

Vol III Issue II August 2013

Impact Factor : 1. 2018

ISSN No :2231-5063

Monthly Multidisciplinary Research Journal

Golden Research Thoughts

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IMPACT FACTOR : 1. 2018

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RNI MAHMUL/2011/38595

ISSN No.2230-7850

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HOUSING PROGRAMS IN MANDYA DISTRICT**C. N. Vijayashree And K. V. Aiyanna**Research Fellow, Institute of Development Studies, Mysore
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Abstract:The problem of housing is very common in developing countries. Though housing is an individual problem, the affordability of constructing house is the major constraints. The poor people cannot afford to spend money for constructing houses. Therefore it is necessary that the state need to intervene in solving housing problem.

In India right from the period of independence importance is given to the housing. Various housing policies are launched to provide houses to the needy people. At present the Indira Awas Yojana and Ambedkar Awas Yojana are the popularly known housing schemes implemented throughout India. These schemes are aiming to construct houses to the SC/ST and OBCs.

The study focused to analyse the housing programmes in Mandya District of Karnataka.

Keyword:housing ,housing policies , analyse ,civilized society.

INTRODUCTION:

Housing is a universal problem and next to food and clothing, the most important basic need for human being is housing. Even in the developed countries the problem of housing is not totally ruled out. In 1936, Theodore Roosevelt stated about "one-third of the nations was ill housed. In 1964 it was estimated that 25% of the people in America still lived in substandard houses". But in developing countries, the housing problem has been aggravated by the population explosion. The Economic Commission for Asia and Far East in 1967 while expressing great concern over increase in urban population strongly recommended to the Governments in developing countries to accord high priority to housing programs. Though the ultimate objective of an individual in civilized society is to own a house, he cannot afford to have a house particularly the poor. It is mainly due to the reason that the construction of houses involves heavy capital and beyond the capacity of a poor individual to construct house unless external agency extend supporting hand.

Realising the problem of poor people who cannot have their own house, the government has launched may housing programs with objective of providing shelter which is a basic needs of human being.

The study confined to evaluate housing programmes in Mandya District from 2005-06, 2010-11. An attempt has been made to know number of houses constructed in various taluks under different housing schemes implemented in the district.

Mandya District is one of the important districts in Karnataka. It is an irrigated district in Southern Karnataka after the Krishnarajsagar Dam constructed. It is located on the way between Mysore and Bangalore. Agriculture is the predominant occupation of the district. The total geographical area of the district is 4961 sq km having seven taluks. Nagamangala taluk is the largest taluk having the

geographical area of 1044.70 sq km and the Srirangapatna taluk with smaller area of 342.19 sq km.

There are seven taluks namely K.R. Pet, Maddur, Mallavalli, Mandya, Nagamangala, Pandavapura and Srirangapatna..

The total population of the district is 1763705 (2001) (2010) of them 1489483 are living in rural area and 274222 are living in urban area. Only 15.5% of the total population are living in urban area.

As per the density of population is concerned the average density is 355 person per sq km. The highest density of 580 per sq km is found in Mandya taluk which is district headquarter. The lowest density of 155 sq km is found in K.R. Pet taluk which was a dry tract earlier to Hemavathi irrigation project.

Table 1: Area and Population

Sl. No.	Taluk	Area in (sq kms)	Population (Census – 2001)					Density (per sqkm)	Sex Ratio
			Total	Male	Female	Rural	Urban		
1	K.R. Pet	904.42	248245	123531	124714	225665	22580	275	1010
2	Maddur	612.73	290783	146707	144076	264262	26521	475	982
3	Malavalli	808.11	281809	143422	138387	245958	35851	349	965
4	Mandya	699.06	405612	205798	199814	274433	131179	580	971
5	Nagamangala	1044.70	190770	94186	96584	174718	16052	354	1025
6	Pandavapura	535.09	175009	87458	87551	156699	18310	327	1001
7	Srirangapatna	342.19	171477	86932	84545	147748	23729	501	973
	Total	4961.00	1763705	888034	875671	1489483	274222	355	985

With regard to sex ratio it is 1000.985 having 888034 male population and 875671 are female. As per the literacy rate is concerned, of the total population the total literates are 951460 which constitute 57.7% of them the women literacy rate is 47.6% which is considered to be very low, whereas the urban literacy rate is 78.4%.

OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE

Mandya district is predominantly agriculture district. As the result more percentage of people are cultivators and agricultural labourers. As the table reveals, of the total population of 411246 are considered as cultivators who are exclusively engaged in agriculture activity which constitute about 23% of the total population. Similarly there are 206111 agricultural labourers having the percentage of 11.6% and the other workers are 682440 who are considered as full time workers and 157979 are marginal workers. Mandya district do not have major industries except few medium and small scale industries. However the major employment in urban area generated through sugar factory where three important sugar factories are located at Mandya, Pandavapura and K.M. Doddi.

Table 2: Occupational structure

Sl. No.	Taluk	Workers		Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
		Main	Marginal	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	K.R. Pet	98213	22943	52652	24377	77029	9499	14962	24461
2	Maddur	107372	33310	47803	17335	65138	17762	24814	42576
3	Malavalli	98604	30300	40850	10005	50855	18620	20744	39364
4	Mandya	158033	14617	52208	13532	65740	20908	19937	40845
5	Nagamangala	81424	15751	37635	27762	65417	3381	7249	10630
6	Pandavapura	72444	17822	34028	19756	53784	8252	10621	18873
7	Srirangapatna	66350	23236	24455	8828	33283	13749	15613	29362
	Total	682440	157979	289631	121595	411246	92171	113940	206111

As the table reveals from 2005-06 to 2009-10 about 10573 houses have been constructed in Mandya district under different schemes. The housing schemes implemented are Ambedkar Awas Yojana and Indira Awas Yojana. Nearly 50% of the houses are constructed in 2009-10.

Of these two major housing schemes in Mandya district more number of houses are constructed under Indira Awas Yojana are 9550 houses, whereas under Ambedkar Awas Yojana only 1023 houses are constructed, i.e. about 9.6% of the houses. On the other hand around 90% of the houses are constructed under Indira Awas Yojana

Maximum number of houses constructed in Manavalli taluk which is quiet obvious because this taluk has more scheduled caste population in Mandya district. As the result this taluk is a reserved constituency for Assembly representation. Since both Ambedkar Awas Yojana and Indira Awas Yojana are formulated to provide houses to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population. As per the temporal point of views from 2005-06 to 2009-10. More number of houses are constructed in the year 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10. Particularly during 2009-10, 4956 houses have been constructed.

Table 3: Area and population

Sl. No.	Taluk	Scheduled Caste						Scheduled Tribe					
		Rural			Urban			Rural			Urban		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	Krishnarajpet	27225	13599	13626	3379	1724	1655	4910	2521	2389	270	135	135
2	Maddur	33676	16801	16875	3603	1852	1751	1142	575	567	336	160	176
3	Malavalli	49625	24937	24688	8242	4212	4030	1435	727	708	103	48	55
4	Mandya	36241	18206	18035	17425	8787	8638	1379	697	682	1166	578	588
5	Nagamangala	20849	10257	10592	1508	786	722	1585	833	752	48	25	23
6	Pandavapura	18397	9065	9332	2373	1175	1198	1694	844	850	130	68	62
7	Srirangapatna	21601	10760	10841	3069	1534	1535	1356	689	667	1639	793	846
	Total	207614	103625	103989	39999	20070	19929	13501	6886	6615	3692	1807	1885

Source: Census 2001, Columns 157-168

The highest Scheduled Caste population found in Malavalli taluk with 49625 people. The lowest Scheduled Caste population found in Pandavapura taluk.

In Mandya district of the total population, 207614 population belongs to Scheduled Caste. Of them 168015 are living in rural area and 39599 are living in urban area. Similarly the total Scheduled Tribe population in Mandya district is 13501, of which 9809 are living in rural area.

Table 4: Houses constructed under Ashraya under Ashraya Scheme in Mandya district AAY (SCP) IAY and slum development programme

Sl.No.	Taluk	Ashraya Scheme	AAY	IAY	Other programme
1	Krishnarajpet	673	62	574	0
2	Maddur	1035	62	368	460
3	Malavalli	771	100	748	110
4	Mandya	764	32	605	346
5	Nagamangala	912	47	620	0
6	Pandavapura	816	27	682	38
7	Srirangapatna	850	42	786	124
	Total	5821	372	4383	1078

As on 2010 about 11655 houses are constructed in Mandya district. The table shows that the houses constructed under different schemes like Ambedkar Awas Yojana, Indira Gandhi Awas Yojana, Ashraya Yojana and Slum Clearance Board. These different houses are constructed for the families belong to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe and other backward classes. More houses are constructed under Ashraya Scheme followed by Indira Awas Yojana. Maximum number of houses are constructed in Maddur taluk and Malavalli taluk followed by Nagamangala taluk.

CONCLUSION

Housing is one of the basic needs of human being. The problem of housing is more common in developing countries like India. It is quite obvious that, poverty is the cause for inadequacy of all basic needs like food, clothing and shelter. Under the circumstances it is necessary to the Governance to come forward to provide basic needs like housing. In this direction Government of India has launched several housing programmes to construct houses to

Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes. Similarly the housing schemes are implemented in Karnataka State also. The schemes implemented Mandya district are the housing programme. The district administration has made good effort to solve the housing problem in the district.

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