the gender gap in literacy is highest in Jamkhandi cluster with 22.48 percentage points and the lowest is in Haveri with gender gap in literacy of 14.31 percentage points. The second place in terms of gender gap in literacy goes to Koppal with a gap of 22.24 percentage points and the third place goes to Sindhanur with a gap of in literacy rates between male and female literacy rates of 17.84 percentage points.

- 6) It is interesting to note that the WPR of women is lower than that of the WPR of men. The WPR of male workers in all the clusters together is 56.57 per cent. However, highest Male WPR is in Haveri cluster with first place is 62.04 per cent while the second place is occupied by Sindhanur cluster with Male WPR of 55.72 per cent. The third and the fourth places go to Koppal with 54.89 per cent and Jamkhandi cluster with 53.63 per cent WPR respectively.

The total WPR of females is 33.17. The gap between the total Male WPR and the total Female WPR in all the clusters together is 23.40 per cent. So far as Female WPR is concerned, Sindhanur cluster has the first place with Female WPR of 40.95 per cent while the second place goes to Koppal with Female WPR of 35.74 per cent. The third and the fourth places go to Jamkhandi with Female WPR of 29.16 per cent and Haveri with Female WPR of 26.83 per cent respectively.

- 7) The size of total main workers in all the clusters together is 12050. Out of four clusters consisting of four TMCs, Sindhanur got the first place with the main workers of 5609 while the second place goes to Haveri with main workers of 2572. The third and the fourth places go to Jamkhandi with 2053 main workers and Koppal with 1816 workers respectively.

- 8) In the Census Reports cultivators and agricultural labourers together constitute Agricultural Workers. In the given four clusters, agricultural workers account for 73.02 per cent. Therefore, these clusters are basically agricultural in nature.

Of the four clusters, the most agricultural cluster is Sindhanur cluster. In this cluster, agricultural workers account for 88.32 per cent of total main workers. Agricultural workers account for 62.01 per cent of total workers in Haveri cluster. They constitute 69.56 per cent of total main workers in Jamkhandi cluster while in Koppal they account for 28.74 per cent of total workers. Sindhanur and Jamkhandi take first and second places in terms of agricultural workers respectively. The third and the fourth places go to Haveri and Koppal clusters. In all the four clusters, agricultural labourers exceed the number of cultivators.

- 9) After the cultivators and agricultural labourers, the third group of workers are household industry workers. Koppal with 323 household workers has taken the first place while the second place goes to Jamkhandi with household workers of 244. The third and the fourth places go to Sindhanur and Haveri clusters with household workers of 37 and 25 respectively.
- 10) There are 2622 workers in 'other' category. With 952 and 671 "other workers", Haveri and Koppal clusters occupy first and second positions respectively. And the third and the fourth positions are taken by Sindhanur with 618 workers and Jamkhandi with 381 workers respectively.
- 11) In all, there are 9 villages. Of them, three are in Haveri and 2 each in Jamkahndi, Koppal and Sindhanur clusters. These nine villages are clubbed into four clusters. These villages spread across four TMCs, namely, Haveri, Jamkhandi, Koppal and Sindhanur.

5.4. Conclusion about the Socio-Economic Profile

The main features of the four clusters consisting of nine villages spread across four TMCs are summarised here:

5.4.1. Haveri TMC

- * This cluster comprises of two villages. It stands second in terms of population and also in terms of minority population.
- * Its position is third in sex ratio.
- * It occupies first position in terms of total, male and female literacy rates.
- * The gender gap in literacy is the least in this cluster. Its position is fourth in terms gender gap in literacy.
- * Its position is first in terms of male WPR but in female WPR its position is fourth.
- * With regard to agricultural workers, it occupies third position and in terms of other workers its place is first with 952 workers.

5.4.2. Jamkhandi

- * It occupies third position in terms of total population and last position in terms of minority population.
- * Among Minority population, Muslims account for 72.12 per cent and other minority religions constitute 27.88 per cent. It occupies first position so far as other minority population other than Muslims in the given four clusters.
- * Sex ratio is rather is high at 998 and it has occupied the second position.
- * It occupies the second position in terms of agricultural workers. They account for 69.56 per cent of Main workers.
- * It occupies the last position in respect of other workers and second position in terms of household industrial workers.

5.4.3. Koppal

* The share of this cluster in total population is 4.50. But it occupies the third position so far as minority population is concerned.

* With sex ratio of 942, it is the most disadvantageous cluster for women.

* Its position is second in terms of total, male and female literacy rates. It is the second most literate cluster.

* The gender gap in literacy is 17.84 and it occupies the third position.

* In terms of Male WPR, it occupies the third position (54.89 per cent) and it is in second position in Female WPR (40.95 per cent).

*In terms of four way classification of workers, it stands fourth in terms of agricultural workers. It is only 28.74 per cent. It is the most non-agricultural cluster.

*So far as other workers are concerned, it occupies the second position and its position is first in household industrial workers.

5.4.4. Sindhanur

* This cluster consisting of three villages stands first both in terms of population and minority Muslim population among the four clusters. This cluster accounts for 48.45 per cent of total population and 60.49 per cent of minority population.

* The sex ratio is advantageous to women where it is 1012.

* It occupies the last position in total, male and female literacy rates.

* In terms of gender gap in literacy, its place is third one with a gap rate of 17.84 percentage points.

* In terms of Male WPR, it occupies the second position (55.72 per cent) and it is in the first position in Female WPR (40.95 per cent).

* So far as the four way classification of workers is concerned, it occupies the first position in agricultural workers; it is essentially an agricultural cluster.

* In terms of household industrial workers, it occupies third position and in other workers category its position is first.

PART 2

5.5. Development Status in respect of Six Development Sectors in the selected Village Clusters spread across four TMCs, namely, Haveri, Jamkhandi, Koppal and Sindhanur

This part is devoted for the analysis of the status of each cluster in terms of six development sectors, namely, Educational Facilities, Health Care, Drinking Water Facilities, Housing Facilities, Anganawadi Centres and Sanitation Facilities.

5.5.1. Educational Facilities

Education is the foundation upon which development blooms. It has a special role to play in backward regions and in respect of Minorities. It has both instrumental significance and intrinsic importance in the life of people as well as the life of an economy. It is a source of liberation and liberty. Under MSDP more importance is given for overcoming the problems relating to education.

5.5.2. Educational Institutions in the Study Area

The data relating to educational aspects in the selected nine villages and four clusters spread over four TMCs are presented in Table 5.2.

Table 5.2. Particulars of Educational Institutions in the selected clusters comprising 9 villages of the four TMCs: Haveri, Jamkhandi, Koppal and Sindhanur

Sl.No.	Particulars	Unit	Haveri	Jamkhandi	Koppal	Sindhanur	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	Villages selected for Study in the Four TMCs	Nos	3	2	2	2	9	
2	Village Clusters selected for the study in the four TMCs	Nos	1	1	1	1	4	
3	Total No of Primary Schools:	Govt	Nos	3	0	0	9	12
		Private	Nos	0	0	0	2	2
		Total	Nos	3	0	0	11	14
4	No of Middle Schools:	Govt	Nos	1	3	3	3	10
		Private	Nos	0	3	0	1	4
		Total	Nos	1	6	3	4	14
5	No of High Schools:	Govt	Nos	0	1	0	2	3
		Private	Nos	0	0	0	1	1
		Total	Nos	0	1	0	3	4
6	No of Schools required as per SSA norms: Primary School	Nos	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Middle Schools	Nos	3	0	0	0	0	3
	High Schools	Nos	0	1	1	0	0	2
7	No of Schools to be provided in Minority Area under normal SSA during the 12 th Plan	Nos	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	No of Schools required under MSDP to fulfil requirement of Minorities: Middle School	Nos	3	0	0	0	0	3
	High School	Nos	0	1	1	0	0	2
	PU College	Nos	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Land Available for buildings: Yes - No	Nos	Yes:3	Yes:1	Yes:1	NA	Yes:5	
10	Ownership of Land	Nos	Govt:3	Govt:1	Pri:1	NA	Govt:4 Pri:1	

Source: Base Line Survey

The data contained in Table 5.2 reveal the issues in relation to availability of schools in the four clusters comprising 9 villages. The important findings of the data in Table 5.2 are as follows:

1. There are in all 14 primary schools spread across four village-clusters comprising 9 villages. Of the total of 14, three are in Haveri and 11 are in Sindhanur.
2. Out of total 14 primary schools, nine are government and two are private schools.
3. Villages located in Koppal and Jamkhandi TMC area do not have primary schools at all. There are 3 government primary schools in Haveri and nine government primary schools in Sindhanur. Out of 2 private primary schools, both are in Sindhanur.
4. There are 14 Middle Schools in four TMCs. Out of 14, ten are government and 4 are private schools. Of the 10 government schools 3 each are in Koppal, Jamkhandi and Sindhanur TMCs and one in Haveri TMC. Of the 4 private schools, three are in Jamkhandi and one in Sindhanur TMCs.
5. In all, there are 4 High Schools. Out of 4, three are government and 1 is a private high school. Of the 3 government high schools, one is in Jamkhandi and two are in Sindhanur TMCs. The private high school is located in Sindhanur TMC.
6. It is reported that under SSA norms, Village-clusters in Haveri TMC needs 3 Middle Schools and Village clusters of Koppal and Jamkhandi TMCs require one each High Schools.
7. The requirements of Minorities to be fulfilled under MSDP are (1) 3 Middle Schools in the village cluster of Haveri TMC and one each High School in village clusters of Koppal and Jamkhandi TMCs.

8. As far as availability of land is concerned, government land is available for one school in village cluster of Koppal and Jamkhandi TMCs and for 3 schools in village cluster of Haveri TMC. Government land is not available in the area of Sindhanur TMC.

5.5.3. Additional Class Rooms

The existence of schools is no guarantee of all the facilities in it, particularly the classrooms. In this section we are analysing the village-cluster-wise demand for classrooms. The data presented in Table 5.2 gives all the information about the availability or other-wise of classrooms. The main findings of the data in Table 5.3 are as follows:-

Table 5.3. Particulars of Additional Class Rooms Required in the Four Selected Clusters Comprising Nine Villages of the Four TMCs: Haveri, Jamkhandi, Koppal and Sindhanur

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	Koppal	Jamakhandi	Haveri	Sindhanur	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
01	Villages selected for study in the four TMCs	Nos.	2	2	3	2	9
02	Village clusters selected for study in the four TMCs	Nos.	1	1	1	1	4
03	No. of Schools which require additional space for the Students	Nos.	3	03	04	08	18
04	Total number of Additional Class Rooms required	Nos.	5	03	07	03	18
05	Number of Students in schools who require additional space	Nos.	184	109	210	122	625
06	Number of Minority Students among total students in such schools	Nos.	262	82	71	251	666
07	Is Land Available for construction of class rooms? Yes No	Nos	05 0	03 0	07 0	03 0	18 0
08	Ownership of land Govt:/Private	Nos	Govt:1 Pri:4	Govt:3	Govt:7	Pri:3	Gov:11 Pri:7

Source: Base Line Survey

1. It is reported that 18 schools in the study area need classrooms. Of the 18, Koppal and Jamkhandi each have three schools and Haveri has four schools and Sindhanur has 8 schools that need additional classrooms.
2. These 18 schools located in four village clusters across four TMCs, need 18 classrooms. Of the 18, Clusters located in Haveri and Jamkhandi TMCs each need 3 classrooms and Haveri needs 4 classrooms. The number of classrooms required in Sindhanur is 8.
3. The number of students who need additional space in these four village clusters are 625. Out of 625, number of students who are facing the shortage of space in Haveri are 184 and 109 students lack space in Jamkhandi TMCs. The number of students who lack space in clusters of Haveri and Sindhanur TMCs are 210 and 122 respectively.
4. The number of Minority students studying in these 4 village clusters comprising 9 villages located in four TMCs are 666. Out of 666, the highest number of minority students is found in this village cluster located in Koppal TMC. There are 251 minority students studying in schools located in village cluster belonging to Sindhanur TMC. The number of students studying in village clusters located in Haveri and Jamkhandi TMCs are 71 and 82 respectively.
5. As for availability of land is concerned, village cluster located in Koppal TMC is fortunate enough in having land available for the five additional classrooms required. However, government land is available only for one classroom. The land available for the remaining four is private land. The villages located in clusters belonging to Jamkhandi TMC are more blessed; for, it has government land for all the 3 classrooms to be constructed. The village cluster located in Haveri TMC is also fortunate in having government land for the construction of 7 additional classrooms. It is the misfortune of village cluster located in Sindhanur

TMC where government land is not available. The additional classrooms required are to be constructed in private land.

6. In all, government land is available for 11 classrooms and the remaining 7 have to be constructed in private land.

5.5.4. A Brief note on the Gap-filling and non-gap filling projects in respect of Educational Institutions

MSDP for minorities has to take into account two types of projects, namely, gap-filling projects and non-gap filling projects. The gap-filling projects have already been identified in Table 5.2. and the explanation that followed by it. The non-gap filling projects came out of the focus group discussions the investigators had with the members of minorities in the selected village clusters and also notes prepared by the investigators while conducting the field work. The investigators have also met many experts in the field and discussed the needs and aspirations of minorities in the study area. The non-gap filling projects identified are summarised below:

1. One of the major objectives of MSDP is to promote education of minorities. In this context, it is imperative to start one Urdu PUC Collage in each minority concentrated taluk.
2. Most of the girl students belonging to minorities, particularly Muslim girls discontinue education for lack of Urdu schools. This gap is to be filled through MSDP.
3. Many schools lack separate toilets for girls and boys. Toilets for girls are a must for retaining them in the school stream.
4. The quality of education needs well-equipped laboratories and libraries. These facilities are to be given to these schools under MSDP.
5. One of the missing aspects in schools is lack of computer education and lack of computers. Measures are to taken under MSDP to promote on

priority Computer Education and provide Computer Labs in minority concentrated schools.

6. Another area that needs immediate attention is Hostel facilities for Muslim Girls. MSDP must have programme for the construction of Hostels for Muslim Girls.

5.5.5. Health Care Facilities

Health is one of the determinants of human capability and there by human development. Anaemia is one of the wide-spread health deficiencies found among girls and women. The members of minority communities, being marginalised and deprived, are worst suffers of lack of health institutions and health services. It is not merely an issue of hospitals and medicines; it is a development issue. Healthy economy needs healthy people. Given the rapid spread of private medical care services, poor labourers, minority communities depending on government health facilities suffer when health institutions are not found in villages. The data about the health status in the village clusters spread across four TMCs, namely, Haveri, Jamkhandi, Koppal and Sindhanur are presented in Table 5.4.

Table 5.4. reveals many things about the health institutions available in 9 villages comprising 4 clusters spread across four TMCs. The principal findings of the data in Table 5.4. are as follows:

1. There are 8 sub-centres and 1 Public Health Centre in the study area. Of the 8 sub-centres, 7 are in Sindhanur and one in Koppal. There are no sub-centres in the village clusters belonging to Jamkhandi and Haveri TMCs.

Table 5.4: Particulars of Health Care Institutions Required in the 4 selected Clusters comprising Nine villages of the four TMCs : Raichur, Koppal, Jamakhandi, Haveri and Sindhanur

Sl. No	Particulars	Unit	Koppal	Jamakhandi	Haveri	Sindhanur	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
01	Villages selected for study in the four TMCs	Nos.	2	2	3	2	9
02	Village clusters selected for study in the four TMCs	Nos.	1	1	1	1	4
03	Total number of Health care Institutions Sub-Centres PHCs	Nos.	01	0	0	7	8
		Nos.	0	0	0	1	1
04	How many Health Institutions are required as per NRHM norms? Sub-centres PHCs	Nos.	01	02	02	07	12
		Nos.	0	0	0	1	01
05	No. of Health Institutions which have own Buildings Sub-centres PHCs	Nos.	01	0	0	7	8
		Nos.	0	0	0	1	1
06	Is Land Available for construction of Health Institutions? Sub Centre PHC	Nos.	NA	Yes:2	Yes:2	N.A	Yes:4
07	Ownership of land		NA	Govt:2	Govt:2	N.A	Govt:4

Source: Base Line Survey

2. As per NRHM norms, there should have been 12 Sub-centres in the study area. The gap between the existing and the required sub-centres is 4. The village clusters belonging to Jamkhandi and Haveri TMCs need 2 sub-centres each. As per the norm one PHC is required in the study area. There exists one PHC in the study area.
3. So far as the own building is concerned, all the 8 sub-centres and one PHC have their own buildings. However, the additional sub-centres required as per NRHM norm need land to construct building.
4. Fortunately government land is available to build four sub-centres in Jamkhandi and Haveri TMCs

5.5.6. A Brief Note on the Gap-Filling and Non-Gap filling aspects of Health Facilities in nine villages comprising 4 clusters spread across four TMCs.

The Gap-Filling aspects are covered in Table 5.4. However, the investigators who administered the questionnaires and conducted Focus Group Discussions in the study area have collected some information about the special needs so far as health facilities are concerned. They are as follows:

1. Sub-centres and PHC are available in the study area. However, the question we have to ask ourselves are : Are they well equipped with required medical instruments and consumables? Are they manned with qualified and trained and skilled medical personnel? The answer is rather far from satisfactory. Measures are to be taken to provide with medical instruments and furniture as well as water and electricity connection to the available medical institutions.
2. Every panchayat is required to maintain one well equipped Ambulance for the service of people.
3. Mere existence of medical institutions is not sufficient. They have to conduct health camps once in half an year regularly. This helps to detect serious non-communicable diseases such as cancer, TB, cardiovascular

diseases (like heart attacks and stroke), chronic respiratory diseases (such as chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and asthma) and diabetes. Early detection is necessary for result-oriented treatment.

5.5.7. Drinking Water Facilities

Drinking water, is an essential factor for human life on earth. There is abundant water on this planet. The water that can be used for drinking purpose is rather limited. However, it has become so scarce that it is posing a big threat to human life.

Water becoming scarce is one thing, it is being polluted is another thing. It seems there is a direct relationship between development (increase in per-capita income) and pollution of water. Development is eating into the vitals of water sources. As per-capita income increases, the level of pollution of water also increases.

The problem of water scarcity is posing a special threat to women and children in the rural sector. It is the responsibility of womenfolk to walk miles and miles to fetch water from wells, tanks, rivers etc. The water in tanks, wells, rivers is simply disappearing. These water bodies have become source of polluted water.

The scarcity of water is a big problem to poor and minority population. They are, on the one hand, deprived, and on the other, they are poor and historically excluded.

In this section, an attempt is made to analyse the sources of drinking water, supply of drinking water, the problem of water pollution etc., in nine villages comprising four clusters spreading across four TMCs, namely, Haveri, Jamkhandi, Koppal and Sindhanur.

The data relating to all these aspects of water is presented in Table 5.5.

Table : 5.5.: Particulars of Drinking water Facilities in the 04 selected Clusters comprising nine villages of the four TMCs: Koppal, Jamakhandi, Haveri and Sindhanur

Sl. No	Particulars	Unit	Koppal	Jamakhandi	Haveri	Sindhanur	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6		7
01	Villages selected for study in the four TMCs	Nos.	2	2	3	2	9
02	Village clusters selected for study in the four TMCs	Nos.	1	1	1	1	4
01	Sources of Drinking water		Tank, Bore wells	Tank,	Tank, WS. Borewells	Tank, Well , Bore wells	Tank, MWS Bore, Taps, Well
02	Is the water supplied through pipeline from storage tank? Yes No	Nos. Nos.	02 0	02 0	03 0	02 0	09 0
03	Total numbers of Hand Pumps Normal Mark II hand Pumps	Nos. Nos. Nos.	05 05 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	21 21 0	26 26 0
04	Is Ground water contaminated (No. villages) Yes No	Nos. Nos.	02 0	01 01	02 01	02 0	07 02
05	Requirement of filtration Yes No. (No. of villages)	Nos. Nos.	02 0	01 01	02 01	02 0	07 02
06	Is there Possibility Supply safe drinking drinking water to villages	Yes No	02 0	02 0	02 0	02 0	08 0

Source: Base Line Survey

The important findings of this study about the issue of drinking water are as follows:-

1. One of the common sources of water to all the villages in four clusters is tank. Bore wells is another source of water in respect of villages surrounding the peripherals of Haveri, Koppal and Sindhanur TMCs. Mini Water Supply facilities have been developed in villages surrounding Haveri TMC.
2. Drinking Water is supplied through pipelines from storage tanks in all the 9 villages. This facility is available in 3 villages in Haveri TMC, 2 villages each in the remaining three TMCs, namely, Jamkhandi, Koppal and Sindhanur.
3. It is reported that there are two types of hand pumps, namely Normal Hand Pumps and Mark Two Hand Pumps. The hand pumps available in the study area are all normal hand pumps. Mark Two Hand Pumps are not installed in any of the villages surrounding four TMCs. Of the 26 Normal Hand Pumps, five are in village clusters of Koppal and the remaining 21 are located in the village clusters of Sindhanur TMCs.
4. Out of 9 villages, the ground water is contaminated in two villages in the study area. The contaminated villages, one each is located in the villages belonging to Haveri and Jamkhandi TMCs. And in the remaining 7 villages in the study area, the ground water is not contaminated.
5. Number of villages that need filtration of water facilities are 7. They are two each in Haveri, Koppal and Sindhanur TMCs. One village in Jamkhandi TMC needs filtration facility.
6. The data about the possibility of supplying safe drinking water to villages in the study area show, that it is possible to provide safe water for drinking to eight villages. It is not possible to provide safe drinking water to one village located in Haveri TMC area.

This in brief, the situation of drinking water in 9 selected villages spread across four TMCs. The investigators have not come across any special problem relating to drinking water. One problem identified by villages is proper distribution of water.

5.5.8. Housing Facilities

The lack of houses for living is an important indicator of poverty. It affects the human capability and causes distress among houseless people. The data relating to housing facilities obtained in the study area and houseless families are presented in Table 5.6.

The Situation of Housing and Minorities in the Study Area:

- There are 2046 minority households in the study area. They account for 26.01 per cent of total households in the study area. Out of total number of households, 1646 are BPL minority households which account for 32.60 per cent of total households in the study area. Out of 1646 BPL households belonging to minorities, only 302 BPL households are covered under Indira Awas Yojane during the 12th plan. They account for 18.35 per cent of the total BPL minority households. The disaggregated data covering all the 9 villages are analysed in the following paragraphs
1. In all, there are four clusters comprising nine villages. Each TMC has one cluster. Among four TMCs, Haveri cluster has 3 villages, Koppal 2, Jamkhandi 2 and Sindhanur 2.
 2. There are 7865 households in the study area. Sindhanur with 2840 households occupies the first place, while the second place goes to Jamkhandi with 2123 households. The third and fourth positions go to Haveri with 1758 households and Koppal with 1144 households respectively.

3. There are 5049 BPL households in the study area. Out of them, BPL Minority households are 1646. Of them, the first, second, third and the fourth positions respectively go to Sindhanur, Haveri, Koppal and Jamkhandi.
4. Out of total BPL Minority households in the study area, 302 families were covered under IAY during the 12th Plan(2012-2017). Out of 302, the number of BPL Minority households covered under IAY in Sindhanur were 220. However, the number of BPL Minority households covered were 29 in Haveri, 28 in Jamkhandi and 25 in Koppal.

5.5.9. Non-Gap filling aspects of Housing Facilities

The gap-filling aspects of housing facilities were covered and discussed in Section 5.5.8. based on the data presented in Table 5.6. Now an attempt is made to discuss the non-gap filling aspects of housing facilities in the study area comprising 9 villages, four clusters and four TMCs.

1. The human relation and understanding among the members of the households depend mainly on one's own house. It is a place where every member of the family meets every day over taking food, discussing family matters etc. Lack of dwelling leads to less interaction, break up of emotional relations, lack of atmosphere for children to study and prepare for schools. Studies have shown that school dropout is more among the children belonging to families without houses. Therefore, the government, apart from giving houses to live for minorities, has to provide civic amenities such as street lights, electricity connection, drinking water facilities, anganawadi centres etc.

Table 5.6.: Particulars of Housing facilities in the 4 selected Clusters comprising Nine villages of the four TMCs: Koppal, Jamakhandi, Haveri and Sindhanur

Sl. No	Particulars	Unit	Koppal	Jamakhandi	Haveri	Sindhanur	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
01	Villages selected for study in the four TMCs	Nos.	2	2	3	2	9
02	Village clusters selected for study in the four TMCs	Nos.	1	1	1	1	4
03	Total number of Households in the selected clusters	Nos.	1144	2123	1758	2840	7865
04	Total number of households under BPL	Nos.	718	1200	1251	1880	5049
05	Total number of families covered under IAY	Nos.	56	53	168	400	677
06	Total no. of Households belonging to Minority Communities	Nos.	453	331	490	772	2046
07	Total number of Minority Households belonging to BPL in the clusters	Nos.	420	260	367	599	1646
08	Total number of BPL families of minorities covered under IAY through Ministry of R.D. during 12 th plan	Nos.	25	28	29	220	302

Source: Base Line Survey

2. From the data presented in Table 5.6 it is clear that it takes a long time to provide houses to all BPL households in the study area. Therefore, the government has to identify children in these families and provide hostel facilities/residential schools on priority manner. The education department has to provide complimentary teaching facilities to the children of these houseless families.

5.5.10. Anganawadi Centres

Anganawadi Centres (AWCs) provide facilities to play, learn, nutritious food, toys to play etc for children in the age group of 3-5 years. AWC s can be regarded as pre-school to children. Besides, they are responsible for taking care of pregnant women, adolescent girls, stree shakthi centres etc. These AWCs have been playing critical role in creating an atmosphere facilitating gender equality and empowerment of women. They have an important role to play in the lives of children and women. The data presented in Table 5.7. reveal many dimensions of AWCs in the study area.

The main findings of the data in Table 5.7 are discussed in the following paragraphs.

1. In all, there are 44 AWCs and all of them are located in the minority concentrated localities.
2. Of the 44 AWCs, 23 are in Sindhanur, 8 in Haveri, 6 in Koppal and 7 in Jamkhandi.

Table : 5.7. Particulars of AWCs in the 4 selected Clusters comprising 9 villages of the four TMCs : Koppal, Jamakhandi, Haveri and Sindhanur

Sl. No	Particulars	Unit	Koppal	Jamakhandi	Haveri	Sindhanur	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
01	Villages selected for study in the Four TMCs	Nos.	2	2	3	2	9
02	Village clusters selected for study in the Four TMCs	Nos.	1	1	1	1	4
03	No. of AWCs sanctioned under ICDS	Nos.	6	7	8	23	44
04	No. of AWCs situated in Minority Concentration Villages	Nos.	6	7	8	23	44
05	No. of AWCs in Minority Concentration villages having own Buildings	Nos.	5	4	8	14	31
06	Anganwadi Building required in Minority Concentration villages	Nos.	1	3	0	9	13
07	Land Available for these buildings						
	Yes	Nos.	01	03	NA	09	13
	No	No.	0	0	NA	0	0
08	Ownership of land		Govt:01	Govt :03	Govt: NA	Private:9	Govt:4 Pri:9

Source: Base Line Survey

3. Out of 44 AWCs located in the minority concentrated villages, 31 are housed in their own buildings. There are 13 AWCs, which lack own buildings.
4. Fortunately government land is available for 4 AWCs and for remaining 9, private land is available for constructing 9 AWCs.

Table 5.7, gives the data relating to gap-filling aspects of development of AWCs. The important non-Gap filling aspects are discussed in Section 5.5.11.

5.5.11. Non-Gap Filling Aspects of AWCs

1. AWCs have to take care of women as well as children. Our women and children are suffering from malnutrition/anaemia. AWCs have to give priority to address the problem of malnutrition among women and children. This problem is more acute in the minority concentrated villages.

2. It is reported that mostly children, adolescent girls and women of poor families attend AWCs. Therefore, they are to be provided with amenities such as safe drinking water, toilets with water connections, toys, etc.

3. AWCs have to become habit-changing centres such as food habits, hygiene, washing hands after defecation etc.

5.5.12. Sanitation Facilities

Sanitation has three aspects, namely, facilities for the safe disposal of human urine and human excreta, maintenance of hygienic atmosphere and collection and disposal of dry and wet garbage and collection and safe disposal of e-waste. There is a close and direct relationship between the lack of or low quality sanitation facilities and spread of communicable diseases. Therefore, sanitation is essentially a health issue. The villages selected for the MSDP are all sanitation-poor villages. They are water-scarce villages. Lack of water is a basic issue in providing sanitation facilities. Open defecation is prevailing in rural Karnataka and it is more pronounced in North Karnataka. The study area consists of nine villages comprising four clusters spread across four TMCs. Of the four TMCs, two belong to Belagavi division and two to Kalburagi division. This investigation focuses on individual toilets in the minority concentrated

villages. In the study area, there are 2046 minority households. Out of them, only 524 have individual toilets. Therefore the number of households that need toilets are 1522. The targets set for providing toilets under Total Sanitation Scheme are 7674. The target fixed for providing toilets to minority households is 2044. So far as community toilets are concerned, there are 12 community toilets in the study area. Out of them, 9 are providing service to minority households. There is scope for construction of community toilets. The number of community toilets required in the minority concentrated area is 09.

In addition to toilets attention must also be given to disposal of dry and wet waste (Garbage). ULBs have to give greater attention to the issue of waste management. The problem of waste management is assuming greater proportion as the population in the urban area has been increasing.

5.5.13. Toilet Facilities in Village clusters in Haveri TMC

There are 490 minority households in these village clusters. Of them, only 100 households have toilet facilities. Households which lack toilets are 390. Measures have been taken to provide toilets to remaining households which lack toilets. There is scope for the construction of three community toilets in these villages. Three more community toilets are required in the villages located in Haveri TMC.

Table : 5.8. Particulars of Sanitation Facilities in the 4 selected Clusters comprising 9 villages of the four TMCs : Koppal, Jamakhandi, Haveri and Sindhanur

Sl No	Particulars	Unit	Koppal	Jamakhandi	Haveri	Sindhanur	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6		7
01	Villages selected for study in the four TMCs	Nos.	2	2	3	2	9
02	Village clusters selected for study in the four TMCs	Nos.	1	1	1	1	4
03	Total number of Minority Households	Nos.	453	331	490	772	2046
04	Total number of Minority households having toilet facilities	Nos.	61	60	100	303	524
05	Total number of Minority households which need toilet facilities	Nos.	392	271	390	469	1522
06	Number of Households targeted under total sanitation Scheme						
	Total Households	Nos.	1144	1952	1758	2820	7674
	Minority Households	Nos.	453	331	490	770	2044
07	Is there Scope for community toilets (No. of villages)	Nos.	01	02	03	00	06
	Yes	Nos.	01	0	0	01	02
	No Partial	Nos.	0	0	0	01	01
08	No. of community toilets existing in the selected clusters serving the minority communities out of the total community toilets	Nos.	03	01	02	03	09
09	Number of community toilets	Nos.	03	03	02	04	12
10	No. of community toilets required in Minority Areas	Nos.	0	06	03	00	09

Source: Base Line Survey

5.5.14. Toilet Facilities in Village clusters in Jamkhandi TMC

Total number of households in the village clusters belonging to Jamkhandi TMC is 1952. Out of them, minority households are 331. Out of 331 minority households, 60 have toilet facilities. The minority households that require toilets are 271.

There are 3 community toilets serving people in these villages. There is demand for 6 more community toilets. There is scope for community toilets in these villages.

5.5.15. Toilet Facilities in Village clusters in Koppal TMC

The total number of households in village clusters spread across Koppal TMC is 1144 and minority households are 153. Out of 153 minority households 61 have individual toilets. The additional toilets required for minority households are 392. There are three community toilets. There is no demand for additional community toilets.

5.5.16. Toilet Facilities in Village clusters in Sindhanur TMC

The total number of households in the village clusters spread across Sindhanur TMC is 2820. Out of this, minority households are 770. In these villages 303 households have toilets. The number of households that require toilets is 469. There are 3 community toilets. There is no demand for additional toilets in these villages.

5.5.17. Conclusion

It has already been noted that the Haveri, Jamkhandi, Koppal and Sindhanur TMCs were up-graded to CMCs in 2016. Our project had started even before the declaration of up-gradation. We have retained the names of

Haveri, Jamkhandi, Koppal and Sindhanur TMCs in our report. This is not going to affect either the findings of the study or the recommendations.

From the detailed analysis of the socio-economic profile of these village clusters we can derive the following conclusions.

1. We have selected in all 9 villages for the investigation. The criterion for the selection of these villages was the percentage of minority population. The villages selected were those where the minority population accounts for 15 per cent or more than 15 per cent. All these selected villages were grouped into four clusters.
2. There are 3 villages in the cluster belonging to Haveri TMC. There are 2 villages in each of the Jamkhandi, Koppal and Sindhanur TMCs.
3. The village cluster belonging to Haveri TMC is the most literate cluster. The least literate village cluster belongs to Sindhanur TMC. The village clusters belonging to Jamkhandi and Koppal TMCs got the second and third positions in literacy rates.
4. Based on the criterion of Gender Gap in literacy rates, we can say that Jamkhandi and Koppal are the most female disadvantageous village clusters.
5. Except Koppal, all the other three village clusters are basically agricultural in nature. In the villages belonging to Koppal TMC, agricultural workers account for 28.74 per cent of total workers.
6. The status of development sectors in the study area is depicted in detail in section 5.5. The village-wise status in respect of six development sectors is presented in Appendix tables.

Please refer to Tables appended to this Chapter for details.

APPENDIX TABLE 5.1.

Appendix Table 5.1.1.

Sl No	Village	Total Population	Koppal Min. Population		Total No. of HH in Village	HSE		HSE	KOPPAL	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	Bahaddurbandi	2872	961	33%	640	378	32	250	230	15
2	Mangalapura	1467	734	50.03%	504	340	24	203	190	10
	Total	4339	1695	41.75%	1144	718	56	453	420	25

Appendix Table 5.1.2.

Sl. No	Village	No. of AWCs San. under ICDS	Koppal		Koppal	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	Bahaddurbandi	4	4	4	0	NA	NA
2	Mangalapura	2	2	1	1	Yes	Govt
	Total	6	6	5	1	Yes:1 NA:1	Govt:1 NA:1

Appendix Table 5.1.3.

Sl. No	Koppal Village Name	Educational Institutions						Koppal Junior Colleges Primary School	No.of schools required in the village as per SSA Norms Primary School				Educational Institutions							
		Total No. of schools							Govt.	Primary	Middle	Higher	Jr. College	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						Middle	Higher	Jr. College	Primary	Middle	Higher	Jr. College
		Govt.	Private	Govt.	Private	Govt.	Private	Govt.						Primary	Middle	Higher	Jr. College	Primary	Middle	Higher
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17				
1	Bahaddurbadi	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0			
2	Mangalapura	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
3	Total	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0			

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Educational Institutions						Koppal			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	18		15	
0	0	0	0	NA	NA	0	0	0	5		3	
0	0	1	0	Yes:1 NA:!	Private: 1 NA:1	0	0	0	23		18	

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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
3	124	185	Yes	Private
2	60	77	Yes	Govt
5	184	262	Yes:2	Private:Govt

Appendix Table 5.1.4.

Sl.No	Village Name	No. of Sub Centres required as per NRHM norms	Koppal			Koppal		Koppal			
			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	Bahaddurbandi	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	NA	0	NA
2	Mangalapura	0	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	0	NA
3	Total	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	NA:2	0	NA:2

Sl.No	Koppal					
	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	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total	0	NA:2	NA:2	NA:2	NA:2	NA:2

Appendix Table 5.1.5.

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	Bahaddurbandi	Tank, wells	Yes	3	3	0
2	Mangalapura	Tank, Bores	Yes	2	2	0
3	Total	Tank, Bore, Wells	Yes:2	5	5	0

Sl.No	Koppal			Koppal
	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.Plant
2	Yes	Yes	Yes	R.O.Plant and storage Tank
3	Yes:2	Yes:2	Yes:2	R.O.Plant

Appendix Table 5.1.6.

		Koppal		Particulars of sanitation facilities		Koppal	
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
	Bahaddurbandi	250	43	207	640	209	250
	Mangalapura	203	18	185	504	42	203
	Total	453	61	392	1144	251	453

KOPPAL					
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	43	0	NA	0	No
2	18	1	Yes	NA	Yes
Total	61	3	Yes:1 No:1	0	No:1 Yes:1

APPENDIX TABLE 5.2.

Appendix Table 5.1.1.

Sl. No	Village	Total Population	Jamakhandi Min. Population		Total No. of HH in Village	HSE		HSE	JAMAKHANDI	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	Sanal	3509	629	18%	852	352	N.A	194	152	N.A
2	Hulyal	5360	824	15.37%	1271	848	53	137	108	28
3	Total	8869	1453	16.65%	2123	1200	53	331	260	28

Appendix Table 5.1.2.

Sl. No	Village	No. of AWCs San. under ICDS	Jamakhandi		Jamakhandi	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	Sanal	2	2	0	2	Yes:2	Govt:2
2	Hulyal	5	5	4	1	Yes:1	Govt:1
3	Total	7	7	4	3	Yes::3	Govt:3

Appendix Table 5.1.3.

Sl. No	Jamakhandi Village Name	Educational Institutions						Jamakhandi	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	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	Sanal	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
2	Hulyal	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
3	Total	0	0	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	

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Educational Institutions						Jamakhandi			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
Sanal	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hulyal	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	1

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
0	0	51	NA	NA
3	109	31	Yes:3	Govt:3
Total	3	82	NA:1 GOVT:3	Govt:3

Appendix Table 5.1.4.

Sl. No	Village Name	No. of Sub Centres required as per NRHM norms	Jamakhandi	Particulars of Health centres		Jamakhandi		Jamakhandi			
			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	Sanal	1	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	Hulyal	1	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	Total	2	0	0	0	0	Not Aplic:2	Not Aplic:2	Not Aplic:2	Not Aplic:2	Not Aplic:2
Sl.No	Jamakhandi										
	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				
1	1	NA	Yes		NA	Govt	0				
2	1	NA	yes		NA	Govt	0				
Total	2	Not Aplic:2	Yes:2		Not Aplic:2	Govt:2	0				

Appendix Table 5.1.5.

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	Sanal	Tank	Yes	0	0	0
2	Hulyal	Tank	Yes	0	0	0
3	Total	Tank	ayes:2	0	0	0

Contd...

Sl.No	Jamakhandi			Jamakhandi
	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	No	yes	R.O. Unit
2	No	Yes	Yes	Filter Unit
Total	No:2	Yes:1 No:1	Yes:2	R.O Unit:1 Filter Unit:1

Appendix Table 5.1.6.

Sl.No	Village Name	Jamakhandi		Particulars of sanitation facilities		Jamakhandi	
		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	Sanal	194	35	159	852	235	194
2	Hulyal	137	25	112	1100	515	137
3	Total	331	60	271	1952	750	331

Contd..

Jamakhandi					
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	35	0	N.A	4	Yes
2	25	3	1	2	Yes
Total	60	3	N.A:1 Yes:1	6	Yes:2

APPENDIX TABLE 5.4.

Appendix Table 5.4.1.

Sl. No	Village	Total Population	Sindhanur Min. Population		Total No. of HH in Village	HSE		HSE	SINDHANUR	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	Roudakunda	10650	3195		1220	730	175	320	225	100
2	Salagunda	11525	4675		1620	1150	225	452	374	120
3	Total	22175	7870		2840	1880	400	772	599	220

Appendix Table 5.4.2.

Sl.No	Village	No. of AWCs San. under ICDS	Sindhanur		Sindhanur	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	Roudakunda	13	13	8	5	Yes	Private
2	Salagunda	10	10	6	4	Yes	Private
Total		23	23	14	9	Yes:2	Private:2

Appendix Table 5.4.3.

Sl. No	Sindhanur Village Name	Educational Institutions						Sindhanur	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	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	Roudakunda	6	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Salagunda	3	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Total	9	2	3	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Contd..

Educational Institutions						Sindhanur			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	18	15
0	0	0	0	Na	Na	0	0	0	2-	24
0	0	0	0	NA:2	NA:2	0	0	0	18	39

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
3	122	45	Yes	Private
0	0	206	NA	NA
3	122	251	Yes:1 NA:1	Pri:1 NA:!

Appendix Table 5.4.4.

Sl. No	Village Name	No. of Sub Centres required as per NRHM norms	Sindhanur			Sindhanur		Sindhanur			
			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	Roudakunda	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	NA	0	NA
2	Salagunda	6	6	0	1	1	0	6	1	0	0
3	Total	7	7	0	1	1	0	7	NA:1 Yes:1	0	NA:1 No:1

Sl.No	Sindhanur					
	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	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total	0	0	NA:2	NA:2	NA:2	NA:2

Appendix Table 5.4.5.

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	Roudakunda	Well, Bore wells	Yes	8	8	0
2	Salagunda	Well, Bore wells	Yes	13	13	0
3	Total	Well, Bore wells	Yes	21	21	0

Sl.No	Sindhanur			Sindhanur
	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	Filter water supply
2	Yes	yes	Yes	Filter water Supply
3	Total Yes:2	Yes:2	Yes:2	Filter water Supply:2

Appendix Table 5.4.6.

		Sindhaur		Particulars of sanitation facilities		Sindhaur	
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	Roudakunda	320	128	192	1220	525	320
2	Salagunda	452	175	277	1600	1600	450
3	Total	772	303	469	2820	2125	770

SINDHANUR					
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	128	0	NA	0	Partial
2	200	4	3	0	NO
Total	328	4	NA:1 Yes:3	0	Partial:1 No:1

APPENDIX TABLE 5.4.

Appendix Table 5.4.1.

Sl. No	Village	Total Population	Haveri Min. Population		Total No. of HH in Village	HSE		HSE	HAVERI	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	Aladakatti	4246	1302	31%	1000	735	52	290	198	8
2	Ganajuru	1458	394	27.00%	367	256	99	96	82	18
3	Yettinahalli	2107	558	26.00%	391	260	17	104	87	3
	Total	7811	2254	28%	1758	1251	168	490	367	29

Appendix Table 5.4.2.

Sl. No	Village	No. of AWCs San. under ICDS	Haveri		Haveri	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	Aladakatti	4	4	4	0	NA	NA
2	Ganajuru	2	2	2	0	NA	NA
3	Yattinahalli	2	2	2	0	NA	NA
	Total	4	4	4	0	NA:2	NA:2

Appendix Table 5.4.3.

Sl. No	Haveri Village Name	Educational Institutions						Haveri Junior Colleges Primary School	No.of schools required in the village as per SSA Norms Primary School				Educational Institutions			
		Total No. of schools							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	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	Aladakatti	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Ganajuru	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Yattihalli	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0

Contd...

Educational Institutions						Haveri			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	1	0	0	Yes	Govt/	0	0	0	15	13
0	1	0	0	yes	Govt/	0	0	0	7	4
0	1	0	0	Yes	Govt/	0	0	0	6	4
Total	3	0	0	Yes:3	Govt:3	0	0	0	28	21

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	58	9	Yes	Govt
3	98	30	Yes	Govt
2	54	32	Yes	Govt
Total 7	210	71	Yes:3	Govt:3

Appendix Table 5.4.4.

Sl.No	Village Name	No. of Sub Centres required as per NRHM norms	Haveri	Particulars of Health centres		Haveri		Haveri			
			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	Aladakatti	1	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2	Ganajuru	0	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	Yattinahalli	1	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	Total	2	0	0	0	0	NA:3	NA:3	NA:3	NA:3	NA:3

Sl.No	Haveri					
	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
1	1	NA	Yes	NA	Govt	NA
2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total	NA:3	NA:3	NA:3	NA:3	Govt:1NA:1	NA:3

Appendix Table 5.4.5.

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	Aladakatti	Tank	Yes	0	0	0
2	Ganajuru	MWS,Tank,tap	yes	0	0	0
3	Yettinahalli	Wells, MWS, Borewells	Yes	0	0	0
	Total		Yes:2	No:3	No:3	No:3

Sl.No	Haveri			Haveri
	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	Filter water unit
2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Filter water Unit and sufficient water supply to Filter tank
3	No	NO	NA	NA
Total	Yes:2 No:1	Yes:2 No:1	Yes:2 NA:1	Filter water Unit:2 NA:1

Appendix Table 5.4.6.

Sl.No	Village Name	Haveri		Particulars of sanitation facilities		Haveri	
		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	290	45	245	1000	400	290	290
2	96	30	66	367	197	96	96
3	104	25	79	391	130	104	104
4	490	100	390	1758	727	490	490

Contd..

Sl.No	Haveri				
	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	45	1	YES	1	Yes
2	30	1	Yes	0	Yes
3	25	0	NA	2	Yes
Total	100	2	Yes:2 NA:1	3	Yes:3