

ANNEKAL BASELINE SURVEY REPORT

Analysed and Consolidated by Conference Development Office

INTRODUCTION

Every humanitarian developmental intervention needs to identify priorities for developmental interventions. Priorities and setting up a bench mark scalable help to measure the impact of the interventions for positive change. Properly estimating the impact of the intervention requires a baseline to be conducted in the targeted intervention areas involving the focused population.

The road to a good monitoring and evaluation system is paved with a sound baseline survey. A survey is an integral part of effective data collection and analysis. While it might seem obvious that baseline information is necessary to understanding the cause and/or effect of any study or policy implementation, baseline surveys often do not get the attention and effort they should, hindering the effectiveness of their subsequent studies and policy execution.

Anekal baseline survey was conducted in order to assess the current situation of the proposed 10 Grama Panchayat in the block of Anekal in the district of Urban Bengaluru in the state of Karnataka. The Total village hamlets covered in the baseline are 45 which is covering a 40-kilometre radius in the Anekal block.

A total of 1000 samples were collected from the field randomly for the purpose of baseline. Total households involved too were 1000 for the baseline survey. The survey took 15 days to complete and the total human resource employed for the survey 15 of the volunteers who were supervised by 3 project coordinators.

The exercise had both qualitative and quantitative employed for the data collection and unearthing the facts and the real-life situations of the community. The baseline survey was very much participatory in nature and it has been found people were very much cooperative and participating both in the data collection and qualitative exploration through focus group discussion.

The Anekal baseline have 4 session one which explores generic details, household information, economic profile of the household, social security and accesses to schemes and entitlements. The focus group discussions which was explored as part of the qualitative exploration with different focus group in the target area.

BRIEF ON THE STATE OF KARNATKA

Karnataka is home for 61 million people. Karnataka has 13 million people poor which is more than one fifth of the total population. Karnataka's growth, driven mainly by services, also fell below the national average after 2005. Moreover, consumption inequality increased, a lot more in urban areas. Today, the state has one of the highest levels of consumption inequality in the country, and pockets in the north and the east of the state record a high incidence of poverty.

Karnataka is the 8th largest state of India out of 28 states. Karnataka accounts for about 5.8% of India's land. Karnataka contributes a total of 5.5% of the total GDP to India. Despite rapid growth in the recent years Karnataka is poorer than the average of India.

Karnataka has resources and human capital plenty but the state needs to develop them and tap the potential properly and much effectively. Karnataka also need to narrow the economic gap between south and northern parts. In the recent report released by the government of India namely state of the state's reports 2021 brought out by India Today, Karnataka has bagged 10th among the 20 biggest states in the country. For a state known to be progressive with several achievements to its credit, this presents a rather negative image. The assessment of the performance of states has been done under 12 categories: economy, infrastructure, agriculture, health, education, law and order, governance, inclusive development, entrepreneurship, tourism, environment, and cleanliness.

It is particularly disturbing to see Karnataka's performance in some sectors. Except for environment (second), and health (fourth), in all other areas, it figures below five. In governance, its position is as low as 15, in tourism 16 and in agriculture 18, worse in inclusive development it has got 20th position the lowest in the entire classification of scores.

There are rampant social, economic and gender disparities across Karnataka is affecting progression, social security, and welfare measures for the communities.

The baseline also stresses on the need of the inclusive development, greater participation in the local self-governance and participation in the social security and community welfare measures by the state and central government.

BRIEF ON THE URBAN BANGLORE DISTRICT

The urban Bangalore is divided into 2 sub divisions namely north and south. The North Subdivision has 3 blocks while south subdivision has 2 blocks. Urban Bangalore district consist of 5 blocks namely north, south, east, Anekal and Yelahanka. The total geographical area consists of 2196 square kilometre. The female sex ratio is 916 for 1000 males. The total population 9621551 out of which males are 5022661 while the females are 4518890. Urban Bangalore district is characterized by high density of population since it is unplanned and miserable. Large sections of the urban underclass have been untouched and have only unskilled labour to sell.

The urban Bangalore district has 98.7% of electrification completed, 97.5% of improved drinking water source, 82.3% have accesses to improved toilet facility, and 70% have accesses to clean cooking fuel. The district has women who are completely illiterate 24.5% and women who have completed 10 or more years of schooling 41%. The district has 32.2% of men who use tobacco and 17.8% women who use tobacco. A total of 20% of men consume alcohol while 0.5% women too consume alcohol. A total of 47.6% of the women have undergone treatment for pregnancy complications while 50% of the women have undergone treatment for post delivery complications. Apart from this 40% of the children have been affected by diarrhoea in the district of Urban Bangalore.

The baseline survey was conducted in one of the blocks called Anekal which is very much rural in nature. Anekal is the southernmost block of urban Bangalore district. Anekal is a major town and taluka place in the urban Bangalore district. According to the 2011 census Anekal have a population of 44260 and males contribute 52% of the population and females contribute 48% of the total population. Anekal have an average literacy rate of 67%. The males have 56% of the literacy while the females have 44% of literacy. A total of 12% of the population is under 6 years of age.

Anekal is witnessing massive flood of migration and the exploitations in social, economic, and political spheres. The land holding is becoming less and less and the population whose primary engagement was agriculture is struggling to make both the ends meet and most of them are living agriculture and stepping out for doing unskilled labour. The education and income are affected by wide spread disparities based on gender and caste. Inclusive development

has been a far away dream for the local community and people are furthering towards greater marginalization in the block.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Anekal is a block in the ***Urban Bangalore District*** which is very much urban and rural in nature. The baseline is planned to explore the social and economic issues that is affecting the ***45 village hamlets 10 Grama Panchayats*** which is the working area of the ***Centre for Integral Rural Welfare*** which is a ***Jesuit NGO working under Karnataka Province.***

Objectives

- Problem profiling of the implementation area
- identification of the new intervention areas
- Generic a baseline report that will fit for every new project intervention
- Staff capacitation on baselines and survey

Expected Outcome

- Problem Profiling
- Generic Baseline
- identification of new intervention areas
- Staff capacitation

Survey Design

The baseline survey employed mixed method for data collection. There is a quantitative tool as well as qualitative tool. A baseline household interview schedule was designed for the baseline survey. The household interview schedule specifically focused on 4 key areas which are ***General details , Household information, economic profile of the household, social security and accesses to schemes and entitlements.*** The interview schedule was part of the quantitative method and was designed in for sending up the baseline indicators for future interventions of the CIRW .

Tools to be Used

Quantitative Tool	Qualitative Tool	Sample Size Defined
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline Household Interview Schedule 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus Group Discussion • In-depth Interview 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1001 Households

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grama Panchayat level Socio Economic Caste Census 2011 Data Set • Virtual Tool KoboCollect for data collection and digitalizing household interview schedule. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transect Walk • Observation 	
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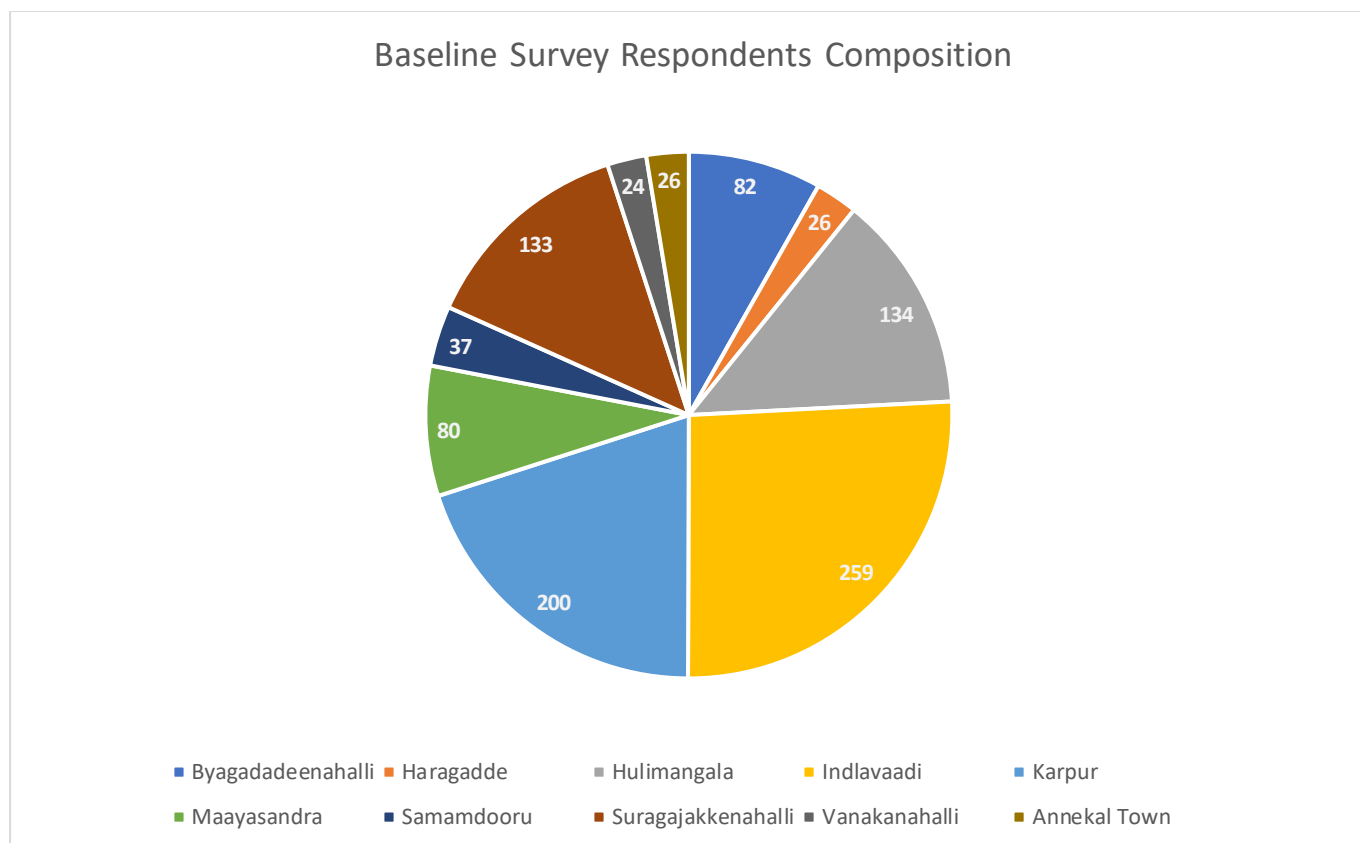
Sampling technique planned

The sampling technique used was convenience sampling or known as purposive sampling. The interviewer selected any respondent from a household that he/she plan to visit in the Grama Panchayat which he/she is responsible. Household visit and data collection in each designated household premises were made mandatory to avoid errors.

BASELINE OUTREACH COVERED

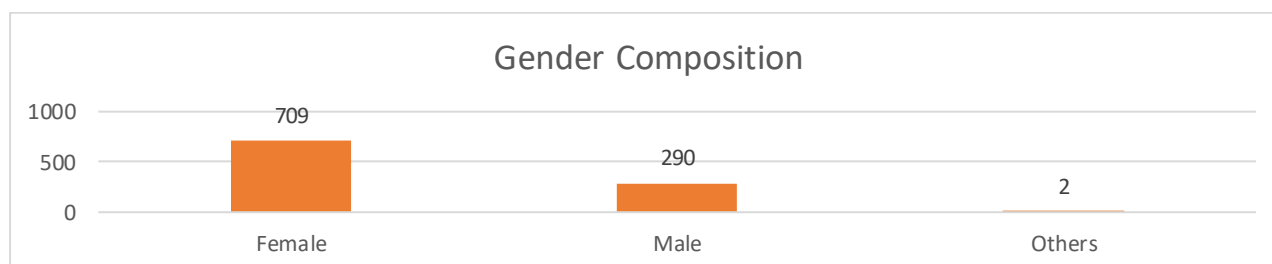
Districts	1
Block	1
Grama Panchayats	10
Village Hamlets	45
Samples covered	1001
Total Population	20035
% Of Coverage	4.5%

Key Statistical Findings

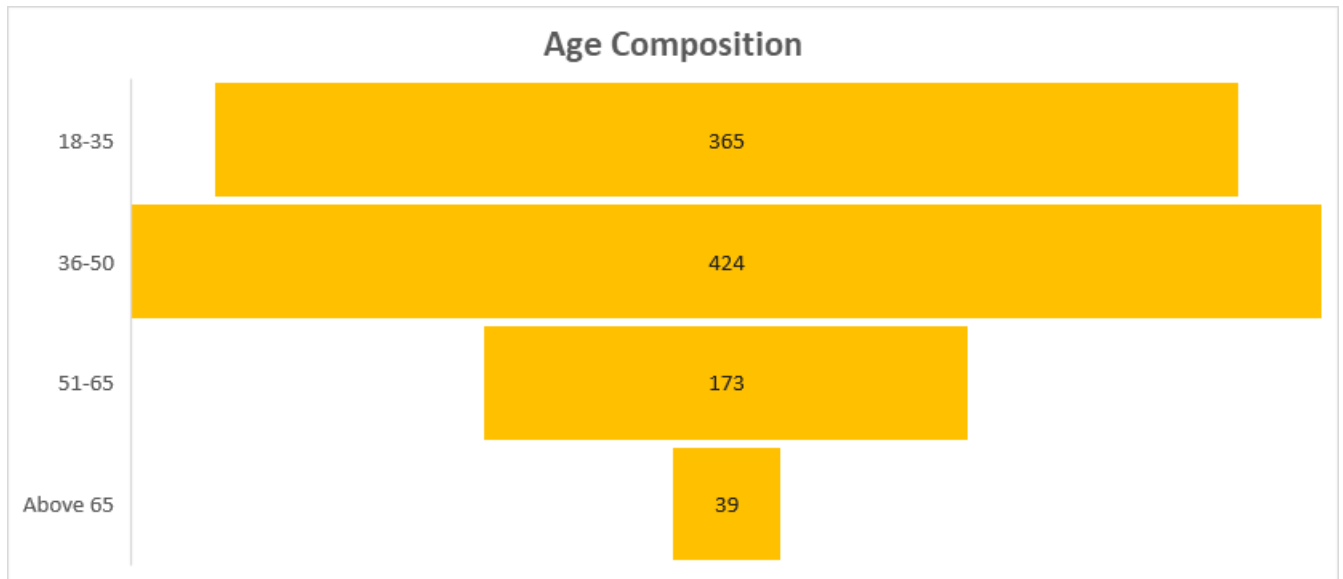


The Grama Panchayat Indlavaadi had higher number of respondents. A total number of 259 households from Indlavaadi Grama Panchayat participated in the survey. The next highest participation in the baseline survey came from Karpur Grama Panchayat household participation in the baseline survey mounting up to 200 households and next highest participation Hulimangala topping up to 134 households and 133 households Suragajkkenahalli Grama Panchayat. All other 6 Grama Panchayat had less than 90 Households participating in the baseline survey.

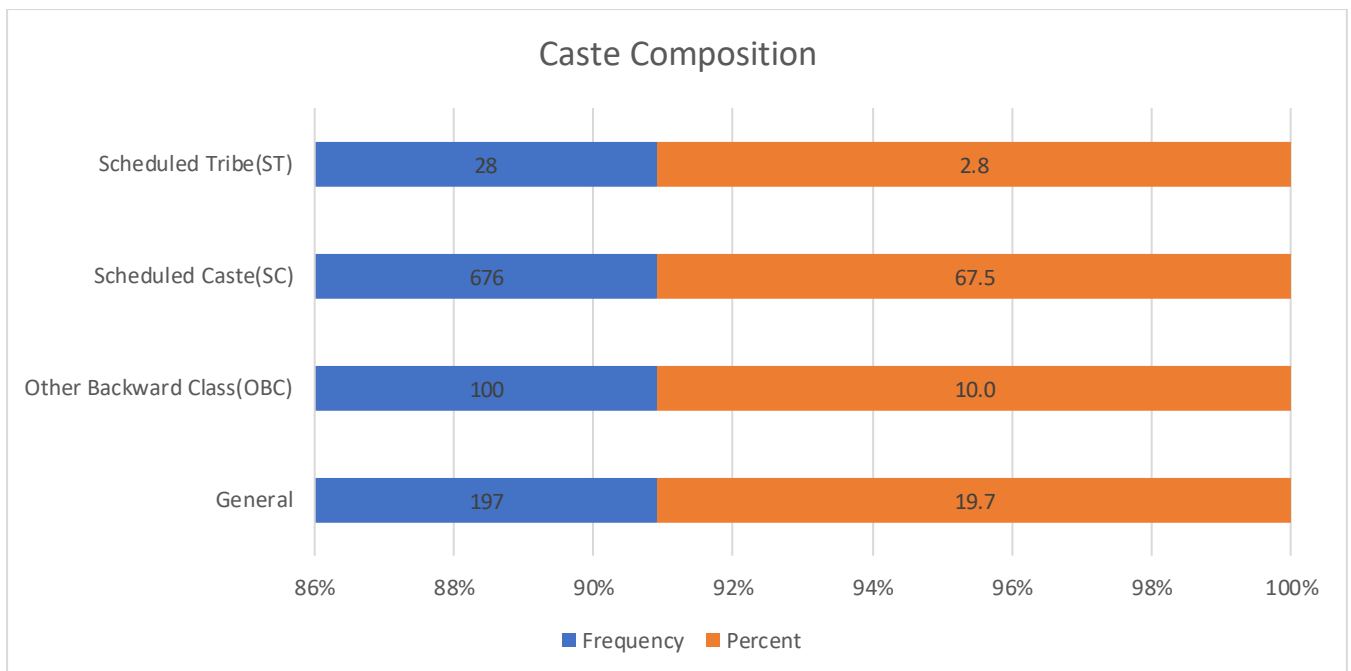
Gender



A total number of 709 respondents were female in the baseline survey while 290 were males and 2 were from other gender composition. The participation of the females was highest in the baseline household survey.



The highest number of respondents were from the age category of 36 to 50 and the total participants from this age category was 424 and then it was followed by 18 to 35 age categories from which the participants were tolled upto 365. The age category of 51 to 65 were a total number of 173 while above 65 age categories were 39 participants.



Most of the participants were from scheduled castes which forms 67.5% of the total respondents which is a total of 676 participants while the next highest

participation came from general category which 197 in total number and 19.7% of the total participants. A total number of 100 participants were from other backward class which forms 10% of the total participants and 28 were from scheduled tribes' category which forms 2.8% of the total participants.

ECONOMIC COMPOSITION

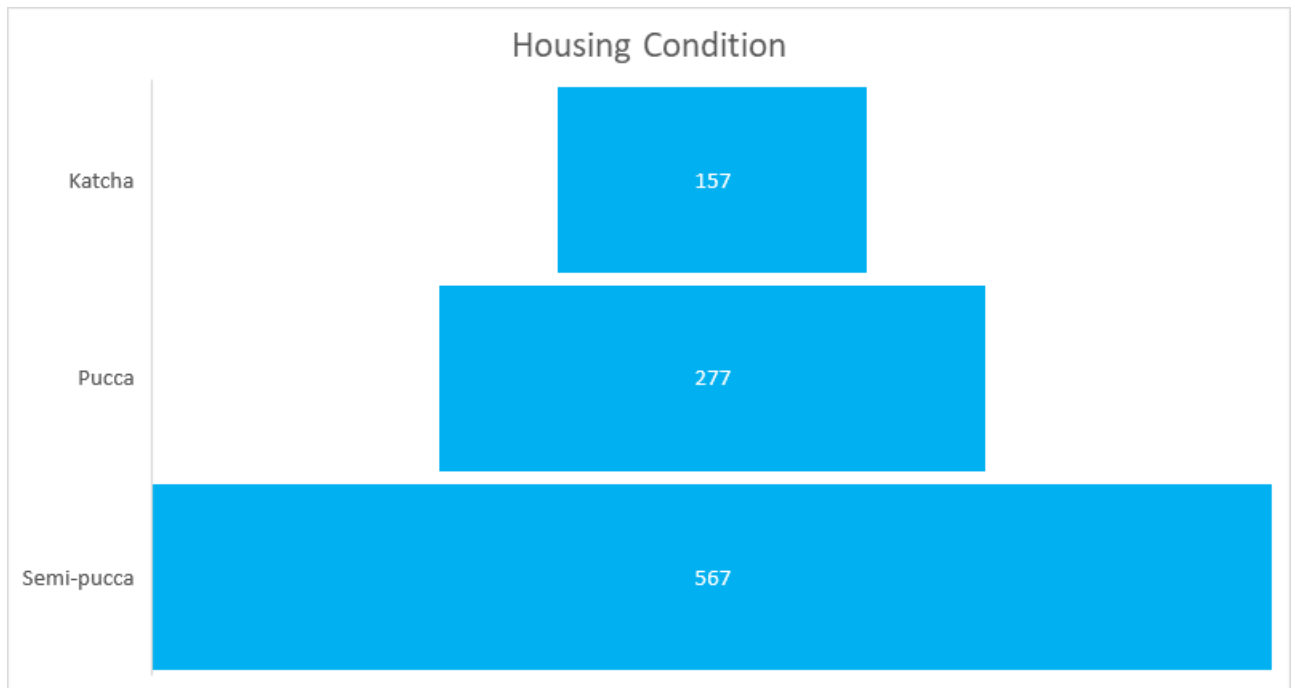


Majority of the respondents were from economically very weaker which is below poverty line which is a total number of 954 which forms 95.3% of the total respondents. A total of 29 households did not have Ration Cards while 12 households weakest economic category which forms 1.2% of the total participants while 6 households from the entire 1001 respondents households were above poverty line and economically in an advantageous position.

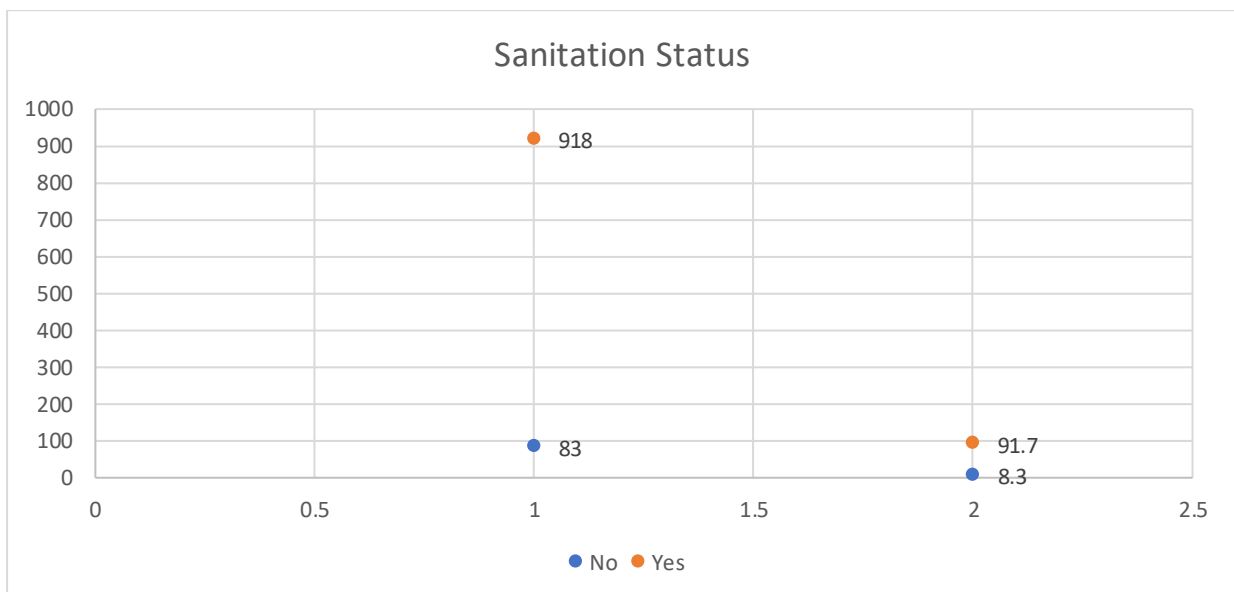
HOUSE OWNERSHIP STATUS



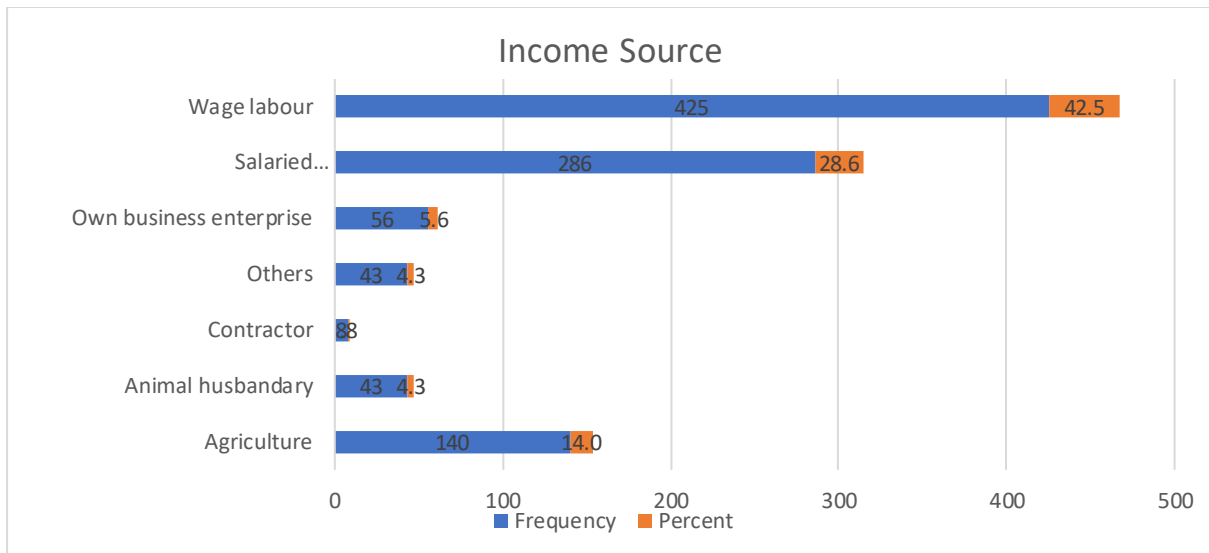
A Total number of 859 participants own houses while 142 participants do not own houses and they live in rented apartments or houses.



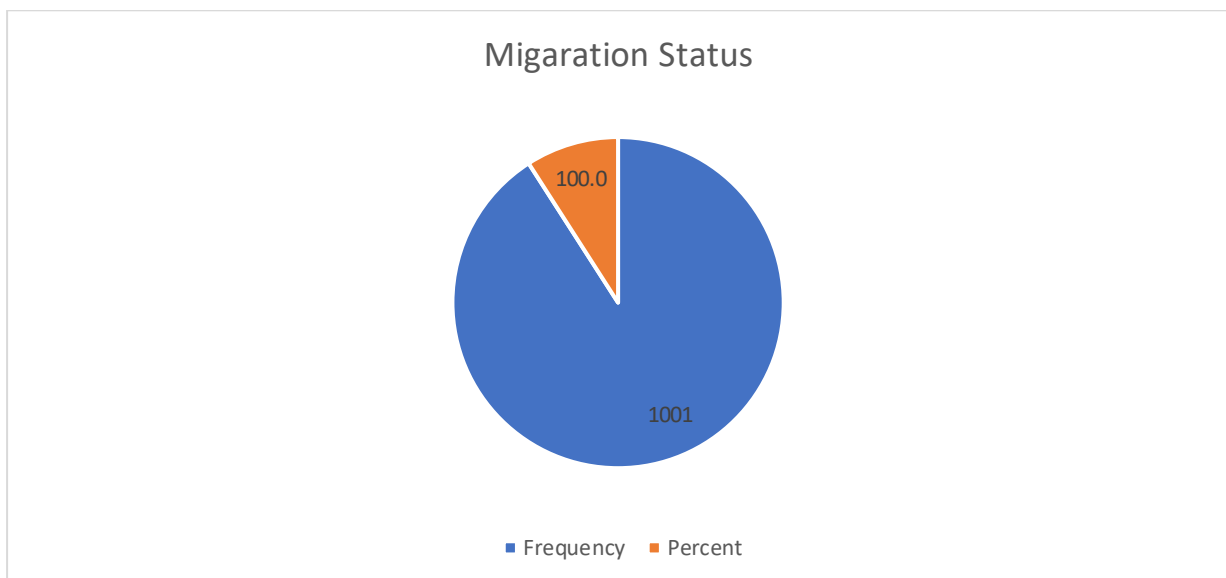
The Katcha house were owned by 157 households while Pucca houses were owned by 277 participants and majority of the 567 participants owned Semi Pucca houses which means they are having better housing facilities.



Majority of the 918 participants have proper toilets in their houses while 83 of the participants do not have any toilet facility in their houses.

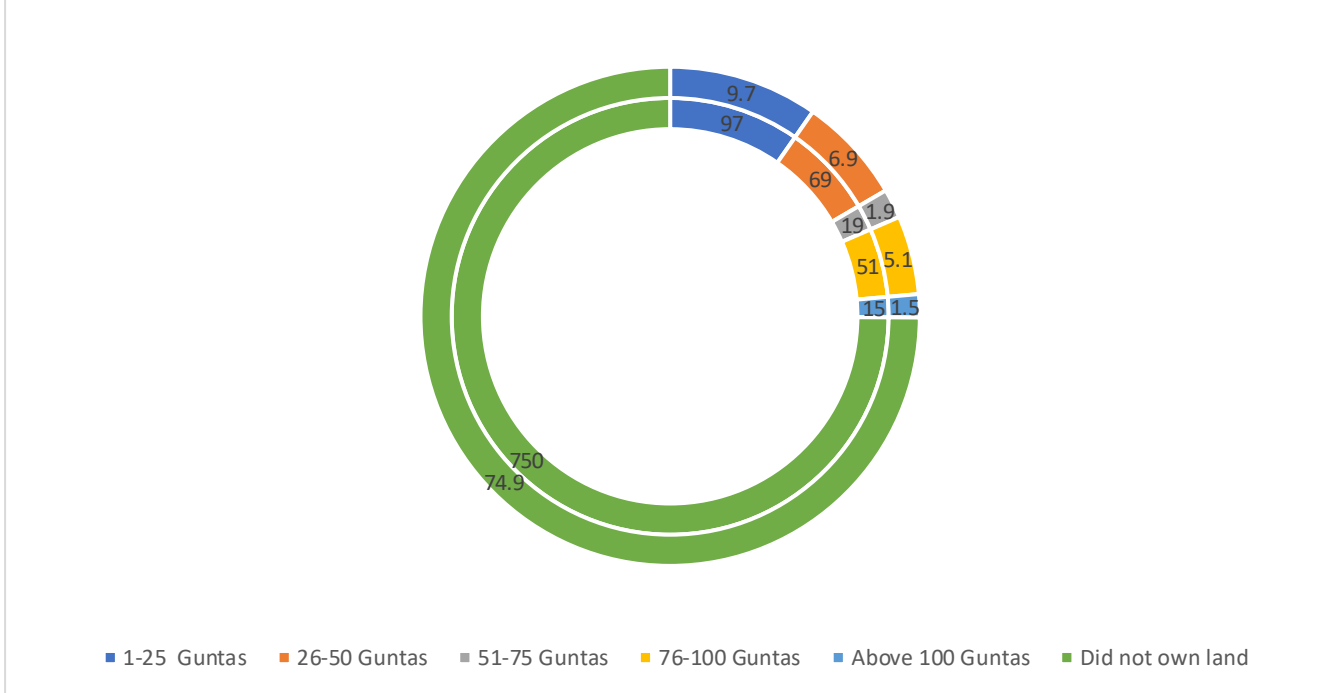


Major income source of the 425 participants were daily wages. A total of 140 have agriculture as the primary livelihood engagement while 286 participants were salaried and 88 were contractors. The baseline has also identified 56 entrepreneurs.



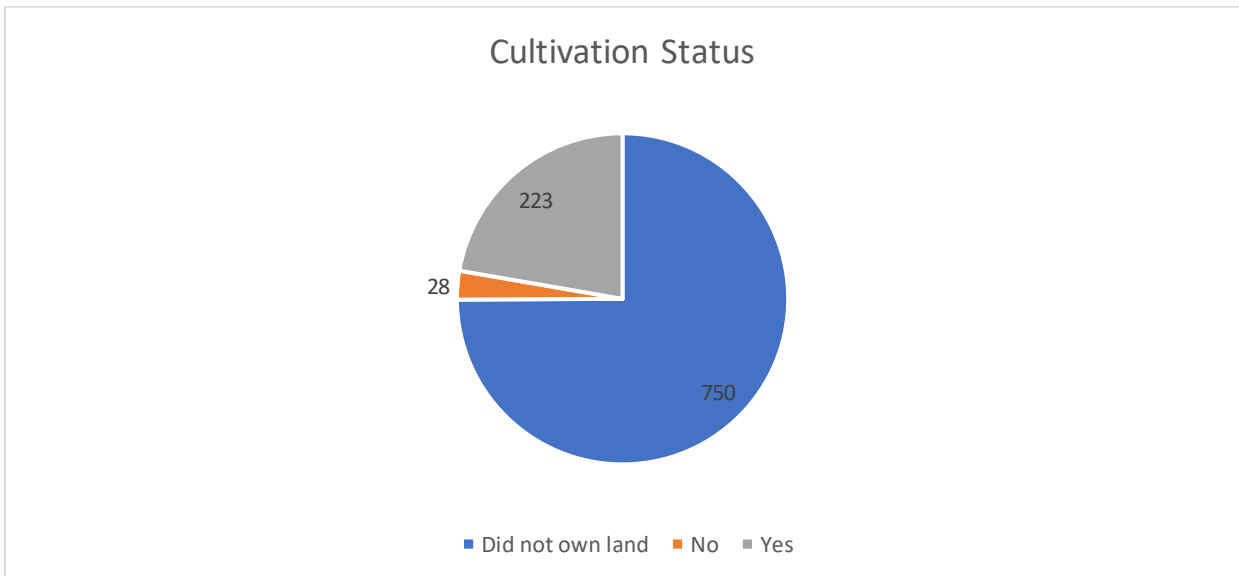
It has been also identified that there was no out migration that is happening from the villages.

Land Holdings of The Respondents

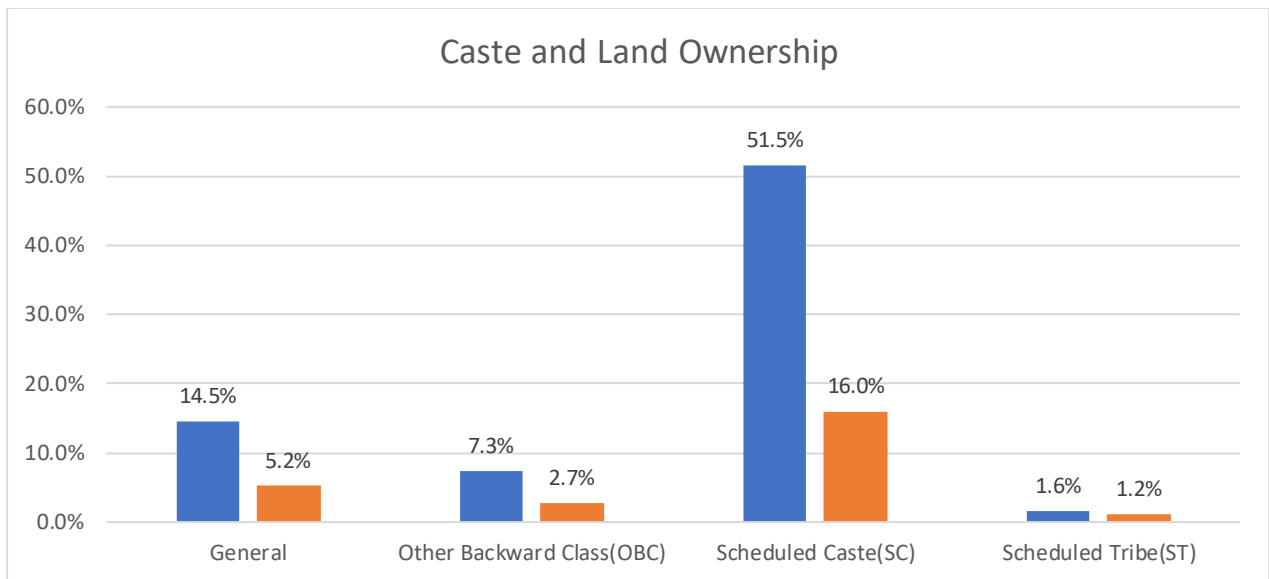


A total of 750 participants were agriculture landless which forms 74.9% of the total respondents. A total of 97 respondents had 1 to 25 Guntas while 69 people which is 6.9% of the total participants. Majority of the people do not have accesses to agricultural land and the next majority are very marginal land holders.

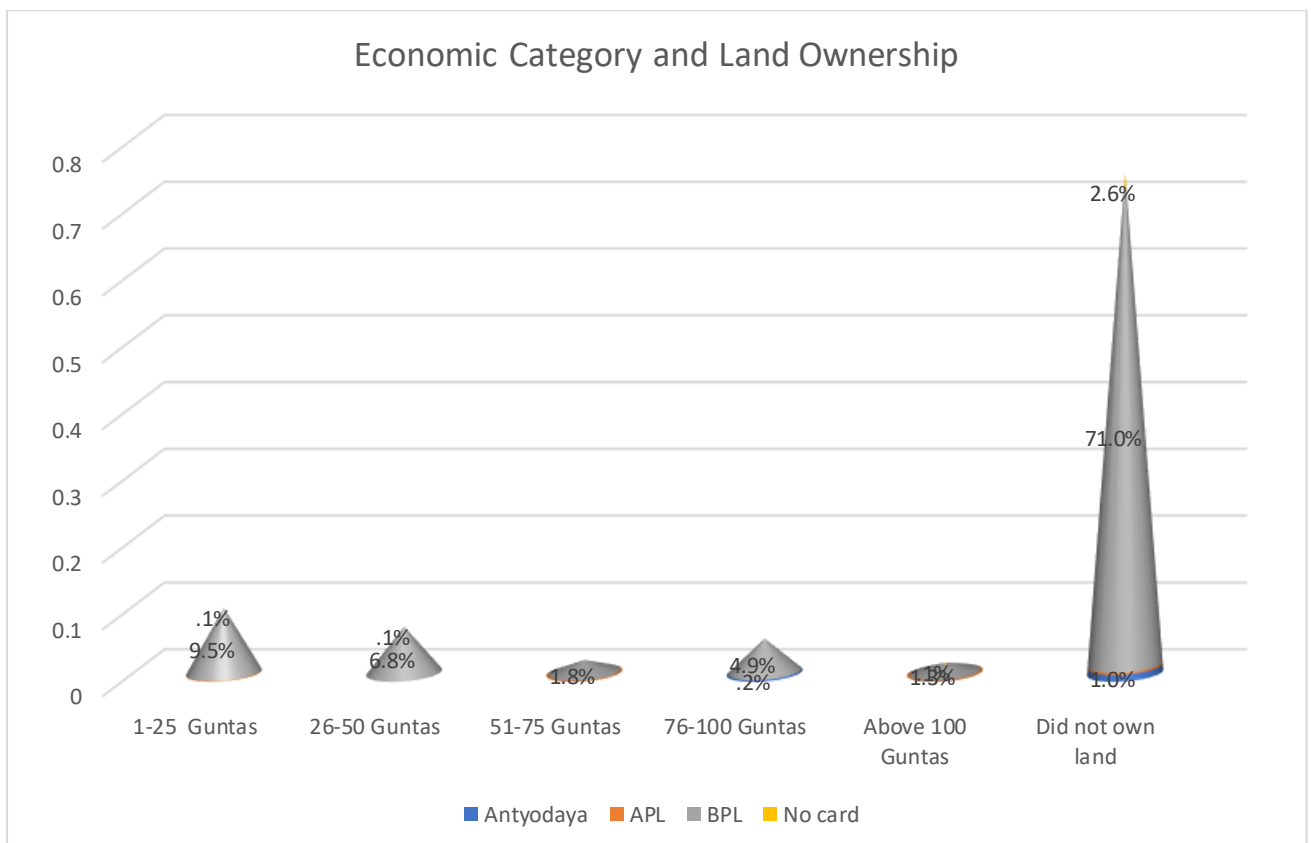
Cultivation Status



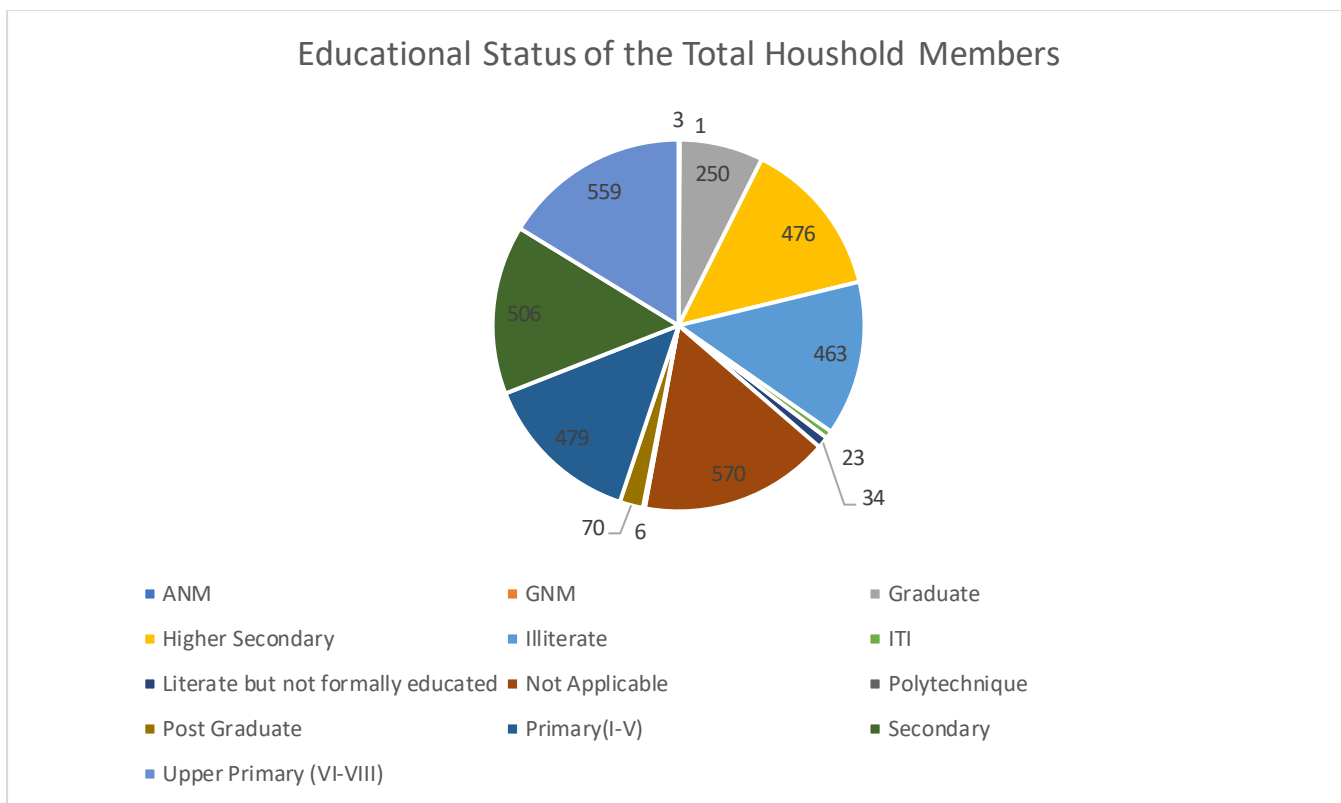
A total of 223 households' participants has agricultural engagement and 28 participants have who own land do not engage in agriculture at all and 750 of the total respondents do not have accesses to agricultural land.



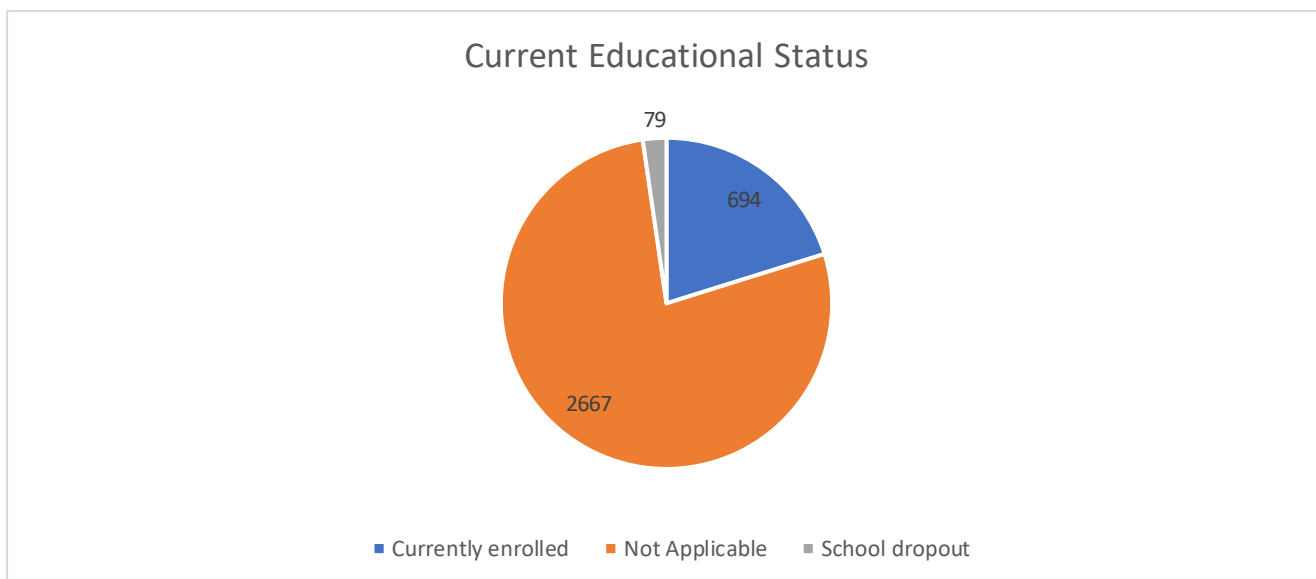
A total of 51.5 % of the total scheduled castes do not have own any agricultural land while 1.6% of the total scheduled tribe participants in the survey do not have accesses to agricultural land which is followed by 7.3% from Other Backward class and 14.5% from general category.



A total of 9.5% of the BPL card holders own 1 to 25 Guntas of Agricultural land 6.8% of BPL card holders hold 26 to 50% of the agricultural land while 1.8% hold 51 to 75 Guntas and 4.9% hold 76 to 100 Guntas of agricultural land.

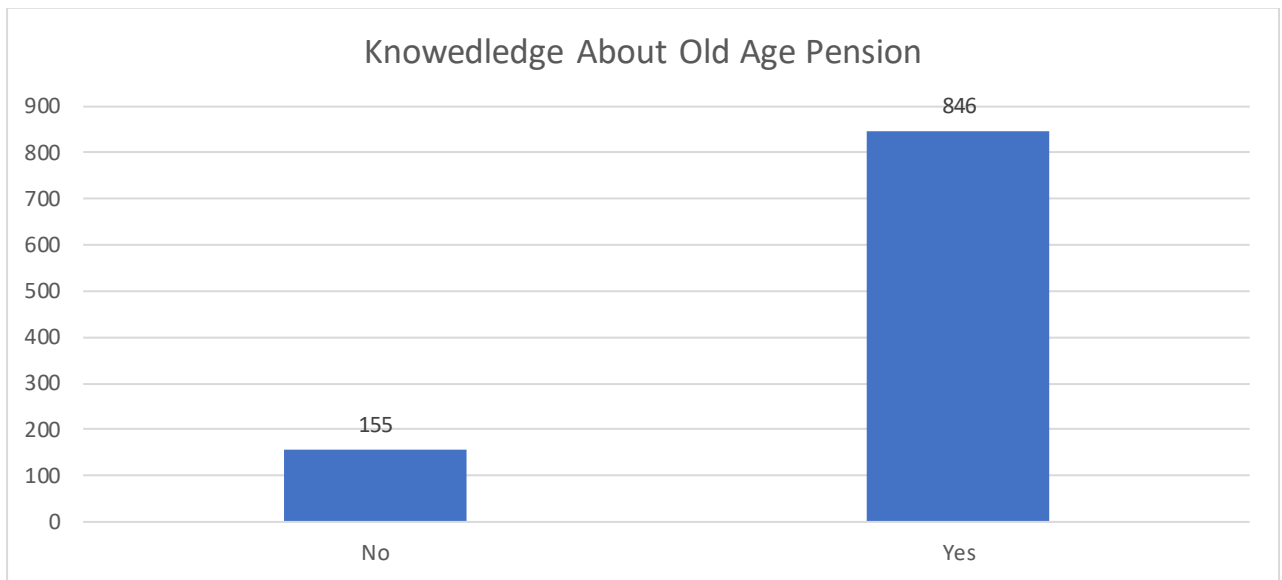


A total of 463 household members are illiterate while 479 have just completed primary and 559 have completed upper primary. A total of 476 have completed higher secondary.

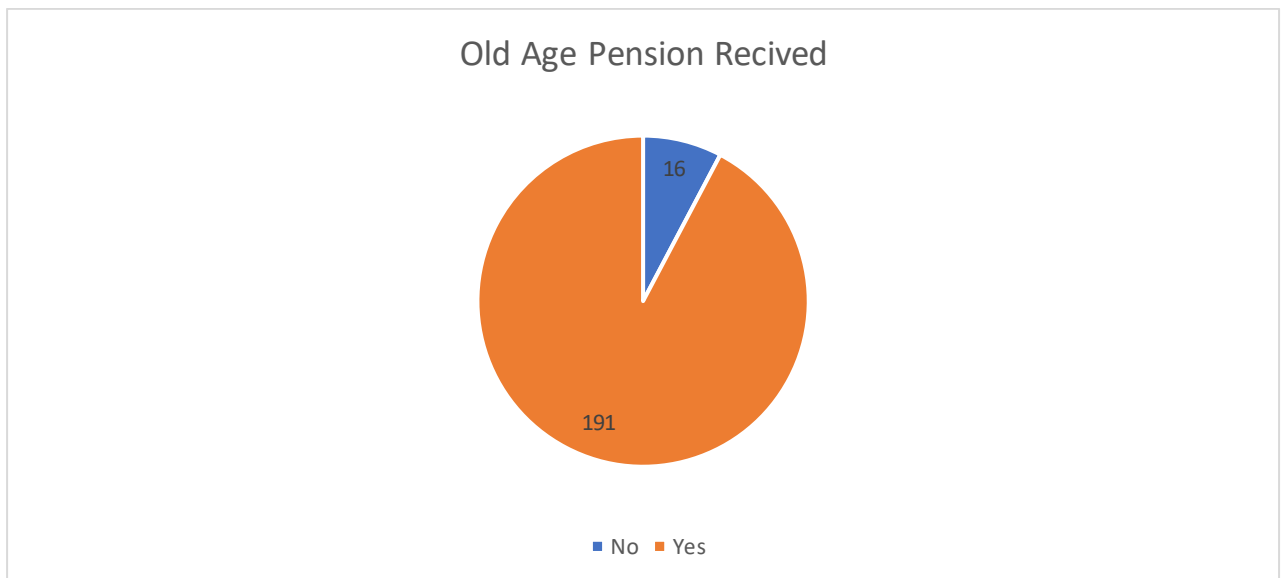


According to the baseline survey 694 of the total household members from 1001 households are currently enrolled and pursuing their education while 79 remains

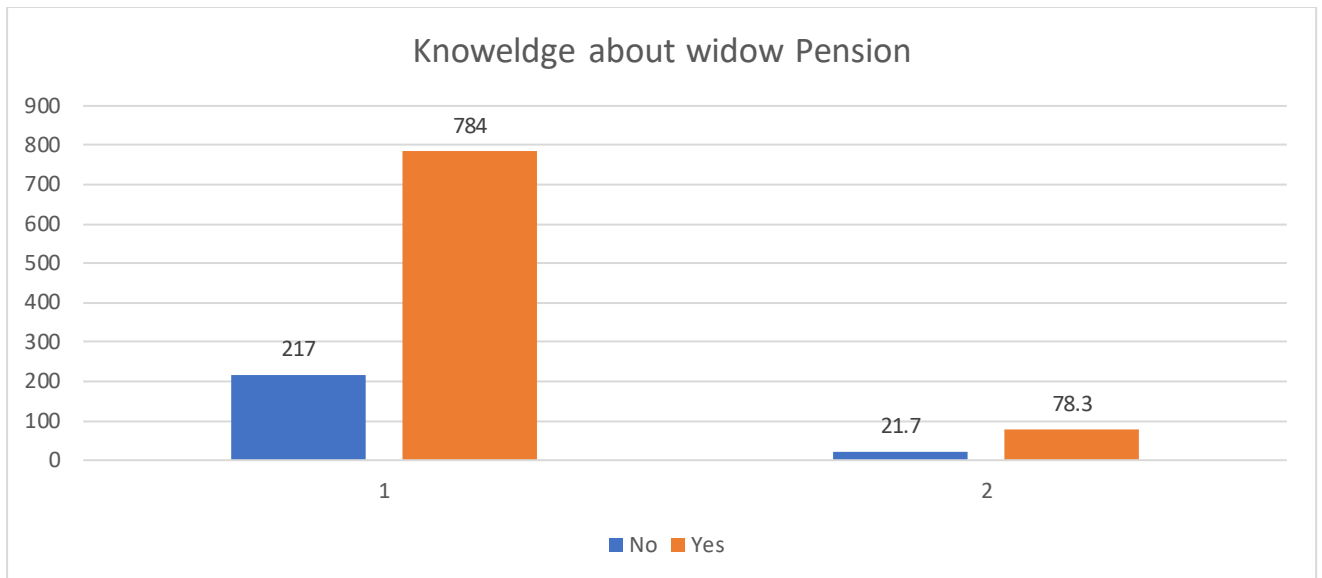
dropped out and 2667 household members have already completed their education.



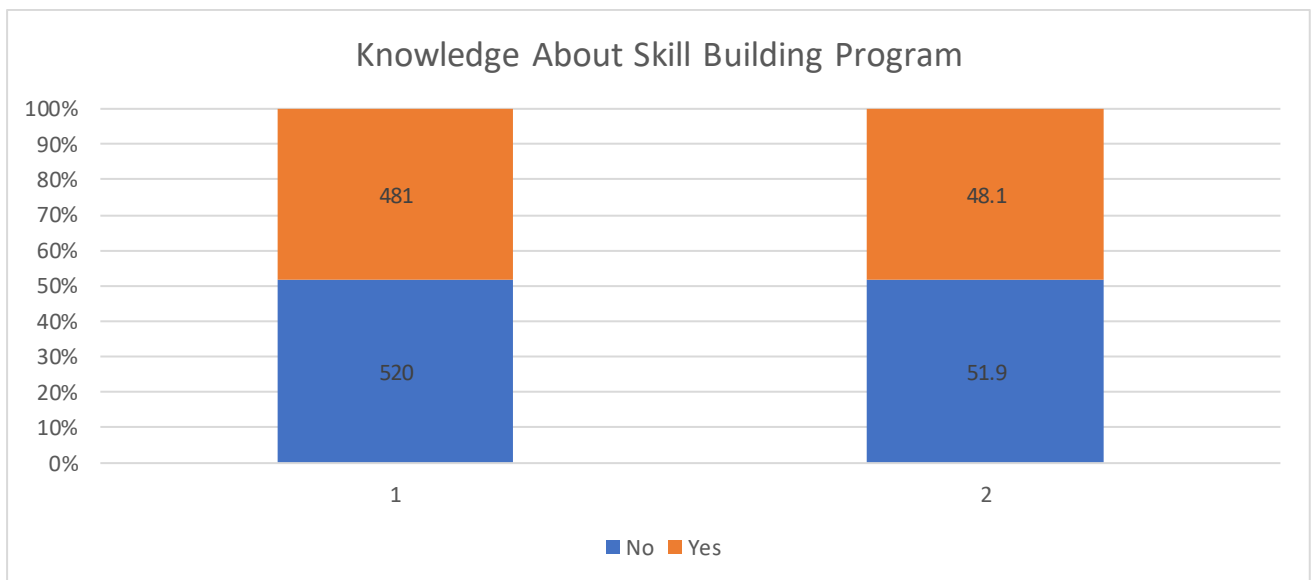
A total of 846 respondents have heard about old age pension and 155 respondents were not knowing there is old age pension existing for the elderly and which a government social security measure.



A total of 191 respondents stated that they have received old age pension while 16 stated they have not received old age pension even though they are eligible



A total of 217 of the respondents were not knowing about widow pension while 784 respondents do have the knowledge about widow pension.



A total of 520 respondents were not knowing about the skill building programs that is existing across their geography while 481 respondents were knowing about different skill building programs that is existing in the area.

Reports On Focus Group Discussion

Focus Group Discussion Women

Participant Profile

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Caste</i>	<i>Economic Category</i>	<i>Gram panchayath</i>	<i>Village</i>
01	Renuka	SC	Lower Middle Class	Bhagadenahalli	Thttenahalli
02	Padma	SC	Lower Middle Class	Karpur	Rachamanahalli
03	Manjula	OBC	Lower Middle Class	Anekal Purasabe	Anekal
04	Anusuya	SC	Lower Middle Class	Indlwadi	Arehalli
05	Nagaveni	SC	Lower Middle Class	Bhagadenahalli	Soppalli
06	Pillamma	SC	Lower Middle Class	Hulimangala	Shikaripalya
07	Netravathi	SC	Lower Middle Class	Karpur	Bidirgere
08	Sarasvathamma	SC	Lower Middle Class	Suragajekkanahalli	Suregajekkanahalli
09	Savathi	SC	Lower Middle Class	Suragajekkanahalli	A Medalli
10	Saumya	SC	Lower Middle Class	Sugajekkanahalli	A Medalli

Executive Summary

Anekal taluk has 28 panchayaths out of them the Centre for Integral Rural welfare (CIRW) is working in 10 panchayaths. As per the discussion in the group women felt that there are 51% of men and 49% of women in these working panchayaths. They opined that around 28% of women go for daily wage labour, 30% are going to garment factories, 8% to horticulture and 18% of them do household work. There are still social taboos in the villages. Women are not given priority when discussing family matters or taking decisions. They do not have a property in their name. To avail government facilities, some women have opened bank accounts where some of the family's women do not have the hold or right to withdraw an amount from the bank without the permission of their husband.

Predominantly there is wage discrimination in the villages, where men are paid more wages for same work done by the women. Women also face safety issues in the villages. They are not allowed to go out after 6 in the evening. Some of the women do not have proper awareness of the use of sanitary pads.

Most of the women who were in the group discussion were married at the age of 14 to 16. They say still there are places where child marriage takes place without the knowledge of government officials. They also feel that many women are not able to access government facilities and schemes due to corruption in the panchayaths. Most of them are aware of the scheme at the panchayath level because of the constant intervention of CIRW coordinators in the villages.

Methodology

For the focus group discussion women were called from different villages to have an overall view of the issues faced by the women in the villages. There were ten women participated in the discussion.

Objectives

- To learn the issues faced by the women in the villages and the consequences faced by them
- To know the accessibility to government schemes
- To know the rate of awareness women, have about society

Key Findings

- Wage discrimination
- Women safety
- Health issues
- Lack of knowledge about government social security schemes

Suggestions

- To have training programs on health-related issues
- Awareness on social schemes
- Encourage women to have self-employment and training on vocational training

Sl no	Name	Age	caste	Economic Category	Gram panchayat	Village name	Sign
1	ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ		SC	Lower middle class	Bhoggadavara	Thattanehalli	Shree. V
2	ಪದ್ಮ		SC	- II -	Karpur	ಪರಮಪುರ	padma
3	ಮಂಜುಳ		OBC	- V -	purasabe	Nannur	Nannur
4	ಮಂಜುಳ		SC	- V -	gollawadi	ಪರಮಪುರ	ಮಂಜುಳ
5	ಮಂಜುಳ		SC	- V -	Bhoggadavara	ಪರಮಪುರ	ಮಂಜುಳ
6	ಮಂಜುಳ		SC	- V -	Hulinangala	ಪರಮಪುರ	ಮಂಜುಳ
7	ಮಂಜುಳ		SC	- V -	Karpur	Biharogara	ಮಂಜುಳ
8	ಮಂಜುಳ		SC	- V -	Swargakkana	ಪರಮಪುರ	ಮಂಜುಳ
9	ಮಂಜುಳ		SC	- V -	swargakkana	A Medalli	Swathi. M
10	ಮಂಜುಳ		SC	- V -	Swargakkana	- II -	Swamy. S

Focus Group Discussion Youth

Participant Profile

SI No	Name	Caste	Economic Category	Gram panchayath	Village
01	Prathap	SC	Lower Middle Class	Suragajekanahalli	Gaurenahalli
02	Manikanta	SC	Lower Middle Class	Suragajekanahalli	Gaurenahalli
03	Lohith	SC	Lower Middle Class	Suragajekanahalli	Gaurenahalli
04	Bhuvan	SC	Lower Middle Class	Suragajekanahalli	Gaurenahalli
05	Rohith	SC	Lower Middle Class	Suragajekanahalli	Gaurenahalli
06	Sandya	SC	Lower Middle Class	Suragajekanahalli	Gaurenahalli
07	Deepika	SC	Lower Middle Class	Suragajekanahalli	Gaurenahalli
08	Chandrika	SC	Lower Middle Class	Suragajekanahalli	Gaurenahalli
09	Abilash	SC	Lower Middle Class	Suragajekanahalli	Gaurenahalli
10	Aravinda	SC	Lower Middle Class	Suragajekanahalli	Gaurenahalli
11	Gaushiya	OBC	Lower Middle Class	Suragajekanahalli	Gaurenahalli
12	Nazira	OBC	Lower Middle Class	Suragajekanahalli	Gaurenahalli
13	Rihan	OBC	Lower Middle Class	Suragajekanahalli	Gaurenahalli

Executive Summary

Gourenahalli village comes under Anekal Taluk in the Bangalore district. It is 4 km away from Anekal town. It consists of 1250 households and has around 5000 population. There are 74 Scheduled Caste, 6 Other Background communities, and 1170 Muslim households. It is a Muslim-dominated village. Women are not given more freedom to attend Self-help group meetings or go outside the village. They have two government schools, a Kannada, and an Urdu medium, and three Anganavadies. There are around 176 youths. So far, they have not formed any community-based youth groups. They come together only during the village fair or any festive occasion. Many of the youth are not qualified or skilled. They go for daily wage labor, garment factories, tailoring, painting, welding, or they have a small-scale business.

Methodology

For the focus group, discussion youth were invited from the same village to discuss the issues faced by the youth.

Objectives

- To learn the issues faced by the youth in the village
- To know the accessibility to government schemes
- To know the rate of awareness youth, have about society

Key Findings

- Lack of skilled labor
- Muslim girls are not encouraged to do education
- Unemployment
- Girls' safety
- Lack of knowledge about government social security schemes

Suggestions

- To have vocational training programs for youths
- Awareness on social schemes
- Encourage youth to have self-employment

Focus Group Discussion Children

Participant Profile

Sl No	Name	Age	Caste	Economic Category	Gram panchayath	Village
01	Chethan	15	ST	Lower Middle class	Indlavadidi	Mutturu
02	Prakruthi	8	ST	Lower Middle class	Indlavadidi	Mutturu
03	Prajwal	11	ST	Lower Middle class	Indlavadidi	Mutturu
04	Saumay	11	SC	Lower Middle class	Indlavadidi	Mutturu
05	Harshavardan	14	ST	Lower Middle class	Indlavadidi	Mutturu
06	Manoj	12	ST	Lower Middle class	Indlavadidi	Mutturu
07	Nandish	15	ST	Lower Middle class	Indlavadidi	Mutturu
08	Pallavi	12	ST	Lower Middle class	Indlavadidi	Mutturu
09	Kalavathi	12	ST	Lower Middle class	Indlavadidi	Mutturu
10	Amulya	8	ST	Lower Middle class	Indlavadidi	Mutturu
11	Bhavani	11	SC	Lower Middle class	Indlavadidi	Mutturu
12	Arya	12	SC	Lower Middle class	Indlavadidi	Mutturu
13	Hemesh	06	ST	Lower Middle class	Indlavadidi	Mutturu
14	Sushmitha	08	SC	Lower Middle class	Indlavadidi	Mutturu

Executive Summary

Muttur village comes under the Indlawadi Gram panchayat area. The panchayath has 20 villages. According to the 2021 census the panchayath consists of 1500 families. Muthur village is 10 Km away from Anekal taluk center. The population mostly belongs to the Scheduled Tribe (Valmiki Nayaka) and Scheduled Caste (Bovi & Kuruba). There are 62 families in the village and has a population consisting of 300. People here largely grow millet. They mainly depend on the monsoon for cultivation. Others go for daily wage labour and garment factories.

There is no Anganavadi and school for children in Muttur village. For schooling, they have to go to neighboring Lakshmipura village which is a half km away from their village. There they have only Government Lower primary school (up to class 5). For further schooling, they have to go to town, where they do not have a proper bus facility. They have a bus facility only twice in a day, in the morning and evening. Otherwise manage with their own local transport. The well-to-do families send their children to private schools in the Anekal town.

There are two teachers in the government-run School in Lakshmipura. It has a small playground, and toilet facilities. The midday meal is cooked and served in the school including rice, twice egg, milk, and sambar. Some of the students were able to receive Scheduled caste and Scheduled tribe scholarships from the government.

Objectives

- To study the Issues faced by Children in the village and school
- To understand government schemes for the children
- To know the study atmosphere, create for the children in the village.

Methodology

The Focus Group Discussion was conducted for the children. 14 children participated in the discussion. Most of the children were able to express their views about the problems they face in the village and school.

Key Findings

- Children do not have Anganavadi and school in the village
- No transport facilities to go to the town to do their schooling

- Caste discrimination is visible

Key findings from statical analysis and suggestion from the baseline data collected

- The greatest participation came from Indavalavadi Gram Panchayat with 259 households participating in the survey
- There was greater participation of women in the Baseline study with 709 females participating in the baseline study transforming the study into reflecting issues of women and their concerns to priority.
- Majority of the participants from scheduled castes with 676 participants which also reflects and mainstreams the concerns and issues of scheduled castes
- The study location is going through highest degree of economic disparities which is reflected through 954 participants belonging to Below Poverty Line and 12 belonging to Antodaya Card which severely economically marginalized.
- The housing condition must be improved because 567 residing in Semi Pucca House and 157 living in very poor housing conditions.
- The 83 of the total participant households do not have toilet facilities which have to be improved.
- Majority of the 425 participants are daily laborers which states that income security is unstable and there must be interventions to improve income stability among these households.
- A total of 750 participants are Agriculture landless which also affects food security since 425 participants are also having income instability which may further might have pushed them socio economic and political marginalization. Out of 1001 participant households only 223 households are still engaged in agriculture which might have further affected the local food security to a larger extend
- There are 28 Households cultivable land laying uncultivated a effort to mainstream group farming in these lands can further strengthen the food local food security
- There must be amplified efforts in line with enhancing land access to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes since 51.5% of them do not have any accesses to land which is also followed by other back ward class 7.3% and Scheduled Tribes 1.6%. There is a demand for land rights movement in the area.

- There a severe need for adult literacy campaigns since 463 household members are illiterate and 479 household members have just completed primary.
- A total of 79 of the participant household members are dropped out so there must be possibilities explored for bridging them back to the formal schooling or education system.
- There are lesser intake of government social security measures and welfare efforts which is because of lesser knowledge on the schemes which is evident from 520 of the total participants not knowing about government skill building programs.
- People are eligible for various schemes since they are illiterate, they are not able apply or take the application forward and further the process. There is an amplified need for sensitization and accompaniment for popularizing government schemes in the villages.
- Some of the Grama Panchayat do not have Aganwadi facility and schools in their respective local village hamlets which must be intervened and there must be basic efforts put forward for improving the basic infrastructures in the village hamlets

Conclusion

Karnataka in general suffers greater socio-economic regional disparities. The agricultural land accesses, literacy status and basic sanitation and housing facilities are all affected and there must be amplified efforts to improve and coordinate efforts for furthering the well being of the communities across the 10 Grama Panchayats and village hamlets where the survey was conducted.

The food security and income stability also must be amplified in the area apart from the basic infrastructure development together with adult literacy campaigns since majority of the population requires it after getting and analysing the data procured through household survey.

The intake government welfare schemes also must improve through constant accompaniment and mentoring since people are illiterate and the literate adults are few in the targeted villages which also further empathize on campaigns for adult literacy.

Apart from this the infrastructure development and basic sensitizations to down play caste dynamics, women safety and wage disparities have to be addressed so communities can come together for empowered socio-economic progress.