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Chapter I

Introduction

1.1 Growth with Social Equity

1. The main purpose of development is to enlarge people's choices. While so doing an all round improvement in the physical facilities for a better living and performance of the people and an increase in income for sustaining and adopting new skills for gaining higher productivity are imperative. It encompasses social-economic-political-cultural progress so that the peoples' potential gets fully blossomed and the quality of life moves towards an ideal with harmony pervading the different facets of community living. This has both the growth and the re-distributive implications.

2. The growth of an economy, either State or Central, or global, aims specifically at raising the total income generated. Its equitable distribution demands interventionist policies such that all strata of society get the benefit of improved incomes. Growth in itself will not automatically ensure equitable distribution. The owners of means of production can grab all incomes to them except for the wages distributed to the workers and payments made to other inputs. For a tensionless and a welfare economy to be created in any State, both the growth of incomes and its fair distribution are essential. However, the sole emphasis on growth can lead to intolerable income inequalities creating a fertile soil for social upsurge and even cause eruptions harmful to society. Therefore, in the past, the emphasis was both on growth and its equitable distribution so that the end results of development would contribute to recognizable improvements in the quality of life of people at large. In other words, equitable growth came to be called as 'growth with social justice.'

3. In theory, the requirements of growth are investment backed up by savings linked to the efficiency of inputs in relation to output. This leaves out the distributive function, which is one of social equity. One may argue that in the long run the growth will take care of the distribution of benefits via its percolation effects. This need not necessarily be so. It is by now fairly accepted even by World Organization that growth does not percolate to the poor and the grassroots. Special socio-economic policies are required for tackling the problem of poverty and stagnation in poor economies.

1.2 Balanced Development

4. We notice in some parts of the world a reference for balanced development which may call for sectoral balances to be achieved through centralized planning of resource allocation and directing more investment to areas, which are less, developed or backward or falling short in a facility. But, it may have its own drawbacks in the sense that the paradigm of optimum allocation may not be achieved resulting in sub-optimization of the output. On the other hand, unbalanced development of facilities obtaining in different sectors or regions or sub-regions or areas may cry for development solutions. It was argued that the 'imbalances' obtaining among the different sectors would create and provide pressures for opportunities for investment dictated by market price variations. It is possible that

unbalanced development can perpetuate itself for a long time, if not indefinitely, and the so-called balanced development may not emerge, unless policy interventions are made.

5. The approach to development, therefore, becomes a combination of strategies, which would combine state investment under some kind of planning or another for sectors, which may not easily attract private investment under market driven forces, which through the pricing signal announce the high profitability production areas and activities that are more appealing for private investment.

6. Karnataka, one of the major States and a progressive one in our country has experienced a high growth rate as a whole with variations from some periods to others and its developmental impact also varied. The variation, obviously, will get magnified if the base from which the development that has occurred is assessed as very low. The resource endowment also varies from one part to another is to be reckoned. The infrastructural development covering economic, social and financial that would promote the development of primary, secondary and tertiary sectors would also differ with the natural resources, human skills, organizational framework, managerial inputs, and the like. Greater the heterogeneity in the different parts of a State, more striking can be the deficiencies in comparison with an average level of welfare or facilities. Over and above all this, language and culture do play a prominent role in establishing synergy and mutual understanding in any growing society. The crowning impact in such situations is the vision with which those in authority would wield the development instruments with an eye-on both the sectoral and the spatial dovetailing in an adequate creation of various facilities or amenities, in particular, the basic minimum needs of the people of any area with the edifice of agricultural and industrial growth coming up on such a solid base of basic amenities. It is, therefore, crystal clear that if a State is carved out of areas taken from different adjoining States, all of which are at various levels of development, the newly formed State cannot expect to have inherited a balanced economy.

1.3 Initial Regional Imbalances

7. When the State of Karnataka was formed on November 01, 1956 consequent to the re-organization of the States of Indian Union on linguistic principles, Kannada speaking people for whom their mother tongue, Kannada, gave opportunities of closer integration for the development of its economy and its culture became euphoric and cherished very high expectations. This was a natural outcome. The linguistic disharmony obtaining within in any State or any part of another State or States can lead to discrimination in favour of the majority in a democracy. Historically, we have seen such a situation, in turn, has led to the creation of depressed or backward areas within a prosperous State, the people inhabiting the depressed regions not getting their legitimate share of the basic minimum needs and opportunities for participation in the development process. Longer the period of such a discriminatory dispensation, greater is likely to be the stagnation in the neglected parts. It is, therefore, natural that when depressed regions of different States where Kannada was the mother tongue were brought together they looked for better care and help from the newly integrated State. People of the depressed regions look for a speedy transition from their embryonic position to a State of equitable treatment and level of facilities in the newly created State. This in short, is the story of the imbalances to which repeated references are made by the people of North Karnatak.

8. The new State of Karnataka comprised of the erstwhile Mysore State with the eight districts of Mysore, Mandya, Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Chitradurga, Chickmagalur and Hassan which was under the princely rule, Bombay-Karnatak area covering four districts of Dharwad, Belgaum, Bijapur and Uttara Kannada, Hyderabad-Karnatak area comprising of three districts of Bidar, Gulbarga and Raichur, Madras-Karnatak covering the two district of Bellary and Dakshina Kannada apart from the erstwhile hilly region of Coorg district. All these areas were at different levels of development and had undoubtedly enormous natural resources but not equitably distributed. Of these, the erstwhile State of Mysore had the advantage of modernization having had its own banking, education and railway systems and a vigorous growth of industry in the public sector. It also had the advantage of having independent system of income tax and water resources development, thanks to the enlightened Maharajas and their visionary Dewans. The newly added areas had suffered in socio-economic development, having been treated as peripheral regions of the pre-independence Presidency States.

9. The Five Year Development Plans of the new State of Karnataka beginning with the Second Five Year Plan had to develop resources and strategies for optimizing the welfare of its entire population ensuring regional development that would sustain the unified State and march ahead of the other States of India. Under the various Five Year Plans and Annual Plans, development effort was stepped up enormously and this is reflected in the growing per capita investment and incomes and various facilities for improved living.

1.4 Per Capita Income

10. The re-organized State's average per capita income in 1956 was less than Rs.200 and this rose to Rs.13,621 by 1998 and to Rs.17,482 in 2001. The various districts' per capita incomes increased correspondingly and continuously. The district wise incomes came to be calculated only from 1970-71 and are available for a latest year like 1998. Taking note of this, we find that per capita income varied from Rs.481 in Kolar to Rs.1,851 in Coorg as against the State Per Capita Income of Rs.685 in 1970-71. By 1997-98 the State Per Capita Income reached Rs.13,621 but the range of variation in district incomes was somewhat causing concern in so far as it varied from Rs.7,861 for Bidar to Rs.25,740 in Bangalore Urban District.

11. Many, including and well informed persons, often refer to the broad regions which were added to the erstwhile state of Mysore and say that the Hyderabad-Karnataka region is relatively the most backward. It is important to note that even within each of the districts coming under the five regions, there has been substantial variation in the per capita income and their growth rate. For example, per capita income at current prices varied from Rs. 503/- in Bidar to Rs. 797/- in Bellary during 1970-71. By 1997-98 this variation ranged from Rs.786/- to Rs.12,200/- for the two districts. The relative position, however, remained the same. The growth rate [annual, compound] between 1993-94 to 1997-98 varied from 2.3 per cent in Bidar and Gulbarga to 7.1 per cent in Bellary with Raichur at 3.4 per cent while Hyderabad-Karnatak showed a growth of 3.9 per cent. The growth rate from 1971-1981 ranged from 7.8 per cent to 12.3 per cent during 1994-98. In Bombay-Karnatak region, even after substantial increase in the per capita income by 1997-98 it varied from Rs.10,049 in Bijapur to Rs.13,377 in Belgaum. In this region, as a whole, the growth rate ranged from 8.2 per cent for 1971-81 to 12.2 per cent to 14.2 per cent for 1981-1994 but declined to 12.2 per cent in 1994-98. In Kodagu, the per capita income rose from Rs.1,851 to Rs.24,623, the

growth rate increasing from 5.2 per cent to 15.7 per cent for the different periods. In Mysore-Karnataka in 1970-71 per capita income varied from Rs.514 in Tumkur to Rs.1,176 in Chickmagalur. The growth rate of this region varied from 8.3 per cent for 1971-81 to 13.4 per cent for 1981-94 and 14.8 per cent for 1994-98. The per capita growth rate for the State, as a whole, went up from 8.3 per cent to 14.8 per cent in the corresponding periods. These variations show that there has been growth but at different rates even within the different regions comprising Karnataka.

1.5 SNDP: Sectoral Contributions

12. A similar trend is observed in the sectoral contribution and their different components to the total SNDP of Karnataka in different districts and within districts of the same region. In 1980-81 North Karnataka [newly added parts] contributed 37.42 per cent of the State net domestic product whereas Southern Karnataka [Old Mysore State] gave 62.58 per cent to the State net domestic product. By 1996-97 the share of North Karnataka improved hardly to 39.09 per cent, an increase of about 2 per cent as against a marginal rise [about 1.3 per cent] to 60.91 per cent in the case of South Karnataka. If we note the relative contribution to the total output and income it is clear that the resources both natural and human have not been able to contribute their full potential and consequently lower output and lower incomes have been generated in that area. This explains why North Karnataka is prone towards backwardness resulting in lower per capita incomes. However, both the pace of growth of per capita income and the lack of adequate vertical movement from lower to the highest per capita income in several districts, especially, of those in North Karnataka comprising the districts of Dharwad, Belgaum, Bijapur, Uttara Kannada, Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur and Bellary gave rise to the feelings of disappointment. Sporadically, there were outburst of cry of injustice in North Karnataka in the matter of development and the spread of its fruits, to the people of that area. The feeling that they continue to be backward notwithstanding the improvement in the per capita income, infrastructure, irrigation facilities and the like coupled with some of the policies of the State and the Center in the matter of location of industries, institutions, organizations and appointments to Boards and other Corporations or Committees further accentuated. That such a feeling continued to be nursed in spite of very substantial plan investment is a matter to be kept in mind. For example; that in an area like irrigation, {[including major, medium and minor [surface water]]} very substantial increase even surpassing South Karnataka has not been properly appreciated. For example; investment in irrigation alone increased from Rs.38.80 Crores in 1975-76 to Rs.13,988.80 Crores in 2000-2001. In North Karnataka, it rose from Rs.24.72 Crores to Rs.10,211.98 Crores. The percentage of area irrigated shot up from 3.2 per cent in 1957-58 to 24.30 per cent in North Karnataka by 2001 while that for South Karnataka has risen from 16.5 per cent to 25.6 per cent during this period. There has been an increase in expenditure on infrastructure in North Karnataka. The massive and almost disproportionate increase in investment with a view to harnessing the water resource in the North Karnataka by 2000 for the benefit of agriculture and rural development led to concentration in that sector leading to inadequate investment on infrastructure notwithstanding a substantial expenditure on infrastructure in different regions.

13. The population growth rate has been higher in North Karnataka compared to South Karnataka. So the pressure of population on whatever resource utilization was attempted in that region has acted as a drag on the growth rate as well as the overall development impact.

14. Considerable resentment was observed in North Karnatak as some of the leaders became more vocal about the growing disparities and imbalances between North Karnatak and South Karnatak.

15. Government has responded to this re-action by appointing three or more Committees to examine whether there had been any discrimination in the matter of development outlays and programmes. The first such effort was done in 1954 by setting up a Fact Finding Committee to make an assessment of the level of development in various Kannada speaking areas which were to be integrated with the old Mysore areas. It also proposed the setting up of a Statutory Board for formulating plans and implementing them with a supplementary grant over and above what was provided in the Annual Plans of the State. In 1980, Hyderabad-Karnatak Development Committee was set up with Mr. Dharam Singh, the then Minister for Housing and Urban Development and presently Minister for Public Works Department as its Chairman. The Committee submitted its Report on 15th October 1981, in which, a strategy for reducing backwardness of Gulbarga Division and the programmes costing then about Rs.350 crore over a period of 10 years were proposed. As per the findings of the Fact Finding Committee, areas of Hyderabad-Karnataka region were considered to be more backward than other regions. In the V and VI Five Year Plans of Karnataka, a formula was devised for the distribution of plan outlays on the basis of an objective criteria which gave weightage of 50 percent of the population and the remaining 50 percent to backwardness as measured by different indicators covering agriculture, industry, transport, education, health, unemployment, exploitation of weaker sections of society like SC/ST and special problems. The last such effort stopped at a Committee of all Secretaries headed by Chief Secretary which was asked to examine whether there was any discrimination and which submitted its report in 1999. This Committee examined the problem more from the angle of public expenditure in different administrative Divisions of the State covering both North and South Karnatak. The emphasis appeared to be on what proportion of total expenditure was incurred in the divisions and districts of North and South Karnatak and the analysis showed that there was no discrimination. There was no matching of this expenditure with the developmental needs of the various regions. Costs and programmes vary from one region to another. Accepting that there was no discrimination in the proportion of expenditures, it does not answer the need to rise the level of facilities coming under infrastructure and industrial development which can sustain progressive improvement in the opportunities for the Work Force as well as increase in opportunities of education, higher wages and incomes. With each year, the shortfall in certain sectors has increased. In particular, employment opportunities in the State Government came to be snatched away by the people of South Karnatak in a larger measure due to perhaps the differences in skills and educational opportunities. It should also be mentioned at this stage that there were well-established public sector undertakings in the erstwhile State of Mysore beginning from 1910 to the year of re-organization. Available data on Industrial investment show that at the time of re-organization investment made in the newly added districts was just Rs.600 lakh in comparison with Rs.1,991 lakh in the State Enterprises in South Karnataka. The private investment in industrial activities in old Mysore was less compared to what was found at the time of re-organization in the newly added parts.

16. Some of the previous Governments had initiated studies in response to the continuous crescendo of the feeling of neglect of North Karnatak for getting a clear understanding of the nature of the problem. One such study was restricted to Hyderabad-Karnatak region only, as already referred. The other was a Committee of all Secretaries

headed by the Chief Secretary. Since the focus of his Committee was on investment and expenditure, the actual identification and measurement of regional imbalances was not possible. When the present Government headed by Sri S. M. Krishna as Chief Minister came to power in the State in October 1999 the talk of serious imbalances in the development of North Karnatak compared to South Karnatak again came to the forefront.

1.6 Appointment of the High Power Committee

17. The New Government, having felt the need for a more scientific study of and advice on regional imbalances in the entire State to frame appropriate strategies, policies and implementation mechanism took a decision in April 2000 to constitute a High Power Committee of Experts to study regional imbalances among all the districts in the State and to advise the Government on remedial measures to redress the regional imbalances. Pursuant to this decision and other developments, Government appointed Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa, former Deputy Chairman, State Planning Board as Chairman of the High Power Committee with the following members in their Government Order No. PD 637 PMM 97 dated 3rd October 2000 read with Government Order No. PD 637 PMM 97 dated 10th April 2000 and Government Order No. PD 637 PMM 97[ii] dated 31st July 2000.

- [1] Professor Abdul Aziz, Project Director, Decentralized Governance and Planning, Institute for Social and Economic Change [ISEC], Bangalore.
- [2] Dr. Rakesh Mohan, Director, National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi.
- [3] Dr. B. Seshadri, Professor of Economics, Bellary.
- [4] Dr. M.J. Manohar Rao, Director, Department of Economics, University of Mumbai and
- [5] Dr. Gopal K. Kadekodi, Research Professor, Center for Multi Disciplinary Development Research, Dharwad.

18. Further, Sri P. S. Nagarajan, IAS [R], was appointed as Member-Secretary in their Government Order No. PD 670 PMM dated 16th December 2000 read with a Corrigendum No. PD 670 PMM 2000 dated 5th January 2001. However, he resigned on 1st April 2001 on health grounds and the Committee had to function without a Member-Secretary for 3 to 4 months. In his place Government appointed Sri M.R. Sreenivas Murthy, IAS., Secretary, Housing Department as Member- Secretary, High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances with concurrent charge on 8th August 2001. Mr M. R. Sreenivas Murthy was transferred and appointed as Commissioner, Bangalore Mahanagara Phalike in their Notification No. DPAR 215 SAS 2002 dated 5th April 2002. In his place Government appointed Sri V. Shantappa, Retired Director, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka and who was working as Consultant in the HPC FRRI as Member-Secretary in their Notification No. PD 670 PMM 2000 dated 19th April 2002. Government in their Order No. PD 322 PMM 2002 dated 16th April 2002 [Kannada] extended the tenure of the Committee up to 30th June 2002 in view of the enormity of the work involved.

19. The Chairman assumed charge on November 16, 2000 and organized the office of the Committee and initiated measures for its functioning. Dr. Rakesh Mohan had not responded to the notification and later when the Chairman contacted him, he told that due to a change in his assignment, he may not be available to our Committee. All other members joined the Committee and have been participating in its work since 22nd December 2000, when the Committee's deliberations were inaugurated by the Chief Minister Sri S.M. Krishna.

20. The Terms of Reference of the Committee are as follows:

- [a] In Karnataka, there are districts belonging to erstwhile Bombay-Presidency, Hyderabad-Karnataka, Kodagu and the old Madras Presidency, which have different levels of development. Within this region also there are inter-district disparities. The Committee may assess such disparities and broadly the disparities between South Karnataka and North Karnataka.
- [b] To suggest appropriate strategy for the development of districts/regions lagging behind others so as to minimize inter-district and inter-regional disparities in development.
- [c] In Karnataka, three Development Boards viz., Hyderabad-Karnataka Area Development Board, Malnad Area Development Board and Bayaluseeme Development Board have been constituted. Various Committees and the previous Planning Board have recommended abolition of these Boards in view of creation of Zilla Panchayats and Taluk Panchayats. The Committee may suggest appropriate institutional mechanism for implementing the strategy for reducing inter-regional disparities suggested by it.

21. In a Corrigendum issued on 12th January 2001, the following Terms of Reference were added.

- [d] The High Power Committee on Redressal of Regional Imbalances, if it desires, may submit an Interim Report to the Government.
- [e] The Committee may initiate studies required for its purposes with Consultants or Research Organizations and the Committee may decide payment for such Study Projects out of the grants provided to it.
- [f] The study has to be completed within a period of one year.

22. Providing the required accommodation and staff took some time. Consequently, the work of the Committee could not begin early with full momentum. Facilities like computers and Computer Assistants became available by March-April 2001. In spite of severe constraints, the Committee with its strong determination met Seventeen times as follows to complete its work:

- [1] 22nd and 23rd December 2000.
- [2] 15th and 16th January 2001.
- [3] 8th and 9th February 2001 and
- [4] 23rd to 25th [Sunday] February 2001.
- [5] 11th and 12th April 2001

- [6] 18th and 19th May 2001
- [7] 26th June 2001 [At Mysore]
- [8] 27th and 28th August 2001
- [9] 5th and 6th October 2001
- [10] 6th and 7th November 2001
- [11] 5th December 2001
- [12] 6th December 2001 [with Chief Minister in the Chair]
- [13] 17th and 18th January 2002
- [14] 21nd and 22rd February 2002
- [15] 22nd and 23rd April 2002
- [16] 26th April 2002 [with Chief Minister in the Chair]
- [17] 9th and 10th May 2002

23. At each meeting the Committee met for two days so that adequate work could be turned out.

1.7 First Phase of Recommendations Report

24. At the first meeting, on 22nd December 2000 the Chief Minister Sri S.M. Krishna inaugurated the deliberations of the Committee. At that time the Chief Minister expressed his desire to get an Interim Report which could be useful in getting some inputs for the Budget 2001-2002 to be presented by him as Finance Minister. Although, there was very little time for the Committee to carry out the required studies even to make Interim recommendations, the Chairman of High Power Committee on Redressal of Regional Imbalances assured the Chief Minister that it may be possible to give the **first phase of recommendations** to serve as inputs for the coming Budget and this weighed very heavily on the Committee and its time. It had also to set out its plan of work keeping the Terms of Reference and the time frame of completing the final report within one year from December 2000. Simultaneously, the Committee had to work out a strategy within the very limited time and with inadequate facilities to prepare its first phase of recommendations with the required background analysis at least before 26th February 2001.

25. In view of the above, Government extended the tenure of the Committee up to 31st March 2002 to facilitate completion of its report.

26. In this context, decision of the Committee to adopt apart from District-wise study of disparities, a taluka-wise approach in order to pin point the appropriate programmes at the right place imposed a great challenge to the Committee. Several status papers were written for the discussion for the Committee. Data to be collected for a satisfactory study of this gigantic problem of regional imbalances posed a daunting task. To meet the requirements of interim proposals, exercises were carried out with whatever latest data became available by 15th February 2001 in respect of 20 indicators of development to determine the regional imbalances in terms of the level of backwardness obtaining in different taluks. The first phase of recommendations formed a tentative partial study and a report was submitted to Chief Minister on 28th February 2001. The Committee had no time to visit the districts and discuss with the people and organizations at the grass roots and regional level. This had to be postponed for coverage in the Final Report.

1.8 Visits and Discussions

27. The Committee also discussed and finalized Questionnaires for various representatives of people pertaining to various democratic institutions and the public in the State, the Chief Secretary/ Additional Chief Secretary/ Secretaries/ Heads of the departments, experts, and Universities and they were issued earlier in the year. All the concerned departments were addressed for providing the data needed for study by the Committee. The Committee is grateful to all those who have responded to our questionnaires and provided data at the disaggregated level.

28. By October 2001, the Committee visited all districts and held discussions with institutions and individuals that are concerned with the development of that area. The time constraints confronting High Power Committee on Redressal of Regional Imbalances [hereafter referred to as HPC FRRI] dictated the distribution of visits to various districts and receive Memorandums among all its members so that each Member will visit and hold the sittings for discussion and for recording suggestions. However, the entire Committee visited the four divisional headquarters viz., Gulbarga, Belgaum, Mysore and Bangalore to firm up the views and suggestions emanating from people, officers, industrialists, businessmen, farmers and social workers. The dates of visits and names of members visiting all districts are given below:

Sl.No	Date	District name	Member present in the function
1.	18.05.2001	Bangalore Urban	Committee Chairman and Members
2.	19.05.2001	Bangalore Rural	Committee Members
3.	22.05.2001	Belgaum	Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa
4.	04.06.2001	Kolar	Dr. Abdul Aziz
5.	13.06.2001	Raichur	Dr. B. Seshadri
6.	14.06.2001	Koppal	Dr. B. Seshadri
7.	15.06.2001	D. Kannada	Dr. Gopal Kadekodi
8.	16.06.2001	Udupi	Dr. Gopal Kadekodi
9.	16.06.2001	Mandya	Dr. Abdul Aziz
10.	18.06.2001	Gulbarga	Dr. B. Seshadri
11.	19.06.2001	Bidar	Dr. B. Seshadri
12.	21.06.2001	Ballary	Dr. B. Seshadri
13.	22.06.2001	Bagalkote	Dr. B. Seshadri
14.	23.06.2001	Bijapur	Dr. B. Seshadri
15.	23.06.2001	Chamarajnar	Dr. Abdul Aziz
16.	26.06.2001	Mysore Division	Committee Chairman and Members
17.	29.06.2001	Tumkur	Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa
18.	30.06.2001	Chitradurga	Dr. Abdul Aziz
19.	02.07.2001	Gadag	Dr. Gopal Kadekodi
20.	09.07.2001	Haveri	Dr. Gopal Kadekodi
21.	16.07.2001	Kodagu	Dr. Abdul Aziz
22.	20.07.2001	Gulbarga Division	Committee Chairman and Members
23.	30.07.2001	Hassan	Dr. Abdul Aziz
24.	31.07.2001	Chikkamagalur	Dr. Abdul Aziz
25.	04.08.2001	Davanagere	Dr. B. Seshadri
26.	05.08.2001	Belgaum Division	Committee Members
27.	10.08.2001	Dharwad	Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa and Dr. Gopal Kadekodi
28.	17.08.2001	Shimoga	Dr. Gopal Kadekodi
29.	01.09.2001	Uttara Kannada	Dr. Gopal Kadekodi

1.9 Studies Commissioned

29. To address the Terms of Reference satisfactorily, the Committee decided to get in-depth studies in the following areas:

- [1] Evaluation studies of Hyderabad-Karnatak Development Board, Malnad Area Development Board, Bayalseema Area Development Board and Border Area Development Programme
- [2] Checking the functionality of the various basic minimum needs and other facilities provided in the different districts. This became necessary as the Committee during its sittings and discussions at different levels was repeatedly told that the statistics may show the existence of a particular facility like school, primary health centre or sub-centre, drinking water outlet and the like but in reality they would not be functioning for one reason or the other or may be completely non-existing.
- [3] In any effort to reduce imbalances in development, from one district or region to another, institutional setup for channelizing investment and credit would play a very crucial role. The Committee analyzed the banking facilities in its own office utilizing the limited manpower it had and also by securing relevant data from NABARD and the Department of Institutional Finance. However, the picture relating to the co-operative channel of credit and the extent to which the co-operative structure and institutions had played a role in reducing regional imbalances and in providing necessary financial assistance in the rural areas had not been attempted before and therefore the Committee felt the need for an assessment of the co-operative credit structure's role.
- [4] In the analysis of the problem of regional disparities it was felt that the Geographic Information System [GIS], would offer a very powerful instrument of presenting the spatial and the sectoral indicators or facilities through mapping for all the taluks.

30. In order that these studies focus on the relevant issues involved, the Committee laid down specific Terms of Reference for the research agencies to which the studies were entrusted. The Centre for Multi Disciplinary Research [CMDR], Dharwad which was entrusted the evaluation study of the Regional Development Boards was asked to cover **inter-alia**, the following:

- a. Approach adopted by regional boards for supplementing the developmental efforts for reducing regional imbalances and provide the much needed infrastructure and other needs of the backward areas;
- b. Criteria adopted for allocation of funds;
- c. Formulation of schemes with specific objectives for implementations;
- d. Overseeing the implementations of their schemes;

- e. Monitoring the impact of their schemes implemented for developmental area.
- f. Evaluation may cover all areas of development in the region to assess both qualitatively and quantitatively the impact they have made on the development process in general and reduction of regional imbalances in particular.
- g. For qualitative evaluation a reasonably satisfactory sample study of the programmes and implementation was required to be adopted.

31. The Committee commissioned SAHAYOGA, Bangalore to study the role of Co-operatives in reducing regional imbalances in the State. Its Terms of Reference were:

- a. To study the spread of the Co-operative institutions both credit and non-credit in the different districts of Karnataka and their contribution to the development of the various regions in which they are operating.
- b. To analyze their financial position to examine whether the loss incurred or the profits made have contributed to the reduction of regional imbalances in Karnataka.
- c. To study Industrial Development particularly, Agro-based Industries in the co-operative sector and its contribution to the reduction in regional imbalances in different districts.
- d. To examine the impact of the Co-operative Act and the various modifications including the latest like 1999 or 2000 on the efficient functioning of the co-operative in promoting development in the respective areas thereby contributing to the achievement of the objective of balanced development.
- e. To examine the extent of re-finance available to the co-operatives from NABARD and other agencies and the problems, if any, faced in this regard.
- f. To assess overall impact of the Co-operative Banks, Urban and Rural, on the development process in the different districts and in particular North Karnataka and South Karnataka.

32. For preparation of GIS Profiles, OMCAD System India Inc was commissioned to assist the Committee. This was to provide us thematic print of each taluk [static map], thematic print of each district [static map] and thematic print of Karnataka State [static map] for such of those indicators out of total of 35 adopted keeping in view the suitability for presenting the data on the map.

33. For examining the functionality aspect of the different facilities presently available, a quick sample study representing entire State had to be carried out. This required detailed planning, framing of questionnaires, selection of the sample and field staff on a large scale spread out all over the State to collect the data at the grassroots level. As the Committee was racing against time it decided to request the Secretary to the Government, Planning, Statistics and Science and Technology Department to permit the Directorate of Economics and Statistics to conduct the study utilizing its well-spread field staff subject to providing

funds needed for such extra work. Keeping in view the constraints of time, staff and funds, the Committee decided to restrict the scope of sample survey to assess the functionality of infrastructure facilities to five important sectors like primary education, primary health, rural and urban water supply and electricity. We are happy that this was done by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics within a record time.

34. As the Committee did not have any full time Senior Research Officers to assist the Committee in our task, it became necessary to enlist outside support. The scope of work included design of study, data entry (quantitative and qualitative), sorting, tabulating, analyzing, interpreting and generating draft notes incorporating the suggestions and correctives advised by the HPCFRRI. Accordingly, Technical Consultancy Organization of Karnataka [TECSOK] was entrusted this task. This apart, services of two consultants namely Professor M. Prahladachar, Retd. Professor of Economics, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, and Sri V. Shantappa, Retired Director, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore who was the Chief Coordinator for the Human Development Report, 1999, were also enlisted to assist the Committee.

35. For sending the First phase of recommendations to the Chief Minister to serve as inputs for his Budget, the Committee very quickly reviewed the data available on five indicators [1] Per capita income, [2] Composite Index of development, [3] Credit flow and credit gap, [4] Poverty ratio and [5] Human Development. In the case of Human Development, its index had to be worked out for a-year like 1999 so also the Composite Index Development had to be prepared for the latest decade ending 1998-99. We have ensured that the 22 indicators, which had been used for such an analysis in the Five Year Plans of Karnataka for 1960-61, 1971-72 and 1976-77 have been adopted for computing 1998-99 figures.

36. For our study, it was relevant to know how the problem of regional imbalances has been handled by some States like Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal which had a similar problem like that of ours. We had no time to deal with this in our First Phase of Recommendations. While working on the Final Report, Member-Secretary Sri M. R. Sreenivasa Murthy, IAS., and Consultant Sri V. Shanthappa visited Hyderabad and Bombay to discuss with the concerned department of Governments and collected the required details. As for West Bengal we have made use of the secondary data and analysis of the situation published in *Yojana*, December 1998.

37. Identification of the aggregate imbalance in regions like districts, while helpful in proposing macro policies, a district would be too large an area for specific identification of imbalances which have to be tackled by appropriate programmes by combining the sectoral with the special solution. Therefore, the Committee adopted a taluk as the unit for identification of disparities. It was a herculean task to get the required data at the taluka level. Thanks to the effort of all of us in the Committee and the co-operation received from Government departments, it succeeded in selecting 20 indicators for the First phase of Recommendations. The State average of a particular indicator/facility has been adopted as the Benchmark. On this basis, taluks, which fell short of State average in terms of the composite index of development were identified to represent an overall idea of the imbalances in the different taluks. On this basis, 95 taluks appeared to be having significant imbalances out of which 49 taluks came in North Karnatak covering the districts of Gulbarga and Belgaum divisions and 46 taluks came in Southern Karnatak covering Mysore and

Bangalore Divisions. Thus, the common belief that Northern Karnatak alone is having imbalances or backwardness is not supported by any objective criteria. Within this framework the Committee selected four areas like primary schools, literacy rate, medical institutions and roads for recommending equalization grants in addition to regular plan outlay. The first exercise which formed the basis for our First Phase of Recommendations revealed that 77 taluks had to be assisted in regard to schools, 108 taluks in the matter of literacy, 90 taluks in the area of road facility and 73 taluks fell short of the State average in the medical institutions indicator.

38. In coming to such conclusions the Committee had to adopt equivalence standards for getting at a homogenous picture for measuring regional imbalances. The First Phase of the Recommendations of the Committee envisaged an outlay of Rs.1247 Crore to raise those taluks, which were below the State average to rise to that level over a period of two years.

1.10 Action Taken on First Phase of Recommendations

39. The Committee made the following recommendations in the First Phase Report:

1. Government may add one more term of reference to the second Finance Commission for evolving principles for resources devolution with an objective of reducing the regional imbalances.
2. Government must make a policy announcement stating that reduction in disparities from district to district or from region to region as one of the major objectives of planning in the State for both public and private sectors.
3. To provide great horizontal mobility in North Karnatak for the highly skilled engineering manpower, the drag effect on the engineering students of North Karnatak both in terms of professional skills and communication skills in English had to be removed. The Committee recommended setting up of two Engineering Skill Fine Tuning and Application Orientation Centers [ESFTAOC], one each at Gulbarga and Belgaum and these were to be started as joint ventures of the Government/University/Engineering Colleges of public and private sectors. Rs.20 Crore were assessed as required for implementing the suggestion.
4. Apart from making up the inadequacy in medical institutions for better health care, two Government Medical Colleges at Hubli and Bellary, that were in poor shape should be rejuvenated immediately and for this purpose Rs.40 Crore, [Rs. 20 Crore each] should be given by the Government.
5. Gulbarga and Belgaum divisions did not get the benefit of Town and Country Planning unlike cities in Mysore and Bangalore Divisions. Both Gulbarga and Belgaum should be taken up for planned Urban Development for creating pleasant surroundings and neatness replacing the almost chaotic and filthy surroundings in the district headquarters themselves. The Committee recommended giving a special one-time grant of Rs.15 Crore, each, for this purpose.

6. Linguistic harmony is not a matter of just equal access to socio-economic and infrastructure facilities and opportunities to serve in different spheres. It is not even of money alone. Emotional attachment or satisfaction in addition to intellectual growth are also involved. Realizing the glaring disparity in the matter of access to higher judicial services, a Bench of the High Court of Karnataka was recommended to be established at Hubli-Dharwad, which has all the facilities.
7. South-Western Railway Zone, which was shifted from Hubli to Bangalore, should be restored to Hubli. The Supreme Court of India has already supported this.
8. The Committee recommended some of the State Public Enterprises which are now located at State headquarters to be relocated in North Karnataka region.
9. To offer easy access and to overcome deficiencies in skill formation due to historical reasons Regional Recruitment Boards should be set up for recruiting Class 'C' and 'D' employees.
10. There is no justification for centralizing recruitment at K.P.S.C. Bangalore alone. This also should be decentralized which will help regional growth.
11. The present set up for market interventions to tackle imperfections in the agricultural commodities market network, the machinery for market interventions should be strengthened seeking special funds from the Central Government.
12. The State and the regions should get free access to foreign markets for agricultural products. The State Government should be allowed free hand in direct exports of agricultural surpluses to oversea markets.
13. To strengthen godowns and cold storage facilities for stocking farm products especially in times of distress, the Committee recommended offering Regulated Market Yards to private entrepreneurs on a lease basis for development.
14. Government should formulate and integrate Employment Generation Schemes and Reducing Illiteracy Schemes into a Double Guarantee Schemes for ensuring guaranteed employment and primary education and must be executed effectively.
15. Government should agree to start a primary school on receiving a request from a Gram Panchayat subject to the condition that about 35-40 students are there in that area and the Gram Panchayat meets 10 per cent of the cost.
16. For providing a total additional financial outlay of Rs.1350 Crore over two years, the Committee pointed out the need to impose appropriate user charges for supply of water for irrigation and electricity for irrigation and to convert

negative savings in the State owned enterprises into investment by a vigorous scheme of disinvestments.

17. A State level at the State level an additional Chief Secretary and Principal Secretary to Government should be designated as the Secretary-General for reduction in regional imbalances with a full delegation of required powers.

40. Government in its Budget for 2001-2002 announced clearly the following:

1. Providing Rs.5 Crore each to Hubli and Bellary Medical Colleges.
2. Strengthening of Market Intervention schemes for agricultural products.
3. Setting up of two Engineering Skill Fine Tuning and Application Orientation Centes one each Gulbarga and Belgaum.
4. Setting up of a Bench of the High Court at Hubli-Dharwad.
5. Shifting of some of the Public Sector Undertakings/Corporation from Bangalore to key centers in North Karnataka.

41. The Committee has taken note of the Government's decision on some of our Recommendations. It has also regretfully noted that implementation has not taken place in respect of even these four or five items excepting the release of Rs.5 Crore each to the two Medical Colleges. It has further noted that in the Budget for 2002-2003, Government have provided for scholarships for girl students of all educationally backward districts in North Karnataka, a Cath Lab at Government Hospital, Hubli, a Science City at Dharwad, implementation of World Bank aided Rs. 1,035 Crore Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project in 11 districts of North Karnataka, release of Rs. 5.00 Crore for an Institute of Agri-biotechnology at Dharwad, Rs. 10.00 Crore allocated towards a High Court Bench for North Karnataka, and a proposal to provide Rs. 20 Crore for Sholapur-Gadag Railway gauge conversion project. The Committee applauds these measures taken by Government, which have an important bearing on the reduction of disparities in North Karnataka. It has also taken note of the projects / proposals in the 2002-2003 Budget which benefit South Karnataka.

42. In all our exercises, the Committee has taken special care and comprehensive effort to check the veracity of the data it has received from various departments. As mentioned in the First Phase of Recommendations, the Committee continued to work on another 16 or 18 indicators/facility so as to capture as comprehensively as possible the level of imbalances. It has also tried to rectify some of the mistakes of data and classification by cross checking with other sources of data and by carrying out exhaustive exercises to eliminate any possible distortion because of certain indicators. The refinement in methodology and the measurement of regional imbalances have been further attempted and they are discussed in the relevant Chapter.

43. While the work on the final Report was progressing, the Committee felt that it would be useful to have an interaction with the Chief Minister so that there can be a feedback on the approach, methodology and the focus of the Committee's work. The insights and

experience of the Chief Minister on matters relating to regional imbalances in Karnataka would be very useful to the Committee.

44. The Committee had a meeting with the Hon'ble Chief Minister and some of his Cabinet colleagues on 6th December 2001. Various views were expressed and certain points were raised for clarification at this meeting. While concluding the meeting Hon'ble Chief Minister Sri S. M. Krishna expressed his appreciation of the scientific approach that was being adopted by the Committee to address the problems of regional imbalances. He added that he would expect a very comprehensive Report from the Committee which would enable the Government to have balanced development in the State. Further, Hon'ble Chief Minister indicated that he would like to have one more session of interaction with the Committee when the draft Report is ready. Accordingly, the Committee had another meeting with the Chief Minister and his Cabinet colleagues and some senior Secretaries on 26th April 2002. The Chairman of the Committee made a **brief** presentation including the reference to the Geographic Information System adopted by the Committee in the preparation of its Report. The discussions were very useful. The Committee is grateful to the Chief Minister for the opportunity he provided for interaction, **twice**, during the preparation of the Report in spite of his very heavy pressure of work.

45. We have fully made use of the three Study Reports, which became available by December 2001 for our analysis in the relevant areas. The views given in our Final Report need not necessarily fully reflect the recommendations and the findings made by the Expert Agencies/Institutions, which have carried out the studies at our request. However, we have applied our mind to the data given and analysis and have formed our own views. It is possible that there can be an agreement in respect of certain recommendations, which is an outcome of a rationale rather than deliberate concurrence. We have presented the four Reports as Four Accompaniment Volumes fully reproducing them for the full benefit of the Government now and in future, including the Geographic Information System adopted by us.

1.11 Plan of the Report

46. Finally, the scheme of presentation of the analysis and recommendations of the High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances. This final Report, which has incorporated in an appropriate way the First Phase of Recommendations Report so as to make an integrated and comprehensive presentation, is divided into seven Parts and thirty-four Chapters apart from four Accompaniment Volumes, which are submitted along with the Main Report. Part I has five Chapters and they are devoted to 'Why of Regional Imbalances', circumstances leading to the setting up of the Committee, review of the past approaches to imbalances / backwardness, drought-disparity syndrome, assessment of the development registered in North Karnataka and South Karnataka between 1956 and 2000 and a study of the deprivation distances in the context of providing the minimum needs to the people of the area as background for the study of imbalances and its measurement. Part-II has one Chapter dealing with Methodology adopted for identification and measurement of backwardness and the results of such identification. Part-III, which forms an extensive basis of our study, has seventeen Chapters. They cover Resources and Infrastructure. It analyses the work force, employment and unemployment situation, and goes on to analyze the economic infrastructure for sectors like agriculture, horticulture and sericulture, animal husbandry and fisheries. Further, there is a discussion of the development in irrigation and power sectors in relation to

industrially and agriculturally relevant indicators and closes with the transport infrastructure including roads, railways, ports and airways. Part III continues with social infrastructure analysis with the building up of social infrastructure index, health index, and education index for identifying imbalances in all these sectors. Infrastructure analysis continues with rural and urban water supply and sanitation and the disparities that obtain in this area. In the resources and infrastructure part we have also analyzed the imbalances in urban development including matters pertaining to State urban policy, improvement for slums and the situation, which obtains in urban local bodies within the overall framework of the Town Planning Act and Housing. Part III is also devoted to the study of financial and technological infrastructure. It covers regional imbalances in Banking and credit, role of cooperatives in reducing regional imbalances and identifies disparities in the finances that have come to North Karnataka and South Karnataka from All Indian Financial Institutions, State Financial Institutions, HUDCO, NABARD, and external agencies like World Bank, Asian Development Bank, and some of the European and Asian Countries which have extended under bilateral agreements financial assistance for development projects in Karnataka with the objective of assessing their impact on reducing the regional disparities. Part III closes with the spread of Science and Technology for achieving higher growth and the expectations from I.T. and BT both for industry and agriculture, especially, the thrust required in the rural areas. Part IV consists of the analysis of the representation in Public Services, evaluation of Regional Area Development Board keeping the litmus test of social welfare in the Center and is spread over four Chapters. It also covers tourism and its scope for redressal of regional imbalances, and attempts an overview of the plight of weaker sections, especially, agricultural and other labourers in the unorganized sector, Women Development in the strategy of balanced growth and concludes with the social security aspects of State policy for maximizing welfare in the different regions of the State. The next part [Part V] has five Chapters. They deal with Development Strategy and Organization. They discuss Human Resource Development as the key instrument and goes on to analyze other instruments of development like the Role of Equalization Grants, Commodity Boards, liberalization for investment, decentralized governance and people's participation. A separate Chapter in this part summarizes Government Policy for reducing disparities during 2000-2003. Further, it presents an outline of a **Special Development Plan** required for redressal of regional imbalances and attempts to discover the scope for financial resource mobilization for financing the **Special Development Plan**. The last Chapter in this part deals with the changes needed in Organization and Management if the measures proposed in the Report are to be successful in achieving the main objective of minimizing imbalances from district to district and from region to region. Part VI contains recommendations and Summary. The Recommendations for reducing regional imbalances are captured in one Chapter followed by a Summary of our study and its major findings and conclusions in another. Finally, Part-VII refers to Accompaniment Volumes [Study of the functionality of basic minimum services, Evaluation of the working of the Regional Area Development Boards, Impact of the Co-operatives on Regional Imbalances and Geographic Information System] and Appendix covering some additional Statistical Tables, the Plan of our work, Questionnaires, individual Status Papers commissioned by the Committee, list of persons and organizations with whom the Committee held discussions.

1.12 Acknowledgements

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Chapter 10

Irrigation Development

10.1: River Basins

1. Covering a vast Malnad region with parts of western ghat belt, and with normal rain fall of over 1000 mm per year in the Deccan region, Karnataka state is endowed with enormous water resources. The state consists of five major river basins, namely, Krishna, Cauvery, Godavari, several west flowing rivers, and North and south Pennar. Of the total estimated catchment yield of 98,406 m. cum of rain fall water, about 48,000 m. cum of water is economically utilizable within the state. That is the main source of irrigation in the state.

2. The state is also endowed with enormous ground water potentials. As many as 380 watersheds ranging from 300 to 1400 sq. kms have been identified by the Ground Water Estimation Committee in 1997. Of these, 324 watersheds fall in the category of 'safe' watersheds. The total recharge rate, as estimated in 1994 is 1.40 million hectare meters, of which about 0.50 million hectare meters are being exploited currently. Though Karnataka was pioneer in the development of irrigation even before state re-organisation, recent pace of developments of this resource however, has been lagging behind many other states in India, making avenues for regional imbalances in agricultural development.

10.2: On Major and Medium Irrigation

3. Right from the time of Old Mysore state, the state was ahead of many other states in India in the development of major and medium irrigation schemes. By the end of year 2000, the state has invested under various plans, about Rs. 14,267 crore (Rs. 13,399 on major and medium irrigation, Rs. 868 crore on minor irrigation). As of April 2001, a total of 29.73 lakh hectares of irrigation potentials under major and minor irrigation schemes have been planned. Of these, the major, medium and minor (surface water) irrigation sources created so far is about 18.11 lakh hectares (by 2000-01), leaving a balance potential of about 11.63 lakh hectares to be completed in due course. The total potential of exploitable water resources in the state is of the order of 36.22 lakh hectares (including ground water to a tune of 9.08 lakh hectares).

4. The development of major and minor irrigation systems, of course are based on the field situations at the basin level, as shown in Table 10.1 and the estimated costs and expenditures incurred so far and the utilization status are shown in Tables 10.2 and 10.3.

Table 10.1: Basin-wise Potential for Major and Medium Irrigation (ha)

Basin	Status of projects		Planned (in ha.)	Potential Created (in ha.) upto 3/2001	Balance (in ha.)
Krishna Basin	Completed	Majour	206991	206991	0
		Medium	55913	55913	0
	Ongoing	Majour	1678092	1008712	669380 (39.89)
		Medium	52049	14930	37119 (71.13)
	New	Majour	74876	0	74876 (100)
		Medium	4370	0	4370 (100)
Cauvery Basin	Completed	Majour	167010	167010	0
		Medium	20148	20148	0
	Ongoing	Majour	480985	295146	185839 (38.64)
		Medium	41562	20808	20752 (49.93)
	New	Majour	0	0	0
		Medium	17785	0	17985 (100)
Godavari Basin	Completed	Majour	0	0	0
		Medium	0	0	0
	Ongoing	Majour	35614	16380	19234 (54.00)
		Medium	4747	4747	0
	New	Majour	0	0	0
		Medium	2752	0	2752 (100)
Other Basins	Completed	Majour	0	0	0
		Medium	2990	0	2990 (100)
	Ongoing	Majour	15702	0	15702 (100)
		Medium	0	0	0
	New	Majour	19425	0	19425 (100)
		Medium	42487	0	42487 (100)
Godavari Diversion Scheme			49859	0	49859 (100)

Note: 1. Figures in brackets are percentages.
2. All data are for end March 2001.

Table 10.2: Basin-wise Financial Costs of Major and Minor Irrigation

Basin	Status of projects	Adm. approved cost in Rs.lakhs		Present cost in Rs.lakhs	Expdr in Rs.lakhs upto 3/2001
Krishna Basin	Completed	Majour	8055	8055	8055 (100)
		Medium	2335	2335	2335 (100)
	Ongoing	Majour	524219	1618056	860388.31 (53.17)
		Medium	27988	60548.9	46520.29 (76.83)
	New	Majour	23293	93205	9529.78 (10.22)
		Medium	2695	4162	2973.41 (71.43)

Contd...

Basin	Status of projects	Adm. approved cost in Rs.lakhs		Present cost in Rs.lakhs	Expdr in Rs.lakhs upto 3/2001
		Majour	Medium		
Cauvery Basin	Completed	Majour	1008	5772	1124.62 (19.48)
		Medium	1958	1958	1958 (100)
	Ongoing	Majour	80348	610600	285733.83 (46.80)
		Medium	10450	47510	41947.23 (88.29)
	New	Majour	0	0	0
		Medium	2840	10563	442.35 (4.18)
Godavari Basin	Completed	Majour	0	0	0
		Medium	0	0	0
	Ongoing	Majour	25817	38500	28477.35 (73.97)
		Medium	3750	6570	6811 (100)
	New	Majour	0	0	0
		Medium	1412	2751	0
Other Basins	Completed	Majour	0	0	0
		Medium	410	410	410 (100)
	Ongoing	Majour	943	1225	2477.56 (202.24)
		Medium	0	0	0
	New	Majour	0	10958	0
		Medium	0	47472	75.97 (0.00)
Godavari Diversion Scheme			0	23709	49.45

Note: 1. Figures in brackets are percentages.

2. All data are for end March 2001.

Table 10.3: Status of Basin-wise Utilisation

Basin	Status of projects		Planned	Utilisation achieved (in TMc) upto 3/2001	Balance (in TMc)
Krishna Basin	Completed	Majour	86.7	86.7	0
		Medium	21.53	21.53	0
	Ongoing	Majour	469.9	318.05	151.85
		Medium	14.1	4.18	9.92
	New	Majour	16.14	0	16.14
		Medium	0.8	0	0.8
Cauvery Basin	Completed	Majour	126.6	126.6	0
		Medium	13.2	13.2	0
	Ongoing	Majour	1193.4	88.13	65.78
		Medium	14.7	7.99	6.71
	New	Majour	0	0	0
		Medium	15.75	0	15.75

Contd...

Basin	Status of projects		Planned	Utilisation achieved (in TMc) upto 3/2001	Balance (in TMc)
Godavari Basin	Completed	Majour	0	0	0
		Medium	0	0	0
	Ongoing	Majour	13.1	6.03	7.07
		Medium	1.17	1.17	0
	New	Majour	0	0	0
		Medium	1	0	1
Other Basins	Completed	Majour	0	0	0
		Medium	0.88	0.88	0
	Ongoing	Majour	13.65	0	13.65
		Medium	0	0	0
	New	Majour	14.27	0	14.27
		Medium	35.37	0	35.37
Godavari Diversion Scheme			23	0	23

Note: All data are for end March 2001.

5. The project wise details of irrigation projects in the four major basins, viewed as Completed, On-going and New Projects are shown in Annexure 10.1 of this chapter. In Godavari basin, the entire potential is yet to be exploited. On average, in both the Krishna and Cauvery basins, as much as 38-39 percent of the potential in the On going major irrigation projects, and 71 and 50 percent of potentials in On going medium irrigation projects in Krishna and Cauvery basins, respectively are yet to be achieved. As per the latest estimates as of April 2001, the balance potential of 11.62 lakh hectares under major and minor irrigation can come up at an additional cost of Rs. 13088 Crores. Once these projects are fully implemented, several districts in the Krishna basin (Belgaum, Bijapur, Shimoga, Bellary, Gulbarga, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga), Cauvery basin (Bangalore, Hassan, Kodagu, Mandya, Mysore, Tumkur) in other basins (U.Kannada and Tumkur) will be the beneficiaries. HPC is of the opinion that the major and minor irrigation potentials of the state should be fully completed within the next eight years.

6. As can be seen from Table 10.2, in financial terms, as of end 2001, on average, only 56 percentage of the estimated costs have been incurred for the entire river basin development towards irrigation. The identified costs of major and medium on-going and new projects is estimated to be of the order of Rs.16,000 crores. Among the major basins, development in the Krishna Basin and other basins such as Varahi Major and Mahadayi Medium are lagging behind. Apart from these Basinwise delays in completing the irrigation projects, specific projects which are lagging far behind the expected completion time in North Karnataka are: Upper Krishna I and II, Hippargi, Ghataprabha III, Markandya, Ramthal Lift, Bhima Flow, Bhima Lift, Upper Tunga II, Singatlur, Itagi Sasalwad, Basapur, Gandhorinala, Hodirayanahalla, and Kagna. Likewise, the serious backlogs in S. Karnataka are Hemavati, Yagachi, Taraka, Arkavaty, and Nanjapura. The delay in completing these projects has brought lots of hardship among the farmers, depriving them from development.

7. HPC FRRI is of the opinion that the balance cost of the these major and minor irrigation projects should be considered as Backlog and, immediate provisions are to be made

to complete them with in next eight years. The total estimated back log is of the order of Rs. 15,000 crores. Of this, at the rate of current annual plans, about Rs.7200 crores will be covered in this plan period. Therefore, HPC is of the opinion that an additional provision for Rs. 7800 crores be made towards the redressal of regional disparity due to gaps in irrigation potential. In Chapter Twenty Eight on Strategy of Development, this issue of completing the currently identified irrigation projects within next 8 years is discussed in some detail.

8. There is a serious problem with the irrigation schemes when it comes to implementation. Against the irrigation potentials created, the actual utilization has been quite low as can be seen from Table10.5. The net area under major and medium irrigation has been around 9.03 lakh hectares only, as against the created potential of 18.11 lakh hectares mentioned above. Much of the currently irrigated net area are covered by minor irrigation (to a tune of 13 lakh hectares). Therefore, some additional attention needs to be given regarding the better utilization of all the irrigation potentials created in the state. HPC FRRI suggests that several management and institutional mechanisms are required to reap the full benefit of irrigation facilities created. The major ones are, timely credit facilities, creation of Water User Associations for better water distribution, and training the farmers in utilisation of irrigation with proper cropping patterns, and finally the well functioning marketing and storage facilities.

9. During the last three years there has been some major progress on the irrigation front. As against a total of 23.6 lakh hectares in 1997-98, there has been an increase to 25.5 lakh hectares in Net area irrigated. Secondly, the share of irrigated land in North Karnataka has relatively improved. But the districts lagging behind the state average continue to be the same during the last three years.

Table 10.4: Net Area Irrigated 1997-98 and 2000-01

District	Net Area Irrigated (hectares)					
	Major and Medium (1997-98)	Minor (1997-98)	Total Maj+Med+ Minor		Ratio of net area irrigated to net area sown (%)	
			1997-98	2000-01	1997-98	2000-01
Bangalore Division	129278	414109	543387	582490	24.31	25.0
Bangalore (U)	-	16752	16752	21663	24.35	26.02
Bangalore (R)	6217	47179	53396	52520	19.44	17.59
Chitradurga* ¹	50502	71844	122346	64924	12.71	15.53
Davangere*	-	76854	76854	132354	33.82	34.40
Kolar	NA	NA	NA	63375	21.21	18.8
Shimoga	72289	101788	174077	134246	60.27	61.4
Tumkur	270	99692	99962	113408	18.27	19.2
Mysore Division	231702	243016	474718	479698	26.48	26.5
C. R. Nagar* ²	102992	43963	146955	46795	27.00	30.29
C. Magalore	4867	22916	27783	160811	8.93	8.7
D. Kannada* ³	-	99380	99380	68673	51.30	51.63
Hassan	27356	51270	78626	79045	20.73	21.7

Contd...

District	Net Area Irrigated (hectares)					
	Major and Medium (1997-98)	Minor (1997-98)	Total Maj+Med+ Minor		Ratio of net area irrigated to net area sown (%)	
			1997-98	2000-01	1997-98	2000-01
Kodagu	1708	1023	2731	3021	2.18	2.1
Mandya	94779	24464	119243	108022	46.98	43.8
Mysore*	NA	NA	120620	114016	30.50	29.24
Udipi*	NA	NA	NA	35865	34.19	35.28
Belgaum Division	189829	606239	796068	878173	25.57	27.0
Bagalkote*	NA	NA	NA	189844	40.88	42.42
Belgaum	65982	249824	315806	346831	38.00	40.7
Bijapur* ⁴	65476	220323	285799	133669	15.26	17.23
Dharwad* ⁵	58371	111184	169555	43569	12.10	13.14
Gadag*	NA	NA	65764	64613	17.54	17.47
Haveri*	NA	NA	73699	75253	20.43	20.79
U.Kannada	-	24908	24908	24394	22.62	22.1
Gulbarga Division	352669	195819	548488	607308	19.58	21.2
Bellary	98686	66814	165500	160210	30.40	32.9
Bidar	211	32806	33027	38041	9.79	10.2
Gulbarga	94923	31755	126678	157527	14.02	13.7
Koppal* ⁶	158849	64434	223283	106901	27.18	30.55
Raichur*	NA	NA	NA	144629	23.65	28.72
N. Karnataka	542498	802058	1344556	1485481	22.73	24.3
S. Karnataka	360980	657125	1018105	1062188	25.26	25.6
State Level	903478	1459183	2362661	2547669	23.76	24.8

*1 Chitradurga includes Davanagere;*2 C.R.Nagar includes Mysore;*3 Dakshin Kannada includes Udipi;*4 Bijapur includes

Bagalkote;*5 Dharwad includes Gadag and Haveri;*6 Koppal includes Raichur

NA = Not Available.

Sources: Karnataka at a Glance (GoK); Directorate of Economics and Statistics

10. One can also look at the recent status of developing the major irrigation systems in the state, in terms of three indicators for the North and South Karnataka. They are summarised in Table 10.5. Firstly, efforts should be made to achieve better utilization of the existing irrigation potentials created. In North Karnataka the utilization rate is just about 32 percent, though about 70 percent of the estimated costs have been already incurred. Still a significant potential is left in North Karnataka to raise the utilization rate.

Table 10.5: Status Of Exploitation Of Irrigation (Projects Completed) In North And South Karnataka.

	Percentage Utilisation (TMC)	Percentage Irrigated (Ha)	Percentage Expenditure (Rs)
Major Irrigation			
N. Karnataka	26.92	41.75	55.78
S. Karnataka	58.77	40.80	10.07
Medium Irrigation			
N. Karnataka	5.31	8.91	14.88
S. Karnataka	9.00	8.54	19.27
Total Major and Medium Irrigation			
N. Karnataka	32.23	50.66	70.66
S. Karnataka	67.77	49.34	29.34

10.3: Minor Irrigation

11. The problems of irrigation are of two types. In the heavy rainfall regions, there is a need to arrest rain water, by erecting rainwater harvesting structures. Otherwise, the benefit of heavy rain is available only for the kharif season, with other seasonal crop going as a dry crop. Districts like U. Kannada, D. Kannada, Udipi, Kodagu have this type of problems. Then, there are several districts, outside of heavy rainfall regions, where in additional major and minor irrigation facilities will have to be created. Bijapur, Dharwad, Gadag, Haveri, Gulbarga, Bidar, Tumkur and Chitradurga fall in this category. Apart from major and medium type irrigation structures, there is ample scope for lift irrigation in some of these districts. These can be in addition to the medium irrigations, along the river course and the tributaries. In the Chapter on Strategy of Development, this aspect will be dealt in some detail.

12. There are severe regional, inter-state and environmental problems because of which the expansion of major irrigation is going to be difficult in the future. Given the question of regional disparity, it looks that the option of redressal of deprivation and disparity seems to be in developing minor irrigation on a big scale, as the avenues for major irrigation are rather limited, and are not without environmental deterioration.

13. Minor irrigation schemes consist of tanks, lift irrigation, anicuts, pickups, *bhandaras*, salt water exclusion dams, vented dams etc. Minor irrigation schemes also look after other water related problems and issues. Among those, flood control (recently transferred to PWD), sea-erosion and river protection works, and some medium irrigation projects (6 in South Zone and 7 in North Zone) are included.

14. Table 10.6 shows the district level minor irrigation works in the state. Annexure 10.2 of this chapter shows the same at the Taluk level. The potential irrigation created is of the order of 9,25,645 hectares. A close look at the district level table reveals that there are a number of districts and taluks where the tank and other minor irrigation potentials can be expanded.

Table 10.6: Minor Irrigations Schemes in the State (1999-2000)

District	Minor Irrigation Tanks (Numbers)				Ratio of Tanks to million ha Geogr. Area
	TDB (<4 ha)	ZP (4-40 ha)	Minor Irrigation (>40 ha)	Total	
Bangalore Division	4850	8748	1572	15170	3119.47
Bangalore (U)	98	395	67	560	2575.78
Bangalore (R)	435	890	206	1531	26150.17
Chitradurga	8	133	166	307	398.34
Davangere	76	255	89	420	702.82
Kolar	1489	2461	336	4286	5498.63
Shimoga	2303	3414	327	6044	7129.17
Tumkur	441	1200	381	2022	1899.03
Mysore Division	4942	7152	548	12642	2890.52
C. R. Nagar	2	87	64	153	268.47
C. Magalore	1122	1624	122	2868	3971.89
D. Kannada	13	129	2	144	301.79
Hassan	2502	2933	174	5609	8465.11
Kodagu	434	679	33	1146	2798.85
Mandya	224	692	50	966	1938.81
Mysore	557	565	99	1221	1805.19
Udipi	88	443	4	535	1500.93
Belgaum Division	3504	3061	830	7395	1354.49
Bagalkote	0	0	49	49	74.37
Belgaum	117	490	210	817	607.71
Bijapur	0	0	92	92	87.33
Dharwad	408	496	107	1011	2365.86
Gadag	0	4	23	27	57.98
Haveri	721	1139	262	2122	4373.85
U.Kannada	2258	932	87	3277	3198.07
Gulbarga Division	447	670	372	1489	342.29
Bellary	39	101	61	201	247.17
Bidar	0	15	80	95	175.35
Gulbarga	76	311	134	521	323.57
Koppal	0	20	44	64	115.83
Raichur	332	223	53	608	727.41
N. Karnataka	3951	3731	1202	8884	905.32
S. Karnataka	9792	15900	2120	27812	3011.03
State Level	13743	19631	3322	36696	1926.32

Details at the Taluk level are given in Annexure Table 10.2;

Source: Department of Minor Irrigation

14. Some immediate comments can be on the extent of regional imbalance on the development of minor irrigation:

- As compared to South Karnataka, North Karnataka has just about 24% of minor irrigation tanks (of all types).
- Of these, Belgaum Division has a lion share of 20%, the rest of 4% being in Gulbarga Division.
- Mysore and Bangalore Divisions share 34 and 42 percentages, respectively.
- Chitradurga, Davangere, C.R. Nagar, D. Kannada, Udipi, Gadag, Bijapur, and selected areas of Gulbarga division can be considered to expand tank irrigation facilities.
- Apart from making up for the deficiencies, there is a greater need to de-silt the existing tanks. Under the World Bank support, currently about 5000 tanks have been taken up for this action. But still another 32,000 tanks are there requiring such immediate action, including the disputed Cauvery basin areas.
- The west flowing rivers need to be arrested to increase their water availability for agriculture. Construction of Vented dams should be expanded on a larger scale.
- As recommended by the 11th Finance Commission, sick and defunct lift irrigation schemes should be rejuvenated on a large scale.

10.4 : Ground Water Exploitation

15. There is enormous scope for exploiting ground water resources in Karnataka. Out of the remaining potential, another 0.45 million hectare meters can still be exploited at the state level. However, as many as 56 taluks fall in the category of 'Over developed in watershed'. Out of the total over developed taluks, as many as 98 percent of them fall in Southern Karnataka. It is high time that attention is now diverted to North Karnataka to explore the ground water potentials. However, in the Malnad areas the utilization of ground water is very meager, mainly due to field conditions. But newer watershed techniques can come in to raise the water availability in the Malnad areas also. In the plains the utilisation rates are generally higher. There are two different major problems with ground water development in Karnataka. First, according to the Department of Mines and Geology, as many as in 43 taluks over exploitation of ground water has taken place above 65% category (defined as Grey and Dark Taluks). Table 10.7 shows the taluks falling in these categories. There is an urgent need to construct artificial recharge structures in all such taluks and blocks. The same table shows the names of such districts, the number of such structures and the costs expenditures. The second problem is about the extent of alkalinity, nitrates, fluorides and other hardness factors. Because of these factors, a large number of taluks falling in the category of 'White', are unfit for any ground water exploitation.

16. In order to balance the ground water exploitation, it is absolutely necessary to enhance the recharge structures all over the state, and in particularly in North Karnataka. Give the average cost of a structure in North Karnataka as Rs five lakh per structure, a total of Rs. 200 crore may have to earmarked for this purpose.

Table 10.7: Status of Ground Water Exploitation and Recharge Structures

District	Grey Taluks	Dark Taluks	Gr. Water Artificial Recharge Structures	
			No.	Expenditure (Rs lakhs)
Bangalore (U)		Anekal,Bangalore(U) Bangalore(S)	-	-
Bangalore (R)	Doddaballapur, Ramnagar	Channapatna,Devanhalli Hosakote	91	113.68
Chitradurga	Challlkere, Chtradurga		67	48.00
Davangere			-	-
Kolar	Chintamani,Gowrib idanur,Mulbagal,Si dlaghatta, Srinivasapur	Chikkaballapur Kolar Malur	36	86.06
Shimoga			7	12.75
Tumkur	Koratgere,Kunigal, Sira	Gubbi,Madhugiri,Tiptur Tumkur,Turuvekere	22	26.35
C. R. Nagar	C. R. Nagar	Kollagal	33	15.06
C. magalur			3	7.94
D. Kannada	Beltangadi	Bantwal Sulya	3	3.94
Hassan	Arsikere	Channarayapatna	20	19.38
Kodagu			-	-
Mandya			18	6.97
Mysore			23	16.76
Udipi			-	-
Bagalkote			52	49.95
Belgaum	Athani,Bailhongal	Chikodi,Hukeri	4	3.00
Bijapur	Bagewadi,Bijapur	Indi	3	2.85
Dharwad			-	-
Gadag			-	-
Haveri			-	-
U.Kannada			2	2.00
Bellary	H.B. Halli		22	12.28
Bidar	Bidar		35	25.28
Gulbarga			5	2.00
Koppal			6	5.18
Raichur	Kushtagi		12	7.59
N. Karnataka	7	3	141	110.13
S. Karnataka	15	18	323	356.89
State Level	22	21	464	467.02

17. Additionally, lift irrigation, watershed programmes, and well irrigation programmes will have to be enhanced in the irrigation water deficient regions, along with programmes to enhance in-situ water collections through watershed programmes. As far as possible, irrigation and water supply should be made as peoples' programmes (under watershed development or otherwise). A start has been made in this direction by involving as many as 380 co-operative societies under the Jalasamdardhana Yojana. Their performance should be closely watched and monitored, to draw lessons for the future of attaining regional balance in water distribution.

10.5: Drinking Water Supply for Urban and Rural Areas

18. The matter of water required for quality living is of greatest concern when it comes to regional disparity. This issue of urban and rural drinking water is dealt separately in Chapters Seventeen and Eighteen. But, the irrigation sector has a major role to play on this as well. The major and medium irrigation schemes can also be properly tuned to this aspect of regional disparity. Between 1980 to 2000, the rural water supply has been substantially augmented by adding borewells and piped water supply and mini water supply schemes. As many as 55156 borewells, 7565 piped water supply have been installed under various rural water supply schemes. But, given the fact that apart from the hamlets, over 27,000 villages are in the state, there is a need to guarantee drinking water supply to every village in the state.

19. When it comes to urban water supply, the dependency on river based major and minor irrigation system is still more. As between 1990 and 2000, piped water supply has been installed in 1925 towns, urban water supplies have been added in 482 towns, 195 Board Water supply schemes have been completed.

20. HPC has carried out a separate study on the functioning of drinking water supply schemes in the state. The borewell scheme covered just about 17% of the villages in the state. In most places (69%) the water supply was less than the 40 LPDC. The story is same in urban water supply as well. The details of the study are available in the Annexures to the Main Report. The HPC is of the opinion that all the towns in the state should receive assured drinking water by the end of year 2005. In the chapter on Strategies of Development, this aspect will be dealt in some details.

10.6: Irrigation Development Policy

21. Taking in to the potentials at the major, medium and minor irrigations, and also ground water exploitation, it has already been mentioned that about Rs. 15,000 crore will have to be earmarked for the development of irrigation sector in the state during the coming eight years. This will have to be phased out by emphasizing on the minor irrigation first, development of recharging structures for ground water potentials and completion of on-going major and medium irrigation projects and to undertake new projects.

22. Secondly, it is extremely important to recognize that it costs to supply water. With the approval of the government about formation of Water Users Association with effect from June 2000, the water users in major, medium and minor irrigation areas are to be encouraged to form such co-operative associations charged with the responsibilities of recovering the irrigation charges collectively. This will make the use of water more and more purposeful and productive. Such associations should be encouraged to work out the cropping patterns on

the basis of water availability, and individual farmers ability to pay for it. Furthermore, they can also work out a part of the User charges for investment towards groundwater recharging, construction of augmentation borewells and canals etc. Unless such a participatory water user system is introduced, the utilization of irrigation water may go in the wrong directions, of course at a very high cost to the State.

23. Thirdly, in the area of ground water development, particularly, in the management of artificial recharging, treatment of aquifers etc., private agencies can be encouraged to come up, either on a cooperative basis or on a corporate sector basis. This way of approaching the problems can reduce the regional imbalances on a faster way.

24. Finally, like in many programmes and schemes, one runs into some bad experience at the level of implementation etc. It is necessary to make the necessary corrections immediately on such schemes, or abandon them without wasting any more resource and time. The Lift irrigation schemes introduced in selected districts of North Karnataka are glaring examples. Almost 40% of the lift irrigation schemes implemented in districts of Raichur, Gulbarga, Bidar, Bellary and Bijapur are just not working. Even those working are providing just about 36% of potential water. A sum of Rs. 17.59 crore have been invested to get irrigation benefits to just about 9203 hectares. HPC is of the opinion that be it irrigation, or industry, the efficiency of the delivery system should be the guideline for rating the projects, and not just figures of implementation.

Annexure 10.1
Status Of Irrigation Projects
(As on 1-4-2001)

Sl.No.	Project	Utilisation (In TMC)			Financial (Rs. In lakhs)				Potential (in Hectares)		
		Planned	Utilisation acjoeved upto 3/2001	Balance	Adm. approved cost	Present cost	Expdr. upto 3/2001	Balance	Planned	Created upto 3/2001	Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I	Krishna Basin										
A	Completed Projects										
	Major Projects										
1	Ghataprabha I & II	32.45	32.45	0	7226	7226	7226	0	139383	139383	0
2	Tunga Anicut	11.5	11.5	0	331	331	331	0	8704	8704	0
3	Tungabhadra RB LLC	22.5	22.5	0	453	453	453	0	37504	37504	0
4	Vanivilas Sagar	8.2	8.2	0	45	45	45	0	9190	9190	0
5	Vijayanagar Channels	12.05	12.05	0	0	0	0	0	12210	12210	0
	Medium Projects										
6	Ambligola	1.4	1.4	0	116	116	116	0	2955	2955	0
7	Anjanapura	2.5	2.5	0	21	21	21	0	6736	6736	0
8	Areshankar	0.38	0.38	0	22	22	22	0	1255	1255	0
9	Bhadra Anicut	3.1	3.1	0	0	0	0	0	4466	4466	0
10	Chandrapalli	1.9	1.9	0	185	185	185	0	5223	5223	0

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Sl.No.	Project	Utilisation (In TMC)			Financial (Rs. In lakhs)				Potential (in Hectares)		
		Planned	Utilisation achieved upto 3/2001	Balance	Adm. approved cost	Present cost	Expdr. upto 3/2001	Balance	Planned	Created upto 3/2001	Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11	Chitwadgi	0.26	0.26	0	41	41	41	0	891	891	0
12	Dharma	2.2	2.2	0	133	133	133	0	5668	5668	0
13	Gayathri	0.45	0.45	0	40	40	40	0	2305	2305	0
14	Gokak Cannal	1.4	1.4	0	0	0	0	0	5757	5757	0
15	Hagaribommanahalli	2	2	0	395	395	395	0	2966	2966	0
16	Hatikuni	0.5	0.5	0	84	84	84	0	2145	2145	0
17	Jambadahalla	0.7	0.7	0	115	115	115	0	1538	1538	0
18	Kalaskop	0.33	0.33	0	20	20	20	0	1143	1143	0
19	Kanakanala	0.4	0.4	0	100	100	100	0	2064	2064	0
20	Kalchi Weir	0.53	0.53	0	43	43	43	0	1275	1275	0
21	Nagathana	0.08	0.08	0	15	15	15	0	650	650	0
22	Narayanapur	0.6	0.6	0	34	34	34	0	1624	1624	0
23	Narihalla	0.9	0.9	0	320	320	320	0	1512	1512	0
24	Rajolibunda	1.2	1.2	0	52	52	52	0	2380	2380	0
25	Ramanahalli	0.44	0.44	0	42	42	42	0	1943	1943	0
26	Soundagar	0.26	0.26	0	557	557	557	0	1417	1417	0
	Total I(A)	108.23	108.23	0	10390	10390	10390	0	262904	262904	0

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Sl.No.	Project	Utilisation (In TMC)			Financial (Rs. In lakhs)				Potential (in Hectares)		
		Planned	Utilisation achieved upto 3/2001	Balance	Adm. approved cost	Present cost	Expdr. upto 3/2001	Balance	Planned	Created upto 3/2001	Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
B	On Going Projects										
	Major Projects:										
1	Bennithora	5.75	2.36	3.39	7223	22100	19617.92	2482.08	20236	8302	11934
2	Bhadra	61.7	61.7	0	3353	17977.41	17977.41	0	105570	105570	0
3	Bhima Lift	6	0	6	9417	18758	624.26	18133.74	24282	0	24282
4	Dudhganga	4	0	4	11000	12400	1268.06	11131.94	19668	0	19668
5	Ghataprabha III	45.15	14.68	30.47	9054	94700	46812.54	47887.46	178064	57908	120156
6	Hipparagi	8.56	0	8.56	18670	90100	4221.22	85878.78	70070	0	70070
7	Malaprabha	44	36.31	7.69	16209	81600	59262.17	22337.83	218191	180080	38111
8	TB LBC	92	91.93	0.07	19444	27510.99	27510.99	0	244381	244199	182
9	TB RB HLC	17.5	15.24	2.26	2600	10500	5144.53	5355.47	80910	70439	10471
10	U.K.P. Stage - I	119	95.83	23.17	121491	827155	677065.25	150089.75	424935	342214	82721
11	U.K.P. Statge - II	54	0	54	278617	323720	0	323720	197085	0	197085
12	Upper Tunga	12.24	0	12.24	27141	91535	883.96	82651.04	94700	0	94700
	Major Projects:										
13	Amarja	1.92	1.68	0.24	5780	9996	9409.45	586.55	8903	7802	1101
14	Basaoyra lift	0.6	0	0.6	986	936	124.51	511.49	2276	0	2276
15	F.C. to Ranikere	1.5	0.13	1.37	249	949.44	949.44	0	3238	283	2955
16	Gandhorinala	2.16	0	2.16	9417	13295	5617.07	7677.93	8094	0	8094

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Sl.No.	Project	Utilisation (In TMC)			Financial (Rs. In lakhs)				Potential (in Hectares)		
		Planned	Utilisation achieved upto 3/2001	Balance	Adm. approved cost	Present cost	Expdr. upto 3/2001	Balance	Planned	Created upto 3/2001	Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
17	Hirehalla	2.27	0	2.27	635	15153	13583.1	1569.9	8013	0	8013
18	Hodirayanhalla	0	0	0	248	920	46.91	873.09	0	0	0
19	Lower Mullamai	3.08	1.13	1.95	7188	12405	11050.88	1354.12	9713	3566	6147
20	Maskinala	0.78	0	0.78	2357	4130	3713.39	416.61	2833	0	2833
21	Itagi Saslwad lift	0.55	0	0.55	800	800	61.08	738.92	5700	0	5700
22	Upper Mullamari	1.24	1.24	0	328	1964.46	1964.46	0	3279	3279	0
	Total - I (B):	484	322.24	161.76	552157	1678605.3	914908.6	763696.7	1730141	1023642	706499
C	New Projects										
	Major Project										
1	Markendeya	4	0	4	12000	22300	7077.6	15222.4	32375	0	32375
2	Ramthala Lift	4.5	0	4.5	4931	11405	0	11405	22260	0	22260
3	Singallur	7.64	0	7.64	6362	59500	2452.18	57047.82	20241	0	20241
	Medium Projects										
4	Harinala	0.8	0	0.8	2695	4162	2973.41	1188.59	4370	0	4370
	Total - I © :	16.94	0	16.94	25988	97367	12503.19	84863.81	79246	0	79246
	Total Krishna (Maj & Med)	609.17	430.47	178.7	588535	1786362.3	937801.79	848560.51	2072291	1286546	785745

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Sl.No.	Project	Utilisation (In TMC)			Financial (Rs. In lakhs)				Potential (in Hectares)		
		Planned	Utilisation achieved upto 3/2001	Balance	Adm. approved cost	Present cost	Expdr. upto 3/2001	Balance	Planned	Created upto 3/2001	Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
E	Godavari Diversion Scheme										
1	Bhima Flow	9	0	9		18518	49.45	18468.55	42170	0	42170
2	Kagna	2	0	2		5191	0	5191	7689	0	7689
3	Hipparagi State - III	8	0	8		0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Upper Bhadra	4	0	4		0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total I(E)	23	0	23		23709	49.45	23659.55	49859	0	49859
H	Cavery Basin										
A	Completed Projects										
	Major Projects :										
1	Anicut Channels	57.7	57.7	0	0	4764	116.62	4647.38	77172	77172	0
2	K. R. Sagar	61.2	61.2	0	693	693	693	0	79312	79312	0
3	Nugu	7.7	7.7	0	315	315	315	0	10526	10526	0
	Medium Projects										
4	Byramangala	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1617	1617	0
5	Chikkahole	0.7	0.7	0	424	424	424	0	1650	1650	0
6	Gundal	1.4	1.4	0	452	452	452	0	4048	4048	0
7	hebballa	0.4	0.4	0	54	54	54	0	1214	1214	0
8	kanva	1.2	1.2	0	35	35	35	0	2076	2076	0

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Sl.No.	Project	Utilisation (In TMC)			Financial (Rs. In lakhs)				Potential (in Hectares)		
		Planned	Utilisation achieved upto 3/2001	Balance	Adm. approved cost	Present cost	Expdr. upto 3/2001	Balance	Planned	Created upto 3/2001	Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9	Mangala	0.6	0.6	0	60	60	60	0	850	850	0
10	Markonahalli	4	4	0	35	35	35	0	4560	4560	0
11	Nallur Amanikere	0.3	0.3	0	517	517	517	0	1300	1300	0
12	Suvernativly	3.6	3.6	0	381	381	381	0	2833	2833	0
	Total II(A):	139.8	139.8	0	2966	7730	3082.62	4647.38	187160	187160	0
B	On Going Projects										
	Major Projects										
1	D.D. Irs Canal	1050	6.12	4.38	1850	30000	25978.18	4021.82	32376	18870	13506
2	Harangi	18	14.36	3.65	12200	37300	30772.31	6527.69	53538	42722	10816
3	Hemavathy	54.7	36.74	17.96	58800	371000	152277.16	218722.84	283596	190476	93120
4	Kabini	65	30.38	34.62	2480	112250	37403.3	74846.7	87900	41083	46817
5	K.R.S. Modn.	0	0	0	1480	35000	26688.64	8311.36	2125	0	2125
6	Yagachi	5.7	0.53	5.17	3538	25050	12614.24	12435.76	21450	1995	19455
	Medium Projects										
7	Arkavathy	3.1	0	3.1	2260	1000	6775.95	4224.05	6232	0	6232
8	Chiklihole	0.8	0.36	0.44	340	1800	1726.41	73.59	1184	526	658
9	Huchannakoplu L.I.S.	0.6	0	0.6	690	2750	1296.73	1453.27	2300	0	2300
10	Iggalur	1.8	1.5	0.3	1075	7000	4964.8	2235.2	4047	3367	678
11	Kamasamudra L.I.S.	0.8	0.21	0.59	630	2700	1823.93	876.07	3104	800	2304

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Sl.No.	Project	Utilisation (In TMC)			Financial (Rs. In lakhs)				Potential (in Hectares)		
		Planned	Utilisation achieved upto 3/2001	Balance	Adm. approved cost	Present cost	Expdr. upto 3/2001	Balance	Planned	Created upto 3/2001	Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
12	Manchanabele	0.8	0.27	0.53	1850	6800	6761.25	38.75	3845	1288	2557
13	Taraka	3.2	3.2	0	170	5100	2734.17	2365.83	7090	7090	0
14	Uduthorehalla	1.2	0.05	1.15	3230	15610	11759.01	3850.99	6273	250	6023
15	Votehole	2.4	2.4	0	205	4750	4104.98	645.02	7487	7487	0
	Total - II (B):	168.6	96.11	72.49	90798	668110	327481.06	340628.94	522547	315956	206521
C	New Projects										
	Major Projects										
1	Changawadi	1.3	0	1.3	0	430	0	430	2600	0	2600
2	K.R.S. Extension	8.2	0	8.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Lakshman Thirtha	1.5	0	1.5	0	1322	0	1322	2600	0	2800
4	Lokapavani	2	0	2	0	1016	0	1016	3000	0	3000
5	Purigali L.I.S.	1.4	0	1.4	0	925	0	925	3600	0	3600
6	Nanjapur L.I.S.	1.35	0	1.35	2840	2840	310.38	2529.12	4050	0	4050
7	Shima Modernisation	0	0	0	0	1000	131.97	868.03	0	0	0
8	Badanavalu	0	0	0	0	700	0	700	923	0	923
9	Banahalli L.I.S.	0	0	0	0	1050	0	1050	0	0	0
10	Kachenahalli L.I.S	0	0	0	0	1280	0	1280	1012	0	1012
	Total II©	15.75	0	15.75	2840	10563	442.85	10120.15	17985	0	17086
	Total Cauvery (Maj & Med)	324.15	235.941	88.24	96604	686403	331006.53	355396.47	727692	503116	224576

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Sl.No.	Project	Utilisation (In TMC)			Financial (Rs. In lakhs)				Potential (in Hectares)		
		Planned	Utilisation achieved upto 3/2001	Balance	Adm. approved cost	Present cost	Expdr. upto 3/2001	Balance	Planned	Created upto 3/2001	Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Godavari Basin										
	Completed Projects										
	On Going Projects										
	Major Projects										
	Karanja	13.1	6.03	7.07	25817	38500	28477.35	10022.65	35614	16380	19234
	Medium Projects										
	Chulkinala	1.17	1.17	0	3750	6570	6811	259	4747	4747	0
	Total III(B)	14.27	7.2	7.07	29567	45070	34788.35	10281.65	40361	21127	19234
C	New Projects										
	Major Projects										
	Medium Projects										
1	Manjra Lift	1	0	1	1412	2751	0	2751	2752	0	2752
	Total Godavari Maj & Med	15.27	7.2	8.07	30979	47821	34788.35	13032.65	43113	21127	21986
IV	Other Basins										
A	Completed Projects										
	Major Projects										
	Medium Projects										
2	Teetha (North Pennor)	0.36	0.36	0	373	373	373	0	1214	0	1214
	Total IV(A)	0.88	0.88	0	410	410	410	0	2990	0	2990

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Sl.No.	Project	Utilisation (In TMC)			Financial (Rs. In lakh)				Potential (in Hectares)		
		Planned	Utilisation achieved upto 3/2001	Balance	Adm. approved cost	Present cost	Expdr. upto 3/2001	Balance	Planned	Created upto 3/2001	Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
B	On Going Projects										
	Major Projects										
1	Varahi (West flowing)	13.65	0	13.65	943	1225	2477.56	9772.44	15702	0	15702
	Medium Projects										
C	New Projects										
	Major Projects										
1	Swarna	14.27	0	14.27	0	10958	0	10958	19425	0	19425
	Medium Projects										
2	Gurupur	3.54	0	3.54	0	6246	0	6246	3400	0	3400
3	Kalinadi	4.6	0	4.6	0	2471	0	2471	5156	0	5156
4	Kallur	6.51	0	6.51	0	4040	0	4040	8118	0	8118
5	Mahadayi Diversion	0	0	0	0	18076	75.97	18000	0	0	0
6	Mulky	5.9	0	5.9	0	4674	0	4674	5544	0	5544
7	Nerihole	5	0	5	0	2264	0	2264	9500	0	9500
8	Payasvani	1.68	0	1.68	0	1774	0	1774	2030	0	2030
9	Shalmal	1.2	0	1.2	0	1696	0	1696	2547	0	2547
10	Sharavathy	6.94	0	6.94	0	6231	0	6231	6192	0	6192
	Total IV©	49.64	0	49.64	0	58430	75.97	58354.03	61912	0	61912
	Total Other Basins										
	(Maj & Med)	64.17	0.88	63.29	1353	71090	2963.53	68126.47	80604	0	80604

Annexure 10.2

Taluk-Wise Details Of Minor Irrigation Tanks
In Karnataka As On 30.9.2000

Sl. No.	District		Taluk	TDB (<4 Ha)	ZP (4-40 Ha)	Minor Irrigation (>40 Ha)	Total	% to State Total
Belgaum Division								
1	Bagalkot	1	Badami	0	0	16	16	0.04
		2	Bagalkot	0	0	6	6	0.02
		3	Bilagi	0	0	4	4	0.01
		4	Hungund	0	0	12	12	0.03
		5	Jamkhandi	0	0	7	7	0.02
		6	Mudhol	0	0	4	4	0.01
2	Belgaum	7	Athani	0	3	34	37	0.10
		8	Bailhongala	0	125	35	160	0.44
		9	Belgaum	45	117	27	189	0.52
		10	Chikkodi	5	16	13	34	0.09
		11	Gokak	0	8	6	14	0.04
		12	Hukkeri	2	0	16	18	0.05
		13	Khanapur	59	194	39	292	0.80
		14	Raibagh	0	23	9	32	0.09
		15	Ramdurga	0	3	17	20	0.05
		16	Soundatti	6	1	14	21	0.06
3	Bijapur	17	B.Bagewadi	0	0	19	19	0.05
		18	Bijapur	0	0	30	30	0.08
		19	Indi	0	0	19	19	0.05
		20	Muddebihal	0	0	16	16	0.04
		21	Sindgi	0	0	8	8	0.02
4	Dharwad	22	Dharwad	71	64	39	174	0.47
		23	Hubli	0	35	9	44	0.12
		24	Kalghatgi	336	384	58	778	2.12
		25	Kundgol	1	13	1	15	0.04
		26	Navalgund	0	0	0	0	0.00
5	Gadag	27	Gadag	0	0	2	2	0.01
		28	Mundargi	0	0	9	9	0.02
		29	Naragund	0	0	0	0	0.00
		30	Ron	0	1	5	6	0.02
		31	Shirahatti	0	3	7	10	0.03

Contd...

Sl. No.	District		Taluk	TDB (<4 Ha)	ZP (4-40 Ha)	Minor Irrigation (>40 Ha)	Total	% to State Total
6	Haveri	32	Byadagi	145	149	24	318	0.87
		33	Hanagal	261	397	105	763	2.08
		34	Haveri	26	26	14	66	0.18
		35	Hirekerur	223	352	51	626	1.71
		36	Ranebennur	0	1	17	18	0.05
		37	Savanur	5	3	10	18	0.05
		38	Shiggaon	61	211	41	313	0.85
7	U. Kannada	39	Ankola	47	10	0	57	0.16
		40	Bhatka	129	9	0	138	0.38
		41	Honnavar	511	20	0	531	1.45
		42	Kumta	274	27	0	301	0.82
		43	Mundagod	336	167	28	531	1.45
		44	Siddapur	76	187	1	264	0.72
		45	Upa (Joida)	25	36	2	63	0.17
		46	Yellapur	139	80	0	219	0.60
		47	Sirsi	623	236	17	876	2.39
		48	Halyal	70	140	36	246	0.67
		49	Karwar	28	20	3	51	0.14
Gulbarga Division								
1	Bellary	1	Bellary	0	2	0	2	0.01
		2	Hadagali	0	11	8	19	0.05
		3	H.B. Halli	0	18	8	26	0.07
		4	Hospet	0	14	4	18	0.05
		5	Kudligi	8	37	26	71	0.19
		6	Sandur	31	19	15	65	0.18
2	Bidar	7	Siraguppa	0	0	0	0	0.00
		8	Aurad	0	3	27	30	0.08
		9	Basavakalyana	0	7	19	26	0.07
		10	Bhalki	0	2	7	9	0.02
		11	Bidar	0	1	16	17	0.05
		12	Humnabad	0	2	11	13	0.04
3	Gulbarga	13	Afzalpur	0	0	5	5	0.01
		14	Aland	0	0	7	7	0.02
		15	Chincholi	0	0	14	14	0.04
		16	Chittapur	0	0	14	14	0.04
		17	Gulbarga	0	0	12	12	0.03
		18	Jewargi	0	0	3	3	0.01

Contd...

Sl. No.	District		Taluk	TDB (<4 Ha)	ZP (4-40 Ha)	Minor Irrigation (>40 Ha)	Total	% to State Total
		19	Sedam	0	34	13	47	0.13
		20	Shahapur	21	60	8	89	0.24
		21	Shorapur	0	31	5	36	0.10
		22	Yadgiri	55	186	53	294	0.80
4	Koppal	23	Gangavati	0	3	10	13	0.04
		24	Koppal	0	11	8	19	0.05
		25	Kushtagi	0	5	18	23	0.06
		26	Yalburga	0	1	8	9	0.02
5	Raichur	27	Deodurga	12	39	11	62	0.17
		28	Lingasugur	0	6	14	20	0.05
		29	Manvi	0	6	4	10	0.03
		30	Raichur	320	170	23	513	1.40
		31	Sindhanur	0	2	1	3	0.01
Bangalore Division								
1	Bangalore (R)	1	Channapatna	17	60	35	112	0.31
		2	Devanahalli	14	89	14	117	0.32
		3	Doddaballapur	20	103	42	165	0.45
		4	Hoskote	31	141	26	198	0.54
		5	Kanakapura	87	131	21	239	0.65
		6	Magadi	171	146	29	346	0.94
		7	Nelamangala	73	162	23	258	0.70
		8	Ramanagara	22	58	16	96	0.26
2	Bangalore (U)	9	Bangalore North	20	83	15	118	0.32
		10	Bangalore South	31	140	26	197	0.54
		11	Anekal	47	172	26	245	0.67
3	Chitradurga	12	Challakere	0	30	46	76	0.21
		13	Chitradurga	0	16	28	44	0.12
		14	Hiriyur	0	16	39	55	0.15
		15	Holkere	0	31	23	54	0.15
		16	Hosadurga	8	33	16	57	0.16
		17	Molakalmur	0	7	14	21	0.06
4	Davangere	18	Channagiri	51	105	28	184	0.50
		19	Davangere	0	11	11	22	0.06
		20	Harapanahalli	3	45	20	68	0.19
		21	Harihara	0	1	0	1	0.00
		22	Honnalli	22	69	12	103	0.28
		23	Jagalur	0	24	18	42	0.11

Contd...

Sl. No.	District		Taluk	TDB (<4 Ha)	ZP (4-40 Ha)	Minor Irrigation (>40 Ha)	Total	% to State Total
5	Kolar	24	Bagepalli	159	245	30	434	1.18
		25	Bangarapet	261	340	13	614	1.67
		26	Chikkaballapura	52	88	21	161	0.44
		27	Chintamani	226	250	20	596	1.62
		28	Gowribidanur	23	78	87	188	0.51
		29	Gudibanda	20	46	13	79	0.22
		30	Kolar	86	243	44	373	1.02
		31	Malur	89	261	11	361	0.98
		32	Mulabagal	314	401	35	750	2.04
		33	Sidlaghatta	100	147	25	272	0.74
		34	Srinivasapura	159	262	37	458	1.25
6	Shimoga	35	Bhadravati	161	57	4	222	0.60
		36	Hosanagar	375	511	9	895	2.44
		37	Sagar	220	482	27	729	1.99
		38	Shikaripura	392	699	103	1194	3.25
		39	Shimoga	203	706	55	964	2.63
		40	Soraba	397	237	120	754	2.05
		41	Thirthahalli	555	722	9	1286	3.50
7	Tumkur	42	C.N. Halli	109	112	38	259	0.71
		43	Gubbi	31	155	29	215	0.59
		44	Koratagere	27	74	45	146	0.40
		45	Kunigal	57	135	37	229	0.62
		46	Madhgeri	36	126	56	218	0.59
		47	Pavagada	44	95	38	177	0.48
		48	Siraguppa	24	137	60	221	0.60
		49	Tiptur	8	130	23	161	0.44
		50	Tumkur	61	144	52	257	0.70
		51	Turuvekere	44	92	3	139	0.38
Mysore Division								
1	C.R. Nagar	1	C.R. Nagar	0	29	22	51	0.14
		2	Gundlupet	0	33	22	55	0.15
		3	Kollegal	2	10	14	26	0.07
		4	Yalandur	0	15	6	21	0.06
2	C. Magalur	5	C. Magalore	445	292	33	770	2.10
		6	Kadur	74	63	31	168	0.46
		7	Koppal	168	408	6	582	1.59
		8	Mudigere	79	209	7	295	0.80
		9	N.R. Pura	70	367	16	453	1.23
		10	Sringeri	200	154	0	354	0.96
		11	Tarikere	86	131	29	246	0.67

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Sl. No.	District		Taluk	TDB (<4 Ha)	ZP (4-40 Ha)	Minor Irrigation (>40 Ha)	Total	% to State Total
3	D. Kannada	12	Bantawal	0	36	1	37	0.10
		13	Belthangadi	11	20	0	31	0.08
		14	Mangalore	0	44	1	45	0.12
		15	Puttur	2	22	0	24	0.07
		16	Sullya	0	7	0	7	0.02
4	Hassan	17	Alur	61	497	5	563	1.53
		18	Arakalagodu	111	343	9	463	1.26
		19	Arasikere	111	121	34	266	0.72
		20	Belur	926	711	38	1675	4.56
		21	C.R. Patna	65	169	24	258	0.70
		22	Hassan	645	430	35	1110	3.02
		23	Holenarasipur	174	184	2	360	0.98
		24	Sakaleshpur	409	478	27	914	2.49
5	Kodagu	25	Madikeri	99	57	0	156	0.43
		26	Somawarpet	52	33	24	409	1.11
		27	Virajpet	283	289	9	581	1.58
6	Mandya	28	K.R. Pet	161	131	8	300	0.82
		29	<addur	0	104	11	115	0.31
		30	Malavalli	4	69	7	80	0.22
		31	Mandya	59	137	0	196	0.53
		32	Nagamangala	0	153	21	174	0.47
		33	Pandavapura	0	76	3	79	0.22
		34	Srirangapatna	0	22	0	22	0.06
7	Mysore	35	H.D. Kote	129	45	15	189	0.52
		36	Hunsur	0	86	48	134	0.37
		37	K. R. Nagar	81	60	0	141	0.38
		38	Mysore	38	85	14	137	0.37
		39	Nanjangud	0	31	8	39	0.11
		40	Periyapatna	306	227	12	545	1.49
		41	T. Narasipur	3	31	2	36	0.10
8	Udupi	42	Karkala	32	88	1	121	0.33
		43	Kundapur	18	196	1	215	0.59
		44	Udupi	38	159	2	199	0.54

Chapter 11

Power Sector Development

11.1: History of development

1. Energy is both a basic necessity for productive uses and also to raise the quality of life. Among all forms of energy, the one, which is most directly connected with regional development is electricity. In this connection, the three specific relevant characteristics of it are power generation, distribution and its pricing. Apart from the conventional sources such as thermal, hydel, diesel or naphtha based power generation, alternative non-conventional energy sources such as solar, wind, biogas and geo-thermal routes need to be examined in the context of potential and actual practices to redress the level of disparity in the state.

2. The Electricity Supply Act of 1948 provided for the constitution of State Electricity Board (KEB) in Karnataka. With the responsibility of producing and supplying electricity in the most economical and efficient manner in 1970. Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd. (KPTCL) was established exclusively and SEB was vested with the function of transmission and distribution to consumers, and to extend electricity supply to rural areas, at concessional rates if necessary. Management point of view, this was the *first step* towards reducing imbalances in electricity supply across the state.

3. The *second major step* taken in the direction of redressal of regional disparity was to take advantage of alternative energy potentials in the state. Hydel and thermal power generation potentials were identified and segregated (hydel about 37%, and thermal about 63%). Alternative energy sources such as wind and mini-hydel sources have been added. The *third major policy shift* that has been initiated is encouraging the private sector to take up both captive and commercial power generation. By the year 2001, about 528.5 MW capacity has been created in the private sector (out of total capacity of 4804.97 MW in the state). The *final step* undertaken is adding high degree of decentralization in power distribution, by adding more and more sub-stations at the district levels. As many as 677 substation are installed in the state by 2001. Total installed distribution transformers have multiplied to 148099. Against this background, what is the achievement, mainly towards redressing regional disparity in quality power supply?

4. By the year 2001, the progress at the state level production and consumption of electricity is remarkable. The per capita electricity consumption has come up to 389 units in 2001 (338 in 1996), from 64 units in 1956 in the Old Mysore state (which had dropped to 35 units after the merger of the state regions). As compared to this, power consumption in other comparable states are 332 in Andhra Pradesh, 557 in Maharashtra, 238 in Kerala. Karnataka is more or less at par with the national average. When one considers the 'Number of Villages Electrified', in almost all the districts in the state nearly 100 percent electrification is achieved (barring small deficiencies in districts such as Bangalroe ®, Ballary, Bijapur, C.R. Nagar, C.Magalore, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Gulbarga, Hasan, Kodagu, Kolar, Koppal, Mysore, Raichur, Shimoga, Tumkur, U. Kannada). At the state level, only 315 villages are yet to be electrified out of 27066 villages.

5. As of 2001, the total installed capacity of all the power plants in the state is 4804 MW, with an annual production of 21943 million units. Both at the aggregate and also at the regional levels, there are no major deficiencies, except for the peak load factors. Very recently, another work on a 250 MW thermal power plant has been commissioned at Bellary. Hopefully, this will meet backlogs if any from that backward region.

11.2: Indicators of Power Development at District Levels

6. The real issue of regional disparity opens up only when some details of the electricity distribution and pricing issues are addressed. Table 11.1 shows some details of major electrical use patterns on per thousand of population basis. Likewise, distribution of electricity for industrial and agricultural use are shown at the district levels in Table 11.2 and 11.3. The major observation that can be made are summarily shown in Table 11.4.

**Table 11.1 Domestic and Socially Relevant Power Sector Indicators
(as of End March 2001)²**

District	Percentage of Hamlets Electrified (2001) ¹	Domestic Lighting Installations per Thousand Popl.	Bhagya and Kutir Jyoti Installations per Thousand Popl.	All Electrical Home Installations per thousand Popl.	No. of Street Lights per Thousand popl.
Bangalore Division	56.10	117.23	31.23	48.47	24.24
Bangalore (U)	44.10	110.53	3.99	106.39	29.43
Bangalore (R)	87.71	164.62	55.94	30.90	34.10
Chitradurga	58.88	92.05	50.99	7.95	17.88
Davangere	78.22	116.20	40.78	17.88	12.85
Kolar	98.05	116.13	47.96	11.89	20.61
Shimoga	21.16	106.10	39.63	18.90	23.17
Tumkur	69.75	123.26	42.25	14.34	19.77
Mysore Division	23.44	109.10	31.55	21.94	18.88
C. R. Nagar	55.52	106.85	44.61	6.22	20.75
C. Magalur	24.11	126.43	33.36	13.17	8.78
D. Kannada	3.96	92.30	10.02	34.81	18.99
Hassan	47.43	119.12	46.48	12.78	18.01
Kodagu	18.11	102.75	12.84	31.19	53.21
Mandya	78.41	116.41	48.27	10.79	17.04
Mysore	62.40	99.81	30.86	28.95	19.43
Udipi	4.73	119.93	16.23	33.36	13.53

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District	Percentage of Hamlets Electrified (2001) ¹	Domestic Lighting Installations per Thousand Popl.	Bhagya and Kutir Jyoti Installations per Thousand Popl.	All Electrical Home Installations per thousand Popl.	No. of Street Lights per Thousand popl.
Belgaum Division	34.48	84.09	38.74	16.73	17.72
Bagalkot	100.00	69.61	31.48	48.43	23.00
Belgaum	100.00	88.19	33.28	12.12	15.21
Bijapur	34.14	50.88	40.38	6.64	8.85
Dharwad	100.00	91.65	26.81	29.30	25.56
Gadag	100.00	108.02	51.44	6.17	11.32
Haveri	61.62	83.45	47.29	4.87	21.56
U.Kannada	24.13	107.91	58.39	11.09	22.17
Gulbarga Division	45.84	62.68	39.30	8.32	12.01
Bellary	79.74	71.11	37.04	10.86	17.78
Bidar	52.22	64.62	36.64	7.33	7.99
Gulbarga	22.24	56.02	38.09	10.24	10.88
Koppal	47.10	70.53	46.06	4.19	17.59
Raichur	38.96	57.65	41.87	5.46	6.67
N. Karnataka	37.16	75.07	38.98	13.18	15.32
S. Karnataka	37.61	114.06	31.35	38.14	22.15
State Level	37.49	97.40	34.61	27.48	19.23

Notes : 1: For this computation, the total number of hamlets as per 1991 Census are used, where as the hamlets electrified are based on KPTL data for the year 2001.

2. Population as per the 2001 Census is used to compute the indicators;

Source: KPTCL

7. Assured electricity supply is at all the pockets and hamlet levels is a must for improving the quality of life in a balance basis. This should be the prime objective for redressal of regional supply. Even at the state level, only about 37 percent of hamlets have been electrified, as against nearly 100 percent village wise electrification. As can be seen from the Table 11.1, in very few districts in the state, all the hamlets have been fully electrified. HPC FRRI strongly recommends electrifying all the hamlets as the prime objective for KPTCL in the coming five years. However, for lack of details of investment cost norms, it has not been possible to make any specific estimates of the costs to be involved. A rough estimate of Rs. 4000 crore is suggested however.

Table 11.2 : Industry Linked Power Indicators (as of End March 2001)¹

District	Commercial Lighting Installations per Thousand Population.	LTP Installations per Thousand Population.	Total HTP Installations
Bangalore Division	77.86	8.30	2188
Bangalore (U)	173.63	12.69	1614
Bangalore (R)	22.24	10.92	237
Chitradurga	10.41	4.64	36
Davangere	29.63	3.74	65
Kolar	34.32	5.03	78
Shimoga	18.57	7.56	80
Tumkur	29.42	4.26	78
Mysore Division	26.22	4.01	837
C. R. Nagar	10.95	4.46	16
C. magalur	17.01	4.83	27
D. Kannada	38.69	3.11	270
Hassan	15.51	1.22	63
Kodagu	8.99	4.04	23
Mandya	23.28	5.62	40
Mysore	39.95	4.11	260
Udipi	24.85	5.86	115
Belgaum Division	24.88	5.13	580
Bagalkot	14.30	5.81	39
Belgaum	40.85	6.66	206
Bijapur	11.85	3.71	41
Dharwad	27.33	5.05	132
Gadag	10.62	4.12	32
Haveri	13.25	2.64	35
U.Kannada	25.25	4.88	95
Gulbarga Division	19.98	3.21	397
Bellary	18.85	2.96	112
Bidar	15.82	3.40	92
Gulbarga	31.38	3.78	94
Koppal	5.63	3.02	38
Raichur	13.93	2.43	61
N.Karnataka	22.81	4.31	977
S. Karnataka	57.75	6.63	3025
State Level	42.83	5.64	4002

Note : Population as per Census 2001 is used here.

Source : KPTCL

8. HPC made an attempt to link the power consumptions in the state with the levels of economic activities. On the basis of comparative picture of industrial development in the state shown in Table 12.2, and information of irrigated area in the state (shown in Table 10.3), and the power consumption rates, the following observations can be made.

- A weighted average of various industrial development for North Karnataka is 0.28, whereas it is 0.72 for South Karnataka; In other words, North Karnataka is almost one third level below that of South Karnataka.
- Of all the irrigated area in the state, North Karnataka has about 58.31 percent, the rest being in South Karnataka;
- North Karnataka has nearly 24.21% of total minor irrigation works, the rest being in South Karnataka.
- Whereas the power consumption in North Karnataka in the year 2000-01 was 2313 million units (24.23%), and it was 7232 million units (75.77%) in South Karnataka.

9. Thus, some elements of disparity in the degree of industrialisation and development of minor irrigation are visible in North Karnataka. HPC FRRI is of the opinion that unless some rational allocation of power supply as infrastructure is carried out, industrialization and agricultural development will not follow. Therefore, it is recommended that a notional 40-50% power distribution be reserved for North Karnataka.

Table 11.3: Agriculturally Relevant Power Indicators (as of End March 2001)

District	Total Water Works ('000)	Total Irrigation Pump Sets ('000)
Bangalore (U)	2.60	27.00
Bangalore (R)	2.70	89.00
Chitradurga	1.90	50.00
Davangere	4.80	44.00
Kolar	3.90	123.00
Shimoga	0.90	24.00
Tumkur	3.60	124.00
C. R. Nagar	1.30	36.00
C. magalur	1.30	29.00
D. Kannada	1.80	45.00
Hassan	4.70	36.00
Kodagu	0.50	4.00
Mandya	2.00	40.00
Mysore	2.70	27.00
Udipi	0.90	44.00
Bagalkot	1.20	54.00
Belgaum	2.60	135.00
Bijapur	1.10	61.00
Dharwad	1.00	11.00

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District	Total Water Works ('000)	Total Irrigation Pump Sets ('000)
Gadag	0.90	17.00
Haveri	1.90	34.00
U.Kannada	1.20	29.00
Bellary	1.40	36.00
Bidar	1.50	42.00
Gulbarga	2.30	37.00
Koppal	1.00	30.00
Raichur	0.90	22.00
N. Karnataka	17.00	508.00
S. Karnataka	35.60	742.00
State Total	52.60	1250.00

Source: KPTCL

11.3 :People's Voice

10. Some of the important suggestions that came up during the district visits are listed below:

- Small hydel plants can come up in Agumbe area of Shimoga, C.R. Nagar and D.Kannada districts.
- The Mangalore-Bangalore Gas Pipe Line can go through Hasan and Shimoga.
- Solar energy potentials can be tapped in Chitradurga district.
- Mini-power stations and gohar gas potentials in Mandya and C.magalur (C.Magalore Taluka)district be explored.
- Wind energy plants are possible in C.R. Nagar, C. magalur (along Bababudan giri), Kodagu (Bagamandala range), Gadag (in Kappadagudda), Udupi, Bagalkot (Khanapura, Hanapurthanda area) districts.
- Substations are required in C.R. Nagar (Haradalli-Hobli), (66 KV at Maddur, K.R. Pet) Mandya districts.
- One 120 MW Power Unit is required in Dharwad district for industries to come along the NH 4 Highway.
- There is a need to connect Kaiga with Narendra Plants with HT line.

11.4 : Possible Directions of Change

11. Having looked at the various aspects of power requirements, hardships and deficiencies, taluks which are lagging behind the state averages in respect of various facilities are identified and presented in Table 11.4. HPCFRRI recommends that these talukas be given special attention to meet their power requirements.

12. Karnataka state is endowed with rich sources of alternative energies. The main alternative sources are wind, hydel, gobar gas and solar. There is a need to stress on these in pockets where the conventional power does not reach. The Karnataka Renewable Energy Development Corporation has initiated some process development on these lines. They have to be streamline and pursued.

13. The fact that Indian government has initiated the process of privatization in the power sector, it is time that Karnataka government should encourage the private sectors in different backward regions of the state to undertake power generation and distribution. Particularly in the power deficient mining regions of Karnataka such as Bellary-Hospet region, potential hydel power regions of western Ghat region (districts of C.maglur, Kodagu, D.Kannada, Udupi and Uttara Kannada), private enterprises are to be invited. Though the GoK has issued the necessary order on 27th January 2000 to this effect, no progress has taken place on this so far.

14. The Power Tariff Regulation Authority should take note of the fact that there is a significant increase in T & D losses in the last two years (30 % and 38% respectively). The cost of power generation has gone up by 100 % between 1994-95 and 2000-2001. Both these burdens are not necessarily be unloaded on to the consumers, unless, there are sufficient reasons to do so. Rather, improvements in the efficiency in production and distribution need to be addressed first, before talking of transferring the effects of structural and system inefficiencies to the consumers. In any case, differential subsidy based pricing for the poor fishermen, small and marginal farmers and domestic consumers are to maintained, who have no options of passing on the tariff burden on to others. Some details of the recommendations on these are presented in the Chapter on Financial Resources for Redressal of Regional Imbalances.

15. In the course of HPC FRRI's urge to understand and analyse the extent of regional disparity in the distribution of power at the taluka levels, to the dismay, no reliable and consistent set of data were available on taluka level power consumption rates. Since, power sector is one of those highly modernized and with highly computerized commercial operations, it is desirable that such data are maintained and published regularly.

Table 11.4 : HPC FRRI's Views for Redressal of imbalances in Power Sector

Installations	Districts Below State Average	Critically Deficient Districts¹	Comments
Hamlets Electrified	Shimoga, D. Kannada, U. Kannada, Chikmagalur, Kodagu, Udupi, Bijapur, Gulbarga	Shimoga, D. Kannada, U. Kannada, C. magalur, Kodagu, Udupi, Gulbarga	As many as 350 hamlets are not electrified in Shomoga district, 1500 in Tumkur, about 800 in U.Kannada districts. There are also other districts in which the people and representatives of ZP, TP and GP, MLA, MLC and MPs expressed the same
Domestic Lighting	Bagalkot, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chitradurg, Dakshina Kannada, Dharwad, Gulbarga, Haveri, Koppal, Raichur	Bijapur, Gulbarga, Raichur, Bagalkot, Bidar, Koppal	
Bhagya Jyoti and Kutir Installations	Bangalore (U), Bagalkot, Belgaum, C. magalur, Dakshina Kannada, Dharwad, Kodagu, Mysore, Udupi	Bangalore (U), Bagalkot, Dakshina Kannada, Darwad, Kodagu, Mysore, Udupi	
All Electric Home Installations	Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, C.R. Nagar, C. magalur, Chitradurg, Gadag, Gulbarga, Hassan, Haveri, Kolar, Koppal, Mandya, Raichur, Tumkur, and U. Kannada	Bidar, Bijapur, C. R. Nagar, Gadag, Haveri, Koppal, Raichur	
Street Lighting	Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, C. Magalur, Chitradurg, Davangere, D. Kannada, Gadag, Gulbarga, Hassan, Koppal, Mandya, Raichur, Udupi	Raichur, Bidar, C. magalur, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Gadag, D. Kannada	

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Installations	Districts Below State Average	Critically Deficient Districts¹	Comments
Commercial Light Installations	Bangalore (R), Bagalkot, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, C.R.Nagar, C.magalur, Chitradurg, Davangere, Dharward, Gadag, Hassan, Haveri, Kodagu, Koppal, Mandya, Raichur, Shimoga, Tumkur, Udupi, U.Kannada	Koppal, Kodagu, Chitradurg, Gadag, C.R.Nagar, Bijapur, Haveri	Private sector can be encouraged in this activity.
Low Tension Power Installations	Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Davangere, Dakshina Kannada, Gadag, Gulbarga, Hassan, Haveri, Kodagu, Koppal, Mysore, Raichur, Tumkur,	Hassan, Raichur, Haveri, Bellary, Koppal, D. Kannada, Bidar	Private sector can come in here.
HTP Installations		C. R. Nagar, Kodagu, C. magalur, Gadag, Haveri, Chitradurg, Koppal	
Water Works Installations		Kodagu, Shimoga, Raichur, Udupi, Gadag, Koppal, Dharward	Private sector can be encouraged.
Irrigation Pumpset Installations		Kodagu, Dharwad, Gadag, Raichur, Shimoga, Mysore, Bangalore (U)	Private sector can be encouraged.

Notes : 1. These are such districts which are falling in the lowest quartile among all the 27 districts.

Chapter 12

Industrial Development

12.1 1996 Industrial Policy

1. Karnataka has always been on the list of highly developed industrial states, fifth in the country. As many as 19.12 lakh enterprises (in 1998) with a total employment of about 52.53 lakh persons in the 'usual worker' category have taken the state to a high level. Karnataka accounted for 8% of all India enterprises, with a share of 8.15% of total usually working employment. The non-agricultural enterprises are about 86% of the total enterprises in the state. There were over ten thousand registered factories, 2.44 lakh small scale units, and about 7.53 lakh units engaged in hotel, trade and transport in 1998-99 (of which about half were in the rural areas). The total industrial workers, according to the 1991 Census were 18.51 lakhs, or about 10.7% of the total work force in the state.

2. Under the 1996 Industrial Policy Resolution, several measures are introduced to boost the sectoral performances. Some of the major ones are:

- Encouraging private sectors to enter in power, express highways, industrial parks, airports, ports, communication, water supply etc.
- Sub-sectors like agro-horticulture based enterprises, high tech industries etc., are being encouraged;
- Locational and gender specific incentives to move to rural area, and employment for women are given;
- Incentives to export value added product production;
- Special incentives to automobile sector;
- Simplification of rules and regulations;
- Attraction to revive traditional sectors such as textiles, agro-based industries, leather, coir based industries, petro-chemicals, pharmaceuticals etc. being given.

Some of the major industrial developments in the period since state reorganization and as a follow up of the 1996 policy are reviewed in Section 12.3.

12.2: 1999 Industrial Policy and follow up

3. The most recently announced Industrial Policy in June 2001 (following 1999 policy) has several additional features to redress regional disparities in Industrial development of the state. Some of the major features of the new policy are:

- Declaring North Karnataka as the most backward area;
- Special incentives and concessions (such as sales tax exemptions, subsidies) to continue,
- A Food Processing Park to come up in Belgaum and Bagalkot;
- Emphasis on Growth Centres to cover additional places such as; Bijapur, Bellary, Nippani and Gadag;
- Entrepreneurship development through CEDOK;
- Promotion of handloom;
- Promotion of cement plants in Gulbarga district; and many such promotional activities are included in the new industrial policy.

4. On similar lines, in South Karnataka, Growth Centre in Hassan; STEP at Mysore, Suratkal, Hassan, Bangalore, Chitradurga, Udupi and Tumkur; RUDSETI at Mysore, Bangalore, Chitradurga, D.Kannada, Udupi; Tool Room Centres at Bangalore, Hassan and Mysore; and several mega projects have been introduced.

5. Recently, an added emphasis has been given to IT technology and Bio-technology. By now, over Rs. 747 crores of exports are achieved in the software industries. Software exports from Karnataka are likely to touch Rs. 50 billion by the year 2008. The state has also attracted direct foreign investments to a tune of Rs. 270 billion.

6. Development of industries require several infrastructural development as well. Some of the major ones are:

- Credit and financing;
- Electricity and other forms of energy;
- Road and other communication infrastructure;
- Technological assistance and guidance;
- Technically trained man-power.

7. A number of financial instruments and development oriented institutions are developed in the state to assist the industrial development. The major ones are:

- Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board,
- Karnataka Small Scale Industrial Development Corporation,
- Karnataka Electronic Development Corporation,
- Technical Consultancy Services Organisation of Karnataka,
- Karnataka Industrial Finance Corporation,
- Centre for Entrepreneurial Development of Karnataka,
- Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation and many more.
- Several technological research and training institutions were set up during the last 50 years.

8. Recently Growth Centre concept was introduced in Karnataka in Dharwad, Hassan and Raichur with over Rs. 120 crore of capital outlays approved. Apart from these, in about seven other places mini-centres are being established. In addition to growth centres, marketing assistance is absolutely necessary. The progress on this is lagging much, desiring export and domestic marketing promotions. Both the public sector and private sectors have to act together on this. Apart from better roads, good ware house facilities, cold storage facilities are to be created in and around ports, and major rail heads.

9. As much as growth centre and marketing facilities, credit financing is also important for industrial growth. At present there are as many as 4607 bank branches in different taluks of the state. Apart from these and outlets of KSFC, KSIIDC and other financial outlets, there are as many as 2846 co-operative credit societies assisting non-agricultural credit requirements as well. The per capita bank advances are to a tune of Rs. 3460 per capita. But the extent of their spread over the taluks and regions can make lot of difference. For instance, the ratio of bank branches to lakh of population is lowest in Channagiri taluka of Chitradurga district (3.76) and highest in Madikeri of Kodagu district

(26.14). There are several taluks in the state with no co-operative credit societies. Yet taluks such as Bangalore (S) or Belgaum have very high number of such institutions. This wide range of such facilities and similar range of credit advances can be a major factor for imbalances in industrial development. The taluka wise indicators on banking (branches and advances), co-operatives etc., are shown in Chapter 6, and details in Appendix in Part VII of the Main Report. The indicators at the taluka level show considerable extent of regional imbalances in this respect.

10. The extent of disparity in respect of roads and power supply units such as HT units and commercial lighting have been viewed in other chapters.

12.3: District Level Scenario

11. At the time of state reorganization, the extent of regional disparity in respect of the industrial development was quite large. Special efforts were made through the state plans to bridge this gap. The rates of growth of investments, infrastructural development etc., have been pegged at a higher level in North Karnataka. Yet, the pace of industrial development within the state has still remained quite uneven and imbalanced. Table 12.1 gives some glimpse of this through some major indicators. By 2001 about 2.69 lakh small scale industries have come in the state with a total investment of Rs 504 crores, providing an employment of 15.92 lakhs. The medium and large scale units numbering about 1084 provide employment to about 4.48 lakh persons.

12. Clearly, in respect of SSI's, medium and large scale units, or KSFC's disbursements and KSIIDC financial assistance, and also in terms of projects cleared by HLC recently or development of KIADBs, North Karnataka is lagging far behind the South Karnataka. The HLC has cleared only 14 projects from North Karnataka during 2000-01, where as 47 were granted in South Karnataka. KSIIDC assisted 20 units in North Karnataka during 2000-01, as against 62 in South Karnataka. Similar is the picture with KSFC disbursements (20% to North Karnataka). During 2000-02, 81 medium and large scale units came up in North Karnataka, as against 211 in South Karnataka. A weighted average of all these various industrial developmental indicators for North Karnataka is 28 % and 72% for South Karnataka. HPC FRRI is of the opinion that there is an immediate need to boost the industrial climate in North Karnataka, to wipe out the industrial disparity within ten years.

Table 12.1: Comparative picture of Recent Industrial Development

		North Karnataka		South Karnataka	
		1980-81	2000-01	1980-81	2000-01
Small Scale Enterprises (Registered)	Units:%	29.91**	36.51	70.09**	63.49
	Investment:%	29.30**	27.09	70.70**	72.91
	Employment:%	35.30**	32.84	64.70**	67.16
Medium & Large Scale Enterprises in 2001	Units:%	31.39	23.52	68.61	76.48
	Investment:%	17.60	30.71	82.40	69.29
	Employment:%	29.57	22.94	70.43	77.06
Projects cleared*: between 1996 to 2001	Units:%		25.50		74.50
	Inv.:%		26.53		73.47
	Employment:%		22.78		77.22

Contd...

		North Karnataka		South Karnataka	
		1980-81	2000-01	1980-81	2000-01
Small Scale Enterprises (Registered)	Units:%	29.91**	36.51	70.09**	63.49
	Investment:%	29.30**	27.09	70.70**	72.91
	Employment:%	35.30**	32.84	64.70**	67.16
Medium & Large Scale Enterprises in 2001	Units:%	31.39	23.52	68.61	76.48
	Investment:%	17.60	30.71	82.40	69.29
	Employment:%	29.57	22.94	70.43	77.06
Projects cleared*: between 1996 to 2001	Units:%		25.50		74.50
	Inv.:%		26.53		73.47
	Employment:%		22.78		77.22
KSFC	Disbursements:%	23.59\$	20.23	76.41\$	79.77
KSIIDC Assistance in 2000-01	Units:%	44.00#	24.39	66.00#	75.61
	Inv.:%	87.16#	16.45	12.84#	83.55
High Level Committee Cleared projects:1996-2001	Units:%	65.00#	37.60	35.00#	62.40
	Inv.:%	77.99#	32.10	22.01#	67.90
	Employment:	57.18#	8.82	42.82#	91.15
Godowns in 2000-01	Constructed		27.82		72.18
	Distributed		27.91		72.09
KIADB	Land developed%		234.95		65.05
	Sites %		41.11		58.89

*: by state level single window agency.; **= in 1983-94;\$=as of March 1971; #=for 1996-97

Source: Department of Industry and Commerce; Karnataka Udyog Mitra; KSFC; KSSIDC; TECSOK

13. If one compares the situation in the year 2000-01 with that in 1980-81 (or some other subsequent period), there is a clear impression that (a) the situation in the earlier period was also very uneven between North and South Karnataka, (b) the growth or rate of change in any of the indicators for both North and South Karnataka, presented above (in Table 12.1) is not at all impressive, and (c) in some cases the development in North Karnataka has even worsened. This is particularly visible in the Projects cleared by the High level Committee, KSFC and KIADB assistance etc. HPC is of the opinion that unless this kind of visible disparity are neutralized, the emotional and geographical integration of the state alone may not be sufficient to have the Vishal Karnataka in reality.

14. With such disparity in mind, and with the objective of redressal of regional disparity, several new projects need to be established in North Karnataka. The major ones that can be considered are: Jindal Vijaynagar Steel Plant with an investment of Rs. 3200 crores in Torngal, Bellary district; Kalyani Steel Ltd. With an investment of Rs. 813 Crores in GiniGere, Koppal district; Kirloskar Ferrous Ltd., with an investment of Rs. 126 Crores in Bevinahalli, Koppal district; TELCO in Dharwad; several cement plants in Sedam; and many more. Still, many more investment opportunities exist in sugar, cotton textile, agro-processing and many other sectors. Even in South Karnataka, there is a need to encourage industrial units in backward areas of Bangalore rural, C. Magalur, C.R. Nagar and such other districts. Sheds built under the policy of industrial development should be fully utilised. Against this background, it is a sad story that several textile and industrial units in North Karnataka have closed down, for want of fair deal in transport facilities, financing and marketing avenues.

15. It is equally important to look at the disparity question, more at the district and taluka levels. Table12.2 shows some of those indicators at the district levels.

16. It may not be possible to make firm judgment regarding regional disparity based on the above data. This is because of the fact that industrial development depends upon many other characteristics of the region. Indexing number of units, or their turn over, or financial flows etc., on per capita, or per geographical area and so on, can not be good indicators for making any specific recommendations on equity basis. This is mainly due to the fact that industrial development is not only resource linked, but also depends upon the terrain, climate, administrative capability and efficiency. But, it can be broadly inferred, that within North Karnataka, districts such as Bijapur, U.Kannada, Raichur, Gulbarga, Haveri and Gadag are far lagging behind. Similarly, even within South Karnataka, Chitradurga, Kolar, Shimoga, Hassan, C. Magalur, Kodagu and Mandya are also much behind the state average levels.

Table12.2 : Industrial Development at a Glance

District	SS Ind.			Med.& Large Ind.			KSFC Disburse-ment :%	KSIIDC	
	Units	Inv.	Emp.	Units	Inv.	Emp.		Units	Inv.
Bangalore Division	109368	257957	737173	620	7646	293433		46	10552
Bangalore (U)	49553	139455.55	419166	450	4571.06	221091	39.12	43	9902.13
Bangalore (R)	11962	27312.25	65944	92	1051.25	16996	3.15	-	-
Chitradurga* ¹	11482	22640.87	54981	21	224	11640	3.84	1	600.00
Davangere									
Kolar	10202	25911.35	67070	18	561.16	25630	2.56	1	37.00
Shimoga	10201	14704.32	43970	12	491.46	11379	2.33	-	-
Tumkur	15968	27932.95	86042	27	747	6697	4.08	1	13.25
Mysore Division	61568	109725	331695	209	11683	52017		16	3488
C. R. Nagar							0.33	-	-
C. Magalur	4576	6043.62	20771	4	672.82	3448	1.83	1	230.00
D. Kannada* ²	17920	47104.86	109243	53	9151.44	8985	6.27	2	280.00
Hassan	7169	11442.83	33273	9	31.27	2300	3.02	-	-
Kodagu	2774	4521.68	20379	2	2.89	798	2.97	-	-
Mandya	6304	9727.55	30162	15	289.84	962	1.45	2	430.00
Mysore* ³	22825	30884.02	117867	126	1534.36	35524	5.22	10	2472.00
Udipi							3.59	1	76.50
Belgaum Division	62525	70917	340004	117	3930	63133		10	1378
Bagalkot									
Belgaum	25081	14479.43	103706	27	426.08	22315	2.41	-	-
Bijapur* ⁴	9606	13914.66	51736	23	366.14	7750	2.51	2	130.00
Dharwad* ⁵	22002	31049.29	150578	55	2737.08	27454	2.45	6	1204.00

Contd...

District	SS Ind.			Med. & Large Ind.			KSFC Disbursement :%	KSIIDC	
	Units	Inv.	Emp.	Units	Inv.	Emp.		Units	Inv.
Gadag							0.50		
Haveri							0.44		
U.Kannada	5836	11473.26	33984	12	400.59	5614	0.66	2	44.00
Gulbarga Division	35764	65692	182752	138	4639	39690		10	1386
Bellary	10337	21842.67	46657	36	3170.68	15708	4.61	3	657.30
Bidar	6205	10548.19	34980	35	107.75	3326	0.76	3	530.00
Gulbarga	9874	14119.89	46593	47	671.16	17453	1.84	4	199.50
Koppal							1.29		
Raichur ^{*6}	9348	19182.53	54522	20	689.35	3203	2.75	-	-
S. Karnataka	170936	367682	1068868	829	19329	345450		62	14040
N. Karnataka	98289	136610	522756	255	8569	102823		20	2764
State Level	269225	504292	1591624	1084	27898	448273	100.00	82	16804

Note: Units are in actual numbers; Inv. In Rs. Lakhs; Employment in numbers.

Source: Department of Industries and Commerce.

*¹ Chitradurga includes Davanagere ; *² Mysore includes Chamarajanagar; *³ Dakshina Kannada includes Udupi; *⁴ Bijapur includes Bagalkot; *⁵ Dharwad includes Gadag and Haveri ; *⁶ Raichur includes Koppal.

17. Some thing specifically must be commented on the Karnataka Agro Industries Corporation. It was established in 1967 with very specific objectives of meeting the farmers needs such as seeds, fertilizer, pesticides, machineries, etc. However, over time, due to various reasons such as increases in input prices, over sized staffing etc., the corporation has been in severely in loss. In financial terms it has been able to achieve just about 50% of its target on fertilizer and seed sales, etc. With farmers requirements being very timely and highly diversified, HPC is not sure if such a corporation should be allowed to continue to function. Rather, HPC recommends that every district can have a small cooperative holding to deal with all these farmers requirements. The management of such cooperatives can also be under the overall responsibilities of the Zilla Panchayats.

12.4 : Extent of Imbalance and Disparity in Industrial Development

18. The major factors for regional disparity in industrial development can mainly be, the lack of infrastructure. However, as mentioned above, the link between the infrastructural development and development of industries is not necessarily a unique one. For the reasons stated earlier, there may be several other factors influencing the industrial performance. However, to get a better picture of the development links, and also to recommend further measures to redress the industrial disparity, the following indicators at the taluka level are used for further analysis.

Indicators of Industrial Infrastructure

1. No. of Bank branches per lakh of population
2. Bank credit to Industry, Rs. per capita
3. Percentage of villages and hamlets electrified
4. Road length per 100 sq. km area

Indicators of Industrial Performance

1. No. of industrial units (major, medium and SSI) per lakh of population
2. Percentage of industrial workers to total workers.
3. No. of hotel, trade and transport units per lakh of population.

19. Using a statistical method of Factor Analysis, aggregate indices for (a) Industrial Infrastructure (using the four indicators mentioned above), and (b) Development Performance (using the three indicators) are computed for each taluka with the state level as Unity.

Based on these aggregated indices the taluks were then grouped in to four categories as:

- Taluks falling behind the state average (i.e., unity) in both infrastructure and development ,
- Taluks with infrastructural development above the state average, but not the development performance,
- Taluks with below state average in infrastructure but industrial development above the state average, and finally,
- Taluks with both infrastructure and development above the state average.

They are shown in Tables 12.3 : A-D

Table 12.3 :A Clustering Of Taluks According to Levels Of Infrastructure and Industrial Performance

Taluk	Both Infrastructure and Performance Below State Average	
	Infrastructure	Performance
Devanahalli	0.97	0.66
Hosakote	0.84	0.78
Kanakapura	0.75	0.65
Magadi	0.77	0.73
Nelamangala	0.76	0.97
Challakere	0.82	0.84
Channagiri	0.74	0.60
Harappanahalli	0.78	0.66
Honnali	0.92	0.66
Bagepalli	0.92	0.71
Chintamani	0.92	0.80
Gowribidanur	0.88	0.82
Malur	0.85	0.78
Mulbagal	0.79	0.42

Contd...

Taluk	Both Infrastructure and Performance Below State Average	
	Infrastructure	Performance
Sidlaghatta	0.90	0.75
Srinivaspura	0.87	0.72
Shikaripura	0.93	0.81
Soraba	0.84	0.67
Gubbi	0.82	0.55
Koratagere	0.91	0.70
Kunigal	0.83	0.71
Madhugiri	0.81	0.61
Pavagada	0.87	0.73
Sira	0.75	0.71
Turuvekere	0.91	0.59
Badami	0.81	0.80
Bagalkot	0.81	0.77
Bilagi	0.81	0.77
Hunagund	0.95	0.86
Jamakhandi	0.82	0.78
Mudhol	0.80	0.68
Athani	0.77	0.71
Chikkodi	0.89	0.93
Gokak	0.82	0.68
Hukkeri	0.87	0.90
Raibagh	0.80	0.99
Soundatti	0.83	0.92
B bagewadi	0.77	0.46
Bijapur	0.86	0.82
Indi	0.74	0.49
Muddebihal	0.99	0.43
Sindgi	0.75	0.42
Kalghatagi	0.86	0.70
Kundagol	0.80	0.99
Mundaragi	0.89	0.81
Shirahatti	0.78	0.93
Byadagi	0.96	0.87
Hanagal	0.98	0.92
Hirekerur	0.90	0.81
Savanur	0.82	0.79
Shiggaon	0.79	0.80
Bhatkal	1.00	1.00
Sirsi	0.98	0.97
Chamarajanagar	0.81	0.67
Gundlpet	0.69	0.56
Kollegal	0.75	0.69
Yelandur	1.00	0.76

Contd...

Taluk	Both Infrastructure and Performance Below State Average	
	Infrastructure	Performance
Kadur	0.84	0.63
Narasimharajapura	1.00	0.84
Tarikere	0.80	0.78
Arakalgod	0.89	0.91
Arasikere	0.91	0.99
Belur	0.88	0.76
Krishnarajpet	0.88	0.66
Nagamangala	0.85	0.90
Pandavapura	0.91	0.77
H.d.kote	0.77	0.82
Hunsur	0.90	0.58
Nanjanagud	0.89	0.90
Periyapatna	0.90	0.56
Hadagalli	0.89	0.87
H.b.halli	0.88	0.85
Kudlygi	0.81	0.78
Sandur	0.90	0.80
Siriguppa	0.88	0.76
Aurad	0.74	0.50
Basavakalyan	0.73	0.68
Bhalki	0.80	0.63
Bidar	0.80	0.82
Humnabad	0.73	0.73
Afzalpur	0.88	0.70
Aland	0.71	0.77
Chincholi	0.71	0.89
Chitapur	0.72	0.81
Gulbarga	0.82	0.95
Jevargi	0.67	0.72
Shahapur	0.69	0.62
Shorapur	0.81	0.64
Yadgiri	0.69	0.94
Kushtagi	0.71	0.75
Yelburga	0.68	0.62
Deodurg	0.72	0.50
Lingsugur	0.71	0.75
Manvi	0.71	0.68
Sindanur	0.73	0.74
No of Taluk	North Karnataka	South Karnataka
	53	42

Table 12.3.B: Clustering Of Taluks According to Levels Of Industrial Infrastructure and Performance

Taluk	Both Infrastructure and Performance Below State Average	
	Infrastructure	Performance
Doddaballapur	0.79	1.18
Ramanagara	0.88	1.06
Hiriyur	0.83	1.03
Holalkere	0.89	1.07
Hosadurga	0.82	1.03
Molakalmuru	0.87	1.36
Davanagere	0.99	1.52
Jagalur	0.85	1.61
Bangarpet	0.81	1.25
Sagara	0.94	1.02
C.N.halli	0.80	1.02
Bailhongala	0.83	1.82
Khanapur	0.78	1.10
Ramdurg	0.77	1.30
Gadag	0.87	1.34
Naragund	0.93	1.28
Haveri	0.90	1.17
Ranebennur	0.94	1.34
Haliyal	0.92	1.13
Mundagod	0.91	1.11
Buntwal	0.90	1.22
Sedam	0.70	1.05
Gangavathi	0.82	1.14
Koppal	0.74	1.06
No. of Taluk	North Karnataka	South Karnataka
	12	12

Table 12.3.C: Clustering Of Taluks According to Levels of Industrial Infrastructure and Performance

Taluk	Both Infrastructure and Performance Below State Average	
	Infrastructure	Performance
Anekal	1.21	0.95
Chennapatna	1.09	0.77
Harihara	1.07	0.88
Chickaballapur	1.01	0.67
Gudibanda	1.08	0.67
Kolar	1.12	0.85
Hosanagara	1.03	0.74
Thirthahalli	1.25	0.89
Tiptur	1.07	0.84
Navalgund	1.04	0.75
Ron	1.01	0.97
Siddapur	1.04	0.88
Supa (joida)	1.05	0.62
Yellapur	1.11	0.79
Koppa	1.37	0.93
Mudigere	1.13	0.65
Sullya	1.04	0.93
Alur	1.02	0.61
Hassan	1.16	0.89
Holenarasipura	1.17	0.64
Virajpet	1.30	0.93
Maddur	1.34	0.98
Malavalli	1.01	0.97
Mandya	1.78	0.99
Srirangapattana	1.19	0.95
K.r.nagar	1.04	0.50
T.narasipur	1.02	0.66
Kundapur	1.39	0.85
Raichur	1.03	0.88
No. of Taluk	N. Karnataka	S. Karnataka
	6	23

Table 12.3.D Clustering Of Taluks According to Levels of Industrial Infrastructure and Performance

Taluk	Infrastructure & Performance Above State Average	
	Infrastructure	Performance
Bangalore North	1.24	1.66
Bangalore South	1.13	1.63
Chitradurga	1.05	1.06
Bhadravathi	1.05	1.11
Shimoga	1.41	1.29
Tumkur	1.31	1.16
Belgaum	1.27	1.52
Dharwad	1.06	1.14
Hubli	1.95	1.53
Ankola	1.09	1.32
Honnavar	1.19	1.10
Karwar	1.36	1.53
Kumta	1.29	1.17
Chickamagalore	1.45	1.03
Sringeri	1.49	1.38
Belthangadi	1.07	1.37
Mangalore	2.36	1.64
Puttur	1.00	1.46
Channarayapatna	1.01	1.14
Sakaleshpur	1.14	1.14
Madikeri	1.54	1.40
Somwarpet	1.34	1.01
Mysore	1.61	1.19
Karkala	3.32	1.53
Udupi	1.92	1.10
Bellary	1.39	1.18
Hospet	1.20	1.08
No. of Taluks	N. Karnataka	S. Karnataka
	9	18

20. Some major comments for further strategy can be made:

- There are as many as 53 taluks in North Karnataka and 42 in South Karnataka that are lagging behind the state level in respect of both infrastructure and performances. 5 Taluks from Bijapur, 6 taluks from Bagalkot, 2 taluks from Dharwad, 5 taluks from Haveri, 2 taluks from Gadag, 6 taluks from Belgaum, 2 taluks from U. Kannada, 5 taluks from Bellary, 5 taluks from Bidar, 9 taluks from Gulbarga, 2 taluks from Koppal and 4 taluks from Raichur district of North Karnataka require some serious attention regarding their industrial development problems. Likewise, 5 taluks from Bangalore (R), 2 taluks from Chitradurga, 3 taluks from Davangere, 2 taluks from Shimoga, 7 taluks from Kolar, 7 taluks from Tumkur, 4 taluks from C.R. Nagar, 3 taluks from C. Magalur, 5 taluks from Mandya, 4 taluks from Mysore, also need special attention.

- An equal number of twelve taluks from North and South Karnataka are below state average in respect of infrastructure but above state average in industrial performance.
- Interestingly enough, six taluks from North Karnataka but as many as 23 taluks from South Karnataka are having their infrastructural amenities better than the state average but the performance poorer.
- Nine taluks from North Karnataka and 18 from South Karnataka are well above the state averages in both infrastructural amenities and industrial performance.

12.5 More Facts about Industrial Imbalance:

21. It is in industrial development that we find North Karnataka lagging far behind. The reasons are not far to seek. Apart from lack of infrastructure, prospective entrepreneurs would generally not like to go to backward areas even when several attractive incentives are offered in the State Industrial Policy. Establishing industries cannot be achieved all at a sudden either. Development of Industries in the backward regions will invariably take a longer period. However, efforts will have to be made to attract industrial investment by ensuring, there are readily available industrial sheds, assured power supply, availability of skilled labour, adequate credit flow from financial institutions and finally and more important is the speedy clearance for investment proposals at the State level.

22. Available data on these aspects show that North Karnataka is far behind South Karnataka. In fact, it is difficult to expect the redressal of imbalances in industrial development within medium term.

23. Between 1983-84 and 2001 the number of Small Scale Industries registered increased from 12,189 to 98,289 in North Karnataka as against 28,562 to 1,70,936 in South Karnataka. Although the share of South Karnataka is almost double the average annualized growth rate is higher for North Karnataka compared to South Karnataka.

24. The High Level Committee has cleared a very large number of projects between 1991-2001. Of this, in terms of projects, North Karnataka has a lead at 72 projects as against 62 projects in South Karnataka. In terms of investment North Karnataka had 44 % as against 55 % in South Karnataka. In absolute terms, investment cleared for South Karnataka was about Rs.57,000 Crores as against about Rs.45,000 Crore for North Karnataka. In terms of employment, South Karnataka had a lion share whereas North Karnataka had hardly 27 per cent.

25. In the matter of credit flow since inception and up to 31.03.2000 KSIIDC had advanced about Rs.560 Crores in North Karnataka as against Rs.1,561 Crores in South Karnataka.

26. Between 1970-71 and 2000-2001 KSFC's cumulative loan sanctions amounted to about Rs.2,298 Crores for North Karnataka forming 25 % of the total advances whereas South Karnataka had Rs.3,793 Crores forming 75 % of the total sanctions.

27. Again, KIADB developed about 35 % of the land acquired in North Karnataka as against 65 % in South Karnataka. As for number of industrial areas South Karnataka had 53 and North Karnataka 37 out of a total of 90. Thus, 59 % industrial areas developed were in South Karnataka as against 42 % North Karnataka.

28. Finally, we look at the project clearance by the State level Single Window Agency. Excluding Ban galore Urban District, between 1988 and 2001 projects worth Rs.4,135 Crores were cleared for North Karnataka as against Rs.5,779 Crore for South Karnataka. In terms of employment, North Karnataka had 43 % share while South Karnataka had 57 % out of a total employment of 1.63 lakhs.

29. In view of our taluk-wise approach the Committee tried to get details in the industrial sector taluk-wise. It was not possible to get all that we wanted. However, taluk-wise details were given by KSSFC for 2000-2001 Similarly, the details of sheds constructed, distributed, vacant and sale deed for March 2001 became available to us in respect of industrial sheds. The general inference that follows from these details is that North Karnataka lags behind very much compared to South Karnataka. These details which relate to different districts and divisions and the overall position for North Karnataka and South Karnataka are given in the Annexures 12.1-12.7. The progress achieved between two points of time in the matter of other Heads discussed above here are given in Annexures from 12.8 to 12.11.

30. We could not get up to date data on total industrial investment, factories and employment for a year like 2000-2001. However, data for 1980-81 and 1994-95 became available to us giving the particulars district-wise and also region-wise. They are given in Annexures 12.8, 12.9 and 12.9 for further reference.

12.6: People's Voice

31. The Committee took an opportunity to meet the people from all the district of the state. Some of the major suggestions that emerged from such meetings are summarised here:

- **On Growth Centres:** Apart from the Growth Centres located at Dharwad, Raichur and Hassan, and proposed mini-growth centres at Bijapur, Bellary, Malur (Kolar district), Nippani, Gadag, C. Maglur and Chitradurga, there are demands for small industrial centres in taluks such as Malvali in Mandya district, T. Narsipur, Periyapatna in Mysore district, in taluks of Chitradurga district; Shimoga should have a major growth centre. Also required are Auto Park, IT Park;
- **Cottage and forestry related industries** be started in Nagamangala of Mandya district, Madikeri (mini-paper mill), Virajpet and Kushalnagar og Kodagu district(cottage units), granite polishing units in H.D. Kote of Mysore and Pavgada of Tumkur districts, silk and timber based units in Hassan district (more specifically in Alur taluk), bidi units in Udipi, toy industry in Channapatna (to be freed from middlemen);
- **Garment units** in Bellary district, **textile mills** in H.D. Kote of Mysore district and Hiriyyur taluk of Chitradurga,
- leather units in Gundulpet taluk of C.R. Nagar,
- **To revive closed industries** in taluks such as Maddur of Mandya district; Mahadeshwar Sugar Factory in T. Narsipur of Mysore district and Kushalnagar of Kodagu; Textiles in Dharwad district, weaving and hosiery units in Belgaum district, sugar unit in Holalkere of Chitradurga and Udipi districts, Tungabhadra sugar mill in Shimoga district,

- **Specifically food processing and agro-based units** be established in C.R. Nagar, Hassan, C. Magalur, cashew processing in Udipi, U. Kannada, Dharwad (potato, chilly, oil crushing), Haveri (maize, cotton and chilli), coconut and arecanut processing in Holalkere taluka of Chitradurga and Hassan districts, fruit processing in Kolar (Bangarpet taluka), fruit processing and agro-based units in Shimoga and Koppal, Raichur, Bidar districts, sugar mill in Chincholi of Gulbarga district,
- **IT and Biotechnology parks** be established in C.R. Nagar, Kushalnagar, C. Magalur,
- Mini-tool rooms required in C. Magalur,
- Ice plants are required in D. Kannada, Udipi and U. Kannada for fishery industries.
- **Shifting of some industries from Bangalore** to North Karnataka, setting up of SIDBI and NSIC centres in North Karnataka,
- **Setting up of industrial training centres** in Haveri, Bellary, Gulbarga and Koppal districts
- Major private sector industries such as Hindustan Level, Kissan be encouraged to come to Hubli-Dharwad areas;

12.7: Broad Redressal Measures

32. On the basis of the analysis carried out by HPC FRRI, some of the emerging recommendations are listed below:

- There is a need to promote agro-based industries such as sugar, textiles and horticulture based ones. Both sugar and textile are the traditional employment oriented industries of Karnataka. Horticulture (including floriculture), being an emerging sector, should be properly linked for further development through the development of cold storage, transport and other facilities.
- The STEP programme should be extended to many other cities such as Gulbarga, Shimoga and Karwar.
- There is a vast scope for the development for automobile small scale units in Hubli-Dharwad area as well as in Shimoga.
- There is a need to set up Automobile Training Institute at Dharwad.
- In addition to CEDOK at Dharwad, there is a need to set up one more such entrepreneurial training centres in Shimoga and Belgaum.
- Some special attention be given to the development of one of the most backward districts of Karnataka, namely Bidar. The district qualifies for setting up of a chemical sector complex, with the government setting up of a Combined Effluent Treatment Plant.
- Likewise, a chemical complex can come up in Ankola-Karwar area.
- Enabling faster industrial growth also requires development of good transport facilities. The major ones such as direct trains connecting Gulbarga with Bangalore, new railway link between Bidar and Gulbarga, Raichur and Gadag Mysore and Merkera, Hassan and Chikmagalur are the priorities now.

33. Development of industries in the state requires state interventions in the form of some push factors and some pull factors. Specifically, the backward taluks and districts identified in both industrial infrastructure as well in development should be considered as the top priority. Those are 95 taluks, of which 53 are in North Karnataka. If one makes a rough estimate of Rs. One crore as the push factor investment, in the form of creating industrial centres, promoting craftsmanship, marketing avenues, input supply etc., and another one crore as pull factors as export incentives etc., then, about Rs. 200 crores may have to be earmarked for those 95 taluks. Additionally, the private sectors should be encouraged to come in a big way in horticulture processing, cold storage and transport and information technology areas. In any case another additional investment of Rs. 400 crores may be required for other ancillary development this backlog investment be included in the regular plan allocation in the state.

34. Industrial development in Karnataka has already taken a new path of technology and promotion of IT and Biotechnology. It is time that every Division of the state shall have atleast one Advanced Centre in IT and biotechnology. Apart from these, District head quarters such as Mangalore, Shimoga also have the same potential, mainly to be developed with private sector involvement.

Annexure 12.1

Number of Small Scale Industries registered (PMT issued) in 1983-84 and 2000-01

District	as at 1983-84	% to State total	as at 2000-01	% to State Total	Average Annualised Growth Rates (83-84 -00-01)
Belgaum	2674	6.56	25081	9.32	25.36
Dharwad	2751	6.75	22002	8.17	14.63
Bijapur	1479	3.63	9606	3.57	7.60
Uttara Kannada	892	2.19	5836	2.17	34.38
Belgaum Division	7796	19.13	62525	23.22	17.95
Gulbarga	1008	2.47	9874	3.67	40.76
Bidar	713	1.75	6205	2.30	26.87
Raichur	1048	2.57	9348	3.47	23.23
Bellary	1624	3.99	10337	3.84	27.93
Gulbarga Division	4393	10.78	35764	13.28	27.80
Bangalore [U]	11157	27.38	49553	18.41	12.51
Bangalore [R]			11962	4.44	6.04
Chitradurga	1642	4.03	11482	4.26	18.65
Kolar	1892	4.64	10202	3.79	17.81
Shimoga	2157	5.29	10201	3.79	13.88
Tumkur	1840	4.52	15968	5.93	6.67
Bangalore Division	18688	45.86	109368	40.62	10.43
Mysore	3832	9.40	22825	8.48	17.45
Mandya	988	2.42	6304	2.34	24.47
Hassan	894	2.19	7169	2.66	40.67
Chickmagalur	683	1.68	4576	1.70	6.21
Dakshina Kannada	2974	7.30	17920	6.66	13.81
Kodagu	503	1.23	2774	1.03	15.10
Mysore Division	9874	24.23	61568	22.87	15.91
North Karnataka	12189	29.91	98289	36.51	20.95
South Karnataka	28562	70.09	170936	63.49	11.80
Total	40751	100.00	269225	100.00	14.69

Source: Department of Industries & Commerce

Annexure 12.2

Projects Cleared By The High Level Committee (1991-2001)

Sl.No.	District	No. of Projects	% to State Total	Investment (Rs. Crores)	% to State Total	Employment	% to State Total
1	Belgaum	4	2.99	748.98	0.73	2393	1.15
2	Dharwad	7	5.22	2511.12	2.46	5420	2.60
3	Bijapur	9	6.72	2996.63	2.94	5810	2.79
4	Uttara Kannada	10	7.46	10408.43	10.20	6069	2.91
	Belgaum Division	30	22.39	16665.16	16.34	19692	9.45
1	Gulbarga	11	8.21	5138.30	5.04	4753	2.28
2	Bidar	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
3	Raichur	11	8.21	4116.76	4.04	14644	7.03
4	Bellary	20	14.93	19196.00	18.82	17214	8.26
	Gulbarga Division	42	31.34	28451.06	27.89	36611	17.57
1	Bangalore Urban	55	41.04	20892.61	20.48	114375	54.90
2	Bangalore Rural	13	9.70	2326.20	2.28	10000	4.80
3	Chitradurga	3	2.24	631.17	0.62	763	0.37
4	Kolar	1	0.75	1051.20	1.03	0	0.00
5	Shimoga	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
6	Tumkur	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
	Bangalore Division	28	20.90	24901.18	24.41	125138	60.06
1	Mysore	13	9.70	4999.79	4.90	10068	4.83
2	Mandya	4	2.99	366.37	0.36	737	0.35
3	Hassan	5	3.73	3715.06	3.64	4914	2.36
4	Chickmagalur	1	0.75	145.80	0.14	52	0.02
5	Dakshina Kannada	11	8.21	22764.73	22.32	11139	5.35
6	Kodagu	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
	Mysore Division	34	25.37	31991.75	31.36	26910	12.92
	North Karnataka	72	53.73	45116.22	44.23	56303	27.02
	South Karnataka	62	46.27	56892.93	55.77	152048	72.98
	State Total	134	100.00	102009.15	100.00	208351	100.00

Source: Dept. of Industries & Commerce

Note : Some of the investment proposals cleared by HLC during 2000-01 to be implemented throughout Karnataka & Projects benefiting more than one district viz Optic Fibre Network Project, Windmill Power Projects, LPGas Conversion kits for automobiles, transport infrastructure Enabled truct slaps and Warehousing have been excluded.

Annexure 12.3

**Districtwise Classification of Financial Assistance by KSIIDC
Since Inception and up to 31.03.2000**

Sl. No.	District/Division	Amount (Rs. In lakhs)	% Share to State Total
	North Karnataka Region		
1	Bagalkot	1100.00	1100.00
2	Belgaum	6295.77	6295.77
3	Bijapur	2779.93	2779.93
4	Dharwad	7430.09	7430.09
5	Gadag	40.00	40.00
6	Haveri	0.00	0.00
7	Uttara Kannada	4643.39	4643.39
	Belgaum Division	22289.18	22289.18
1	Bellary	18673.17	18673.17
2	Bidar	5259.02	5259.02
3	Gulbarga	4819.69	4819.69
4	Koppal	450.00	450.00
5	Raichur	4608.84	4608.84
	Gulbarga Division	33810.72	33810.72
	South Karnataka Region		
1	Bangalore	101860.02	101860.02
3	Chitradurga	3460.75	3460.75
4	Davangere	0.00	0.00
5	Kolar	5327.15	5327.15
6	Shimoga	3435.71	3435.71
7	Tumkur	2660.68	2660.68
	Bangalore Division	116744.31	116744.31
1	Chamarajanagar	276.50	276.50
2	Chickmagalur	667.22	667.22
3	Dakshina Kannada	6436.46	6436.46
4	Hassan	983.62	983.62
5	Kodagu	671.20	671.20
6	Mandya	1517.98	1517.98
7	Mysore	28135.51	28135.51
8	Udupi	704.00	704.00
	Mysore Division	39392.49	39392.49
	Others	466.79	466.79
	North Karnataka	56099.90	56099.90
	South Karnataka	156136.80	156136.80
	State	212703.49	100.00

Annexure 12.4

Cumulative loan sanctions of KSFC in 1970-71 and 2000-01

(Rs. in crore)

District	Upto Mar-71	% to state total	Up to Mar.01	% to State Total	Average Annualised Growth Rates (1971-01)
Belgaum	0.13	1.04	211.54	4.16	54.92
Dharwad	0.51	4.06	304.25	5.98	97.98
Bijapur	0.61	4.86	136.98	2.69	34.92
Uttara Kannada	0.23	1.83	58.94	1.16	57.56
Belgaum Division	1.48	11.79	711.71	13.98	33.26
Gulbarga	0.20	1.59	116.72	2.29	79.56
Bidar	0.32	2.55	115.24	2.26	201.47
Raichur	0.56	4.46	163.91	3.22	56.66
Bellary	0.40	3.19	190.75	3.75	112.78
Gulbarga Division	1.48	11.79	586.61	11.52	63.07
Bangalore	6.39	50.92	1980.72	38.91	20.68
Chitradurga	0.83	6.61	203.70	4.00	187.04
Kolar	0.26	2.07	206.37	4.05	63.09
Shimoga	0.12	0.96	120.84	2.37	808.36
Tumkur	0.27	2.15	233.78	4.59	50.91
Bangalore Division	7.87	62.71	2745.41	53.93	20.83
Mysore	0.36	2.87	314.59	6.18	130.21
Mandya	0.07	0.56	102.55	2.01	37.68
Hassan	0.21	1.67	105.19	2.07	41.59
Chickmagalur	0.30	2.39	56.53	1.11	54.27
Dakshina Kannada	0.73	5.82	407.72	8.01	28.29
Kodagu	0.05	0.40	60.53	1.19	191.81
Mysore Division	1.72	13.71	802.48	15.76	26.83
North Karnataka	2.96	23.59	1298.52	25.51	22.30
South Karnataka	9.59	76.41	3792.52	74.49	20.34
Total	12.55	100.00	5091.04	100.00	18.85

Source: Karnataka State Financial Corporation

Annexure 12.5

KIADB – Performance as on December 2001

Sl. No.	District	Industrial Land Acquired (Acres)	Industrial Land Developed (Acres)	% of Land Developed to State	No. of Industrial Areas	% to State Total
1	Belgaum	869.17	715.17	2.67	6	6.67
2	Dharwad	3504.66	3504.66	13.07	8	8.89
3	Bijapur	585.50	485.50	1.81	4	4.44
4	Uttara Kannada	35.30	35.30	0.13	1	1.11
	Belgaum Division	4994.63	4740.63	17.68	19	21.11
1	Gulbarga	961.85	961.85	3.59	3	3.33
2	Bidar	1840.37	1822.87	6.80	7	7.78
3	Raichur	2405.71	1405.71	5.24	4	4.44
4	Bellary	437.98	437.98	1.63	4	4.44
	Gulbarga Division	5645.91	4628.41	17.27	18	20.00
1	Bangalore Urban }	8478.86	7602.82	28.36	17	18.89
2	Bangalore Rural					
3	Chitradurga	215.87	215.87	0.81	3	3.33
4	Kolar	688.33	688.33	2.57	5	5.56
5	Shimoga	463.25	463.25	1.73	3	3.33
6	Tumkur	815.95	781.58	2.92	6	6.67
	Bangalore Division	10662.26	9751.85	36.38	34	37.78
1	Mysore	3872.80	3872.80	14.45	6	6.67
2	Mandya	271.92	271.92	1.01	2	2.22
3	Hassan	2020.98	2020.98	7.54	4	4.44
4	Chickmagalur	50.50	50.50	0.19	1	1.11
5	Dakshina Kannada	1218.92	1218.92	4.55	5	5.56
6	Kodagu	250.00	250.00	0.93	1	1.11
	Mysore Division	7685.12	7685.12	28.67	19	21.11
	North Karnataka	10640.54	9369.04	34.95	37	41.11
	South Karnataka	18347.38	17436.97	65.05	53	58.89
	State Total	28987.92	26806.01	100.00	90	100.00

Source: Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board (KIADB), Bangalore

Note : Difference between acquired and developed industrial land in North Karnataka is 1272 and that of South Karnataka is 910 acres

Annexure 12.6

**Projects Cleared By The State Level Single Window Agency (1988-2001)
(Excluding Bangalore Urban District)**

Sl. No.	District	No. of Projects	% to State Total	Investment (Rs. Crores)	% to State Total	Employment	% to State Total
1	Belgaum	74	7.92	1445.51	14.58	19525	11.97
2	Dharwad	96	10.28	927.55	9.36	23918	14.66
3	Bijapur	32	3.43	515.04	5.20	4831	2.96
4	Uttara Kannada	19	2.03	222.92	2.25	6206	3.80
	Belgaum Division	221	23.66	3111.02	31.38	54480	33.39
1	Gulbarga	12	1.28	183.07	1.85	1396	0.86
2	Bidar	43	4.60	340.29	3.43	6094	3.74
3	Raichur	33	3.53	368.31	3.72	5533	3.39
4	Bellary	27	2.89	131.78	1.33	2204	1.35
	Gulbarga Division	115	12.31	1023.45	10.32	15227	9.33
1	Bangalore Rural	182	19.49	2088.75	21.07	34258	21.00
2	Chitradurga	34	3.64	107.51	1.08	2782	1.71
3	Kolar	72	7.71	326.23	3.29	6702	4.11
4	Shimoga	19	2.03	104.93	1.06	3607	2.21
5	Tumkur	54	5.78	280.19	2.83	4764	2.92
	Bangalore Division	361	38.65	2907.61	29.33	52113	31.94
1	Mysore	125	13.38	1493.38	15.06	25825	15.83
2	Mandya	29	3.10	355.11	3.58	3759	2.30
3	Hassan	22	2.36	233.49	2.36	1001	0.61
4	Chickmagalur	4	0.43	9.71	0.10	179	0.11
5	Dakshina Kannada	55	5.89	772.91	7.80	10483	6.43
6	Kodagu	2	0.21	6.34	0.06	84	0.05
	Mysore Division	237	25.37	2870.94	28.96	41331	25.33
	North Karnataka	336	35.97	4134.47	41.71	69707	42.73
	South Karnataka	598	64.03	5778.55	58.29	93444	57.27
	State Total	934	100.00	9913.02	100.00	163151	100.00

Source: Department of Industries & Commerce

Annexure 12.7

Taluk-Wise Assistance Rendered By KSFC
For The Year 2000-2001

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Districts		Taluk	Amount Sanctioned	% to State Total
1	Bagalkot	1	Badami	3.80	0.01
		2	Bagalkot	97.01	0.23
		3	Bilagi	105.20	0.25
		4	Hungund	35.65	0.08
		5	Jamkhandi	61.25	0.14
		6	Mudhol	113.44	0.27
			Total		416.35
2	Belgaum	7	Athani	29.95	0.07
		8	Bailahongala	83.08	0.20
		9	Belgaum	643.64	1.52
		10	Chikkodi	64.52	0.15
		11	Gokak	17.27	0.04
		12	Hukkeri	3.50	0.01
		13	Khanapur	18.90	0.04
		14	Raibagh	13.70	0.03
		15	Ramdurga	-	0.00
		16	Soundati	-	0.00
	Total		874.56	2.07	
3	Bijapur	17	Basavanabagewadi	4.45	0.01
		18	Bijapur	282.53	0.67
		19	Indi	30.10	0.07
		20	Muddebihal	-	0.00
		21	Sindgi	45.65	0.11
			Total		362.73
4	Dharwad	22	Dharwad	322.57	0.76
		23	Hubli	629.89	1.49
		24	Kalgatgi	14.06	0.03
		25	Kundagol	-	0.00
		26	Navalgund	14.00	0.03
			Total		980.52
5	Gadag	27	Gadag	111.58	0.26
		28	Mundargi	-	0.00
		29	Naragund	2.52	0.01
		30	Ron	2.50	0.01
		31	Shirahatti	30.59	0.07
			Total		147.19

Contd...

Sl. No.	Districts		Taluk	Amount Sanctioned	% to State Total
6	Haveri	32	Byadagi	-	0.00
		33	Hangal	7.00	0.02
		34	Haveri	35.72	0.08
		35	Hirekerur	-	0.00
		36	Ranebennur	36.80	0.09
		37	Savanur	44.00	0.10
		38	Shiggaon	11.50	0.03
			Total		135.02
7	Uttara Kannada	39	Ankola	24.09	0.06
		40	Bhatkal	-	0.00
		41	Honnavar	18.33	0.04
		42	Kumta	3.96	0.01
		43	Mundagod	-	0.00
		44	Siddapur	-	0.00
		45	Supa (Joida)	-	0.00
		46	Yellapur	13.52	0.03
		47	Sirsi	2.59	0.01
		48	Halyal	2.00	0.00
		49	Karwar	165.23	0.39
			Total		229.72
	BELGUM DIVISION		3,146.09	7.44	
1	Bellary	1	Bellary	899.93	2.13
		2	Hadagali	-	0.00
		3	Hagaribommanahalli	-	0.00
		4	Hospet	253.69	0.60
		5	Kudligi	12.80	0.03
		6	Sandur	84.07	0.20
		7	Siraguppa	200.03	0.47
			Total		1,450.52
2	Bidar	8	Aurad	28.70	0.07
		9	Basavakalyana	27.84	0.07
		10	Bhalki	41.23	0.10
		11	Bidar	122.76	0.29
		12	Humnabad	5.50	0.01
			Total		226.03

Contd...

Sl. No.	Districts		Taluk	Amount Sanctioned	% to State Total		
3	Gulbarga	13	Afzalpur	4.00	0.01		
		14	Aland	-	0.00		
		15	Chincholi	29.50	0.07		
		16	Chittapur	11.30	0.03		
		17	Gulbarga	335.39	0.79		
		18	Jewargi	-	0.00		
		19	Sedam	18.20	0.04		
		20	Shahapur	13.70	0.03		
		21	Shorapur	5.00	0.01		
		22	Yadgir	113.10	0.27		
					Total	530.19	1.25
4	Koppal	23	Gangavati	169.54	0.40		
		24	Koppal	146.41	0.35		
		25	Kushtagi	6.51	0.02		
		26	Yalburga	21.96	0.05		
					Total	344.42	0.81
5	Raichur	27	Deodurga	25.00	0.06		
		28	Lingasugur	140.92	0.33		
		29	Manvi	138.95	0.33		
		30	Raichur	389.28	0.92		
		31	Sindhanur	91.57	0.22		
					Total	785.72	1.86
			Total	3,336.88	7.89		
1	GULBARGA DIVISION Bangalore Rural	1	Channapatna	67.60	0.16		
		2	Devanahalli	470.65	1.11		
		3	Doddaballapura	136.47	0.32		
		4	Hoskote	530.10	1.25		
		5	Kanakapura	15.00	0.04		
		6	Magadi	105.45	0.25		
		7	Nelamangala	664.30	1.57		
		8	Ramanagara	67.60	0.16		
					Total	2,057.17	4.86
		2	Bangalore Urban	9	Bangalore North	1,238.20	2.93
10	Bangalore South			2,170.70	5.13		
	Bangalore City			15,386.37	36.38		
11	Anekal			1,798.74	4.25		
				Total	20,594.01	48.69	

Contd...

Sl. No.	Districts		Taluk	Amount Sanctioned	% to State Total
3	Chitradurga	12	Challakere	247.10	0.58
		13	Chitradurga	171.65	0.41
		14	Hiriyur	174.44	0.41
		15	Holalkere	13.00	0.03
		16	Hosadurga	-	0.00
		17	Molakalmur	11.75	0.03
			Total		617.94
4	Davangere	18	Channagiri	10.70	0.03
		19	Davangere	432.31	1.02
		20	Harapanahalli	-	0.00
		21	Harihara	325.90	0.77
		22	Honnali	-	0.00
		23	Jagalur	28.58	0.07
			Total		797.49
5	Kolar	24	Bagepalli	59.45	0.14
		25	Bangarpet	41.58	0.10
		26	Chikkaballapura	15.30	0.04
		27	Chintamani	198.65	0.47
		28	Gowribidanur	51.50	0.12
		29	Gudibanda	-	0.00
		30	Kolar	169.31	0.40
		31	Malur	211.68	0.50
		32	Mulbagal	21.70	0.05
		33	Sidlaghatta	3.50	0.01
		34	Srinivasapura	28.10	0.07
	Total		800.77	1.89	
6	Shimoga	35	Bhadravathi	67.89	0.16
		36	Hosanagar	4.00	0.01
		37	Sagar	21.92	0.05
		38	Shikaripura	43.30	0.10
		39	Shimoga	797.64	1.89
		40	Soraba	30.75	0.07
		41	Thirthahalli	5.94	0.01
			Total		971.44

Contd...

Sl. No.	Districts		Taluk	Amount Sanctioned	% to State Total
7	Tumkur	42	Chikkanayakanahalli	51.25	0.12
		43	Gubbi	89.19	0.21
		44	Koratagere	2.16	0.01
		45	Kunigal	121.90	0.29
		46	Madhugiri	39.84	0.09
		47	Pavagada	77.14	0.18
		48	Sira	21.59	0.05
		49	Tiptur	416.31	0.98
		50	Tumkur	726.94	1.72
		51	Turuvekere	25.20	0.06
					Total
				27,410.34	64.81
1	Chamarajanagar	1	Chamarajanagar	24.26	0.06
		2	Gundlupet	4.00	0.01
		3	Kollegal	42.30	0.10
		4	Yallandur	10.58	0.03
					Total
2	Chickmagalur	5	Chickmagalur	282.14	0.67
		6	Kadur	89.98	0.21
		7	Koppa	16.58	0.04
		8	Mudigere	66.67	0.16
		9	Narasimharajapura	39.92	0.09
		10	Sringeri	-	0.00
		11	Tarikere	85.60	0.20
			Total	580.89	1.37
3	Dakshina Kannada	12	Bantwal	220.04	0.52
		13	Belthangady	58.90	0.14
		14	Mangalore	1,489.14	3.52
		15	Puttur	352.48	0.83
		16	Sullya	258.01	0.61
					Total

Contd...

Sl. No.	Districts		Taluk	Amount Sanctioned	% to State Total
4	Hassan	17	Alur	45.45	0.11
		18	Arakalgudu	32.08	0.08
		19	Arasikere	62.40	0.15
		20	Belur	29.30	0.07
		21	Channarayapatna	201.35	0.48
		22	Hassan	499.71	1.18
		23	Holenarasipur	52.20	0.12
		24	Sakleshpur	38.00	0.09
			Total	960.49	2.27
5	Kodagu	25	Madikeri	286.54	0.68
		26	Somwarpet	200.96	0.48
		27	Virajpet	230.33	0.54
				Total	717.83
6	Mandya	28	Krishnarajapet	44.33	0.10
		29	Maddur	97.81	0.23
		30	Malavalli	163.00	0.39
		31	Mandya	99.00	0.23
		32	Nagamangala	5.50	0.01
		33	Pandavapura	37.30	0.09
		34	Srirangapatna	50.74	0.12
				Total	497.68
7	Mysore	35	Heggadadevanakote	8.80	0.02
		36	Hunsur	110.00	0.26
		37	Krishnarajanagar	3.00	0.01
		38	Mysore	1,334.63	3.16
		39	Nanjangud	263.75	0.62
		40	Periyapatna	160.30	0.38
		41	T. Narasipur	25.68	0.06
				Total	1,906.16
8	Udupi	42	Karkala	163.32	0.39
		43	Kundapur	151.68	0.36
		44	Udupi	961.03	2.27
				Total	1,276.03
	Mysore Division			8,398.79	19.86
	North Karnataka			6,482.97	15.33
	South Karnataka			35,809.13	84.67
	State			42,292.10	100.00

Source: Karnataka State Financial Corporation Letter No.GM(CP&S)/MIS/32/2001-2002 dated 02.08.2001 to HPC - FRII

Annexure 12.8

Industrial Investment In 1980-81 And 1994-95

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	District	1980-81	% to State Total	1994-95	% to State Total	Average Annual Growth Rate (80-81 - 94-95)
1	Belgaum	44.37	3.59	261.73	2.60	34.99
2	Dharwad	50.97	4.13	230.38	2.29	25.14
3	Bijapur	8.84	0.72	38.81	0.39	24.22
4	Uttara Kannada	32.66	2.65	71.28	0.71	8.45
	Belgaum Division	136.84	11.09	602.20	5.97	24.29
1	Gulbarga	43.23	3.50	685.79	6.80	106.17
2	Bidar	1.98	0.16	102.24	1.01	361.67
3	Raichur	15.38	1.25	488.00	4.84	219.50
4	Bellary	19.74	1.60	170.11	1.69	54.41
	Gulbarga Division	80.33	6.51	1446.13	14.35	121.45
1	Bangalore Urban	513.38	41.60	5609.59	55.65	70.91
2	Bangalore Rural			413.85		
3	Chitradurga	20.87	1.69	153.89	1.53	45.53
4	Kolar	1.5	0.12	54.93	0.54	254.44
5	Shimoga	288.86	23.40	640.63	6.36	8.70
6	Tumkur	31.14	2.52	190.64	1.89	36.59
	Bangalore Division	855.75	69.34	7063.52	70.08	51.82
1	Mysore	82.82	6.71	463.50	4.60	32.83
2	Mandya	21.64	1.75	65.91	0.65	14.61
3	Hassan	1.83	0.15	21.55	0.21	76.95
4	Chickmagalur	0.82	0.07	186.87	1.85	1620.64
5	Dakshina Kannada	54.02	4.38	221.68	2.20	22.17
6	Kodagu	0.17	0.01	8.51	0.08	350.29
	Mysore Division	161.3	13.07	968.01	9.60	35.72
	North Karnataka	217.17	17.60	2048.33	20.32	60.23
	South Karnataka	1017.05	82.40	8031.53	79.68	49.26
	State Total	1234.22	100.00	10079.87	100.00	51.19

Source: Report on Annual Survey of Industries (Factory Sector) 1994-95 Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GOK, Bangalore, 2000

Annexure 12.9

Number Of Factories In 1980-81 And 1994-95

Sl. No.	District	1980-81	% to State Total	1994-95	% to State Total	Average Annual Growth Rate (80-81 - 94-95)
1	Belgaum	63	5.10	450	7.23	43.88
2	Dharwad	64	5.19	414	6.65	39.06
3	Bijapur	27	2.19	128	2.06	26.72
4	Uttara Kannada	28	2.27	69	1.11	10.46
	Belgaum Division	182	14.75	1061	17.05	34.50
1	Gulbarga	33	3.37	156	2.51	26.62
2	Bidar	17	1.74	61	0.98	18.49
3	Raichur	40	4.09	183	2.94	25.54
4	Bellary	35	3.58	173	2.78	28.16
	Gulbarga Division	125	12.78	573	9.21	25.60
1	Bangalore Urban	371	37.93	3083	49.55	52.21
2	Bangalore Rural			102		
3	Chitradurga	33	3.37	194	3.12	34.85
4	Kolar	10	1.02	79	1.27	49.29
5	Shimoga	24	2.45	88	1.41	19.05
6	Tumkur	21	2.15	120	1.93	33.67
	Bangalore Division	459	46.93	3666	58.92	49.91
1	Mysore	69	7.06	275	4.42	21.33
2	Mandya	14	1.43	30	0.48	8.16
3	Hassan	17	1.74	36	0.58	7.98
4	Chickmagalur	9	0.92	32	0.51	18.25
5	Dakshina Kannada	100	10.22	527	8.47	30.50
6	Kodagu	3	0.31	22	0.35	45.24
	Mysore Division	212	21.68	922	14.82	23.92
	North Karnataka	307	31.39	1634	26.26	30.87
	South Karnataka	671	68.61	4588	73.74	41.70
	State Total	978	100.00	6222	100.00	38.30

Source: Report on Annual Survey of Industries (Factory Sector) 1994-95
Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GOK, Bangalore, 2000.

Annexure 12.10
Industrial Employment In 1980-81 And 1994-95

Sl. No.	District	1980-81	% to State Total	1994-95	% to State Total	Average Annual Growth Rate (80-81 - 94-95)
1	Belgaum	28785	8.85	28590	6.14	-0.05
2	Dharwad	18326	5.64	24031	5.16	2.22
3	Bijapur	6751	2.08	5036	1.08	-1.81
4	Uttara Kannada	8850	2.72	7458	1.60	-1.12
	Belgaum Division	62712	19.29	65115	13.98	0.27
1	Gulbarga	10887	3.35	11901	2.55	0.67
2	Bidar	4868	1.50	4546	0.98	-0.47
3	Raichur	7707	2.37	4956	1.06	-2.55
4	Bellary	9947	3.06	8805	1.89	-0.82
	Gulbarga Division	33409	10.28	30208	6.48	-0.68
1	Bangalore Urban	143776	44.23	266045	57.11	6.07
2	Bangalore Rural		0.00	9593	2.06	
3	Chitradurga	15794	4.86	13581	2.92	-1.00
4	Kolar	2105	0.65	2788	0.60	2.32
5	Shimoga	16074	4.94	7510	1.61	-3.81
6	Tumkur	2969	0.91	6075	1.30	7.47
	Bangalore Division	180718	55.59	305592	65.60	4.94
1	Mysore	22397	6.89	26889	5.77	1.43
2	Mandya	7701	2.37	5253	1.13	-2.27
3	Hassan	2584	0.79	3027	0.65	1.22
4	Chickmagalur	1388	0.43	1807	0.39	2.16
5	Dakshina Kannada	13764	4.23	26488	5.69	6.60
6	Kodagu	408	0.13	1441	0.31	18.08
	Mysore Division	48242	14.84	64905	13.93	2.47
	North Karnataka	96121	29.57	95323	20.46	-0.06
	South Karnataka	228960	70.43	370497	79.54	4.42
	State Total	325081	100.00	465820	100.00	3.09

Source: Report on Annual Survey of Industries (Factory Sector) 1994-95 Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GOK, Bangalore, 2000

Annexure12.11

Details Of Sheds Constructed, Distributed, Vacant And Sale Deed - March 2001

Sl. No.	Districts	Industrial Estates		Go-downs	S H E D S									
					Constructed	% to State Total	Distributed	% to State Total	Vacant	Non-working	Sale Deed completed	Lease period completed	Under Lease period	Rent & Misc.
1	Bagalkot	1	Bagalkot	-	44	0.78	43	0.80	1	28	8	13	15	7
		2	Banahatti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		3	Jamkhandi	-	20	0.35	16	0.30	4	10	6	5	4	1
		4	Mudhol	-	2	0.04	2	0.04	-	1	-	-	2	-
			Total	-	66	1.16	61	1.14	5	39	14	18	21	8
2	Belgaum	6	Udyambag	16	100	1.76	100	1.87	-	8	56	36	8	-
		7	Angol	-	130	2.29	130	2.43	-	13	58	38	34	-
		8	Gokak	-	24	0.42	23	0.43	1	9	4	1	18	-
		9	Khanapur	-	22	0.39	22	0.41	-	7	-	-	18	4
		10	Bailahongal	-	8	0.14	6	0.11	2	3	-	-	6	-
		11	Kanaburgi	-	14	0.25	11	0.21	3	2	-	-	9	2
		12	Ramadurga	-	4	0.07	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-
		13	Chikkodi	-	4	0.07	4	0.07	-	1	-	-	4	-
		14	Nippani	-	8	0.14	3	0.06	5	1	-	-	-	3
		15	Kagawad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	16	314	5.53	299	5.58	15	47	118	75	97	9		
3	Bijapur	16	Bijapur	-	44	0.78	43	0.80	1	18	22	13	8	-
		17	Muddebihal	-	4	0.07	4	0.07	-	3	-	-	1	3
		18	Mahal Bagayat	-	10	0.18	7	0.13	3	3	-	-	7	-
		19	Hunagund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Total	-	58	1.02	54	1.01	4	24	22	13	16	3

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Sl. No.	Districts	Industrial Estates		Go-downs	S H E D S										
					Const- ructed	% to State Total	Distri- buted	% to State Total	Vac- ant	Non- working	Sale Deed completed	Lease period completed	Under Lease period	Rent & Misc.	
4	Dharwad	20	H ubli	23	478	8.43	477	8.90	1	38	308	27	139	3	
		21	Ramanakoppa	-	14	0.25	7	0.13	7	4	-	-	7	-	
		22	Lakkammanahalli	-	32	0.56	32	0.60	-	11	5	8	19	-	
		23	Gokul-Hubli Growth Centre	-	44	0.78	33	0.62	11	2	-	-	4	29	
		24	Belur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Total		23	568	10.01	549	10.25	19	55	313	35	169	32	
5	Gadag	25	Gadag	-	16	0.28	16	0.30	-	4	9	3	4	-	
		26	Ron	-	8	0.14	5	0.09	3	2	-	-	5	-	
		27	Betageri	-	10	0.18	5	0.09	5	6	-	-	4	1	
		28	Gajendragada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		29	Mundargi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		30	Lakshmeshwara	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Total		-	34	0.60	26	0.49	8	12	9	3	13	1	
6	Haveri	31	Haveri	-	10	0.18	10	0.19	-	4	-	-	10	-	
		32	Ranebennur	-	10	0.18	10	0.19	-	2	-	4	6	-	
		33	Hirekerur	-	4	0.07	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
		34	Shiggaon	-	8	0.14	5	0.09	3	1	-	-	1	4	
		35	Savanur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Total		-	32	0.56	25	0.47	7	7	-	4	17	4	
7	Uttara Kannada	36	Karwar	-	10	0.18	10	0.19	-	4	-	-	9	1	
		37	Sirsi	-	34	0.60	27	0.50	7	11	3	3	17	4	
		38	Bhatkal	-	10	0.18	10	0.19	-	2	-	-	10	-	
		39	Dandeli	-	20	0.35	20	0.37	-	8	6	3	11	-	
		40	Haliyal	-	8	0.14	7	0.13	1	5	-	2	2	3	
		41	Kumta	-	28	0.49	28	0.52	-	8	5	-	21	2	
		42	Yellapur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		43	Ramanagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Total		-	110	1.94	102	1.90	8	38	14	8	70	10	

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Sl. No.	Districts	Industrial Estates		Go-downs	S H E D S									
					Const- ructed	% to State Total	Distri- buted	% to State Total	Vac- ant	Non- working	Sale Deed completed	Lease period completed	Under Lease period	Rent & Misc.
BELGUM DIVISION				39	1,182	20.84	1,116	20.83	66	222	490	156	403	67
1	Bellary	1	Bellary	-	50	0.88	48	0.90	2	15	10	6	32	-
		2	Hospet	-	54	0.95	54	1.01	-	20	19	5	29	1
		3	Siraguppa	-	4	0.07	4	0.07	-	4	-	-	4	-
		4	Hoovinahadagali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		5	Mundargi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Total	-	108	1.90	106	1.98	2	39	29	11	65	1
2	Bidar	6	Bidar	-	22	0.39	22	0.41	-	4	18	1	3	-
		7	Naubad	-	36	0.63	34	0.63	2	16	4	10	15	5
		8	Humnabad	-	22	0.39	22	0.41	-	11	4	2	12	4
		9	Bhalki	-	8	0.14	8	0.15	-	4	-	5	2	1
		10	Kolhar-Bidar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		11	Tanakushanur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		12	Chitaguppa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Total	-	88	1.55	86	1.61	2	35	26	18	32	10
3	Gulbarga	13	Gulbarga	-	37	0.65	37	0.69	-	7	31	-	1	5
		14	Kapanoor	-	63	1.11	59	1.10	4	20	13	20	23	3
		15	Chittapur	-	8	0.14	5	0.09	3	-	-	2	3	-
		16	Chincholi	-	8	0.14	7	0.13	1	-	-	-	-	7
		17	Aland	-	4	0.07	4	0.07	-	-	-	-	4	-
		18	Shahabad	-	8	0.14	6	0.11	2	-	-	-	-	6
		19	Shorapur	-	4	0.07	2	0.04	2	2	-	-	2	-
		20	Sedam	-	8	0.14	7	0.13	1	5	-	-	7	-
		21	Kapanoor-II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		22	Jewargi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		23	Shahapur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			Total	-	140	2.47	127	2.37	13	34	44	22	40	21

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Sl. No.	Districts	Industrial Estates		Go-downs	S H E D S									
					Const-ru-cted	% to State Total	Distri-buted	% to State Total	Vac-ant	Non-working	Sale Deed completed	Lease period completed	Under Lease period	Rent & Misc.
4	Koppal	24	Gangavati	-	4	0.07	4	0.07	-	4	-	-	3	1
		25	Kushtagi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Total		-	4	0.07	4	0.07	-	4	-	-	3	1
5	Raichur	26	Raichur	-	52	0.92	52	0.97	-	23	9	10	33	-
		27	Lingasugur	-	4	0.07	4	0.07	-	2	1	-	3	-
		28	Yeramarus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		29	Sindhanur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Total		-	56	0.99	56	1.05	-	25	10	10	36	-
GULBARGA DIVISION		Total		-	396	6.98	379	7.07	17	137	109	61	176	33
1	Bangalore Rural	1	Doddaballapura	-	104	1.83	98	1.83	6	29	30	8	60	-
		2	Hosakote	-	69	1.22	51	0.95	18	31	8	-	40	3
		3	Kanakapura	-	18	0.32	18	0.34	-	3	1	-	16	1
		4	Kumbalagodu	-	66	1.16	63	1.18	3	36	4	-	59	-
		5	Magadi	-	8	0.14	8	0.15	-	4	-	-	8	-
		6	Ramanagaram	-	26	0.46	25	0.47	1	4	6	9	9	1
		7	Yelahanka	-	39	0.69	39	0.73	-	11	22	13	4	-
		8	Jigani	-	100	1.76	93	1.74	7	88	-	-	93	-
		9	Jigani-II	-	4	0.07	1	0.02	3	-	-	-	-	1
		10	Channapatna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		-	434	7.65	396	7.39	38	206	71	30	289	6		
2	Bangalore Urban	11	Peenya-I	-	462	8.14	462	8.62	-	3	362	28	63	9
		12	Peenya-II	-	458	8.07	456	8.51	2	16	289	134	21	12
		13	Peenya-III	-	138	2.43	138	2.58	-	12	72	45	21	-
		14	Rajajinagar	114	163	2.87	162	3.02	1	14	117	22	20	3

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Sl. No.	Districts	Industrial Estates	Go-downs	S H E D S										
				Constructed	% to State Total	Distributed	% to State Total	Vacant	Non-working	Sale Deed completed	Lease period completed	Under Lease period	Rent & Misc.	
		15	Dyavasandra	28	142	2.50	140	2.61	2	10	82	28	30	-
		16	H.A.L	-	10	0.18	10	0.19	-	-	10	-	-	-
		17	Electronic City	-	126	2.22	119	2.22	7	21	5	33	26	55
		18	N.G.E.F	-	54	0.95	54	1.01	-	2	24	2	28	-
		19	Bommasandra	-	101	1.78	87	1.62	14	40	19	15	53	-
		20	Bommasandra-2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		21	Chikkanaga-mangala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		22	Veerasandra	-	104	1.83	103	1.92	1	26	48	40	12	3
			Total	142	1,758	30.99	1,731	32.31	27	144	1,028	347	274	82
3	Chitradurga	23	Chitradurga	-	36	0.63	34	0.63	2	9	10	20	4	-
		24	Hosadurga	-	16	0.28	16	0.30	-	8	-	-	16	-
		25	Hiriyur	-	8	0.14	5	0.09	3	3	-	-	5	-
			Total	-	60	1.06	55	1.03	5	20	10	20	25	-
4	Davangere	26	Davangere	-	52	0.92	44	0.82	6	9	6	8	30	-
		27	Harihara	-	71	1.25	68	1.27	3	4	39	10	19	-
			Total	-	123	2.17	112	2.09	9	13	45	18	49	-
5	Kolar	28	Tamaka	-	32	0.56	30	0.56	2	6	-	8	11	11
		29	K.G.F	-	42	0.74	42	0.78	-	6	18	11	9	4
		30	Chintamani	-	20	0.35	16	0.30	4	5	-	-	12	4
		31	Malur	-	18	0.32	18	0.34	-	3	1	4	10	3
		32	Muddenahalli	-	12	0.21	12	0.22	-	5	-	-	5	7
		33	Mulabagal	-	10	0.18	6	0.11	4	4	-	-	6	-
		34	Sidlaghatta	-	6	0.11	2	0.04	4	3	-	-	2	-
		35	Kyalinur	-	10	0.18	1	0.02	9	1	-	-	1	-
		36	Gowribidanur	-	8	0.14	8	0.15	-	3	-	-	5	3
			TOTAL	-	158	2.79	135	2.52	23	36	19	23	61	32

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Sl. No.	Districts	Industrial Estates		Go-downs	S H E D S										
					Constructed	% to State Total	Distributed	% to State Total	Vacant	Non-working	Sale Deed completed	Lease period completed	Under Lease period	Rent & Misc.	
6	Shimoga	37	Shimoga	-	99	1.75	98	1.83	1	14	67	1	27	3	
		38	Bhadravathi	-	20	0.35	19	0.35	1	-	18	-	-	1	
		39	Sagar	-	40	0.71	39	0.73	1	5	20	1	15	3	
		40	Shiralakotta	-	6	0.11	6	0.11	-	-	-	6	-	-	
		41	Mandali-Shimoga	-	20	0.35	14	0.26	6	6	-	-	8	6	
		42	Hosanagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Total		-	185	3.26	176	3.29	9	25	105	8	50	13	
7	Tumkur	43	Tumkur	-	32	0.56	32	0.60	-	7	20	4	8	-	
		44	Antharasanahalli	-	18	0.32	18	0.34	-	8	-	-	10	8	
		45	Hirehalli	-	20	0.35	20	0.37	-	13	4	6	10	-	
		46	Kunigal	-	16	0.28	12	0.22	4	2	-	-	6	6	
		47	Sira	-	12	0.21	12	0.22	-	8	6	-	6	-	
		48	Tiptur	-	20	0.35	16	0.30	4	-	4	-	9	3	
		49	Madhugiri	-	14	0.25	14	0.26	-	-	-	-	-	14	
		50	Yaliyur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		-	132	2.33	124	2.31	8	38	34	10	49	31			
BANGALORE DIVISION															
				142	2,850	50.24	2,729	50.94	119	482	1,312	456	797	164	
1	Chamaraja nagar	1	Kollegal	-	24	0.42	24	0.45	-	6	6	2	13	3	
		Total		-	24	0.42	24	0.45	-	6	6	2	13	3	
2	Chick magalur	2	Chickmagalur	-	28	0.49	26	0.49	2	5	3	-	20	3	
		3	Kadur-Birur	-	14	0.25	14	0.26	-	4	-	3	8	3	
Total		-	42	0.74	40	0.75	2	9	3	3	28	6			

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Sl. No.	Districts	Industrial Estates		Go-downs	S H E D S									
					Constructed	% to State Total	Distributed	% to State Total	Vacant	Non-working	Sale Deed completed	Lease period completed	Under Lease period	Rent & Misc.
3	Dakshina Kannada	4	Yeyyadi	16	58	1.02	58	1.08	-	1	47	3	4	4
		5	Baikampady	20	182	3.21	181	3.38	1	36	85	24	61	11
		6	Moodabidri	-	8	0.14	8	0.15	-	2	2	3	3	-
		7	Mulki	-	16	0.28	9	0.17	7	5	-	-	9	-
		8	Melanta Bettu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		9	Belthangady	-	10	0.18	6	0.11	4	-	-	-	-	6
		Total		36	274	4.83	262	4.89	12	44	134	30	83	15
4	Hassan	10	Hassan	-	65	1.15	59	1.10	6	17	8	6	33	12
		11	Growth Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		12	Belur-Hassan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		13	Arasikere	-	8	0.14	8	0.15	-	4	-	-	-	8
		14	Channarayapatna	-	10	0.18	7	0.13	3	3	-	1	3	3
		15	Holenarasipura	-	18	0.32	13	0.24	5	4	1	-	7	5
		16	Sakaleshapura	-	12	0.21	12	0.22	-	8	-	-	12	-
		17	Gandasi	-	8	0.14	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
		Total		-	121	2.13	99	1.85	22	36	9	7	55	28
5	Kodagu	18	Madikeri	-	22	0.39	22	0.41	-	1	6	4	12	-
		19	Kushalanagara	-	16	0.28	14	0.26	2	3	1	-	7	6
		Total		-	38	0.67	36	0.67	2	4	7	4	19	6
6	Mandya	20	Mandya-I	-	44	0.78	40	0.75	4	10	16	7	16	1
		21	Mandya-II	-	28	0.49	19	0.35	9	10	1	1	16	1
		22	Pandavapura	-	8	0.14	5	0.09	3	1	-	-	5	-
		23	Srirangapatna	-	38	0.67	25	0.47	13	19	1	3	21	-
		24	Somanahalli	-	8	0.14	6	0.11	2	5	-	-	5	1
		25	Nagamangala	-	8	0.14	1	0.02	7	-	-	-	1	-
		Total		-	134	2.36	96	1.79	38	45	18	11	64	3

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Sl. No.	Districts	Industrial Estates		Go-downs	S H E D S									
					Const-ru ^t ed	% to State Total	Distrib ^u ted	% to State Total	Vac ^{an} t	Non ⁻ working	Sale Deed completed	Lease period completed	Under Lease period	Rent & Misc.
7	Mysore	26	Yadavagiri	30	237	4.18	231	4.31	6	24	146	31	48	6
		27	Hebbal	-	153	2.70	143	2.67	10	41	15	14	110	4
		28	Metagalli	-	84	1.48	82	1.53	2	11	25	41	16	-
		29	Nanjangud	-	32	0.56	28	0.52	4	10	3	2	19	4
		40	Siguru	2	10	0.18	4	0.07	6	-	-	-	2	2
		41	Hunsur	-	18	0.32	15	0.28	3	1	1	1	3	10
			Total			32	534	9.41	503	9.39	31	87	190	89
8	Udupi	42	Manipal	-	56	0.99	53	0.99	3	6	11	14	19	9
		43	Karkala	-	10	0.18	10	0.19	-	4	1	-	8	1
		44	Koteshwara	-	12	0.21	10	0.19	2	7	2	-	8	-
			Total			-	78	1.37	73	1.36	5	17	14	14
Mysore Division				68	1,245	21.95	1,133	2115	112	248	381	160	495	97
	North Karnataka			39	1,578	27.82	1,495	27.91	83	359	599	217	579	100
	South Karnataka			210	4,095	72.18	3,862	72.09	231	730	1,693	616	1,292	261
	State			249	5,673	100.00	5,357	100.00	314	1,089	2,292	833	1,871	361

Source: Letter No.CO.ORDN:HPC:2001-02 dated 21.07.2001 from General Manager, KSSIDC Ltd.

Chapter 13

Transport, Roads, Railways, Ports and Airways

13.1: Road Transport

1. In Karnataka, there are three separate public sector corporations that have been serving the districts, urban and rural areas of the state, apart from another corporation to service Bangalore city. NWKRTC covers the districts of Belgaum, Dharwad, Gadag, Haveri, Bijapur, Bagalkot, U. Kannada (since 1997). NEKRTC covers the Hyderabad-Karnatak region. BMTC covers mainly the Bangalore city and upto 25 kms around. KSRTC covers the rest of the state. As of 2000-01, KSRTC, which services Bangalore and Mysore Divisions has a total fleet of 4212; NWKRTC has 3587; NEKRTC has 2078, and BMTC has 2508 buses. The over all fleet utilization has been quite high (over 95%) in all the corporations.

2. The Official Committee to study the Development of North and South Karnataka in its report in 1999 noted that:

- The share of effective Kms run by KSRTC etc., in North Karnataka was 55.11% of the total run.
- In terms of scheduled operations, North Karnataka had a share of 57.61%. In variably, the Belgaum Division has higher shares in both Kms run and scheduled operations. Gulbarga Division has the least of these.
- It was then noted that as far as transport facilities are concerned, North Karnataka was not behind, but certainly Gulbarga region was so.

3. On the whole, one does not see any significant disparity in the deployment of public transport system in the state. However, in terms of number of bus stations, passenger trips, and kilometers covered, the Hyderabad –Karnataka need some additional transport facilities. Table 13.1 highlights some of the major indicators of road transport in the state.

Table 13.1:Regional Characteristics of Public Transport Facilities

		Bangalore+ Div. (excluding City) Mysore Division (KSRTC)	Belgaum Division (NWKRTC)	Gulbarga Division (NEKRTC)	Bangalore City (BMTC)
No of Buses	Per lakh population	13.944	27.517	21.887	40.294
	Per lakh hectares of geographical area	45.60	65.70	47.73	1531.13
	Per 1000 km road length	54.80	105.23	99.20	335.97
% Villages covered		59.70	95.91	96.91	32.16
Average villages covered by one bus per year		2.83	1.45	2.04	0.50
Passenger Km (lakh) per bus per year		49.28	47.73	56.32	26.34
No. of bus stations per taluk		1.05	2.96	2.39	9.33
No. of passenger trips (000) per taluk per year		80.42	203.10	130.03	3631.33

Note: All data pertain to the year 2000-01; Source Respective Corporations

4. At the individual taluka and divisions of the respective corporations levels, some additional observations can be made.

- Division of Road Transport Corporation like Bagalkot, Uttar Kannada, Gadag, Chikodi, Yadgir, Tumkur, and Haveri require additional bus fleet, as their present coverages are lower.
- There is a need to introduce wayside bus-shelters in districts like Bagalkot, Haveri, Gadag, Koppal, Yadgir, Davangere, Bidar, Tumkur, Kolar, Hasan and Nangalore.

5. The availability of transport facilities has to be viewed from the point of people (say facility per population, per village, hamlet and so on), and not by road length covered or number of fleet. In this report, for want of such detailed data, it has not been possible to recommend any such norms for redressal of regional disparity in respect of this vital sector. However, the people have voiced in several of HPC meetings about the problems, some of the major ones are highlighted here.

- Improve town bus services to Chamarajanagar;
- In D. Kannada district, KSRTC buses do not ply to villages, as the roads are very bad; allow more private buses;
- In Haveri, need for KSRTC bus depots at Shiggaon and Savanur; bus stand at Savanur; But transport to Hangal taluka.

13.2 :Road Development

6. Roads play a decisive role in initiating and accelerating the process of development in any given region. Total road length comprising national high ways, State high ways, important district roads, other district roads and village roads, is not evenly distributed among the regions, divisions, districts and taluks of the State. The total length of road in Karnataka at present is of the order of 132 thousand kilometers, of which about 88 thousand kilometers is surfaced roads. On an average, about 69 kilometers of road exists per every 100 sq km of geographical area, 250 kms for every lakh of population. However, the distribution of the roads between the districts, and within the districts is not at all balanced. This is causing considerable amount of hardship in areas not accessible easily.

7. As far as the development of the roads is concerned, the PWD has the major responsibility (followed by NABARD etc.). During the period 1993-96, PWD had spent about 46% of its outlays in North Karnataka, the rest in South Karnataka. Once again, the share of this expenditure in Gulbarga Division has been low (22%), as against a high of 28% in Mysore Division.

8. The total road length including panchayat and municipality roads in the state is of the order of 142801 kilometers. The breakups of these by districts are shown in Table 13.2.

Table 13.2: Spread of Different Types (in Kms) of Roads in Karnataka (2001)

District	National High Way	State High Way	Major District Roads	Other District Roads	Village Roads	TDB Roads	Irr. Dept. Roads	Forest Dept Roads	Total
Bangalore Division	1223	2619	8035	625	10950	11170	3090	338	38050
Bangalore (U)	153	193	381	6	978	940	10	18	2679
Bangalore (R)	273	374	1045	50	1431	1473	140	0	4786
Chitradurga	167	482	888	26	1439	1297	218	14	4531
Davangere	85	263	992	86	1172	761	1225	0	4584
Kolar	129	433	1598	58	2367	1535	72	24	6216
Shimoga	221	402	1229	251	1362	1651	916	203	6235
Tumkur	195	472	1902	148	2201	3513	509	79	9019
Mysore Division	911	2418	8239	560	14070	8646	2272	1624	38740
C. R. Nagar	160	102	658	0	927	337	333	449	2966
C. Magalore	113	326	1251	213	1335	2521	196	232	6187
D. Kannada	177	297	792	0	1269	368	0	93	2996
Hassan	167	480	1668	10	2049	2022	399	47	6842
Kodagu	0	311	804	0	1167	622	29	278	3211
Mandya	73	244	1340	120	4549	1108	569	0	8003
Mysore	79	336	1038	209	2074	1400	741	375	6252
Udipi	142	322	688	8	700	268	5	150	2283
Belgaum Division	1008	2836	7390	190	12779	7602	1684	596	34086
Bagalkot	60	396	1052	77	891	947	193	0	3616
Belgaum	201	732	2331	53	2360	1767	602	30	8076
Bijapur	127	476	1202	10	1349	650	222	0	4036
Dharwad	142	163	599	2	2788	235	189	32	4151
Gadag	46	203	663	0	941	889	118	0	2860
Haveri	103	197	742	20	2080	1681	292	13	5128
U.Kannada	329	669	801	28	2370	1433	68	521	6219
Gulbarga Division	381	2148	4583	259	7210	3963	2371	24	20939
Bellary	181	300	1135	108	1688	754	424	15	4605
Bidar	75	276	763	48	753	907	51	4	2877
Gulbarga	0	797	1510	63	2805	1454	930	5	7564
Koppal	125	270	537	36	968	507	228	0	2671
Raichur	0	505	638	4	996	341	738	0	3222
N. Karnataka	1390	4984	11973	449	19989	11565	4055	620	55025
S. Karnataka	2134	5037	16274	1185	25020	19816	5362	1962	76790
State Level	3524	10021	28247	1634	45009	31381	9417	2582	131815

Source: C.R. Ramesh: Sectoral Paper on Development of Roads in Karnataka ; and Karnataka at a Glance (GoK).

Table 13.3: Roads under ZP Organisations (Kms)

	Panchayat Roads	Municipality Roads
Bangalore Division	788	3269
Bangalore (U)	409	1535
Bangalore(R)	N.A	N.A
Chitradurga	195	498
Davangere	N.A	N.A
Kolar	-	356
Shimoga	184	281
Tumkur	-	599
Mysore Division	2740	2459
C.R. Nagar	72	951
C. Magalore	935	113
D. Kannada	1414	752
Hasan	179	417
Kodagu	-	60
Mandya	140	166
Mysore	N.A	N.A
Udipi	N.A	N.A
Belgaum Division	1135	1821
Bagalkote	39	321
Belgaum	503	550
Bijapur	N.A	N.A
Dharwad	N.A	N.A
Gadag	20	746
Haveri	N.A	N.A
U. Kannada	573	204
Gulbarga Division	2	817
Bellary	-	415
Bidar	-	64
Gulbarga	2	57
Koppal	-	281
Raichur	N.A	N.A
N. Karnataka	1137	2638
S. Karnataka	3528	5728
State level	4665	8366

Source: Karnataka at a Glance, GoK.

13.3: Extent of Shortage

10. Using the above indicators, the districts have been grouped into four categories, as shown in Table 13.5. The districts which are critically below the state average in terms of both the length per geographical area as well as per population requires very special attention in terms of development of roads immediately. More specifically, they require Panchayat, village and TDB roads substantially.

Table 13.4: Indicators of Road Infrastructure (at the District Level)

District	Total Road Length (Kms)	Road Length per 100 sq. kms	Road Length (Kms)per lakh of population
Bangalore Division			
Bangalore (U)	2679	122.33	41.07
Bangalore (R)	4786	82.30	254.98
Chitradurga	4531	54.02	300
Davangere	4584	76.17	256.09
Kolar	6216	75.59	246.37
Shimoga	6235	73.66	380.18
Tumkur	9019	85.10	349.57
Mysore Division			
C. R. Nagar	2966	52.17	307.68
C. Magalore	6187	58.92	543.20
D. Kannada	2996	61.86	158.02
Hassan	6842	100.41	397.56
Kodagu	3211	78.28	589.17
Mandya	8003	161.32	454.20
Mysore	6252	99.73	238.17
Udipi	2283	63.45	205.86
Belgaum Division			
Bagalkote	3616	54.84	218.89
Belgaum	8076	30.20	191.97
Bijapur	4036	38.53	223.11
Dharwad	4151	98.13	258.79
Gadag	2860	61.41	294.24
Haveri	5128	105.71	356.61
U.Kannada	6219	60.43	459.65
Gulbarga Division			
Bellary	4605	54.70	227.41
Bidar	2877	52.81	191.61
Gulbarga	7564	46.62	242.05
Koppal	2671	31.58	223.89
Raichur	3222	57.96	195.51
State Level	131815	68.73	250.00

Source: C.R. Ramesh: Sectoral Paper on Development of Roads in Karnataka.

Table 13.5: Disparity Range of Road Infrastructure in Karnataka

		Road Length per Lakh Population.	
		Below State Average	Above State Average
Road Length per 100 sq km	Below State Average	D. Kannada, Udipi, Gulbarga, Bidar, Bellary, Raichur, Koppal, Belgaum, Bagalkot, Bijapur	Chitradurga, C.R. Nagar, U.Kannada, Gadag,
	Above State Average	Bangalore (U), Kolar, Mysore,	Bangalore (R), Tumkur, Mandya, Davangere, Shimoga, Hasan, C. Magalore, Kodagu, Dharwad, Haveri,

10. The average road length (State average) in Karnataka is 68.73 kms. per 100 sq. kms. of geographical area. When one compares the actual road length of the talukas with the State average quite a few talukas turn out to be backward ; 90 out of 175 talukas have road lengths less than the State average of 68 kms. per 100 sq. kms. of geographical area. Further, the backward talukas are at different distances from the State average, suffering different degrees of deprivation in road length. With a view to capturing the taluka-wise differentials in the distribution of road length among the backward talukas, they are classified into 'more backward' and 'less backward'. The details of talukas and the extent of shortage they suffer are presented in Tables 13.6 and 13.7.

**Table : 13.6: Extent of Shortage in Road Length in Karnataka by Taluks
(1999): More Backward Taluks**

Sl. No.	Name of the Taluks	Extent of Shortage/deprivation (Kms)	Rank
1.	Kollegala	1054.48	1
2.	Bijapura	879.25	2
3.	Sindgi	738.95	3
4.	Indi	665.66	4
5.	Kodagu	578.38	5
6.	Jevargi	560.96	6
7.	Lingasugur	552.70	7
8.	Challakere	544.77	8
9.	Shahapura	528.92	9
10.	Basavana Bagewadi	521.25	10
11.	Yadgiri	507.92	11
12.	Manvi	503.15	12
13.	Devadurga	495.50	13
14.	Yelburga	484.20	14
15.	Sindhur	477.84	15

Cont...

Sl. No.	Name of the Taluks	Extent of Shortage/deprivation (Kms)	Rank
16.	Chittapur	459.20	16
17.	Raichur	451.94	17
18.	Joida	450.20	18
19.	Khanapur	435.19	19
20.	Belthangadi	401.00	20
21.	Basaya Kalyan	393.01	21
22.	Sedam	360.00	22
23.	Kanakapura	342.04	23
24.	Aland	330.80	24
25.	Sagar	330.20	25
26.	Muddebihal	323.22	26
27.	Navalgund	318.94	27
28.	Hosadurga	315.15	28
29.	Gulbarga	311.40	29
30.	Sandur	297.21	30
31.	Koppal	288.16	31
32.	Ankola	283.92	32
33.	Athani	281.28	33
34.	Gadag	273.23	34
35.	Hiriyur	271.95	35
36.	Kundapur	265.12	36
37.	Soundatti	243.01	37
38.	Bellary	239.38	38
39.	Kudlagi	239.20	39
40.	Kushtagi	237.88	40
41.	Humanabad	237.00	41
42.	Harapanahalli	235.63	42
43.	Chincholi	234.92	43
44.	Jamakhandi	211.90	44
45.	Mudhol	204.20	45
46.	Karkala	179.56	46
47.	Holalkere	179.46	47
48.	Hungund	176.85	48
49.	Shimoga	166.44	49
50.	Bilgi	164.62	50
	Total	19227.14	

**Table: 13.7:Extent of Shortage in Road Length in Karnataka by Taluks
(1999): Less Backward Taluks**

Sl. No.	Name of the Talukas	Extent of Shortage/deprivation (Kms)	Rank
1.	N. R. Pura	159.72	51
2.	Pavagada	159.44	52
3.	Molakalmuru	155.82	53
4.	Hosanagara	151.64	54
5.	Bagepalli	151.44	55
6.	Gundlupet	148.08	56
7.	Siruguppa	133.88	57
8.	Gubbi	124.34	58
9.	H. B. Halli	119.25	59
10.	Ramadurga	113.67	60
11.	Gangavathi	106.76	61
12.	Shorapur	94.60	62
13.	Karwar	92.76	63
14.	Yellapura	91.68	64
15.	H.D. Kote	87.24	65
16.	Hospet	81.25	66
17.	Aurad	71.59	67
18.	Jagalur	70.86	68
19.	Gokak	69.13	69
20.	Honnavar	67.40	70
21.	Kalghatgi	65.30	70
22.	Sulya	61.68	72
23.	Mulbagal	61.32	73
24.	Nelamangala	59.39	74
25.	Bagalkot	58.00	75
26.	Afzalpur	52.40	76
27.	Badami	48.09	77
28.	Belgaum	42.16	78
29.	Sirsi	36.60	79
30.	Kundagol	30.98	80
31.	Chikkanayakanahalli	30.84	81
32.	Srinivasapura	28.80	82
33.	Shiggaon	25.24	83
34.	Haliyal	23.96	84
35.	Virajpet	23.51	85
36.	Bhalki	13.76	86
37.	Hadagali	9.57	87
38.	Puttur	5.00	88
39.	Naragund	4.20	89
40.	Rona	0.88	90
	Total	2932.23	

12. From the data presented in Tables 13.6 and 13.7, the important inferences that emerge are as follows :

- (a) The deviation from the State average on the negative side ranges from a high of 1054 kms. in Kollegala (Mysore Division) to a low of less than one km. In Rona (Belgaum Division)
- In the more backward category (50) the distance from the State average ranges from a high of 1054 kms. in Kollegala (Mysore Division) to a low of 165 kms. in Bilgi (Belgaum Division).
 - In the less backward taluks (40), the distance ranges from a high of 160 kms. in N. R. Pura (Mysore Division) to a low of less than 1 km. in Rona (Belgaum Division)
- (b) Regionally speaking, of the 90 backward talukas, 61 are in NKR (30 in Belgaum division and 31 in Gulbarga Division) and 29 are in SKR (19 in Bangalore Division and 10 in Mysore Division)
- (c) Category-wise, of the 50 more backward talukas, 37 are in NKR (15 in Belgaum division and 22 in Gulbarga division) and 13 are in SKR (5 in Mysore division and 8 in Bangalore division)
- Of the 40 less backward talukas, 24 are in NKR (15 in Belgaum division and 9 in Gulbarga division) and 16 are in SKR (11 in Bangalore division and 5 in Mysore division)

The region wise and division wise distribution of backward talukas in respect of roads by category is presented in Table 13.8.

TABLE 13.8: DISTRIBUTION OF BACKWARD TALUKS BY REGIONS

Sl.No.	Category	Divisions				Regions		Total
		Belgaum	Gulbarga	Mysore	Bangalore	NKR	SKR	Taluks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	More Backward Taluks	15	22	5	8	37	13	50
2	Less Bakward Taluks	15	9	5	11	24	16	40
	TOTAL	30	31	10	19	61	29	90

13.4 :People's Voice

11. Even the analysis of road length (per geographical area or per population) does not provide a complete picture of deprivation and disparity. The people have voiced in several of the meetings with HPC about their specific problems. Some the major ones are listed in Table 13.9.

Table 13.9: People's Voices about roads and deprivation

District	All about roads etc.
Bangalore Division	
Chitradurga	Link roads from Chitradurga to Kurumandi, Jagimatti; Bevanahalli Nandihalli; Vishwanathnahalli to Kalghatta (via Kadur and Chikkajajur; Dadiganahallit to Andanur; Hullehal to Gollarahalli and Ajjappanahalli; Malenahalli to Chikkabbigere; Somerahalli Tanda to Hukiyaru; Nagasamudra to Huchangidurga; Chitrahalli to Kolalu;Kurbanahalli to Thirumapura; and Obalapura to Challakere.
Kolar	New roads near border villages
Shimoga	A high way connection Shimoga and Harihar, connecting to NH4; A bridge on Tungabhadra near Holalkere village
Tumkur	Link road from Huliurdurga to Magadi; from Tumkur to Aagumber
Mysore Division	
C. R. Nagar	Improve 600 kms of district road; construction of Mekedatu bridge; Improve NH209 from Kollegal to Coimbatore
Chikmagalur	Malnad areas require all weather roads (using rubber mix, as done in Kerala); BH road declared as NH 206, but does not have the standard;
D. Kannada	More bridges required (7 in Sulya, 16 in Beltangadi, in Bantwal, Mangalore (R) etc.; Inter state high way between Madikeri and Sulya-Mulleriya (150 km); Concrete the roads, as all weather roads; Road maintenance allowances be increased
Hassan	All weather roads required; Village roads are very badly maintained.
Kodagu	More bridges are required; Because of heavy rains, road maintenance allowances be raised.
Mandya	Better roads to connect to the sugar mills
Mysore	All weather roads to the 327 villages (because of heavy rains).
Udipi	All weather roads because of heavy rains; Special maintenance allowances for roads in heavy rain fall regions.
Belgaum Division	
Bagalkote	Hyderabad-Goa road (via Bagalkot) be upgraded; Badami taluka requires f bridges at Hanumgore, Neera budhihal,Konkankoppa and Hulkeri.
Belgaum	Belgaum-Raichur road is needed;
Bijapur	Poor maintenance of roads

Contd...

District	All about roads etc.
Dharwad	Because of black soil, village and taluka roads are very bad; Dharwad-Goa, Kumta-Hubli, Hubli-Bijapur, Kalghatgi-Dharwad are to be improved and connectd to NH4;NH4, NH63 be linked; Hubli-Dharwad road be made parallel road; Ring road service between Hubli and Dharwad; Flyover in Hubli; Chitrdurga-Belgaum stretch be a four lane road; Karwad-Gutti (NH63) be improved; Sankeshwar-Jeevargi-Srirangpatna Highway; Hubli-Bijapur-Humnabad be linked to Mumbai-Hyderabad;
Gadag	A bridge at Mundargi; NH\$ and state high way be connected; Village approach roads are missing; Nanegal-Hossah road; Bairapur-Jigarivadegod road
Haveri	Road development in Savanur taluka
U.Kannada	Another bridge on Sharavati river at Kudige; All weather roads needed due to heavy rain
Gulbarga Division	
Bellary	Bad roads in general
Bidar	There is a need to pass a national highway linking Zahirbad-Bidar and Nanded.
Gulbarga	Bridges in Bhima river be expedited
Koppal	Several villages in the district are not connected by roads, specially in Yalburga taluka;
Raichur	Bad roads in general

13. Most of the views expressed by the people can be grouped in to two categories. First, are the general views about the quality of the roads. HPC has already identified the extent of rural and other roads to be converted in to black bituminous top roads. Second, in Maland and forest regions, the people have made demands on all weather roads. HPC is of the opinion that this is a very legitimate demand. Third, the people have voiced about the new highways to shorten the travel hardship (particularly to Bangalore), district roads and village roads. HPC has prepared a map showing all these major demands. For want of detailed costs, the financial implications are not worked out in any detail. Rough estimate is that in addition to the Rs. 1300 crores identified to clear the backlog for the backward taluks, a sum of Rs. 1000 crores may have to be earmarked for new roads and improvements in maintenances.

13.5 : Towards Redressal of Road Deficiencies

14. The Task Force of PWD has already estimated a total cost of Rs 9087 crores to deal with 35,627 kms of roads (both for maintenance and upgradation) in Karnataka. These of course, include a wide charter of upgradation of state roads, road widening, paving and surfacing etc. On the basis of this Committees identified backwardness and deprivation of road facilities, the total cost of meeting the requirements of 50 talukas in less backward category and 40 talukas in more backward category amounts to Rs. 999 crores. To this, an additional requirement of about Rs. 290 crores is added to cover upgradation of rural roads (about 4956 kms) converting them to 'pucca' roads, and improving unsurfaced roads of about 1200 kms. With black bituminous tar, the total additional requirements just required for redressal of regional disparity works out to about Rs. 1300 crores.

15. Secondly, some special attention needs to be given on the development of national highways within the state. Development of Gulbarga, substantially depends upon the access to a national highway. The Bombay-Hyderabad National Highway is just about 70 Kms away from Gulbarga. HPC FRRI is of the opinion that a link national highway be constructed connecting Gulbarga to the existing Bombay-Hyderabad National Highway.

13.6: Port Development

16. Karnataka has one major port at Mangalore and nine minor ports in the districts of Uttara and Dakshina Kannada and Udipi. There are as many as 378 ferries along the coast. The major cargo handled by these ports are furnace oil, food grains, rock phosphate, iron ore, cement etc. In order to encourage fishery development in the state, it is also necessary to encourage minor ports, and also cold storage and handling facilities at the ports. Tadadi port is an important natural port, which can be developed as a major port. Its development can capture the entire hinterlands of North Karnataka. But its development is linked to the development of Ankola-Hubli railway line. While Karwar and New Mangalore are the state owned ports, Tadadi port can be developed in the private sector, with the necessary encouragement by the state government. Development of both Karwar and Tadadi ports should be undertaken on a priority basis.

17. There is also a need to look into the rising problems of sea erosion all along the coast. This has been affecting the life status of the people who are dependent upon fishing, boating etc. Our rough estimate is that about Rs. 150 crores may have to be earmarked for redressing these developments.

13.7: Development of Airports

18. There has been a major deficiency in North Karnataka region, in respect of air transportation. Though there are several airports which can cater to smaller passenger airplanes, no airlines are currently operating in the state, except through Bangalore and Mangalore airport. Given the length and breadth of the state, there is a need to develop shuttle air services between major cities and Bangalore or neighbouring states. Airports in Mysore, Hubli, Belgaum (existing) and (new) Gulbarga should be developed further, with encouraging private sector airlines with guarantee from the state on seat guarantee or assured minimum return basis, initially for about five years. Subsequently, the airlines will have developed their own marketing and tourist attractions to be on their own.

19. Given the length and breadth of the state, and with the growing importance and concern for value of time, there is going to be increasing demand for faster day trip facilities within the state. There is a need to connect all district headquarters to the Capital City Bangalore by air. This should be done in the next 10 year. New Airports at Gulbarga, Hassan, Hospet Bellary, Bijapur, Bagalkot Shimoga and Gadag should be constructed in the first phase (ie 3-5 years).

13.8: Railway Facilities

20. When it comes to the subject of railways, it is usually taken to be a central subject and the state has very minimal to do with this. Such an attitude has resulted in gross under development of railway network in the state. With a population share of 5%, and a GDP share in the country of 5.25%, the state has much lower share of railway network in the state. Most of the existing railway lines have been existing much before the state re-organisation.

21. HPC FRRI has carried out a detailed exercise to assess the need for additional railway network in the state. Much of these estimates have come from the people of the state, with whom the HPC FRRI had close interactions. On the basis of HPC's recommendations in the First Phase Report regarding meeting the long standing demand to set up South Western Railway Zonal Office at Hubli, the state has already made a move with budget allocations etc., though the matter is still pending the nod of the central government, though the Honorable Supreme Court has already given its verdict in favour of it.

22. Karnataka government has already established a Railway Development Corporation. They should prepare detailed railway development plans. HPC FRRI has already prepared a set of proposals on these lines through maps, appended to this report. The estimated investment cost on this score is given in chapter-30.

23. Some of the major demands on railway networks are summarised below:
Doubling railway line: This should be taken up as a general policy for all the existing railway tracks in the state. Otherwise, with the introduction of faster and super-faster trains, the goods traffic and ordinary passenger traffic would be greatly affected, bringing losses to the railways.

24. The immediate attention for doubling of tracks be given to the Bangalore-Mysore line, and also to establish an Express track between Hubli and Dharwad; Furthermore, a Bullet train should be introduced between Bangalore and Mysore, which not only take away the urban pressure in Bangalore, but also enable Mysore to develop as a satellite-feeder city for Bangalore.

25. ***Conversion of meter gauge to broad gauge:*** between Nanjangud and Chamarajnagar, Sakaleshpur to Mangalore; between Gadag and Bijapur is a Bagalkot ?
New Railway connection: to Mettupalyam; between Hasan and Bangalore; linking Kadur, Chikmagalur, Sakaleshpur and Hassan; linking Hubli with Ankola, and onward to Tadadi port, between Mysore and Merkera; between Bidar and Gulbarga; Between Gadag and Harapanahalli, on to Bangalore directly; between Belgaum and Gulbarga via Bagalkot; Between Davangere and Tumkur is a Chitradurga, Hiriya and Sira; linking Doddaballapur to Guntur via Madanapalli; between Talguppa and Honavar; between Shikaripur and Ranebennur; extension of Hospet Kottur line to Harihar; connect Hubli Guntakal line to Gulbarga. New line between Gadag and Raichur connecting Yelburga, Kushtagi, Gangavati, Sindhura and Manvi.

26. ***Upgradation of workshops:*** at Hubli

27. ***New trains to connect:*** Mumbai, Bangalore, Hubli, Gulbarga and Vasco.

Chapter 14

Focus on Human Development

14.1 The New Development Paradigm

1. The development thinking and planning, and development strategies have been undergoing a change. Slowly but steadily we have been moving away from the relatively narrower notion of income-centred, mono-disciplinary economic development to the relatively broader notion of people and life-centred multi-disciplinary human development. Only four decades ago it would have been heresy to question the tacit assumption of the income-centred mainstream development paradigm, that the purpose of development is to increase national income. But today, it is widely accepted that the real purpose of development is to enlarge people's choices in all fields - economic, social, political and cultural. Mahbub Ul Haq, one of the principal architects of the new paradigm, says that seeking increases in income is one of the many choices people make, but it is not the only one. The income-centred paradigm, while according primacy of growth in income, slighted people, whereas the new one accords primacy of people without slighting growth in income. Besides, the new one is gender-generation-sensitive. People come to occupy the centre stage of development as 'subjects' as well as 'objects' of development; they are means as well as the ends of development. The new development paradigm, inter alia, puts higher accent on people's capabilities and freedom to live the life they value most.

2. The UNDP has developed Human Development Index (HDI) to measure human development. The HDI is a more comprehensive measure of development than GNP or GDP. It is some sort of a blend of GNP which measures economic progress and PQLI which measures social progress. The HDI would cover both economic and social choices of people. Longevity, knowledge and income are the three basic capabilities that make up the HDI. The first one is concerned with people's ability to live healthier lives for long by avoiding premature mortality, and preventable morbidity. The second one is concerned with people's ability to read and write by avoiding preventable ignorance and illiteracy. And the third one is concerned with people's ability to live a reasonable decent standard of living without being constrained by remediable poverty and deprivation through direct participation in the development process. The first variable is concerned with people's capability in terms of health, the second one with people's capability in terms of education / knowledge and third one with people's capability in terms of income / standard of living.

3. Our intention in this chapter is not to make a penetrating inquiry into the new human development paradigm. Our objective here is just to acquaint ourselves with the basics of the new paradigm since we use some of its components in assessing regional imbalances in social aspects development. Of course, our remedial measures also take note of the human development framework.

4. Mahbub Ul Haq begins his work "Reflections on Human Development" (1995) with the words, "the most difficult thing in life is to discover the obvious". Social infrastructure is one such obvious but significant variable in human development which remained undiscovered and under-focussed for quite some time in the past. After many decades of development, the development thinkers, researchers, and policy makers are discovering that social infrastructure comprising, among other things, health and education bases, has a decisive role in taking people to the centre stage of development. Owing to the

predominance of the growth-centred development paradigm, most of the research inquiries pertaining to regional imbalances, assessed regional imbalances by using growth facilitating indicators or growth-manifesting indicators or both. But today, it is not so. Attempts are being made to measure development imbalances not only by using the variables that go into the development paradigm in which growth matters but also by using the variables that go into the new development paradigm in which both growth and people matter. Our exercise is one such attempt.

5. Here it is pertinent to point out that social infrastructure has been acquiring increased focus with the coming into prominence of the theoretical and empirical works of Mahbub-Ul-Haq, and Amartya Sen (especially the latter's works on India and its States) and of the Human Development Reports regularly published annually by UNDP since 1990. This shift in focus is a reflection of the gradual shift that has been taking place from the income-centered mainstream development paradigm to people-centered and capability-oriented human development paradigm. Now it is being realised that without a sound social infrastructure, economic growth, per se, cannot translate itself into the lives of the people across the regions, classes, castes and gender; economic growth has to be consciously transformed into the lives of the people, otherwise, it will be endangered. There are countries and states which are better placed in terms of income levels but not so in terms of the quality of life. Karnataka is one such State in India. For example, as at 1998, Mysore district and Bellary district are placed at 5th and 10th ranks interms of per capita income respectively, whereas they are placed at 14th and 17th ranks respectively interms of Human Development. Probably, one of the important reasons for the distortion of this relationship between wealth and well being is inadequate attention paid to the development of social infrastructure through public policy on health and education. That way, regional imbalances in development may be understood, assessed and interpreted with reference to health and education facilities accessible to people inhabiting different regions and sub-regions. Thus, keeping redressal of regional imbalances in view, an attempt is made in this Chapter to assess regional disparities in social infrastructure, and based on the nature and extent of disparities, to suggest redressal measures.

14.2 Methodology

6. A composite index of social infrastructure is used to assess regional imbalances in development. It is made up of two indices – health index and education index. It is used to capture an overview of regional imbalances in social development. In a way it is an aggregate approach to the assesment of development distances. The discussions of this chapter continues in the next two chapters. Chapters 15 and 16 attempt to measure regional imbalances in social development by using aggregate as well as disaggregate approach – first by indices and then by the indicators that go into each of the two indices (health index and educational index). In all seven indicators are used to construct the Social Infrastructure Index (SII). Of the seven indicators, three indicators – Number of Doctors per 10,000 Population, Number of Government Hospital beds per 10,000 Population, and Percentage of Habitations having Drinking Water Facility of 40 LPCD or more- are compressed into the Health Infrastructure Index (HII), and four indictors – Literacy Rate, Pupil-Teacher Ratio, Percentage of Children out of school in 6-14 Age Group, and Number of Students Enrolled in Government and Government-Aided colleges per lakh Population, are compressed into the Education Infrastructure Index. Incidentally it is to be mentioned that in its First Phase of Recommendations to the Government of Karnataka, the HPC-FRRI had used only three indicators, namely, Number of Primary Schools per lakh Population, Literacy Rate, and

Number of Medical Institutions per lakh Population to assess regional imbalances in social sector (For details, see First Phase of Recommendations of HPC-FRRI 2001, Pp 112-142).

7. The present inquiry into the nature and extent of regional imbalances in social infrastructure facilities in Karnataka analyses imbalances at four areal levels - taluk, district, division, and region - among other things, with the twin objectives of assessing regional imbalances and suggesting redressal measures. With such ends in view, the taluks are classified into four district categories, namely, Relatively Developed, Backward, More Backward, and Most Backward, depending upon their relative levels of development/backwardness. For the purpose of demarcation of the taluks into different categories, the State average achievement is used as the benchmark with reference to each of the indices and indicators employed to assess imbalances. The taluks whose values of achievement are equal to higher than the State average are regarded as 'Relatively Developed' and the remaining taluks whose values are lower than the State average are split into three equal parts. The values below the State average of 1.0 vary from 0.31 to 0.99 in respect of health index and from 0.68 to 0.99 in the case of education index which by any standard highly dispersed. Classifying taluks below the value of 1.0 into categories of priority for resource allocation would have given us widely different numbers of taluks under each category. Therefore, with a view to facilitating any allocation of funds among the taluks which are backward, we have adopted the method of equal distribution of the taluks which fall below the State average into three parts. The taluks which figure in the first part which is closer to benchmark are regarded as 'Backward', those which figure in the middle part are regarded as 'More Backward', and those which figure in the last part are regarded as 'Most Backward'.

- The weightages assigned to all the seven individual indicators in the SII, and the weightage SII is assigned with in the overall Aggregate Development Index are given in the Methodology Chapter of the Report.
- This Chapter focuses on the functional aspects of social infrastructure facilities also. In this regard, we have made use of the following material:
 - i) “Study of Functionality of Infrastructure Facilities in Important Selected Sectors in Karnataka” (Jan. 2002) – a study done by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics for HPC with reference to sectors such as drinking water, health care facilities, and primary and higher primary education.
 - ii) The Final Report of the Task Force on Health and Family Welfare (April 2001).
 - iii) The Task Force Report on Education
 - iv) Commissioned Papers
 - v) Outcome of the district level and divisional level development interaction sessions held in the four divisions and 27 districts as a part of the study.
 - vi) The responses received from various individuals, NGOs, institutions, administrators, etc., to the questionnaires administered to them.
 - vii) The outcome of the discussions held with the chairmen of area development boards such as Hyderabad-Karnataka Area Development Board, Malnad Area Development Board and Bayaluseeme Development Board.

14.3 Social Infrastructure Index (SII)

8. Social infrastructure index, comprising health index and education index, is used in the present study to assess regional imbalances in social sector development. By and large, it is an index of people's basic capabilities; ability to live healthier lives for long by escaping avoidable morbidity and premature mortality, and ability to read, write and understand. These capabilities, it is to be pointed out, have instrumental as well as intrinsic value in expanding people's choices to participate in the development process. As such, social infrastructure has a determining role in the level of development/ backwardness of any given region. An assessment of regional imbalances would be of use in suggesting redressal measures to initiate and accelerate the forces of convergence. To a considerable extent, regional imbalances are attributable to imbalances in social infrastructure. Karnataka does present, as the following discussion unfolds, a sad spectacle of maldistribution of social infrastructure facilities.

9. The data pertaining to the social infrastructure index are presented in three tables (one appendix table and two derived tables). Annexure table 14.1 presents the index values of all the 175 taluks. By ranking the taluks based on their values, it shows the relative positions of the taluks in the development/backwardness scale. The ranking also tells us how far or how near each and every taluk is from the State average development of social infrastructure. Table 14.1 presents an important aspect of regional imbalances; it gives us an idea as to the proportion of their taluks that the divisions and regions have in each of the four categories. That way it throws light on the extent of development/ deprivation spatially. And Table 14.2 gives a classified presentation of taluks by their names across the four categories against each of the 27 districts.

Table 14.1

**Social Infrastructure Index: Classification of Taluks into Relatively Developed, Backward, More Backward, and Most Backward Taluks
by Divisions and Regions in Karnataka.**

Sl. No	Division/ Region	Relatively Developed Taluks			Backward Taluks			More Backward Taluks			Most Backward Taluks			Total Taluks	
		No	Percent- age share in the total taluks of the Division/ Region	Percent- age share in the total taluks of the State	No	Percent- age share in the total taluks of the Division/ Region	Percent- age share in the total taluks of the State	No	Percent- age share in the total taluks of the Division/ Region	Percent-age share in the total taluks of the State	No	Percentage share in the total taluks of the Division/ Region	Percent- age share in the total taluks of the State	No	Per- centage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Banga-lore	15	29.41	25.00	19	37.26	48.72	15	29.41	39.47	2	3.92	5.26	51	100.00
2	Mysore	24	54.55	40.00	13	29.54	33.33	07	15.91	18.42	Nil	Nil	Nil	44	100.00
	SKR	39	41.05	65.00	32	33.68	82.05	22	23.16	57.89	2	2.11	5.26	95	100.00
3	Belgaum	19	38.78	31.67	05	10.20	12.82	13	26.53	34.21	12	24.49	31.58	49	100.00
4	Gulbarga	2	06.45	3.33	02	06.45	5.13	03	9.68	7.90	24	77.42	63.16	31	100.00
	NKR	21	26.25	35.00	07	8.75	17.95	16	20.00	42.11	36	45.00	94.74	80	100.00
	Karnat-aka	60	34.29 *	100.00	39	22.29 *	100.00	38	21.71 *	100.00	38	21.71 *	100.00	175	100.00

Source : Derived from Annexure 14.1

Note : SKR: South Karnataka Region

NKR: North Karnataka Region

* The figures indicate the proportion of taluks in the State in the respective categories.

Table 14.2

Social Infrastructure Index: Classification of Taluks into Relatively Developed, Backward, More Backward, and Most Backward Taluks by Districts in Karnataka.

Sl. No.	Districts	Relatively Developed Taluks	Backward Taluks	More Backward Taluks	Most Backward Taluks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bangalore Urban	1. Bangalore (N) 2. Bangalore (S)	Nil	Nil	1. Anekal
2	Bangalore Rural	1. Nelamangala	1.Chennapatana 2. Ramanagaram 3. Kanakapura 4. Magadi 5. Doddaballapur	1. Hoskote 2.Devanahalli	Nil
3	Chitradurga	1.Chitradurga 2. Hiriyur	1. Hosadurga 2. Challakere	1. Holalkere 2. Molekalmuru	Nil
4.	Davanagere	1.Davanagere	1. Channagiri	1. Harapanahalli 2. Harihara 3. Honnali 4. Jagalur	Nil
5	Kolar	1.Kolar 2.Chintamani 3. Bangarpet	1.Mulbagal 2. Gawribidanur 3.Srinivasapur 4. Chickkaballapur 5. Gudibanda 6. Bagepalli	1.Malur 2.Sidlaghatta	Nil
6	Shimoga	1.Shimoga 2.Thirthahalli 3. Sagara 4. Bhadravathi	1.Hosanagara 2. Shikaripura	1.Soraba	Nil
7	Tumkur	1.Tumkur 2. Tiptur	1. Koratagere 2. C.N.Halli 3. Turuvekere	1.Madhugiri 2. Gubbi 3. Sira 4.Kunigal	1. Pavagada
	Bangalore Division	15	19	15	2
8	Chamarajanagar	Nil	1.Kollegal 2.Gundalpet 3.Yelandur	1. Chamarajanagar	Nil

Contd...

Sl. No.	Districts	Relatively Developed Taluks	Backward Taluks	More Backward Taluks	Most Backward Taluks
1	2	3	4	5	6
9	Chickmangalur	1. Sringeri 2. Koppa 3. Mudigeri. 4.N.R. Pura 5.Chickmangalur	1.Kadur	1. Tarikere	Nil
10	D. Kannada	1.Mangalore 2.Suly 3.Puttur 4. Belthangadi	1. Buntwal	Nil	Nil
11	Hassan	1. Hassan 2. Sakaleshpur 3. Holearasipura 4. Arasikere	1. Alur 2. Channarayapatna 3. Arakalgudu	1. Belur	Nil
12	Kodagu	1.Madikere 2.Virajpet 3. Somwarpet	Nil	Nil	Nil
13	Mandya	1.Mandya 2. Malavalli	1. Maddur	1.Srirangapattana 2.Pandvapura 3.Nagamangala 4.Krishnarajpet	Nil
14	Mysore	1.Mysore 2. K.R.Nagar 3. Hunsur	1. T.Narasipura 2.Nanjanagud 3. Periyapatna 4. H.D.Kote	Nil	Nil
15	Udupi	1.Karkala 2.Udupi 3.Kundapur	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Mysore Division	24	13	07	Nil
	South Karnataka Region	39	32	22	02
16	Bagalkot	1.Bagalkot 2. Hunagund	Nil	1.Mudhol 2.Jamakhandi 3. Badami	1. Bilgi

Contd....

Sl. No.	Districts	Relatively Developed Taluks	Backward Taluks	More Backward Taluks	Most Backward Taluks
1	2	3	4	5	6
17	Belgaum	1.Belgaum	Nil	1.Bailhongala	1.Soundathi 2. Ramadurga 3. Chikkodi 4. Khanapura 5. Athani 6.Hukkeri 7. Gokak 8. Raibagh
18	Bijapur	1.Bijapur	Nil	1.Muddebihal 2. Basavana Bagewadi	1.Sindgi 2.Indi
19	Dharwad	1.Hubli 2.Dharwad	Nil	1.Navalgund 2. Kundagol	1. Kalghatgi
20	Gadag	1. Gadag	1.Ron 2.Mundargi	1.Shirahatti 2.Naragund	Nil
21	Haveri	1.Ranebennur 2.Shiggaon	1.Haveri 2.Hirekerur 3. Byadagi	1. Savanur 2. Hangal	Nil
22	Uttar Kannada	1.Karwar 2.Supa 3. Ankola 4. Kumta 5. Mundagod 6. Siddapur 7. Yellapur 8. Haliyal 9. Honnavar 10. Sirsi	Nil	1.Bhatkal	Nil
	Belgaum Division	19	05	13	12
23	Bellary	1.Bellary	1.Hospet	1.Hadagalli 2.Kudligi	1. H.B. Halli 2. Sandur 3. Siruguppa
24	Bidar	Nil	1.Bidar	Nil	1. Bhalki 2. Aurad 3. Humnabad 4.Basava kalyana

Contd...

Sl. No.	Districts	Relatively Developed Taluks	Backward Taluks	More Backward Taluks	Most Backward Taluks
1	2	3	4	5	6
25	Gulbarga	1.Gulbarga	Nil	Nil	1.Sedam 2. Jewargi 3. Yadgiri 4. Afzalpur 5. Aland 6. Shorapura 7. Shahapur 8. Chittapur 9. Chincholi
26	Koppal	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.Kushtigi 2. Koppal 3. Yelburga 4. Gangavathi
27	Raichur	Nil	Nil	1.Raichur	1.Lingsugur 2. Sindhanur 3. Devadurga 4. Manvi
	Gulbarga Division	02	02	03	24
	North Karnataka Region	21	07	16	36
	Karnataka State	60	39	38	38

Source: Annexure 14.1

10. From the data, we may draw the following inferences regarding regional disparities in social infrastructure:

- (i) There are considerable variations in the index values of the taluks. The index value varies from a low of 0.49 in Manvi to a high of 2.06 in Hubli, as against the State average value of 1.00. Regionally, both the taluks belong to North Karnataka Region (NKR), and intra - regionally, the former belongs to Gulbarga division and the latter to Belgaum division.
- (ii) The data do not lend support to the popular view that entire NKR is backward; they do show the presence of backward pockets in SKR also. Of course, backwardness is more pronounced in NKR.

- (iii) Inter-regionally, SKR's position is better than that of NKR's. With 45% of its taluks in the Most Backward Category, 20% in the More Backward Category, 8.75% in the Backward Category, and 26.25% in the Relatively Developed Category, NKR emerges as the most backward region in Karnataka. On the contrary, the corresponding figures for SKR are 2.11%, 23.16%, 33.68% and 41.05% respectively. (Table – 14.1)
- (iv) Among the divisions, Gulbarga, with only 6.45% of its taluks in the Relatively Developed Category, on the one hand, and 77.42% of its taluks in the Most Backward Category, on the other emerges as the Most Backward division not only in NKR, but also in the State. At the other end of the scale there is Mysore, which has 54.55% of its taluks in the Relatively Developed Category and none in the Most Backward Category. (Table – 14.1)
- (v) Among the districts, Kodagu and Udupi with all their taluks in the Relatively Developed Category, Uttara Kannada, Dakshina Kannada, Chickmagalur and Bangalore Urban with 91%, 80%, 71% and 67% of their taluks respectively in that category emerge as the relatively better placed districts in the State. On the contrary, Koppal with all its taluks in the Most Backward category, Gulbarga, with 90% of its taluks, Belgaum, Raichur and Bidar with 80% of their taluks in that category, emerge as the relatively lagging districts in Karnataka. Further, there are 16 districts which have none of their taluks in the Most Backward category. Of them 13 belong to SKR and only three to NKR. (Table – 14.2).

11. As far as redressal measures are concerned, 38 taluks of the Most Backward category (36 taluks of NKR and two taluks of SKR) attract redressal measures in the first phase, 38 taluks of the More Backward category (16 taluks of NKR and 22 taluks of SKR) attract remedial measures in the second phase, and 39 taluks of the Backward category (7 taluks of NKR and 32 taluks of SKR) warrant remedial action in the third phase (See ch 6 Annexure 6.4).

Annexure 14.1**Infrastructure (Social) Index: Relative Position of the Taluks**

Rank	District	Taluk Name	Index
1	Dharwad	Hubli	2.06
2	Mysore	Mysore	1.82
3	Kodagu	Madikeri	1.78
4	Chickamagalore	Sringeri	1.68
5	Uttarakannada	Karwar	1.60
6	Udupi	Karkala	1.59
7	D.Kannada	Mangalore	1.55
8	Hassan	Hassan	1.52
9	D.Kannada	Puttur	1.47
10	Shimoga	Shimoga	1.42
11	Chitradurga	Chitradurga	1.40
12	Davanagere	Davanagere	1.36
13	Kodagu	Virajpet	1.34
14	Kolar	Kolar	1.33
15	Udupi	Udupi	1.32
16	D.Kannada	Sullya	1.32
17	Shimoga	Thirthahalli	1.31
18	Bagalkote	Bagalkote	1.29
19	Uttarakannada	Supa (Joida)	1.26
20	Gulbarga	Gulbarga	1.25
21	Tumkur	Tumkur	1.24
22	Bellary	Bellary	1.23
23	Chickamagalore	Koppa	1.22
24	Mandya	Mandya	1.22
25	Uttarakannada	Sirsi	1.21
26	Hassan	Sakaleshpura	1.20
27	Dharwad	Dharwad	1.19
28	Bangalore(U)	Bangalore (N)	1.19
29	Uttarakannada	Ankola	1.17
30	Kolar	Chintamani	1.16
31	Bangalore(U)	Bangalore (S)	1.16
32	Bijapur	Bijapur	1.16

Contd...

Rank	District	Taluk Name	Index
33	Uttarakannada	Kumta	1.15
34	Hassan	Holenarasipura	1.15
35	Uttarakannada	Mundagod	1.14
36	Tumkur	Tiptur	1.13
37	Chickamagalore	Mudigere	1.12
38	Mandya	Malavalli	1.12
39	Udupi	Kundapur	1.12
40	Uttarakannada	Siddapur	1.10
41	Kodagu	Somwarpet	1.10
42	Haveri	Ranebennur	1.09
43	Bagalkote	Hunagund	1.08
44	Uttarakannada	Yellapur	1.08
45	Belgaum	Belgaum	1.08
46	Mysore	K.R.Nagar	1.08
47	Kolar	Bangarpet	1.07
48	Shimoga	Sagara	1.07
49	Hassan	Arasikere	1.07
50	Gadag	Gadag	1.07
51	Uttarakannada	Haliyal	1.06
52	Haveri	Shiggaon	1.06
53	Chickamagalore	Narasimharajapura	1.05
54	Uttarakannada	Honnavar	1.05
55	Chitradurga	Hiriyur	1.04
56	Chickamagalore	Chickamagalore	1.04
57	D.Kannada	Belthangadi	1.02
58	Mysore	Hunsur	1.02
59	Shimoga	Bhadravathi	1.02
60	Bangalore (R)	Nelamangala	1.00
61	Mysore	T.Narasipur	0.99
62	Haveri	Haveri	0.99
63	Mysore	Nanjanagud	0.98
64	Mysore	Periyapatna	0.98
65	Bangalore (R)	Chennapatna	0.97

Contd...

Rank	District	Taluk Name	Index
66	Kolar	Mulbagal	0.97
67	Bidar	Bidar	0.96
68	Gadag	Ron	0.96
69	Bangalore (R)	Ramanagaram	0.95
70	Shimoga	Hosanagara	0.95
71	Chickamagalore	Kadur	0.94
72	Kolar	Gowribidanur	0.94
73	Bangalore (R)	Kanakapura	0.94
74	Hassan	Alur	0.94
75	Bangalore (R)	Magadi	0.94
76	Shimoga	Shikaripura	0.93
77	Kolar	Srinivaspura	0.93
78	Gadag	Mundaragi	0.92
79	Hassan	Channarayapatna	0.92
80	Kolar	Chickkaballapur	0.92
81	Haveri	Hirekerur	0.92
82	Chamarajanagar	Kollegal	0.92
83	Chamarajanagar	Gundlpet	0.92
84	D.Kannada	Buntwal	0.91
85	Mysore	H.D.Kote	0.91
86	Bangalore (R)	Doddaballapur	0.91
87	Hassan	Arakalgod	0.90
88	Tumkur	Koratagere	0.90
89	Tumkur	C.N.Halli	0.90
90	Chitradurga	Hosadurga	0.90
91	Bellary	Hospet	0.90
92	Chamarajanagar	Yelandur	0.90
93	Haveri	Byadagi	0.90
94	Mandya	Maddur	0.89
95	Kolar	Gudibanda	0.89
96	Tumkur	Turuvekere	0.88
97	Kolar	Bagepalli	0.88
98	Chitradurga	Challakere	0.88
99	Davanagere	Channagiri	0.88
100	Davanagere	Harappanahalli	0.88
101	Bijapur	Muddebihal	0.88
102	Raichur	Raichur	0.87

Contd...

Rank	District	Taluk Name	Index
103	Shimoga	Soraba	0.87
104	Davanagere	Harihara	0.86
105	Bellary	Hadagalli	0.86
106	Bagalkote	Mudhol	0.86
107	Belgaum	Bailhongala	0.86
108	Haveri	Savanur	0.86
109	Gadag	Shirahatti	0.86
110	Chitradurga	Holalkere	0.85
111	Gadag	Naragund	0.85
112	Bagalkote	Jamakhandi	0.85
113	Hassan	Belur	0.84
114	Chitradurga	Molakalmuru	0.84
115	Dharwad	Navalgund	0.83
116	Bangalore (R)	Devanahalli	0.82
117	Davanagere	Honnali	0.82
118	Bangalore (R)	Hosakote	0.81
119	Uttarakannada	Bhatkal	0.81
120	Mandya	Srirangapattana	0.81
121	Mandya	Nagamangala	0.81
122	Haveri	Hanagal	0.81
123	Davanagere	Jagalur	0.81
124	Bellary	Kudlugi	0.81
125	Kolar	Malur	0.81
126	Chickamagalore	Tarikere	0.80
127	Mandya	Pandavapura	0.80
128	Tumkur	Madhugiri	0.78
129	Chamarajanagar	Chamarajanagar	0.77
130	Kolar	Sidlaghatta	0.77
131	Bagalkote	Badami	0.76
132	Tumkur	Gubbi	0.75
133	Bijapur	B Bagewadi	0.75
134	Tumkur	Sira	0.74
135	Mandya	Krishnarajpet	0.74
136	Dharwad	Kundagol	0.74
137	Tumkur	Kunigal	0.74
138	Belgaum	Soundatti	0.74
139	Gulbarga	Sedam	0.73

Contd...

Rank	District	Taluk Name	Index
140	Bijapur	Sindgi	0.73
141	Bangalore(U)	Anekal	0.72
142	Belgaum	Ramdurg	0.72
143	Belgaum	Chikkodi	0.72
144	Koppal	Koppal	0.72
145	Bellary	H.B.Halli	0.72
146	Gulbarga	Jevargi	0.71
147	Belgaum	Khanapur	0.71
148	Bidar	Bhalki	0.71
149	Gulbarga	Yadgiri	0.70
150	Tumkur	Pavagada	0.69
151	Belgaum	Athani	0.68
152	Raichur	Lingsugar	0.68
153	Koppal	Kushtagi	0.68
154	Koppal	Yelburga	0.67
155	Belgaum	Hukkeri	0.67
156	Bidar	Aurad	0.66
157	Dharwad	Kalghatagi	0.66
158	Gulbarga	Afzalpur	0.65
159	Bidar	Humnabad	0.65
160	Gulbarga	Aland	0.65
161	Belgaum	Gokak	0.64
162	Bidar	Basavakalyan	0.64
163	Koppal	Gangavathi	0.64
164	Raichur	Sindanur	0.64
165	Bijapur	Indi	0.64
166	Gulbarga	Shorapur	0.64
167	Bellary	Sandur	0.62
168	Bagalkote	Bilagi	0.60
169	Gulbarga	Shahapur	0.60
170	Bellary	Siriguppa	0.57
171	Gulbarga	Chittapur	0.57
172	Gulbarga	Chincholi	0.56
173	Raichur	Devdurga	0.55
174	Belgaum	Raibagh	0.53
175	Raichur	Manavi	0.49

Source: High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances, Govt. of Karnataka.

Chapter 15

Health Infrastructure

15.1 Social Dimension of Health

1. It is only recently that development literature and development policy have come to recognize the decisive role of social variables like 'health' and 'education' in promoting or constraining people's capabilities and through them economic progress. Apart from that they have also recognized the mutually reinforcing relationship between people's capabilities and economic progress. More than that we have come to recognize that given the ongoing process of liberalisation, privatization, marketisation, transnationalisation and globalisation, there is a strong case for social intervention in the provision of health and education. Somehow, the health aspects of development have continued to be out of the main focus. Aside from that, the development experience shows that economic growth, per se, cannot translate itself into the well-being of the people. It is to be consciously transformed into the lives of the people. In the case of Karnataka, there are districts like Bellary whose economic progress has not been effectively translated into the health of the people. There is a wide gap between its wealth and health (Human Development in Karnataka 1999, P.40). It is in this background the HPC-FRRI intends to assess the regional imbalances with reference to health variables and then to come out with some suggestions to redress regional imbalances in health care through Government intervention.

15.2 Health Infrastructure Index

2. Karnataka Government's first ever Human Development Report 'Human Development in Karnataka 1999', and the 'Final Report of the Task Force on Health and Family Welfare 2001', among other things, report the persistence of inter-district disparities both in terms of health-promoting parameters and health-manifesting parameters, despite commendable achievements in matters pertaining to life and death. In this chapter, for want of the latest data on such variables at the taluka level, we have restricted our study to only three parameters of health infrastructure. They are: Number of Doctors per 10,000 Population; Number of Government Hospital beds per 10,000 Population; and Percentage of Habitations having Drinking Water Facility of 40 LPCD or more. Regional imbalances are assessed, first with reference to the Health Infrastructure Index (HII), and then with reference to each of the three indicators that have gone into it. The HII is used to get an aggregate picture of regional imbalances in health infrastructure and the select health indicators are used to get a disaggregated picture of regional imbalances in health infrastructure. Of the two exercises, the latter becomes useful for policy prescription and remedial action. In the committee's view the physical and functional inadequacies in health infrastructure do contribute to regional imbalances in development through their impact on people's health-based capabilities.

3. With a view to identifying the levels of development/backwardness of the taluks, they are classified into four categories. The related data are presented in three tables. Annexure 15.1 gives the details of the relative positions of taluks in the development – backwardness scale. Table 15.1 presents an overall view of regional imbalances by divisions and regions. And Table 15.2 provides the names of the taluks which figure in the four categories against each of the twenty seven districts.

Table 15.1**Health Infrastructure Index: Classification of Taluks into Relatively Developed, Backward, More Backward, and Most Backward Taluks by Divisions and Regions in Karnataka.**

Sl. No	Division/Region	Relatively Developed Taluks			Backward Taluks			More Backward Taluks			Most Backward Taluks			Total Taluks	
		No	Percentage share in the total taluks of the Division/Region	Percentage share in the total Relatively Developed Taluks of the State	No	Percentage share in the total taluks of the Division/Region	Percentage share in the total Backward Taluks of the State	No	Percentage share in the total taluks of the Division/Region	Percentage share in the total More Backward Taluks of the State	No	Percentage share in the total taluks of the Division/Region	Percentage share in the total Most Backward Taluks of the State	No	Per Centage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Bangalore	13	25.49	23.21	17	33.33	42.50	16	31.37	40.00	05	9.81	12.82	51	100.00
2	Mysore	28	63.64	50.00	07	15.91	17.50	08	18.18	20.00	01	2.27	2.56	44	100.00
	SKR	41	43.16	73.21	24	25.26	60.00	24	25.26	60.00	06	6.32	15.38	95	100.00
3	Belgaum	13	26.53	23.21	13	26.53	32.50	09	18.37	22.50	14	28.57	35.90	49	100.00
4	Gulbarga	02	6.45	3.58	03	9.68	07.50	07	22.58	17.50	19	61.29	48.72	31	100.00
	NKR	15	18.75	26.79	16	20.00	40.00	16	20.00	40.00	33	41.25	84.62	80	100.00
	Karnataka	56	32.00 *	100.00	40	22.86 *	100.00	40	22.86 *	100.00	39	22.28*	100.00	175	100.00

Source : Derived from Annexure 15.1

Note : SKR: South Karnataka Region

NKR: North Karnataka Region

* The figures indicate the proportion of taluks in the State in the respective categories.

Table 15.2**Health Infrastructure Index: Classification of Taluks into Relatively Developed, Backward, More Backward, and Most Backward Taluks by Districts in Karnataka.**

Sl. No.	Districts	Relatively Developed Taluks	Backward Taluks	More Backward Taluks	Most Backward Taluks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bangalore Urban	1. Bangalore (S)	1. Bangalore (N)	Nil	1. Anekal
2	Bangalore Rural	1. Ramanagaram	1. Nelamangala 2. Chennapatana 3. Magadi	1. Doddaballapur 2. Kanakapura 3. Hoskote 4. Devanahalli	Nil
3	Chitradurga	1. Chitradurga 2. Hiriyur	1. Molekalmuru 2. Challakere	1. Hosadurga 2. Holalkere	Nil
4.	Davanagere	1. Davanagere	1. Harihara 2. Harapanahalli 3. Channagiri	1. Honnali 2. Jagalur	Nil
5	Kolar	1. Kolar 2. Chintamani 3. Mulbagal 4. Gudibanda	1. Srinivasapur 2. Gawribidanur 3. Bangarpet	1. Chickaballapur 2. Bagepalli 3. Malur 4. Sidlaghatta	Nil
6	Shimoga	1. Shimoga 2. Thirthahalli 3. Shikaripura	1. Bhadravathi 2. Hosanagara 3. Sagara	1. Soraba	Nil
7	Tumkur	1. Tumkur	1. Tiptur 2. Koratagere	1. Turuvekere 2. Madhugiri 3. C.N.Halli	1. Sira 2. Pavagada 3. Gubbi 4. Kunigal
	Bangalore Division	13	17	16	05
8	Chamarajanagar	1. Yelandur 2. Gundalpet 3. Kollegal	Nil	1. Chamarajanagar	Nil
9	Chickmangalur	1. Mudigeri. 2. Koppa 3. Sringeri 4. N.R. Pura	1. Chickmangalur 2. Kadur	Nil	1. Tarikere
10	D. Kannada	1. Mangalore 2. Suly 3. Puttur	1. Belthangadi 2. Buntwal	Nil	Nil
11	Hassan	1. Hassan 2. Sakaleshpur 3. Holenarasipura 4. Arasikere	1. Alur	1. Channarayapatna 2. Arakalgudu 3. Belur	Nil
12	Kodagu	1. Madikere 2. Virajpet 3. Somwarpet	Nil	Nil	Nil
13	Mandya	1. Mandya	1. Malavalli 2. Maddur	1. Srirangapattana 2. Pandvapura 3. Nagamangala 4. Krishnarajpet	Nil

Contd...

Sl. No.	Districts	Relatively Developed Taluks	Backward Taluks	More Backward Taluks	Most Backward Taluks
1	2	3	4	5	6
14	Mysore	1.Mysore 2. T.Narasipura 3. Hunsur 4. K.R.Nagar 5. Nanjanagud 6. Periyapatna 7. H.D.Kote	Nil	Nil	Nil
15	Udupi	1.Karkala 2.Udupi 3.Kundapur	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Mysore Division	28	07	08	01
	South Karnataka Region	41	24	24	06
16	Bagalkot	1.Bagalkot 2. Hunagund	1.Mudhol 2.Jamakhandi	Nil	1. Badami 2. Bilgi
17	Belgaum	Nil	1.Belgaum	1.Soundathi	1.Bailhongala 2. Ramadurga 3. Khanapura 4. Chikkodi 5. Hukkeri 6. Athani 7. Gokak 8. Raibagh
18	Bijapur	1.Bijapur	Nil	1. Basavana Bagewadi 2.Muddebihal	1.Sindgi 2.Indi
19	Dharwad	1.Hubli 2.Dharwad	1.Navalgund	1. Kundagol	1. Kalghatgi
20	Gadag	1. Gadag	1.Mundargi 2. Ron 3.Shirahatti	1.Naragund	Nil
21	Haveri	1.Shiggaon 2. Haveri 3. Ranebennur	1. Savanur 2.Byadagi 3. Hirekerur	1. Hangal	Nil

Contd...

Sl. No.	Districts	Relatively Developed Taluks	Backward Taluks	More Backward Taluks	Most Backward Taluks
1	2	3	4	5	6
22	Uttar Kannada	1.Supa 2. Karwar 3. Mundagod 4. Haliyal	1.Yellapur 2. Sirsi 3. Siddapur	1. Ankola 2. Kumta 3. Honnavar	1.Bhatkal
	Belgaum Division	13	13	09	14
23	Bellary	1.Bellary	Nil	1.Hadagalli 2. Hospet	1. H.B. Halli 2.Kudligi 3. Sandur 4. Siruguppa
24	Bidar	Nil	Nil	1.Bidar	1.Aurad 2. Humnabad 3. Bhalki 4.Basava kalyana
25	Gulbarga	1.Gulbarga	1.Yadgiri 2. Jewargi	1.Sedam	1. Shahapur 2. Afzalpur 3. Aland 4. Shorapura 5. Chittapur 6. Chincholi
26	Koppal	Nil	Nil	1. Yelburga 2. Kushtigi	1. Koppal 2. Gangavathi
27	Raichur	Nil	1.Raichur	1.Lingsugur	1. Sindhanur 2. Devadurga 3. Manvi
	Gulbarga Division	02	03	07	19
	North Karnataka Region	15	16	16	33
	Karnataka State	56	40	40	39

Source: Derived from Annexure 15.1

4. The following facts about regional imbalances emerge out of the tables: -

- i) Wide variations are noticed in the health status of taluks. The index value varies from a low of 0.31 in Raibagh to a high of 2.64 in Hubli (as against the State average index value of 1.00). Of the 175 taluks, only 56 have their index values equal to or higher than the State average.
- ii) Among the regions, SKR is better placed than NKR. The former claims a higher share in the State's Relatively Developed taluks and lower share in the Most Backward taluks. It claims 73.21% of the taluks in the Relatively Developed category, and only 15.38% of the taluks in the Most Backward category. On the contrary the latter has 84.62% of the Most Backward taluks and only 26.79% of the Relatively Developed taluks. A similar situation is also found when we view their claims under different categories from their taluks. SKR excels NKR in terms of the proportion of the taluks in the Relatively Developed category. Whereas the latter excels the former in terms of the proportion of the taluks in the Most Backward category (Table – 15.1).
- iii) Among the divisions Gulbarga, with only 6.45% of its taluks in the Relatively Developed category and 61.29% of its taluks in the Most Backward category emerges as the lagging division not only in NKR but also in the State. At the other end, Mysore, with only 2.27% of its taluks in the Most Backward category and 63.64% of its taluks in the Relatively Developed category, emerges as the leading division in Karnataka (Table – 15.1).
- iv) Among the districts, Kodagu, Mysore, and Udupi with all their taluks in the Relatively Developed category, Chamarajanagar and Dakshina Kannada with 75% and 60% of their taluks respectively in that category, emerge as the relatively better placed districts in the State. At the other end, Belgaum and Bidar districts with 80% of their taluks, and Raichur and Gulbarga districts with 60% of their taluks in the Most Backward category, emerge as the relatively lagging districts in the State. Further, there are 14 districts which have none of their taluks in the Most Backward category. Of them 12 belong to SKR and only two belong to NKR (Table –15.2).

5. As far as redressal measures are concerned, 39 taluks of the Most Backward category (33 taluks of NKR and 6 taluks of SKR) demand redressal measures in the first Phase, 40 taluks of the More Backward category (16 taluks of NKR and 24 taluks of SKR) deserve remedial action in the second Phase, and 40 taluks of the Backward category (16 taluks of NKR and 24 taluks of SKR) attract remedial measures in the third Phase (Annexure 15.1).

15.3 Doctors

6. Health of the people among other things, depends upon the number of doctors available. Number of doctors per 10,000 population is used as an indicator of health in our study. It is also one of the indicators that has gone into the health Index as well as the Social Infrastructure Index used in the present study. As is the case with any health facility, doctors are also not equitably distributed across the regions, divisions, districts and taluks of Karnataka. As at the year 2001, the number of doctors per 10,000 population in Karnataka works out to 2.77. And the State average of 2.77 doctors (Government and Private) per 10,000 population is used as the bench mark to distinguish the backward taluks from the relatively developed taluks. As already stated in the 'methodology' section of this chapter, for the purpose of identifying the level of development/backwardness of the taluks, they are classified into four categories.

7. The data pertaining to doctors are presented in three tables. Annexure 15.2 gives the ranks of all the taluks in the state. From it, we come to know the relative positions of the taluks in the state. Table 15.3 shows the classification of taluks into Relatively Developed, Backward, More Backward, and Most Backward, by divisions and regions. And Table 15.4 classifies the taluks into four categories by names across all the 27 districts of the State.

Table 15.3

Number of Doctors per 10,000 population: Classification of taluks into Relatively Developed, Backward, More Backward and Most Backward Taluks by Divisions and Regions in Karnataka

Sl.No	Division/ Region	Relatively Developed Taluks			Backward Taluks			More Backward Taluks			Most Backward Taluks			Total Taluks	
		No	Percentage share in the total taluks of the Division/ Region	Percentage share in the total Relatively Develo-ped Taluks of the State	No	Percentage share in the total taluks of the Division/ Region	Percentage share in the total Backward Taluks of the State	No	Percentage share in the total taluks of the Division/ Region	Percentage share in the total More Backward Taluks of the State	No	Percentage share in the total taluks of the Division/ Region	Percentage share in the total Most Backward Taluks of the State	No	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Bangalore	11	21.57	18.97	17	33.33	43.59	10	19.61	25.64	13	25.49	33.33	51	100.00
2	Mysore	27	61.36	46.55	07	15.91	17.95	8	18.18	20.51	02	4.55	5.13	44	100.00
	SKR	38	40.00	65.52	24	25.26	61.54	18	18.95	46.15	15	15.79	38.46	95	100.00
3	Belgaum	17	34.69	29.31	13	26.53	33.33	9	18.37	23.08	10	20.41	25.64	49	100.00
4	Gulbarga	03	9.68	5.17	02	6.45	5.13	12	38.71	30.77	14	45.16	35.90	31	100.00
	NKR	20	25.00	34.48	15	18.75	38.46	21	26.25	53.85	24	30.00	61.54	80	100.00
	Karnataka	58	33.14 *	100.00	39	22.28 *	100.00	39	22.29 *	100.00	39	22.29 *	100.00	175	100.00

Source : Derived from Annexure 15.2

Note : SKR: South Karnataka Region
NKR: North Karnataka Region

* The figures indicate the proportion of taluks in the State in the respective categories.

Table 15.4

Number of Doctors per 10,000 population: Classification of Taluks into Relatively Developed, Backward, More Backward, and Most Backward Taluks by Districts in Karnataka.

Sl.No.	Districts	Relatively Developed taluks	Backward taluks	More Backward taluks	Most Backward taluks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bangalore Urban	1.Bangalore (N) 2.Bangalore (S)	1.Anekal	Nil	Nil
2	Bangalore Rural	Nil	1.Ramanagaram 2.Devanahalli 3.Doddallapura 4.Magadi 5.Hosakote	1.Kanakapura	1.Channapatana 2.Nelamangala
3	Chitradurga	1.Chitradurga	1.Hiriyur 2.Molakalmuru 3.Hosadurga	1.Holakare 2.Challakere	Nil
4	Davanagere	1.Harihara 2.Harapanahalli 3.Davanagere	1.Jagalur	1.Honnali	1.Channagiri
5	Kolar	1.Chintamani 2.Mulbagil	1.Gudibanda 2.Chikkaballapur 3.Kolar	1.Malur 2.Gowribidanur 3.Bagapalli 4.Bangarpet	1.Srinivasapura 2.Sidlagata
6	Shimoga	1.Shimoga 2.Tirthahalli	1.Bhadravathi 2.Shikaripura 3.Hosanagara	1.Soraba 2.Sagar	Nil
7	Tumkur	1.Tumkur	1.Tiptur	Nil	1.Turuvakere 2.Koratagere 3.Pavagada 4.C.N.Halli 5.Sira 6.Madhugiri 7.Kunigal 8.Gubbi
	Bangalore Division	11	17	10	13
8	Chamarajanagar	1.Gundlepet 2.Yelandur 3.Kollegala	Nil	1.Chamarajanagar	Nil
9	Chickmangalur	1.Koppa 2.Sringere 3.Narasimharajpur	1.Mudigere 2.Chikkamagalur 3.Kadur	1.Tarikare	Nil

Contd....

Sl.No.	Districts	Relatively Developed taluks	Backward taluks	More Backward taluks	Most Backward taluks
1	2	3	4	5	6
10	D.Kannada	1.Sulya 2.Mangalore 3.Puttur 4.Belthangadi 5.Bantwal	Nil	Nil	Nil
11	Hassan	1.Hassan 2.Sakaleshpur 3.Alur	1.Arasikere 2.Channarayapatna 3.Holenarasipura	1.Arakalagud 2.Belur	Nil
12	Kodagu	1.Madikeri 2.Somwarpet	1.Virajpet	Nil	Nil
13	Mandya	1.Mandya	Nil	1.Maddur 2.Srirangapatna 3.Malavalli 4.Nagamangala	1.Pandavapura 2.K.R.Pet
14	Mysore	1.Mysore 2.K.R.Nagar 3.Hunsur 4.T.Narasipura 5.Nanjanagud 6.Periyapatna 7.H.D.Kote	Nil	Nil	Nil
15	Udupi	1.Udupi 2.Kundapur 3.Karkala	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Mysore Division	27	07	08	02
	South Karnataka Region	38	24	18	15
16	Bagalkot	1.Bagalkot 2.Mudhol 3.Jamakhadi 4.Hunagund	Nil	1.Bilagi	1.Badami
17	Belgaum	Nil	1.Soundathi	1.Chikkodi	1.Ramadurga 2.Athani 3.Bailhongal 4.Khanapur 5.Gokak 6.Belgaum 7.Hukkeri 8.Raibagh

Contd...

Sl.No.	Districts	Relatively Developed taluks	Backward taluks	More Backward taluks	Most Backward taluks
1	2	3	4	5	6
18	Bijapur	1.Bijapur	1.Basavana Begewadi 2.Muddebihal	1.Sindagi	1.Indi
19	Dharwad	1.Hubli 2.Dharwad 3.Navalgund 4.Kundagol	Nil	1.Kalghatgi	Nil
20	Gadag	1.Gadag 2.Ron	1.Mundargi 2.Naragund 3.Shirahatti	Nil	Nil
21	Haveri	1.Shiggaon 2.Haveri 3.Savanur 4.Ranebennur	1.Byadgi	1.Hirekerur 2.Hangal	Nil
22	Uttara Kannada	1.Yellapur 2.Siddpur	1.Sirsi 2.Karwar 3.Ankola 4.Bhatkal 5.Supa 6.Honnavar	1.Kumta 2.Mundagod 3.Haliyal	Nil
	Belgaum Division	17	13	9	10
23	Bellary	1.Bellary	Nil	1.H.B.Halli 2.Hadagalli 3.Hospet	1.Siruguppa 2.Sandur 3.Kudligi
24	Bidar	Nil	Nil	1.Bidar 2.Bhalki 3.Humnabad	1.Aurad 2.Basavakalyan
25	Gulbarga	1.Gulbarga	Nil	1.Yadgiri 2.Sadem 3.Jawargi 4.Shahapur 5.Chittapur	1.Shorapur 2.Afzalpur 3.Aland 4.Chincholi
26	Koppal	Nil	1.Koppal 2.Gangavathi	1.Kushtigi	1.Yelburga
27	Raichur	1.Raichur	Nil	Nil	1.Sindhanur 2.Davadurga 3.Manvi 4.Lingasugur
	Gulbarga Division	03	02	12	14
	North Karnataka Region	20	15	21	24
	Karnataka State	58	39	39	39

Source: Derived from Annexure 15.2

8. These tables help us to make certain important observations about regional imbalances as to the availability of doctors:

- (i) There are wide variations in the availability of doctors. At the one end of the scale, there is Hubli with 10.65 doctors per 10,000 population and at the other end, there is Gubbi with 0.74 doctors per 10,000 population. The former is in Belgaum division and the latter is in Bangalore division. As per the methodology adopted, 58 taluks get the tag of Relatively Developed, and the remaining 117 taluks get distributed at 39 taluks each into Backward, More Backward and Most Backward categories.
- (ii) Among the regions, SKR is in a better position than NKR. In the case of SKR, 40% of its taluks are Relatively Developed, 25.26% of the taluks are Backward and 18.95% of the taluks are More Backward and 15.79% of them are in the Most Backward category. On the Contrary, in the case of NKR, 30% of its taluks are Most Backward, 26.25% of its taluks are More Backward, 18.75% of its taluks are Backward and only 25 % of its taluks are Relatively Developed.
- (iii) Among the divisions, at the one extreme, there is Mysore with 61.36% of its taluks in the Relatively Developed category, 15.91% of its taluks in the Backward Category, 18.18% of its taluks in the More Backward category and only 4.55% of its taluks in the Most Backward category. At the other end, there is Gulbarga with 45.16% of its taluks in the Most Backward category, 38.71% of its taluks in the More Backward category, 6.45% of its taluks in the Backward category and only 9.68% of its taluks in the Relatively Developed category. That means, Gulbarga division emerges as the most backward area. And between Belgaum and Bangalore, the latter lags behind the former (Table 15.3).
- (iv) As far as district level disparity situation is concerned, Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Mysore with all their taluks in the Relatively Developed category, Dharwad and Chamarajanagar with 80% and 75% of their taluks respectively, and Bangalore Urban, Kodagu, Bagalkot with 67% of their taluks in that category, emerge as the relatively better placed districts in the State. At the other end, Tumkur, Belgaum, and Raichur with 80% of their taluks in the Most Backward category come out as the relatively lagging districts in the State. It is encouraging to note that there is no district in the State which has all its taluks in the Most Backward category. Further, in all, there are 14 districts which do not have any of their taluks in the Most Backward category. Of them ten belong to SKR and only four to NKR (Table – 15.4).

9. As far as the redressal measures are concerned, 117 taluks deserve attention. The Committee recommends a three-phase remedial action. Thirty nine Most Backward taluks, starting from Gubbi (175th rank) up to Ramadurga (137th rank) figure in the first phase, and thirty nine More Backward taluks starting from Chittapur (136th rank) up to Holalkere (98th rank) figure in the second phase, and 39 Backward taluks starting at Gangavathi (97th rank) and ending at Bhadravathi (59th rank) figure in the third phase (Annexure 15.2).

15.4 Beds in Government Hospitals

10. Availability of beds in hospitals is an important health facility. And beds in government hospitals are of special significance particularly to the poor and the marginalized, who cannot afford treatment in private hospitals/nursing homes. We have used the number of beds in government hospitals per 10,000 population as an indicator of health facility. There are 39,573 beds in government hospitals in Karnataka, as against a population of 5,27,33,958. Given these two variables, the State average comes to 7.50 beds per 10,000 population. But this extent of facility is not uniformly found across all the regions, divisions, districts and taluks of the State. For the purpose of assessment of backwardness, the State average is used as the benchmark and the taluks are classified into Relatively Developed, Backward, More Backward, and Most Backward taluks.

11. The data available on this variable are presented in three tables. In Annexure 15.3, all the 175 taluks are assigned ranks based on the extent of the given facility. It tells us about the relative positions of all the taluks in the State. Table 15.5 gives an overview of the disparity situation in terms of the number of taluks in different categories by divisions and regions. And Table 15.6 provides the district-wise distribution of taluks across the four categories by names.

Table 15.5

Number of Government Hospital Beds per 10,000 population: Classification of taluks into Relatively Developed, Backward, More Backward and Most Backward Taluks by Divisions and Regions in Karnataka

Sl. No	Division/Region	Relatively Developed Taluks			Backward Taluks			More Backward Taluks			Most Backward Taluks			Total Taluks	
		No	Percentage share in the total taluks of the Division/Region	Percentage share in the total Relatively Developed Taluks of the State	No	Percentage share in the total taluks of the Division/Region	Percentage share in the total Backward Taluks of the State	No	Percentage share in the total taluks of the Division/Region	Percentage share in the total More Backward Taluks of the State	No	Percentage share in the total taluks of the Division/Region	Percentage share in the total Most Backward Taluks of the State	No	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Bangalore	14	27.45	31.82	12	23.53	27.27	15	29.41	34.09	10	19.61	23.26	51	100.00
2	Mysore	20	45.45	45.45	11	25.00	25.00	9	20.46	20.46	4	9.09	9.30	44	100.00
	SKR	34	35.79	77.27	23	24.21	52.27	24	25.26	54.55	14	14.74	32.56	95	100.00
3	Belgaum	7	14.29	15.91	12	24.49	27.27	12	24.49	27.27	18	36.73	41.86	49	100.00
4	Gulbarga	3	9.68	6.82	9	29.03	20.46	8	25.81	18.18	11	35.48	25.58	31	100.00
	NKR	10	12.50	22.73	21	26.25	47.73	20	25.00	45.45	29	36.25	67.44	80	100.00
	Karnataka	44	25.14*	100.00	44	25.14	100.00	44	25.14*	100.00	43	24.58*	100.00	175	100.00

Source : Derived from Annexure 15.3

Note : SKR: South Karnataka Region
NKR: North Karnataka Region

* The figures indicate the proportion of taluks in the State in the respective categories.

Table: 15.6

Number of Government Hospital Beds per 10,000 population: Classification of Taluks into Relatively Developed, Backward, More Backward and Most Backward Taluks by Districts in Karnataka

Sl. No.	Districts	Relatively Developed taluks	Backward taluks	More Backward taluks	Most Backward taluks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bangalore Urban	1.Bangalore (South)	Nil	1.Bangalore (North)	1.Anekal
2	Bangalore Rural	1.Nelamangala	1.Channapatna 2.Kanakapura	1.Ramanagaram 2.Devanahalli 3.Magadi	1.Doddallapura 2.Hosakote
3	Chitradurga	1.Chitradurga 2.Hiriyur	1.Holalkare 2.Challakere	1.Molakalmur	1.Hosadurga
4	Davanagere	1.Davanagere 2.Channagiri	1.Jagalur	1.Harihara 2.Harapanahalli	2.Honnali
5	Kolar	1.Chintamani 2.Kolar 3.Srinivasapura 4.Gowribidanur	1.Bangarpet 2.Gudibanda 3.Chikkaballapur	1.Bagepalli 2.Sidlaghatta	1.Mulbagil 2.Malur
6	Shimoga	1.Shimoga 2.Sagar 3.Thirthahalli	1.Shikaripura 2.Hosanagara 3.Soraba	1.Bhadravathi	Nil
7	Tumkur	1.Tumkur	1.Tiptur	1.Turuvekere 2.Koratagere 3.Gubbi 4. Madhugiri 5. C.N.Halli	1. Kunigal 2.Pavagada 3 .Sira
	Bangalore Division	14	12	15	10
8	Chamarajanagar	1.Gundlepet 2.Kollegal	Nil	1.Yelandur 2.Chamarajanagar	Nil
9	Chickmagalur	1.Koppa 2.Narasimharajpur 3.Mudigere 4.Chikamagalur 5.Kadur	1.Tarikare	Nil	1.Sringere
10	D.Kannada	1.Mangalore	Nil	1.Puttur 2.Bantwal 3.Belthangadi	1.Sulya
11	Hassan	1.Hassan 2.Sakaleshpur 3.Holenarasipura 4.Arasikere 5.Channarayapatna	1. Arakalagud 2. Alur	Nil	1.Belur
12	Kodagu	1.Madikere 2.Somwarpet 3.Virajpet	Nil	Nil	Nil

Contd...

Sl. No.	Districts	Relatively Developed taluks	Backward taluks	More Backward taluks	Most Backward taluks
1	2	3	4	5	6
13	Mandya	1.Mandya	1.Maddur 2.Malavalli 3.Pandavapura	1.Nagamangala 2.Srirangapatna 3.K.R.Pet	Nil
14	Mysore	1.Mysore	1.H.D.Kote 2.T.Narasipura 3.Nanjanagud 4.Periyapatna	1.Hunsur	1.K.R.Nagar
15	Udupi	1.Udupi 2.Karkala	1.Kundapur	Nil	Nil
	Mysore Division	20	11	9	4
	South Karnataka	34	23	24	14
16	Bagalkot	Nil	1.Bagalkot 2.Hunagund	1.Badami	1.Bilagi 2.Mudhol 3.Jamakhandi
17	Belgaum	1.Belgaum	1.Soundatti	2.Bailhongal	1.Ramadurga 2.Athani 3.Khanapur 4.Gokak 5.Hukkeri 6.Raibagh 7.Chikkodi
18	Bijapur	1.Bijapur	1.Muddebihal	1. Indi	1.Sindagi 2 B. Bagewadi
19	Dharwad	1.Hubli	Nil	1.Khalghatgi	1.Dharwad 2.Navalgund 3.Kundagol
20	Gadag	Nil	1.Gadag 2.Mundargi	1. Naragund 2. Shirahatti	1.Ron
21	Haveri	Nil	1.Shiggaon 2.Haveri,Hirekerur	1.Hangal 2.Byadgi	1.Savanur 2.Ranebennur
22	Uttara Kannada	1.Karwar 2.Haliyal 3.Supa 4.Mundagod	1.Sirsi 2.Siddpur 3.Kumta	1.Ankola 2.Yellapur 3.Honnavar 4.Bhatkal	Nil
	Belgaum Division	7	12	12	18
23	Bellary	1.Bellary	1.Kudligi	1.Hadagali 2.Hospet	1.H.B.Halli 2.Siruguppa 3.Sandur
24	Bidar	1.Bidar	1.Humnabad	1.Aurad	1.Basavakalyan 2.Bhalki
25	Gulbarga	1.Gulbarga	1.Yadgiri 2.Sedam 3.Jawargi 4.Afzalpur 5.Aland	1.Chincholi 2.Chittapur 3.Shahapur	1. Shorapur

Contd...

Sl. No.	Districts	Relatively Developed taluks	Backward taluks	More Backward taluks	Most Backward taluks
1	2	3	4	5	6
26	Koppal	Nil	1.Yelburga	1.Kushtagi	1.Koppal 2.Gangavathi
27	Raichur	Nil	1.Raichur	1.Lingasugur	1.Sindhanur 2.Devadurga 3.Manvi
	Gulbarga Division	03	9	8	11
	North Karnataka	10	21	20	29
	Karnataka State	44	44	44	43

Source: Derived from Annexure 15.3

12. The following facts about regional imbalances in the availability of hospital beds emerge out of the data presented in the tables:

- (i) At the State level, as per the norm, of the 175 taluks, 44 (25.14%) figure in the Relatively Developed category, 44 (25.14%) each in the Backward and More Backward categories, and 43 (24.58%) in the Most Backward category. There are wide variations in the availability of beds in government hospitals. The availability of beds varies from a low of 2.60 beds per 10,000 Population in Manvi taluk to a high of 34.76 beds in Madikeri taluk (Table – 15.5 and Annexure 15.3).
- (ii) Interregionally, NKR lags behind SKR. The former has only 12.50% of its taluks in the Relatively Developed category and 36.25% of its taluks in the Most Backward category. On the contrary, the corresponding figures for the latter are 35.79% and 14.74% (Table – 15.5).
- (iii) Inter-divisionally, Mysore occupies the top position and Gulbarga occupies the last position. Mysore has 45.45% of its taluks in the Relatively Developed category and only 9.09% of its taluks in the Most Backward category. Whereas, the corresponding figures for Gulbarga are 9.68% and 35.48%. That way Gulbarga turns out to be the lagging division among the four divisions (Table – 15.5).
- (iv) As to the disparity situation at the district level, Kodagu with all its taluks in the Relatively Developed category, Udupi, Chickmagalur, and Hassan with 67%, 67% and 62.50% of their taluks in that category respectively, emerge as the relatively better placed districts in the State. On the other hand, Belgaum with 70% of its taluks in the Most Backward category, and Dharwad and Raichur with 60% of their taluks in that category, emerge as the relatively lagging districts in the State. It is heartening to note that there is no district in the State which has all its taluks in the Most Backward category. At the same time, it is to be noted that there are only six districts which do not have any of their taluks in the Most Backward category. Of them five belong to SKR and one to NKR (Table – 15.6).

13. The redressal measures are to be taken in three phases: Most Backward taluks figuring in the first phase, More Backward taluks in the second phase and Backward taluks in the third phase. Forty three taluks starting from Manvi (175th rank) upto Ron (133rd rank) attract remedial action in the first phase, 44 taluks starting from Kalghatgi (132nd rank) upto Bailhongal (89th rank) attract remedial action in the second phase and 44 taluks beginning with Saundathi (88th rank) and ending with Challakere (45th rank) demand remedial measures in the third phase (Annexure 15.3).

15.5 Drinking Water Facility

14. Access to adequate quantity of safe drinking water is a basic requirement for human existence. It has a very significant bearing on matters pertaining to life and death including health and food security. Focussing on this aspect, the Task Force on Health and Family Welfare observes, “Fifty percent of infant deaths are attributed to waterborne diseases. An estimated 1.5 million under-five deaths occur in India every year due to water-related diseases, and approximately 1800 million person hours are lost annually in the country due to the same. It is estimated that poor quality and inadequate quantity of water accounts for about 10 percent of the total burden of disease in a developing country, as in Karnataka State”. That way water is one of the critical elements in promoting/ damaging the health and welfare of the born and of the unborn as well. In the backdrop of this, we are using “percentage of habitations having drinking water facility of 40 LPCD or more” as an indicator for measuring regional imbalances. As is the case with many other states, Karnataka also presents a sad spectacle of inter-taluk and inter-district disparities in the spatial distribution of drinking water.

15. Given the twin objectives of the present exercise – of assessing imbalances and of suggesting redressal measures – the taluks are classified into four categories viz., Relatively Developed, Backward, More Backward, and Most Backward. The data pertaining to drinking water facility are presented in three tables. Annexure 15.4 gives a comprehensive picture of the overall disparity situation in the State. It shows the relative positions of all the taluks in the development-backwardness scale. Table 15.7 presents the division-wise and region-wise account of the number and percentage of taluks which figure in each of the four categories. And Table 15.8 gives a classified presentation of the 175 taluks by names across the 27 districts.

Table 15.7

Percentage of Habitations having Drinking Water Facility of 40 or More LPCD: Classification of taluks into Relatively Developed, Backward, More Backward and Most Backward Taluks by Divisions and Regions in Karnataka

Sl. No	Division/Region	Relatively Developed Taluks			Backward Taluks			More Backward Taluks			Most Backward Taluks			Total Taluks	
		No	Percentage share in the total taluks of the Division/Region	Percentage share in the total Relatively Developed Taluks of the State	No	Percentage share in the total taluks of the Division/Region	Percentage share in the total Backward Taluks of the State	No	Percentage share in the total taluks of the Division/Region	Percentage share in the total More Backward Taluks of the State	No	Percentage share in the total taluks of the Division/Region	Percentage share in the total Most Backward Taluks of the State	No	Per Centage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Bangalore	36	70.59	42.86	8	15.69	25.81	5	9.80	16.67	2	3.92	6.67	51	100.00
2	Mysore	25	56.82	29.76	9	20.45	29.03	4	9.09	13.33	6	13.64	20.00	44	100.00
	SKR	61	64.21	72.62	17	17.90	54.84	9	9.47	30.00	8	8.42	26.67	95	100.00
3	Belgaum	17	34.70	20.24	7	14.28	22.58	13	26.53	43.33	12	24.49	40.00	49	100.00
4	Gulbarga	6	19.35	7.14	7	22.58	22.58	8	25.81	26.67	10	32.26	33.33	31	100.00
	NKR	23	28.75	27.38	14	17.50	45.16	21	26.25	70.00	22	27.50	73.33	80	100.00
	Karnataka	84	48.00 *	100.00	31	17.72 *	100.00	30	17.14 *	100.00	30	17.14 *	100.00	175	100.00

Source : Derived from Annexure 15.4

Note : SKR: South Karnataka Region
NKR: North Karnataka Region

* The figures indicate the proportion of taluks in the State in the respective categories.

Table 15.8

Drinking water Facility: Classification of taluks into Relatively Developed, Backward, More Backward and Most Backward taluks in Karnataka by districts

Sl. No.	Districts	Relatively Developed Taluks	Backward Taluks	More Backward Taluks	Most Backward Taluks
1	Bangalore Urban	Bangalore (N), Bangalore (S)	Nil	Anekal	Nil
2	Bangalore Rural	Chennapatna, Nelamangala, Magadi, Kanakapura, Doddaballapur, Ramanagaram Hosakote	Nil	Nil	Devanahalli
3	Chitradurga	Molakalmur, Hiyiyur, Challekere, Hosakurga	Chitradurga, Holalkere	Nil	Nil
4	Davangere	Honnali, Channagiri, H.P.Halli, Davanagere	Harihara	Nil	Jagalur
5	Kolar	Mulbagal, Kolar Chintamani, Malur Srinivasapur, Bangarpet, Gudibanda, Gowribidanur, Sidlaghatta, Bagepalli	Chickballapur	Nil	Nil
6	Shimoga	Thirthahalli, Shikaripura, Shimoga, Bhadravathi	Soraba	Sagar, Hosanagara	Nil
7	Tumkur	Koratagere, Madhugiri, C.N.Halli, Sira, Turuvekere	Pavagada, Tumkur Kunigal	Tiptur, Gubbi	Nil
	Bangalore Division	36	8	5	2
8	Chamarajanagar	Yelandur, Gundulpet, Kollegal	Chamarajanagar	Nil	Nil
9	Chikmagalur	Sringeri, Narasimharajapura	Mudigere, Koppa, Kadur	Nil	Tarikere, Chikmagalur
10	D. Kannada	Puttur	Mangalore	Sulya, Buntwal	Belthangadi
11	Hassan	Holenarasipura, Alur, Belur, Arakalgod, Sakaleshpur	Arasikere, Hassan	Nil	Channarayapatna
12	Kodagu	Nil	Nil	Somvarpet	Madikere, Virajpet
13	Mandya	Malavalli, Mandya, Srirangapattana, Maddur, Nagamangala, Pandavapura	K.R.Pet	Nil	Nil

Contd...

Sl. No.	Districts	Relatively Developed Taluks	Backward Taluks	More Backward Taluks	Most Backward Taluks
14	Mysore	K.R.Nagar, Hunsur, H.D.Kote, Piriapatna, Mysore, Nanjanagud, T.Narasipura	Nil	Nil	Nil
15	Udupi	Karkala	Kundapura,	Udupi	Nil
	Mysore Division	25	9	4	6
	South Karnataka Region	61	17	9	8
16	Bagalakot	Hunagund, Badami	Mudhol,	Bagalkot, Jamakhandi	Bilagi
17	Belgaum	Nil	Nil	Ramadurga, Soundatti, Bailhongal, Belgaum, Khanapur	Hukkeri, Gokak, Athani, Chikkodi, Raibhag
18	Bijapur	Nil	B.Bagewadi, Sindgi,	Bijapur	Mudegihal, Indi
19	Dharwad	Dharwad	Navalgund,	Khalghatagi	Kundagol, Hubli
20	Gadag	Mundargi, Shirahatti, Gadag, Naragund, Ron	Nil	Nil	Nil
21	Haveri	Ranebennur, Hirekerur, Haveri, Byadagi, Savanur, Shiggaon	Hanagal	Nil	Nil
22	Uttara Kannada	Mundagod, Haliyal, Supa	Ankola, Yellapur	Sirsi, Siddapur, Kumuta, Honnavar,	Bhatkal, Karwar
	Belgaum Division	17	7	13	12
23	Bellary	Sandur	H.B.Halli, Hospet, Hadagali,	Bellary , Siruguppa	Kudligi
24	Bidar	Nil	Nil	Nil	Bidar, Aurad, Bhalki, Basavakalyana, Humanabad
25	Gulbarga	Yadgiri, Jewergi	Gulbarga, Sedam,	Shorapur, Afzalpur, Shahapur	Aland, Chincholi, Chittapur
26	Koppal	Yelburga	Kushtagi,	Koppal , Gangavathi	Nil
27	Raichur	Sindhanur,Lingsugur	Devadurga	Raichur	Manvi
	Gulbarga Division	6	7	8	10
	North Karnataka Region	23	14	21	22
	Karnataka State	84	31	30	30

Source: Derived from Annexure 15.4

16. The following facts emerge out of the tables:

- i) Wide variations exist among the taluks. At the top there is Yelandur (Chamarajanagar district, Mysore division) with 98 percent of its habitations having access to drinking water facility of 40 or more LPCD. Whereas, at the bottom, there is Virajpet (Kodagu district, Mysore division) which does not have even a single habitation which has access to 40 or more LPCD of drinking water.
- ii) Of the 175 taluks, 84 (48 percent) taluks are relatively developed, 31 (17.72%) taluks are Backward, 30 (17.14%) are More Backward, and the remaining 30 (17.14%) taluks are Most Backward (Table 15.7).
- iii) Interregionally, SKR is better placed than NKR. The former has 64.21 percent of its taluks in the Relatively Developed category, and only 8.42% of its taluks in the Most Backward category. On the contrary, the latter has 27.50% of its taluks in the Most Backward category, and 28.75 percent in the Relatively Developed category. (Table – 15.7)
- iv) As to the disparity situation at the divisional level, the two divisions of SKR are better placed than the two divisions of NKR. In SKR, Bangalore has a higher proportion of its taluks (70.59 percent) in the Relatively Developed Category, and a lower proportion of its taluks in the Backward (15.69 percent) More Backward (9.80%) and Most Backward (3.92%) categories, when compared to those of Mysore. In NKR, Belgaum is better placed than Gulbarga. And among the four divisions, Gulbarga emerges as the most backward area (Table 15.7).
- v) With regard to development imbalances at the district level, we find some districts better placed than some others. Mysore and Gadag districts have all their taluks in the Relatively Developed category and there are nine districts (eight belong to SKR and one to NKR) which have a higher proportion of their taluks (ranging from 62 to 91%) in that category. At the other end, Bidar has all its taluks in the Most Backward category, and Kodagu has 67% of its taluks in that category. Further there are 12 districts which have none of their taluks in the Most Backward category. Of them, nine belong to SKR and three to NKR (Table – 15.8)

17. As far as redressal measures are concerned, the taluks in the Most Backward Category attract remedial action in the first phase, those in the More Backward Category attract remedial action in the second phase, and those in the Backward category demand redressal measures in the third phase. The first phase covers thirty taluks commencing with Virajpet (175th rank) and ending with Manvi (146th rank). The second one also covers 30 taluks commencing from Anekal (145th rank) and ending with Shahapur (116th rank). And the third phase covers 31 taluks commencing with Kushtagi (115th rank) and ending with Harihara (85th rank) (Annexure 15.4).

15.5 Some views on Functional Aspects

18. The views of the participants in the district development interaction sessions are recorded below:

- (i) Over one-third of the districts in the State report the presence of fluoride (more than what is desirable) in drinking water.
- (ii) The hospitals in over 30% of the districts do not have adequate staff, particularly doctors.
- (iii) Belgaum and Gulbarga districts need toilet facilities and underground drainage facilities.
- (iv) Bidar district complains of the failure of the World Bank- aided drinking water supply schemes.
- (v) Mandya district needs ambulance facilities.
- (vi) Kodagu district wants a local betterment committee to be constituted to take care of the functioning of hospital and health centers.
- (vii) Dharwad and Gadag districts want their PHCs to be upgraded.
- (viii) Dakshina Kannada complains of the poor quality of instruments used in the hospitals.
- (ix) Gulbarga district needs preventive measures to combat malaria and cholera.
- (x) Raichur district wants its OPEC hospital to be made functional. It also focuses on the need to attend to the problems of the disabled persons.

19. The Sample survey carried out by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, inter alia, brings out the following:

- (i) Twelve percent of the ANM Sub-Centres surveyed are functioning without regular ANMs. Uttara Kannada district does not have such problem.
- (ii) A little over one-third of the ANM Sub-Centres surveyed are functioning in other than Government buildings.
- (iii) The population per ANM Sub-Centre is found to be more than the norm of 5000.
- (iv) Only 5% the PHCs surveyed are functioning without doctors. A substantial proportion of them are functioning with only one doctor. This kind of deprivation is more pronounced in NKR than in SKR.
- (v) Nearly 30% of the PHCs surveyed are functioning without Lab Technicians. This kind of deprivation is reported to be on the higher side in the districts of SKR.
- (vi) Nearly 60% of the PHCs surveyed are functioning without pharmacists. This kind of deprivation is found with little variation in both NKR and SKR.
- (vii) By and large the PHCs suffer from the inadequacy of paramedical staff.
- (viii) The population per PHC is found to be more than the norm of 30,000.
- (ix) Over 20% the PHCs do not have bed facilities at all.

Annexure 15.1

Health Infrastructure Index: Relative Positions of Taluks

Rank	District	Taluk Name	Health Index
1	Dharwad	Hubli	2.64
2	Kodagu	Madikeri	2.39
3	Mysore	Mysore	2.35
4	Udupi	Karkala	1.85
5	D.Kannada	Mangalore	1.83
6	Shimoga	Shimoga	1.73
7	Bellary	Belary	1.59
8	Kolar	Kolar	1.59
9	Davanagere	Davanagere	1.58
10	Uttarakannada	Supa (Joida)	1.56
11	Hassan	Hassan	1.54
12	Hassan	Sakaleshpura	1.53
13	Kodagu	Virajpet	1.52
14	D.Kannada	Sullya	1.45
15	D.Kannada	Puttur	1.44
16	Uttarkannada	Karwar	1.43
17	Mandya	Mandya	1.42
18	Uttarakannada	Mundagod	1.42
19	Chitradurga	Chitradurga	1.42
20	Gulbarga	Gulbarga	1.41
21	Chickamangalore	Mudigere	1.38
22	Hassan	Holenarasipura	1.36
23	Shimoga	Thirthahalli	1.34
24	Haveri	Shiggaon	1.31
25	Bagalkot	Bagalkot	1.31
26	Bijapur	Bijapur	1.29
27	Kodagu	Somwarpet	1.29
28	Udupi	Udupi	1.29
29	Mysore	Hunsur	1.27
30	Mysore	K.R.Nagar	1.25
31	Kolar	Chintamani	1.25
32	Chickamangalore	Koppa	1.25
33	Dharwad	Dharwad	1.22
34	Mysore	T.Narasipur	1.22
35	Mysore	Nanjangud	1.22

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Rank	District	Taluk Name	Health Index
36	Chitradurga	Hiriyur	1.21
37	Mysore	Periyapatna	1.19
38	Mysore	H.D. Kote	1.17
39	Udupi	Kundapura	1.16
40	Haveri	Haveri	1.16
41	Bangalore (U)	Bangalore (S)	1.16
42	Hassan	Arasikere	1.13
43	Chamarajanagar	Yelandur	1.12
44	Chamarajanagar	Gundlpet	1.12
45	Haveri	Ranebennur	1.10
46	Chamarajanagar	Kollegal	1.08
47	Chickamangalore	Sringeri	1.07
48	Chickamangalore	Narasimharajapura	1.06
49	Tumkur	Tumkur	1.06
50	Bagalkot	Hunagund	1.05
51	Gadag	Gadag	1.04
52	Bangalore (R)	Ramanagaram	1.02
53	Uttarakannada	Haliyal	1.02
54	Shimoga	Shikaripura	1.01
55	Kolar	Mulbagal	1.01
56	Kolar	Gudibanda	1.00
57	Haveri	Savanur	0.98
58	Chitradurga	Molakalmuru	0.98
59	Gadag	Mundaragi	0.98
60	Davanagere	Harihara	0.98
61	Hassan	Alur	0.98
62	Raichur	Raichur	0.98
63	Kolar	Srinivaspura	0.97
64	Bangalore (U)	Bangalore (N)	0.96
65	Chickmagalore	Chickmagalore	0.96
66	Davanagere	Harappanahalli	0.96
67	Kolar	Gowribidanur	0.95
68	Dharwad	Navalgund	0.95
69	Bagalkot	Mudhol	0.95
70	Bangalore (R)	Nelamangala	0.94
71	Uttara Kannada	Yellapur	0.93
72	Kolar	Bangarpet	0.93

Contd...

Rank	District	Taluk Name	Health Index
73	Mandya	Malavalli	0.92
74	D.Kannada	Buntwal	0.92
75	Gadag	Ron	0.92
76	Bangalore (R)	Chennapatana	0.90
77	Chitradurga	Challakere	0.90
78	D.Kannada	Belthangadi	0.90
79	Uttarakannada	Sirsi	0.89
80	Tumkur	Tiptur	0.89
81	Gulbarga	Yadgiri	0.89
82	Davanagere	Channagiri	0.88
83	Bangalore (R)	Magadi	0.88
84	Shimoga	Bhadravathi	0.88
85	Haveri	Byadagi	0.88
86	Uttarakannada	Siddapur	0.88
87	Chickamagalore	Kadur	0.87
88	Belgaum	Belgaum	0.87
89	Gadag	Shirahatti	0.86
90	Haveri	Hirekerur	0.86
91	Gulbarga	Jevargi	0.86
92	Bagalkot	Jamakhandi	0.86
93	Mandya	Maddur	0.86
94	Shimoga	Hosanagara	0.86
95	Shimoga	Sagara	0.85
96	Tumkur	Koratagere	0.84
97	Bidar	Bidar	0.84
98	Bangalore (R)	Doddabalapur	0.84
99	Bangalore (R)	Kanakapura	0.84
100	Kolar	Chickaballapur	0.83
101	Gadag	Naragund	0.83
102	Shimoga	Soraba	0.82
103	Uttarakannada	Ankola	0.82
104	Hassan	Channarayapatana	0.81
105	Chitradurga	Hosadurga	0.81
106	Hassan	Arakalgod	0.81
107	Davanagere	Honnali	0.81
108	Mandya	Srirangapattana	0.80
109	Chitradurga	Holalkere	0.79

Contd...

Rank	District	Taluk Name	Health Index
110	Bijapur	B Bagewadi	0.76
111	Belgaum	Soundatti	0.76
112	Kolar	Bagepalli	0.76
113	Kolar	Malur	0.76
114	Bangalore (R)	Hosakote	0.76
115	Gulbarga	Sedam	0.75
116	Bijapur	Muddebihal	0.75
117	Bangalore (R)	Devanahalli	0.75
118	Davanagere	Jagalur	0.75
119	Mandya	Pandavapura	0.74
120	Mandya	Nagamangala	0.72
121	Chamarajanagar	Chamarajanagar	0.72
122	Haveri	Hanagal	0.72
123	Koppal	Yelburga	0.71
124	Tumkur	Turuvekere	0.71
125	Bellary	Hadagalli	0.71
126	Dharwad	Kundagol	0.70
127	Uttarakannada	Kumta	0.70
128	Kolar	Sidlaghatta	0.69
129	Uttarakannada	Honnavar	0.69
130	Tumkur	Madhugiri	0.69
131	Koppal	Kushtagi	0.69
132	Tumkur	C.N.Halli	0.68
133	Hassan	Belur	0.68
134	Bellary	Hospet	0.68
135	Raichur	Lingsugar	0.68
136	Mandya	Krishnarajpet	0.67
137	Gulbarga	Shahapur	0.66
138	Bagalkot	Badami	0.66
139	Bijapur	Sindgi	0.66
140	Chickamangalore	Tarikere	0.66
141	Gulbarga	Afzalpur	0.66
142	Belgaum	Bailhongala	0.65
143	Bangalore (U)	Anekal	0.65
144	Koppal	Koppal	0.65
145	Raichur	Sindanur	0.65
146	Uttarakannada	Bhatkal	0.64

Contd...

Rank	District	Taluk Name	Health Index
147	Koppal	Gangavathi	0.62
148	Dharwad	Kalghatagi	0.62
149	Bellary	H.B.Halli	0.62
150	Tumkur	Sira	0.62
151	Tumkur	Pavagada	0.60
152	Gulbarga	Aland	0.58
153	Bellary	Kudligi	0.56
154	Gulbarga	Shorapur	0.56
155	Bellary	Sandur	0.56
156	Belgaum	Ramdurg	0.55
157	Bidar	Aurad	0.55
158	Belgaum	Khanapur	0.54
159	Bellary	Siriguppa	0.54
160	Raichur	Devdurga	0.53
161	Tumkur	Gubbi	0.53
162	Bidar	Humnabad	0.53
163	Tumkur	Kunigal	0.53
164	Bijapur	Indi	0.51
165	Bagalkote	Bilagi	0.50
166	Gulbarga	Chittapur	0.49
167	Bidar	Bhalki	0.48
168	Belgaum	Chikkodi	0.47
169	Gulbarga	Chincholi	0.47
170	Belgaum	Hukkeri	0.45
171	Raichur	Manvi	0.42
172	Belgaum	Athani	0.42
173	Bidar	Basavakalyan	0.40
174	Belgaum	Gokak	0.39
175	Belgaum	Raibagh	0.31

Source: High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances, Govt. of Karnataka

Annexure 15.2

**Number Of Doctors Per 10,000 Population
Relative Positions of Taluks**

Rank	Name Of The Taluk	No. Of Doctors Per 10,000 Population	Rank	Name Of The Taluk	No. Of Doctors Per 10,000 Population
1	Hubli	10.65	34	Bantwal	3.52
2	Sulya	7.82	35	Harihara	3.46
3	Mysore	6.99	36	Hunugund	3.41
4	Mangalore	6.86	37	Yellapura	3.40
5	Shimoga	6.18	38	Harapanahalli	3.35
6	Puttur	6.09	39	Tumkur	3.32
7	Dharwad	5.90	40	Gadag	3.28
8	Shiggaon	5.82	41	Raichur	3.24
9	Bagalkot	5.61	42	Gundlupet	3.15
10	Udupi	5.23	43	H.D.Kote	3.09
11	Bijapura	4.96	44	Yalandur	3.08
12	Hassan	4.88	45	Sakaleshpur	3.07
13	Koppa	4.79	46	Narasimharajapura	3.05
14	K.R.Nagara	4.68	47	Siddapura	2.98
15	Gulbarga	4.63	48	Kollegal	2.94
16	Hunasur	4.61	49	Ron	2.91
17	T.Narasipura	4.57	50	Bangalore (N)	2.90
18	Nanjanagud	4.52	51	Bangalore (S)	2.89
19	Kundapura	4.48	52	Mandya	2.88
20	Haveri	4.45	53	Chintamani	2.88
21	Karkala	4.40	54	Kundagol	2.87
22	Madikere	4.38	55	Mulabagilu	2.86
23	Mudhol	4.14	56	Davanagere	2.81
24	Navalagund	4.08	57	Alur	2.79
25	Shringeri	4.06	58	Somavarapet	2.77
26	Jamakhandi	3.94	59	Bhadravathi	2.75
27	Savanur	3.82	60	Hiriyur	2.72
28	Belthangadi	3.81	61	Shikaripur	2.72
29	Ranebennur	3.81	62	Hosanagara	2.70
30	Chitradurga	3.59	63	Byadgi	2.66
31	Thirthahalli	3.56	64	Gudibanda	2.66
32	Bellary	3.58	65	Sirsi	2.62
33	Periyapattana	3.57	66	Molakalmur	2.61

Contd...

Rank	Name Of The Taluk	No. Of Doctors Per 10,000 Population	Rank	Name Of The Taluk	No. Of Doctors Per 10,000 Population
67	Tipatur	2.58	102	Gowribidanur	1.88
68	Karwar	2.57	103	Kushtigi	1.88
69	Moodigeri	2.55	104	Bidar	1.88
70	Basavana Bagewadi	2.54	105	Kumta	1.85
71	Ramanagaram	2.53	106	Challakere	1.85
72	Anekal	2.51	107	Honnalli	1.84
73	Hosadurga	2.51	108	Bhalki	1.79
74	Chikkaballapura	2.50	109	Mundagod	1.76
75	Mundargi	2.49	110	Soraba	1.74
76	Devanahalli	2.49	111	Hangal	1.74
77	Arasikere	2.44	112	Sedam	1.73
78	Doddaballapura	2.39	113	Chikkodi	1.73
79	Ankola	2.36	114	Jewargi	1.70
80	Channarayapattana	2.34	115	Kanakapura	1.66
81	Kolar	2.31	116	Maddur	1.66
82	Bhatkal	2.28	117	Shahapura	1.65
83	Naragund	2.27	118	Srirangapatna	1.64
84	Supa	2.25	119	H.B Halli	1.63
85	Virajpet	2.22	120	Sindhigi	1.62
86	Shirahatti	2.18	121	Bilagi	1.62
87	Chikkamagalur	2.17	122	Tarikere	1.61
88	Soundathi	2.15	123	Arakalagud	1.61
89	Muddebihal	2.09	124	Bagepalli	1.59
90	Magadi	2.09	125	Haliyala	1.57
91	Honnavara	2.06	126	Humanabad	1.56
92	Holenarasipura	2.06	127	Hadagali	1.55
93	Kadur	2.04	128	Chamarajanagara	1.54
94	Hosakote	2.02	129	Malavalli	1.53
95	Jagalur	2.01	130	Hospet	1.50
96	Koppal	1.98	131	Sagara	1.50
97	Gangavathi	1.95	132	Belur	1.47
98	Holalkere	1.91	133	Nagamangala	1.47
99	Yadagiri	1.90	134	Bangarpet	1.47
100	Malur	1.89	135	Khalagatagi	1.46
101	Hirekerur	1.88	136	Chittapura	1.45

Contd...

Rank	Name Of The Taluk	No. Of Doctors Per 10,000 Population	Rank	Name Of The Taluk	No. Of Doctors Per 10,000 Population
137	Ramadurga	1.41	157	Shira	1.13
138	Shorapur	1.40	158	Channagiri	1.09
139	Afzalpur	1.39	159	Belgaum	1.09
140	Athani	1.39	160	Indi	1.07
141	Siraguppa	1.36	161	Yelburga	1.06
142	Turuvekere	1.32	162	Madhugiri	1.06
143	Bailhongal	1.32	163	Sandur	1.05
144	Koratagere	1.31	164	Devadurga	0.98
145	Srinivasapura	1.30	165	Manvi	0.97
146	Pavagad	1.30	166	Lingasugur	0.97
147	Krishnarajapet	1.29	167	Hukkeri	0.95
148	Aland	1.29	168	Channapattana	0.95
149	Shidlagatta	1.29	169	Kudligi	0.92
150	Shindanur	1.25	170	Pandavapura	0.91
151	Khanapur	1.23	171	Chincholli	0.89
152	Badami	1.23	172	Nelamangala	0.86
153	Gokak	1.20	173	Kunigal	0.77
154	C.N.Halli	1.19	174	Rayabhag	0.75
155	Aurad	1.14	175	Gubbi	0.74
156	Basavakalyan	1.14		State Average	2.77

Source: High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances, Govt. of Karnataka.

Annexure 15.3

Number of Government Hospital Beds per 10,000 Population: Relative positions of Taluks

Rank	Name of the Taluks	No.	Rank	Name of the Taluks	No.	Rank	Name of the Taluks	No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Madikere	34.76	35	Channagiri	7.97	69	Gadag	6.23
2	Virajpet	24.47	36	Haliyal	7.92	70	Sedam	6.22
3	Hubli	23.26	37	Gowribidanur	7.86	71	Hungund	6.13
4	Mysore	21.89	38	Udupi	7.85	72	Gudibanda	6.13
5	Supa	20.04	39	Kadur	7.82	73	Yadagiri	6.02
6	Karawara	20.02	40	Channarayapatna	7.80	74	Afjalpur	6.01
7	Karkalla	19.65	41	Tumkur	7.78	75	Holalkere	5.99
8	Davanagere	18.68	42	Narashimarajapur	7.62	76	Siddapura	5.95
9	Bellary	18.40	43	Gundlupet	7.61	77	Chikkaballapur	5.75
10	Kolar	18.02	44	Kollegala	7.52	78	Humanbad	5.73
11	Sakaleshpura	16.91	45	Challakere	7.36	79	Kanakapura	5.70
12	Moodigere	15.86	46	Bagalkot	7.34	80	Shiggaon	5.70
13	Mundagod	15.32	47	H.D.Kote	7.34	81	Mundargi	5.67
14	Somavarpur	14.71	48	Tiptur	7.29	82	Hirikerur	5.65
15	Chitradurga	14.04	49	Raichur	7.26	83	Kudligi	5.63
16	Holarashipura	13.94	50	Bangarpet	7.20	84	Alur	5.57
17	Mandya	13.90	51	Sirsi	7.18	85	Kumuta	5.56
18	Hassan	13.28	52	Malavalli	7.14	86	Aland	5.49
19	Mangalore	13.28	53	Jagalur	7.11	87	Haveri	5.48
20	Shimoga	11.80	54	Jewergi	6.98	88	Soundatti	5.45
21	Chickmangalur	11.58	55	T.Narashipura	6.90	89	Bailhongal	5.44
22	Gulbarga	11.07	56	Soraba	6.85	90	Aurud	5.39
23	Arasikere	10.96	57	Piriyapatna	6.83	91	Yalandur	5.39
24	Belgaum	10.40	58	Channapattana	6.77	92	Chincholi	5.37
25	Bangalore (S)	9.69	59	Tarikere	6.69	93	Hadagali	5.36
26	Sagara	9.39	60	Kundapura	6.68	94	Devanahalli	5.36
27	Hiriyur	9.26	61	Hosanagara	6.61	95	Ankola	5.32
28	Chintamani	9.22	62	Pandvapura	6.57	96	Turuvekere	5.30
29	Thirthahalli	9.08	63	Muddebihal	6.39	97	Harihara	5.29
30	Bidar	8.92	64	Nanjanagud	6.36	98	Koratagere	5.29
31	Bijapur	8.75	65	Arakalgud	6.32	99	Chamarajanagar	5.28
32	Srinivasapura	8.13	66	Maddur	6.32	100	Puttur	5.26
33	Nelamangala	8.08	67	Yelburga	6.29	101	Bagepalli	5.25
34	Koppa	7.99	68	Shikaripura	6.28	102	K.R.Pet	5.25

Contd...

Rank	Name of the Taluks	No.	Rank	Name of the Taluks	No.	Rank	Name of the Taluks	No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
103	Ramanagaram	5.23	128	Nagamangala	4.51	153	Khanapur	3.70
104	Srirangapatna	5.20	129	Sidlaghatta	4.49	154	Gangavathi	3.70
105	Magadi	5.18	130	C.N.Halli	4.49	155	Siraguppa	3.66
106	Bangalore (N)	5.18	131	Badami	4.45	156	Dharwad	3.58
107	Bantawala	5.15	132	Khalaghatagi	4.38	157	Malur	3.54
108	Gubbi	5.00	133	Ron	4.36	158	Deodurga	3.53
109	Molakalmur	4.97	134	Sindagi	4.29	159	Mudhol	3.49
110	Hunasur	4.96	135	Hosakote	4.27	160	Bilagi	3.38
111	Hospet	4.95	136	K.R.Nagar	4.27	161	Chikkodi	3.35
112	Belthangadi	4.95	137	Sulya	4.26	162	Basavakalyan	3.34
113	Hanagal	4.95	138	Mulbagilu	4.24	163	Ranebennur	3.28
114	Shirahatti	4.91	139	Kunigal	4.17	164	Honnali	3.28
115	Yallapura	4.90	140	Hukkeri	4.14	165	H.B.Halli	3.25
116	Honnavaara	4.87	141	Belur	4.04	166	Ramadurga	3.17
117	Madhugiri	4.84	142	Doddaballapur	4.03	167	Sandur	3.14
118	Chittapura	4.80	143	Shorapura	3.98	168	Anekal	3.08
119	H.P.Halli	4.76	144	Hosadurga	3.97	169	Bhalki	3.03
120	Indi	4.71	145	Navalagund	3.96	170	Jamakhandi	2.99
121	Byadagi	4.69	146	Pavagada	3.90	171	Athani	2.86
122	Shahapura	4.65	147	Koppal	3.82	172	Gokak	2.78
123	Bhatkal	4.55	148	Kundagol	3.82	173	Raibagh	2.76
124	Lingasugur	4.55	149	Sringeri	3.79	174	Shindanur	2.61
125	Naragund	4.53	150	Sira	3.78	175	Manvi	2.60
126	Bhadravathi	4.52	151	Basavana Bagewadi	3.76			
127	Kushatagi	4.51	152	Savanur	3.75		State Average	7.50

Source: High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances, Govt. Karnataka, Bangalore

Annexure 15.4

Percentage of Habitations Having Drinking Water Facility of 40 or more LPCD: Relative Positions of Taluks

Rank	Name of the taluks	% of Habitations	Rank	Name of the taluks	% of Habitation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Yalandur	98.00	33	Yadagiri	73.28
2	Channapatna	96.44	34	Malur	72.84
3	Ranibennur	95.80	35	Kanakapura	72.33
4	Ramanagaram	93.46	36	Shirahatti	72.22
5	K.R. Nagara	92.71	37	Hirekerur	72.18
6	Mulabagilu	92.35	38	Alur	72.13
7	Mundagod	92.21	39	Srirangapattana	71.93
8	Nelamangala	91.67	40	Shimoga	71.60
9	Haliyala	90.55	41	Mysore	71.50
10	Hunasur	89.90	42	Gundlupet	70.90
11	Teerthahalli	89.89	43	Bangalore North	70.49
12	Chintamani	89.59	44	Maddur	70.38
13	Korategere	88.71	45	Lingasugur	70.30
14	Honnahalli	87.56	46	Doddaballapur	70.28
15	H.D. Kote	85.92	47	Kollegala	68.69
16	Srinivasapura	85.75	48	Ron	68.69
17	Molakalmur	85.48	49	Gowribidanur	68.10
18	Hiriyur	85.48	50	Naragund	66.67
19	Holenarasipura	85.14	51	Madhugiri	66.59
20	Piriyapattana	82.70	52	Nagamangala	66.46
21	Kolar	82.32	53	C.N. Halli	66.31
22	Bangarapet	82.24	54	Nanjanagud	65.93
23	Puttur	81.00	55	Shidlaghatta	64.71
24	Mundargi	79.66	56	Haveri	64.65
25	Malavalli	79.29	57	Bhadravathi	64.62
26	Sindhanur	77.43	58	Byadagi	64.18
27	Magadi	76.51	59	Savanur	64.06
28	Shringeri	75.96	60	Challakere	63.66
29	Mandya	75.66	61	Gadag	63.49
30	Gudibande	75.38	62	Hunagand	63.41
31	Channagiri	74.60	63	Bagepalli	63.24
32	Shikaripura	73.96	64	Bangalore (S)	63.00

Contd...

Rank	Name of the taluks	% of Habitations	Rank	Name of the taluks	% of Habitation
1	2	3	4	5	6
65	Pandvapura	62.84	101	Hospet	51.18
66	Belur	62.50	102	Hadagali	50.93
67	Jewergi	62.42	103	Pavagada	50.84
68	Karkala	62.35	104	Tumkur	50.60
69	Hosadurga	61.35	105	Mudhol	50.55
70	Arakalagud	60.95	106	Sindhigi	50.00
71	H.P. Halli	60.94	107	Devadurga	49.72
72	Hosakote	60.93	108	Hassan	49.39
73	Sira	60.68	109	Navalgund	47.37
74	Narashimarajapura	60.47	110	Kunigal	47.11
75	Badami	60.13	111	Koppa	46.74
76	Davanagere	60.09	112	Chickballapura	46.67
77	Sakaleshpura	59.32	113	Sedam	46.45
78	Turuvekere	59.23	114	Kadur	46.43
79	T. Narasipura	59.00	115	Kushtagi	46.33
80	Sandur	58.04	116	Shahapura	46.32
81	Dharwad	57.89	117	Ramadurga	45.86
82	Shiggon	57.14	118	Soundathi	45.32
83	Supa	57.03	119	Bailhongala	45.21
84	Yelburga	56.49	120	Khalghadagi	45.16
85	Harihara	55.79	121	Udupi	44.41
86	Arasikere	55.73	122	Belgaum	43.85
87	Mangalore	55.57	123	Sulya	43.85
88	Soraba	54.93	124	Buntwal	43.71
89	Chamarajanagar	54.80	125	Bijapura	43.60
90	Moodigere	54.69	126	Bagalkot	43.56
91	Gulbarga	53.66	127	Koppal	43.13
92	Ankola	53.53	128	Khanapur	42.95
93	K.R. Pet	52.87	129	Bellary	42.61
94	B Bagewadi	52.80	130	Jamakhandi	41.22
95	Yallapura	52.65	131	Sirsi	40.69
96	Hanagal	52.53	132	Siddapur	40.69
97	H.B. Halli	52.17	133	Raichur	40.43
98	Kundapura	51.98	134	Somavarpet	40.32
99	Chitradurga	51.72	135	Tiptur	40.05
100	Holekere	51.64	136	Gubbi	40.00

Contd...

Rank	Name of the taluks	% of Habitations	Rank	Name of the taluks	% of Habitataion
1	2	3	4	5	6
137	Kumuta	39.24	157	Hukkeri	25.77
138	Gangavathi	39.13	158	Bilagi	25.00
139	Shorapur	39.00	159	Channarayapatna	24.24
140	Sagara	38.86	160	Bhatkal	24.04
141	Siruguppa	38.36	161	Tarikere	23.81
142	Honnavar	38.12	162	Bhalki	20.75
143	Afzalpur	37.50	163	Gokak	20.39
144	Hosanagara	36.97	164	Athani	20.33
145	Anekal	36.84	165	Chickmagalur	19.91
146	Manvi	36.14	166	Karwar	18.49
147	Kudligi	34.88	167	Basavakalyan	18.09
148	Muddebihal	34.10	168	Chincholi	17.22
149	Devanahalli	33.70	169	Chikkodi	16.67
150	Belthangadi	32.66	170	Raibhag	16.67
151	Bidar	31.21	171	Hubli	15.22
152	Aland	30.34	172	Madikeri	14.14
153	Kundagol	29.31	173	Chittapur	12.67
154	Indi	28.11	174	Humnabad	7.22
155	Jagalur	27.81	175	Virajpet	0.00
156	Aurad	27.27		Karnataka	56.40

Source: High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances, Govt. of Karnataka.

Chapter 16

Education Infrastructure

16.1 Social Dimension of Education

1. Education is a decisive variable in participatory development in which people occupy the centre stage both as means and ends. It is also a catalyst of social change. Its capacity to minimise socio-economic and political inequalities in hierarchical societies like India is very high. We do notice reciprocal relationship between educational progress and social change and Kerala provides the best illustration for this. The spread of education in Kerala has been helpful in overcoming the traditional inequalities of caste, class and gender. And the removal of these inequalities has contributed to the spread of education. But the educationally backward states of North India have made comparatively little progress in this direction (Jean Dreze and Amartya Sen, *India: Development and Participation*, OUP, 2002, Pp 143-144). Further, the economic opportunities that economic reforms may create would be of little use unless we empower people with enabling factors like education and health. Somehow, the educational aspects of development continue to remain out of the main focus, in spite of very radical changes in economic policy in India. As such, in the current context of progressive privatization, in the larger interest of the masses, there is a strong case for Government intervention in the provision of education atleast up to the school level.

2. In addition to the above, education has a regional dimension too. It is heartening to know that between the two Censuses – 1991 and 2001 – Karnataka has moved up the literacy scale. Not only that, the State has also achieved substantial reduction in gender gaps in literacy rates. But it is a matter of concern to note that regional disparities in educational attainments persist at all the areal levels considered in the present study.

16.2 Education Infrastructure Index

3. In the present study, imbalances in education are assessed with reference to an index of education, and then with reference to each of the indicators that have gone into the index of education. The assessment of regional imbalances in terms of education index gives an overview of imbalances at the aggregate level. Whereas, the indicator-wise assessment gives a disaggregated picture of regional imbalance. The latter assessment is useful in providing indicator-wise prescription, and the former in drawing attention to education sector. Together they help us in devising sector-wise and indicator-wise redressal measures by taluks. In all, four indicators have gone into the index of education (literacy, pupil-teacher ratio, percentage of Children out of school in 6-14 age group, and enrolment of students at the tertiary level). In this section, we take up the index of education, and each of the four indicators in the subsequent sections.

4. To fix up the positions of taluks in the development-backwardness scale, we have classified the 175 taluks into four categories. The related data are presented in three tables. Annexure 16.1 gives an account of the relative positions of the taluks. It is a rank list. Table 16.1 gives an overall picture of regional imbalances by divisions and regions. And Table 16.2 gives a classified picture of taluks by districts. It provides us with the actual names of taluks.

Table 16.1

Education Infrastructure Index: Classification of taluks into Relatively Developed, Backward, More Backward and Most Backward Taluks by Divisions and Regions in Karnataka

Sl. No	Division/Region	Relatively Developed Taluks			Backward Taluks			More Backward Taluks			Most Backward Taluks			Total Taluks	
		No	Percentage share in the total taluks of the Division/Region	Percentage share in the total Relatively Developed Taluks of the State	No	Percentage share in the total taluks of the Division/Region	Percentage share in the total Backward Taluks of the State	No	Percentage share in the total taluks of the Division/Region	Percentage share in the total More Backward Taluks of the State	No	Percentage share in the total taluks of the Division/Region	Percentage share in the total Most Backward Taluks of the State	No	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Bangalore	49	96.08	34.27	2	3.92	18.18	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	51	100.00
2	Mysore	41	93.18	28.67	1	2.27	9.09	2	4.55	18.18	Nil	Nil	Nil	44	100.00
	SKR	90	94.74	62.94	3	3.16	27.27	2	2.10	18.18	Nil	Nil	Nil	95	100.00
3	Belgaum	40	81.63	27.97	7	14.29	63.64	2	4.08	18.18	Nil	Nil	Nil	49	100.00
4	Gulbarga	13	41.94	9.09	1	3.23	9.09	7	22.58	63.64	10	32.25	100.00	31	100.00
	NKR	53	66.25	37.06	8	10.00	72.73	9	11.25	81.82	10	12.50	100.00	80	100.00
	Karnataka	143	81.71 *	100.00	11	6.29 *	100.00	11	6.29 *	100.00	10	5.71 *	100.00	175	100.00

Source : Derived from Annexure 16.1

Note : SKR: South Karnataka Region
NKR: North Karnataka Region

* The figures indicate the proportion of taluks in the State in the respective categories.

Table: 16.2**Education Infrastructure Index: Classification of Taluks into Relatively Developed, Backward, More Backward and Most Backward Taluks by Districts in Karnataka**

Sl. No.	Districts	Relatively Developed taluks	Backward taluks	More Backward taluks	Most Backward taluks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bangalore Urban	1.Bangalore (N) 2.Bangalore (S) 3.Anekal	Nil	Nil	Nil
2	Bangalore Rural	1.Kanakapura 2.Channapatna 3.Nelamangala 1. 4.Doddallapura 5.Magadi 6.Devanahalli 7.Ramanagaram 8.Hosakote	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	Chitradurga	1.Chitradurga 2.Hosadurga 3.Holalkare 4.Hiriyur 5.Challakere	1.Molakalmur	Nil	Nil
4	Davanagere	1.Davanagere 2.Channagiri 3.Jagalur 4.Harapanahalli 5.Honnali 6. Harihara	Nil	Nil	Nil
5	Kolar	1.Bangarpet 2.Kolar 3.Chintamani 4.Chikkaballapur 5.Bagepalli 6.Gowribidanur 7.Mulbagil 8.Srinivasapura 9.Malur 10.Sidlaghatta	2.Gudibanda	Nil	Nil
6	Shimoga	1.Thirthahalli 2.Sagar 3.Shimoga 4.Bhadravathi 5.Hosanagara 6.Soraba 7.Shikaripura	Nil	Nil	Nil
7	Tumkur	1.Tumkur 2.Tiptur 3. C.N.Halli 4.Turuvekere 5.Koratagere 6.Gubbi 7.Kunigal 8. Sira 9. Madhugiri 10.Pavagada	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Bangalore Division	49	2	Nil	Nil

Contd..

Sl. No.	Districts	Relatively Developed taluks	Backward taluks	More Backward taluks	Most Backward taluks
1	2	3	4	5	6
8	Chamarajanagar	1.Chamarajanagar 2.Kollegal	1.Gundlepet	1.Yelandur	Nil
9	Chickmagalur	1.Sringere 2.Koppa 3.Chikamagalur 4.Narasimharajpur 5.Kadur 6.Tarikare 7. Mudigere	Nil	Nil	Nil
10	Dakshina Kannada	1.Puttur 2.Mangalore 3.Sulya 4.Belthangadi 5.Bantwal	Nil	Nil	Nil
11	Hassan	1.Hassan 2.Channarayapatna 3.Arasikere 4.Arakalagud 5.Belur 6.Holenarasipura 7.Sakaleshpur 8.Alur	Nil	Nil	Nil
12	Kodagu	1.Madikeri 2.Virajpet 3.Somwarpet	Nil	Nil	Nil
13	Mandya	1.Malavalli 2.Mandya 3.Maddur 4.Nagamangala 5.Pandavapura 6.Srirangapatna 7.K.R.Pet	Nil	Nil	Nil
14	Mysore	1.Mysore 2.K.R.Nagar 3.Hunsur 4.Nanjanagud 5.Periyapatna 6.T.Narasipura	Nil	1.H.D.Kote	Nil
15	Udupi	1. Karkala 2.Udupi 3.Kundapur	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Mysore Division	41	1	2	Nil
	South Karnataka Region	90	3	2	Nil
16	Bagalkot	1.Bagalkot 2.Hunagund 3.Jamakhadi 4.Badami 5.Mudhol	Nil	1.Bilagi	Nil
17	Belgaum	1.Belgaum 2.Bailhongal 3.Chikkodi 4.Athani 4.Gokak 5.Ramadurga 6.Hukkeri 7.Khanapur	1.Raibagh 2.Soundatti	Nil	Nil

Contd..

Sl. No.	Districts	Relatively Developed taluks	Backward taluks	More Backward taluks	Most Backward taluks
1	2	3	4	5	6
18	Bijapur	1.Bijapur 2.Muddebihal 3.Sindagi	1.Indi 2 Basavana Begewadi	Nil	Nil
19	Dharwad	1.Hubli 2.Dharwad 3.Kundagol	1.Khalghatgi	1.Navalgund	Nil
20	Gadag	1.Gadag 2.Ron 3.Mundargi 4.Naragund 5.Shirahatti	Nil	Nil	Nil
21	Haveri	1.Ranebennur 2.Hirekerur 3.Byadgi 4.Hangal 5.Shiggaon	1.Savanur 2.Haveri	Nil	Nil
22	Uttara Kannada	1.Karwar 2. Kumta 3.Sirsi 4.Ankola 5.Honnavar 6.Siddpur 7.Yellapur 8.Haliyal 9.Bhatkal 10.Mundagod 11.Supa	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Belgaum Division	40	07	02	Nil
23	Bellary	1.Hospet 2.Kudligi 3.Hadagali 4.Bellary 5.H.B.Halli	Nil	1.Sandur	1.Siruguppa
24	Bidar	1.Bidar 2.Bhalki 3.Basavakalyan 4.Humnabad 5.Aurad	Nil	Nil	Nil
25	Gulbarga	1.Gulbarga	1.Shorapur	1.Aland 2.Sedam 3.Chincholi	1.Afzalpur 2.Chittapur 3.Jawargi 4.Shahapur 5.Yadgiri
26	Koppal	1.Koppal	Nil	1.Gangavathi 2.Kushtagi	1.Yelburga
27	Raichur	1.Raichur	Nil	1.Lingasugur	1.Sindhanur 2.Devadurga 3.Manvi
	Gulbarga Division	13	1	07	10
	North Karnataka Region	53	8	9	10
	Karnataka State	143	11	11	10

Source: Derived from Annexure 16.1

5. If we read in-between the columns and rows of the three tables, we get to know some important aspects of regional imbalances in education.

- (i) There are wide variations in the aggregate education status of the taluks in Karnataka. The index values vary from a low of 0.68 in Yadgiri to a high of 2.92 in Sringeri. Of the 175 taluks, 143 taluks have their index values equal to the State average of 1.00 and above (Annexure 16.1).
- (ii) Among the regions, the position of SKR is better than that of NKR. The former claims a higher share in the State's Relatively Developed taluks (62.94%) and none in the State's Most Backward taluks. Whereas, the latter claims a lower share in the State's Relatively Developed taluks (37.06%) and all the Most Backward taluks of the State (100%) are in it. A similar situation also emerges when we consider their relative shares in different categories from their taluks. SKR excels NKR by having 94.74% of its taluks in the Relatively Developed category and none in the Most Backward category. On the other hand NKR has 66.25% of its taluks in the Relatively Developed category and the rest are distributed among the remaining three categories. (Table 16.1)
- (iii) Among the divisions, Bangalore, Mysore, and Belgaum by having 96.08%, 93.18% and 81.63% of their taluks in the Relatively Developed category respectively and none in the Most Backward category, emerge as the leading divisions in Karnataka. Whereas, by claiming 9.09% of the State's Backward taluks, 63.64% of the More Backward taluks and 100% of the Most Backward taluks, Gulbarga turns out to be the lagging division not only in its region, but also in the State (Table 16.1).
- (iv) As far as the district level disparity situation is concerned, it is heartening to note that 14 districts have all their taluks in the Relatively Developed category, and nine districts have 60 to 90% of their taluks in that category. Further, it is interesting to know that only four districts have their taluks in the Most Backward category, but it is intriguing to know that all the four districts belong to Gulbarga division.

6. As to redressal measures in all only 32 taluks require remedial action (27 taluks of NKR and five taluks of SKR). The ten taluks that figure in the Most Backward category (all the ten belong to Gulbarga division) need remedial action in the first phase, the 11 taluks figuring in the More Backward category (9 taluks of NKR and two of SKR) ought to be considered in the second phase, and 11 taluks figuring in the Backward category (eight taluks of NKR and three of SKR) deserve remedial action in the third phase (Annexure 16.1 and Table 16.1).

16.3 Literacy

7. Literacy is considered an important determinant of human development. It explains people's capability and thereby their choice. Besides contributing to the ability of the people to read and write, it has significant implications for matters pertaining to life and death like CBR, IMR, TFR etc. The Committee had used this as one of the two indicators to assess regional imbalances in education in its First Phase of Recommendations. That assessment was based on the literacy rates of 1991 Census. Now we are using it as one of the four indicators to measure regional imbalances in educational attainment of people, of course, based on the literacy rates of 2001 Census. We did notice wide variations in the literacy rates across the districts and taluks of Karnataka. Notwithstanding perceptible improvement in the literacy rates of the districts between 1991 and 2001 Censuses, we do notice glaring disparities. The literacy rate of Karnataka has moved up from 56.04% (1991) to 67.04 (2001), an eleven point increase. Most of the low literacy rate districts of NKR have registered impressive improvement, but yet continue to lag behind the State average literacy rate.

8. The latest data available on literacy rates of the 175 taluks are presented in three tables. Annexure 16.2 gives details about the relative positions of taluks in terms of literacy rate. It assigns ranks based on their relative values. By using the benchmark (State average) it distinguishes the Relatively Developed taluks from those of the Backward, More Backward and Most Backward taluks. Table 16.3 presents an overview of the disparity situation with reference to the number of taluks in each of the four categories by divisions and regions. Table 16.4 gives the classification of taluks into four categories by names across the 27 districts of Karnataka.

Table: 16.3**Literacy Rate: Classification of Taluks into Relatively Developed, Backward, More Backward and Most Backward Taluks by Divisions and Regions in Karnataka**

Sl. No	Division/Region	Relatively Developed Taluks			Backward Taluks			More Backward Taluks			Most Backward Taluks			Total Taluks	
		No	Percentage share in the total taluks of the Division/Region	Percentage share in the total Relatively Developed Taluks of the State	No	Percentage share in the total taluks of the Division/Region	Percentage share in the total Backward Taluks of the State	No	Percentage share in the total taluks of the Division/Region	Percentage share in the total More Backward Taluks of the State	No	Percentage share in the total taluks of the Division/Region	Percentage share in the total Most Backward Taluks of the State	No	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Bangalore	25	49.02	36.23	14	27.45	38.89	9	17.65	25.71	3	5.88	8.57	51	100.00
2	Mysore	24	54.55	34.78	5	11.36	13.89	8	18.18	22.86	7	15.91	20.00	44	100.00
	SKR	49	51.58	71.01	19	20.00	52.78	17	17.89	48.57	10	10.53	28.57	95	100.00
3	Belgaum	19	38.78	27.54	15	30.61	41.67	8	16.33	22.86	7	14.28	20.00	49	100.00
4	Gulbarga	1	3.23	1.45	2	6.45	5.55	10	32.26	28.57	18	58.06	51.43	31	100.00
	NKR	20	25.00	28.99	17	21.25	47.22	18	22.50	51.43	25	31.25	71.43	80	100.00
	Karnataka	69	39.43*	100.00	36	20.57 *	100.00	35	20.00*	100.00	35	20.00*	100.00	175	100.00

Source : Derived from Annexure 16.2

Note : SKR: South Karnataka Region
NKR: North Karnataka Region

* The figures indicate the proportion of taluks in the State in the respective categories.

Table: 16.4**Literacy Rate: Classification of Taluks into Relatively Developed, Backward, More Backward and Most Backward Taluks by Districts in Karnataka**

Sl.No.	Districts	Relatively Developed Taluks	Backward Taluks	More Backward Taluks	Most Backward Taluks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bangalore Urban	1.Bangalore (N) 2.Bangalore (S) 3.Anekal	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Bangalore Rural	1.Nelamangala 2.Hosakote 3.Doddaballapura 4.Devanahalli	1.Ramanagaram 2.Magadi 3.Channapatna	1.Kanakapura	Nil
3	Chitradurga	1.Chitradurga 2.Holalkere	1.Hosadurga 2.Hiriyur	1.Challakere	1.Molakalmuru
4	Davanagere	1.Davanagere 2.Harihara	1.Honnalli 2.Channagiri 3.Jagalur	1.Harapanahalli	Nil
5	Kolar	1.Bangarpet 2.Kolar	1.Malur 2.Sidlaghatta	1.Chintamani 2.Srinivasapur 3.Chikkaballapur 4.Gowribidanur 5.Mulabagilu	1.Gudibanda 2.Bagepalli
6	Shimoga	1.Thirthahalli 2.Sagar 3.Shimoga 4.Bhadravathi 5.Hosanagara 6.Soraba 7.Shikaripura	Nil	Nil	Nil
7	Tumkur	1.Tiptur 2.Tumkur 3.Turuvekere 4.C.N.Halli 5.Gubbi	1.Koratagere 2.Sira 3.Madhugiri 4.Kunigal	1.Pavagada	Nil
	Bangalore Division	25	14	9	3
8	Chamarajanagar	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.Kollegal 2.Gudulpet 3.Yelandur 4.Chamarajnagar
9	Chickmagalur	1.Shringeri 2.Koppa 3.Narasimharajapura 4.Chickmagalur 5.Tarikere 6.Mudigere 7.Kadur	Nil	Nil	Nil

Contd..

Sl.No.	Districts	Relatively Developed Taluks	Backward Taluks	More Backward Taluks	Most Backward Taluks
1	2	3	4	5	6
10	D.Kannada	1.Mangalore 2.Buntwal 3.Sulya 4.Puttur 5.Belthangadi	Nil	Nil	Nil
11	Hassan	1.Hassan 2.Sakaleshpura 3.Arasikere 4.Channarayapatna 5.Belur	1.Alur	1.Arakalagud 2.Holenarasipura	Nil
12	Kodagu	1.Madikeri 2.Somwarpet 3.Virajpet	Nil	Nil	Nil
13	Mandya	Nil	1.Mandya 2.Srirangapatna 3.K.R.Pet 4.Nagamangala	1.Maddur 2.Pandavapura 3.Malavalli	Nil
14	Mysore	1.Mysore	Nil	1.Hunsur 2.K.R.Nagar 3.Piriyapatna	1.T.Narasipura 2.H.D.Kote 3.Nanjangud
15	Udupi	1.Udupi 2.Karkala 3.Kundapura	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Mysore Division	24	5	8	7
	South Karnataka Region	49	19	17	10
16	Bagalakot	Nil	1.Bagalkot	1.Hunagund 2.Badami 3.Jamakhandi	1.Mudhol 2.Bilagi
17	Belgaum	1.Belgaum 2.Chikkodi	1.Khanapur 2.Soundatti 3.Hukkeri 4.Athani	1.Bailhongal 2.Gokak	1.Raibagh 2.Ramdurga
18	Bijapur	Nil	1.Bijapur	1.Muddebihal	1.B. Bagewadi 2. Indi 3.Sindgi
19	Dharwad	1.Hubli 2.Dharwad	1.Kundagol 2.Navalgund	1.Kalghatagi	Nil
20	Gadag	1.Gadag	1.Ron 2.Naragund 3.Shirahatti4.Mundargi	Nil	Nil
21	Haveri	1.Hirekerur 2.Byadagi 3.Ranebennur 4.Hanagal	1.Shiggaon 2.Haveri	1.Savanur	Nil

Contd..

Sl.No.	Districts	Relatively Developed Taluks	Backward Taluks	More Backward Taluks	Most Backward Taluks
1	2	3	4	5	6
22	Uttara Kannada	1.Karwar 2.Sirsi 3.Kumta 4.Siddapur 5.Ankola 6.Honnavar 7.Yallapur 8.Bhatkal 9.Haliyal 10.Mundagod	1.Supa	Nil	Nil
	Belgaum Division	19	15	8	7
23	Bellary	Nil	Nil	1.Hospet 2.Bellary 3.Hadagali 4.Kudligi 5.H.B.Halli	1.Sandur 2.Siruguppa
24	Bidar	Nil	1.Bidar 2.Bhalki	1.Aurad 2.Basava-kalyan 3.Humanbad	Nil
25	Gulbarga	1.Gulbarga	Nil	Nil	1.Aland 2.Afzalpur 3.Chittapur 4.Chincholi 5.Sedam 6.Jewargi 7.Shorapur 8.Shahapur 9.Yadgiri
26	Koppal	Nil	Nil	1.Koppal	1.Yelburga 2.Gangavathi 3.Kushtagi
27	Raichur	Nil	Nil	1.Raichur	1.Sindhanur 2.Lingasugur 3.Manvi 4.Devadurga
	Gulbarga Division	1	2	10	18
	North Karnataka Region	20	17	18	25
	Karnataka State	69	36	35	35

Source: Derived from Annexure 16.2

9. The data presented in the tables reveal some important facts about regional imbalances:

- (i) At the State level, of the 175 taluks, 69 (39.43%) taluks are in the Relatively Developed category, 36 (20.57%) in the Backward category, and 35 (20%) each in the More and Most Backward categories.
- (ii) Wide variations exist across the regions and sub-regions. Among the taluks the literacy rate varies from a high of 87.29% in Mangalore to a low of 37.43% in Yadgir. Among the districts, it varies from a high of 83.91 in Bangalore (U) to a low of 49.54 in Raichur. Among the divisions, it varies from a high of 72.91 in Bangalore to a low of 54.40 in Gulbarga division.
- (iii) Among the regions, SKR is better placed than NKR. The former has 71.01% of the State's Relatively Developed taluks, 52.78% of the Backward taluks, 48.57% of the More Backward taluks and 28.57% of the Most Backward taluks. On the contrary, the latter has only 28.99% of the State's Relatively Developed taluks, 47.22% of the Backward taluks, 51.43% of the More Backward taluks, and 71.43% of the Most Backward taluks (Table 16.3).
- (iv) Among the divisions of the two regions, the two divisions of SKR are better placed than the two divisions of NKR. The former have a higher proportion of their taluks in the Relatively Developed category than those of the latter (Table 16.3)
- (v) At the district level, backwardness is more pronounced in the districts of NKR. There are six districts which have all their taluks in the Relatively Developed category, and all of them belong to SKR. And Hassan which has 62.50% of its taluks in that category also belongs to SKR. There is only one district which has all its taluks in Most Backward category; of course, it also belongs to SKR. There are three districts which have a major proportion of their taluks (varying between 75 and 90%) in the Most Backward category, and all of them belong to NKR. Further, of the 16 districts which have none of their taluks in the Most Backward category, 11 belong to SKR and five to NKR. (Table 16.4)

10. As far as redressal measures are concerned, 106 taluks deserve remedial action - 35 each in the first and second phases and 36 in the third phase. Most Backward taluks commencing at Yadgiri (175th rank) and ending at Mudhol (141st rank) attract remedial action in the first phase, More Backward taluks commencing at Gokak (140th rank) and ending at Hospet (106th rank) attract remedial action in the second phase, and Backward taluks commencing at Athani (105th rank) and ending at Honnali (70th rank) deserve remedial measures in third phase (Annexure 16.2).

16.4 Pupil-Teacher Ratio

11. The efficiency of teachers and the effectiveness of their teaching at the school level - primary and secondary – inter alia, depend upon the pupil-teacher ratio. To a great extent, other things remaining constant, the efficiency and effectiveness of teaching or simply, the

quality of education varies inversely with the pupil-teacher ratio. If class rooms, black boards and furniture constitute the hardware of education, pupil-teacher proportion is one of the constituents of education software. As such, of late, educationists look upon higher pupil-teacher ratio as a feature of educational backwardness, particularly at primary and secondary education levels. So, we are assessing regional imbalances in pupil-teacher ratio with a view to using the findings in the formulation of redressal measures which would reduce regional imbalances in education and through it in overall development. As at 2000, there are 98,34,759 students in standards from first to tenth. Against this student strength, there are 2,88,227 teachers. Given these strengths of students and teachers, the State average pupil-teacher ratio turns out to be 34.47. Based on the State average pupil-teacher ratio, the taluks are classified into four categories- Relatively Developed, Backward, More Backward and Most Backward. Taluks with ratios equal to or less than the State average are regarded as Relatively Developed, and those whose ratios are more than the State average figure under the three backward categories.

12. The data pertaining to pupil-teacher ratio are presented in three tables. The data in Annexure 16.3 present the pupil-teacher ratios of all the 175 taluks. From it, we come to know the relative positions of all the taluks in the State. Table 16.5 gives an account of the distribution of taluks among the four categories by divisions, and regions. Table 16.6 gives the classification of taluks into four categories by names across the 27 districts of the State.

Table: 16.5**Pupil - Teacher Ratio: Classification of Taluks into Relatively Developed, Backward, More Backward and Most Backward Taluks by Divisions and Regions in Karnataka**

Sl.No	Division/ Region	Relatively Developed Taluks			Backward Taluks			More Backward Taluks			Most Backward Taluks			Total Taluks	
		No	Percentage share in the total taluks of the Division/ Region	Percentage share in the total Relatively Developed Taluks of the State	No	Percentage share in the total taluks of the Division/ Region	Percentage share in the total Backward Taluks of the State	No	Percentage share in the total taluks of the Division/ Region	Percentage share in the total More Backward Taluks of the State	No	Percentage share in the total taluks of the Division/ Region	Percentage share in the total Most Backward Taluks of the State	No	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Bangalore	46	90.20	49.46	2	3.92	7.14	3	5.88	11.11	Nil	Nil	Nil	51	100.00
2	Mysore	32	72.73	34.41	7	15.91	25.00	4	9.09	14.82	1	2.27	3.70	44	100.00
	SKR	78	82.11	83.87	9	9.47	32.14	7	7.37	25.93	1	1.05	3.70	95	100.00
3	Belgaum	15	30.61	16.13	15	30.61	53.57	12	24.49	44.44	7	14.29	25.93	49	100.00
4	Gulbarga	Nil	Nil	Nil	4	12.90	14.29	8	25.81	29.63	19	61.29	70.37	31	100.00
	NKR	15	18.75	16.13	19	23.75	67.86	20	25.00	74.07	26	32.50	96.30	80	100.00
	Karnataka	93	53.14*	100.00	28	16.00*	100.00	27	15.43*	100.00	27	15.43*	100.00	175	100.00

Source : Derived from Annexure 16.3

Note : SKR: South Karnataka Region
NKR: North Karnataka Region

* The figures indicate the proportion of taluks in the State in the respective categories.

Table: 16.6

Pupil-Teacher Ratio (1st to 10th standard): Classification of Taluks into Relatively Developed, Backward, More Backward and Most Backward Taluks in Karnataka by Districts.

Sl. No.	Districts	Relatively Developed Taluks	Backward Taluks	More Backward Taluks	Most Backward Taluks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bangalore Urban	1.Bangalore (N) 2.Bangalore (S) 3.Anekal	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Bangalore Rural	1.Magadi 2.Nelamangala 3.Ramanagaram 4.Channapatna 5.Hosakote 6.Doddaballapura 7.Devanahalli 8.Kanakapura	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	Chitradurga	1.Chitradurga 2.Hosadurga 3.Hiriyur 4.Holalkere	1.Challakere 2.Molakalmuru	Nil	Nil
4	Davanagere	1.Davanagere 2.Honnalli 3.Channagiri 4.Jagalur	Nil	1.Harapanahalli 2.Harihara	Nil
5	Kolar	1.Gudibanda 2.Bagepalli 3.Bangarpet 4.Kolar 5.Chintamani 6.Chikkaballapur 7.Sidlaghatta 8.Mulabagilu 9.Malur 10.Srinivasapur 11.Gowribidanur	Nil	Nil	Nil
6	Shimoga	1.Thirthahalli 2.Sagar 3.Shimoga 4.Bhadravathi 5.Hosanagara 6.Soraba 7.Shikaripura	Nil	Nil	Nil
7	Tumkur	1.Tiptur 2.Tumkur 3.Turuvekere 4.C.N.Halli 5.Gubbi 6.Kunigal 7.Koratagere 8.Sira 9.Madhugiri	Nil	1.Pavagada	Nil
	Bangalore Division	46	02	03	Nil

Contd..

Sl. No.	Districts	Relatively Developed Taluks	Backward Taluks	More Backward Taluks	Most Backward Taluks
1	2	3	4	5	6
8	Chamarajanagar	1.Yelandur 2.Chamarajnagar	1.Kollegal	1.Gudulpet	Nil
9	Chickmagalur	1.Shringeri 2.Koppa 3.Narasimharajapura 4.Tarikere 5.Mudigere 6.Kadur 7.Chickmagalur	Nil	Nil	Nil
10	D.Kannada	1.Sulya	1.Puttur 2.Mangalore	1.Belthangadi	1.Buntwal
11	Hassan	1.Alur 2.Hassan 3.Sakaleshpura 4.Arasikere 5.Belur 6.Holenarasipura 7.Channarayapatna 8.Arakalagud	Nil	Nil	Nil
12	Kodagu	1.Madikere 2.Somwarpet 3.Virajpet	Nil	Nil	Nil
13	Mandya	1.Nagamangala 2.Pandavapura 3.Srirangapatna 4.Maddur 5.Malavalli 6.K.R.Pet	1.Mandya	Nil	Nil
14	Mysore	1.K.R.Nagar 2.T.Narasipura 3.Piriyapatna 4.Hunsur	1.Nanjangud 2.H.D.Kote	1.Mysore	Nil
15	Udupi	1.Udupi	1.Karkala	1. Kundapura	Nil
	Mysore Division	32	7	04	01
	South Karnataka Region	78	9	7	01
16	Bagalakot	1.Bagalkot 2.Hunagund	Nil	1. Badami 2. Bilagi	1.Jamakhandi 2.Mudhol
17	Belgaum	1.Khanapur	1.Chikkodi 2.Belgaum 3.Bailhongal 4.Hukkeri	1.Ramdurga 2.Athani 3.Saudathi	1.Gokak 2.Raibagh
18	Bijapur	Nil	1.Muddebihal 2.B.Bagewadi 3.Indi	1.Bijapur 2.Sindgi	Nil
19	Dharwad	1.Hubli	Nil	2.Kundagol	1.Kalaghatagi 2..Navalgund 3.Dharwad
20	Gadag	Nil	1.Ron 2.Gadag 3.Naragund	1.Mundargi 2. Shirahatti	Nil
21	Haveri	1.Hirekerur	1. Byadgi 2. Haveri 3. Hanagal 4.Ranebennur	1.Shiggaon 2.Savanur	Nil

Contd..

Sl. No.	Districts	Relatively Developed Taluks	Backward Taluks	More Backward Taluks	Most Backward Taluks
1	2	3	4	5	6
22	Uttar Kannada	1.Karwar 2. Sirsi 3.Kumta 4. Siddapur 5.Ankola 6. Honnavar 7.Yellapur 8. Supa 9. Haliyal 10.Mundagod	1. Bhatkal	Nil	Nil
	Belgaum Division	15	15	12	07
23	Bellary	Nil		1 Hadagali 2.Kudligi 3.H.B.Halli 4.Siruguppa 5.Hospet	1.Sandur 2.Bellary
24	Bidar	Nil	1. Bhalki 2. Basavakalyan	1 Aurad	1.Bidar 2.Humanbad
25	Gulbarga	Nil	1.Sedam 2.Gulbarga	1.Aland	1.Afzalpur 2.Chittapur 3.Chincholi 4.Jewergi 5.Shorapur 6.Shahapur 7.Yadgiri
26	Koppal	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.Koppal 2.Yelburga 3.Gangavathi 4.Kushtagi
27	Raichur	Nil	Nil	1. Raichur	1.Sindhanur 2.Lingsugur 3.Manvi 4.Devadurga
	Gulbarga Division	Nil	4	8	19
	North Karnataka Region	15	19	20	26
	Karnataka State	93	28	27	27

Source: Derived from Annexure 16.3

13. Some vital facts from the point of view of policy prescription to remedy regional imbalances emerge out of the data presented in the tables:

(i) At the State level, the situation is encouraging because 53.14% of the taluks figure in the Relatively Developed category, 16% in the Backward, and 15.43% each in the More Backward and Most Backward categories.

(ii) Wide variations in ratios exist at all areal levels – taluk, district, division and regions. Among the taluks, the ratio varies from a low of 14.81 (1st rank) in Sringeri to a high of 51.31 (175th rank) in Raibagh. Among the districts, the ratio varies from a low of 25.10 (1st rank) in Chikkamagalur to a high of 65 (27th rank) in Bangalore Urban. The Task Force on Education has come out with a similar finding. It says “Great disproportions exist in pupil-

teacher ratios across districts. There is urgent need for rational deployment of teachers within and across districts and additional posts to be sanctioned in needy districts. Districts in Gulbarga Division and Belgaum Division need to be sanctioned additional posts of teachers urgently to move towards the teacher requirement norms spelt out here." For details see the Interim Report of Task Force on Education (pp 2-17). Among the divisions, the ratio varies from a low of 30.77 (1st rank) in Bangalore to a high of 42.44 (4th rank) in Gulbarga. And among the regions, the ratio varies from a low of 31.31 (1st rank) in SKR to a high of 38.36 (2nd rank) in NKR (Annexure 16.3).

(iii) As to the incidence of backwardness, the incidence is more pronounced in NKR than in SKR. The latter has only 1.05% of its taluks in the Most Backward category, 7.37% of its taluks in the More Backward category, 9.47% of its taluks in the Backward Category and 82.11% of its taluks in the Relatively Developed category. On the contrary, the former has only 18.75% of its taluks in the Relatively Developed category, 23.75% of its taluks in the Backward category, 25% of its taluks in the More Backward category and 32.50 % of its taluks in the Most Backward category. With reference to their shares in the State, a similar picture emerges. SKR claims 83.87% of the State's Relatively Developed taluks, 32.14% of the Backward taluks, 25.93% of the More Backward taluks, and 3.70% of the Most Backward taluks. On the contrary, NKR claims only 16.13% of the Relatively Developed taluks, 67.86% of the Backward taluks, 74.07% of the More Backward taluks, and 96.30% of the Most Backward taluks of the State (Table 16.5).

(iv) As to the divisions across the regions, the two divisions of SKR are better placed than the two divisions of NKR. The former have higher proportion of their taluks in the Relatively Developed category and lower proportion of their taluks in the three backward categories put together. The opposite holds good in the case of NKR. In the case of SKR, Bangalore is better placed than Mysore, whereas in the case of NKR, Belgaum is better placed than Gulbarga. Among the four divisions, Gulbarga with none of its taluks in the Relatively Developed category emerges as the most backward division in Karnataka (Table 16.5).

(v) As far as district level disparity situation is concerned, the districts of NKR lag behind those of SKR. In all, there are seven districts which have all their taluks in the Relatively Developed category, and all of them belong to SKR. There are five districts which have higher proportion (ranging from 67 to 91%) of their taluks in that category, and of them only one belongs to NKR. On the other hand, there is only one district which has all its taluks in the Most Backward category and there are three districts which have a higher proportion (ranging from 60 to 80%) of their taluks in that category, and all of them belong to NKR. Further there are 18 districts which have none of their taluks in the Most Backward category, and of them 14 belong to SKR and four to NKR. (Table 16.6)

14. As to redressal measures 27 Most Backward taluks attract remedial action in the first phase, 27 More Backward taluks attract remedial action in the second phase, and 28 Backward taluks attract remedial action in the third phase. The first phase begins at Raibagh (175th rank) and ends at Chittapur (149th rank), the second phase at Raichur (148th rank) and

ends at Savanur (122nd rank), and the third phase at H.D. Kote (121st Rank) and ends at Basavana Bagewadi (94th rank) (Annexure 16.3).

16.5 Children Out of School in 6-14 Age Group

15. We have used this variable as a parameter of education deprivation in Chapter 5 of this study to assess inter-district disparities. Here, we are using it as a parameter of development imbalances (education) carrying the analysis beyond the districts into the 175 taluks of the State. It is one of the four indicators that make up our Education Infrastructure Index. As at 2001, there are 81,09,494 children in the age group of 6-14 years in Karnataka. Of them, 8,13,563 (10.03%) children are out of school. And that State average of 10.03% is used as the benchmark for drawing a line of demarcation between the relatively developed and the relatively backward taluks. All those taluks which have 10.03% or less than that percentage of children out of school in 6-14 age group come under the classification of Relatively Developed category, and those which have more than 10.03% of children out of school in 6-14 age group are spread across the 'Backward', 'More Backward' and the 'Most Backward' categories. The data pertaining to the parameter under consideration are presented in three tables. Annexure 16.4 ranks the 175 taluks based on their respective values. The taluks are arranged in the descending order of values and ascending order of development. Table 16.7 shows the classification of taluks into Relatively Developed, Backward, More Backward and Most Backward by Divisions and Regions. It gives the relative shares of divisions and regions in each of the four categories of taluks. And Table 16.8 classifies the taluks into four categories by names across all the 27 districts of Karnataka.

Table: 16.7

Percentage of Children Out of School in 6-14 age group: Classification of Taluks into Relatively Developed, Backward, More Backward and Most Backward Taluks by Divisions and Regions in Karnataka

Sl · No	Division/ Region	Relatively Developed Taluks			Backward Taluks			More Backward Taluks			Most Backward Taluks			Total Taluks	
		No	Percentage share in the total taluks of the Division/Region	Percentage share in the total Relatively Developed Taluks of the State	No	Percentage share in the total taluks of the Division/Region	Percentage share in the total Backward Taluks of the State	No	Percentage share in the total taluks of the Division/Region	Percentage share in the total More Backward Taluks of the State	No	Percentage share in the total taluks of the Division/Region	Percentage share in the total Most Backward Taluks of the State	No	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Bangalore	44	86.28	38.26	4	7.84	20.00	03	5.88	15.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	51	100.00
2	Mysore	40	90.91	34.78	03	6.82	15.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	2.27	5.00	44	100.00
	SKR	84	88.42	73.04	07	7.37	35.00	03	3.16	15.00	1	1.05	5.00	95	100.00
3	Belgaum	29	59.18	25.22	09	18.37	45.00	10	20.41	50.00	01	2.04	5.00	49	100.00
4	Gulbarga	2	6.45	1.74	04	12.90	20.00	07	22.58	35.00	18	58.07	90.00	31	100.00
	NKR	31	38.75	26.96	13	16.25	65.00	17	21.25	85.00	19	23.75	95.00	80	100.00
	Karnataka	115	65.71*	100.00	20	11.43*	100.00	20	11.43*	100.00	20	11.43*	100.00	175	100.00

Source : Derived from Annexure 16.4

Note : SKR: South Karnataka Region
NKR: North Karnataka Region

* The figures indicate the proportion of taluks in the State in the respective categories.

Table 16.8

Percentage of Children Out of School in 6-14 age group: Classification of Taluks into Relatively Developed, Backward, More Backward, and Most Backward Taluks in Karnataka by Districts.

Sl. No.	Districts	Relatively Developed Taluks	Backward Taluks	More Backward Taluks	Most Backward Taluks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bangalore Urban	1. Anekal 2. Bangalore (S) 3. Bangalore (N)	Nil	Nil	Nil
2	Bangalore Rural	1. Ramanagaram 2. Kanakapura 3. Chennapatna 4. Doddaballapura 5. Hosakote 6. Devenahalli 7. Magadi 8. Nelamangala	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	Chitradurga	1. Challakere 2. Hiriyur 3. Holalakere 4. Hosadurga 5. Chitradurga	Nil	1. Molakalmuru	Nil
4.	Davanagere	1. Chennagiri 2. Harihara 3. Honnali 4. Davanagere 5. Jagalur	1. Harapanahalli	Nil	Nil
5	Kolar	1. Kolar 2. Bagepalli 3. Sidlaghatta 4. Bangarpet 5. Srinivaspura 6. Gowribidanur	1. Malur 2. Gudibanda 3. Chikkaballapur	1. Mulabagali 2. Chintamani	Nil
6	Shimoga	1. Shikaripura 2. Soraba 3. Bhadravathi 4. Shimoga 5. Hosanagara 6. Sagara 7. Thirthahalli	Nil	Nil	Nil

Contd..

Sl. No.	Districts	Relatively Developed Taluks	Backward Taluks	More Backward Taluks	Most Backward Taluks
1	2	3	4	5	6
7	Tumkur	1. Sira 2. Pavagada 3. Madhugiri 4. Kunigal 5. Tiptur 6. Gubbi 7. Koratagere 8. Tumkur 9. C.N.Halli 10. Turuvekere	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Bangalore Division	44	4	3	Nil
8	Chamarajanagar	1. Kollegal 2. Chamarajanagar 3. Gundalpet 4. Yelandur	Nil	Nil	Nil
9	Chickmangalur	1. Chickmangalur 2. Mudigeri. 3. Kadur 4. Tarikere 5. Koppa 6. N.R. Pura 7. Sringeri	Nil	Nil	Nil
10	D. Kannada	1. Puttur 2. Sulya 3. Belthangadi 4. Buntwal 5. Mangalore	Nil	Nil	Nil
11	Hassan	1. Arasikere 2. Arakalgudu 3. Holenarasipura 4. Sakaleshpur 5. Channarayapatna 6. Hassan 7. Alur 8. Belur	Nil	Nil	Nil
12	Kodagu	1. Somwarpet 2. Madikere	Nil	Nil	Virajpet

Contd..

Sl. No.	Districts	Relatively Developed Taluks	Backward Taluks	More Backward Taluks	Most Backward Taluks
1	2	3	4	5	6
13	Mandya	1.Krishnarajpet 2.Pandvapura 3.Malavalli 4.Srirangapattana 5. Maddur 6.Nagamangala 7. Mandya	Nil	Nil	Nil
14	Mysore	1.Periyapatna 2.Hunsur 3.K.R.Nagar 4.Mysore	1. T.Narasipura 2. Nanjanagud 3. H.D.Kote	Nil	Nil
15	Udupi	1.Karkala 2.Udupi 3.Kundapur	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Mysore Division	40	03	Nil	01
	South Karnataka Region	84	07	03	01
16	Bagalkot	1.Bagalkot 2. Hunagund	1. Jamakhandi	1. Badami 2. Bilgi 3.Mudhol	Nil
17	Belgaum	1. Hukkeri 2.Raibagh 3.Athani 4.Khanapura 5.Bailhongala 6.Belgaum 7.Chikkodi	Nil	1.Gokak 2. Ramadurga 3. Soundathi	Nil
18	Bijapur	1.Muddebihal	Nil	1.Bijapur 2. Basavana Bagewadi 3. Indi	1.Sindgi
19	Dharwad	1. Navalgund 2.Hubli 3. Kundagol	1. Dharwad 2.Kalghatgi	Nil	Nil
20	Gadag	1. Naragund 2. Ron 3. Gadag	1.Mundargi	1. Shirahatti	Nil

Contd..

Sl. No.	Districts	Relatively Developed Taluks	Backward Taluks	More Backward Taluks	Most Backward Taluks
1	2	3	4	5	6
21	Haveri	1.Shiggaon 2.Byadagi 3.Ranebennur 4.Hirekerur	1. Savanur 2. Haveri 3. Hangal	Nil	Nil
22	Uttar Kannada	1. Bhatkal 2.Mundagod 3.Honnavar 4.Supa 5.Siddapur 6.Ankola 7.Sirsi 8.Kumta9.Karwar	1.Yellapur 2.Haliyal	Nil	Nil
	Belgaum Division	29	9	10	01
23	Bellary	Nil	1.H.B.Halli, 2. Hospet 3.Kudligi	1.Hadagali 2. Sandur	1. Siruguppa 2. Bellary
24	Bidar	1.Bidar 2. Bhalki	Nil	1. Aurad 2.Humna- bad 3.Basavakalyan	Nil
25	Gulbarga	Nil	1.Aland	1.Gulbarga	1. Shahapur 2. Yadgir 3.Shorapura 4.Sedam 5.Jewargi 6.Chittapur 7.Chincholi 8. Afzalpur
26	Koppal	Nil	Nil	1. Yelburga	1.Gangavathi 2.Kushtigi 3.Koppal
27	Raichur	Nil	Nil	Nil	1. Devadurga 2. Manvi 3.Sindhanur 4.Raichur 5.Lingasugur
	Gulbarga Division	02	04	07	18
	North Karnataka Region	31	13	17	19
	Karnataka State	115	20	20	20

Source: Derived from Annexure 16.4

16. From the data presented in the three tables referred to above, some vital facts about regional imbalances emerge:

- (i) It is encouraging to note that 115 out of 175 taluks emerge as the Relatively Developed taluks and the remaining 60 taluks are distributed equally (20 each) among the Backward, More Backward and the Most Backward Categories.
- (ii) Wide variations are found across the taluks, districts, divisions, and regions. Among the taluks, Shahapur with 36.50% of its children out of school at the one extreme, and Kundapur with only 0.90% of its children out of school at the other extreme, emerge as the most backward and the most developed taluks respectively in the State. Among the districts, Udupi with the lowest value of 1.10% and Raichur with the highest value of 26.73% turn out to be the most developed and the most backward districts respectively. Among the four divisions, Mysore with a value of 5.45% and Gulbarga with a value of 20.82% emerge as the most developed and the most backward divisions in the State respectively. And of the two regions, SKR gets the first place with a value of 5.53% and NKR the second place with a value of 15.21%.
- (iii) Viewed from the point of view of their relative shares, among the regions, SKR's position is better than that of NKR's. The former has 88.42% of its taluks in the Relatively Developed Category, whereas, the latter has only 38.75% of its taluks in that category. And among the divisions, Gulbarga with 58.07% of its taluks in the Most Backward category and only 6.45% of its taluks in the Relatively Developed Category, emerges as the most backward division, not only in NKR but also in the State. On the other hand, Mysore with only 2.27% of its taluks in the Most Backward Category and 90.91% of its taluks in the Relatively Developed Category, emerges as the most developed division not only in SKR but also in the State. And between Bangalore and Belgaum, the latter lags behind the former. (Table 16.7).
- (iv) The district level disparities present some contrasting images as to the intensity of development and backwardness. At the one extreme, there are 10 districts which have all their taluks in the Relatively Developed Category, and peculiarly all of them belong to SKR. At the other extreme there is only one district which has all its taluks in the Most Backward Category, and it belongs to NKR. Further, there are four districts which have none of their taluks in the Relatively Developed Category, and all of them are found in Gulbarga division. There are six districts which have a higher proportion (ranging from 60 to 83%) of their taluks in the Relatively Developed Category, and they are distributed equally between the two regions. On the other hand, there are two districts which have a higher proportion (ranging from 75 to 80%) of their taluks in the Most Backward Category, and both of them belong to NKR. In all there are 21 districts which do not have any of their taluks in the Most Backward Category, and of them 14 belong to SKR and seven to NKR (Table 16.8).

17. As far as redressal measures are concerned 20 taluks commencing from Shahapur and ending with Bellary attract remedial action in the First Phase, 20 taluks commencing at Bijapur and ending at Shirahatti attract remedial action in the Second Phase, and the

remaining 20 taluks commencing at Aland and ending at Hanagal attract remedial action in the Third Phase (Annexure 16.4).

16.6 Enrolment of Students in Degree colleges (Aided and Government)

18. Enrolment of Students in Degree colleges, like enrolment at the primary and secondary levels, is one of the capability generating and augmenting factors. It is of great importance in making adults more productive. It influences the development potential of a region as far as human resource is concerned, on the one hand, and the scope for participatory development, on the other. Every taluk in Karnataka has a degree college – private (unaided or aided) or Government. But, in the present chapter, we are confining our analysis to aided and Government degree colleges only. As far as the colleges are concerned, 172 out of 175 taluks in the State have such degree colleges. But, regional imbalances in terms of enrolment of students are observed across the taluks, districts, divisions and regions of Karnataka. So, the assessment of these disparities becomes useful in assessing the educational imbalances, and through them development imbalances. As against its population of 5,27,33,958, Karnataka has 3,53,021 students enrolled in government and aided degree colleges. The State average of enrolment per lakh population comes to 669.44. The taluks are classified into Relatively Developed, Backward, More Backward and Most Backward Taluks, keeping the State average as the benchmark.

19. The data pertaining to enrolment of students in degree colleges are presented in three tables. Annexure 16.5 gives the relative positions of 175 taluks based on their respective values of enrolment. It shows the range of disparity across the taluks. Table 16.9 presents an overview of disparity situation in terms of the number and proportion of taluks in each of the four categories of taluks by divisions and regions. Table 16.10 gives the classified picture of taluks by names across the 27 districts of Karnataka.

Table: 16.9**Number of Students Enrolled in Government and Aided Degree Colleges per lakh population: Classification of Taluks into Relatively Developed, Backward, More Backward and Most Backward Taluks by Divisions and Regions in Karnataka**

Sl. No	Division/Region	Relatively Developed Taluks			Backward Taluks			More Backward Taluks			Most Backward Taluks			Total Taluks	
		No	Percentage share in the total taluks of the Division/Region	Percentage share in the total Relatively Developed Taluks of the State	No	Percentage share in the total taluks of the Division/Region	Percentage share in the total Backward Taluks of the State	No	Percentage share in the total taluks of the Division/Region	Percentage share in the total More Backward Taluks of the State	No	Percentage share in the total taluks of the Division/Region	Percentage share in the total Most Backward Taluks of the State	No	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Bangalore	14	27.45	26.92	10	19.61	24.39	17	33.33	41.46	10	19.61	24.39	51	100.00
2	Mysore	14	31.82	26.93	9	20.45	21.95	13	29.55	31.71	8	18.18	19.51	44	100.00
	SKR	28	29.47	53.85	19	20.00	46.34	30	31.58	73.17	18	18.95	43.90	95	100.00
3	Belgaum	18	36.73	34.61	17	34.69	41.46	5	10.21	12.20	9	18.37	21.95	49	100.00
4	Gulbarga	6	19.35	11.54	5	16.13	12.20	6	19.36	14.63	14	45.16	34.15	31	100.00
	NKR	24	30.00	46.15	22	27.50	53.66	11	13.75	26.83	23	28.75	56.10	80	100.00
	Karnataka	52	29.71*	100.00	41	23.43*	100.00	41	23.43*	100.00	41	23.43*	100.00	175	100.00

Source : Derived from Annexure 16.5

Note : SKR: South Karnataka Region
NKR: North Karnataka Region

* The figures indicate the proportion of taluks in the State in the respective categories.

Table 16.10

Number of Students Enrolled in Government and Aided Degree Colleges per Lakh population: Classification of Taluks into Relatively Developed, Backward, More Backward and Most Backward Taluks by Districts in Karnataka

Sl.No.	Districts	Relatively Developed Taluks	Backward Taluks	More Backward Taluks	Most Backward Taluks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bangalore Urban	1.Bangalore (N) 2.Bangalore (S)	Nil	Nil	1.Anekal
2.	Bangalore Rural	1.Kanakapura	1.Channapatna 2.Nelamangala 3.Doddaballapura	1. Magadi	1.Ramanagaram 2.Hosakote 3.Devanahalli
3	Chitradurga	1.Chitradurga	1.Challakere 2.Hosadurga	1.Hiriyur 2.Holalkere	1.Molakalmuru
4	Davanagere	1.Davanagere		1.Channagiri 2.Harapanahalli. 3.Jagalur	1.Honnalli 2.Harihara
5	Kolar	1.Bangarpet 2.Kolar 3.Chintamani	1.Gowribidanur 2.Chikkaballapur 3.Bagepalli 4.Mulabagilu	1.Malur 2.Sidlaghatta 3.Srinivasapur	1.Gudibanda
6	Shimoga	1.Sagar 2.Shimoga 3.Thirthahalli 4.Bhadravathi	Nil	1.Hosanagara 2.Shikaripura	1.Soraba
7	Tumkur	1.Tumkur 2.Tiptur	1.C.N.Halli	1.Koratagere 2.Turuvekere 3.Pavagada 4.Sira 5.Kunigal 6.Gubbi	1.Madhugiri
	Bangalore Division	14	10	17	10
8	Chamarajanagar	Nil	Nil	1. Chamarajnagar 2. Kollegal 3.Gudulpet	1.Yelandur
9	Chickmagalur	1.Shringeri	1.Koppa 2.Chickmagalur 3.Kadur	1.Narasimharajapura 2.Tarikere	1.Mudigere
10	D.Kannada	1.Puttur 2.Mangalore 3.Belthangadi 4.Sulya	Nil	Buntwal	Nil
11	Hassan	1.Hassan	1.Channarayapatna 2.Arasikere 3.Arakalagud 4.Holenarasipura	1.Belur	1.Sakaleshpura 2.Alur

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Sl.No.	Districts	Relatively Developed Taluks	Backward Taluks	More Backward Taluks	Most Backward Taluks
1	2	3	4	5	6
12	Kodagu	1.Madikere 2. Virajpet	Nil	1. Somwarpet	Nil
13	Mandya	1.Mandya 2.Malavalli	1.Maddur	1.Pandavapura 2.Nagamangala	1.Srirangapatna 2.K.R.Pet
14	Mysore	1.Mysore	1. K.R.Nagar	1 Nanjangud 2.Hunsur 3.T.Narasipura	1.Piriyapatna 2.H.D.Kote
15	Udupi	1.Karkala 2.Kundapura 3.Udupi	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Mysore Division	14	9	13	8
	South Karnataka Region	28	19	30	18
16	Bagalakot	1.Bagalkot 2.Hunagund	1.Jamakhadi 2.Badami 3.Mudhol	Nil	1.Bilagi
17	Belgaum	1.Bailhongal 2.Belgaum	1.Gokak 2.Athani 3.Ramdurga 4.Hukkeri 5.Chikkodi	1.Raibagh	1.Soundatti 2.Khanapur
18	Bijapur	1.Muddebihal 2.Bijapur	1.Sindgi	1. Indi	1..B.Bagewadi
19	Dharwad	1.Hubli 2.Dharwad	Nil	Nil	1.Kalghatagi 2.Kundagol 3.Navalgund
20	Gadag	1.Ron 2.Gadag	1.Naragund 2.Mundargi 3.Shirahatti	Nil	Nil
21	Haveri	1.Ranebennur	1.Hanagal 2.Hirekerur 3.Byadgi	1.Shiggaon 2.Haveri	1.Savanur
22	Uttara Kannada	1.Karwar 2.Kumta 3.Honnavar 4.Sirsi 5.Haliyal 6.Ankola 7.Siddapur	1.Yallapur 2. Bhatkal	1.Mundagod	5. Supa
	Belgaum Division	18	17	5	9
23	Bellary	1.Kudligi 2.Hadagali 3.Bellary 4.Hospet	Nil	1.H.B.Halli	1.Siruguppa 2.Sandur
24	Bidar	1.Bidar	1.Bhalki 2.Basavakalyan	1. Humanbad 2.Aurad	Nil

Contd..

Sl.No.	Districts	Relatively Developed Taluks	Backward Taluks	More Backward Taluks	Most Backward Taluks
1	2	3	4	5	6
25	Gulbarga	1.Gulbarga	1.Shorapur	1.Sedam	1.Shahapur 2.Yadgiri 3.Aland 4.Afzalpur 5.Chincholi 6.Jewergi 7.Chittapur
26	Koppal	Nil	1.Koppal	1.Gangavathi	1.Yelburga 2.Kushtagi
27	Raichur	Nil	1.Raichur	1.Lingsugur	1.Sindhanur 2.Manvi 3.Devadurga
	Gulbarga Division	6	5	6	14
	North Karnataka Region	24	22	11	23
	Karnataka State	52	41	41	41

Source: Derived from Annexure 16.5

20. The data reveal some important facts about development imbalances:

- i) It is interesting to know that 172 taluks in the State have degree colleges (either Government or Government aided or both) but it is intriguing to know that three taluks - Alur, Supa, Yelandur -have no such colleges in them, and two of them belong to SKR.
- ii) There are wide regional variations in the enrolment of students. Among the taluks, it varies from a high 2580.42 students per lakh population in Sringeri to a low of 35.46 in Anekal (ignoring the three taluks which have no Government or Government aided colleges). Among the districts, the enrolment value varies from a high of 1126.92 in Dakshina Kannada to a low of 209.44 in Raichur. Among the divisions, it varies from a high of 742.39 in Bangalore to a low of 410.21 in Gulbarga. And in respect of regions, it is 739.07 in SKR and 576.08 in NKR.
- iii) At the regional level there is no significant spread between the relative shares of SKR and NKR in respect of the taluks that figure in the Relatively Developed Category. However, in respect of the Most Backward taluks the latter has a relatively higher proportion of its taluks than the former. (Table16.9)

- iv) Among the divisions, Belgaum claims the top position with 36.73% of its taluks in the Relatively Developed category, whereas Gulbarga occupies the bottom position with only 19.35% of its taluks in that category. The second and third positions are occupied by Mysore and Bangalore with 31.82% and 27.45% of their taluks in that category respectively.
- v) As to the district level disparities, it is heartening to note that there is not even one district in the State which has all its taluks in the Most Backward category. At the same time it is intriguing to note that there is only one district which has all its taluks in the Relatively Developed category. However, there are four districts which have a higher proportion (ranging from 64 to 80%) of their taluks in the Relatively Developed category, and of them three belong to SKR and one to NKR. Similarly there are three districts which have a higher proportion (ranging from 60 to 70%) of their taluks in the Most Backward Category, and all of them belong to NKR. Further, there are five districts which do not have any of their taluks in the Most Backward category, and of them three belong to SKR and two to NKR. (Table 16.10)

21. As to redressal measures, 123 taluks deserve attention – 41 each from the three backward categories. 41 Most Backward taluks deserve redressal measures in the first phase; the priority begins at Yelandur (175th rank) and ends at Navalgund (135th rank). 41 More Backward taluks deserve redressal measures in the second phase; the priority begins at Srinivasapura (134th rank) and ends at Humnabad (94th rank) and 41 Backward taluks deserve redressal measures in the third phase; the priority begins at Doddaballapur (93rd rank) and ends with Chickballapur (53rd rank). For the names of taluks which figure in the three phases of redressal, Annexure 16.5 may be referred to.

16.7 Grant-in-Aid Institutions

22. Education, irrespective of the level - higher or lower - has a decisive role in expanding human capabilities and choices and thereon enabling people to live the life they value most. It is considered an important ingredient of participatory development in which people matter. Education's role being what it is, educational attainments of people across regions would be of immense use in understanding inter regional and inter personal imbalances in development and deprivation. It is in this perspective, the Committee intends to inquire into the distribution of educational institutions in Karnataka with particular focus on Grant-in-Aid institutions. In the opinion of the Committee, Grant-in-Aid, inter alia, may be used as a strategy for dispersal of educational institutions with a view to reducing regional imbalances in education and development. The government of Karnataka has been fully aware of this live link between education - deprivation and socio-economic deprivation of the regions in Karnataka. Our discussion here is confined to only five categories of institutions - Engineering colleges, Polytechnic colleges, Industrial Training Institutes, Degree Colleges, and Higher Secondary Schools. The related data are presented in Table 16.11.

Table 16.11
Distribution Educational Institutions
(Government, Aided, and Unaided) by Regions

Sl. No	Educational Institutions	South Karnataka Region		North Karnataka Region		Karnataka	
		Number	Perc entage	Number	Perc entage	Number	Perc entage
I.	Engineering Colleges	59	71.95	23	28.05	82	100
	a. Government	6	100	nil	nil	6	100
	b. Private-Unaided	45	69.23	20	30.77	65	100
	c. Private-Aided	8	72.73	3	27.27	11	100
II.	Polytechnic Colleges	122	65.59	64	34.41	186	100
	a. Government	27	71.05	11	28.95	38	100
	b. Private-Unaided	83	68.6	38	31.4	121	100
	c. Private-Aided	12	44.44	15	55.56	27	100
III.	Industrial Training Institutions.	248	54.39	208	45.61	456	100
	a. Government	53	52.48	48	47.52	101	100
	b. Private-Unaided	128	54.24	108	45.76	236	100
	c. Private-Aided	67	56.3	52	43.7	119	100
IV.	Degree Colleges	571	62.34	345	37.66	916	100
	a. Government	108	71.52	43	28.48	151	100
	b. Private-Unaided	310	65.54	163	34.46	473	100
	c. Private-Aided	153	52.4	139	47.6	292	100
V	Higher Secondary Schools	5010	61.5	3137	38.5	8147	100
	a. Government	1596	59.84	1071	40.16	2667	100
	b. Private-Unaided	1957	66.2	999	33.8	2956	100
	c. Private-Aided	1457	57.73	1067	42.27	2524	100

Source: Director of Technical Education, Director of Collegiate Education & Commissioner of Public Instruction.

Note : 1) Engineering colleges in South Karnataka: four out of six government and 26 out of 45 Private-Unaided Colleges are in Bangalore.

2) Polytechnic Colleges in South Karnataka: 10 out of 27 government and 46 out of 83 Private-Unaided Polytechnic Colleges are in Bangalore.

23. The data, among other things, show that North Karnataka Region's (NKR's) share in all the five categories of educational institutions considered is less than the share of South Karnataka Region (SKR). The implication of this is that NKR lags behind SKR as far as the number of educational institutions is concerned. This fact, with minor exceptions, holds good whether we view their relative shares with reference to the total number of institutions in each category or with reference to their ownership and management.

i) SKR, with 57.28% of the State's population, claims 71.95% of the State's Engineering colleges, 65.59% of the Polytechnic colleges, 54.39% of the Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) 62.34% of the Degree colleges, and 61.50% of the Higher Secondary Schools. On the other hand, the corresponding shares of NKR which claims 42.72% of the State's population are 28.05% , 34.41%, 45.61%, 37.66% and 38.50% . Except in the case of ITIs in which SKR's share is slightly lower than its share in population, and that of NKR's slightly higher, the latter emerges as the lagging region.

ii) A similar picture of disparity emerges when we consider the relative shares of SKR and NKR in the government aided private institutions (Grant-in-Aid institutions) Except in the case of Polytechnic Colleges, in which NKR's share (55.56%) exceeds SKR's share (44.44%), in all other categories, the share of the latter exceeds the share of the former.

iii) NKR turns out to be the lagging region, even if we consider the relative shares of two regions in government institutions and unaided private institutions (Table 16.11).

24. The data , thus, show the relative backwardness of NKR with reference to the number of educational institutions(in the select five categories) and also with reference to the number of government , unaided private and aided private institutions. However, the Committee's focus on the inadequacy of institutions, does not mean that physical adequacy, per se, cures the malady of regional imbalances in education. The factors such as accessibility and affordability of the local people and the quality of education are equally important in matters pertaining to regional imbalances. Of course, the Committee considers 'number of institutions' an important variable in the dynamics of regional imbalances.

25. Given the educational backwardness of NKR in terms of the number of the educational institutions, the government's policy, in the opinion of the Committee, ought to be to start new institutions in NKR to bridge the gap between the two halves. For this, the government has two options; either it should open government colleges or it should extend grant-in-aid facility to private educational institutions. Of course, its financial position may not permit it to start government colleges. But, it can very well think in terms of extending grant-in-aid facility to start institutions in NKR.

26. But the recent policy of the government does not seem to favour either. On the contrary, the government have been tightening the Grant-in-Aid rules. As a result, many of the aided institutions are thinking in terms of closing down their schools/colleges. We feel that this kind of drastic changes in Grant-in-Aid Rules would adversely affect the backward pockets of NKR. Not only that, it would also contribute to the widening of the existing development - deprivation spread between SKR and NKR. Therefore, we urge the government to keep in view the possible implications of their Grant-in-Aid policy on regional imbalances. However, it is heartening to note that the government have been quite responsive to the problem of regional imbalances in education. To bridge the gap between

the two halves, the government has established a separate Education Directorate in NKR to take care of the educational needs of seven districts (all the five districts of Hyderabad-karnataka and two districts of Bombay Karnataka).

27. However, the government's policy should not end there; it has to go beyond it to expand educational opportunities to the people of NKR by opening some more institutions in that region. It is here that the Grant-in-Aid Policy of the government becomes highly relevant and significant.

16.8 Some Views on Functional Aspects

28. The individuals who participated in the district level interaction sessions drew the attention of HPC not merely to the physical inadequacies of education facilities, but also to the functional inadequacies. But the views, by and large, were general in nature; they are not specific enough to be of much use in policy prescription. Across the 27 districts in general, the need for additional schools (primary and secondary), hostels for girls, Anganawadis, teachers' quarters, compound walls to schools, drinking water facilities, and urinals (particularly for girls) was stressed.

As to the district-specific needs, the following observations deserve attention:

- (i) Dharwad district needs government's permission to fill up teachers' vacancies in aided schools.
- (ii)
 - Courses to be started in food processing
 - Upgradation of the existing mental hospital into a post-graduate centre.
- (iii) Uttara Kannada, Gadag, and Belgaum districts need more adult education centers to be functionalised.
- (iv) Belgaum district wants SSLC and PUC Regional Boards to be established in Belgaum.
- (v) Kodagu district needs a military school.
- (vi) Chamarajanagar, Hassan, Mandya, and Dakshina Kannada districts need Polytechnic colleges.
- (vii) Udupi district wants primary education facility to be extended to Koravas.
- (viii) Tumkur district needs a Youth Hostel.
- (ix) Shimoga district needs a Medical College, a P.G. Centre in Agricultural Sciences, and a Veterinary Research Centre.

- (x) Chickmagalur district needs buildings to house education offices, teacher education institutes, and also a P.G. Centre for Information Technology, Biotechnology, and Industrial Engineering.

29. The Report of the Director, DPEP observes:

- (i) All the five districts of Gulbarga division and two districts of Belgaum division (Bijapur and Bagalkot) continue to be backward in literacy rates.
- (ii) The Pupil-Teacher ratio in these seven districts is higher than the State average.
- (iii) Nearly 60% of the out of school children in the State are found in the seven districts.
- (iv) The drop-out rate and the rate of retention are reasonably high in these districts.

Annexure 16.1**Education Infrastructure Index: Relative Positions of Taluks**

Rank	District	Taluk Name	Education index
1	Chickamagalore	Sringeri	2.92
2	Uttarakannada	Karwar	2.41
3	D.kannada	Puttur	2.14
4	Uttarakannada	Kumta	2.11
5	Hassan	Hassan	2.09
6	Dharwad	Hubli	2.08
7	Uttarakannada	Sirsi	2.00
8	Uttarakannada	Ankola	1.97
9	Chitradurga	Chitradurga	1.95
10	Udupi	Karkala	1.94
11	Mysore	Mysore	1.94
12	Tumkur	Tumkur	1.93
13	Bangalore(U)	Bangalore (N)	1.93
14	Udupi	Udupi	1.89
15	D.kannada	Mangalore	1.85
16	Uttarakannada	Honnavar	1.83
17	Tumkur	Tiptur	1.80
18	Mandya	Malavalli	1.78
19	Bagalkote	Bagalkote	1.77
20	Belgaum	Belgaum	1.76
21	Shimoga	Thirthahalli	1.69
22	Uttarakannada	Siddapur	1.68
23	Shimoga	Sagara	1.68
24	Kodagu	Madikeri	1.66
25	D.kannada	Sullya	1.66
26	Dharwad	Dharwad	1.66
27	Kolar	Bangarpet	1.63
28	Davanagere	Davanagere	1.61
29	Bangalore(U)	Bangalore (s)	1.60
30	Shimoga	Shimoga	1.58
31	D.kannada	Belthangadi	1.58
32	Gulbarga	Gulbarga	1.55
33	Kodagu	Virajpet	1.54
34	Chickamagalore	Koppa	1.53

Contd..

Rank	District	Taluk Name	Education index
35	Shimoga	Bhadravathi	1.52
36	Bagalkote	Hunagund	1.52
37	Bidar	Bidar	1.51
38	Bellary	Hospet	1.51
39	Gadag	Gadag	1.51
40	Uttarakannada	Yellapur	1.50
41	Haveri	Ranebennur	1.50
42	Kolar	Kolar	1.49
43	Udupi	Kundapur	1.48
44	Uttarakannada	Haliyal	1.47
45	Kolar	Chintamani	1.45
46	Chickamagalore	Chickamagalore	1.45
47	Bijapur	Bijapur	1.44
48	Mandya	Mandya	1.43
49	Belgaum	Bailhongala	1.41
50	Bangalore (R)	Kanakapura	1.39
51	Bellary	Kudlugi	1.39
52	Tumkur	C.n.halli	1.38
53	Bellary	Hadagalli	1.37
54	Bangalore (R)	Chennapatna	1.35
55	Gadag	Ron	1.34
56	Bijapur	Muddebihal	1.34
57	Bangalore (R)	Nelamangala	1.34
58	Kolar	Chickaballapur	1.33
59	Hassan	Channarayapatna	1.32
60	Hassan	Arasikere	1.31
61	Uttarakannada	Bhatkal	1.30
62	Chickamagalore	Narasimharajapura	1.30
63	Haveri	Hirekerur	1.29
64	Shimoga	Hosanagara	1.29
65	Chickamagalore	Kadur	1.29
66	Tumkur	Turuvekere	1.29
67	Bellary	Bellary	1.29
68	Kolar	Bagepalli	1.28
69	Hassan	Arakalgod	1.28
70	Chitradurga	Hosadurga	1.28
71	Belgaum	Chikkodi	1.26

Contd..

Rank	District	Taluk Name	Education index
72	Bangalore (R)	Doddaballapur	1.25
73	Kolar	Gowribidanur	1.24
74	Hassan	Belur	1.24
75	Hassan	Holenarasipura	1.24
76	Belgaum	Athani	1.23
77	Kolar	Mulbagal	1.22
78	Mandya	Maddur	1.22
79	Kodagu	Somwarpet	1.22
80	D.kannada	Buntwal	1.22
81	Haveri	Byadagi	1.22
82	Bangalore (R)	Magadi	1.22
83	Tumkur	Koratagere	1.22
84	Mysore	K.r.nagar	1.21
85	Bidar	Bhalki	1.20
86	Uttarakannada	Mundagod	1.19
87	Tumkur	Gubbi	1.19
88	Gadag	Mundaragi	1.19
89	Uttarakannada	Supa (Joida)	1.18
90	Haveri	Hanagal	1.18
91	Chickamagalore	Tarikere	1.17
92	Belgaum	Gokak	1.17
93	Belgaum	Ramdurg	1.17
94	Chitradurga	Holalkere	1.17
95	Hassan	Sakaleshpura	1.16
96	Tumkur	Kunigal	1.16
97	Gadag	Naragund	1.16
98	Bagalkote	Jamakhandi	1.16
99	Chitradurga	Hiriyur	1.16
100	Chitradurga	Challakere	1.15
101	Chickamagalore	Mudigere	1.15
102	Shimoga	Soraba	1.14
103	Gadag	Shirahatti	1.14
104	Mandya	Nagamangala	1.14
105	Davanagere	Channagiri	1.14
106	Belgaum	Hukkeri	1.14
107	Kolar	Srinivaspura	1.13
108	Bidar	Basavakalyan	1.13

Contd..

Rank	District	Taluk Name	Education index
109	Bagalkote	Badami	1.13
110	Haveri	Shiggaon	1.12
111	Shimoga	Shikaripura	1.12
112	Bangalore (R)	Devanahalli	1.12
113	Davanagere	Jagalur	1.11
114	Bangalore (R)	Ramanagaram	1.11
115	Bangalore (R)	Hosakote	1.11
116	Hassan	Alur	1.11
117	Kolar	Malur	1.11
118	Tumkur	Sira	1.10
119	Mandya	Pandavapura	1.10
120	Tumkur	Madhugiri	1.09
121	Belgaum	Khanapur	1.08
122	Kolar	Sidlaghatta	1.08
123	Davanagere	Harappanahalli	1.08
124	Chamarajanagar	Chamarajanagar	1.07
125	Bellary	H.b.halli	1.07
126	Davanagere	Honnali	1.07
127	Bagalkote	Mudhol	1.06
128	Koppal	Koppal	1.06
129	Mysore	Hunsur	1.06
130	Mandya	Srirangapattana	1.05
131	Raichur	Raichur	1.05
132	Bijapur	Sindgi	1.04
133	Mandya	Krishnarajpet	1.04
134	Dharwad	Kundagol	1.03
135	Bidar	Humnabad	1.03
136	Mysore	Nanjanagud	1.03
137	Mysore	Periyapatna	1.03
138	Tumkur	Pavagada	1.02
139	Chamarajanagar	Kollegal	1.02
140	Davanagere	Harihara	1.02
141	Bangalore(U)	Anekal	1.02
142	Mysore	T.narasipur	1.01
143	Bidar	Aurad	1.00
144	Kolar	Gudibanda	0.99
145	Haveri	Savanur	0.98

Contd..

Rank	District	Taluk Name	Education index
146	Chamarajanagar	Gundlpet	0.98
147	Bijapur	Indi	0.97
148	Belgaum	Raibagh	0.97
149	Belgaum	Soundatti	0.94
150	Bijapur	B bagewadi	0.94
151	Gulbarga	Shorapur	0.93
152	Dharwad	Kalghatagi	0.93
153	Haveri	Haveri	0.93
154	Chitradurga	Molakalmuru	0.91
155	Gulbarga	Aland	0.91
156	Gulbarga	Sedam	0.91
157	Bellary	Sandur	0.90
158	Bagalkote	Bilagi	0.90
159	Raichur	Lingsugar	0.90
160	Mysore	H.d.kote	0.89
161	Chamarajanagar	Yelandur	0.89
162	Koppal	Gangavathi	0.88
163	Koppal	Kushtagi	0.87
164	Dharwad	Navalgund	0.87
165	Gulbarga	Chincholi	0.85
166	Koppal	Yelburga	0.85
167	Raichur	Sindanur	0.84
168	Gulbarga	Afzalpur	0.84
169	Gulbarga	Chittapur	0.83
170	Bellary	Siriguppa	0.77
171	Gulbarga	Jevargi	0.76
172	Raichur	Devdurga	0.72
173	Raichur	Manavi	0.71
174	Gulbarga	Shahapur	0.70
175	Gulbarga	Yadgiri	0.68

Source: High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances,
Government of Karnataka.

Annexure 16.2

Literacy Rate: Relative Positions of Taluks

Rank	Name of the Taluk	Literacy Rate	Rank	Name of the Taluk	Literacy Rate	Rank	Name of the Taluk	Literacy Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Mangalore	87.29	41	Chitradurga	72.39	81	Ramanagaram	64.63
2.	Bangalore North	84.55	42	Bangarpet	72.35	82	Ron	64.16
3	Bangalore South	84.55	43	Sakaleshpur	71.94	83	Navalagund	64.11
4	Karwar	84.08	44	Gadag	71.72	84	Naragund	64.04
5	Madikere	83.69	45	Arasikere	71.63	85	Bagalkot	63.80
6	Sirsi	82.10	46	Byadagi	71.38	86	Srirangapattana	63.74
7	Udupi	82.10	47	Soraba	71.11	87	Bijapur	63.70
8	Karkala	81.63	48	Haliyal	70.61	88	Hiriyur	63.65
9	Shringeri	80.78	49	Turuvakere	70.58	89	Bhalki	63.45
10	Buntwal	80.77	50	Anekal	70.56	90	Soundatti	63.37
11	Sulya	81.56	51	Tarikere	70.55	91	Koratagere	63.33
12	Puttur	80.38	52	Mundagod	70.46	92	Magadi	63.32
13	Kumta	79.69	53	C.N.Halli	70.30	93	Jagalur	62.95
14	Koppa	79.18	54	Ranibennur	69.89	94	Shirahatti	62.85
15	Siddapur	78.59	55	Kolar	69.66	95	Sira	62.59
16	Belgaum	78.31	56	Shikaripura	69.59	96	Malur	62.38
17	Thirthahalli	78.27	57	Hosakote	69.59	97	Channapattana	62.16
18	Sagar	77.97	58	Harihara	69.57	98	Mundargi	62.13
19	Belthangadi	77.95	59	Mudigere	68.86	99	Hukkeri	62.09
20	Somvarpet	77.91	60	Doddaballapur	68.86	100	Krishnarajpet	62.04
21	Hubli	77.62	61	Chikkodi	68.83	101	Madhugiri	61.57
22	Narasimharajapur	77.56	62	Devanahalli	68.76	102	Kunigal	61.52
23	Shimoga	77.49	63	Kadur	68.33	103	Sidlaghatta	61.50
24	Ankola	76.87	64	Holekere	68.16	104	Nagamangala	61.45
25	Mysore	76.29	65	Hanagal	67.92	105	Athani	61.40
26	Chickmagalur	76.20	66	Gubbi	67.89	106	Hospet	61.29
27	Hassan	75.91	67	Channarayana-pattana	67.67	107	Chintamani	61.14
28	Honnavar	75.85	68	Gulbarga	67.46	108	Srinivasapur	60.75
29	Kundapur	75.74	69	Belur	67.23	109	Bellary	60.64
30	Tiptur	75.15	70	Honnali	66.92	110	Hadagali	60.43
31	Tumkur	75.11	71	Channagiri	66.46	111	Arakalgud	60.58
32	Virajpet	74.47	72	Alur	66.03	112	Kudligi	60.42
33	Hirekerur	74.08	73	Mandya	66.02	113	Holenarasipura	60.31
34	Davanagere	74.02	74	Khanapur	65.99	114	Aurad	60.23
35	Bhadravathi	73.93	75	Shiggaon	65.70	115	Chickka-ballapur	60.16
36	Yallapur	73.86	76	Supa	65.47	116	Hunagund	60.15
37	Dharwad	73.63	77	Haveri	65.46	117	K.R.Nagar	60.09
38	Bhatkal	73.40	78	Kundugol	65.42	118	Basavakalyan	59.90
39	Hosanagara	73.35	79	Bidar	65.42	119	Savanur	59.88
40	Nelamangala	72.76	80	Hosadurga	65.09	120	Piriyapattana	59.86

Rank	Name of the Taluk	Literacy Rate	Rank	Name of the Taluk	Literacy Rate
121	Gowribidanur	59.79	167	Chincholi	49.38
122	Mulabagilu	59.74	168	Sedam	45.23
123	Maddur	59.65	169	Jewargi	44.26
124	Humanbad	59.46	170	Siruguppa	44.14
125	Challekere	59.29	171	Shorapur	43.84
126	Muddebihal	58.60	172	Manvi	42.78
127	H.B.Halli	58.58	173	Devadurga	39.56
128	Koppal	58.53	174	Shahapur	38.53
129	Kalghatgi	58.29	175	Yadgiri	37.43
130	Hunsur	57.93			
131	Pavagada	57.03		State Average	67.04
132	Pandavapura	56.92			
133	Badami	56.88			
134	Bailhongala	56.68			
135	Jamakhundi	56.68			
136	Kanakapura	56.35			
137	Harapanahalli	56.11			
138	Raichur	56.05			
139	Malavalli	56.02			
140	Gokak	55.90			
141	Mudhol	55.68			
142	Raibagh	55.68			
143	Yelburga	55.63			
144	Ramadurga	55.05			
145	Gudibanda	54.92			
146	B. Bagewadi	54.86			
147	T.Narasipura	54.37			
148	Kollegal	54.22			
149	H.D.Kote	54.06			
150	Gangavathi	53.93			
151	Aland	53.79			
152	Sandur	53.76			
153	Indi	53.35			
154	Molakalmuru	53.32			
155	Sindagi	52.48			
156	Bilgi	51.82			
157	Afzalpur	51.67			
158	Sindhaur	51.66			
159	Kushtagi	51.62			
160	Lingasugur	51.39			
161	Bagepalli	51.16			
162	Chittapur	50.25			
163	Nanjagud	49.95			
164	Gundulpet	49.88			
165	Yelandur	49.85			
166	Chamarajanagar	49.53			

Annexure 16.3
Pupil-Teacher Ratio (1st to 10th standard): Relative Positions of Taluks

Rank	Name of the Taluk	Pupil-Teacher Ratio	Rank	Name of the Taluk	Pupil-Teacher Ratio	Rank	Name of the Taluk	Pupil-Teacher Ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Sringeri	14.81	41	Arakalgud	27.88	81	Maddur	33.03
2.	Supa	18.16	42	Doddaballapur	28.35	82	Hunsur	33.03
3	Yellapur	18.74	43	Tumkur	25.66	83	Udupi	33.08
4	Hubli	19.88	44	Bagepalli	29.00	84	Davanagere	33.15
5	Koppa	21.41	45	Madhugiri	29.16	85	Malavalli	33.41
6	Siddapur	21.46	46	Khanapur	29.14	86	Malur	33.50
7	Tirthahalli	21.56	47	Holalkere	29.28	87	Hungund	33.57
8	Magadi	22.21	48	Somavarpet	29.29	88	Bangalore (N)	33.72
9	Narasimha- rajapura	22.23	49	Bhadravathi	29.35	89	Bagalkot	33.78
10	Ankola	22.45	50	Hosadurga	29.60	90	Krishnarajpet	33.80
11	Alur	22.53	51	Gudibanda	29.72	91	Anekal	34.20
12	C.N.Halli	22.69	52	Hiriyur	29.76	92	Chamaraj- nagar	34.21
13	Karwar	22.70	53	Kolar	29.80	93	Chitradurga	34.21
14	Turuvekere	22.75	54	Chintamani	29.80	94	B. Bagewadi	35.07
15	Hosanagara	23.44	55	Channapattna	29.81	95	Haveri	35.43
16	Virajpet	23.55	56	K.R.Nagar	30.03	96	Chikkodi	35.59
17	Madikere	23.80	57	Haliyal	30.10	97	Byadgi	35.63
18	Nelamangala	23.93	58	Nagamangala	30.23	98	Kollegal	35.78
19	Sirsi	24.17	59	Hosakote	30.35	99	Bhalki	35.94
20	Belur	24.29	60	Mundagod	30.78	100	Bhatkal	36.08
21	Sakaleshpura	24.63	61	Chickballapur	30.88	101	Ron	36.15
22	Tiptur	24.81	62	Shimoga	31.22	102	Hukkeri	36.27
23	Arasikere	25.17	63	Jagalur	31.28	103	Belgaum	36.29
24	Holenarasipura	25.56	64	Sira	31.32	104	Molakalmur	36.34
25	Kadur	25.64	65	Shikaripura	31.39	105	Nanjangud	36.38
26	Sagar	25.65	66	Sidlaghatta	31.72	106	Mandya	36.56
27	Kunigal	25.68	67	Mulabagilu	31.74	107	Gadag	36.59
28	Kumta	25.71	68	Bangarpet	31.84	108	Muddebihal	36.72
29	Hassan	26.09	69	Honnali	31.93	109	Karkala	36.85
30	Channaraya- patna	26.23	70	Channagiri	32.00	110	Ranebennur	36.95
31	Koratagere	26.25	71	Sulya	32.02	111	Hanagal	37.11
32	Srinivasapura	26.30	72	Pandavapura	32.02	112	Puttur	37.14
33	Gubbi	26.42	73	Gowribidanur	32.10	113	Sedam	37.27
34	Ramanagara	26.43	74	Kanakapura	32.14	114	Gulbarga	37.29
35	Chickmgalur	26.59	75	T.Narasipura	32.25	115	Basavakalyan	37.43
36	Soraba	26.68	76	Sriranga- pattana	32.27	116	Naragund	37.49
37	Honnar	26.77	77	Periyapatna	32.27	117	Indi	37.54
38	Tarikere	26.90	78	Yelandur	32.38	118	Bailhongal	37.55
39	Devanahalli	27.00	79	Bangalore South	32.72	119	Mangalore	37.60
40	Mudigere	27.10	80	Hirekerur	32.83	120	Challakere	37.67

Contd..

Rank	Name of the Taluk	Pupil-Teacher Ratio	Rank	Name of the Taluk	Pupil-Teacher Ratio
121	H.D.Kote	38.04	166	Sindhanur	46.63
122	Savanur	38.05	167	Gangavathi	47.04
123	Gundlupet	38.23	168	Bidar	47.45
124	Kudligi	38.24	169	Kalghatagi	47.52
125	Mysore	38.29	170	Shahapur	48.49
126	Mundargi	38.35	171	Jamakhandi	48.50
127	Belthangadi	38.40	172	Navalgund	49.59
128	Aurad	38.47	173	Manvi	50.48
129	Badami	38.51	174	Humnabad	50.76
130	Bijapur	38.54	175	Raibhag	51.31
131	Hadagali	38.58			
132	Shiggaon	38.68		State Average	34.47
133	Harihara	38.99			
134	Pavagada	39.28			
135	Ramdurga	39.40			
136	Shirahatti	39.52			
137	Harapanahalli	39.91			
138	Soundatti	40.03			
139	Sindgi	40.04			
140	H.B.Halli	40.11			
141	Hospet	40.28			
142	Aland	40.40			
143	Athani	40.53			
144	Kundagol	40.91			
145	Bilagi	41.08			
146	Siruguppa	41.17			
147	Kundapur	41.22			
148	Raichur	41.62			
149	Chitapur	41.77			
150	Afzalpur	41.92			
151	Lingasugur	42.02			
152	Kushtagi	42.18			
153	Bhantwal	42.31			
154	Devadurga	42.97			
155	Gokak	43.60			
156	Yadgiri	43.94			
157	Mudhol	44.02			
158	Chincholi	44.67			
159	Bellary	44.81			
160	Jewargi	44.85			
161	Shorapur	45.26			
162	Yelburga	45.55			
163	Koppal	45.62			
164	Dharwad	45.79			
165	Sandur	46.38			

Annexure 16.4

Percentage of Children out of school in 6 - 14 age group, 2001

Rank	District	Taluk Name	Actual	Normalised to St. Average
		State Average	10.03	1.00
1	Gulbarga	Shahapur	36.50	3.64
2	Gulbarga	Yadgiri	35.67	3.56
3	Raichur	Deodurga	35.02	3.49
4	Bellary	Siriguppa	32.96	3.29
5	Raichur	Manavi	30.95	3.09
6	Gulbarga	Shorapur	27.90	2.78
7	Raichur	Sindanur	26.83	2.67
8	Gulbarga	Sedam	25.65	2.56
9	Gulbarga	Jewargi	25.08	2.50
10	Koppal	Gangavathi	24.90	2.48
11	Bijapur	Sindagi	24.23	2.42
12	Gulbarga	Chitapur	23.75	2.37
13	Raichur	Raichur	22.37	2.23
14	Koppal	Kushtagi	22.24	2.22
15	Raichur	Lingsugur	22.22	2.22
16	Gulbarga	Chincholi	19.92	1.99
17	Gulbarga	Afzalpur	18.39	1.83
18	Koppal	Koppal	18.23	1.82
19	Kodagu	Virajpet	18.00	1.79
20	Bellary	Bellary	17.74	1.77
21	Bijapur	Bijapur	17.43	1.74
22	Bagalakote	Bilagi	17.11	1.71
23	Gulbarga	Gulbarga	16.70	1.67
24	Bijapur	Basavanabagevadi	16.34	1.63
25	Bijapur	Indi	16.25	1.62
26	Koppal	Yelburga	16.14	1.61
27	Bagalakote	Mudhola	16.10	1.61
28	Bellary	Sandur	15.45	1.54
29	Belgaum	Savadatti	15.27	1.52
30	Bidar	Basavakalyan	15.22	1.52
31	Chitradurga	Molakalmuru	15.16	1.51
32	Bidar	Aurad	15.10	1.51
33	Kolar	Chintamani	15.00	1.50
34	Belgaum	Ghokak	14.52	1.45

Contd...

Rank	District	Taluk Name	Actual	Normalised to St. Average
35	Bagalakote	Badami	14.47	1.44
36	Bellary	Hadagali	14.43	1.44
37	Kolar	Mulabagal	14.34	1.43
38	Bidar	Humnabad	14.27	1.42
39	Belgaum	Ramadurga	13.95	1.39
40	Gadag	Shirahatti	13.90	1.39
41	Gulbarga	Aland	13.79	1.37
42	Davangere	Harapanahalli	13.66	1.36
43	Bagalakote	Jamakandi	13.45	1.34
44	Kolar	Malur	13.35	1.33
45	Bellary	Hagaribommanahalli	13.35	1.33
46	Mysore	T.narasipur	13.01	1.30
47	Kolar	Gudibande	12.91	1.29
48	Uttara kannada	Yellapur	12.75	1.27
49	Gadag	Mundarigi	12.67	1.26
50	Mysore	Nanjangud	12.65	1.26
51	Haveri	Savnur	12.43	1.24
52	Bellary	Hosapete	12.35	1.23
53	Kolar	Chikkaballapura	12.20	1.22
54	Dharwad	Dharwad	12.00	1.20
55	Mysore	H.d.kote	11.34	1.13
56	Uttara kannada	Haliyal	11.21	1.12
57	Dharwad	Kalaghattigi	11.16	1.11
58	Haveri	Haveri	10.84	1.08
59	Bellary	Kudluga	10.70	1.07
60	Haveri	Hanagallu	10.16	1.01
61	Belgaum	Hukkeri	9.99	1.00
62	Bagalakote	Bagalakote	9.97	0.99
63	Bijapur	Muddebihal	9.94	0.99
64	Gadag	Naragunda	9.94	0.99
65	Uttara kannada	Bhatkal	9.94	0.99
66	Kolar	Kolar	9.70	0.97
67	Bidar	Bidar	9.68	0.97
68	Chamarajanagar	Kollegal	9.51	0.95
69	Chamarajanagar	Chamarajanagar	9.48	0.95
70	Chitradurga	Challakere	9.48	0.94
71	Mysore	Periyapatna	9.42	0.94
72	Kolar	Bagepalli	9.24	0.92

Contd...

Rank	District	Taluk Name	Actual	Normalised to St. Average
73	Bagalakote	Hunagunda	9.20	0.92
74	Dharwad	Navalgunda	9.04	0.90
75	Mysore	Hunsur	8.98	0.90
76	Gadag	Rona	8.86	0.88
77	Haveri	Shiggaon	8.77	0.87
78	Chamarajanagar	Gundlupete	8.47	0.84
79	Shimoga	Shikaripura	8.42	0.84
80	Belgaum	Rayabaga	8.15	0.81
81	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	8.10	0.81
82	Gadag	Gadag	8.05	0.80
83	Kolar	Shidlagatta	7.97	0.79
84	Chickmagalur	Chickmagalur	7.94	0.79
85	Tumkur	Sira	7.87	0.79
86	Davangere	Chennagiri	7.85	0.78
87	Bidar	Bhalki	7.78	0.78
88	Chickmagalur	Mudigere	7.75	0.77
89	Belgaum	Athani	7.74	0.77
90	Tumkur	Pavagada	7.64	0.76
91	Chamarajanagar	Yelandur	7.55	0.75
92	Chitradurga	Hiriyur	7.49	0.75
93	Shimoga	Soraba	7.42	0.74
94	Davangere	Harihara	7.42	0.74
95	Chickmagalur	Kadur	7.33	0.73
96	Dharwad	Hubli	7.24	0.72
97	Hassan	Arasikere	7.05	0.70
98	Hassan	Arakalgud	6.82	0.68
99	Bangalore rural	Ramanagara	6.81	0.68
100	Chitradurga	Holalkere	6.78	0.68
101	Chickmagalur	Tarikere	6.76	0.67
102	Shimoga	Bhadravathi	6.64	0.66
103	Haveri	Byadagi	6.56	0.65
104	Mysore	K.r.nagara	6.46	0.64
105	Shimoga	Shimoga	6.46	0.64
106	Uttara kannada	Honnavar	6.44	0.64
107	Davangere	Honnali	6.43	0.64
108	Dharwad	Kundagol	6.28	0.63
109	Bangalore rural	Kanakapura	6.28	0.63
110	Kolar	Bangarapete	6.07	0.61

Contd...

Rank	District	Taluk Name	Actual	Normalised to St. Average
111	Haveri	Ranibennur	6.06	0.60
112	Hassan	Holenarisipur	6.06	0.60
113	Hassan	Belur	5.95	0.59
114	Mandya	Krishrajpet	5.95	0.59
115	Uttara kannada	Supa	5.88	0.59
116	Davangere	Davanagere	5.82	0.58
117	Tumkur	Madhugiri	5.81	0.58
118	Chitradurga	Hosadurga	5.63	0.56
119	Belgaum	Khanapura	5.54	0.55
120	Belgaum	Bailhongala	5.42	0.54
121	Haveri	Hirekerur	5.41	0.54
122	Kolar	Srinivasapura	5.40	0.54
123	Uttara kannada	Siddapur	5.28	0.53
124	Kolar	Gowribidanur	5.28	0.53
125	Davangere	Jagalur	5.21	0.52
126	Mandya	Pandavapura	5.18	0.52
127	Mysore	Mysore	4.90	0.49
128	Bangalore urban	Anekal	4.84	0.48
129	Mandya	Malavalli	4.81	0.48
130	Bangalore rural	Channapattana	4.77	0.48
131	Uttara kannada	Ankola	4.62	0.46
132	Uttara kannada	Sirsi	4.62	0.46
133	Hassan	Saklespur	4.61	0.46
134	Tumkur	Kunigal	4.41	0.44
135	Hassan	Chennarayapatna	4.40	0.44
136	Belgaum	Belgaum	4.33	0.43
137	Uttara kannada	Kumta	4.19	0.42
138	Chitradurga	Chitradurga	4.19	0.42
139	Bangalore rural	Doddaballapur	4.08	0.41
140	Kodagu	Somavarpur	4.07	0.41
141	Mandya	Srirangapatna	4.04	0.40
142	Tumkur	Tiptur	3.90	0.39
143	Mandya	Maddur	3.87	0.39
144	Kodagu	Madikeri	3.79	0.38
145	Tumkur	Gubbi	3.76	0.37
146	Chickmagalur	Koppa	3.74	0.37
147	Shimoga	Hosanagara	3.68	0.37
148	Shimoga	Sagara	3.50	0.35

Contd...

Rank	District	Taluk Name	Actual	Normalised to St. Average
149	Mandya	Nagamangala	3.46	0.34
150	Bangalore rural	Hosakote	3.42	0.34
151	Chickmagalur	Narasimharajpur	3.26	0.33
152	Mandya	Mandya	3.15	0.31
153	Tumkur	Koratagere	3.11	0.31
154	Uttara kannada	Karwar	3.04	0.30
155	Shimoga	Thirthahalli	3.01	0.30
156	Hassan	Hassan	2.93	0.29
157	Bangalore urban	Bangalore (s)	2.88	0.29
158	Tumkur	Tumkur	2.88	0.29
159	Bangalore rural	Devanahalli	2.85	0.28
160	Belgaum	Chikkodi	2.69	0.27
161	Bangalore rural	Magadi	2.50	0.25
162	Bangalore rural	Nelamangala	2.47	0.25
163	D.kannada	Puttur	2.42	0.24
164	D.kannada	Sulya	2.39	0.24
165	Bangalore urban	Bangalore (n)	2.32	0.23
166	Hassan	Alur	2.23	0.22
167	Tumkur	Chikkanayakanahalli	2.02	0.20
168	Tumkur	Turuvekere	1.91	0.19
169	Chickmagalur	Sringeri	1.89	0.19
170	D.kannada	Belthangady	1.88	0.19
171	D.kannada	Buntwal	1.77	0.18
172	Udupi	Karkala	1.50	0.15
173	D.kannada	Mangalore	1.32	0.13
174	Udupi	Udupi	1.04	0.10
175	Udupi	Kundapur	0.90	0.09
	Std. Dev			0.72
	Inverse of Std. Dev			1.39

Source: **Commissioner Public Instruction, Government of Karnataka**

Annexure 16.5

**Number of Students enrolled in Government and Aided Colleges per lakh population:
Relative Positions of Taluks**

Ra- nk	Name of the Taluk	Stud- ents per lakh populati on	Ran k	Name of the Taluk	Students per lakh population	Ra- nk	Name of the Taluk	Students per lakh population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Sringeri	2580.42	40	Kudligi	833.79	79	C.N.Halli	417.11
2	Karwar	2031.90	41	Hadagali	828.47	80	Mudhol	411.86
3	Puttur	1858.08	42	Madikeri	819.52	81	K.R.Nagar	409.36
4	Kumta	1651.89	43	Kolar	813.09	82	Naragund	409.09
5	Hassan	1644.23	44	Bhadravathi	801.21	83	Raichur	406.88
6	Mysore	1585.79	45	Haliyal	787.54	84	Koppal	406.18
7	Chitradurga	1577.01	46	Mandya	782.71	85	Byadagi	400.38
8	Karkala	1547.63	47	Virajpet	779.60	86	Kadur	392.26
9	Hubli	1471.32	48	Kundapura	777.22	87	Hanagal	386.00
10	Malavalli	1440.58	49	Kanakapura	774.45	88	Shorapur	383.74
11	Tumkur	1437.16	50	Bellary	760.76	89	Arasikere	380.53
12	Bangalore (N)	1410.53	51	Muddebihal	740.38	90	Hukkeri	374.66
13	Sirsi	1407.61	52	Ron	691.99	91	Holenarasi- pura	361.00
14	Bagalkot	1387.82	53	Chickballapur	653.00	92	Nelamangala	357.71
15	Udupi	1370.10	54	Chennapatna	611.73	93	Doddaballa- pur	354.66
16	Ankola	1362.02	55	Bagepalli	611.72	94	Humanbad	354.46
17	Mangalore	1303.63	56	Chickmagalur	610.30	95	H.B.Halli	350.84
18	Belgaum	1254.92	57	Jamakhandi	583.20	96	Chamaraj- nagar	347.29
19	Honnavar	1250.16	58	Gokak	580.00	97	Shiggaon	336.75
20	Dharwad	1238.81	59	Athani	568.53	98	Harapanahalli	335.67
21	Tiptur	1147.93	60	Koppa	561.24	99	Haveri	327.84
22	Gulbarga	1080.86	61	Ramdurga	545.64	100	Buntwal	315.88
23	Bidar	1060.46	62	Bhatkal	543.83	101	Nanjangud	314.72
24	Hospet	1058.70	63	Yellapur	529.22	102	Malur	310.11
25	Bangarpet	1035.25	64	Mulbagal	511.11	103	Mundagod	305.38
26	Davanagere	1004.55	65	Mundargi	495.06	104	Koratagere	296.26
27	Hunagund	998.95	66	Arakalgud	492.87	105	Hiriyur	295.09
28	Belthangadi	979.94	67	Gowribidanur	481.43	106	Pandavapur	277.13
29	Sulya	976.39	68	Hosadurga	468.74	107	Hosanagar	272.13
30	Sagara	934.01	69	Maddur	460.12	108	Belur	272.01
31	Bijapur	930.95	70	Chikkodi	458.45	109	Channagiri	269.53
32	Gadag	898.42	71	Hirekerur	455.67	110	Turuvekere	261.50
33	Shimoga	896.62	72	Badami	453.21	111	Nagamangala	258.89
34	Ranebennur	895.56	73	Bhalki	445.88	112	Holelkere	252.57
35	Bangalore (S)	868.02	74	Challakere	438.09	113	Sedam	249.89
36	Chintamani	853.10	75	Channaray- patna	437.23	114	Raibagh	248.03
37	Bailhongal	850.93	76	Shirahatti	433.57	115	Jagalur	246.81
38	Siddapur	839.50	77	Sindgi	428.69	116	Kollegal	243.08
39	Thirthahalli	839.33	78	Basavakalyan	427.35	117	Pavagada	242.45

Contd..

Rank	Name of the Taluk	Enrolment Ratio	Rank	Name of the Taluk	Enrolment Ratio
118	Somwarpet	242.26	163	Soundathi	101.04
119	Sira	236.01	164	Devadurga	97.51
120	Indi	230.96	165	Devanahalli	94.66
121	Hunsur	227.79	166	Manvi	81.38
122	Kunigal	218.98	167	Jewargi	71.54
123	Gubbi	218.63	168	Afzalpur	70.07
124	Gudlupet	217.95	169	Yadagiri	64.15
125	Narasimharajapura	213.34	170	H.D.Kote	61.41
126	Shikaripura	212.17	171	Yelburga	60.78
127	Silaghatta	211.02	172	Anekal	35.46
128	Aurad	209.71	173	Alur	0.00
129	T.Narasipur	205.64	174	Supa	0.00
130	Lingasugur	200.70	175	Yelandur	0.00
131	Magadi	200.54			
132	Tarikere	197.69		State Average	669.44
133	Gangavathi	194.04			
134	Srinivasapur	193.38			
135	Navalgund	188.52			
136	Mudigere	185.48			
137	Kundagol	185.30			
138	Sandur	176.82			
139	Harihara	175.47			
140	Madhugiri	171.30			
141	Savanur	165.31			
142	Sindhanur	161.04			
143	Kalghatgi	159.88			
144	Kushtagi	156.73			
145	Bilagi	155.81			
146	Periyapatna	155.34			
147	Krishnarajpet	154.18			
148	Hosakote	144.12			
149	Soraba	144.00			
150	Ramanagaram	140.88			
151	Chincholi	136.03			
152	Aland	135.33			
153	B.Bagewadi	130.93			
154	Srirangapatna	127.93			
155	Gundibanda	124.64			
156	Shahapur	120.76			
157	Honnali	120.01			
158	Khanapura	117.21			
159	Siruguppa	111.40			
160	Molakalmuru	111.33			
161	Sakaleshpur	109.98			
162	Chitapur	105.59			

Source: High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances,
Government of Karnataka

Chapter 17

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation in Karnataka

17.1 Major Priority

1. Karnataka State has a population of 527 lakhs according to the 2001 census, out of which the rural population accounts for 348 lakhs or 66%, of the total. According to the department of Rural Development & Panchayath Raj, the rural population is spread out over 56,682 habitations including 27,066 revenue villages and 29,616 hamlets and extensions. Provision of safe and adequate drinking water to all the households in the rural areas has been a major priority with the Government of Karnataka for several years.

2. According to the national norms for supply of drinking water (water for all domestic purposes) a daily supply of 40 litres per capita (40 lpcd) is considered the minimum requirement of people in rural areas. In the hot DDP (Desert Development Programme) districts- like Bellary, Raichur and Bijapur a minimum of 70 lpcd is taken as the norm including the requirement of water for some livestock. Further, this water should be safe for drinking, free from bacterial and chemical contamination as per detailed standards specified for the purpose. The norms also require that the supply should be available within 500 mtrs. of the place of residence of inhabitants of a village. The conference of Chief Ministers on Basic Minimum Services held in 1996 resolved to adopt 55 lpcd as the minimum service level for rural areas. However, the Government of India have stipulated that the higher level of supply should be aimed at after a state has attained the earlier norm of 40 lpcd in all the villages. In Karnataka, the State Government's Strategy Paper 2000-05 on Rural Water Supply and Sanitation adopts 55 lpcd as the norm for rural water supply throughout the state and 70 lpcd for the DDP districts.

3. In Karnataka, ground water extracted through deep bore wells is the main source of water supply in the rural areas. A typical Piped Water Supply Scheme draws water from one or more deep bore wells through electric pumps and has storage & distribution facilities like overhead tanks, public stand posts etc., A Mini Water Supply Scheme also draws water in a similar manner but has no distribution facilities and water has to be collected from small cisterns into which the water is pumped.

4. According to the Strategy Paper 2000-05, the following criteria are adopted for providing different water supply schemes to villages;

1	Habitations with a population of less than 500 in plains and less than 350 in hilly areas	Bore wells with hand pumps at the rate of one bore well per 100 population
2	Habitations with a population of more than 500 and less than 1000 in plains and more than 350 and less than 700 in hilly areas	Mini Water Supply Schemes
3	Habitations with a population of more than 1000 in plains and more than 700 in hilly areas.	Piped Water Supply Schemes.

5. It is seen that in most larger villages (with more than 1000 population), Piped Water Supply Schemes coexist with a number of bore wells with hand pumps and often with one or more Mini Water Supply Schemes. Similarly, bore wells with hand pumps are also provided in many villages which have Mini Water Supply Schemes.

6. In most parts of the State, as in many other States, ground water is generally free from bacterial and mineral contamination when it is tapped from deep aquifers through bore wells. Since bore wells can be drilled within the villages or close to habitations, the cost of pumping and conveying water to the habitations is minimal. Therefore, in Karnataka over 97 % of the rural water supply schemes depend upon groundwater, and drilling of bore wells for supply of water through Piped Water Supply (PWS) Schemes, Mini Water Supply (MWS) schemes and bore wells fitted with hand pumps has been the strategy followed during the last twenty years.

17.2 Present Level of Water Supply

7. The State has invested over Rs.1398.76 crores from 1991 to 2001 to create facilities for water supply in the rural areas. This along with the investments made in the earlier years (mainly in the eighties) has resulted in the installation of 14095 Piped Water Supply Schemes, 17022 Mini Water Supply Schemes, and 1.71 lakh bore wells with hand pumps as at the end of March 2001. Over the last ten years besides spending Rs. 1398.76 crores under the State's own Minimum Needs Programme and the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, the State has also implemented four externally aided Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Projects. The World Bank aided Integrated Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project covered 1104 villages in sixteen districts at a total cost of Rs.515.06 crores. The Netherlands Assisted Water Supply and Sanitation Project covered 201 villages of five districts in Northern Karnataka (Belgaum Division) at a cost of Rs.82.56 Crores. Two projects taken up with DANIDA assistance at a total cost of Rs.77.05 Crores have also been implemented in 1218 villages spread out in four districts of the State. A second project with the assistance of the World Bank called 'Jal Nirmal' having an outlay of Rs.1035.37 Crores has been taken up for implementation in the year 2001 to provide water Supply and Sanitation in 2100 Villages of eleven districts in the Northern Karnataka region (covering all the districts to the north of the Tungabhadra River). The following table gives details of the coverage of various externally aided projects and the investments made under the Minimum Needs Programme and the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.

Table 17.1: Expenditure on Rural Water Supply Schemes and number of taluks and villages covered under externally aided projects, districtwise

Sl.No	District	Expenditure (Rs. in Crore) on RWS under MNP & ARWS since 1990-91	Taluks and villages covered under						
			World Bank aided IRWS Projects		Netherlands Assisted IRWS Projects		DANIDA assisted RWS Projects		
			Tq.	Vlg.	Tq.	Vlg.	Tq.	Vlg.	
1	Bangalore (U)	58.02	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2	Bangalore (R)	61.05	8	66	--	--	--	--	--
3	Chitradurga	60.54	--	--	--	--	5	376	--
4	Davanagere	22.16	3	48	--	--	--	--	--
5	Kolar	71.02	--	--	--	--	4	553	--
6	Shimoga	59.77	7	48	--	--	--	--	--
7	Tumku	81.82	10	97	--	--	--	--	--
	Bangalore Division	414.38	28	259	--	--	9	929	--
8	Bagalkote	15.00	--	--	5	31	3	237	--
9	Belgaum	106.50	10	102	--	--	--	--	--
10	Bijapur	63.29	--	--	5	41	2	52	--
11	Dharwad	68.61	--	--	5	38	--	--	--
12	Gadag	10.97	--	--	4	33	--	--	--
13	Haveri	14.20	--	--	7	58	--	--	--
14	Uttara kannad	56.64	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Belgaum Division	335.21	10	102	26	201	5	289	--
15	Chamarajanagar	16.50	4	30	--	--	--	--	--
16	Chickamagalore	45.42			--	--	--	--	--
17	D.Kannada	76.68	5	55	--	--	--	--	--
18	Hassan	58.36	8	96	--	--	--	--	--
19	Kodagu	34.07			--	--	--	--	--
20	Mandya	64.68	7	88	--	--	--	--	--
21	Mysore	83.77	7	76	--	--	--	--	--
22	Udupi	14.10	3	24	--	--	--	--	--
	Mysore Division	393.58	34	369	--	--	--	--	--
23	Bellary	57.86	7	72	--	--	--	--	--
24	Bidar	47.09	5	94	--	--	--	--	--
25	Gulbarga	75.63	10	100	--	--	--	--	--
26	Koppal	18.61	4	64	--	--	--	--	--
27	Raichur	56.40	5	44	--	--	--	--	--
	Gulbarga Division	255.59	31	374	--	--	--	--	--

Sl.No	District	Expenditure (Rs. in Crore) on RWS under MNP & ARWS since 1990-91	Taluks and villages covered under					
			World Bank aided IRWS Projects		Netherlands Assisted IRWS Projects		DANIDA assisted RWS Projects	
			Tq.	Vlg.	Tq.	Vlg.	Tq.	Vlg.
	Bangalore Division	414.38	28	259	--	--	9	929
	Mysore Division	393.58	34	369	--	--	--	--
	Belgaum Division	335.21	10	102	26	201	5	289
	Gulbarga Division	255.59	31	374	--	--	--	--

	North Karnataka	590.80	41	476	26	201	5	289
	South Karnataka	807.96	62	628	--	--	9	929
	Karnataka state	1398.76	103	1104	26	201	14	1218

Source : Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department.

8. It can be seen from the above table that North Karnataka accounts for 42% and South Karnataka for 58% of the total expenditure incurred in the State for Rural Water Supply under MNP and ARWS since 1990. Similarly, number of villages benefited from externally aided projects in North Karnataka accounts for only 24% as against 76% of villages belonging to South Karnataka. There is a need to reduce regional imbalances by bringing expenditure level par with that in South Karnataka.

9. According to information furnished by the department of Rural Development and Panchayathi Raj, 41,081 habitations or over 72% of the rural habitations in the State have more than 40 lpcd of water supply. *However, the above claim appears to relate to the pumping and distribution capacity created through various water supply schemes rather than the actual service provided to the villagers.* According to a study of the actual working of the rural water supply schemes conducted by the department of Economics & Statistics in the year 2001, 62% of the rural habitations have less than 40 lpcd water supply and 43% experience shortage of water during the summer months. The district wise distribution of water supply schemes of various categories and habitations having more than 40 lpcd water supply according to the capacity created is given in the table below:

Table 17.2: Coverage of habitations under different schemes and number of habitations with less than 40 LPCD and habitations with more than 40 LPCD, districtwise

Sl. No	District	No. of P.W.S.	No. of M.W.S.	No. of B.W.S.	Habitations with > 40 lpcd	Habitations with < 40 lpcd
1	Bangalore (U)	444	978	5546	474	671
2	Bangalore (R)	557	828	9459	2811	285
3	Chitradurga	392	615	4842	1093	411
4	Davanagere	335	576	5160	899	265
5	Kolar	765	1243	9909	3265	536
6	Shimoga	577	629	8219	3643	1065
7	Tumku	733	1344	12542	3563	1637
	Bangalore Division	3803	6213	55677	15748	4870
8	Bagalkote	440	536	2538	478	222
9	Belgaum	1271	964	9986	864	788
10	Bijapur	452	538	6029	616	480
11	Dharwad	457	331	2660	199	195
12	Gadag	387	297	2892	268	68
13	Haveri	472	462	4942	496	179
14	Uttara kannad	443	480	5941	4962	808
	Belgaum Division	3922	3608	34988	7883	2740
15	Chamarajanagar	549	561	6141	305	506
16	Chickamagalore	538	491	6672	2907	374
17	D.Kannada	558	413	4731	1810	1335
18	Hassan	654	825	10849	2778	1602
19	Kodagu	161	258	3951	129	409
20	Mandya	349	835	7751	1527	420
21	Mysore	704	685	5552	1680	203
22	Udupi	369	257	5508	2317	1157
	Mysore Division	3882	4325	51155	13453	6006
23	Bellary	557	788	7035	681	322
24	Bidar	383	443	4224	708	151
25	Gulbarga	788	908	9534	1027	942
26	Koppal	378	307	4521	605	139
27	Raichur	382	430	4591	976	431
	Gulbarga Division	2488	2876	29905	3997	1985

Sl. No	District	No. of	No. of	No. of	Habitations	Habitations
		P.W.S.	M.W.S.	B.W.S.	with > 40 lpcd	with < 40 lpcd

	Bangalore Division	3803	6213	55677	15748	4870
	Mysore Division	3882	4325	51155	13453	6006
	Belgaum Division	3922	3608	34988	7883	2740
	Gulbarga Division	2488	2876	29905	3997	1985

	North Karnataka	6410	6484	64893	11880	4725
	South Karnataka	7685	10538	106832	29201	10876
	Karnataka State	14095	17022	171725	41081	15601

Source: Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department.

10. From the above, it can be seen that South Karnataka and North Karnataka respectively account for 55% and 45% of the total number of piped water supply schemes, and 38% and 62% of the schemes implemented in case of each Mini Water Supply and Borewell Water Supply projects. The percentage of habitations served with less than 40 LPCD is more or less equal in both the regions.

17.3 Functionality of Water Supply Schemes

11. While the coverage of rural water supply schemes in terms of the capacities created is impressive due to a number of factors many of the water supply schemes not providing the full measure of the service intended. The Department of Rural Development and Panchayathraj had a verification of the 'functionality' of the rural water supply schemes carried out in 1998-99, which revealed that about 6% of the Piped Water Supply Schemes, 7% of the Mini Water Supply Schemes and 21% of the Bore wells with Hand pumps were not in working condition at the time of verification. The above exercise however, did not assess the actual level of performance of the schemes, which were in working condition. The study commissioned by the High Power Committee (HPCFRR) into the functionality of the rural water supply schemes has on the basis of a sample survey concluded that 19% of the Piped Water Supply Schemes, 15% of the Mini Water Supply Schemes, and 13% of bore wells with hand pumps were not working regularly. A district wise comparison of the findings of the two studies is furnished in the following table: -

Table 17.3: Percentage of Rural Water Supply Schemes which are not functioning / functioning regularly

Sl. No.	District	P.W.S.		M.W.S.		B.H.P.	
		Not Functioning	Not regular	Not Functioning	Not regular	Not Functioning	Not regular
1	Bangalore	2	17	3	15	30	33
2	Bangalore (R)	7	30	14	9	20	8
3	Chitradurga	1	7	2	0	14	0
4	Davanagere	6	4	10	8	39	0
5	Kolar	2	6	3	6	27	33
6	Shimoga	6	27	4	25	9	0
7	Tumkur	3	12	5	14	17	3
8	Chamarajnaragar	10	12	7	20	15	0
9	Chickmagalore	2	39	4	18	5	7
10	D. Kannada	8	49	9	55	17	93
11	Hassan	9	71	9	23	12	39
12	Kodagu	9	15	11	31	5	5
13	Mandya	4	22	3	17	12	0
14	Mysore	3	29	6	0	8	0
15	Udupi	2	19	8	0	9	0
16	Bellary	25	11	3	13	28	12
17	Bidar	10	3	5	4	21	29
18	Gulbarga	-	14	10	11	21	8
19	Koppal	19	10	3	56	34	0
20	Raichur	19	7	18	6	33	0
21	Bagalkote	7	14	16	11	29	
22	Belgaum	10	25	14	11	20	0
23	Bijapur	-	21	14	43	20	0
24	Dharwad	4	41	-	11	59	0
25	Gadag	0.6	33	11	0	40	0
26	Haveri	6	19	8	24	43	27
27	U. Kannada		100	9	17	7	47

- Source:** 1. Study on Functionality of Infrastructure Facilities 2001 conducted by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Karnataka.
2. Study on verification of functionality done by Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, 1998.

12. A number of factors are responsible for the non-functionality of Rural Water Supply Schemes. The important among them are:

- a) Non availability of power supply for operating water supply schemes to the designed duration on a daily basis;
- b) Poor quality of maintenance of the water supply schemes by the panchayaths;
- c) Low level of participation of the user communities in the operation and maintenance of the facilities; and
- d) Poor quality of planning and execution of water supply schemes;

13. Among these, irregular and inadequate power supply restricts the operation of the Piped and Mini Water Supply Schemes in the larger habitations to only a part of their capacity resulting in inadequate supply of drinking water. This often forces the Panchayaths to go in for further investments in sinking bore wells with hand pumps or creation of additional capacities to pump more water within a short duration. Poor operation and maintenance of water supply schemes is also common due to inadequate resources available for maintenance. While the State Government gives pro rata annual grants to panchayaths for maintenance of water supply schemes of various categories (Rs.8000 per Piped Water Supply Scheme, Rs.3500 per Mini Water Supply Scheme and Rs.600 per Bore well with hand pump) this is not always adequate particularly in the case of larger habitations and in areas where frequent breakdown of power supply results in the pumping machinery going out of order. Collection of user charges to meet the cost of operation and maintenance, even though accepted as a policy, is yet to be enforced in most villages. Therefore, the functionality of water supply schemes is an issue, which is to be given as much importance as the creation of additional capacities.

17.4 Sustainability of Groundwater Sources

14. Since the inception of Rural Water Supply Programmes in the State ground water has been selected as the main source for water supply schemes throughout the State. This has been done due to the easy availability of ground water of acceptable quality in most villages. This made it possible to provide water supply at comparatively low cost as the groundwater obtained from bore wells in most cases did not require any treatment, and as it was available in or near the rural habitations there was very little expenditure on conveying it to the places of supply. On the other hand, surface water sources like rivers and tanks involved huge capital expenditure on intake structures and pipelines besides requiring treatment facilities to render water safe for human consumption. Thus, only in areas where the groundwater sources within a reasonable distance do not yield adequate water of acceptable quality the Rural Development Engineering Department (formerly the Public Health Engineering Department) recommends projects based on surface sources.

15. The above situation, however, is undergoing a change due to the increasing dissatisfaction of people in many areas with water supply schemes based on ground water sources. This is mainly caused by the fact that groundwater sources have tended to fail or 'dry up' within a short period requiring the drilling of new sources frequently. Besides necessitating additional investments, the failing sources also cause interruption in water supply for long periods. The water table in most districts of the State is progressively going down in recent years due to unregulated pumping of groundwater through irrigation bore wells. There have also been few attempts at promoting recharge of sources of groundwater through manmade structures like check dams, bandharas, and recharge wells. The overexploitation of groundwater has reached critical levels in many taluks of the State with 21 taluks being classified as 'dark' areas (with over 85 % exploitation) and 22 taluks being classified as grey areas (with over 65% to 85% exploitation). The following table shows the status of ground water exploitation in the taluks considered as critical blocks according to the Department of Mines and Geology.

Table 17.4: Status of Ground Water Development of the Taluks which are considered as Critical Blocks

Sl. No	District	Dark Taluks > 85 %	Grey Taluks > 65 to 85%	Intermediate Taluks > 50 to 65 %
1	Bangalore (Urban)	1. Anekal 2. Bangalore North 3. Bangalore South	1. Doddaballapur 2. Ramanagar	
2	Bangalore (Rural)	1. Channapatna 2. Devanahalli 3. Hosakote		
3	Belgaum	1. Chikkodi 2. Hukkeri	1. Athani 2. Bailhongal	1. Belgaum 2. Gokak 3. Raibagh 4. Soundathi
4	Bellary		1. H.B. Hally	1. H. Hadagali 2. Kudligi
5	Bidar		1. Bidar	1. Humnabad
6	Bijapur	1. Indi	1. Bagewadi 2. Bijapur	1. Mudhol 2. Jamkhandi 3. Sindhagi
7	Chitradurga		1. Challakere 2. Chitradurga	1. Hiriur 2. Jagalur 3. Molakalmuru
8	Dakshina Kannada	1. Bantwal 2. Sulya	1. Belthangadi	1. Puttur
9	Hassan	1. Channarayapatna	1. Arasikere	
10	Kolar	1. Chikkaballapur 2. Kolar 3. Malur	1. Chintamani 2. Gowribidanur 3. Mulbagal 4. Sidlaghatta 5. Srinivasapur	1. Bagepalli 2. Bangarper 3. Gudibande

Sl. No	District	Dark Taluks > 85 %	Grey Taluks > 65 to 85%	Intermediate Taluks > 50 to 65 %
11	Koppal		1. Kushtagi	1. Koppal 2. Yelburga
12	Tumkur	1. Gubbi 2. Madhugiri 3. Tiptur 4. Tumkur 5. Turuvekere	1. Koratagere 2. Kunigal 3. Sira	1. Chikkanayakanahalli 2. Pavagada
13	Davangere			1. Davangere 2. Channagiri
14	Bagalkot			1. Bagalkot
15	Chamarajanagar	1. Kollegal	1. Chamarajanagar	1. Yelandur
16	Haveri			1. Hirekerur 2. Ranebennur 3. Haveri
17	Gadag			1. Naragund

Source: Director, Mines & Geology.

16. The progressive depletion of groundwater sources in the State mainly due to exploitation of this source for irrigation makes it necessary to consider surface water based water supply schemes as the long term solution to the problem of rural water supply in many dry areas of the State. Needless to say that such an approach would call for heavy investment of resources in the sector, particularly in the dry and backward areas over the next ten to fifteen years.

17.5 Water Quality: Fluorosis and Other Issues

17. A more serious, and extremely urgent, dimension of the problem relates to the quality of ground water in many parts of the State. Testing of all ground water in many parts of the State. Testing of all groundwater sources for quality has recently been undertaken by the Rural Development Engineering Department (RDED) between 1999 and 2001 as part of a massive exercise involving over 2 lakh samples drawn from all public sources of rural water supply in the State. These tests have revealed that 20929 habitations are facing quality problems, namely excess fluoride in 5822 habitations, excess iron in 6629 habitations, excess nitrate in 4077 habitations and brackishness in 4401 habitations. Considering the total number of habitations in the state, (i.e. 56682) 37% of the habitations are facing quality problems. While excessive salts and minerals make water brackish and hard, the presence of fluoride beyond 1.5 parts per million is known to cause fluorosis, a condition which results in serious and often non-reversible adverse effects on health including discolouration of teeth, deformation of skeletal bones, and premature ageing. The widespread prevalence of fluorosis is already noticeable in several taluks like Bagepalli in Kolar district, Pavagada in Tumkur district, Mundrgi in Gadag district and parts of Gulbarga taluk. While a detailed analysis of the results of the RDED survey is yet to become available, preliminary indications suggest that drinking water sources in large areas of the districts of Kolar, Tumkur, Chitradurga, Bellary, Gadag, Koppal and Gulbarga have a high level of fluoride

concentration which poses a serious threat to the health and well being of the rural population in these areas.

18. In areas which are known to have serious quality problems relating to ground water, it is necessary for the State to immediately consider provision of water from surface water sources like rivers and tanks, albeit at a relatively high cost. According to information furnished by the Department of Rural Development and Panchayath Raj 50 taluks in the State have high fluoride content in 5 to 30 per cent of the sources of drinking water whereas another 25 taluks have more than 33 per cent of the sources with excess fluoride. These taluks include Kudligi and Siruguppa in Bellary district Kushtagi in Koppal district, Bagepalli and Gudibande of Kolar district and Afzalpur, Aland, and Chittapur of Gulbarga district in which the incidence of fluoride is most widespread.

19. The 17.1 Annexure shows taluks which have high level of fluoride in sources of drinking water categorised as those with (a) scattered occurrence of fluoride (upto 5% of sources), (b) common occurrence of fluoride (6 % to 30% of sources) and widespread occurrence of fluoride (30% and above). Alternatively these taluks may also be treated as moderately affected, severely affected, and most severely affected areas.

20. Technology for removal of fluoride from water is available though it imposes some additional costs. Wherever the incidence of fluoride is in isolated villages such technology should be used for treatment of water. In taluks where the occurrence of fluoride is as high as to affect more than 30 per cent of the sources of drinking water, it is necessary to consider designing special water supply schemes based on safe surface sources. This intervention is urgently called for in the taluks mentioned above in the category of most severely affected areas. As the Draft Water Resources Policy published by State accords the highest priority to using water for drinking purposes surface sources based water supply schemes should be taken up using rivers, canals, Minor Irrigation tanks etc., without any further delay lest the health of the people in the villages be adversely affected on a permanent basis. Similar interventions are also called for in the districts of Dharwar, Raichur, Bellary, and Koppal where a large number of sources are affected by brackishness (high content of salts) in water as shown in Annexure 17.2.

21. It is of some significance to note that among the 30 taluks which are in the category of most severely affected areas in terms of the occurrence of fluoride 23 are classified as backward taluks according to the Comprehensive Composite Development Index developed by the Committee. Similarly 15 out of 25 taluks severely affected by the occurrence of brackishness in ground water are also classified as backward. Even in terms of the functionality of the Rural Water Supply Schemes, there is a great degree of correlation between the backwardness of a district, and high morbidity of water supply schemes as seen in Annexure 17.1 & 17.2. It is therefore evident that many of the backward taluks in the State need to be given special assistance over and above their normal entitlement of development assistance from state / central Government in order to ensure basic facilities like adequate and safe drinking water for the people.

17.6 Financial requirements for Rural Water Supply

22. In order to achieve the goal of providing 55 LPCD water supply in all villages and providing water as per norms to all quality affected habitations, by the year 2005. The requirement of funds as worked out by the Rural Development Panchayat Raj Department, Government of Karnataka for Master Plan period (i.e, 2001-2005) is as follows.

Table 17.5: Financial Requirements for Rural Water Supply

Item category		Amount required (Rs. in Crore)
1	Upgrading all partially covered habitations to a minimum of 55 lpcd supply level	1481.90
2	Providing water as per norms to all quality affected fully covered habitations	1162.07
Total		2643.97

Source : Rural Development and Panchayat Raj

23. The Govt. of Karnataka proposes to meet the cost in a five year master plan period as follows:

Table 17.6: Sources to meet the financial requirements

Item category		Amount required (Rs. in Crore)
1	State [MNP] and Central [ARWS] Sector grants (Rs.2240 million per year)	1200
2	WB assistance for the follow-on project	1000
3	GOI Sector Reforms Projects	200
4	Other Externally Aided Project (DANAIDA, etc)	100
5	Capital Cost sharing by the user community	150
Total		2650

Source : Rural Development and Panchayat Raj

24. User community contribution @ 10 % capital cost is considered only for item no 2, 3 & 5. Additional user community contribution at the end of master plan period when the sector reforms agenda is extended to entire state is expected to meet the costs of additional requirements / shortfalls, if any. At the end of the master plan period, it is expected that the norms of coverage and quality of water supply shall be achieved by adopting a demand responsive approach together with partial capital cost sharing and 100% O & M cost financing by user community.

25. The HPC recommends that about 60% of the total investment in each year for the initial 3 years be spent for implementation of rural water supply schemes in North Karnataka, so as to reduce disparities in water supply in the regions.

17.7 Rural Sanitation

26. Poor sanitation reflects on socio-economic development in rural area. It is one of the most visible signs of backwardness of villages. Sanitation is critical to health and well being which are an important criteria in measuring human development. Promotion of rural sanitation which is a relatively recent phenomenon in the state and country is a significant component in the strategy for rural development. Early initiatives in the field of rural sanitation focused mainly on two aspects i.e, construction of village and storm water drains and provision of community toilets. Though Gram panchayats or Taluka Development Boards / Taluka Panchayats initially shouldered the responsibility of implementing the above activities, their efforts remained sporadic and did not materialize much due to paucity of funds available with them. Thus, access to sanitary latrines remained at a low level in rural areas of the State with only 6.9% of households in the villages having the facility according to 1991 census. Districtwise information is furnished in the following Table.

Table 17.7: Percentage of Rural households having access to toilets

Sl. No.	District	Percentage of rural households having access to toilets
1	Bangalore Urban	18.82
2	Bangalore Rural	6.02
3	Belgaum	4.25
4	Bellary	3.34
5	Bidar	2.66
6	Bijapur	1.34
7	Chikmagalur	14.34
8	Chitradurga	4.47
9	Dakshina Kannada	20.12
10	Dharwad	8.28
11	Gulbarga	2.17
12	Hassan	5.75
13	Kodagu	24.9
14	Kolar	7.05
15	Mandya	6.18
16	Mysore	5.3
17	Raichur	1.92
18	Shimoga	10.07
19	Tumkur	4.27
20	Uttara Kannada	11.92
	State	6.85

Source: Census 1991

27. The districts which have got access to toilets less than the State percentage are Bangalore (rural), Chitradurga, Davanagere and Tumkur districts in Bangalore Division, Hassan, Mandya, Mysore and Chamarajnar districts in Mysore division, Belgaum, Bagalkot districts in Belgaum division, Gulbarga, Bidar, Bellary, Raichur and Koppal districts in Gulbarga division.

17.8 Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP)

28. This programme was taken up at the instance of Government of India in 1985-86 so as to address the issue of rural sanitation in a systematic manner. The focus of the programme was mainly on construction of sanitary latrines, based on Twin Pit Pour Flush (TPPF) Type advocated by the UNICEF, at the household level. Under the provision of programme, subsidy to households below the poverty line (BPL) was given upto 80% of the cost of a sanitary latrines. Similar grants were made available to Panchayats for Construction of Community latrines, particularly for women. In Karnataka, Zilla Panchayats and Gram Panchayats made very significant efforts to implement CRSP, particularly in villages whose water supply position was comfortable. The UNICEF provided both financial assistance and technical guidance. While the CRSP succeeded in making the panchayats focus on latrine sanitation as felt need of people; it could not make a major shift due to certain limitations. The allocation of funds from the Central Government was meagre as compared to the demand. Further, the subsidy was available to BPL families for whom latrine was not a priority. Thus, CRSP resulted in creating only a limited impact in the field of latrine sanitation, with only 1.19 lakh households being assisted under the programme from 1985-90 to 1994.-95.

17.9 Nirmala Grama Yojana (NGY)

29. The Nirmala Grama Yojana was introduced in the State in 1995-96 under the NGY, the Grama Panchayats were made responsible for motivating rural households to build TPPF latrines. Each gram panchayat was encouraged to motivate about one hundred households a years so as to cover over 5 lakh latrines per year in the State. A cash subsidy of Rs. 2000/- per household is given to BPL household and Rs.1,200 to non-BPL household. The launch of NGY has proved a spectacular breakthrough in rural sanitation.

30. Since inception of the programme to the year 1999-2000, in all 753464 rural latrines were built at a total cost of Rs.9170.71 lakhs in the State.

31. Besides, construction of substantial number of household latrines in rural areas is undertaken as part of the Integrated Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Project funded by the World Bank which is being implemented in 16 districts. Nearly 89,000 latrines have been built under this project since 1993 till August 2000.

17.10 Total Village Sanitation

32. Total village sanitation programme with a focus on promoting integrated sanitation in the villages, represent a major expansions of the scope and dimension of the states efforts to promote rural sanitation in an unprecedented scale. The main problem to be

addressed in this program include the safe disposal of human excreta, sullage and storm water drainage, removal of manure heaps from the vicinity of welling houses, paving of internal roads and streets and providing improved chullas to enable rural households to do their cooking in a smoke free atmosphere.

17.11 Financial Requirements for Rural Sanitation

33. Keeping the above factors in view, the State can realistically aim at a sanitation services coverage of about thirty percent of rural population in a period of five years commencing from the year 2000-01 which would be the first phase of the programme. At the end of the first phase in 2005-06 the State will have about fifty percent of the rural population with access to rural latrine sanitation. This figure is arrived at, taking into account more than ten percent of the population who have already access to sanitation at present, and ten percent of the population would acquire these facilities by their own efforts without any investment from the State. Thus is about 30 to 33 percent of rural population (about 12 millions) have to be provided with sanitation services at per capita cost of about Rs.1500, the total investment would be of the order will have to be made in about 6000 villages of about 2000 population as an average. This would also mean that the total sanitation package could be implemented at least in one village in every gram panchayat in the State.

34. Even though on the face of it, the programme of total village sanitation looks ambitious, the level of investment proposed about Rs.360 crores per year is both feasible and necessary. It is possible to mobilize about 15 percent of these investments from the communities and gram panchayats and the remaining 85 percent needs to be funded by the government (with the assistance of about Rs.160 crores obtained from the HUDCO). The HPC recommends that about 60% of the total investment of Rs.1,800 crore be kept for implementation of the programme in North Karnataka.

Annexure 17.1

Occurance of Fluoride above 1.5 ppm in sources of drinking water in Rural Areas

Sl. No.	District	Taluks with scattered Occurance (upto 10% sources)	Taluks with common occurance (10 to 20% sources)	Taluks with widespread occurance (above 20% sources)
1	Bangalore (R)	Devanahalli (0.00)	Ramanagar (11.83)	
		Hoskote (1.85)	Magadi (13.54)	
		Doddaballapur (2.46)		
		Nelamangala (4.04)		
		Channapatna (4.75)		
		Kanakapura (6.43)		
2	Bangalore (U)	Bangalore (S) (8.18)	Anekal (101.14)	
			Bangalore (N) (19.94)	

... Contd

Sl. No.	District	Taluks with scattered Occurance (upto 10% sources)	Taluks with common occurance (10 to 20% sources)	Taluks with widespread occurance (above 20% sources)
3	Bellary		Sandur (11.44)	Hospet (25.20)
				H.B. Halli (30.50)
				Hadagali (36.38)
				Bellary (37.50)
				Kudligi (57.79)
				Sirguppa (68.67)
4	Bagalkote	Mudhol (2.92)	Badami (12.22)	
		Jamakhandi (3.09)	Bagalkote (17.12)	
		Hungund (3.69)	Bilagi (18.77)	
5	Bidar	Humnabasd (0.41)		
		Bhalki (0.43)		
		Basavakalyan (0.43)		
		Aurad (1.78)		
		Bidar (6.51)		
6	Chamarajnar	Chamarajnar (0.26)		
		Gundlupet (0.35)		
		Kollegal (1.94)		
7	Chickmagalur	Chickmagalur (0.18)		
		Mudigere (0.22)		
		Sringeri (0.29)		
		Narasimhrajpur (0.57)		
		Kadur (0.87)		
		Koppa (1.10)		
		Tarikere (1.62)		
8	Chitradurga	Holalkere (8.78)	Molkalmur (11.62)	Chitradurga (22.85)
			Hosadurga (11.92)	
			Challakere (18.75)	
			Hiriyur (19.37)	
9	Gadag	Gadag (2.18)	Shirahatti (16.67)	Ron (30.55)
				Naragund (30.67)
				Mundargi (35.48)
10	Hassan	Arakalgod (0.08)	Arasikere (18.03)	
		Belur (0.09)		
		Alur (0.11)		
		Hassan (0.88)		
		Holenarasiura (0.88)		
		Channarayapatna (1.50)		
11	Kodagu	Somvarpet (0.04)		
		Virajpet (0.10)		
12	Koppal			Gangavathi (24.00)
				Yelburga (32.13)
				Koppal (48.40)
				Kushtagi (53.89)

... Contd

Sl. No.	District	Taluks with scattered Occurance (upto 10% sources)	Taluks with common occurance (10 to 20% sources)	Taluks with widespread occurance (above 20% sources)
13	Kolar	Srinivasapura (0.32)	Bangarpet (19.67)	Gudibande (43.66) Bagepalli (47.39)
		Chintamani (0.41)		
		Kolar (1.13)		
		Mulbagil (1.53)		
		Gowribidnur (2.02)		
		Chickballapur (6.57)		
		Malur (9.51)		
14	Mandya	Nagamangala (0.49)		
		Pandavapura (1.16)		
		Malavalli (3.32)		
		K.R. Pet		
		Srirangapatna (3.70)		
		Maddur (5.89)		
		Mandya (6.57)		
15	Shimoga	Shimoga (0.17)		
		Soraba (0.41)		
		Shikaripur (1.63)		
		Sagar (2.32)		
		Hosanagara (2.51)		
		Thirhahalli (3.94)		
16	Raichur	Deodurg (2.17)	Manvi (10.50)	Sindhaur (26.14) Lingasugur (29.56)
		Raichur (8.33)		
17	Haveri	Hanagal (0.12)	Ranebennur (15.26)	
		Byadagi (0.95)		
		Savanur (6.12)		
		Hirekerur (9.26)		
18	Gulbarga	Shorapur (1.85)	Yadgiri (10.91)	Jevargi (36.26) Gulbarga (37.47) Afzalpur (64.77) Aland (71.43) Chincholi (75.32) Chittapur (94.51)
19	Davanagere	Honnali (4.21)	Davanagere (15.48)	Jagalur (32.00) Harappanahalli (32.43)
		Chennagiri (6.51)		
20	Mysore	H.D. Kote (2.13)		Harihar (46.43)
		Nanjangud (2.91)		
		Mysore (4.62)		
		T. Narasipur (5.29)		

... Contd

Sl. No.	District	Taluks with scattered Occurance (upto 10% sources)	Taluks with common occurance (10 to 20% sources)	Taluks with widespread occurance (above 20% sources)
21	Belgaum	Belgaum (0.13)	Gokak (10.19)	
		Raibagh (0.25)	Ramdurga (12.96)	
		Khanapur (0.70)		
		Bailahongal (0.99)		
		Hukkeri (3.18)		
		Soundatti (5.43)		
		Chikkodi (5.85)		
		Athani (6.01)		
22	Udupi	Kundapur (0.36)		
		Karkala (0.46)		
23	D. Kannada	Mangalore (0.11)		
24	Tumkur	Kunigal (0.13)	Kortagere (16.02)	Madhugiri (34.58)
		Tiptur (0.57)		Pavagada (65.52)
		Turuvekere (3.31)		
		Sira (4.34)		
		C.K. Halli (7.05)		
		Gubbi (7.21)		
		Tumkur (8.94)		
25	Bijapur	Bijapur (0.36)	B. Bagewadi (10.78)	Muddebihal (48.40)
		Indi (3.47)		
		Sindagi (4.37)		
26	Dharwad	Kalghatagi (0.36)		
		Hubli (2.65)		
		Dharwad (6.85)		
		Navalgund (7.14)		
27	Uttara Kannada	Kumta (0.16)		
		Yellapur (0.18)		
		Honnavar (0.21)		
		Bhatkal (0.29)		
		Haliyal (0.69)		
		Karwar (1.46)		
		Joida (3.03)		

Annexure 17.2

List of Taluks (districtwise) affected by Brackishness in drinking water sources

Sl. No.	District	Taluks with less than 10% sources with brackish water	Taluks with more than 10% but less than to 20% sources with brackish water	Taluks with more than 20% sources with brackish water
1	Bangalore (R)	Magadi (0.32)		
		Devanahalli (0.51)		
		Ramanagar (1.38)		
		Kanakapura (1.48)		
		Dodaballapur (1.50)		
		Nelamangala (4.04)		
		Channapatna (6.59)		
		Hoskote (8.77)		
2	Bangalore (U)		Bangalore (S) (12.18)	
			Bangalore (N) (14.77)	
			Anekal (18.91)	
3	Belgaum	Khanapur (0.70)	Bailahongal (11.01)	Athani (22.26)
		Belgaum (1.95)	Ramadurga (12.17)	
		Hukkeri (2.86)	Gokak (13.91)	
		Soundatti (3.79)		
4	Bellary	Hadagali (8.15)	Kudligi (18.24)	Sandur (20.11)
				H.B. Halli (20.44)
				Hospet (20.73)
				Bellary (32.14)
				Siriguppa (48.67)
5	Bidar	Basavakalyan (0.65)		
		Humnabad (1.62)		
		Bhalki (3.20)		
		Bidar (3.67)		
		Aurad (5.98)		
6	Bijapur		Sindagi (13.61)	Muddebihal (21.76)
			Indi (19.12)	B. Bagewadi (23.58)
				Bijapur (25.84)
7	Bagalkote		Hunagund (10.34)	Jamakhandi (23.09)
			Bilagi (13.65)	
			Bagalkote (16.49)	
			Mudhol (18.83)	
			Badami (19.07)	
8	Chamarajnar	Gundlupet (0.26)		
		Kollegal (2.26)		
9	Chickmagalur	Tarikere (0.74)		
		Kadur (3.05)		
		Chickmagalur (4.73)		

Continued...

Sl. No.	District	Taluks with less than 10% sources with brackish water	Taluks with more than 10% but less than to 20% sources with brackish water	Taluks with more than 20% sources with brackish water
10	Chitradurga		Molkalmur (14.53) Challakere (15.32)	Chitradurga (20.49) Hiriyur (21.63) Holalkere (24.25) Hosadurga (30.92)
11	D. Kannada	Mangalore (0.26)		
12	Davanagere	Honnali (5.43) Chennagiri (7.52) Harihar (9.43)	Harapannahalli (10.71) Jagalur (17.14) Davanagere (19.33)	
13	Dharwad	Kalghattagi (4.80)	Dharwad (10.48) Hubli (12.12)	Navalgund (52.23) Kundagol (25.95)
14	Gadag	Mundargi (7.53) Shirahatti (9.84)	Gadag (18.56)	Ron (22.72) Naragund (25.33)
15	Gulbarga	Chincholi (0.18) Aland (0.61) Sedam (0.79) Chittapur (1.27) Gulbarga (1.61) Jevargi (1.98) Shorapur (3.69) Shahapur (5.64) Afzalpur (6.78) Yadgiri (9.21)		
16	Hassan	Alur (0.55) Hassan (1.04) Belur (1.47) Arakalgod (2.12) Arasikere (5.33) Channarayapatna (5.71) Holenarasipura (6.18)		
17	Haveri	Byadagi (3.81) Hirekerur (4.63) Ranebennur (7.98)	Shiggaon (18.94)	Savanur (35.90)
18	Kolar	Siddlagatta (3.05) Bagepalli (4.37) Chintamani (4.52) Bangarpet (5.03) Chickballapur (5.66) Srinivasapura (5.78) Malur (5.91) Gudibande (6.34) Gowribidanur (6.70)	Kolar (10.45) Mulbagal (11.44)	

Continued...

Sl. No.	District	Taluks with less than 10% sources with brackish water	Taluks with more than 10% but less than to 20% sources with brackish water	Taluks with more than 20% sources with brackish water
19	Koppal		Gangavathi (13.63)	Koppal (22.70)
			Kushtagi (15.19)	
			Yelburga (19.00)	
20	Mandya	Pandavapura (7.71)	K.R. Pet (10.37)	Maddur (22.75)
		Nagamangala (8.92)	Malavalli (12.20)	
			Srirangapatna (17.48)	
			Mandya (19.24)	
21	Mysore	H.D. Kote (1.12)	T. Narasipur (10.39)	Hunsur (21.05)
		Periyapatna (5.53)	Mysore (13.63)	
			Nanjangud (14.17)	
			K.R. Nagar (18.55)	
22	Raichur	Deodurg (7.17)	Raichur (10.59)	Sindhanur (27.84)
			Lingasugur (16.41)	Manavi (28.72)
23	Shimoga	Shioga (9.34)		
		Bhadravathi (9.95)		
24	Tumkur	Tumkur (1.31)	Sira (10.93)	Madhugiri (37.63)
		Turuvekere (2.08)	C.K. Halli (11.79)	
		Gubbi (4.02)	Kunigal (12.51)	
		Kortagere (4.26)	Tiptur (14.89)	
			Pavagada (18.44)	
25	Udupi	Udupi (0.06)		
		Kundapur (0.06)		
26	Uttara Kannada	Haliyal (0.46)		
		Sirsi (0.54)		
		Honnavar (0.64)		
		Ankola (0.90)		
		Kumta (1.46)		
		Bhatkal (2.06)		
		Karwar (4.37)		
		Mundagod (4.97)		
		Joida (7.93)		

Chapter 18

Urban Water Supply and Sanitation in Karnataka

18.1 Role of Urban Civic Bodies:

1. As per 2001 census, urban population constitutes about 34 percent of the total population. State's urban population of 17,919,858 has been spread among 237 cities and towns. Out of which, about 67.21 percent of urban population lives in 24 class I towns (population with 1 lakh and above), about 9.63 percent in class II (population in the range 50,000-99,999) about 17.28 percent in class III (population in the range of 20,000-49,999) about 4.68 percent in class IV (population in the range of 10,000-19,999) about 1.07 percent in class V (population in the range of 5,000 less than 10,000) and 0.13 percent in class VI category (less than 5,000 population).

2. Supply of drinking water being one of the civic amenities is the responsibility of City Corporations, Town Councils, Town Municipalities, Town Panchayats, Urban Agglomerations in urban areas. Due to fast growth of urban population from decade to decade in twentieth century, the statutory bodies with scarce resources could not cope up with the demand for drinking water. In order to fulfil the ever increasing demand of drinking water in urban areas, the Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board (KUWS&DB) was constituted under the provision of Karnataka Act 25 of 1974 and this Board began functioning from August 1975. The main objective of the Board includes regulation and development of drinking water supply and drainage facilities. The KUWS & DB is responsible for designing, planning, implementing water supply and under ground drainage (UGD) schemes for all major towns / cities in the State except Bangalore City. The Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board (BWSSB) has the responsibility of providing drinking water and UGD facilities to Bangalore City / agglomeration.

18.2 Achievements of Karnataka Urban Water Supply & Drainage Board:

3. The Board has extended its jurisdiction over 208 urban centers excluding Bangalore City. Since its inception up to the end of 2001, protected water was supplied to 208 urban areas, of them 62 urban areas are below 20,000 population and the rest (146) are with the population above 20,000.

4. Because of fast increase in urbanisation, the KUWS&DB has been under great stress and strain in meeting the demands of infrastructure for the urban civic services. Despite financial constraints, the Board has made significant investments for augmenting water supply and underground drainage infrastructure to major urban centers. Since its inception, the tasks accomplished are as follows:

Water Supply Schemes commissioned	..	336
Underground drainage schemes commissioned	..	27
Total investments made on above schemes	..	Rs.732.62 crore
Urban Population covered by potable water supply	..	78%
Urban Population covered under UGD	..	24%

5. Budget allocation for providing water supply and underground drainage facilities has gone up progressively from Rs.953 lakhs during 1988-89 to Rs.8500 lakhs during 2001-02. The water supply schemes proposed to be commissioned are 24 during 2001-02 and 39 during 2002-03. 18 UGD schemes are proposed to be commissioned during 2002-03.

18.3 Additional Water Generated:

6. As a result of implementation of various water supply schemes in towns by KUWS&DB from 1975-76 to 1997-98, additional water generated in the State come to 168721.12 ML/Yr. Out of which the share of south Karnataka is 51.55% while of north karnataka is 48.45%. The details are given below:

Table 18.1

Additional Water generated (ML/Yr) in South and North Karnataka during 1975-76 to 1997-98

South Karnataka

1.	Bangalore Division	29795.91 ML/Yr.
2.	Mysore Division	57190.48 ML/Yr.
	Total:	86986.39 ML/Yr.
North Karnataka		
1.	Belgaum Division	53862.83 ML/Yr.
2.	Gulbarga Division	27871.95 ML/Yr.
	Total:	81734.78 ML/Yr.
	State Total:	168721.12 ML/Yr.

Source : KUWS & DB

7. The expenditure incurred on water supply and UGD schemes, revenue divisionwise and regionwise is furnished below:

Table 18.2

Expenditure incurred by KUWS&DB on water supply and UGD Schemes revenue division-wise

Sl. No.	Division	Rs. In Crore	No. of Schemes	
			Water Supply	UGD
South Karnataka				
1.	Bangalore Division	80.98	81	5
2.	Mysore Division	92.83	74	9
	Total	173.81	155	14
North Karnataka				
1.	Belgaum Division	170.48	91	5
2.	Gulbarga Division	94.31	38	7
	Total	264.85	129	12
	Grand Total:	Rs. 438.66	284	26

Source : KUWS & DB

8. Out of 284 schemes of water supply and 26 schemes of underground drainage implemented in the State, about 45% of the total schemes were implemented in north karnatak. The percentage of share in the total investment made by KUWS&DB was 60 in

north karnataka and 40 in south karnataka. It excludes the investment made by BWSSB in Bangalore City.

18.4 Work Under Progress:

9. There are 47 on-going schemes costing Rs.526.9 crore in North Karnataka as compared to 42 schemes costing Rs.338.65 crore in South Karnataka. The details on number of schemes undertaken and proposed investment regionwise is furnished below.

Table 18.3

Number of schemes undertaken and proposed investment under water supply and underground drainage regionwise

South Karnataka			
1.	Water Supply Schemes.	35 Nos.	Rs.298.56 Crore
2.	UGD Schemes.	7 Nos.	Rs. 40.09 Crore
	Total:	42 Nos.	Rs.338.65 Crore
North Karnataka			
1.	Water Supply Schemes.	41 Nos.	Rs.405.71 Crore
2.	UGD Schemes.	6 Nos.	Rs.121.19 Crore
	Total:	47 Nos.	Rs.526.90 Crore

Source : KUWS & DB

10. Even in the proposed investment for ongoing schemes, north karnataka accounts for higher share of 61% as compared to 39% in south karnataka. Here also proposed investment for Bangalore City is excluded.

11. The details of water supply schemes undertaken along with cost as well as the present water supply (in LPCD) to city and townwise are furnished at Annexure 18.1

18.5 Inadequate Water Supply in Towns/Cities:

12. The criteria accepted for adequacy of water supply is 135 Litres Per Capita Daily (LPCD) for towns with population above one lakh, 100 LPCD for towns with population between 20,000 and 1,00,000 and 70 LPCD for towns with population up to 20,000. The availability of potable water in urban areas is only 67 litres per capita daily in the State. Number of towns with inadequate water supply following the above norms is given in the following Table.

Table: 18.4

Number of towns covered by KUWS&DB and percentage of towns with inadequate water supply, 1998

Sl. No	District	No. of towns *		% of towns Inadequately water supplied
		Total	Inadequately water supplied	
1	Bangalore(U)	1	1	100
2	Bangalore (R)	9	9	100
3	Chitradurga	6	6	100
4	Davanagere	6	4	67
5	Kolar	12	12	100

Sl. No	District	No. of towns *		% of towns Inadequately water supplied
		Total	Inadequately water supplied	
6	Shimoga	8	2	25
7	Tumkur	10	10	100
8	Bagalkote	12	11	92
9	Belgaum	16	16	100
10	Bijapur	6	6	100
11	Dharwad	6	6	100
12	Gadag	9	9	100
13	Haveri	7	7	100
14	Uttarakannada	11	10	91
15	Chamarajanagar	4	4	100
16	Chickamagalore	8	7	87
17	D.kannada	8	6	75
18	Hassan	8	7	87
19	Kodagu	4	2	50
20	Mandya	7	7	100
21	Mysore	8	6	75
22	Udupi	4	4	100
23	Bellary	10	9	90
24	Bidar	6	6	100
25	Gulbarga	12	9	75
26	Koppal	4	2	50
27	Raichur	6	6	100

	Bangalore Division	52	44	85
	Mysore Division	51	43	84
	Belgaum Division	67	65	97
	Gulbarga Division	38	32	84

	South Karnataka	103	87	84
	North Karnataka	105	97	92
	Karnataka State	208	184	88

* Number of towns covered by KUWS&DB only is given in the above table. It excludes Bangalore City and some small towns and notified areas. As such no. of towns given in this table does not tally with no. of towns of 2001 census.

13. In terms of the criteria adopted, as many as 184 towns out of 208 towns i.e, 88 percent of the urban areas in the state do not have adequate water supply. The percentage of

towns with inadequate water supply in north karnataka (92%) is higher than that in south karnataka (84%). The percentage of towns with inadequate water supply varies from 25 percent to 100 percent.

18.6 Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board (BWSSB):

14. The Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board (BWSSB) is a Statutory Body formed during 1964 by an Act of the State Legislature. BWSSB is responsible for providing water supply and underground drainage facilities including planning, implementation of new water supply and sewerage schemes for the city of Bangalore.

15. The present water supply to Bangalore city is 690 MLD which is inadequate to provide water supply to Bangalore City as per norm to the present population of about 60 lakhs. At present the per capita water supply is about 80 to 100 LPCD.

16. The Board is currently implementing CWSS Stage-IV Phase-I project so as to bring additional 270 MLD of potable water to Bangalore City. The estimated cost of the project is Rs.1200 crores. The water supply component of the project is expected to be commissioned by April/May 2002.

17. The city has sewerage network. Sewage flows into three major valleys Viz., (1) Koramangala and Challaghatta Valley near Airport, where a sewage treatment plant of 183 MLD capacity is installed. (2) Vrishabhavathy Valley, on Mysore Road, where a sewage treatment plant of 163 MLD capacity is installed and (3) Hebbal Valley where a sewage treatment plant of 60 MLD capacity is installed. All the plants have primary and secondary treatment facilities. A 100 MLD tertiary plant at Vrishabhavathy Valley and a 10 MLD tertiary plant at Yelahanka are under construction and are expected to be commissioned in about 6 months time.

18.7 Urban Sanitation :

18. Improved Sanitation in urban areas is necessary to improve the quality of life of the people and to ensure the cleanliness of the towns and cities. Underground drainage system is in utterly bad shape in almost all towns and cities of the State, especially in those towns belonging to North Karnataka and the existing facilities are unable to cope up with the growing population. Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board which came into existence in 1975, shouldered the responsibility of providing drainage and sewerage facilities to 208 towns (excluding Bangalore City and other small towns), besides providing a drinking water facilities. Underground drainage facilities have already been created in 36 cities / towns. Out of which 15 towns belonged to North Karnataka and 21 cities / towns to South Karnataka. The work is in progress in 8 towns of North Karnataka and 11 towns of South Karnataka. There are about 162 towns not covered under the drainage system as yet. Out of these, 76 towns fall in South Karnataka and 86 towns in North Karnataka. Due to financial constraints the new schemes could not be taken up in more than 50 percent of the towns in the state and the work of ongoing schemes is also in slow progress. The details about the underground drainage schemes commissioned, in progress and new schemes to be taken up are furnished at Annexure 18.2 & 18.3.

18.8 Separate Water Supply and Drainage Board for urban areas in North Karnataka

19. The present work load on Karnataka Water Supply and Drainage Board (KUWS & DB) is enormous. The works of water supply and drainage/ sewerage to be carried out in future is also too heavy. It is felt that the present KUWS & DB may not be in a position to handle all the town projects efficiently and effectively specially in North Karnataka region due to the head quarters of the towns/cities of North Karnataka are far away from Bangalore city. It is hence suggested to set up a separate **Water Supply and Drainage Board for urban area in North Karnataka with headquarters at Gulbarga. The present KUWS&DB should work for South Karnataka region.**

18.9 Financial Needs:

(i) Water Supply Schemes:

20. Out of 208 towns (i.e, 103 towns of South Karnataka and 105 towns of North Karnataka) covered by Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board (KUWS & DB), drinking water supply schemes have already been implemented in 126 towns (i.e, 62 towns of South Karnataka and 64 towns of North Karnataka). Out of the remaining 82 towns, the work is in progress in 69 towns (i.e, 34 towns in South Karnataka and 35 towns in North Karnataka) and the new schemes are to be taken up in 13 towns (i.e, 7 towns in South Karnataka and 6 towns in North Karnataka).

21. In order to complete the on going schemes and new schemes of water supply in 82 towns, total investment required would be of the order of Rs764.41 crore, out of which an investment of Rs.424.84 crore has to be made in North Karnataka and Rs.339.57 crore in South Karnataka.

(ii) For underground drainage system:

22. Underground drainage schemes have been commissioned in 36 cities / towns. Out of which 15 cities/towns belonged to North karnataka and 21 cities and towns to South Karnataka. The work of 19 schemes (i.e, 8 schemes in North Karnataka and 11 schemes in South Karnataka) is in progress. The total amount required for completion of on going schemes comes to Rs.259.87 crore. Out of which , an investment of Rs.127.43 crore is required for South Karnataka and Rs.132.44 crore for North Karnataka. All these projects / scheme should be completed by 2003-04.

23. In order to provide underground drainage facilities to the remaining 162 towns/cities, the total amount required would be of the order of Rs.2,713 crores, out of which, the investment required for the works in South Karnataka and North Karnataka would be Rs.1,245 crore and Rs.1,468 crore respectively. The HPC recommends that all the remaining towns/cities be covered in a phased way in 6 years.

Annexure 18.1

Townwise Details of Water Supply Schemes

Sl. No.	District / Town	Source	Est. cost Rs. lakhs	Expenditure Rs. lakhs	Capacity MLD	Supply Lpcd	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<u>BANGALORE</u>						
1	Anekal	Borewell	362.34	92.97	1.04	30.00	Ongoing scheme - Rs. 333.84 lakhs
	<u>BANGALORE (R)</u>						
2	Ramanagaram	BW+Cauvery	90.00	87.00	4.95	72.00	
3	Channapatna	BW+Cauvery	51.00	50.99	3.43	48.00	
4	Doddaballapura	Jakkalamadagu	35.70	41.44	3.68	50.00	
5	Magadi	Manchanabele Reservoir	1036.10	766.45	1.16	50.00	Ongoing scheme - Rs. 950.00 lakhs
6	Devanahalli	Borewell	212.63	196.00	1.32	60.00	
7	Hoskote	Borewell	105.47	105.60	1.78	50.00	
8	Vijayapura	Borewell	57.20	52.20	1.64	60.00	
9	Kanakapura	J.G. Doddi	400.00	399.08	3.72	79.00	
10	Nelamangala	Borewell	276.60	133.55	1.08	45.00	
	<u>KOLAR</u>						
11	Malur	Borewell	109.50	111.29	1.20	44.00	

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Sl. No.	District / Town	Source	Est. cost Rs. lakhs	Expenditure Rs. lakhs	Capacity MLD	Supply Lpcd	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12	Bangarpet	Borewell	45.45	43.60	1.80	45.00	
13	Chikkaballapura	Jakkalamadavu Tank	295.54	289.98	4.00	60.00	
14	Chintamani	Ambajidurg Tank	467.39	360.80	3.00	46.00	
15	Gowribidanur	Borewell	44.31	48.12	1.60	43.00	
16	Kolar	BW+Ammevahalli Tank	139.80	137.65	5.00	45.00	
17	Mulbagal	Borewell	500.17	167.53	1.80	40.00	Ongoing scheme Rs. 335.03 lakhs
18	Siddlaghatta	Borewell	388.60	147.48	1.50	40.00	Ongoing scheme Rs. 330.00 lakhs
19	Robertsonpet	Bethamangala Tank	65.00	60.00	10.00	56.00	
20	Bagepalli	Borewell	163.74	8.75	0.50	30.00	Ongoing scheme Rs. 159.00 lakhs
21	Gudibande	Borewell	2.13	2.25	0.40	35.00	
22	Sreenivasapura	Borewell	199.50	162.96	1.80	80.00	
	<u>TUMKUR</u>						
23	C.N. Halli	BW+Hemavati Canal	608.98	310.52	0.76	33.00	Ongoing scheme Rs. 595.98 lakhs
24	Kunigal	Borewell	192.48	65.45	0.94	31.00	Ongoing scheme Rs. 177.48 lakhs
25	Madugiri	Borewell	115.80	127.04	0.92	30.00	
26	Sira	Borewell	1252.03	119.94	1.56	34.00	Ongoing scheme Rs. 1135.28 lakhs
27	Tiptur	Eachanur Tank (H. Canal)	747.00	795.06	3.43	70.00	

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Sl. No.	District / Town	Source	Est. cost Rs. lakhs	Expenditure Rs. lakhs	Capacity MLD	Supply Lpcd	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28	Tumkur City	Hemavathi Canal Bugudanahalli Impounding Reservoir	2623.20	2598.41	14.80	66.00	
29	Gubbi	Borewell	393.62	14.10	0.50	26.00	New scheme Rs. 377.62 lakhs
30	Koratagere	Borewell	5.50	3.97	0.56	35.00	
31	Pavagada	Borewell	1297.01	6.72	0.53	20.00	New scheme Rs. 1290.41 lakhs
32	Turuvekere	Mallaghatta Tank	279.02	216.22	0.46	30.00	Ongoing scheme Rs. 273.80 lakhs
<u>CHAMARAJANAGAR</u>							
33	Chamarajanagar	Suvarnavathy + Cauvery River	2554.50	2399.44	4.52	70.00	
34	Gundlupet	BW+Kabini River	1500.00	981.22	1.68	51.00	Ongoing scheme Rs. 1500.00 lakhs
35	Kollegala	Cauvery River	926.62	62.55	5.04	86.00	Ongoing scheme Rs. 919.12 lakhs
36	Yalandur	Borewell	3.22	2.38	0.30	22.00	
<u>MYSORE</u>							
37	Mysore	Cauvery River	1922.00	1822.30	149.74	141.00	
38	Nanjangudu	Kabini River	475.00	384.75	3.50	62.00	
39	Bannur	Cauvery River	320.00	259.14	1.50	61.00	
40	H.D. Kote	Borewell	380.88	48.93	0.95	74.00	Ongoing scheme Rs. 380.88 lakhs
41	T. Narasipura	Kabini River	315.54	70.20	1.14	65.00	Ongoing Scheme Rs. 289.54 lakhs

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Sl. No.	District / Town	Source	Est. cost Rs. lakhs	Expenditure Rs. lakhs	Capacity MLD	Supply Lpcd	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
42	Periyapatna	BW+Cauvery River	480.00	347.00	0.90	51.00	Ongoing scheme Rs. 480.00 lakhs
43	Hunsur	Lakshmana Thirtha	33.50	31.85	4.54	86.00	Ongoing scheme Rs. 466.18 lakhs
44	K.R. Nagar	Cauvery River	493.18	212.95	2.70	76.00	
<u>MANDYA</u>							
45	Maddur	Shimsha River + Cauvery River Proposed	2311.00	176.53	1.90	58.00	Ongoing scheme Rs. 2236.00 lakhs
46	Malavalli	Marehalli Tank + Cauvery River Proposed	534.50	551.08	2.00	49.00	Ongoing scheme Rs. 400.00 lakhs
47	Mandya City	Cauvery River	2148.00	1911.16	10.50	60.00	New scheme Rs. 476.51 lakhs
48	Pandavapura	V.C. Canal	562.51	82.86	1.80	70.00	
49	S.R. Patna	Cauvery River	173.10	134.40	3.90	76.00	New Scheme Rs. 466.35 lakhs
50	K.R. Pet	Hemavathi River	556.35	83.81	2.00	68.00	
51	Nagamangala	BW+Sulekor Tank, Hemavathi River	358.00	266.75	1.50	60.00	Ongoing scheme Rs. 349.00 lakhs
<u>HASSAN</u>							
52	Arasikere	Hemavati LBC	1029.00	1050.24	7.49	100.00	Ongoing scheme Rs. 349.00 lakhs
53	Belur	Yagachi River Reservoir	175.60	144.84	1.36	55.00	
54	C.R. Patna	Hemavati River	519.12	394.27	2.27	70.00	New Scheme Rs. 466.35 lakhs
55	Hassan	Hemavati Reservoir	1215.00	1263.91	11.35	115.00	
56	Holenarasipura	Hemavati River	265.00	214.95	4.09	113.00	Ongoing scheme Rs. 349.00 lakhs

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Sl. No.	District / Town	Source	Est. cost Rs. lakhs	Expenditure Rs. lakhs	Capacity MLD	Supply Lpcd	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
57	Sakaleshpura	Hemavati River	48.50	39.75	2.27	70.00	
58	Alur	Yagachi Reservoir	84.50	66.03	0.23	40.00	Ongoing scheme Rs. 84.50 lakhs
59	Arkalgudu	Hemavati River	238.00	238.62	1.45	67.00	
	<u>CHICKMAGALUR</u>						
60	Chickmagalur	Yagachi Reservoir	2244.96	1684.62	5.68	50.00	Ongoing scheme Rs. 2013.96 lakhs
61	Birur	Borewell	81.00	77.28	1.14	50.00	
62	Kadur	BW+Veda River	149.01	146.02	3.00	90.00	
63	Tarikere	BW+Bhadra RBC	319.21	166.91	2.72	70.00	Ongoing scheme Rs. 300.71 lakhs
64	Koppa	BW+Tunga River	132.53	23.18	0.45	75.00	Ongoing scheme Rs. 110.00 lakhs
65	Mudigere	BW+Hemavati River	356.00	46.56	0.24	50.00	Ongoing scheme Rs. 340.00 lakhs
66	Sringeri	BW+Tunga River	70.00	75.52	0.50	60.00	Ongoing scheme Rs. 70.00 lakhs
67	N.R. Pura	Borewell	28.00	38.73	0.54	55.00	
	<u>KODAGU</u>						
68	Madikeri	BW+Kootuhole	386.82	268.52	2.27	60.00	Ongoing scheme Rs. 340.00 lakhs
69	Somwarpet	Kootuhole	40.00	38.62	0.77	85.00	
70	Virajpet	BW+Kadanur Hole	262.17	56.62	1.36	30.00	Ongoing scheme Rs. 260.00 lakhs
71	Kushalnagar	BW+Cauvery	102.50	93.47	1.63	100.00	
	<u>DAKSHINA KANNADA</u>						
72	Bantwal	Nethravathi River	300.00	307.52	4.08	90.00	

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Sl. No.	District / Town	Source	Est. cost Rs. lakhs	Expenditure Rs. lakhs	Capacity MLD	Supply Lpcd	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
73	Mangalore	Nethravati River	1521.00	1589.81	90.80	152.00	
74	Belthangadi	Belthangadi Hole	64.52	64.09	0.68	70.00	
75	Sullia	Payasvini River	78.11	79.95	1.59	90.00	
76	Ullal	BW+Openwells	--	--	1.82	30.00	
77	Mudabidre	BW+Phalguni River	563.40	542.30	0.91	42.00	Ongoing scheme Rs. 550.00 lakhs
78	Puttur	Kumaradhara River	141.50	148.02	3.60	60.00	
79	Mulki	Openwell + BW	436.36	23.64	0.68	35.00	New Scheme Rs. 412.36 lakhs
	<u>UDUPI</u>						
80	Udupi	Swarna River	--	--	7.72	50.00	
81	Saligrama	Openwells	119.00	116.69	1.82	40.00	
82	Karkala	Yennohole River	467.00	465.29	3.18	80.00	
83	Kundapura	BW+Openwells	--	--	0.91	25.00	
	<u>SHIMOGA</u>						
84	Bhadravati	Bhadra River	967.25	438.49	19.98	110.00	Ongoing scheme Rs. 587.25 lakhs
85	Sagar	Varada River	1019.88	429.23	9.08	128.00	Ongoing scheme Rs. 519.88 lakhs
86	Shikaripura	BW+Kumudavati River	143.76	130.30	4.99	135.00	
87	Shimoga City	Tunga River+BW	1370.00	1385.56	38.59	105.00	
88	Thirthahalli	Tunga River	39.00	57.28	2.50	125.00	
89	Hosanagara	Varahi	58.00	61.51	1.00	129.00	

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Sl. No.	District / Town	Source	Est. cost Rs. lakhs	Expenditure Rs. lakhs	Capacity MLD	Supply Lpcd	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
90	Soraba	Borewells	465.45	3.33	1.14	100.00	New scheme Rs. 462.21 lakhs
91	Shiralakoppa	Borewells	1.62	1.65	1.32	80.00	
	<u>DAVANAGERE</u>						
92	Davanagere City	Bhadra River+TB River	4092.00	1863.38	20.50	51.00	Ongoing scheme Rs. 4009.00 lakhs
93	Chennagiri	Bhadra Canal	8.23	8.96	2.50	110.00	
94	Honnali	Tungabhadra River	--	--	1.23	75.00	
95	Harihara	Tungabhadra River	627.54	348.15	3.60	42.00	Ongoing scheme Rs. 598.24 lakhs
96	Harapanahalli	BW+TB River	1539.32	18.32	1.00	18.00	Ongoing scheme Rs. 1531.87 lakhs
97	Jagalur	Borewells	4.68	4.15	0.55	34.00	
	<u>CHITRADURGA</u>						
98	Chellakere	Borewells	136.02	172.44	3.63	40.00	
99	Chitradurga	BW+Vedavati River	8070.00	135.28	13.62	70.00	Ongoing scheme Rs. 7950.00 lakhs
100	Hiriyurur	Vedavati River	90.00	106.85	2.72	60.00	
101	Holalkere	Borewells	30.00	30.06	0.75	45.00	
102	Hosadurga	Vedavati River	624.36	8.96	3.63	40.00	New Scheme Rs. 615.16 lakhs
103	Molakalmuru	Borewells	314.00	29.80	2.27	30.00	Ongoing scheme Rs. 290.00 lakhs

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Sl. No.	District / Town	Source	Est. cost Rs. lakhs	Expenditure Rs. lakhs	Capacity MLD	Supply Lpcd	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
104	<u>DHARWAD</u> Hubli-Dharwad	Malaprabha River Neerasagar	7671.27	3857.82	107.00	100.00	Ongoing schemes Rs. 4448.00 lakhs
105	Alnavar	Doginala	92.00	84.60	1.36	60.00	
106	Kundagol	Neerasagar	182.00	186.25	1.81	25.00	Ongoing scheme Rs. 652.09 lakhs
107	Annigere	BW+MRB Canal	676.09	320.42	1.09	36.00	
108	Kalghatgi	BW+Benchikere	444.89	189.41	0.60	45.00	
109	Navalgund	BW+Tuprinala	1081.96	32.30	0.57	24.00	
110	<u>GADAD</u> Naragund	BW+MRB Canal	650.00	652.53	0.91	23.00	Ongoing scheme Rs. 1116.00 lakhs
111	Gadag Betageri	BW+Tungabhadra	2566.00	1592.27	13.62	85.00	
112	Mulgund	Borewells	50.55	49.80	0.77	35.00	
113	Ron	BW+Cholachagudda	773.79	44.62	6.41	18.00	
114	Gajendragad	Malaprabha River BW+Cholachagudda Malaprabha River	72.44	1.64	1.14	38.00	Ongoing scheme Rs. 69.14 lakhs

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Sl. No.	District / Town	Source	Est. cost Rs. lakhs	Expenditure Rs. lakhs	Capacity MLD	Supply Lpcd	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
115	Shirahatti	BW+Cholachagudda	18.50	18.02	0.68	37.00	Ongoing scheme Rs. 1519.61 lakhs
116	Lakshmeshwar	Malaprabha River Tungabhadra	1543.65	28.05	1.36	34.00	
117	Mundargi	Tungabhadra River	62.77	52.81	1.82	91.00	
118	Naregal	Guddinala, BW	69.14	53.70	0.45	24.00	
	<u>HAVERI</u>						
119	Hanagal	Borewells	657.79	81.70	0.73	26.00	New Scheme Rs. 573.74 lakhs
120	Byadagi	BW+Tungabhadra	703.50	464.85	0.45	17.00	Ongoing scheme Rs. 703.50 lakhs
121	Haveri	BW+Varada River Tungabhadra River	1321.00	790.41	2.04	31.00	
122	Shiggoan	BW+Naganur Tank	596.70	647.16	0.91	30.00	Ongoing scheme Rs. 1186.50 lakhs
123	Ranebennur	BW+Tungabhadra River	1186.50	1259.09	4.22	32.00	
124	Savanur	BW+Naganur Tank	667.30	644.30	0.64	18.00	
125	Hirekerur	Borewell	5.32	5.41	0.34	19.00	
	<u>UTTARA KANNADA</u>						
126	Ankola	Ganga River	20.50	28.80	1.25	45.00	
127	Bhatkal	Venkatapur River	10.86	10.80	3.40	90.00	

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Sl. No.	District / Town	Source	Est. cost Rs. lakhs	Expenditure Rs. lakhs	Capacity MLD	Supply Lpcd	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
128	Haliyal	Kali River	662.60	568.50	1.85	60.00	
129	Honnavar	Aghanasini River	918.50	793.01	5.00	74.00	
130	Kumta	Aghanasini River	456.90	360.97	5.00	90.00	
131	Sirsi	Kangri Nala	145.00	137.69	4.20	70.00	
132	Dandeli	Kali River	250.99	248.56	13.62	75.00	
133	Mundagod	Kali River	250.99	248.56	13.62	55.00	
134	Siddapura	Arendur Nala	152.00	139.50	4.50	70.00	
135	Yellapura	BW+Bedthi Nala	14.81	17.16	0.41	20.00	
136	Karwar	Gangavali River	30.16	28.53	5.00	66.00	
	<u>BELGAUM</u>						
137	Athani	Krishna River	484.84	40.74	2.72	60.00	New Scheme Rs. 444.84 lakhs
138	Chikkodi	Jainapur Vadril Tank Krishna River	630.08	629.10	2.80	70.00	
139	Nippani	Vedaganga River Jawahar Dam	292.00	274.28	6.81	70.00	
140	Sadalaga	Doodaganga River	150.83	138.45	4.54	95.00	
141	Konnur	Gataprabha River	134.75	117.37	2.40	50.00	Ongoing scheme Rs. 129.82 lakhs
142	Moodalagi	Ghataprabha River	451.14	414.07	1.75	30.00	Ongoing scheme Rs. 447.74 lakhs
143	Hukkeri	Ghataprabha River	380.96	356.80	8.00	50.00	

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Sl. No.	District / Town	Source	Est. cost Rs. lakhs	Expenditure Rs. lakhs	Capacity MLD	Supply Lpcd	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
144	Sankeshwar	Ghataprabha	990.00	966.70	3.63	90.00	Ongoing scheme Rs. 645.29 lakhs
145	Khanapur	Malaprabha	113.97	114.34	2.40	65.00	
146	Gokak	Ghataprabha	653.59	11.77	4.54	90.00	Ongoing scheme Rs. 310.00 lakhs
147	Soundatti	Malaprabha	5.40	4.53	4.50	50.00	
148	Kudachi	Proculation well Krishna River	317.65	164.95	0.60	35.00	New Scheme Rs. 127.54 lakhs
149	Raibagh	Ghataprabha LBC	132.79	4.43	0.75	60.00	
150	Ramdurg	Malaprabha River	130.00	76.02	1.40	50.00	Ongoing scheme Rs. 130.00 lakhs
151	Bailhongal	Malaprabha River	225.56	201.60	5.83	90.00	
152	Belgaum	Raksakoppadam (M.R) Hidkal Dam(G.R)	4590.00	4724.03	40.86	85.00	Ongoing scheme Rs. 1500.00 lakhs
<u>BIJAPUR</u>							
153	Bijapur	Bhutanal Tank Krishna River	4552.90	3953.85	26.23	100.00	Ongoing scheme Rs. 120.60 lakhs
154	Basavana Bagewadi	Krishna River	1509.85	831.24	0.91	36.00	
155	Indi	Bhima River	658.36	540.73	2.36	91.00	Ongoing scheme Rs. 110.16 lakhs
156	Muddebihal	Krishna River	380.07	294.09	2.27	91.00	

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Sl. No.	District / Town	Source	Est. cost Rs. lakhs	Expenditure Rs. lakhs	Capacity MLD	Supply Lpcd	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
157	Talikote	Narayanpura LBC	967.30	675.75	0.75	23.00	Ongoing scheme Rs. 942.00 lakhs
158	Sindagi	Krishna River	860.00	772.92	1.23	36.00	
	<u>BAGALKOT</u>						
159	Bagalkote	Ghataprabha	--	--	8.20	100.00	
160	Rabakavi Banahatti	Krishna River	800.00	633.48	4.36	59.00	Ongoing scheme Rs.800.00 lakhs
161	Ilkal	Krishna River	545.00	576.24	1.36	27.00	
162	Guledagudda	Malaprabha	185.20	179.77	3.63	91.00	
163	Mahalingapur	Borewell+Openwell	10.00	8.69	1.36	32.00	
164	Terdal	Borewell+Openwell	542.28	117.70	0.75	23.00	Ongoing scheme Rs. 432.28 lakhs
165	Badami	BW+Malaprabha	340.00	143.43	1.67	73.00	Ongoing scheme Rs. 340.00 lakhs
166	Kerur	Borewell+Openwell	58.16	53.70	1.93	77.00	
167	Jamkhandi	Krishna River	105.31	104.78	3.27	54.00	
168	Mudhol	BW+Venkatesh Tank	13.92	13.92	1.82	45.00	
169	Hungund	Krishna River	380.00	234.48	0.49	27.00	
170	Bilagi	Krishna River	630.86	440.03	0.54	32.00	Ongoing scheme Rs. 625.00 lakhs
	<u>GULBARGA</u>						
171	Aland	Amarja River	457.00	379.98	3.41	82.00	Ongoing scheme Rs. 142.00 lakhs
172	Chitapur	Kagina River	8.60	8.88	1.14	54.00	
173	Shahabad	Kagina River	315.00	301.91	4.09	68.00	

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Sl. No.	District / Town	Source	Est. cost Rs. lakhs	Expenditure Rs. lakhs	Capacity MLD	Supply Lpcd	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
174	Gulbarga	Bosaga Tank+Bennitora Bhima River	3457.00	3264.49	24.42	86.00	Ongoing scheme Rs. 5797.86 lakhs
175	Sedam	Kagina River	210.00	201.94	2.04	68.00	
176	Shahapur		550.00	524.04	2.72	91.00	
177	Shorapur	Krishna River	824.50	725.25	2.27	45.00	Ongoing scheme Rs. 780.00 lakhs
178	Gurumitkal	Borewell	245.84	82.29	1.36	68.00	New Scheme Rs. 166.00 lakhs
179	Yadgir	Bhima River	360.00	245.30	9.08	100.00	
180	Afzalpur	Bhima River	190.80	135.00	1.82	82.00	
181	Chincholi	Mullamuri River	122.50	132.10	1.14	82.00	
182	Jewargi	Bhima River	155.80	135.66	2.04	114.00	
	<u>BIDAR</u>						
183	Basavakalyan	Chulkinala Reservoir	1250.00	769.05	1.31	23.00	Ongoing scheme Rs. 1250.00 lakhs
184	Bidar	BW+Manjra River	2069.00	2013.20	5.52	33.00	Ongoing scheme Rs. 2000.00 lakhs
185	Bhalki	Karanja River	785.02	181.00	1.85	53.00	New Scheme Rs. 603.02 lakhs
186	Chitaguppa	Borewells	118.80	104.48	0.40	90.00	
187	Humnabad	Borewells	392.53	416.02	1.20	90.00	
188	Aurad	Borewells	40.00	32.59	0.73	44.00	

Contd...

Sl. No.	District / Town	Source	Est. cost Rs. lakhs	Expenditure Rs. lakhs	Capacity MLD	Supply Lpcd	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	<u>BELLARY</u>						
189	Bellary	TBHL+TBLL Canal	6389.00	3632.54	53.57	130.00	Ongoing scheme Rs. 4639.00 lakhs
190	Hadagali	T.B. River	341.08	344.39	3.17	114.00	
191	Hospet	T.B. Power Canal Rayabasava Canal	920.00	802.49	18.16	76.00	
192	Kamalapura	T.B. Power Canal	223.80	162.35	1.13	40.00	
193	Kampli	T.B. River			1.86	42.00	Ongoing scheme Rs. 262.90 lakhs
194	Kottur	Borewells	111.00	103.26	1.18	71.00	
195	Shiruguppa	T.B. River	215.94	209.41	2.72	54.00	
196	Tekkalakote	T.B. Power Canal	73.50	188.96	2.95	100.00	
197	Kudalagi	Borewells	3.70	3.76	1.12	43.00	
198	Sandur	Narihalla Reservoir	592.33	241.23	1.30	57.00	Ongoing scheme Rs. 592.33 lakhs
	<u>RAICHUR</u>						
199	Lingasuguru	Borewell+N.R.B. Canal	1616.79	524.72	0.65	18.00	Ongoing scheme Rs. 1609.79 lakhs
200	Mudgal	Borewells	55.65	55.61	0.39	30.00	
201	Manvi	Nandihalla	444.37	327.27	5.63	92.00	New Scheme Rs. 96.37 lakhs

Contd...

Sl. No.	District / Town	Source	Est. cost Rs. lakhs	Expenditure Rs. lakhs	Capacity MLD	Supply Lpcd	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
202	Raichur City	T.B.L.B. Canal Krishna River	2960.32	2000.39	14.95	82.00	Ongoing scheme Rs. 2862.00 lakhs
203	Deodurga	Krishna River	322.60	113.62	0.67	37.00	Ongoing scheme Rs. 289.50 lakhs
204	Sindanoor	T.B.L.B. Canal	674.66	760.01	7.00	98.00	
	<u>KOPPAL</u>						
205	Koppal	T.B. Reservoir Back Water	1143.43	839.74	9.71	134.00	
206	Gangavathi	T.B. River	325.00	347.16	11.35	111.00	
207	Kustagi	Krishna River	725.00	733.45		25.00	Ongoing scheme Rs. 725.00 lakhs
208	Yelburga	Borewells	1.31	1.28	0.54	45.00	

NOTE :- Estimated cost indicated in column No.4 includes the cost of Ongoing and New Schemes

Source : KUWS & DB

Annexure 18.2

Statement showing the Towns with the Status of UGD System

Sl. No.	Name of the town	Population as per the Census 1991	Approx. % area covered	Average per capita contribution in lpcd	Sewage flow in MLD	Remarks
I.	SCHEMES COMMISSIONED					
1	Gulbarga	309962	60	90	16.74	Treatment Plant not provided proposed in the scheme
2	Davanagere	287114	75	100	21.53	Treatment Plant not provided to be provided under NRCP programme
3	Belgaum	392337	80	100	31.39	Treatment Plant not provided
4	Mysore	652246	80	130	67.83	Treatment Plant not working sewage G43is used for farming
5	Mangalore	280679	80	135	30.31	Primary Treatment provided
6	Hubli-Dharwad	647640	50	100	32.38	Treatment Plant not provided
7	Bijapur	193038	40	90	6.95	Oxidation pond provided
8	Bellary	245758	60	135	19.91	Oxidation pond provided
9	Hospet	114329	60	90	6.17	Oxidation pond provided
10	Raichur	170500	60	90	9.21	Oxidation pond provided
11	Shimoga	192647	70	100	13.49	Oxidation pond to be provided
12	Jamakhandi	48111	60	90	2.60	Oxidation pond provided

Contd..

Sl. No.	Name of the town	Population as per the Census 1991	Approx. % area covered	Average per capita contribution in lpcd	Sewage flow in MLD	Remarks
13	Harihar	66660	30	90	1.80	Treatment Plant to be provided under NRCP G62 programme
14	Chitradurga	103346	40	90	3.72	Primary Treatment provided
15	Sirsi	50899	50	90	2.29	Treatment Plant not provided
16	Bhatkal	31456	60	90	1.70	Oxidation pond provided but not connected from the wet well
17	Kollegal	42353	60	90	2.29	Oxidation pond provided
18	Udupi	117744	60	100	7.06	Oxidation pond provided
19	Karkala	24107	30	90	0.65	Oxidation pond provided
20	Chickmagalur	60814	60	90	3.28	Aerated lagoons provided
21	Hassan	108458	60	110	7.16	Oxidation pond provided
22	Belur	16815	40	75	0.50	Primary Treatment provided
23	Guledgud	33896	30	70	0.71	Oxidation pond provided
24	Ilkal	40085	25	70	0.70	Primary Treatment provided
25	Arasikere	39631	50	90	1.78	Oxidation pond provided
26	Holenarasipur	23555	50	90	1.06	Oxidation pond provided
27	Channarayapatna	23352	25	90	0.53	Oxidation pond provided
28	Ranebennur	67419	60	75	3.03	Oxidation pond provided

Contd..

Sl. No.	Name of the town	Population as per the Census 1991	Approx. % area covered	Average per capita contribution in lpcd	Sewage flow in MLD	Remarks
29	Kolar	83219	60	90	4.49	Primary Treatment provided
30	Chintamani	50376	40	90	1.81	Treatment Plant not provided
31	Bailhongal	33912	40	70	0.95	Primary Treatment provided
32	Mandya	119970	60	100	7.20	
33	Hunsur	34752	50	90	1.56	Oxidation pond provided
34	Bidar	130804	40	75	3.92	Oxidation pond to be provided
35	K.R. Nagar	26093	50	90	1.17	Treatment Plant to be provided under NRCProgramme
36	Vijayapura	24154	60	90	1.30	

Source : KUWS & DB

Annexure 18.3

Statement showing the Towns with the Status of UGD System

Sl. No.	Name of the town	Population as per the Census 1991	Approx. % area covered	Average per capita contribution in lpcd	Sewage flow in MLD	Remarks
II. SCHEMES UNDER PROGRESS						
1	Ramanagar	50411		Est. Cost 593.00		Aeration Lagoon to be provided. This work is taken up under ADB Assistance
2	Hassan	111480		1224.30		
3	Gulbarga	318675		1329.00		

Contd..

Sl. No.	Name of the town	Population as per the Census 1991	Approx. % area covered	Average per capita contribution in lpcd	Sewage flow in MLD	Remarks
4	Holenarasipura	36344	250.00			
5	Mysore	62 3319	4775.00			Work is taken up under ADB assistance
6	Tumkur	196410	2172.00			Work is taken up under ADB assistance
7	Gadag Betageri	134051	1114.66			
8	Siddalaghatta	25177	374.81			
9	Bellay	245391	5753.55			
10	Bannur	17820	523.26			
III. NEW SCHEMES SANTIONED DURNG THE YEAR 2001-02						
1	Chintamani	50394	194.10			
2	Sullya	14261	287.07			
3	Badami	20103	556.77			
4	Haliyal	18005	601.35			
5	Gulbarga	304099	1662.53			
6	Gangavathi	64843	1702.53			
7	Maddur	22115	663.22			
8	Kolar	83287	780.00			
9	Mandya	120265	1429.69			

Source : Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board

Chapter-19

IMBALANCES IN URBAN DEVELOPMENT* AND HOUSING

19.1 Deficiencies in the Level and Quality of Civic Services

1. There are sharp differences among the towns in Karnataka in their extent and population, in the level and quality of the civic services and amenities present in them. Some cities can boast of orderly civic development and high level of basic urban services. There are others where the developments are chaotic and the essential services are very poor in quality. It may not be incorrect to say in some urban areas essential civic services may be totally absent or inadequate. This is not peculiar to Karnataka alone. A similar situation obtains in other States of the country. The variations may be attributed to different historical and geographical reasons; conditions favour certain towns in the State to develop faster and better than certain others.

2. In so far as imbalances and large differences in the availability and quality of urban services exist, they focus on the inequitable supply of services, placing a large population at a disadvantage compared to others and deprive them of an acceptable quality of life. Therefore, removal of urban imbalances becomes a matter of equity and justice that the Government has to render its citizens. The first step in this regard is to identify the disparities to the extent possible using generally accepted norms for basic services and other indicators of development. For our purpose towns, which are not having the acceptable level of facilities, are referred to as 'Backward Towns'. We have tried to analyze and identify the serious deficiencies in the urbanization process in the different regions of the State.

19.2 Urban Profile

3. As per the 2001 Census, urban population of Karnataka is 1.80 Crores out of a total population of 5.3 Crores. The urban population in Karnataka forms about 34 per cent as against the All India position of 28 per cent. The growth of urban population in Karnataka was somewhat very high in the decade 1971-81 standing at 50.7 per cent; in the next decade 1981-91, it came to 29.6 per cent and more or less the same trend has continued in the decade 1991-2001 [29 per cent].

4. Urban agglomerations and towns have been classified into six classes according to population size as follows:

Size Class	Population
Class I (M ₁ to M ₇)	1,00,000 - and above
Class II	50,000 - 99,999
Class III	20,000 - 49,999
Class IV	10,000 - 19,999
Class V	5,000 - 9,999
Class VI	Less than 5,000

This has partly made use of a Note prepared by Shri G.V. Vishwanath for the Committee and this is acknowledged.

5. The growth of urban agglomerations (UAS)/towns between 1971 and 2001 is depicted below:

Size Class of UA/City/Town	No. of UA/Towns	
	1971	2001
All Classes 1971	229	237
Class I	12	24
Class II	9	27
Class III	38	101
Class IV	98	53
Class V	46	27
Class VI	26	5

6. Hyderabad-Karnataka has comparatively a high proportion of urban population viz., 26.20 per cent followed by Bayaluseeme with 25.85 per cent and Malnad Area with 24.65 per cent. The region under Malnad has a high proportion of rural population, 75.35 per cent. The rural population of other two regions is equally high varying from 73.80 per cent to 74.15 per cent. In general, the process of urbanization does not show much of variations from one region to the other. However, the growth rate of urbanization has been high at 34.61 per cent in Hyderabad-Karnataka followed by Bayaluseeme with 24.7 per cent and Malnad with 23.33 per cent.

19.3 Slums in 2001:

7. Rapid urbanization in conjunction with industrialization has resulted in the growth of slums. The sprouting of slums occurs due to many factors such as shortage of developed land for housing, high land prices beyond the reach of the urban poor, a large influx of rural migrants into the city in search of jobs, etc. This has put tremendous pressure on the existing urban basic services and infrastructure. It is needless to add that living conditions in slums are usually unhygienic and contrary to all norms of planned urban growth and are an important factor in accelerating transmission of air and water borne diseases.

8. The number of slums in cities and towns in 2001 is given in the Table.

Table - 19.1
Slums in Karnataka, 2001

Name of the District	Name of City / Town	Total Number of Slums
North Karnataka		
Belgaum	Belgaum,	9
	Nippani,	2
	Gokak	13
Bagalkot	Bagalkot	10
	Rabkavi-Banahatti	24
Bijapur	Bijapur	28

Contd...

Name of the District	Name of City / Town	Total Number of Slums
Gulbarga	Gulbarga	20
Bidar	Bidar	21
Raichur	Raichur	42
Koppal	Gangavathi	27
Gadag	Gadag-Betegari	13
Dharwad	Hubli-Dharwad	65
Uttara Kannada	Karvar	3
	Dhandeli	6
Haveri	Ranebennur	8
Bellary	Hospet	69
	Bellary	47
Total North Karnataka		427
South Karnataka		
Chitradurga	Chitradurga	16
Davangere	Davangere	40
	Harihar	7
Shimoga	Shimoga	29
	Bhadravathi	26
Udupi	nil	00
Chickmagalur	Chickmagalur	13
Tumkur	Tumkur	17
Kolar	Robertsonpet	5
	Kolar	13
	Chintamani	14
Bangalore	Bangalore	137
Bangalore Rural	Channapatna	4
	Ramanagar	6
	Doddaballapura	5
Mandya	Mandya	14
Hassan	Hassan	33
Dakshina Kannada	Mangalore	6
Kodagu	nil	00
Mysore	Mysore	34
Chamarajanagar	nil	00
Total South Karnataka		399
Total Karnataka		826

Source: (Census of India 2001, definition of slum is adopted)
Census of India 2001, Karnataka, Series 30, Paper 2 of 2001

9. North Karnataka has the largest number of slums. Leaving Ban galore of South Karnataka which has the highest number of slums [137], city / town like Hubli-Dharwad, Hospet and Bellary have 65, 69 and 47 slums, respectively the largest concentration. The living conditions, by and large, in the slums of North Karnataka have been observed to be much worse than what obtains in the slums of South Karnataka notwithstanding the work of the Slum Clearance Board for improvement of living conditions of the slums.

19.4 Importance of Urban Development :

10. It is seen that 34 per cent of the population of the State lives in urban areas, well above the country's 28 per cent. The steady increase in urban population over the years is due to the reason that urban areas provide better socio-economic opportunities than rural areas. It is also now well accepted that in our country socio-economic growth has become synonymous with urban growth. International funding agencies like the World Bank and the ADB have noticed this fact in several of their studies and reports. The contribution made by the urban areas to the country's economy is out of all proportion to their size or the numbers in them. The 28% of the country's population living in urban areas contribute almost 60% of the GDP of the country. More than 90% of the all Government revenues come from urban areas. Apart from these facts, the symbiotic connection between urbanisation and economic growth is due to two important factors. The first is that the existence of a sound urban infrastructure of communications, electricity, water supply, housing, health care, education, and hospital care itself attracts investments, talents, and stimulates the growth of socio-economic activities. Industries and economic services gravitate towards the places where they exist. So does social and scientific talent. Centralization of such facilities and associated economic activities themselves provide a synergy for further growth. On the other hand, serious deficiencies in key urban infrastructure and services only serve to reduce urban productivity. They result in socio-economic deprivation. They act as dis-incentive to investment, which further depresses growth. Greater disparities in civic amenities and other infrastructure lead to larger imbalances in development. These negative factors affect the urban poor most. In most of our towns, 30% of the population is below the poverty line, and they bear the brunt of the deficiencies of civic infrastructure.

11. Thus, from many points of view, the development of a sound and viable urban infrastructure becomes important. When spread across the State, it is the best way to stimulate growth and secure an equitable development of all the regions in the State.

19.5 Urban Services:

12. Certain services and amenities are considered essential and basic to organised urban life. They are:

- a. water supply;
- b. sanitation [which includes disposal of garbage and sewage];
- c. surface drainage;
- d. roads; and
- e. street lights.

13. There are certain other services, which are also necessary for any urban settlement. They are:

- a. health services and institutions;
- b. educational institutions;
- c. markets;
- d. hotel and place of entertainment;
- e. bus terminals,
- f. parks, playgrounds and open spaces;
- g. provision of serviced lands for future development;
- h. industrial areas;
- i. housing stock

14. The development of a town is directly related to the availability of these services.

19.6 Urban Local Bodies and Services :

15. The basic urban services are provided by the Municipal bodies, which range from large City Corporations to small Town Panchayats. These bodies are called Urban Local Bodies [ULBs]. As on 1.3.2002, there are 224 Urban Local Bodies, out of which, City Corporations are 6, City Municipal Councils 40, Town Municipal Councils 81, Town Panchayats 92 and Notified Areas 5.

16. The 74th Amendment to the Constitution has conferred on the ULBs a constitutional status, and vested in them certain added powers and responsibilities. The Amendment provides for a State Finance Commission to recommend the devolution of funds from the State Government to the ULBs, to enable them to discharge their duties. In this State, the first State Finance Commission in its report presented in January, 1996, has recommended that 36% of the State's "non-loan own gross revenue receipts" should eventually be made over to the Panchayat Raj Institutions and the ULBs in the ratio of 85:15. A five-year period is indicated as the time limit to reach the recommended percentage of devolution.

17. The State Finance Commission (SFC) has identified certain basic amenities as being necessary for all urban settlements, and has adopted norms for these amenities. They are:

- a. water supply for City Corporations = 100 lpcd
for City Municipal Corporations = 80 lpcd
for Town Municipal Councils = 70 lpcd
- b. roads based on population criteria
- c. Sanitation for CCs - pourakarmika for 500 population
for others – 1 pourakarmika for 700 population
- d. street lights 20 lights/km of road

18. The SFC has gathered information on the availability of these amenities in all the 162 City Corporations, City Municipal Councils, and Town Municipal Councils, then existing. It has identified and listed the ULBs where each of amenities is below the norms, as well as the extent of shortfall. The number of ULBs with below norm basic services in each of the four Divisions is shown in the table below:

Table – 19.2

Number of ULBs providing below norm basic services:

Division	Water Supply	Roads	Pourakarmikas	Street Lights
Bangalore	28	9	24	6
Mysore	23	3	13	2
Belgaum	48	9	41	17
Gulbarga	20	10	24	6
South Karnataka	51	12	37	8
North Karnataka	68	19	68	23
Total Karnataka	119	31	105	31

19. Civic facilities like bus terminals, markets, parks and playgrounds in towns play an important role in providing for a better quality of living for the residents. Available data in this matter are given in the Tables 19.3, 19.4 and 19.5 given below:

Table 19.3

Quality of Bus Terminals in Towns of each Division

Division	Good	Fair	Poor	Total
Bangalore	5	40	2	47
Mysore	16	30	4	50
Belgaum	5	21	1	27
Gulbarga	3	13	2	18
South Karnataka	21	70	6	97
North Karnataka	8	34	3	45
Karnataka State	29	104	9	142

Table 19.4**Quality of Municipal Markets in Towns of each Division**

Division	Good	Fair	Poor	Total
Bangalore	2	13	32	47
Mysore	1	14	35	50
Belgaum	-	12	15	27
Gulbarga	1	4	13	18
South Karnataka	3	27	67	97
North Karnataka	1	16	28	45
Karnataka State	4	43	95	142

Table 19.5**Quality of Parks & Playgrounds in Towns in each Division**

Division	Good	Fair	Poor	Total
Bangalore	-	17	30	47
Mysore	1	18	31	50
Belgaum	-	8	19	27
Gulbarga	-	6	12	18
South Karnataka	1	35	61	97
North Karnataka		14	31	45
Karnataka State	1	49	92	142

Source : STEM, 1995

20. Excepting the quality of municipal markets in all others like bus terminals, parks and playgrounds, North Karnataka is worse off compared to South Karnataka in the quality of these services / facilities. There is not even one good park or playground in North Karnataka. There are eight good bus terminals in North Karnataka as against 21 in South Karnataka. Good municipal markets are more in South Karnataka than in North Karnataka. In the fair category also, North Karnataka lags behind. However, in the poor category South Karnataka seems to have more in all the three or four facilities considered here. This may be, perhaps, due to the fact that South Karnataka has a very large number of units compared to North Karnataka, which has shown some additions only in the recent years.

21. It is needless to add that priority should be given to North Karnataka units to raise them to the fair and good categories. Adequate outlays are needed for reducing the imbalances in urban development services / facilities.

19.7 State Urban Policy:

22. The urban policy of the State Government has been stated in its 8th Five Year Plan document. The policy aims to:

- a. promote equitable and balanced urban growth, both in terms of facilities and population;
- b. contain the rate of growth of Bangalore and other large cities by disbursing economic activities; and
- c. provide a minimum level of services to the people in urban as well as rural areas.

23. The strategy for achieving these objectives has been dealt with in the official document 'Urban Development Strategy – Karnataka State – 1994', which calls for:

- a. dispersal of urbanisation and equitable distribution of urban benefits;
- b. development of counter magnets to slow down the growth of the mega-city [the counter magnets are important regional centers like Gulbarga, Hubli-Dharwad, Belgaum, Bellary, Mangalore, etc]
- c. development of areas of special potential like the West Coast, important growth areas, and administrative towns;
- d. establishment of a proper hierarchy of small, medium, and large towns,
- e. development of urban-rural linkages.

19.8 Ad Hoc Measures:

24. The imbalance in urban population growth in the State has already been noticed. The excessive concentration of population in Bangalore has not been for the good of that city or for the rest of the State. This fact has been recognized in the State's Urban Policy since many years. The absence of a proper hierarchy of towns in the State has resulted in extremely uneven development. Despite its size and economic strength, Bangalore is unable to cope with the increasing pressure on its infrastructure and civic amenities. At the same time, the other cities find that they are deprived of adequate investments. Policy planners have pointed out that the solution is to promote counter-magnets to Bangalore in other parts of the State. There are other big cities like Gulbarga, Mangalore, Mysore, Hubli-Dharwad, Bellary, Belgaum, Bijapur, Bagalkot, Raichur, Tumkur and Davanagere which can become centers of attraction in their own right, and from whose regions people need not migrate to Bangalore in search of socio-economic benefits. The development of these major cities and towns must spread urban benefits equitably.

25. Detailed project proposals are available for the development of many of these cities, notably Gulbarga, Bellary and Hubli-Dharwad. There are also many studies, papers, and proposals for the development of all Class-I towns, administrative towns, and special areas. However, there has as yet been no specific long term policy or plan on urban development which the State Government has adopted. Year after year, ad hoc methods at urban development are being followed, which cannot but enhance regional disparities.

26. The regional imbalances and the inter-regional backwardness that exist in Karnataka can be reduced only through focused programmes with substantial investments, consistently implemented over the years. The projects to be executed can be divided into three categories like [a] Immediately needed (2 years or less); [b] Medium term - 3-5 years; and [c] Long-term – 8-10 years

19.9 Capacity Building in Municipalities:

27. As Urban Local Bodies [ULBs] are the major providers of urban services, the disparities in their income, expenditure, and functional abilities are an index of regional disparities. In this State, there are at present 224 ULBs of various categories. They vary widely in their per capita income and expenditure, tax effort, technical and financial strength, and other indicators. At the two ends of the scale, per capita revenue of Gulbarga City Corporation is less than 25% of that of Bangalore or even Belgaum. It is recorded that the per capita revenue for Bangalore City Corporation went up from Rs.366 in 1990-1991 to Rs.573 in 1994-95. During the same period, Gulbarga raised its per capita revenue from Rs.75 to Rs.131. The per capita expenditure in Bangalore in 1994-95 was Rs.514, in Mysore Rs.561, but in Gulbarga it was only Rs.62, which is less than that of even the smaller CMCs.

28. The same trend has continued, and in the year 1998-99 the per capita revenue from own tax effort was lowest in Gulbarga at Rs.130, compared to Rs.826 in Mangalore, Rs.693 in Bangalore. In that year the total per capita revenue in Gulbarga was Rs.327.31, compared to Rs.1200.48 in Bangalore and Rs.1024.13 in Mangalore. Likewise, the per capita expenditure in Gulbarga in the same year was only Rs.327.31, which is a fraction of Bangalore's Rs.1200.48, and Mangalore's Rs.1024.13. The table below illustrates this position vividly.

Table No. 19.6

Per Capita Revenue and Expenditure in City Corporation in 1998-99

(In Rupees)

Sl. No.	City Corporation	Per Capita Revenue	Per Capita Expenditure
	South Karnataka		
1.	Bangalore	1189.27	1200.48
2.	Mangalore	1024.43	1024.13
3.	Mysore	981.89	882.27

Contd...

Sl. No.	City Corporation	Per Capita Revenue	Per Capita Expenditure
	<u>North Karnataka</u>		
4.	Belgaum	869.90	861.83
5.	Hubli-Dharwad	616.63	620.02
6.	Gulbarga	448.00	327.31
7.	All City Corporations	1009.08	997.29

29. An analysis of per capita revenue and expenditure in the City Municipal Councils, and Town Municipal Councils and Town Panchayats also reveal that, by and large, they are higher in respect of South Karnataka districts/ divisions than in North Karnataka districts / divisions. Table-19.4 gives a summary of the Per Capita Revenue and Expenditure for the four Divisions.

Table - No. 19.7

**Per Capita Revenue and Expenditure of City Municipal Councils,
Town Municipal Councils and Town Panchayats**

Name of the Council		No. of Councils	Per Capita Revenue	Per Capita Expenditure
I	City Municipal Councils	38	424.75	425.87
II	Town Municipal Councils			
	Bangalore Division	21	329.62	301.92
	Mysore Division	19	198.41	177.47
	Belgaum Division	26	358.33	305.48
	Gulbarga Division	14	235.95	202.95
III	All Town Municipal Councils	80	329.23	284.46
IV	Town Panchayats			
	Bangalore Division	15	314.70	261.57
	Mysore Division	21	331.98	267.80
	Belgaum	27	399.58	272.27
	Gulbarga Division	10	412.91	223.75
V	All Town Panchayats	73	368.52	261.04

Source: Adopted from Municipal Statistics, 1998-99, Report of Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka, 2002

30. It is somewhat striking that the Town Municipal Councils in the two divisions of North Karnataka have higher per capita revenue ranging from Rs.236 in Gulbarga division, Rs.358 in Belgaum division as against Rs.330 in Bangalore division and Rs.198 in Mysore division. The same trend is reflected in the per capita expenditure also. In Belgaum and

Gulbarga divisions, it varied from Rs.306 to Rs.203 respectively, whereas, it was less in Bangalore and Mysore divisions. Again, in Town Panchayats excepting Gulbarga division, in the matter of per capita expenditure, North Karnataka Town Panchayats had both higher per capita revenue and per capita expenditure. In fact, Gulbarga division had the highest per capita revenue at Rs.413 as against Rs.315 in Bangalore division. As for per capita expenditure Belgaum division in North Karnataka had the highest at Rs.272, while the Town Panchayats in Bangalore and Mysore divisions had a per capita expenditure of Rs.262 and Rs.268 respectively. It is difficult to explain how in the backward regions of North Karnataka, the per capita revenue of the Town Municipal Councils and Town Panchayats is higher and so also the per capita expenditure excepting Gulbarga division. Yet, the level of civic amenities and other facilities cannot be considered as better than those in South Karnataka. This raises wider issues like efficiency of expenditure in North Karnataka divisions and the compliance in South Karnataka divisions. For obvious reasons, we cannot take our analysis of this matter further in our Report.

31. Details of Municipal rates and taxes, grants from Government, loans from Government, total revenue, general expenditure, capital expenditure and total expenditure per capita for all City Corporations, all City Municipal Councils and all Town Panchayats in the four Divisions that correspond to South Karnataka [Mysore and Bangalore Divisions] and North Karnataka [Hyderabad-Karnataka and Bombay-Karnataka] are given in Annexure-I.

32. Undoubtedly, if the ULBs are to function satisfactorily as providers of urban services, considerable capacity building has to take place in them. The Government should take a pro-active role in building up their administrative, technical and financial abilities. There has been no significant move yet in this direction. But if this is not done, there is little chance of the weaker ULBs and the dis-advantaged urban areas ever coming up on par with others in the State. The main areas in which capacities need to be built up are discussed here briefly.

19.10 Administrations and Finance:

33. The administrative procedures followed in the ULBs are quite outdated, and do not serve current requirements. They should be reviewed. A common cadre of staff, organized according to a tier system, could be thought of. A trained and well-qualified cadre of municipal employees is a necessity. The district should be a unit for the training of municipal staff.

34. Most ULBs cannot afford to employ higher technical staff. The proposal made some years ago to form a technical pool at the district level, who can be deployed by a controlling authority, [say, the Deputy Commissioner] to any ULB wherever the need arises, should be given serious consideration.

35. Finances of ULBs are totally inadequate to provide the civic services and facilities as per the accepted norms. This apart, the flow of funds to them from the State Government and the Central Government is of a type which is not conducive for a proper integration of their projects for Urban Development. The Central Government passes on a part of the plan outlay on urban development to the states. Under these schemes the central sector's direct investments are meant for additional financial assistance for metropolitan development and projects of national importance and for promotion of research, development and training

programmes in the field of urban and rural development. As the funds are channeled through the states for the centrally sponsored schemes such as environmental improvement in some areas, preparation of town plans and integrated development of small and medium towns / cities. Thus, in 65 to 75 per cent of the total sectoral plan outlay on urban development, housing and water supply are under the state plans.

36. After the 73rd and 74th amendment of the Constitution, funds are devolved from the State to ULBs and also PRIs on the recommendations of the State Finance Commission (SFC). The SFC recommended that the share of ULBs in the total devolution will be 15.70 per cent. The remaining 85 per cent of funds will go to PRIs. Thus, the relative share of the ULBs will be about 5.40 per cent in the 36 per cent share in the non-loan gross own revenue receipts of the State Government. The SFC recommended the following devolution to ULBs for period 1996-97 to 2000-2001.

Table – 19.8
Resource Devolution to ULBs

Rs. Crores

Year	Projected Revenue	Devolution to ULBS (5.04%)
1996-97	6987.10	377.30
1997-98	7825.55	422.58
1998-99	8764.62	473.29
1999-2000	9816.37	530.08
2000-2001	10994.33	593.69

Source : Report of the State Finance Commission relating to Urban Local Bodies, Government of Karnataka, January 1996

37. The State Finance Commission adopted the following weights for determining the financial share of ULBs.

Criteria for ULBs	Weights (percent)
Proportion of Urban Population	10.30
Proportion of Urban area	0.74
Road Length per square kilometer	2.78
Illiteracy and No. of persons per hospital bed	1.88
Total Weight	15.70

38. Apart from inadequate funds, the criteria for the financial share cannot be considered as fully reflecting the civic services and facilities, keeping in view the norms

adopted by the Commission. This inadequacy will all the more be very high if the disparities from the average of the State level civic facilities are to be reduced within a short period.

39. The Presidential Order constituting the 11th Finance Commission required for the first time, the Commissions to make recommendations on the measures needed to augment the consolidated funds of the States to supplement the resources of the Panchayats and the Municipalities on the basis of the recommendations of the State Finance Commissions.

40. The 11th Finance Commission has estimated the resource requirements of ULBs for the country as a whole. The coverage includes Urban Water Supply and Sanitation, various urban infrastructures, capital cost as well as O & M needs, Sewerage, Sewage disposal, storm water drainage, construction of roads and paths, street lighting and electricity distribution and revenue gap for O & M requirements relating to civic services. There is no separate estimate for Karnataka State. However, on the basis of Karnataka share of 6.2%, we have come to the rough conclusion that Karnataka may require Rs.15,500 crores for all ULBs.

41. Against such a requirement, the 11th Finance Commission recommended Rs.25 crores out of Rs. 400 crore given for municipalities. Allocation for ULBs for provision for maintenance of accounts of ULBs is Rs.17.15 lakhs, out of a total allocation of Rs.4.86 lakhs for the country as a whole.

42. The 11th Finance Commission adopted the following criteria and weights for determining the share of the ULBs:

Criteria	Weights (per cent)
1. Pollution	40
2. Index of decentralization	20
3. Distance from highest per capita income	20
4. Revenue effort	10
5. Geographical area	10

Source: Report of the 11th Finance Commission

43. Even the small amount of Rs.25 crores given by the 11th Finance Commission was by way of sympathy to local bodies without agreeing to the suggestion of the State that 50 per cent of the devolution made by the State to ULBs should be compensated by the Centre.

44. The City Municipal Councils / Town Municipal Councils / Corporations are not even able to pay for the electricity which they buy for streetlights and their Offices from Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Limited (KPTCL). So also Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board (KUWSDB) and Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board (BWSSB) in the matter of their payments to KPTCL for the power taken from them. For a recent year like 2000-2001, out of the arrears due to KPTCL from Government / local bodies which comes to Rs.1,173 crores, nearly Rs.200 crores are due from the ULBs and KUWSDB and BWSSB.

45. In 2000-2001, assuming the projected devolution has fully materialized, Rs.594 crores devolving to 224 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) (City Municipal Councils, City Corporations, Town Municipal Councils, and Town Panchayats) are totally inadequate and negligible. This can be seen in the Tables No.19.3 and 19.4 which give the per capita revenue and per capita expenditure.

46. A complete financial restructuring, and new designs for tax and non-tax revenues should be undertaken. There has been a considerable amount of laxity in the collection of important items like property tax, with estimates, which reveal that more than 40% of buildings somehow escape taxation. The financial pattern and accounting systems followed by the Municipalities are outdated in many respects and need to be reviewed. Without sound finance, no municipality can function or carry out its duties satisfactorily.

47. There is noticeable absence of the goodwill and the trust that the people should repose in the ULBs. The ULBs can succeed only by introducing most transparency in their operation, by permitting much more participatory governance than is available today, and by being accountable. There are various ways in which the last named can be accomplished. It has also become axiomatic that the more backward an area, the less accountable, the more arbitrary and more irresponsible, the ULB becomes.

48. The ULBs function under Government statutes and hence it is the responsibility of the Government to build them up to a proper level of functioning. This would require a much larger interaction and assistance from Government than available hitherto. The district level assistance through the D.C's should be the first tier. At the State level, the Directorate of Municipal Administration which is only nominally in existence. It can play a vital role in local self-government. At present the ULBs get little guidance to inputs from Government, despite the heavy responsibilities they have to discharge. The Directorate should provide all this. Both the State-level and the field organizations are quite necessary to lend support to the large number of ULBs, upon whose performance depends the well-being of millions of people in the State. In this respect the example of Tamil Nadu can be profitably used.

19.11 Town Planning Act:

49. The urban population of the State has grown from 71 lakh persons in 1971 to 179 lakh persons in 2001. The population of Class I City/Town has risen from 36 lakhs to 120 lakhs. The population of Class II to Class VI has increased from 35 Lakhs in 1971 to 59 Lakhs in 2001. Towns of categories of Class I to Class III have continued to grow on account of natural increase of population and migration from rural to urban areas for education and employment. Towns in categories of IV to VI have much lesser population in 2001 compared to 1971. Towns also increase their boundaries, which results in more territory and population. Unfortunately, much of town growth has taken place in an unplanned manner. There has been increasing urban chaos in our towns and a sharp deterioration in the availability of basic amenities. It is important to consider that such growth creates conditions which act as disincentives to socio-economic growth. They do not attract talent or investment. Most towns in the State suffer from it, and those that are backward suffer all the more.

50. Even today there is no comprehensive database of urban facilities in the urban areas in the State. Even the local bodies themselves do not have updated or reliable information on what exists within their jurisdiction. It is necessary to build up basic data for

all the towns, and a status report on the availability of civic amenities and other assets. The assessment of the quality of the assets should be based on uniform standards for the State as a whole to facilitate comparison. Such data should be updated every year. Logically, the Directorate of Municipal Administration should undertake this work.

51. The Karnataka Town and Country Planning Act provides for orderly and planned growth of towns. So far, 97 urban areas have been brought under the jurisdiction of the Act. Their distribution is as under:

Table No.19.9

Distribution of Urban Areas to which the Town Planning Act Applies:

Sl.No.	Revenue Division	No. of Urban Areas covered
1.	Bangalore	27
2.	Mysore	20
3.	Belgaum	30
4.	Gulbarga	20
5.	South Karnataka	47
6.	North Karnataka	50
	Total	97

[The Town Planning Department has prepared CDPs for 24 towns and ODPs for 45 towns]

52. All the 97 urban areas are provided with organizational inputs through the form of Urban Development Authorities, Municipal Planning Authorities, or Independent Planning Authorities to ensure that the basic principles of Town Planning are followed in regulating growth or development. Even those ULBs whose areas are not under the jurisdiction of the Act are required to consult the Assistant Director of Town Planning at the district level before undertaking any development work.

53. However, in actual practice, the growth of urban areas has been chaotic and unplanned in most places. This has caused deterioration in the quality of life to a large number of people. The planning process visualized in the various enactments has not been adequately enforced or implemented. The commonly observed defects in the growth of our towns are: [a] Improper land use, in which contours and natural courses are ignored in developing roads and buildings. These lead to water logging, difficulties in providing essential services, preventing further expansion by acting as bottlenecks, overcrowding, etc. [b] Mis-use of land meant for public purposes for private purposes has made orderly expansion difficult. [c] Ignoring minimum requirement of space and setbacks has hindered movement of vehicles apart from causing unsanitary conditions. [d] Skewed development.

19.12 The Way Out:

54. From the above it is clear that the haphazard growth of towns has diminished the quality of urban life. No doubt, the picture is much worse or most despicable in rural areas. Most of the towns and cities in North Karnataka have not had the benefit for proper urban development. Consequently, serious and urgent measures are necessary to prevent this. The Committee feels that in public interest, preventive or remedial measures should be

undertaken and adequate funds must be provided for making up the disparities, especially, in North Karnataka cities and towns. The Committee recommends the following measures:

- [a] The Town and Country Planning Act should be extended to cover all the 224 urban areas.
- [b] There should be strict accountability and firm enforcement of regulations. The State cannot afford permissiveness in such matters.
- [c] In the first phase of Recommendations we had recommended an one-time grant of Rs.15 Crores for each of the District headquarters like Gulbarga and Belgaum. In addition to this, the Committee now feels that a similar one-time grant of Rs.15 Crores should be given for improvement of the city/towns of Raichur, Chamarajanagar, and Bellary and one-time grant of Rs.10 Crores to Bijapur, Bagalkot, Bidar, Uttara Kannada, Koppal, Gadag and Haveri.
- [d] The ULBs finances are totally incommensurate with the civic responsibilities. Therefore, Government grants and loans and the tax revenues of the ULBs must be reviewed for improving the revenue sources. The Municipal Councils may be encouraged to raise loans from market with the specific understanding that they have to repay the loans out of their revenues. The Municipal Councils must be empowered to levy reasonable **Special Development** charge for improving civic amenities in their area.
- [e] The Slum Development Board should take up a massive programme of carrying out improvements to the slums or for their rehabilitation elsewhere in appropriate settlements. In view of the magnitude of the task we feel that Rs.100 Crores should be provided for the Slum Clearance Board out of which 60 per cent is to be earmarked for improvement of slums in North Karnataka. This is in addition to the one-time grant recommended by us for some of the major cities / towns in both North Karnataka and South Karnataka

19.13 A Detailed Study of ULBs Needed:

55. Over the years, Government's neglect of Town Planning needs have proved costly in so far as most unhygienic environment obtains in most of the North Karnataka cities and towns and also in some of the South Karnataka towns like Chamarajanagar. The worst affected could be the smaller towns in the backward taluks and the emerging urban settlements and slums. It is to be emphasized that the worst affected by the deficiencies in civic amenities are the poorest sections of the society.

56. To a large extent the inadequacies and lack of trained personnel in the Department of Town Planning, which is the principal arm of the Government to plan and regulate the growth of urban areas is totally ineffective. The broader issue of planned Town Development can be handled only when the Town Planning Department is equipped with professional and administrative staff who can meet the demands of setting right the skewed development. Their recommendations and plans have to be implemented by the Government Revenue authorities and the Urban Local Bodies. The Deputy Commissioners should be made to review the progress in planned Town Development at least, twice a year, and send a report direct to the Chief Secretary for taking further necessary action.

57. In a Study of the Regional Imbalances in the different districts of the State, it is almost impossible for a thorough examination of areas relevant for improving the quality of life in Towns and Cities on sound lines. We have only tried to give a broad picture to capture the major issues in this Report. HPC FRRI strongly feels that Urban Development and the functioning of Urban and Local Civic Boards / Councils should be thoroughly studied by a separate expert body without further delay. The pattern and practices followed in the neighboring states like Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra seem to offer a good model to follow. We urge the Government to give priority attention to this matter.

19.14 Housing:

58. In any discussion of Urban Development, housing plays a pivotal role in so far as it has an important bearing on the quality of life of the people. Unfortunately, the Committee in spite of its best efforts, could not get relevant and reliable data on housing shortage in North and South Karnataka. Since 2001 Census data on housing still are not available, we have to depend upon 1991 Census data which is completely out of date. Therefore, our desire to analyze disparities in housing taluk-wise has remained a distant dream. However, just to give a flavour of the imbalances in urban development, we are mentioning here whatever reliable data has become available on housing. Both urban and rural, housing are covered to give a total picture.

59. Available data show that the shortage of housing reflecting many aspects like overcrowding, Katcha houses, slums and the like was covered in a survey of the houseless conducted by the State Government in 1995 when it was found that nearly 14 lakh households in the State had neither sites nor houses and another about 8 lakh households had only sites but not houses. Thus, nearly 22 lakh households were in need of assistance in the matter of housing. It is to be added that most of the shortage of housing in the State relates mainly to the unfulfilled housing needs of economically weaker sections.

60. Again, available data show that highest urban housing deficit obtained in Dharwad, Gulbarga, Belgaum, Bellary and Mangalore districts. Some of the forecasts reveal that by 2001 the deficit in housing could have been in the order of 51 % in Raichur district, 34 % in Bellary district, 29 % in Dharwad district, 27 % in Bidar district and 25 % in Mandya district. Thus, in terms of disparities in the housing sector, both urban and rural, North Karnataka districts seem to be lagging behind very much in this regard.

61. As said earlier, no data are available taluk-wise and more than this even the housing finance details are also not available on district and taluk basis. We are, again, falling back upon the available data which needs to be up-dated as soon as the 2001 Census details of housing are released. The High Power Committee is depending upon the district-wise housing shortage and perhaps if the proportion of population is adopted for distribution of housing shortage to taluks, in all probability, different taluks may show considerable disparities.

62. Against this background, we wish to note the housing disparities in the State both urban and rural. Since the data are not for the latest year like 2000 we are referring to the magnitude of the disparity obtaining in an earlier year like 1995 when a survey of housing was done. In North Karnataka the housing shortage is about 5.1 lakh houses as against 4.8 lakh in South Karnataka. Available data also reveal that leaving out Bangalore Urban, as a

special case, Belgaum and Dharwad districts have the highest shortage each having 1.12 lakh to 1.0 lakhs. Bellary, Bijapur, Dharwad, Gulbarga and Raichur districts have the highest disparities in North Karnataka. [See Table 19.2 in Annexure to this Chapter.] In South Karnataka Mysore, Tumkur, Kolar, Mandya, Chitradurga, have disparities lower than some of the above mentioned districts of North Karnataka. According to 1995 survey, about 2.42 lakh SC persons and about 80,000 ST persons are shown as houseless and about 2.18 lakh SC persons and about 68,000 ST persons are shown as siteless. Broadly, the SC and ST houseless and siteless persons are more in South Karnataka than in North Karnataka. The High Power Committee have felt that these figures should be verified and even suggest a re-survey of the houseless and siteless people in Karnataka to get at an accurate picture, both district-wise and taluk-wise, so facilitate appropriate policy making and programme implementation.

63. Although Government of India has set up a National Housing Bank and most of the commercial Banks are flushed with funds for housing, it is feared that the weaker sections of society and those in the lowest income groups have no easy access to housing credit excepting the government sponsored housing programme. In the State, as a whole, housing loans from HFC are estimated at Rs.1796 Crores and the commercial Banks seem to have leant about Rs. 1800 Crores. State Government under its housing loan schemes has advanced through the Karnataka Housing Board about Rs.215 Crores. Thus, taking all the three sources, the disbursement of housing finance cannot be considered as adequate. About Rs.3770 Crores are inadequate for a housing programme which can give a balanced distribution among 27 districts of the State with a population exceeding 5.2 Crores. In short, disparities in housing are very serious both in North Karnataka and South Karnataka districts. The Committee would urge the Government provide for a massive outlay on housing as this would also create more employment and more demand for housing material. We are happy to know the Housing Policy recently announced by the Government and look forward anxiously to its implementation. To make up the deficiencies in rural areas the Committee recommends that about Rs.1,600 Crores may be provided for Rural Housing in the 8-Year **Special Development Plan**. The needs of urban development including slums improvement, town planning and improvements of townships and cities have been discussed in the earlier sections of this Chapter.

Annexure 19.1
Percapita* Revenue and Expenditure by Municipalities, Karnataka 1998-99

Sl. No	Name of the City Corporations/ City Municipal Councils	Municipal rates and Taxes	Grants From Govt.	Loans from Govt.	Total **	General Expenditure	Capital Expenditure	Total **
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I	<u>City Corporations:</u>							
1	Bangalore	692.79	102.90	258.96	1189.27	330.44	188.70	1200.48
2	Belgaum	604.26	32.54	-	869.90	199.37	161.09	861.83
3	Hubli-Dharwad	491.54	24.25	-	616.63	160.38	133.46	620.02
4	Gulbarga	129.95	269.65	-	448.00	34.94	11.51	327.31
5	Mangalore	825.38	43.91	-	1024.43	487.09	188.51	1024.13
6	Mysore	452.00	14.10	-	981.89	267.44	190.63	882.27
	All	605.42	85.42	146.79	1009.08	281.35	167.85	997.29
II	<u>City Municipal Councils:</u>							
1	Bommanahally	801.08	775.61	-	1745.95	548.13	978.87	1759.73
2	Byatarayanapura	120.58	66.94	-	187.60	52.69	192.25	288.18
3	Dasarahalli	728.55	35.05	-	763.60	314.19	566.28	972.87
4	Krishnarajpura	43.79	37.56	-	454.14	69.08	103.74	214.84
5	Pattangere	50.84	40.51	-	731.73	251.36	540.91	827.95
6	Channapatna	24.96	123.42	-	202.06	39.58	15.98	191.94
7	Doddaballapur	150.07	12.31	-	234.23	42.01	63.05	225.49
8	Ramanagara	201.12	16.34	-	332.38	35.32	0.00	324.80
9	Chitradurga	381.77	91.88	-	581.50	264.57	46.46	500.84
10	Davanagere	276.64	11.27	-	331.69	96.56	26.16	307.12
11	Harihara	233.87	-	-	265.38	149.97	56.66	360.38
12	Chikkaballapur	369.66	47.12	-	568.98	270.36	61.08	526.79
13	Chintamani	190.60	1.09	-	203.87	40.96	28.77	238.02
14	Kolar	209.07	2.43	58.81	284.94	75.05	12.41	309.27
15	Robertsonpet	35.29	143.78	-	341.42	62.35	82.91	276.11
16	Bhadravathi	114.75	101.15	-	244.53	90.41	51.20	256.10
17	Shimoga	105.20	471.41	-	695.77	310.80	60.71	687.77
18	Tumkur	171.05	15.12	-	261.59	133.48	48.29	313.79
19	Nippani	343.95	4.84	0.19	585.87	193.28	99.93	585.79
20	Gokak	219.22	-	-	319.20	102.55	55.03	285.45
21	Bagalkote	203.41	58.23	-	344.36	57.14	43.74	307.76
22	Bijapur	361.58	12.84	-	579.29	130.49	136.21	516.28

Contd..

Sl. No	Name of the City Corporations/ City Municipal Councils	Municipal rates and Taxes	Grants From Govt.	Loans from Govt.	Total **	General Expenditure	Capital Expenditure	Total **
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
23	R. Banahatti	256.36	48.08	-	348.74	171.87	62.17	327.06
24	Gadag-Betgeri	69.88	204.54	-	401.19	101.10	95.11	424.51
25	Ranebennur	213.12	100.37	-	520.24	216.29	58.95	500.47
26	Karwar	283.70	1.61	-	437.75	65.89	62.11	329.27
27	Sirsi	248.10	-	-	365.95	173.79	61.13	360.43
28	Dandeli	74.34	287.28	0.46	428.82	192.03	49.20	409.10
29	Bellary	192.69	4.10	-	310.30	64.82	37.85	316.74
30	Hospet	261.17	-	20.72	316.15	59.80	15.72	323.20
31	Bidar	203.96	12.96	-	318.65	35.95	125.19	307.55
32	Gangavathi	196.92	77.15	3.93	445.17	55.26	143.26	432.53
33	Raichur	174.98	1.90	-	261.21	81.62	36.58	303.81
34	Chikmagalore	320.89	36.17	-	438.40	116.61	62.76	405.57
35	Udupi	406.89	102.68	-	666.69	326.60	157.02	644.62
36	Hassan	107.80	5.58	8.78	149.60	103.18	18.30	249.38
37	Mandya	171.98	-	-	223.32	48.07	59.13	227.02
38	Chamarajanagara	123.81	-	-	141.78	33.89	16.18	163.15
	All	223.45	83.61	2.09	424.75	136.17	116.39	425.87
III	<u>Town Municipal Councils</u>							
	<u>Bangalore Division:</u>							
1	Anekal	79.68	147.45	-	323.96	100.41	42.22	272.76
2	Kengeri	39.21	304.00	-	822.80	391.70	328.38	819.02
3	Devanahalli	39.77	133.02	-	197.89	55.72	9.59	199.58
4	Hoskote	176.67	152.20	-	409.67	54.95	35.56	239.02
5	Kanakapura	172.13	93.73	-	318.17	39.82	33.77	329.58
6	Magadi	72.33	242.34	-	364.04	84.55	62.91	275.27
7	Vijayapura	223.56	2.07	0.99	395.17	64.53	44.08	288.51
8	Challakere	173.84	19.55	-	290.31	61.30	35.65	290.34
9	Hiriyur	200.19	7.68	-	264.20	83.63	11.38	245.65
10	Bangarpet	182.51	61.81	-	261.28	40.31	92.95	252.76
11	Gouribidanur	221.06	358.80	-	603.32	59.62	37.89	238.07
12	Malur	191.28	66.03	-	265.34	60.89	81.38	329.66
13	Mulbagal	37.73	82.41	-	166.78	50.31	24.10	172.13
14	Sidlaghatta	208.13	34.32	-	276.76	35.95	82.81	288.87
15	Sagar	194.36	64.73	-	308.48	94.79	74.85	282.71

Contd..

Sl. No	Name of the City Corporations/ City Municipal Councils	Municipal rates and Taxes	Grants From Govt.	Loans from Govt.	Total **	General Expenditure	Capital Expenditure	Total **
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16	Shikaripura	28.75	167.51	-	412.15	206.61	119.95	545.55
17	C.N. Halli	59.62	84.92	-	150.26	95.45	22.42	193.12
18	Kunigal	148.03	47.78	-	248.32	34.31	82.52	211.73
19	Madhugiri	178.49	-	-	372.78	52.68	83.88	460.33
20	Sira	246.79	-	-	293.38	24.98	7.43	111.13
21	Tiptur	256.40	-	-	259.01	102.16	14.12	355.23
Bangalore Division Total		156.34	90.20	0.04	329.62	84.05	60.28	301.92
<u>Belgaum Division:</u>								
22	Athani	343.78	45.60	3.99	507.97	134.73	125.93	496.05
23	Bailhongal	165.67	117.02	-	363.72	50.12	73.77	297.47
24	Chikkodi	302.47	31.12	-	357.71	81.20	41.83	260.16
25	Mudalgi	24.72	305.51	-	423.18	130.35	47.94	250.72
26	Ramdurga	109.71	-	-	266.87	26.64	17.07	162.15
27	Sankeshwar	159.74	74.62	-	288.50	99.91	11.53	233.37
28	Soundathi	175.00	124.18	-	350.75	132.87	68.80	327.21
29	Guledgudda	180.50	-	-	252.40	49.30	71.25	286.80
30	Ilkal	143.84	20.20	-	217.18	56.63	2.62	182.49
31	Indi	192.07	131.40	45.14	418.06	75.00	74.80	318.22
32	Jamakhandi	215.71	17.95	0.10	319.84	82.86	79.28	321.23
33	Mahalingapura	118.31	97.79	-	268.19	70.66	80.98	226.19
34	Muddebihal	141.24	5.28	-	263.31	108.89	0.00	218.67
35	Mudhol	202.86	69.34	36.79	402.80	230.68	86.48	386.98
36	Sidhgi	121.18	46.34	-	281.90	54.38	25.95	217.57
37	Thalikote	267.48	28.33	-	565.67	101.00	122.25	451.97
38	Annigere	590.36	-	-	650.66	139.86	83.72	310.99
39	Byadagi	217.46	23.09	-	558.86	75.19	68.63	502.09
40	Gajendragad	195.05	22.04	-	234.25	26.59	24.56	334.19
41	Hanagal	327.66	10.00	-	531.43	123.55	82.70	432.60
42	Haveri	177.59	15.87	-	537.21	292.73	63.65	475.42
43	Laksheshwar	103.77	85.12	-	193.20	48.39	39.05	220.50
44	Naragunda	213.80	1.67	-	255.34	130.48	43.51	273.31
45	Savanur	94.05	58.58	6.22	186.32	60.36	23.03	173.98
46	Bhatkal	173.68	-	-	323.31	71.00	19.57	249.89

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Sl. No	Name of the City Corporations/ City Municipal Councils	Municipal rates and Taxes	Grants From Govt.	Loans from Govt.	Total **	General Expenditure	Capital Expenditure	Total **
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
47	Kumta	52.75	165.23	-	403.73	76.89	49.04	311.87
Belgaum Division Total		190.93	55.92	3.44	358.33	101.52	55.52	305.48
<u>Gulbarga Division:</u>								
48	Kampli	56.78	187.46	-	350.92	32.50	69.27	324.30
49	Basavakalyan	24.21	52.63	-	272.36	82.25	-	164.83
50	Bhalki	184.92	55.81	-	267.82	21.99	34.68	183.44
51	Chitiguppa	31.01	60.81	-	251.91	88.34	59.70	227.58
52	Humnabad	40.89	68.41	-	239.40	130.96	-	238.22
53	Alanda	68.55	-	-	72.05	14.38	15.55	119.97
54	Chitapur	230.23	1.01	-	234.73	93.49	-	235.70
55	Sedam	107.78	98.84	7.48	224.84	84.74	34.29	230.34
56	Shahabad	100.18	-	-	106.02	12.51	-	108.45
57	Shahapur	217.50	40.42	-	268.31	99.76	6.06	258.04
58	Shorapur	102.06	-	-	123.67	18.41	19.65	93.30
59	Yadgir	143.89	-	-	314.00	31.47	42.32	218.82
60	Koppal	185.40	118.49	-	324.38	120.29	3.41	288.24
61	Manvi	151.42	35.93	-	207.80	72.90	-	186.29
Gulbarga Division Total		116.20	51.50	0.40	235.95	61.93	18.99	202.95
<u>Mysore Division:</u>								
62	Birur	55.39	117.99	-	232.35	55.29	28.61	129.48
63	Kadur	239.77	59.08	-	330.51	35.64	53.09	243.51
64	Karkala	110.46	163.43	-	408.62	52.31	309.23	423.59
65	Kundapur	61.17	115.50	-	378.48	71.60	94.04	311.44
66	Mudabidri	134.17	372.95	-	602.41	137.57	23.32	250.00
67	Puttur	229.88	27.13	-	360.62	161.55	56.74	328.64
68	Saligrama	16.12	3.42	12.41	60.34	8.27	48.50	100.07
69	Arasikere	333.44	-	-	384.05	110.62	51.56	373.81
70	Channarayapatna	67.12	402.77	-	774.35	130.92	246.85	699.25
71	Holenarasipura	74.00	198.16	-	548.18	110.79	181.48	432.89
72	Sakaleshpura	369.65	5.30	-	534.44	165.48	130.30	444.31
73	Madikeri	301.15	126.23	-	547.27	81.04	31.72	278.96
74	Maddur	175.08	87.09	-	326.79	62.63	122.54	316.53
75	Malavalli	50.20	134.50	-	271.81	147.14	40.98	273.72

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Sl. No	Name of the City Corporations/ City Municipal Councils	Municipal rates and Taxes	Grants From Govt.	Loans from Govt.	Total **	General Expenditure	Capital Expenditure	Total **
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
76	Srirangapatna	57.52	164.21	-	289.80	62.73	43.64	235.06
77	Gundlpet	193.57	16.71	-	298.28	81.98	18.47	228.67
78	Hunsur	176.59	-	-	221.30	50.07	37.90	228.61
79	K.R. Nagar	197.78	11.31	-	360.76	126.86	77.56	332.20
80	Nanjangud	154.80	-	-	198.41	64.60	6.27	177.47
Mysore Division Total		160.52	96.75	0.37	367.14	89.70	80.60	303.31
All TMCs Total		161.15	72.67	1.32	329.23	86.87	55.06	284.46
IV	<u>Town Panchavats</u>							
	<u>Bangalore Division</u>							
1	Nelamangala	64.84	280.30	-	407.07	123.53	-	211.48
2	Holalkere	99.50	1.23	-	106.46	23.73	8.18	88.86
3	Hosadurga	204.96	57.95	0.46	385.00	99.79	20.63	313.44
4	Molakalmuru	20.69	97.30	10.93	199.39	18.32	15.37	199.47
5	Channagiri	20.02	153.92	-	243.76	20.23	67.41	153.92
6	Honnali	35.25	190.61	-	270.19	69.86	27.82	245.22
7	Jagalur	225.64	112.49	-	381.35	57.86	27.36	284.98
8	Srinivasapura	21.27	326.95	-	405.20	41.15	254.86	389.31
9	Hosanagara	66.19	402.56	-	516.93	66.84	135.85	404.95
10	Shiralkoppa	105.38	12.53	-	142.00	32.90	19.38	141.91
11	Sorab	94.09	-	-	113.15	50.30	1.81	134.14
12	Thirthahalli	314.88	-	0.54	544.22	99.99	218.71	464.18
13	Gubbi	24.99	97.75	-	162.52	47.01	15.51	157.15
14	Pavagada	53.77	278.26	-	452.45	150.83	-	419.04
15	Turuvekere	83.99	227.29	-	357.91	74.80	29.98	291.21
Bangalore Division Total		93.16	149.43	0.80	314.70	69.11	53.61	261.57
	<u>Belgaum Division:</u>							
16	Hukkeri	198.93	57.48	-	392.57	60.52	184.96	343.43
17	Khanapur	117.26	168.25	-	327.88	108.50	62.87	359.04
18	Konnur	61.45	43.45	-	488.32	30.28	104.36	230.23
19	Kudachi	17.21	217.71	-	368.41	33.21	81.14	116.71
20	Sadalga	271.74	138.93	-	420.48	69.73	160.07	351.42
21	Badami	262.49	52.55	-	403.21	58.70	59.50	278.85

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Sl. No	Name of the City Corporations/ City Municipal Councils	Municipal rates and Taxes	Grants From Govt.	Loans from Govt.	Total **	General Expenditure	Capital Expenditure	Total **
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
22	Hungund	97.46	73.03	-	176.99	18.06	0.00	180.17
23	Kerur	272.45	34.94	-	494.18	37.04	109.15	370.88
24	Terdal	399.62	0.00	-	440.46	62.36	38.54	226.38
25	B.Bagewadi	48.00	52.12	-	152.55	86.05	16.55	190.69
26	Alnavar	371.21	0.00	-	445.98	23.47	26.51	238.32
27	Khalghatgi	187.15	135.41	-	353.47	117.93	36.99	272.77
28	Kundagol	235.37	4.22	-	268.75	54.93	18.15	180.43
29	Navalgund	239.63	0.00	-	348.60	59.21	24.69	315.72
30	Mulgund	121.45	592.26	-	790.48	63.52	105.77	305.20
31	Mundaragi	439.97	28.17	-	591.10	132.21	154.46	580.22
32	Naregal	37.55	110.75	-	148.30	29.40	3.91	129.80
33	Ron	105.98	263.76	-	520.72	129.47	164.89	356.25
34	Shirahatti	69.55	0.60	-	81.43	9.61	8.48	85.03
35	Hirekerur	395.86	119.59	-	585.08	31.94	0.00	78.97
36	Shiggaon	39.38	334.54	1.77	433.59	159.17	65.07	309.40
37	Ankola	337.48	-	-	428.60	122.66	37.68	270.19
38	Haliyal	157.46	19.27	4.72	300.36	28.94	29.99	282.87
39	Honnavar	268.71	85.72	-	467.14	71.83	86.03	330.90
40	Mundagod	24.74	195.62	-	397.79	93.79	56.78	350.18
41	Siddapur	167.51	177.32	-	418.78	29.90	87.31	303.86
42	Yellapur	38.60	548.77	-	652.26	65.72	120.23	316.13
Belgaum Division Total		183.80	125.92	0.27	399.58	67.68	69.91	272.27
Gulbarga division:								
43	Hoovinahadagalli	35.96	167.64	-	234.92	78.93	-	150.70
44	Kamalapur	194.37	550.14	-	749.45	36.53	200.33	386.04
45	Kottur	470.59	52.14	-	667.57	73.85	162.72	490.93
46	Sandur	25.87	5.46	-	135.45	16.86	19.94	129.70
47	Siruguppa	184.19	57.39	-	406.10	37.27	51.33	277.48
48	Tekkalkote	62.47	-	-	453.33	14.85	22.62	142.08
49	Afzalpur	711.80	-	-	714.63	71.52	-	126.29
50	Jewargi	34.77	303.26	-	377.12	17.81	9.33	97.69
51	Gurumitkal	87.47	1.32	-	91.71	10.31	-	95.07
52	Kushtagi	103.26	68.25	-	360.50	61.90	59.65	223.66
Gulbarga division Total		181.35	115.20		412.91	41.09	56.66	223.75

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Sl. No	Name of the City Corporations/ City Municipal Councils	Municipal rates and Taxes	Grants From Govt.	Loans from Govt.	Total **	General Expenditure	Capital Expenditure	Total **
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<u>Mysore Division:</u>								
53	Koppa	131.42	62.33	2.39	970.73	188.37	267.22	802.67
54	Mudibidri	106.94	329.66	-	564.56	120.91	37.44	303.50
55	Sringeri	142.79	210.32	-	491.08	116.50	144.48	537.63
56	Tarikere	43.05	145.09	-	199.30	25.98	0.51	219.01
57	Bantwal	44.82	68.08	-	208.38	60.65	18.86	122.08
58	Belthangadi	188.61	351.17	-	628.51	100.98	188.15	351.17
59	Mulki	55.18	36.45	-	317.45	165.11	-	253.83
60	Sulya	135.05	250.54	-	422.97	106.30	55.82	332.73
61	Ullal	25.20	103.22	-	155.38	39.34	25.25	85.02
62	Alur	41.41	8.48	-	105.89	70.08	18.84	192.43
63	Arakalgud	231.03	112.95	-	454.19	145.65	80.48	363.31
64	Belur	68.33	240.08	-	486.95	122.15	170.62	412.91
65	Virajpet	149.73	80.69	-	605.39	56.79	346.27	605.62
66	K.R. Pet	161.19	6.28	-	173.08	86.40	41.67	194.75
67	Nagamangala	69.81	35.47	-	185.44	101.80	11.78	205.09
68	Pandavapura	246.59	100.89	-	391.74	81.32	21.00	264.97
69	Yelandur	60.17	251.63	-	579.06	68.12	21.23	429.67
70	H.D. Kote	134.98	71.80	-	262.30	59.35	86.75	272.23
71	Periyapatna	65.21	214.61	-	335.53	153.48	106.68	404.06
72	T. Narasipura	129.39	184.04	-	418.89	77.37	11.52	226.46
73	Bannur	277.83	1.91	66.39	409.43	18.24	107.80	288.89
Mysore Division Total		106.62	118.50	3.91	331.98	80.63	65.48	267.80
All TPs Total		146.50	126.33	1.30	368.52	66.96	63.60	261.04

Note: 1* Based on 1991 Census Population.

2** Totals at column 6 and 9 do not tally with the sum of the constituent terms since all of them are not shown.

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka, Municipal Statistics 1998-1999, 2002.

Annexure 19.2
Shortage of Housing in Karnataka by Districts.

Sl.No	Districts	Houseless			6 Persons in one Room			Shortage of Houses Col 5+8
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Bangalore (U)	530	4916	5446	14145	74520	88665	94111
2	Bangalore (R)	1857	1153	3010	26720	5245	31965	34975
3	Chitradurga	2619	2347	4966	39560	6720	46280	51246
4	Kolar	1280	967	2247	38520	6475	44995	47242
5	Shimoga	3396	977	4373	7845	1690	9535	13908
6	Tumkur	3659	712	4371	38655	5605	44260	48631
7	Belgaum	31222	16740	47962	53035	11220	64255	112217
8	Bijapur	4719	1792	6511	54995	8725	63720	70231
9	Dharwad	29175	9309	38484	47190	15075	62265	100749
10	Uttarakannada	5295	2089	7384	7800	1225	9025	16409
11	Chickamagalore	2236	754	2990	6975	1330	8305	11295
12	D.Kannada	3512	2718	6230	19815	5120	24935	31165
13	Hassan	3246	699	3945	18530	3350	21880	25825
14	Kodagu	1414	333	1747	915	195	1110	2857
15	Mandya	12552	1292	13844	25105	4680	29785	43629
16	Mysore	11057	2889	13946	50060	15820	65880	79826
17	Bellary	1511	1495	3006	34375	8600	42975	45981
18	Bidar	2263	1641	3904	30515	2765	33280	37184

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Sl.No	Districts	Houseless			6 Persons in one Room			Shortage of Houses Col 5+8
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
19	Gulbarga	1611	858	2469	50355	8225	58580	61049
20	Raichur	3245	745	3990	51600	9265	60865	64855
	Bangalore Division	13341	11072	24413	165445	100255	265700	290113
	Mysore Division	34017	8685	42702	121400	30495	151895	194597
	Belgaum Division	70411	29930	100341	163020	36245	199265	299606
	Gulbarga Division	8630	4739	13369	166845	28855	195700	209069
	South Karnataka	47358	19757	67115	286845	130750	417595	484710
	North Karnataka	79041	34669	113710	329865	65100	394965	508675
	Karnataka State	1,26,399	54,426	1,80,825	6,16,710	1,95,850	24,37,680	9,93,385

Districtwise details are not available for unserviceable
Kutcha houses and absolutely houseless families.

For the State, these figures are as follows:

	Rural	Urban	Total
Unserviceable Kutcha houses	308280	70020	378300
Absolutely houseless families	16000	15000	31000
Total	3,24,280	85,020	4,09,300

Source: Department of Housing

Chapter 2

Regional Imbalances and Backwardness

2.1 Imbalances in Development

1. Imbalances in the matter of facilities that constitute infrastructure as well as investment for development is not a matter that can be achieved at one stroke. It is a continuous process in so far as imbalances may get reduced with planning but can again surface due to changes in other variables. The problem gets further complicated when imbalances in a given region or area are taken into consideration in comparison with what obtains in the adjoining areas or with the average picture of a State. It is possible that even at a higher stage of development, there can still be imbalances in different areas in so far as perfect balanced development is, something, which is elusive. Falling short of a norm like the State average, the level of facilities may be so inadequate that it does not trigger off any overall improvement in that area and therefore get labelled as backward. Thus, imbalances and backwardness can exist together. Similarly, developed areas may have imbalances. With achieving a balance in the development of the various services and facilities backwardness can still prevail depending upon the standard with which the achievement is being compared. More over, reduction of imbalances in different regions or areas of the State is one of the means for achieving the goal of re-distributive justice in different parts of the State or the country. Formulating plans and their implementation in the public sector assumes greater importance at the grassroots level. The State can also act as a facilitator for private investment to go into a backward region which has the imbalances. Certain areas which are totally lacking in access and environment may have to depend entirely on public investment directed towards such areas in which case the cost of development and the burden to the State exchequer would be higher. Further, imbalances of any form can hold back the development process. For our purpose, we treat areas having imbalances measured in terms of the level of facility or investment falling short of the State average as backward. Larger the imbalance, greater is the backwardness.

2. Generally, four types of imbalances are seen in the development process. [1] Inter-sectoral imbalance, [2] Inter-regional imbalances, [3] Intra-sectoral imbalance, and [4] Intra-regional imbalances. Through planning one expects to bring about a co-ordinated and balanced expansion of various sectors in such a way as to ensure a balance between demand and supply, a task which is better realized under market mechanism. Inter-sectoral and Intra-sectoral balances are crucial for achieving proper utilization of capacities. It is expected that this balance will ensure growth with stability. It is obvious that this is concerned with the maintenance of material balances. The sectoral pattern of investment both in private and public sector will have to be so patterned in a open economy by the market forces, and where imperfections prevail, or where investment is unprofitable to private investment, public investment has to step in to make good this deficiency. In a way, this facilitates more of private investment also. This needs a combination of production, distribution and sequencing policies.

3. The other imbalance with which this Report is primarily concerned is the intra-State imbalance, which covers inter-district imbalances. Development in our country has to be not only a charter of economic progress but also of social justice. It is in this context that

the goal of reduction of regional imbalances comes to the forefront. It is necessary to ensure that the benefits of development get diffused as widely as possible and are not confined to a few sections of the community or a few regions. Thus, reduction in regional imbalances within a State has economic, social, political and cultural significance. Economically backward regions need not be potentially backward. Because if such potentialities are not mobilized and effectively utilized an area can remain backward. Strategic policies for reduction in regional imbalances imply utilization of actual resources to the advantage of the region, the State and the economy.

2.2 Regional Planning

4. At the State level development in the aggregate need not necessarily result in uniform development in various regions nor is it possible to achieve uniform development by policy interventions. The private sector has a tendency to channelise the resources into profitable ventures and profitability is likely to be high in developed regions. As Wanchoo Committee put it: "economic development has a snowballing effect and areas which are already developed tend to develop further at a faster rate while backward areas tend to remain backward unless some special efforts are made for the development". Therefore, there is always a need for regional planning and aggregate investment management to go hand in hand.

5. Reduction in regional imbalances, as mentioned earlier, has to surround the natural resources of the region including water, minerals and forest resources, supply of capital and machinery, required skills both of service and management. It is needless to add that people's involvement is a must in this process. The resources may often get regionally fixed like minerals and forests. Water resources, as in the case of a river, may be taken as mobile in so far as its course cuts across geographical boundaries of various regions, districts or State. They are not evenly distributed. Consequently, we have to recognize the simple truth that regional imbalances can manifest as barrier to development if earnest efforts are not made to evolve a mechanism, based on an objective criteria to ensure as far as possible regional balances through a fair and equitable use, development and management of these resources. This may also require resource transfer from richer areas to backward areas in order to maximize the welfare of the people. If fair and equitable development does not take place in the different regions or districts of a State through conscious and well thought out development efforts both by government, planning and policy and by private investment, there may result numerous forms of economic, social and cultural backwardness and the social and political unrest that may accompany them.

2.3 The Constitution: State Policy:

6. Taking note of what is stated above, it would appear that our Constitution under Articles 38 [2] and 39 [a] [b] [c] reflect among other things, the concern towards:

- [a] Securing equity and equality not only amongst individuals but also amongst groups of people residing in different areas or engaged in different vocations;
- [b] Ensuring through proper policies that operation of the economic system does not result in any common detriment.

7. Article 38 [2] states " The State shall, in particular, strive to minimize the inequalities in income and endeavour to eliminate inequalities in status, facilities and opportunities not only amongst individuals but also amongst groups of people residing in different areas or engaged in different vocations."

8. Article 39 [a] [b] [c] says, " The State shall, in particular, direct its policies towards securing:

- [a] That the citizen men and women equally have the right to an adequate means of livelihood;
- [b] That the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to sub-serve the common good;
- [c] That the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment".

2.4 Regional Approach in Five Year Plans:

9. Successive Five Year Plans of our country have also shown growing concern over regional imbalances in development and indisputably attainment of balanced regional development has been one of cherished goals of our Five Year Plans. This is equally true in Karnataka's Five Year Plans beginning with the Fifth Five Year of Karnataka. Mysore State Draft Fifth Five Year Plan [1974-79] stated " The Plans of the State so far have laid emphasis on overall development through an aggregate and sectoral strategy than on regional planning with a bias towards a redressal of the peculiar problems and deficiencies of the various regions. Imbalances noticed among the districts are due to differences in resources endowment, socio-economic institutions and responsiveness to developmental opportunities. Further, it must be noted that very highly backward areas got added when the State was reorganized and this explains why the process of reducing regional imbalances has been slow." "Along with the shift in strategy from emphasis on higher growth rate to growth with more of employment the State shall move forward bringing about reduction in regional disparities, prevention of concentration of economic power and bringing up a union between technological modernization and socio-economic institutional innovation. In fact, it formally stated that the State should make deliberate efforts at reducing regional imbalances as one of the objective within the nine enumerated objectives".

10. A policy of reducing regional inequalities, for its translation into a programme on action, necessitates at the outset identification and delineation of backward regions or districts or more preferably backward taluks. An analysis of the causes of backwardness in specified taluks provides a logical base for devising region or areas -- specific strategies, policies and programmes of development. Backward regions do need a preferential treatment and this cannot be over-emphasized.

11. Balanced regional development does not necessarily mean that every region should be developed equally i.e., agriculturally, industrially, etc. but recourse to a situation where per capita income levels physical facilities and consumption standards is reasonably comparable in various regions or districts. More over, the objective cannot be one of making

every region a self-reliant one. On the other hand, it should be one of achieving a self-generating growth. A number of factors like natural, political, economic, social and cultural hinder development causing societies to stagnate or remain backward.

12. The transition from backwardness to economic development generally includes improvements in material welfare, especially, for persons with the lowest incomes, the eradication of mass poverty with its associated illiteracy, disease and early death. Changes in the composition of inputs and outputs lead to shifts in the underlying structure of production away from agriculture towards industrial activities. Organizational changes may be such as to generate productive employment for the working age population rather than for the privileged minority only. It unfolds the scope for greater participation of different categories of people in decisions about economic, social, political, cultural and other directions, which would make people to improve their overall welfare.

13. It is not enough if there is only an increase in GNP/SNDP, which is accounted by growth as distinguished from development. Mahbub-ul-Haq observed, "The problem of development must be defined as a selective attack on the worst forms of poverty. Development goals must be defined in terms of progressive reduction and eventual elimination of mal-nutrition, disease, illiteracy squalor, unemployment and inequalities. We are taught to take care of GNP because it would take care of poverty. Let us reverse this and take care of poverty because it will take care of GNP. In other words, let us worry about the content of GNP even more than its rates of increase". This suggests that growth along with progressive changes in variables, which determine the well being of the people such as food; clothing, education, health, shelter and nutrition should be kept in view. It is a satisfying reassurance that in recent years World Bodies like UNDP have been increasingly adopting development with a human face as the guiding principle of development ethos.

2.5 National Committee on Development of Backward Areas:

14. The National Committee on the Development of Backward Areas [NCDDBA], 1981 of which the Chairman of the High Power Committee on Redressal of Regional Imbalances in Karnataka was a Member was a signatory to that Report which surmised that areas identified as backward must have three key characteristics: -- [1] They must have potential for development; [2] There must be some inhibiting factor which prevents this potential from being realized; [3] There must be a need for spatial programmes to remove or mitigate the inhibiting factor and realize the full potential for development. For achieving the transition from the state of backwardness to the more developed State, a minimum critical effort is needed to overcome the inertia of the underdeveloped regions. It is to be noted that there can be a vicious circle of poverty as the most pressing problem, which creates an atmosphere of inertia among the people. Therefore, Professor Leibenstein suggested the need for stimulants like forces, which raise the level of income, output, employment, investment, etc. that are needed to uplift from backwardness so that the development forces get released. The High Power Committee on Redressal of Regional Imbalances hopes to indicate such stimulants in the Report.

15. An effective programme for reduction of inequalities or imbalances must have as its essential component policies which seek to operate selectively on classes and regions, which have been lagging behind. No doubt, backward areas and classes will have relatively

their due share in raising production and expanding income. The problem of regional disparities and backwardness is sought to be tackled in several ways of which the more important measures are:

- [1] Backwardness is to be recognized as a factor to be taken into account in resource transfer;
- [2] Special Area Development Programmes and employment generating schemes are to be formulated and implemented directing them at Backward Area Development;
- [3] Initiate measures to promote private investment in backward areas;
- [4] Formulate policies to promote equalization of the level of physical facilities or services of any region or district with that of the average facility enjoyed by the people in the developed or better off districts, generally represented by the average level in the State.

2.6 Imbalances and Backwardness

16. Solutions to the problem of regional disparities and backwardness cannot emerge solely over resource distribution and special or accelerated schemes. What is important is the need of a systematic attempt to identify barriers to development and concentrate on resources and efforts towards breaking the barriers.

17. The process of economic development is uneven in time as well as space. Regional differences in the growth of income are explained in different ways looking to the natural endowments, skills as well as the initial level of income before the onset of modern industrialization. What is common is that in the absence of State intervention market forces tend to increase rather than to decrease income disparities in the income levels between areas. Almost all economic activities which tend to yield a return higher than the average in a developing country cluster in certain prosperous areas leaving the rest of the economy more or less in backwater. At times, these prosperous areas drain away resources from the backward areas by offering them higher returns. The backward areas could not be dovetailed more effectively into the focal points of new growth which are usually the metropolitan areas subsisting heavily on the gains of urbanization and the economies of scale. Any such tendency should be reversed if the backward areas are to grow.

18. Imbalances are not confined only to the physical facilities or investment. More and more of the opportunities of employment both in skilled, semi-skilled and high skills should be generated in these areas. In effect it demands both the development of human resources through the strengthening of education and health infrastructure and also where required a deliberate decision to locate an economic activity in any sector with appropriate compensating measures that are carefully worked out.

19. It is to be noted that even when the State, as a whole, may be advancing or developing at a satisfactory level or even at an admirable level there can be the gap between backward regions and the developed areas and this may widen further. Therefore, policy incentives are also relevant for arresting the divergence and move it towards convergence by appropriate stimulants based on a detailed survey of the specific resources and needs and consequently the development programmes.

Chapter - 20

Banking and Regional Imbalance

20.1 Nationalization of Banks:

1. The avowed objective of the nationalization of 14 major commercial banks in the country in July 1969 was to usher in structural changes in their credit portfolio biased heavily till then in favour of large and medium scale industry as against agricultural and allied activities, small scale industries and small borrowers. Among several measures envisaged and implemented by the Government to realize this objective and its importance a mention may be made of:

- (i) Progressive extension of banking net work (branches) to rural areas and
- (ii) Introduction of specialized credit schemes, as being important.

2. Of these two measures the former “ could only be considered as a means to mobilize internal resources and channeling them in socially productive investment. In this context it is not the number of branches that are important **but the pattern of distribution of such branches.** To some extent, the banking activities could be used **as a means to mitigate the regional imbalances**”¹ (emphasis added). If so, what has been the experience and record of Karnataka in this sphere? The present chapter focuses on this and related questions relating to the banking sector in Karnataka during the period 1975-2000. The discussion is generally restricted to the configuration of districts as it prevailed prior to the formation of new districts in 1998 to facilitate the comparison with the banking scenario that obtained in 1975.

3. For the banking scenario that obtained in Karnataka in 1975, reference may be made to the pioneering exercise² carried out by the District and Regional planning unit, Economic Adviser’s Division, Planning Department, Government of Karnataka in 1977, at the initiative and overall guidance of Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa, the then Economic Adviser and Special Secretary to the Government of Karnataka (presently Chairman, HPC FRRI). A mention of the major findings of this study is in order. Banking facility was more predominantly absent in the region of North Karnataka. There were serious gaps in branch expansion in un-banked areas especially backward areas/taluks and commercial banks showed greater enthusiasm to open branches in the satellite towns or in the peripheries of metropolitan cities or in the district or taluk headquarters. In the matter of lending in rural areas the performance was again unsatisfactory. There was also the fact that the agricultural loans had gone largely to the capitalistic farmers and the advances to the small industries had been appropriated in a large measure by units closely linked with large establishments. The study called for a change in the outlook of the bankers to the whole problem of rural bank expansion and rural lending operations.

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- 1. Banking Plan for Karnataka (1977-1981): District and Regional Planning unit, Economic Adviser’s Division, Planning Department, Govt. of Karnataka, June 1977, P.1.
 - 2. Ibid, P.14

4. Against this overall banking scenario that obtained prior to 1975, we proceed to examine the changes, if any that have occurred in this scenario during the period 1975 to 2000 and to what extent, regional imbalances in bank branches and credit supply have been taken care of.

20.2 Banking Network: Branch Expansion: 1975 to 1996

5. Relevant details of branch expansion features in Karnataka between 1975 and 1996 are shown in Table: 20.1. We had to confine to the latest year like 1996 because we were told that beyond 1996, there has not been much of branch expansion and that instead, there have been closure of some others. The picture given in our report reflects fairly well the most recent position in the case of bank branches in all the 175 taluks of Karnataka. The total number of bank branches (Commercial banks and Regional Rural Banks) in the State increased from 1857 in December 1975 to 4463 in June 1996, an increase of 140.3 per cent. It is redeeming to note that branch expansion has been relatively fast in rural areas (198.1 per cent) than in urban areas (96.4 per cent) and also in North Karnataka (171.2 per cent) than in South Karnataka (125.8 per cent). With the result the relative share of rural branches in South Karnataka improved from 43.1 per cent in 1975 to 53.5 per cent in 1996. Likewise, the relative share of rural branches in North Karnataka improved from 37.9 per cent to 59.5 per cent in the corresponding period. There need not be any element of surprise in this pattern as rural areas vis-à-vis urban areas and North Karnataka (with the exceptions of Uttara Kannada and Belgaum) vis-à-vis South Karnataka (with the exceptions of Chitradurga, Kolar and Tumkur) were lagging behind in banking facilities in 1975, requiring an improvement. The highest increase in bank branches was recorded by Bidar and the lowest by Dakshina Kannada.

6. The overall growth in the number of bank branches does not tell the story full unless this progress is reflected over time in improving (read: reducing) the average size of population served by a branch, especially in the rural areas. It is indeed to the credit of the banking institutions, more so in the context of a sizeable growth in population between 1975 and 1996, that there has been an improvement in these dimensions of branch expansion. As against an average population of 16 thousand served by a branch in 1975, a branch serves an average population of 11 thousand in 1996. Moreover, improvement is reflected particularly in the reduction of the average size of population served by a branch in rural areas (from 30 thousand to 14 thousand). Therefore the picture that emerges across the districts between 1975 and 1996 does indeed suggest, at least on the face of it, considerable efforts by the Government of Karnataka and banking institutions in out-reaching the people at large.

7. Notwithstanding this overall improvement in the banking scenario, regional disparities observed in 1975 seem to be persistent even in 1996. To elaborate, as against the state average of 11 thousand populations per bank branch in 1996, the average population per branch in South Karnataka was 10 thousand and that in North Karnataka 13 thousand. Within South Karnataka, 5 districts: Chitradurga, Kolar, Mandya, Mysore and Tumkur (out of 11 districts i.e., 46 per cent) had average population per bank higher than the state average, whereas within North Karnataka 6 districts: Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Gulbarga and Raichur (out of 8 districts i.e., 75 per cent) had the average population per bank higher than the state average. These details at the regional level help appreciate the fact that in the matter of access to bank branches, North Karnataka lags behind South Karnataka. When we take into account the average population per bank in the rural areas only, the picture in North

Table 20.1
Bank Branches (Commercial Banks and RRBs) in Karnataka, December 1975 and June 1996: District - wise

Sl. No.	District	Bank Branches						Percentage Change			1975			1996		
		December 1975			June 1996			Rural	Urban	Total	Av. Pop.(in '000') per branch			Av. Pop. (in '000') per branch*		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total				Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Bangalore	70	319	389	116	718	834	65.71	125.08	114.4	9	26	6	9	12	9
2	Chickmagalur	43	16	59	107	24	131	148.84	50	122.03	12	16	8	8	8	7
3	Chitradurga	25	32	57	136	63	199	444	96.88	249.12	24	51	10	12	13	11
4	Dakshina Kannada	187	104	291	263	217	480	40.64	108.65	64.95	7	9	4	6	8	4
5	Hassan	34	24	58	118	40	158	247.06	66.67	172.41	19	37	7	1	12	9
6	Kodagu	46	10	56	87	21	108	89.13	110	92.86	6	8	6	4	5	3
7	Kolar	25	27	52	136	42	178	444	55.56	242.31	29	55	13	3	13	14
8	Mandya	27	20	47	94	33	127	248.15	65	170.21	24	42	9	41	16	9
9	Mysore	35	75	110	128	134	260	260	78.67	136.36	18	49	8	41	19	8
10	Shimoga	51	38	89	115	65	180	125.49	71.05	102.25	14	22	9	11	13	9
11	Tumkur	33	22	55	137	60	197	315.15	172.73	258.18	29	49	9	13	15	8
	South Karnataka	576	687	1263	1435	1417	2852	149.13	106.26	125.81	13	21	6	10	12	8
12	Belgaum	52	74	126	158	134	292	203.85	81.08	131.75	19	39	7	13	19	7
13	Bellary	26	38	64	107	64	171	311.54	68.42	167.19	17	34	9	13	15	9
14	Bidar	7	12	19	67	26	93	857.14	116.67	389.47	43	109	11	15	17	11
15	Bijapur	20	60	80	155	84	239	675	40	198.75	24	86	8	14	16	9
16	Dharwad	40	95	135	161	175	336	302.5	84.21	148.89	17	43	8	11	16	8
17	Gulbarga	9	29	38	105	65	170	1066.7	124.14	347.37	45	175	12	17	21	11

Contd..

Table 20.1 (Concluded)
Bank Branches (Commercial Banks and RRBs) in Karnataka, December 1975 and June 1996: District - wise

Sl. No.	District	Bank Branches						Percentage Change			1975			1996		
		December 1975			June 1996			Av. Pop.(in '000') per branch			Av. Pop. (in '000') per branch					
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
18	Uttara Kannada	47	33	80	97	62	159	106.38	87.88	98.75	11	16	5	8	10	5
19	Raichur	24	28	52	108	43	151	350	53.57	190.38	27	55	8	18	19	14
	North Karnataka	225	369	594	958	653	1611	325.78	76.96	171.21	21	44	7	13	16	8
	State	801	1056	1857	2388	2074	4463	198.13	96.4	140.28	16	30	7	11	14	8
	Share in State Total (N.K)	37.9	62.1	100	59.5	40.5	100									
	Share in State Total (S.K)	43.1	56.9	100	53.5	46.5	100									

* Based on population estimates for the year 1996 by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka.

Source: Data for 1975 are drawn from Banking plan for Karnataka (1977-81), Planning Department, Government of Karnataka, June 1977,

Data for 1996 are drawn from "Details of Bank Branches in Karnataka State-June 1996",

Institutional Finance wing, Planning Department, Government of Karnataka.

Karnataka gets worse in the sense, only one district: Uttar Kannada is below the corresponding state average, whereas in South Karnataka eight districts: Bangalore, Chickmagalore, Chitradurga, Dakshina Kannada, Hassan, Kodagu, Kolar and Shimoga have figures below the corresponding state average.

From the above discussion, two points may be highlighted:

1. There has been a steady improvement in extending the banking network to unbanked areas in the state. But rural areas comparatively lag behind urban areas and North Karnataka comparatively lags behind South Karnataka in the level of banking facilities (in terms of average population per branch) even in 1996.
2. Further the situation is relatively worse in respect of rural areas in North Karnataka than those in South Karnataka.

8. Hazy concept adopted by the RBI in the definition of a rural branch serves to exaggerate the number of rural branches vis-à-vis urban branches, thus camouflaging the reality in outreaching the rural areas. Therefore it becomes necessary to remove this hazy element built into the data on the pattern of branch expansion and re-estimate the figures so as to make them reflect the true status with regard to branch expansion in rural areas. Accordingly, we take out the number of branches located in taluk headquarters but classified as rural branches and reclassify them as semi-urban/urban branches. This is because these taluk headquarters exhibit the characteristics of semi-urban/urban centres more than that of a rural centre. As a result of this re-adjustment in data on bank branches 96 branches located in 37 taluks in the state qualify to be included in the category of semi-urban/urban branches causing a drop in the number of rural branches in 1996 from 2393 to 2297. (See Table 20.2 for details on taluk-wise distribution of such branches). More importantly, this readjustment of data shows its impact on determining the size of population served by a rural branch: the average size of population served by a rural branch worsens though moderately from 14 thousand to 15 thousand.

20.3 Bank Expansion between 1996 and 2000:

9. Between June 1996 and June 2000, the total number of bank branches in the State no doubt increased from 4,470 to 4,684 that is by about 5 percent (For statistical details see Economic Survey 2000-2001, Govt. of Karnataka, Appendix 7.1, P.A. 7.2). But this was accompanied by a decline in the number of rural branches in the corresponding period (from 2255 to 2236). In other words, the decline in the number of rural branches was more than compensated by an increase in the number of urban branches (from 2215 to 2448) to register an overall increase in the number of bank branches in the State during 1996 to 2000. This may be interpreted to mean that the focus in branch expansion has shifted relatively more in favour of urban areas than the rural areas in the very recent years. As considerations of economic efficiency and viability of bank branches have an overriding influence, at the cost of social concerns and responsibility, in the context of new economic policy reforms initiated in 1991, this shift in the nature of branch expansion may be attributed to this development. This trend should be reversed if regional balance on credit flow in rural areas is to be ensured.

Table 20.2**Number of Bank Branches in Taluk Headquarters
listed as Rural Branches**

Taluk	No. of Rural Branches
Nelamangala	3
Raibagh	2
Soundati	1
Sandur	4
Kudligi	2
H.B.Halli	4
Aurad	1
Koppa	4
Mudigere	4
N.R.Pura	2
Sringeri	4
Holalkere	4
Hosadurga	4
Jagalur	2
Molakalmuru	2
Belthangadi	3
Sullia	5
Alur	1
Arkalgud	3
Ponnampet	3
Somavarpet	3
Bagepalli	2
Srinivasapura	2
H.D.Kote	2
Periyapatna	1
T.N.Pura	3
Yelandur	2
Deodurga	2
Kushtagi	3
Yelburga	2
Chennagiri	2
Honnali	3
Hosadurga	3
Soraba	3
Gubbi	2
Koratagere	2
Joida	1
Total	96

Note: Computed from data available in " Details of Bank Branches in Karnataka State - June 1996", Institutional Finance wing, Planning Dept, Govt. of Karnataka.

10. A possible way of reversing this trend is to enhance the role of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) through creating a few more of them in the state. Table: 20.3 gives an idea about the existing network of RRBs in the state; there are in all 13 Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) as at March 2001.

11. Keeping in view the coverage of district(s) by each of these RRBs, there is certainly the need for starting additional RRBs in areas where their coverage is too wide to be operationally effective and/or in areas where there is high potential for bank business due to intense economic activities. Consequent upon starting of five additional RRBs, we recommend the restructuring of RRBs with the coverage of districts as indicated in Table. 20.3A.

12. In this context, it is also necessary to restructure the stakes of the partners involved in the following manner:

Stake holder	Existing	Proposed
State Government	15 per cent	30 per cent
Central Government	30 per cent	15 per cent
Sponsor Bank	55 per cent	55 per cent

13. This restructuring of stakes of partners will give fillip to the state/local effort in supervising the functioning of regional rural banks in meeting the rural credit needs.

Table 20.3
Names of RRBs in Karnataka , their sponsor banks, dates of establishment and geographical coverage as at March 2001.

Sl. No.	Name of the sponsor bank	No. of RRBs sponsored	Names of RRBs	Branch net work	Districts covered **	Date of establishment
1	Canara Bank	4	Chitradurga Gramina Bank	93	Chitradurga (93)	5/8/81
			Kolar Gramina Bank	61	Kolar (61)	16/2/83
			Sahyadri Gramina Bank	29	Shimoga (29)	6/9/84
			Tungabhadra Gramina Bank	160	Bellary (64) & Raichur (46) Koppal (39) , Davanagere (11)	25/1/76
2	Corporation Bank	1	Chickmagalur Kodagu Gramina Bank	46	Chickmagalur (27) & Kodagu (19)	24/4/84
3	State Bank of India	1	Krishna Gramina Bank	107	Gulbarga (74) & Bidar (33)	1/1/78
4	State Bank of Mysore	2	Cauvery Gramina Bank	124	Mysore (56) & Hassan (44) Chamarajanagar (24)	2/10/76
			Kalpatharu Gramina Bank	84	Tumkur (41), Bangalore ® (29) & Bangalore (U) (14)	31/3/82
5	Syndicate Bank	4	Bijapur Gramina Bank	86	Bijapur (86)	31/3/83
			Malaprabha Gramina Bank	231	Belgaum (105) & Dharwad (44) Gadag (34) & Haveri (48)	16/8/76
			Nethravathi Gramina Bank	22	Dakshina Kannada (22)	11/10/84
			Varada Gramina Bank	28	Uttara Kannada (28)	12/10/84
6	Vijaya Bank	1	Vishweshwaraya Grmaina Bank	25	Mandya (25)	27/3/85
Total		13	Total	1096		

** Figures within brackets are number of braches in the concerned districts

Source: Annual reports & SLBC Data

Table: 20.3A
Proposed Restructuring of RRBs in Karnataka

Existing		Proposed	
RRB	District(s) Covered	RRB	District(s) Covered
Chitradurga Gramina Bank	Chitradurga	Chitradurga Gramina Bank	No change
Kolar Gramina Bank	Kolar	Kolar Gramina Bank	No change
Sahyadri Gramina Bank	Shimoga	Sahyadri Gramina Bank	No change
Chikmagalur and Kodagu Gramina Bank	Chikmagalur and Kodagu	Chikmagalur and Kodagu Gramina Bank	No change
Cauvery Gramina Bank	Mysore, Hassan and Chamarajanagar	Cauvery Gramina Bank Separate RRB	Mysore & Chamarajanagar For Hassan
Kalpatharu Gramina Bank	Tumkur, Bangalore(R) and Bangalore (U)	Kalpatharu Gramina Bank Separate RRB	Tumkur and Bangalore(U) Bangalore (R)
Nethravathi Gramina Bank	Dakshina Kannada	Nethravathi Gramina Bank	Dakshina Kannada and Udupi
Vishwesharaya Gramina Bank	Mandya	Vishwesharaya Gramina Bank	No change

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Table: 20.3A (concluded)**Proposed Restructuring of RRBs in Karnataka**

Existing		Proposed	
RRB	District(s) Covered	RRB	District(s) Covered
Krishna Gramina Bank	Gulbarga and Bidar	Krishna Gramina Bank	No change
Bijapur Gramina Bank	Bijapur	Bijapur Gramina Bank	No change
Malaprabha Gramina Bank	Belgaum, Dharwad, Gadag and Haveri	Malaprabha Gramina Bank Separate RRB Separate RRB	Belgaum For Dharwad and Haveri For Gadag and Bagalkot
Tungabhadra Gramina Bank	Bellary, Raichur, Koppal and Davanagere	Tungabhadra Gramina Bank Separate RRB	Bellary and Davangere. For Raichur and Koppal
Varada Gramina Bank	Uttara Kannada	Varada Gramina Bank	No change

20.4 Banking Network to un-banked Service Centres and Mandi Towns:

14. The study by the Planning Department, Govt. of Karnataka, referred to earlier made a stupendous effort in identifying the un-banked service centres and Mandi/weekly Market centres in the state, in the year 1977. Out of 177 Market-cum- Service Centres and 359 service centres identified in the State, 174 Market-cum-Service Centres and 164 service centers had bank branches as on December 1975. More than 50 per cent of the service centres did not have bank branches and the study pointed out that bank branches were needed most to cater to the needs of rural people. Apart from these un-banked service centres, the study indicated that there were 628 Mandi/weekly Market Centres, which were not served by the bank branches. Of these 628, as many as 304 were found in five districts namely Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwad, Gulbarga and Kolar. The study made a forceful plea for establishing bank branches in these un-banked centres on the count that they should be saved from the clutches of Mandi merchants for their credit needs.

15. We took into account the scenario that obtained with regard to the network of bank branches existing within the state in 1996 vis-à-vis the un-banked market-cum-service centres as identified by the Planning Department, Government of Karnataka in 1975 where in bank branches were recommended to be opened up over a period of Five Years (1977-81), to examine how many of these un-banked centres have come to be covered by the bank branches over the 21 period. It is quite revealing that as many as 218 centres out of 650 recommended, that is almost one third do not have a bank branch even now (See Table: 20.4 for details). Moreover these are concentrated mostly in the districts of North Karnataka (158 places or 72 per cent), a fact which causes concern from the point of view of regional imbalances. (See Annexure-20.1 for the names of these centres, with their geographical distribution recast as per the new configuration of districts). It is high time that a serious consideration was given to open bank branches in these centres. Locational maps indicating the existence of Bank branches as of now and proposed are presented separately to facilitate implementation by the concerned authorities. List of bank branches is given in Appendix.

20.5 Credit Needs: Gap in Bank Credit :

16. We examine the sectoral credit needs of Karnataka as estimated by NABARD for the year 2001-2002 and try to assess the banking sector's readiness to meet these needs by keeping in background the actual performance of the banking sector (CBs and RRBs) in the preceding year(s) as a guiding factor in this matter.

17. Financial requirements of Karnataka for the year 2001-2002 as estimated by NABARD based on district-wise potential linked plan (PLP) are of the order of Rs. 7813 cr. Of this the requirements of agriculture and allied activities together are of the order of Rs. 5036 cr (64.5per cent), that of the non-farm sector (NFS) are Rs. 1159 cr (14.8 per cent) and that of the other priority sector (OPS) are Rs. 1618 cr. (20.7 per cent) respectively. (For details see Table:20.5)

18. NABARD's own estimates of credit gap after considering the likely bank credit flow to the NFS and OPS are of the order of Rs.259.41 Cr and Rs.281.15 Cr respectively. Besides it is important to notice that in none of the districts the likely credit flow to these sectors matches fully with the requirement (Table:20.5). Such estimates of credit flow and

Table: 20.4**Number of Centres not having Bank Branches (1996): District-wise**

Sl.No.	District	Number of Centres
1	Belgaum	28
2	Bijapur	19
3	Gulbarga	31
4	Raichur	36
5	Bellary	11
6	Bidar	7
7	Dharwad	26
	Total North Karnataka	158
1	Bangalore	7
2	Mysore	10
3	Chitradurga	4
4	Kolar	3
5	Mandya	11
6	Tumkur	8
7	Shimoga	10
8	Hassan	5
9	Chikmagalur	2
	Total South Karnataka	60
	State Total	218

Note: Compiled by comparing the centres recommended by the Planning Dept, Govt. of Karnataka in 1975 for Branch Expansion and the list of Bank Branches in 1996 provided by the Institutional Finance wing, Planning Dept., Govt. of Karnataka.

Table 20.5 Sector-Wise Projection of Financial Requirements of Karnataka: 2001-2002.**Rs. Lakh**

Districts	Agriculture and Allied to Agriculture					Non-Farm Sector			Other Priority Sector		
	Agriculture PLP Estimates 2001-2002	Allied PLP Estimates 2001-2002	Total	Likely Credit Flow	Credit Gap	PLP Estimates 2001-2002	Likely Credit Flow	Credit Gap	PLP Estimates 2001-2002	Likely Credit Flow	Credit Gap
Bangalore (Urban)	3437.4	946.71	4384.11			21000	15000	6000	4300	3400	900
Bangalore(Rural)	10310.46	1908.84	12219.3			2055	1000	1055	3520	2500	1020
Chickmagalur	41100.44	1264.41	42364.85			2141.75	1800	341.75	5025	4500	525
Chitradurga	10927.14	519.75	11446.89			3350	2345	1005	3480	2610	870
Dakshina Kannada	15815.07	1866.45	17681.52			20345	17000	3345	16972	15000	1972
Hassan	22985.52	1728.58	24714.1			1752.5	1250	502.5	6407.5	4800	1608
Kodagu	32636.52	1596.94	34223.46			987.82	833.03	154.79	3929.1	3630	299.1
Kolar	15217.94	2229.16	17447.1			2915	2187	728	4758	3758	1000
Mandya	14372.57	1878.7	16251.27			1600	1100	500	3024	2400	624
Mysore	18296.22	2018.61	20314.83			7019.06	5600	1419.1	9660.2	8000	1660
Chamarajanagar	4951.6	570.05	5521.65			405	325	80	1500	1200	300
Shimoga	18527.82	945.64	19473.46			3321	3100	221	7535	6500	1035
Tumkur	11562.4	1197.6	12760			3000	2000	1000	5000	4250	750
Udupi	6728.82	1274.89	8003.71			8990	7200	1790	12000	9000	3000
Davanagere	23087.34	1427.99	24515.33			2068	1572	496	5000	3750	1250
South Karnataka	249957.26	21374.32	271331.6			80950.13	62312	18638	92110.8	75298	16813

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Table 20.5 (Concluded)
Sector-Wise Projection of Financial Requirements of Karnataka: 2001-2002.

Rs. Lakh

Districts	Agriculture and Allied to Agriculture					Non-Farm Sector			Other Priority Sector		
	Agriculture PLP Estimates 2001-2002	Allied PLP Estimates 2001-2002	Total	Likely Credit Flow	Credit Gap	PLP Estimates 2001-2002	Likely Credit Flow	Credit Gap	PLP Estimates 2001-2002	Likely Credit Flow	Credit Gap
Belagaum	51301.9	2125.3	53427.2			5168	3875	1293	9290	8361	929
Bellary	22337.49	1787.1	24124.61			5310	4800	510	6407	5500	907
Bidar	16492.51	720.65	17213.16			751.4	500	251.4	3880	3492	388
Bijapur	19463.33	736.18	20199.51			1355	850	505	4500	4082.3	417.8
Dharwad	11734.21	1015.96	12750.17			6790.92	5555.1	1235.8	10280.2	8532.2	1748
Gulbarga	16356	980.75	17336.75			2637	1979	666	6500	5785	715
Uttara Kannada	7541.17	1004.11	8545.28			2800	2600	200	11000	9000	2000
Raichur	14384.67	2029.65	16414.32			2197.5	1648.1	549.38	3505	2700	805
Bagalkot	21632.17	736.68	22368.85			1700	1190	510	3200	2240	960
Gadag	9470.08	583.21	10053.29			3103.08	25231	579.98	4492.88	3593.6	899.3
Haveri	15609.2	1179.26	16788.46			10015.2	848.79	152.33	3792.68	3035	757.7
Koppal	12123.08	936.17	13059.25			2100	1250	850	2875	210	775
North Karnataka	218445.81	13835.04	232280.9			34914.02	27611	7302.9	69722.76	56531	11302
Karnataka	468403.07	35209.36	503612.4	291216*	212396*	115864.2	89923	25941	161833.56	131829	28115

* Our Estimates

Source: NABARD, Bangalore Regional Office, State Focus Papers : 2001-2002, Karnataka, pp NFS.23 and Annexure III. p.24

credit gap of the agriculture and allied activities are not apparently made by NABARD. But the credit gap of agriculture and allied activities may be expected to be considerable, if the performance of the banking sector in the preceding year(s) is any guide.

19. To elaborate, bank credit for agriculture and allied activities registered a little more than seven times increase from Rs. 266.89 Cr. in 1991-92 to Rs. 1941.44 Cr in 1999-2000 (see Table:20.6). Out of this total credit in 1999-2000, Rs. 1424.03 Cr. (73 per cent) was for short term crop production and the remaining Rs.517.41 (27 per cent) for term loan. The relative shares of commercial banks and RRBs in crop loan were 68.8 per cent and 31.2 per cent respectively, and in term loan were 85.5 per cent and 14.5 per cent respectively in the year 1999-2000. Even if we were to assume at the extreme a sizeable increase in a single year say by 50 per cent in bank credit to agriculture and allied activities, in 2001-02, the credit gap of this sector between its estimated needs (Rs. 5036.12 Cr) and estimated credit availability (Rs. 2912.16 Cr) is considerable, that is, Rs.2123.96 Cr.

20. Thus the total credit gap of Karnataka's economy, for 2001-2002, sector-wise may be expected to be of the following order.

<u>Sector</u>	<u>Likely credit gap</u>
NFS	Rs. 259.41 Cr (NABARD estimate)
OPS	Rs. 281.15 Cr (NABARD estimate)
<u>Agri.and Allied</u>	<u>Rs. 2123.96 Cr (Our estimate)</u>
Total	Rs. 2664.52 Cr.

21. Consequently, it is reasonable to argue that the banking sector, unless it intensifies its efforts cannot meet satisfactorily the credit requirements of Karnataka's economy. It should be noted that credit is a major much needed input for improvement of backward taluks suffering from severe imbalances.

22. That the rural economy of Karnataka is bogged down with the paucity of credit is demonstrated succinctly by Dr. Thingalaya in a recent article and we do no better than borrowing the relevant portions from it.³

20.6 Credit for Agriculture: Stagnation

23. "Rural credit flow has not, however, shown signs of total decline in the state so far, though its relative share has remained stagnant..... The share of rural credit in the total bank credit in the state has come down marginally or remained stagnant during this period. It was 16.3% in 1996 and 15.5 % in March 2001..... there is a slackening in banks efforts in the recent years; this could be observed from the pattern of credit flows to 2 of the rural segments: direct advances to agriculturists and the advances to the artisans and village industries". See Table 20.7 for the relevant details in this regard.

24. "The stagnation in the number of borrowing accounts of the agriculturists serviced by the banks during 1994-2000 is evident.... Borrowing account is not synonymous with the borrower, as a borrower may have more than one account. The number of borrowers may be

3. Thingalaya N.K., "Rural credit in Karnataka: Some Issues," A Working Paper for the First Meeting of the Karnataka State Planning Board, Aug 28,2001.

Table 20.6**Credit Disbursement by CBs and RRBs in Agricultural Sector in Karnataka during 1991-92 to 1999-00**

Rupees in crore

Year	Term Loan			Crop Loan			Grand Total
	CBs	RRBs	Total	CBs	RRBs	Total	
1991-92	103.82(85.5)	17.56(14.5)	121.38(100.00)	98.02(67.4)	47.49(32.6)	145.51(100.00)	266.89
1992-93	98.23(84.2)	18.49(15.8)	116.72(100.00)	175.61(76.8)	53.19(23.2)	228.8(100.00)	345.52
1993-94	130.19(84.7)	23.59(15.3)	153.78(100.00)	196.07(64.01)	109.74(35.9)	305.81(100.00)	459.59
1994-95	182.73(78.7)	49.41(21.3)	232.14(100.00)	236.14(59.6)	160.11(40.4)	396.25(100.00)	628.39
1995-96	256.42(82.5)	54.27(17.5)	310.69(100.00)	302.47(60.5)	197.77(39.5)	500.24(100.00)	810.93
1996-97	216.02(80.8)	51.26(19.2)	267.28(100.00)	361.35(65.5)	190.18(34.5)	551.53(100.00)	818.81
1997-98	333.72(72.5)	126.90(27.5)	460.62(100.00)	360.49(55.7)	286.20(44.3)	646.69(100.00)	1107.31
1998-99	430.25(87.9)	59.19(12.1)	489.44(100.00)	755.84(72.1)	291.92(27.9)	1047.76(100.00)	1537.2
1999-00	442.3(85.5)	75.11(14.5)	517.41(100.00)	980.09(68.8)	443.94(31.2)	1424.03(100.00)	1941.44

Note: Figures in parentheses are percentages to the total of term loan and crop loan respectively in each year.

Source: Institutional Finance wing, Planning Department, Government of Karnataka.

Table 20.7**Advances to Agriculturists and Artisans in Karnataka : 1994 and 2000**

As on March 1994		Banks	Regional Rural Banks	Total
Direct Agricultural Advances	(No. of Accounts in lakh)	15.49	4.67	20.16
	(Amount in Rs. Crore)	1537	311	1848
Artisans & Village Industries	(No. of Accounts in lakh)	0.61	0.3	0.91
	(Amount in Rs. Crore)	33	10	43
As on March 2000				
Direct Agricultural Advances	(No. of Accounts in lakh)	14.92	5.12	20.04
	(Amount in Rs. Crore)	3577	871	4448
Artisans & Village Industries	(No. of Accounts in lakh)	0.78	0.23	1.01
	(Amount in Rs. Crore)	130	25	155

Compiled from Basic Statistical Returns , Vol-23, March 1994 and Vol-29 March 2000, Reserve Bank of India

Source: Adapted from N.K.Thingalaya, " Rural credit in Karnataka : Some Issues", A Working Paper for the First Meeting of the Karnataka State Planning-Board, August 28, 2001.

actually less than the number of borrowing accounts. The inference then would be that despite a substantial increase in the agricultural credit, there has been no increase in the number of farmers assisted by the banks. With the number of land holding families in the state being 57.77 lakh according to the 1991 census, the banks could reach out to only 20.04 lakh farmers. Their penetration into the farming sector is only 34 percent....".

25. Economic survey of Karnataka 2001-02 admits candidly that while the per branch business for the state as a whole works out to Rs. 14.46 Cr, it was significantly lower at around Rs.5.02 Cr. in rural branches. For the country as a whole this was Rs. 19.7 Cr. and for rural branches Rs. 5.93.Cr.

26. While this macro-picture with regard to rural credit is revealing in itself, many gnawing queries remain unanswered due to the paucity of data at our disposal: what type of farmers: large, medium and small have been able to avail bank credit and to what extent? What is the nature of distribution of rural credit across districts and across irrigated and non-irrigated areas within these districts?

20.7 Commercial Banks and Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes:

27. There is no gainsaying that credit is also a major much needed input for the economic upliftment of the poor and deprived sectors of the society, especially those belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes who are caught in the proverbial clutches of the private money lenders and landed gentry. The performance of commercial banks in this area of social concern is indeed disappointing, as is evident from the negligible share of advances to SCs and STs in the total advances by the commercial banks. The total advances of banks including RRBs as at September 2001 were Rs. 30614 Cr. Of this, the share of SC and ST advances was a meagre Rs. 712 Cr or 2.33 per cent. (Source: Banking Statistics for September 2001, State Level Bankers' Committee, Karnataka).

20.8 Regional Distribution of Bank Credit :

28. Thanks to the efforts of NABARD, the coordinating agency for reporting the activities of commercial banks and RRBs, we have been able to obtain the details of bank credit to agriculture and non-agriculture, taluk-wise, at least for one year i.e, 1998-99.

29. Out of a total bank advances of Rs. 5619.30 Cr in the state, the shares of South Karnataka and North Karnataka were 55.3 percent and 44.7 percent respectively. Sector-wise allocation of bank advances was again in favour of South Karnataka, with the solitary exception of OPS. (Table 20.8)

Table: 20.8

**Percentage Share in the State Total Development Credit by Banks (CBs and RRBs)
1998-99: Sector-wise and District-wise.**

Districts	Agriculture	Allied	NFS	OPS	NPS	All
Bangalore(U)	0.55	3.16	9.01	1.66	2.17	2.00
Bangalore(R)	1.43	6.79	1.37	1.10	1.33	1.45
Chitradurga	2.37	1.17	2.02	2.61	1.03	1.96
Davanagere	4.85	3.33	1.11	1.75	1.38	2.97
Kolar	3.30	7.44	3.02	2.42	3.20	3.19
Shimoga	3.99	2.34	4.99	4.92	4.72	4.41
Tumkur	2.54	5.40	3.18	3.09	3.03	2.88
Chamarajnagar	0.82	3.36	0.23	0.92	0.65	0.79
Chikmagalur	10.96	2.17	2.74	3.23	4.09	6.80
D. Kannada	0.06	1.82	13.12	6.39	7.12	4.33
Hassan	5.61	6.09	0.93	2.46	3.64	4.13
Kodagu	8.39	4.64	1.18	2.36	5.91	5.99
Mandya	3.76	7.81	1.35	1.86	1.58	2.69
Mysore	4.95	5.55	8.08	5.12	7.07	5.89
Udupi	1.12	4.81	13.74	8.40	9.09	5.81
South Karnataka	54.70	65.90	66.06	48.29	56.02	55.29

contd..

Table: 20. 8 (concl'd)**Percentage Share in the State Total Development Credit by Banks
(CBs and RRBs),1998-99: Sector-wise and District-wise**

Districts	Agriculture	Allied	NFS	OPS	NPS	All
Bagalkot	4.65	3.09	1.03	1.74	2.04	3.07
Belgaum	11.22	4.79	4.80	6.18	5.60	8.06
Bijapur	3.10	1.38	1.83	2.52	1.87	2.50
Dharwad	2.52	1.92	9.73	6.63	8.86	5.66
Gadag	2.15	1.71	1.36	1.93	1.51	1.85
Haveri	3.57	1.24	0.74	2.44	1.62	2.52
U. Kannada	2.16	3.17	2.61	8.34	3.35	3.55
Bellary	4.49	4.93	8.16	4.22	12.95	7.27
Bidar	3.71	2.63	0.50	1.58	0.34	2.07
Gulbarga	2.98	2.38	0.75	13.04	3.57	4.55
Koppal	1.81	1.77	0.40	1.43	1.15	1.43
Raichur	2.95	5.08	2.03	1.67	1.14	2.17
North Karnataka	45.31	34.09	33.94	51.72	44.00	44.71
StateTotal	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Actual amount distributed (Rs.Cr)	2460.40	114.08	492.03	896.54	1656.25	5619.30

Note: Computed from taluk-wise data made available by NABARD for the year 1998-99.

20.9 Credit-Deposit Ratio:

30. Credit-Deposit ratio of banks may be taken as a proxy for assessing the role of banks in supporting the economy's investment activity. Table:20.9 furnishes the C-D ratio of banks in the districts of Karnataka as of 31st March 2001. It may be noted that C-D ratio is less than 60 percent (indicated by the RBI as a satisfactory level) in 8 out of 27 districts. Of these, five belong to South Karnataka (Bangalore Rural, Kolar, Tumkur, Dakshina Kannada and Udupi) and three to North-Karnataka (Belgaum, Dharwad and Uttara Kannada). C-D ratio among the districts ranges from as low as 20 per cent in Uttara Kannada to as high as 123 per cent in Chikmagalur. Details of Credit-Deposit ratio at the taluk-level as of March 2001 are presented in Annexure-20.2.

31. Suffice it to point out that the amplitude of fluctuations of C-D ratio at the taluka-level is more pronounced than that at the district level. It ranged from a meagre 13 per cent in Karwar taluk to a high figure of 333 per cent in Aland taluk. 58 taluks, is (31 taluks in South Karnataka and 27 taluks in North Karnataka), that is about 1/3 of the total taluks in the state operated below the general norm of 60 per cent indicated by the RBI. Of these, 32 have been identified as backward taluks (See Chapter.6 of this Report); this should help ponder over the role of banks or the lack of it in the development of these taluks. The fact that C-D ratio at the state level has registered a declining trend over the years from 91 percent in 1990 to 62 percent in 2000 (See Economic Survey 2000-01, Govt. of Karnataka, Appendix:7.1, P.A.7.2) and has increased but moderately to reach 64 per cent in 2001, does not throw up an optimistic picture in regard to the banking sector's role in meeting the credit needs of the State's economy.

32. Apart from the reluctance of banks, especially in the post-economic reforms period to be responsive to the demands of social concerns, led as they are in recent years by the so called virtues of economic viability and efficiency (as already mentioned) coupled with risk aversion, the problem of overdues has indeed been a constricting factor for the banks in expanding their role in rural credit. The overall poor recovery due to a host of political, economic, social and managerial factors as rightly pointed out earlier by the Expert Committee On the Stagnation of Agricultural Productivity in Karnataka during 1980s has added to the problem of providing fresh as well as increasing quantum of credit to the rural sector. The poor recovery performance under priority sector advances and various government sponsored schemes has reportedly resulted in high percentage of overdues.

20.10 Recovery of Loans and Advances:

33. As per the details collected by the Revenue Department, Govt. of Karnataka from Deputy Commissioners of the districts in the State, there are 80257 cases involving an amount of Rs. 66.92 Cr pending with the district administrations for effecting recovery. During the year 2000-01, the Revenue authorities at the district level are reported to have collected Rs. 8.98 cr in 7803 RC cases. It may be noted that the recovery performance varies across the districts (Table:20.10).

34. "The Government of Karnataka has enacted two recovery acts for facilitating the recovery of rural credit. However, the legal system has its own constraints in the speedy disposal of suit filed accounts. The establishment of the Debt Recovery Tribunal has been a

Table 20.9**Credit - Deposit Ratio in Karnataka District-wise, 2001**

Sl.No	District	C - D Ratio
1	Bangalore (U)	113
2	Bangalore (R)	56
3	Chitradurga	85
4	Davanagere	104
5	Kolar	55
6	Shimoga	72
7	Tumkur	59
8	Bagalkot	63
9	Belgaum	57
10	Bijapur	72
11	Dharwad	53
12	Gadag	77
13	Haveri	100
14	Uttara Kannada	20
15	Chamarajanagar	80
16	Chikamagalur	123
17	D. Kannada	46
18	Hassan	82
19	Kodagu	90
20	Mandya	77
21	Mysore	60
22	Udupi	33
23	Bellary	94
24	Bidar	101
25	Gulbarga	62
26	Koppal	99
27	Raichur	75
	Karnataka state	64

Source: District Lead Banks

Table 20.10
Recovery status: District-wise in Karnataka

District	Recovery from 1.4.2000 to 31.12.2000		Cases pending as on 31.12.2000	
	No. of Cases	Amount in Rs.lakh	No. of Cases	Amount in Rs. Lakh
Bangalore(Urban)	3	0.3	2075	132.36
Bangalore(Rural)	104	4.82	3477	194.47
Kolar	-	4.7	2503	29.21
Tumkur	86	18.72	5530	350.47
Chitradurga	26	1.4	1092	71.00
Shimoga	810	187.68	810	174.82
Davanagere	151	18.6	2305	91.48
Mysore	42	3.78	6291	365.04
Chamarajanagar	-	0.62	1019	88.39
Mandya	279	9.37	13122	745.16
Hassan	93	3.62	5244	220.20
Chickmagalur	77	10.07	3210	340.54
Kodagu	6	1.01	736	370.07
Dakshina Kannada	1438	24.53	565	94.44
Udupi	217	27.49	471	47.86
Bellary	340	75.38	6994	1159.47
Bidar	1	0.04	1117	77.35
Gulbarga	-	3.01	1340	218.29
Raichur	56	4.72	401	24.49
Koppal	98	86.27	878	196.90
Belgaum	1430	81.57	2173	168.36
Bijapur	-	57.84	1432	66.18
Dharwad	777	110.07	4149	432.56
Uttara Kannada	102	1.58	565	94.44
Bagalkot	41	191	2971	108.30
Haveri	960	95.52	4914	379.26
Gadag	666	63.01	4873	450.49
Total	7803	897.63	80257	6691.6

Source: Revenue Department , Government of Karnataka.

welcome step in expediting the legal process. Since the DRT considers only the suits of above Rs. 10 lakh, the Regional Rural Banks are not in a position to seek its assistance because of the small size of their loans. The State may explore the feasibility of establishing a separate bench of the DRT to take up the suit filed cases of Rs. 1 lakh and above.....”⁴

35. Although legal measures initiated by the Government of Karnataka in ensuring a better recovery of overdues are welcome steps in themselves, it needs to be appreciated that the problem of overdues, especially in the agricultural sector, has an altogether different dimension. Basically overdues may be attributed to two major factors: willful default of borrowers and inability/incapacity of borrowers to make the repayments on a regular and timely basis. While the borrowers who belong to the former category (for instance well off industrialists, large and medium farmers etc.) deserve to be tackled firmly and surely even with recourse to legal measures, if need be, the latter category (for instance, small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, petty business entrepreneurs) deserve a better appreciation of their difficulties and treatment by the authorities concerned.

36. Specific to agricultural sector, we have to look into the major causes for the arrears due from it. The DRT alone does not provide a remedy. The farmers face unexpected developments in the market places for their products since their markets are hostile and imperfect in the agricultural Sector. In the past two years, we have witnessed crash in prices of most of the agricultural commodities like paddy, jowar, ragi, coconut, cotton, areca, tur, oil seeds and even animal prices. The minimum support price policy is mostly confined to paddy, wheat, and sugarcane. No doubt in Karnataka, one or two more items may have been included for price support policy. But there is no adequate efficient mechanism for timely intervention, in terms of fixing the prices, lifting the arrivals, making quick payments, storage of surplus and its disposal in markets including other countries where the demand exists for these products. Consequently, it is the poor market framework and credit structure, which is proving to be a stumbling block, for generating adequate incomes to the producers so as to be able to repay the bank loans. Therefore, our Committee feels that an integrated agricultural banking policy taking note of special features of farming should be framed and implemented. This alone can provide a satisfactory solution both to the poor farmers and for the banks to extend agricultural credit.

37. Detailed breakup of overdues by regions (backward taluks, developed taluks, dry/rained areas, irrigated areas) and by category of borrowers (large/medium farmers, small and marginal farmers agricultural labourers) should help pinpoint the areas and causes for arrears. Accordingly, the problem of arrears has to be dealt with instead of having a blanket application of rules and procedures, legal measures, etc, uniformly across all categories of borrowers.

20.11 Need for more Regional Rural Banks and Branches:

38. While it is gratifying to note that there has been a significant step up in the banking net work in the State during the period 1975 to 1996, the persistence of regional disparities within it continues to be a source of concern. The districts in North Karnataka are relatively disadvantageously placed than those in South Karnataka in respect of the banking

4. Thingalaya, op.cit., p.5

net work. So also is the situation with regard to rural areas vis-a-vis urban areas. The wedge between estimates of credit requirements and estimates of credit availability especially in the rural areas reflects the intensity of efforts required by the banks to justify their role as development institutions. This role of banks needs a reiteration especially in the context of economic liberalization which seems to have distorted the priorities, preferences and performance of banks to the detriment of backward /rural areas. Several new developments, thanks to the new economic reforms in the economy, have the potential of constraining the role of banks in the development of backward/rural areas. These very developments ironically place an increased burden on the Regional Rural Banks to play a pivotal role in the development of backward/rural areas. What is wanted is a reassertion, rejuvenation and structural strengthening of Regional Rural Banks for this social cause. It is in this context that our Committee strongly recommends for creating five additional Regional Rural Banks in the state to ensure adequate credit spread and credit deepening in the rural areas.

39. It is also imminent that an integrated agricultural banking policy dovetailed to the special features of farming is formulated suggesting measures mutually beneficial to poor farmers and banks. State Level Bankers' Committee as well as District Level Bankers' Committee have to play a vital role in the implementation of this integrated agricultural Banking policy. There should be no hesitation on the part of the Govt. of Karnataka in restructuring the composition of these Committees if necessary, to ensure adequate flow of credit to the backward taluks and/or backward sectors.

20.12 State Level Bankers' Committee:

40. At present the Syndicate Bank convenes the State Level Banker's Committee and an Additional Chief Secretary represents the Government at such meetings. For the Committee to be more effective, in the past, the Chief Minister used to preside over the meeting. The main purpose is to make the participating Banks feel that the Head of the State is reviewing the credit flow in the State for which all commercial and co-operative Banks are participating and that the lending and the recovery positions could impress well on the Chief Minister so that the collaborative effort of the Government and the Banks could crystallize into the mutual support in framing credit policies as well as the recovery policies to ensure the re-cycling of Bank credit. This apart, if the Chief Minister presides over the meeting the Chairman and Managing Directors or the Executive Director of the concerned Bank if it has location outside Bangalore shall attend the meetings. This gives greater seriousness to the flow of institutional credit in the State, which goes to supplement the budgetary flows. In fact, the Heads of the commercial Banks have a feeling that when the Chief Minister himself does not take interest they need not bother to get involved in the credit flows for development in the State. It may also be recalled here that in the past few years institutional-finance-backed Development Plan in the State used to be bigger than the Budgetary-supported Development Plan, each year The Committee urges the Chief Minister to give a very high priority for the State Level Banker's Committee meeting and should be available to preside over that meeting so that maximum benefits from financial institutions can be secured through such inter-actions at the top level. This will be all the more appropriate when the Chief Minister himself holds the Finance portfolio. In case, where there is a separate Finance Minister, the Committees feels that both of them should attend the State Level Bankers' Committee meeting with the Chief Minister in the chair.

Annexure 20.1
Centres Recommended for Bank Branches

Sl_No.	DISTRICT	TALUK	LOCATION
South Karnataka			
1	Bangalore Rural (7 centres)	Ramanagaram	Akkur Sagganahalli
		Hoskote	Kadugodi Devanagudi
		Nelamangala	Somapura Sondekoppa
		Magadi	Thippegonadanahalli
2	Davanagere (9 centres)	Jagalur	Asagodu
		Harihar	Mindasgatte
		Channagiri	Tanigere
			Sringarabagu
			Maravanje
		Honnali	Madenahalli Varahattur
		Harapanahalli	Hukkeri
			Regimasalwada
3	Chitradurga (2 centres)	Molakalmuru	Bommadevanahalli Siddapura
4	Kolar (3 centres)	Gudibande	Beechaganahalli
		Malur	Alambadi Doddashivara
5	Shimoga (5 centres)	Shikaripur	Hithla Baganakatte
		Bhadravati	Hunsekatte Bandigudda
		Sorab	Sigga
6	Tumkur (8 centres)	Madhugiri	Kodalapura Chickadalavatta Kodagadala
		Pavagada	Mangalwada

Contd..

Annexure 20.1 (continued)
Centres Recommended for Bank Branches

Sl_No.	DISTRICT	TALUK	LOCATION
		Tiptur	Halkurki
		Sira	Magodu
			Sakkadadu
		Kunigal	Hangarhalli
7	Chickmagalur (2 centres)	Chickmagalur	Byravalli
		Tarikere	Hadikere
8	Hassan (5 centres)	Arasikere	Dummonahalli
		Arakalgud	Magge
		Alur	Mallapura
		Belur	Naganhalli
		Channarayapatna	Baladare
9	Mandya (11 centres)	K.R. Pet	Seelangere
			Vittalapura
		Maddur	Kadalur
			Doddarasinkere
			Bannahalli
		Srirangapatna	Kurabasettihalli
			Hebbadi
		Malavalli	Netkal
			Agasanapura
			Pandithahalli
			Madagandur
10	Chamarajanagar (2 centres)	Gundlupet	Ankahalli
		Kollegal	Kongarahalli
11	Mysore (8 centres)	H.D. Kote	Malavi
			Hadanur
		Hunsur	Harve
		Periyapatna	Gollarahosahalli
		Mysore	Kadakola
			Dharagalli
		K.R. Nagar	Kestur
		Nanjangud	Sathuru

Contd..

Annexure 20.1 (continued)
Centres Recommended for Bank Branches

Sl_No.	DISTRICT	TALUK	LOCATION
	<u>North Karnataka</u>		
12	Belgaum (28 centres)	Soundatti	Chickumbi Kallapur Hireullikgeri
		Raibag	Sultanpur Shittapur Itanal Alagawadi Byakud Hebbalwadi
		Ramdurga	Hirekoppa (K.S) Budnur
		Chikkodi	Korganolli Hattarwat Kuthali
		Athani	Mandagaon Kakmari Darur Gundewdi Babchi
		Gokak	Melavanchi Tigaddi Averadhi
		Hukkeri	Islampur
		Belgaum	Besur Kiniye
		Bailhongal	Kalabhavi Dodwal Vannur
13	Bijapur (9 centres)	Sindgi	Hippargi Bhantnur
		Indi	Miragi

Contd...

Annexure 20.1 (continued)
Centres Recommended for Bank Branches

Sl_No.	DISTRICT	TALUK	LOCATION
			Zalki
		Muddebihal	Hiremural Hullur Tumbagi Ingalagere Nebageri
14	Bagalkot (10 centres)	Badami Bagalkot	Halakurki Gadalamkeri Alur
		Bilagi	Korati Shiraguppa Honnihal
		Hungund	Marol Iddalgi Binjawadi
15	Haveri (12 centres)	Mudhol Haveri	Nagral Handganur Kulenur
		Hirekerur	Neswi Bullapur Tavargi
		Shiggaon	Ankadkhan
		Hangal	Makaravalli Sammaagi Baichavalli
		Savanoor	Hirewaddatti Kadkol
16	Dharwad (5 centres)	Byadgi Hubli	Muttur Adargunchi Anchatgeri Mantur
		Kalghatgi	Malkankop

Contd...

Annexure 20.1 (continued)
Centres Recommended for Bank Branches

Sl_No.	DISTRICT	TALUK	LOCATION
17	Gadag (9 centres)	Navalgund	Basapur
		Nargund	Bhairatti
		Ron	Hedagalidambal
			Gogeri
			Asuti
			Benhal
			Hirimannur
			Advisampur
			Chebbi
18	Bellary (9 centres)	Gadag	Bardur
		Shirahatti	Sidiginamola
		Mundargi	Hampapatna
		Bellary	Kotehalsagur
		Hadagali	Sanavasapur
		Siraguppa	Kotalechinta
			Nadiri
			Sugginahalli
			Chirabi
19	Bidar (7 centres)	Humnabad	Bellighatta
		Aurad	Mangalgi
		Basavakalyan	Wadgon
		Bidar	Hiregaon
		Bhalki	Andur
			Balur
20	Gulbarga (31 centres)		Ambesangvi
			Dongapur
		Aland	Ambalga
			Sirurdurga
		Gulbarga	Allur
			Khamdal
			Kadri
	Bheemanahalli		

Contd...

Annexure 20.1 (continued)
Centres Recommended for Bank Branches

Sl_No.	DISTRICT	TALUK	LOCATION
		Shahapur	Naika
			Mudhbole
			Hoyyal
		Shorapur	Hemnoor
			Munirbomnahally
			Hoyyal
		Afzalpur	Gudur
			Gorur
			Badadal
			Bhosga
		Chitapur	Monguta
			Petisirur
		Jevargi	Ganwaour
		Yadgir	Karengi
			Chinakhav
			Ramasamudra
			Duppalli
			Konlur
		Chincholi	Keswar
			Mogha
			Kallur Road
			Mangalgi
		Sedam	Betagera
			Habal
			Ranjoli
21	Koppal	Koppal	Yalamgere
	(11 centres)		Shivapura
			Budaguba
		Yelaburga	Muradi
			Tondihal
			Binhal
			Hireashihalli

Contd...

Annexure 20.1 (concluded)
Centres Recommended for Bank Branches

Sl_No.	DISTRICT	TALUK	LOCATION
22	Raichur (25 centres)	Kushtagi	Madapur
			Hirebonnigal
			Katapur
			Nilagal
			Singnodi
		Raichur	Chalta
			Medikinahal
			Nilgol
			Andihal
			Sarjapur
		Lingasugur	Kurdi
			Hirekotnakal
			Gudidinne (Khalse)
			Nakkunda
			Halapur
		Manvi	Kapgal
			Hiriraikuppi
			Anjal
			Kalligina Irabgera
			Jeeral
		Deodurga	Mukkampa
			Bennur
			Giniwar
			Salagunda
			Sirgapur
Gangavati	Pagadadinne		
	Rogalparvi		
	Urnoti		
	Hasmaskal		
Sindhnoor			

Note: **These centres were recommended for bank branches as far as back in 1975, by the Planning Department, Govt. of Karnataka, but are not having bank branches even now (1996).**

Annexure 20.2
C-D Ratio in Karnataka, Taluk-wise , March 2001

Sl.No	District	Taluk Name	C - D Ratio
1	Bangalore(U)	Anekal	68.01
2		Bangalore (N)	186.40
3		Bangalore (S)	66.94
			113.49
4	Bangalore (R)	Chennapatna	75.88
5		Devanahalli	47.82
6		Doddaballapur	57.20
7		Hosakote	56.83
8		Kanakapura	44.79
9		Magadi	61.96
10		Nelamangala	46.01
11		Ramanagaram	54.17
			55.53
12	Chitradurga	Challakere	71.11
13		Chitradurga	82.17
14		Hiriyur	105.91
15		Holalkere	105.76
16		Hosadurga	89.32
17		Molakalmuru	70.87
			85.37
18	Davanagere	Channagiri	170.36
19		Davanagere	105.07
20		Harihara	100.19
21		Harappanahalli	67.87
22		Jagalur	76.19
23		Honnali	107.63
			104.01
24	Kolar	Bagepalli	73.18
25		Bangarpet	48.46
26		Chickballapur	65.36
27		Chintamani	43.95
28		Gowribidanur	38.73
29		Gudibanda	51.68

Contd...

Annexure 20.2 (continued)
C-D Ratio in Karnataka, Taluk-wise , March 2001

Sl.No	District	Taluk Name	C - D Ratio
30		Kolar	53.84
31		Malur	78.18
32		Mulbagal	70.58
33		Sidlaghatta	71.37
34		Srinivaspura	51.40
			54.70
35	Shimoga	Bhadravathi	84.20
36		Hosanagara	71.35
37		Sagara	58.65
38		Shikaripura	86.82
39		Shimoga	72.92
40		Soraba	70.20
41		Thirthahalli	61.15
			71.80
42	Tumkur	C.N.halli	86.41
43		Gubbi	74.54
44		Koratagere	54.92
45		Kunigal	73.22
46		Madhugiri	45.72
47		Pavagada	46.00
48		Sira	97.20
49		Tiptur	34.20
50		Tumkur	62.06
51		Turuvekere	58.27
			59.25
52	Bagalkote	Badami	73.90
53		Bagalkote	25.51
54		Bilagi	38.26
55		Hunagund	47.88
56		Jamakhandi	81.26
57		Mudhol	183.79
			63.07
58	Belgaum	Athani	94.65
59		Bailhongala	57.31
60		Belgaum	34.24
61		Chikkodi	81.96
62		Gokak	69.91

Contd...

Annexure 20.2 (continued)
C-D Ratio in Karnataka, Taluk-wise , March 2001

Sl.No	District	Taluk Name	C - D Ratio
63		Hukkeri	43.15
64		Khanapur	107.48
65		Raibagh	120.78
66		Ramdurg	97.99
67		Soundatti	127.36
			57.25
68	Bijapur	B bagewadi	62.78
69		Bijapur	63.59
70		Indi	111.84
71		Muddebihal	58.97
72		Sindgi	107.12
			71.50
73	Dharwad	Dharwad	40.36
74		Hubli	52.30
75		Kalghatagi	93.66
76		Kundagol	144.82
77		Navalgund	127.84
			53.42
78	Gadag	Gadag	56.90
79		Mundaragi	86.00
80		Naragund	165.80
81		Ron	92.34
82		Shirahatti	114.86
			77.00
83	Haveri	Byadagi	104.52
84		Haveri	109.63
85		Hanagal	111.85
86		Hirekerur	97.82
87		Ranebennur	74.89
88		Savanur	117.45
89		Shiggaon	133.62
			100.03
90	Uttarakannada	Ankola	17.92
91		Bhatkal	16.27
92		Haliyal	28.08
93		Honnavar	18.68
94		Karwar	12.74

Contd...

Annexure 20.2 (continued)
C-D Ratio in Karnataka, Taluk-wise , March 2001

Sl.No	District	Taluk Name	C - D Ratio
95		Kumta	13.78
96		Mundagod	44.91
97		Siddapur	44.96
98		Sirsi	20.47
99		Supa (Joida)	25.80
100		Yellapur	32.90
			20.27
101	Chamarajanagar	Chamarajanagar	97.79
102		Gundlpet	96.19
103		Kollegal	53.89
104		Yelandur	98.23
			79.97
105	Chickamagalore	Chickamagalore	149.67
106		Kadur	78.13
107		Koppa	90.53
108		Mudigere	179.28
109		Narasimharajapura	137.72
110		Sringeri	38.13
111		Tarikere	84.05
			122.76
112	D. Kannada	Belthangadi	73.72
113		Buntwal	48.00
114		Mangalore	41.72
115		Puttur	59..73
116		Sullya	82.60
			46.40
117	Hassan	Alur	82.49
118		Arakalgod	70.97
119		Arasikere	82.49
120		Belur	77.79
121		Channarayapatna	82.49
122		Hassan	82.49
123		Holenarasipura	82.49
124		Sakaleshpura	88.28
			82.03
125	Kodagu	Madikeri	100.78
126		Somwarpet	79.40

Contd...

Annexure 20.2 (continued)
C-D Ratio in Karnataka, Taluk-wise, March 2001

Sl.No	District	Taluk Name	C - D Ratio
127		Virajpet	87.86
			90.19
128	Mandya	Krishnarajpet	59.46
129		Maddur	93.25
130		Malavalli	43.00
131		Mandya	94.47
132		Nagamangala	42.55
133		Pandavapura	101.91
134		Srirangapattana	70.34
			77.35
135	Mysore	H.D.Kote	77.90
136		Hunsur	69.29
137		K.R.nagar	59.80
138		Mysore	56.92
139		Nanjanagud	68.97
140		Periyapatna	101.38
141		T.narasipur	77.22
			59.83
142	Udupi	Karkala	30.26
143		Kundapur	45.69
144		Udupi	1.49
			33.49
145	Bellary	Bellary	80.24
146		Hadagalli	112.16
147		H.b.halli	87.65
148		Hospet	103.79
149		Kudlugi	103.33
150		Sandur	62.85
151		Siriguppa	194.17
			94.17
152	Bidar	Aurad	101.01
153		Basavakalyan	101.00
154		Bhalki	98.99
155		Bidar	102.00
156		Humnabad	100.99
			101.30
157	Gulbarga	Afzalpur	167.70

Contd...

Annexure 20.2 (concluded)
C-D Ratio in Karnataka, Taluk-wise, March 2001

Sl.No	District	Taluk Name	C - D Ratio
158		Aland	333.41
159		Chincholi	119.50
160		Chitapur	36.51
161		Gulbarga	52.67
162		Jevargi	151.82
163		Sedam	53.74
164		Shahapur	63.99
165		Shorapur	93.12
166		Yadgiri	59.13
			62.25
167	Koppal	Gangavathi	143.33
168		Koppal	72.79
169		Kushtagi	71.84
170		Yelburga	78.72
			99.06
171	Raichur	Devdurga	64.71
172		Lingsugar	54.76
173		Manavi	137.11
174		Raichur	50.06
175		Sindanur	151.26
			74.97
	Karnataka State		64.01

Source: District Lead banks.

Chapter 21

Co-operatives and Regional Disparities

21.1 Significance of Co-operative System

1. The co-operative system unlike commercial banking is not confined to purveying of credit only; they can provide organizational framework for engaging in production in both agriculture, industry and services. The co-operative sector, thus, has the special advantage of easier direct involvement of the people in their organization and commands an unparalleled advantage in the matter of location of its units in each of the Villages where Primary Societies can function. This apart, co-operation offers opportunities for greater initiative by the individuals in a group and the vagaries and uncertainties of other systems of organisation and finance get eliminated due to the co-operative strength.

2. As will be noted late in this Chapter, in Karnataka the Co-operative System has functioned more effectively in North Karnataka than in Southern Karnataka. There can be various reasons for this. However, what is important is the contributions and the new initiatives which the co-operatives have taken for improving the welfare of the people in Agriculture, Industry and Housing segments in particular. In Agriculture, the Co-operatives have developed a model in setting up Agro-Industrial Complex. For example, in Gadag in North Karnatak this has materialised which does not seem to have a parallel even after considering the widespread organizations set up on the principles of co-operation. The Gadag experiment is singled out for the reason that farmers who grow commercial crops like Cotton, Groundnut etc. have benefited by receiving a higher price for their product from the Co-operative Organisation than what they can get in the Open Market, for example: In cotton for each candy, the farmer gets on an average Rs.200 more than what they can get in the Open Market. The linked Agro-Industrial Complex has also eliminated waste and instead supported the use of by-products or waste into a more profitable product. In a recent initiative a Co-operative Industrial estate has been established where 100 entrepreneurs were able to start their industrial ventures successfully within as short a period as one month.

3. Generally, in any discussion of the co-operatives, derogatory observations are made focussing on defunct societies, misuse of funds, greater losses, monopolization of the Organisation by a few family members and the like. While this is not denied, an impartial study has not been made to assess the contribution of the co-operatives to the developmental process, in particular to the generation of employment, reduction of poverty, developing of agro-based industries and more than anything else protect the interests of farmers by getting them a better price for their product.

21.2 Co-operative Credit

4. If we take the totality of the credit delivery system in our Country and also in our State, we find that the Commercial Banks with all their strength of resources and the backing of the Government of India in the case of the Nationalised Banks have hardly done justice to agriculture. In a year like 2000-2001 Commercial Banks have given about Rs. 40,000 crore to agriculture out of their total deposits which exceed Rs.9,50,000 crore and advances Rs.4,30,000 crore. Thus, the share of agriculture in the Commercial Bank Credit doesn't

exceed 8 to 9 percent of the total advances. Compared to this, the Co-operative System has provided about Rs.23,000 crore to agriculture. In other words, the Co-operative Credit forms nearly 60% of the Commercial Bank Credit to Agriculture. While one may argue that the total credit supplied by both Commercial Banks and Co-operative Banks fall far short for the needs of the agriculture, the point to note is that the Co-operative Sector has played comparatively a bigger role in financing agriculture and agro-based industries. In Karnataka too, more or less the same situation prevails with commercial banks lending Rs.1500 crores and Co-operatives Rs.1000 crore.

5. Yet another missing thread in the evaluation is that the losses incurred are more highlighted than the benefits that have accrued to the farm people in general and the members of the co-operatives. Is this not too uncharitable a remark on the Co-operative Sector? The High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances (HPCFRRI), wanted the role of co-operatives in development and reducing disparities in different districts to be evaluated by an independent agency for the benefit of the Committee. Therefore, the Committee commissioned a study, as already indicated in the introduction with 'SAHAYOGA' a Consultancy firm with co-operative experts including specialists in co-operative training, research and practise co-operative principles.

6. This Chapter is based on a full-length study report submitted to the Committee by 'SAHAYOGA'. As we are including the entire report as an accompaniment volume to the report of HPCFRRI, we have relied on the major points of their analysis and recommendations in writing this chapter.

21.3 Co-operatives in Reducing Regional Disparities

7. There is a lot of misunderstanding and confusion about the co-operative as a micro unit and co-operative ideology at macro level. Four significant conceptual issues related to reducing regional disparities are discussed; co-operative ideology at macro level, co-operative development policies, creating favourable climate and conditions for co-operative development and co-operative and regional imbalances: role, scope and limitations.

8. Three main ideologies of co-operation in developing countries are fostering economic development, promoting social justice and strengthening political democracy. A survey of co-operative policies of Asian region reveals that different countries have adopted different policies. They include long term economic objectives like, developing a distinct sector of economy, ensure equitable distribution of national income, develop a decentralized economic system, establishing economic democracy and social justice and co-operative commonwealth etc. The policies also include the short-term economic objectives which include to increase agriculture production, promote rural development, generates self-employment, develop members resources etc.

9. Never in the past the Karnataka had any defined co-operative policy of its own. It is only in 1997, the Government of Karnataka announced for the first time its co-operative policy. This policy document listed the objectives of co-operative development, the role and approach of government towards the co-operatives. However, its implementation has suffered.

10. When we examine the co-operative development in the different countries in Asian region we find that the co-operative development is influenced by general and specific environmental factors and other factors like legislation, human resource development arrangements, financial support and the government policies etc. Government's main role in co-operative development process is to create favourable climate and conditions. Favourable climate for co-operative development includes macro environments, role of state, access to technology and capital markets, agrarian reforms and legal support. Favourable conditions include member participation, organisational structure, effective linkage systems etc.

11. The Government of India and the state governments involved the co-operatives in the economic development to implement their economic policies without properly assessing the capacity of co-operatives. Therefore many times governments did the mistake of over estimating the capacity of co-operatives before entrusting the tasks to them. Since the governments took the initiative in organising co-operatives, they became government creatures and co-operatives started becoming welfare measures losing their economic and commercial aspects.

12. Co-operatives come wherever there is imbalance; they emerge wherever there are social and economic imbalances. They have a positive role in reducing economic inequalities by helping the poor and weaker sections, by providing an opportunity for women in income generating activities, decentralising the power and authority, empowering the weaker sections and reducing the gap between urban and rural areas. All types of co-operatives particularly agro-processing units have contributed a lot in developing the rural sector. However, co-operatives seem to have a limited role in reducing the regional inequalities as they have in-built limitations and weaknesses. But given the proper support system, co-operatives can be very effective institutions in reducing the regional imbalances.

13. The co-operative sector has made its existence felt in the economy of Karnataka. The co-operatives in Karnataka have shown remarkable flexibility, diversity, innovation and achievements during their long history. The success of co-operatives in the context of the present study is viewed in terms of their contribution to the social and economic development of the community which they serve. Thus, the measures of success of co-operative are macro in nature. But their capacity to contribute at macro level depends upon their performance at micro level. No co-operative can contribute to the social and economic development unless it is a successful economic enterprise and operationally efficient. Hence, the focus on micro aspects like operational results and efficiency figures at the unit level, the market share, membership, area coverage, cost effectiveness, resource position and return on investment etc. Capacity of co-operatives at micro level in Karnataka with reference to their capacity to provide the services to members in terms of varieties, cost, quality and the delivery has been covered in the commissioned study.

21.4 Composition of Co-operatives

14. According to this study, in the matter of composition of state co-operative sector, milk co-operatives dominated with 31% share. Agricultural credit co-operative are the second largest constituents with 18% share, non-agricultural credit co-operatives have 11% share. However, traditional sectors like consumer, marketing and industrial have lost the ground with negligible share. The consumer and marketing sectors have almost lost their

existence. Therefore, the Government of Karnataka has decided to merge these two sectors by issuing a merger notice on 16th April 2001.

15. There is a continuity in the growth of co-operative sector in the state during the last four decades in terms of number of societies, membership, working capital and the business turnover. But the distressing fact of this development is the increasing number of weak co-operative units and the number of liquidated societies.

16. The study of districtwise spread of co-operatives in the state reveals that the northern Karnataka is better developed in terms of number of societies, membership, business and resources. It is also observed that northern region has large number of different type of co-operatives. Many innovative co-operatives are also found in the northern region. Even the performance level of co-operatives in this region is found far better compared to southern region. The southern region is co-operatively backward in terms of the performance of the co-operatives at micro level and their contribution to social and economic development at macro level.

17. Ranking of the districts in the state on the basis of co-operative development reveals the following picture.

Table – 21.1

Ranking of districts co-operative development-wise

Rank	High
1	Dharwad
2	Belgaum
3	Bijapur
Rank	Above Average
4	Chitradurga
5	Gulbarga
Rank	Below Average
6	Mysore
7	Uttar Kannada
8	Bangalore-II
9	Kolar
10	Dakshina Kannada
11	Raichur
12	Tumkur
13	Bellary
14	Hassan
15	Mandya
16	Shimoga
Rank	Low
17	Bidar
18	Bangalore Rural
19	Chickmagalur
20	Bangalore-I
21	Kodagu

18. As can be seen from the above, Belgaum division is most progressive region in the state. Dharwad, Belgaum and Bijapur districts are leading in the co-operative development as they have shown the highest level of co-operative development in the state. Chitradurga and Gulbarga districts are placed above the average. The districts of southern region and also Raichur and Bidar districts of Hyderabad-Karnataka are co-operatively backward areas. This shows the glaring regional imbalances in the co-operative development in the state.

21.5 Locational Impact on Imbalances

19. A very striking feature noted is all the state level co-operative federations are located only in Bangalore. This is not a very healthy phenomenon. There is a wide scope for many federations to move nearer to their constituents. Oil seed grower co-operative societies in the state are concentrated in Gulbarga division. Hence, Karnataka co-operative oil seed growers' federation should move to this region. There is every justification for shifting state co-operative sugar federation to Belgaum division as most of the co-operative sugar factories are located in this area. State co-operative spinning mill federation should move to northern region where most of the co-operative spinning mills are located. There is heavy concentration of urban co-operative banks in northern Karnataka, hence state co-operative urban bank federation should be in the northern region.

20. It is also observed that in neighbouring states, many state co-operative organisations are outside the capital city. In Maharashtra, the office of the registrar of co-operative societies and the state co-operative union are located in Pune. In Kerala, state co-operative marketing federation and state co-operative consumer federation are located in Cochin. Hence, a policy level decision needs to be taken to move some of these state level federations from Bangalore to the places where they are required to be.

21. The rural credit co-operatives are the backbone of state co-operative sector in Karnataka. The short-term credit requirements of the farmers are met by three-tier credit co-operative structure. At the base level there are primary credit co-operative societies which are federated to district central co-operative banks at district level. And at the state level there is the state co-operative bank. Investment credit needs of the farmers in the state are met by two-tier co-operative credit structure. There are primary agriculture and rural development banks working at taluka level and at the apex level there is State Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank. This co-operative institutional credit arrangement in the state has covered nearly 40% of the agricultural needs of the farmers in the state. This institutional structure has tried to help the farmer in improving his income level.

22. The regional disparities are found in the working of agriculture credit co-operatives in the state. The performance of agricultural credit co-operatives at micro level and their contribution to rural and agriculture development in the northern region is far better compared to the districts in southern region of the state. The glaring regional differences are also found in terms of the number of societies, membership, financial resources, business performance and service to the farming community in the northern districts of the state are found much better than in the southern districts.

21.6 Farm Credit, 1999-2000

23. The ground level co-operative agricultural credit disbursement in 1999-2000, would give an understanding of the contribution of co-operative credits institutions to the total agricultural credit disbursement in the state. During the year, the total crop loans advanced by the financial institutions as crop loans, was Rs. 2346 crores, for the state as a whole. Of these co-operatives accounted for Rs. 885 crores, constituting about 38% of the total short-term loans disbursed. The total quantum of long-term loans, advanced was Rs. 687.42 crores, of which the co-operative institutions advanced a mere Rs. 177 crores as term credit to agriculture and this constituted only, 25 percent of the total long-term credit advanced to the agriculture sector.

24. The total credit advanced to the agriculture sector both short term and long term was to the tune of Rs. 3033 crores during 1999-2000. The share of the co-operative sector in this was Rs. 1062 crores, which accounted for 35% of the total credit to the agriculture sector.

25. Among the components of credit, plantation and Horticulture crops accounted for 25.37%, followed by 16.26% for Minor irrigation. Farm mechanization appropriated 23.76%. The disbursement of term co-operative credit reveals that minor irrigation appropriated 25.47% of the co-operative term credit, and farm machinery 28.29%. Plantation and horticulture crops also appropriated a substantial share of the co-operative term credit.

26. The co-operative credit structure has given a considerable support to weaker sections of farming community in the state. The study reveals that among the beneficiaries of different holdings, about 38% are small and marginal farmers whose holdings are less than 2 hectares. About 16% are the agricultural labourers and 5% are the rural artisans. Scheduled castes received 12.52% weightage in coverage and 12% were women beneficiaries as shown in the following table.

Table – 21.2

Primary Agricultural credit societies coverage of cultivators by land holdings as on 31.3.1999

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SI No.	Particulars	PACS	FSS	LAMPS	TOTAL
1	Upto 1 Hectare	844	122	9	975
2	1 to 2 Hectare	822	95	7	924
3	2 – 4 Hectare	628	50	4	682
4	4 to 8 Hectare	390	37	3	430
5	Above 8 Hectares	243	17	-	260
6	Agricultural Labourers	681	51	18	750
7	Rural Artisans	46	13	2	261
8	Others	525	59	11	595
9	Total (Col. 1 to 8)	4379	444	54	4877
10	Of Col. 9 Scheduled Castes	592	61	-	653
11	Of Col. Schedules tribes	214	24	53	291
12	Women Members	440	73	18	531

27. The primary agricultural credit societies in the state have given loans to 9.26 percent of schedule caste and schedule tribe members as can be seen in the following table.

Table – 21.3
Primary Agricultural Credit Societies coverage of Schedule Castes/Scheduled Tribes Members as on 31.3.1999.

(Amount of Rs. in lakhs)

(Membership in 000's)

SI No.	Particulars	1998-1999	Percentage to Total
1	Total No. of Societies	437	
	a) Total Membership (000's)	5081	
	b) Of which SC/ST (000's)	943	18.56
2	Total Borrowing Members	940	
	a) Of which SC/ST (000's)	87	9.26
3	No. of Members Indebted at the end of the year	980	
	a) of which SC/ST (000/s)	104	10.61
4	No. of Member Defaulters at the end of the year	413	
	a) Of which SC/ST	60	14.53
5	Total loans advanced	116575.91	
	a) Of which SC/ST	6286.08	5.39
6	Total loans outstanding	116738.57	
	a) Of which SC/ST	7150.66	6.13
7	Total loans Recovered	88641.00	
	a) Of which SC/ST	5030	5.67
8	Total Loans Overdue	35459.22	
	a) Of which SC/ST	2886.75	8.14

28. Co-operative credit to SC/STs is not commensurate with their proportion in the total population. Rs.629 crores advanced in a year like 1998-99 when loans overdue were Rs.29 corres tell a sad story. This needs proper monitoring along with dovetailing of the supply of other inputs to the weaker sections if society.

29. The sanctions of loans to the DCCBs by the NABARD has been studied and the results are presented in this Chapter. The allocations were higher to Bangalore division during 2000-01 with Rs. 9100 lakhs of which Rs. 8624.34 lakhs were utilized. Among the divisions, Shimoga received of Rs. 3700 lakhs, which was fully utilized. An allocation of

Rs. 21425 lakhs was made to Belgaum division which was the highest allocation among all the divisions. The entire amount was utilized. Belgaum, Dharwad and Bijapur districts received allocation of Rs. 8660, Rs. 6300 and Rs. 6000 lakhs, which were fully utilized. The allocation to Uttara Kannada was low at Rs. 525 lakhs.

30. One disturbing feature about agricultural credit co-operative structure in Karnataka as in most other states is existence of two different channels; one for short-term credit and another for long-term credit. Since long it has been felt that in the interest of farming community, HPCFRRI feels that these two structures should be merged and all the credit facility should be provided to the farmer under one umbrella, a Single Window Agricultural policy announced by Government of Karnataka in 1995 expressed that the government is very keen to integrate both these structures to provide integrated credit services to the farmers at the lower cost. However, till today no action has been taken so far. Hence, our Committee urges immediate action by the government in the interest of the farming community of the state in general and of the backward taluks in particular.

21.7 Imbalances in Co-operative Banks

31. There are glaring regional imbalances in the development of urban co-operative banks in the state. They are concentrated in north Karnataka. Bangalore division has 56 banks with 200 branches, Mysore division has 29 banks with 42 branches, Belgaum division has 130 banks with 254 branches. However, Gulbarga division has 36 banks with only 8 branches. The districtwise spread of these banks is shown in the following table.

Table – 21.4

Urban co-operative Banks: Districtwise (March 99)

Districts	No of Banks	No of Branches	Districts	No. of Banks	No. of Branches
Bangalore division			Belgaum Division		
Bangalore	56	164	Belgaum	46	82
Tumkur	13	22	Bijapur	34	54
Chitradurga	6	12	Dharwad	38	76
Kolar	1		Karwar	12	42
Shimoga	8	2			
Total	84	200	Total	130	254
Mysore division			Gulbarga Division		
Mysore	10	5	Raichur	13	6
Mandya	3		Gulbarga	11	1
Hassan	5	2	Bidar	6	1
Chickmagalore	3		Bellary	6	
Dakshina Kannada	8	35			
Total	29	42	Total	36	8

32. It is also observed that the performance of urban co-operative banks in northern region is better both in terms of quantity and quality.

33. Though they are called urban co-operative banks, they are located and spread in rural areas also. Their area of operation includes both urban and rural. Thus, to a great extent they have reduced the gap between urban and rural sector by providing support to the rural industries in the state. As can be seen in the following table out of the total banks in the state 158 are located in district headquarters, 97 in taluka headquarters and 46 in rural centres.

Table – 21.5

Urban co-operatives banks as on 20-9-2001 by Headquarters:

Name of the District	District headquarters	Taluk Headquarters	Rural Centres	Total
Bangalore division				
Bangalore (Rural & Urban)	52	4		56
Kolar		1		1
Tumkur	10	3		13
Chitradurga	3	3		3
Davanagere	10	2		12
Shimoga	3	5		8
Total	78	18		93
Mysore Division				
Mysore	9	1		10
Mandya	2	1		3
Hassan	2	3		5
Kodagu	2	2		4
Chickmagalore	2	1		3
Mangalore	7	1		8
Udupi	5		1	6
Chamarajanagar	1			1
Total	30	9	1	40
Belgaum Division				
Belgaum	13	15	18	46
Bijapur	7	4	8	19
Dharwad	3	12	1	16
Bagalkot	3	7	5	15

...Contd

Name of the District	District headquarters	Taluk Headquarters	Rural Centres	Total
Gadag	4	1	4	9
Haveri	3	7	2	12
Uttara Kannada	2	9	1	12
Total	35	55	39	129
Gulbarga Division				
Gulbarga	7	4		11
Raichur	2	2	2	6
Koppal	1	2	4	7
Bidar	3	3		6
Bellary	2	4		6
Total	15	15	6	36
Grand total	158	97	46	301

34. However, it may be noticed from the table that there are no rural centres at all in Bangalore and Mysore divisions barring the solitary bank branch in Udupi in Mysore division. There are 6 in Gulbarga division. Belgaum division has the highest number of rural centres with 39. Again, Belgaum has the highest number of urban banks (55) at taluka headquarter compared to 18 in Bangalore division, 9 in Mysore division and 15 in Gulbarga division.

21.8 Urban Co-operative Banks

35. The total deposits in urban co-operative banks in Karnataka were at Rs. 5273 crores as on 31st March 2000. Of this four districts namely, Bangalore, Belgaum, Dharwad and Uttara Kannada contributed 65% of the entire deposits. This again reveals that banks in north Karnataka have done very well in mobilising the deposits as compared to southern region in the state. There are only 22 urban co-operative banks which have mobilised deposits above Rs.50 crores. 193 urban co-operative banks are more than 10 years old and have mobilised deposits less than Rs. 50 crores. The mix of deposits indicates that the urban co-operative banks have mobilised only long term deposits at high cost at the cost of their profitability.

36. In the case of commercial banks, it is seen that highest level of deposits in Karnataka comes from household sector with 69.3%. In the case of urban co-operative banks, their entire deposits come from the household sector. In respect of per branch deposits, the performance of urban co-operative banks compares better than that of commercial banks.

37. The total credit of urban co-operative banks as on 31st March 2000 was Rs.3510 crores. Purposewise advances reveal that housing has the biggest share in the total advances, followed by trade & commerce and road transport operations in that order. Small scale and cottage industries are not attended adequately. Agribusiness & education are the least attended fields by the banks.

38. One common feature with all the urban co-operative banks in the state is that they have surplus funds. There is no adequate outlet for advances. Most of the urban co-operative banks have credit deposit ratio of about 50-75%. However, Gulbarga division is an exception to this. There is heavy demand for the advances and the existing urban co-operative banks are not able to cope up with the existing demand.

39. The plan for industrial development particularly for rural industries in co-operative sector in the state was well conceived at early stage and its structure was designed with the establishment of state level industrial co-operative bank to give the boost to industrial co-operative development in co-operative sector in the state.

21.9 Sugar and Dairy Co-operatives

40. Co-operative agro-processing units in the state have played a positive role in reducing the regional imbalances in urban and rural sectors in Karnataka. Their contribution in developing rural industries and thereby improving the economic conditions of rural areas is highly impressive. The contribution of co-operative agro-processing units in improving social and economic conditions of rural community and developing villages at macro level has a historical significance. However, the scenario of co-operative agro-processing units brings a mixed picture in terms of their business performance at micro level. Except sugar and dairy co-operatives other co-operative agro-processing units have not come up to the expectation both in terms of their performance and contribution to the development in their area. Oil seed growers' co-operatives and co-operative spinning mills have become sick organisations in co-operative agro-processing sector in the state.

41. Tremendous impact of sugar and dairy co-operatives is felt in rural areas in terms of income generation, employment opportunities, infrastructure development and lifestyle of the people. Dairy co-operatives in the state have become the role models. Their performance highlights and their socio-economic impact on state rural community include the following;

- Entire state is covered by dairy co-operatives.
- 90% of milk producer co-operative societies are earning profits.
- Its membership has 17% women members and the same percentage of landless labourers. The empowerment of this weaker section has involved them in economic and social development.
- Socio-economic impact of dairy co-operatives is visibly felt in the villages.
- They have brought the benefits of technology to the doors of the farmers.
- They have created social and economic awareness among the illiterate dairy members.
- Total participation of members in their dairy co-operatives is a special feature of these organisations.

42. The sugar co-operatives are concentrated in northern Karnataka region. They have become change agents particularly in rural areas of Belgaum division in the state. They have emerged as unique rural growth centres and schools for the development of the rural

entrepreneurs and political leaders. They present a means for generating employment opportunities directly in the plants as well as in the farms and indirectly in support services like transport, banks, trade and commerce.

43. Benefits of the co-operative sugar factories to the members cover the higher price to sugarcane, dividends, financial assistance for gobar gas plants, digging bore wells, purchase of pump sets, seeds, fertilizers, tractors and consumer durables. Besides, they also provide agriculture extension services, medical and education facilities and subsidized sugar to members.

44. Sugar co-operatives have promoted education institutions, health centres, poultry, dairy and credit institutions in their area of operation. Generous donations are made by the sugar factories to the local social, cultural, educational, medical and charitable organizations. Many welfare measures are undertaken by them for their employees. Trade, commerce, transport activities, auxiliary units, small-scale industry, custom services have come up in the rural areas because of co-operative sugar factories.

21.10 Oilseeds Co-operatives

45. There are 386 primary oil seeds grower co-operative societies in the state. They are concentrated mainly in Hyderabad & Bombay Karnataka region as can be seen in the following table.

Table – 21.6

Oil seeds grower's co-operative societies in Karnataka Districtwise

Sl No.	Union	District	No. of Oil seeds growers co-op. societies	No. of farmer members	No. of villages covered
1	Hospet	Davanagere	17		
2	Hospet	Chitradurga	30		
3	Hospet	Bellary	39		
4	Hospet	Tumkur	47		
			133	50130	1275
5	Hubli	Gadag	38		
6	Hubli	Haveri	15		
7	Hubli	Dharwad	10		
8	Hubli	Belgaum	27		
9	Hubli	Bagalkot	25		
10	Hubli	Bijapur	16		
			131	42434	960
11	Raichur	Raichur	51		
12	Raichur	Koppal	35		
13	Raichur	Gulbarga	36		
			122	50498	1010
Grand Total			386	143062	3245

46. As can be seen in the above table, they cover 3275 villages with 143062 total membership. There are 3 unions located at Hospet, Hubli and Raichur, and KOF is the state federation at the apex level. There are 3 oil processing plants and one packing plant in the sector. Performance of primary oil seeds growers co-operatives is very unsatisfactory as 112 units are defunct and 44 units are liquidated. KOF is a losing organisation with heavy accumulated losses. It is under the rehabilitation plan assisted by state government, NDDDB and state co-operative bank. Entire co-operative oil seeds sector has become very weak and ineffective inspite of massive support by state government and NDDDB.

21.11 Spinning Mills

47. There are 12 co-operative spinning mills in the state. They are located mainly in northern region. These units do not exist in southern region of the state. Out of the total 2 are in Belgaum district, 6 in Dharwad district, 3 in Bijapur district and 1 in Raichur district. However, the performance of these units at micro level is very poor. Except Banahatti mill all mills are incurring losses. Total accumulated losses in these mills in the state stand at Rs. 16291.76 lakh. Bagalkot and Bijapur mills are already liquidated and Belgaum mill is closed. Thus, the whole co-operative spinning mill sector has become very weak and ineffective in the state.

48. There are 949 industrial co-operative societies in the state. There is a fair distribution of these units in all the divisions as can be seen in the following table. The Belgaum division has 292 units followed by Bangalore division with 269, Mysore division with 202 and Gulbarga division with 186 units.

Table – 21.7
Industrial co-operative societies in Karnataka – Districtwise

Districts	Number	Districts	Number
<i>Belgaum division</i>		<i>Bangalore division</i>	
Belgaum	89	Bangalore urban	34
Bijapur	36	Bangalore rural	36
Bagalkot	23	Tumkur	30
Dharwad	30	Kolar	45
Gadag	48	Davanagere	57
Haveri	18	Shimoga	35
Uttara Kannada	48	Chitradurga	32
<i>Total</i>	<i>292</i>		<i>269</i>
<i>Mysore division</i>		<i>Gulbarga Division</i>	
Chickmagalore	22	Bellary	34
Udupi	22	Bidar	32
Hassan	47	Gulbarga	86
Kodagu	11	Raichur	10
Mandya	24	Koppal	24
Mysore	33		
Uttara Kannada	32		
Chamarajanagar	21		
<i>Total</i>	<i>202</i>		<i>186</i>

49. Out of the total industrial co-operatives, 624 units are incurring the losses. The total losses of these units come to Rs. 200.13 lakh as on 30th March 2001. The state industrial co-operative federation is also incurring the losses. The industrial co-operatives were never a force in the industrial development of the state. Today their presence is hardly felt in the field.

21.12 National Co-operative Development Corporation [NCDC]

50. The National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC) has provided a substantial support to the co-operatives in the state to industrial, agro-processing, marketing and consumer co-operatives. The NCDC has made an all time high achievement during the financial year 2000-2001 in both sanction of funds and release of funds for co-operatives in the state. During 2000-2001, against the target of Rs. 50 crore, an amount of Rs. 83.74 crore has been released for 283 co-operative project and an amount of Rs. 89.80 crore has been sanctioned by NCDC for taking up 141 co-operative projects.

51. For the first time in the country, the NCDC sanctioned during 2000-2001 financial assistance for two co-operative lift irrigation projects in Koppal district with a total cost of Rs. 518 lakh for irrigation which covers the area of 1,730 acres.

52. Karnataka Co-operative Societies Act of 1959 is a very comprehensive enactment seeking to consolidate and amend the statutory laws bearing co-operatives in the state of Karnataka (Mysore) which was formed by transferring territories which were previously in the state of Madras, Bombay, Hyderabad & Coorg states. Frequent amendments of the Act needs to be noted. The amendments seem to be more politically oriented and could not be defended on rational grounds. With every amendment, the government tried to have more and more control on the co-operatives. Amendments converted genuine co-operatives into pseudo co-operatives. Act has replaced the professional management in co-operatives by bureaucracy.

21.13 Frequent Amendments: A Hurdle

53. The co-operative act in the state is found to be the big hurdle in the development of co-operatives in the state. The act has never allowed the co-operatives to function freely. The restrictive provisions in co-operative legislation in the state has adversely affected the autonomous character of co-operatives and undermined their capabilities to perform member determined activities. The Co-operative Act is found to have the following major deficiencies.

- Co-operative law has not included co-operative principles;
- It empowers the government to supersede the elected directors and appoint its own nominees to manage co-operatives;
- It empowers the government to impose by-laws or even assume the powers of general body of the members;
- It empowers the government to issue directions to co-operatives on business, operational and technical areas of their working and to overrule decisions taken by the elected board of directors;
- It does not reflect the opinions of the co-operative leadership;

54. HPCFRRI is inclined to agree with this assessment. As a result, these restrictive provisions in the co-operative act tend to negate the democratic character of co-operatives, prevent them from becoming self-reliant and push them into bureaucratic control. Nomination and deputation systems have become killing diseases caused by the Act. The discretionary power of the government/registrars provide ample scope to them to create problems for the co-operatives. We are afraid that co-operative act has violated the basic co-operative principles, business management concepts and even certain provisions of the constitution of India. Souhardh Act has shown a ray of hope for the converting co-operatives into member driven autonomous organisations. However, one has to wait and watch the results.

21.14 Neglect of Human Resources Development:

55. Human Resources Development [HRD] as a concept does not exist in the co-operative sector in the state. Though there is well conceived structure for member education programmes in reality, the member education programme has become nobody's business. State Co-operative Federation and the district co-operative unions which are in charge of member education programmes in the state have totally ignored their responsibility.

56. The state has a very good network of training institutions to train the employees. But unfortunately the impact of training is not felt in the field. Co-operative training institutions located at the districts lack the basic infrastructure facilities, professional trainers and training techniques.

57. There is a glaring imbalance in the location of the co-operative training institutions in the state. All the 4 training institutions meant for the managerial cadre are located only in Bangalore. The regional institute of co-operative management, training centre run by Karnataka state co-operative agricultural and rural development bank, national centre for the management of agriculture and rural development banks, staff training centre run by the state co-operative bank are located interestingly in one building in Bangalore. This is a highly undesirable development. In the interest of their clients who are spread all over the state these units need to be spread to the different regions in the state.

58. Regional imbalance is also observed in the location of 7 co-operative training centres run by Karnataka State Co-operative Federation. Mysore division has 3 centres, Bangalore division has 2 centres, Belgaum and Gulbarga divisions have 1 each. Considering the large number of co-operative institutions and their employees who require the training northern Karnataka requires more number of training centres. It is difficult to justify 3 centres in Mysore division. Hence, either new co-operative training centres should be established in north-Karnataka or some of the centres from southern region should be shifted to northern region.

59. There is a total absence of training awareness on the part of the managements of the co-operative institutions in the state. They are reluctant to share the cost of training. They do not send their employees to the training programmes conducted by the training institutions. Even after the training the employees are wrongly placed thereby nullifying the training benefits. As a result there is a considerable waste of training.

60. SWOT analysis of the state co-operative sector has revealed the following:

- ❖ Strengths includes: democratic character, service motivated, well built structure, participatory approach, political support and support to agricultural and rural development.
- ❖ Weaknesses are found in identity crisis, non-viability unit, lack of member participation, no linkages, neglect of HRD and organizational crisis.
- ❖ Opportunities are located in diversification in activities, application of marketing concept and practice of modern management concept and techniques.
- ❖ Main threats of co-operatives are refusal to change, caste hierarchy, political interference, co-operative Act, agitational demands of farmers' organisations and bureaucratic control.

61. Going is to be very tough for co-operatives in the state in the competitive market in future. Their future depends upon their capacity competence and capability to serve their customers better than their competitors. However, committed leadership, professional management and participative membership can make the co-operatives extend their area of operation successfully for contributing to balanced development.

62. In the recent Budget for 2002-2003, the Chief Minister Sri S. M. Krishna announced the reduction in co-operative interest rates by nearly 3 per cent by directing the Apex Bank to lend directly to primary societies so that short-term credit structure will have only two tiers. The HPC FRRRI appreciates this bold decision to re-structure the delivery system to benefit farmers through low interest rates which ought to have been the case all these decades. The Committee ardently hopes that the implementation of this measure will not get delayed. Further, the Committee recalls how following the Hazare Committee Report on restructuring of Co-operative Credit Institutions several years ago a few States have merged the Land Development Bank [State Co-operative Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development] with the Apex Co-operative Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, thus, paving the way for providing both long-term and short-term credit under a Single Window Agency System [SWAS]. It is very unfortunate this has not been attempted in Karnataka. The total advantage would be that the system will have a two-tier structure which immediately reduces the costs and the interest rates. This is long overdue in the State. HPC FRRRI recommends very strongly the merging of the long-term and short-term credit institutions to provide credit under a single umbrella. Such a system has been created in the case of industries to promote easy credit flow for industries. This will be a major step and one of the measures needed for giving industry status to agriculture which has been long eluding policy making will be fulfilled. An integrated credit system will, undoubtedly accelerate the development of backward areas thereby contributing to reduction in disparities.

Chapter 22

Financial Institutions and Regional Disparities

(other than Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Co-operatives)

1. Taking cognizance of Schumpeter's seminal arguments that financial services promote economic development, we analyze in this chapter the salient aspects, with the focus on regional disparities, of financial assistance to Karnataka by All-India Financial Institutions (AIFIs), Karnataka State Finance Corporation (KSFC), Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation (KSIIDC), NABARD under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund(RIDF) and HUDCO under infrastructure-related project loans and Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development and Finance Corporation(KUIDFC) under urban infrastructure development schemes. Financial assistance that Karnataka has received under 'Externally Assisted Projects' is also included in our analysis.

22.1 All-India Financial Institutions:

2. In order to present in brief the structure and functions of AIFIs, we have extracted the relevant portions from the IDBI's Report on Development Banking in India:1999-2000.

3. The AIFIs comprise five All-India Development Banks(AIDBs) viz: IDBI,IFCI ltd., ICICI ltd., SIDBI and IIBI, three specialized financial institutions (SFIs) viz: IVCF, ICICI Venture and TFCI and three investment institutions, viz: LIC, UTI and GIC * .

4. Of the five AIDBs,, IDBI, IFCI ltd. ICICI ltd., and IIBI provide financial assistance to medium and large industries, whereas SIDBI caters to the financial needs of small scale sector. AIDBs also undertake promotional and developmental activities. Among the SFIs, IVCF and ICICI Venture provide risk capital, venture capital and technology finance, mostly to start-up companies in the knowledge-based IT and related sectors, while TFCI extends assistance to hotels and tourism-related projects. LIC and GIC deploy their funds in accordance with the Government guidelines. UTI mobilizes savings of small investors through sale of units and channalises them into corporate investments mainly by way of secondary market operations. These investment institutions also extend assistance to industry through loans and by way of underwriting/ direct subscription to equities and debentures.

5. Cumulative assistance sanctioned and disbursed by AIFIs up to end March 2000 in the country amounted to Rs. 570017.12 Cr. and Rs. 394170.48 Cr. respectively (Table: 22.1) Maharashtra accounted for the largest share in All-India Cumulative sanctions(23 per cent) followed by Gujarat, (14 per cent), Tamil Nadu (9 per cent), Andhra Pradesh(7 per cent) and Karnataka (6 per cent) in that order. In terms of cumulative disbursements also, Maharashtra ranked first (23 per cent) followed by Gujarat (14 per cent), Tamil Nadu (8 per cent), Andhra Pradesh (7 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (6.14 per cent) and Karnataka (6.07 per cent) in that order. .

* See Annexure-22.1 for elaboration of abbreviations used.

6. Shares of Karnataka in the total assistance sanctioned and disbursed by each of the AIFIs along with ranks the state occupies in the country are shown in Tables 22.2 and 22.3 respectively. It may be observed that ignoring GIC assistance which pertains to a single year: 1999-2000, the shares of Karnataka in the cumulative sanctions by AIFIs range from 2.6 per cent in the case of UTI to 17.4 per cent in the case of ICICI Venture and in the case of cumulative disbursements from 1.6 per cent in the case of UTI to 17.8 per cent in the case of ICICI Venture. Relatively high share of Karnataka in the ICICI Venture capital is a testimony to the significant stride that Karnataka has made in the development of technology particularly in the field of Information Technology. Karnataka's position in the country in respect of cumulative financial assistance received from individual AIFIs (sanctions as well as disbursements) ranges from the third to the tenth. If the states were to be roughly divided into three equal bands, Karnataka finds its place in the upper band in respect of assistance sanctioned and disbursed by the individual AIFIs. In terms of per capita cumulative sanctions and disbursement by individual AIFIs, Karnataka is above the national average with the exception of IIBI, IVCF, LIC, UTI and GIC institutions.

Table: 22.1**All India Financial Institutions: Shares in Cumulative Assistance Sanctioned and Disbursed up to end March 2000, State-wise.**

Sl.No.	State	Share in Sanctions (Percent)	Rank	Share in Disbursements (Percent)	Rank
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7.08	4	6.52	9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.01	23	0.01	26
3.	Assam	0.42	19	0.39	19
4.	Bihar	1.27	15	1.42	15
5.	Delhi	4.99	7	4.79	7
6.	Goa	0.56	18	0.56	18
7.	Gujarat	14.42	2	14.25	2
8.	Haryana	2.28	11	2.36	11
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.84	17	0.89	16
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.17	20	0.16	20
11.	Karnataka	6.11	5	6.07	6
12.	Kerala	1.29	14	1.42	14
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4.34	8	4.09	9
14.	Maharashtra	23.19	1	23.29	1
15.	Manipur	0.03	21	0.02	22
16.	Meghalaya	0.02	22	0.03	21
17.	Mizoram	0.01	27	0.01	27
18.	Nagaland	0.01	25	0.02	23
19.	Orissa	1.83	13	1.59	13
20.	Punjab	2.16	12	2.19	12
21.	Rajasthan	3.25	10	3.56	10
22.	Sikkim	0.01	24	0.01	24
23.	Tamil Nadu	8.94	3	7.86	3
24.	Tripura	0.01	26	0.01	25
25.	Uttar Pradesh	5.7	6	6.14	5
26.	West Bengal	4.22	9	4.39	8
27.	Union Territories	0.91	16	0.80	17
28.	Multi state/Nonspecific areas \$	6.06		7.17	
	Total	100		100	
	(Amount in Rs. Cr.)	570017.12		394170.48	

\$ Data relate to ICICI , LIC & UTI.

Note: Computations based on data available in IDBI, Report on Development Banking in India, 1999-2000, App.17, P-139.

Table : 22.2**All- India Financial Institutions: Sanctions , Cumulative up to end
March 2000**

AIFIs	Assistance sanctioned (Rs. Cr.)				Per capita sanctions (Rs.)	
	All-India	Karnataka	Percent to All-India	Rank	All-India	Karnataka
IDBI	1732319.0	135850.0	7.0	6	1966.7	2661.0
IFCI	430141.9	26539.0	6.2	7	397.0	462.0
ICICI	1914572.6	119653.5	6.2	5	1948.7	2343.7
SIDBI	390579.1	32665.8	8.4	4	397.5	639.8
IIBI	100708.9	5047.7	5.0	7	102.5	98.9
IVCF	1546.6	66.2	4.3	9	1.6	1.3
ICICI Venture	4710.2	818.2	17.4	3	4.8	16.0
TFCI	19435.4	1155.6	5.9	6	19.8	22.6
LIC	290133.5	8975.2	3.1	7	295.3	175.8
UTI	536128.6	13695.2	2.6	3	545.7	268.3
GIC(1999-2000)	9432.9	102.0	1.1	10	9.6	2.0
AIFIs	570017.12	34804.50	6.1	5	5801.7	6817.3

Source: IDBI : Report on Development Banking in India, 1999-2000

Table : 22.3**All- India Financial Institutions: Disbursements, Cumulative up to end March 2000**

AIFIs	Disbursements (Rs. Cr.)				Per capita disbursements(Rs.)	
	All-India	Karnataka	Percent to All-India	Rank	All-India	Karnataka
IDBI	1298237.2	89004.2	6.9	6	1321.4	1743.4
IFCI	390042.0	23587.4	6.0	7	397.0	462.0
ICICI	1141987.3	78837.0	6.9	4	1162.3	1544.2
SIDBI	305361.6	27266.8	8.9	4	310.8	534.1
IIBI	72420.0	3618.1	5.0	6	73.7	70.9
IVCF	1474.3	66.2	4.5	8	1.5	1.3
ICICI Venture	4080.3	726.6	17.8	3	4.2	14.2
TFCI	11561.6	511.7	4.4	10	11.8	10.0
LIC	260536.6	6952.8	2.7	7	265.2	136.2
UTI	397273.7	6180.2	1.6	5	404.4	121.1
GIC(1999-2000)	7672.1	214.5	2.8	5	7.8	4.2
AIFIs	394170.48	23930.85	6.1	6	4011.9	4687.5

Source: IDBI Report on Development Banking in India, 1999-2000

22.2 Karnataka State Finance Corporation.

7. KSFC may be termed as a state controlled organization. The State Government has invested in the share capital of the corporation to the tune of Rs. 100 Cr. and IDBI to the tune of Rs.30 Cr. Private holders' share is small, around 2 per cent, in the total share capital of the Corporation. The source of funds for KSFC's operations is mainly by way of refinance from SIDBI. KSFC provides assistance mainly to small and medium enterprises. It also undertakes promotional and developmental activities.

8. Cumulative sanctions up to end March 2000 by the SFCs in the country totalled to Rs.32328.21 Cr. of which Rs.4773.22 Cr. was claimed by KSFC thereby occupying the first position. In terms of cumulative disbursements also Karnataka enjoyed the first place, in the corresponding period, claiming Rs. 4531.31 Cr. out of Rs. 26595.07 Cr. for the country. Per capita Cumulative assistance by KSFC up to end March 2000 was roughly three times higher than the national average. (For details see IDBI. Report on Development Banking in India, 1999-2000).

9. These macro statistics while helpful in appreciating the performance of KSFC in the country do not provide insights into the regional aspects of its performance within the state. However this aspect may be examined by analyzing district-wise data on cumulative sanctions up to March 2001 by KSFC. (See Table 22.4)

10. Up to March 2001, KSFC sanctioned Rs.5090.85 Cr. Bangalore claimed the highest share (39 per cent) followed by Dakshina Kannada (8 per cent) , Mysore (6.2 per cent) and Dharwad (6 per cent). Region-wise, the bulk of the share in cumulative sanctions (74 per cent) went to South Karnataka and the remaining (26 per cent) to North Karnataka , thus bringing out the regional disparities in respect of sanctions (cumulative) by KSFC. Taluk-wise data on sanctions by KSFC readily available though for a single year, that is, 2000-2001 bring out the regional disparities in a sharper focus. (See Annexure 22.2)

11. About 21 taluks (16 in North Karnataka: Ramadurga, Soundatti, Muddebihal, Kundagol, Mundargi, Byadgi, Hirekerur, Bhatkal, Mundagod, Siddapur, Supa, Haliyal, Hadagali, Hagaribommanahalli, Aland, Jewargi and 5 in South Karnataka: Hosadurga, Harapanahalli, Honnali, Gudibanda, Sringeri) did not receive any assistance from KSFC.

12. Of these 21 taluks ,18 taluks(14 in North Karnataka and 4 in South Karnataka)are identified as backward taluks by HPC FRRI. Among the taluks which received assistance from KSFC, the assistance ranged from as low as 0.01 per cent in 17 taluks (7 in South Karnataka and 10 in North Karnataka) to as high as 36.4 per cent in Bangalore city followed by Bangalore South (5.1 per cent), Anekal (4.3 per cent) and Mysore (3.2 per cent) taluks..

Table 22.4

KSFC: Cumulative Sanctions up to end March 2001, district-wise*

	Rs.Cr.	
District	Up to March 2001	Percentage to State Total
Belgaum	211.54	4.16
Dharwad	304.25	5.98
Bijapur	136.98	2.69
Uttara Kannada	58.94	1.16
Belgaum Division	711.71	13.99
Gulbarga	116.72	2.29
Bidar	115.24	2.26
Raichur	163.91	3.22
Bellary	190.75	3.75
Gulbarga Division	586.62	11.52
Bangalore	1980.72	38.91
Chitradurga	203.70	4.00
Kolar	206.37	4.05
Shimoga	120.84	2.37
Tumkur	233.78	4.59
Bangalore Division	2745.41	53.93
Mysore	314.59	6.18
Mandya	102.55	2.01
Hassan	105.19	2.07
Chickmagalur	56.53	1.11
Dakshina Kannada	407.72	8.01
Kodagu	60.53	1.19
Mysore Division	1047.11	20.57
North Karnataka	1298.33	25.51
South Karnataka	3792.52	74.49
Karnataka	5090.85	100

* As per the configuration of districts prior to 1997-98

Source: Karnataka State Finance Corporation

22.3 Karnataka State Industrial and Investment Development Corporation

13. KSIIDC, with its equity fully owned by the Government, is a state undertaking. KSIIDC extends term credit to large and medium scale industries and also undertakes promotional and developmental activities. The maximum limit of lending to a given industry is Rs. 20 Cr.. For its lending operations, KSIIDC raises funds from SIDBI and IDBI on refinancing basis. It has a network of branches in Bangalore, Gulbarga, Hubli, Mysore and Mangalore.

14. State-wise statistics on cumulative sanctions by SIDCs available from the IDBI Report on Development Banking in India: 1999-2000 reveal that KSIIDC stands third in the country (with cumulative sanctions of Rs.2127.03 Cr. out of cumulative sanctions of Rs.20794.01 Cr. by SIDCs in the country).

15. Within the State, as can be seen from Table.22.5 which gives the details of district-wise credit facility extended by KSIIDC, since inception up to March 2000, 74 per cent is claimed by South Karnataka and the remaining 26 per cent by North Karnataka.

16. Within the State, Bangalore district alone accounts for nearly 50 per cent of the total assistance by KSIIDC, which is understandable in view of the concentration of large and medium scale industries in and around Bangalore city. Leaving aside Bangalore, districts which have received relatively considerable assistance from KSIIDC are Mysore(13.3 per cent) , Bellary (8.8 per cent) , Dharwad (3.5 per cent), Dakshina Kannada (3 per cent) and Belgaum (2.97 per cent) ,

17. Further, in Belgaum division, Bagalkot and Gadag districts have got low financial assistance of 0.52 per cent and 0.02 per cent respectively in the state total. In Gulbarga Division, Koppal District has received a financial assistance of 0.21 per cent only in the State total. In Bangalore Division, Chitradurga and Tumkur districts have accounted for 1.63 per cent and 1.25 per cent of the State share respectively. In Mysore Division, Chickmagalur and Kodagu districts have got low financial assistance of 0.31 per cent and 0.32 per cent respectively in the state total. Two new districts viz. Haveri in Belgaum Division and Davanagere in Bangalore Division are yet to open their accounts as far as the financial assistance from KSIIDC is concerned.

18. At this stage, it is pertinent to point out that an assessment of the performance of KSFC and KSSIDC from the dimension of sheer financial assistance to industrial units across the districts/taluks in the state is partial unless the structure, context and circumstances under which these institutions function are taken into consideration.

19. During the late 1990s, KSFC reportedly extended a huge quantum of loans to units in the granite, garment and oilseeds industry based on an optimistic assessment of the state of the economy in general. But these units did not perform on the expected lines, constrained, among others, by industrial recession. This has given rise to Non-Performing Assets (NPA) of the Corporation mounting up to 52 per cent, resulting in SIDBI discontinuing its refinance facility.

Table : 22.5
Cumulative Financial
Assistance By K.S.I.I.D.C Upto End March 2000, District-Wise.

Rs.lakh			
Sl. No.	District/Division	Amount (Rs. In lakh)	% Share to State Total
North Karnataka Region			
1.	Bagalkot	1100.00	0.52
2.	Belgaum	6295.77	2.97
3.	Bijapur	2779.93	1.31
4.	Dharwad	7430.09	3.50
5.	Gadag	40.00	0.02
6.	Haveri	Nil	Nil
7.	Uttara Kannada	4643.39	2.19
Belgaum Division		22289.18	10.50
South Karnataka Region			
1.	Bellary	18673.17	8.80
2.	Bidar	5259.02	2.48
3.	Gulbarga	4819.69	2.27
4.	Koppal	450.00	0.21
5.	Raichur	4608.84	2.17
Gulbarga Division		33810.72	15.93
South Karnataka Region			
1.	Bangalore	101860.02	47.99
2.	Chitradurga	3460.75	1.63
3.	Davangere	Nil	Nil
4.	Kolar	5327.15	2.51
5.	Shimoga	3435.71	1.62
6.	Tumkur	2660.68	1.25
Bangalore Division		116744.31	55.01
South Karnataka Region			
1.	Chamarajanagar	276.50	0.13
2.	Chickmagalur	667.22	0.31
3.	Dakshina Kannada	6436.46	3.03
4.	Hassan	983.62	0.46
5.	Kodagu	671.20	0.32
6.	Mandya	1517.98	0.72
7.	Mysore	28135.51	13.26
8.	Udupi	704.00	0.33
Mysore Division		39392.49	18.56
North Karnataka		56099.90	26.43
South Karnataka		156136.80	73.57
State		212236.70*	100.00

* This excludes Rs.466.79 lakh assistance to "Others".

Source: Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation

20. This development, along with poor recovery, have added to the problems of KSFC in injecting fresh loans for industrial activity especially in the backward areas. Non-release of subsidy by the Department of Industries and Commerce, Govt. of Karnataka amounting to Rs. 300 Cr., a significant proportion of which is in respect of units in backward areas has further complicated the matters. On the top of these developments, Commercial banks with their lower rate of interest for loans (compared to KSFC loans) have made inroads into areas/sectors which were earlier the traditional strongholds of KSFC. These developments have hit the institutional capability and efficiency of KSFC perforce making it to choose viable/bankable units from relatively developed areas/sectors to get out of the present morass thereby inadvertently and/or involuntarily causing regional disparities to widen.

21. KSIIDC has the objective, among others, of promoting industries in backward regions. In order to attract investors to set up industries in backward regions, KSIIDC extends specialized treatment in the form of reduced interest rate and reduced security margin and participates in equity. Nevertheless many hurdles like lack of infrastructure, non-availability of skilled manpower, lack of electricity and so on have acted as disincentives for industrial growth in backward regions. More recently, IDBI withdrawing its special refinancing facility to KSIIDC in support of the latter's lending operations in backward regions has worsened the matters.

22.4 NABARD Assistance under RIDF:

22. The Rural Infrastructure Development Fund(RIDF) was set up in NABARD in 1995-96 for giving loans to State governments and state-owned Corporations for quick completion of rural infrastructure projects. Rural Infrastructure Development Projects under medium and minor irrigation, land development and rural roads and bridges were taken up under the fund in the beginning. Later on, activities like watershed and soil conservation, integrated market yards, integrated cold chains, inland water transport projects, rural godowns, flood protection, drainage, fish jetties, premises for health services, drainage, primary school building including additions, drinking water supply, village haats (shandies) etc., of gramapanchayats have also been included. In the beginning, loan assistance used to be up to 50 percent of the project cost on ongoing projects. For smaller projects with cost below Rs.1 crore, loan assistance used to be up to 80 percent. For new projects presently assistance is given up to 90 percent of the total cost [Extracted from Economic Survey: 2001-2002, Govt. of Karnataka, PP 230-231].

23. The total financial assistance provided by NABARD under RIDF – I to VI is Rs 155553.08 lakh (See Table 22.6).

24. Regionwise, North Karnataka accounted for 59 per cent share, while South Karnataka accounted for 41 per cent share in the State total. This may be interpreted as being in the right direction from the point of redressing the regional disparities.

25. Division-wise, Gulbarga division accounted for the maximum share under RIDF i.e. 38.02 per cent; Bangalore and Belgaum divisions accounted for almost equal share i.e. about 21 per cent; Mysore division accounted for 19.51 per cent share in the state total.

26. Seven Districts received less than 2 per cent share in the State total. These are Dharwad, Gadag, Chitradurga, Chickmagalur, Dakshina Kannada, Kodagu and Udupi. Taluk-wise details of the works and the sanctioned amount under RIDF (I to VI) by NABARD are shown in Annexure-22.3. It is noteworthy that all the taluks identified by HPC FRRI as backward have been included for projects under RIDF.

27. It is unfortunate that despite the funding facility from NABARD, it is learnt from authentic sources that RIDF projects are beset with many problems like time and cost overrun, poor quality, poor post-project maintenance of assets created, non-adherence to project specifications, etc. These shortcomings need to be given a serious consideration by the Government of Karnataka as otherwise the level of assistance extended by NABARD for the state under RIDF may progressively shrink in the coming years. Statewise assistance under RIDF by NABARD, presented in Table-22.7, reveals that Karnataka accounts for 6.8 per cent or fifth rank in the country, whereas states like Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh are much above Karnataka both in absolute and relative terms. As RIDF, among others, is a good avenue through which the state can operate to bring down the regional disparities, the state must strive to extract the maximum assistance from NABARD under this scheme.

Table 22.6
Assistance Sanctioned to Projects Under Rural Infrastructure Development
Fund I, II, III, IV, V & VI (District-Wise)

(Rs. lakh)

Sl. No.	District	Assistance sanctioned under RIDF I to VI								Total	% State Total
		Roads		Bridges		Minor Irrigation		Other Works			
		No. of Works	Total Cost	No. of Works	Total Cost	No. of Works	Total Cost	No. of Works	Total Cost		
1	Bagalkot	50	2628.69	5	261.30	6	1161.18	2	274.34	4325.51	2.78
2	Belgaum	125	5704.83	23	2026.22	18	1139.07	Nil	Nil	8870.12	5.70
3	Bijapur	45	3380.79	4	492.89	10	2503.66	Nil	Nil	6377.34	4.10
4	Dharwad	25	1733.91	4	259.10	2	45.06	1	21.68	2059.75	1.32
5	Gadag	27	2132.29	6	446.32	2	113.00	Nil	Nil	2691.61	1.73
6	Haveri	61	3381.59	9	299.94	10	1423.77	Nil	Nil	5105.30	3.28
7	Uttara Kannada	56	2457.48	26	1023.70	10	364.95	1	18.00	3864.13	2.48
	Belgaum Division	389	21419.58	77	4809.47	58	6750.69	4	314.02	33293.76	21.40
1	Bellary	46	3061.59	8	195.38	5	619.94	3	77.64	3954.55	2.54
2	Bidar	71	2498.92	6	154.44	11	4584.32	Nil	Nil	7237.68	4.65
3	Gulbarga	127	7433.28	23	1042.27	17	27842.61	5	109.13	36427.29	23.42

Contd...

Sl. No.	District	Assistance sanctioned under RIDF I to VI								Total	% State Total
		Roads		Bridges		Minor Irrigation		Other Works			
		No. of Works	Total Cost	No. of Works	Total Cost	No. of Works	Total Cost	No. of Works	Total Cost		
4	Koppal	47	2634.53	7	769.54	4	1796.86	1	35.73	5236.66	3.37
5	Raichur	48	3342.19	6	231.53	5	2694.93	1	13.20	6281.85	4.04
	Gulbarga Division	339	18970.51	50	2393.16	42	37538.66	10	235.70	59138.03	38.02
1	Bangalore Rural	63	2141.24	28	818.55	9	8362.34	Nil	Nil	11322.13	7.28
2	Bangalore Urban	20	545.38	7	254.12	3	223.50	Nil	Nil	1023.00	0.66
3	Chitradurga	44	2592.87	7	218.49	3	86.50	Nil	Nil	2897.86	1.86
4	Davangere	71	3341.92	5	420.74	2	902.43	Nil	Nil	4665.09	3.00
5	Kolar	84	2904.62	8	208.57	2	97.05	Nil	Nil	3210.24	2.06
6	Shimoga	96	3515.08	12	330.96	9	331.52	1.00	35.73	4213.29	2.71
7	Tumkur	109	4383.55	21	561.26	13	430.07	1	58.73	5433.61	3.49
	Bangalore Division	487	19424.66	88	2812.69	41	10433.41	2	94.46	32765.22	21.06
1	Chamarajanagar	47	2066.58	2	63.97	1	991.13	1	9.20	3130.88	2.01
2	Chickmagalur	74	2268.16	20	645.81	6	188.38	Nil	Nil	3102.35	1.99

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Sl. No.	District	Assistance sanctioned under RIDF I to VI								Total	% State Total
		Roads		Bridges		Minor Irrigation		Other Works			
		No. of Works	Total Cost	No. of Works	Total Cost	No. of Works	Total Cost	No. of Works	Total Cost		
3	Dakshina Kannada	69	1674.20	35	1199.15	2	153.20	Nil	Nil	3026.55	1.95
4	Hassan	79	4223.79	5	189.00	1	3800.00	1	62.76	8275.55	5.32
5	Kodagu	28	1179.17	26	436.85	1	7.85	Nil	Nil	1623.87	1.04
6	Mandya	99	3895.25	13	929.56	Nil	Nil	1	20.85	4845.66	3.12
7	Mysore	69	2847.58	10	957.25	Nil	Nil	2	35.15	3839.98	2.47
8	Udupi	50	1438.96	29	956.07	1	116.20	Nil	Nil	2511.23	1.61
	Mysore Division	515	19593.69	140	5377.66	12	5256.76	5	127.96	30356.07	19.51
	North Karnataka	728	40390.09	127	7202.63	100	44289.35	14	549.72	92431.79	59.42
	South Karnataka	1002	39018.35	228	8190.35	53	15690.17	7	222.42	63121.29	40.58
	Karnataka	1730	79408.44	355	15392.98	153	59979.52	21	772.14	155553.08	100.00

SOURCE:NABARD

Table: 22.7
List Of Top Ten States With Total Sanctions And Disbursements
Under RIDF I, II, III & IV,As At March 1999

Rs.Cr

Sl.No	State	Total Assistance Sanctioned under RIDF	Rank	percentage share to Total amount sanctioned at All India level	Total assistance disbursed under RIDF	Rank	percentage share to Total amount disbursed at All India level	percentage of availment
1	Uttar Pradesh	1742.75	1	16.97	588.47	1	15.49	33.77
2	Andhra Pradesh	1141.61	2	11.12	483.38	2	12.73	42.34
3	Maharashtra	961.69	3	9.36	345.93	3	9.11	35.97
4	Madhya Pradesh	898.77	4	8.75	324.82	4	8.55	36.14
5	Karnataka	696.41	5	6.78	272.93	6	7.19	39.19
6	West Bengal	665.46	6	6.48	193.42	10	5.09	29.07
7	Tamil Nadu	653.06	7	6.36	207.00	9	5.45	31.70
8	Orissa	627.28	8	6.11	255.13	8	6.72	40.67
9	Rajasthan	583.49	9	5.68	280.20	5	7.38	48.02
10	Gujarat	568.07	10	5.53	271.42	7	7.15	47.78
11	Other States	1731.09		16.06	574.19		15.14	33.17
12	All India Total	10269.68		100	3796.89		100	36.97

22.5 HUDCO

28. Infrastructure related projects undertaken in the state with assistance from HUDCO may be classified under two categories for the purpose of analysing the regional disparities.

- I) Projects which are exclusive to the districts within the regions of South Karnataka and North Karnataka respectively;
- II) Projects which spread over districts in both the regions of South Karnataka and North Karnataka respectively.

Details of infrastructure related project loans sanctioned by HUDCO during the last five years 1997-98 to 2001-02 are presented in Table 22.8.

29. It may be observed that these loans by HUDCO amount to Rs 2270.67 Cr. Of these loans, Rs 1000.32 Cr. or 44 per cent is claimed by projects benefitting districts in both the regions of South Karnataka and North Karnataka. Out of the remaining project loans, districts in North Karnataka have received Rs 348.56 Cr. or 27.4 per cent and those in the South Karnataka have received Rs 921.79 Cr. or 72.6 per cent.

30. The inference, therefore, that the Government of Karnataka has not utilised the infrastructure related project loans from HUDCO from the perspective of redressing the regional imbalances is inevitable.

22.6 Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development and Finance Corporation

Development works taken up:

I. Asian Development Bank (ADB) assisted KUID Project

31. The Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development Project (KUID) is an integrated urban infrastructure and institutional strengthening programme which has been designed to provide and upgrade essential urban infrastructure and services in the four towns of Mysore, Tumkur, Ramanagara and Channapatna in order to promote decentralization of economic growth away from the rapidly expanding Bangalore City and to build up the capacity of the urban local governments and other sector institutions to help ensure the sustainability of the investments.

The primary components of the project include:

- i) environmental sanitation (water supply, solid, waste management, sewerage systems and storm water drainage),
- ii) road improvements (roads, bridges, truck terminals and bus stands),
- iii) poverty alleviation (slum upgrading, low cost sanitation units, residential sites and services, cultural and women's training centres),
- iv) industrial sites & services.

32. The project is estimated to cost US\$ 112.00 million of which \$85.00 million is financed by the Asian Development Bank under Loan No. 1415-IND and the remaining \$27.00 million is financed by the Karnataka State. The project has commenced in the year 1996 and scheduled to be completed by December 2003.

33. Upto the end of February 2002, 36 package of works have been completed out of 65 works awarded. Overall physical progress at the end of February 2002 is 74%.

Table: 22.8
Infrastructure Related Project Loans Sanctioned by HUDCO
During 1997-98 to 2001-02.

(Rs. lakh)

Sl. No.	District	Agency	Loan Sanctioned					Cum. for 1997-98 to 2001-02	% to State Total
			1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02		
	North Karnataka Region								
1	Bagalkot	Rytar Sahakari	0.00	13150.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13150.00	5.79
		Shyamaraju Builders	0.00	1219.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	1219.90	0.54
		BWS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2500.00	2500.00	1.10
2	Belgaum		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Bijapur	KUWS&DB	720.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	720.99	0.32
4	Dharwad	KEONICS	0.00	0.00	1400.00	0.00	0.00	1400.00	0.62
		KUWS&DB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2965.48	2965.48	1.31
5	Gadag		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Haveri		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Uttara Kannada		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Belgaum Division		720.99	14369.90	1400.00	0.00	5465.48	21956.37	9.67
									0.00
1	Bellary	BUDA	600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	600.00	0.26
		KUWS&DB	692.47			8314.11	0.00	9006.58	3.97
2	Bidar	KUWS&DB	579.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	579.29	0.26
3	Gulbarga		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Koppal		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Raichur	KUWS&DB	1587.07	0.00	1126.85	0.00	0.00	2713.92	1.20
	Gulbarga Division		3458.83	0.00	1126.85	8314.11	0.00	12899.79	5.68

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(Rs. lakh)

Sl. No.	District	Agency	Loan Sanctioned					Cum. for 97-98 to 01-02	% to State Total
			1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02		
	South Karnataka Region								
1	Bangalore Rural		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Bangalore Urban	BDA	512.31	11049.37	4500.00	0.00	2450.63	18512.31	8.15
		BWSSB	12670.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12670.00	5.58
		KHB	1400.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1400.00	0.62
		KSIIDC	1200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1200.00	0.53
		BCC	0.00	2046.60	3000.00	0.00	1000.00	6046.60	2.66
		Shyamaraju Builders	0.00	1900.00	0.00	2600.00	0.00	4500.00	1.98
		SJIC	0.00	3200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3200.00	1.41
		Nagarjuna Edn. S.	0.00	0.00	75.00	0.00	50.00	125.00	0.06
		Karunai Group	0.00	0.00	0.00	1700.00	0.00	1700.00	0.75
		KSCB	0.00	0.00	0.00	738.48	0.00	738.48	0.33
		KSIIDC	0.00	0.00	0.00	15000.00	0.00	15000.00	6.61
		Millennia Realtors	0.00	0.00	0.00	2800.00	1250.00	4050.00	1.78
		Bagmane Developers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1500.00	1500.00	0.66
		Karnataka Jain Assn.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	200.00	200.00	0.09
		KUWS&DB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	915.00	915.00	0.40
		Subramania Con. & Dev.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5200.00	5200.00	2.29
3	Chitradurga		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
4	Davangere	KUWS&DB	2909.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2909.50	1.28
5	Kolar		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Shimoga		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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Specifics of works under this KUID - Project are as follows:-

Mysore City:

A. Water Supply Augmentation Scheme : (Implementing Agency - KUWS&DB)

The water supply augmentation scheme for the city of Mysore is planned to augment the supply of water by 50 mld in first phase and a total of 150 mld in the final stage. The Cauvery river flowing downstream off Sangam at Ramanahally is being tapped for this purpose.

The total estimated cost is Rs. 2,383.46 lakh and total contract value is Rs. 3,012.62 lakh.

B. Sewerage System (Implementing Agency - KUWS&DB)

To make the storm water drains free of sewage and improve the hygienic condition of the city, three Sewage Treatment Plants having capacities 60 mld, 67.5 mld and 30 mld are proposed .

The total estimated cost is Rs.3,500.70 lakh and total contract value is Rs. 4,873.37 lakh.

C. Solid Waste Management (Implementing Agency – Mysore City Corporation)

The solid waste management plan prepared for the city identified that a disposal plant, equipment for transportation and construction of dust bins would be necessary. Accordingly the works are taken up. For disposal of solid waste, a composting plant has been commissioned and is working.

D. Roads, Drains and Bus/Truck Terminals (Implementing Agency – Mysore City Corporation)

The road works include improvement of IRR of 19 km length, 48 city roads of 58 km. The works include widening of certain stretches to four lanes, strengthening, surfacing, footpath drainage and junction improvement. In order to separate the vehicles moving in opposite directions, to reduce the congestion and head on collisions, the four lane stretches are also being provided with the medians. The Outer Ring Road(ORR) and Truck terminal will facilitate the by- passing of truck traffic from the city. The ORR will connect Bangalore - Mysore road to Mysore-Ooty road.

E. Poverty Reduction Components

(Implementing Agency – KSCB)

Under the poverty reduction components, the slum improvement works consisting of providing roads, water lines, sewers, street lighting and some buildings such as community hall and school building have been taken up in ten locations in the first phase.

F. Residential Sites & Services Scheme

(Implementing Agency – MUDA)

The Residential sites and services scheme includes construction of all the infrastructure works for approx. 4000 plots out of which 60% plots are earmarked for EWS and LIG category.

Tumkur Town:**A. Water Supply Scheme**

(Implementing Agency - KUWS&DB)

The scheme involves augmentation of water distribution system by increased quantity as well as greater coverage for the town of Tumkur.

The estimated cost of distribution network is Rs. 387.39 lakh and contract value is Rs. 426 lakh.

B. Sewerage System

(Implementing Agency - KUWS&DB)

The sewerage scheme for Tumkur town is planned for disposal of 24.57 million litre of waste water per day generated in the core areas by the projected population of 2006 in accordance with national Policy on environmental control and regulations

The estimated cost is Rs. 1856.70 lakh and contract value is Rs. 2,542.00 lakh.

C. Solid Waste Management

(Implementing Agency: City Municipal Council - Tumkur)

Development of about 5 acres of land with roads, water supply and electricity for disposal of 48 tonnes per day solid waste of the town is taken up.

The estimated cost is Rs. 32.00 lakh and contract value is Rs. 31.64 lakh.

D. Town Roads & Drains

(Implementing Agency: City Municipal Council - Tumkur)

Of around 70 km of existing major town roads, 28 km is selected for improvement under the scheme strictly on the basis of functional requirements keeping in view the overall improvement in the traffic management system of the town.

The estimated cost is Rs.553.30 lakh and contract value is Rs. 639.00 lakh.

E. Women Training Centre

Construction of about 900 sqm floor area in two storied building is planned to provide vocational training to women of varying educational background.

The estimated cost is Rs.49.70 lakh and contract value is Rs. 57.00 lakh.

F. Southern Bypass

(Implementation Agency: Tumkur Urban Development Authority (TUDA))

The 10.5 km long two lane bypass emerges from National Highway No.4 (Tumkur-Pune Road) at about 7 kms South of Tumkur town near Kyathasandra and meets the National Highway No. 206 (Tumkur-Honnavaara Road) about 3 Kms North of the town near Gubbi Road. At 9th km, the road is to cross Tumkur-Arasikere railway line through an underpass which is presently under construction by the Southern Railway. The road capacity and the geometric of the bypass are designed in accordance with National Highway Standard.

The estimated cost is Rs. 450.23 lakh and contract value is Rs. 57.40 lakh.

G. Truck Terminal

(Implementing Agency: City Municipal Council - Tumkur)

The scheme is planned for parking and operation of about 172 trucks to avoid congestion on town roads and facilitate free flow of transit traffic to promote efficient traffic management. The terminal also provides land for 168 storage godowns along with facilities like water supply, sanitation, roads, electricity, space to establish other public amenities like post office, bank, filling station, restaurant etc.

The estimated cost is Rs. 187.41 lakh and contract value is Rs. 269.00 lakh.

H. Residential Sites and Services

Development of 129 acres of land is planned to provide about 1800 residential plots of which about 60% is allocated for LIG and EWS category. The scheme includes provision of roads, water supply sewerage drainage and electrical services.

The estimated cost is Rs. 49.70 lakh and contract value is Rs. 57.00 lakh.

I. Industrial Sites and Services

[(Implementation Agency: Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board (KIADB)]

Development of 216 acres of land with 90 industrial plots, along with provision of roads, water supply, drainage and electrical services is planned.

The estimated cost of is Rs. 501.50 lakh and contract value is Rs. 648.00 lakh.

Ramanagara - Channapatna Towns:

Water Supply Scheme

(Implementing Agency – KUWS&DB)

The water supply scheme for Ramanagara and Channapatna is planned to supply 15 million litre of drinking water per day to meet with the present requirement of these two towns, augmentable to their ultimate requirement of 26 million litre per day by the year 2021, making use of the perennial flow of river Simsha, a tributary of Cauvery.

The estimated cost of distribution network is Rs. 1,936.43 lakh and contract value is Rs. 2,649.00 lakh.

Town: Ramanagara

A. Sewerage System

(Implementing Agency – KUWS&DB)

The sewerage scheme for Ramanagara town is planned for disposal of 7.56 million litre of waste water per day generated in the core areas by the projected population of 2011 in accordance with national Policy on environmental control and regulations.

The estimated cost is Rs. 1087.48 lakh and contract value is Rs. 1,363 lakh.

B. Roads & Drains

(Implementing Agency: CMC, Ramanagara/Channapatna)

Almost all the major existing town roads are selected for improvement under the scheme for a cumulative length of about 22 km on the basis of functional requirements keeping view of overall improvement in the traffic management system of the town. Of this, improvement of about 6 km is deferred pending installation of underground sewerage system. All the improved roads will be of bituminous finish adequately widened with side drains wherever land permitted. Simultaneously, construction of about 28 km of storm water drains is included in the scheme covering major outlets of the town.

The estimated cost is Rs. 553.30 lakh and contract value is Rs. 436 lakh.

C. Cultural Complex

(Implementing Agency: CMC, Ramanagara/Channapatna)

Construction of about 2000 sqm floor area to extend opportunity to women for social interactions, recreation and training / educational activities.

The estimated cost of is Rs. 97.92 lakh and contract value is Rs. 100 lakh.

D. Residential Sites & Services

(Implementing Agency: CMC, Ramanagara/Channapatna)

Development of 52 acres and 14 acres of land in two locations respectively is planned to provide about 578 and 205 residential plots respectively of which about 60% will be allocated for LIG and EWS category.

The estimated cost is Rs. 356.50 lakh and contract value is Rs. 467.00 lakh.

E. Bus Park

(Implementing Agency: CMC, Ramanagara/Channapatna)

The scheme is planned for parking and operation of about 150 private buses to avoid congestion on town roads and giving room for efficient traffic management.

The estimated cost is Rs. 75.88 lakh and contract value is Rs. 81.00 lakh.

F. Solid Waste Management

(Implementing Agency: CMC, Ramanagara/Channapatna)

Development of about 7 acres of land with roads, water supply and electricity for disposal of 16 tons per day solid waste of the town.

The estimated cost is Rs. 30.40 lakh and contract value is Rs. 39.00 lakh.

G. Low Cost Sanitation

(Implementing Agency: CMC, Ramanagara/Channapatna)

The scheme envisages construction of about 2770 twin pit pour flush latrines for individual houses generally belonging to LIG and EWS category. The scheme provides financial assistance to the beneficiaries by the implementing agency in the form of grants and loans.

H. Improvement of Slum

(Implementing Agency: Slum Clearance Board)

The improvement scheme provides construction of roads, water supply, drains, community hall and street lighting in 6 declared slums covering about 14000 dwellers.

The estimated cost is Rs. 51.00 lakh and contract value is Rs. 53.00 lakh.

I. Low Cost Sanitation

2433 beneficiaries have been identified and 1748 units have been constructed. 34 units are under construction.

Town: Channapatna

A. Roads & Drains

31 major existing town roads are selected for improvement under the scheme for a cumulative length of about 22 km on the basis of functional requirements keeping in view of overall improvement in the traffic management system of the town.

The estimated cost is Rs. 359.00 lakh and contract value is Rs. 452.00 lakh.

B. Residential Sites & Services:

Development of 55 acres of land is planned to provide about 894 residential plots of which about 65% is allocated for LIG and EWS category. The development items include provision of roads, water supply and drainage, while electrical services is applied for.

The estimated cost is Rs. 148.35 lakh and contract value is Rs. 166.00 lakh.

C. Solid Waste Management

Development of about 4 acres of land with roads for disposal of 18 tons per day solid waste of the town.

The contract value is Rs. 32.00 lakh.

D. Low cost Sanitation

The scheme envisages construction of about 3470 twin pit pour flush latrines for individual households generally belonging to LIG and EWS category. The scheme provides financial assistance to the beneficiaries by the implementing agency in the form of grants and loans.

E. Widening of Bangalore-Mysore Road

Implementing Agency: Public Works Dept., Ramanagara/Channapatna

The widening scheme of Bangalore-Mysore road from existing 2 lane to 4 lane divided carriageway covers 6 kms stretch under Ramanagara municipal area and 3 km under Channapatna municipal area. Each lane is of 7 m width with 2 to 2.5 shoulder on one side and the divider generally 1 m. wide and drains on each side. The scheme also includes improvement of 8 major intersections with the town roads. The road capacity and the geometric are designed in accordance with national highway standard.

The estimated cost is Rs. 880.00 lakh and contract value is Rs. 907.00 lakh.

F. Arkavati Bridge

The bridge over river Arkavati is planned to accommodate one side carriageway of the Bangalore-Mysore road undergoing widening in the Ramanagara stretch while the other side carriageway will be taken care of by the existing bridge.

The estimated cost is Rs. 104.76 lakh and contract value is Rs. 117.00 lakh.

G. Improvement of Slum

(Implementing Agency: Slum Clearance Board)

The improvement scheme provides construction of roads, water supply, drains, community hall and street lighting in 7 declared slums covering about 7700 dwellers.

The estimated cost is Rs. 26.20 lakh and contract value is Rs. 32.00 lakh.

H. Low Cost Sanitation

4237 beneficiaries have been identified and 2864 units have been constructed. 124 units are under construction.

II. Bangalore Megacity Scheme:

The Centrally sponsored Megacity Scheme is being administered through the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment, Government of India and KUIDFC is the Nodal Agency for the Bangalore Megacity Scheme.

The Central Government contributes 25% of the Project cost as grant and the State Government releases the matching contribution to the funds released by the Central Government. The balance 50% is met out from the resources of the implementing agencies or through institutional finance.

The Megacity Project envisages the overall improvement in the quality of life of Bangaloreans on account of developed infrastructure facilities and modernized transport, road safety, environmental improvements, slum upgradation, easing of traffic congestion by constructing flyovers, underpass, pedestrian subways etc.

The implementing agencies in Bangalore are:

1. Bangalore City Corporation
2. Bangalore Development Authority
3. Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board
4. Bangalore Metropolitan Transport Corporation
5. Karnataka Slum Clearance Board
6. Karnataka Compost Development Corporation

The projects under the Megacity Scheme have been broadly classified as below:

1. Traffic- related projects
2. City Beautification projects
3. City Decongestion projects
4. Commercial projects
5. Environment related projects
6. Miscellaneous projects

The projects taken up under the Megacity scheme are categorized as below:

Category A – Remunerative Projects

Category B – Cost Recovery Projects

Category C – Service Oriented Projects

The rates of interest charged on the onlending loan towards the projects in the three categories are as given below:

Category A - 15% p.a

Category B - 11% p.a

Category C - 5% p.a

95. A moratorium period of two years is allowed on the loans and the repayment of loan and interest is made in quarterly instalments over a period which varies from 3 years to 8 years.

These repayments will form as revolving fund for the development of infrastructural assets on a continuing basis.

A total number of 24 projects amounting to Rs. 384.71 crore has been sanctioned by the Sanctioning Committee constituted for the Megacity Projects. The amount sanctioned by KUIDFC is Rs. 163.90 crore. The balance cost of the project is raised by the implementing agencies from their own resources or from financial institutions like HUDCO. The total loan released by KUIDFC is Rs. 132.07 crore (out of which Rs. 1.90 crores forms grant).

III. Asian Development Bank (ADB) Assisted Karnataka Urban Development & Coastal Environmental Management Project (Loan No. 1704 IND)

The Karnataka Urban Development and Coastal Environmental Management Project (KUDCEMP) is taken up with the financial assistance from the ADB in the following ten towns of coastal Karnataka

- | | | | | |
|--------------|------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. Anekal | 2. Bhatkal | 3. Dandeli | 4. Karwar | 5. Kundapur |
| 6. Mangalore | 7. Puttur | 8. Sirsi | 9. Udupi | 10. Ullal |

Objective

The objective of the project is to optimize social and economic development in the urban centers of coastal Karnataka by supporting investments in urban infrastructure and services required to meet basic human needs and facilitate policy reforms intended to strengthen urban management. The investments are for measures to (i) achieve sustainable operation & maintenance of infrastructure (ii) ensure better delivery of urban services by strengthening urban management capacities of urban local bodies and (iii) establish appropriate environment planning, management and monitoring mechanisms to address the potential environmental effects associate with urban and industrial growth in the region.

Components: The project consists of the following 6 parts:

Part A – Capacity building, community participation & poverty reduction

Part B – Water supply rehabilitation & expansion

Part C – Urban environmental improvements

Part D – Street & Bridge improvements

Part E – Coastal Environmental Management

Part F – Implementation assistance

Project Cost

The total cost of the project including physical and price contingencies, duties, taxes and interest during construction, is estimated at US\$ 251.4 million (approx. Rs. 1056 crore) of which US\$ 175 million is financed by the Asian Development Bank under Loan No.1704 – IND and the remaining US \$ 76.6 million is financed by Karnataka State, the Urban Local Governments (and the implementing agencies). The project is scheduled to be implemented over a period of five years commencing form December 2000.

34. To sum up, it is obvious from the foregoing description of various schemes taken up under the umbrella of KUIDFC , that the focus is mainly on developing the towns belonging to South Karnataka.This is ostensibly with the idea of decentralising the process of economic growth away from the rapidly expanding Bangalore city. If so, similar measures have to be initiated in towns around Hubli-Dharwad- Belgaum and so on of North Karnataka to avoid and forestall any problems that these cities may face in future in the area of urban development. The recent Karnataka Urban Development and Coastal Environmental Management Project reveals a welcome departure from the overall bias in favour of towns in South Karnataka in so far as a few towns of North Karnataka (Bhatkal,Dandeli,Sirsi and Karwar) are included for urban development.

22.7 Externally Assisted Projects:

35. The investment in Externally Assisted Projects which are under implementation during 2001-02, is of the order of Rs.6517.95 crore with reimbursable component accounting for 74 per cent.(For details see Table 22.9)

36. The cost of the projects which are exclusively implemented in North Karnataka districts accounts for Rs.197.94 crore, constituting 3 per cent of the total project cost whereas reimbursement component accounted for 76.13 per cent. The cost of the projects which are exclusively implemented in Southern Karnataka districts accounted for Rs.1400.11 crore, constituting 21.48 per cent of the total project cost. The reimbursement component accounted for 74.36 per cent. All other projects are spread over both the regions: South Karnataka and North Karnataka.

37. Five new projects including those which are in the pipeline account for a project cost of Rs. 2418.30 crore, with 78.96 % of reimbursable component. Of these, the project on Jal Nirman assisted by World Bank with a project cost of Rs. 1035.37 crore will be implemented in 11 districts of North Karnataka region covering Uttara Kannada, Belgaum, Bijapur, Bagalkot, Dharwad, Gadag, Haveri, Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur and Koppal. The project has reimbursable component of 78.33%. Other new projects will be implemented involving districts belonging to both North Karnataka and South Karnataka regions. The details are shown in Table 22.10.

Table : 22. 9**Externally Assisted Projects under Implementation during 2001-02****(Rs. Crore)**

Sl. No.	Sector	Name of the Project	Donor Agency	Project Cost	Reimburse- sible Component	Area of Implementation		Opening/ Closing Date
						NK Dists	SK Dists	
1	Agriculture	a) Cauvery Water Supply Scheme Stage-IV	Japanese Bank for International Co-op.	1072.00	804.00		Bangalore City	Jan. 1997 Dec. 2002
		b) Karnataka Watershed Development Project II	Denmark	21.00	21.00	Gulbarga & Bijapur		June 1997 May.2004
		c) Women & Youth Training Extension Project-III	Denmark	45.93	15.74	All the 27 districts		June 2000 May 2005
2	Urban Development	a) Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development Project	Asian Development Bank	311.27	226.55		Ramanagar, Channapatna, Mysore & Tumkur	July.1996 Dec. 2003
		b) Karnataka Urban Development & Coastal Environmental Management	Asian Development Bank	1056.20	634.39	Bhatkal, Dandeli, Karwar, Sirsi, Ullal	Udupi, Mangalore, Puttur, Kundapur	Sept. 2000 Dec. 2004
3	Forest Ecology & Environment	Forestry & Environment Project for Eastern Plains	Japanese Bank for International Co-op.	598.28	472.35	Bellary, Bijapur, Bidar, Bagalkot, Gadag, Haveri, Dharwad, Gulbarga, Koppal, Raichur & partially in Belgaum	Bangalore, Kolar, Chitradurga, Mandya, Tumkur, Mysore, CR Nagar, Davangere, Hassan, Shimoga, & Chikmagalur	Apr. 1997 Mar.2002

Contd...

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Sector	Name of the Project	Donor Agency	Project Cost	Reimburse- sible Component	Area of Implementation		Opening/ Closing Date
						NK Dists	SK Dists	
4	Health & Family Welfare	a) Karnataka Health Systems Development Project	World Bank	545.80	447.56	Entire State		June.1996 Mar. 2004
		b) District Development Hospitals -Raichur	Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries	29.25	26.32	Raichur		Feb. 1996 Apr. 2001
		c) Secondary Level Hospitals - Gulbarga Division	KFW (Germany)	59.18	50.60	Bidar, Bellary, Gulbarga & Raichur		Jan. 1997 Dec. 2002
5	Public Works Department	Karnataka State Highways Improvement Projects	World Bank	2030.00	1635.00	Bagalkot, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulbarga, Koppal, Raichur & Uttara Kannada	Chitradurga, Chickmagalur, Davanagere, Hassan, Mandya, Mysore, Shimoga & Tumkur	Aug. 2001 Dec. 2006
6	Rural Development	a) Integrated Rural Water Supply & Environmental Sanitation	World Bank	542.00 *	349.20	Belgaum, Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur, Bellary & Koppal	B'lore®, Tumkur, Shimoga, Mysore, Mandya, Hassan, Dakshina Kannada, Davangere, Udupi & CR Nagar	Feb 1994 Sep. 2000 Nov. 2001®
		b) Integrated Rural Sanitation & Water Supply	Denmark	63.63 *	47.81	Bijapur & Bagalkot	Chitradurga & Kolar	Oct.1996 Sept.2001
		c) Integrated Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Project	Netherlands	88.51 *	52.62	Bijapur & Dharwad		Sept. 1993 Mar. 2000 Mar.2002®
		National Hydrology Projects	World Bank	34.86	26.00	Scattered throughout State		Dec. 1996 Mar. 2003
7.	Irrigation	a) Mysore Paper Mills - Phase-II	Netherlands	16.84	10.54		Bhadravathi in Shimoga district	Oct. 1997 Mar. 2003
8.	Industries	b) SERI-2000	Swiss	3.20	3.20	Scattered throughout State		Aug. 1999 Mar. 2002
	Grand Total			6517.95	4822.88			

Source: Finance Department, Government of Karnataka

Table : 22.10
Externally Assisted Projects In Karnataka
New Projects including those which are in the Pipeline

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Sector	Name of the Project	Donor Agency	Project Cost	Reimbursible Component	Area of Implementation`		Opening/ Closing Date
						NK Dists	SK Dists	
1	Agriculture	Karnataka Watershed Development Project launched on 10.9.2001	World Bank	690.30	543.40	Haveri & Dharwad	Kolar & Tumkur	Sept. 2001 Sept. 2007
2	Finance	TA for Introduction of Value Added Tax	World Bank	24.00	24.00	Loan is for technical assistance		Sept. 2001 Sept. 2003
3	Energy	TA for Power Sector Reforms	World Bank	30.80	30.80	Loan is for technical assistance		July 2001 March 2003
4	Irrigation	Jal Nirmal(launched on 11.2.2002)	World Bank	1035.37	810.00	Uttara Kannada, Belgaum, Bijapur, Bagalkot, Dharwad, Gadag, Haveri, Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur & Koppal		Jan. 2002 Dec. 2007
5	Social Welfare	Karnataka Community Based Tank Improvement Project	World Bank	637.83 *	501.43 *	Bellary, Bagalkot, Koppal, Raichur, Haveri & Bidar	Chitradurga, Tumkur & Kolar	Loan from the World Bank yet to be approved
	Grand Total			2418.30	1909.63			

* Approx.

Source: Finance Department, Government of Karnataka

38. Summing up, regional statistics of AIFIs within the country and of KSFC and KSIIDC within Karnataka need to be interpreted with caution on the count that the financial assistance by all these institutions is largely constrained by the industrial units' location, although their role in triggering industrial development through facilitating the setting up of industrial units in new locations cannot be ruled out. More importantly, a wide range of industrial development correlates and determinants such as, infrastructure, entrepreneurship, marketing facilities, government policy on the fronts of investments, taxation, incentives and so on influence the industrial manufacturing activity across the states/districts/ taluks , which in a way decide the scope of and space for the operations of AIFIs, KSFC and KSIIDC.

39. The crucial question is: How do we tackle the institutional constraints and problems of AIFIs, KSFC and KSIIDC to ensure that they play useful role in redressing the regional disparities, especially when they are operating in the overall policy framework of liberalization/globalisation?

40. Solutions possibly lie in strengthening the infrastructure in backward areas, in providing training for the development of skills and entrepreneurship and so on so that viable/bankable projects emanate increasingly from backward areas. If these things happen, they do contribute to increase the institutional sustainability of financial institutions enabling them to play an important role in reducing regional disparities.

41. In order to ensure that these things increasingly happen, the financial resources available especially from NABARD under RIDF , from HUDCO under infrastructure related projects, from KUIDFC under urban infrastructure development schemes and, also from externally assisted projects need to be deployed largely in the backward regions. There is no denying of the fact that there exists some evidence to the effect that the State Government is utilizing these funds for the development of backward regions through strengthening their infrastructure .Nevertheless a clear perspective and commitment in making use of these resources for the purpose of reducing the regional disparities is still wanting. Also , in this context, setting up in particular a separate KSFC with its jurisdiction of operations limited to North Karnataka region which is lagging behind among others in the development of industry and services sector compared to South Karnataka (as already noted in Chapter .12 of this report) should receive a serious consideration by the Government of Karnataka, as it will help redress the regional imbalances.

ANNEXURE-22.1**Abbreviations**

1. GIC	General Insurance Corporation of India.
2. ICICI	ICICI Ltd.
3. ICICI Venture	ICICI Venture Funds Management Company Ltd.
4. IDBI	Industrial Development Bank of India.
5. IFCI	Industrial Finance Corporation of India Ltd.
6. IIBI	Industrial Investment Bank of India Ltd.
7. IVCF	IFCI Venture Capital Funds Ltd.
8. LIC	Life Insurance Corporation of India.
9. SIDBI	Small Industries Development Bank of India
10. TFCI	Tourism Finance Corporation of India Ltd.
11. UTI	Unit Trust of India.

ANNEXURE-22.2
Taluk-Wise Assistance Rendered By KSFC
For The Year 2000-2001

(Rs. lakh)

Sl. No.	Districts		Taluk	Amount Sanctioned	Percentage to State Total		
1	Bagalkot	1	Badami	3.80	0.01		
		2	Bagalkot	97.01	0.23		
		3	Bilagi	105.20	0.25		
		4	Hungund	35.65	0.08		
		5	Jamkhandi	61.25	0.15		
		6	Mudhol	113.44	0.27		
			Total		416.35	0.99	
2	Belgaum	7	Athani	29.95	0.07		
		8	Bailahongala	83.08	0.20		
		9	Belgaum	643.64	1.53		
		10	Chikkodi	64.52	0.15		
		11	Gokak	17.27	0.04		
		12	Hukkeri	3.50	0.01		
		13	Khanapur	18.90	0.04		
		14	Raibagh	13.70	0.03		
		15	Ramdurga	-	0.00		
		16	Soundati	-	0.00		
			Total		874.56	2.08	
		3	Bijapur	17	Basavanabagewadi	4.45	0.01
				18	Bijapur	282.53	0.67
19	Indi			30.10	0.07		
20	Muddebihal			-	0.00		
21	Sindgi			45.65	0.11		
	Total				362.73	0.86	
4	Dharwad	22	Dharwad	322.57	0.77		
		23	Hubli	629.89	1.50		
		24	Kalgatgi	14.06	0.03		
		25	Kundagol	-	0.00		
		26	Navalgund	14.00	0.03		
			Total		980.52	2.33	

Contd...

Sl. No.	Districts		Taluk	Amount Sanctioned	Percentage to State Total
5	Gadag	27	Gadag	111.58	0.27
		28	Mundargi	-	0.00
		29	Naragund	2.52	0.01
		30	Ron	2.50	0.01
		31	Shirahatti	30.59	0.07
		Total		147.17	0.35
		34	Haveri	35.72	0.09
		35	Hirekerur	-	0.00
		36	Ranebennur	36.80	0.09
		37	Savanur	44.00	0.10
		38	Shiggaon	11.50	0.03
		Total		128.02	0.30
7	Uttara Kannada	39	Ankola	24.09	0.06
		40	Bhatkal	-	0.00
		41	Honnavar	18.33	0.04
		42	Kumta	3.96	0.01
		43	Mundagod	-	0.00
		44	Siddapur	-	0.00
		45	Supa (Joida)	-	0.00
		46	Yellapur	13.52	0.03
		47	Sirsi	2.59	0.01
		48	Halyal	2.00	0.00
		49	Karwar	165.23	0.39
		Total		229.72	0.55
Belgum Division			3,139.09	7.47	
1	Bellary	1	Bellary	899.93	2.14
		2	Hadagali	-	0.00
		3	Hagaribommanahalli	-	0.00
		4	Hospet	253.69	0.60
		5	Kudligi	12.80	0.03
		6	Sandur	84.07	0.20
		7	Siraguppa	200.03	0.48
		Total		1,450.52	3.45

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Sl. No.	Districts		Taluk	Amount Sanctioned	Percentage to State Total	
2	Bidar	8	Aurad	28.70	0.07	
		9	Basavakalyana	27.84	0.07	
		10	Bhalki	41.23	0.10	
		11	Bidar	122.76	0.29	
		12	Humnabad	5.50	0.01	
			Total		226.03	0.54
3	Gulbarga	13	Afzalpur	4	0.01	
		14	Aland		0	
		15	Chincholi	29.50	0.07	
		16	Chittapur	11.30	0.03	
		17	Gulbarga	335.39	0.80	
		18	Jewargi	-	0.00	
		19	Sedam	18.20	0.04	
		20	Shahapur	13.70	0.03	
		21	Shorapur	5.00	0.01	
		22	Yadgir	113.10	0.27	
			Total		530.19	1.26
		4	Koppal	23	Gangavati	169.54
24	Koppal			146.41	0.35	
25	Kushtagi			6.51	0.02	
26	Yalburga			21.96	0.05	
	Total				344.42	0.82
5	Raichur	27	Deodurga	25.00	0.06	
		28	Lingasugur	140.92	0.34	
		29	Manvi	138.95	0.33	
		30	Raichur	389.28	0.93	
		31	Sindhanur	91.57	0.22	
			Total		785.72	1.87
Gulbarga Division			Total	3,336.88	7.94	
1	Bangalore Rural	1	Channapatna	67.60	0.16	
		2	Devanahalli	470.65	1.12	
		3	Doddaballapura	136.47	0.32	
		4	Hoskote	530.10	1.26	
		5	Kanakapura	15.00	0.04	
		6	Magadi	105.45	0.25	
		7	Nelamangala	664.30	1.58	
		8	Ramanagara	67.60	0.16	
			Total		2,057.17	4.90

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Sl. No.	Districts		Taluk	Amount Sanctioned	Percentage to State Total
2	Bangalore Urban	9	Bangalore North	1,238.20	2.95
		10	Bangalore South	2,170.70	5.17
			Bangalore City	15,386.37	36.63
		11	Anekal	1,798.74	4.28
			Total	20,594.01	48.69
		13	Chitradurga	171.65	0.41
		14	Hiriyur	174.44	0.42
		15	Holalkere	13.00	0.03
		16	Hosadurga	-	0.00
		17	Molakalmur	11.75	0.03
	Total	370.84	0.88		
4	Davangere	18	Channagiri	10.70	0.03
		19	Davangere	432.31	1.03
		20	Harapanahalli	-	0.00
		21	Harihara	325.90	0.78
		22	Honnali	-	0.00
		23	Jagalur	28.58	0.07
			Total	797.49	1.90
5	Kolar	24	Bagepalli	59.45	0.14
		25	Bangarpet	41.58	0.10
		26	Chikkaballapura	15.30	0.04
		27	Chintamani	198.65	0.47
		28	Gowribidanur	51.50	0.12
		29	Gudibanda	-	0.00
		30	Kolar	169.31	0.40
		31	Malur	211.68	0.50
		32	Mulbagal	21.70	0.05
		33	Sidlaghatta	3.50	0.01
		34	Srinivasapura	28.10	0.07
			Total	800.77	1.91
		6	Shimoga	35	Bhadravathi
36	Hosanagar			4.00	0.01
37	Sagar			21.92	0.05
38	Shikaripura			43.30	0.10
39	Shimoga			797.64	1.90
40	Soraba			30.75	0.07
41	Thirthahalli			5.94	0.01
	Total			971.44	2.31

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Sl. No.	Districts		Taluk	Amount Sanctioned	Percentage to State Total
7	Tumkur	42	Chikkanayakanahalli	51.25	0.12
		43	Gubbi	89.19	0.21
		44	Koratagere	2.16	0.01
		45	Kunigal	121.90	0.29
		46	Madhugiri	39.84	0.09
		47	Pavagada	77.14	0.18
		48	Sira	21.59	0.05
		49	Tiptur	416.31	0.99
		50	Tumkur	726.94	1.73
		51	Turuvekere	25.20	0.06
			Total		1,571.52
Bangalore Division				27,163.24	64.66
		3	Kollegal	42.30	0.10
		4	Yallandur	10.58	0.03
			Total	52.88	0.13
2	Chickmagalur	5	Chickmagalur	282.14	0.67
		6	Kadur	89.98	0.21
		7	Koppa	16.58	0.04
		8	Mudigere	66.67	0.16
		9	Narasimharajapura	39.92	0.10
		10	Sringeri	-	0.00
		11	Tarikere	85.60	0.20
			Total		580.89
3	Dakshina Kannada	12	Bantwal	220.04	0.52
		13	Belthangady	58.90	0.14
		14	Mangalore	1,489.14	3.54
		15	Puttur	352.48	0.84
		16	Sullya	258.01	0.61
			Total		2,378.57
4	Hassan	17	Alur	45.45	0.11
		18	Arakalgudu	32.08	0.08
		19	Arasikere	62.40	0.15
		20	Belur	29.30	0.07
		21	Channarayapatna	201.35	0.48
		22	Hassan	499.71	1.19
		23	Holenarasipur	52.20	0.12
		24	Sakleshpur	38.00	0.09
			Total		960.49

Contd...

Sl. No.	Districts		Taluk	Amount Sanctioned	Percentage to State Total
5	Kodagu	25	Madikeri	286.54	0.68
		26	Somwarpet	200.96	0.48
		27	Virajpet	230.33	0.55
			Total	717.83	1.71
6	Mandya	28	Krishnarajapet	44.33	0.11
		29	Maddur	97.81	0.23
		30	Malavalli	163.00	0.39
		31	Mandya	99.00	0.24
		32	Nagamangala	5.50	0.01
		33	Pandavapura	37.30	0.09
		34	Srirangapatna	50.74	0.12
			Total	497.68	1.18
7	Mysore	35	Heggadadevanakote	8.80	0.02
		36	Hunsur	110.00	0.26
		37	Krishnarajanagar	3.00	0.01
		38	Mysore	1,334.63	3.18
		39	Nanjangud	263.75	0.63
		40	Periyapatna	160.30	0.38
		41	T. Narasipur	25.68	0.06
			Total	1,906.16	4.54
8	Udupi	42	Karkala	163.32	0.39
		43	Kundapur	151.68	0.36
		44	Udupi	961.03	2.29
			Total	1,276.03	3.04
Mysore Division				8,370.53	19.93
	North Karnataka			6,475.97	15.42
	South Karnataka			35,533.77	84.58
	State			42,009.74	100.00

Source: Karnataka State Finance Corporation

Chapter 23

Science and Technology for Development

23.1 Development Dimensions of Science and Technology

1. Technology has been at the heart of human progress ever since the emergence of humans on the planet earth. The much talked about global village of instant communication and abundant information is a product of technological progress. Any dispassionate enquiry into the connection between technology and human development cannot but leave one with the indelible impression that if properly managed they would act as mutually reinforcing forces in taking the economy, society, and polity into a virtuous circle of human progress. The recent digital, genetic and molecular breakthroughs are pushing forward the frontiers of how people can use technology to eradicate human poverty / capability-deprivation. These technologies have come to create new possibilities for improving health and nutrition, expanding knowledge, stimulating economic growth and empowering people to participate in their communities. This is what Human Development Report (HDR) 2001 means when it says, “In fact the 20th century unprecedented gains in advancing human development and eradicating poverty came largely from technological breakthroughs”. Today, people all over the world have high hopes that the emerging new technologies will lead to healthier lives, greater social freedoms, increased knowledge and more productive livelihoods.

2. But, there are some problems. Technological progress does not automatically translate itself into human development, because, it is not inherently good or bad. Whether it confers benefit on humanity or causes damage depends on how it is used. Further, like economic growth, technology and technology-supported growth and development have a tendency to concentrate themselves in certain regions and thereby initiate and accelerate the process of divergence. These problems are further compounded by the on going mega process of globalisation, in which the market plays a very decisive role. The HDR 2001 recognizes this fact. It observes that market is a powerful engine of technological progress, but it is not powerful enough to create and diffuse the technologies needed to eradicate poverty. All this, is to say that active government intervention is necessary to make technology pro-poor – regions and people. Probably these and some other concerns might have prompted UNDP to devote its 2001 HDR to a detailed discussion of the strategies/institutions to be evolved in making new technologies work for human development.

3. In the opinion of the Committee, Karnataka government which has been very keen on eradicating regional imbalances, among other things, through the dispersal of technologies across its regions and sub-regions, need take note of the aforesaid connections between science and technology and development. With such an end, an attempt is made here to capture the regional dimensions of science and technology in Karnataka.

23.2. Bangalore: IT Global Hub

4. Karnataka is India’s pride. By its extraordinary contribution to the advancement of Science and Technology and to two of its frontier areas – Information Technology (IT) and Biotechnology (BT) – the state has secured a pride of place for India in the global map of

Science and Technology. Karnataka has moved quite far in the field of Science and Technology – from Industrial Revolution of the eighteenth century down to the ongoing Cybernetic Revolution. Considering its incredible contribution to the field of IT, it has been rightly called the ‘Silicon State’ and ‘IT Capital of India’. Even though its contribution to the field of BT is not that impressive, it is not insignificant. At the inaugural session of ‘Bangalore Bio 2002’ which began on Monday the 15th April 2002, it was proclaimed that Karnataka had catapulted itself to become the ‘Biotech City’ and that had been acknowledged nationally and globally. The State has been emerging as the cradle of Biotech Revolution. But these hi-tech knowledge-based activities/ industries have come to concentrate themselves in and around Bangalore and in a few places outside Bangalore district. In the opinion of our Committee an assessment of regional imbalances of these activities may also provide some explanation for regional imbalances in socio-economic development. As such redressal measures may also have to consider some measures for the redressal of regional imbalances in science and technology and its frontier areas. So, our focus here is to give a brief account of the present position and to identify some of the important reasons for regional imbalances and based on it to suggest some short run and long run measures to disperse these activities, as far as possible, to every district in the State.

5. There are some sound reasons for the excessive concentration of IT and BT research activities and companies in Bangalore and in one or two other cities in Karnataka. Most of the advanced centers of learning and research are located in Bangalore. The Indian Institute of Science (IISc), the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO), the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), the Indian Institute of Information Technology (iiit-b), LRDE, Centre for Artificial Intelligence and Robotics, Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), National law School of India University, etc, have contributed a lot for the concentration of IT and BT industries in Bangalore. Further, the Government has taken measures to develop the required infrastructure, namely, human resources, communication, and IT Parks. Institutions catering to venture capital needs of the new companies have also come up in a big way in Bangalore. The city is connected by air to most of the important cities in the world either directly or through some other metropolitan cities in India. Some such factors have been responsible for private sector companies - Indian and foreign – to enter the field in a big way. Given the predominance of these efficiency - promoting variables over those of equity in the location of IT and BT industries, and given the demands of the ongoing mega process of liberalization, privatization, and globalization, the Committee intends to view their regional imbalances in somewhat a different perspective. We confine our inquiry to only three aspects: (i) the institutional structures available to promote science and technology throughout the state through certain well defined projects and programmes; (ii) a brief review of IT and BT industry in Karnataka; and (iii) the measures already taken and to be taken to disperse these activities to different parts of the State.

23.3. Promotion of Science and Technology Projects in Karnataka

6. The Karnataka State Council for Science and Technology (KSCST), Indian Institute of Science (IISc) Bangalore, is charged with the responsibility of formulating and implementing programmes meant to promote science and technology in different parts of the State. As at February 2002, KSCST has implemented 12 such projects in Karnataka. First we give a brief account of these projects and then we inquire into their regional spread.

(1) Natural Resources Data Management System (NRDMS)

7. The Project was launched in 1992. The KSCST has so far established one State level coordination centre and 16 district centres. The principal objective of this project is to empower the grassroots level decentralized institutions in devising ways and means for optimizing the use of natural resources. It provides the basic framework for local level integrated planning through the use of Geographic Information System, Spatial Decision Support Systems, Sectoral Models etc. (for the names of the districts see Table 23.1)

(2) Student Projects Programme (SPP)

8. It is entirely a student – centred programme. It is designed to encourage final year students of different disciplines to orient their study projects in the direction of the needs of the people in the State. Between 1996-97 and 2001-02 the KSCST has accorded sanction to 1065 such projects spread across 19 districts, and has funded over 250 proposals. (Table 23.1)

(3) District Committees of Science and Technology (DCST)

9. The KSCST has so far (between 1990-91 and 1997-98) established ten such Committees in ten districts. The principal objective is to carry the latest development in science and technology to district level with a view to enabling local talent to find solutions to local problems. (Table 23.1)

(4) Energy Parks Programme (EPP)

10. The Government of India's Ministry of Non-conventional Energy Sources (MNES) initiated this programme in 1995-96 with the express intention to create awareness among the general public and particularly among the students, about renewable energy. Between 1994-95 and 2001-02, 11 such parks are established in nine districts. (Table 23.1)

(5) Rural School Science Centres (RSSCs)

11. The RSSCs are established in all the 27 districts in the State, with a view to educating students, teachers and general public on the latest developments in science and technology through seminars, symposia, discussions and exhibitions. The designs (in electronics and physics) prepared by students are also exhibited. Between 1992-93 and 2000-01, 516 such centers are established. (Table 23.1)

(6) Pilikula Nisarga Dhama (PND)

12. There is only one such nisarga dhama in Karnataka. The PND is an Integrated Science and Entertainment Project spread over 350 acres of land at Pilikula, which is about 10 kms. from Mangalore. The Dhama also intends to educate the public and students about the latest development in science and technology.

(7) **Utilisation of Nutrient-Rich Organic Sludge in Afforestation of Waste lands in Karnataka.**

13. The project came into being in 2000. It is in operation in only two districts – Bangalore Rural and Davanagere. The project is directed to tackle the ever-growing problem of the disposal of nutrient - rich municipal wastes. An attempt is being made on experimental basis to reclaim degraded lands through the application of organic sludge.

(8) **Ecological Dynamics of Small Farm Operations and their Potential for Organic Farming**

14. The project, which came into being in 1999, has been in operation in five districts – Kolar, Haveri, Uttara Kannada, Davanagere, and Gadag. It is a small farmer-friendly project. The project aims at exploring the potential and ecological dynamics of small farms for organic and natural farming. About 150 small farmers in five major agri-eco-systems of Karnataka covering dry zones, transition zones, and heavy rainfall zones are involved in this project.

(9) **Monitoring and Understanding the Multiple Functions of Agricultural Bio-diversity in two Selected sites of Western Ghats in Karnataka**

15. The project implemented in 2001 has been in operation in only two districts – Udupi and Uttara Kannada. Down the ages natural processes and human management have generated and sustained a vast array of genetic species and ecological diversity. The present project endeavours to identify some of the functions and management of sustained agricultural bio-diversity at Mala in Udupi district and Holanagadde in Uttara Kannada.

(10) **Identification and Development of Moisture-Stress-tolerant lines in Sorghum through Pollen Selection**

16. This project has been in operation only in Dharwad since 1999. Given the fact that moisture stress is one of the major stresses in agricultural crops, management of stress and identification of new stress-tolerant lines has come to acquire importance in agricultural research. An attempt is made in this project to identifying such lines of stress- tolerant ones through pollen selection with focus on Sorghum, a dry land crop prone to continuous stress.

(11) **Community – based Forest Conservation Programme**

17. This project was implemented in 2001 in only two districts - Bangalore and Tumkur. It is a project in which the local people are involved in conserving the forests. Under this project, Savanadurga Reserve Forest in Bangalore (Rural) district has been chosen to begin with. The project, among other things, is expected to explore the socio-economic trends and people's behavioural traits towards conservation of forests and their sustainable use.

(12) Studies on Pharmakinetics of Modern Veterinary Antibiotics and fixing Milk withdrawal Period from Public Health Point of View

18. The only district in which this project has been in operation since 2001 is Bidar. The project has been undertaken keeping public health in view. Of late, a wide range of antibiotics and their formulations are used for animal care. But the information and data on the prevalence of adverse drug- resistance in veterinary pathogens and on the milk residues and their after effects are fragmentary. And the present project is an attempt to study these aspects.

23.4 Regional Dispersal of Projects / Programmes

19. From the point of view of regional distribution of projects promoting science and technology, the first five of them are relevant. The remaining seven projects are somewhat area-specific and are found in one or two districts only. So, we have taken the first five projects for the assessment of regional imbalances. The distribution of projects across the districts, divisions, and regions of Karnataka are presented in Table 23.1.

- (1) Of the five programmes / projects the only programme which is present in all the districts is 'Rural School Science Centres' (Project No. 5). But there are wide variations. Among the districts, it varies from one centre in Udupi to 80 centres in Dharwad. Among the divisions, it varies from 63 centres in Mysore to 267 centres in Belgaum. And among the regions, it varies from 165 centres in SKR to 351 centres in NKR. That way the districts of NKR are better placed than those of SKR.
- (2) Another programme, which merits attention, is 'Student Projects Programme' (Project No. 2). The project proposals of students of 19 out of 27 districts have been accorded sanction. Eight districts (Six belonging to SKR and Two to NKR) have not availed to these facilities. Regional variations are found in terms of the number of projects sanctioned. Among the districts, it varies from a low of one project in Gadag to a high of 181 in Belgaum. Among the divisions, it varies from a low of 115 in Mysore to a high of 477 in Belgaum. And among the regions, it varies from a low of 390 in SKR to a high of 675 in NKR.
- (3) In respect of projects 1,3, and 4 (Natural Resources Data Management System, District Committees of Science and Technology, and Energy Parks respectively), there is no maldistribution of projects across the districts. But there are districts which do not have the projects.

20. As for as Project No 1 is concerned, one centre each is found in 16 districts and one State centre is found in Bangalore Urban. There are no such centres in the remaining ten districts (five belonging to SKR and five to NKR). Whereas project No.3 is in operation in only ten districts (seven in NKR and three in SKR). And in respect of project No. 4, Energy Parks are found in 9 districts (seven belonging to SKR and two to NKR). There are 18 districts, which do not have such parks (eight belonging to SKR and ten to NKR). Of the nine districts, which have parks, Dhakshina Kannada claims three and the remaining eight districts, one park each. (Table 23.1)

21. As far as redressal measures are concerned, the projectless districts, irrespective of the divisions and regions to which they belong, deserve attention. For the names of such districts see Table 23.1.

23.5. Information Technology (Industry) in Karnataka

22. It is heartening to know that Karnataka, by being in the forefront of IT, has come to be known as Silicon State of India, and its capital city Bangalore by showing spectacular growth in IT sector is rightly called IT Capital of India. The UNDP, in one of its recent reports has considered Bangalore the fourth best technological hub in the World. The IT revolution, which began in Bangalore with the entry of the multinational Texas Instruments in 1984, has gone very far. Today, the IT industry has about 1,20,000 professionals in Bangalore itself. About 40% of the business happens in extremely high-tech areas like IC Design, Systems Software, and Communication Software. The City has over 46 IC Design Companies, 108 Companies in Communication Software, 166 in Systems Software and hundreds of Companies in Application Software, Software Services etc. The city also takes pride in several small and medium companies, which are riding the technology wave. The city has developed both vendor and people sophistication. Every Silicon Valley start-up technology company prefers to have its design centre in India and particularly in Bangalore.

23. The City offers IT enabled or teleworking services that a typical overseas outsourcing client would be looking for. It also offers the highest bandwidth in the country; presently the international gateways are operated by Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited (VSNL) and Software Technology Parks of India (STPI). The STPI runs the largest network in Bangalore connecting 189 IT Parks that have hundreds of companies. It has MOUs with a large number of international carriers like British Telecom, Japan Telecom, Singapore Telecom, AT &T, Telstra etc, and its clientele has grown from a mere 13 in 1992 to over 1000 companies today.

24. The government of Karnataka has done what best it could to encourage and support the growth of IT industry. Karnataka is the first state in India to launch IT policy in 1997. The infrastructure base – in human resources, communications and IT parks – required for IT industry, has been created and maintained in the State. The State boasts of the best technical manpower in IT sector. It has one of the best telecom infrastructures. And the first and the best IT park in the country, the International Technology Park Limited (ITPL) is located in Bangalore.

25. The value of Software exports from Karnataka has gone up from Rs. 1700 Crores in 1997-98 to Rs. 6691 Crores in 2001 (Dec 31), and of Hardware exports from Rs. 121 Crores to Rs. 580 Crores between the same reference points. This achievement on the export front is really noteworthy.

26. This in brief is the success story of IT industry in Karnataka. How beneficial it would have been to the people living in different parts of the State, if this industry were to be found across all the districts and divisions of Karnataka. But it is not so. The industry with very great employment and export potential is concentrated in and around Bangalore, and to some extent in Mysore and Mangalore. And these three districts belong to South Karnataka. This way Karnataka suffers from the problem of extreme imbalance; most of the districts in Karnataka are starved of IT industries, and this imbalance also contributes to regional

imbalances in development. So, redressal of regional imbalances need take into consideration the regional imbalances in IT industry also.

27. We may think in terms of a two-way strategy to ensure equitable dispersal of IT industry. One, by creating the overall IT environment comprising highly skilled technical manpower, educational and research institutes, venture capital and anchor companies; this is a long term measure. Two, in the meantime, we may institute measures to augment the skills and competence of technical graduates of other districts so that the people of such districts are given the opportunity to take advantage of the fast growing IT industry. So, we need initiate both the processes. The HPC FRRIs did recommend to the Government in its First Phase of Recommendations to establish Engineering Skill Fine Tuning and Application Centres in North Karnataka – one each in Gulbarga and Belgaum - to train the technical graduates to acquire the skills required to face the competition effectively and get into the industry. We regret to note that this is not implemented even after one year although this project was included in the 2001-2002 Budget Speech.

28. The government of Karnataka has been taking measures to disperse IT activities throughout the state.

- To encourage the growth of IT industry in North Karnataka, an IT Park has been set-up in Hubli. Apart from this, a number of incentives and concessions are offered in Mahithi - the Millennium IT Policy - for the establishment of IT Parks by private entrepreneurs.
- To create the right environment for the young and talented IT professionals, the Government is establishing 12 Incubation Centres in Co-ordination with local engineering colleges in the districts of Uttara Kannada, Shimoga, Mandya, Kodagu, Gulbarga, Gadag, Dharwad, Chitradurga, Bellary, Belgaum, Udupi and Chickmagalur.
- The Department of IT in collaboration with Government of India's Ministry of Information Technology, has set up Earth Stations at Mysore, Manipal, Hubli, and Mangalore.
- The Government has engaged the services of the globally renowned placement consultant from Mckinsey and Co to explore the possibilities of leveraging IT and IT enabled services with strategies for creating a million job opportunities in Karnataka in the IT sector.
- The Government has set up a venture Capital Fund called KITVEN to provide venture Capital to IT industry.
- Efforts are being made in association with Visvesvaraya Technological University to impart 'soft skills' to graduates in the Engineering colleges in NKR.
- The Government proposes to establish a Hardware Park to promote hardware manufacture near Devanahalli where an International Airport is coming up.

23.6 Proposed Extra Measures

29. In addition to the above measures, the Government need take some more measures to disperse IT activity across all the districts.

- The incubation centres should be set-up in all the districts.
- The Earth Stations will take care of the band-width of the IT companies. But to attract more IT companies, other infrastructure facilities like roads and air connectivity need to be developed connecting Bangalore and Hubli, Mumbai and Hubli, and Bangalore and Gulbarga. Gulbarga need also be considered for the establishment of an Earth Station.
- IT Investments can be attracted to Hyderabad-Karnataka (HK) region by developing roads of international standards connecting Hyderabad and the district headquarters of Bidar and Gulbarga districts. They need also be connected by air.
- The incentives announced by the New Industrial Policy of 2001-06 of – investment subsidies to all new IT industries, additional subsidies to special categories of entrepreneurs like SC / ST and women, 100% exemption from stamp duty for all types of documents executed by IT industry, special concessions for exports, waiver of conversion fee etc. – ought to be extended to the entire North Karnataka Region.
- In addition to establishing an I.T. Park in Hubli, it would be desirable, from the point of view of regional dispersal, to consider Gulbarga and Bagalkot for the establishment of I.T. Parks.
- Information Technology may be very effectively used in strengthening and deepening the roots of grass roots level decentralized governance and planning. If it is to become farmer-friendly, it has to be used to provide the latest information on weather conditions, prices of agricultural and horticultural products, latest developments in farm-practices etc., to the farmers in rural areas.

30. With such short term and long term measures, the IT industry, despite its tendency to concentrate itself in places like Bangalore, can be made to move to every district and confer its benefits and advantages on them.

23.7. Bio-Tech Industry in Karnataka

31. Biotechnology is another frontier area in science and technology, which has immense potential for application in agriculture, human health care and environment management. With a view to harnessing the potential that biotechnology holds, the Government of Karnataka launched the Millennium Biotechnology Policy on 24-02-2001 with certain well defined objectives: to keep the entrepreneurial community informed of the investment opportunities in biotechnology, genomic, bio-informatics, bio-fuels, contract research etc.; to sustain and maintain the pre-eminent position of Karnataka and Bangalore in the field of biotechnology; to provide specific infrastructure as well as expand human resources for the development of biotechnology; to encourage the growth of bio-informatics in Karnataka; and to provide institutional framework to achieve the objectives set. The vast diversity in agro-climatic conditions of Karnataka, abundant skilled manpower, and advanced

research centres, have made the state a hotspot and a desired destination for Bio-tech industry. Considering the growth of BT industry and its potential, Karnataka has attracted the title " India's Knowledge Capital". It is expected to lead the next generation wave. The biotech sector is no longer a nascent industry in Karnataka. There are around seventy companies in Bangalore City amounting to an investment of over Rs. 800 Cr. So far the biotech companies have exported goods worth Rs. 250 Cr .The BT industry is likely to catch up with IT in a short span of time. V.T.Kulkarni , Secretary , IT and BT says , " IT took ten years to attain full blown status, but our estimation is that biotech will take around five years to reach its height.Eventually, it will be a bigger boom than IT". But,like IT industry, Biotech industry is also concentrated in and around Bangalore city. Of course efforts are being made to carry this activity to different parts of the state wherever it is feasible. Here we discuss the measures taken and being taken by the Government to develop and disperse biotech industry in Karnataka.

- As announced by the Chief Minister in his Budget speech 2000-01, a Vision Group on Biotechnology headed by Ms. Kiran Muzumdar Shaw has been constituted.
- A Biotech park is being established in the Biotech Corridor in Bangalore extending from the Indian Institute of Science to the University of Agricultural Sciences. A common facility centre will also be set up with in the Biotech Park which will have common infrastructure and incubation facilities for Biotech companies. To meet the emerging demand for trained graduates, the Government proposes to introduce Bio-Technology courses in Government colleges (Chief Minister's 2002-2003 Budget Speech)
- The Government of Karnataka in association with ICICI has established the Institute of Bio-informatics and Applied Biotechnology (IBAB) at Bangalore. It offers Masters and Doctorate Programmes in Biotechnology, carries out research and development activities and incubation facilities.
- Centre for Human Genetics is being set up in Bangalore with leading Scientists and Policy makers on its Governing Board. The Centre will bring together a group of highly talented Indian Scientists to join the ongoing revolution in understanding human genes.
- An Institute of Agri- Biotechnology is set-up in the University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad. This institute will cater to the needs of the farming community and its focus will be on applied biotechnology in improving Crop productivity. The Government has already released Rs. 5.00 Crores for this project.
- Karnataka Biotechnology Development Council (KBDC) is being set-up under the leadership of V. Prakash, Director CFTRI, Mysore. The Council will develop norms for setting up biotechnology companies in Karnataka. It will also provide advice to biotech industries in areas like Bioethics, Intellectual Property Rights, Eco-Friendly technologies, Bio-diversity etc.
- A Marine Biotech Park is being set-up at Karwar. The park will act as a focal point in the area of Marine Biotechnology.
- To attract biotech activities to North Karnataka region, the set of incentives and concessions provided in the new Industrial Policy should be extended to entrepreneurs who come forward to establish their units in this region.

- With a view to developing Agricultural Biotechnology, proposals have been sent to the Department of Biotechnology, Government of India for incorporation in the X Five Year Plan (2002-07). A grant of Rs. 54.82 Crores is requested. A similar proposal for a grant of R. 3.50 Crores is also sent in order to develop Bioinformatics – a confluence of Biological information with computational approaches. Proposal is also sent for a grant of Rs. 2.10 Crores for establishing an Agricultural Technology and Market Intelligence Cell, which would cater to the day to day information requirement of the farmers of Karnataka in particular and market intermediaries in general.
- To make the best use of the soil resources, it is necessary to make use of the Remote Sensing and Geographic Information System in managing and monitoring natural resources and watershed areas. These tools need also be used to delineate and characterize water resources by developing models for the management of these resources.
- Biotechnology need also be applied to areas such as Forestry, Marine and Fishery, Sericulture, Veterinary and Animal Husbandry, Fuels etc.
- To encourage the farmers to adopt B.T.- based agricultural practices, in the initial stage, it may be desirable on the part of the Government to offer some attractive incentives. For instance, it could offer participatory insurance to insulate such farmers against unforeseen risks.
- Above all, the institutions that would meet the growing demand for conducting research and development as well as training the required manpower in these areas, is the need of the hour. In this regard, Rs. 34 Crores has been proposed in the Tenth Five Year Plan.

23.8 Science City Dharwad

32. The Government of Karnataka has been keen not only on the development of Science and Technology and its two frontier areas - IT and BT - but also in enabling the people at large to have access to the fruits of such development. Rural areas and backward regions have come to matter in this area of development. Yet it has to go a long way to come closer to the hitherto unreached areas and people. In the opinion of the Committee, carrying Science and Technology to backward areas ought to be an integral part of the overall strategy in promoting development, eliminating deprivations and in reducing regional imbalances. The Committee welcomes the Government's proposal to set up a Science City in Dharwad and for allocating Rs. 20.00 Lakhs for project formulation. (2002-2003 Budget Speech)

33. In brief it is to be said the programmes and projects meant for promoting science and technology should be carried to each and every district, so that regional imbalances can be reduced to the minimum.

34. As to the two frontier areas of science and technology – IT and BT – which are concentrated in one or two districts, a two- way strategy need be used to make their benefits to reach the people in all parts of the State. One, wherever it is possible and feasible to disperse these activities, that line of action should be adhered to. Two, wherever it is not so, the best way is to see that people living in different parts of the State are enabled to participate in these activities. Among other things, the development concerns of the State which include such things as elimination of ignorance, illiteracy, remediable poverty,

preventable diseases, and regional inequalities in development opportunities and actual development, should also form an integral part of the concerns of Science and Technology and its frontier areas.

35. From the measures that the Government has been taking, and proposes to take hereafter, we come to know that the Government has been using both the strategies. The Committee also favours this two-way strategy: enabling the educated persons of the lagging regions to acquire the competence to enter the IT and BT industry irrespective of their location; and attracting IT –BT activities to lagging regions by creating the required overall environment for such units to flourish.

Table- 23.1
Projects and Programmes promoting Science and Technology in Karnataka by Districts (2002)

Sl.No.	District	Natural Resources Data Management Systems (Nos.)	Students Projects Programme (Nos.)	District Committees of Science and Technology (Nos.)	Energy Parks Programme (Nos.)	Rural School Science Centre (Nos.)	Pilikula Nisarga Dhama (Nos.)	Utilization of Nutrient Rich Organic Slege in Afforestation of Waste Lands (Nos.)	Ecological Dynamics of Small Farm operations and their potential for organic farming (Nos.)	Monitoring and understanding the multiple functions of agricultural Bio-diversity (Nos.)	Identificat-ion and Develop-ment of Moisture-stress-Tolerant Lines in Sorghum Through Pollen Selectin	Community based conser-vation programme in Savana-durga Reserve Forest in Karnataka (Nos.)	Studies on Pharma Kinetics of Modern Veterinary Antibiotics and fixing milk with drawal period (Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Bangalore (U)	1*	83	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
2	Bangalore(R)	1	-	-	-	17	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
3	Chitradurga	-	6	-	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Davanagere	-	115	-	1	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
5	Kolar	1	18	-	1	16	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
6	Shimoga	1	29	-	1	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Tumkur	1	24	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
8	Chamarajanagar	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Chickmagalur	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Dakshina Kannada	1	49	1	3	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Hassan	1	24	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Kodagu	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Mandya	1	-	-	1	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Mysore	1	42	1	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Udupi	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
16	Bagalkot	-	96	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Belgaum	1	181	1	1	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Bijapur	1	31	1	-	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Dharwad	1	59	1	1	80	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
20	Gadag	-	1	-	-	24	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
21	Haveri	-	109	-	-	43	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

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Sl.No.	District	Natural Resources Data Management Systems (Nos.)	Students Projects Programme (Nos.)	District Committees of Science and Technology (Nos.)	Energy Parks Programme (Nos.)	Rural School Science Centre (Nos.)	Pilikula Nisarga Dhama (Nos.)	Utilization of Nutrient Rich Organic Slege in Afforestation of Waste Lands (Nos.)	Ecological Dynamics of Small Farm operations and their potential for organic farming (Nos.)	Monitoring and understanding the multiple functions of agricultural Bio-diversity (Nos.)	Identificat-ion and Develop-ment of Moisture-stress-Tolerant Lines in Sorghum Through Pollen Selectin	Community based conser-vation programme in Savana-durga Reserve Forest in Karnataka (Nos.)	Studies on Pharma Kinetics of Modern Veterinary Antibiotics and fixing milk with drawal period (Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
22	Uttara Kannada	1	-	-	-	20	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
23	Bellary	1	2	1	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Bidar	-	100	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
25	Gulbarga	1	91	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Koppal	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Raichur	1	5	1	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bangalore Division	5	275	-	3	102	-	2	2	-	-	2	-
	Mysore Division	5	115	3	6	63	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
	South Karnataka	10	390	3	9	165	1	2	2	1	-	2	-
	Belgaum Division	4	477	3	2	267	-	-	3	1	1	-	-
	Gulbarga Division	3	198	4	-	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	North Karnataka	7	675	7	2	351		-	3	1	1	-	1
	Karnataka	17	1065	10	11	516	1	2	5	2	1	2	1

Source : Karnataka State Council for Science and Technology, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, letter No. 49/GN/993, dated: Feb 19/20, 2002

Note : * It is a State Centre.

Chapter 24

Representation in Public Services, Sports, Committees and Cultural Organizations

24.1 Representation in Services

1. A feeling has been growing among the people of North Karnataka particularly of Hyderabad Karnataka region, that their region has remained backward not only in respect of the development of infrastructure facilities, but their region has been neglected by the successive governments in the matter of regional representation in public services, political appointments in Boards, Committees, Academies and the like. Such grievances have been voiced when the High Power Committee For Redressal of Regional Imbalances held meetings at district and divisional levels, with public representatives like MPs, MLAs, Presidents, Vice-Presidents, and Members of Zilla Panchayats, other respected persons, and officials. In this context, an attempt has been made here to review the position of regional representations in government services and political appointments, based on the information made available by government departments and other organizations.

2. As on 31-3-1998, out of the total sanctioned posts of 5,58,077, the total strength of employees working in the state government services was 4,64,768 showing about 83% of the posts filled in, as per the Report published by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics. Out of the total number of posts filled in, bulk of the employees i.e., 3,60,342 are working in 'C' group (77.5%) followed by 71,043 employees in 'D' group (15.3%), 20,283 employees in 'B' group (4.4%) and 13,100 employees in 'A' group (2.8%). The Heads of Departments are Appointing Authorities for 'C' and 'D' cadre posts and Government is the appointing authority for 'A' and 'B' cadre posts.

24.2 Recruitment to Non-Gazetted and Gazetted Posts

3. All the posts of 'D' group and other posts below the second division assistants (including Drivers), bulk of which exist in the districts are filled by the Heads of the Departments on getting eligible candidates from the concerned District Employment Exchange Offices and interviewing the candidates generally at the state headquarters and sometimes at divisional/district head quarters depending upon the number of candidates to be interviewed. Thus recruitment to 'D' group posts is mostly localized.

4. In the case of a majority of non-gazetted cadres including technical posts which do not come under the purview of Karnataka Public Service Commission (KPSC), recruitment is made by the concerned Heads of Departments, by notifying the number of posts in various cadres for direct recruitment in leading news papers or gazette and preparing the list of eligible candidates based on merit and selecting the suitable candidates by interview method. Generally interviews are held at State headquarters, and if the candidates are more in number interview sessions are also held at divisional/district levels.

5. In the case of primary school teachers and police constables which form bulk of 'C' category posts, the District Deputy Director of Public Instruction and the District Police Superintendent respectively notify the number of posts to be filled by direct recruitment in the leading papers, call for applications, process those applications at the district level and select the candidates by interview at the district level. It may be noted that there is no bar for eligible candidates of other districts to apply for the posts and appear for interview.

6. Direct recruitment to the posts of the second division assistants, first division assistants and some cadres of the 'C' category of posts, which are specified for direct recruitment by KPSC in the Cadre and Recruitment Rules of various Departments, is done by the Karnataka Public Service Commission by holding competitive examinations/interviews or both. The posts of second division assistants and first division assistants which are located at state, district and taluka headquarters or below taluka levels in all departments form sizable posts in 'C' group. The candidates for the second division or first division posts are selected on the basis of merit order in written examination conducted by the KPSC at the state and district levels. Similarly recruitment to the posts of 'typists' and 'stenos' is done by the State Recruitment Committee for Typists and Stenographers, based on tests and interviews generally conducted at State headquarters.

7. Direct recruitment to the posts of gazetted officers as specified by the government in the Cadre and Recruitment Rules of various Government departments comes under the purview of KPSC. As and when the concerned Departments intimate the number of various gazetted posts to be filled by direct recruitment, the KPSC notifies the posts, selects suitable candidates by holding competitive examinations and interviews or by mere interviews, mostly at State headquarters. The direct recruitment to the posts of Assistants and Senior Assistants of Secretariat Departments at State headquarters is also done by the KPSC by holding competitive examinations at State headquarters.

8. The HPC had meeting with the Chairman and the Secretary KPSC on 22-1-2002, and discussed several issues relating to redressal of regional imbalances, particularly with regard to the representation in the public services. The Chairman and the Secretary KPSC explained that the Commission had to perform its function of recruitment to the public services solely within the ambit of the Cadre and Recruitment Rules framed by the Government and in the absence of any specific provision in the rules to ensure proportionate representation to different regions, the Commission has to select candidates for recruitment only on the basis of their performance in various examinations and the interview.

9. The Chairman, KPSC also pointed out that the Commission had opened its Regional Offices in all divisional headquarters outside Bangalore, like Mysore, Belgaum, and Gulbarga. This was done mainly to enable the candidates hailing from different regions to have easier access to the services of the Commission's offices. Further, it was also pointed out that the Commission's written examinations for the KAS and other Group 'A' and 'B' services were held in all the divisional headquarters and those relating to the First and Second Division Assistants held in all the district headquarters and even in some taluka headquarters. The Commission however, held all interviews at Bangalore itself.

10. The rules requiring recruitment by KPSC on an annual basis have been amended providing for recruitment "from time to time". Further, the KPSC Consultation Rules have

also been amended by the Government in the year 2000 dispensing with prior consultation with the KPSC while framing or amending the Cadre and Recruitment Rules of various services. There was, therefore, an apprehension that the provisions in C & R Rules were being amended by the Government to reduce the scope for direct recruitment. There is also a likelihood of direct recruitment posts being diverted for making promotions within the services. These developments are likely to have an adverse effect on the quality and efficiency of various services in Government, besides reducing employment opportunities for people from different parts of the State.

11. The statistics relating to the recruitment made by the Commission for gazetted and non-gazetted posts over the last ten years are furnished in Table 24.1 From this, it can be seen that South Karnataka takes lion's share in direct recruitment to the gazetted posts (72%) and also to the non-gazetted posts (73%). Among divisions, Bangalore division occupies the first place (with 47% of gazetted posts and 45% of non-gazetted posts) and Gulbarga division occupies the last place (with 12% share in gazetted and 8% in non-gazetted posts). As expected Bangalore district accounts for the maximum share (23% in gazetted and 19% in non-gazetted posts) and Koppal district for the minimum share (0.05% in gazetted and 0.11% in non-gazetted posts). In the case of direct recruitment to the gazetted posts, the share is less than 0.5% for each of the districts namely Bagalkot, Gadag and Haveri in Belgaum division, Koppal in Gulbarga division, Chamarajnagar and Udupi in Mysore division. However it is more than 0.5% and less than 1.0% in the case of Kodagu and Davangere districts.

12. For non-gazetted posts also, the pattern of representation of regions, divisions and districts is more or less similar to the pattern noticed in the case of gazetted officers. The representation is less than 0.50% for each of the districts namely, Bagalkot, Gadag and Haveri, Koppal, Davangere, Chamarajnagar and Udupi. In the case of Bidar, it is 0.89%.

13. On comparing the percentage shares of regions/divisions/districts in the recruitment of gazetted and non-gazetted posts with that of population, the districts of South Karnataka have been well placed as compared to those of North Karnataka.

Table 24.1: Representation of Districts in the Appointment of Gazetted/Non-Gazetted Posts by K.P.S.C. during 1992 to 2001

District/Divison	No. of Posts				% Share in the population of the State
	Gazetted	% Share in the State	Non-Gazetted	% Share in the State	
North Karnataka					
1. Bagalkot	21	0.27	9	0.25	3.13
2. Belgaum	256	3.24	148	4.13	7.98
3. Bijapur	360	4.56	203	5.67	3.43
4. Dharwad	463	5.86	216	6.03	3.04
5. Gadag	22	0.28	10	0.28	1.84
6. Haveri	16	0.20	9	0.25	2.73
7. Uttara Kannada	144	1.82	89	2.48	2.57
Belgaum Division	1282	16.24	684	19.10	24.72

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District/Divison	No. of Posts				% Share in the population of the State
	Gazetted	% Share in the State	Non-Gazetted	% Share in the State	
1. Bellary	240	3.04	86	2.40	3.84
2. Bidar	137	1.74	32	0.89	2.85
3. Gulbarga	387	4.90	87	2.43	5.93
4. Koppal	4	0.05	4	0.11	2.26
5. Raichur	152	1.93	75	2.09	3.13
Gulbarga Division	920	11.65	284	7.93	18.00
South Karnataka					
		2.37	38	1.06	3.56
1. Bangalore Rural	187	22.97	685	19.12	12.37
2. Bangalore Urban	1814	5.91	298	8.32	2.86
3. Chitradurga	459	0.90	17	0.47	3.39
4. Davanagere	71	4.52	123	3.43	4.79
5. Kolar	357	4.75	211	5.89	3.11
6. Shimoga	375	6.07	249	6.95	4.89
7. Tumkur	479				
Bangalore Division	3742	47.39	1621	45.25	34.97
1. Chamarajanagar	20	0.25	4	0.11	1.83
2. Chickmagalur	140	1.77	112	3.13	2.16
3. Dakshina Kannada	310	3.93	145	4.05	3.60
4. Hassan	322	4.08	188	5.25	3.26
5. Kodagu	59	0.75	37	1.03	1.03
6. Mandya	337	4.27	138	3.85	3.34
7. Mysore	754	9.55	365	10.19	4.98
8. Udupi	10	0.13	4	0.11	2.10
Mysore Division	1952	24.72	993	27.72	22.31
North Karnataka	2202	27.89	968	27.02	42.72
South Karnataka	5694	72.11	2614	72.98	57.28
State	7896	100.00	3582	100.00	100.00

Source: Karnataka Public Service Commission.

14. It was originally intended to analyse the data relating to the representation of A & B cadre officers and 'C' and 'D' group officials presently working in the State Services according to their native districts. Since 'C' and 'D' group officials form a large number i.e., more than 4 lakhs, compilation of data according to their native districts would have taken more time. Hence the HPC has confined itself to the collection of the data for A & B group officers only.

Table 24.2: Representation of A&B Group Officers working in State Government service according to their native districts

Native District/ Place	A Group Nos.	% Share in State Total	B Group Nos.	% Share in State Total	A & B Groups Nos.	% Share in State Total
North Karnataka						
1. Bagalkot	86	1.60	333	2.51	419	2.25
2. Belgaum	223	4.16	648	4.88	871	4.68
3. Bijapur	184	3.43	469	3.53	653	3.51
4. Dharwad	244	4.55	460	3.47	704	3.78
5. Haveri	77	1.44	238	1.79	315	1.69
6. Uttara Kannada	108	2.02	319	2.40	427	2.29
Belgaum Division	999	18.64	2668	20.11	3667	19.68
1. Bellary	163	3.04	466	3.51	629	3.38
2. Bidar	99	1.85	339	2.55	438	2.35
3. Gulbarga	207	3.86	646	4.87	853	4.58
4. Koppal	36	0.67	148	1.12	184	0.99
5. Raichur	88	1.64	204	1.54	292	1.57
Gulbarga Division	593	11.07	1803	13.59	2396	12.86
South Karnataka						
1. Bangalore Rural	228	4.25	661	4.98	889	4.77
2. Bangalore Urban	631	11.77	985	7.42	1616	8.67
3. Chitradurga	331	6.18	714	5.38	1045	5.61
4. Davanagere	146	2.72	513	3.87	659	3.54
5. Kolar	257	4.80	548	4.13	805	4.32
6. Shimoga	249	4.65	630	4.75	879	4.72
7. Tumkur	371	6.92	904	6.81	1275	6.84
Bangalore Division	2213	41.30	49.55	37.34	7168	38.48
1. Chamarajanagar	81	1.51	295	2.22	376	2.02
2. Chickmagalur	127	2.37	410	3.09	537	2.88
3. Dakshina Kannada	192	3.58	425	3.20	617	3.31
4. Hassan	240	4.48	572	4.31	812	4.36
5. Kodagu	77	1.44	169	1.27	246	1.32
6. Mandya	266	4.96	647	4.88	913	4.90
7. Mysore	425	7.93	950	7.16	1375	7.38
8. Udupi	65	1.21	277	2.09	342	1.84
Mysore Division	1473	27.49	3745	28.22	5218	28.01
Outside Karnataka	81	1.51	99	0.75	180	0.97
North Karnataka	1592	29.71	4471	33.69	6063	32.55
South Karnataka	3686	68.78	8700	65.56	12386	66.49
Karnataka State	5359	100.00	13270	100.00	18629	100.00

Source : Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms and Govt. Departments.

15. In all 35 government departments have responded. The analysis of data from these departments is presented in Table 24.2.

16. It can be seen from the table that bulk of the share of A & B group officers (66.5%) working in State service goes to the South Karnataka. Bangalore division accounts

for the highest share (38.5%) followed by Mysore division (28%) whereas Gulbarga division accounts for the lowest share (13%), preceded by Belgaum division (19.7%). Among the districts, Bangalore accounts for the maximum share of 8.7% followed by Mysore (7.4%), Tumkur (6.8%) and Chitradurga (5.6%) whereas Koppal accounts for the minimum share of 0.9%, preceded by Kodagu (1.3%), Raichur (1.6%), Haveri (1.7%) and Udupi (1.8%). The pattern of share in the case of 'A' or 'B' group officers also follow more or less the similar pattern as above (i.e., for A & B group officers).

24.3 Secretariat Officers and Heads of the Departments (Excluding IAS and KAS officers)

17. The data relating to the representation of Secretariat officers (which do not include IAS and KAS officers working in the Secretariat) and Heads of departments by native districts is given in Table 24.3. Secretariat staff plays a significant role in the government and they are stationed in the capital city. The data relating to officers working in the Secretariat reveal that bulk of the officers (about 73%) belong to South Karnataka as against 22% from north karnataka. A little more than quarter of the Secretariat officers (27%) are from Bangalore (urban) and Bangalore (rural) districts. Further about one quarter of the Secretariat officers (24.5%) are from the neighbouring / nearby districts like Tumkur, Chitradurga, Kolar, Mandya and Mysore.

18. The data relating to the Heads of Departments working in the State service according to their native districts also show that a majority of them (about 62.5%) are from South Karnataka as against 36.25% from North Karnataka and 1.25% from outside Karnataka. Bangalore and Mysore districts account for 12.5% each. Dharwad and Bijapur districts account for 6.25% each. Further, Mandya, Kodagu, Bagalkot and Gulbarga districts account for 5% each. There is no representation from the districts of Haveri, Raichur and Chikmagalur.

Table 24.3: Representation of Secretariat Officers (HODs) according to their Native Districts

Native District/ Place	Secretariat Officers		Head of Departments	
	Total	Share in the State	Total	Share in the State
North Karnataka				
1. Bagalkot	2	0.91	4	5.00
2. Belgaum	17	7.73	2	2.50
3. Bijapur	5	2.27	5	6.25
4. Dharwad	7	3.18	5	6.25
5. Gadag	1	0.45	1	1.25
6. Haveri		0.00		0.00
7. Uttara Kannada	4	1.82	2	2.50
Belgaum Division	36	16.36	19	23.75

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Native District/ Place	Secretariat Officers		Head of Departments	
	Total	Share in the State	Total	Share in the State
1. Bellary	3	1.36	2	2.50
2. Bidar	2	0.91	2	2.50
3. Gulbarga	5	2.27	4	5.00
4. Koppal	1	0.45	2	2.50
5. Raichur	1	0.45		0.00
Gulbarga Division	12	5.45	10	12.50
South Karnataka				
1. Bangalore Rural				
2. Bangalore Urban	37	16.82	3	3.75
3. Chitradurga	23	10.45	10	12.50
4. Davangere	8	3.64	2	2.50
5. Kolar	2	0.91	1	1.25
6. Shimoga	12	5.45	3	3.75
7. Tumkur	5	2.27	1	1.25
	19	8.64	3	3.75
Bangalore Division	106	48.18	23	28.75
1. Chamarajanagar	1	0.45	3	3.75
2. Chickmagalur	6	2.73		0.00
3. Dakshina Kannada	9	4.09	3	3.75
4. Hassan	6	2.73	2	2.50
5. Kodagu	7	3.18	4	5.00
6. Mandya	7	3.18	4	5.00
7. Mysore	16	7.27	10	12.50
8. Udupi	2	0.91	1	1.25
Mysore Division	54	24.55	27	33.75
Outside Karnataka	12	5.45	1	1.25
North Karnataka	48	21.82	29	36.25
South Karnataka	160	72.73	50	62.50
KARNATAKA STATE	220	100.00	80	100.00

Source: DPAR, Government of Karnataka.

24.4 Representation in IAS Cadre

19. I.A.S officers in the Government of Karnataka play an important role in the administration and formulation of policies and programmes. As on 15-01-2002, there were 262 IAS officers working in Karnataka cadre; out of which, more than half (i.e 54%) were from outside Karnataka, 36% from South Karnataka and only 10% from North Karnataka.

Table 24.4: No. of IAS Officers in the State as on 15-01-2002

Region	No. of IAS Officers	Percentage
South Karnataka	95	36%
North Karnataka	25	10%
Outside Karnataka State	142	54%
Total	262	100%

Source: Civil list of I.A.S Officers Karnataka Cadre-DPAR

24.5 Representation in KAS Cadre

20. Karnataka Administrative Service (KAS) plays an important role in government administration, particularly in providing services in revenue matters including handling of law and order problems in mufussil areas. There are four categories in KAS, namely 'B' Group officers i.e, Tahshildras (administrators at taluka level), KAS Jr. Scale Officers, (administrators at sub-divisional level), KAS Senior Scale Officers and KAS - Selection grade officers (administrators at district/state level). Certain specific percentages of posts in KAS 'B' grade and KAS (Jr. Scale) go to direct recruitment which is done by the K.P.S.C. every year. The cadres of KAS (Sr. Scale) and those of selection grade are promotional posts. Representation of KAS (selection grade), KAS (Jr. + Sr. Scales) or KAS (B group) officers in the State Service according to their native districts is given in Table 24.5. It shows that a majority of KAS (selection grade) officers are from South Karnataka (about 86.5%). Among the divisions, Bangalore division accounts for the highest share (55.8%) followed by Mysore division (30.8%), Belgaum division (9.6%) and Gulbarga division (1.9%). In the cadre of KAS (Jr. or Sr. scale) officers too, the major share goes to South Karnataka (64.6%) and the pattern of shares of divisions and districts are more or less similar to KAS (Selection grade officers).

Table 24.5: Representation of KAS (Selection grade, Sr & Jr Scale and 'B' Group) officers in State Government Service according to their native districts as on 31-3-2001

Districts	KAS (Selection grade)		KAS (Sr+Jr)scales		KAS ('B' Group)	
	No	% Share in State	No	% Share in State	No	% Share in State
Bangalore Division						
1. Bangalore Urban	5	9.62	45	11.72	4	2.08
2. Bangalaoe Rural	2	3.85	18	4.69	3	1.56
3. Chitradurga	1	1.92	27	7.03	6	3.13
4. Davanagere	-	-	6	1.56	7	3.65
5. Kolar	11	21.15	29	7.55	10	5.21
6. Shimoga	6	11.54	14	3.65	10	5.21
7. Tumkur	4	7.69	34	8.85	11	5.73
Total	29	55.77	173	45.05	51	26.56

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Districts	KAS (Selection grade)		KAS (Sr+Jr)scales		KAS ('B' Group)	
	No	% Share in State	No	% Share in State	No	% Share in State
Bangalore Division						
Mysore Division						
1. Chickmagalur	2	3.85	6	1.56	3	1.56
2. Dakshina Kannada	1	1.92	9	2.34	7	3.65
3. Udupi	1	1.92	2	0.52	2	1.04
4. Hasan	5	9.62	17	4.43	8	4.17
5. Kodagu	1	1.92	8	2.08	7	3.65
6. Mandya	1	1.92	13	3.39	5	2.60
7. Mysore	4	7.69	16	4.17	2	1.04
8. Chamarajnagar	1	1.92	4	1.04	6	3.13
Total	16	30.77	75	19.53	40	20.83
Belgaum Divison						
1. Belgaum	-	-	22	5.73	23	11.98
2. Bijapur	4	7.69	15	3.91	7	3.65
3. Bagalkote	-	-	6	1.56	8	4.17
4. Dharwad	1	1.92	23	5.99	5	2.60
5. Gadag	-	-	7	1.82	1	0.52
6. Haveri	-	-	1	0.26	5	2.60
7. Uttara Kannada	-	-	9	2.34	14	7.29
Total	5	9.62	83	21.61	63	32.81
Gulbarga Division						
1. Bellary	1	1.92	12	3.13	8	4.17
2. Bidar	-	-	10	2.60	4	2.08
3. Gulbarga	-	-	12	3.13	11	5.73
4. Raichur	-	-	6	1.56	10	5.21
5. Koppal	-	-	2	0.52	1	0.52
Total	1	1.92	42	10.94	34	17.71
South Karnataka	45	86.54	248	64.58	91	47.40
North Karnataka	6	11.54	125	32.55	97	50.52
Others	1	1.92	11	2.86	4	2.08
State	52	100.00	384	100.00	192	100.00

Source: DPAR, Government of Karnataka

21. Only in the case of KAS (B group) officers the percentage share for north Karnataka (50.5%) is a little bit higher than south karnataka (47.4%). It is learnt that direct recruitment to KAS (B group) officers has not taken place for a quite long time and the direct recruitment vacancies have been filled by promotions. As such north karnataka got good representation in 'B' group officers.

24.6 Vacant Posts in the Government

22. Information on the number of posts sanctioned, filled and vacant for various departments, districtwise has been obtained from the Publication 'Report on Representation of SCs and STs in government service 1996' brought out by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics. The percentage of vacancies to the sanctioned posts in respect of all the departments functioning in the districts, divisions, regions and in the state is given below.

Table 24.6: Percentage of Vacancies to the Sanctioned posts of all departments put together, in different categories of posts, regionwise for the year 1996

Divisions / Region	% age of Vacancies to the Sanctioned Posts				
	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D	All
1. Bangalore Division	15	18	13	20	15
2. Mysore Division	14	19	17	19	17
3. Belgaum Division	18	22	18	18	18
4. Gulbarga Division	24	24	16	24	17
I. South Karnataka	15	18	15	20	16
II. North Karnataka	21	23	17	21	18
State	17	20	16	20	17

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics

23. The above Table shows that percentage of vacancies is marginally higher in all categories of posts in North Karnataka as compared to South Karnataka. Among the divisions, Gulbarga division accounts for the higher percentage of vacancies as compared to rest of the divisions.

Regional imbalances in the recruitment of high school teachers in 2001-02

24. Sri. Vaijanath Patil, Ex-Minister hailing from Hyderabad-Karnataka area brought to the notice of the HPC regarding the injustice done to the Hyderabad-Karnataka area in the recruitment of high school teachers that was done recently. He pointed out that recruitment to the vacancies of high school teachers took place at district level, as per the recruitment procedure. Out of 636 candidates selected for the vacancies in the division, only 137 candidates belonging to Gulbarga division were selected. The HPC got information from the Commissioner of Public Instruction about the recruitment of high school teachers made recently in each division. The details of which are furnished in Table 24.7.

Table 24.7: No. of selected and temporarily appointed High School Teachers in the divisions 2001-02

Divisions	No. of teachers selected	No. of teachers appointed	Share of divisions in the Teachers appointed	
			No.	%
1	2	3	4	5
1. Bangalore	500	145	141	97
2. Mysore	578	240	84	35
3. Belgaum	302	205	505	246
4. Gulbarga	629	280	140	50
Total	2009	870	870	428

Source: Commissioner of Public Instructions.

25. From the above, it can be seen that out of high school teachers appointed in Gulbarga division, only 50% candidates belonged to that division. In the case of Mysore division also, only 35% candidates belonging to that division were appointed. Belgaum division is over represented. This has happened because there is no bar for applying to the posts in any district / division, from the candidates of other districts / divisions.

26. From the analysis in the foregoing paragraphs, it is evident that due representation has not been given to North Karnataka region particularly to Hyderabad-Karnataka area in the matter of appointments made to various categories of posts in different Government departments. It supports the grievances of the people of North Karnataka that their regions have been neglected in providing adequate representation in government service right from the re-organisation of the State. Even in Old Mysore region, a few districts did not get adequate representation in the recruitment to government service. In order to remove the disparities, atleast in future, it is suggested that reservation to the extent of 100% in 'D' group posts, 80% in certain 'C' group posts below or equivalent to first division assistants / primary school teachers should be made at the district level. In the case of high school teachers or equivalent posts in other departments, reservation to the extent of 70% needs to be made at the divisional level. Even in the case of group 'B' posts, reservation should be made to the extent of 60% at the divisional level. This is possible if amendment to Article 371 of the Constitution is made as in the case of Andhra Pradesh.

Representation of regions in the Cabinet, Corporations, Boards, Commissions and Committees

27. The appointment of Ministers in the Cabinet, Chairmen and Members in various Corporations, Boards and Committees is done on political considerations. No doubt it is the prerogative of the Chief Minister to make appointments for these posts, but he has to balance the representation taking into consideration so many factors; among them regions/districts and castes play an important role. There would be psychological satisfaction and emotional integration among people if proper representation is given to their regions and castes. The HPC has examined these aspects.

24.7 Representation in the Cabinet

28. In Table 24.8, regional representation has been presented with regard to Chief Ministers and Ministers who hailed from the south and north Karnataka in the past 40 years i.e., from 1962 to 2002. It shows that out of 11 Chief Ministers, 7 Chief Ministers belong to South Karnataka (64 %) and 4 Chief Ministers belonged to North Karnataka (36 %). Among the total Ministers (525) appointed during the past 40 years, a majority of 318 Ministers belonged to South Karnataka (61%) as against 207 Ministers belonged to North Karnataka (49%). In the 1960s and early seventies, there was a practice to appoint Deputy Ministers besides Ministers. Out of 31 Deputy Ministers appointed, 21 belonged to South Karnataka (68%) and 10 belonged to North Karnataka (32%).

Table 24.8 : Chief Ministers and Ministers hailing from South and North Karnataka from 1962 to 2002

Period	Number of Chief Ministers		Number of Ministers from	
	South	North	South	North
1. 1962-67				
a. March-July'62	----	(1) S.R. Kanthi	6	1
b. June'62-March'67	(1) S. Nijalingappa	----	9	5
2. 1967-71				
a. March'67-May'68	(1) S. Nijalingappa	----	6	7
b. May'68-71	----	(1) Veerendra Patil	9	8
3. 1972-77	(1) D. Devaraj Urs	----	26	24
4. 1978-82				
a. Feb'78-Jan'80	(1) D. Devaraj Urs	----	16	13
b. Jan'80-82	(1) R. Gundu Rao	----	15	9
5. 1983-84	----	(1) R. K. Hegde	23	11
6. 1985-89				
a. Jan'85-March'85	----	(1) R.K. Hegde	23	11
b. 8 th March'85-Aug'88	----	(1) R.K. Hegde	29	15
c. Aug'88-89	----	(1) S.R. Bommai	22	13
7. 1989-94				
a. 1989-Oct'90	----	(1) Veerendra Patil	8	2
b. Oct'90-Nov'92	(1) S. Bangarappa	----	17	11
c. Nov'92-Dec'94	(1) M. Veerappa Moily	----	3	23
8. 1994-99				
a. Nov'94-May'96	(1) H.D. Deve Gowda	----	19	17
b. May'96-Oct'99	(1)	----	34	21
9. October'1999	(1) S.M. Krishna	----	26	16
Total	7	4	318	207

24.8 Representation in the Karnataka Public Service Commission (KPSC)

29. The information about the appointment of Chairmen and Members of the KPSC who functioned during different tenures in the period from 1956 to 2002 has been collected and analysed. It is given in Table 24.9. It reveals that out of 12 Chairmen, 9 Chairmen hailed from south karnataka (75%) and 2 from north karnataka (17%) and 1 from outside State (i.e., Hyderabad). Among the districts, a major share goes to Hassan district (33%) followed by Chitradurga (17%) and Tumkur (17%).

30. Out of the total members (55), again a majority of the members i.e., 38 are from south karnataka (69%). Among the divisions, Bangalore and Mysore each accounted for 34.5% whereas Gulbarga and Belgaum divisions accounted for 11% and 15% respectively. There is no representation either for Chairman or Member from the districts of Bangalore (rural), Udupi, Chamarajnar, Bagalkot, and Gadag. It is to be noted that these districts have been formed in 1998.

Table 24.9: Number of Chairmen and Members of KPSC appointed during 1956 to 2001 according to their native districts

Sl. No.	Districts	No. of Chairmen	No. of Members	Total
	Bangalore Division			
1	Bangalore urban	0	6	6
2	Bangalore rural	0	0	0
3	Chitradurga	2	3	5
4	Davanagere	0	2	2
5	Kolar	0	2	2
6	Shimoga	0	2	2
7	Tumkur	2	4	6
	Total	4	19	23
	Mysore Division			
1	Chickmagalur	0	1	1
2	Dakshina Kannada	0	3	3
3	Udupi	0	0	0
4	Hassan	4	3	7
5	Kodagu	0	1	1
6	Mandya	1	4	5
7	Mysore	0	7	7
8	Chamarajanagar	0	0	0
	Total	5	19	23

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Sl. No.	Districts	No. of Chairmen	No. of Members	Total
	Belgaum Division			
1	Belgaum	0	3	3
2	Bijapur	0	3	3
3	Bagalkote	0	0	0
4	Dharwad	1	0	1
5	Gadag	0	0	0
6	Haveri	0	1	1
7	Uttara Kannada	0	1	1
	Total	1	8	9
	Gulbarga Division			
1	Bellary	0	1	1
2	Bidar	1	1	2
3	Gulbarga	0	2	2
4	Raichur	0	1	1
5	Koppal	0	1	1
	Total	1	6	7
	South Karnataka	9	38	47
	North Karnataka	2	14	16
	Other than Karnataka	1	3	4
	State Total	12	55	67

Source : Karnataka Public Service Commission

24.9 Chairpersons of Public Undertakings (Corporations and Boards)

31. The information about the appointment of Chairmen to various Corporations and Boards for the current-period (appointed in 1999 or 2000) is available. The number of Chairmen for 41 undertakings according to their native districts is given in Table 24.10. From this table, it can be seen that South Karnataka takes a lion's share (71 %) in the political appointment of Chairmen to various Boards. Bangalore Division accounts for a major share of 46% followed by Mysore Division (24%); Belgaum (15%) and Gulbarga Division (15%).

Table 24.10: Representation of districts in the appointment of Chairmen to various Corporations and Boards as per their native districts (appointed in 1999 or 2000)

District	Number of Chairmen	% share in State
1. Bangalore Urban	8	19.5
2. Bangalore Rural	2	4.9
3. Chitradurga	1	2.4
4. Davanagere	1	2.4
5. Kolar	4	9.8
6. Shimoga	2	4.9
7. Tumkur	1	2.4
Bangalore Division - Total	19	46.3
1. Chickmagalur	2	4.9
2. Dakshina Kannada	1	2.4
3. Udupi	1	2.4
4. Hassan	2	4.9
5. Kodagu	-	-
6. Mandya	1	2.4
7. Mysore	1	2.4
8. Chamarajnar	2	4.9
Mysore Division - Total	10	24.4
1. Belgaum	2	4.9
2. Bijapur	1	2.4
3. Bagalkot	1	2.4
4. Dharwad	-	-
5. Gadag	1	2.4
6. Haveri	-	-
7. Uttara Kannada	1	2.4
Belgaum Division - Total	6	14.6
1. Bellary	1	2.4
2. Bidar	1	2.4
3. Gulbarga	3	7.3
4. Raichur	-	-
5. Koppal	1	2.4
Gulbarga Division - Total	6	14.6
South Karnataka	29	70.7
North Karnataka	12	29.3
State	41	100.0

Source: Karnataka State Bureau of Public Enterprises

24.10 Appointment of Vice Chancellors (VCs)

32. Appointment of Vice Chancellors to various Universities is done by the Governor. Table 24.11, reveals that out of the total number of Vice Chancellors i.e, (34) appointed for 12 universities in the last 10 years, as many as 5 Vice Chancellors hailed from Mandya district followed by 4 VCs from Dakshina Kannada. Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore, Hassan, Belgaum, Chamarajnar Districts each represented by 2 V.C.s whereas Bangalore (R), Bijapur, Gulbarga, Bellary, Davanagere, Udupi, Bagalkot, Gadag, Haveri districts each represented by one VC. There is no representation from Chitradurga, Shimoga, Chickmagalur, Kodagu, Dharwad, Uttara Kannada, Bidar, Raichur and Koppal districts. Out of 34 VCs appointed in the State, 24 VCs (or 70.6%) were from South Karnataka, 8 VCs (or 23.5%) from North Karnataka and 2 VCs (or 5.9%) from outside the State.

Table 24.11: Appointment of Vice Chancellors of Universities according to their native districts in the last 10 years (from 1991 to 2001)

Sl. No	Districts	Kar. U.	Gul. U.	Mang. U.	Mys. U.	B'lore. U.	Hampi U.	Kuv. U.	VTU	KOU	RGUHS	UAS Dharwad	UAS B'lore	Total
1	Bangalore (U)		2											2
2	Bangalore (R)			1										1
3	Chitradurga													0
4	Kolar										1		1	2
5	Shimoga													0
6	Tumkur								1	1				2
7	Mysore	1	1											2
8	Chickmagalore													0
9	D.Kannada					1		1			1	1		4
10	Hassan						1						1	2
11	Kodagu													0
12	Mandya				1			1		1			2	5
13	Belgaum			1			1							2
14	Bijapur						1							1
15	Dharwad													0
16	Uttara Kannada													0
17	Gulbarga											1		1
18	Bellary					1								1
19	Bidar													0
20	Raichur													0
21	Davanagere					1								1

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Sl. No	Districts	Kar. U.	Gul. U.	Mang. U.	Mys. U.	B'lore. U.	Hampi U.	Kuv. U.	VTU	KOU	RGUHS	UAS Dharwad	UAS B'lore	Total
22	Chamarajanagar											1	1	2
23	Udupi				1									1
24	Bagalkote							1						1
25	Gadag							1						1
26	Haveri	1												1
27	Koppal													0
	Other States					1			1					2
	Total	2	3	2	2	4	3	4	2	2	2	3	5	34

Kar. U. : Karnataka University
 Gul. U. : Gulbarga University
 Mang U. : Mangalore University
 Mys. U. : Mysore University
 B'lore. U : Bangalore University

Kuv. U : Kuvempu University
 VTU : Vishveshwaraiah Technical University
 KOU : Karnataka Open University
 RGUHS : Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Science
 UAS : University of Agricultural Sciences

Source: Respective Universities

24.11 State Planning Board

33. The State Planning Board plays a vital role in formulating policies in different spheres of socio-economic development of the State and guides the Government in the effective implementation of various schemes / projects. Its role is significant in determining the growth of the economy. In such an important organisation, the representation from the North Karnataka is either nil or quite meagre.

34. The State Planning Board was first constituted in 1993 with 20 members, but none was from North Karnataka. When it was reconstituted in 1995 with 23 members, 15 members were nominated. Out of which, 13 members belonged to South Karnataka and two from outside the State. No member was from North Karnataka. In 1996 the Planning Board was reconstituted with 28 members, 19 members were nominated, out of which 14 members were from South Karnataka and two from outside the State. In this Board, for the first time, representation was given to three members from North Karnataka. But none was from Hyderabad-Karnataka.

35. When the State Planning Board was reconstituted in 1998, there were 28 members. Out of which, only two members were from North Karnataka. But no one was from Hyderabad-Karnataka. In the year 2001, it was reconstituted with 13 members, but none of the members was from North Karnataka.

24.12 Advocate General

36. Advocate General plays a key role in the constitutional and legal matters of the State. Since 1980, 12 Advocate Generals were appointed in the State. Out of 12, except one, rest of the Advocate Generals were from South Karnataka.

24.13 Cultural Development

37. Karnataka's cultural heritage is rich and varied. Karnataka's history of about two thousand years reveals a profuse growth of its language, literature, art and culture. The famous king and Kannada poet Nrupatunga in the ninth century described Karnataka as a vast land stretching from the river Godavari in the north to the Cauveri in the South. The land was ruled by the array of distinguished dynasties like the Satavahanas, Kadambas, Gangas, Chalukyas of Badami, Rashtrakutas, Hoysalas, the Chalukyas of Kalyani, the royal families of Vijayanagar, Hyder Ali, Tippu Sultan and the Wodeyars of Mysore and the Bahamani kingdoms of the Deccan. The art, sculpture, literature and paintings were patronized during the rule of the famous kings of these dynasties. Karnataka's culture reached its zenith in Vijayanagar Empire.

38. Karnataka is surrounded on three sides by areas speaking Dravidian languages i.e. Tamil, Malayalam and Telugu and areas of Aryan languages like Marathi and Konkani in the north and north east. Due to the expansion or shrinking area, Karnataka's culture came under the influence of both Dravidian and Aryan. Under the British rule, Kannada speaking areas had been torn asunder. Under the linguistic reorganization of the states, Kannada speaking areas of erstwhile Bombay state, Madras state, Hyderabad state and Coorg were merged with the erstwhile Mysore state in 1956. Kannada became the official language of the new Mysore state, which was renamed as Karnataka in 1973.

39. The greatest saints, philosophers and poets of this land, with their extraordinary range of vision and through their preachings moulded the beliefs and culture of Kannadigas in the eighth, twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The names of some of those great personalities who made great impact on the people are AdiSankaracharya, Ramanujacharya, Basavanna, Akka Mahadevi and a host of Shivasharanas, Haridasas, Kanakadasa and Purandaradasa.

40. An attempt is made here to present a bird's eye view of Kannada literature and fine arts i.e., music, dance, sculpture, etc., through many centuries.

24.13 (i) Literature

41. Language and literature are important components of any culture. Kannada literature has a rich glorious past; its history going back to atleast 1500 years. The oldest available literary work of Kannada is a book of poetics known as 'Kavirajamarga' produced in the ninth century. Karnataka gave birth to numerous great poets of Kannada. The epic verse of a few poets could be comparable to those of Valmiki or Homer. The magnificent works of Kumar Vyasa, Lakshmitha, Shadakshari, Harihara, Raghvanka and Ratnakaravarni could match the best in the world's literature. The contribution of the great litterateurs, poets

like 'Pampa' 'Ponna' or 'Ranna' of the 10th century, Vachanakaras of the 12th century, Sarvajnya, Purandaradasa of the 16th century enriched Kannada literature.

42. The influence of western literature and thought ushered in a new renaissance 'Navodaya Movement'. Among the many who contributed in this sphere, names of a few distinguished personalities could be mentioned – B.M. Sreekantayya, D.V. Gundappa, Masti Venkatesh Iyengar, Kuvempu, Bendre, Karanth followed by Kailasam, Sriranga, Anakru, Gokak and Adiga. In the post-Navodaya period, many literary figures contributed and enriched Kannada literature. Thereafter, Navyotthara Sahitya or Bandaya Sahitya or Dalitha Sahitya emerged. Feminist movement in Sahitya brought many women writers like Triveni, Indira to the forefront.

43. From the above it can be seen that many great literary figures including those who contributed to 'Vachana Sahitya' or 'Dasa Sahitya' hailed from North Karnataka, in the earlier periods. Infact the first renowned Kannada poetry work was produced in North Karnataka by the 9th century king 'Nrupatunga' who ruled from Malakhed, which is now a part of Gulbarga district. From Navodaya movement and onwards, majority of literary figures are from South Karnataka.

24.13 (ii) Archaeology

44. Karnataka has the second largest number of inscriptions in the whole of India. Beginning from the Asokan edicts (B.C. 300) to the inscription of the kings of Vijayanagar, they are legions. In the field of art and architecture, Karnataka has its own contribution. The beginning of Chalukya architecture and sculpture is seen in the exquisite carvings of Badami, Aihole and Pattadakal temple complex as cradles of temple architecture. Hoysala style of architecture is found in the temples at Belur, Halebidu and Somanathpura. The architectural work here bears testimony to the aesthetic attainment of the rulers and their people. Each dynasty had shown interest in developing its own architecture and the monuments/sculptures built by them are known as Rashtrakuta style / Ganga and Chola style/ Kalyani Chalukya style/ Vijayanagar style of architecture. Muslim Rulers too built unique monuments like Ibrahimrousa, Golgumbaz at Bijapur. The Gomata monolithic is another example of outstanding sculpture. Now modern architectural work can be seen in Churches, Vidhana Soudha and modern buildings.

24.13 (iii) Music; Dance and Drama

45. Karnataka is popularly known as the birthplace of Indian music. Karnataka music originated in this land. The most unique feature of Karnataka is that Karnataka and Hindusthani styles of music prevail side by side. Karnataka has produced outstanding talented personalities. It may appear paradoxical that some of the great stalwarts of the Hindustani tradition are from North Karnataka. Mallikarjun Mansoor, Bhimsen Joshi, Rajguru, Gangubai Hangal, to name a few are top-notch artistes in the Hindustani style. Even in Karnataka music, under the patronage of the Wodeyars, Sadashivara Muthaiah Bhagavatar, and Vasudevacharya composed hundreds of Keerthanas of exquisite beauty. The Old Mysore is known as the beehive of Veenakaras. Veena Sheshanna, Bidaram Krisarappa, T. Chowdiah, were the stalwarts.

46. Bharathanatyam has grown strong roots in Karnataka and the Hoysala queen, Shantala devi herself was believed to be a great exponent of this art. Later the Mysore kings patronized this art and there were great performing artistes attached to the palace. Now a days a number of dance schools (i.e.,teaching) institutes have sprung up. In the field of dance, Yakshagana is both a folk and elite art that is flourishing especially in Dakshina Kannada district.

47. There is again a lot of enthusiasm generated in the theatre movement. Kailasam and Sriranga are pioneers of the changing theatre scene. In the recent past, Karnad, Karanth and Kambara have turned out exquisite plays.

24.13 (iv) Academies

48. Six Academies viz., Karnataka Sahitya Academy, Karnataka Lalita Kala Academy, Karnataka Sangeetha Nritya Academy, Karnataka Nataka Academy, Karnataka Urdu Academy, Karnataka Janapada and Yakshagana Academy were constituted in different years during the period from 1954 – 55 to 1980-81 and made autonomous bodies with a view to foster the development of literature, music, dance and drama. These academies come under the control of the Directorate of Kannada and Culture. Each of these academies has a Chairman / President and members who are renowned figures in the respective fields, nominated by government for a stipulated period. These academies plan their own schemes and hold programmes. Under the plan schemes, the activities of various academies are encouraged and supported by the Government financially too. In the second five year plan, construction of central national theatre at Bangalore and nine national theatres at district head quarters was taken up. In order to encourage the artists and drama writers, grants were awarded to institutions of fine arts and prizes were given to writers and to publish the connected literature from time to time.

49. The Sahitya Academy, awards prizes to the best literary works, gives subsidy for organising seminars in kannada literature. It arranges workshops to young/budding kannada writers on all literary forms.

50. The Nataka Academy conducts drama festivals at various district head quarters and at Bangalore, besides arranging seminars and workshops on stage-craft. The academy helps the institutions/ associations for arranging drama festivals / seminars. It also provides scholarships to students studying in National School of Drama in New Delhi and other places.

51. The Karnataka Lalitkala Academy arranges exhibitions of paintings and extend financial aid to art institutions and awards prizes to artists.

52. The Sangeetha Nritya Academy gives aid to the institutions and associations for conducting programmes of music, dance etc. It conducts music and dance festivals at various places in the State.

53. The Janapada and Yakshagana Academy promotes this art and literature and gives financial assistance to institutions and associations which arrange folk-art festivals from village panchayat level to district level.

54. The Urdu Academy promotes urdu literature and encourages writers and poets by giving subsidies.

55. The State Government gives a monthly pension and honorarium to eminent persons who have rendered great service in the field of literature, music, dance, fine arts and folklore, drama etc. as financial aid, on the recommendations from the respective academies.

56. In order to provide facilities and proper environment to the artists in different fields, government have constructed Ranga Mandirs and 'Open Air Theatres' and provided Arts Schools and Cultural Training Centres at various places in the districts. The details of which are given in Table 24.12. Ranga Mandirs have not been built in 12 districts in the State. Open air theatres are more or less equal in both the regions. In respect of Arts schools, North Karnataka has only 2 out of 7 in the State. There is no cultural training center in North Karnataka, where as South Karnataka has 4.

Table: 24.12 Zilla Ranga Mandirs, Open air Theatres, Arts Schools and Cultural Training Centres 2001

Division	Zilla Ranga Mandirs	Open air Theatres	Arts Schools	Cultural Training Centres
North Karnataka				
1. Belgaum	3	80	1	-
2. Gulbarga	3	34	1	-
South Karnataka				
3. Bangalore	3	51	4	2
4. Mysore	3	68	1	2
North Karnataka	6	114	2	-
South Karnataka	6	119	5	4
State	12	233	7	4

Source: Directorate of Kannada and Culture

57. When the High Power Committee (HPC) for redressal of regional imbalances held district level meetings, the officials, non-officials and prominent personalities of North Karnataka have expressed their strong resentments stating that the artists, writers and poets of their regions have not been given due share in the appointment of Chairmen and members of various Academies. Further in conferring awards including Rajyotsava awards, due share has not been given to their areas. In this context, the HPC has collected information about the appointments of Chairmen and Members of various Academies and also about Rajyotsava and other awards. The analysis shows that South Karnataka accounts for lion's share in the appointment of members of various academies. Out of 6 Chairmen appointed to academies, 4 belonged to South Karnataka and 2 to North Karnataka.

Table 24.13:Representation of regions in the appointment of Chairmen and Members to various Academies during 2001-2004

Divisions/ Academy	Bangalore Division	Mysore Division	Belgaum Division	Gulbarga Division	South Karnataka	North Karnataka	State
1. Sahitya Academy							
a. Chairman	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
b. Members	9	6	6	4	15	10	25
c. % of (b) to State total	36	24	24	16	60	40	100
2. Nataka Academy							
a. Chairman	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
b. Members	11	3	7	4	14	11	25
c. % of (b) to State total	44	12	28	16	56	44	100
3. Lalitakala Academy							
a. Chairman	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
b. Members	9	5	7	4	14	11	25
c. % of (b) to State total	36	20	28	16	56	44	100
4. Urdu Academy							
a. Chairman	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
b. Members	7	3	4	5	10	9	19
c. % of (b) to State total	37	16	21	26	53	47	100
5. Sangeetha & Nritya Academy							
a. Chairman	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
b. Members	12	6	4	2	18	6	24
c. % of (b) to State total	50	25	17	8	75	25	100
6. Janapada & Yakshagana Academy							
a. Chairman	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
b. Members	9	9	5	2	18	7	25
c. % of (b) to State total	36	36	20	8	72	28	100

Source : Directorate of Kannada and Culture

24.13 (v) Awards

58. As mentioned earlier, awards are given to the best writers and artists in different fields based on the recommendations of the concerned Academies and of the Department of Kannada and Culture. Table 24.14 provides the number of award winners from South and North Karnataka region.

Table 24.14: Award Winners in different fields

Awards	South	North	State
1. Gnanapita Award - 1967-1998	5	2	7
2. Central Sahitya Academy Award 1953-2000	38	10	48
3. Pampa Award - 1987-2000	11	3	14
4. Dana Chintamani Attimabbe Award 1955-2000	5	1	6
5. Janapada Shree Award Winner 1994-2000	4	3	7
6. T.S.R. Award - 1993-2000	5	3	8
7. Janapada Tagnya Award 1986-2000	28	14	42
8. Karnataka Shilpakala Academy Award Winners - 1996-2000	22	4	26
9. Jakanachari Award - 1995-2000	5	1	6
10. Karanataka Purandara Award 1991-2000	7	3	10
11. State Sangeetha Vidwan Award Winners 1993-2000	5	3	8
12. T. Chowdaiah Award - 1995-2000	6	-	6
13. Santa Shishunal Shariff Award	4	2	6
14. Natyarani Shantala Award - 1995-2000	6	-	6
15. Karnataka Sahitya Academy Award 1995-2001	22	12	34
Total Region's Share	173 (74%)	61 (26%)	234 (100%)

Source: Directorate of Kannada and Culture

59. From the Table, it can be seen that a major share in each specific Award goes to south Karnataka. Out of total 234 awardees in 15 specific awards, 173 awardees are from south Karnataka (74%) and 61 awardees from north Karnataka (26%).

24.13 (vi) Rajyothsawa Awards

60. Rajyothsawa Awards are given every year right from 1966 in recognition of the good work done by the scholars and artists in different fields of culture. As many as 1210 Rajyothsawa awards have been given upto 2000 AD. Out of which about 350 award winners are from north Karnataka. Table 24.15, gives the distriwise details of Rajyaothsava awards for the years 1995-1999.

Table 24.15: Number of Rajyothsawa Award Winners, districtwise from 1995 to 2001

District	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000-01	Total	% Share in the State
North Karnataka								
1. Bagalkot	1	1	4	2	-	-	8	3.08
2. Belgaum	-	4	-	2	1	3	10	3.85
3. Bijapur	2	1	-	5	1	2	11	4.23
4. Dharwad	7	1	2	3	-	2	15	5.77
5. Gadag	2	1	-	-	-	1	4	1.54
6. Haveri	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	0.38
7. Uttara Kannada	-	1	2	2	1	2	8	3.08
Belgaum Division	12	9	8	14	4	10	57	21.92
1. Bellary	1	2	1	2	2	1	9	3.46
2. Bidar	-	-	1	1	-	1	3	1.15
3. Gulbarga	1	1	2	1	2	1	8	3.08
4. Koppal	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	0.38
5. Raichur	1	-	1	1	1	1	5	1.92
Gulbarga Division	3	3	6	5	5	4	26	10.00
South Karnataka								
1. Bangalore Rural	2	1	2	1	-	3	9	3.46
2. Bangalore Urban	6	4	9	3	6	17	45	17.31
3. Chitradurga	1	-	1	-	-	1	3	1.15
4. Davanagere	1	1	-	3	2	-	7	2.69
5. Kolar	2	4	1	2	5	2	16	6.15
6. Shimoga	2	2	1	3	3	2	13	5.00
7. Tumkur	14	1	1	2	7	2	27	10.38
Bangalore Division	28	13	15	14	23	27	120	46.15
1. Chamarajnar	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	1.15
2. Chickmagalur	1	1	-	-	1	1	4	1.54
3. Dakshina Kannada	-	1	1	3	3	3	11	4.23
4. Hassan	1	2	2	3	-	1	9	3.46
Kodagu	-	1	1	1	-	-	3	1.15
Mandya	3	3	2	3	2	1	14	5.38
Mysore	2	3	4	3	3	6	21	8.08
Udupi	-	1	1	1	1	2	6	2.31

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District	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000-01	Total	% Share in the State
Mysore Division	7	12	11	16	11	14	71	27.31

North Karnataka	15	12	14	19	9	14	83	31.92
South Karnataka	21	25	26	30	34	41	177	68.08
State	36	37	40	49	43	55	260	100.00

Source: Directorate of Kannada and Culture

61. From the Table 24.15, it can be seen that South Karnataka takes a lion's share of 68% in Rajyothasawa Awards as against 32% share by North Karnataka. Among the divisions, Bangalore division accounts for the highest share of 46% followed by Mysore division 27%, Belgaum division 23% and Gulbarga division 10%.

62. From the analysis of the data relating to the appointment of Chairmen and Members to various Academies and number of awards given in various categories reveals that due representation has not been given to the writers, poets, artists and prominent persons belonging to North Karnataka and especially to Hyderabad-Karnataka region.

24.13 (vii) Monthly honorarium to Artists

63. In order to promote art, culture and literature in the State, the state government encourages the artists and literary figures in different fields in continuing their interests and in carrying their work in their respective fields, by way of payment of monthly honorarium to those who are in financial difficulties. The following table gives details of monthly honorarium paid to artists from 1995-96 to 2000-2001.

Table 24.16: Monthly honorarium paid to the artists in different fields during 1995 - 2001

District	Literacy	Music and Dance	LatithaKala Academy	Sanskrit Pandits	Total	% Share in State total
North Karnataka						
1. Bagalkot	-	9	-	-	9	0.74
2. Belgaum	4	41	28	-	73	6.00
3. Bijapur	8	66	19	2	95	7.81
4. Dharwad	11	61	13	4	89	7.31
5. Gadag	-	15	1	-	16	1.31
6. Haveri	2	7	1	-	10	0.82
7. Uttara Kannada	5	7	3	4	19	1.56
Belgaum Division	30	206	65	10	311	25.55

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District	Literacy	Music and Dance	LatithaKala Academy	Sanskrit Pandits	Total	% Share in State total
1.Bellary	3	32	5	-	40	3.29
2.Bidar	-	24	-	-	24	1.97
3.Gulbarga	3	12	6	-	21	1.73
4.Koppal	-	7	4	-	11	0.90
5.Raichur	4	22	4	-	30	2.47
Gulbarga Division	10	97	19	-	126	10.35
South Karnataka						
1.Bangalore Rural	0	62	-	-	62	5.09
2.Bangalore Urban	16	90	22	9	137	11.26
3.Chitradurga	2	54	5	1	62	5.09
4.Davanagere	-	7	-	-	7	0.58
5.Kolar	1	149	2	1	153	12.57
6.Shimoga	1	36	12	2	51	4.19
7.Tumkur	2	72	10	3	87	7.15
Bangalore Division	22	470	51	16	559	45.93
1.Chamarajnagar	1	6	-	-	7	0.58
2.Chickmagalur	2	5	4	-	11	0.90
3.Dakshina Kannada	1	11	3	2	17	1.40
4.Hassan	2	23	5	2	32	2.63
5.Kodagu	-	2	-	-	2	0.16
6.Mandya	3	41	2	-	46	3.78
7.Mysore	6	67	25	5	103	8.46
8.Udupi	-	3	-	-	3	0.25
Mysore Division	15	158	39	9	221	18.16
North Karnataka						
North Karnataka	40	303	84	10	437	35.91
South Karnataka	37	628	90	25	780	64.09
State	77	931	174	35	1217	100.00

Source: Directorate of Kannada and Culture

64. From the table, it can be seen that the number of beneficiaries in literary field is 37 in South Karnataka as against 40 in north Karnataka. In respect of Music and Dance, the number of beneficiaries is 628 in South Karnataka as against 303 in North Karnataka. In Lalitha Kala field, the number of beneficiaries is 90 in south Karnataka and 84 in north Karnataka. Out of 35 Sanskrit Pandits, 25 beneficiaries are from South Karnataka and 10 from north Karnataka. In all 1,217 artists have been benefited in the above mentioned fields during the period 1995-96 to 2000-01. Out of which 780 (or 64%) are from South Karnataka and 437 (or 36%) from North Karnataka. Out of the total beneficiaries, the maximum share of 46% goes to Bangalore division, followed by Belgaum division (25%), Mysore division (18%) and Gulbarga division (10%).

24.14 Sports

65. Karnataka occupies the third place among the States in the field of Sports. From the time immemorial, sports and games were played as the means of recreation. There are different types of indigenous popular sports and games which have come as a legacy from generation to generation. Due to western influence, new sports and games have come to prominence.

66. The State and Central Governments have given much importance to the activities of sports and games. In the recent past, physical education has been included in the curricula of schools. Diploma, Degree and Post Degree courses in physical education are being offered in the colleges and universities. Several institutions like Yogasana, Sevadals, Scout & Guides, and NCC impart training to children in physical education. Sport's activities are encouraged by the Department of Education, Directorate of Youth Services and Sports, Department of Physical Education attached to Universities. Wrestling had been a favourite sport in ancient times. Wrestling competitions were used to be held during Dasara time at Mysore and Vijayanagar. Now also encouragement is given to the traditional gymnasia called Garadimane.

67. The State and Central Governments are providing grants to the Nethaji National Institute of Sports at Bangalore and Nehru Yuva Kendras at district headquarters and to the several active associations / institutions engaged in sport activities for streamlining the activities of physical education. Of late, the Department of Youth Services and Sports has been providing facilities to the athletes and sports men and women to pursue their interests in sports. The athletes and sports men and women are encouraged to participate in the National and International Tournaments. Owing to the efforts of institutions / associations and the Department of Youth Services and Sports, the State has produced a host of good athletes and players in different track and field events and other popular games like football, volleyball, hockey, cricket, badminton, shuttle, billiards, chess, mountaineering, body building, karate, yogasana etc.

68. To encourage activities of sports and games and to bring competitive spirit among the athletes and sports men and women, Arjuna Awards, Ekalavya Awards, State Youth Awards have been instituted. From the list of Winners of these awards, it could be seen that South Karnataka takes a lion's share.

69. Youth Services and Sports Department of Karnataka has incurred a total expenditure of Rs.1074.5 lakhs in order to promote sport activities of youth organisations and for the development of rural gymnasia, garadimane, vyayamashalas and awarding student scholarships, construction of stadia at mandal and taluk levels, assistance to educational and other institutions, for the purchase of sport articles and the development of playgrounds and youth centers at the district and the divisional headquarters, in the last 5 years i.e, from 1997-98 to 2001-2002. The details are given in Table 24.17 districtwise. It can be seen that about 58% of the total expenditure on promoting sports activities and creating / developing infrastructure of sports is incurred in South Karnataka as against 42% in North Karnataka. As a result, North Karnataka and especially Hyderabad-Karnataka is lagging behind in producing good athletes and players. This imbalance has to be set right in the coming years.

Table 24.17: Expenditure incurred for providing infrastructure facilities for promoting sports during 5 years 1997-98 to 2001-02

District	Expenditure incurred in lakhs of rupees in 5 years for sport activities						
	Youths	Rural Gymnasias/ Garadimane Scholarships to Body builders	Mandal Construction of Stadium	Assistance to Educational for purchase of sport articles and development of playgrounds	District level youth centers	Total	Share
North Karnataka							
1. Bagalkot	5.1	2.7	20	0.54	0.87	29.21	2.72
2. Belgaum	35	39.8	25.5	0.7	1.07	102.07	9.50
3. Bijapur	5.31	4.7	5	0.8	1.07	16.88	1.57
4. Dharwad	10.5	6.75	5	0.7	1.07	24.02	2.24
5. Gadag	4.75	3.75	8	0.55	0.87	17.92	1.67
6. Haveri	2.25	1	11.45	0.55	0.87	16.12	1.50
7. Uttara Kannada	30	4.3	29.35	0.71	1.07	65.43	6.09
Belgaum Division	92.91	63	104.3	4.55	6.89	271.7	25.28
1. Bellary	5.15	4.91	16	0.75	1.07	27.88	2.59
2. Bidar	11.75	0	20	0.7	1.07	33.52	3.12
3. Gulbarga	16.5	0.5	55	0.61	1.07	73.68	6.86
4. Koppal	2.6	1.2	8.5	0.55	0.87	13.72	1.28
5. Raichur	5	0.8	24	1.06	1.07	31.93	2.97
Gulbarga Division	41	7.41	123.5	3.67	5.15	180.7	16.82
South Karnataka							
1. Bangalore Rural	14.5	8	19	0.8	1.02	43.32	4.03
2. Bangalore Urban	3.65	1.8	20.5	0.8	1.07	27.82	2.59
3. Chitradurga	4.2	1.5	23	0.66	1.07	30.43	2.83
4. Davanagere	3.6	2.3	5	0.75	0.87	12.52	1.17
5. Kolar	12.8	2.85	42.78	0.7	1.07	60.2	5.60
6. Shimoga	8.4	0.7	12	0.7	1.07	22.87	2.13
7. Tumkur	20	1.5	45	0.7	1.07	68.27	6.35
Bangalore Division	67.15	18.65	167.28	5.11	7.24	265.4	24.70
1. Chamarajnagar	3.84	0	21	0.55	0.87	26.26	2.44
2. Chickmagalur	9	3.5	26	0.7	1.05	40.25	3.75

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District	Expenditure incurred in lakhs of rupees in 5 years for sport activities						
	Youths	Rural Gymnasia/ Garadimane Scholarships to Body builders	Mandal Construction of Stadium	Assistance to Educational for purchase of sport articles and development of playgrounds	District level youth centers	Total	Share
3. Dakshina Kannada	15.71	7.65	44.6	0.7	1.04	69.7	6.49
4. Hassan	5	1.5	40	0.75	1.06	48.31	4.50
5. Kodagu	10.5	2	45	0.7	1.03	59.23	5.51
6. Mandya	8	5.3	25	0.71	1.07	40.08	3.73
7. Mysore	7.42	0.5	31	0.8	1.07	40.79	3.80
8. Udupi	6.6	0.45	23.6	0.55	0.87	32.07	2.98
Mysore Division	66.07	20.9	256.2	5.46	8.06	356.7	33.20
North Karnataka	133.91	70.41	227.8	8.22	12.04	452.4	42.10
South Karnataka	133.22	39.55	423.48	10.57	15.3	622.1	57.90
State	267.13	109.96	651.28	18.79	27.34	1075	100.00

Source: Directorate of Youth Services and Sports.

Chapter - 25

Tourism Development for Regional Imbalances

25.1 Opportunities in Tourism

1. Tourism is a promising industry assuring higher sectoral growth in the coming decade. It helps in the preservation of culture, heritage and history. It stimulates infrastructural investment and as such ensures better living conditions for the locals. Tourism provides high employment output ratio. An investment of Rs.10 lakhs generates 47.5 jobs, providing significant opportunities for women and youths. It absorbs marginally educated / uneducated rural populace. It also generates huge tax revenue. A unique feature of tourism is that income generation takes place without the flow of product.

2. Karnataka is considered as a tourist paradise, since it provides varied nature of tourist attractions like beautiful natural beaches, long coastal line, architectural monuments, historical forts, palaces and temples, the herds of elephants, bisons, gaur and langur roaming across wild life sanctuaries at Bandipur and Nagarhole, the turbulent leap of Sharavathi at Jogfalls, the myriad coloured fountains of beautiful Brindavan Garden at Mysore, the beaches of Karwar, the sun setting scene at Agumbe, the famous architectural beauty at Badami, Aihole and Pattadakal, the tall monolithic Gomateshwar Statues at Shravanabelagola and Karkal, the devastating ruins of Hampi, the world famous Hoysala temples at Belur and Halebidu, the world famous dome of Golgumbaz and Bird Sanctuary at Ranganatittu and many more tourist spots of attraction.

3. There are many tourist interest spots in the nook and corner of the State. Every district can boast of having one or more tourist destinations. Some tourist spots are so beautiful and amazing, but have not come to light, due to lack of proper roads and communication. Even many important tourist places do not have good roads and hotels, and maintenance of those places is poor. There is a lot of potential to develop tourist places in the State and thereby attract more and more number of domestic as well as foreign tourists. Fortunately the Government of Karnataka has identified all the important tourist destinations and brought all those under five circuits, viz. Northern Circuit, Southern Circuit, Coastal Circuit, Wild Life Circuit and Hill Resort Circuit. The list of tourist places is given at Annexure IX.1 (A) & (B) Though the emphasis of the government is for the overall development of tourist places in all parts of the State, the focus is now on development of tourism infrastructure in all the districts of South and North Karnataka.

25.2 Existing Tourism Facilities

4. The central and state governments have been providing funds for the development of basic infrastructure and other facilities to promote tourism in the State under plan schemes. Besides, tourism infrastructure has been created in various districts of South and North Karnataka through private investment and initiatives. Both the central and state governments have spent an amount of Rs.2931.63 lakhs in south karnataka and Rs.844.96 in north karnataka upto 2000 A.D. towards the development of various tourism facilities in the respective regions. The share of central government and state government were in the

proportion of 72% and 28% in South Karnataka as compared to the proportion of 55% and 45% in North Karnataka.

5. Government of Karnataka has promoted two organizations exclusively to provide necessary infrastructure for the promotion of tourism in the State. They are:

1. Karnataka State Tourism Development Corporation (K.S.T.D.C.) and
2. Jungle Lodge and Resorts (J.L.&R)

6. The K.S.T.D.C. by taking financial assistance from Government of India and the State Government has constructed standard hotels at the site of important tourist spots in order to provide board and lodging facilities to the tourists. M/s Jungle Lodges Resorts Limited is an organization promoted by Government of Karnataka for encouraging wild life and eco-tourism. It has established infrastructural facilities mainly in southern part of Karnataka : Kabini River lodge at Kharapur, Masheer Fishing in Bhimeshan; tented cottages at B.R. hills and Kemmanagundi.

25.3 Tourist Traffic

7. Tourists comprise foreign tourists and domestic tourists. The tourists flow of above two categories has been estimated in each of the two regions viz, South Karnataka and North Karnataka, with main focus on high spending tourists.

I. Foreign tourists

8. It is estimated that about 11,000 to 13,000 foreign tourists are visiting tourist places in South Karnataka while about 10,000 to 12,000 tourists are visiting the tourist destinations in North Karnataka in a single year. The flow of foreign tourists would be more than double in 10 years in each of the two regions. Thus the compound annual growth rate of foreign tourists is expected to be about 10% in the next 10 years. Now the annual growth rate is about 5%.

II Domestic tourists

9. It is estimated that about 3,00,000 domestic tourists visit tourist places in South Karnataka and about 200,000 domestic tourists in North Karnataka. At least 10% of these tourists belong to higher income groups. The domestic tourist flow is expected to grow at the annual growth rate of 15% in South Karnataka as against 12% in North Karnataka.

25.4 Proposal for Development of Tourism

10. The HPC acknowledges with thanks to the Department of Tourism, Government of Karnataka for providing perspective plans for Development of Tourism in South and North Karnataka regions prepared by TECSOK, Bangalore.

11. The perspective plan for the development of tourism in South Karnataka covering 15 districts and in North Karnataka covering 12 districts for the next five years has been prepared by the Technical Consultancy Services Organisation of Karnataka (TECSOK) for the Department of Tourism. Additional tourist facilities that are required in various tourist

places in South Karnataka and North Karnataka have been worked out separately based on the following factors.

- i. Existing tourist facilities and tourism infrastructure created by both government sector and private sector.
- ii. Proposed government and private investments in various districts of South Karnataka and North Karnataka.
- iii. Estimated flow of foreign and domestic tourists.

12. Requirements of investment by the government and private have been worked out for the following tourist components:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Accommodation | 8. Roads |
| 2. Transportation | 9. Power |
| 3. Wayside amenities | 10. Airstrips |
| 4. Adventure Tourism | 11. Ropeways |
| 5. Landscaping | 12. Amusement parks |
| 6. Information Centres | 13. Water sports |
| 7. Telecommunications | 14. Development of heritage villages |
| 15. Development of forts | 16. Signage Boards |

13. As per the proposal, the total investment required in developing various tourist related activities / infrastructure is estimated at Rs.1,597.49 crores in South Karnataka and Rs.646.22 crores in north Karnataka. Out of the proposed investment, the shares of government and private sectors would be 5% and 95% in South Karnataka as against 31% and 69% in North Karnataka. The details of investment to be made on various activities by government and private in North and South Karnataka is given in Table 25.1.

Table 25.1: Summary of investment to be made by the Government and Private Sectors in North and South Karnataka

(Rs. in lakhs)

North Karnataka					South Karnataka		
Sl. No	Details	Govt. Sector	Pvt. Sector	Total Govt./ Pvt. Sectors	Govt. Sector	Pvt. Sector	Total Govt./Pvt. Sectors
1.	Accommodation	140	16817	16957	100 (Eco Tourism)	124844	124944
2.	Transportation	0	1600	1600	0	300	300
3.	Wayside Amenities	72	465	537	160	0	160
4.	Adventure Tourism	0	186	186	165	0	165
5.	Landscaping	535	0	535	0	5000	5000
6.	Information Centres	300	0	300	150	0	150
7.	Telecommunications	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Roads	6773	0	6773	5616	0	5616
9.	Power	1020	0	1020	0	0	0
10.	Airstrips	0	16400	16400	0	9000	9000

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North Karnataka					South Karnataka		
Sl. No	Details	Govt. Sector	Pvt. Sector	Total Govt./Pvt. Sectors	Govt. Sector	Pvt. Sector	Total Govt./Pvt. Sectors
11.	Rope Ways	0	600	600	0	10000	10000
12.	Amusement Parks	0	5250	5250	0	2400	2400
13.	Water Sports	0	3630	3630	0	560	560
14.	Development of Heritage Villages	4000	0	4000	600	0	600
15.	Development of Forts	92	0	92	160	0	160
16.	Signage Boards	125	0	125	700	0	700
17.	Provision of 15% as incentive for private investment	6742	0	6742	0	0	0
	Total	19799	44948	64747	7645	152104	152204

14. The total investment proposed in South Karnataka and North Karnataka has to be phased out in the next 5 years. The details of the places where investment is to be made for various tourism activities have been worked out by the Technical Consultancy Service Organisation of Karnataka. The HPC recommends that various tourism activities / infrastructure have to be carried out in a phased way as worked out by the TECSOK.

15. The investment proposed for creating infrastructure and related activities for the development of tourism all over Karnataka would provide socio-economic benefits like promoting international understanding and national integration, support to local handicrafts and artisans, support to cultural activities, support to heritage, education to tourists. These benefits are intangible and difficult to quantify. The investment proposed would provide direct and indirect employment to the tune of 1,10,885 in South Karnataka and about 44854 in North Karnataka.

25.5 Proposed General Policy

16. The following recommendations are made to promote tourism in the State especially in North Karnataka region.

- Many tourist spots in North Karnataka do not have tourism infrastructure like good hotels / lodgings, connecting roads, telecommunication facilities, transport, wayside amenities, airstrips etc. to attract foreign and domestic tourists. The HPC recommends to implement the proposal for the development of tourism in public and private sector as worked out by the TECSOK for the Department of Tourism, so as to complete those all in 5 years period at an estimated cost of Rs.647.47 crores in North Karnataka at cost of Rs.1522.04 crores in South Karnataka.
- Tourism be declared as industry in Karnataka as in Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan.
- All concessions offered under the industrial policy of the state should be made available for private investments in tourism.

- All the tourist places identified by the Department of Tourism in North Karnataka and South Karnataka regions should be developed in a phased manner in 5 years as per the perspective plan prepared by the TECSOK. The share of Government and Private sectors as indicated in the perspective plan should be ensured.
- Access to tourist spots should be the responsibility of the State Government.
- Approach by Air:
 - I. Existing Airstrips:
 - (a) In North Karnataka, there are no full-fledged airports except in **Belgaum**, where it is not being used to full capacity. There is need to upgrade the existing infrastructure to attract chartered flights from Goa. **Hubli** airport is not functioning at present mainly due to lack of adequate infrastructure and passengers. Existing airport of Air Force at **Bidar** could be used for promotion of tourism in consultation with Air Force Authorities. **Bellary** is having an airstrip which is rarely used. The government may either upgrade the existing facility and infrastructure at Bellary airstrip or construct a new airport between **Bellary** and **Hospet**, which would facilitate tourists to visit World Heritage Centre at Hampi.
 - (b) In South Karnataka, there are full fledged airports at **Bangalore** and **Mangalore**. Existing airport at **Mysore** is not in operation at present. It needs to be modernized for the use of small aircrafts and chartered flights.
 - II. Providing new Airstrips:
 - (a) North Karnataka:

Being Gulbarga and Bijapur the major tourist centres, there is a need to construct separate airstrips at **Gulbarga** and **Bijapur**. It would help to attract foreign tourists and upper class domestic tourists from Bangalore, Hyderabad, Goa and Belgaum.
 - (b) South Karnataka:

Hassan being district headquarters and having satellite sub-station and being nearer to famous centres of tourists namely Shravanabelagola, Belur and Halebid, there is a need for constructing and developing airstrip at Hassan.
 - III. Government of India be persuaded to adopt open sky policy. Private providers be encouraged with infrastructure support.

- Ropeways:

Ropeways attract tourists to enjoy the panoramic view of the rivers, valleys, flora and fauna etc. These Ropeways should be built under the Scheme of Build Operate Transfer (BOT) in Private Sector.

- i. Vaikunta Hill near T.B. Dam, Hospet is an ideal location in North Karnataka.
 - ii. Nandi Hills, Chamundi Hills, Krishna Raja Sagar Dam, Kemmanagundi and Jog Falls are ideal locations in South Karnataka.
- Public Works Department and Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department should provide funds in their budgets for constructing and improving important identified tourism related infrastructure.
 - Loan of about Rs.125 crores be availed from HUDCO by Tourism Department for the purpose of roads, signages etc.
 - Accommodation facilities owned by Government and KSTDC at tourist destinations should be handed over for private management.
 - Luxury tax, state excise duty and motor vehicles tax be reduced in the sphere of tourism.
 - Private investors be encouraged for setting up resorts in forest areas.
 - Annual budget be enhanced to Rs.30 crores.
 - 50% of the revenues generated through gate collection at tourist facility be used for maintenance and development of that facility.
 - Incentives be given for establishing heritage hotels.
 - Area around important ancient and historical monuments be developed.

Annexure 25 (A)

Important Tourist Destinations In South Karnataka

The districts covering South Karnataka include Mysore, Chamarajanagar, Mandya, Coorg, Bangalore Urban and Rural, Tumkur, Hassan, Shimoga, Chikmagalore, Chitradurga, South Kanara, Udupi, Davanagere.

The important tourist destinations in each district are indicated below:

Mysore

The Mecca of tourists is a city of gardens. People also call it the city of Palaces and city of Sandal. Mysore is a beautiful city and sandalwood has made the city more beautiful.

1. Mysore Palace: The residence of the Wodeyars this structure is one of the largest of its kind in India. Built in 1912 in the Indo-Sarceenic style. This palace exceeds a grandeur that is unmatched.

The golden royal throne, the darbar hall, the kalyana mantapa, galary of the Ambavilas are the main attractions here.

2. Sri Jayachamarajendra Art Galery: Housed in the Jaganmohan Palace, this gallery has a collection of exquisite paintings, dating back to 1875. The collection includes paintings by Raja Ravi Varma, the Russian Svetoslav Roerich and the traditonal Mysore gold leaf style of paintings.
3. St. Philomina's Church: In the catholic style is one of the largest church in the county and as beautiful stained glass windows.
4. Mysore zoo: Houses some rare animals breed in captivity and exotic species of plants.
5. Chamundi Hills: Towering over the city these hills are 13 Kms. Away from Mysore. Half way up is the Nandi Bull-a 4.8 mtr monolith. A right harm top is the 2000 years old Chamundeshwari temple dedicated to the patron goddess of the royal family.
6. Nanjungud: It is 23 kms. South of Mysore. This is an important pilgrim Centre and is famous for its Srikanteshwara temple built in the Dravidian style, the temple is one of the biggest of its kind in Karnataka.
7. Somanathpur: It is 35 kms east of Mysore, it is famous for its 13th century Hoysala temple. The temple is in excellent condition and has frescoed exteriors depicting episodes from the epics.

8. Nagarahole National park: The Kabini river lodge is a perfect getaway for nature lovers abounding in rich variety of wildlife. One can find elephants tigers, antelopes and even leopards here.

Chamarajanagar

1. Bandipur: Situated 80 kms. From Mysore. The Bandipur National Park is one of the most beautiful wildlife Centres. Rare species of animals and birds can be seen in this natural habitat. Bandipur has also been chosen as a Centre for the project tiger scheme launched in 1973 by the WWF to save the tigers. Himavad Gopaldaswamy hills is a popular hill resort and a trekkers delight as well. It is situated in the verdant western ghats of Chamarajanagar district. The temple here is dedicated to Lord Venugopala Swamy.
2. B.R.Hills: This picturesque hill range at a height of 5091 feet is 120 kms. from Mysore and is home to a rich variety of flora and fauna. The temple on the hill dedicated to Biligiri Rangaswamy attracts devotees round the year.
3. M.M. Hills: About 142 kms. From Mysore is a popular pilgrim Centre. Atop the hill is a temple dedicated to Lord Mahadeshwara which is in the form of Linga.

Mandya

1. Brindavan Gardens: 19 kms. North West of Mysore is the KRS dam and the ornamental Brindavan gardens. The musical fountain and colourful fountain and colourful lights transform this place into a fairyland in the evenings.
2. Srirangapatna: Srirangapatna is 14 kms. North East of the Bangalore-Mysore highway. This island fortress, once the capital of the warrior kings Hyder Ali and his son Tipu Sultan has magnificent monuments that are well worth a visit. Daria Daulat Bagh, Tipu's summer palace built in 1784 was his favorite retreat. Made of teak this Indo-saracenic structure has ornate beautiful frescos. It is now a museum and tells eloquently of Tipu's valor and his battle against the British.
3. Fort: It is from near that Tipu charged at the British soldiers with his legendary sword. An obelisk in the fort marks the place where he fell retread by his own men. The fort holds with it a mosque and the Ranganatha Swamy temple. Outside the fort is the Gumbaz, Tipu's tomb with splendid ebony doors inlaid with ivory. Sangama is 3 kms. South of Srirangapatna where the two branches of river Cauvery reunite in the joyfull exumbrance.
4. Ranganathittu bird sanctuary: 4 kms. From Srirangapatna and 18 kms. From Mysore is a bird sanctuary that houses exotic birds. Birds from as far away as Siberia and even North America make their home here. Crocodiles basking in the sun is also a familiar sight.

5. Melukote: 50 kms. North is a sacred Vaishnavas pilgrim Centre, known for its Vairarmudi festival in March, April. More than one lakh devotees congregate here for the festival. Melukote is also known for its handlooms.

Bangalore Rural

1. Ramanagaram: 49 kms. South-West this beautiful landscape spot is popular with rock climbers. It is also an important silk cocoon-marketing Centre.
2. Janapada loka: Is about 53 kms. From Bangalore, near Ramanagaram. A subsidiary of the Karnataka Janapada Parishath, is dedicated to the preservation and promotion of folk culture, sprawling across 15 acres, the complex has an art gallery and open air theatre, a studio and a museum.
3. Channapatna: 60 kms, South-West, this town is famous for its lacquer ware and hand crafted wooded toys. It is also a silk Centre.
4. Savandurga: 61 kms. From Bangalore near Magadi is yet another spot enjoyed by the trekkers.
5. Mekedatu: 98 kms. South is a beautiful picnic spot where the river Cauvery squeezes through a narrow gorge.
6. Shivaganga: 56 kms. North is a conical hill, which offers a breath, taking view from the top. There are two shrines dedicated to Lord Gangadhareshwara and Goddess Honnadevi.

Bangalore Urban

1. Vidhana Soudha: A magnificent building housing the State Legislature and Secretariat, it was conceived and executed by Kengal Hanumanthaiah, the then Chief Minister in 1956. It was built entirely of Bangalore granite in the Neodravidian style.
2. Attara Kacheri: The elegant two storied building is directly opposite the Vidhana Soudha. It houses the State High Court. Within walking distance are the Public Library, the Government Museum, the Visveswariah Industrial and Technological Museum and the Venkatappa Art Gallery.
3. Cubbon Park: This beautiful part sprawling across 300 acres was laid out by Lieutenant General Sir Mark Cubbon in 1864. The park is green and dotted with fountains, statues and flowering trees. Close to the park are the Bal Bhavan and the Aquarium.

4. The Lalbagh: Started by Hyder Ali in 1760 and later completed by Tipu Sultan, this 240 acre landscape park is home to some very rare species of plants. The Glass House inspired by the Crystal Palace in London, is the venue for biannual flower show.
5. Bangalore Palace: Inspired by the Windsor Castle, this place was built in the Tudor style by the Wodeyar King in 1887.
6. Bull Temple: One of the 20 oldest temples in the city built by Kempe Gowda, the founder of Bangalore.
7. Tipu's Palace: One of his summer retreats built in 1791, this is a two storeyed ornate wooden structure with pillars, arches and balconies.
8. Ulsoor Lake: Is a perfect gateway dotted with picturesque islands. You can enjoy a boat ride here or swim in the nearby pool.
9. The Shiva Mandir: The 64 feet huge sitting Shiva on Airport road is a major tourist attraction.
10. ISKCON: Built at a cost of Rs.32 crore on a sprawling 7 acre plot, atop the Hare Krishna hill, is a pious blend of modern technology and spiritual harmony.
11. Musical Fountain: Dance with the swinging waters at this unique attraction at the Chowdaiah Road opposite the Nehru Planetarium.
12. Planetarium: On Chowdaiah Road, this is your gateway to the magnificent skies above this beautiful city.
13. Bannerghatta national Park: Located 22 kms. South amidst sylvan surroundings this park has a crocodile farm and lion and tiger safari.
14. Hesarghatta: 25 kms. away has an artificial lake and a dairy and horticulture farm . Boating and wind surfing are the other attractions here.
15. Nrityagram: The famous dance village where young dancers are trained in all disciplines of traditional Indian dance.
16. Dodda Alada Mara: (Banyan Tree) 28 kms. From Bangalore, the tree is spread over 3 acres and is 400 years old. The tree is also the largest in Karnataka.
17. Muthyalamaduvu: (Pearl Vally) 40 kms. Away is known for its verdant surroundings and beautiful water falls. This is a favorite picnic spot.

Tumkur

1. Devarayandurga: 70 kms. From Bangalore, this beautiful countryside is dotted with hill top temples and an ideal place for trekking.
2. Siddarbetta: There is natural spring whose water has medicinal valued and the hillock is abundant with medicinal herbs. It is said that Rishi's sat here in penance.

Hassan

180 kms. From Bangalore in the district head quarters, Hassan. This quiet and peaceful town is convenient base to visit Shravanabelagola, Belur and Halebidu. Hasan offers a wide variety of accommodations. It is well connected by road and rail to Bangalore, Mysore and Mangalore.

1. Sharavanabelagola: 51 kms, South-East of Hassan, is one of the most important Jain Pilgrim Centre. Here is the 17 mtr. High monolith of Lord Bahubali, the world's tallest monolithic statue. Thousands of devotees congregate here to perform the Mahamasthakabhisheka – a spectacular ceremony held once in 12 years when the 1000-year-old statue is anointed with milk, curds, ghee, saffron and gold coins. The next Mahamasthakabhisheka will be held in 2005 A.D. Shraavanabelagola is 150 kms. From Bangalore.
2. Belur; The quaint hamlet-38 kms. From Hassan is located on the banks of river Yagachi. It was once the capital of the Hoysala Empire, total made unforgettable for its exquisite temples. The Chennakeshava temple is one of the finest examples of Hoysala architecture. It took 103 years to complete and the reason is evident. The façade of the temple is filled with intricate sculptures and freezes with no portion left blank. Elephants, episodes from the epics, sensuous dancers... they are all there-awe inspiring in their intricate workmanship. Inside are hand lathe turned filigreed pillara.

The Kappe Channigaraya temple and the smaller shrines are well worth a visit.

1. Halebid is 27 kms. North-West of Hassan and 17 kms. East of Belur. The Temples of Halebid – like those of Belur, bear mute testimony to the rich cultural heritage of Karnataka. The Hoysaleshwara temple, dating back to the 12th century is astounding for its wealth of sculptural details. The walls of the temple are covers with an endless variety of Gods and Goddesses, animals, birds and dancing girls. Yet no two facets of the temple are the same. The magnificent temple guarded by the Nandi bull was never completed despite 86 years of labour.
3. The Jain basadis near by are equally rich sculptural detail. Belur and Halebid are 222 and 216 kms. From Bangalore respectively.

Madikeri (Coorg) district

Madikere is 252 kms from Bangalore and 1525 mts. above sea level and is the district head quarters of Kodagu. Dubbed as the Scotland of India, this town has a lot to offer. Misty hills, Lush green forests, acres and acres of tea and coffee plantations and breath taking views are what make Madikeri and unforgettable holiday destination.

1. Madikeri fort: In the Centre of Madikeri this 19th century fort houses a temple, a Chapel, a prison and a small museum. The fort also offers a beautiful view of Madikeri.
2. Raja's seat: According to legend, the kings of Kodagu spent their evenings here. But what is unforgettable about Raja's seat is the spectacular sunset that one can enjoy from here.
3. Abbey Falls: (8 kms.) These falls cascade down in steps to flow as a small river. A great place for picnics.
4. Iruppu Falls: (75 kms.) Is a beautiful picnic spot on the way to Kutta from Gonikoppal.
5. Bhagamandala:(39 kms.) It situated at the confluence of three rivers (the Cauvery, the Kanika the Sujyothi). The temple here has smaller shrines dedicated to various Gods.
6. Talacauvery: (44 kms.) This is a sacred pilgrim Centre among the Kodavas. It is from here that the river Cauvery takes its birth.
7. Nisargadhama: (25 km.) Known for its calm, serene beauty, this place is an ideal picnic spot visited by hundreds of Tourists throughout the year.
8. Harangi Dam: Is a great picnic spot 36 kms. From Madikeri.

Chickmagalur

Nestled in the Bababudan hills Chikamagalur is a calm serene town full of scenic surprises, hills, valleys, streams and snow white coffee blossoms. Situated 251 kms. From Bangalore, Chikamagalur is a trekkers delight with its rugged mountain trails.

1. Bhadra Wildlife sanctuary: (Muthodi) 38 kms. North West, this sanctuary is a must for wild life enthusiasts. Gaur, Chital, Sambar, Elephants and Tiger are some of the wild life found here.

2. Kemmangundi: 55 kms. North of Chickmagalur, this is as scenic hill station, situated on the Bababudan range at a height of 1432 mtr. 8 kms. From Kemmangundi are the Hebbe falls where the water gushes down from a height of 168 stages. The Kalahatti falls are 10 kms, from Kemmangundi. The water here cascades down a height of 122 mtrs. There is also a local temple here constructed in a gap between gaps.
3. Kudremukh: 95 kms. South west of Chikmagalur is the secluded hill station of Kudremukh situated 1894 mtrs. above sea level. The Kudremukh hill overlooks the Arabian sea and are chained to one another with deep valleys and steep precipices. There is rich flora and fauna here, waiting to be discovered, Caves asking to be explored, Ruins and traces of an old civilization inviting a study. L`ovely unspoilt places to camp-can trekker resist Kudremukh? This place is also rich in iron-ore deposits.
4. Amruthapura: About 10 kms. from Tarikere, this little town has an 800 year old temple dedicated to Amrutheshwara.
5. Sringeri: Is a pilgrim Centre, known for its Vidyashankara temple. It has 12 zodiac pillars on each of which the sunrays fall accordingly to the time of the year.

Shimoga

273 kms. North west of Bangalore is Shimoga, once the strong hold of the Keladi Nayakas. Worth seeing here is the fort, the church of the sacred heart of Jesus and the Government museum.

1. Gajanur: Lies 10 kms. South west. The dam here is ideal for picnics. Elephants are trained the Elephant camp here.
2. Tyavarekoppa: 10 kms. North west has a lion and tiger safari.
3. Agumbe: 70 kms. South west, is unforgettable for its glorious sunset.
4. Jog Falls: These magnificent falls are 100 kms. away from Shimoga. The river Sharavathik takes a spectacular leap at a height of 272 ms. In distinct falls.-Raja, Rani, Roarer and Rocket to form the highest water falls in India. The best time to visit these falls are soon after the monsoon during July – August.
5. Kodachadri; 120 kms. from Shimoga, this beautiful hill station is nestled in the western ghats.

6. Ambuthirtha: This town is about 16 kms. North west of Thirthahalli. The river Sharavathi takes its origin here and a Shivalinga is installed at the spot. The Mandagadde and Godavi bird sanctuaries are not to be missed.

Chitradurga

On the highway linking Bangalore to Hospet we come across Chitradurga, quaint town famous for the Kallina Kote, Palaces. This marvel of military architecture made impregnable by the Nayak Palegars has 19 gateways and 38 postern entrances. Amidst thick rocky surroundings inside the hill fort many temples are situated. Ekadantha temple and Chandravalli caves are worth visiting. Other palaces of interest in Chitradurga district are Bhrmahgiri, Vanivilas Sagar a dam, Nyakanahatti, Jogimatti and Jatingareshwara.

Mangalore

357 kms. West of Bangalore is the district headquarters of Dakshina Kannada Mangalore. With a important port this coastal town is a major commercial Centre. Mangalore could be your entry point to beach country with its virgin and unexplored beaches.

Manjunatha temple, St.Allosious chapel, Mangaladevi temple, Tippu's Battery, Jumma Masjid and Ullal beach are the attractions.

1. Pillkula Nisargadhama: At Mudushedde 11 kms. North east of Mangalore is an integrated tourist destination with a variety of attractions.
2. Mudubidri: Mudubidri lies 35 kms. North east and is famous for its 1000 pillared Jain shrine.
3. Katil: Katil is 27 kms. East on the banks of river Nandini. It has a famous temple dedicated to Durgapameshwari.
4. Jamalabad: 40 kms. East. The fort here was built by Tippu sultan and named after his mother Jamal Bi.
5. Dharmastala: 75 kms. east this is a unique example of communal harmony famous for its Manjunatha temple. Every person who comes here irrespective of caste and creed is welcomed and given a free meal.
6. Kukke Subramanya: Snuggled in the heart of rolling hills is the Subramanya temple, which was once the refuge of the Nagas, the cave dwellers. The temple has an idol of Lord Karthikeya worshipped in the form of Cobra.

Udupi

60 kms. North of Mangalore, this town has the famous Krishna temple with the Golden Chariot. It is here that the saint Madhwacharya lived and preached 700 years ago. The famous Masale dosa has its origin here.

1. Malpe: 7 kms. to the West of Udupi, Malpe a very famous fishing Centre and harbor. This beach has a very significant religious value and has Balarama's temple.
2. Udyavara: Situated 5 kms. to the North-east of Udupi Udyavara has historical background. A huge Shiva temple built on a big rock is the main attractions. Kings of Alupa ruled this place. A famous Ayurveda college produces graduates in an ancient discipline.
3. Pajaka: Situated 12 kms. to the South of Udupi is an important religious centre. The founder of Dwaitha principle Sri. Madhwacharya was born here. Goddess Durga temple is found on Kunjamu hills.
4. St. Mary's Island: Situated 5 kms. away from Malpe, a most beautiful and easily reachable island among western coast is St. Mary's island. The natural rocks that are seen here seems to be a perfect sculpture carved by the hands of an expert.
5. Ambalpadi: A place with a history of 500 years, situated 3 kms. to the West of Udupi the temples of Goddess Mahakali and Janardhana Temple are the prime attractions. Shakthi is worshipped here.
6. Venur: 65 kms. from Mangalore is well known for its Bahubali statue.
7. Karkala: Karkala is 52 kms. North east of Mangalore. The 12.8 mtrs. tall monolithic statue of Bahubali and St. Lawrence Church are the main attractions here.

Annexure 25 (B)

Important Tourist Destinations in North Karnataka

The district covering North Karnataka include Belgaum, Bijapur, Bagalkot, Dharwad, Gadag, Haveri, Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur, Koppal, Bellary and Uttara Kannada.

The important tourist destinations in destinations in each district are indicated below:

Bidar District

1. Bidar: Steeped in history, it was once the capital of the Bahamani dynasty. It is a walled city with an imposing fort. Important Sikh pilgrim Centre.
2. Aurad: It has a well known temple of Amareshwara. The Jathra is held for seven days in February-March every year.
3. Basavakalyan: Capital of the Chalukyas. This ancient town was the Centre of wealth and prosperity and an abode of spiritual wisdom. It was home of Veerashaiva saints.
4. Bhalki: It is the headquarters of the taluk. The town has an Eswara Temple known as Bhalkehvara in which there are small shrines dedicated to Basaveshwara.
5. Ghodwadi: Ghodwadi also called Ghodwadi Shareef, about 21 kms. north-west of Humnabad town, has the dargah of a well known Muslim saint named Ismail Khadri in whose honour an urus is held every year in the month of Moharum.
6. Jalasangi: An ancient village with an elaborate architectural temple dedicated to Shiva. The temple belongs to the Chalukya era.
7. Karanja: A dam with picturesque surroundings.
8. Narayanapura: A Shiva temple of the Chalukyan times where annual Jathra is held for two days in July.

Gulbarga District

1. Gulbarga: District Headquarters. Unique synthesis of two cultures. The Fort is majestic with 15 towers and 26 cannons. Also important is Khwaja Bhande Nawaz Tomb. Other sights include a library and some tombs. It is famous for Sharanbasweshwara temple, where Samddhi of saint Sharanbaweshwara and his Guru are located. Once in a year big Jathra is held in Chaitra Masa.

2. Aland: It is a pilgrim Centre for Hindus. Has a samadhi of Sri. Raghava Chaitanya Maharaja Parthapur Guru.
3. Ghanigapur: A pilgrim Centre in Afzalpur taluk, 10 miles south of Ghangapur railway station. It is a frequently visited place by the Hindus of both Karnataka and Maharashtra States. The sacred temple of Shri. Narasimha Saraswathi Datta Maharaj is situated here. Pilgrims visit Ghanigapur throughout the year to worship at the temple and also to take holy bath at the confluence of the river Amerja and Bhima. There are two large Dharmasthala for the use of pilgrims. It is estimated that on an average 200 pilgrims visit this place daily to workship the Dattatreya Paduka. About the month of February, a big Jatra is held at this place at which 60 to 70 thousand pilgrims congregate. For the pilgrims, this place is known as Deval Ghanigapur. There is a sacred Oudambara Vriksha (Banyan tree) near the temple where sages from all over India visit and sit around the tree for meditation.
4. Jevargi: jain pilgrim Centre. Has many Jain Basadis. The town is on the bank of the Bhima river.
5. Gogi: Gogi is about seven miles from Shahapur. It contains a big masjid and several tombs dating back to the Adil Shahi rule.
6. Devapur: Devapur village in Shorapur taluk is believed to be the birth place of the great poet Lakshimisha, the author of the famous Jaimini Bharatha. But some other places in the State also lay claim to this honour
7. Malkhed: It was once the flourishing capital of Rashtrakutas and a famous Jain Centre. It has a large number of Jain sculptures on bronzes.
8. Narayanapura Dam: The river Krishna cascades down here which is known as Jaladurga Falla.
9. Sannathi: Buddhist centre on the banks of the Bhima river.

Belgaum District

1. Belgaum: District Headquarters and a town with a rich past. It was later developed by the British. It has a fort, temples of Chalukyas and others. There is also a tank.
2. Nandagao: It has a Trikutchala temple of later Chalukyan style. The pillars of the Navaranga, the engravings and the geometrical are attractive.
3. Naviluthritha: An enchanting place located amidst panoramic hills. It is a quiet picnic spot. The Renuka Sagar Dam across the river Malaprabha is an added attraction.

4. Godachina Malki Falls: It is a fine picnic spot located in the West of Gokak-Konnur road in a deep green valley.
5. Kudachi: located on the right bank of the river Krishna is a celebrated pilgrim centre due to its darghas. This is the birth place of All-ud-din, the founder of the Bahamani dynasty. The place has six mosques and four prominent darghas. The village proper has recently built Veerbhadra temple and Vithoba mandir. Kudachi is also a pre-historic site.
6. Gokak Falls: Located right on main road is a celebrated tourist centre in the district (6 kms. from Gokak). The river Ghataprabha after a winding course of a long route takes a leap of 52 mtrs., over the and stone cliff amidst a picture square of the rugged valley. Except in width and colour of the water, the general features of the fall, its height, shape and rapidity above are much like those of Niagara. The falls are horse-shoe shaped at the crest, with a flood breadth of 177 mtrs.
7. Saundatti: It is one of the celebrated pilgrim centre and headquarters of the Parsagad taluk. It was a celebrated Jain centre earlier in the Bhaisas and later under the Ratta. To the pilgrims for the Yellamma Hills, this is the nearest major bus stand, the yellamma temple being five kms., from here. The place has two mosques, Jamma Masjid (Kaulipet) and a recent mosque on the main Road.
8. Other places:
 - Sogal: Pilgrim and picnic centre
 - Yougikolla: Pilgrim centre.
 - Kittur: A historic place, has a fort.
 - Bailahongal: Samadhi of Kittur Rani Chennamma.

Bijapur District

1. Bijapur: Well known for its Gol Gumbuz, the second largest dome in the world. Also known for the Tomb of Ibrahim Adil Shah, Jumma Masjid and Malik-e-Maidan.
2. ILKAL A famous centre of weaving and dyeing. The place is famous for sarees.
3. Mahakoota: It is a site of famous temples. Nandhikeshwara is one of the famous temples.

Bagalkot District

1. Pattadakal: A World Heritage Centre. It houses ten major temples of the Chalukayan era. The largest temple is that of Viurpaksha. Full of exquisite stone carvings, there is a majestic Nandi, 2.6 mtrs. high. Also worth seeing are the Mallikarjuna and Papanatha temple and Jain temple.
2. Aihole: Called as the “Cradle of Indian Architecture”, there are over 100 temples including the Ladkhan Temple, the oldest one. There are also Buddhist and Jain temples.
3. Badami: Capital of the early Chalukyans. There are lot of cave temples in one of the Nataraja with 18 arms.
4. Kudalsangama: A famous pilgrim centre associate with poet Basaveshwara, the 12th century social and religious reformer.
5. Almatti Dam: A major dam that has been constructed across the river Krishna.

Raichur District

1. Raichur District Headquarters and a commercial centre. Has an imposing fort.
2. Hatti. Gold Mines are located here.
3. Maski: Old inscription of Ashokan era.
4. Jaladurga: It is an island fort situated picturesquely on the banks of the Krishna river. It was an important Fort of the Adil Shahs of Bijapur. It is the 13 kms., from Lingasagur.

Koppal District

1. Anegundi: Remains of some magnificent buildings of Vijayanagar dynasty are still traceable at this place. The Pampa Sarovara, Kamal Mahal and Nava Brindavana which has Samadhis of some saints are situated near Anegundi.
2. Kanakagiri: The Kanakachappa temple is a fine specimen of South Indian architecture of the Vijayanagar times. Kanakagiri temples are a delightful feast for the tourists. It is situated on Gangavathi-lingasugur road about 20 kms., from Gangavathi.
3. Korva: (Narada Gadde): It is beautiful island surrounded by the Krishna river. It is also known as Naradagadde where sage Narada is said to have performed penance.

4. Mukkunda: Situated on the bank of river Tungabhadra. There is a large fort on the top of the hill and a old temple of Murari. An island on the river has the Darga of Gaddi Khader Wali. It is 32 kms from Sindhanur.

Dharwad District

1. Dharwad: District Headquarters and a growing commercial centre. Hubli and Dharwad are twin cities.
2. Annegiri: Famous for Amritheshwara temple which has 76 pillars and mythological figures on the walls. It has 28 ancient inscriptions.
3. Bankapura: It has a ruined fort and other ancient temples.
4. Nargund: Known for its old fort which is considered as one of the strongest in Bombay-Karnataka region. It has a large temple of Shankara Linga.

Gadag District

1. Gadag: There are three important Temples in Gadag. The Veerananarayana temple is one among them. It is a commercial centre too.
2. Lakkundi: Examples of Chalukyan architecture.

Bellary District

1. Bellary: District Headquarters and industrial town.
2. Ambali: Known for the black stone Chalukyan Temple dedicated to Kalleswari. It is 10 kms, North-West of Kottur.
3. Hampi: The erstwhile capital of the Vijayanagar Kingdom. The Virupaksha Temple is still used for workship. The Stone Chariot, Ugra Narasimha, King's Balance, Lotus Mahal, Elephant Stables are worth seeing. This is a World Heritage Site.
4. Mailara : It is well known for the temple dedicated to Shiva in the form of Mailara or Mailari. The annual festival of Mailara is very famous.
5. Ramanadurga or Ramgad: It is a hill station amidst a group of granite hills. There is a temple dedicated to Ramadeva.
6. Tunga Bhadra Dam: Near Hospet is also an interesting site. A huge dam is built on the river Tubga and Bhadra. A well laid out garden.

Uttara Kannda district

Uttara Kannada is a coastal district of Karnataka. The major places of tourist interest are as follows:

1. Karwar: It is the District Headquarters. Wave-swept slivery beaches. It was once a centre for foreign trade. Sadhashivgad hill Fort, Durga Temple, Octagonal Church, Venkataraman Temple are worth seeing. Also Karwar has a modern Port naval based Seabird.
2. Dandeli: natural habitat for wildlife. Also found is a beautiful cave temple with stalactites and stalagmites. A paper mill is located here. Good jungle camp.
3. Mailemane Falls: The Mailemane streams fall from a height of 230 mts. Forming a thick white cascade.
4. Shlivaganga Falls: A small river Sonda falls into a deep valley from a height of 74 mts.
5. Gokarna: At the confluence of two rivers in the famous Atmalinga Temple. A famous centre for Sanskrit learning. It is also famous for beaches. The Om beach which is located in Gokarna is attracting foreign tourists.
6. Yana: The place has been mentioned in Kaushika Ramayana. Standing at the foot of the hill one can see two beautiful steep hillocks of height of 90 metres and 120 metres which are locally called Mohini Shikara and the Baireshwara Shikara. The rocks are solid composition of black crystalline limestone whose sides have roughened due to the constant exposure to air. The annual Jathra is held here during Shivaratri which attracts more than 10,000 people.

Haveri District

It is newly formed district. This place is an important center of the Kalamukha sect. As many as 32 inscriptions were found here. At present, it is a renowned centre of cardamom trade.

1. Byadagi: Inscriptions about the Rashtrakuta King Krishna II (901 A.D.) were found here. This place is well known for the special variety of chillies found here known as Byadagi chillies.
2. Ranebennur: This place is famous for the Siddheshwara temple found here. The tomb of a Muslim Saint, Hazrat Jamal Shah (1785) is also famous. Annual prayers are held in his honour.
3. Savanur: This town was developed by Abdul Rautkhan. The Nawab's palace, ruins of the fort, mosques are well worth a visit. The annual fair of Sathyabodhaswami Mutt attracts a huge crowd.

Chapter 26

Functioning of Regional Boards

26.1: Expectation of Harmony and Faster Growth

1. Under the States Reorganisation Act of 1956 when Karnataka state was formed on November 1, 1956, it brought together several regions which were formerly parts of different states. For purposes of re-grouping the talukas in to the reorganized states, a linguistic criterion was used. The Kannada speaking people from the Indian Union, for whom their mother-tongue Kannada gave hopes of closer integration for the development of its economy; and its culture became euphoric and cherished very high expectations. The purpose of such a reorganisation was also felt necessary, among other things, to give an opportunity to develop on an equitable basis, to such talukas and regions with varying levels of economic development prior to the reorganisation. It was then felt that this would pave the way for better harmony and faster growth.

2. There is a history and purpose behind every act and action, be it by the people or the government, under the Constitution or outside of it. So is also the case with the formation of Regional Development Boards in Karnataka. At the time of state re-organisation in 1956, four districts of the then Bombay state, two districts of Madras state, three districts of the then Hyderabad-Karnataka and erstwhile Coorg joined the old Mysore state with ten districts then, to form the present Karnataka state. There was a wide spectrum of cultural, social, economic and historical diversity among these different regions, but with a common language as the binding strength for the present day Karnataka in demonstrating the power of democracy bringing unity with diversity.

3. Sooner, it was realized that there are grave differences in the status of development between the regions and also within the regions but between the districts. Thus it became an issue for the Vishal Karnataka for bringing more and more cohesive and balanced state of regional development in the entire state. Starting from the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79), increasing emphasis were laid on redressing regional disparities. The government then, took up this as a challenge through the planning process, and legal procedures by creating several avenues to bridge the gaps in regional development across the state. Several programmes under DPAP, Tribal Area Development, Command Area Development and many others were targeted to reduce the imbalances in development among the regions and sub-regions of the state. Additionally, in 1978, an element of decentralized planning was introduced at the district level. For this, allocation of plan resources were categorised as, 50% on population basis, and the rest on as many as 11 other indicators of backwardness. Subsequent to the Sixth Plan, however, these regional considerations were given up.

26.2: Constitution of HKADB, MADB, BADB and BADP

4. Since the reorganization in 1956, people of old Bombay Karnataka, Hyderabad Karnataka and other border areas were airing their voices against the extent of regional disparity between the old Mysore talukas and those that have joined the new state. Several committees and academic studies went in to the regional disparity aspects in the past. Among the many, keeping in view of acute backwardness of the then Hyderabad Karnataka region,

a Committee was set up under the Chairmanship of Shri Dharam Singh in 1980. After some debate and consultations, Hyderabad Karnataka Area Development Board (HKADB) came in to existence following Karnataka Government Act 35 dated December 10, 1991. It was based partly on the recommendations of Shri Dharam Singh Committee and partly with the intention of developing the most backward region of the state comprising Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur (now Koppal as another district), and Bellary districts in respect of social and economic infrastructures such as roads and bridges, health care, educational facilities, enhancing drinking water supply, providing minor irrigation, catering to animal husbandry, promoting sericulture, forestry and urban development. The HKADB started functioning from 1992.

5. On similar lines, the people of Malnad region brought pressure on the government of Karnataka to set up a separate regional development board. The Malnad Area Development Board (MADB) also came into existence under the Karnataka Act No. 36 of December 10, 1991. MADB started functioning from 1993. This was further followed by the promulgation of yet another Government Order, under the same Act, establishing Bayaluseeme Area Development Board in 1994. The Board started functioning from 26th October 1995. In addition, another programme under the title Border Area Development Programme (BADP) was started in 1990-91 with a view to develop talukas, which are on the state borders with Goa, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. Very recently, Karnataka government had appointed another Official Committee in 1999 headed by the Chief Secretary. Based on the minimal information available at various departmental levels, the Committee did not find any substantial disparity among the northern and southern districts in the state.

6. The Regional Boards in Karnataka have functioned from six to ten years now. All together about Rs. 802 Crores have been invested till 2001 on all the boards' activities and programmes. The rough breakup of these releases are: 63.44% to HKADB, 22.51% to MADB, 3.39% to BADB and the rest to Border Area Programme. The year-wise, constituency-wise and sector-wise allocations/utilizations of funds differ quite significantly, depending upon (a) the total release of funds in any year, (b) the number of constituencies, (c) the number of projects and so on. Some details of these are available in Accompaniment 2 to this Main Report in which the evaluation report from CMDR is reproduced.

7. Falling within the questions of redressing regional disparity in the state, among other things, the Government of Karnataka has specifically referred the matter regarding the functioning of regional boards to the High Power Committee. The specific Terms of Reference assigned to the HPC reads as follows:

In Karnataka, three Development Boards, viz., Hyderabad-Karnataka Area Development Board, Malnad Area Development Board, and Bayaluseeme Area Development Board have been constituted. Various Committees and the previous Planning Board, have recommended abolition of these Boards in view of creation of Zilla Panchayats and Taluka Panchayats. The Committee may suggest appropriate institutional mechanism for implementing the strategy for reducing inter-regional disparities suggested by it.

8. Accordingly, HPCFRRI has examined the role of the Regional Boards in depth, with specific reference to reducing inter-regional disparities. A special study was commissioned with Centre for Multi-Disciplinary Development Research (CMDR) to evaluate all the Boards, as well as the Border Area Development Programme, whose findings were taken note of by the HPCFRRI. It has also examined the functioning of similar boards in different states such as Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra. Experience from area specific development boards such as Sundarban Development Board in West Bengal and North East Development Council were also analysed. Finally, consultations were held regarding the constitutional framework to evolve and suggest appropriate institutional mechanism as well.

26.3: Examination of the Objectives of the Boards

9. The objectives of establishing the regional boards in Karnataka were well founded. Regional Development Boards are the initial responses to the felt need to bridge the developmental gaps between the regions in the newly constituted state of Karnataka. They were visualized as long back as 1980 for evolving a plan for backward area development in the context of the most backward regions of the state, viz. Hyderabad-Karnataka region. Though the broad objectives for setting up of these Boards were roughly the same, the terms of references were quite at variance from each other. Therefore, one always wondered at the outset, if they were actually set up to redress regional disparity at all or not. The charter for all the Boards was like a standard statement on planning. To substantiate this fact, the charter for HKADB reads as follows:

Whereas it is expedient to provide for establishment of a Development Board for Hyderabad – Karnataka Area, which shall prepare annual plan containing programme and projects for development of Hyderabad-Karnataka Area, supervise the implementation of projects and programmes and monitor and evaluate the implementation of its plan.

10. In the spirit of the charter and procedure mentioned, the Boards are supposed to (a) prepare the annual plans first, (b) supervise the implementation of the projects, (c) monitor them, and (d) also evaluate the plans. The Boards, however, followed totally different methods of allocating the plan funds, different methods or no methods of supervision, different methods or no methods of implementation, and different methods or no methods of monitoring, and no methods of evaluation at all. Table 26.2 shows a summary of the allocative patterns. As analysed by CMDR, HKADB claimed that when it came to the preparation of annual plans, they followed more or less the pattern of allocation and choice of projects as recommended by the Dharam Singh Committee. These are supposed to be: Road and communication (40%), Health (9%), Education (6%), Minor Irrigation (11%), Animal Husbandry (3%), Sericulture (3%), Forest (19%), Urban development (3%), Others (3%). Clearly, a sectoral approach was taken up, rather than any regional approach. In actuality however, as pointed out in detail by the CMDR study, even this guideline set up by the Dharam Singh Committee was not at all followed. In the ten year period, for instance, 63% of the amount received was spent on roads, 3.6% on health, 5% on minor irrigation, none on forestry and a massive 10% on others including Village Gate and Samudaya Bhavan etc.

11. Likewise, MADB also has not followed the guidelines or objectives of the Boards to redress regional disparity. For instance, as against recommended 20% of works under

‘school buildings’, a meager 3% were taken up. In place of expected 15% allocation on health care, just about 3% were spent. Instead, as against expected 45% allocation on roads, 85% were spent.

12. The story is the same with BADB. Under the objectives for the Bayaluseeme region, sectors like water conservation, soil conservation, development of forests, horticulture and animal husbandry and allied agricultural activities are mentioned, on which ‘no less than 60% of funds were to be allocated. But in actuality, just about 50 % were spent on these. Moreover, such sectoral approach was totally against the spirit of reducing the regional imbalances.

13. HPCFRRI is of the opinion that the regional boards have not at all adhered to the principle of justice and redressal of regional disparity.

26.4: Balancing Regional Development

14. The only aspect of regionalisation and balancing, if any, was found to be in terms of distribution of funds equally among the constituencies. HPCFRRI basically questions this approach as a long-term procedure for regional development. Regional imbalances appear between talukas and villages because of several factors. The notable ones are landscape and topography, weather (or climate), water supply; social structure and demographic pressure, cultural and historical diversity and so on.

15. When different Boards comprise areas of different levels of development, it is expected that the allocation of funds and choice of the number of works should be positively associated with the level of backwardness and the number of backward areas. No such rationale is witnessed when the activity plans and expenditures of three Boards are compared. Invariably more number of works have been carried out by allotting and spending more funds in the developed districts/constituencies as compared to their backward counterparts of all the Boards. Thus allocation of equal amount of funds by a given Board to each of its constituencies, irrespective of its level of development, amounts to equal treatment of unequals leading to further inequity in the ultimate. Inequality and regional disparity should have been tackled by justifiable allocation of resources to different districts, talukas and constituencies.

16. HPCFRRI is of the view that the equal distribution of powers to use the funds by the constituencies is totally against the objectives of redressing regional imbalances. Just to cite examples of implications of such erroneous approach, one has only to study the cases of development of mainland Punjab with irrigation from Bhakra canal (in contrast to poorly developed Khandi area of Punjab), plains of Haryana (leaving out Shivalik Haryana), West UP (as a contrast to rest of UP), Southern Gujarat (in contrast to Kutch), Gangatic plains of Bihar (in contrast to former Jharkhand region), wherein better water, electricity, roads, and communications have also brought more public investments. The net result is the visible increased regional imbalances.

26.5: A Review of Performance of Regional Boards

17. HPCFRRI has reviewed the Evaluation report from CMDR, and also took note of several recommendations of the Karnataka Planning Board. For instance, the Sixth Plan had devoted an entire chapter on this issue of Regional Balance and Development of Backward Areas. In the light of Zilla Panchayats coming in to action, the Planning Board had also recommended the Government of Karnataka to abolish the Regional Boards.

18. The main findings about the performance of the Regional Boards as highlighted in the CMDR study are reproduced here.

- Though it was supposed to be a planned way of promoting development to redress regional imbalance, no concrete effort or procedures of planning were applied. Neither a proper data base were created, nor maintained, about the effects and impacts of the programmes and projects.
- Even the minimal procedures such as (a) holding regular meetings of the Boards (quarterly, as per the Charters of the Boards), (b) attendance by all the Members, (c) choice of venue of the meetings at the headquarter or in different districts (instead, mostly held in Bangalore only), (d) major departures from the plan proposals to actual implementations (just a compendium of projects and schemes suggested by the Members), and (e) failure to constitute Implementation Committees or irregular functioning.
- As per the Focus Group Discussions (FGD) conducted by CMDR, the voices of the people have come out very sharply. People expected larger number of works and larger allocation of funds with regard to the basic needs like drinking water supply, health care facilities, school buildings, etc. A careful prioritization of the works implemented would have been more consistent with the guidelines and also people's perceptions of their needs. Better mileage in outcome could have been achieved with the same amount of resources if there were a proper planning.
- In summary, the Boards are found to be functioning according to their own style, not so much in line with the Charters and Guidelines. An element of ad-hocism is witnessed at different stages of Boards' activities. Choice of the works does not seem to be very much consistent with the real needs of the people. Correction of regional imbalances does not seem to be the explicit focus of Boards activities. Quality of works is the casualty on account of lack of systematic supervision and monitoring. People do not seem to have been involved at different stages of planning, implementation, supervision and evaluation of the works.

19. Tables 26.1 to 26.3 highlight some of these figuratively. In a seminar organised in September 1994 at Gulbarga, similar views have been expressed by scholars like Prof. Abdul Aziz, in an article presented in the Seminar on Hyderabad-Karnataka Regional Economy: Problems and Prospects, held at Gulbarga in September 1994.

26.6: Constitutional Provision and Experience with Boards in Karnataka and Elsewhere

20. There are alternative constitutional approaches normally followed to address on the issue of regional disparity. The first alternative is to bring the elected representatives of the concerned region to work together under certain constitutions framework. The Regional Boards in Karnataka came in to existence under the Karnataka State Act No. 35 and 36. These were enacted under the wisdom and powers of the Constitutional Legislative Assemblies. Under this Act, the elected members of the Legislative Assembly automatically constitute the Members of the respective Regional Boards. The experience with such a representative system in the regional boards have already been summarised in the earlier section. In brief, the regional boards in Karnataka do not seem to be functioning to redress regional disparity in the state.

21. HPCFRRI took a close look at the possibilities of alternative institutional arrangements, planning processes, and provisions in the Constitution of India. The *first option* is that of Regional Boards under state acts, as done in Karnataka. On similar lines as done in Karnataka, the state of Nagaland has enacted 'The Nagaland Village and Area Council Act 1978', under which Village Development Boards are set up. Similarly, the former Bihar government had special Development Authority created in Chota Nagpur region under the title : Chota Nagpur Plateau Development Board. In West Bengal, a backward and tribal region in 24-Paraganas district, namely the Sundarban area consisting of 13 blocks was given a special attention by framing a separate Development Board. With about Rs. 35 crores over a period of 5 years, the programme covered about 25 lakh population over an area of 3.36 lakh hectares. The experience of all such regional boards, authorities and councils seem to be similar to that of Karnataka with very minimal impact in redressing regional disparity.

22. The *second option* is to bring in the central government in to this picture. There are several options that the Central Government has also been following under the Constitution of India. Under Article 371 of the Constitution of India, the President of India may by special order with respect to any state, provide for any special responsibility to the Governor for development fund allocation, establishment of development boards, on matters of law and order to the concerned states, regarding structures of legislative assemblies, and such other responsibilities. So far, under this Article, the President of India provided special responsibility to the Governor of Maharashtra (and Gujarat) for the establishment of separate development boards for Vidharbha, Marathwada and the rest of Maharashtra (or in Gujarat for Saurashtra, Kutch and the rest of Gujarat). Likewise, under Articles 371-A in Nagaland regarding law and order in the state of Nagaland, 371-B in Assam for the constitution and functions of a Committee for the Legislative Assembly members from the tribal areas, 371-C in Manipur for administration of Hill areas, 371-D in Andhra Pradesh for the state to provide for equal opportunities and facilities in matter of public employment, 371-E in Andhra Pradesh for establishment of a University in the state, 371-F in Sikkim regarding the size of the Legislative assembly, 371-G in Mizoram regarding the size of the Legislative Assembly, 371-H in Arunachal Pradesh regarding law and order, and 371-I in Goa regarding the size of the Legislative Assembly.

23. Several views have been aired in the past about applicability of Article 371 of the Constitution in redressing regional disparity in a state. The merit of this option is the

possibility of clear-cut mandate, direction and objective with which the Governor will have to act. He has the freedom to set up any machinery to implement the schemes and programmes on time to redress the disparity and imbalances in the regions of the state. Because of such a mechanism, the process seems to work faster, more efficiently and effectively. However, the Governor will still require a competent advisory group or committee to guide him in this matter. Since HPC has already identified all the deficiencies, disparity and imbalances along with the necessary estimates of backlogs and financial estimates, the Governor can make use of these estimates immediately. Additionally, he can also continue to take guidance from the same Committee. HPC studied the Maharashtra experience in respect of all these issues, which is presented in a summary form in Section 26.7

24. A *third alternative* to address to this question on regional imbalances is through the Planning Board directly. In Karnataka, this was tried since the Fifth Plan, till about the Seventh Plan (as reviewed earlier in Chapters Two, Three, and Eight). The Planning Commission in the Central Government has been acting on such a line, with special provision of resources and monitoring the programmes in certain areas. The notable ones are North East Development Council, or Western Ghat Development Council (cutting across several states). On these lines, within the state government, the State Planning Board can have a special department (as has been the case in the Central Planning Commission) under the title 'Multi-Level Planning or Regional Planning'. Several aspects of regional disparity can be looked in to, by the present Planning Board in Karnataka. But redressal of regional disparity is a priority item in terms of timing and resource allocation in the planning process requiring both designing and monitoring the developmental programmes and schemes. Therefore, the Planning Board may not be the most appropriate set up for this matter.

25. Karnataka has always had a long history of decentralized planning with Panchayat raj institutions. Under the 73rd and 74th Amendments of the Constitutions, Zilla Panchayats, Taluka panchayats and Gram Panchayats have come in to existence now. At present, they are crowded with a large number of regular development programmes, with very little to go about on redressing the disparity in the state. But given an opportunity they can be called upon to implement programmes and schemes on redressal matters. But their ability to take on the full responsibility of designing programmes and schemes to redress issues pertaining to regional disparity is not certain. This because of lacking machinery to prepare annual plans. Even the existing office of Director of Planning in ZP is reduced to the level of coordination and implementation and not making five year and annual plans.

26.7: Experience of Maharashtra

26. The experience of the state of Maharashtra is of special interest to the HPCFRRI, since the provision of the Article is specifically regarding the establishment of development boards. The issue of regional imbalances within Maharashtra cropped up from time to time, since 1956. However, only after a great deal of debate since 1990's, finally a special order was passed by the President of India under Article 371(2) of the Constitution of India. The position regarding developments in respect of dealing with regional disparity, since then, is summarised in the Box below.

Experience of Maharashtra regarding Regional Development

The state of Maharashtra (special responsibility of Governor for Vidharbha, Marathwada and the rest of Maharashtra) Order 1994 made by the President of India under Article 371 (2) of the Constitution of India has given the Governor of Maharashtra the special responsibility for matters specified in sub-clauses (b) and (c) of Clause (2) of Article 371 of the Constitution in respect of the area of Development Boards for Vidarbha, Marathwada and rest of Maharashtra.

According to Rule 7 of the Development Boards for Vidarbha, Marathwada and the rest of Maharashtra Order 1994, the Governor of Maharashtra has the special responsibility of ensuring equitable allocation of funds for development expenditure over the areas of the Development Boards, subject to the requirements of the state as a whole. According to Rule 8 of the said Order, the allocation of funds or outlays made by the governor shall be reflected in the Annual Financial Statement to be placed before the State Legislature and the development activities with regard to the outlays as aforesaid, shall be carried out or caused out by the state Governor and the funds so allocated shall be non-divertible from the area of one Board tot hat of another Board.

In order to discharge his duty in this respect, the Governor had constituted an Indicators and Backlog Committee in 1995 with terms of reference covering (a) deciding upon appropriate indicators for assessing relative levels of development and backlogs in different areas and (b) in different sectors, for every district and if possible every taluka, (c) appropriate action for brining about balanced regional development, (d) suggestions on appropriate methods for ensuring equitable allocation of development expenditures.

The Governor of Maharashtra has followed the recommendations of the said Indicators and Backlog Committee (after the same was reviewed by the Maharashtra Government) and accepted their calculated backlog of Rs. 14,006.77 crore as on 31, March 1994. The major actions that followed are:

- He has directed the government of Maharashtra to liquidate this backlog in a period of five years, i.e., by 31 March 2006.
- Further he has directed that the region-wise and sector-wise allocation of outlays for removal of backlog be done in proportion to the remaining backlog of the respective region or sector.
- Keeping in view of the financial difficulties faced by the state government, he has approved the proposal to allocate 12% of the total Annual Plan or Rs. 1500 crore, whichever is more on backlog removals.

26.8: Proposal of the HPC FRRI

27. Considering all the options dealt in Section 26.6, and on the basis of detailed evaluation of the existing regional boards, the following views emerge.

1. The issue of 'role and relevance of the Regional Boards' had come for discussion in the State Planning Board earlier in 1999. The relevant portion from the Recommendations of Planning Board is reproduced here.

.... The District Plan should also include the programmes of the Regional Planning Boards specially set up with separate financial allocation for Hyderabad-Karnataka, Malnad Region and the Maidan Districts. The Board felt that special Boards had not made any dent on the development process, especially, making up the deficiency in basic minimum needs and in other sectors where the region was lagging behind the state average. Therefore, the Board resolved that Special Development Boards are inconsistent with decentralized planning and the people's involvement in formulating the plan from below had not taken place. Therefore, the State Planning Board recommends to the Government that all Special Development Boards are to be phased out progressively during IX Five Year Plan to facilitate integrated planning at the local level.

HPCFRRI is of the opinion that the Government of Karnataka should have followed the recommendation of the State Planning Board. In the light of the special evaluation study on all the regional boards carried out now, the HPCFRRI strongly recommends abolition of all the regional boards and border area programmes immediately.

2. With 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution, and ZP, TP and GP in place, people seem to be expecting concrete results from the governmental initiatives for reducing regional imbalances and for realizing faster socio-economic development of all sections of population. The strategy for development therefore needs to be evolved in this background of high expectations by the people, need for transparency in decision-making, feasibility of effective and timely implementation and increased participation of the people.
3. HPCFRRI has already gone in to an elaborate exercise of identifying and estimating the disparity issues, imbalances and deprivations in various talukas in the state. HPC now feels that it is time to act. Therefore, it is proposed here to make provision for the Governor to undertake the immediate action, on the lines of Maharashtra government, under the Article 371 of the Constitution of India, to set apart a Special Development Fund with a plan to implement to redress regional disparity in the state. The Governor can act through the State Planning Department to work out the outlays for each taluka and by programmes and schemes, broadly base on the backlogs estimated by HPCFRRI. He may be assisted additionally by an Expert Committee till such time as the backlogs are cleared out. The implementation of the schemes and programmes can be vested with the ZP, PWD and other major line departments.
4. HPCFRRI also is of the opinion that under the same Article 371 of the Constitution of India, a Central University be established in North Karnataka, preferably in Gulbarga area. Additionally, there is a need to set up a Federal University in Bangalore with only the post-graduate departments and advanced research centres; an Indian Institute of Technology is to be set up at Raichur and an Indian Institute of Management is to be set up at Hubli-Dharwad / Belgaum.

5. The District and Regional Planning Divisions of the Planning Department should be fully revamped. Their main responsibility would be to, independently guide the District Planning Committees of the ZPs in the preparation of annual plans, assessment and evaluation of extent of disparity, and to draw upon necessary corrective programmes. Detailed recommendations are made in the chapter on Organisation and Management.
6. HPCFRRI had to spend considerable amount of time in understanding and analyzing the extent of regional disparity at the taluka level. For this, as many as 35 major indicators covering agriculture, industry, social infrastructure, economic infrastructure, and population and demographic aspects have been developed using the most recent data and information. This was necessary to arrive at a more representative picture of regional disparity in the whole state, identified at the taluka level. This exercise will have to be continued, and even enlarged to cover, sub-taluaka level disparity issues. Secondly, till such time when the extent of regional imbalances are reasonably reduced and redressed, a continuous monitoring the progress on this score is also very necessary. With this in mind, HPCFRRI feels that there is a need for regular data collection, processing of information, monitoring the activities at the grass-root level, evaluation of major activities and investment, and preparing alert reports from time to time. Such a task be entrusted to a social science based national level research institution in the state, preferably located in north Karnataka.

Table –26.1:Information on Meetings of Boards

Name of Boards	No. of Meetings		Attendance		Place of Meeting	
	Supposed to be held	Actually held	Avg.No. of Members attended	Percentage of members attended	At HQ	At Bangalore
Hyderabad - Karnataka Area Development Board	24	13	28	50	1	12
Malnad Area Development Board	32	17	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bayaluseeme Development Board	20	12	36	25.87	5	7

Note : Data from 1996 onwards for HKADB, from 1994 onwards for MADB and from 1996 onwards for BDB

Table –26.2 : Details of Target and Allocation of Funds (in per cent)

Hyderabad Karnataka Area Development Board			Malnad Area Development Board			Bayaluseeme Development Board		
	Target	Allotted		Target	Allotted		Target	Allotted
Roads and Bridges	40	56.25	Roads and Bridges	45	88.68	Roads and Bridges	NA	38.19
Health	9	3.17	Education	25	1.51	Health	NA	4.25
Education	6	5.36	Health	20	0.57	Education	NA	1.9
Minor Irrigation	11	6.45	Minor Irrigation	Not mentioned	4.09	Minor Irrigation	NA	23.25
Animal Husbandry	3	NA	Water Supply Works	10	3.35	Soil Conservation and Land Development	NA	27
Sericulture	3	NA	Others	Not mentioned	1.8	Others	NA	5.41
Forest	19	NA				According to the Charter 60 per cent of funds need to be allocated for agriculture development		
Urban Development	3	NA						
Others	3	8.92						
Share of Capital formation to Gulbarga Area Development Corporation	3	NA						
DWS	NA	16.84						
Energy	NA	3.01						

Note: Target - according to Dharam Singh Committee Report for HKADB, Planning Department (GoK - as mentioned in Audit Report for the period 1992-93 to 1997-98 for MADB and the Charter for BDB

Table – 26.3 : Indicators of Achievements of the Boards

Sl No	Indicator	HKADB		BADB	
		Number/Unit	Amount Utilized (Rs. In Lakh)	Number/Unit	Amount utilised (Rs. In Lakh)
I. Road and Bridges					
1. Construction of Roads (in Kms)					
a)	Tar Road (in Kms)	4462.88	15205.07	165	248.01
b)	Kucha Road (in Kms)	6614.28	13811.575	441	449.34
2. No. of Bridges Constructed					
a)	Big	27	454.42	3	18.5
b)	Small	283	886.71	32	99.14
	Total	11387.16	30357.775	641	814.99
II. Education					
1a)	No. of school rooms constructed	1147	1641.61	6	12.2
b)	Compound walls constructed to schools(No)	48	119.61	34	51.58
c)	No. of Balawadi/Anganawadi Bhavans constructed	37	44.02	10	11.66
2. Amount spent for providing furniture to schools (in Rs)					
a)	Rural	-	-		
b)	Urban	1	2.59		
3a)	Aid to Colleges/Universities	43	1412.04		
	Total	1276	3219.87	50	75.44
III. Health					
1.a)	No. of Toilets constructed	35	45.28	1	0.25
b)	No. of PHCs/Sub Centers constructed including Hospitals	134	1630.36	2	4
c)	No. of Veterinary Hospitals constructed	30	225.9	28	90.99
	Total	199	1901.54	31	95.24
IV. Energy					
a)	No. of villages electrified	648	1344.55	NA	NA
V. Irrigation					
1. No. of Irrigation Works					
a)	Major	1	55.61	5	15
b)	Medium	19	570.81	301	335.84
c)	Minor	306	1220.34	183	171.37
	Total	326	1846.76	489	522.21

.... Contd

SI No	Indicator	HKADB		BADB	
		Number/Unit	Amount Utilized (Rs. In Lakh)	Number/Unit	Amount utilised (Rs. In Lakh)
VI. Others					
1.a)	No. of Yuva Kendra/Samudaya Bhavan constructed	665	1063.19	35	69.09
b)	No. of Kalyan Mantap constructed	217	481.13		
c)	No. of Gram Panchayat/Taluk Panchayat buildings constructed	34	81.73	1	3
2. No. of Cultural Halls constructed in					
a)	Villages	60	89.93		
b)	Taluk Headquarters	4	10.99		
3.a)	Amount spent for sports activities (stadium/Play ground Construction)etc	14	157.31		
4. a)	Others (it includes const. of Teachers quarter, ANM quarters, Hospital, Auditorium, hostel, government offices and other works)	479	1554.56	5	9.55
	Total	1473	3438.84	41	81.64
VII. Drainage and Water Supply					
1. a)	No. of Drinking Water Schemes	413	3822.12		
b)	No. of Borewells	34	61.45	2	5
c)	No. of Tanks	41	582.1	9	12.46
2.a)	No. of Drainage and Sewage works	193	728.37		
	Total	681	5194.04	11	11
VIII. SC/STs Programmes					
	No. of Schemes/Works carried out for SC/ST and weaker sections	1173	NA	222	133.27
IX. Agro Based Industries					
a)	No. of Agro-based industries promoted by giving special aids:	3	1238.75		
X. Soil Conservation					
	Watershed	Not Availabe	Not Available	646	683.43

Chapter 27

Weaker Sections, Social Security and Women Development

27.1 Weaker Sections

1. It is an accepted fact that there is a large proportion of population which lacks land resources and suffers from deprivation of different kinds including unemployment, illiteracy and illhealth. The deprivation is more pronounced in the case of weaker sections such as women, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, and backward communities. And what is more, this appears to be more pronounced in the case of backward regions. By way of illustration, one may refer to poverty figures generated by the BPL census survey for the Ninth plan period. From Table 27.1 it is evident that while the developed regions and districts have a low proportion of population below the poverty line, the backward districts and regions have a higher proportion of such population. The North Karnataka region especially Gulbarga division shows a higher incidence of poverty when compared with the South Karnataka region and with the state average level. Incidentally, the fact that the North Karnataka region, which has a high incidence of poverty, also is a region with higher proportion of SC and ST population (Table 27.2) whose resource base is low suggests that the concentration ratio of weaker sections can be a reason for distances in deprivation across regions. To this also one may add that the backward regions (Belgaum and Gulbarga divisions) incidentally are also regions where the landless persons viz., the agriculture labourers as a proportion to total main workers are larger (Table 27.3). There is, therefore, a need to work out a policy framework for alleviating deprivation suffered by the weaker sections'. As part of this exercise, an attempt is made here to evaluate quickly the attempts made by the State to alleviate deprivation among the weaker sections and to suggest some measures for the consideration of the policy makers.

27.2 Plan Effort

2. Attempts made by the Government to alleviate deprivation through the plan effort have not yielded the desired results. As a matter of fact, during the plan period, the differences in living standards between the weaker sections and the others have widened giving rise to greater inequalities. This is due, among others, to the nature of the planning strategy followed. In their anxiety to maximize the State domestic product, the planners allocated more resources to the well endowed regions and well endowed sections of the community with the hope that such a course of action would lead to increase in gains to the economy. It was also hoped that the rapid growth of the economy would facilitate benefits of growth reaching the weaker sections and the backward regions through what is called the percolation effect. Unfortunately, percolation effect did not occur; consequently the weaker sections continued to remain under deprivation conditions.

27.3 Policy Measures

3. In order to help the weaker sections and the backward regions, the State adopted a number of policy measures to equip them with necessary endowments such as the following:

Table27.1**District-wise results of BPL Census for the Ninth plan period**

Sl. No.	District Name	% of Families Below Poverty Line
1	Bangalore (U)	15
2	Kodagu	18
3	Hassan	21
4	Udupi	21
5	D.Kannada	22
6	Belgaum	23
7	Chickamagalore	28
8	Uttara Kannada	30
9	Mandya	30
10	Tumkur	31
11	Haveri	31
12	Mysore	31
13	Shimoga	32
14	Bangalore (R)	34
15	Davanagere	34
16	Gulbarga	34
17	Chamarajanagar	36
18	Kolar	39
19	Dharwad	39
20	Bidar	40
21	Chitradurga	41
22	Bijapur	42
23	Koppal	43
24	Raichur	43
25	Gadag	45
26	Bellary	45
27	Bagalkote	47

	Bangalore Division	33
	Mysore Division	26
	Belgaum Division	33
	Gulbarga Division	40

	South Karnataka	30
	North Karnataka	36
	Karnataka State	33

Table 27.2**District-wise SC & ST Population to total population**

Sl. No.	District Name	Proportion
1	Uttar Kannada	8.37
2	Udupi	9.70
3	Dharwad	10.77
4	D.Kannada	10.94
5	Belgaum	13.67
6	Mandya	14.51
7	Bangalore (U)	15.82
8	Gadag	16.23
9	Bagalkote	17.26
10	Haveri	17.98
11	Hassan	18.47
12	Shimoga	18.56
13	Mysore	19.95
14	Bijapur	20.12
15	Kodagu	20.33
16	Koppal	21.77
17	Chickamagalore	21.86
18	Bangalore (R)	22.47
19	Tumkur	22.99
20	Raichur	22.34
21	Chamarajanagar	22.72
22	Bellary	27.72
23	Gulbarga	22.79
24	Bidar	29.01
25	Davanagere	29.37
26	Kolar	32.63
27	Chitradurga	38.73

	Bangalore Division	13.19
	Mysore Division	24.73
	Belgaum Division	18.64
	Gulbarga Division	31.05

	South Karnataka	17.83
	North Karnataka	24.39
	Karnataka State	20.64

Table 27.3
Agricultural labourers to total main workers, 1991

Sl. No	Districts	No. of Agricultural Labourers	Total main workers	Agricultural labourers to total main workers
1	BANGALORE(U)	75314	1635987	4.60
2	BANGALORE (R)	132762	623043	21.31
3	CHITRADURGA	168665	518820	32.51
4	DAVANAGERE	223783	605296	36.97
5	KOLAR	229338	881514	26.02
6	SHIMOGA	179876	542419	33.16
7	TUMKUR	193842	916196	21.16
8	BAGALKOTE	208036	532334	39.08
9	BELGAUM	395876	1340802	29.53
10	BIJAPUR	271004	577954	46.89
11	DHARWAD	151664	499583	30.36
12	GADAG	148001	349477	42.35
13	HAVERI	227954	500882	45.51
14	UTTARAKANNADA	82283	428663	19.20
15	CHAMARAJANAGAR	145455	360819	40.31
16	CHICKAMAGALORE	101932	412276	24.72
17	D.KANNADA	89095	708097	12.58
18	HASSAN	85145	589529	14.44
19	KODAGU	33188	220248	15.07
20	MANDYA	158656	635593	24.96
21	MYSORE	188135	822406	22.88
22	UDUPI	89784	404352	22.20
23	BELLARY	289605	708299	40.89
24	BIDAR	212739	466610	45.59
25	GULBARGA	461055	1039922	44.34
26	KOPPAL	192594	415466	46.36
27	RAICHUR	264178	555529	47.55

	BANGALORE DIVISION	1203580	5723275	21.03
	MYSORE DIVISION	891390	4153320	21.46
	BELGAUM DIVISION	1484818	4229695	35.10
	GULBARGA DIVISION	1420171	3185826	44.58

	SOUTH KARNATAKA	2094970	9876595	21.21
	NORTH KARNATAKA	2904989	7415521	39.17
	KARNATAKA STATE	4999959	17292116	28.91

Source : Census 1991

- ◆ One of the most important policy measures adopted was land reforms. Under this programme the State abolished tenancy and conferred land ownership on the tenants. Also, the State imposed ceilings on land holdings, acquired land in excess of the ceiling limits and passed on the surplus land to the weaker sections. This measure, to some extent, provided land to the landless. But since the implementation of the land reforms measures got weakened in due course, the programme did not benefit many landless households for the following reasons:
 - a. surplus land acquired was much less than what was expected;
 - b. tenancy continued to exist in different forms in spite of it having been abolished. As a result, landlessness continued among a large number of people. Thus, it is estimated that as many as 77% and 90% of SCs and STs respectively remain landless even today. What is worse, of those who own land almost everybody is a small or a marginal farmer. Consequently, weaker sections do not have land resources even as to subsist; and
 - c. research studies on the viability, of the farm size carried out by the University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore and Dharwad for the State Planning Board have concluded that holdings of the size of 6 to 10 acres with water for irrigation are viable. Consequently, the marginal farmers and the small farmers face great difficulties for survival especially when there is also water for irrigation. It is also observed now that a larger number of marginal and small farmers have joined the ranks of agricultural labourers having found their holdings unviable. With reduced employment opportunities in the rural areas, they also fail to get continuous or full-time employment.

- ◆ As part of endowing the weaker sections with education and skills, the Government of Karnataka have adopted a series of measures such as starting of schools in the non-school areas, providing school uniforms and text books free of cost to the children of the weaker sections, hostel facilities for pre-matric and post-matric students belonging to backward classes, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. In addition to this, the State Government has also started residential schools and Navodaya Residential Schools in all the districts of Karnataka. The total number of such institutions is close to 1,500 and the number of boarders in these institutions is 98,000 (Table 28.4). But the distribution of these institutions and boarders is uneven across the South and North Karnataka regions -- the latter trailing behind the former. These facilities apart the government has awarded scholarships to pre and post metric backward classes students (Table 28.5) and to SC students (Table 28.6) with a view to helping them to execute studies. But as can be seen from these tables, there has been some degree of imbalance across regions seen either across the administrative divisions or across South and North Karnataka. As a matter of fact, at the district level discussions, the problem of inadequate facilities, especially hostel facilities, was brought to our notice and demands were placed for starting schools as also hostels in these districts. Interestingly these demands were more vociferously articulated in districts which have a higher proportion of SC and ST population such as Chitradurga, Davanagere, Raichur, Tumkur, Kolar, Bellary, Chamarajnar, Bidar and Bangalore (Rural).

- ◆ With a view to improving the socio-economic status of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Government of Karnataka have implemented a special

component plan for eradicating poverty among these sections and providing to their habitations basic amenities like housing, water supply, sanitation, approach roads, irrigation wells, land to the landless, health care etc. In addition, under the Navachetana Scheme, unemployed scheduled caste youths are given training in different trades and also in information technology with a view to enabling them to get self employment job opportunities. Besides, the Government also has a scheme for focused computer training in all the districts for scheduled caste unemployed graduates. Notwithstanding these initiatives, the percentage of families below the poverty line has been well over the state average of 33% in districts like Chitradurga, Kolar, Bellary, Chamarajnar, Raichur, Bidar and so on (Table 27.1) where incidentally the SC and ST population is concentrated. Also, in the discussions held in these districts, references have been made to the high level of unemployment among the educated youth especially among the SC and ST youth.

4. The effort of the State Government to empower the weaker sections with resources is laudable but the evaluation studies carried out by scholars have brought out the point that these efforts are not adequate considering the magnitude of the problem. Also, it is brought out that there have been problems with regard to targeting of these schemes, especially reference is made to misidentification of the beneficiaries and leakages of funds, lack of effort on the part of the beneficiaries to maintain assets, repay loans and to sustainably generate employment and income from the assets given by the State.

27.4 Effects Of Globalization Policy

5. The problem faced by the weaker sections is further compounded by the adoption of the new economic policy with emphasis on globalization. The main features of globalization policy which have adverse implications to these sections are the following:

- a. Being a market-friendly policy, globalization envisages retreat of State from the life of people. Retreat of State has occurred in two areas: first, there is downsizing of the Government resulting in loss of job opportunities in the Government sector. This measure affects the weaker sections more than others, because exactly when the State as a means of ensuring justice has provided job quotas to the weaker sections, jobs in Government have begun to shrink.
- b. As the space vacated by the State is expected to be filled by the private sector, the latter will expand and touch each and every aspect of the life of people. Thus, with a view to reducing the fiscal deficit, when the government has cut down spending, sectors like health and education seemed to have suffered more. This affects the weaker sections more than others because at a time when these sections have realized the importance of human resource development and when they have made a beginning to use education and health facilities the gradual withdrawal of State from these sectors comes as a bolt from the blue. It is true that private capital is entering into the education and health sectors to fill the vacuum created by the retreat of State. Entry of private capital into these sectors, no doubt will improve the quality of services provided. But the problem to be noted is that the weaker sections cannot have access to these services as these services are very expensive.

Table 27.4
Districtwise Institutions Run by The Social Welfare Department

Sl. No.	District	Pre-matric Hostels				Post-matric Hostels				Residential Schools				Morarji-Desai Navodaya				Total			
		Hostels		Boarders		Hostels		Boarders		Schools		Boarders		Schools		Boarders		Institutions		Boarders	
		Number	% share	Number	% share	Number	%share	Number	% share	Number	% share	Number	% share	Number	% share	Number	% share	Number	% share	Number	% share
1	Bangalore(U)	37	3.39	1965	3.03	12	4.56	1250	6.62	2	2.25	175	2.74	1	1.96	89	1.19	52	3.48	3479	3.55
2	Bangalore @	47	4.31	3315	5.12	9	3.42	450	2.38	2	2.25	200	3.13	2	3.92			60	4.02	4487	4.58
3	Kolar	93	8.53	5941	9.17	27	10.27	1800	9.54	3	3.37	300	4.70	3	5.88	403	5.40	126	8.44	8444	8.61
4	Shimoga	41	3.76	2125	3.28	11	4.18	750	3.97	2	2.25	150	2.35	1	1.96	50	0.67	55	3.68	3075	3.14
5	Chitradurga	45	4.13	2630	4.06	17	6.46	2230	11.82	3	3.37	275	4.31	1	1.96	175	2.35	66	4.42	5310	5.42
6	Davanagere	40	3.67	2093	3.23	12	4.56	600	3.18	1	1.12	100	1.57	3	5.88	580	7.78	56	3.75	3373	3.44
7	Tumkur	58	5.32	3348	5.17	22	8.37	1850	9.80	2	2.25	200	3.13	1	1.96	187	2.51	83	5.56	5585	5.70
	Bangalore Division	361	33.12	21417	33.07	110	41.83	8930	47.32	15	16.85	1400	21.94	12	23.53	1484	19.90	498	33.36	33753	34.42
8	Mysore	45	4.13	2780	4.29	18	6.84	1075	5.70	3	3.37	250	3.92	1	1.96			67	4.49	4156	4.24
9	Chamarajanagar	29	2.66	1855	2.86	13	4.94	1000	5.30		0.00		0.00	1	1.96	98	1.31	43	2.88	2953	3.01
10	Mandya	43	3.94	3007	4.64	12	4.56	775	4.11	1	1.12	100	1.57	4	7.84	639	8.57	60	4.02	4521	4.61
11	Hassan	56	5.14	3246	5.01	10	3.80	550	2.91	5	5.62	425	6.66	1	1.96	50	0.67	72	4.82	4271	4.36
12	Chickmagalur	32	2.94	2250	3.47	8	3.04	560	2.97	2	2.25	156	2.44	2	3.92	372	4.99	44	2.95	3338	3.40
13	Dakshina Kannada	17	1.56	1115	1.72	4	1.52	250	1.32	1	1.12	100	1.57	2	3.92	272	3.65	24	1.61	1737	1.77
14	Udupi	17	1.56	868	1.34	1	0.38	50	0.26		0.00		0.00	1	1.96	18	0.24	19	1.27	936	0.95
15	Kodagu	18	1.65	783	1.21	1	0.38	50	0.26	1	1.12	50	0.78	1	1.96	50	0.67	21	1.41	933	0.95
	Mysore Division	257	23.58	15904	24.55	67	25.48	4310	22.84	13	14.61	1081	16.94	13	25.49	1499	20.10	350	23.44	22845	23.30
16	Dharwad	14	1.28	775	1.20	6	2.28	350	1.85	1	1.12	100	1.57	1	1.96	40	0.54	22	1.47	1265	1.29
17	Gadag	26	2.39	1360	2.10	5	1.90	250	1.32	2	2.25	125	1.96	3	5.88	390	5.23	36	2.41	2125	2.17
18	Haveri	35	3.21	1900	2.93	4	1.52	200	1.06	7	7.87	425	6.66	1	1.96	192	2.57	47	3.15	2717	2.77
19	Belgaum	58	5.32	2861	4.42	5	1.90	350	1.85	4	4.49	175	2.74	4	7.84	738	9.89	71	4.76	4124	4.21
20	Uttara Kannada	28	2.57	1268	1.96	2	0.76	100	0.53	3	3.37	150	2.35	1	1.96	68	0.91	34	2.28	1586	1.62
21	Bijapur	47	4.31	2365	3.65	6	2.28	400	2.12	7	7.87	475	7.44	2	3.92	341	4.57	62	4.15	3581	3.65
22	Bagalkote	32	2.94	1640	2.53	1	0.38	50	0.26	3	3.37	200	3.13	4	7.84	667	8.94	40	2.68	2557	2.61
	Belgaum Division	240	22.02	12169	18.79	29	11.03	1700	9.01	27	30.34	1650	25.86	16	31.37	2436	32.66	312	20.90	17955	18.31
23	Gulbarga	85	7.80	5320	8.21	21	7.98	1900	10.07	15	16.85	1200	18.81	3	5.88	600	8.04	124	8.31	9020	9.20
24	Bellary	47	4.31	3700	5.71	8	3.04	500	2.65	3	3.37	200	3.13	2	3.92	456	6.11	60	4.02	4856	4.95
25	Raichur	36	3.30	1875	2.89	9	3.42	580	3.07	7	7.87	450	7.05	2	3.92	534	7.16	54	3.62	3439	3.51
26	Koppal	28	2.57	1760	2.72	4	1.52	200	1.06	1	1.12	75	1.18	1	1.96	50	0.67	34	2.28	2085	2.13
27	Bidar	36	3.30	2625	4.05	15	5.70	750	3.97	8	8.99	325	5.09	2	3.92	400	5.36	61	4.09	4100	4.18
	Gulbarga Division	232	21.28	15280	23.59	57	21.67	3930	20.83	34	38.20	2250	35.26	10	19.61	2040	27.35	333	22.30	23500	23.97
	South Karnataka	618	56.70	37321	57.62	177	67.30	13240	70.16	28	31.46	2481	38.88	25	49.02	2983	39.99	848	56.80	56598	57.72
	North Karnataka	472	43.30	27449	42.38	86	32.70	5630	29.84	61	68.54	3900	61.12	26	50.98	4476	60.01	645	43.20	41455	42.28
	State Total	1090	100.00	64770	100.00	263	100.00	18870	100.00	89	100.00	6381	100.00	51	100.00	7459	100.00	1493	100.00	98053	100.00

Source: Department of Social Welfare, Government of Karnataka.

Table 27.5:
Number of Hostels and Scholarships given to Backward Classes Students District wise 2000-01

Sl. No.	District	No. of Hostels						No. of Backward Classes Students given Scholarships											
		Prematric		Postmatric		Total		Prematric				Postmatric				Total			
		Number	% share	Number	% share	Number	% share	Number	%share	Amount (lakhs)	%share	Number	%share	Amount (lakhs)	%share	Number	%share	Amount (lakhs)	%share
1	Bangalroe Urban	15	1.3	8	3.8	23	1.7	7736	2.0	6.43	2.0	3727	3.2	14.24	4.8	11463	2.9	20.67	3.3
2	Bangalore Rural	43	3.8	6	2.9	49	3.7	19821	5.2	16.89	5.3	4298	3.7	12.90	4.3	24119	6.0	29.79	4.8
3	Chitradurga	46	4.0	4	1.9	50	3.7	13146	3.5	11.50	3.6	11306	9.8	11.07	3.7	24452	6.1	22.57	3.6
4	Davanagere	38	3.3	5	2.4	33	2.5	11247	3.0	9.73	3.0	3743	3.2	7.96	2.7	14990	3.7	17.69	2.9
5	Kolar	59	5.2	9	4.3	68	5.1	16760	4.4	14.37	4.5	3107	2.7	9.19	3.1	19867	5.0	23.56	3.8
6	Tumkur	46	4.0	8	3.8	54	4.0	28224	7.4	22.58	7.0	4121	3.6	16.59	5.5	32345	8.1	39.17	6.3
7	Shimoga	55	4.8	17	8.1	72	5.4	19377	5.1	15.89	4.9	4632	4.0	14.13	4.7	24009	6.0	30.02	4.8
	Bangalore Division	302	26.6	57	27.3	349	26.1	116311	30.6	97.39	30.3	34934	30.3	86.08	28.8	151245	37.7	183.47	29.6
8	Mysore	46	4.0	12	5.7	58	4.3	14835	3.9	11.80	3.7	5106	4.4	11.77	3.9	19941	5.0	23.57	3.8
9	Chamarajanagar	13	1.1	4	1.9	17	1.3	12273	3.2	10.24	3.2	2903	2.5	8.40	2.8	15176	3.8	18.64	3.0
10	Mandya	51	4.5	15	7.2	66	4.9	14796	3.9	13.00	4.0	4951	4.3	12.80	4.3	19747	4.9	25.08	4.0
11	Hassan	57	5.0	9	4.3	66	4.9	28031	7.4	24.53	7.6	7469	6.5	22.45	7.5	35500	8.9	46.98	7.6
12	Chickmagalur	49	4.3	9	4.3	58	4.3	15886	4.2	13.60	4.2	4074	3.5	12.21	4.1	19960	5.0	25.91	4.2
13	Kodagu	20	1.8	4	1.9	24	1.8	1753	0.5	1.82	0.6	1212	1.1	3.67	1.2	2965	0.7	5.49	0.9
14	Dakshina Kannda	31	2.7	9	4.3	40	3.0	8967	2.4	6.59	2.1	2083	1.8	7.81	2.6	11050		14.4	2.3
15	Udupi	19	1.7	7	3.3	26	1.9	13771	3.6	11.97	3.7	3160	2.7	9.65	3.2	16931	4.2	21.62	3.5
	Mysore Division	286	25.2	69	33.0	355	26.6	110312	29.1	93.55	29.1	30958	26.9	88.76	29.6	141270	35.2	181.69	29.3
16	Belgaum	91	8.0	9	4.3	100	7.5	5482	1.4	4.70	1.5	130	0.1	0.35	0.1	5612	1.4	5.05	0.8
17	Bijapur	47	4.1	5	2.4	52	3.9	14614	3.8	11.53	3.6	2655	2.3	7.95	2.7	17269	4.3	19.48	3.1
18	Bagalokote	28	2.5	5	2.4	33	2.5	6893	1.8	6.05	1.9	2542	2.2	7.63	2.5	9435	2.4	13.68	2.2
19	Dharwad	23	2.0	6	2.9	29	2.2	10545	2.8	9.55	3.0	3324	2.9	11.26	3.8	13869	3.5	20.81	3.4
20	Gadag	29	2.6	3	1.4	32	2.4	8424	2.2	6.86	2.1	3859	3.3	11.32	3.8	12283	3.1	18.18	2.9
21	Haveri	39	3.4	4	1.9	43	3.2	10500	2.8	8.27	2.6	5046	4.4	15.26	5.1	15546	3.9	24.13	3.9
22	Uttara Kannada	52	4.6	8	3.8	60	4.5	23276	6.1	19.79	6.2	4217	3.7	12.65	4.2	27493	6.9	32.44	5.2
	Belgaum Division	309	27.2	40	19.1	349	26.1	79734	21.0	66.75	20.8	21773	18.9	66.42	22.2	101507	25.3	133.77	21.6
23	Bellary	35	3.1	7	3.3	42	3.1	23827	6.3	20.00	6.2	5989	5.2	17.97	6.0	29816	7.4	37.97	6.1
24	Gulbarga	101	8.9	15	7.2	116	8.7	19177	5.1	16.51	5.1	4643	4.0	15.62	5.2	23820	5.9	32.13	5.2
25	Bidar	39	3.4	8	3.8	47	3.5	20412	5.4	17.63	5.5	3857	3.3	11.87	4.0	24269	6.1	29.5	4.8
26	Koppal	34	3.0	5	2.4	39	2.9	5099	1.3	4.26	1.3	11000	9.5	7.82	2.6	16099	4.0	12.08	1.9
27	Raichur	31	2.7	8	3.8	39	2.9	4790	1.3	5.06	1.6	2067	1.8	4.83	1.6	6857	1.7	9.89	1.6
	Gulbarga Division	240	21.1	43	20.6	283	21.2	73305	19.3	63.46	19.8	27556	23.9	58.11	19.4	6857	1.7	121.57	19.6
	South Karnataka	588	51.7	126	60.3	704	52.7	226623	59.7	190.94	59.5	65892	57.2	174.84	58.4	292515	73.0	365.16	58.8
	North Karnataka	549	48.3	83	39.7	632	47.3	153039	40.3	130.21	40.5	49329	42.8	124.53	41.6	108364	27.0	255.34	41.2
	State Total	1137	100.0	209	100.0	1336	100.0	379662	100.0	321.15	100.0	115221	100.0	299.37	100.0	400879	100.0	620.50	100.0

Source: Department of Social Welfare , Government of Karnataka

Table 27.6: Scholarship given to SC students during 2000-01.

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Scholarship given to SC							
		No. of students				Amount in Rs.			
		Pre-Matric		Post-Matric		Pre-Matric		Post-Matric	
Number	%share	Number	%share	Number	%share	Number	%share		
1	Bangalore(U)	58914	3.91	12442	10.69	157,880	8.28	265,360	10.60
2	Bangalore(R)	71848	4.77	1640	1.41	83,240	4.36	31,992	1.28
3	Chitradurga	57685	3.83	4321	3.71	62,560	3.28	91,780	3.67
4	Davanagere	65990	4.38	5584	4.80	69,980	3.67	120,820	4.83
5	Kolar	112241	7.45	11048	9.49	175,690	9.21	240,430	9.61
6	Tumkur	103596	6.88	5440	4.67	125,235	6.56	115,720	4.62
7	Shimoga	72512	4.82	3851	3.31	83,060	4.35	83,300	3.33
	BANGALORE DIVISION	542786	36.05	44326	38.09	757,645	39.71	949,402	37.93
8	Mysore	118300	7.86	11056	9.50	129,250	6.77	234,620	9.37
9	Chamarajanagar	48922	3.25	5437	4.67	61,620	3.23	116,660	4.66
10	Mandya	49329	3.28	3497	3.01	88,250	4.63	76,460	3.05
11	Hassan	58278	3.87	2243	1.93	84,318	4.42	46,247	1.85
12	Chickmagalur	27628	1.83	1241	1.07	57,411	3.01	26,343	1.05
13	Coorg	9917	0.66	362	0.31	11,790	.62	7,695	0.31
14	Dakshina Kannada	23484	1.56	904	0.78	37,423	1.96	19,150	0.77
15	Udupi	13663	0.91	852	0.73	19,430	1.02	17,940	0.72
	MYSORE DIVISION	349521	23.21	25592	21.99	489,492	25.66	545,115	21.78
16	Belgaum	125580	8.34	10168	8.74	132,745	6.96	220,577	8.81
17	Bijapur	45207	3.00	3759	3.23	54,820	2.87	82,120	3.28
18	Bagalkote	34743	2.31	2480	2.13	37,655	1.97	54,160	2.16
19	Dharwad	29424	1.95	2859	2.46	38,990	2.04	60,120	2.40
20	Gadag	20756	1.38	2356	2.02	23,334	1.22	52,030	2.08
21	Haveri	26721	1.77	2018	1.73	28,050	1.47	43,470	1.74
22	Uttara Kannada	18137	1.20	1146	0.98	25,265	1.32	23,690	0.95
	BELGAUM DIVISION	300568	19.96	24786	21.30	340,859	17.87	536,167	21.42
23	Gulbarga	112367	7.46	10364	8.91	121,008	6.34	227,510	9.09
24	Raichur	43994	2.92	2945	2.53	41,610	2.18	63,440	2.53
25	Koppal	29493	1.96	843	0.72	25,350	1.33	18,250	0.73
26	Bellary	51811	3.44	2753	2.37	57,721	3.03	59,670	2.38
27	Bidar	75127	4.99	4756	4.09	74,228	3.89	103,397	4.13
	GULBAGA DIVISION	312792	20.77	21661	18.61	319917.0	16.77	472,267	18.87
	South Karnataka	892307	59.26	69918	60.09	1247137	65.37	1494517	59.71
	North Karnataka	613360	40.74	46447	39.91	660776	34.63	1008434	40.29
28	Fees sanctioned from								
	Head Office								
	State Total	1505667	100.00	116365	100.00	1907913.0.00	100.	2,502,951	100.00

Source: Social Welfare Department, Bangalore.

- c. Since globalization has introduced competition, and since everybody is trying to use modern technology to meet the threat of competition, the growth in output achieved in recent times is a “jobless growth” resulting in reduced employment opportunities in the organized sector. Finding lack of job opportunities in the organized sector, the growing labour force is forced to eke out living from economic activities which come under the unorganized and informal sectors. But the problem is, since productivity levels are lower in these sectors, returns from labour tend to be low forcing the workers to a hand to mouth existence.
- d. Globalization policy seems to have adversely affected the traditional livelihood systems of the weaker sections too: (i) The common property resources such as forests, gomals, fish ponds, foreshores of irrigation tanks, government *karab* lands, community lodges and the like had until recently served as support systems to the livelihood of the weaker sections. But with increasing pressure on land due to growing population and, more recently with commercialization of life during the globalization regime, with the rising cases of land grabbing and encroachment by the stronger and influential persons, the weaker sections are facing reduced access to these resources. (ii) The massive development projects relating to irrigation, power generation, wild life protection, national parks and highways have led to uprooting the population living in those areas. The adverse impact of such projects, if any, was felt more by the weaker sections particularly the scheduled tribes who had lived in such areas, developed their own culture, buried their forefathers and installed their Gods. The question here is not so much as losing their traditional livelihood systems as the emotional and cultural deprivation suffered consequent to their relocation.

27.5 Social Welfare and Social Security

6. It is clear from the above analysis that the weaker sections have not adequately benefited to the expected level either from the planning process or from the various policy measures adopted by the Government. This is more so of the weaker sections in the North Karnataka region. What is even worse is that the new economic policy has thrown up a challenge to these sections and adversely affected their interests because of its market orientation. Under the circumstance, it becomes the responsibility of the State to protect and promote the well being of the weaker sections. As stated earlier, the problems of the weaker sections in the backward regions are more severe when compared with those in the relatively developed regions. The district level meetings which the Committee had with local leaders, bureaucrats and knowledgeable persons brought out the fact that these sections have suffered most in the backward regions. A point that was repeatedly brought to the notice of the Committee related to the problems faced by the landless labourers, aged persons, and the unemployed youth. Owing to lack of employment opportunities in the backward regions there has been migration of labour to Bangalore and other cities in South, and to cities in Maharashtra in North. It was also brought out that such seasonal migration, having resulted in uprooting the families from their age old habitation, has created social problems too among the weaker sections. Also, it was pointed out that the aged persons, pregnant women and young children suffered most in the process due to lack of nutrition. Obviously, this calls for a pro-active role to be played by the State in providing social welfare and social security measures to these sections.

7. It is of interest here to note that the State Planning Board in a meeting held on April 25, 1998 discussed the issue relating to extension of social security to unorganized labour whose numbers were about 90 lakh in the State. Comparing the working and employment conditions of these workers with those of the workers in the organized sector, the Board felt that immediate measures should be taken to do some thing for the former. As a follow up, it passed the following resolutions:

- ◆ Higher priority should be given to introducing social security for the unorganized workers.
- ◆ To begin with, job security with minimum wages, health care and old age benefits should be brought under the system of social security.
- ◆ Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department should be made the nodal agency for social security for the unorganized workers.

8. While appreciating the concern and priority accorded to the need of the unorganized workers by the Planning Board, it is proposed to unfold here in greater detail a much wider system of social security to cover not only the workers in the unorganized sector but also the unemployed, old, destitute and the weak.

27.6 Protective Policy

9. When one talks about social security, the reference has to be both to protective and promotional aspects. By way of protecting the interests of the weaker sections, it is now a common practice to suggest a package of safety nets to the weaker sections. The safety net package has the following components:

- ◆ Food security to the weaker sections by (i) encouraging production of food grains on a scale required by the population and (ii) distributing food grains through the public distribution system at affordable prices to these sections.
- ◆ With a view to augmenting their purchasing power, the State should generate particularly during the off season adequate number of employment opportunities for the benefit of weaker sections living in urban and rural areas.
- ◆ The State should also provide shelter and sanitation facilities, drinking water, primary education and health facilities and electricity supply by fully targeting the weaker sections.
- ◆ The most important component of the safety net is social insurance and social assistance. It is recognized that the workers in the unorganized sector are exposed to unfavourable working and employment conditions are the risk of loss of job, sickness, employment injury and old age. While the employment and working conditions of workers in the organized sector are regulated under various legislative measures and, what is more, they also benefit from an elaborate system of social insurance in the form of contributory provident fund, pension, sickness benefits, maternity benefits etc., workers in the unorganized sector do not enjoy these facilities. It is high time that the State took measures to extend a comprehensive social insurance scheme to the workers of the unorganized sector .

27.7 The Karnataka Unorganised Workers Welfare Bill, 2002

10. At this stage, it may be of interest to make a reference to the attempt made by the Government of Karnataka to protect the interests of the Unorganised Workers by legislation. As part of this attempt, the government has drafted the Karnataka Unorganised Workers Welfare Bill to provide welfare measures to these workers engaged in certain employments(Annexure 28.1) and for regulation of their employment conditions including health, safety and security of employment . The proposed scheme for ensuring labour welfare and social security for the unorganised workers will provide for:

- regulating employment and working conditions such as wages, hours of work, medical facilities, maternity benefits, overtime payment, leave with wages, provision for gratuity, provident fund, bonus, pension, group insurance, housing , and weekly and other holidays;
- securing to them employment guarantee subject to availability of funds; and
- constituting a welfare fund into which will be credited contributions received from the employers of the scheduled employments every month at the rate not exceeding 5% of wage payable by them(2% of the estimated cost of construction in the case of employers in construction or in maintenance of dams, bridges, roads, canals , tanks , barrages etc), a sum not exceeding Rs 100 per month from the unorganised worker and grants from the government made from time to time.
- establishment of a Board for each of the scheduled employment consisting of members nominated from time to time by the Government representing the employers, the unorganised workers and the Government with the responsibility of administrating the scheme; and
- setting up of a Social Security Authority consisting of the chief minister as chairman, the minister in charge of labour as co-chairman, the secretary to Government in charge of Labour Department as convenor, three members of the Karnataka State Legislature, one person nominated by the State Planning Board, the chief Secretary to the Government, two persons representing NGOs working for the welfare of unorganised workers and two persons representing the Boards of the scheduled employments for giving policy directions.

11. The Committee believe that once the Bill is passed and it becomes an Act, it marks a new milestone in government policy towards protecting unorganised workers who have been neglected so far in our society notwithstanding their substantial contribution to the State Net Domestic product. Further, we feel that government should not plead any alibi like constraint of resources in its contribution to the Welfare Fund and effective implementation of Employment Guarantee Schemes.

27.8 Promotional Policy

12. As for the promotional aspect of social security is concerned attempts should be made by the State to empower the weaker sections to benefit from the globalization policy. It may be noted that under the globalization regime, market has primacy and if one were to benefit from it, one should be capable of participating in the market process. To be able to do so, one should have resources like capital, entrepreneurship, skills, technical and managerial capabilities, and market-oriented institutional structures. Capital largely comes from savings; skills and technical capabilities are generated through education and training; and market-oriented institutional structures should be consciously built. As a means of empowering the weaker sections to participate in the market process the State, NGOs and social workers should adopt the following measures:

- ◆ Encourage saving habit among the weaker sections by creating appropriate institutional structures. Schemes such as the self-help groups with micro credit facility can play an important role in encouraging saving habit among the weaker section women. The focus should be now on the weaker section males who squander their meager earnings on liquor, gambling and celebration of festivals and social functions in style. Appropriate measures may be evolved to wean them away from such unproductive expenditure. Attempts should be made to inculcate saving habit and to mop up their savings. The local banks should strive hard to popularize the pigmy bank scheme in areas where the weaker sections are concentrated. This Committee has identified the new locations for additional bank branches and also extra Gramina Banks. These would facilitate the implementation of the Pigmy Bank Scheme suggested here.
- ◆ There should be a massive campaign to create awareness on the merits of savings and capital formation at the household level. The role of information department, small savings organization, NGOs and the temperance board is crucial in this regard. At present, all these organizations are functioning independently of each other. They should hereafter mount a coordinated effort targeting the weaker sections in particular.
- ◆ The State, with the help of experts, should identify trades which have demand potential, estimate the job potential and train weaker section youth in those trades by imparting skills and technical capabilities so that they become "employable".
- ◆ While wage employment job opportunities for which the youth are trained has its own place, attempts should be made to create an entrepreneurial class among the weaker sections especially in North Karnataka by providing entrepreneurial training. The emphasis here should be not only on imparting training on production technology but also on marketing and financial management as the latter are found to be more crucial in ensuring viability of the enterprise. After the training, the trainees should be linked with the financial institutions for credit and subsidy. The KORID project experiment carried out in Kolar may provide some guidance. But care should be taken to compulsorily discharge the trainees after the training is over and not allow them to continue as trainees indefinitely as was the case.

- ◆ Trade skills and technical capabilities apart, communication skills are in great demand in the labour market today. Many of the youth from weaker sections are rejected by the market for want of adequate English language communication skills. Providing an option to choose English medium to the school going children may be a long term solution. For the present, however, starting bridge courses in English at least in all the rural high schools may be an option the government may seriously consider. Reemployment of competent retired English teachers on some appropriate honorarium will solve the problem of scarcity of good teachers.
- ◆ Job market intelligence will help the qualified boys and girls belonging to the weaker sections. As many of the Grama Panchayats have gone computerized, job market intelligence may be reached to them through e-mail for the benefit of job seekers. Simultaneously, information on skills in demand, training facilities available, organizations to contact for further details etc., should be made available through websites. Creating websites on such topics should be the regular job of the Information Department and the Directorate of Employment and Training.

27.9 Women Development

13. Gender inequality is a peculiar form of social and distributive injustice. Even though the Constitution of India grants equality to women, protects her rights and prohibits discrimination against sex under Fundamental Rights, gender bias is so deep rooted in the society, women are discriminated against men in the matter of education, employment, health care, rights and privileges. There are so many legislative provisions to safeguard the interest of women, but differentiation against women is continued in one or other form, in all communities and strata's of the society: However, the State has been empowered to take positive measures in favour of women, so as to wipe out gender-bias in various fields.

27.10 The Position Of Women

14. The State has made good progress in socio-economic sectors, but the progress was tardy and not up to the mark in respect of education, health, employment of women. Even now, early marriages among females, poor nutrition, poor hygiene, multiple pregnancies, high female mortality rates up to 30 years age, low levels of literacy and education among females and high dropout rates in school education among girls are still continued more so in North Karnataka region.

15. The State and Central governments have evolved and implemented various policies and programmes towards the upliftment and welfare of women particularly belonging to weaker sections. Due to State interventions, the status of women has improved to some extent, in Karnataka as in other parts of the country, after independence. However, much remains to be done. Demographic transition and socio-economic factors prove that the position of women in the state has improved. However, it is worth noting that regional disparities are more pronounced. The status of women in North Karnataka is still worse as compared to that in South Karnataka. In the Table 27.7, ratios percentages relating to various indicators on women status have been furnished for both the regions and state. Wherever ratios not available for the regions, the ranges are given for the indicators. The data on

demographic indicators mostly relates to 1991 Census, since data for 2001 Census is not available.

Table: 27.7 Demographic and Social indicators for Women, regionwise

	Indicator	Reference period	South Karnataka	North Karnataka	State
1	a)Sex ratio b)Sex ratio(0-6 age years)	2001* 2001*	965 953	962 945	964 949
2	Infant mortality rate(female)	1991	30 in Dakshina Kannada district to 73 in Shimoga district.	49 in Uttara Kannada district to 75 in Dharwar district	72
3	Female child mortality rate under 5 years	1991	47 in Dakshina Kannada district to 108 in Chitradurga /Tumkur district.	69 in Uttara Kannada district to 121 in Bellary district	88
4	a)Mean age at marriage b)Gender differentiation mean age c)percentage of married females in age group 15-19 years.	1991 1991 1991	19.60 years in Mandya district to 23.40 years in Dakshina Kannada district 5.08 in Kodagu district to 7.07 years in Mandya district. 6.16% in Dakshina Kannada district to 33.06% in Mysore district[includes Chamarajnagar district also]	18.20 years in Raichur district to 20.02 years in Dharwar district 5.44 years in Uttara Kannada district to 6.37 years in Darwar district 10.39% in Uttara Kannada district to 48.24% in Bijapur district.	20.14 years 6.07 years 27.13%
5	a)Total Fertility rate b)Total mantal fertility rate	1991	2.77 in Kodagu district to 3.89 in Kolar district	3.57 in Belgaum district to 4.85 in Bellary district	3.87
6	Births of order > 2 as percentage of total births	1991	28.1% in Kodagu district to 43.7% in Chitradurga district	40.6% in Belgaum district to 56.0% in Gulbarga district.	
7	Life expectancy at birth (female)	1991	63 years in Tumkur district to 72.49 years in Dakshina Kannada district.	63.15 years in Bellary district to 69.53 in Raichur district.	63.61 years
8	Literacy rate (female)	2001*	63.52%	48.99%	57.45%
9	percentage of girl children out of school(6-14 age group)	1996-97	14.35% in Bangalore district to 40.45% in Mysore district	23.91% in Bidar district to 54.43% in Raichur district	32.74%

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	Indicator	Reference period	South Karnataka	North Karnataka	State
10	Gross enrolment ratio (girls) (classes I - VIII)	1996-97	81.82% in Mysore district to 11 in Bangalore district.	71.08% in Raichur to 102.72% in Bidar district	87.82%
11	percentage of female teachers in primary school	1997-98	30 in Mandya district to 80 in Bangalore district	27 in Bijapur district to 57 in Uttara Kannada district	44
12	Female work participation rate	1991	27.73%	31.64%	29.39%
13	percentage of female agri. labourers to main female workers.	1991	36	65	50
14	percentage of female industrial workers to main female workers.	1991	15	4	10
15	women employees in organised sector	2001**	34%	19%	30%
16	Ratio of female agri. wage to Male agri wage.	1996	0.625 in Dakshina Kannada district to 0.936 in Shimoga district.	0.648 in Bijapur district to 0.857 in Bidar district.	0.766
17	percentage of seats won by women a)Village panchayath b)Taluk panchayath c)Zilla panchayath	1996	43.79% 40.21% 36.65%	43.35% 40.21% 36.21%	43.59% 40.21% 36.45%
18	Molestation rape per lakh female population	1996	1.376 in Tumkur district to 28.540 in Mysore district.	1.553 in Uttara Kannada district to 31.636 in Gulbarga district.	6.25%
19	Dowry deaths per lakh population.	1996	Nil in Kodagu district to 2.711 in Bangalore district.	0.107 in Uttara Kannada district to 2.839 in Gulbarga district.	0.738
20	Suicides per lakh Population (female)	1996	4.877 in Mandya district to 36.493 in Mysore district.	1.767 in Uttara Kannada district to 35.692 in Gulbarga district.	12,656
21	GDI (in range)	1991	0.414 in Mysore district to 0.615 in Kodagu district.	0.388 in Gulbarga district to 0.447 Belgaum district.	0.451

Source: 1. 'Human Development in Karnataka 1999'.

2. * - Provisional Population Totals , 2001, paper I of Census Department ,Bangalore.

3. ** - Director , Employment and Training , Bangalore.

27.11 Sex Ratio

16. The sex ratio in the state is higher than that of all India throughout the twentieth century. The sex ratio in Karnataka is still adverse to women and it has continued to be so since 1891. One of the reasons for such persistence of low sex ratio seems to be higher female mortality up to the age of 34 years (SRS). The sex ratio in the state has improved from 960 in 1991 to 964 in 2001. The sex ratio of 965 in South Karnataka is a little higher than that of North Karnataka (962) and marginally higher than the state average (964). The sex ratio is adverse in all districts except Udupi, Dakshina Kannada and Hassan districts. **It is interesting to note that districts with high literacy rates such as - Udupi, Dakshina Kannada, Uttara Kannada, Hassan and Kodagu have higher sex ratios.**

27.12 Morbidity And Mortality

17. In the State, 12.3% of women's deaths take place between the age 15 and 24 years, against 5.9% for men. The level of morbidity (incidence of illness) and mortality (incidence of deaths) of expectant and lactating mothers is much higher in North Karnataka as compared to South Karnataka. Crude death rates are higher in North Karnataka (about 10) as compared to South Karnataka (about 8.5). The maternal morbidity rates in the State continue to be higher than the national average. The persistence of high mortality among women particularly during critical period of pregnancy and delivery may be attributed to the social and cultural practices which are deep rooted in the society. It is also due to the high level of illiteracy among females particularly in North Karnataka.

27.13 Age At Marriage

18. The mean age at marriage of women in Karnataka is comparatively higher than that of all India during twentieth century. The age at marriage of women in the state has improved from 15 years in 1901 to 16.1 years in 1951 to 19 years in 1981 and further to 20 years in 1991. Mean age at marriage is generally lower by 2 to 2.5 years in North Karnataka as compared to that in South Karnataka. The average difference in mean ages of marriage of males and females is to the extent of 6.5 years in South Karnataka and about 5.5 years in North Karnataka. Despite improvement in mean age at marriage, the marriages of girls in teenagers are still quite high in North Karnataka region. As per 1991 census the proportion of married females in the age group of 15-19 in North Karnataka (above 37%) is almost twice that of the proportion in South Karnataka (less than 20%). Again about 64% of the marriages taking place between 10 years and 14 years are in Bijapur, Belgaum, Gulbarga and Raichur districts.

27.14 Fertility

19. Fertility Rate (TFR) in Karnataka has declined from 4.4 in 1971 to 3.1 in 1991 and 2.5 in 1998 (NFHS). The TFR in the State is lower than the all India level. The higher Couple Protection Rate (defined as the percentage of eligible couples effectively protected against pregnancy) is a contributing factor in reducing the fertility. The CPR with 56% in Karnataka is higher than all India CPR (48%) in 1998. The CPR is more than 60% in almost all the districts of South Karnataka, where as it is less than 50% in the districts of North Karnataka. As such the fertility rate in South Karnataka has come down almost to the replacement level of 2.1, whereas it is still high in North Karnataka (12.9). It is planned to

reduce TFR in North Karnataka to the replacement level in 2009 A.D. Moreover, the crude birth rate is high in most of the districts in North Karnataka.

27.15 Expectation Of Life

20. With the eradication of epidemic diseases, the mortality rate has come down considerably during seventies onwards. Accordingly, life expectancy of men and women has improved a lot. The life expectancy rate which was about 25.3 years in 1910, increased to 42 years for both men and women in 1951. It has further improved to 62.1 years for men and 63.3 years for women. Since then no faster growth in LEB is observed. The Life expectancy of females was quite high (more than 70 years) in Dakshina Kannada, Kodagu, Hassan and Uttara Kannada districts and it ranged between 63 years and 69 years in other districts (1991).

27.16 Literacy and Education

21. As per 2001 census, the female literacy rate in the state (57.45%) is higher than that in the country (54.16%). The female literacy rate in Karnataka has gone up from 16.70% in 1961 to 44.34% in 1991 and further to 57.45% in 2001. The female literacy in North Karnataka (48.99%) is much lower than that in South Karnataka (63.52%). It is to be noted that nine districts of North Karnataka, namely, Bellary, Bidar, Gulbarga, Koppal, Raichur, Belgaum, Bagalkot, Bijapur and Gadag and seven districts of South Karnataka, namely, Bangalore (R), Chitradurga, Kolar, Tumkur, Chamarajnagar, Mandya and Mysore have literacy rates lower than the state average. The growth in literacy among females (by 13.11%) has recorded higher pace as compared to that among males (by 9.0%) in the state during the last decade (i.e 1991 - 2001). Accordingly the gap in literacy rates between males and females in the state has come down from 22.92% in 1991 to 18.84% in 2001. But still it is quite high. However, the gap in literacy rates in North Karnataka (23.25%) which is above the state level is much higher than that in South Karnataka (15.68%). Similarly dropout rates (I standard to VII standard) for girls are much higher in North Karnataka than in South Karnataka.

27.17 Employment

22. Low work participation rates and lower wage rates for women are clear indicators of gender bias in labour market. Work participation rates for women and men in the State are similar to the patterns at national level. In Karnataka, women participation rate is much lower than for men. Women work participation rate was 29.3 percent which is considerably lower than 53.9 percent for men. Again, women participation rate was lower in South Karnataka (27.73%) as compared to that in North Karnataka (31.64%). The proportion of women agricultural labourers in North Karnataka (65%) was much higher than in South Karnataka (36%), where as the proportion of women industrial workers in South Karnataka (15%) was four times of that in North Karnataka (4%). The number of women entering organized sector is growing. The women employees out of the total employees in organized sector in the State was about 28 percent. The regional differences in this field are also marked. The women employees in organized sector in South Karnataka was about 34% as against 20% in North Karnataka as on March 31, 2001 (Directorate of Employment Exchange).

27.18 Crimes Against Women

23. Crimes committed against women including domestic violence are on the increase in the State. Nothing much has been done by the police to prevent such crimes by timely action on complaints. Atrocities and violence committed against women in one form or the other, are a universal phenomenon prevalent in every region and society irrespective of social or economic class. There are unnatural deaths of women taking place more in number, but those are not properly investigated and ultimately ended as accidental deaths. Similarly, the persons responsible for suicides and dowry deaths of women are rarely being punished and the culprits go free because of social conditioning and lack of proper investigation by police. Undoubtedly the cases of atrocities and crimes against women are under reported particularly in the backward regions / districts, which is evident from Table 27.7.

27.19 Empowerment Of Women

24. Empowerment of women relates to the following:

- control over resources, income, land, other assets and financial assets.
- economic participation
- access to public resources
- control over physical mobility
- access and control over political spaces
- position in law and access to legal structures and redress.

25. Women in Karnataka lack in obtaining the position in the above spheres because of the prevailing socio-economic and environmental factors which inhibit them to come up in life. The position of women in North Karnataka is still worse in the matter of empowerment.

26. An important factor in the empowerment of women is the extent of their involvement in the process of decision-making either in the government or household affairs. As per the National Family Health Survey 1997-98, about 8 percent of ever married women of the state were not involved in any decision making in the household. About 43 percent and 34 percent of ever married women do not need permission to go to the market and visit friends and relatives respectively.

27.20 Gender Related Development Index (GDI)

27. The concept of gender related development and its measures were introduced for the first time in UNDP's Human Development Report of 1995. It was well recognized at global level that men and women are equal partners in development efforts and reaping benefits of development. But in many countries including India, unequal status has given room for not enjoying the fruits of human development by women folk equally.

28. The Gender Related Development Index (GDI) measures the overall achievements of women and men in three dimensions of Human Development Index (HDI) - Life expectancy, educational attainment and adjusted real income - and takes note of inequalities in development of the two sexes. Adopting the concept and methodology given by UNDP, GDI values have been computed for the districts of Karnataka making use of 1991 census data (HDR in Karnataka 1999). Because of non-availability of data on age wise population

and related characteristics districtwise for 2001 census, GDI / HDI could not be computed for 2001. However, the existing data on GDI throws light on the pattern of gender development and regional variations and those are still valid even now .

Table 27.8: Rankings of GDI for districts of Karnataka, 1991

District	GDI Value	Rank
Bangalore Urban	0.546	3
Bangalore Rural	0.454	8
Belgaum	0.447	10
Bellary	0.409	17
Bidar	0.403	18
Bijapur	0.420	15
Chickmagalur	0.505	5
Chitradurga	0.448	9
Dakshina Kannada	0.588	2
Dharwad	0.442	11
Gulbarga	0.388	19
Hassan	0.460	7
Kodagu	0.615	1
Kolar	0.426	13
Mandya	0.423	14
Mysore	0.414	16
Raichur	0.376	20
Shimoga	0.468	6
Tumkur	0.435	12
Uttara Kannada	0.511	4
State	0.451	

Source : Human Development in Karnataka 1999.

29. Karnataka has performed better in gender related development and occupies seventh rank among major states. **In Karnataka, HDI values are higher than GDI values in all districts. It shows that the levels of socio-economic development of women are lower than the general level all over Karnataka.** It is to be noted that a higher level of economic development does not ensure higher gender-related development or human development. Districts of Malnad and coastal areas which have ranks lower in per capita income, have higher gender development / human development. The districts of Hyderabad-Karnataka occupy the last positions in gender development as in the case of Human Development.

27.21 Karnataka Mahila Abhivrudhi Yojana (KMAY)

30. Karnataka has been the first state in the country to introduce a scheme of intersectoral allocations for women. The KMAY earmarks one-third of the resources under all schemes and programmes of various government departments for women. In all the beneficiary oriented schemes, it has to be ensured that one-third of beneficiaries should be women. Although KMAY is about 8 years old, it is hoped that as it proceeds further, it will address strategic gender needs so as to have a powerful impact on the lives of women.

31. The progress reports of Karnataka Mahila Abhivridhi Yojana in the last four years (i.e. from 1997-98 to 2000-01) reveals that almost all government development departments had earmarked one-third of the funds and also fixed physical targets for women welfare under various schemes. The performance had shown improvement from year to year. An over-all financial achievement in relation to earmarked budget (one-third) under various schemes of government departments which was 69% in 1997-98 has reached 81% in 2001 . Since the district-wise progress was not available ,the regional disparities could not be assessed.

27.22 Self Help Groups

32. The concept for self help groups among women which was evolved about a decade back has become more popular. More and more number of self help groups have been formed throughout the state. Their deposits and lending rates have increased enormously.

33. The Department of Women and Child Development has been encouraging women to form Self Help Groups under ' Sthree Shakti Yojane' . As per the Progress Report of the Department for the year 2002, under this scheme, in all 75, 582 self help groups have been formed, with a total membership of 11,13056 in the state. Out of which North Karnataka and South Karnataka regions account for 44% and 56% in total number of Self Help groups and 43% and 57% in total number of membership respectively. Similarly out of the total savings of Self HelpGroups to the tune of Rs. 6315 lakhs and total loan of Rs. 466 lakhs advanced to members, a major share of about 60% in each , goes to the South Karnataka region.

27.23 Action Plan for Removal of Gender Differentiation and Empowerment of Women

34. The following plan for action is suggested keeping in view, the frame work of the National Policy for the Empowerment of women, Interim Report of the Task Force on Women Empowerment in Karnataka and 'Action Plan' of the Department of Women and Child Development, particularly taking into consideration regional disparities in development of women in the state. It is suggested to implement the plan of action within a period of five years.

27.23(i) General

- Women's concerns should become central in the developmental strategy of every department and not just of Women and Child Development Department.
- It should go beyond routine earmarking of part of the departmental budget for women's schemes. The proportion of budget allotment to North Karnataka should be higher.
- Training is essential for policy makers and personnel involved in implementation of programmes. Training needs should be properly assessed in different regions of the state.

- Sensitisation is essential for officials and users especially in Hyderabad-Karnataka region.
- At present 30% of all recruitments are reserved for women. It should be ensured that women of North Karnataka should get 30% of the posts belonging to those areas.
- It should be ensured that 30% of the vacancies at all levels in Police Department and similarly 30% posts of Public Prosecutors, Munsiffs and government advocates should be filled by direct recruitment of women. 30% of the vacancies of North Karnataka should go to women of that area.
- In the Employment Exchange Offices, a separate list for women should be maintained.
- The implementation of the Dowry Prohibition Act, the Child Marriage Restraint Act and PNDT Act should be made rigorous and regularly monitored especially in North Karnataka region.
- It should be made mandatory for all urban development bodies to spend 15% of revenue receipts (minus the committed expenditure) on the programmes for women.
- APMC and such other leading organizations in IT and other industries should utilise a portion of their profits for education of girls.
- Provision should be made for one-third reservation for women on Board of Directors of all Co-operative Institutions, by amending the Co-operation Act.
- Women engaged in cottage and small scale industries and under self employment schemes should be encouraged by providing all necessary help including technical-aid. In this regard, co-operatives and NGOs should be strengthened to have network for the sale of their products particularly in North Karnataka. At the state level, State Level Women is Federation should be set up.
- Inter Departmental Standing Committee for Development of Women should be setup. It should help in effective implementation of women's programmes of all departments.
- There is a need to set up 'Karnataka Centre for Women in Politics'. This organisation should take responsibilities of building up leadership qualities among women as well as and training young women who are in politics as well as all elected women members from Gram Panchayat level to State Legislative Assembly level / parliament level.

27.23(ii) Social Welfare

- Only 18 percent of pre-matric hostels in the departments of SC / ST and BCM are for girls. This percentage is low in North Karnataka. From 2002-03 onwards, of all new pre-matric hostels to be established every year, 60% of hostels in South Karnataka and 75% of hostels in North Karnataka should be earmarked for girls.
- Similarly 50% and 60% of all new post-matric hostels (SC / ST & BCM) should be for girls in South Karnataka and North Karnataka.

- Tuition should be organised for SC, ST and backward class girl students of high schools in the hostels so as to ensure all students pass the SSLC examination. The services of trained and dedicated teachers be availed of, even paying higher remuneration.
- A minimum of 50% of the scholarships should be reserved for girl students in the schools and colleges.
- In order to improve the lot of women, economic empowerment is necessary. As such 50% of all income generation schemes should be earmarked for women.
- Under Swarnima Scheme, the benefit of the scheme should be extended to 50,000 women in self help groups during 2002-03.
- Social evil like practicing 'Devadasi System' still continued in the districts of North Karnataka viz., Dharwad, Gadag, Bagalkot, Haveri, Bijapur Belgaum, Koppal, Raichur, Gulbarga and Bidar. The Karnataka State Women's Development Corporation should take up awareness campaign in the above districts and the required funds be made available.

27.23(iii) Health Services

- Women mostly living in rural and slum areas often suffer from ill health because they have to do drudgery work both inside and outside the house for long hours, coupled with early marriages, poor nutrition, poor hygiene, multiple pregnancies, poor access to health care etc.
- ANM's play an important role in women's health care. ANM's jurisdiction is about 5000 population in plain areas and 3000 population in hilly areas and she covers 3-4 villages on an average by public transport. The villages in North Karnataka are spread in such way that they are at more distance from one to another and the households in coastal and Malnad areas are scattered. As such, it has become difficult for ANM to meet the health care of women. It is suggested that the present number of ANM Centres should be doubled in the above mentioned areas in 5 years period.
- Many PHCs do not have the posts of lady Medical Officers and the Staff Nurses. As such, no proper care is taken of the diseases of women and particularly complications arising from pregnancies and deliveries. It is suggested to create one staff nurse's post in each PHC and to cover 50% of PHCs in North Karnataka and 1/3 of PHCs in South Karnataka by lady Medical Officers in a span of 5 years.
- There is a need for intensive and extensive campaign of IEC and also creating awareness about AIDS especially in North Karnataka region.
- Under family planning, it is suggested to cover at least 25% of sterilization cases by vasectomies. At present it is less than 1%.
- The implementation of the PNDT Act should be made more rigorous. A publicity campaign should be taken up against female foeticide.

- There is a great need to take up sensitization of medical personnel to issues of domestic violence, especially in North Karnataka.

27.23(iv) Education

35. In order to realize the objective of universal education in the age group of 6-14 years the following steps are necessary.

- 50% of the total strength of teachers in primary, higher primary and high schools should be women. This pattern should be ensured in each district / taluk.
- Lack of sanitation facilities inhibits the girl students from attending school, especially high school. All government and corporation schools should have separate toilets for girls (at least one in each school) by March 2004.
- All Grant-In-Aid Schools should have toilet facilities for boys and girls separately to be eligible for receiving grants.
- In order to encourage girl students to continue their education up to tenth standard in the seven educationally backward districts of North Karnataka, there is a need for setting up of one high school for girls with a hostel, in every taluk in these districts.
- All girls studying in rural areas of the seven educationally backward districts, should be given attendance scholarships.
- There should be 30% reservation for girls in all professional colleges.
- An institute may be set at Gulbarga to coach / train women of North Karnataka to prepare for I.A.S and K.A.S examinations.
- On the lines of SNTD at Mumbai and Padmawathi Mahila University at Tirupathi, two separate universities for women one at Bangalore / Mysore and another at Gulbarga / Belgaum be set up in the State also.

27.23(v) Rural Development Panchayat Raj

- 15% of the untied funds of the Gram Panchayats should be earmarked for women's programmes.
- Funds available under the Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana should be made available to women's self help groups.
- 50% of vacancies of gram panchayats secretaries should be filled by women.

27.24 Nodal Agency

36. In order to monitor and co-ordinate the various programmes and policies relating to women in various departments, there should be strong 'Nodal Agency'. It is suggested that Department of Women and Child Development be made as Nodal Agency.

Annexure 27.1

Scheduled Employments

1. Employment in agarbathi rolling.
2. Employment as labour in agriculture, horticulture and floriculture, sericulture and in arecanut garden.
3. Employment in agro-processing including fruit and vegetable processing.
4. Employment in automobile workshops/guarages.
5. Employment in arrack shops.
6. Employment in basket making, mat making, bamboo and cane works.
7. Employment in beedi making but not covered under the Beedi and Cigar (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966.
8. Employment in bidri works.
9. Employment in blacksmithy.
10. Employment in bleaching, dyeing and printing.
11. Employment in breweries and wineries and distilleries.
12. Employment in brick/tile manufacturing.
13. Employment in carpentary and saw mills.
14. Employment in cashewnut industry.
15. Employment in manufacture of cement products including pots, pipes, poles and sanitary fittings.
16. Employment in clubs including markers at playgrounds and caddies in golf club.
17. Employment in coffee curing works.
18. Employment in coir industry and coconut peeling.
19. Employment in collection of forest product.
20. Employment in all kinds of construction and / or maintenance of dams, bridges, canals, roads, tanks, barrages including demolitions, alterations, renovations and repairs etc;
21. Employment in cotton ginning and pressing.
22. Employment in cycle stand and parking areas.
23. Employment in diary and diary products.
24. Employment in docks/ports, but not employed by dock/port authorities.
25. Employment in domestic work including cooking, baby sitting, nursing of sick and disabled etc.
26. Employment in engineering works - iron and steel fabrication and furniture, etc.
27. Employment in film studios and theatres.
28. Employment in fishing industry.
29. Employment in flour mills, oil mills, dhal mills, rice mills and puffed rice mills(avalakki).

30. Employment in food products including biscuits and confectionery and food material packing.
31. Employment in gardening.
32. Employment in gold, silver, bronze article manufacturing, including jewellery and imitate jewellery.
33. Employment in hair dressing and beauty parlour.
34. Employment in handicrafts and toy making.
35. Employment in handlooms and powerlooms.
36. Employment in private hospitals nursing homes and clinics.
37. Employment in hostels.
38. Employment in hotels/restaurants/catering establishments/canteens/sweet shops/bakeries and public eating places.
39. Employment in juice and fruit stalls.
40. Employment in kirani shops.
41. Employment in laboratories and blood banks.
42. Employment in laundry and washing of clothes.
43. Employment in house delivery of liquid petroleum gas cylinders.
44. Employment in connection with loading and unloading, weighing and measuring, stacking, packing, cleaning, sorting, carrying and filling of any goods including food grains, pulses, oilseeds, all types of vegetables, fruits, flowers, cotton and stitching of such bags, carrying, weighing, measuring or such other manual work including work preparatory or incidental to such operations:
 - I) in any market or shop or depot, or factory or warehouse or godown or any other establishment.
 - II) in any market constituted under the Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1996 but not employed by Market Committees.
 - III) railway yards and godsheds, railway stations but not employed by the railway authorities.
 - IV) bus stands and bus stations but not employed by State Public Sector Transport Undertakings.
 - V) employment in loading and unloading of sand, bricks, tiles, gravel/earth construction material.
45. Employment in meat and chicken shops.
46. Employment in door delivery of newspapers
47. Employment in papad and pickle making.
48. Employment in construction of pandals and tents.
49. Employment in petrol and diesel pumps.
50. Employment in plantation not covered under the Plantation Labour Act, 1951.
51. Employment in plumbing/sanitary works and electrical works.
52. Employment in poultry/piggery farming.
53. Employment in printing press.

54. Employment in public transport including bullock carts , auto rickshaws , good carriers and taxis/ cycle rickshaws/tongas.
55. Employment in rag picking/waste paper collection/scrap/ domestic waste collection.
56. Employment in salt pans.
57. Employment in security - watch and ward (Security Guards).
58. Employment in sericulture processing.
59. Employment in shops and establishments , including textile shops.
60. Employment in slaughtering houses and abators.
61. Employment in stone breaking or stone crushing excluding those covered under the Mines Act, 1952.
62. Employment in street vending and hawking.
63. Employment in tailoring, embroidery and garment making.
64. Employment in tanneries, leather goods and footwear manufacturing.
65. Employment in vegetable shops.
66. Employment in water supply.
67. Employment in wood carving and carpentary and furniture works, saw mills, timber depots, plywood establishments.

Chapter 28

Strategy of Development

1. The relative position of all the taluks in overall development and in the sectoral components point out to unequal distribution of growth benefits among the taluks and insufficient growth in backward taluks. Therefore, there is a great need for strengthening infrastructural and industrial base of the backward taluks which are served by irrigation projects. Efforts are to be made for developing infrastructure and agricultural growth, on watershed basis and drought proofing of taluks which are constantly drought affected with not much scope for industrial growth. In any case the industrial base in the backward taluks is constrained by inadequacy of natural resources which hold back the prospects of growth. Every effort should be made for making up the backlog in development and also for a more equitable spatial distribution of the growth benefits.

28.1 Target Group and Area

2. The growth disparities both regional and spatial came in for special attention during the IV, V and VI Plans of Karnataka. As a result, concern was shown in the distributive aspects of the economic process on the one hand and the need to adopt smaller areas as the unit of planning on the other. Specific attention to certain weaker sections of the community like small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, tribals and artisans who had been earlier bypassed by the development process had to be given priority. Some of these considerations led to the evolution of a target area coupled with target group approach. The target group approach will have to be consciously interwoven into the target area approach in order to realize the people's prosperity along with regional or taluk prosperity.

3. The concern for backward areas and weaker sections led in the past to the adoption of [a] area wise sectoral programmes, [b] area plans. A particular problem or a particular group became the focus in the former, while in the latter attention was on comprehensive development of the area. The drought prone area programme [DPAP], desert development programme [DDP], small farmers development agency [SFDA], marginal farmers and agricultural labourers programme [MFAL] fall in the category of area based sectoral programmes. The other category programmes are confined to tribal/hilly areas and command areas of irrigation projects. Mention has to be made of the Western Ghats Development Programme under the hilly areas and Special Plans for schedule tribes and scheduled castes culled out from the overall development plan. Command areas of irrigation projects offered an excellent area approach with assured water. The development of land and other infrastructure would boost this area's growth and it could even trigger off linked growth in the adjoining taluks.

4. Over the years, the area wise sectoral programmes and the area plans as well as employment generation projects have all been clubbed together with the hope that there would be proper integration and an area approach would maximize the benefits.

28.2 Plan Outlay: 1991-92 to 2001-2002

5. Central planning was accepted as the means for bringing about balanced development. Larger and larger public outlays each year under the Annual Plan and their sectoral distribution were aimed at providing not only the social and economic infrastructure but also for the production and supply of energy [electricity] irrigation and employment generation. Although agriculture is considered as the backbone of this country, it did not enjoy a high priority in the planning decision. In short, prior to 1991-92 the planning process was intended to be very comprehensive in public outlay and an assumption was made that private investment may follow more or less the same magnitude of that of the public sector outlay. However, since the introduction of the economic reforms in 1991, the role of the public outlays is getting more and more oriented towards, education, health, water supply and other social services withdrawing from the manufacturing sector either through disinvestment of the public sector undertakings which were accumulating losses or by outright sale.

6. The rise in the non-plan expenditure was very high and the State had to incur large revenue deficits leading to larger dependence on borrowings. The total plan outlay was Rs.1,557.80 Crores in 1991-92. By 2001-2002 it rose to Rs.8,588.28 Crores registering more than a five-fold increase. However, due to resource constraints and the problems of illiquidity the plan outlays had to be reduced and this has been discussed in the Chapter on **Financial Resources**. Here, it will suffice to say that heroic efforts have been made particularly from 2000-2001 when the present Congress Government came to power to have very substantial increase in plan outlay compared to previous years although the resources in sight were not enough to sustain such outlays. The result was that the sectoral outlays showed a substantial rise from 23.49 percent in 1991-92 to 31.40 percent in 2001-2002 in the matter of social services. In the earlier plans, irrigation used to take away 25 percent of the total plan outlay and another 25 percent was for energy [electricity]. Since the possibility of private investment or foreign direct investment [FDI] was unlikely to come for irrigation due to the non existence of user charges, public investment had to take care of it and there was a major spurt in the outlay on irrigation, rising from 15.86 percent in 1991-92 to 39.58 per cent in 2000-2001 and to a sudden decline to 31.91 per cent in 2001-2002 due to the resource crunch. Foreign Direct Investment [FDI] in a big way was expected for the energy sector since that would be very attractive for the private investors both domestic and foreign. With such a scenario sectoral outlay for energy declined sharply from 23.89 percent to 11.06 percent during 2001-2002.

7. In the process, agricultural and rural development got neglected year after year and this was reflected by a decline in the share of agriculture and allied activities from 9.94 per cent to 2.84 percent between 1991-92 and 2001-2002. Similarly, the villages did not get the infrastructure required and yet the allocation for rural development went down from 7.12 per cent to 4.50 per cent during this period. The details of the Annual Plans are given in the Annexure-1 to this Chapter.

8. The decline in the sectoral outlay on agriculture and allied activities and rural development, inadequate allocations for transport, education, health, water supply, sanitation and housing, and the lack of regional approach in resource allocation are to be attributed to the backwardness in agriculture and infrastructure in the rural sector. This is to be rectified immediately if a further deterioration in infrastructure in rural areas is not to cause greater resentment among the public. Market forces will not operate to bring the desired results in

social infrastructure and also in the case of agriculture and rural development where the markets are imperfect and become unfriendly to the poor. A remedy is to be sought within the framework of the public sector outlay and its sectoral distribution under planning for balanced development.

28.3 Comprehensive Development Plan

9. Looking to the nature of the constraints withholding development in the backward taluks and the experience of having different types of programmes later on yielding place to integration suggest that the development of the backward taluks should be attempted within the framework of overall development of the taluks. Thus, the strategy should be one of preparing a Comprehensive Development Plan for each taluka in which the backlog of the facilities and the infrastructure are to be made good within a specific period and promote the development of the taluka utilizing fully the local resources available including the human skills.

10. Since an Annual Plan of the State covers all the taluks, classified as backward and those above the State average, the supplementary programmes have to be introduced as additionality in the plans of backward taluks.

28.4 Human Resource Development: The Key

11. Our analysis has decisively shown that the most lacking thrust to trigger off development particularly in North Karnataka lies in the absence of educational facilities and health facilities right from the early days even going back to the period prior to integration. Hyderabad-Karnatak districts had another major disadvantage in the matter of the study of English in addition to Kannada for gaining advantages of efficiency in communications. The medium of education [Primary and Secondary] was Urdu and even the court language was Urdu. Consequently there was a serious drag on the developing of the reading skills. As if this was not enough there were no adequate educational facilities and the supporting facilities like free hostels, and scholarships for the poor young students for their education. This coupled with very low literacy rates like 37.43 to 64.7 in most of the backward taluks of North Karnataka magnified the task. In contrast, the South Karnataka taluks including some of the backward taluks have literacy rates ranging from 65 to 82%. In the matter of female literacy the lowest rates like 26.47 obtained in Raichur, 30.91 in Gulbarga, 41.60 in Bidar, 38.10 in Bellary, 46.07 in Belgaum even as late as 1996, in this region. The astonishingly poor literacy rates for women compounded their problems in their efforts to make economic and social progress.

12. It has been recognized that economic and social progress involves not only changes in machinery, but also in human beings. Investment in people turns out to be a process of increasing the knowledge, the skills, physical and academic capacities of the people of a society. In economic terms, it is the accumulation of human capital and its effective investment in the development of the area. Good nutrition and health care facilities provide the strong social capital, which together with education provide the stimulant for development of backward areas. With investment in human resources and non-human capital, both contributing to economic growth in an interdependent manner, more attention should be paid to the adequacy and considerations governing investment in human resources. Thus, investment in Human Resource Development promotes the bringing in of the people

into the main stream of economic growth. The extent of the lag is illustrated by the fact that the human development index for the Northern Karnataka districts was as low as 0.419 in Bidar, 0.42 in Bellary, 0.412 in Gulbarga, 0.399 in Raichur, 0.459 in Dharwad even in 1991. By 1998, they had improved to 0.54 in Raichur, 0.57 in Gulbarga and Bidar, 0.59 in Bellary as against the State Average of 0.63. The North Karnataka districts in general occupied the lowest ranks even by 1998, notwithstanding substantial improvement. In 1991, the position was worse in so far as the lowest ranks from 11 to 20 were assigned to the North Karnataka districts. The situation was no better even in 1998. Therefore, our Committee has given the highest priority to development of human resources in the backward taluks in the overall strategy for achieving balanced development.

28.5 Skill Orientation:

13. The work force and skills availability, analyzed in one of the earlier Chapters has revealed that the basic strategy of development of these backward taluks should aim at the development of human resources, as a whole, through better educational, social and other infrastructural facilities. It is also necessary to fine-tune the professional skills in these areas. Bridge courses for imparting latest technological skills and making the professionals to focus on application-orientation are likely to produce, in a big way, high skill employment opportunities in the State. Therefore, it would be imperative that the strategy of development should include high skill fine-tuning and application-orientation at Special Centers for the establishment of which at places like Gulbarga and Belgaum had been recommended in the First Phase of Recommendations. These should be implemented and continuous monitoring and evaluation of their impact must be done. New vocational training programmes based on the post liberalization/globalization era skills needed in the entertainment industry, fashion technology, specialization in services across the board, should receive immediate attention. In offering such vocational courses, the Rural Development and Self Employment Training Institutes (RUDSETIs), which are presently functioning at the District headquarters, covering most of these backward taluks may form the nuclei. Where RUDSETIs are not existing, they should be started.

14. Setting up of high quality professional institutions like the Indian Institution of Technology in North Karnataka would open up new vistas in higher technical education. It may be recalled in this context that Government of India had moved a proposal for setting up three more IITs in the backward areas of our country one of which was to be at Hubli-Dharwad. Unfortunately, the proposal did not come through due to a sudden change of Government.

15. In Karnataka, there is no Central University, which again, is a matter of providing high quality education. The neighboring States like Andhra Pradesh has a Central University at Hyderabad which was set up with an amendment to Article 371 of the Constitution. North Karnataka would be an ideal location for a Central University at Gulbarga. In Southern Karnataka a State University needs to become a Federal University under the aegis of the Center to provide a balance between North and South Karnataka.

28.6 Primacy for Agriculture and Irrigation:

16. As stated earlier, the overall strategy shall have to be one of planning for development in a comprehensive manner in the backward taluks. Looking to the contribution of different sectors to the State Net Domestic Product (SNDP) the contribution of the primary sector in 1980-81 was as low as 20.12% in Hyderabad-Karnatakata, 23.31% in Bombay-Karnataka and 57.09% in Mysore-Karnataka. By 1996-97 the contribution of the Primary Sector further declined to 17.94% in Hyderabad-Karnataka and to 52.17% in Mysore-Karnataka. Bombay-Karnataka showed a marginal rise in the Primary Sector during nearly 16-17 years to 26.60%. With very few mineral resources being available in plenty for the commercial exploitation, it is the primary sector covering Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and others which dominates the economic activity. No doubt, water resources in this region are plenty and they have been developed to an impressive extent as is evidenced by an investment of more than Rs.10,300 crores in North Karnataka between 1975 and 2000 raising the irrigation facilities from 3.2% in 1957 to about 26% in 2000. Constrained by natural resources endowments and further handicapped by poor Human Resource Development, the development strategy should necessarily be to improve productivity in agriculture and a rise in the share of the SDP in the Primary Sector. Further the decline in plan outlays from about 9.4 % in the beginning of 1990's to 2.68-2.84 % in 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 respectively have resulted in very low incomes for the population depending on agriculture in the backward taluks specially those in North Karnataka. In view of this a major component of the investment strategy in the plan both in Public Sector and in the Private Sector will have to be tilted very much in favour of agriculture, irrigation, horticulture, dairy and allied activities supported by industry wherever possible. Together with massive investment in infrastructure, the overall strategy for agriculture in the Special Development Plan may be relied upon for success in the speedy upliftment of the economies of the backward taluks.

17. Research studies carried out in the two Universities of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad and Bangalore, in recent years at the initiative of the State Planning Board reveal that an agricultural holding can become viable when its size is from 6 to 10 acres with irrigation facilities. It is therefore obvious that to improve the living conditions of the majority of the farmers, irrigation facilities should be provided utilizing fully the water resources available in the State. HPCFRRI is happy to see the Water Resources Policy of Karnataka put out by the Irrigation Department as recently as 21.01.2002. The policy envisages apart from providing water for drinking purposes on the highest priority that 45 lakh hectares of land can be brought under flow irrigation from major, medium and minor projects and another 16 lakh hectares can be brought under well irrigation. In other words, out of 105 lakh hectares of cultivated area, 61 lakh hectares can be brought under irrigation thereby reducing the dependence on irregular rains and the frustration of dry land farmers to the extent of 44 lakh hectares. At the time of submission of our report, about 26 lakh hectares have been brought under irrigation from all sources. There are still 4,500 villages where there is fluoride content in well water, which has created serious health hazards.

18. If agriculture is to provide sustained prosperity, all out efforts are required to utilize fully the water resources available from the different river basins in Karnataka. The Krishna basin has an ultimate potential of 18.5 lakh hectares, out of which 9.7 lakh hectares potential has been created by March 2000, leaving a balance of 8.8 lakh hectares potential yet to be tapped. The latest cost of the Krishna Basin River Projects is around Rs. 14,260 crore, out of which Rs. 7,505 crore have been spent up to March 2000. Another Rs. 7,000 crore

would be needed to realize its full potential bringing an additional 8.8 lakh hectares under irrigation. We may note that the Krishna basin covers the major portion of North Karnataka where we have the largest number of the backward taluks. The Godavari Basin has an ultimate potential of 42,413 hectares and needs Rs.498 crore for its full utilization. Up to March 2000 Rs.311.38 crore have been spent and it requires Rs.187.5 crore to complete the project and bring an additional 22,786 hectares under irrigation mostly in Bidar district.

19. Cauvery Basin River Projects have an ultimate potential of 5.3 lakh hectares and the total project cost is Rs. 4,408 crore. By March 2000 Rs.3058 Crore have been spent creating an irrigation potential of 2.96 lakh hectares. Rs.1,350 crore are required to complete the projects, which will bring an additional irrigation potential of 2.3 lakh hectares. These projects are mostly in Erstwhile Mysore State and the newly added Coorg district. North and South Pennar Basin River Projects which mostly cater to the South Eastern parts of the State and the Pashchimavahini Basin River Projects that cater to the partly South Western and partly North Western part of the State have an ultimate potential of 15,702 hectares involving a total cost of Rs.303 crore. It is important to note that the entire potential of 15,702 hectares has been fully created by 2000 incurring an outlay of Rs.282 crore. These projects cater to the coastal districts of the State. Thus, the ultimate potential of 24.3 lakh hectares from the major and medium projects of all these basins can be brought under flow irrigation and its full realization requires Rs.19,466 crore as per the latest estimate. By March 2000 Rs.10,896 crore have been spent realizing a potential of 12.9 lakh hectares. This would imply that to realize the full potential by bringing another 11.5 lakh hectares from all these basins would require an additional outlay of Rs.8,600 crore. A part of this has already been covered during March 2000 - March 2002. Even then, an additional investment of not less than Rs. 7,500 crore will have to be provided for the major and medium irrigation projects to get the benefits of assured water for agriculture. This should get the highest priority.

20. In North Karnataka, from major projects, districts of Belgaum and Bijapur benefit from Ghataprabha I and II, Bellary benefits from Tungabhadra RBLLC while Vijayanagar channels feed Bellary and Raichur districts. Again, in North Karnataka region medium projects carry benefits to Bijapur, Dharwad, Uttara Kannada, Belgaum, Gulbarga, Raichur and Bellary districts. In South Karnataka, from major projects, Chitradurga, Shimoga, Bangalore, Hassan, Kodagu, Mandya and Mysore districts have the benefit of assured irrigation. From medium projects districts of Shimoga, Chitradurga, Chickmagalur, Bangalore, Tumkur and Mysore get the benefits in South Karnataka. From other basins west flowing river project Bachanki in North Karnataka and the North Pennar Projects help Tumkur district in South Karnataka.

21. The details of the financial, potential, progress of major and medium irrigation projects, the different river projects and the districts they benefit, the latest estimate of cost for completion of on-going projects, irrigation potential created by March 2000 and the balance of the potential to be realized thereafter with additional outlays are given in Annexure 2 to this Chapter.

22. Any strategy for maximizing irrigation potential should have a specific time profile and the required budgetary provision. It is true, that Karnataka has obtained external assistance for Krishna and other Basin Projects, which have accelerated the work on them. But it should be pointed out that loose estimates, inadequate outlays due to severe resource constraints and lack of a missionary zeal for getting quality work and also complete the

projects on schedule, the irrigation projects and their implementation have gone out of control in the sense that the time taken for completion has exceeded 25 to 30 years in the case of Upper Krishna, 40 years in the case of Malaprabha I and most other medium projects have also taken an equally long period like 25 to 30 years. With such a disturbing scenario new projects have been initiated in 2000. In the most backward districts and taluks in North Karnataka, projects like Amarja, Maskinala, Upper Mullamari, Gandorinala, Hippargi, Ghataprabha III, Malaprabha, Upper Tunga II, Manchanabele, Karanja have continued for too long a period. Similarly, in South Karnataka, major and medium projects like Arkavathi, Varahi and Mahadayi, Harangi, Hemavathi, Kabini, Yagachi have been still not completed and in the meanwhile, the Cauvery River dispute has created obstacles for financing them under the plan. In spite of it, the State has allocated more than Rs. 2,600 crore over these years on the non-plan side. It is needless to add that irrespective of whether these projects are in North or South Karnataka should be completed within the next eight years i.e, 2010. It is the financial constraint together with a lack of an effective monitoring and implementing system, which have caused mortal agony to the farming community by these never ending projects.

23. It should be noted that under any River Basin Project, the benefits should be able to reach all the farming community in that basin area. Sometimes, the storage capacity and the location of the canals restrict the areas that benefit from it. Keeping in view, the large number of backward taluks and also the predominance of agriculture whose foundation has to be strengthened further to improve the conditions of the people there, all talukas coming within the Krishna, Godhavari and the Cauvery basins will have to be brought under assured irrigation.

24. In any strategy for speedy completion of on-going projects, there is need for a very bold decision looking at the realities. From the details given to us we find that there are too many projects that have been taken up without adequate resources. Any major project should be capable of being completed within 10-15 years. Similarly a medium project should get completed in 4-5 years. To achieve such results, financing of these projects should be done in a manner that its time profile demands. To do so, Government has to stop further spending on river projects for which less than five percent of the total cost has been spent by March 2000. It is estimated that such a measure will save about Rs.500 crore in the irrigation budget. These should be spent on early completion of the other projects, which have been hanging on for several years without the ultimate potential being realized. The Committee would also like to add that the financial strategy should include the levy of user charges for water supply which has been made by making a massive investments on the major and the medium projects. This aspect has been dealt with fully in a separate Chapter 10.

28.7 Minerals Policy

25. The resource utilization and the development potential of each backward taluka has to be carefully analyzed for building up the programmes of any special or additive plan. There are mineral resources in the backward taluks. For example; limestone occurs in the taluks of Badami, Muddebihal, Chitapur, Jeevargi, Sedam, Shorapur, Hiriya, Hosadurga, Gokak, and C. N. Hally. The total limestone reserves are estimated at about 1,95,717 Million Tons. The manufacture of cement and allied industries are to be visualized in these taluks, determining the location of units in places where there is a very high concentration like

Jeevargi, Chitapur and Shorapur. Dolomite is reported to be available in the backward taluks of Badami, Gokak, Supa [Joida], Channagiri, Honnali and H. D. Kote. The reserves are estimated at 500 Million Tons holding out the prospects of manufacturing high temperature firebricks and the like. Iron ore whose reserves of about 6098 Million Tons are found in the backward taluks of Hulugund, Siddapur, Sandoor, Hosadurga, Shimoga and Channagiri. Sandoor, has now, the pig iron manufacturing unit and seems to be sick. Its revival should form a part of the strategy of development.

26. Ornamental stones used in the construction of commercial buildings and other decorative items are reported to be available [about 270 Million Tons] in the backward taluks of Hungund, Shahapur, Shorapur, Gangavati, Koppal, Kustagi, Yalburga, Magadi, Kanakakpura, Deodurg, Gudibanda and Lingasugur. They hold out the prospects of export of ornamental stones to countries outside India also. Magnesite is found in Nanjungud Taluk where magnesium compounds can be manufactured. Bhatkal Taluk has aluminous estimated at 400 Metric Tons, which may be used for making firebricks and alumina; Holalkere and H. D. Kote seem to have Kyanite used in the manufacture of high grade refractories. Manganese ore is reported to be available to the extent of 48 Metric Tons and Supa [Joida] has some potential. Bidar Taluk seems to have small reserves of lithomarge 20 Million Tons of quartz is available in Honnali.. Quantities reported available in these appear to be inadequate for sustained development. Shale used in the manufacture of lime shell and cattle and poultry feed is reported to be available in Chittapur in negligible quantity. Their utilisation can be tried. Soapstone, chromite, China clay, gold (Sira, Deodurg Gadag) and graphite have been identified to be available by the Department of Mines and Geology, but their magnitude is yet to be fully assessed. Therefore, the state should invite international mineral explorers in other countries which have the require expertise and technology to explore the availability of minerals in the backward regions of Karnataka and quantify their availability so that they can all be harnessed for maximizing the welfare of the people.

27. The industrial base in a majority of the backward taluks is somewhat limited. However, in view of the predominance of the agriculture, the strategy of providing irrigation facilities and Agro-based industries will naturally be the preferred route. In most of the backward taluks the underground water seems to have been over-exploited. About 56 taluks where watershed development approach has been adopted seem to have groundwater resources as per Groundwater Estimation Committee Report. About 20 backward taluks spread over both North Karnatak and South Karnatak have been classified as grey or dark taluk and are therefore classified as 'critical blocks.' The details of the mineral and groundwater resources made available to us by the Department of Mines and Geology are given in the Annexure - 3 to this Chapter.

28.8 Infrastructure

28. Industrial development in North Karnataka has suffered due to the lack of infrastructure, whether economic, demographic, financial or social. HPC FRRI has captured as many as 16-18 items of infrastructure in its effort to identify and quantify the regional imbalances. By and large, these have to be provided by the Government, the State and the Center. Even the expectation of private investment in roads is yet to take shape. It is in Information Technology that the State has made a major break through gaining international frame and in placing Bangalore as a destination for investment and a major hub of activity among the World Centers of industry and trade. The Chapter dealing with **Human**

Resources Development and Infrastructure has analyzed in greater detail the disparities and has attempted to show the broad directions in which infrastructure has to be developed and its financing done quickly and adequately. While in some cases incentives and liberalization of the procedures for the entry of capital can bring considerable investment the State itself will have to be a major investor in the rest of the socio-economic infrastructure. While private investment is welcome, it would be delusive to depend upon it for making up of the deficiency in both urban and rural infrastructure. In fact, provision of all infrastructures is demanded before any entry of private capital is envisaged. Our Committee has assessed the level and type of infrastructure, which is to be developed in the State in the next few years. The resource requirement has also been estimated to give an idea of the magnitude of investment needed in different infrastructure items. The success of the plans of developing infrastructure depends very much upon the State's financial stability and its willingness to raise additional resources both from the tax and the non-tax sources. The Tax Reforms Commission set up by the present Government has suggested comprehensive restructuring of the taxes of the State taxes both for rationalization and simplification. This Commission has now been asked to examine the non-tax resources. We are sure that our suggestion in a later Chapter that there is great scope for raising additional financial resources from non-tax resources in the form of user charges for supply of water for irrigation, supply of electricity for pump sets, restructuring and disinvestments of the State Public Undertakings will also receive their attention. Suffice it to say that surpassing the traditional methods of financing infrastructure, innovative measures are absolutely essential if the proposed infrastructure development in the backward talukas identified by our Committee is to succeed in at least raising the level of infrastructure in the backward taluks to the State average level. It will be a continuous process to catch up with the State average attributed to the dynamism of development.

28.9 Role of the Private Sector

29. Making up of the backlog and drawing the backward taluks into the main stream of development is not a task or responsibility of the Government alone. Post 1991 period, has been witnessing unprecedented partnership between the Government and the private sector. The private sector can bring more of capital for investment in the backward taluks taking advantage of the Government measures for improving infrastructure and also the special incentives offered under the New Industrial Policy, New IT Policy and the like. However, the social responsibility has also been widely accepted by entrepreneurs and captains of industry resulting in their being involved in a big way for making up of the backlog in literacy and primary education. However, in the development of infrastructure like air transport the backward taluks are at a disadvantage. Government may try developing areas that may be considered suitable for construction of the airport either by the private sector or as a joint venture of the Government and the private sector. A major incentive like offering a guarantee of a minimum return on investment made has to be an integral part of the strategy of development so as to attract the private sector to own and operate small aircraft linking the State headquarters with all the District headquarters, particularly, those covering Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur, Bellary, Hubli-Dharwad, Coorg, Mysore and Hassan.

30. Involvement of the private sector is not to be confined only to industry or transport. New initiatives in the backward taluks have also to come from the imaginative entrepreneurs residing in the local areas or elsewhere in the State. To make this work, wide publicity for the scope for the private sector and a single window agency for facilitating the

entry of private sector with capital into gainful and constructive programmes in the backward taluks should be considered a necessity. Finally, the private sector should note that the rural areas, although classified as backward, have still the resources that could be mobilized as individual savings. The institutional infrastructure for investment of the household savings in a more rewarding manner may be attempted by the Government in co-operation with the private sector.

31. While agriculture is, no doubt in the private sector, harnessing the potential contained in this sector by developing appropriate technology delivery systems, building up of a chain of storage facilities appropriate for the produce which needs to be stored or preserved, transport network, starting of agro-processing industries throw open great opportunities for the private sector.

28.10 Equalization Grants

32. Making up the backlog in the backward taluks is beyond the general Annual Plan allocations. The Zilla Panchayat Plan consists mostly of tied-programmes in different sectors. The lump-sum amount available for free allocation to make up the backlog is rather very limited. If the present method of allocation at the State level to the Zilla Panchayats is continued, it will only be a case of the backlog remaining untouched. Therefore, in the various facilities/programmes identified by our Committee as forming the backlog in the different backward taluks, a Special outlay will be needed to raise the level of these facilities to that of the State average. In other words, the infrastructural facilities social, economic or financial will have to be brought into equivalence with the State average. To achieve this, additional resources are to be given as 'equalization grants' for each of these backward taluks. In fact, in a different form, the Central Government is trying to achieving in a limited way such an improvement through its Central assistance for plans by providing in their formula a clause or a criteria to the effect that 20 percent of the Central assistance will not be available for States whose per capita income is above the national average. Again, another criteria like backwardness measured either in terms of per capita income or an index of infrastructure or backwardness is adopted for distribution of funds in the devolution of finances from the Center to the States by the National Finance Commissions. This may also partake the nature of Special Purpose Grants which were in vogue in the earlier years of planning when the Finance Commissions in the first fifteen years after independence made recommendations to raise the level of primary education, administrative services or solve special problem peculiar to that area. Whatever is the nomenclature, the idea is that additional grants should be given by the States to those backward districts/taluks to make up the deficiency in the level of the various services discussed earlier.

33. There need be no apprehensions that giving of equalization grants to backward taluks would lead to a reduction in funds for other taluks. Although federal finance does stipulate that resources from richer or better off areas are to be transferred to poorer or worse off areas for maximizing welfare, HPCFRRRI is not contemplating such transfers. By additional resource mobilisation such grants can be given without affecting the existing level of flow under Annual Plan funds.

28.11 Uniform D.F. is a dis-equaliser

34. The method of financing any Annual Plan or the Special Plan or for providing Development Fund (DF) to MPs or MLAs should not be on a uniform basis if the objective is

to reduce the regional imbalances in the backward taluks when compared to the State's average taluks. HPCFRRI has been told during their visits and the discussions that in the case of Zilla Panchayat funds devolved to the district on the basis of the recommendations of the State Finance Commission are distributed at the Zilla Panchayat level equally among the members of the Zilla Panchayat. It is well known that at the Central level, MPs are given a Development Fund of Rs.2.00 Crore irrespective of their constituency having backward taluks or State average taluks or what proportion of their constituencies fall within the backward or the other category taluks. Similarly, at the State level we are informed that all MLAs are given an equal Development Fund irrespective of their constituency being within the backward or State Average taluks.

35. The First State Finance Commission had adopted a formula for distributing the funds to Zilla Panchayats in which 33 percent weightage was given to backwardness in terms of education, health, and roads. It is our hope that the Second State Finance Commission will consider giving greater weightage to backwardness as in the previous plan periods when weightage was given to the extent of 50 percent for backwards taluks/districts measuring it in objective terms covering more than 15 indicators enveloping different sectors.

36. Our Committee hastens to emphasize that any equal distribution or release of funds on a uniform basis for any of the developments or improvements in the infrastructure or other development programmes would dis-equalize further the existing imbalances. Therefore, the strategy of equalization of funds, which implies differential allocation depending upon the variations or imbalances, should be pursued. If not, a procedure of uniform distribution of funds would enhance the imbalances.

28.12 Commodity Boards

37. High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances has emphasized earlier the need to accord the highest priority for development of agriculture and horticulture in the backward taluks that are the victims of very poor facilities or infrastructure. For this reason a policy shift to provide for more investment in irrigation, promote minor irrigation and supply the basic minimum needs is imperative. While these take care of a major components of the strategy to develop dry land agriculture, there is another equally important component viz., marketing of agricultural products, which is facing almost a crisis resulting from the ill effects of globalization and liberalization. The prices of most of the agricultural products have crashed in the recent two or three years pushing the farmers to the great depths of depression resulting in suicides in several cases. Agricultural markets are imperfect and the markets, in general, are not friendly to agriculture and poor farmers. Unless the marketing side is tackled effectively no amount of production inducing measures can bear the full fruit. This is not to imply that production and marketing are two separate and water tight compartments. One is linked to the other. For example; supply of credit, fertilizer, quality seeds and advance information on market conditions both in India and abroad, will undoubtedly, boost production. For the supply of inputs, distributional arrangements or marketing turns out to be crucial since post-harvest period witnesses distress sale for want of proper storage facilities and the poor holding capacity of farmers. The scope for getting advance credit pledging the agricultural products to the commercial banks is limited. Therefore, the two sets of measures have to go together. However, in the case of the former the farmers face an insurmountable problem caused by crash in prices, which do not even cover their cost of production. It is to handle this situation that minimum support price policy

is in operation. The central scheme covers only a few commodities like paddy, wheat and sugarcane. Karnataka has added a few more items. But, the marketing network and the supporting financial and trading framework do not exist to handle extended coverage. Therefore, the farmers suffer due to inordinate delays in intervention, taking decisions about the disposal of the surplus. In the absence of the power and freedom to export agricultural surplus direct to markets where demand exists either national or global and prices are favourable has further complicated the issue. In addition, there is no networking with universities of agriculture, which are expected to provide technical guidance on new variety of seeds, scientific practices based on their research and development adopting latest agricultural technologies. Farm universities are also inadequate in the State, with hardly two, one in Northern Karnataka and the other in Southern Karnataka. Year after year, in continuous succession over the past decades since independence farmers face this problem but there has been no satisfactory solution except in the case of highly profitable plantation crop like coffee. In the case of coffee and tea Commodities Boards have been set up to overcome all the problems encountered by the coffee and tea growers. These Boards have very successfully protected and promoted the interest of the coffee and tea growers whose financial status has generally been on the upswing.

38. But, Governments have been hesitating all along to establish similar Commodity Boards for both commercial crops and food crops in the agricultural sector. As pointed out earlier, Karnataka Government in the past two or three years has added a few items like potato, onion, groundnut, areca, coconut, groundnut under the Minimum Price Support Policy. It is reported in the press that government is contemplating to establish a Tur Development Board. It is pertinent to note that the concept of Commodity Boards has not been fully understood and applied to the different commodities. In view of the different nature of requirement of production and marketing as well as credit, each item like tur, cotton, oil seeds, food grains, and horticultural crops, which include perishable commodities, has its own special features and problems. While the minimum support price policy may meet the problem of food grains, other commercial and high value crops like tur, coconut, oilseeds and areca demand a different approach. High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances believes that Commodity Board offers an instrument for tackling the problems of the farming community in respect of these commercial crops.

39. The Commodity Boards should not only have the powers of ensuring stability of prices by market intervention, if necessary, but also possess powers for exporting surplus direct to centers where there is a market instead of going through a Central agency as it obtains now in India. Our Committee recommends strongly the strategy of constituting Commodity Boards for agro-based commercial crops which will help eliminating unnecessary middlemen and also ensure that the benefit of higher prices to go to the producers. These Boards should be located in the areas where the concerned commodity's production is concentrated. The strategy must also take advantage of the expertise in the private sector in handling the issues including management and structure of Commodity Boards. It is believed that to begin with they can be in the joint sector with a clear mandate to divest the public share fully to the private sector gradually retaining the full powers of regulation in the interest of agriculturists and the economic growth of the nation.

28.13 Liberalization For Investment

40. Policy framework for reducing regional disparities do necessitate a clear enunciation of investment policy in respect of areas which are assessed to be deficient in infrastructure of different types as well as the production facilities. When the State finances are already strained, Government investment gets constrained by its financial position and its priorities. While reducing regional disparities is, undoubtedly, a high priority objective, the compulsions of scarce resource allocations can go the other way. Fortunately, with liberalization and globalization there exists the potential for the flow of private capital from within or outside the State including overseas investments.

41. In the context of the shortfall in facilities in rural areas or villages, we see some hope in private investment moving into such areas either for irrigation infrastructure or for housing for their own peaceful living away from the crowd and the buzz of the cities or towns. Once the Government introduces user charges for irrigation water, private investment will be encouraged to step into this area, which is otherwise not attractive to them. Fortunately, we find that the Karnataka Irrigation Department has taken the initiative to constitute Water Users' Association [WUA] to whom water will be sold in bulk at a price and in turn the WUAs will pay the money for supply of water by charging their price or user charge for the beneficiaries. No doubt, this is likely to take some time before WUAs are established in the catchments of all river basins and there develops awareness among the irrigators the need to pay for the benefit and thus contribute to the achieving of social justice in irrigation investment.

42. It has come to our notice that private investment is facing difficulties in fulfilling the procedures for getting land for construction of houses. This is due to the Land Reforms Act and the subsequent amendments permitting some relaxation. In this context, the Committee notes that housing is employment-intensive and it creates opportunities of employment in the rural areas with reasonably high wages for housing workers. It has also its spread effect as well as a demonstration effect, which can motivate others in the village to strive for constructing better houses for their living. Therefore, the strategy, which HPC FRRI is visualizing for reducing regional imbalances, should include measures of liberalization for flow of private capital to housing and allied items in rural areas.

28.14 Time Horizon

43. We have reiterated in an earlier Chapter and in the Chapter on Mobilization of Financial Resources for the additive plan that the Special Development Plan has to span over a period of about 8 years beginning from 2002. The priority in the first two years from 2002, comprising of the short term proposals should be on removal of illiteracy, ensuring 100 per cent literacy and enrolment in Primary and Secondary schools, making up the backlog in health facilities, and updating of professional skills. Infrastructure is spread over both the short term and the long term programmes. Roads, drinking water, marketing, storage facilities and institutional credit should receive the highest consideration. In view of the strain on the state's resources, and recognizing the magnitude of the backlog, the strategy should be to prepare three-five year projects for further development of Water Resources, railway development, asphaltting of all rural routes providing the black bituminous top to them for posing to global financial institutions like the World Bank, NABARD or other outside countries which are showing interest in investment in these areas in Karnataka. To

the extent domestic resource mobilization can effectively cover the normal plan investment and a portion of the additional special plan investment, it should be easier for attracting the matching funds from the external sources. HPC FRRI underscores the point that it is only efficient planning and adequate investment for the overall development of these backward taluks that can alone give the hope for reducing regional imbalances in a time bound manner. Finally, the Special Development Plan ought to strengthen the institutional credit network in these areas. Our analysis of Banking and Co-operative Institutions has made us to believe that more of the Bank branches and Gramin Banks (Regional Rural Banks) have to be set up in these backward taluks on a high priority basis and also strengthen the co-operative credit structure to supplement the required resources together with the involvement of the people.

28.15 Town Planning

44. It needs no repetition to impress on the government that there exist very serious imbalances in town and city development. It is acknowledged that rural-urban disparities are widening inspite of four decades of centralized planning followed by Liberalization and the IT Revolution. In particular the district headquarters in North Karnataka and major town of that region are, to use the mildest term, totally shocking. Even the divisional headquarters like Gulbarga, Belgaum, Raichur, Bidar, Bellary, Bijapur, Koppal and Bagalkot present repulsive sight. We wonder how there is such negligence of the sanitary facilities, roads, water supply, quality of educational infrastructure, which have a polluted look. It may not be wrong to even describe the picture as very filthy and intolerable. No doubt, there has been the slogan of carrying infrastructure to rural areas and adopting town planning in the growing towns and cities. But it is strange that no cognizable impact is found. During the visit of the Committee to all the district headquarters in North Karnataka, the Committee could observe the helplessness experienced by the public at large. The people's representatives of that area both at the State Legislature and at the Zilla Panchayats repeatedly pointed out to us that they are confronted with severe drinking water problem and it is so in cities like Gulbarga, Bidar, Hubli-Dharwad, Bidar, Belgaum, Bagalkot, Bijapur, Koppal and the like. The condition of civic roads in the towns and cities is horrible. It is obvious that with the growing population, the process of urban development of the towns and cities, has not brought in its train improved civic amenities which make the quality of life a little better even with low incomes. The development strategy should provide for improving the civic amenities, including urban infrastructure in these towns and cities. If this is the condition in the urbanized centers with major government activity, the rural conditions are pathetic and it is less said the better. The HPC FRRI is aghast that the Hyderabad-Karnatak Development Board or the other Development Boards with their independent resources with allocation powers have not made any dent in the matter of better living environment and the basic minimum needs. Taking note of these factors, the Committee had recommended in the first phase of its suggestions Special Urban Development grants to Gulbarga and Belgaum district headquarters to improve the general conditions of the area. These have to be extended to the remaining district headquarters and major Taluk/Market centers and growing villages. It is felt that the strategy of urban development in some of these cities and towns which act like growth centers will produce forward and backward linkages for reducing not only intra-town / city imbalances, but also the rural-urban imbalances.

28.16 Emotional Integration

45. Linguistic harmony is not a matter of just equal access to socio-economic and infrastructure facilities and opportunities to serve in different spheres. It is not even a matter of money alone. A recent study of the World's largest and excellent Software Company [Infosys Technologies] has shown that employee's emotional satisfaction is crucial for the success of the company and therefore, the company has been able to maintain the high growth rate in comparison with other big and international companies. Even when the employees of the said company are offered higher emoluments and perks elsewhere than what they get at Infosys Technologies, they do not like to move out. According to them it is not just money and growth, alone which satisfy them. They are unanimous that they have an emotional attachment to the company and to its leader who thinks of every possible way of meeting the needs of employees including health, ownership of shares, cafeteria, and the choice of food available there. Thus, emotional attachment turns out to be a strong force of unity. When we talk of the feelings of North Karnataka, this emotional element is of paramount importance.

46. More than some of the disparities in facilities, non-fulfillment of their long-time cherished desire of the people of North Karnataka to have a Bench of the Karnataka High Court in their region has led to greater anguish and frustration. Emotions of the people are important in initiating measures to fulfill the area needs. Statistics will fail to divulge the feelings. In the first phase of Recommendations, we had recalled how as early as 1982, the then Chief Justice of Karnataka High Court Sri D. M. Chandrashekar was convinced about the need and had inquired the then Vice-Chancellor of Karnatak University Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa about sparing of a suitable building at Dharwad for the location of High Court Bench and there was a favourable response from the University side. Unfortunately, before it could fructify Justice D. M. Chandrashekar retired. This issue is dragging on for nearly two decades. Very recently, the Committee Members read in a newspaper that a fresh panel has been set up by the Chief Justice, Karnataka High Court to examine this issue and give their views. People of North Karnataka have shown their resentment in several ways; but it must be said to the credit they have shown remarkable patience over two decades. While it has been possible for the States like Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh to set up Benches at places like Nagpur, Aurangabad, Lucknow, etc. why not in Karnataka? There being a night train from Gulbarga or Dharwad to Bangalore which is convenient for the lawyers and clients is totally irrelevant. Easy access to the judiciary for the common-man is the criteria. While under economic reforms, inter-alia, administrative decentralization, sale of public undertakings have been attempted, there is no reform of the judiciary, especially, in Higher Judiciary. Hubli-Dharwad is known as "**Chota Mumbai**" and it commands all facilities and infrastructure for a civilized life and society. Educational, health facilities, transport, good climate, cultural activities, housing and perhaps even less polluted air and environment pervade Hubli-Dharwad. In spite of all this, and their two decades long patience, if the people of North Karnataka are denied a Bench of Karnataka High Court, we can easily imagine their emotional feelings, anguish and frustration. How can harmony be expected under such circumstances? Similarly, pursuing the argument of the need for decentralization of Higher Judiciary, the Committee have taken note of the request and feelings of the people of Gulbarga when the Committee visited Gulbarga for discussions on the regional imbalances. The existence of regional imbalance in Higher Judiciary was very much emphasized. We cannot deny the reasoning behind decentralization. Therefore, in this area the strategy of development should include our recommendations about the

setting up of a Bench of Karnataka High Court in North Karnataka. Similar was the outcome when the South-western Railway Zone Headquarters was shifted from Hubli to Bangalore despite the agitation of the people. Earlier a big establishment like the Railway Workshop at Hubli provided employment to the local people apart from the linkage effect for development of the area. Its shifting to Bangalore has generated a sense of alienation. While disparities continued, even whatever major projects were in North Karnataka, though few, are also shifted from there to other regions, it is quite obvious such deprivation adds oil to the fire of disenchantment.

47. Any strategy of development cannot ignore the emotional aspect of the people of any region. In an overall framework of more equitable distribution, either judicial or other facilities, in the development process, decisions are to be taken in a manner that establishes harmony among the integral parts of the State. The Committee would even say that continued regional imbalances coupled with emotional disintegration are bound to affect the oneness of the State. It is for this reason that the Committee in its First Phase of Recommendations had highlighted the need for emotional integration and in that context, apart from other measures, re-emphasized its recommendation for starting a Bench of the Karnataka High Court at Hubli-Dharwad and also for quick re-transfer of the South-western Railway Zone Headquarters from Bangalore to Hubli. It should not be forgotten that easier the access to any of the organizations of the Government, greater is the ease with which people would identify themselves with the Kannadigas in other regions. If every major development agency is located at the State Headquarters like Bangalore, it fuels the feeling that North Karnataka is ignored from the viewpoint of the convenience. The strategy shall be one of creating an environment both physical and non-physical, which would promote speedy emotional integration of the people of the different regions. This makes the Committee to suggest the setting up of a **Circuit Bench of the High Court of Karnataka** at other centres in addition to the setting up of a Bench of Karnataka High Court at Hubli-Dharwad.

28.17 Focus on Permanent Remedies

48. In the strategy of development, equalizing the benefits of development is, no doubt, very crucial. While so doing, in our anxiety to meet the situation as quickly as possible, or avoid a high cost project, often the remedies are not of a long lasting nature. This is detrimental to balanced regional development. For example; in fulfilling one of the basic minimum needs like drinking water, resort is made to tap underground water where available and depend on deepening as the water table goes down. The fluoride content makes its appearance the deeper it goes. Also, even after knowing that high fluoride content in a given region causes the deadly disease of flurosis no permanent remedial measures are envisaged. The reason may be lack of adequate resources. Thinking that drawing water from a river nearby is easy for adoption, the thought that such rivers may go thin or dry during summers or due to the diversion of water for irrigation from the same source do not enter the calculus of decision making. Such a development even in the short or the medium term will create more problems. It is, therefore, prudent for the Government to frame a policy for providing drinking water facilities in both urban and rural areas on a more permanent basis. This may imply the choice of a river remote from the area but the flow is more reliable throughout the year. Costs, no doubt, are likely to be high. It should be noted that providing for such expenditures is wiser from the point of view of welfare maximization.

28.18 Regional Representation

49. Sustainable policies for balanced development should not be construed as applicable only for physical infrastructure or investment in productive activities. The situation that obtains in Karnataka and its two broad regions, North and South, in this matter is discussed in the subsequent Chapters. However, the Committee has felt from its tours and discussions with the people and their representatives in the different district and state bodies, more than the physical disparities in facilities like schools, hospitals, roads and the like, people are much more vocal and worried about their being denied year after year opportunities of participation in the various committees and other organizations set up by the State Government to promote the overall interests in areas of representation in services, literature, sports, art and culture. In this list are included the Karnataka Public Service Commission, selection of candidates to various posts, various literary Academies, **Rajyotsava** Awards, Family Pensions, appointment of Vice-Chancellors, and the like. If any district or region, which is an integral part of the State, does not get its legitimate share in the above areas, it is natural that a sense of frustration overtakes them. This often results in ill thought out proposals like demanding a separate State for any less developed region. For example; some people of North Karnataka have started agitating for a separate State for North Karnataka or for Hyderabad-Karnataka.

50. This may give an impression that this is a good strategy for reducing regional imbalances. HPC FRRI has looked into the outcome of such frustration in other similar states like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, where separate States have been carved out like Jharkhand, and Uttaranchal. The patent result is one of inadequate resources, further frustration and the creation of a fertile soil for social unrest. HPC FRRI asserts that the strategy of seeking a separate State from its votaries is no solution to removal of regional imbalances. The simple reason is that the backward areas with less of contribution to the GDP have very little to claim by way of massive investment, industrial structures and more financial resources. With less of industrialization, modernization, and with the predominance of agriculture, such a regions will be trapped in a resource crunch, deepening their disparities syndrome. What little they can get from the parent body will not even be adequate to have its own capital let alone the chances of more liquid resources being transferred. Instead, they have to inherit their proportion of the debt, which in itself will be weighing heavily on the New State. It is true that some political leaders may get the satisfaction of securing power to themselves in the name of a new State. Years will role for bifurcation of staff; seniority problems plague the services, thereby get trapped in non-plan expenditures at the cost of true development investment. Beyond this, the prospects of massive investment and development will only be a will-o- the-wisp. HPC FRRI, therefore, urge the people of the state residing in all regions to appreciate the need for absorption and not rejection, assimilation and not dispossession, construction and not destruction to constitute a vibrant approach in the strategy for balanced development.

28.19 Quality of Life

51. Making up of the backlog through development plan is not to be viewed only in terms of physical facilities or the development of the local resources for improving the incomes of the people of that area. Equal importance should be attached to improving the quality of life of the people at large in terms of development of their potential through appropriate living environment, social and cultural programmes. People's wide participation

in the socio-economic development process could ensure drawing them in to the improvement process in terms of better general living conditions, environment, good roads and equal access in a total participatory set up.

52. The formation of Karnataka in 1956 marked the beginning of a physical integration of the parts with Kannada speaking population spread over two or three neighboring States. The understanding and assimilation of the diverse habits and customs, cultures, disparities in facilities and the feeling of oneness among all the Kannadigas in the newly formed State ought to lead to emotional integration over a period. Perhaps, the feeling of neglect is to be erased by a determined effort at reducing the physical regional disparities in infrastructure and employment opportunities which are invariably and deeply tied up with the emotions of the people. This needs to be taken into cognizance for building up of harmonious relations among the people of the State.

28.20 Authority For Earmarking Funds

53. In the allocation of funds for the proposed **Special Development Plan**, there should be some earmarking of plan resources for making up the backlog. What is the appropriate agency or authority for determining this proportion which is to be set aside? Left to the State Government and the legislature, it has been observed all these years that no one has raised a finger about the neglect of backward regions when the Budget and the Annual Plan of the State are presented. That was the right occasion to demand higher allocations for districts or taluks, which are lagging behind the State in infrastructure and growth. Instead, without a whisper, they have been approved all these 45 years or more. In view of this, the Committee feels that a new strategy for earmarking these funds lies in getting an amendment to Article 371 of the Constitution of India under which the President of India can order the Governor of the State to decide on the proportion of these funds to be set aside for making up the backlog and also for directing the State Government to implement it. Recently, this has been done in 1999 for Maharashtra to make up the backlog in Vidharbha and Maharashtra region. Similar amendments have been done for Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and North Eastern States. The Committee feels that a similar strategy shall be necessary, in Karnataka.

54. It needs no emphasis that the planning and implementation of these programmes for overcoming the hindrances to development in backward talukas should be through decentralizing planning and the Panchayat Raj institutions. The District Planning Body or Committee shall have to play a very important role. The institutional framework has to be strengthened. At the District level full decentralization should mean that social instruments of decision-making should be such as to be a happy blend of local autonomy, administrative capability and planning expertise.

28.21 Decentralized Governance

55. The disparities identified by us are found in the different villages / towns of the various talukas identified as backward. The specific programmes for making up these deficiencies will have to be carefully formulated at the district and the taluk level and have to be implemented by the existing machinery which functions under State Government and the Zilla Panchayat administration. Apart from the need to provide the expertise, administrative decentralization right up to the village level is imperative. Unfortunately, while much is talked about decentralization of powers to accompany decentralized administration, in reality

the hold of the State authorities still continues in various ways. During the 1980's Karnataka implemented the Panchayat Raj system wherein the Zilla Panchayats were supposed to function like Mini- Government at the district level. For achieving this purpose very senior administrators were appointed as Chief Secretaries of the Zilla Panchayats. Following the 73rd and 74th Amendment to the Constitution of India, the two-tier system was replaced by a three-tier system but in the process the Mini-Government idea evaporated. The Committee would emphasize that very detailed delegations of powers have to be worked out and guidelines issued to the implementing agencies down the line from the State Headquarters to the Zilla Panchayats and Panchayats at the village level. This is not an easy task. Development administration and implementation oriented towards timely achievement of the end results call for not only a thorough knowledge of the governance attuned to delegation of powers with appropriate mechanism for accountability but also demands high ethical standards at all levels. While training to some extent can make up the shortfall in skills, insensitivity in matters of moral integrity are not so easy to be removed in the implementing staff. The Committee feels that this may even call for a Constitutional Moral Order and also a functioning of a highly informed Social Order prevailing in the society.

56. It has been increasingly recognized that implementation of programmes should involve the people, voluntary organizations and Self-Help Groups, which are service oriented and are capable of mobilizing people's participation. Not all voluntary organizations and Self-Help Groups can be presumed to be free from the malaise of selfishness and corruption, which is almost an ubiquitous phenomenon. The people should be sensitized to the various programmes which are going to be implemented in their area for improving the level of facilities and services and they should function as Watch and Ward for ensuring transparency expected in implementation.

Annexure – 28.1
Annual Plan – Intersectoral Plan Outlay (Rs. lakhs)

Sl.	Sector	Outlay B.E	% Share	Outlay B.E	% Share	Outlay B.E	% Share	Outlay B.E	% Share	Outlay B.E	% Share	Outlay B.E	% Share	Outlay B.E	% Share	Outlay B.E	% Share	Outlay B.E	% Share
No		1991-92		1994-95		1995-96		1996-97		1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000		2000-01		2001-02	
1	Agriculture and Allied Activities	15487.00	9.94	22861.17	6.98	23734.93	6.64	25446.18	5.84	17607.00	3.87	17357.07	3.24	17156.70	2.91	19462.43	2.68	24374.20	2.84
2	Rural Development	11091.16	7.12	16784.00	5.12	21055.31	5.89	27640.46	6.34	25060.97	5.51	24916.15	4.65	24352.99	4.14	28396.17	3.90	38688.72	4.50
3	Special area Programmes	7000.00	4.49	11246.00	3.43	10000.00	2.80	10250.00	2.35	10250.00	2.26	10900.00	2.04	11804.00	2.00	12656.00	1.74	12556.00	1.46
4	Irrigation and Flood Control	24712.70	15.86	73990.00	22.59	88261.70	24.69	116881.96	26.81	124296.00	27.35	162906.20	30.43	181450.40	30.82	287914.00	39.58	274027.16	31.91
5	Energy	37217.72	23.89	61088.00	18.65	68906.00	19.27	59002.00	13.53	67594.50	14.87	87378.30	16.32	101178.32	17.18	76364.10	10.50	94992.60	11.06
6	Industry and Mining	10766.10	6.91	23985.00	7.32	21294.76	5.96	25793.95	5.92	19892.90	4.38	14668.75	2.74	15791.00	2.68	16357.22	2.25	27701.56	3.23
7	Transport	9325.48	5.99	17255.00	5.27	18224.47	5.10	17954.33	4.12	30874.00	6.79	34316.99	6.41	33267.00	5.65	50562.00	6.95	79099.90	9.21
8	Science, Technical, and Environment	188.00	0.12	398.00	0.12	559.00	0.16	627.00	0.14	763.00	0.17	512.70	0.10	513.00	0.09	421.00	0.06	407.00	0.05
9	General Economic Services	1440.53	0.92	1090.00	0.33	1259.71	0.35	1531.50	0.35	1679.86	0.37	12529.12	2.34	13191.79	2.24	14356.00	1.97	17516.75	2.04
10	Social Services of which	36591.05	23.49	94740.83	28.93	100604.12	28.14	146940.45	33.70	147703.81	32.50	155341.69	29.02	171506.38	29.13	204106.76	28.06	269636.17	31.40
	a. Education	9834.00	6.31	28374.43	8.66	30787.66	8.61	37508.00	8.60	28374.82	6.24	32988.52	6.16	45643.39	7.75	79224.57	10.89	102740.48	11.96
	b. Medical and Public Health	4700.00	3.02	10823.00	3.30	11472.41	3.21	19136.75	4.39	20073.47	4.42	19544.30	3.65	23119.04	3.93	22558.11	3.10	26879.60	3.13
	c. Water supply and Sanitation	7658.15	4.92	18111.00	5.53	21055.38	5.89	33628.14	7.71	36927.77	8.12	43214.17	8.07	47854.00	8.13	56866.00	7.82	61017.32	7.10
	d. Housing	5631.07	3.61	14889.00	4.55	13578.00	3.80	13755.00	3.15	14950.18	3.29	14048.67	2.62	15430.98	2.62	23476.00	3.23	47675.00	5.55
11	General Services	1960.00	1.26	4062.00	1.24	3600.00	1.01	3932.00	0.90	3520.00	0.77	5010.00	0.94	4950.00	0.84	4937.00	0.68	6595.51	0.77
12	Forestry and Wild Life									5259.46	1.16	9475.04	1.77	13638.42	2.32	11867.00	1.63	13232.43	1.54
	Grand Total	155780.00		327500.00		357500.00		435999.83		454501.50		535302.01		588800.00		727400.00		858828.00	

Source : Draft Annual Plan figures are taken for the years 1994-95 and 1995-96. Annual Plans of Karnataka for the remaining years.

Annexure - 28.1

ANNUAL PLAN - INTERSECTORAL PLAN OUTLAY (Rs. lakhs)

Sl. No	Sector	Outlay B.E 1991-92	% Share	Outlay B.E 1994-95	% Share	Outlay B.E 1995-96	% Share	Outlay B.E 1996-97	% Share	Outlay B.E 1997-98	% Share	Outlay B.E 1998-99	% Share	Outlay B.E 1999-2000	% Share	Outlay B.E 2000-01	% Share	Outlay B.E 2001-02	% Share
1	Agriculture and Allied Activities	15487.00	9.94	22861.17	6.98	23734.93	6.64	25446.18	5.84	17607.00	3.87	17357.07	3.24	17156.70	2.91	19462.43	2.68	24374.20	2.84
2	Rural Development	11091.16	7.12	16784.00	5.12	21055.31	5.89	27640.46	6.34	25060.97	5.51	24916.15	4.65	24352.99	4.14	28396.17	3.90	38688.72	4.50
3	Special area Programmes	7000.00	4.49	11246.00	3.43	10000.00	2.80	10250.00	2.35	10250.00	2.26	10900.00	2.04	11804.00	2.00	12656.00	1.74	12556.00	1.46
4	Irrigation and Flood Control	24712.70	15.86	73990.00	22.59	88261.70	24.69	116881.96	26.81	124296.00	27.35	162906.20	30.43	181450.40	30.82	287914.00	39.58	274027.16	31.91
5	Energy	37217.72	23.89	61088.00	18.65	68906.00	19.27	59002.00	13.53	67594.50	14.87	87378.30	16.32	101178.32	17.18	76364.10	10.50	94992.60	11.06
6	Industry and Mining	10766.10	6.91	23985.00	7.32	21294.76	5.96	25793.95	5.92	19892.90	4.38	14668.75	2.74	15791.00	2.68	16357.22	2.25	27701.56	3.23
7	Transport	9325.48	5.99	17255.00	5.27	18224.47	5.10	17954.33	4.12	30874.00	6.79	34316.99	6.41	33267.00	5.65	50562.00	6.95	79099.90	9.21
8	Science, Technical, and Environment	188.00	0.12	398.00	0.12	559.00	0.16	627.00	0.14	763.00	0.17	512.70	0.10	513.00	0.09	421.00	0.06	407.00	0.05
9	General Economic Services	1440.53	0.92	1090.00	0.33	1259.71	0.35	1531.50	0.35	1679.86	0.37	12529.12	2.34	13191.79	2.24	14356.00	1.97	17516.75	2.04
10	Social Services	36591.05	23.49	94740.83	28.93	100604.12	28.14	146940.45	33.70	147703.81	32.50	155341.69	29.02	171506.38	29.13	204106.76	28.06	269636.17	31.40
	of which																		
	a. Education	9834.00	6.31	28374.43	8.66	30787.66	8.61	37508.00	8.60	28374.82	6.24	32988.52	6.16	45643.39	7.75	79224.57	10.89	102740.48	11.96
	b. Medical and Public Health	4700.00	3.02	10823.00	3.30	11472.41	3.21	19136.75	4.39	20073.47	4.42	19544.30	3.65	23119.04	3.93	22558.11	3.10	26879.60	3.13
	c. Water supply and Sanitation	7658.15	4.92	18111.00	5.53	21055.38	5.89	33628.14	7.71	36927.77	8.12	43214.17	8.07	47854.00	8.13	56866.00	7.82	61017.32	7.10
	d. Housing	5631.07	3.61	14889.00	4.55	13578.00	3.80	13755.00	3.15	14950.18	3.29	14048.67	2.62	15430.98	2.62	23476.00	3.23	47675.00	5.55
11	General Services	1960.00	1.26	4062.00	1.24	3600.00	1.01	3932.00	0.90	3520.00	0.77	5010.00	0.94	4950.00	0.84	4937.00	0.68	6595.51	0.77
12	Forestry and Wild Life									5259.46	1.16	9475.04	1.77	13638.42	2.32	11867.00	1.63	13232.43	1.54
	GRAND TOTAL	155780.00		327500.00		357500.00		435999.83		454501.50		535302.01		588800.00		727400.00		858828.00	

Source: Draft Annual Plan figures are taken for the years 1994-95 and 1995-96.

Annual Plans of Karnataka for the remaining years.

Annexure 28.2
Expenditure on Major and Medium Irrigation (North and South Karnataka-wise)

(Rs. Lakh)

Sl.No		1997-98		1998-99		1999-2000		2000-2001	
		North	South	North	South	North	South	North	South
1	Major Irrigation	100516.20	688.88	133488.34	970.16	166582.07	1085.06	177908.10	1281.69
2	Medium Irrigation	7850.07	161.83	6759.94	256.12	7111.40	886.51	5928.80	100.00
3	General	19264.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	127630.27	850.71	140248.28	1226.28	173693.47	1971.57	183836.90	1381.69
	Projects pending approval								
1	Major Irrigation	0.00	27643.19	0.00	26720.80	0.00	21213.04	0.00	25247.10
2	Medium Irrigation	0.00	1979.91	0.00	1906.13	0.00	3012.60	0.00	4967.74
3	General	0.00	0.00	0.00	243.04	0.00	1880.83	0.00	3900.00
	Total	0.00	29623.10	0.00	28869.97	0.00	26106.47	0.00	34114.84
Grand total		127630.27	30473.81	140248.28	30096.25	173693.47	28078.04	183836.90	35496.53

Indivisible

1997-98	1988.36	359.66	2348.02
1998-99	1026.87	608.22	1635.09
1999-00	92.07	862.40	954.47
2000-01	3633.00	1019.93	4652.93
Total	6740.3	2850.21	9590.51

Annexure - 28.3
RESERVES OF MAJOR & MINOR MINERAL RESOURCES (2000-2001)
AND SUGGESTED POTENTIAL INDUSTRIES IN THE TALUKS IDENTIFIED AS
BACKWARD BY HPC - FRRI

Minerals Resources				Suggested Potential Industries / Applications
Major Minerals		Minor Minerals		
Mineral / Taluk	Reserves MT	Mineral / Taluk	Reserves MT	
<u>Limestone</u>				1. Manufacture of Cement 2. Calcined Lime 3. Bleaching Powder 4. Calcium Carbide
Badami	47.00			
Mundargi	1.58			
Muddebihal	1.92			
Chittapur	302.00			
Jewargi	11000.00			
Shorapur	183825.00			
Sedam	4.40			
Hiriyur	1.50			
Hosadurga	260.00			
Chikkanayakanahalli	20.00			
Gokak	64.00	<u>Limekankar</u>		
		Kadur	2.04	
Total	195717.48		2.04	

<u>Dolomite</u>				1. High temperature fire bricks 2. Fluxing Agent
Badami	-			
Gokak	414.00			
Supa (Joida)	6.00			
Channagiri	5.40			
Honnali	69.30			
H.D. Kote	-			
Hosadurga	0.24			
Total	494.94			

<u>Quartz</u>				1. Construction material 2. Manufacture of avrasives and abrasive paper
Badami	-			
Gokak	0.20			
Sandur	3.80			
Shorapur	-			
Gangavathi	-			
Honnali	20.00			
Koppal	3.50			
Kushtagi	0.53			
Holalkere (Green Quartz)	0.15			
Sindhnur	0.02			
Jagalur (Pink Quartz)	0.06			
Pandavapura	0.41			
Total	28.667			

Minerals Resources				Suggested Potential Industries / Applications
Major Minerals		Minor Minerals		
Mineral / Taluk	Reserves MT	Mineral / Taluk	Reserves MT	
Iron Ore				
Bilagi	3.10			Iron Ore is used in the mfg. of pig iron
Mundargi	2.64			
Hungund	1.00			
Siddapur (low grade)	3.30			
Sandur	6080.00			
Bidar	-			
Holalkere	-			
Hosadurga	5.00			
Channagiri	2.28			
Shimoga	1.00			
Total	6098.315			
Ornamental Stones				
		Hunagund	175.00 MM3	Used in the construction of commercial buildings and other decorative items
		Shahapur	1.40 MM3	
		Shorapur	0.06 MM3	
		Gangavathi	2.72 MM3	
		Koppal	2.50 MM3	
		Kushtagi	1.40 MM3	
		Yalburga	26.20 MM3	
		Kanakapura	14.20 MM3	
		Magadi	28.00 MM3	
		Gudibanda	0.06 MM3	
		Deodurg	16.66 MM3	
		Lingasugur	2.86 MM3	
		Malavalli		
		Hunsur		
		Nanjangud		
		Total		
Magnesite				
Nanjangud				Magnesite is used as a raw material for obtaining magnesium compounds
Aluminous				
Bhatkal	400.00			Fire bricks and Alumina
Kyanite				
Holalkere	0.46			As aluminium silicaste is used in the manufacture of high grade refractories
H.D. Kote	-			

Minerals Resources				Suggested Potential Industries / Applications
Major Minerals		Minor Minerals		
Mineral / Taluk	Reserves MT	Mineral / Taluk	Reserves MT	
<u>Manganese Ore</u>				
Supa (Joida)	44.21			Benification of Manganese Ore. Ferro Manganese.
Sandur	-			
Hosadurga	4.65			
Total	48.86			
<u>Lithomarge</u>				
Bidar	0.04			Litomarge as Lithium is used in glass & ceramic industries. As an alloy, it is used in nuclear reactor in aero space industries.
<u>Shale</u>				
Chittapur	0.18			Used in the manufacture of lime shell and cattle & poultry feed.
<u>Steatite (Soap Stone)</u>				
Holalkere	0.06			Used in manufacture of talcum powder
<u>Soap Stone</u>				
H.D. Kote				Used in the form of utensils and electric insulators
<u>Chromite</u>				
Hosadurga	0.24			Ferro Chromium
<u>China Clay (Kaolin)</u>				
Hosadurga	5.65			Ceramic Tiles, White cement & Plaster of Paris
Mulbagal	0.10			
Holenarasipur	-			
Total	5.75			
<u>Gold</u>				
Sira, Gadag	2.00			
Deodurga	4.20			
Total	6.20			
		<u>Dyke</u> Chamarajanagar	0.044 MM3	
<u>Graphite</u>				
H.D. Kote	-			Pencil Industry

Source: Department of Mines & Geology, Govt. of Karnataka (adopted)

Chapter 29

Government Policy for reducing Disparities between North Karnataka and South Karnataka: 2000-2002/03

29.1 Minimizing Regional Inequalities: Policy Evolution

1. Beginning with the 1970 Karnataka Government envisaged a balanced development of the State with the objective of minimizing inequalities in income among persons and also among different regions / districts. The thrust of planning was to treat reduction in regional disparities in the State as an objective of the plan next only to that of increasing the incomes through a higher growth rate of economy. Income redistribution was very manifestly interwoven with the developmental objectives.

2. For implementation, the State Planning Department was strengthened availing of free finances for such a purpose from the Planning Commission, Government of India. Karnataka was the first State to have an efficient and professional Planning Department with experts in the different areas of Planning. Among the seven divisions, District and Regional Planning Division had its beginning earlier with the establishment of an Economic Adviser Division in the Planning Department. The District and Regional Planning Division carried out studies for promoting banking, evolving measures for a better distribution of the basic minimum needs and other facilities, monitor the progress in the different districts with a few selected indicators of development and formulated a Regional Development Policy. It also evolved a criteria for the distribution of plan resources/outlays among the different districts in which 50 percent weightage was given to backwardness of the district measured in objective terms like backwardness in agriculture, industry, transport, education, health, nutrition, employment, special problems of SC/STs and the like. In addition the State also introduced an Employment Guarantee Scheme and a Housing Scheme in the 1970 for providing incomes to the poor in the backward areas and also enable the poor to have a decent shelter of their own. Thus, disparities among the districts were being tackled under District Planning and later on through the decentralized Panchayat Raj system. Generally, the political leadership followed informally a convention of appointing suitable persons from North Karnataka and South Karnataka to various key positions both in the legislature and in the recruitment agencies like the Karnataka Public Service Commission, for ensuring proper representation in the appointments.

3. However, as was mentioned in an earlier Chapter, the objective of reducing regional inequalities did not find a place in the VII Plan and thereafter.

4. HPC FRRI has recaptured briefly the approach to the problem of regional disparities followed by Governments headed by different parties. With the introduction of Panchayat Raj system and the appointment of a separate Finance Commission for devolving funds for Panchayat Raj system the distinct objective of bringing down inequalities among the regions somehow got diluted. There were sporadic attempts to raise the question of unequal plan outlays/expenditures and also the need for having a special development dispensation for Hyderabad-Karnatak region. The previous Governments set up Regional Development Boards separately for Hyderabad-Karnataka region, Malnad region, Maidan region and for Border areas. Special allocation was made in the plan for these Boards,

which had the full authority to formulate the plans and financing them. The functioning of these Boards has been evaluated in an earlier Chapter on Regional Development Boards. Notwithstanding all this, the disparities, which were converging in the State among the different districts until the mid 1980, started diverging thereafter without any abatement.

5. The Government headed by Sri S. M. Krishna as the Chief Minister which came to power in the State in October 1999 took up the subject of regional imbalances and appointed a High Power Committee in October 2000 to study the disparities and make recommendations for their redressal. Since the Terms of Reference do not ask the Committee for any evaluation in terms of policies followed by different Governments, it has, in fairness, tried to bring briefly the policies and programmes adopted by the present Government during the period 2000-2002. Government also has been following a policy of placing an Action Taken Report [ATR] before the legislature / public on the various measures announced by the Government. The HPC FRRI, has therefore, tried to bring together briefly in this Chapter what the present Government has done for the Northern and Southern regions. Only major items are included here. The Action Taken Report [ATR] has been given in Table No.29-2 after re-classifying the action taken by the Government with reference to the regions, which got benefits from the programmes. The highlights of these measures are given in the following pages taking the material from the publication **“Two Years of Government Achievements at a Glance – Chief Minister’s Secretariat, October 2001”**

29.2 Projects in North Karnataka Region:

Power

- 210 MW Power generation at Raichur Thermal Plant - 7 costing Rs.613 Crore.

Health

- Scheme of Supply of personal hygienic kits in the selected Public Health Centres of Dharwad and Bellary districts at a total cost of Rs.90 lakh.
- 26 hospitals are being upgraded in Gulbarga division under KFW (German assistance) Project

Education

- A separate Directorate has been set up to enhance literacy rate in 5 educationally backward districts of North-eastern Karnataka.

Government have followed a very liberal policy of permitting new engineering and medical colleges to be started in the private sector. In a way, this policy has helped the backward regions in so far as opportunities for starting professional colleges have been opened up for those who are inclined to start such institutions. The outcome expected is one of generating more skilled manpower in the different regions.

Finance

- Phase-II of rural water supply and sanitation project of \$ 150 million in 11 districts of North Karnataka is under finalisation with the World Bank.

Karnataka Neeravari Nigam Ltd.

- **Upper Tunga Project** - Dam work commenced. The canal works upto 69 kms. 75% excavation, 50% of embankment and 20% of concreting have been completed. Major tunnel near KM 170 costing about Rs.25 crore commenced. A sum of Rs. 32 crore had been spent on the project prior to formation of Nigam. After formation of Nigam, a sum of Rs.120 crore has been spent.
- **Hippergi Project** - Based on the representation of farmers of drought-prone area of Athani and Bilagi taluks, Government issued administrative approval in 2001 for comprehensive Hippergi Project which envisages lift irrigation to 70,000 hectares.
- **Harinala Project** - 80% of concreting for the dam has been completed.
- **Gandorinala Project** - This project envisages irrigation to about 8000 hectares of land in Gulbarga district. Expenditure on the project prior to Nigam formation was about Rs.25 crore and after the formation of the Nigam, a sum of Rs.70 crore has been spent.
- **Ghataprabha Project** - The canal work is almost complete upto 130 kms and canal work has commenced upto 150 kms. The project envisages Irrigation potential of 3.32 lakh hectares out of which 1.78 lakh hectares have been created. Further irrigation potential of 25,000 hectares have been created.

29.3 Projects in South Karnataka Region

Power

- Power generation of 4 X 60 MW at Gerusoppa (Sharavathy Tailrace) costing Rs.531 crore (Shimoga District).

Health

- Scheme of Supply of personal hygienic kits in the selected Public Health Centres of Kolar, Mandya and Chamarajnar districts at a total cost of Rs.135 lakh.

29.4 Summary Statement and Action Taken Report:

6. The major points aimed at reducing regional imbalances between North & South Karnataka regions during the last two years by the Government of Karnataka and action initiated by the Government based on the Action Taken Report on Budget 2000-01 and 2001-02 are given in **Tables 29.1 and 29.2.**

Table No. 29.1

**Major Points Aimed at Reducing Regional Imbalances Between North & South
Karnataka Regions During the Two Years Achievement of the Government of
Karnataka**

Sector	North Karnataka Region	South Karnataka Region
Power	➤ 210 MW Power generation at Raichur Thermal Plant costing Rs. 613 crore.	➤ Power generation 4 X 60 MW at Gerusoppa (Sharavathy Tailrace) costing Rs.531 crore (Shimoga District).
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Scheme of Supply of personal hygienic kits in the selected Public Health Centres of Dharwad and Bellary districts at a total cost of Rs.90 lakh. ➤ 26 hospitals are being upgraded in Gulbarga division under Kfw (German assistance) Project 	➤ Scheme of Supply of personal hygienic kits in the selected Public Health Centres of Kolar, Mandya and Chamarajnarag districts at a total cost of Rs.135 lakh.
Animal Husbandry	-----	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Commissioned 1.5 lakh litres capacity Chilling plant at Hosakote ➤ Commissioned 60 lakh litres capacity mega dairy at Bangalore
Education	➤ A separate Directorate has been set up to enhance literacy rate in 5 educationally backward districts of North- eastern Karnataka.	----
Urban Water Supply	---	➤ Cauvery 4 th Stage will be completed and this will enhance the availability of water in Bangalore on a daily basis.
Finance	➤ Phase-II of rural water supply and sanitation project of \$ 150 million in 11 districts of North Karnataka is under finalisation with the World Bank.	---
Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs	➤ Computerised Ration cards already issued in Bailahongal taluk of Belgaum district	➤ Computerised Ration cards are being issued in Bangalore Informal Rationing Area.

Sector	North Karnataka Region	South Karnataka Region
Irrigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Rs. 89.72 crore spent on Godavari and other basins creating irrigating potential of 1520 hectares 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Rs.373 crore pent on Cauvery basin project creating irrigation potential of 23,731 hectares.
Karnataka Neeravari Nigam Ltd.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Upper Tunga Project - Dam work commenced. The canal works upto 69 kms. 75% excavation, 50% of embankment and 20% of concreting have been completed. Major tunnel near KM 170 costing about Rs. 25 crore commenced. A sum of 32 crore had been spent on the project prior to formation of Nigam. After formation of Nigam, a sum of Rs. 120 crore has been spent. ➤ Hippergi Project - Based on representation of farmers of drought-prone area of Athani and Bilagi taluks, Government issued administrative approval in 2001 for comprehensive Hippergi Project which envisages lift irrigation to 70,000 hectares. 	---
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Harinala Project - 80% of concreting for the dam has been completed ➤ Gandorinala Project - This project envisages irrigation to about 8000 hectares of land in Gulbarga districts. Expenditure on the project prior to Nigam formation was about Rs. 25 crore and after formation of Nigam, a sum of Rs. 70 crore has been spent. ➤ Ghataprabha Project - The canal work is almost complete upto 130 kms and canal work has commenced upto 150 kms. The project envisages Irrigation potential of 3.32 lakh hectares out of which 	---

Sector	North Karnataka Region	South Karnataka Region
	1.78 lakh have been created. Further Irrigation potential of 25,000 hectares have been created.	
Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 11th Finance Commission has identified Gulbarga and Dharwad districts for computerization. ➤ North-east Karnataka Road Transport Corporation is set up at Gulbarga. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Computerisation of Transport Department has been completed in Bangalore at a cost of Rs. 2.18 crore in the I Phase. ➤ 11th Finance Commission has identified Mandya, and Mysore for computerisation.
Public Works Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Works of Hubli-Dharwad Bypass road completed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Bangalore-Mysore Infrastructure Corridor Project to be taken up on Build - Operate - Transfer (BOT) basis.
Fisheries Dept.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sanction is accorded to take up Gangolli Fishing Harbour at a cost of Rs.8.32 crore. ➤ Fishing Harbour at Karwar is being extended at a cost of Rs.1.29 crore. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Fishing Harbour at Mangalore is being extended at a cost of Rs.0.75 crore.
Home Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Forensic Science Laboratories at Belgaum and Gulbarga have been sanctioned. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A cyber-crime detection Police Station has been set up at Bangalore.

Source: Two years of Government Achievement at a Glance - Chief Minister's Secretariat
11th October 2001.

Table No. 29.2

**Measures Initiated by the Government to Reduce the Regional Imbalances in North and South Karnataka Region
(Based on the Action Taken Report on Budget 2000-2001 & 2001-2002)**

Sector / Department	Action Taken			
	2000-2001		2001-2002	
	North Karnataka Region	South Karnataka Region	North Karnataka Region	South Karnataka Region
1. Agriculture & Horticulture	Implementation of Rashtriya Bhima Yojana for which Govt. order has been issued on 1.6.2000		Watershed Development Project in Haveri & Dharwad under World Bank Assistance is awaiting formal clearance from World Bank & Govt. of India	Watershed Development Project in, Kolar, Tumkur & Chitradurga under World Bank Assistance is awaiting formal clearance from World Bank & Govt. of India
			(Total Financial Assistance of Rs.570 crore for the development of 4,30,000 hectares in all the five districts)	
			* Financial assistance from Swiss Development Agency (SDA) for developing 30,000 hectares in the districts of Bijapur, Bidar, Gulbarga & Koppal at an estimated cost of Rs. 28.73 crore. Will be launched shortly after signing agreement between Govt. of India & SDA is signed	* MOU entered between Govt. of Karnataka & NDDDB for development of Papagni Water-shed covering an area of 49645 hectares with the cost of Rs. 20.00 crore covering Sidlaghatta, Srinivasapura, Chintamani & Bagepalli Taluks of Kolar district.

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Sector / Department	Action Taken			
	2000-2001		2001-2002	
	North Karnataka Region	South Karnataka Region	North Karnataka Region	South Karnataka Region
				* MOU between Govt. of Karnataka & NABARD for seeking financial assistance under Water Shed Development created by Govt. of India for the districts of Bangalore (Rural) Chamarajnagar, Mysore & Davanagere
			* MOU between Govt. of Karnataka & NABARD for seeking financial assistance under Water-Shed Development created by Govt. of India for the district of Koppal, Gulbarga, Raichur, Bellary, Gadag & Bidar.	* MOU entered between Govt. of Karnataka & NABARD for seeking financial assistance under Watershed Development created by Govt.of India for the districts of Bangalore (Rural) Chamarajnagar, Mysore & Davanagere
			* MOU between Govt. of Karnataka & NABARD for seeking financial assistance under Water-shed Development created by Govt. of India for the districts of Koppal, Gulbarga, Raichur, Bellary, Gadag & Bidar.	* MOU entered between Govt. of Karnataka & NDDDB for development of Papagni Water shed covering an area of 49645 hectares with the cost of Rs.20.00 crore covering Sidlaghatta, Srinivasapura, Chintamani & Bagepally Taluks of Kolar district

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Sector / Department	Action Taken			
	2000-2001		2001-2002	
	North Karnataka Region	South Karnataka Region	North Karnataka Region	South Karnataka Region
			Identification of NGO for Implementation of the Watershed programme already completed.	Identification of NGO for Implementation of the Watershed programme already completed.
			* Proposal for Fruit and Vegetable Market in Hubli-Dharwad & Bijapur district is being examined.	* Proposal for Fruit and Vegetable Market in Mysore district is being examined.
2. Commerce & Industry	* Shifting Directorate of Sugar to Belgaum	* Shifting Directorate Seri-Culture to Mysore (under consideration)	Proposal has been sent to Govt. of India for setting up Apparel Park in Bellary with Central Assistance for which approval being is awaited.	Proposal has been sent to Govt. of India for setting up Apparel Park in Doddaballapur with Central Assistance for which approval is awaited.
	* Shifting Textile Commissioner Office to Hubli			
	* Starting of Food Processing Park at Bagalkot for which Survey and Preparation of Project Report has been completed. Land has been identified.			

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Sector / Department	Action Taken			
	2000-2001		2001-2002	
	North Karnataka Region	South Karnataka Region	North Karnataka Region	South Karnataka Region
3. Information Technology	* Pilot Centre for Training Centre for Yuva.com has been started in Chitra-Durga, Hubli, Bidar, Dharwad & Bhatkal	First Training Centre under Yuva. com inaugurated in Mandya.	* Branch of IIIT to be set up in Hubli by 15.09.2001	Incuation Centre at Shimoga with a total cost of Rs.10.00 lakhs to be started shortly.
	* Proposal to be placed before the cabinet for taking over and remodeling the building for commissioning Software Technology Park at Hubli		* Incubation Centre at Belgaum, Gulbarga, Bellary and Gadag with a total cost of Rs.40.00 lakhs to be started shortly	
4. Tourism	Perspective Plan for Development of Tourism in Northern Region with the proposed investment of Rs.1000 crore has been prepared			

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Sector / Department	Action Taken			
	2000-2001		2001-2002	
	North Karnataka Region	South Karnataka Region	North Karnataka Region	South Karnataka Region
5. Infrastructure Development	* Process of selection of developer for issue of contractors for Tadri port is over and placed before the Cabinet Sub Committee.		Tadri port to be taken up on BOOST basis by M/s. Hanjin Engineering and Construction Co., (Private investor at a cost of Rs.755 crore. G.O. has been issued on 18.2.2001 and Rs. 503 lakh to KIADB for paying compensation for acquisition of land/	
	* Expression of interest received during Global Investors Meet for Hubli Airport being Examined and discussions are with the G.O.I. and other Airlines for development of Belgaum & Hubli Airport.			

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Sector / Department	Action Taken			
	2000-2001		2001-2002	
	North Karnataka Region	South Karnataka Region	North Karnataka Region	South Karnataka Region
6. Irrigation	The proposal to shift KBJNL to Bhimarayana-Gudi and Gulbarga and KNNL to Dharwad is before Boards of the Corporation		Action has been initiated to Bhadra, Tungabhadra Left Canal, Tungabhadra Right Bank High Level Canal, Taraka, Lower Mullamari & Bennithora Projects.	Action has been initiated to complete 31 lift irrigation scheme in Cauvery basin.
7. Animal Husbandry & Fisheries			Administrative order has been issued and tender called for establishing a Fishing Harbour for project outsets of the Seabird Project at Amadahalli in Uttara Kannada district.	Necessary instructions issued to shift Directorate of Fisheries to Mangalore.
8. Co-operation Department			Negotiations are being held with private bodies under joint venture scheme set up two Multi-grain silos of 1 lakh ton each in Dharwad and Gulbarga.	

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Sector / Department	Action Taken			
	2000-2001		2001-2002	
	North Karnataka Region	South Karnataka Region	North Karnataka Region	South Karnataka Region
9. Energy Dept.			Work on adding 100 MW under Almatti Dam Power House Project, Raichur 7 unit and Vijaynagar Project is under progress.	Adding 180 MW by March 2002, by commissioning 2 nd , 3 rd & 4 th units of Gerusoppa Hydel Project, under process.
10. Kannada & Culture Department			Proposal for establishment of a Museum in Bijapur is being examined.	
11. Rural Development & Panchayat Raj			Rs.920 crore World Bank Aided Rural Water Supply Project in ten districts of Northern Region	
12. Urban Development				* Preparing master plan for BWSSB with the help of Aid Australia to improve water supply & sanitation services in Bangalore is under progress.
13. Women & Child Development				Hellen Keller Hearing Impaired Institute to train teachers of hearing impaired children to be set up in Mysore.

The details of the measures initiated by the Government during 2000-02 would show that considerable attention has been given for North Karnataka also. In the framing of projects and their implementation in a very short period of two years, the projects have been fairly well distributed all over the State subject to their acceptance of external financing agencies where applicable.

Projects / proposals benefiting North Karnataka and South Karnataka announced in the Budget 2002-2003 are given in Table No.29.3. There is a very good attempt, which is to be appreciated.

Table No.29.3**Budget 2002-2003****Projects / Proposals specific to North Karnataka**

1. Construction of multi-grain silos at Gulbarga, Gokak and Hubli
2. Pesticide Residue Testing Laboratories in Dharwad and Bellary
3. Plan to provide Irrigation to an extent of 6 lakh acres through BKJNL and KNNL.
4. Conclusion of an Agreement with Maharashtra by paying Rs.35 Crore to utilize 4 TMCs of water has facilitated the commencement of Dhdhganga Project, an inter-State Irrigation Project.
5. Dedication to the nation of the Hirehalla Project, Indi Branch Canal [from 64 Km to 133 Km] under the Upper Krishna Project [and Halli Mysore Lift Irrigation Scheme] during 2001-2002.
Completion of Projects like Almatti Dam, Bennihora, Lower Mullamari, Chulkinala, Maskinala and Narayanapura Right Bank Canal by 2002-03
6. Scholarship scheme for all eligible girl students of educationally backward districts of Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur, Bijapur, Koppal, Bagalkot and Bellary.
7. Establishment of a Cath Lab at the Government Hospital in Hubli to serve the citizens of North Karnataka.
8. Setting up of Valmiki Adhyayana Peeetha in the Kannada University at Hampi [Rs.15 Lakh earmarked for this purpose].
9. Instituting a Chair in Dharwad University in the name of Smt. Gangubai Hanagal and Chair in the name of the late Sri K. H. Patil for Studies in Cooperative Movement in the State.
10. Setting up of a Science City in Dharwad [Rs.20 Lakh allocated for Project Formulation].
11. Implementation of Jal Nirmal, the World Bank aided Rural water Supply and Sanitation Project in eleven districts of the northern region of the State with an outlay of Rs.1035 Crore.
12. Rs.5 Crore released to set up the Institute of Agri-Biotechnology at Dharwad.
13. Rs.20 Crore proposed for the Sholapur-Gadag Guage Conversion Project, which would be completed by 2005.
14. Two-thirds of the cost of Kottur – Harihar Railway Line Project to be borne by the State.
15. Rs.10 Crore allocated towards a High Court Bench envisaged for North Karnataka.

Projects / Proposals specific to South Karnataka

1. Multigrain silo at Shimoga
2. Pesticide Residue Testing Laboratory at Bangalore
3. Rs.300 Crore earmarked for the irrigation projects in the Cauvery Basin.
4. Investigating various possibilities of implementing the project of providing water to the parched areas of Chitradurga and Tumkur districts.
5. A Bio-technology Park being established in Bangalore
6. Under the Indo-French Protocol, the BWSSB has taken up construction of tertiary sewage treatment plants in the Vrishabhavathi Valley and at Yelahanka. The treated non-portable water will be supplied to the industries and the proposed international airport at Devanahalli.
7. The BDA will take up infrastructure works to the tune of Rs.150 Crore in Bangalore City over the next two years.
8. A Regional Centre of the Sugar Institute will be set up in Mandya for the benefit of factories and cane growers of the Southern districts.
9. Establishing a Hardware Park near Devanahalli.
10. An outlay of Rs.15 Crore provided for the Hassan-Mangalore Gauge Conversion Project.
11. The State sharing the cost of Bangalore-Kengeri and Kengeri-Ramanagara projects.
12. Rs.86.50 Crore has been provided for the Bangalore International Project.
13. A Pilot Project for improvement of roads of all categories in Mandya district at a total outlay of Rs.300 Crore spread over a period of three years. For the next year, sum of Rs.40 Crore has been earmarked.
14. A Lake Development Authority substantially funded by Government of India will be constituted for the regeneration and development of lakes in Bangalore City.

General Projects / Proposal

1. Direct lending by the Apex Bank to the Primary Co-operative Credit Societies and to Farmers' Self Help Groups, thereby reducing the interest charged to the farmer by about two or three per cent.
2. Abolition of Sales Tax on Sprinklers and Drip Irrigation Equipment. [This should help promote judicious use of water resource, which is getting scarcer and should benefit dry areas of the State, provided other supportive measures; such as credit availability, etc. are undertaken].
3. Establishment of the Karnataka Togari Abhivruddhi Mandali Niyamita to address the problems of tur and other pulses as well. Rs.5 Crore allocated towards the share capital of this Corporation.
[As pulses are relatively concentrated in Hyderabad-Karnataka Region this initiative should benefit this region in particular, among others, in the State.]
4. Israeli Technology in Water Management and Commercial Crop Rotation will be taken up on experimental basis in two farms in the State, with a proposed outlay of Rs.3 Crore for this purpose.
[Results of this experiment, if favourable would benefit the dry areas of the State and help in reducing the regional disparities as between dry and irrigated areas of the State].
5. Launching of an Intensive Training Programme in Horticulture termed "Grama Thotagarike" initially in select districts.
[This would help tap the rich potential for horticulture in the State and is a significant move in redressing the regional imbalances in so far as the districts of North Karnataka are identified with a rich potential for horticulture development].
6. Development of Infrastructure: Housing, Education, Minor Irrigation, Medical facilities under the Tribal Sub Plan. Providing mobile clinics and improving literacy levels of tribal girls are some special features of this programme.
[These measures help improve the quality of life of these deprived sections of the society concentrated in certain regions of the State, and help thereby in redressing the disparities between different sections of the society].
7. Steps to bring the educationally backward taluks on par with other parts of the State. Launching of mid-day meal programme in seven backward districts. Rs.45 Crore allocated for this programme.
This should result in redressing the regional imbalances in education.

Source: Compiled from Government of Karnataka, Budget 2002-2003
Speech of Sri S. M. Krishna, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Karnataka

Chapter 3

Approach to Imbalances: Identifying Backwardness and Regional Imbalances*

1. This chapter presents a brief review of past approaches dealing with the problems of regional imbalances/backwardness, followed by an overview of the indicators employed by various bodies to identify and delineate the backward areas, along with the methods employed in constructing the index of development / backwardness. In view of the fact that drought-prone areas constitute a substantial proportion of the State's total area and as these areas may be categorized as being 'fundamentally backward', the spread of these areas is included in our analysis.

3.1 Brief Review of Past Approaches:

2. The concern for regional growth and backward area development in the country found expression only in qualitative terms in the first phase of the planning period up to the mid-sixties. This was followed by an elaborate statistical exercise by the Planning Commission in 1967 through which it analyzed and described at some length the extent of inter-state and inter-regional variation in consumption, unemployment, land holding, rural investment and debt, agricultural development, educational and health facilities, roads, etc. Impact of certain key rural development programmes like the adoption of improved agricultural practices, minor irrigation, soil conservation, school facilities, drinking water supply and other village facilities was also specifically examined. In so far as this statistical exercise by the Planning Commission posed and dealt with the problem of regional disparities, for the first time officially in quantitative terms, acquired special significance.

3. This detailed analysis by the Planning Commission did help sensitise the then Government to initiate action on the policy front to tackle the problem of backwardness, the focus was limited though to the industrial backwardness.

*This chapter has benefited from the following sources and is gratefully acknowledged.

1. Report on General Issues Relating to Backward Areas Development , National Committee on the Development of Backward Areas, Planning Commission, Govt. of India, Nov.1981.
2. D.M. Nanjundappa and R.K. Sinha (Eds.), Backward Area Development: Problems and Prospects, Sterling publishers, New Delhi, 1982.
3. Report of the Fact Finding Committee on Regional Imbalance in Maharashtra, Govt. of Maharashtra, Planning Dept., Bombay, April 1984.
4. "Federal Resource Transfer and Inter-state Equity". Planning Department, Govt. of Karnataka, August 1993, (Mimeo).
5. Report of the Eleventh Finance Commission, Government of India.

3.2 At the National Level:

Pande Committee:

4. In 1968, the Government of India appointed a Working Group on Identification of Backward Areas, commonly known as the Pande Committee. The focus of the Committee (as per the terms of reference) was to develop criteria and identify industrially backward districts in the country so that incentives for industrial development could be provided.

Wanchoo Committee:

5. Subsequently, another working group commonly known as the Wanchoo Committee, was appointed to suggest financial and fiscal incentives in order to remove the industrial backwardness. This Committee suggested a number of incentives like the excise subsidy, the transport subsidy, the concessional finance, the liberalized import and supply of scarce raw materials, etc.

Fourth Five Year Plan and onwards :

6. Thus by the early 70s, the problem of regional balance had come to the fore more prominently. The concern for backward-area development continued to grow during the fourth plan period, manifesting itself in its policy objectives for agriculture, where along with maximization of production, the remedying of imbalance was given equal prominence. This period was also marked by an intense debate on the incidence of poverty across states. Infact, the resolution setting up the National Commission on Agriculture (1972) dealt explicitly with the problem of regional balance. All these developments resulted in starting of various programmes like Special Programmes for Dry Land Areas, Drought-prone Area Programme, the Integrated Hill Area Programme and Integrated Development of Tribal Areas Programme.

The Target- Group Approach:

7. Another important policy measure which exerted its impact though not in a direct manner on the development of backward areas was the one which envisaged tackling the problems of the target groups in the community through enhancing their development opportunities and incomes. Special programmes introduced to tackle the problems of small/marginal farmers and agricultural labourers may be cited as examples in this respect. However these programmes suffered from a variety of inadequacies in terms of their implementation and thereby failed to make a significant dent in the development of backward areas.

The Basic Needs-Oriented Approach :

8. In spite of variations in the potentials for growth in the different backward areas, or because of it, there is a need to ensure equity in the distribution of minimum social consumption, if we cared for the tolerable standard of human welfare. This concern led to the formulation of a National Minimum Needs Programme(MNP) in India in which the backward areas were given specially favoured treatment. Lack of systematic area planning

to facilitate the implementation of this programme along with the lack of funds/ resources acted as inhibiting factors in realizing the expected results of this programme approach.

9. It emerges from the foregoing discussion that the problem of regional balance and backwardness did attract the attention of the planners in the country. Nevertheless what was missing was an adequate attention to the impact of factors other than economic, such as historical, cultural and social on regional backwardness. A clear concept of backwardness seemed to be missing. Consequently many of the special schemes recommended by the planners till then to tackle the problems of backwardness turned out to be mere palliatives without a lasting solution.

10. Seen against this background, the Planning Commission setting up (i) an internal Committee headed by Prof. S. Chakravarty to look into the questions of backward area development during the course of the Fifth plan (1974-79) and (ii) the National Committee on the Development of Backward Areas (NCDBA) during the course of the sixth plan assumes a great deal of significance.

11. Of these two committees, the former committee (The Chakravarty Committee on Backward Areas) did not finalize its report, but a draft report [which is extracted by the NCDBA] helps understand its approach.

12. This Committee, in its draft report, noted that though Backwardness is a relative concept, areas with different kinds and severities of backwardness can be identified. Such an identification should be based on an objective study of the geographic differences in the character and severity of backwardness. The approach to the identification of backward areas has, therefore, to be based on a set of what may be called 'partial indicators of development and under-development'. It made an index based exercise for the identification of backward districts (for details see, NCDBA Report, Annexure 4.1).

13. In view of the fact that the Chakravarty Committee did not finalise its report, the Planning Commission did not consider the recommendations of this Committee.

National Committee on the Development of Backward Areas:

14. The National Committee on the Development of Backward Areas with Sri. B. Sivaraman, the then member of the Planning Commission as Chairman and Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa (presently Chairman, HPC FRRI), among others, as a member had the terms of reference as follows:

- (i) To examine the validity of the various concepts of backwardness underlying the definitions in use for present policy purposes and recommend the criteria by which backward areas should be identified.
- (ii) To review the working of :
 - (a) the existing plans for dealing with the general developmental problems of backward areas like Tribal Sub-Plans, Plans for Hill Areas etc., and

- (b) the existing schemes for stimulating industrial development in backward areas such as the schemes for concessional finance, investment subsidy, transport subsidy, sales tax concessions etc. similar schemes in the agricultural and allied fields like DPAP, and general measures for tackling the problems of poverty and unemployment with a view to find out their efficacy in the removal of backwardness; and
- (iii) To recommend an appropriate strategy or strategies for effectively tackling the problem of backward areas, classified, if necessary, according to areas, causes of or prescribed remedies.

15. The NCDDBA evolved an innovative method in identifying and classifying the backward areas in the country, in the sense, instead of relying upon any indicators of development/backwardness or indexes there of (either sectoral or composite), it settled upon recommending the following six types of problem areas as backward:

1. Chronically drought-prone areas
2. Desert areas
3. Tribal areas
4. Hill areas
5. Chronically flood affected areas
6. Coastal areas affected by salinity

16. These six categories, the NCDDBA observed, can be viewed as six types of fundamental backwardness. In this sense an area may suffer from the handicap of more than one type of fundamental backwardness. It believed that the six types of fundamental backwardness identified would help identify the areas where suitable area specific development strategies could give results.

Finance Commissions and Planning Commission:

17. Due credit has to be given to the Indian official bodies, such as Finance Commissions and the Planning Commission, for having recognized backwardness/poverty as a criterion in financial resource allocation from the centre to the states. These bodies have tried to operationalize this criterion through adopting various proxies for backwardness/poverty, such as per-capita income, inverse of per-capita income multiplied by population, distance from highest per-capita income, disparity in development, percentage of SCs and STs, etc. for actual resource allocation. A brief resume of criteria adopted for inter-state distribution of financial resources (sharable taxes and duties) by the Finance Commissions and of Central assistance for State Plans by the Planning Commission that follows in succession makes this point clear.

Finance Commissions:**Criteria adopted for Inter-State Distribution of Financial Resources**

Resources	Criteria
i. Income Tax	
First F.C. (1952)	80% population, 20% collection
Second F.C.(1957)	90% population, 10% collection
Third F.C. (1961)	80% population, 20% collection
Fourth F.C (1965)	80% population, 20% collection
Fifth F.C (1969)	90% population, 10% assessment
Sixth F.C (1973)	90% population, 10% assessment
Seventh F.C. (1978)	90% population, 10% collection
Eighth F.C. (1984)	22.5% population, 10% assessment, 22.5% inverse of per capita income multiplied by Population, 45% distance of per capita income
Ninth F.C. (1989)	22.5% population, 10% assessment, 11.25% inverse of per capita income, 45% distance of per capita income, 11.25% index of backwardness.
Tenth F.C (1995)	20% population, 60% distance of per capita income, 5% area, 5% index of infrastructure, 10% tax effort.
Eleventh F.C. (2000)	10% population, 62.5% income (distance method)7.5% area , 7.5% index of infrastructure 5% tax effort, 7.5%% fiscal discipline.
ii. Union Excise Duties	
First F.C. (1952)	100% population
Second F.C. (1957)	90% population, 10% adjustments
Third F.C. (1961)	Population major basis, but some adjustments made on the basis of relative financial

Resources	Criteria
Fourth F.C. (1965)	<p>weakness; disparity in development, percentage of SCs and STs etc.</p> <p>80% population, 20% relative economic and social backwardness; as measured by 7 indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Per capita gross value of agricultural production; (ii) Per capita value added by manufacture; (iii) Percentage of workers (as defined in the census) to the total population; (iv) Percentage of enrolment in classes I to II to the population in age group 6-11; (v) Population per hospital bed; (vi) Percentage of rural population to total population and (vii) Percentage of population of Scheduled Castes and Tribes to total population.
Fifth F.C. (1969)	<p>80% population, 20% economic and social backwardness, - 2/3 of which distributed only among the states with per capita income below per capita income of all states average in proportion to the shortfall multiplied by population and the rest on the basis of index of backwardness consisting of 6 indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Scheduled Tribes population; (ii) Number of factory workers per lakh population; (iii) Net irrigated area per cultivator; (iv) Length of railways and surfaced roads per 100 square kilometers; (v) Shortfall in number of school going children as compared to those of school going age; (vi) Number of hospital beds per 1000 population.
Sixth F.C (1973)	<p>75% population, 25% relative economic and social backwardness, the distribution of this portion should be in relation to the distance of the States per capita income from that of the state with the highest per capita income multiplied by the population of the state concerned.</p>
Seventh F.C. (1978)	<p>Equal weightage to followings:</p>

Resources	Criteria
Eighth F.C. (1984)	<p>(a) Population 1971 Census, Per capita state income (arrived at by projected population 1976);</p> <p>(b) Percentage of poor in the total population;</p> <p>(c) formula for revenue equalization as worked out by the Commission.</p> <p>In the 40% :</p> <p>(a) 25% on population basis;</p> <p>(b) 25% on the basis of inverse of per capita income multiplied by population and</p> <p>(c) 50% on the basis of distance of per capita income of the state multiplied by population</p> <p>Rest of the 5% exclusively for the states showing deficits on revenue account after devolution of taxes and duties.</p>
Ninth F.C. (1989)	<p>25% population, 12.5% on income adjusted total population .</p> <p>12.5% on index of backwardness;</p> <p>33.5% on distance of per capita income;</p> <p>16.5% on deficits after devolution;</p>
Tenth F.C (1995)	<p>20% Population, 60% distance of per capita income, 5% area, 5% index of infrastructure, 10% tax effort.</p>
Eleventh F.C. (2000)	<p>10% Population, 62.5% distance (income method)</p> <p>7.5% area, 7.5% index of infrastructure, 5% tax effort, 7.5% fiscal discipline</p>

- Source:** 1. “Federal Resource Transfer and Inter-state equity” , op.cit.,
2. Report of the Eleventh Finance Commission

18. However, the criterion of per-capita income or its related versions as measures of backwardness/poverty have their own limitations in reflecting the relative status and deprivation aspects in terms of various components and segments of a given economy, for instance, relative levels of health, nutrition, education, employment, and infrastructure. To put it differently, variations in per-capita income [or its related versions] do not reflect fully the variations in socio-economic, cultural, institutional, administrative and historical components of development. Therefore the shortcomings of per-capita income or its variations as a criterion for determining relative regional backwardness/development have

had increasingly come to be appreciated with the passage of time finding expression in a parallel stream as it were, in the form of upgradation and special problem grants awarded by the Finance Commissions and also in evolving the criteria for allocation of finances to local bodies.

iii. Upgradation and Special Problem Grants:

19. The mechanism of upgradation grants was devised from the sixth Finance Commission onwards to correct the disparities in the provision of administrative and social services across the states. This is not to overlook the efforts of the earlier Commissions for improvement and augmentation of services through special purpose grants. The fact that these earlier Commissions undertook these measures even in the absence of specific mandate for making earmarked provision through special purpose grants reflects their sensitivity to address the problem of regional imbalances.

20. The Sixth Finance Commission identified nine sectors, developmental as well as non-developmental and provided upgradation grants to nineteen states that were below the all-state average in terms of per capita expenditure in those sectors. The Seventh Finance Commission confined these grants to non-developmental sectors and omitted from the purview of these grants such states that were assessed to be in pre-devolution revenue surplus, and thereafter it determined the needs of the remaining states in the identified sectors basing on the comparative data in physical terms rather on the per capita expenditure. The Eighth Finance Commission followed the same criteria as that of the Seventh Finance Commission and provided grants for two development sectors, namely education and health, besides for certain non-development sectors. Moreover it provided grants to some states towards special problems too. Although the terms of reference of the Ninth Finance Commission did not make any specific mention of the upgradation or special problem grants, it did make provision for these grants atleast in its first report (1989-90). The Tenth Finance Commission covering non-developmental as well as developmental sectors recommended upgradation grants for those states that were assessed by it to be in pre-devolution deficit on revenue account. It also provided special problem grants to all the states. The Eleventh Finance Commission identified 12 sectors for upgradation grants and made both deficit and surplus states eligible for such grants on the reasoning that even in the case of latter category there was a scope for further improvement according to the norms developed by the Commission. In addition, it provided grants for certain special problems too, which are unique to each state.

iv. Local bodies:

21. Recognition of backwardness may also be discerned in the dispensation of the Eleventh Finance Commission in determining the inter-se share of states in the amounts indicated by them for the rural and urban local bodies. In a refreshing contrast to the Tenth Finance Commission, which adopted population as the sole criterion for allocation of adhoc grants to the states ; rural population for the Panchayats and slum population for the municipalities, the Eleventh Finance Commission gave weightage to factors like distance from highest per capita income and geographical area, in order to take into account the inter-state differentials in the level of social and economic development.

22. The Eleventh Finance Commission recommended that the amounts of Rs.1600 Cr and Rs.400 Cr provided by them for the Panchayats and Municipalities , respectively, for each of the five years (2000-05) be distributed among the states on the following criteria and weights:

1. Population	40 per cent
2. Index of decentralization	20 per cent
3. Distance from highest per capita income	20 per cent
4. Revenue Deficit	10 per cent
5. Geographical area	10 per cent

Planning Commission :

23. Details of criteria adopted by the Planning Commission for Central assistance to State Plans are as follows :-

Central Assistance to State Plans (General Category)*	
Formula as in 1969	60% population, 10% tax efforts, 10% to the states with per capita income below national average per capita income, 10% on on-going irrigation and power projects, 10% to special problems.
Formula as in 1989	60% population , 10% tax effort, 20% to those states with per capita income below national average, 10% to special problems.
Formula as in 1990	55% to population, 5 per cent to fiscal management, 20% to those states with per capita income below the national average, 5% on the basis of distance of the per capita income from the highest per capita income state, 15% to special problems.
Formula as in 1991	60% on population, 7.5% on performance, 20% to those states with per capita income below national average, 5% on distance of the per capita income from that of the highest per capita income state, 7.5% to special problems.

*General Category States exclude special category States which include Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura. Higher priority and more liberal grant/loan assistance is given to special category States.

3.3 At the State level:

24. The discussion made above, about the approaches to regional imbalance/backwardness gives a bird's eye view of such approaches at the national level. But it is noteworthy that on this vexed problem of regional imbalance/backwardness, Government of Karnataka took certain initiatives and measures, thanks to the policy guidelines put out by the State Planning Department.

25. As in the case of the Five Year Plans of the country, a growing concern for regional imbalance may be seen in the documents of the Five Year Plans of Karnataka too, especially beginning with the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79). Mysore State Draft Fifth Five Year Plan stated: "The Plans of the state so far have laid emphasis on overall development through an aggregate and sectoral strategy than on regional planning with a bias towards a redressal of the peculiar problems and deficiencies of the various regions. Imbalances noticed among the districts are due to differences in resource-endowment, socio-economic institutions and responsiveness to developmental opportunities. Further, it must be noted that very highly backward areas got added when the State was reorganized and this explains why the process of reducing regional imbalances has been slow.....Along with the shift in strategy from emphasis on higher growth rate to growth with more of employment the State shall move forward bringing about reductions in regional disparities, prevention of concentration of economic power and bringing up a union between technological modernization and socio-economic institutional innovation" In fact, it formally stated that the state should make deliberate efforts at reducing imbalances as one of the objectives within the nine enumerated objectives.

26. The Sixth Five Year Plan of Karnataka continued this exercise and approach and it came to the conclusion : "The approach and policies outlined in the foregoing have reduced the regional imbalances to a considerable extent..... It is to be noted that the imbalances still persist. It is to be hoped that the two tier planning process which has been introduced very recently coupled with other programmes will help in achieving the regional balance in a reasonable period of time. The problem of regional balance is a long run problem and the policies outlined above have to be pursued continuously. **However, the concept of perfect regional balance is an utopian concept and it is difficult to achieve.** The reasonable objective should be one of achieving higher standard of living, especially, for the subsistence population living in rural areas. Intensive block planning was proposed to be done bringing together all plan schemes, special programmes including Employment Affirmation Scheme. This should facilitate proper integration of the schemes under an area approach with the block as the unit. The extension of the two tier planning process to the block level, the lowest tier, bringing within it the cluster of villages approach, is expected to help in reducing intra-district imbalances substantially."

27. Karnataka Government also started decentralized planning at the district level in 1978 and in addition to identifying the district sector and State sector schemes put into operation a criteria for allocating financial resources giving a weightage of 50 percent for backwardness as measured by agricultural output, irrigation, industrial output, roads and railway facilities, financial infrastructure, medical and health facilities, unemployment, power supply, problems of weaker sections and special problems of areas like Malnad and Drought prone areas.

28. The following shows the weightage given for 12 indicators for determining the resource allocation.

Sl.No.	INDICATOR	Weightage [Per Cent]
1.	Population	50
2.	Agriculture backwardness as measured by the value of agricultural output per hectare	5
3.	Backwardness in irrigation as measured by the proportion of irrigated area to net area sown	5
4.	Backwardness as measured by the value of Industrial output	5
5.	Backwardness in communication as measured by road and railway mileage, for 100 Sq.Km/lack population	2½
6.	Backwardness in financial infrastructure as measured by size of population served by each Commercial and Co-operative bank	2½
7.	Backwardness in medical and health facilities as measured by the number of hospitals Per 1000 population/bed population ratio	5
8.	Backwardness in power supply: [a] As measured by the proportion of villages electrified 2 ½ [b] As measured by per capita consumption of power 2 ½	5
9.	Problems of weaker section: [a] As measured by the proportion of SCs/STs in population 2 ½ [b] As measured by the proportion of landless agricultural labour 2 ½	5
10.	Local Tax effort	5
11.	Special problems of Malnad area and Drought prone areas: [a] As measured by the area under Forest 2 ½ [b] As measured by the rural population of drought prone area 2 ½	5
12.	Incidence of unemployment as measured by the proportion of registrants at the Employment Exchange [with appropriate adjustment wherever necessary]	5

29. It is indeed a sad commentary on the sincerity of the efforts by the State Government in reducing regional imbalance in so far as clear policy guidelines and/or

determined efforts in this direction are conspicuous by their absence since the Seventh Five Year Plan.

30. To revive the concern and interest of the State Government in evolving a regional development policy as it were, the State Planning Board brought out a paper on “An Approach to the IX Five Year Plan of Karnataka: Some Suggestions” (authored by the then Deputy Chairman, State Planning Board, Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa) after discussion at its meeting held in May 1997. **Inter-alia**, it said: “ The extant criteria for distribution of plan funds should be revised with a view to facilitating further weightage being given for the relatively backward districts, measured in terms of per capita income and supplemented by a comprehensive development index built on indicators of backwardness.”

31. “In formulating the IX Plan the routine approach of District Allocation on the basis of an objective criteria now followed may have to be supplemented by equalization grants. In other words, instead of relying only on the finances provided, efforts should be made to equalize the level of services obtaining in the backward districts in comparison with the State average and also reduce intra-district disparities. This is to be achieved by looking into the actual physical level of various services including social and infrastructural, and make a more effective dent on regional disparities. The Panchayat Raj institutions are to be fully involved in the formulation and implementation of schemes of all sectors within the district and also the utilization of equalization of grants for achieving better inter-district balance in the matter of development”. It is unfortunate this did not find favour with the then State Government.

32. While discussing the approaches to regional imbalance, specific to Karnataka, we have to mention indeed the setting up of Regional Development Boards in 1991 and thereafter (Hyderabad-Karnataka Development Board, Malnad Area Development Board, Bayaluseeme Development Board), ostensibly with the objective of reducing the regional imbalances, through supplementing the planned efforts with special funds allocated for the purpose. Whether these Regional Development Boards have been able to fulfill the objective with which they were set up as well as their role, relevance and utility are discussed thoroughly in a later Chapter of this Report. However, we would like to mention that HPC FRRI commissioned an independent study for evaluating the impact of these Boards on the development process in Karnataka and the results are incorporated in that chapter.

33. One more major step taken up by the State Government impacting on regional imbalances, though not in explicit terms, yet deserves to be mentioned, is the setting up of the Second State Finance Commission in 1995. This Commission was required to develop principles and norms for the development of resources from the State to the Panchayat Raj institutions. The Commission submitted the report in 1996. It recommended that the Zilla Panchayat may be given 40 percent, Taluk Panchayat 35 percent and Gram Panchayat 25 percent out of the total money to devolve to these institutions. Its concern was also to provide a reasonable share to urban local bodies as well as Panchayat Raj institutions. The Commission recommended the following criteria for distribution of 85 percent of resources among the Panchayat Raj institutions as shown below [15 percent was recommended for urban Local Bodies]:

Criteria	Weightage [%]
Proportion of Rural Population	28.31
Proportion of Rural Area	28.31
Road length per 100 Sq.Km.	9.44
Illiteracy Rate and No. of Persons per Hospital Bed	18.88
Total weight	84.94
Rounded off to:	85.00

34. Obviously, the Second State Finance Commission was not asked in its Terms of Reference to keep in view the requirements of reducing regional imbalances in making their recommendations. However, to a very limited extent, the weightage given for illiteracy rate, road length, hospital bed strength does indicate that there was recognition of backwardness in their dispensation. Whether and to what extent the criteria favoured or went against the reduction of imbalances amongst the districts is discussed elsewhere in our Report.

3.4 Identification of Backward Areas: Committees and Indicators

35. An effective tackling of the problems of backwardness and regional imbalances requires proper identification and delineation of backward areas with appropriate indicators which indeed is a complicated exercise.

36. Many of the official bodies set up or appointed by the Central Government / the State Government(s) have attempted over time in identifying the indicators of backwardness/development. A brief resume of such attempts that follows will be useful for the purpose of our own study on the redressal of regional imbalances.

Third Five Year Plan:

37. Dwelling upon the indicators of development, the Third Five Year Plan document noted: "For assessing levels of development in different regions, indicators of development based on agricultural production, industrial production, investment, unemployment, electricity consumption, irrigated area, value of output by commodity producing sectors, level of consumption expenditure, road mileage, primary and secondary education and occupational distribution of population are useful". (Para 23) "As a comprehensive indicator of economic progress, estimates of state income are of considerable interest in studies of development in different states and regions". (Para 24)

Pande Committee:

38. The Pande Committee, referred to earlier, recommended the following criteria for identifying backward (industrially) districts.

1. Distance from larger cities and large industrial projects
2. Per-capita income

3. Population engaged in secondary and tertiary activities
4. Factory employment
5. Non/under-utilization of economic and natural resources

39. Subsequently the Planning Commission with the approval of National Development Council recommended the following criteria.

1. Per-capita foodgrains/commercial crops production
2. Proportion of agricultural workers
3. Per-capita industrial output (gross)
4. Factory employment or employment in secondary and tertiary activities
5. Per-capita consumption of electricity
6. Length of surfaced roads and railway mileage in relation to population

The Fifth and the Sixth Five Year Plan of Karnataka:

40. Karnataka's Fifth and Sixth Five Year Plans, for the first time, made use of an exercise carried out by Dr .D. M. Nanjundappa, the then Economic Adviser (Presently the Chairman, HPC FRRI) and his colleague Sri. M. Basavana Goud, the then Deputy Director, District and Regional Planning unit of Economic Adviser's Division of Planning Department, Govt. of Karnataka to measure backwardness of districts in Karnataka at four points of time:1960-61, 1970-71, 1974-75 and 1976-77. This exercise identified 22 indicators of development, as shown below, broadly relating to four typologies: demographic and occupational pattern , land utilization and agricultural development, industrial development and infrastructure facilities, to compute a Composite Index of Development.

1. Density of population
2. Proportion of urban population to total population
3. Proportion of non-agricultural workers to total workers
4. Percentage of net area sown to total area
5. Double cropped area as per cent of net area sown
6. Percentage of net area sown to cultivable land
7. Per hectare yield in cereals
8. Per hectare yield in pulses
9. Per hectare yield in oil seeds
10. Number of industrial establishments as per cent to State total
11. Net Area irrigated as per cent of net sown area
12. Number of vehicles per lakh population
13. Road length in Km. per 100 Sq. Kms area

14. Number of Bank offices per lakh population
15. Value of turnover per regulated market
16. Percentage of literates to total population
17. Number of schools per lakh population
18. Number of University Educational institutions per lakh population
19. Number of health units per lakh population
20. Number of hospital beds per lakh population
21. Percentage of villages and towns electrified
22. Number of irrigation pumpsets energised as percentage of State total.

Chakravorthy Committee:

41. Chakravorthy Committee referred to earlier chose the following 14 indicators:

1. Density of Population per sq.km of area.
2. Percentage of agricultural workers to total working force.
3. Gross value of output of foodgrains per head of rural population.
4. Gross value of output of non-foodgrains per head of rural population.
5. Gross value of output of all crops per head of rural population.
6. Percentage of establishments using electricity to total number of establishments (manufacturing and repair)
7. Percentage of household establishments using electricity to total number of household establishments.
8. Percentage of non-household establishments using electricity to total non-household establishments.
9. Number of workers in Registered factories per lakh of population.
10. Length of surfaced roads per 100 sq.kms of area.
11. Length of surfaced roads per lakh of population.
12. Percentage of male literates to male population.
13. Percentage of female literates to female population.
14. Percentage of total literates to total population.

It may be noted however that there is much overlap among the chosen indicators.

Fact Finding Committee on Regional Imbalance in Maharashtra (commonly known as Dandekar's Committee) 1983-84:

42. While generally sharing the NCDBA's reluctance to use a single indicator, composite or otherwise to identify backward areas/districts, the Dandekar's Committee, did not accept the idea of setting aside all quantitative data and instead identifying backward areas/districts on the basis of types of fundamental backwardness. Noting that monitoring regional inequalities, which essentially has to be done at the sectoral level, as pointed out by the NCDBA, the Dandekar's Committee proposed to examine disparities in development and measure the backlog of the districts lagging behind in each sector in much greater detail so that the disparities are identified in operationally meaningful terms.

43. As a preliminary to such sectoral examination of the disparities, the Committee reviewed the status of some indicators of development across the districts.

These indicators were:

1. Per capita domestic product;
2. Per capita consumer expenditure;
3. Per capita domestic product originating in agriculture and allied activities sector;
4. Per capita domestic product originating in Registered manufacturing sector;
5. Percentage of Urban population;
6. Percentage of workers engaged in activities other than agriculture and such occupations as mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishery, hunting, plantations, orchards, etc;
7. Per capita consumption of electricity;
8. Per capita bank credit and bank deposits and credit/deposit ratio;
9. Male and Female literacy ;
10. Percentage of scheduled tribes, scheduled castes, Nav Bhaudas and agricultural labour in the population.

44. This general review was followed by examining the disparities between districts in each of the selected sectors. These disparities in development and the backlog of districts lagging behind were assessed in terms of such physical achievements. Having done so, it presented estimates of financial cost of making up the backlog.

3.5 Constructing Index of Development:

45. Having chosen a number of indicators, indicating levels of development in fields, some closely related and others not so closely related, these need to be combined into a single index of overall development or composite index of overall development, to facilitate comparison across regions/districts etc.¹

46. This is done firstly by converting all the indicators to a common base (by rank ordering all the units or by converting all indicators to corresponding indices with a common base as 100) and secondly by combining them into a single index on the basis of weights assigned to the individual indicators. The resulting index may be called the Index of Overall Development or Composite Index of Development.

47. It is while assigning weights to the individual indicators that the problem of computing composite index gets ticklish. As rightly noted by the NCDDBA, “there is as yet no acceptable method of aggregation”. (NCDDBA Report ,Para 4.17, P.36)

48. In order to construct a composite index, Chakravarty Committee gave equal weights to all indicators. The exercise carried out by Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa and Sri. M.B. Goud mentioned earlier relied upon the relative sectoral allocations of plan expenditure in the preceeding years to generate weights for the individual indicators.

49. There is one more method of aggregating a number of indicators into a single indicator called the method of principal component analysis. In this method inter-correlations among the indicators in the original set are made use of to reduce the latter into a smaller number of indicators . However this method loses its credibility and usefulness if any one of the new set of indicators does not explain a substantial proportion of the variance and does not have the expected signs on the weights attached to each of the original indicators.

3.6 Our Approach:

50. On considerations of certain homogeneity in physical and socio-economic conditions, and suitability for local planning, the NCDDBA recommended that the primary unit for the identification of backwardness should be the development block. It is a

1. From the operational stand point, the National Committee on the Development of Backward Areas however, expressed its reservation about the composite index on the count it does not help in classifying districts into problem categories . In the event, it explored the possibilities of using simple measures like the percentage of population below the poverty line or the rate of unemployment or the value of domestic product per-capita. Such measures were also noted as unsatisfactory. Paucity of data for adequate number of indicators districtwise and talukwise for all states made NCDDBA to feel that building up of composite index was riddled with difficulties. It also examined whether instead of using an overall index, it may be easier to define sectoral indices to identify backwardness with respect to specific sectors of development. The Committee observed such indices may be of use in the monitoring of regional inequalities at the sectoral level. But as a general answer to the problem of identifying backward areas, the sectoral index approach is not very promising. (See the Report of this Committee, Ch.4 for details).

coincidence that there is one to one correspondence between a development block and a taluk in Karnataka. In spite of it, earlier exercises done in the Planning Department, Govt. of Karnataka could not go below the district-level mainly due to lack of essential data for the different indicators at the taluk-level

51. It is noteworthy that we have made an attempt to identify the backwardness at the taluk level in Karnataka notwithstanding the hazards in terms of time and effort in building up the stupendous database on a comprehensive set of development indicators for the purpose.

52. The situation with regard to data at the taluk-level for the different indicators has certainly undergone a marked improvement over the years, but it is not entirely devoid of difficulties in obtaining them in the form and manner in which we would like to have them for purposes of analysis. It is no exaggeration that in our attempt to get taluk-wise data on different indicators for our study, we have explicitly contributed to strengthening the base and quality of data at the taluk-level, thanks to the cooperation and willingness in supplying them by the several departments concerned. Taluk-wise data supplied to us by the individual departments have been scrutinized thoroughly for their veracity and only in cases of doubtful validity have been modified by substituting them with the values of the neighboring taluk/s or the district average depending on the contingent circumstances. However cases warranting such modifications in data are far and few, and have been duly indicated in appropriate places.

Old Regions Vs. Taluk:

53. There is a view prevalent in North Karnataka that in the study of regional imbalances and for suggesting measures for their redressal, the erstwhile regions of Hyderabad-Karnataka area, Bombay-Karnataka area, Kodagu and Madras Bombay-Karnataka area, may be kept in tact so that differential allocations of funds can be done by providing larger amounts to these regions which are considered as backward in relation to Mysore-Karnataka. In other words, the newly added regions are backward when compared to Mysore-Karnataka and it would benefit better the backward regions. This argument has several weaknesses.

54. First, it takes it for granted that Mysore-Karnataka, as a whole, has developed uniformly in all districts and it is only the other regions which have to be raised to that level. This is not necessarily so. While Mysore-Karnataka has for historical reasons registered relatively a higher level of development, this is not so in respect of intra-Mysore-Karnataka region. There are disparities from one district to another and also from one taluk to another. Similarly, if we take Hyderabad-Karnataka or Bombay-Karnataka region, it cannot be asserted that the entire region has not registered any development at all. As we have shown in Chapter 4 "**Imbalances in Karnataka: Then and Now**", very substantial improvement in output, income and infrastructure have taken place between 1956 and 2000; but due to lower base with which they started in 1956, again for historical reasons, the relative development registered through the Annual and Five Year Plans and also Externally Assisted Projects implemented in those areas, the rate of growth has not been adequate to reach the Mysore-Karnataka level, though the increase in output and income have escalated several-fold. Second, the imbalances in development are themselves the outcome of the Macro Approach to planning adopted since independence and continued in a sense even

now although decentralized planning and the Panchayat Raj system are expected to have replaced it by Micro Planning at the grass roots level. The Zilla Panchayat plans have most of the outlays tied to the sectoral schemes and very little free funds are available to make up the imbalances that obtain in their area. Thus, Micro-planning is a step in the right direction for strengthening the planning and implementation methods. For that purpose, as already stated, even the National Committee on the Development of Backward Areas itself had recommended that the **primary unit for the identification of the backwardness should be the Development Block** which in Karnataka is almost co-terminus with the Tehsil or revenue Taluk. Third, Government Order appointing the High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances very specifically states : "In Karnataka there are districts belonging to erstwhile Bombay-Presidency, Hyderabad-Karnataka, Kodagu and the old Madras Presidency which have different level of development. Within these regions also there are inter-district disparities. The Committee may assess such disparities and broadly the disparities between the South Karnataka and North Karnataka". This should make it very clear that the study has to go by districts and the comparison is not only between one district and another in only North Karnataka but it is also in comparison with the relatively developed region like South Karnataka which has districts at varying levels of development. Again, the Order has asked the Committee to suggest appropriate strategy for the development of districts/regions lagging behind others so as to minimize inter-district and inter-regional disparities in development indicators. To answer these Terms of Reference, the Committee has felt that the appropriate strategy for development should be the taluk so that intra-district variations can also be studied and this will help micro planning that can become very effective for the redressal of imbalances. Fourth, there is a feeling that by studying the imbalances in the entire State, the funds that may be recommended for making up the shortfalls in North Karnataka will also get distributed to South Karnataka. If this is so, South Karnataka can also argue why more funds should go to North Karnataka at their cost. Any region or district or taluk which is lagging behind should get the attention both of analysis and resource allocation. Sharing among the regions and supporting each other can alone take Karnataka to a higher level of development and prosperity. Fifth, if the old regional demarcation at the time of integration is even now continued in our attempt to analyze and reduce disparities, there seems to be no point at which people in these regions would emotionally feel that they are all belonging to the Kannada speaking State, Karnataka. The feeling of belonging to one or the other sub-regions, whatever might be the reason, will continue and is an obstacle to emotional integration and the feeling of oneness within the State. Finally, when the High Power Committee had interaction with the Chief Minister and his senior Cabinet colleagues, the Chief Minister who presided over the meetings emphasized that the Committee should provide a comprehensive Report so that it should help in achieving balanced development of the State. The Committee are pleased that our approach in adopting a taluk for identification of imbalances / backwardness and its measurement would be more appropriate in terms of setting and achieving a goal of balanced development and sustain it in the coming years.

55. After examining the adequacy and the availability of disaggregated data at the taluk-level in respect of as many as 61 indicators, we have finally settled upon 35 indicators in building up a satisfactory integrated or composite index of development. In selecting these indicators, in addition to data considerations, we are guided, with due deference to the Chakravarty Committee's Report on Backward areas, by their appropriateness (i) in reflecting the relative variations in development among various areas and sectors, (ii) in

covering a range of development aspects without a serious overlap among themselves. Thirty five indicators selected are as follows:

1. Percentage of total cropped area to net area sown
2. Percentage of area under foodgrains to total cropped area
3. Percentage of area under horticultural crops to total cropped area
4. Percentage of area under commercial crops to total cropped area
5. Percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown
6. Fertilizer (NPK) consumption in kilogram per hectare (total cropped area)
7. Number of tractors per 1000 hectares area sown
8. Livestock units per lakh rural population
9. Per capita bank credit (Commercial and regional rural banks) to agriculture (in rupees)
10. Number of industrial units per lakh population
11. Percentage of industrial workers to total main workers
12. Per capita advances by banks (in rupees)
13. Number of bank branches per lakh population
14. Number of enterprises engaged in trade, hotels and transport per lakh population
15. Number of post offices per lakh population
16. Number of telephones per lakh population
17. Road length in kilometers per 100 square kilometers
18. Proportion of villages having access to all weather roads
19. Railway track in kilometers per 1000 square kilometers
20. Number of motor vehicles per lakh population
21. Number of co-operative societies (agri and non-agriculture) per lakh population
22. Proportion of electrified villages and hamlets to total villages and hamlets
23. Number of regulated markets and sub-markets (equivalent regulated market) per lakh population
24. Number of doctors (govt. and private) per 10,000 population
25. Number of government hospital beds per 10,000 population
26. Literacy rate (in percentage)
27. Pupil -Teacher ratio (1 to 10 standard)
28. Percentage of Children out of school in 6-14 age group
29. Number of students in government and aided first grade degree colleges per lakh population
30. Percentage of habitations having drinking water facility of 40 or more lpcd
31. Sex ratio
32. Percentage of urban population to total population
33. Percentage of SC and ST population to total population
34. Percentage of non-agricultural workers to total workers
35. Percentage of agricultural labourers to total main workers

3.7 Benchmark for Measuring Relative Backwardness:

56. Apart from the selection of indicators, a basic issue that arises is the benchmark that is to be adopted as a yardstick for measuring relative disparities or backwardness of the districts/taluks in the State. It is arguable that if a policy decision like doubling the per capita income in Karnataka within a period of ten years were to be adopted, one benchmark could be the present level of the per-capita income². We have already pointed out elsewhere the limitations of applying per capita income for measuring backwardness.

57. Therefore we reject adopting present level of per capita income as the benchmark. There are also suggestions to the effect that imbalances are to be identified and measured in terms of deprivation in respect of several items vis-à-vis norms based on the ideal of adequacy of consumption of different items for sustenance and the access to various basic minimum needs. To some extent the Committee has discussed this aspect in the chapter on “Deprivation and Basic Minimum Needs”. If a similar approach is to be adopted for measuring backwardness, the norm would be almost sky-high apart from sounding to be utopian, prescribed in respect of them by authorities like the UNDP and so on. Therefore on pragmatic consideration we have found it sensible and desirable to look at the present level of development of the state as a whole with reference to the selected indicators. Average level of development at the state level will serve as the benchmark for measuring the deviations, either above or below of districts/taluks, which would throw light on the nature and depth of imbalances/backwardness

3.8 Drought-Prone Areas and Backwardness:

58. It may be recalled that the NCDDBA identified chronically drought-prone areas, as being one among the six types of fundamental backwardness. It is useful in this context to understand the characteristics and spread of drought-prone areas in Karnataka.

59. If drought may be defined, in non-technical terms, as unusually low availability of water/soil moisture in the region considered, affecting established activities like crop-production and domestic water supply, the eastern half of Karnataka, located in the rain shadow area of both the south-west and north-east monsoons is drought-prone. It is interesting to note that the south is more prone to severe droughts than the north, contrary to the popular impression. But, this is no consolation to the north, as extreme or severe droughts of longer duration are more likely in the north than in the south (RamaPrasad, “Drought Hydrology in Karnataka”, IISc, Bangalore).

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2. It may also be noted that per capita income of all taluks has not been attempted by any of the Statistical Organisations of the Central or State Governments mostly due to non-availability of disaggregated data at the taluk level. For the first time, HPC FRRI has computed per capita income of all 175 taluks in Karnataka; and has given it in the report with a view to illustrating the problems encountered in computing the per capita income at the taluk-level, and with the hope that from the operational point view, will stimulate the strengthening of data base at the taluk level, and will also promote research in refining the methodology. Preferring the veracity of our estimates to ground-reality, we have not made use of them in our analysis of disparities or backwardness.

60. Based on the meteorological data on rainfall for 60 years (from 1901 to 1960) from about 500 stations which were supposed to be representative of the country, and the data on availability of irrigation facilities (the latter data used for excluding taluks or equivalent units having 30 percent or more of the cultivated areas irrigated), the Irrigation Commission(1972) identified drought-prone areas, among others, in Karnataka. These estimates were however modified by the Task Force on Integrated Agricultural Development of the Drought-prone Areas, appointed by the Planning Commission for the purpose of programme-planning. Details of drought-prone areas in Karnataka as per the Irrigation Commission and the Task Force are shown in Table: 3.1

Table : 3.1

Areas Identified as Drought-prone in Karnataka by the Irrigation Commission and the Government of India Team

Area in 000sq.kms

Sl.NO.	District	Total area of the district	DP Area as democrated by Irrigation Commission	Percentage Of Col. 4 to Col. 3	DP Area as identified by Government of India Team	Percentage of Col.6 to Col. 3
col. 1	col. 2	col. 3	col. 4	col. 5	col. 6	col. 7
1	Bijapur	17.1	17.1	100.0	10.6	61.99
2	Gulbarga	16.2	16.0	98.77	5.7	35.19
3	Dharwar	13.7	4.1	29.93	4.7	34.31
4	Raichur	14.0	7.6	54.29	3.6	25.71
5	Bellary	9.9	9.8	98.99	1.0	10.10
6	Belgaum	13.4	-	-	5.6	41.79
	North Karnataka	84.3	54.6(56.5)	64.77	31.2	37.01
7	Chitradurga	10.9	10.4	95.41	6.6	60.55
8	Kolar	8.2	7.5	91.46	5.1	62.20
9	Tumkur	10.6	9.5	89.62	4.6	43.40
10	Chickmagalur	7.2	-	-	1.4	19.44
11	Mysore	11.9	8.5	71.43	-	-
12	Hassan	6.8	3.0	44.12	-	-
13	Bangalore	8.0	-	-	-	-
14	Mandya	4.9	3.1	63.27	-	-
	South Karnataka	68.5	42 (43.5)	61.31	17.7	25.84
	State	191.1 (19 Distr- icts Total)	96.6(100.00)	50.54	48.9	25.58

Note: Figures in parentheses are percentages to the DP Area in the state.

Source: Adapted from N.K. Jaiswal and N.V. Kolte, "Development of Drought-Prone Areas" NIRD, Hyderabad, App.3.2

61. Restricting our attention to the Irrigation Commission data, it may be seen from the table that about 50.5 percent of the state's total area is classified as drought-prone. The extent of drought-prone areas within 14 districts listed in the table ranged from 44.1 percent in Hassan to 100 percent in Bijapur. About, 54.6 thousand sq.kms (or 56.5 percent) of the State's drought-prone area was found in North Karnataka, and the remaining 42 thousand sq.kms (or 43.5 percent) in South Karnataka. (We prefer not to comment on the extent of drought prone area as per the Govt. of India team, as it was for the specific purpose of initiating integrated programme of development in selected drought prone areas). Districts(12) and taluks(88) identified as drought-prone in Karnataka by the Irrigation Commission(1972), Government of India are shown in Table 3.2.

62. It may be pointed out that out of these 88 taluks identified as drought affected, 50 taluks belong to South Karnataka and 38 taluks to North Karnataka. Of these 88 taluks, 70 taluks (41 taluks in South Karnataka and 29 taluks in North Karnataka) belong to the category of backward taluks as identified by the HPC FRRI (see Table 3.3). Further, when we take all 106 taluks (50 taluks in South Karnataka and 56 in North Karnataka) considered by the state for its drought relief measures, 69 taluks (34 in North Karnataka and 35 in South Karnataka) in all are common between backwardness and drought-prone areas (For details see Table:3.4).

Table 3.2

**Districts(12) and Taluks (88) Identified by the
Irrigation Commission(1972) as Drought Affected in Karnataka**

South Karnataka	North Karnataka
<p>Chitradurga District</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Challakere 2. Hiriyur 3. Davangere 4. Molakalmuru 5. Jagalur 6. Hosadurga 7. Chitradurga 8. Holalkere <p>Bangalore District</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hoskote 2. Doddaballapur 3. Nelamangala 4. Kanakapura 5. Magadi 6. Rammanagaram 7. Anekal 8. Devanhally 9. Channapatna 	<p>Dharwad District</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ron 2. Gadag 3. Ranebennur 4. Mundargi <p>Gulbarga District</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shahpur 2. Yadgir 3. Chincholi 4. Sedam 5. Gulbarga 6. Aland 7. Afzalpur 8. Chitapur 9. Jeevargi 10. Shorapur

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Table 3.2 (concluded)
Districts(12) and Taluks (88) Identified by the
Irrigation Commission(1972) as Drought Affected in Karnataka

South Karnataka		North Karnataka
Hassan District 1. Channarayapatna 2. Arsikere 3. Holenarsipura		Raichur District 1. Lingasugur 2. Deodurga 3. Yelburga 4. Kustagi 5. Koppal Bellary District 1. Bellary 2. Siruguppa 3. Hadagalli 4. Kudligi 5. Mallapuram 6. Hospet 7. Sandur 8. Harapanahalli Bijapur District 1. Bijapur 2. Indi 3. Sindgi 4. Bagewadi 5. Jamakhandi 6. Bilgi 7. Muddebinal 8. Mudhol 9. Bagalokot 10. Hungund 11. Badami
Kolar District 1. Srinivaspur 2. Gudibanda 3. Chickballapur 4. Gauribidanur 5. Bagepally 6. Kolar 7. Bangarpet 8. Chintamani 9. Mulbagal 10. Malur		
Tumkur District 1. Madhugiri 2. Sira 3. Turuvekere 4. Tiptur 5. Kunigal 6. Pavagada 7. Chicknaikanahally 8. Koratagere 9. Gubbi		
Mysore District 1. Chamarajanagar 2. Hunsur 3. Gundlupet 4. Nanjangud		
5. T.Narasipura 6. Periyapatna 7. Kollegal		
Mandya District 1. Malavalli 2. K.R.Pet 3. Nagamangala 4. Pandavapura		

Source: Adapted from the Report of the Irrigation Commission, 1972, Ministry of Irrigation and Power, New Delhi, Vol.1 ., Appendix 8.1

Table: 3.3
Taluks identified as Drought affected by the Irrigation Commission(1972), which are identified as Backward by HPC FRRI.

South Karnataka	North Karnataka
<p>Mysore District</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hunsur 2. T. Narasipur 3. Nanjangud 4. Gundlupet 5. Kollegal 6. Chamarajanagar 7. Periyapatna 	<p>Bijapur District</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hunagund 2. Badami 3. B.Bagawadi 4. Indi 5. Sindagi 6. Muddebihal 7. Bilgi
<p>Kolar District</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mulbagal 2. Gauribidanur 3. Gudibande 4. Bagepalli 5. Bangarpet 6. Srinivaspur 7. Chintamani 8. Malur 	<p>Dharwad District</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mundaragi 2. Ron
<p>Hassan District</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Arasikere 2. Channarayapatna 3. Holenarsipura 	<p>Gulbarga District</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gulbarga 2. Sedam 3. Shorapur 4. Aland 5. Jeevargi 6. Afzalpur 7. Chincholi 8. Shahapur 9. Yadgir 10. Chittapur
<p>Bangalore District</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anekal 2. Magadi 3. Kanakapura 4. Hoskote 5. Channapatna 	
<p>Chitradurga District</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Challakere 2. Hiriyur 3. Molakalmuru 4. Holalkere 5. Jagalur 6. Hosadurga 	<p>Raichur District</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lingasugur 2. Koppal 3. Deodurga 4. Yelburga 5. Kushtagi

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Table: 3.3 (concluded)	
Taluks identified as Drought affected by the Irrigation Commission(1972), which are identified as Backward by HPC FRRI.	
South Karnataka	North Karnataka
<p>Mandya District</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. K.R.Pet 2. Malavalli 3. Nagamangala 4. Pandavapura <p>Tumkur District</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Turuvekere 2. Kunigal 3. Madhugiri 4. Gubbi 	<p>Bellary District</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Siraguppa 2. Hadagalli 3. Sandur 4. Kudligi 5. Harapanahalli
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Sira 6. Pavagada 7. Korategere 8. C.N.Halli 	

Table 3.4
Backward Taluks identified by HPC FRRI which are included for Drought Relief Mesures by the Govt. of Karnataka

South Karnatka	North Karnataka
<p>Bangalore(Rural) District</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Magadi 2. Hoskote <p>Kolar Disrict</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bagepalli 2. Sidlaghatta 3. Malur 4. Srinivasapura <p>Tumkur District</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Koratagere 2. Pavagada 3. Turuvekere 4. Kunigal 5. Sira <p>Chitradurga District</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Challakere 2. Hosadurga 3. Jagalur 	<p>Bellary District</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kudligi 2. Sandur 3. Siraguppa <p>Gulbarga District</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chincholi 2. Chtapur 3. Sedam 4. Afzalpur 5. Shahapur 6. Gulbarga <p>Bidar District</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Humnabad <p>Belgaum District</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Athani 2. Soundatti 3. Gokak 4. Hukkeri

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Table 3.4 (concluded)
Backward Taluks identified by HPC FRRI which are
included for Drought Relief Measures by the Govt. of Karnataka

South Karnataka	North Karnataka
4. Molakalmuru	5. Bailhongal
5. Hiriyur	6. Raibagh
6. Holalkere	
Shimoga District	Bijapur District
1. Channagiri	1. Bilgi
2. Shikaripura	2. Sindagi
3. Honnali	3. Bijapur
4. Soraba	
Mysore District	Uttara Kannada District
1. Chamarajanagar	1. Siddapur
2. Hunsur	2. Supa
3. Kollegal	
4. Krishnarajanagar	Dharwad District
5. Gundlupet	1. Kalghatgi
	2. Mundargi
Mandya District	3. Hirekerur
1. Krishnarajpet	4. Shioggaon
2. Malavalli	6. Shirahatti
3. Nagamangala	7. Kundagol
	8. Byadgi
Hassan District	9. Haveri
1. Arasikere	10. Navalgund
2. Channarayapatna	
3. Arkalgud	Raichur District
4. Belur	1. Kushtagi
5. Holenarasipura	2. Lingasugur
	3. Sindhanur
Chickmagalore District	
1. Tarikere	

63. Detailed statistics on drought years experienced by each of the taluks in Karnataka during the last 30 years (1971-2000) are presented in Annexure 3.1. Summary information compiled out of these statistics is shown in Table :3.5

Table 3.5:
Frequency of Drought in the Taluks of Karnataka: during 1971-2000 (30 years)

Frequency of Drought	Number of taluks experiencing drought in			
	N. Karnataka	S.Karnataka	State	Percent to the Total
1. Less than 5 years	30	40	70	40.0
2. 6-10 years	40	37	77	44.0
3. 11-15 years	11	16	27	15.4
4. 16 years	1	-	1	00.6
Total No. of taluks	82	93	175	100.0

Note :Compiled from data furnished by the Drought Monitoring Cell., Govt. of Karnataka

64. Out of 175 taluks, 70 taluks (30 in North Karnataka and 40 in South Karnataka) or 40 per cent experienced drought in less than 5 years, 77 taluks (40 in North Karnataka and 37 in South Karnataka) or 44 per cent between 6 and 10 years, 27 taluks (11 in North Karnataka and 16 in South Karnataka) or 15 per cent between 11 and 15 years and one taluk (in North Karnataka) or 0.6 per cent for a maximum number of 16 years.

3.9 Breaking Syndrome of Disparities, Drought and Backwardness:

65. Characteristics of drought-prone areas are such that they put serious constraints on their development, unless tackled in a systematic way to break the barriers in their path of development. Till the middle of the Fourth Plan, the problems of drought-prone areas were tackled in an adhoc manner and were essentially in the nature of meeting their immediate crisis situation(s) through the device of scarcity relief works. While these measures did help to tide over such crisis situation(s), did not effectively contribute to the development of these backward areas. Thanks to the Report of the Task Force on Integrated Rural Development appointed by the Planning Commission, Govt. of India and subsequently the Report of the National Committee on the Development of Backward Areas, the concept of tackling the problems of drought-prone areas underwent a significant change giving place from adhoc measures to a resource-based and area-specific approach integrating various elements for the development of the backward areas. Our approach by virtue of adopting a resource-based and area-specific identification of regional imbalances/backwardness is very much in unison with this concept.

66. A major portion of the state is caught up in the drought-prone – backwardness - disparity syndrome. Policies and programmes for breaking the syndrome demand a multiple approach, each supporting the other .

Annexure 3.1
Taluk-wise Details of No. of Drought Years in the last 30 years (1971-2000)

Sl. No.	Districts		Taluk	No of Drought years	% to Total Period*	Intensity of Drought			
						No. of Moderate Drought Years	% to Total Period*	No. of Severe drought years	% to Total Period*
1	Bagalkot	1	Badami	8	27	8	27	0	0
		2	Bagalkot	9	30	7	23	2	7
		3	Bilagi	5	17	4	13	1	3
		4	Hungund	5	17	5	17	0	0
		5	Jamkhandi	10	33	9	30	1	3
		6	Mudhol	7	23	7	23	0	0
2	Belgaum	7	Athani	13	43	11	37	2	7
		8	Bailahongala	11	37	11	37	0	0
		9	Belgaum	8	27	8	27	0	0
		10	Chikkodi	2	7	2	7	0	0
		11	Gokak	9	30	7	23	2	7
		12	Hukkeri	9	30	9	30	0	0
		13	Khanapur	3	10	3	10	0	0
		14	Raibagh	15	50	11	37	4	13
		15	Ramdurga	10	33	9	30	1	3
		16	Soundati	16	53	11	37	5	17
3	Bijapur	17	Basavanabagewadi	5	17	5	17	0	0
		18	Bijapur	3	10	3	10	0	0
		19	Indi	7	23	6	20	1	3
		20	Muddebihal	7	23	5	17	2	7
		21	Sindgi	6	20	4	13	2	7

Contd..

Annexure 3.1 (contd.) : Taluk-wise Details of No. of Drought Years in the last 30 years (1971-2000)

Sl. No.	Districts	Taluk	No of Drought years	% to Total Period*	Intensity of Drought				
					No. of Moderate Drought Years	% to Total Period*	No. of Severe drought years	% to Total Period*	
4	Dharwad	22 Dharwad	8	27	8	27	0	0	
		23 Hubli	6	20	6	20	0	0	
		24 Kalgatgi	2	7	2	7	0	0	
		25 Kundagol	15	50	13	43	2	7	
		26 Navalgund	8	27	8	27	0	0	
5	Gadag	27 Gadag	6	20	6	20	0	0	
		28 Mundargi	3	10	3	10	0	0	
		29 Naragund	7	23	6	20	1	3	
		30 Ron	6	20	6	20	0	0	
		31 Shirahatti	11	37	10	33	1	3	
6	Haveri	32 Byadagi	9	30	7	23	2	7	
		33 Hangal	2	7	2	7	0	0	
		34 Haveri	8	27	8	27	0	0	
		35 Hirekerur	7	23	7	23	0	0	
		36 Ranebennur	9	30	9	30	0	0	
		37 Savanur	3	10	3	10	0	0	
		38 Shiggaon	2	7	2	7	0	0	
		7	Uttara Kannada	39 Ankola	2	7	2	7	0
40 Bhatkal	2			7	2	7	0	0	
41 Honnavar	3			10	3	10	0	0	
42 Kumta	9			30	9	30	0	0	
43 Mundagod	9			30	9	30	1	0	

Contd..

Annexure 3.1 (contd.) : Taluk-wise Details of No. of Drought Years in the last 30 years (1971-2000)

Sl. No.	Districts	Taluk	Intensity of Drought						
			No of Drought years	% to Total Period*	No. of Moderate Drought Years	% to Total Period*	No. of Severe drought years	% to Total Period*	
1	Bellary	44 Siddapur	8	27	7	23	0	3	
		45 Supa (Joida)	3	10	3	10	0	0	
		46 Yellapur	8	27	8	27	0	0	
		47 Sirsi	7	23	7	23	0	0	
		48 Halyal	8	27	7	23	1	3	
		49 Karwar	3	10	3	10	0	0	
		1 Bellary	5	17	5	17	0	0	
		2 Hadagali	5	17	5	17	0	0	
		3 Hagaribommanahalli	7	23	6	20	1	3	
		4 Hospet	4	13	4	13	0	0	
		5 Kudligi	9	30	8	27	1	3	
		6 Sandur	7	23	7	23	0	0	
		7 Siraguppa	8	27	8	27	0	0	
		2	Bidar	8 Aurad	7	23	6	20	1
9 Basavakalyana	6			20	5	17	1	3	
10 Bhalki	11			37	10	33	1	3	
11 Bidar	11			37	11	37	0	0	
12 Humnabad	14			47	12	40	2	7	
3	Gulbarga			13 Afzalpur	8	27	7	23	1
		14 Aland	11	37	9	30	2	7	
		15 Chincholi	4	13	2	7	2	7	
		16 Chittapur	14	47	13	43	1	3	
		17 Gulbarga	7	23	6	20	1	3	

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Annexure 3.1 (contd.) : Taluk-wise Details of No. of Drought Years in the last 30 years (1971-2000)

Sl. No.	Districts		Taluk	No of Drought years	% to Total Period*	Intensity of Drought			
						No. of Moderate Drought Years	% to Total Period*	No. of Severe drought years	% to Total Period*
4	Koppal	18	Jewargi	4	13	3	10	1	3
		19	Sedam	12	40	11	37	1	3
		20	Shahapur	4	13	4	13	0	0
		21	Shorapur	7	23	6	20	1	3
		22	Yadgir	4	13	4	13	0	0
		23	Gangavati	4	13	4	13	0	0
		24	Koppal	8	27	8	27	0	0
		25	Kushtagi	9	30	8	27	1	3
		26	Yalburga	9	30	9	30	0	0
		5	Raichur	27	Deodurga	4	13	4	13
28	Lingasugur			5	17	5	17	0	0
29	Manvi			7	23	7	23	0	0
30	Raichur			7	23	7	23	0	0
31	Sindhanur			4	13	2	7	2	7
1	Bangalore Rural	1	Channapatna	4	13	3	10	1	3
		2	Devanahalli	6	20	5	17	1	3
		3	Doddaballapura	11	37	11	37	0	0
		4	Hoskote	4	13	4	13	0	0
		5	Kanakapura	5	17	5	17	0	0
		6	Magadi	4	13	4	13	0	0
		7	Nelamangala	10	33	7	23	3	10
		8	Ramanagara	6	20	5	17	1	3

Contd..

Annexure 3.1 (contd.) : Taluk-wise Details of No. of Drought Years in the last 30 years (1971-2000)

Sl. No.	Districts		Taluk	No of Drought years	% to Total Period*	Intensity of Drought			
						No. of Moderate Drought Years	% to Total Period*	No. of Severe drought years	% to Total Period*
2	Bangalore Urban	9	Bangalore North	5	17	5	17	0	0
		10	Bangalore South	5	17	5	17	0	0
		11	Anekal	6	20	6	20	0	0
3	Chitradurga	12	Challakere	11	37	10	33	1	3
		13	Chitradurga	12	40	9	30	3	10
		14	Hiriyur	5	17	4	13	1	3
		15	Holalkere	6	20	6	20	0	0
		16	Hosadurga	4	13	3	10	1	3
		17	Molakalmur	10	33	8	27	2	7
4	Davangere	18	Channagiri	4	13	3	10	1	3
		19	Davangere	14	47	13	43	1	3
		20	Harapanahalli	3	10	1	3	2	7
		21	Harihara	4	13	4	13	0	0
		22	Honnali	9	30	8	27	1	3
		23	Jagalur	11	37	9	30	2	7
5	Kolar	24	Bagepalli	7	23	7	23	0	0
		25	Bangarpet	4	13	4	13	0	0
		26	Chikkaballapura	5	17	5	17	0	0
		27	Chintamani	9	30	9	30	0	0
		28	Gowribidanur	7	23	7	23	0	0
		29	Gudibanda	15	50	12	40	3	10

Contd..

Annexure 3.1 (contd.) : Taluk-wise Details of No. of Drought Years in the last 30 years (1971-2000)

Sl. No.	Districts	Taluk	No of Drought years	% to Total Period*	Intensity of Drought			
					No. of Moderate Drought Years	% to Total Period*	No. of Severe drought years	% to Total Period*
6	Shimoga	30 Kolar	4	13	3	10	1	3
		31 Malur	6	20	6	20	0	0
		32 Mulbagal	7	23	7	23	0	0
		33 Sidlaghatta	5	17	5	17	0	0
		34 Srinivasapura	4	13	3	10	1	3
		35 Bhadravathi	10	33	9	30	1	3
		36 Hosanagar	12	40	11	37	1	3
		37 Sagar	7	23	6	20	1	3
		38 Shikaripura	9	30	9	30	0	0
		39 Shimoga	11	37	10	33	1	3
		40 Soraba	13	43	11	37	2	7
7	Tumkur	41 Thirthahalli	11	37	10	33	1	3
		42 Chikkanayakanahalli	9	30	4	13	5	17
		43 Gubbi	7	23	5	17	2	7
		44 Koratagere	3	10	3	10	0	0
		45 Kunigal	3	10	3	10	0	0
		46 Madhugiri	6	20	6	20	0	0
		47 Pavagada	4	13	4	13	0	0
		48 Sira	5	17	5	17	0	0
		49 Tiptur	5	17	4	13	1	3
		50 Tumkur	3	10	3	10	0	0
		51 Turuvekere	6	20	6	20	0	0

Contd..

Annexure 3.1 : Taluk-wise Details of No. of Drought Years in the last 30 years (1971-2000)

Sl. No.	Districts		Taluk	No of Drought years	% to Total Period*	Intensity of Drought			
						No. of Moderate Drought Years	% to Total Period*	No. of Severe drought years	% to Total Period*
1	Chamarajana-nagar	1	Chamarajanagar	5	17	4	13	1	3
		2	Gundlupet	3	10	3	10	0	0
		3	Kollegal	11	37	11	37	0	0
		4	Yallandur	5	17	5	17	0	0
2	Chick-magalur	5	Chickmagalur	9	30	8	27	1	3
		6	Kadur	3	10	3	10	0	0
		7	Koppa	4	13	4	13	0	0
		8	Mudigere	7	23	7	23	0	0
		9	Narasimharajapura	12	40	12	40	0	0
		10	Sringeri	5	17	5	17	0	0
		11	Tarikere	9	30	8	27	1	3
3	Dakshina Kannada	12	Bantwal	4	13	4	13	0	0
		13	Belthangady	2	7	2	7	0	0
		14	Mangalore	2	7	2	7	0	0
		15	Puttur	2	7	2	7	0	0
		16	Sullya	12	40	12	40	0	0
4	Hassan	17	Alur	9	30	8	27	1	3
		18	Arakalgudu	12	40	10	33	2	7
		19	Arasikere	6	20	5	17	1	3
		20	Belur	9	30	8	27	1	3
		21	Channarayapatna	7	23	6	20	1	3
		22	Hassan	7	23	7	23	0	0

Contd..

Annexure 3.1 (concluded) : Taluk-wise Details of No. of Drought Years in the last 30 years (1971-2000)

Sl. No.	Districts		Taluk	No of Drought years	% to Total Period*	Intensity of Drought			
						No. of Moderate Drought Years	% to Total Period*	No. of Severe drought years	% to Total Period*
5	Kodagu	23	Holenarasipur	4	13	2	7	2	7
		24	Sakleshpur	10	33	9	30	1	3
		25	Madikeri	5	17	5	17	0	0
		26	Somwarpet	7	23	7	23	0	0
		27	Virajpet	8	27	8	27	0	0
6	Mandya	28	Krishnarajpet	7	23	7	23	0	0
		29	Maddur	3	10	3	10	0	0
		30	Malavalli	11	37	11	37	0	0
		31	Mandya	4	13	3	10	1	3
		32	Nagamangala	4	13	4	13	0	0
		33	Pandavapura	7	23	7	23	0	0
		34	Srirangapatna	7	23	6	20	1	3
7	Mysore	35	Heggadadevanakote	12	40	12	40	0	0
		36	Hunsur	4	13	4	13	0	0
		37	Krishnarajanagar	10	33	9	30	1	3
		38	Mysore	9	30	9	30	0	0
		39	Nanjangud	3	10	3	10	0	0
		40	Periyapatna	6	20	6	20	0	0
		41	T. Narasipur	4	13	4	13	0	0
8	Udupi	42	Karkala	2	7	2	7	0	0
		43	Kundapur	5	17	5	17	0	0
		44	Udupi	3	10	3	10	0	0

* Total period 30 years.

Source: Department of Drought Monitoring Cell, Government of Karnataka.

Chapter 30

Special Eight-Year Development Plan: An Outline

30.1 Objectives

1. Our analysis of the regional imbalances attempted in the previous Chapters lead us to believe that the deficiencies shall have to be made up to take the level of services and facilities to the State average. This requires additional relevant sectoral programmes that are to be implemented spatially bringing about a fusion of the two in the taluks identified as backward or more backward or as most backward. Keeping in view the Annual Plan and their inadequacies both in outlays and in the location of the programmes, HPC FRRI feels that a **Special Development Plan** will have to be framed based on the disparities / deficiencies in 114 taluks identified by our Committee. Thus, **Special Development Plan** will supplement but not supplant the Annual Plan programmes that may get allocated to the 114 backward taluks. The **Special Development Plan** shall have a 8-Year duration from 2003 to 2010, thus covering five years of the X Plan and three years of the XI Plan.

2. The specific objectives of the **Special Development Plan** are:

- [1] To accelerate growth in the backward taluks through the stimulants of additional investment in the various sectors / areas covered in this Report.
- [2] To promote fuller utilization of State level average infrastructure wherever it obtains by improving performance to match that level.
- [3] To build infrastructure to make good the identified sector backlog in the backward taluks.
- [4] To establish needed institutions / organizations to redress the imbalances in the concerned sectors in backward taluks.
- [5] To provide locations specific sectoral schemes in the backward taluks in order to raise the level of service in that sector to the State level average.
- [6] To offer a group approach as per accorded priority in implementing the 8-Year **Special Development Plan** in 114 backward taluk [taluks are classified into three groups viz., [a] Backward, [b] More Backward and [c] Most Backward
- [7] To help the Planning authority in preparing Action Plans with three priorities [first priority is for most backward taluks to be covered in the first two years 2003-2005. More backward taluks shall have the second priority for allocation of funds for the years 2006-2008. Backward taluks shall have their allocation for the terminal period of the 8-Year Plan [2008-2010]

- [8] To facilitate preparation of programmes or schemes of a single sector or for a group of sectors for seeking external assistance either from the World Bank or ADB or from other countries under bilateral assistance since such projects require a longer period. Action is to be initiated in the beginning of the **Special Plan period**.
- [9] To give scientific and technological support needed for the programmes of the **Special Plan** out of the allocations suggested by the Committee for the **Special Development Plan** and finally
- [10] To give a thrust to the Development programmes in the 114 backward taluks to move towards a more balanced development in the State as a whole

3. It was not possible for the Committee to draw the details of these programmes since it is the responsibility of the concerned departments to work on them taking our recommendations.

30.2 Estimated Outlays

4. The Committee did not succeed in getting the required cost estimates from the concerned departments. However, the Committee had to depend upon the rough estimates or cost norms that were revealed to us either at the discussions or in the specific papers, which were prepared by experts at the request of the Committee.

5. A tentative estimate of the net additional outlay on the **Special Development Plan** is about Rs.16,000 crore as follows:

Table 30.1
Eight Year Special Development Plan Outlays by Major Sectors

Sl. No.	Sector/Programme	Outlay [Rs. in Cr.]
I	<u>Agriculture and Allied</u>	
1	Agriculture [Markets, training and direct investment in land/soil improvement, machinery & equipment]	2000
2	Sericulture	100
3	Horticulture	100
4	Fisheries	70
5	Animal Husbandry	70
II	<u>Rural Development</u>	
1	Rural Roads	600
2	Z.P. Roads	400
3	Rural Water Supply	4500
4	Rural Housing	1600
III	<u>Irrigation</u>	
1	Irrigation	7800
2	Water Recharging Scheme	200
IV	<u>Energy</u>	
1	Power	3000
V	<u>Industry & Minerals</u>	
1	Industry [Industrial Sheds, Industrial Infrastructure, State Finance Corporation for North Karnataka]	400
VI	<u>Transport</u>	
1	Railways	500
2	Airstrips/Reviving airports fallen into disuse	1000
3	Ports	150
VII	<u>Science & Technology</u>	
1	I.T. & B.T.	200
VIII	<u>Economic Services</u>	
1	Banking, Co-operation & other Financial Institutions	10
IX	<u>Social Services</u>	
1	Health	800
2	Education	1000
3	Sports	25
4	Tourism	2000
5	Urban Development	200
6	Urban Water Supply [Slums Improvement and Urban Water Supply & Drainage Board for North Karnataka]	3000
7	Weaker Section, Women Development & Social Welfare	1000
	T o t a l	30725
	Rounded off to	31,000
	Anticipated flow (outlay) in Annual plans (114 Taluks)	15,000
	Net Additional Outlay (114 Taluks)	16,000

30.3 Financing the Special Plan

6. We have discussed in Chapter 31 the scope for additional resource mobilization to finance the **Special Development Plan**. However, in suggesting these broad outlays the Committee has presumed that about Rs.15,000 Crore will be available to these talukas in the Annual Plans from 2003 to 2010. The balance outlay for which additional resources are required may be of the order of Rs.16,000 Crore spread over eight years.

7. The Committee also desires to add that the authorities should explore fully the possibility of getting institutional finance from the All India Institutions as well as outside agencies to the extent that the external financial aid can be attracted, the **Special Development Plan** has only to provide margin money or State contribution as per the accepted norms. This will reduce the financial burden on the State.

30.4 Allocation of Outlays among Divisions

8. After detailed discussions, the High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances came to the conclusion that the allocation of additional outlay of Rs.16,000 Crore among the Divisions and Districts can be made on a more scientific and objective basis by utilizing further the Comprehensive Composite Development Index constructed by us for identification of backward taluks. Considering that there are 59 backward taluks in Northern region as against 55 backward taluks in the Southern region, one may feel that the regional disparity in terms of backwardness is spread over both the Northern region and the Southern region and that the regional disparity is not very significant. But, a closer inspection reveals that at the lowest strata development, the Northern region is definitely worse off considering that it has 26 most backward taluks as against only 13 backward taluks in the Southern region. The North-South divide is clearly apparent.

9. By aggregating Comprehensive Composite Development Index across taluks, we can obtain the district-level Cumulative Deprivation Index [CDI], which can be further, aggregated to obtain division-wise as well as region-wise Deprivation Indices. These are computed as follows:

Table 30.2

Estimation of Cumulative Deprivation Index (CDIs)

Sl. No.	District	(CDI)
1.	Bellary	1.00
2.	Bidar	1.19
3.	Gulbarga	3.38
4.	Raichur	1.50
5.	Koppal	0.99
	Gulbarga Division.	8.06
6.	Belgaum	0.69
7.	Bijapur	1.40
8.	Bagalkot	0.56
9.	Dharwad	0.22

Sl. No.	District	(CDI)
10.	Gadag	0.31
11.	Haveri	0.53
12.	Uttara Kannada	0.41
	Belgaum Division	4.12
13.	Bangalore (U)	0.10
14.	Bangalore (R)	0.55
15.	Chitradurga	0.86
16.	Davanagere	0.84
17.	Kolar	0.94
18.	Shimoga	0.26
19.	Tumkur	1.77
	Bangalore Division	5.32
20.	Chickmagalur	0.30
21.	Dakshina Kannada	-
22.	Udupi	-
23.	Hassan	0.42
24.	Kodagu	-
25.	Mandya	0.66
26.	Mysore	0.77
27.	Chamarajnar	0.61
	Mysore Division	2.76

10. Thus, based upon the above divisional CDIs, it is seen that the following approximate ratio needs to be adopted for allocating additional resources.

**Cumulative Deprivation Index
(CDI)**

% Resource Allocation

Gulbarga Division = 8.06	40.0% (= 8.06 / 20.26)
Belgaum Division = 4.12	20.0% (= 4.12 / 20.26)
B'lore Division = 5.32	25.0% (= 5.32 / 20.26)
Mysore Division = 2.76	15.0% (= 2.76 / 20.26)

Total	<u>20.26</u>
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11. The optimal share of the Northern Region needs to be 60% as against 40% for the Southern Region, in order to reduce the existing inter-regional disparity.

12. Applying this, we show below that the proposed additional outlay of Rs.16,000 Crores for the **Eight-Year Special Development Plan** may be allocated among the four regional Divisions as follows:

Division / Region		Additional Outlay (Rs. crore)
Gulbarga Division	40%	6,400
Belgaum Division	20%	3,200
NORTH KARNATAKA	60%	9,600
B'lore Division	25%	4,000
Mysore Division	15%	2,400
SOUTH KARNATAKA	40%	6,400
		Total 16,000
		16,000

13. Thus, it is seen that our estimated taluk-wise CCDI values are eminently suitable not only to estimate the level of development but also to assess the extent of deprivation which can be used as a basis for resource allocation.

14. In this context, it needs to be noted that the existing criteria of resource allocation among the districts should be revised. The reasons for revision are:

(i) They use a very small set of indicators (ii) some of them are incapable of being measured accurately, and (iii) All of these accorded weights on a completely ad hoc basis which have no reflections with economic reality. Our estimated CCDI values overcome all these drawbacks. Moreover, most of our chosen indicators are deflated with respect to either population or area; and therefore there is no need to include these two variables separately in the estimated index.

15. We recommend that the Government of Karnataka seriously considers using our CCDI values (suitably updated each year with the inclusion of the latest available data) in the future as a basis for resource allocation in view of its scientific nature, wide coverage and extreme adoptability.

16. Finally we recommend that in keeping with the terms of reference of the HPC FRRI that the optimal 60:40 ratio in favour of the North Karnataka be implemented as a basis for (additional) resource allocation, because only then will we be able to ensure that regional "convergence" (in the Sense of Robert Barro) is achieved and maintained in the long-run.

17. Our proposals are aimed at raising the backward taluks to the level of the state average. It should not be forgotten that by the time this happens, taluks now at the state average will have moved up further by virtue of the usual Annual Plan Schemes. This will leave the disparity to continue. Therefore, government will have to, as stated by us already elsewhere monitor the progress and evaluate the impact at least once in every two years and make necessary adjustments in allocation to ensure convergence in the development of different taluks.

18. In our Report, we have made certain recommendations which the State has to pursue for fulfillment by the Central Government. For example: establishing of the Central University at Gulbarga, establishing of IIT at Raichur or establishing of an IIM at Hubli-Dharwad or Belgaum will call for some marginal investments or expenditures which we believe can be absorbed by the State either within the overall outlay suggested in the Annual Plan or in the budgetary support available for the regular Plan components.

30.5 Project Profile

19. HPC FRRI has discussed in the various Chapters covered in Parts III to Part VI the backlog in development and the redressal measures with reference to specific taluks or areas. In several cases, specific location has also been suggested. The Chapter containing the recommendations also captures **briefly** the projects needed. In view of this, we feel it is not necessary to repeat here all over again the targets or lines on which project profiles are to be built up for implementation. It is hoped that the authorities concerned will take them from the concerned Parts and Chapters for preparing the Action Plan for implementation.

30.6 Time Profile and Management

20. While mobilizing additional resources for implementing the **Special Development Plan** needs firm and bold decisions of the State Government, it is equally important to adhere to the time profile for the completion of the projects so that there can be neither cost over-runs nor time over-runs. A time bound **Special Development Plan** of the type proposed can only build up confidence among the people of the affected taluks or regions.

21. We have discussed monitoring and modifications in organization and management in a separate Chapter which are to be accepted and implemented for the success of the special effort of the State to reduce regional imbalances and move towards a prosperous State with more of balanced development and least disparities.

Chapter 31

Financial Resources for Redressal of Regional Imbalances

31.1 Supplementary Plan

1. It is clear from our analysis in the previous Chapters that there are considerable disparities in the level of infrastructure and other development from district to district and from one region to another. If the objective is one of achieving balanced development in all districts and regions, as is presently the determination of the State Government, all out efforts should be made by the Government for mobilizing additional financial resources for reducing the disparities through a well prepared **Special Development Plan** as proposed in this report, which will supplement the Annual Plans of the State. Development outlays will have to far exceed the present resources in sight, if the backlog is to be made up or substantially reduced.

2. In the past several years, Karnataka had substantial surplus on revenue account, which had enabled the State to go for a higher development effort through very large outlays for the Annual/Five Year Plans. Consequently, the per capita development expenditure was the highest at Rs.1,361 during the year like 1993-94 in comparison with most other States in the country. Corresponding to that, the tax effort [per capita States own tax revenue as per cent of per capita net State Domestic Product] was also the highest at 17.17 per cent. Until the beginning of the 1990's, the revenue mobilization coupled with the reduction in the revenue deficit by and large characterized the budgetary management. This has undergone the dramatic change now in recent years and it is not for the better. During 1999-2000, per capita development expenditure in Karnataka came down to the 7th place at Rs.2,265.86 in comparison with all other States. States like Gujarat had per capita development expenditure at Rs.3,241.61, Haryana Rs.3,059.00, Madhya Pradesh Rs.2,479.13, Maharashtra Rs.2,316.65 and Punjab Rs.2,591.20. Himachal Pradesh whose per capita development expenditure that year was Rs.5,030.00 is left out of comparison since it is a special category State.

31.2 Rising Revenue and Fiscal Deficits

3. Why has Karnataka come down in its development effort? The answer lies in its rising revenue deficits year after year in the period under reference as can be seen from the particulars given below:

Table – 31.1
Revenue Deficit

Year	Rupees in Crore	
	Amount	Surplus [+] /Deficit [-]
1991-1992	[-]	178.66
1992-1993	[-]	170.02
1993-1994	[+]	114.91
1994-1995	[-]	296.13
1995-1996	[-]	213.66
1996-1997	[-]	578.90
1997-1998	[-]	415.87
1998-1999	[-]	1396.60
1999-2000	[-]	1573.21
2000-2001	[-]	2174.97
2001-2002	[-]	2624.09

Source : Budget Speeches of concerned years.

4. Within a decade, the revenue deficit rose from Rs.170.02 Crore in 1992 to Rs.2,624.09 Crore in 2002.

5. Our analysis of the revenue deficit reveals the pressure on the State revenues resulting from a larger proportion of the revenue being used for interest payment and higher salaries and wages. In order to maintain a reasonable level of capital expenditure under the plan, the State has resorted to borrowings to cover both revenue deficit and additions required for plan outlay. Consequently, the State's fiscal deficit has increased by more than ten fold [10] from Rs. -513 Crores in 1991 to Rs.-5,127 Crore in 2001-2002. As a proportion of State Net Domestic Product [SNDP] the fiscal deficit more than doubled from 2.50 in 1990-91 to 5.05 in 2001-2002. A summary of the Karnataka's financial position in relation to the fiscal deficit is presented in the table given below:

Table-31.2
Karnataka's Financial Position: Summary

Rupees in Crores

Economic Indicators	1990-91	1995-96	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
Revenue Receipts	3759	8252	10225	11758	13532	15212	17328
Revenue Expenditure	3792	8087	10357	12988	14695	17154	19952
Capital Expenditure	4 80	1699	2143	2594	2618	2906	3324
Fiscal Deficit	-513 [- 2.50]	-1534 [- 3.06]	-2275 [- 3.58]	-3824 [- 5.01]	-3781 [- 4.46]	-4042 [- 4.41]	-5,12 [- 5.05]

[Figures in brackets are percent of fiscal deficit to SNDP [Supplied]

Source: Finance Department, Government of Karnataka, White Paper on Karnataka State's Finances [Kannada] 2000-2002. Committee's estimate.

6. The increasing revenue deficit has compelled the Government to resort to larger borrowings in order to show an overall smaller deficit varying from [-] Rs.37.21 Crore in 1991-92 to [-] Rs.286.05 Crore in 2001-02.

31.3 Shortfall in Plan Outlays

7. In turn, Karnataka's plan resources and plan **revised** approved outlays have fallen short of the approved outlay. During the VIII Five Year Plan the total shortfall amounted to about Rs.1,560 Crore. In the IX Plan, the shortfall was about Rs.2,170 Crore.

8. Table 3 presents the originally approved outlays and revised approved outlays for two Five Year Plans.

Table – 31.3
Shortfall in Plan Outlays, 1992-2002

Rupees in Crore

Year	Originally Approved Outlay	Revised/approved Outlay	Shortfall [-] or excess [+]
1992-93	1,915	2,003	+88
1993-94	3,025	2,797	-228
1994-95	3,275	2,800	-448
1995-96	3,575	3,100	-475
1996-97	4,360	3,660-3,760 [likely]	-500-600 [proposed]
VIII Five Year Plan Total Shortfall about Rs.1,560-1,660 Crore approximately			

1997-98	4,545	4,326	-219
1998-99	5,353	5,132	-221
1999-2000	5,888	5,321	-567
2000-2001	7,274	6,785	-489
2001-2002	8,588	7,904	- 684
IX Five Year Plan Total Shortfall			about -2170

Source : Budget speeches of concerned years

9. It is generally observed that the State proposed outlays for plans were higher not matched by the corresponding resources. In order to avoid a cut in the Central assistance which the Planning Commission has started imposing in case the State failed to fully implement the original approved outlay, the State has sent revised outlays for approval during December each year which have been approved by the Planning Commission in which case there has been no cut in the Central assistance.

10. We have also looked at some of the accounts figures available for same years both for revenue deficits and shortfall in outlays. As for revenue deficits, in some years they are less or marginally surplus in one year. In the case of plan outlays, revised approved outlays have been exceeded in some years. The net outcome is one of inefficient management of the finances and plan outlays allowing either an increase in borrowings to meet the actual expenditures or dip into the Ways and Means advances or cut into expenditures causing either great strain on the exchequer when compelled for the payment of the bills or less of development.

11. We thus see that resources for the plan, whether Annual or Five Year, are not coming on a scale that would be needed for achieving a higher growth in the State's economy. Almost all sectors suffer from inadequate resources notwithstanding some extra outlays becoming available either under this Centrally sponsored schemes or externally assisted projects under either bilateral agreements or from global financial institutions.

12. Apart from deficits and plan outlay shortfalls, which indicate the inadequacy of funds for development effort of the State, the proportion of funds transferred to the districts or Zilla Panchayats is getting reduced from year to year. This, again, points out the seriousness of the financial inadequacies both for providing for the basic minimum needs and also for the improvement of local sector, which is expected to make a dent on the imbalances that exists in the taluks and districts.

31.4 Inadequacy of Z. P. Funds

13. Some idea of inadequacy of funds transferred to the Zilla Panchayat from 1997-98 to 2000-2001 is given in the Tables below:

Table – 31.4
Zilla Panchayat Outlays by District 1997-98 to 2000-2001

District	1997-98			1998-99		
	State	Centre	Total	State	Centre	Total
1. Bangalore	18.17	17.50	35.67	18.17	18.76	36.93
2. Bangalore (R)	31.40	31.97	63.37	31.40	33.33	64.73
3. Chitradurga	37.77	43.07	80.84	24.38	32.34	56.72
4. Kolar	37.87	44.81	82.68	37.87	42.10	79.97
5. Shimoga	31.73	38.06	69.79	23.52	29.97	53.49
6. Tumkur	40.42	43.43	83.85	40.42	47.35	87.77
7. Davanagere				25.88	27.73	53.61
8. Mysore	46.59	42.94	89.53	31.58	28.68	60.26
9. Chickmagalur	24.99	23.84	48.83	24.99	25.77	50.76
10. D. Kannada	35.11	36.44	71.55	20.61	24.56	45.17
11. Hassan	29.74	30.20	59.94	29.74	34.37	64.11
12. Kodagu	12.67	11.53	24.2	12.67	13.50	26.17
13. Mandya	27.84	22.97	50.81	27.84	25.40	53.24
14. C.R. Nagar				15.02	14.84	29.86
15. Udupi				14.50	17.69	32.19
16. Belgaum	49.77	43.70	93.47	49.77	45.51	95.28
17. Bijapur	46.20	45.61	91.81	23.86	25.42	49.28
18. Dharwad	44.91	52.87	97.78	16.37	14.84	31.21
19. U. Kannada	22.71	21.35	44.06	22.71	23.67	46.38
20. Bagalkot				22.34	22.07	44.41
21. Gadag				11.70	13.76	25.46
22. Haveri				16.84	21.14	37.98
23. Gulbarga	44.38	44.91	89.29	44.38	44.74	89.12
24. Bellary	31.71	35.40	67.11	27.42	26.36	53.78
25. Bidar	24.24	20.03	44.27	24.24	23.02	47.26
26. Raichur	38.34	37.11	75.45	22.43	21.32	43.75
27. Koppal				15.91	16.79	32.70
Lumpsum	55.44		55.44	55.44		55.44
Total	732.00	687.74	1419.74	732.00	715.03	1447.03

Contd..

**Table – 31.4 [Contd...]
Zilla Panchayat Outlays by District 1997-98 to 2000-2001**

Rupees. in Crore

District	1999-2000			2000-2001		
	State	Centre	Total	State	Centre	Total
1. Bangalore	19.67	20.22	39.89	25.18	21.22	46.40
2. Bangalore (R)	33.40	29.60	63.00	40.27	30.55	70.82
3. Chitradurga	25.88	33.04	58.92	31.77	31.97	63.74
4. Kolar	39.87	42.34	82.21	48.31	37.23	85.54
5. Shimoga	25.02	29.73	54.75	30.50	27.97	58.47
6. Tumkur	43.42	44.83	88.25	52.50	45.68	98.18
7. Davanagere	27.38	29.75	57.13	33.53	28.21	61.74
8. Mysore	34.58	32.67	67.25	43.00	34.85	77.85
9. Chickmagalur	26.99	27.91	54.90	31.00	22.39	53.39
10. D. Kannada	23.77	25.35	49.12	29.31	27.77	57.08
11. Hassan	32.75	33.10	65.85	38.50	29.40	67.90
12. Kodagu	13.67	14.26	27.93	17.00	13.24	30.24
13. Mandya	29.84	26.62	56.46	39.52	25.17	64.69
14. C.R. Nagar	17.01	16.93	33.94	21.50	18.16	39.66
15. Udupi	14.84	17.05	31.89	18.56	18.12	36.68
16. Belgaum	52.77	46.69	99.46	64.25	50.10	114.35
17. Bijapur	26.36	26.18	52.54	32.94	26.97	59.91
18. Dharwad	18.87	18.00	36.87	23.76	17.47	41.23
19. U. Kannada	25.21	24.06	49.27	31.50	26.97	58.47
20. Bagalkot	24.34	21.45	45.79	30.02	22.66	52.68
21. Gadag	14.20	15.92	30.12	18.67	13.81	32.48
22. Haveri	19.84	24.13	43.97	25.39	22.51	47.90
23. Gulbarga	47.88	45.47	93.35	56.95	44.83	101.78
24. Bellary	29.42	28.40	57.82	36.03	28.98	65.01
25. Bidar	26.74	24.35	51.09	32.27	24.00	56.27
26. Raichur	24.93	20.91	45.84	31.19	24.74	55.93
27. Koppal	17.91	16.86	34.77	23.50	19.63	43.13
Lumpsum	55.44		55.44	55.44		55.44
Total	792.00	735.82	1527.82	962.36	734.60	1696.96

14. Practically, during 1997-98 and 1998-99 the outlay transfer to the Zilla Panchayat was, more or less, at the same level. During 1999-2000 and 2000-2001 there is a marginal increase by about Rs.160 Crore. It needs no further emphasis that Zilla Panchayat outlays should be adequate not only for a timely completion of the on-going schemes transfer to them but they should have larger lump sum amount providing flexibility at the Zilla Panchayat level for meeting their priority needs. On this score, we find that this amount is stagnant at Rs.55.44 Crore during all the four years.

15. The distribution of outlays based on the recommendations of the First State Finance Commission show that there is no appropriate relationship between population and outlay or between per capita income and outlay. In Annexures 1 and 2 particulars of per capita income, population ratio and outlay for different districts are depicted. From that we find that in several cases districts which have lower per capita income have lower allocation of resources. Again,

districts with higher per capita incomes have larger outlays. If we look into the population ratio and the corresponding outlays, it is found that districts with higher population have lesser resources and districts with a lower population have larger resources. However, it is not possible to draw any general conclusion about these relationships. It would appear that in so far as reduction in regional imbalances was not a mandatory Terms of Reference made to the First Finance Commission the devolution of resources to the Zilla Panchayats could not be decided from the angle of reducing the disparities. Therefore, HPC FRRI suggests that in future the State Government should include in the Terms of Reference the need for reduction in regional imbalances to be considered as a major criteria to be adopted by the State Finance Commission in working out the relative shares of outlays among the different districts.

16. Further, not only the proportion of districts plan outlay transfers to the district sector is distorted and inadequate, but they are also revealing a drastic decline as can be seen from details in Table-31.5 given below.

Table – 31.5
Proportion of district sector outlays to plan outlays
1987-88 and 1990-91 to 2000-2001

Rupees in Crore

Year	Particulars	Plan Outlays	District Sector	
			Outlay	As %tage of
1987-88 (BE)	State	917	221	24.10
	Centre	215	144	66.98
	Total	1132	365	32.24
1990-91 (BE)	State	1145	293	25.59
	Centre	221	252	114.03
	Total	1366	545	39.90
1991-92 (BE)	State	1558	357	22.91
	Centre	379	318	83.91
	Total	1937	675	34.85
1992-93 (BE)	State	2156	374	17.32
	Centre	466	296	63.52
	Total	2625	670	25.52
1993-94 (BE)	State	3025	471	15.57
	Centre	596	322	54.03
	Total	3621	793	21.90
1994-95 (BE)	State	3383	538	15.90
	Centre	792	435	54.92
	Total	4175	973	23.31
1995-96 (BE)	State	3758	620	16.50
	Centre	890	480	53.93
	Total	4648	1100	23.67
1996-97 (BE)	State	4360	732	16.79
	Centre	951	541	56.89
	Total	5311	1273	23.97

Contd...

Year	Particulars	Plan Outlays	District Sector	
			Outlay	As %tage of
1997-98 (BE)	State	4545	732	16.11
	Centre	1090	688	63.12
	Total	5635	1420	25.20
1998-99 (BE)	State	5353	732	13.67
	Centre	1160	715	61.64
	Total	6513	1447	22.22
1999-2000 (BE)	State	5888	792	13.45
	Centre	1199	736	61.38
	Total	7087	1528	21.56
2000-2001 (BE)	State	7274	962	13.23
	Centre	1232	735	59.67
	Total	8506	1697	19.95

17.1990-91 the Central share of the State Plan outlay was less than the Central share of the District sector outlay as the Central share of JRY funds was released directly to then Mandal Panchayats.

18. The distressing feature of this declining trend is that up to 1991-92, the proportion increased to about 40 percent but thereafter the decline started touching 21.9 percent in 1993-94 and to 19.95 percent in 2000-2001 with a little improvement in one or two years in between.

19. If all these outlays are to be enhanced taking note of the deficiencies and the shortfalls in the facilities provided by Government, larger resource mobilization at the State level becomes imperative.

20. The State has to fund nearly 80 percent of the plan outlay from its own tax and non-tax revenues while Central assistance is stagnant around 20 percent and has recently been reported the Central assistance is being further reduced by about 20-25 percent in the current year.

31.5 State Finances in relation to GSDP

21. The following Table depicts the Karnataka's revenues and expenditures as percent of GSDP Overall View.

Table-31.6
Karnataka's Revenues & Expenditures as percent of GSDP
Overall View

Year	[% of GSDP]						
	State's own Tax Revenue	State's Own Non-tax Revenue	State's Own Revenue	Total Revenue	Central Transfers	State's Revenue Expenditure	State's Capital Expenditure
1985-86	9.30	3.08	12.38	17.43	5.05	18.07	2.4
1990-91	10.01	1.6	12.23	16.77	4.54	16.3	2.1
1995-96	10.34	1.9	12.76	16.74	3.99	15.85	3.0

Contd..

Year	State's own Tax Revenue	State's Own Non-tax Revenue	State's Own Revenue	Total Revenue	Central Transfers	State's Revenue Expenditure	State's Capital Expenditure
1996-97	9.9	1.7	11.7	16.0	4.3	16.77	2.3
1997-98	9.79	1.3	11.71	16.20	4.48	15.81	2.1
1998-99	9.69	1.3	11.56	16.19	4.63	17.46	2.5
1999-2000	9.91	1.5	11.23	15.08	4.25	17.33	2.4
2000-2001	9.91	1.6	11.49	16.52	4.76	18.62	2.8

Source : Finance Department, Government of Karnataka Planning Department, Economic Survey 2000-2001

22. We find that the State's own Tax Revenue as a percent of SDP has more or less stagnated around 9-10 percent during 1985-86 – 2000-01. More or less the same story obtains in State's own Non-Tax Revenue, which has also been stagnant around 1.3-1.6 percent between 1991 and 2001. So much so, the total revenue of the State has also stagnated around 16-17 per cent of SDP. As already stated, Central Transfers have not been increasing as a proportion of SDP. Central Transfers are more or less stagnating around 4.5 per cent. As against the need for larger capital expenditure for larger investment for maintaining a sustained high growth rate, the State's Capital Expenditure has also stagnated around 2.1-2.8 per cent of SDP.

31.6 Rising Debt

23. The total debt stock of the State has risen from about Rs.848.48 Crore in 1991-92 to about Rs.26,271 Crore in 2001. As a proportion of the net State Domestic Product, this has risen from 3.2 per cent in 1991-92 to about 31 per cent in 2001. Revenue used for payment of interest on the debt has risen from 11.8 per cent to 27.2 per cent. Having realized the seriousness of the situation Government has put out a medium term fiscal plan for Karnataka for the period 2001-2005. According to this fiscal plan the consolidated fiscal deficit during this period is expected to decrease from 5.44 per cent of SDP in 2001 to 2.76 percent. The consolidated debt stock, after showing an initial increase is planned to reach 32.65 per cent in 2002. The debt service ratio is likely to rise to nearly 23 per cent by 2005.

24. These ratios hide the real magnitude of the amount involved. For example; as per the fiscal plan the total debt stock is likely to rise from Rs.26,271 Crore in 1999-2000 to Rs.46,364 Crore in 2004-2005. The debt service will rise from Rs.2,503 Crore to Rs.5,757 Crore during this period. In short, the revenue utilized for paying interest on debt more than doubles in a period of five years, with the salaries plus pension plus interest siphoning off as huge an amount as Rs.8,127 Crore to Rs.13,385 Crore as projected is sure to highlight the very serious financial situation.

31.7 Mid-Term Fiscal Plan, 2001

25. A summary table from Karnataka Medium Term Fiscal Plan 2001 [Finance Department, page 22] is reproduced below which reveals that the financial prospects in the coming three years are not so bright as to yield large surpluses both to avoid or reduce fiscal deficits or for financing the **Special Development Plan**.

Table-31.7

Karnataka Medium Term Fiscal Plan

[Rs.Crore at current prices]

Sl. No.	Item	1999-2000 Accts.	2000-2001 BE	2000-2001 RE	2001-2002 BE	2002-2003 Proj.	2003-2004 Proj.	2004-2005 Proj.
1.	Revenue Receipts	12410	15090	14429	17328	19680	22513	26105
	1(a) State's Own Tax Revenues	7744	9399	9214	10851	10266	13854	16435
	1(b) Non Tax Revenues	1115	1239	850	1304	1419	1551	1721
	1 I Resources from the Centre	3551	4452	4365	5173	6196	7108	7949
2.	Revenue Expenditure	14735	16626	16604	19952	2036	23719	25368
	2(a) Interest	2012	2393	2417	2849	3233	3847	4477
	2(b) Salaries	4576	5005	4765	5290	5789	6137	6499
	2 I Pensions	1539	1578	1569	1811	1880	2120	2410
	2(d)(i) Subsidies (Food, Housing, Transport & Industry)	599	624	664	756	840	831	834
	2(d)(ii) Power Subsidy	771	878	879	2300	2339	2065	1415
	2(e)Major O&M (Roads, Buildings and Irrigation)	342	404	468	452	545	633	740
	2(I)Other O&M (Edn, Health, RD, WS, Agriculture & Forest)	1502	1827	1755	1835	2368	2839	3394
	2(g)Devolution to ULBs	416	537	510	676	756	863	1017
	2(h)Administrative Expenditure	470	438	441	455	487	516	548
	2(i) Other Revenue Expenditure	2509	2942	3136	3528	3701	3868	4034
3.	Revenue Deficit {(2)-(1)}	2325	1536	2175	2624	2336	1203	-737
4.	Capital Receipt (Non-debt)	145	168	163	202	202	202	202
5.	Capital Expenditure/*	1701	1707	1612	1947	2267	2837	4210
6.	Fiscal Deficit	4276	3767	4148	5127	5670	5665	5234
7.	Total Debt Stock	26271	26545	26545	31673	35465	41130	46364
8.	Debt Service	2503	2905	2934	3555	4061	4927	5757
9.	Salary+Pension+ Interest	8127	8976	8751	9950	11002	12104	13385
10.	Consolidated Revenue Deficit	2721	2072	2525	3296	3340	2277	295

Contd..

Sl. No.	Item	1999-2000 Accts.	2000-2001 BE	2000-2001 RE	2001-2002 BE	2002-2003 Proj.	2003-2004 Proj.	2004-2005 Proj.
11.	Consolidated Fiscal Deficit	5288	5601	6017	6926	6844	5841	4818
12.	Consolidated Capital Expenditure	2712	3695	3599	3832	3738	3767	4724
13.	Consolidated Interest	2407	2928	2766	3564	4218	4918	5510
14.	Consolidated Debit Stock	28406	31525	1525	38497	43474	49315	54132
15.	Off-budget Borrowings	1011	1987	1987	1885	1450	930	514
16.	Interest/Revenue	16.21%	15.86%	16.75%	16.44%	16.43%	17.09%	17.15%
17.	Consolidated Interest/Revenue	19.40%	19.40%	19.17%	20.57%	21.43%	21.85%	21.11%
18.	Debt Service/Revenue	20.17%	19.25%	20.33%	20.52%	20.63%	21.89%	22.05%
19.	(Salary +Pension +Interest) /Revenue	65.49%	59.49%	60.65%	57.42%	55.90%	53.77%	50.27%

/* Capital expenditure is actual expenditure on capital formation, and excludes debt servicing of off-budget borrowing, which is included in capital expenditure under budgetary definitions. Thus, in this table, the fiscal deficit does not equal the revenue deficit plus capital expenditure plus net loans advanced.

26. Recalling the rapid rise in the total debt stock which has touched Rs.26,271 Crore now, the Committee feels that it is high time for the State Government to analyze the impact of the growing debt. There is a need to find out how much of the debt incurred is of a directly productive nature in the sense of bringing a return on the capital invested and how much is unproductive in the sense of having an impact on the social development, as a whole, without any scope for levy of user charge for the facilities or services created by the debt finance. It is desirable that the State establishes a 'sinking fund' into which, each year, a prescribed proportion of revenues is put in it. Also, where it is found that there is no possibility of any form of recovery from the benefits conferred due to loan financed capital expenditure, this may be written off to maintain complete transparency in the matter of debt management. In order to make a detailed analysis and a re-classification of productive and un-productive debt, the Committee recommends setting up of a 'State Debt Commission' to examine these aspects and advise the Government suitably for better management of the State's debt, which is an integral part of State's fiscal policy.

31.8 Greater Reliance on Domestic Savings

27. The projected SDP / annual real growth in revenue receipts will hardly improve by 00.31 per cent between 2002 and 2005. In the projections of these new possibilities, non-tax revenues and their potential have not been fully captured perhaps due to its focus only on Tax reforms. According to the fiscal plan non-tax revenues are expected to decline from 1.06 % to 0.99 per cent in the next three years. It is surmised that the scope that exists for non-tax revenues through levy of appropriate user charges for water for irrigation and electricity for pump sets has to be examined by this Committee. The State can mobilize the required resources for financing a **Special Developmental Plan** for reducing regional imbalances only by wielding

the user charge instrument sensibly, the discussion of which will follow in the later pages. No doubt, there may be some scope for posing some projects, which are a part of the regional disparity redressal effort to the World Bank or other external assistance. The Committee in its judgment feels that greater reliance should be on mobilization of domestic resources through user charges for economic inputs than on borrowings.

31.9 Resource Transfers and Reform

28. Another important point which makes the Committee to feel so is that the resource transfer from the Center as per cent of SDP are likely to decline from 4.61 per cent to 4.56 per cent in the next three years. Added to this, the consolidated debt stock is likely to touch 31.03 per cent from 32.35 per cent in 2002 provided there is an immediate application of the corrective to the borrowing policy. It is quite unlikely that the borrowings will play a lesser role in the next ten years in Karnataka's State finances.

29. What are the prospects of rising more revenues from the tax and non-tax sources? On the tax revenue side, [own] the projected revenue in 2004-2005 is Rs.16,435 Crore as against Rs.7,774 Crore in 1999-2000. The projected non-tax revenues are more or less stagnant at a low level in relation to SDP. However, the scope does exist for massive resource mobilization from non-tax sources like user charges for water provided for irrigation and electricity provided for irrigation pump sets and a policy of rigorous disinvestments in State public enterprises along with a radical reduction in the subsidies given to them.

30. The Tax Reforms Commission appointed by the Government of Karnataka has submitted its Final Report in October 2001. Our Committee has briefly looked into both the First and the Final Report with a view to knowing if the Commission has in its Report assessed the financial impact of their Recommendations of restructuring the State's taxes on a diagnostic system so that our Committee may benefit from their ideas on the anticipated higher revenues which could become available for funding to some extent the **Special Development Plan** for redressal of regional imbalances.

31. As per the final Report [page 341] "the analysis of the tax structure as a whole in Karnataka and the studies of individual tax resources undertaken in the two Reports of the Tax Reforms Commission have been made with a long term as well as immediate perspective. Basic structural issues have come to the fore particularly in the case of commodity taxes, which account for most of the State's own tax revenue, in the wake of the imminent change over to value added taxation [VAT]. As there are many unresolved concerns for States and for the country in such areas, our discussions have focused not merely on actions that should be taken at the State level but also on the direction in which the country as a whole should move. We have, therefore, made suggestions about the stand that should be adopted by the State Government in inter-state and inter-governmental discussions. We have also recommended measures that could be adopted in the transitional period in the course of reform process itself. Where feasible, we have tried to project the time frame within which major changes could be implemented. In areas in which Central tax powers impinge on State Tax policies we have proposed amendments that could be advocated by the State. Reform is not, however, a one-shot affair. We believe, therefore, that the Finance Department and all tax collecting departments should continuously evaluate their own effectiveness and performance. We have suggested the establishment of a permanent Review mechanism a framework for diagnosing tax system is given to guide them in such assessment."

32. "Their Report has pointed out that the aim should be to set up a structure that would respond satisfactorily to growth in gross domestic product. This could eventually be the test of success of the reform agenda [page 346.]"

33. We do not find any quantitative assessment of the improvement of the revenues in their Report as a result of restructuring. We have noted the medium term fiscal plan for Karnataka 2000-2001 to 2004-2005, which has projected that revenue deficits, will be eliminated and a savings of Rs.737 Crore can be expected by 2004-2005. In spite of this, there is likely to be a fiscal deficit of about Rs.5,234 Crore. The total debt stock is projected to rise from Rs.31,673 Crore in 2001-2002 to Rs.46,364 Crore in 2004-2005. Even then, the proportion of the debt to GSDP may not exceed 35-40 per cent. The debt service as per cent of revenue may touch 22.05 per cent during this period. If one were to go by the debt income ratio and the debt service ratios, it is not likely that the State will get into a debt trap. However, if the debt continues to grow at the current rate, the Committee fears that by 2010 which is terminal year of our **Special Development Plan** the threat of a debt trap may surface causing irreversible damage to the State finances.

34. There are great expectations for more revenue resources from the introduction of the value added tax [VAT] and the tax on the service sector. Some experts hope now that the Central Government is permitting the levy of tax on services, this can bring substantial revenues to the State. At the same time, the introduction of value added tax [VAT] "in the initial couple of years there could be a loss of revenue which has been explicitly provided for" in the proposed fiscal plan. In short, the prospects of mobilizing larger financial resources from tax avenues appeared to be limited.

35. As for the tax potential in the service sector, the final Report of the Expert Group on taxation of services [2001] has assessed the potential tax base of the services sector at Rs.63,675 Crore in 1999-2000 for the country, as a whole. No separate potential of the service sector is available for Karnataka. Assuming that the State's share in the total tax from services in the country will be at least five per cent, which is the present position in the case of all Central transfers to States, Karnataka may expect about Rs.4,000 Crore to be the potential tax base of service sector. On this basis, a ten per cent levy on services may bring in about Rs.400 Crore. If this materializes, we may assume that the **Special Development Plan** can to some extent depend on tax resources in its implementation.

31.10 Limited Scope for Tax Hike

36. Therefore, our Committee feels strongly that there is limited scope for mobilizing additional revenues through State's own tax revenue and also by borrowings to finance the **Special Development Plan**. However, as argued in this Report, the State has a great potential for levy of user charges for economic inputs and also for reducing the subsidies to public undertakings by a vigorous programme of privatization. Thus, the reliance for financial resources to finance the **Special Development Plan** which has an equalization grant component, would depend more on non-tax revenues. It would be better the State Government realizes this early and act on the non-tax resources side, if it is serious about the objective of balanced development.

37. It is not clear why the Government is not acting on the side of user charges and restructuring/disinvesting in the State public undertakings? There is a talk of political compulsions being the reason. HPCFRRRI would reiterate that people's interests cannot be sacrificed. Political systems exist for the people, and not people for political systems. There ought to be a **lakshmana rekha** and if this is disrespected the state will have to face a crisis of unfathomed dimensions.

31.11 Non-Tax Resources: Returns from Irrigation Investment

38. To give some idea of the scope for revenues in this area we present below a **brief** account of what obtains at the present juncture.

31.12 Returns From Irrigation Investment

39. First, Investment in Irrigation. Total investment on major and minor irrigation rose from Rs.38.8 Crore in 1975-76 to Rs.2,240 Crore in 2000-2001. The total investment in irrigation over a period of 25 years is Rs.13,908.8 Crore out of which South Karnataka accounts for only Rs.3,696.8 Crore whereas North Karnataka accounts for Rs.10,212 Crore, almost three times that of South Karnataka. Details are given in the table given below:

Table-31.8
Investment on Major and Minor Irrigation 1975-76 to 2000-2001

Rupees in Crore

Year	North Karnataka		Total	South Karnataka	Total
	Belgaum Division	Gulbarga Division			
1975-76	18.38	6.34	24.72	14.07	38.79
1976-77	21.6	9.89	31.49	19.74	51.23
1977-78	27.52	15.67	43.19	23.77	66.96
1978-79	35.23	21.86	57.09	32.4	89.49
1979-80	39.44	28.12	67.56	33.79	101.35
1980-81	37.24	27.77	65.01	31.95	96.96
1981-82	39.9	32.11	72.01	33.18	105.19
1982-83	39.4	29.87	69.27	44.96	114.23
1983-84	40.95	34.46	75.41	47.96	123.37
1984-85	41.82	35.1	76.92	62.55	139.47
1985-86	44.68	36.37	81.05	74.26	155.31
1986-87	52.23	43.94	96.17	73.97	170.14
1987-88	44.72	36.2	80.92	56.09	137.01
1988-89	56.98	44.36	101.34	64.85	166.19
1989-90	68.67	53.27	121.94	85.62	207.56
1990-91	75.85	67.24	143.09	99.43	242.52
1991-92	405.44	93.52	198.96	153.91	352.87
1992-93	123.66	127.58	251.24	226.91	478.15
1993-94	203.58	205.27	408.85	243.62	652.47
1994-95	214.06	214.01	428.07	254.27	682.34
1995-96	260.7	292.17	552.87	291.45	844.32
1996-97	439.27	471.45	910.72	390.74	1301.46
1997-98			1276.3	328.22	1604.52
1998-99			1402.48	317.31	1719.79
1999-00			1736.94	290.32	2027.26
2000-01			1838.37	401.5	2239.87
Total			10211.98	3696.84	3908.82

Source: Irrigation Department and Planning Department , Government of Karnataka

40. In so far as canal water from such huge investment is supplied without any user charge, it can only result in inefficient use of water apart from no returns. As per the latest estimate nearly Rs.1,50,000 form the cost of creating one acre of irrigated land. Thus, in equity those whose lands are irrigated by canal water reap larger benefits depending upon the extent of land irrigated.

41. In contrast, the dry-land farmers suffer from lack of adequate income due to irregular and uncertain monsoons and also frequent exposure to severe drought. In particular the drought affected talukas are more in North Karnataka.

42. Here, the distinction between North and South Karnataka is less important from the viewpoint of efficient management of irrigation investment. Water is an input and improves the income in irrigated areas as compared to dry-land farming which is estimated by experts to bring a return of about Rs.200 or less even from use of improved dry-land technology, while irrigated farming brings a profit of about Rs.10,000 per acre. Again, free water has led to wasteful use of precious resource like water. Even under such a situation since 1984, notwithstanding several policy recommendations made by the Planning Department and outside experts as well as the State Planning Board of Karnataka to impose user charges, nothing has been done to make irrigation a commercial undertaking and apply reasonable user charges for canal water provided for irrigation. The usual observation in the Budget speech has been that even the organization and management expenditure has not been recovered. The tax on water imposed in 1985 and remains unrevised since then in Karnataka is shockingly very low or even negligible when compared to the neighbouring States like Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra, the details of which are given below.

Table-31.9

**Tax on Water for Irrigation in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra
(In Rupees)**

Type of use Water	Andhra Pradesh (1997)	Maharashtra (1999)	Karnataka (1985)
<u>1. Major & Medium Irrigation</u>			
Paddy – First Crop	494.23	110	86.49
Paddy – Second Crop	370.67	330	98.84
Kharriff	247.11	220	51.48
2 Seasons	864.00	165	98.84
Horticulture	-	748	98.84
Sugar (12 months)	-	2890	370.5
Sugar (12-18 months)	-	2890	555.75
<u>2. Minor Irrigation</u>	-	Confirmed Completion	2/3 1/3 (upper reach) (lower reach)
Paddy – First Crop	247.11	110	43.24 21.62
Paddy – Second Crop	247.11	330	49.42 24.71
Kharriff	148.27	220	25.74 12.87
2 Seasons	864.8	165	49.42 24.71
Horticulture	-	748	49.42 24.71

Source: **Finance Department, White Paper on Karnataka
State Finances [Kannada] 31.03.2000**

43. The rates fixed in 1984-85 in Karnataka vary from Rs.86-98 for the first and the second crop of paddy and Rs.370 to Rs.555 for sugarcane. In Maharashtra, the corresponding rates are Rs.110-330 for paddy and Rs.2,890 for sugarcane [18 months]. In Andhra Pradesh, the rates for paddy are Rs.370-494 and Rs.864 for two seasons as against Rs.98.84 in Karnataka. Unless irrigation investment brings a return of at least 8 to 10 per cent let alone 16 per cent expected from investment in private sector now it has become almost a dead investment. Even after allowing for depreciation at a very nominal rate for irrigation investment it should be possible to aim at imposing user charges ranging from say 6 per cent in the first year reaching 10 per cent in the fourth year. This can easily result in additional revenue of more than Rs.1,000 Crore per annum for funding the **Special Plan**, each year. It is incredible that even such low rates of tax are not paid and accumulated arrears run into several thousand Crore.

31.13 State Public Undertakings: Losses to become Savings – Disinvestment

44. Table-31.10---- presents aggregates of financial parameters of State Public Sector Undertakings.

Table-31.10

Karnataka: Aggregates of Financial Parameters of SPSUs

Rs. in Crore

Year	State Equity	Other Equity	Total Equity	State Debt	Other Debt	Total Debt	Total Investment	Accumulated Losses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1990-91	2,142.23	144.78	2,287.01	3,053.96	3,280.91	6,334.87	8,621.88	1,138.22
1991-92	2,563.84	151.50	2,715.34	3,043.08	3,616.13	6,659.21	9,374.55	1,203.52
1991-93	2,932.40	157.41	3,089.81	3,179.33	4,329.11	7,508.44	10,598.25	1,299.73
1993-94	3,474.58	191.36	3,665.94	3,149.26	5,164.35	8,313.61	11,979.55	1,281.81
1994-95	3,910.61	201.12	4,111.74	2,989.00	6,333.81	9,322.82	13,434.55	1,561.17
1995-96	4,403.68	205.50	4,609.17	4,426.15	6,558.26	10,984.41	15,593.58	1,658.73
1996-97	4,636.77	205.75	4,842.53	4,361.06	7,555.83	11,916.90	16,759.42	1,815.90
1997-98	5,435.56	440.06	5,875.61	4,828.67	8,207.35	13,036.01	18,911.63	2,698.93
1998-99	4,714.85	176.50	4,891.35	4,295.33	7,968.52	12,263.85	17,155.20	1,681.34
1999-00	4,714.85	802.12	5,557.02	15,551.69	15,551.69	15,551.69	21,108.72	1,617.62

Contd...

Table-31.10

Rupees in Crore

Year	Net Worth	Capital Employed	Total Revenue Earned	Direct Expense	Contribution	Gross Margin	Profit Before Interest	Net Profit (+) Net & Taxes	Contribution to Exchequer
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1990-91	2,244.97	8,482.98	7,397.96	3,502.74	3,895.22	3,255.78	451.28	74.77	2.76
1991-92	2,422.05	9,201.31	8,857.68	3,891.79	4,965.89	4,149.63	449.26	110.63	3.65
1992-93	2,786.24	10,376.60	10,831.11	4,464.18	6,366.93	5,538.21	451.01	-83.77	4.17
1993-94	3,411.48	14,242.08	10,801.97	5,179.43	5,622.54	4,730.23	615.53	-56.98	5.21
1994-95	3,643.93	12,724.24	11,224.72	5,888.76	5,335.96	4,007.18	790.73	65.20	5.32
1995-96	4,094.56	14,707.89	13,854.63	9,046.74	4,807.89	5,730.62	964.46	84.43	3.63
1996-97	4,338.98	15,767.57	16,104.41	7,561.06	8,543.35	6,816.50	955.99	-49.28	8.28
1997-98	4,612.52	16,701.16	16,033.12	9,486.16	6,546.96	4,822.37	1,576.32	79.28	5.38
1998-99	5,114.60	17,449.06	14,312.97	7,738.12	6,574.85	4,367.77	1,433.79	-1.59	5.12
1999-00	5,382.63	20,298.56	-	-	-	-	-	28.95	6.26

Source: Karnataka State Bureau of Public Enterprises, (Reports for 1990-91 to 1999-2000)

45. The second area important is in transforming the huge losses from State public undertakings into larger savings. In the 80 State Public Undertakings in Karnataka, the total capital employed rose from Rs.8,483 Crore in 1991 to Rs.20,298 Crore in 2000. Of this, State equity has risen from Rs.2,142 Crore to Rs.4,715 Crore during this period. On a total investment exceeding Rs.20,298 Crore the State has accumulated losses amounting to Rs.1,682 Crore. Every year, the loss is of the order of about Rs.1,800 Crore including hidden subsidies.

46. The State Government does not get even 0.1 per cent return on the capital employed. Following the economic reforms, at least now the State Public Undertakings should realize the imperative of surpluses for re-investment for modernizing technology and expansion, if nothing else. The Committee feels very unhappy that Government finds money in thousands of Crores of Rupees for meeting the losses of these undertakings. This seems to be for 1.6 lakh employees when there is unemployment of nearly 35 lakhs in the State. They have no funds for reducing the serious imbalances in basic minimum needs and other related gainful activity in North Karnataka, which has a population of more than 2.5 Crore.

47. It will be seen that massive funds running into thousands of Crore of Rupees are spent year after year on loss incurring **undertakings**. Even a few which are showing some profits have negligible or marginal profits. Continued negligence in this area can only lead to bankruptcy of the SPSUs with greater adverse effect on State's fiscal stability. State Government should act without procrastination. Any PSU considered strategic [say about 10] may be retained in the public sector and restructure them, if justified. The remaining 70 undertakings should be disinvested or privatized fully. At least, this would stop the draining of about Rs.1,800 Crore, each year.

48. We note with satisfaction that the present Government has set up a Public Sector Restructuring Commission [PSRC] recently for looking into this matter. The High Power Committee had the opportunity of going through three or four reports of the Restructuring Commission on undertakings like Karnataka State Construction Corporation, Chamundi Machine Tools Limited, Mysore Match Company and Karnataka Telecom Limited. After a very detailed analysis, the Commission has recommended winding up of Mysore Match Company apart from disinvestment of its shares, complete disinvestment in the holdings of Chamundi Machine Tools Limited and a voluntary winding up of Karnataka State Construction Corporation and also completing the process of winding up of Karnataka Telecom Limited. The Commission obviously has not much teeth; because, it is only a recommendatory body. In all these recommendations a voluntary retirement scheme [VRS] has also been suggested to take care of the interest of employees. This, in itself, will imply that the budgetary funding will be necessary in the reconstruction process. This apart, Government is yet to take a final decision and start the process of winding up or disinvesting. There is also no clear cut disinvestment policy framed by the Government. Any Disinvestment Policy, if it is to succeed, should also provide for an effective Disinvestment Agency in the Department of Finance so that administrative departments do not put the stumbling blocks for disinvestment. The Disinvestment Commission should also be entrusted with the responsibility of determining the price at which equity is to be sold and also the appointment of Finance Advisers as well as suggesting the time of disinvestment. The funds realized from disinvestment should not be used for reducing the fiscal deficit thereby delinking disinvestments from budgetary pressures. The funds, thus realized, should be made available for investment in the social sectors like primary and secondary education and rural health sector.

31.14 Funds for Civic Bodies

49. Any assessment of the State finances should not be confined only to the fiscal deficit. Scope for raising the loans, getting revenues through levy of user charges, levy of service tax apart from possible economy in non-plan expenditures are equally important. The State's financial responsibility does not end here. We have, earlier, referred to the subsidies given by the States to some of its State Government undertakings. These may be either hidden or open subsidies and are not often reflected in the presentation of the budget. Moreover, the State Government has the responsibility of providing adequate funds to urban local bodies, like City and Town Municipal Councils (CMCs and TMCs). The rural local bodies like the Zilla Panchayat and the Taluk Panchayat are covered under the devolution of resources from the States on the recommendation of the State Finance Commission. The State Finance Commission also recommends the funds to be given to the urban local bodies. In this context, as a sample case, the Committee has studied the position relating to the arrears of payments due from urban local bodies like the CMCs, TMCs in respect of payments for the electricity purchased from the Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Limited [KPTCL]. Similarly, there are Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board [BWSSB], Karnataka Urban Water Supply **Development** Board [KUWSDB], which come under the category of Government undertakings, and they have to make payments to KPTCL for the electricity drawn for their use. There are other Central and State Government undertakings which take power from KPTCL for their use. For want of time the HPC FRRI has not been able to look in to the situation, which obtains in similar other urban bodies in the state and also the state level organizations or the Regional or the District Level organizations which have similar relationship in the context of their revenues and their shares in the State Government allocations.

50. The seriousness of this problem will be appreciated when we see how adversely inadequate allocations by the State Government to these urban local bodies, BWSSB and the like have affected the finances of KPTCL. The following table shows the arrears due to KPTCL from them.

Table-31.11**Amounts due to KPTCL from Government Undertakings / Statutory Bodies/
Social Responsibility Schemes / etc.**

Sl. No.	Category	Amount in Crores of Rupees
1	Central and State Government Public Undertakings	95.46
2	KUWSDB-BWSSB	177.07
3	Grama Panchayats	120.33
4	CMC/sTMC/s/Corporations	13.92
5	Bhagyajyothi-Kutirajyothi Schemes	46.40
6	PWD Lift Irrigation Schemes	15.69
	TOTAL [1 to 6]	468.87
7	Irrigation pump sets	473.95
8	Private Consumers [Others]	230.13
	GRAND TOTAL [1 to 8]	1,172.95

Source: KPTCL and KERC.

51. These agencies have no elastic Tax resources and even with some scope for taxation, they follow the populist policy and always look to the Government for additional grants. Even in situations where Bangalore Mahanagara Palike (BMP) or a similar organization raises funds from the market as loans on Bonds for its development projects, they totally ignore the repayment responsibility in the absence of a proper charging principle for providing the services funded out of such loans. Again, this burden falls on the State Government as BMP looks to Governments for grants to manage the loan. The Committee feels that unless the State Government provides adequate funds to the urban local bodies, BWSSB, KUWS & DB and the like, it will not be in a position to implement effectively the reforms proposed for KPTCL which is compelled to seek hikes in electricity charges repeatedly which is justly resented by the consumers. All this will only go to show how the pressure on the State resources is operating in different spheres. The government finds it difficult to meet all these demands.

31.15 Appropriate User Charges for Power

52. As against Rs.4,662 Crore of approved revenue receipts for 2000-2001 for KPTCL nearly one-third of this revenue would be the arrears alone due from the Government Undertakings/Statutory Bodies/Government schemes. To the extent that Government does not reform its undertakings, statutory local bodies and provides them adequate grants both for their maintenance expenditure and development programmes, any talk of ensuring KPTCL functioning efficiently, no matter whatever is the directive of the KERC in respect of tariff levels, would be futile and delusive.

53. Our Committee hopes that with a high growth rate which Karnataka has registered and may continue to register in the coming years, there would be greater buoyancy in revenues resulting from the restructuring of the State tax system as recommended by the Tax Reforms Commission. To that extent we expect that the fiscal deficit will be reduced and that there would be larger savings in revenues will finance larger development in the Annual Plans. However, the Committee feels that Special Development Plan for reducing the regional balance, as

recommended by us will need massive additional resources which can be mobilized in the non-tax sector.

54. The Committee is quite clear in its perception of resource mobilization for equalization grants for the implementation of a '**Special Development Plan**'. There is some apprehension that such an approach may lead to a reduction in the current level of finance available for development in the different districts or taluks which are either at the level of the State average or above the State average. We hasten to remove any such fears. In our dispensation, we are not even for a moment, suggesting that the developed taluks or districts should be made to stagnate at the current level. These should also grow for which finances are to be provided in the regular Annual Plans. However, the backward taluks should get more by way of an equalization grant from the additional resources mobilized to make up the backlog.

31.16 External Assistance

55. At the time of submission of our Report we have noted that there are a large number of projects with external assistance NABARD, HUDCO etc. that are being implemented now in both the backward and developed taluks of North and South Karnataka. Due to the time constraint, it has not been possible for us to make a thorough study of all these projects to assess their impact, especially, on backward taluks. We are, however, allowing for these projects investments/expenditures to be pooled together in relation to the nature of the deficiency, or backlog which is, expected to be made up by these projects. It would be perfectly legitimate to show these resources as being mobilized and allocated to financing the '**Special Development Plan**'.

56. The views of HPC FRRI on the scope for mobilizing the required financial resources for backing the **Special Development Plan** through non-tax resources on the lines discussed above should not be interpreted to mean that if these non-tax resources are not rationalized and maximized, the corresponding funds will not become available and therefore the proposal of a **Special Development Plan** to supplement the normal effort becomes invalid. We are reiterating this to impress on the Government that out of the total plan resources, the required proportion will have to be first set aside or pre-empted for financing the **Special Development Plan**. Only the balance of the plan resources shall be allocated among the different sectors to benefit all the taluks in the State. Thus, to the extent that additional resources are mobilized by a sincere attempt by the Government, any reduction in the flow of resources for the normal plan will not take place. Otherwise, Government shall have to accept and honour the federal principle of transferring resources from better off regions to worse off regions for maximizing the total welfare of the people of their State. The Committee would like to remind the Government that it cannot insist on the transfer of resources from the Center from the better off States to the poorer States while they would not observe the same principles in the distribution of resources among the better off and the backward areas within the State itself.

Annexure : 31.1

Zilla Panchayat Per Capita Outlay and per Capital Income by Districts, 1997-98

Sl. No.	District	1997-98 (Cr. Rs)	Population 1998	Share of Population	Per capita outlay (Rupees)	Per capita income 1997-98
1.	Bangalore (U)	35.67	6281708	12.02	56.78	25740
2.	Bangalore (R)	63.37	1853026	3.55	341.98	12215
3.	Chitradurga	80.84	2569275	4.92	314.64	10989
4.	Davanagere					
5.	Shimoga	69.79	2121281	4.06	329.00	13970
6.	Kolar	82.68	2480993	4.75	333.25	10013
7.	Tumkur	83.85	2602502	4.98	322.19	9011
8.	Mysore	89.53	3686501	7.06	242.86	14576
9.	C.R. Nagar					
10.	Chickmagalur	48.83	1102682	2.11	442.83	17609
11.	Hassan	59.94	1759428	3.37	340.68	12346
12.	Kodagu	24.20	506086	0.97	478.18	24623
13.	Mandya	50.81	1835893	3.51	276.76	11081
14.	D. Kannada	71.55	2980155	5.70	240.09	20167
15.	Udupi					
16.	Belgaum	93.47	4069826	7.79	229.67	13377
17.	Bijapur	91.81	3399302	6.51	270.08	10049
18.	Bagalkot					
19.	U. Kannada	44.06	1341209	2.57	328.51	12019
20.	Dharwad	97.78	3991093	7.64	245.00	10397
21.	Gadag					
22.	Haveri					
23.	Gulbarga	89.29	3043857	5.83	293.34	9516
24.	Bellary	67.11	2284598	4.37	293.75	12200
25.	Bidar	44.27	1504223	2.88	294.30	7861
26.	Raichur	75.45	2831914	5.42	266.43	8688
27.	Koppal					
	Lumpsum	55.44				
	Total	1419.74	52245552		271.74	13621

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Annexure Table : 31.1

Zilla Panchayat Per Capita Outlay and Per Capital Income by Districts, 2000-2001

Sl. No.	District	2000-2001 (Cr. Rs)	Population 2001	Share of Population	Per capita outlay (Rupees)	Per capita income 1998-99
1.	Bangalore (U)	46.40	6523110	12.49	71.13	28305
2.	Bangalore (R)	70.82	1877416	3.59	377.22	12508
3.	Chitradurga	63.74	1510227	2.89	422.06	11181
4.	Davanagere	61.74	1789693	3.43	344.98	11612
5.	Shimoga	58.47	1639595	3.14	356.61	15246
6.	Kolar	85.54	2523406	4.83	338.99	10992
7.	Tumkur	98.18	2579516	4.94	380.61	11936
8.	Mysore	77.85	2624911	5.02	296.58	15632
9.	C.R. Nagar	39.66	964275	1.85	411.29	11433
10.	Chickmagalur	53.39	1139104	2.18	468.70	17262
11.	Hassan	67.90	1721319	3.29	394.46	10859
12.	Kodagu	30.24	545322	1.04	554.53	25573
13.	Mandya	64.69	1761718	3.37	367.20	11182
14.	D. Kannada	57.08	1896403	3.63	300.99	29962
15.	Udupi	36.68	1109494	2.12	330.60	13831
16.	Belgaum	114.35	4207264	8.05	271.79	13738
17.	Bijapur	59.91	1808863	3.46	331.20	10543
18.	Bagalkot	52.68	1652232	3.16	318.84	12970
19.	U. Kannada	58.47	1353299	2.59	432.06	13581
20.	Dharwad	41.23	1603794	3.07	257.08	14861
21.	Gadag	32.48	971955	1.86	334.17	9922
22.	Haveri	47.90	1437860	2.75	333.13	10132
23.	Gulbarga	101.78	3124858	5.98	325.71	11078
24.	Bellary	65.01	2025242	3.88	321.00	14914
25.	Bidar	56.27	1501374	2.87	374.79	9231
26.	Raichur	55.93	1648212	3.15	339.34	9866
27.	Koppal	43.13	1193496	2.28	361.38	11335
	Lumpsum	55.44				
	Total	1696.96	52733958		321.80	14909

* Latest information available

Note : For the year 1998 projected Population is used;

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

Source: Economic Survey, 1999-2000 and 2000-2001.

Chapter 32

Organisation and Management*

32.1 Regional Development

1. Regional imbalance is a product of the development process itself. It is a known fact that as development goes apace, some regions develop at a faster rate and some lag behind. The laggard regions by and large are found to be:

- (a) those which have inadequate natural resources, or
- (b) those which have resources, but are not able to exploit them to the optimum level because of lack of infrastructure and investment.

2. The initial planning strategy for regional development emphasized on accelerating overall growth with the belief that the rapid growth of better endowed regions would pull up the laggard regions too through market linkages. The theoretical basis for this belief is the spread effect or the percolation hypothesis. As a follow-up to this, the planners set a target growth rate for the economy given the resources. Since the objective of planning was to maximize the growth rate with given resources, the planning methodology followed was to allocate more resources to sectors and regions which showed better results in terms of productivity gains. And since these sectors and regions were incidentally those which were well endowed with resources and infrastructure, they received priority in plan resource allocation. On the other hand, backward regions, which lacked resources and infrastructure, naturally got low priority in plan resource allocation. That explains why the growth process itself created regional imbalances.

3. The planning process which sought to accelerate overall growth rather than regional balanced growth, therefore, did not produce the results as expected under the percolation hypothesis. The reason is that the growth impulses communicated to the less developed regions were too weak to pull them up. The backward regions needed active support in the form of funds for developing or strengthening the existing physical, financial and human development infrastructure facilities.

4. The concept of equalization grants emerged in recognition of the need for equalizing such infrastructure facilities. However, experience has it that equalization grants could be a necessary condition but not a sufficient condition for reducing regional imbalances. Indeed, additional funds to the backward regions have gone into building the needed infrastructure facilities. But even so, in many cases this has not resulted in accelerating the development process in the backward regions for the simple reason that these facilities have not been put to the optimum use or have not been optimally used.

* Some parts of this chapter have drawn heavily from:

1. Abdul Aziz (1993), **Decentralised Planning: The Karnataka Experiment**, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
2. Government of Karnataka (July 1996), **Report of the State Finance commission, Relating to Panchayat Raj Institutions**, Govt. of Karnataka, Bangalore.
3. D.M. Nanjundappa (1996), **Planning at State and Sub-State Levels (including Regional and Decentralised Planning)**, State Planning Board, Govt. of Karnataka, Bangalore.

5. There can be many reasons for the under utilization of the infrastructure created for the development propose. One of the basic reasons is absence or lack of professional organization and management of such facilities. Infrastructure availability certainly promotes development but different levels of quality of organization and management promote different levels/ degrees of development. In the backward regions, since the quality of organization is poor, the level of development turns out to be low even with adequate availability of the infrastructure.

32.2 Instruments

6. When we talk about organization and management as an instrument of optimal utilization of the infrastructure the reference is to the planning machinery at the State and regional levels which plans, implements, manages and monitors the progress in regard to the use to which infrastructure is put and its optimal utilization. In this Chapter, it is proposed to examine to what extent the various aspects of planning are consistent with the requirements of reducing regional imbalances and promoting the development of the backward regions. As part of this exercise, we shall comment on the planning process as also on the implementation of the planned schemes, monitoring and evaluation. In addition, a critical appraisal of the planning organization as such especially the planning machinery at the State as well as at the decentralized governance unit level will be presented, on the basis of which a few recommendations will be made for strengthening the planning machinery and for professionalising the planning process.

7. Effectiveness of planning and implementation of projects depends on the nature and structure of the planning organization. Since our focus is on regional balance in development, our concern here is to critically examine the structure of the planning organization both at the State and the regional level keeping in view its suitability to redress regional imbalance. In this exercise, the nature and structure of the planning organization is evaluated separately at the State as well as at a level below the State.

32.3 Planning Organisation

The State Planning Department

8. With the accent on planning and the need to prepare State plans, the then Government of Mysore established a planning department. The Planning Department which was initially run like any other administrative department underwent a drastic change when an academician, Prof. D.M. Nanjundappa, was appointed as an Economic Adviser and Special Secretary in the early 1970s. The Department was reorganized on the lines of a professional body patterned on the Planning Commission at Delhi. The Department came to have several divisions each headed by a trained economist reporting to the Economic Adviser. These divisions are perspective planning division, manpower planning division, monitoring and planning division and a special studies division. With the recognition of the importance of regional development, a district and regional studies division had also been added.

9. With the reorganization of the planning department, a large number of studies were conducted whose results went into planning as useful inputs. Planning thereafter was

professionalised – a development which attracted the attention of many other States and served as an inspiration for similar action at those ends.

- A later development in further professionalizing the plan formulation is the appointment in 1983 of a “Think Tank” – Economical and Political Council, a body of top experts drawn from different branches of knowledge. The members of the think tank brought to bear their expertise on issues relating to social and economic development in the State and guided economic development and economic administration. The Think Tank in course of time got integrated into the existing State Planning Board – the apex advisory body at the State level with the Chief Minister as the Chairman who is assisted by the Deputy Chairman and some official and non-official members appointed on a term basis.

10. Simultaneously, attempts were made for strengthening the planning machinery for planning at the sub-regional levels with focus on the district as the unit of planning. Attention was paid to developing three important elements of planning infrastructure:

- a taluk wise data base – to be updated every year – was developed by the planning department to enable the planner to take a resource inventory with a view to assessing the development potential;
- a technically qualified planning team was put in place in each district through a well structured training program; and
- perspective plans for the districts with a ten-year time frame starting from 1974 were prepared.

32.4 Planning Process

11. Macro economic planning undertaken in the State since 1951 had to some extent succeeded in promoting the growth of State Domestic Product (SDP) and changing the structure of the economy in favour of secondary and tertiary sectors from primary sector-orientation. However, when, among others, regional inequalities widened and poverty levels remained unabated, a view developed during the late sixties that planning should be taken down from the State capital to district level also. Hence, the Fourth Five-year Plan added the district planning dimension to the planning process which found its full expression from 1973 onwards.

12. When the district plan process led to the creation of planning infrastructure down the line and some progress in employment generation and poverty reduction registered at the district level, and when a more progressive decentralized governance system was established in the third quarter of the 1980s by grounding a three-tier Panchayat raj system, planning was taken down to the village level also. The objective of decentralized planning was meant in the first instance to promote local development by utilizing the locally available resources and to alleviate poverty by providing to the poor the required support system. These two measures were expected to promote development of the backward regions and thereby to consciously pull them up to the level of the developed regions.

13. The rationale for assigning the development of backward regions to decentralized planning machinery is derived from the drawbacks of the macro sectoral plans carried out from the State capital. Experience has it that such plans with their basic objective of

maximizing output tended to allocate resources to well-endowed regions and sectors causing the backward regions and backward sectors to miss the benefits of planning. On the other hand, it is recognized that since the decentralized planning organization which takes into account the needs and aspirations of the local people it will ensure the equity concern in development. Secondly, since under decentralized planning people's participation is ensured all along, the planning focus is attuned to solving problems of local poverty and unemployment, and under utilization of local resources. Besides, people's involvement ensures quality of works and cost effective implementation and management of plan projects.

14. The district plan formulation was entrusted to two district bodies' viz., the District Planning Committee and the District Development Council. The Deputy Commissioner chaired these bodies and was assisted by the district officials, district level development officials and the elected representatives of the people.

15. With the initiation of planning at the district level and the need to (a) clearly demarcate the district level and State level planning sectors and (b) evolve a basis for resource allocation to the district planning agency by the State exchequer arose.

16. Employing two criteria viz., (i) whether a given scheme would benefit the district and promote the socio-economic interests of the people over there and (ii) whether such a scheme could be planned and supplemented at the district level, the district sector schemes were identified. The schemes identified for district sector were in regard to agricultural production, soil conservation, forests, fisheries, minor irrigation, small-scale and rural industries, primary and secondary education, water supply and sanitation, welfare of weaker sections, district and village roads. As for the financial allocations, the formula used was 50% of the resources to be allocated on the basis of population and 50% on the basis of backwardness of the districts as measured by agricultural and industrial output, irrigation, communication, financial infrastructure, medical and health facilities, power supply, incidence of unemployment, problems of weaker sections and so on.

17. Using the above formula, from out of the total district sector outlay for the State, the plan outlay of the individual district was arrived at and communicated to the District Planning Committee which in turn allocated that amount among the different development departments keeping in view the priority structure evolved by it. The district development department heads formulated programs of development based on the allocation received by them. After duly getting the approval of the District Development Council, the District Planning Committee forwarded these programs to the State government for further action.

18. The district plans presented to the State government often underwent changes in the hands of the state level Heads of Departments either because the sectoral priorities determined at the district level did not coincide with the state level priorities, or the district plan proposals strayed into state level planning sectors, or within the sectors, the budgeted outlays did not accord with the outlays decided upon by the District Development Councils for different schemes. Obviously there was lack of integration between district and state plans. With a view to making district planning more meaningful and effective, from 1983-84 a change introduced was that instead of a lump sum allocation for all the sectors, minor-headwise outlays under each sector were provided. The DDCs were given a free hand to select any scheme so long as it was within the financial limits indicated under the minor head

of account. If there was disagreement between the state level Heads of Departments and DDCs the decision of the state government was final.

19. While this change aimed at promoting integration between district and state plans, it inadvertently curtailed the freedom of DDCs to determine sectoral priorities. However, with a view to restoring this freedom as also for enabling the DDCs to take up programmes of local importance which met the needs and aspirations of the people, from 1983-84 a discretionary outlay of Rs.40 lakh on an average for each district under the head 'District Level Sub-plan' was provided for.

32.5 Panchayat Raj Institutions

20. The changeover from lumpsum grants to a prescriptive system of sectorwise and minor-headwise allocations was, no doubt, intended to facilitate the integration of district plans with the state plan. But this can hardly be considered as the ideal method for securing plan integration unless there was a formal system of exchange of views and resolution of disagreements between the state and the district level officials. That the state authorities instead chose to operate through financial allocation channel is a clear testimony to their unwillingness to share with the district level officials the power of decision-making. This lacuna was plugged by establishing Panchayat raj institutions at the district, taluk and village cluster levels under a Panchayat Raj Act that was passed in 1985.

21. This Act, which provided for decentralized political institutions at the district, taluk and the mandal levels brought into being in January 1987 Zilla Parishads, Taluk Panchayat Samithis and Mandal Panchayats at the district, taluk and mandal levels respectively. These institutions, except the Taluk Panchayat Samithis, had effective power to plan and execute development and welfare programmes. Following this, all the development departments and agencies of the district, including the District Rural Development Societies, which hitherto directly or indirectly was involved in the formulation and implementation of the various district level plan programmes, were brought under the umbrella of Zilla Parishads.

22. One of the major functions of the Zilla Parishads was to formulate and implement district plans by giving a spatial dimension to the plan exercise using a modified central place theory. The planning body of ZP was required to locate the infrastructural facilities in a spatial hierarchical manner. Also, using the growth center strategy the planning agency was expected to identify and develop such growth centers which in turn would transmit growth impulses to the lower level human settlements. The function of Mandal Panchayat, which was the sub-regional planning body at the village cluster level, was to plan for the region falling under its jurisdiction. Its planning body also kept the spatial dimension in view while locating infrastructure and selecting beneficiaries. The Taluk Panchayat Samithis were given the responsibilities of guiding and co-ordinating the activities of the Mandal Panchayats coming under their jurisdiction. Thus, during this phase of decentralized planning, the process got further decentralized, reaching the village cluster level instead of remaining confined to district as earlier.

23. To facilitate the task of planning at the district and Mandal levels, certain institutional and other innovations were initiated. First, the schemes and programmes falling under the jurisdiction of the State, Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats were clearly

defined, so that they took up the responsibility of Planning and implementing schemes in these sectors. The next set of innovations aimed at imparting some degree of expertise to, as also monitoring district plan formulation and implementation, related to the setting up of district planning unit comprising a Chief Planning Officer, a Regional Planning Officer, a Project Appraisal Officer, a Statistical Officer and other experts in each district; opening a district planning cell in the State Planning Department; and conducting monthly review meetings on Karnataka Development Programme at the district level to monitor the progress of district schemes. The third notable innovation was the establishment of the State Development Council – under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister with Presidents of all Zilla Parishads as members, on the pattern of the National Development Council, to give an opportunity to elected representatives at the district level to evolve plan priorities and policies. The most important innovation in the district plan process was the provision for periodically appointing a State Finance Commission – with a Chairman and two members – on the line of the National Finance Commission, to recommend the pattern of financial transfers from the state government to the Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchyats and evolve principles which should govern grants-in-aid from the state government to Zilla Parishads.

24. According to the procedure laid down, the total district plan outlay allocated by the state government was distributed among the existing nineteen Zilla Parishads on the basis of population and backwardness with equal weightage. Of what is called 'the district free plan outlay', a third was retained by the Zilla Parishads for implementing their own schemes and the remaining two-thirds was allocated for the Mandal Panchayat plan schemes on the basis of population, area, backwardness and per capita resources raised.

25. The district planning process actually started at the grass-root level with a time frame. Sometimes towards the end of July the state Planning Department indicated to Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats the financial ceiling within which their annual plan should be formulated for the coming year. As a first step in the plan formulation, the Gram Sabha identified programmes for the development of the village and presented them to the Mandal Panchayat. On the basis of this input, the latter formulated plans relating to local works such as water supply, sanitation, rural communication and so on. These plans were sent to Zilla Parishads around mid August for processing. The Zilla Parishads then prepared a district plan including the Mandal Panchayat plans which were sent to the state Planning Department and the concerned Heads of Department by September end. At the State Development Council meeting, held between September end and October end, to which the ZP Presidents and state level development Departments heads were invited, the State Planning Department tried to achieve consistency and integration between the district sector schemes and those of the state sector, and tentatively finalized the district plans. At this stage care would be taken to ensure that adequate provision was made for committed and essential expenditure in respect of the ongoing schemes, salaries and minimum needs programmes. By mid November the state development departments would consolidate the ZP schemes and build them into the various state sector programmes. The resultant draft annual plan was sent to the national Planning Commission which fixed the state plan outlay for the year. Depending on the changes, if any, effected in the state plan outlay by the Planning Commission, the district plans and their outlays were also modified. Following this, the state plan budget would be presented to the State legislature in the first week of March along with the link document which would give scheme wise, sector wise and ZP wise outlays.

32.6 A Land Mark Development

26. A land mark development was the 73rd amendment to the Constitution of India which, among others provided a uniform framework for decentralized governance and planning. The legal framework for decentralized planning has been provided under Article 243(G) of the Constitution (Seventy Third Amendment) Act, 1992 which directs the State legislature to endow the panchayats with such power and authority to function as institutions of self-governments and to devolve to them powers and responsibilities of:

- a) preparing plans for economic development and social justice; and
- b) implementing schemes for economic development and social justice as entrusted to them.

27. The Act identified 29 functions to be devolved by the State government to the panchayats and these were appended as the Eleventh Schedule (Twelfth schedule in respect of the urban local governments) to the constitution.

28. As a follow up to this directive, the government of Karnataka enacted the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act in 1993 which under Section 309 provided that the Grama Panchayats, Taluk panchayats and Zilla Panchayats should prepare annual action plans for their jurisdiction and implement them after they are duly approved by the competent authority. Section 310 of the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act of 1993 provides that a District Planning Committee be constituted under the Chairmanship of Zilla Panchayat president and under the vice-chairmanship of the Mayor/President of the urban local government with some members as specified by the Act to (a) consolidate all the plans prepared by the Panchayats of different tiers, and by the municipal councils, and (b) prepare a draft development plan to be forwarded to the State Planning department for being integrated into the State plan.

29. With a view to guiding the panchayats in their effort at preparing plans some guidelines were prepared and circulated. The guidelines prepared by NIRD, Hyderabad were circulated especially among the Grama Panchayats. These guidelines were (a) identify people's needs and locally available resources, (b) matching the two, prepare development projects, (c) prioritise the projects considering resource availability and (d) link them up with the appropriate schemes and then implement them. In this process, people's participation was emphasized and the Grama Sabha, which served as the forum for people's participation, was given a pivotal role.

30. With a view to enabling people to participate in the Grama Sabha in large numbers and to facilitate input gathering by the Panchayat functionaries a set of guidelines were prepared by the RD and PR, Government of Karnataka and circulated them among all tiers of panchayats. Among many other things, the most important guideline issued was that while preparing their Action Plans, the Zilla Panchayats and Taluk Panchayats should take due note of the recommendations made by the Grama Sabha. This guideline is important because hitherto plans prepared by the higher tiers did not formally consider it worth taking inputs from the people at the grassroot level.

32.7 Evaluation of the Regional Planning Process

31. The basic principles underlying decentralized planning as an instrument of regional development as recognized by the government in all its moves to strengthening local level planning appear to be that planning ought to be:

- local resource based and people's need-oriented
- targeted to promote local development
- participative involving people at planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation stages
- and integrated with higher level planning bodies.

32. Keeping these principles in view, it may be of interest to evaluate the planning process with a view to assessing its potential to reduce regional imbalance and to promote development in the backward areas. Experience with planning by the panchayats as brought out by the available empirical studies bring out the following points:

- Unpleasant situations created by the hostile attitude of the citizens whose needs are not met, disturbance caused by the opposition members, personal attacks on the Panchayat functionaries have often persuaded Panchayat leaders to desist from holding meetings regularly or to hold them without giving due publicity. As a result, the major channel of access to participation of people in the planning process is fore closed and the opportunity of identifying the felt needs of people and local resources is missed out. By and large, therefore, it is the Panchayat members and officials who are in the forefront as for initiating the projects and taking final decisions. Further, since members of the Taluk and Zilla Panchayats hardly attend the Grama Sabha meetings, development plans prepared even by the higher tier panchayats turn out to be plans by the official and non-official members for the people and are not plans of the people prepared by the people.
- Wherever people's participation at the stage of implementation of the projects through special committees was facilitated, the quality of work turned out to be better and works were completed within the stipulated time period. But where people were not involved, implementation of the projects was inefficient, not cost effective and ran behind schedule.

33. The task of identification of local resources and preparation of a list of such resources and their stock is generally not attempted by the panchayats. There is a tendency to formulate projects and plans on the basis of funds made available by the State government. What is worse, intra Panchayat resource allocation for planning purpose takes the form of more or less equal distribution of funds among the members. This is true even in the case of the area development boards. While this practice ensures member-equity, there are chances of (a) better off and worse off constituencies getting equal weightage in resource allocation and bigger projects with wider spill over effects not getting priority. The first consequence widens regional imbalances and the second does not promote scale economies and interdependence of areas for exchange relationship. The consequence of the second effect is that the backward regions miss the opportunity of getting into the mainstream development path.

34. The devolution of funds from the State government to local governments is also such that it does not help reduce regional imbalances. It is an accepted fact that fiscal devolution should aim at reducing vertical as also horizontal imbalances. As part of reducing horizontal imbalances, the government of Karnataka used to apply 12 and 5 criteria for distributing plan grants to the Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats respectively during 1987-92. The merit of this formula was that it gave a 50% weightage to backwardness in respect of the Zilla Parishads. This had a reasonably good potential for reducing regional imbalances in development. The Karnataka State Finance Commission (1996) in its recommendation reduced the weightage given to backwardness to 33.3 per cent which would have affected the interests of backward regions. As luck would have it, this recommendation did not find acceptance from the State government and the latter continued to follow the earlier formula with the weightage of 50% to backwardness. But a revelation is that since 1990 the practice followed is to hike the grants to the ZPs by five to ten per cent of their previous year's outlay. The ZPs in turn are reported to be not applying the criteria suggested by the RD and PR for distributing grants across the TPs. And in the case of GPs no specific criteria are followed except to give a fixed grant uniformly to all GPs irrespective of their needs and developmental level. As a result, devolution of funds to districts, taluks and villages tends to be adhoc and is not consistent with the objective of minimizing horizontal imbalances.

35. Generally speaking, Grama Panchayats prepare the annual action plan by first allocating funds to spillover projects and then allocating the remaining resources to new projects. The Grama Panchayat plans which are sent to the Taluk Panchayat are integrated and a taluk Panchayat plan is prepared. The District Panchayat after integrating all the Taluk Panchayat plans prepares a district plan which is thereafter sent to the State Planning Department for being integrated into the State plan. However, the integration of the Grama Panchayat plans into the Taluk Panchayat plan and the latter into the Zilla Panchayat plan is not done in the integrated area development framework. The projects suggested by the various tiers of panchayats are not thought of nor planned so as to achieve backward and forward linkages due mainly to lack of technical expertise at these levels. The area development boards which take up development projects also fail to take note of these technical niceties. Added to this, these plans when considered for integration into the State Plans, get distorted on account of interference from the district minister and state heads of departments who have their own axe to grind.

32.8 Implementation, Monitoring And Evaluation

36. Better results from planning can be obtained if the projects are properly implemented and progress of implementation is effectively monitored at each stage. There is some element of truth in the saying that while planning as such is good in our country, its failure lies at the implementation stage. Weak implementation is generally blamed on the bureaucrats who are made entirely responsible for the implementation of the plan projects. Bureaucratic implementation of plan projects is plagued by delays, cost escalation and inappropriate location of projects.

37. Under the decentralized planning system, the advantage claimed is that since people and their organizations are involved, implementation tends to be cost-effective. However, in practice this result has not been realized because people and their organizations are hardly involved in the implementation process nor have the NGOs participated in this

process. So much so, even under the decentralized planning regime the problems associated with the bureaucratic implementation continue to be present. This problem is more acute in the backward regions where, due to lack of awareness, people and their organizations hardly take any interest in implementation of local projects. The project implementation process can be made cost effective and the implementation process can be speeded up if it is made participatory in nature. As part of promoting a participatory process of implementation of local projects, the following guidelines may be considered by the local governments:

- There should be a project implementation committee in each Panchayat of all the tiers whose job is to oversee the work relating to the implementation of the project. The committee should supervise the work undertaken by the panchayat, monitor its progress, ensure quality of the work and completion of work in time.
- The committee should consist of the Panchayat member of the constituency where the project is scheduled to be implemented, heads of the village youth clubs, mahila mandals and local NGOs and the local informal leaders.
- The committee should be assisted by the Panchayat official member who will brief the committee about the work specification, project cost, time frame of project implementation.
- The committee should give a quarterly report about the progress of the project to the concerned Panchayat which should be discussed in the Panchayat meeting and appropriate action may be taken on the report.

38. The advantages of using the committee system for implementation and monitoring are:

- a formal organization for ensuring the participating of people and their organizations is ensured, and
- the insistence on quarterly reports from the committee compels the latter to participate in project implementation and monitoring progress of the project.

39. Effective implementation and monitoring the progress of plan projects will ensure not only completion of projects in time but also quality work. The projects completed in time will make available the infrastructure needed for better utilization of the available resources in the backward regions. And this in turn will promote development of such regions.

40. Evaluation of the plan programs in terms of the achievement of their goals and objectives is an important component of the planning process. In the implementation of the plan programs, things may go wrong at two stages: One, at the actual implementation where due to late starting of the project, delay in garnering resources due to administrative and procedural bottlenecks the implementation process may stretch itself leading to time overshoots and cost overruns. Second, owing to inappropriate project identification and location, and wrong sequencing of the projects the goals and objectives set out may not be achieved.

41. In order to implement the projects on time and to achieve their objectives, evaluation of project implementation and course correction, if any, should be undertaken. Generally speaking, two types of evaluation are recommended: One is the process evaluation which is also known as the concurrent evaluation. As the name itself indicates, process / concurrent evaluation is undertaken simultaneously with the implementation of the project. The project implementation stages are identified and the time schedule of each of these stages is noted. The evaluator pursues the process of implementation to assess whether each of the implementation stages is gone through faithfully and completed as per schedule. If any deviations are noticed, course corrections are suggested so that delay in implementation, and the consequent time and cost over runs are avoided. The second type of evaluation is the impact evaluation. As its name suggests the evaluator seeks to assess the impact of the project especially with regard to the achievement of goals and objectives set out. That apart, he also identifies the positive and negative outcomes of the project, and the reasons thereof. The results of this type of evaluation while providing feedback to the planner on the outcome, will also give him lessons for future action. The clear understanding of the negative impact of the project will enable him to take appropriate measures preventing such outcomes when the project is replicated.

42. The monthly review meetings of the development departments serve the purpose of process evaluation. The practice of commissioning occasionally some impact evaluation studies serves the purpose of getting lessons for future. But there are some limitations in these attempts which may be noted. They are:

- These meetings have turned out to be routine and ritualistic, not really coming out with the field reality. Many a time, they tend to be meetings for inventing causes for delay such as "those beyond any body's control".
- Whenever impact evaluation studies are commissioned, quite often the reaction of the persons concerned to the findings is defensive rather than deeply analyzing them and learning lessons.
- Target achievement being the main concern of the concern, the developing the local region is normally missed out in these exercises. So much so, to what extent the local economy is responding to the stimuli provided under the plan projects does not get articulated for future action.

43. Considering the above facts, we recommend as follows:

- Evaluation of the plan projects both at the State and regional levels should be compulsory.
- While the monthly review meetings may continue to report progress, it is essential that local college teachers are associated with the process evaluation with a view to ensuring some degree of objectivity and honest reporting of what ever is happening in the field.
- Impact evaluation studies may be entrusted to universities, recognized colleges and the established NGOs. The results of such studies should be discussed in the monthly review meetings and seriously taken note of.

- The concern in all these evaluations can be target achievement. But in this should be built the concern of regional development and the manner of the local economy responding to plan stimuli.

32.9 Policy Initiatives: Resource Allocation

44. From the above analysis of the planning process, the weaknesses in planning for regional development that emerge are:

- Resource allocation to regions is not adequately based on backwardness criterion.
- Intra-region resource allocation i.e., allocation of resources across constituencies of the panchayats and regional development boards, takes the form of members equally sharing the resources which defies any economic logic;
- People's participation at the planning and implementation stages is not fully ensured,
- Local needs are not properly identified and projects based on local needs are not formulated.
- Prioritization of projects is distorted due to interference by vested interests at different levels.
- Projects when grounded are not completed in time and quality of assets created is not ensured.
- And the sub regional plans among themselves and with the State Plan are not integrated in the frame work of integrated area development due to absence of a coordinating body at the district level.

45. Planning for regional development and redressal of regional imbalances should take care of the above limitations of the planning process. The following suggestions may be considered:

- In the allocation of plan resources, backwardness of the region - district and taluk - should be the major criterion.
- Intra regional resource allocation - especially at the panchayat level - should be based on need of the local economy.
- People's participation at the planning and implementation stages should become mandatory, so that local needs are identified, appropriate projects are formulated and implemented in a cost effective manner.
- Once the local regional governments identify and suggest projects, at no level should such projects be dropped or modified unless for reasons of integrating the various levels of plans in the integrated area development frame work.

- The formulation of inter-regional plans should be carried out in the frame work implied in the integrated area development strategy so that the plan process achieves functional, spatial and group integration. Such an exercise is necessary for establishing backward and forward linkages with a view to reaping market economies and economies of scale.

32.10 Micro Planning

46. A comprehensive District Development Plan should be prepared, as required under the Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act by the District Planning Committees. Such a plan should include the programmes of Zilla Panchayat (ZP) Plan, those of the civic bodies like the Municipalities and the Village Panchayats, schemes outside the Zilla Panchayat Plan but falling within the State machinery for implementation in the Zilla Panchayat area, all private investment schemes, development programmes in the District/Zilla Panchayat area which are funded from external sources but implemented by the line departments, plans financed by institutions like the Karnataka State Finance Corporation and Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation, Karnataka State Small Industries Corporation and other all India State and Central Financial Institutions. This is completely missing now under the Zilla Panchayat planning system.

47. Decentralised Planning and the Zilla Panchayat System are to be the main instruments through which the Special Development Plan is to be implemented. The strategy requires revamping of the Planning Department at the State Level giving prominence to District and Regional Planning, Evaluating and Monitoring. At the district Level, there should be a technical planning group for Micro Planning and for integrating all the programmes at the district level into a Comprehensive Development Plan.

48. The Integrated District Plan also demands credit planning in so far as both budgetary and institutional resources both domestic and foreign are flowing into the Zilla Panchayat Jurisdiction. The integration of the Credit plan depends upon how satisfactorily a District Plan is prepared bringing within its own compass all the developmental activities as mentioned earlier. The success very much depends upon the expertise available in the planning body and banks at the district level and how much in advance the District Plan becomes available to the banking institutions for preparing the credit plan.

49. Along with decentralization must go institution building. The institutional framework at the district level must be such as to ensure integration of political, district administration and local institutions for determining programmes of development and their implementation. In this context, democratic institutions like Panchayat Raj institutions come into prominence. In the Karnataka model, while mini government status at the district level is given to the Zilla Panchayat, institutional frame work is inadequate at the taluk and village levels for implementation. Only one or two low level functionaries now man it and for the rest they have to depend upon the Taluk Panchayat. Therefore, Government may have to review the structure and functioning of the bottom tier of decentralized planning and strengthen it suitably.

50. Under decentralized planning, the locations are to be identified for providing facilities under the basic minimum needs, supply of inputs under the various schemes. The choice of location is of crucial importance. The special plan should guide development plans

through a location blue print. It must ensure distributive justice in respect of essential consumption and production facilities for the weaker sections of society. It must also bring about rural-urban integration without neglecting or affecting in any way the area ecology. The location of infrastructure facilities or delivery points may be either of connective type or specific area type. The major tasks would be to design the pattern of settlements for human activities. They should be able to fulfill not only the present needs but also projected needs in a perspective of the future. The settlement patterns should remove functional gaps, if any, in their design. Thus, settlement patterns should be made a very important instrument of development under decentralized planning.

51. In the frame work of multi level planning it is necessary to analyze the local needs and objectives vis-à-vis national and State objectives, analyze the nature of human resources, review the present level of development attained, list out and map amenities available at village block and district levels, examine the district needs in their social, economic, temporal and spatial dimensions, work out linkages with the different sectors and the different areas, formulate policies and programmes, prepare man power plans, determine priorities relevant for the district, monitor the implementation of the plan schemes and evaluate the whole process and the end results.

52. Therefore, this will undoubtedly, call for expertise in district planning. The present District Planning Committees possess no such expertise although there is a Chief Planning Officer. He has to be assisted by experts drawn from the disciplines like economics, statistics, agronomy, cartography, economic geography, sociology, banking, agriculture, animal husbandry and the like. In other words, the strategy needs urgently a Technical Planning Group at the District Level.

53. The focus shifts to indicative planning at the State Level and decentralized or micro planning at the sub-State levels. In view of this, the State Planning Department should be revamped. A regional and District Planning Division with specialists should be set up headed by a Professional Director with the rank of a Joint Secretary with adequate research staff trained in Micro-Planning. It should be the responsibility of this Division to give guidance to the District Planning Technical Group and assistance to the District Planning Committee. It should also guide in the undertaking of special and evaluation studies needed for preparing the Comprehensive District Development Plan. HPC FRRI has also noted that the Karnataka Administrative Reforms Commission which has recently submitted its final Report has also recommended the revamping of the Planning Department at the State Level to be more sensitive to the needs of the Micro Planning, Evaluation and Monitoring. To make micro planning effort more comprehensive, it may be necessary to provide some planning functionaries at the taluka and village panchayats. Perhaps, it is desirable to locate one Planning Officer with auxiliary staff at the block / taluk Panchayat to cover the sub-regions like the village panchayats in that area and utilize the services of the Assistant Commissioner at the Sub-District Level in this effort.

32.11 Data Management

54. The success of the policy of redressing inter-district and intra-district imbalances in the State entirely depends upon efficiency in the preparation of a well integrated **Special Development Plan** combining sectoral and the special components and their effective implementation in an integrated manner with a specific time profile like the one indicated in

our Report. It is needless to add that the **HPC FRRI** had to struggle very much for getting the latest data for the 35 indicators it finally adopted. It may be noted that time series data for these indicators is even now not available. Our Report and the Geographical Information System presented in one of the accompaniment volumes will give a fairly good picture of the nature of the data; its updating, each year, with the focus on the taluks and later on the villages should be done. Therefore, data generation of the type needed and its maintenance, updating it, each year, would be very crucial for achieving the set objectives of reduction in inequalities among the people and also among the regions. With computers being used widely now, the Directorate of Economics and Statistics should be made the nodal agency for the maintenance of the latest data at any cost. For example, data for 2001-2002 should be collected and maintained for 2002-2003. The present practice of 4-6 year old data in several or most cases should be done away with. The form in which it is presented should follow the pattern adopted in our report. This will help in successive years to work out the policy frame work and in programme formulation with a regional dimension.

55. At present irrigation and power sectors do not have a regional orientation in the sense that they are not planned for providing equitable services in different areas of the state. No doubt, the stock answer is that they are indivisible items of huge investment and are not amenable to taluk-wise distribution of benefits. This is a very weak argument. We have in the past handled such issues. Instead of focusing attention only on the total potential created or total power generated the concerned authorities should give equal importance for their distribution taluk-wise and the relevant data must be available. For example, in the case of irrigation project the cost of the head work may be distributed among the benefiting taluks or areas in proportion to the percentage of the area irrigated in relation to potential created. Similarly, in power sector, it should not be difficult to reserve or earmark at least 40 per cent of the power generated for North Karnataka. If there is still any surplus left there it can easily be utilized elsewhere in South Karnataka. Finally, it becomes necessary for the Public Sector outlay planning, each sectoral or concerned Department should be made to graft on area approach, which takes care of micro planning with taluk as the unit of planning. Mere intentions and declarations will not help. The updating of the data and its maintenance on taluk-wise basis and if possible on a village-wise basis shall have to be enforced as a commandment of the State Administration. Accountability should be fixed.

56. The Committee has observed that there are a very large number of projects funded from outside agencies, either World Bank or Foreign National Governments which benefit various parts in the State of Karnataka. But, nowhere has been an attempt made to integrate these with all other programmes under implementation under the plan as well as the institutional finance backed programmes. Nor is there any effort made to assess in the pre-project period the possible dent which all these projects when integrated would make in the development of a specific area like a taluk. The required training and the administrative orders are imperative.

57. No doubt, we have suggested a **Special Development Plan** to redress disparities in a time bound manner within a period of eight years from now. It should, however, be noted that by the time the most backward taluks or more backward taluks are brought to the State average level, those at the State average level will have moved up further in the ladder of development under the Annual Plans. In this context, determined efforts are required to generate data about the private investment in different districts, at the State level and also in the different taluks which would supplement the public outlays, wherever applicable.

Therefore, it is prudent on the part of the Government that the relative movement of taluks in the development scale must be thoroughly monitored and once in every two years, adjustments must be made in public outlays which are intended to bring up the laggards to catch up with State average in the first instance and to a relatively higher developed level thereafter.

58. Each year and once in five years the Annual Plan or the Five Year Plan are prepared by the State Government for the approval of the Planning Commission. Once the objective of Redressal of regional imbalances is incorporated under planning, it is necessary that in each year's plan document a comparative picture of development of each district and each taluk should be presented using the indicators adopted in this report and others for the points of time like 1991-2001, 1992-2002, 1993-2003 and the like.

Chapter 33

Recommendations

1. The High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances [HPC FRRI] has tried its best to study the problem of imbalances in the State as comprehensively as possible within the limited time available to it. On the basis of its analysis of imbalances measured in terms of the level of the physical facility or service below the State average, approach to backwardness, review of the trends in disparities at the district level in terms of per capita income, poverty ratio, human development, overall development, study of imbalances from the deprivation end, detailed analysis of the resources and infrastructure covering work force, agriculture and allied activities including horticulture, forestry, sericulture, fisheries and animal husbandry, all means of transport, industrial progress, irrigation development, health, education, rural and urban water supply and sanitation, urban development and housing, commercial banks, co-operative system, all India financial institutions, State financial institutions, externally assisted projects, role of science and technology, representation in public services, committees, sports and cultural organizations, tourism, functioning of regional boards, weaker sections, social security and women development, the HPC FRRI has given its detailed recommendations in the different chapters of this Final Report. Financial aspects governing our recommendations have been discussed in the Chapters on **Special Eight-Year Development Plan** and Financing of this **Special Plan**. The Committee's observations, which have a bearing on the policy and programmes, have also been included here. All these have been brought together in this Chapter to provide easy reference.

2. HPC FRRI recommends the following for redressing or reducing the imbalances that obtain in the State from district to district, intra-district, intra-region and between North and South Karnataka:

Part I: Disparities and Deprivation

Regional Development Policy

3. Growth with social equity and balanced development should not be ignored in any anxiety to achieve and maintain a high growth rate in the State. A more even distribution of benefits of development should be a major objective. For this purpose, the State will have to formulate a regional development policy accepting reduction of inequalities from district to district, from region to region and also intra-district and intra-region as a major objective of development both under the state plan and in the private sector.

4. While preparing the draft Annual Plan or a Five Year Plan, reduction in regional imbalances should receive proper attention both in conception and in developing the proposals. For this purpose, the draft annual plan or Five Year Plan should contain a fairly comprehensive Chapter on reducing regional disparities. This should cover the approach, policy instruments, principles of allocation and the like. This should be preceded by a development profile of each district and taluk giving a comparative picture of the development status as measured by the 35 indicators discussed in this Report for two points of time like 1990-91, 2000-2001, 2001-2002 and the like for the subsequent periods. In addition, the Directorate of Economics and Statistics should attempt estimates of SNDP by

taluks. This Chapter should include per capita income of the districts and their taluks again for two points of time for an easy assessment of the variation that has taken place.

5. At the review meetings of the Annual Plan and the Five Year Plan, equal emphasis should be placed on the regional development in terms of the progress of the plan or achievement of targets by districts and taluks. All departments of the Government including the State Public Sector undertakings or Boards should be asked to have the regional orientation in the collection of data and preparation of schemes for implementation. In other words, they should give their proposals for districts and each one of the taluks [Chs. 1, 6, 32].

Disparities and Backwardness

6. Solutions to problems of disparities cannot emerge solely from resource distribution and special or accelerated schemes. It needs identification of barriers to development and concentrate on resources and efforts to break them. It has to surround the natural resources of the region including skills and management. People's involvement is a must in this process.

7. The problem of regional disparities and backwardness is to be tackled in several ways of which more important are [1] Backwardness is to be recognized as a factor to be taken into account in resource transfer; [2] Special Area Development programmes and employment generating schemes are to be formulated and implemented, directing them at backward area development; [3] Initiate measures to promote private investment in backward areas; [4] Formulate policies to promote equalization of the physical facilities or services in any region or district with that of average facility enjoyed by the people in the relatively developed or better off districts / taluks generally represented by the average level in the State [Ch. 2].

Approaches to Imbalances

8. Imbalances in development may be construed as the outcome of the macro-approach to planning adopted since independence. Policy emphasis accorded to decentralised planning and the Panchayat Raj system in the recent years also has not succeeded to replace macro-planning with micro-planning, thereby in a way allowing imbalances in development to persist.

9. Given this background, the Committee recommends that taluk should be the primary unit for evolving the development strategy. This will help micro-planning that can serve as an effective tool for the redressal of imbalances [Ch. 3].

Imbalances in Karnataka : Then and Now

10. Differentials in the level of development between South Karnataka and North Karnataka, to the advantage of the former, continue to persist. Nevertheless some districts of North Karnataka have registered significant growth in respect of some development indicators. This evidence establishes the possibilities and potential of laggard districts to move up the development ladder, provided the development strategy is tuned to explore them.

11. The following Table captures the progress and disparity in different districts.

Karnataka: Then and Now

Districts	Per capita Income(Rs.)		Percentage of population below Poverty line	HDI		Development Index		Literacy		% of of Net Irrigated area to Net area sown	
	1970-71	1997-98		1991	1998	1960-61	1998-99	1961	2001	1957-58	2000-01
			[1993-94]	Value	Value						
Bangalore	699	25740	31.42	0.60	0.73	218.00	209.00	40	79.69	10.94	19.40
Bangalore(Rural)		12215	38.17	0.47	0.63		76.50				
Chickmagalur	1176	17609	15.61	0.52	0.69	123.74	75.80	33	72.63	32.69	8.70
Chitradurga	674	10989	39.00	0.47	0.61	100.24	83.54	29	67.49	7.34	24.60
Dakshina Kannada	786	20167	8.91	0.59	0.75	230.21	119.21	38	82.13	24.67	44.50
Hassan	674	12346	14.44	0.47	0.66	90.03	81.02	29	68.75	15.75	21.70
Kodagu	1851	24623	20.73	0.63	0.76	124.15	72.80	43	78.17	6.74	2.10
Kolar	481	10013	48.45	0.44	0.61	136.53	79.11	25	63.14	17.04	18.80
Mandya	607	11081	30.16	0.44	0.61	114.70	91.16	20	61.21	26.00	43.80
Mysore	742	14576	28.94	0.44	0.61	124.60	92.59	25	60.34	11.69	29.50
Shimoga	968	13970	25.56	0.48	0.65	180.15	94.22	33	72.90	41.52	61.40
Tumkur	514	9011	40.64	0.45	0.60	84.52	77.44	26	67.19	9.61	19.20
Belgaum	559	13377	29.86	0.47	0.63	91.12	75.96	31	64.42	5.93	40.70
Bellary	797	12200	44.50	0.43	0.59	89.23	78.76	24	57.81	3.51	32.90
Bidar	503	7861	56.06	0.42	0.57	64.28	69.22	17	61.98	2.72	10.20
Bijapur	479	10049	28.98	0.44	0.60	71.66	71.14	29	57.63	1.83	26.40
Dharwad	586	10397	49.75	0.46	0.63	118.54	82.28	40	69.17	4.96	17.30
Gulbarga	622	9516	45.54	0.41	0.57	60.10	66.44	17	50.65	1.40	13.70
Raichur	751	8688	25.11	0.40	0.54	63.04	73.17	18	51.83	1.16	29.50
Uttara Kannada	869	12019	24.97	0.53	0.68	118.24	82.30	39	76.59	20.50	22.10
State	685	13621	33.16	0.47	0.63	100.00	100.00	30	67.04	7.48	24.80

Contd..

Karnataka: Then and Now (Concluded)

Districts	District Share in the State total of factories		No.of Primary Schools per lakh population		No.of sanctioned beds/lakh population		Total Road Length in Kms/100sq.kms. of area		Bank Branches:Average population/branch[in '000']	
	1957	1998-99	1958-59	1999-2000	1958-59	2001	1959	1999	1975	1996
Bangalore	30.18	45.90	81	65	149	69	34.77	94.44	9	9
Bangalore(Rural)										
Chickmagalur	1.02	2.50	139	144	36	94	28.42	85.50	12	8
Chitradurga	3.71	4.10	111	104	21	105	21.08	60.71	24	12
Dakshina Kannada	9.70	6.90	78	74	68	91	31.52	63.28	7	6
Hassan	0.96	0.50	126	162	49	102	37.71	100.00	19	11
Kodagu	0.90	1.70	42	77	353	235	22.77	78.43	6	4
Kolar	2.57	1.60	97	146	65	80	9.77	75.44	29	13
Mandya	0.84	0.70	114	118	15	78	67.06	160.35	24	14
Mysore	8.56	4.80	93	87	86	107	35.31	76.76	18	14
Shimoga	2.81	2.10	116	125	64	76	25.23	75.89	14	11
Tumkur	2.22	1.70	112	146	21	54	23.52	85.13	29	13
Belgaum	9.88	5.80	134	78	18	50	20.27	60.00	19	13
Bellary	5.69	3.00	76	78	64	83	16.43	55.72	17	13
Bidar	0.18	1.00	66	78	15	56	6.32	52.71	43	15
Bijapur	6.05	4.70	85	92	14	71	12.87	46.40	24	14
Dharwad	10.42	6.80	63	68	37	71	25.58	99.44	17	11
Gulbarga	1.36	1.40	76	83	17	66	7.37	46.77	45	17
Raichur	2.04	3.80	74	78	18	44	8.49	44.26	27	18
Uttara Kannada	0.90	0.90	163	160	34	86	26.86	61.37	11	8
State	100.00	100.00	96	94	54	75	23.09	70.00	16	11

12. In the circumstances, the Committee recommends to the government / policy makers to get equipped with Development Profile of each district / taluk through analysing its resource - endowments, socio-economic development correlates and so on to facilitate micro planning at the grass-root level [Ch. 4].

Deprivation

13. Given the severity of deprivations and their crippling impact on people's basic capabilities, the government ought to evince greater interest through public policy into matters pertaining to primary education and primary health care facilities with special focus on gender and child-sensitive parameters of deprivation. These matters should not be left to the domain of market forces and private sector.

14. Quite often regional imbalances in development may conceal some of the deprivations. So, deprivation-combating measures need be carefully integrated with those of development facilitating measures so that regional imbalances get tackled from both the ends – development end and deprivation end.

15. Spatially, the deprivation study – assessment and redressal – ought to go beyond the districts vertically down to reach the taluks, and assessment-wise, it has to go beyond the six parameters used in the present inquiry to include all the parameters referred to in the methodology section of this Chapter. That means efforts are to be made to develop deprivation data-base at the taluk level.

16. Further, the deprivation study, to be comprehensive and useful for policy prescription, has to go beyond the physical aspects of infrastructure facilities to cover their functional aspects. We have used the secondary sources of data to assess the physical aspects of infrastructure facilities. Considering the massive task of gathering field work-based primary data required for assessing the functional aspects, the Committee commissioned a sample survey to capture the functional, non-functional and dysfunctional aspects of infrastructure with reference to Drinking Water, ANM Sub Centres and PHCs, Rural electrification, and Primary and Higher Primary Schools [Table 5.20 and Annexure 5.6].

17. The government will have to institute redressal measures in two phases to bring down the deprivation levels of the Less Deprived and More Deprived districts to the State average levels of deprivation. The details of redressal priorities are given below.

Redressal Priorities by Regions and Deprivation Indicators

(Number of Districts)

Sl. No	Indicators of Deprivation	First Phase			Second Phase		
		SKR	NKR	Total	SKR	NKR	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	BPL Families	01	05	06	04	03	07
2.	Unsafe Deliveries	02	07	09	03	---	03
3.	Severely Malnourished Children	---	04	04	01	02	03
4.	Unsafe Drinking Water	03	01	04	02	05	07
5.	Children Out of School	---	06	06	---	02	02
6.	Gender Gaps in Literacy	---	05	05	06	05	11
	Total	06	28	34	16	17	33

[Ch. 5]

Part II: Methodology

Backward Taluks and Resource Transfer

18. For measuring or quantifying imbalances, HPC FRRI has adopted 35 indicators and has built a Comprehensive Composite Development Index. On this basis 114 taluks are identified as having imbalances in relation to the state average and are called backward in comparison with the relatively developed taluks whose CCDI values are above 1, the state average. Of the 114 taluks, 39 taluks are further classified as most backward, 40 as more backward and 35 as backward. The names fo these taluks are as follows:

Most Backward Taluks

Sl. No	North Karnataka	Sl. No	North Karnataka	Sl. No	South Karnataka	Sl. No	South Karnataka
1	<u>Bellary</u>	16	<u>Koppal</u>	1	<u>Bangalore (R)</u>	12	<u>Chamarajanagar</u>
2	Sandur	17	Kushtagi	2	Kanakapura		Chamarajanagar
	Kudlugi		Yelburga		Magadi	13	<u>Mysore</u>
	<u>Bidar</u>		<u>Raichur</u>		<u>Chitradurga</u>		H.D.Kote
3	Bhalki	18	Sindanur	3	Hosadurga		
4	Humnbad	19	Manvi		<u>Davanagere</u>		
5	Basavakalyan	20	Lingsugur	4	Channagiri		
6	Aurad	21	Devadurga	5	Harappanahalli		
	<u>Gulbarga</u>		<u>Bagalkot</u>		<u>Kolar</u>		
7	Sedam	22	Bilagi	6	Bagepalli		
8	Shorapur		<u>Bijapur</u>		<u>Tumkur</u>		
9	Yadgir	23	Muddebihal	7	Kunigal		
10	Chittapur	24	B.Bagewadi	8	Madhugiri		
11	Afzalpur	25	Indi	9	Gubbi		
12	Shahapur	26	Sindgi	10	Sira		
13	Aland			11	Pavagada		
14	Chincholi						
15	Jevargi						

More Backward Taluks

Sl. No	North Karnataka	Sl. No	North Karnataka	Sl. No	South Karnataka	Sl. No	South Karnataka
1	<u>Bellary</u> Sirguppa	8	<u>Belgaum</u> Athani	1	<u>Chitradurga</u> Hiriyur	11	<u>Tumkur</u> Turuvekere
2	H.B.Halli	9	Gokak	2	Molakalmuru	12	Koratagere
3	Hadagalli	10	Soudatti	3	Holkere	13	C.N.Halli
4	<u>Koppal</u> Koppal	11	<u>Dharwad</u> Kalghatagi	4	Challakere	14	<u>Chamarajanagar</u> Gundlpet
5	<u>Raichur</u> Raichur	12	<u>Gadag</u> Mundaragi	5	Honnali	15	Kollegal
6	<u>Bagalkot</u> Hungund	13	<u>Haveri</u> Savanur	6	Jagalur	16	<u>Chickmagalur</u> Kadur
7	Badami	14	Shiggaon	7	Mulbagil	17	<u>Hassan</u> Arakalguu
		15	Hirekerur	8	Gudibanda	18	<u>Mandya</u> Malavalli
		16	<u>Uttarakannada</u> Supa (Joida)	9	Gouribidanur	19	Nagamangala
		17	Bhatkal	10	<u>Shimoga</u> Soraba	20	Nanjanagud
						21	<u>Mysore</u> Hunsur
						22	T.Narasipur
						23	Nanjanagud

Backward Taluks

Sl. No	North Karnataka	Sl. No	North Karnataka	Sl. No	South Karnataka	Sl. No	South Karnataka
1	<u>Gulbarga</u> Gulbarga	8	<u>Dharwad</u> Navalgund	1	<u>Bangalore (U)</u> Anekal	11	<u>Hassan</u> Holenarasipura
2	<u>Koppal</u> Gangavathi	9	Kundagol	2	<u>Bangalore (R)</u> Hosakote	12	Belur
3	<u>Belgaum</u> Raybag	10	<u>Gadag</u> Ron	3	Channapatna	13	Channarayapatna
4	Bailhongala	11	Shirahatti	4	<u>Kolar</u> Srinivasapura	14	Arasikere
5	Ramdurga	12	<u>Haveri</u> Haveri	5	Chintamani	15	<u>Mandya</u> Srirangapatna
6	Hukkeri	13	Byadagi	6	Bangarpet	16	Maddur
7	<u>Bijapur</u> Bijapur	14	Hanagal	7	Malur	17	Pandavapura
		15	<u>Uttara Kannada</u> Ankola	8	Sidlagatta	18	<u>Mysore</u> Periyapatna
		16	Siddapur	9	<u>Shimoga</u> Shikaripura	19	K.R. Nagar
				10	<u>Chickmagalur</u> Tarikere		

19. Considering that almost all aspects of development have been covered by the 35 indicators selected for the purpose of constructing the taluk-wise Comprehensive Composite Development Index (CCDI) values, it is possible to use these development indicators as a norm for allocating (additional) resources for developmental purposes. Thus, because '1' is the state average, each of the 114 taluks whose CCDI values are less than '1' should be allotted additional resources which should be directly proportional to the "distance" of its CCDI value from the state average which is unity (1).

20. We will refer to this distance as the deprivation index (DI). Thus, any CCDI value more than 1, will indicate a DI of zero, while any CCDI value less than 1, will indicate a positive DI, e.g., a CCDI of 0.60, will indicate a DI of 0.4 ($= 1 - 0.6$) and so on.

21. If we aggregate across taluks, we can obtain the district - level "cumulative deprivation index" (CDI) which can be further aggregated to obtain division-wise as well as region-wise deprivation indices.

These are computed as follows:

Estimation of CDIs

Sl. No.	District	(CDI)
1.	Bellary	1.00
2.	Bidar	1.19
3.	Gulbarga	3.38
4.	Raichur	1.50
5.	Koppal	0.99
	Gulbarga Division.	8.06
6.	Belgaum	0.69
7.	Bijapur	1.40
8.	Bagalkot	0.56
9.	Dharwad	0.22
10.	Gadag	0.31
11.	Haveri	0.53
12.	Uttara Kannada	0.41
	Belgaum Division	4.12
13.	Bangalore (U)	0.10
14.	Bangalore (R)	0.55
15.	Chitradurga	0.86
16.	Davanagere	0.84
17.	Kolar	0.94
18.	Shimoga	0.26
19.	Tumkur	1.77
	Bangalore Division	5.32
20.	Chickmagalur	0.30
21.	Dakshina Kannada	-
22.	Udupi	-
23.	Hassan	0.42
24.	Kodagu	-
25.	Mandya	0.66
26.	Mysore	0.77
27.	Chamarajnagar	0.61
	Mysore Division	2.76

22. Thus, based upon the above divisional CDIs, it is seen that the following approximate ratio needs to be adopted for allocating additional resources.

CDI	% Resource Allocation
Gulbarga Division = 8.06	40.0% (= 8.06 / 20.26)
Belgaum Division = 4.12	20.0% (= 4.12 / 20.26)
B'lore Division = 5.32	25.0% (= 5.32 / 20.26)
Mysore Division = 2.76	15.0% (= 2.76 / 20.26)
Total	20.26

23. Thus, the optimal share (with respect to resource allocation) of the Northern Region needs to be 60% as against 40% for the Southern Region, in order to reduce the existing inter-regional disparity.

24. By way of illustration, if Rs.16,000 Crore additional resources are to be allotted, over the 8-year duration (2003-2010) of the Special Development Plan, we recommend the following regional allocation.

		Additional Resource (Rs. Crore)
Gulbarga Division	40%	6,400
Belgaum Division	20%	3,200
Northern Region	60%	9,600
B'lore Division	25%	4,000
Mysore Division	15%	2,400
Southern Region	40%	6,400
		Total <u>16,000</u>

25. Thus, it is seen that our estimated taluk-wise CCDI values are eminently suitable not only to estimate the level of development but also to assess the extent of deprivation which can be used as a basis for resource allocation.

26. In this context, it needs to be noted that most of the existing criteria of resource allocation (including the one adopted by the Government of Karnataka since 1978) are flawed because (i) they use a very small set of indicators, (ii) some of these are either irrelevant or incapable of being measured accurately, and (iii) All of these accorded weights on a completely adhoc basis which have no reflection with economic reality. Our estimated CCDI values overcome all these drawbacks. Moreover, most of our chosen indicators are deflated with respect to either population or area; and, therefore, there is no need to include these two variables separately in the estimated index.

27. Thus, we strongly recommend that the Government of Karnataka seriously consider using our CCDI values (*suitably updated each year with the inclusion of the latest available data*) in the future as a basis for resource allocation in view of its scientific nature, wide coverage and extreme flexibility.

28. Finally, we recommend that - in keeping with the terms of reference of the HPC FRRI - that the optimal 60:40 ratio in favour of the Northern Region be implemented as a basis for (additional) resource allocation, because only then will we be able to ensure that regional "convergence" (in the sense of Robert Barro) is achieved and maintained in the long-run [Ch. 6].

Part III: Resources and Infrastructure

Workforce

29. Considering the fact that North Karnataka is not placed on par with South Karnataka in respect of demographic aspects, we recommend some measures to improve the situation in North Karnataka.

30. The higher work participation rate in North Karnataka being a reflection of low returns to labour over there, it calls for measures to strengthen sectors where the agricultural labourers, small and marginal farmers and artisans are concentrated. Employment Guarantee Schemes and Education Guarantee Schemes should be implemented effectively in all the 114 backward taluks. One of the Additional Chief Secretaries must be designated as the Authority with adequate delegation of power fixing responsibility on him for implementation.

31. Strict measures be taken to control population growth in North Karnataka region. In this connection the necessary health infrastructure facilities be provided and the trained and motivated health staff be posted in North Karnataka region.

32. More and more viable industries including IT industries be set up in private or public sectors to absorb the unemployed persons of North Karnataka.

33. As recommended in the first phase of the recommendations of the HPC-FRRI, two Engineering Skill Fine Tuning and Application Centers in North Karnataka - one at Gulbarga and another at Belgaum - be set up expeditiously so as to improve the skills of unemployed youths in North Karnataka [Ch. 7].

Economic Infrastructure

Agriculture, Irrigation, Horticulture, Sericulture and Forestry

34. The performance of the regulated markets in terms of their volume of products handled, suggests that there are a number of districts that are lacking in these facilities. There are as many as 33 taluks that are not having any regulated market facilities, of which 12 are in North Karnataka and 11 in South Karnataka. Secondly, in many towns within the taluks, there is an increasing need for sub-markets to deal exclusively with commodities such as potato, chilli, maize, mango and so on. Rough estimates are about 70 sub-markets, of which 30 will be in North Karnataka and the rest in South Karnataka. Thirdly, with growing marketisation, there is a need for transparency in market prices, arrivals, disposals and so on. Farmers are to be made aware of the price structure and about the arrival patterns over the preceding weeks. This is indeed possible with the modernisation of the market yards with the introduction of IT system. The estimated additional investments required to cover these deficiencies is of the order of Rs. 100 Crore (with government land made available for the markets).

35. The share of agriculture and allied activities in the Annual State Plans over the past one-decade has declined from 9.94 percent to 2.84 percent. There is an urgent need to

step up outlay on agriculture particularly direct investment for improvement of land and its soils.

36. The agricultural extension services, training centres and farmer help groups are quite low in many backward regions of the state. For instance, there are only two Rural Development Training Centres in South Karnataka, or only 7 Farmers Training Centres in North Karnataka. HPC FRRI recommends atleast one Farmers Training Centre in each district, and six more Rural Development Training Centres in the state. The number of additional Farmers Training Centres required in North and South Karnataka are five and six respectively.

37. In order to meet the establishment of facilities for horticultural development (including cold storage etc.) and to meet the special requirements to promote floriculture, an outlay as shown in Chapter 30 be earmarked for the next five years.

38. Horticulture should be developed as an export industry and special training would be required particularly in North Karnataka in districts like Bijapur.

39. While exploring the potentials of developing sericulture in the taluks identified by HPC, and also by giving weightage to the views of people, an outlay as shown in Chapter 30 is necessary. Government must create an Agricultural Prices stabilisation fund of Rs. 1000 Crore for the effective implementation of Minimum Price Support Policy.

40. A separate Agricultural Finance and Development Company should be established for North Karnataka with its headquarters at Gulbarga.

41. The state can also develop the plantation and regeneration programmes with the assistance and cooperation of the people of the forest region. An outlay as suggested in Chapter 30 be earmarked for this community oriented programme and forest related eco-tourism [Ch. 8].

42. The balancing cost of the major and minor irrigation projects upto their full potential should be considered as backlog and, immediate provisions are to be made to complete them within next eight years. The total estimated backlog is of the order of Rs. 15,000 Crore. After adjusting for current annual plan allocations, an additional provision of the order indicated in Chapter 30 be made towards the redressal of regional disparity due to gaps in irrigation potential.

43. This will also include, enhancing the ground water recharge structures all over the state, particularly in North Karnataka.

44. For want of adequate funds all programmes of Command Area Development (CADAs) have more or less come to a grinding halt. It is, therefore, suggested that some incentive may be given to CADAs to collect the arrears due to the banks. The Committee recommends authorizing the CADAs to utilize 50 percent of the collection of arrears in their area for local development. To achieve this, the CADA Act should be amended to give such powers [Ch. 10].

Animal Husbandry and Fisheries

45. The major bottleneck in developing the animal husbandry sector is the availability of necessary veterinary services. They are not only in terms of veterinary hospitals, but also in other facilities including vehicles for the animals. The deficiency in such institutions should not be neglected any longer. Accordingly, the Special Eight Year Development plan should provide for these redressal strategies. Development of animal husbandry in the state also requires a good set of veterinary colleges in the state. It is suggested to have one University of Veterinary Sciences established in Bidar, where there is already one veterinary college. Investment for this included in the outlay suggested for the special plan. Additionally, the development of dairying and poultry sectors is also equally important. Considering the views of the people, the estimated investment required in the development of the dairy sector is shown in Chapter 30.

46. Considering the views expressed by the concerned people, and also keeping the employment and export prospects of this sector, development of cold storages, inland fishery and prawn pond development in the districts, and promoting shrimp culture are needed and an additional budget allocation in the relevant areas should be made as indicated in Chapter 30.

47. 318 additional veterinary institutions must be established. 20,000 hectares of land should be brought under fodder cultivation.

48. Inland fishery can be taken up in a big way in Raichur district and some taluks of Shimoga district [Ch. 9].

Industry and Infrastructure

49. Assured electricity supply in all scattered areas and hamlets is a must for improving the quality of life in a balance basis. This should be the prime objective for redressal of regional supply. Even at the state level, only about 37 percent of the hamlets have been electrified, as against nearly 100 percent village wise electrification. HPC FRRI strongly recommends electrifying all the hamlets as the prime objective for KPTCL in the coming five years [Ch. 11].

50. In districts like Chitradurga and Chickmagalur there is great scope for Non Conventional Energy Development. HPC FRRI suggests that the Non Conventional Energy Development Corporation should take up solar energy and wind energy development in these districts.

51. 40 % of power generated may be reserved for North Karnataka.

52. Development of industries in the state requires state interventions in the form of some push factors and some pull factors. Specifically, the backward taluks and districts identified in both industrial infrastructures as well in development should be considered as the top priority. There are 95 of them, of which 53 are in North Karnataka. If one makes a rough estimate of Rs. One Crore as the push factor investment, in the form of creating industrial centres, promoting craftsmanship, marketing avenues, creating input and credit facility etc., and another one Crore as pull factors such as export incentives, transport

facilities etc., then, funds as suggested in Chapter 30 may have to be earmarked for these 95 talukas. Additionally, the private sectors should be encouraged to come in a big way in horticulture processing, cold storage and transport and information technology areas. In any case another additional investment of Rs. 200 Crore may be required for other ancillary development as shown in the outlay on the special plan.

53. While specific recommendations have been made about the scope for efficient industrialization in the backward taluks, HPC FRRI urges the Government to set up a combined Effluent Treatment plant in the public sector at Bidar so that industrialization of Bidar district, one of the most backward in the State, will gain some momentum.

54. HPC FRRI recommends that international exploring agencies may be invited to explore the availability of high value minerals like gold reported to be available in Gadag and other areas. A thorough exploration would provide a strong base for developing minerals in the State and IT expansion can help the development of industries to a very large extent [Ch 12, 28].

55. The Task Force of PWD has already estimated a total cost of Rs 9087 Crore to deal with 35,627 kms of roads (both for maintenance and upgradation) in Karnataka. These of course, include a wide charter of upgradation of state roads, road widening, paving and surfacing etc. HPC has identified backwardness and deprivation of road facilities, the total cost of meeting the requirements of 50 taluks in more backward category and 40 taluks in most backward category amounts to Rs. 900 Crore. To this, an additional requirement of about Rs. 290 Crore is added to cover upgradation of rural roads (about 4956 kms) converting them to 'pucca' roads, and improving unsurfaced roads of about 1200 kms. Total additional requirements just required for redressal of regional disparity are estimated and shown in Chapter 30. Higher SRs should be provided for roads in malnad areas like Kodagu, Chikmagalur and other heavy rainfall areas.

56. There is also a need to look into the rising problems of sea erosion all along the coast. This has been affecting the life status of the people who are dependent upon fishing, boating etc. Additional funds may have to be earmarked for redressing these developments, and for the development of minor ports like Tadadi, Karwar and Bhatkal.

57. Given the length and breadth of the state, and with the growing importance and concern for value of time, there is going to be increasing demand for faster day trip facilities within the state. For this, Bangalore should be linked by air service to all district headquarters in two phases of two years each.

58. HPC FRRI has already prepared a set of proposals on the development of railway facilities and additional investment needed is provided for in the special plan [Ch. 13].

Social Infrastructure

Human Development

59. Both 'Growth-mediated Development' and 'Support-led Development'. Strategies are in operation in Karnataka but need to be stepped up on a bigger scale.

60. Remedial action is to be instituted in three phases. With reference to Social Infrastructure Index (SII), the government has to institute remedial measures in 38 Most Backward taluks (36 taluks belonging to NKR and two taluks to SKR) in the first phase, in 38 More Backward taluks (22 taluks belonging to SKR and 16 to NKR) in the second phase and in 39 Backward taluks (32 taluks belonging to SKR and seven to NKR) in the third phase (for the names of these taluks refer Table 14.2) [Ch. 14].

Health

61. With reference to Health Infrastructure Index (HII), the government has to consider 39 taluks (33 belonging to NKR and six to SKR) for remedial action in the first phase. In the second phase, 40 taluks (24 belonging to SKR and 16 to NKR) deserve attention. And in the third phase, again 40 taluks (24 belonging to SKR and 16 to NKR) will have to be taken up for remedial action (for the names of these taluks refer Table 15.2).

62. In respect of 'Doctors', 39 taluks each figure in each of the three phases of remedial action. In the first phase 24 taluks of NKR and 15 taluks of SKR, in the second phase, 21 taluks of NKR and 18 taluks of SKR, and in the third phase, 24 taluks of SKR and 15 taluks of NKR attract remedial action (for the names of these taluks refer Table 15.4).

63. As regards to 'Beds in Government Hospitals', 43 taluks (29 taluks of NKR and 14 of SKR) deserve remedial action in the first phase, 44 taluks (24 taluks of SKR and 20 of NKR) attract remedial measures in the second phase, and again 44 taluks (23 taluks of SKR and 21 of NKR) require redressal measures in the third phase (for the names of these taluks refer Table 15.6).

64. In respect of 'Drinking Water Facility', 30 taluks (22 taluks of NKR and eight of SKR) deserve redressal measures in the first phase, 30 taluks (21 taluks of NKR and nine of SKR) in the second phase, and 31 taluks (17 taluks of SKR and 14 of NKR) in the third phase (for the names of these taluks refer Table 15.8).

65. North Karnataka has no advanced facilities for treating mental disorders and for promoting mental health. They have to come to NIMHANS, Bangalore. Therefore, the Committee feels that the Mental Hospital at Dharwad already upgraded as NIMHANS, coming under the control of the NIMHANS, Bangalore, should be fully developed on the lines now witnessed in Bangalore NIMHANS. Funds for this purpose will come mostly from the Government of India but the State Government should provide for a matching grant and this will strengthen the State's demand for making the NIMHANS at Dharwad a first-rate institution like the one that exists at Bangalore [Ch. 15].

Education

66. Redressal measures are suggested in three phases. In respect of Education Infrastructure Index (EII), 10 taluks (all the 10 belonging to NKR) require remedial action in the first phase, 11 taluks (nine belonging to NKR and two to SKR) in the second phase, and again 11 taluks (eight belonging to NKR and three to SKR) in the third phase (for names of these taluks refer Table 16.2).

67. As to 'Literacy Rate', 35 taluks (25 belonging to NKR and 10 to SKR) deserve redressal measures in the first phase, 35 taluks (18 belonging to NKR and 17 to SKR) in the second phase, and 36 taluks (19 belonging to SKR and 17 to NKR) in the third phase (for the names of these taluks refer Table 16.4).

68. In respect of 'Pupil-Teacher Ratio', 27 taluks (26 belonging to NKR and one to SKR) merit redressal measures in the first phase, 27 taluks (20 belonging to NKR and seven to SKR) in the second phase, and 28 taluks (19 belonging to NKR and nine to SKR) in the third phase (for the names of these taluks refer Table 16.6).

69. As far as 'Children Out of School' is concerned, 20 taluks each deserve remedial action in each of the three phases. In the first phase, 19 taluks of NKR and one taluk of SKR merit remedial action, 17 taluks of NKR and three of SKR in the second phase, and 13 taluks of NKR and seven taluks of SKR in the third phase (for the names of these taluks refer Table 16.8).

70. In respect of 'Enrolment of Students in Degree Colleges' 41 taluks each deserve redressal measures in each of the three phases. In the first phase 23 taluks of NKR and 18 taluks of SKR merit remedial action, 30 taluks of SKR and 11 taluks of NKR in the second phase, and 22 taluks of NKR and 19 taluks of SKR in the third phase (for the names of these taluks refer Table 16.10).

71. Given the educational backwardness of NKR viewed in terms of the number of educational institutions - government, government-aided, and un-aided institutions - in the opinion of the Committee, the government's policy ought to be to start new institutions in NKR to bridge the gap between the two halves. In this regard, the government has two options; either to open government colleges / polytechnic colleges, I.T.I.s etc., or to extend grant-in-aid facility to private managements to start new institutions.

72. During our analysis of the educational infrastructure and the Grant-in-Aid policy towards private educational institutions, we have observed that the recent changes or announcements or policy statements on Grant-in-Aid are affecting very adversely the private institutions in North Karnataka. Since Government institutions, whether primary, secondary or higher education, are far less in North Karnataka compared to South Karnataka, any hurried revision of the Grant-in-Aid policy may spell unfortunate consequences like the closure of private institutions thereby depriving the people of the backward taluks the much needed access for human development. The Committee would urge the Government not to rush through any such changes in Grant-in-Aid policy, which may blunt the role of the private sector. The Committee favours the setting up of primary and secondary schools or pre-university colleges by the Government in some areas of North Karnataka where there is a felt need.

73. In the matter of primary education, there should be no village without a primary school. However, in recent years, Government has been pursuing a policy of closing down schools where the number of students is below 40. There are some instances where the Government has also unnecessarily duplicated schools or where there are already such institutions functioning in the private sector. This has only led to grater imbalances between urban and rural areas apart from waste of resources. Also, it is felt that in particular areas children seek Kannada medium but their number will be less compared to those who prefer

English as medium of instruction. This has resulted in inadequate number of schools compared to the need. This is so both in North Karnataka and South Karnataka. That such a situation obtains at a time when Government talks of promoting and developing Kannada. It is urged that the norm of 40 children should be relaxed in the case of Kannada medium sections. Also, if a demand comes from any area for a primary school where about 40 students are available, Government should automatically sanction such schools provided the Taluk Panchayat or the Village Panchayat is prepared to meet at least 10 percent of the recurring expenditure.

74. The Committee has been impressed by a proposal in Andra Pradesh, which is intended to permit the setting up of a medical college in each district. The advantage is that a hospital attached to a medical college will automatically possess high-tech equipment and the latest facilities for medical treatment. This may also contribute to the reduction in regional imbalances in the matter of medical education and treatment facilities. In view of this HPC FRRRI recommends that Government of Karnataka may consider the Andra Pradesh model and permit liberally the establishing of medical colleges with the objective of having one Medical college in every district of the State Ch.16].

75. Kodagu district has a few imbalances in its development although its overall Comprehensive Composite Development Index (CCDI) may be higher than the state average and its per capita income also is the highest due to the fact that there is great inequality among the people, the richest having a large share of district output due to the ownership of coffee plantations.

76. The people of Kodagu particularly the youth have a special interest in defence profession, sports and the like. There is also a tradition in that district having contributed two or more Chief Commanders of the Army. In view of this, HPC FRRRI recommends the setting up of a Sainik School at Mercara or Somwarpet which will provide the right environment besides meeting their emotional need.

77. In the districts like Kodagu, Chamarajanagar and some parts of Malnad, there is a concentration of tribals and they mostly depend upon wage labour. For instance, in Kodagu nearly 1 Lakh people belonging to the tribal community suffer every year for want of work opportunities. Therefore, HPC FRRRI recommends that a special project for providing employment to the tribal labour in Kodagu, Chamarajanagar and similar other areas on a guaranteed basis with minimum wages as fixed by the State Government be implemented. This will help putting purchasing power into the hands of the poor tribals. Also Government may organise more of LAMPS (Large Agricultural Multi purpose Societies) taking note of the special characteristics of migratory labour. It should not be difficult for this State Government to re-fashion its various Employment Guarantee Schemes to suit needs.

78. At K.G.F there is a serious problems of unemployment especially among SC and ST people caused by the closure of K.G.F in view of its unviability. It is reported that occupations like sericulture and diary are facing severe problems for want of infrastructure like cold storage and milk chilling plants. Kolar district is only next to Gulbarga district in backwardness among the 27 districts of the State. We therefore recommend the Government should give special consideration in the matter of organising Employment Guarantee Schemes for providing the above mentioned infrastructure to help those engaged in sericulture and diary.

79. One of the features of backwardness observed by the Committee is the rising rural unemployment especially after the adoption of economic reforms and the effect of WTO on agriculture. Rural Development is a multi sectoral activity which can create more self employment opportunities also. This requires training for the ruralites who have education either upto SSLC or PUC, and in some areas even the degree holders. Self employment demands enterprenurial skills and access to easy credit. Training for rural development and self employment is being done very effectively by RUDSETIs (Rural Development and Self Employment Training Institutes) sponsored by the commercial banks with the help of the State Government. HPC FRRI is very happy to note that in the State Budget for 2002-2003, the Chief Minister Sri S.M. Krishna has announced that RUDSETIs will be set up in all districts for which the concerned MLA shall contribute 50 % out of Rs. 45 lakh Local Area Development Fund given to each MLA. This is a very important milestone in the development of skills needed for self employment. HPC FRRI while appreciating this initiative of the Chief Minister suggests that districts like Kolar, Chamarajanagar, Bellary, Raichur should get priority in the setting up of RUDSETIs through the Public Sector Commercial Banks. Such institutions will provide a long term solution to the rural unemployment which is on the rise in the recent years.

Rural Water Supply and Sanitation

I. Rural Water Supply

80. We found serious gaps between provision of drinking water supply made and actual utilisation in rural habitations in the state. Such areas are more in number in North Karnataka as compared to South Karnataka. Among the various reasons for these gaps, poor quality of maintenance of rural water supply schemes by panchayats is important. The grants provided by government to panchayats on pro-rata basis for maintenance of water supply system are not always adequate particularly in areas where frequent breakdown of power supply results in the pumping machinery going out of order. The High Power Committee recommends that the **functionality of water supply schemes should be given as much importance as for the creation of additional capacities**. Further, it recommends **that user charges be enforced strictly in all habitations so as to meet the cost of operation and maintenance of rural water supply schemes**.

81. The water table in most districts / taluks is progressively going down due to unregulated pumping of ground water through borewells. Over exploitation of ground water has reached critical levels in many taluks of the state. Besides, the preliminary results of a study done by the Rural Development Engineering Department (1999-2001) shows that drinking water sources in large areas of the districts of Kolar, Tumkur, Chitradurga, Bellary, Gadag, Koppal and Gulbarga have a high level of flouride concentration. Technology for removal of flouride from water is available though it imposes additional cost. Where the incidence of flouride is in isolated villages, such technology should be used for treatment of drinking water. In the taluks where the occurrence of flouride is as high as it affects more than 30 percent of the sources of drinking water, it is necessary to consider designing special water supply schemes based on safe surface sources. **Therefore, HPC recommends that surface water based schemes (though costly) should be implemented as a long term solution to the problem of rural water supply in the problematic dry areas of the state.**

82. The HPC recommends that providing 55 LPCD water supply in all villages and providing water as per norms to all quality affected habitations should be achieved by the year 2005. The requirement of funds for the above purpose as worked out by the Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, Government of Karnataka for the Master Plan period (i.e, 2001-2005) is as follows.

Item category		Amount required (Rs. in Crore)
1	Upgrading all partially covered habitations to a minimum of 55 lpcd supply level	1481.9
2	Providing water as per norms to all quality affected fully covered habitations	1162.1
Total		2644.0

83. The Govt. of Karnataka proposes to meet the above cost in a five year Master Plan period as follows:

Item category		Amount required (Rs. in Crore)
1	State [MNP] and Central [ARWS] Sector grants (Rs.2240 million per year)	1200
2	WB assistance for the follow-on project	1000
3	GOI Sector Reforms Projects	200
4	Other Externally Aided Project (DANAIDA, etc)	100
5	Capital Cost sharing by the user community	150
Total		2650

84. The HPC recommends that the Master Plan as suggested above should be implemented. Further, it recommends that 60% of the investment in each year for the initial 3 years be spent for implementation of rural water supply schemes in North Karnataka so as to reduce disparities in water supply between regions.

II. Rural Sanitation

85. In view of a big push given for the implementation of Total Village Sanitation Scheme, the State has realistically aimed at sanitation services coverage of about thirty percent of rural population in a period of five years commencing from the year 2000-01 which is the first phase of the programme. At the end of the first phase in 2005-06, the State will have about fifty percent of the rural population with access to rural latrine sanitation. This figure is arrived at, taking into account more than ten percent of the population who have already access to sanitation at present, and on the assumption that ten percent of the population would acquire these facilities by their own efforts without any investment from the State. Thus, about 30 to 33 percent of rural population have to be provided with sanitation services at per capita cost of about Rs.1500. The total investment would be of the order of Rs.1800 Crore.

86. Even though on the face of it, the Programme of Total Village Sanitation looks ambitious, the level of investment proposed viz., Rs.360 Crore per year, is both feasible and necessary. It is possible to mobilize about 15 percent of this investment from the communities and Gram Panchayats, and the remaining 85 percent needs to be funded by the government (with the assistance of about Rs.160 Crore obtained from the HUDCO). **The HPC recommends that about 60% of the total investment of Rs.1,800 Crore be earmarked for the implementation of the programme in North Karnataka [Ch. 17].**

Urban Water Supply and Sanitation in Karnataka

87. Water supply and sanitation are important merit goods which have a bearing on the health and quality of life of people. The rapid rate of urbanization is accompanied by an equally rising level of demand for these goods. But the record of the urban statutory bodies in providing these facilities is not satisfactory particularly in the backward regions of the state. Considering the urgency of this need and its importance to the well-being of the people, it may be quite in order to make the following recommendations.

KUWS&DB may not be able to handle all the town projects in the entire State. Hence, it is recommended that one more Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board may be set up with its jurisdiction over North Karnataka with Gulbarga City as headquarters. The present KUWS&DB may continue its work for South Karnataka.

Water supply is inadequate in centpercent of the towns in 15 districts viz. Bangalore (U), Bangalore (R), Chitradurga, Kolar, Tumkur, Chamarajnagar, Mandya and Udupi in South Karnataka, and in Belgaum, Dharwad, Bijapur, Gadag, Haveri, Bidar and Raichur in North Karnataka. Priority be given to the towns of these districts whenever projects are formulated.

Undue delay in the implementation and completion of water supply schemes in Gulbarga and Hubli-Dharwad is noticed. Government should give special attention for the completion of the projects in these cities by 2002-03.

In order to complete the ongoing schemes and new schemes of water supply in the remaining 82 major towns (41 towns in South Karnataka and 41 towns in North Karnataka) an investment of Rs.339.57 Crore is required for the towns of South Karnataka and Rs. 424.84 Crore for the towns of North Karnataka. The projects referred to above be taken up in a phased manner and completed by 2006-07.

High priority be given for the implementation of sanitation and sewerage projects in urban cities / towns like Gulbarga, Gadag-Belgeri, Haveri, Bijapur, Bagalkot and Belgaum in North Karnataka at a total cost of Rs.615.88 Crore and Chitradurga, Davanagere, Kolar, Tumkur and Chamarajnagar in South Karnataka at a total cost of Rs.180.68 Crore. Works in these cities be completed by 2003-04, if need be by seeking external assistance.

The work of underground drainage undertaken in 19 major towns (8 in North Karnataka and 11 in South Karnataka) is in progress. The investment required for the completion of these works is Rs.127.43 Crore for South Karnataka and Rs.132.44

Crore for North Karnataka. It is recommended that all these projects be completed by 2003-04.

88. In order to provide underground drainage facilities to 162 towns (i.e, 76 towns of South Karnataka and 86 towns of North Karnataka) which so far have not been covered, an investment of Rs.1,245 Crore is required for the towns of South Karnataka and Rs.1,468 Crore for the towns of North Karnataka. It is recommended that all these works be completed in a phased manner by 2007-08, if need be by getting external assistance [Ch. 18].

Urban Development and Slums

89. Removal of urban imbalances in the matter of civic amenities and housing becomes a matter of equity and justice that the Government have to render to its citizens. Taking note of the larger number of slums in North Karnataka, and to a lesser extent in South Karnataka, poor finances of ULBs, and ineffective Town Planning, HPC FRRI recommends the following measures.

The Town Planning Act presently applied to 97 urban areas and more or less equally distributed between North and South Karnataka should be extended to cover all the 224 urban areas and the Act must be enforced strictly.

ULBs should have more of the competent technical staff and their administration should be reviewed and reformed. Directorate of Municipal Administration at the State level should provide proper guidelines to the ULBs. The Deputy Commissioner may be involved in the review of their programmes at the District level.

One-time grant of Rs.15 Crore each for Gulbarga, Belgaum, Raichur, Chamrarajanagar and Bellary district headquarters and a one-time grant of Rs.10 Crore each to Bijapur, Bagalkot, Bidar, Uttara Kannada, Koppal, Gadag, Haveri and Tumkur district headquarters should be provided to improve civic amenities and adopt proper Town Planning.

The ULBs must be empowered to levy a reasonable **Special Development charge** for improving civic amenities in their areas.

For providing civic amenities and carrying out improvement in the slums, Rs.100 Crore should be provided as one-time grant for this purpose to Slum Clearance Board out of which 60 per cent is to be earmarked for North Karnataka.

A detailed study of the ULBs should be commissioned by the Government so that it will help in developing appropriate structures and polices, preferably, following Tamil Nadu or Maharashtra model [Ch. 19].

Commercial Banks

90. The Committee recognises the importance of banking in development in general and regional development in particular. Being aware of the deficiency of banking service in the backward areas, the Committee feels that there is need to augment these services. As part of achieving this objective, it recommends as follows:

Since 218 centres out of 650 centres identified by the Planning Department, Government of Karnataka for bank expansion as far as back in 1975 do not have bank branches even now, there is a case now to open bank branches in these centres at the earliest on a war footing.

The focus on branch expansion has shifted relatively more in favour of urban areas than the rural areas in the very recent years. This trend should be reversed if regional imbalances on credit flow in rural areas is to be ensured. As part of fulfilling this objective, five new Regional Rural Banks should be started to ensure adequate credit spread and credit deepening in the rural areas.

There is a case for restructuring the shares of stake holders in RRBs to the advantage of the state Government to give fillip to the state / local effort in supervising the functioning of Regional Rural Banks in meeting the rural credit needs.

Poor market framework and credit structure are stumbling blocks for generating adequate incomes to the farmers and for being able to repay the bank loans. Therefore, there is need to frame and implement an integrated agricultural banking policy taking note of special features of farming to provide a satisfactory solution both to the poor farmers and for the banks to extend agricultural credit.

It is also necessary to restructure the composition of State Level Bankers' Committee as well as District Level Bankers' Committee to ensure adequate flow of credit to the backward taluks and / or backward sectors.

91. The Chief Minister may consider giving high priority for the State Level Bankers' Committee meeting and be available to preside over that meeting to secure maximum benefits from financial institutions. In case the Chief Minister does not hold the finance portfolio and there is a separate Finance Minister, both of them may attend the State Level Bankers' Committee meeting with the former in the chair [Ch. 20].

Co-operatives:

92. It is desirable to remove the glaring regional imbalances in the co-operative development in the State. While Dharwad, Belgaum, Bijapur and Gulbarga are getting the first four ranks although these districts are considered as backward, the development of the co-operatives in South Karnataka, which is lagging behind, should be a major concern of the Government.

93. The co-operatives should improve their functioning and delivery system in such a way as to cover 100 per cent of small and marginal farmers, 100 percent of agricultural labourers and all rural artisans in the matter of supply of credit and other inputs. The present

share of the scheduled castes should be raised from 12.5 per cent to at least 50 per cent by 2005 and the women beneficiaries should account for at least 50 per cent by that time. The ultimate goal should be that the commercial bank credit and the co-operative credit should reach all small and marginal farmers, all agricultural labourers and all rural artisans by 2010.

94. The Co-operative Agro Processing segment should improve its performance. Oil Seed Growers Co-operatives and Co-operative Spinning Mills, which are weak now, should be restructured to make them vital rural organizations to support the farming community. Since co-operatives have neglected Human Resources Development, immediate efforts should be initiated to improve their skills by organizing training programmes for both employees and members of the co-operatives. Oil Seeds Co-operatives in South Karnataka should be established.

95. Both the short term and the long term credit institutions must be merged into a single bank to provide a single window agency for the farmers with a two-tier system of lending at reduced interest rates by at least 3 per cent. The co-operative credit should at least increase by 50 per cent from the present level.

96. Steps must be taken to develop co-operative leadership, professional management and participatory membership in the co-operative system.

97. A review of the impact of the recent amendments to the Co-operative Act should be done by a professional body for applying correctives, if found necessary [Ch. 21].

All-India and State Financial Institutions

98. There is no need to underscore the importance and role of national and state level financial institutions in regional development. As such, it is utmost important that efforts should be made not only to obtain more funds from such bodies but also to direct them to the backward regions. The following suggestions may go a long way to achieve the above goals:

In respect of financial assistance received from NABARD under RIDF, Karnataka occupies the sixth position in the country, whereas states like Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh are above Karnataka both in absolute and relative terms. The State must strive to extract the maximum assistance from NABARD under RIDF.

The state should deploy a large part of the financial resources available from NABARD under RIDF, from HUDCO under infrastructure-related projects, from KUIDFC under urban infrastructure related projects and from Externally Assisted Projects, in the backward regions, so that these regions catch up with the developed regions in the matter of development.

Bulk of the share in cumulative sanctions by KSFC and KSIIDC is claimed for various reasons by South Karnataka. It is necessary to set up a separate KSFC with its jurisdiction of operations limited to North Karnataka so that industry and services sectors pick up momentum in this part of the state too.

A review of the State's, loans taken from various sources, both external and internal should be done by an expert agency to frame a policy for repayment and proposing

more projects for loan finance as indicated in the Chapter on Financial Resources [Ch. 22].

Science and Technology

99. Given the significant interrelationship between technological progress and human development, carrying science and technology and technology-based activities to backward areas ought to be an integral part of the government's overall strategy in promoting development, eliminating deprivations and reducing regional imbalances.

100. The programmes and projects meant for promoting science and technology should be carried to each and every district in the State with a view to reducing regional imbalances.

101. Regarding the dispersal of IT and BT, a two-way strategy needs to be used to make their benefits reach the people in all parts of the State: (i) wherever it is possible and feasible to disperse these activities, that line of action should be adhered to; and (ii) where it is not so, the best way is to see that people living in different parts of the State are enabled to participate in these activities.

102. Among other things, the development concerns of the State which include such things as elimination of ignorance, illiteracy, poverty and diseases prevention and reduction of regional inequalities in development opportunities and actual development, should also form an integral part of the concerns of science and technology and its frontier areas.

103. The Committee recommends a financial outlay as shown in Ch. 30 to be expended in eight years (in three phases) to promote and disperse science and technology and technology-supported socio-economic activities across the two regions of Karnataka.

104. In addition to the measures initiated already by the Government, HPCFRRI recommends the need to take some more measures to disperse IT activity across all the districts as follows:

105. The incubation centres should be set-up in all the districts.

106. The Earth Stations will take care of the band-width of the IT companies. But to attract more IT companies, other infrastructure facilities like roads and air connectivity need to be developed connecting Bangalore and Hubli, Mumbai and Hubli, and Bangalore and Gulbarga. Gulbarga need also be considered for the establishment of an Earth Station.

107. IT Investments can be attracted to Hyderabad-Karnataka (HK) region by developing roads of international standards connecting Hyderabad and the district headquarters of Bidar and Gulbarga districts. They need also be connected by air.

108. The incentives announced by the New Industrial Policy of 2001-06 of – investment subsidies to all new IT industries, additional subsidies to special categories of entrepreneurs like SC / ST and women, 100% exemption from stamp duty for all types of documents executed by IT industry, special concessions for exports, waiver of conversion fee etc. – ought to be extended to the entire North Karnataka Region.

109. In addition to establishing an I.T. Park in Hubli, it would be desirable, from the point of view of regional dispersal, to consider Gulbarga and Bagalkot for the establishment of I.T. Parks.

110. Information Technology may be very effectively used in strengthening and deepening grass root level decentralized governance and planning. If it is to become farmer-friendly, it has to be used to provide the latest information on weather conditions, prices of agricultural and horticultural products, latest developments in farm-practices etc., to the farmers in rural areas.

111. With such short term and long term measures, the IT industry, despite its tendency to concentrate itself in places like Bangalore, can be made to move to every district and confer its benefits and advantages on them [Ch. 23].

Part IV: Public Services, Tourism, Regional Boards and Social Welfare

Public Services

112. As there are wide disparities between North Karnataka and South Karnataka regions in regard to representation in public services, sports and cultural organizations, the Committee makes the following recommendations to redress such imbalances:

The HPC recommends that about 50% of representation should be given to North Karnataka in the appointment of various Public Undertakings / Corporations, Karnataka Public Service Commission, State Planning Board, Vice-Chancellors to Universities, various Commissions, Committees, Task Forces constituted by government from time to time. Similarly, 50% representation be given to North Karnataka in the Ministry.

The HPC also recommends for the reservation of 80% of posts in certain categories in 'C' group (i.e, Second Division Assistants/First Division Assistants/Primary school teachers and other equivalent posts in other departments), 100% in 'D' group to localites in each district. 70% of posts in higher cadres of 'C' Group like High School Teachers, Motor Vehicle Inspectors, Commercial Tax Inspectors, Sub-Registrars etc., be reserved at divisional level for the local candidates belonging to the division. In the case of 'B' group posts, reservation to the extent of 60% be made at divisional level. These reservations could be made only if an amendment to the Article 371 of the Constitution is done as in Andhra Pradesh.

The HPC strongly recommends that 50% representation be given to North Karnataka in the appointment of Chairmen and members of Various Academies and conferring various awards and disbursement of monthly honorarium to artists. This is necessary from the point of promoting emotional integration.

Art and Culture

113. The regional imbalance noticed with regard to the construction of Ranga Mandirs providing Arts Schools, Cultural Training Centres should be set right by providing these facilities in all the districts of North Karnataka especially in Hyderabad-Karnataka region. Special budget provision be made to the extent of Rs. two Crore to North Karnataka for the construction of Ranga Mandirs, stadia, development of play grounds, purchase of sport articles, setting up of cultural training centers so as to remove the existing imbalances.

114. To ensure fair distribution in the matter of representation in services, Committees, Awards, old-age pensions, selection of Vice-Chancellors and the like, the Committee recommends that Government may give a statutory backing to the proposed 50 percent reservation for North Karnataka by enacting a new legislation or by amending the existing legislation, if any in force.

Sports

115. In the matter of sports and games also, the North Karnataka region suffers from inadequate infrastructure facilities, training facilities and funds. As a result, North Karnataka is lagging behind in producing good athletes and players. This imbalance must be removed within five years from now. Committee's proposed outlay on sports is given in Table 30.1 of Chapter 30 [Ch. 24].

Tourism

116. In general, there is great scope for encouraging tourism in the State. The scope for doing so is even more in North Karnataka. As a follow up, we propose some measures for consideration.

Many tourist spots in North Karnataka do not have tourism infrastructure like good hotels / lodgings, connecting good roads, telecommunication facilities, transport, wayside amenities, airstrips etc., to attract foreign and domestic tourists. The HPC recommends that the proposal for the development of tourism in public and private sector as worked out by the TECSOK for the Department of Tourism be implemented. In order to complete those works in a five-year period an estimated cost of Rs.647.47 Crore in North Karnataka and of Rs.1522.04 Crore in South Karnataka is required to be met.

Tourism be declared as industry in Karnataka as in Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan.

All concessions offered under the industrial policy of the state should be made available for private investment in tourism.

All the tourist places identified by the Department of Tourism in North Karnataka and South Karnataka regions should be developed in a phased manner in 5 years as per the perspective plan prepared by the TECSOK. The share of Government and Private sectors as indicated in the perspective plan should be ensured.

Access to tourist spots should be the responsibility of the State Government.

Approach by air: Government of India be persuaded to adopt an open sky policy. Private providers be encouraged with infrastructure support.

I Existing Airstrips:

117. In North Karnataka there are no fullfledged airports except in **Belgaum**. The airstrip at **Belgaum** is not being used to full capacity. There is a need to upgrade the existing infrastructure to attract chartered flights from Goa and other places. **Hubli** airport is not functioning at present. There is a need to upgrade the existing airstrips. Existing airport of Air Force at **Bidar** could be used for the promotion of tourism in consultation with Air Force Authority. **Bellary** airstrip is rarely used. It is better to construct a new airstrip at a mid-point between **Bellary** and **Hospet** so as to facilitate tourists to visit World Heritage Centre at Hampi, T.B. Dam, Sandur Mines and industrial area around Bellary.

118. There are fullfledged airports at **Bangalore** and **Mangalore**. The existing airport at **Mysore** is not in operation. It needs to be modernized for the use of small air crafts and chartered flights.

II New airstrips

119. Taking into consideration the interests of domestic and foreign tourists, industrialists and others, it is recommended that new airstrips be constructed at **Gulbarga, Bijapur and Hassan**. This would facilitate to connect these cities to the flourishing centers in the adjoining states through air transport.

Ropeways:

Ropeways should be built at Vaikunta Hills at T.B. Dam (Hospet), Nandi Hills, Chamundi Hills, Krishnarajasagar Dam, Kemmangundi and Jog Falls, under the scheme of Build, Operate, Transfer (BOT) in Private Sector.

Public Works Department and Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department should provide funds in their budgets for constructing and improving important identified tourism – related roads.

A loan of about Rs.125 Crore be availed from HUDCO by Toursim Department for the purpose of constructing roads, signage boards etc.

The accommodation facilities owned by Government and KSTDC at tourist destinations should be handed over for private management.

Private investors be encouraged for setting up resorts in forest areas.

50% of the revenues generated through gate collection at tourist facility be used for maintenance and development of that facility.

Incentives be given for establishing heritage hotels.

Area around important ancient and historical monuments be developed [Ch. 25].

Functioning of Regional Boards

120. An evaluation of the functioning and impact of all regional Area Development Boards was done by commissioning a special study at an outside expert organization. These boards have spent Rs.802 Crore till 2001, 63 % going for HKADB, 23 % to MADB and about 3 % to BADB. The boards are found to be functioning according to their own style not so much in line with the charters and guidelines. The works implemented do not seem to be very much consistent with the real needs of the people. Equal distribution of the funds among the Constituencies has only further enhanced the regional disparities. The voices of the people in the backward regions have come out very sharply against these boards. Quality of works is the casualty due to lack of supervision and monitoring, proper planning and implementation.

121. HPC FRRI recommends the abolition of all these Area Development Boards. The alternative mechanism for redressal of regional imbalances should be done on the Maharashtra model by seeking an amendment to under Article 371 of the Constitution of India to set apart a special development fund and the Governor can act through the State Planning Department for ensuring earmarking of funds and the implementation of the Special Development Plan. The District and the Regional Planning Division of the Planning Department should be fully revamped with a professional Special Secretary to guide formulation of decentralized district development plans integrating all the programmes at that level. This should be supported by a technical cell at the Z.P. level with one or two research assistants at the taluka level.

122. Under amendment to Article 371, a Central University should be established in North Karnataka preferably at Gulbarga, an Indian Institute of Technology at Raichur, an Indian Institute of Management at Hubli-Dharwad or Belgaum. For maintaining a balance, the Bangalore University should be developed as a Federal Residential University under the Government of India and be organized on the lines of Jawaharlal Nehru University at Delhi. The location of Institutions of Excellence in the places suggested in North Karnataka will go a very long way in spreading its impact on achieving excellence especially in higher and technical education in North Karnataka [Ch. 26].

Weaker Sections and Social Security

123. While appreciating the concern shown by the government towards the unorganized workers, it is proposed that a much wider system of social security to cover comprehensively not only all the weaker sections but also all aspects of uncertainties and contingencies of life. By way of ameliorating the deprivation of the weaker sections, we suggest a package of social security which shall have protective and promotional components.

124. The protective aspect of the social security envisaged by us will cover food security, employment security, and securing of improved quality of life by providing shelter, sanitation, drinking water, elementary education and health facilities. A comprehensive social insurance scheme for the workers of the unorganized sector as envisaged in the Karnataka Unorganized Workers Welfare Bill, 2002 should, of course, be provided. Government must also add its share to the various welfare funds envisaged under this Bill which should be passed by legislature immediately.

125. As for the promotional aspect of the social security, the state should empower the weaker sections to benefit from the globalization policy by enabling them to participate in the market process competently. To be able to do so, they should have the necessary resources such as capital, skills, technical and managerial capabilities, and market oriented attitudes. Towards this end, the state should encourage saving habit among weaker sections, create awareness about the merit of physical and human capital formation at the household level, provide entrepreneurial and managerial training, and upgrade their communication skills [Ch. 27].

Women Development

126. The Committee recognizes the concern of the government towards Women and Children who constitute a large segment of the weaker sections and appreciates the efforts made to promote the development of women and children through a large number of appropriate programmes. However, considering the deficiencies of some of these programs especially at their implementation level we make the following recommendations:

The Department of Women and Child Development be made the 'Nodal Agency' to co-ordinate and monitor the various programmes and policies relating to women development in various departments.

Women's concerns should become central in the developmental strategy of every department and not just of Women and Child Development Department.

At present 30% of all recruitments are reserved for women. It should be ensured that women of North Karnataka should get 30% of the posts belonging to those areas.

It should be ensured that 30% of the vacancies at all levels in Police Department and 30% posts of Public Prosecutors, Munsiffs and government advocates should be filled by direct recruitment of women. 30% of the vacancies of North Karnataka should go to women of that area.

Only 18 percent of pre-matric hostels established by the Social Welfare Department are meant for girls. This percentage is even lower in North Karnataka. From 2002-03 onwards, of all new pre-matric hostels to be established every year, 60% of hostels in South Karnataka and 75% of hostels in North Karnataka should be earmarked for girls with a view to making up the backlog. Similarly 50% and 60% of all new post-matric hostels (SC / ST & BCM) should be for girls in South Karnataka and North Karnataka respectively.

Many PHCs do not have the posts of lady Medical Officers and the Staff Nurses. As such, no proper care is taken of the diseases of women and particularly complications arising from pregnancies and deliveries. It is suggested to create one staff nurse post in each PHC and to cover 50% of PHCs in North Karnataka and 1/3 of PHCs in South Karnataka by lady Medical Officers in a span of 5 years.

In order to encourage girl students to continue their education up to tenth standard in the seven educationally backward districts of North Karnataka, there is a need for setting up of one high school for girls with a hostel in every taluk in these districts. There should be 30% reservation for girls in all professional colleges.

On the lines of SNTD at Mumbai and Padmawathi Mahila University at Tirupathi, two separate universities for women one at Hassan / Davanagere and another at Bijapur be set up in Karnataka also [Ch. 27].

Part V: Development Strategy and Organisation

Strategy of Development

127. Every effort should be made for making up the backlog in development and also for a more equitable spatial distribution of growth benefits. The concern for backward areas and weaker sections require the adoption of area wise sectoral programmes and area plans and they have to be properly integrated keeping in view the employment effect. Market forces will not operate to bring the desired results in social infrastructure and in agriculture and rural development since markets are imperfect in these and are unfriendly to the poor. A remedy is to be sought within the framework of public sector outlay supported by private sector investment. The strategy should be one of preparing a Comprehensive Development Plan for each taluk to make up the backlog in the various facilities or the infrastructure. In view of the very low literacy rates, especially, among women the strategy of development should give the key position for human resources development.

128. Primacy for irrigation and agriculture is imperative and it should be the aim of the Government in developing any river basin water resources that all taluks coming within the Krishna, Godavari and Cauvery basins should be brought under assured irrigation. Priority attention should be given for re-charging to improve underground water resources. Bigger role should be assigned to reduce the regional imbalances by supplementing public investment in the backward taluks. Further liberalization in agriculture in developing proper technology delivery system should form an inseparable component of the total strategy. Providing equalization funds appears inevitable in any strategy for reducing the existing imbalances. Equal distribution of funds on a uniform basis for any of the developments or improvements in infrastructure through direct-release of funds to the MPs and MLAs should be reviewed since such an approach of uniform funds allocation would dis-equalize further the existing imbalances.

129. The strategy should include setting up of Commodity Boards for all major agricultural products (Tur, coconut, oilseeds, cotton, areca, chilli) and an Agricultural Prices Stabilization Fund with adequate resources like, say, Rs.1,000 Crore should be set up to overcome instability of farm prices.

130. The **Special Development Plan** strategy should have a time horizon and also promote Town Planning and Growth Centers, which will produce forward and backward linkages for reducing rural-urban imbalances and also inter-town and intra-town imbalances. Any strategy of development cannot ignore the emotional aspect of the regions. Permanent remedies should be adopted through the programmes of **Special Development Plan** although they may appear to be high cost solutions. They will turn out to be cost effective in the medium and long-term period.

131. More than the physical disparities, imbalances in representation of various Committees and organizations dealing with services, literature, sports, arts, culture and honorarium to artists should be provided to avoid the continued feeling of neglect. While physical facilities or development of the local resources for improving income are important, equal importance should be attached to raise the quality of life of people in the development process.

132. There should be a new authority for allocation of funds for the proposed **Special Development Plan**. Government should seek amendment to Article 371 of the Constitution of India to make the Governor as the authority to decide on the proportion of the funds to be set aside for **Special Development Plan** to reduce disparities and direct the State Government to implement it as in Maharashtra. The strategy of development for reducing imbalances should include involvement of voluntary organizations with appropriate mechanism for accountability insisting on high ethical standards under decentralized governance and planning [Ch. 28].

Special Eight-Year Development Plan

133. In view of the inadequate Annual Plans both in outlays and in the location of the programmes, HPC FRRI recommends that a **Special Development Plan** with a net additional outlay of Rs.16,000 Crore will have to be formulated to make up the backlog in imbalances / disparities in 114 taluks identified as backward. The **Special Development Plan** will supplement but not supplant the Annual Plan programmes. It will have a time profile of eight years from 2003 to 2010.

134. The **Special Development Plan** will have ten specific objectives including accelerating growth in the backward taluks, building infrastructure to make up the backlog, establishing needed institutions / organizations, enabling the Planning Authority to prepare Action Plan with the priorities, recommended in the Chapter on the **Special Development Plan**.

135. Assuming that the regular Annual Plans of 114 taluks will have at least an anticipated flow of Rs.15,000 Crore, the total outlay of the Eight-Year **Special Development Plan** is estimated at Rs.31,000 Crore, thus requiring a net additional outlay of Rs.16,000 Crore.

136. Agriculture and allied sectors including horticulture, fisheries, animal husbandry, markets, and setting up of Agricultural Prices Stabilization Fund will have Rs.2,340 Crore. Rural roads, rural water supply, ZP roads and rural housing will have an outlay of Rs.7,100 Crore. Irrigation including water re-charging scheme must have Rs.8,000 Crore. We recommend Rs.3,000 Crore for energy. Industry and minerals including the setting up of a State Finance Corporation for North Karnataka should have Rs.400 Crore, Transport including airports, seaports and railways Rs.1,650 Crore, Science and Technology may get Rs.200 Crore. Economic services like Banking, support to Co-operation may get Rs.10 Crore. Social services including health, education, sports, tourism, urban development, urban water supply including setting up of an Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board for North Karnataka, and development of women, weaker sections and the like should have an outlay of Rs.8,025 to Rs.8,300 Crore. The Committee recommends sub-sectoral outlays as shown in Table 30.1 in Chapter 30.

137. HPC FRRI further recommends an allocation out of the **Special Development Plan** outlay based on an objective criteria like Cumulative Deprivation Index Rs.6,400 Crore [40 %] for Gulbarga Division, Rs.3,200 Crore [20 %] for Belgaum Division, Rs.4,000 Crore [25 %] for Bangalore Division, and Rs.2,400 Crore [15 %] for Mysore Division. North Karnataka shall have 60% [Rs. 9600 Crore] and South Karnataka 40% [Rs. 6400 Crore] of the net additional outlay. The Committee also recommends that the Government may

seriously consider using our CCDI values and CDI values, in future, as a basis for Plan resource allocation in view of its scientific nature, wide coverage and extreme adaptability.

138. Some of our recommendations require the support of the Central Government. The State Government should vigorously pursue this task. The time profile of eight years, 2003-2010 should be strictly observed by the Government to avoid cost or time over-runs and also to build up confidence among the people of the affected taluks [Ch. 30].

Financial Resources

139. Since there are substantial disparities in the 114 taluks identified by the Committee as backward, the backlog should be made up within a stipulated period like eight years from now, viz., by 2010. For implementing the **Special Development Plan** involving an additional outlay of Rs.16,000 Crore over a period of eight years, Government will have to take firm measures for mobilizing additional resources for financing the **Special Development Plan**.

140. The State finances, at present, are highly strained with a revenue deficit of Rs.2,724 Crore in 2001-2002 and a fiscal deficit of Rs.-5,127 Crore in 2002. Plan outlays allocated to Zilla Panchayats are inadequate. State finances in relation to SNDP parameters reveal more or less a stagnant picture. The total debt stock is a matter of concern and it is projected to rise to about Rs.46,000 Crore by 2005 with fiscal deficit more or less remaining at 5.05 per cent. The scope for additional taxation is extremely limited.

141. The Committee, therefore, recommends that Government will have to mobilize resources from the non-tax sources. They are: irrigation, energy and sick public undertakings.

142. It should be possible to raise at least Rs.1,000 Crore on irrigation investment of nearly Rs.17,000 Crore by revising the tax on water for irrigation and bringing it to the level of Andhra Pradesh and enforce its collection. By charging appropriate 'user charges' for energy supplied to pump sets used in agriculture on a total investment of about Rs.15,000 Crore in power both generation and distribution, there should be a return of at least Rs.1,000 Crore annually. The present outgo of Rs.3,000 Crore as subsidy to the energy sector should be saved for further investment. On an investment of Rs.22,000 Crore in the State Public Undertakings, the State is not getting the expected returns. Instead, there is a subsidy to them to the extent of Rs.4,000 Crore, which should be drastically reduced through a vigorous disinvestments programme or an outright sale keeping five or six strategic public sector undertakings. It should be possible to raise more than Rs.1,000 Crore by way of reform without any further delay.

143. If additional resources are not mobilized either through tax or non-tax sources, it will be inevitable for the State to set aside the needed additional investment of Rs.16,000 Crore out of the total plan resources and this may mean a reduction in regular plan outlay for all the 175 taluks in the Annual Plan.

144. Since the Government has done well in attracting external assistance, the Committee urges the Government to review the debt position for a better debt management and seek in greater measure external assistance from World Bank, Asian Development Bank, NABARD, HUDCO and various other bilateral agreements among various countries for

medium-long term projects included in the **Special Development Plan**. Perpetuating the status-quo certainly will accentuate further imbalances which may cause serious social unrest in the State [Ch. 31].

Organisation and Management

145. Planning for development, especially the organization and management of plan projects, play an important role promoting not only overall development and in general but also regional / area development. As such, the planning process and its organization and management ought to be programmed to promoting regional balanced development. Experience in Karnataka has it that this concern some how has been missing in recent years in the planning exercises.

146. Planning for regional development and redressal of regional imbalances should avoid the limitations of the planning process referred to above. Thus, in the allocation of plan resources, backwardness of the region should be the major consideration. Intra regional allocation within the panchayats should be based on the need of the local economy and the practice of panchayat member-based allocation should be dispensed with. And the formulation of inter-regional plans should be carried out in the framework implied in the integrated area development strategy.

147. The orientation of planning towards redressing regional imbalances stated in the above para would call for an emphasis on micro planning at the micro administrative unit - be it a district or taluk - and it should be a comprehensive inclusive of all programs of panchayats, municipalities, financial institutions and private sector. The successful implementation of the plan for regional development plan suggested by our Committee depends on (a) the availability of expertise both at the State Planning Department and at the micro unit level to plan and implement the micro plans, and (b) the generation and maintenance of the required data. Therefore, the HPC FRRI recommends that the District and Regional Planning Division of the Planning Department should be strengthened, **inter-alia**, with other structural changes suggested in the Chapter on **Functioning of the Regional Development Boards**. The District and Planning Division should be headed by a professional with expertise in decentralized planning and should have the designation and Rank of a Special Secretary to Government with the required supporting technical staff at the State level. At the Zilla Panchayat level, there should be Technical Cell with expert staff headed by the Chief Planning Officer to assist the District Level Committee in the preparation of the District Development Plan by integrating all the programmes of development of different organizations, covering both Zilla Panchayat and others, in a scientific manner. At the Taluk Panchayat level, there should be one or two Research Assistants for the preparation of the Taluk Development Plan under the guidance of the District and Regional Planning Division of the Planning Department and the Technical Cell at the Zilla Panchayat. To facilitate this, the recruitment policy should be modified, if required, to appoint the trained experts at the State / District / Taluk levels. Similarly, attention should be paid to the generation of required data on a talukwise basis in respect of the 35 indicators adopted in this **Final Report** and for its updating every year and its maintenance for use by planners both as a planning input and a reference point for monitoring and evaluation [Ch. 32].

Chapter 34

Summary

Part I: Disparities and Dimensions

1. Introduction

1. The Development process encompasses physical facilities for a better living and performance of the people and an increase in income for sustaining and adopting new skills for gaining higher productivity. The growth of the State or a national or global economy aims specifically at raising the total income generated. Growth in itself will not automatically ensure equitable distribution which demands interventionist policies such that all strata of society and the different regions inhabited by them get the benefit of improved incomes. This requires growth with social justice.

2. The approach to development becomes a combination of strategies which would combine State investment in sectors which may not easily attract private investment under market driven forces. Greater the heterogeneity in the different parts of the State, more striking can be the deficiencies in comparison with an average level of facilities. If a State is carved out of areas taken from different adjoining States all of which are at various levels of development, the newly formed State cannot expect to have inherited a balanced economy. This is the story of the imbalances in the State of Karnataka. The newly added areas had for historical reasons suffered in socio-economic development having been treated as peripheral regions of the pre-Independence Presidency States, while Mysore-Karnataka had achieved a relatively better development due to historical reasons.

3. Notwithstanding the substantial development that has been registered in both North and South Karnataka, by 1999-00 the State per capita income reached Rs.16,654 but the range of variation in district incomes was somewhat causing concern in so far as it varied from Rs.9,902 for Bidar to Rs.27,984 for Bangalore Urban District. There has been a high growth rate in per capita income in the different districts, but at different rates even within the different regions constituting Karnataka. A similar trend is observed in sectoral contribution and their different components to the total SNDP of Karnataka in different districts and within districts of the same region. There has been an increase in expenditure on infrastructure in North Karnataka but this seems to have not been properly appreciated. The massive and almost disproportionate increase in investment on irrigation with a view to harnessing the water resources in North Karnataka by 2000 for the benefit of agriculture and rural development led to the concentration in that sector leading to lesser investment on infrastructure in the different regions.

4. In response to the resentment observed in North Karnataka about the imbalances between North and South Karnataka, the Government have responded in different ways since the formation of the State in 1956. But there was no comprehensive approach to regional imbalances until 2000 when the Government headed by Sri S. M. Krishna as Chief Minister appointed a High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances [HPC FRRRI] in October 2000 with Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa as Chairman to study the disparities in the level of development from district to district and from region to region and also between South Karnataka and North Karnataka, and recommend appropriate strategy for development so as to minimize inter-district and inter-regional disparities and also suggest appropriate institutional mechanism for implementing the strategy for moving towards balanced development.

5. HPC FRRRI gave the first phase of Recommendations on 28th February 2001. The Committee has noted that Government have accepted and implemented three or four Recommendations immediately thereof.

6. The Committee has followed a scientific and comprehensive method for identifying the imbalances. The Committee visited all the districts and held discussions with the Zilla Panchayats and others concerned with the regional imbalances. It met 16 times for its deliberations. The Committee also commissioned studies on the functioning of the Regional Development Boards, functionality of the various basic minimum needs and other facilities provided in the different districts, role of Cooperatives in reducing regional imbalances and also adopted the Geographic Information System for presenting the development and location profiles. The Member-Secretary visited Hyderabad and Bombay for discussions and collected the particulars relating to the measures adopted in Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra for tackling the problems of regional imbalances. The Committee also interacted with the Chief Minister and some of his senior Cabinet colleagues for getting an insight into the decision-making process in matters of implementing the probable recommendations of our Committee.

7. The Report is presented in a Main Volume called the Final Report and Four Accompaniments. It has Seven Parts covering 34 Chapters. The HPC FRRRI is most grateful to all, both in Government and outside, who have helped us in this work.

2. Regional Imbalances and Backwardness

1. Redressal of imbalances in facilities that constitute infrastructure as well as investment for development is not a matter that can be achieved at one stroke. It is a continuous process.

2. Reduction of regional imbalances is one of the means for achieving the goal of re-distributive justice. Formulation and implementation of plans at the grass root levels is of vital importance in achieving this goal. The redressal of regional imbalances does not mean achieving uniform development in all regions or districts of the State.

3. Solutions to the problem of disparities cannot emerge solely from resource distribution and special or accelerated schemes. It needs identification of barriers to development and concentrate on resources and efforts to break them. It has to surround the natural resources of the region including skills and management. People's involvement is a must in this process.

4. Imbalances in terms of facilities or services either below the State average or above the State average influence the transition from backwardness to development. Our study is a systematic attempt to determine backward areas through assessing imbalances in relation to relatively developed area, the latter being the level above the State average.

5. Realizing the crucial importance of reducing backwardness and achieving equity and social justice in the development process, our Constitution emphasized securing equity and equality not only amongst individuals but also amongst groups of people in different areas or engaged in different vocations.

6. There is always a need for regional planning and aggregate investment management to go hand in hand if there is to be balanced development. This may also require resource transfer from richer areas to backward areas in order to maximize the welfare of the people.

7. The State's Draft Five Year Plan, 1974-79 emphasized the need for regional planning to reduce inter-district and intra-district imbalances. In both V and VI Five Year Plans of Karnataka, reducing regional inequalities was stated as one of the major objectives. Also, the policy formulation took note of the imperative to take care of poverty rather than taking care of SNDP. This objective has been discarded in subsequent plans. In view of the importance of reduction in regional imbalances in our country among the States, the Planning Commission set up a National Committee on the development of backward areas (1978-1981). The National Committee identified three key characteristics of backwardness viz., [1] areas must have potential for development; [2] there must be some inhibiting factor, which prevents this potential from being realized, and [3] there must be a need for spatial programmes to remove or mitigate that inhibiting factor. It is necessary to give stimulants for a transition from backwardness to relative development in the lagging areas.

8. The problem of regional disparities and backwardness is sought to be tackled in several ways of which the more important are: [1] Backwardness is to be recognized as a factor to be taken into account in resource transfer. [2] Special Area Development programmes and employment generating schemes are to be formulated and implemented directing them at backward area development. [3] Initiate measures to promote private investments in backward areas. [4] Formulate policies to promote equalization of the level of physical facilities or services of any region or district with that of the average facility enjoyed by the people in the relatively developed or better off districts / taluks generally represented by the average level in the State.

9. Any effort to reduce imbalances or backwardness demands both the development of human resources through the strengthening of education and health infrastructure and also, where required, a deliberate decision to locate an economic activity in any sector with appropriate compensating measures that are carefully worked out. Policy incentives are also relevant for arresting divergence and move towards convergence.

3. Approach to Imbalances

1. A detailed statistical exercise by the Planning Commission in 1967 which posed and dealt with the problem of regional disparities for the first time officially in quantitative terms became a harbinger of government action on the policy front to tackle the problem of backwardness. Nevertheless an adequate attention to the impact of factors other than economic - such as historical, cultural and social - on regional backwardness was missing. Consequently, many of the special schemes recommended by the planners till then to tackle the problem of regional backwardness turned out to be mere palliatives without a lasting solution.

2. An internal Committee set up by the Planning Commission headed by Professor S. Chakravarty during the course of the Fifth Plan noted that, though backwardness is a relative concept, areas with different kinds and severities of backwardness can be identified on partial indicators of development and under development. It made an index-based exercise for the identification of backward districts. In contrast, the National Committee on the Development of Backward Areas (NCDDBA) set up during the course of the Sixth Plan evolved an innovative method in identifying and classifying the backward areas in the country by identifying six types of problem areas as backward. NCDDBA viewed them as six types of fundamental backwardness.

3. The Planning Commission and the Finance Commissions used various proxies like poverty, per capita income, disparity in development, proportion of SCs and STs for resource allocation. In particular, the Eighth Finance Commission and onwards have used an index of backwardness and an index of infrastructure both for the distribution of income tax revenues and Union Excise duties. Some of the finance commissions have also recommended special purpose grants for the upgradation of facilities or services in backward areas.

4. The second State Finance Commission accorded 33 1/3 per cent weightage to infrastructure like roads, education and health facilities for resource devolution to Zilla Panchayats.

5. Various Committees of the Government of India like the Pande Committee, Chakravarty Committee, and Dandekar Committee used different criteria for identifying backwardness. Pande Committee was confined to five indicators for identifying industrial backwardness. The Planning Commission used six indicators. The Fifth and the Sixth Five Year Plans of Karnataka adopted twenty two indicators and computed a composite index of development for the districts to assess different levels of development.

Chakravarthy Committee used fourteen indicators. Dandekar Committee used ten indicators. Some of the indicators are common among these adopted by different Committees / Commissions. HPC FRRI has adopted thirty five indicators for constructing a Comprehensive Composite Development Index (CCDI) spread over various sectors like Agriculture, Industry, Economic Infrastructure, Social Infrastructure, and Financial and Technological Infrastructure and these indicators can be seen at Annexures in Chapter 6.

6. HPC FRRI has adopted taluk as the basic unit for determining backwardness. It did not favour the use of erstwhile regions like Hyderabad-Karnataka, Bombay-Karnataka, Kodagu, Madras-Karnataka and Mysore-Karnataka, both for identification of the backlog of disparities and for the allocation of resources based on specific deprivation of facilities / services. The reasons are that it is not correct to say that a region as a whole has uniformly developed in all its districts / taluks or has been uniformly backward in all its districts / taluks. The macro approach to planning is now to be replaced by a micro approach, i.e, taluk as unit, for decentralized planning and to facilitate redressal of disparities. The terms of reference also require the Committee to study the imbalances from district to district and also between North Karnataka and South Karnataka. Further it is feared that such regional demarcation, if continued, would perpetuate emotional differences among the Kannada speaking people. Also a Comprehensive Report on imbalances and suggestions for developing a balanced developed State would not be possible without study and planning at the taluk level.

7. With due deference to the view expressed by the NCDBA that chronically drought- prone areas may be considered as a type of fundamental backwardness, an attempt is made in our study to examine the inter-relationship between backward areas and drought-proneness. This reveals that a major portion of the State is caught up in the drought-prone backwardness disparity syndrome. As many as 88 taluks are drought prone, as determined by the irrigation Commission. Most of these figure in the 114 taluks identified as backward by us. This suggests a multidimensional approach in breaking this syndrome.

4. Imbalances in Karnataka – Then and Now:

1. Since the introduction of new economic reforms, with their concomitants of liberalisation and globalisation, our country has allowed divergence in the development of the regions. It has been so with in Karnataka also. Analysis of disparities in Karnataka, as per the configuration of districts prior to 1998 to facilitate in the inter-district comparison over time in respect of per capita income, poverty, human development, overall development/backwardness and selected development indicators substantiates this point. See Tables in Chapter 4 for details.

2. The average per capita income in Karnataka increased from Rs. 685 in 1970-71 to Rs.13621 in 97-98 (and to Rs. 18561 in 1999-2000, the latest year for which data as per the new configuration of districts are available). All the districts in the State, whether of South Karnataka or North Karnataka, registered high growth in their per capita income

in the corresponding period. But, compared to the State average, all the districts of North Karnataka and six districts of South Karnataka (Bangalore Rural, Chitradurga, Hassan, Kolar, Mandya and Tumkur) had lower per capita income in 1997-98. To view it differently, all those districts which had their per capita income higher than the state average in 1997-98 belonged to South Karnataka. While disparities in income across districts narrowed down between 1970-71 and 1993-94, these got widened between 1993-94 and 1997-98.

3. The incidence of poverty was higher than the State average in 4 districts of South Karnataka: Bangalore Rural, Kolar, Chitradurga and Tumkur and in 4 districts of North Karnataka: Bellary, Bidar, Dharwad and Gulbarga in the year 1993-94, the latest year for which disaggregated data on poverty ratios are available. Little correspondence between the poverty ratios and the per capita income among the districts was discernible, thus bringing out the limitation of per capita income as a measure of social welfare. Out of 78 taluks suffering from abject poverty (defined as a situation when not less than 40% of the families in a given taluk are below the poverty line), 48 taluks (62%) belonged to North Karnataka and the remaining 30 taluks (38%) to South Karnataka.

4. Human development index registered an improvement from 0.47 in 1991 to 0.63 in 1998 for the State as a whole. All the districts experienced an improvement in their respective Human development index in the corresponding period. Notwithstanding this improvement, human development index of 10 districts: Tumkur, Mysore, Mandya, Chitradurga and Kolar in South Karnataka and Gulbarga, Bijapur, Bidar, Raichur and Bellary in North Karnataka was below the State average.

5. Estimates of composite index of development available for different time points indicated that between 1960-61 and 1998-99, the relative ranks of 4 districts in North Karnataka: Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur and Gulbarga and of 4 districts in South Karnataka: Chickmagalur, Kolar, Tumkur and Kodagu deteriorated. In contrast the , relative ranks of 2 districts in North Karnataka: Uttara Kannada and Raichur and of 5 districts in South Karnataka: Bangalore, Chitradurga, Hassan, Mandya and Mysore improved.

6. Despite the decline in the relative contribution of the primary sector to State / District income, it continues to be an important contributor (more than 40%) in Belgaum, Bijapur, Raichur and Bellary (4 districts) in North Karnataka and Chitradurga, Kolar, Chickmagalur, Shimoga, Tumkur, Mandya, Hassan and Kodagu (8 districts) in South Karnataka. Tertiary sector registered almost dramatic and widespread gains in most of the districts. In 6 districts: Uttara Kannada, Gulbarga, Bidar, Bangalore, Mysore and Dakshina Kannada it outbeat the primary sector to occupy the first position. South Karnataka continues to hold its sway in the composition of state income, with nearly 2/3 of the state income derived from it.

7. A scrutiny of the regional disparities in respect of selected development indicators then (base period) and now (current period) indicated the persistence of regional disparities.

8. To illustrate, literacy rate in Karnataka improved from 29.80% in 1961 to 67.04% in 2001. Improvement was registered in all the districts. But literacy rate was lower than the State average in 3 districts of South Karnataka: Kolar, Mandya and Mysore and in 6 districts of North Karnataka: Belgaum, Bijapur, Bellary, Bidar, Gulbarga and Raichur.

9. The state average of primary schools per lakh population declined marginally from 96 in 1958 to 94 in 1999-2000 caused largely by the corresponding decline in the average number of schools in North Karnataka.

10. The state average of number of hospital beds per lakh population improved from 54 in 1958-59 to 75 in 2001. The corresponding regional averages for South Karnataka and North Karnataka are 85 and 61 respectively indicating the gap of the latter region compared to the state average.

11. Net irrigated area increased more than three-fold from 7.6 lakh hectares in 1957-58 to 25.5 lakh hectares in 2000-01. Shares of South Karnataka and North Karnataka in this incremental expansion were 21% and 71% respectively.

12. Nearly two-third of the industrial units are located in South Karnataka with Bangalore claiming a large share in it in the year 1998-99. North Karnataka continues to lag behind South Karnataka in attracting the industrial units. However, it is noteworthy that districts like Dharwad, Belgaum and Bijapur in North Karnataka occupy higher ranks compared to many districts in South Karnataka.

13. There has been a phenomenal growth in the electrification of towns and villages in the State, touching nearly 100% in all the districts. However this achievement gets tempered when we notice that only 37.5% of hamlets in the State are provided with this facility. Hamlets are concentrated in Malnad and coastal districts of Karnataka.

14. The state average of road length increased from 2.3 Kms in 1959 to 70 Kms in 1999 per 100 Sq. Kms of area. Districts which lag behind the state average are Chitradurga and Dakshina Kannada in South Karnataka and Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Gulbarga, Bijapur, Raichur and Uttara Kannada in North Karnataka.

15. All the districts reported a higher density of vehicles (per lakh population) by 2001 compared to 1959-60. But it is to be noted that only 4 districts in South Karnataka: Bangalore, Dakshina Kannada, Kodagu and Mysore have vehicle density higher than the state average, whereas in North Karnataka, excepting Dharwad in all other districts the vehicle density is lower than the state average.

16. Average population served by a Bank Branch improved to 11,000 in 1996 from 16,000 in 1975. North Karnataka continues to lag behind South Karnataka in the level of banking facilities. Average population per branch in North Karnataka is 13,000 as against in 10,000 in South Karnataka.

17. It is evident therefore that in general the districts in North Karnataka lagged behind those in South Karnataka and also compared to the state average. However, it is important to recognise that there are cases of districts in North Karnataka now whose relative status in respect of certain indicators / sectors is comparable to that of developed districts in South Karnataka. Uttara Kannada and Dharwad in respect of literacy; Belgaum, Bellary and Raichur in respect of Irrigation; Belgaum and Dharwad in respect of industrial units; Uttara Kannada and Bellary in respect of health infrastructure and Dharwad in respect of road length may be cited as examples of this feature. Likewise there are cases of districts in South Karnataka now whose relative development status in respect of certain indicators / sectors is comparable to that of the backward districts in North Karnataka. Mandya and Mysore in respect of literacy; Chitradurga in respect of road length; Mandya and Kolar in respect of vehicle density and Tumkur in respect of health infrastructure may be recalled as examples of this regional disparity.

5. Deprivation Distances

1. Regional imbalances are assessed with reference to six select parameters of deprivation. The problem of regional imbalances in development is viewed from the deprivation end. The districts whose deprivation levels are equal to or less than the State average deprivation are regarded as 'Least Deprived', those whose deprivation levels are higher than the State average deprivation by 25% of the State average deprivation are regarded as 'More Deprived'. For example, in the present chapter, the State average deprivation in respect of 'percentage of families below the poverty line' is 33%, and 25% of it (33%) works out to 8.25. Given these figures, the districts whose deprivation levels lie between zero and 33% come under the 'Least Deprived' Category, the districts whose deprivation levels exceed 33%, but do not exceed 41.25% (33% + 8.25%) come under the 'Less Deprived' Category, and the districts whose deprivation levels exceed 41.25% come under the 'More Deprived' Category. Accordingly, 14 districts with deprivation levels ranging from 15.40% to 32% get classified as 'Least Deprived', seven districts with deprivation levels ranging from 33.70% to 40.27% get classified as 'Less Deprived', and six districts with deprivation levels ranging from 41.50% to 46.40% get classified as 'More Deprived' (Table 5.1). This method of classification of districts is adopted in respect of all the six parameters of deprivation.

2. Capability-deprivations are found in all the districts irrespective of the divisions and regions to which they belong. The severity of deprivations is more pronounced in NKR than in SKR. Further, most of the parameters of deprivation point at Gulbarga as the most deprived division.

3. In income deprivation, 14 districts have deprivation lower than the State average of 33% and the remaining 13 districts have a level higher than the State average. In health deprivation, North Karnataka has 42.78% unsafe deliveries as against 27.29% in South Karnataka. Deprivation disparities in unsafe drinking water between South Karnataka and North Karnataka are more or less at the same level of 42% and 44% respectively. About 58% of the children below the age group of five years are moderately nourished. Every district suffers from deprivation in the matter of children out of school

in the age group of 6-14 years; but varies in degree like 1.14% in Udupi to 26.73% in Raichur. Deprivation is high in its intensity in Raichur among the districts, in Gulbarga among the divisions and North Karnataka among the regions. Deprivation in terms of gender gaps in literacy prevails in all the districts with wide variations. It is 28.4% in Koppal and 9.38% in Bangalore, 24.59% in Gulbarga and 15.4% in Mysore. North Karnataka has 23.25 percent against 15.67% in South Karnataka.

4. Gadag in respect of BPL families, Gulbarga in respect of unsafe deliveries, Bellary in respect of severely malnourished children, Udupi in respect of unsafe drinking water, Raichur in respect of children out of school, and Koppal in respect of gender gaps in literacy, emerge as the most deprived districts in Karnataka. The districts of NKR are found to be experiencing greater degree of gender inequity than those of SKR [For the names of districts, see Table 5.19].

Functionality of Infrastructure

5. HPC FRRI tried to ensure that statistics supplied by the Departments are not solely relied upon in our analysis of basic minimum needs related infrastructure. They are to be verified for their functionality. Therefore, a sample study of the functionality covering the entire state was carried out, at our request, by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics. The results show that dysfunctionality is somewhat very high in areas pertaining to PHCs, primary schools and ANM sub-centres, drinking water supply, and electrification which causes concern. From the view point of imbalances, dysfunctionality is more or less evenly distributed between North and South Karnataka in some areas, but is very high in North Karnataka in the matter of drinking water supply, pharmacists, buildings for sub-centre staff. (See Table 5.20). The Government is urged to rectify the defects in the existing infrastructure giving high priority instead of concentrating on new proposals only for adding to the existing figures.

Part II: Methodology

6. Indicators for Identification of Disparities

1. In this chapter, we construct indicators for measuring development, which can be used for identifying regional disparities / backwardness. It is probably for the very first time in the Indian context that such an exercise of constructing a Comprehensive Composite Development Index (CCDI) has been attempted at the taluk level.

2. Using 35 indicators - covering sectors viz., Agricultural and allied (9); Industrial Trade and Finance (5); Economic Infrastructure (9); Social Infrastructure (7); and Population Characteristics (5); Sectorwise index for each of the 175 taluks by using a methodology which assigns a precise weight to each of these indicators. These 5 sectoral indices are then aggregated into a CCDI by using the shares of these 5 sectors (suitably adjusted by giving a 10 percent additional weightage to social infrastructure) in the SDP of Karnataka.

3. Considering that an index of '1' indicates the state average, we are able to identify 114 taluks whose CCDI values are less than '1' as "Backward Taluks". We further sub- divide these into: (i) Backward taluks: $0.88 < \text{CCDI} < 1$; (ii) More backward taluks: $0.79 < \text{CCDI} < 0.89$; (iii) Most backward taluks $0.52 < \text{CCDI} < 0.80$.

This yielded the following:

Most backward taluks	=	39
More backward taluks	=	40
Backward taluks	=	35
<hr/>		
Total	=	114

4. Thus it is seen that about 65% (=114 / 175) of the 175 taluks in Karnataka are backward taluks, which is an indicator of the level of backwardness in the State.

5. The list of taluks appearing in each of these three categories of backward taluks is provided in the following table.

Table 2: Identification of Regional Backwardness Based on the Comprehensive Composite Development Index, 2001

Sl. No.	District	Most Backward Taluks (index in the range from 0.53 to 0.79)	Index	More Backward Taluks (index in the range from 0.80 to 0.88)	Index	Backward Taluks (index in the range from 0.89 to 0.99)	Index
1	Bellary Bellary Bellary	Sandur Kidligi	0.75 0.74	Siruguppa H.B.Halli Hadagali	0.86 0.84 0.81		
2	Bidar Bidar Bidar Bidar	Bhalki Humnabad Basavakalyan Aurad	0.74 0.73 0.69 0.65				
3	Gulbarga Gulbarga Gulbarga Gulbarga Gulbarga Gulbarga Gulbarga Gulbarga Gulbarga	Sedam Shorapur Yadgir Chittapur Afzalpur Shahapur Aland Chincholi Jevargi	0.72 0.70 0.67 0.65 0.62 0.62 0.61 0.57 0.57			Gulbarga	0.89
4	Koppal Koppal	Kushtagi Yelburga	0.64 0.63	Koppal	0.81	Gangavathi	0.93
5	Raichur Raichur Raichur Raichur	Sindhanur Manvi Lingsugur Devdurga	0.78 0.69 0.63 0.53	Raichur	0.87		
1	Gulbarga Division	21		5		2	
6	Bagalkot Bagalkot	Bilagi	0.77	Hunugund Badami	0.85 0.82		
7	Belgaum Belgaum Belgaum			Athani Gokak Soundatti	0.88 0.86 0.86	Raybag Bailhongala Radurg Hukkeri	0.97 0.95 0.90 0.89
8	Bijapur Bijapur Bijapur Bijapur	Muddebihal B Bagewadi Indi Sindgi	0.69 0.69 0.66 0.64			Bijapur	0.92
9	Dharwad			Kalghatagi	0.84	Navalgund Kundagol	0.99 0.95
10	Gadag Gadag			Mundaragi	0.88	Ron Shirahatti	0.92 0.89
11	Haveri Haveri			Savanur Shiggaon Hirekerur	0.87 0.84 0.88	Haveri Byadagi Hanagal	0.99 0.97 0.92

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Sl. No.	District	Most Backward Taluks (index in the range from 0.53 to 0.79)	Index	More Backward Taluks (index in the range from 0.80 to 0.88)	Index	Backward Taluks (index in the range from 0.89 to 0.99)	Index
12	Uttara Kannada Uttara Kannada			Supa (Joida) Bhatkal	0.87 0.82	Ankola Siddapur	0.98 0.92
II	Belgaum Division	5		12		14	
13	Bangalore (U)					Anekal	0.90
14	Bangalore (R)	Kanakapura Magadi	0.74 0.79			Hosakote Chennapatna	0.97 0.95
15	Chitradurga Chitradurga Chitradurga	Hosadurga	0.78	Hiriyur Molakalmuru Holalkere Challakere	0.87 0.84 0.84 0.81		
16	Davanagere Davanagere	Channagiri Harapanahali	0.78 0.72	Honnali Jagalur	0.86 0.80		
17	Kolar Kolar Kolar Kolar	Bagepalli	0.76	Mulbagal Gudibanda Gowribidanur	0.88 0.84 0.83	Srinivasapura Chintamani Bangarpet Malur Sidlaghatta	0.98 0.97 0.96 0.93 0.91
18	Shimoga			Soraba	0.82	Shikaripura	0.92
19	Tumkur Tumkur Tumkur Tumkur	Kunigal Madhugiri Gubbi Sira Pavagada	0.79 0.74 0.73 0.73 0.72	Turuvekere Koratagere C.N.Halli	0.86 0.83 0.83		
III	Bangalore Division	11		13		9	
20	Channarajanagar Channarajanagar	Channarajanagar	0.78	Gundlupet Kollegal	0.81 0.80		
21	Chikmagalur			Kadur	0.81	Tarikere	0.89
22	Dakshina Kannada						
23	Hassan			Arakalgud	0.84	Holenarasipura Belur Channarayap na Arasikere	0.97 0.94 0.92 0.91
24	Kodagu						
25	Mandya Mandya Mandya			Malavalli Nagamangala Krishnarajpet	0.84 0.83 0.80	Srirangapattana Maddur Pamdavapura	0.98 0.95 0.94
26	Mysore Mysore Mysore	H.D.Kote	0.72	Hunsur T.Narasipur Nanjanagud	0.88 0.87 0.87	Periya[atna K.R.Nagar	0.97 0.92
27	Udupi						

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Sl. No.	District	Most Backward Taluks (index in the range from 0.53 to 0.79)	Index	More Backward Taluks (index in the range from 0.80 to 0.88)	Index	Backward Taluks (index in the range from 0.89 to 0.99)	Index
IV	Mysore Division	2		10		10	
A	Northern Region (I + II)	26		17		16	59
B	Southern Region (III + IV)	13		23		19	55
Grand Total		39		40		35	114

Note: Blanks in the columns indicate that there are no taluks under concerned groups.

6. The division-wise breakup of these 114 taluks is as follows:

Divisions	Most Backward	More Backward	Backward	Total
Gulbarga	21	5	2	28
Belgaum	5	12	14	31
Bangalore	11	13	9	33
Mysore	2	10	10	22
Total	39	40	35	114

7. While apparently there seems to be an insignificant regional disparity, there being 59 backward taluks in the Northern Region as against 55 backward taluks in the Southern Region, a closer inspection reveals that, at the lowest strata of development, the Northern Region is definitely worse off, considering that it has 26 "Most Backward Taluks" as against only 13 in the Southern Region. The North-South divide is clearly apparent.

Part III: Resources and Infrastructure

7. Population and Workforce

1. There is a striking demographic diversity across the regions / districts / taluks. Demographic characteristics explain to some extent the cause and effect factors in the regional imbalances in socio-economic development. The Census data reveal that South Karnataka is better placed as compared to North Karnataka in demographic aspects.

2. Development is not only growth in income, wealth or consumption, but also expansion of human capabilities. UNDP's Human Development Reports emphasized that people are the real wealth of a nation. Investment in people would result in increasing knowledge, skill and capabilities of the people. In this context, it is important to aim at reducing regional imbalances in human development.

3. Work participation rate is marginally higher in South Karnataka (45.35%) as compared to that in North Karnataka (43.60 %). Whereas Agricultural labour is more predominant in North Karnataka (36.2%) especially in Gulbarga division (40.6%) as compared to South Karnataka (19.4%). Their proportion is almost double in North Karnataka as compared to South Karnataka. Contrary to it, the proportion of industrial workers to total workers is almost double in South Karnataka (13.7%) as compared to North Karnataka (6.9%). Employment in public organized sector shows that South Karnataka region accounts for lion's share (65%) as compared to North Karnataka region (35%). Similarly, South Karnataka accounts for larger share of 82% as against 18% of North Karnataka in organized private sector. Even in the case of job seekers (according to the data of Employment Exchanges), South Karnataka accounts for lion's share (64%) as compared to the share of 36% in North Karnataka.

4. The growth in employment is not commensurate with the growth in labour force in the last decade. It is to be noted that unemployment, especially of educated and technical personnel, has been growing fast. The slow growth in employment can be attributed to the structural adjustments that are being effected consequent to the reforms brought in the economy in 1990s and also due to industrial recession all over the world.

8. Agriculture, Horticulture, Sericulture and Forestry

1. Agriculture in Karnataka has a wide diversity, from crop agriculture to plantations (e.g., arecanut, coffee, rubber, coconut), sericulture, horticulture, livestock and poultry rearing. Therefore, a mix of region-specific strategy alone can bring about some solution to the problems of regional disparity on the agricultural front in the state.

2. As far as overall agricultural backwardness is concerned, as many as 50 talukas from North Karnataka and 38 from South Karnataka are below the state average. Among them, about 21 in North Karnataka and 16 in South Karnataka are most seriously backward in both agricultural infrastructure and development, requiring some immediate

attention. A special development package on agriculture and allied activities is to be specifically addressed to these talukas.

3. The dry land areas of the state are to be taken as most vulnerable to succumb to the deprivation of basic needs. Therefore, various alternatives such as horticulture, providing proper training (in livestock rearing and poultry, bee keeping, floriculture and sericulture) and promoting sericulture in the regions identified by HPC FRRI, establishment of research and training centres for chilli, maize, tur, providing proper and timely veterinary services, promoting eco-tourism in the forest regions, and many such recommendations made by HPC FRRI are absolutely necessary to redress the grievance of the people as expressed in their views.

4. Perhaps, next only to irrigation and credit, it is marketing facilities that can promote agricultural growth and reduce the imbalances in the agricultural sector. There are as many as 33 talukas that are not having any regulated market facilities, of which 12 are in North Karnataka and 11 in South Karnataka. The districts that need additional regulated market facilities as compared to the state levels are: Raichur, Koppal, Haveri, Dharwad, Mysore, Kodagu, D. Kannada, Shimoga, Davangere, Chitradurga, and Bangalore (U). Facilities are to be extended to the towns with specialized markets in chilli, maize, tur, onion, potato and mango. About 70 such sub-markets, of which 30 will be in North Karnataka and the rest in South Karnataka are required.

5. With growing marketisation, there is a need for transparency in market prices, arrivals and disposals. Farmers are to be made aware of the price structure and about the arrival patterns over the preceding weeks. This is indeed possible with the modernisation of the market yards with the introduction of IT system.

6. Linked with marketing, Commodity Boards with adequate credit facilities are to be set up for tur, cotton, chilli, coconut, areca and groundnut in selected major marketing and export-linked centres. The Commodity Boards can then guide the farmers regarding marketing facilities, export prospects and also act as a cushion on the price front.

7. As compared to other sectors, the credit flows to the agricultural sector in Karnataka are quite low. Further more, as many as 5 districts in North Karnataka and 8 districts in South Karnataka are lagging behind the state level in terms of per capita credit availability, and 4 and 10 districts respectively in terms of the number of agricultural cooperative societies.

8. At present the total agricultural credit gap in Karnataka is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 2500 crores per annum. HPC FRRI has made some preliminary estimates of total credit requirements to be about Rs. 5000 crore per annum. As against this background upto June 2001 only Rs. 1661 crore have been distributed through Kisan Credit Cards. In order to meet the credit gap through institutional financing, additional bank facilities are to be created. HPC FRRI is of the opinion that there is a need for more

branches of commercial banks and another 5 Grameen Banks in the state, almost one in each district. (See Summary of Banking and Regional Imbalance for details)

9. At present the Agricultural Finance and Development Company located at Bangalore is not able to cover North Karnataka.

10. The extension services, training centres and farmers' self help groups are less in number many backward regions of the state. For instance, there are only two Rural Development Training Centres in South Karnataka, and only 7 Farmers Training Centres in North Karnataka. HPC FRRI recommends establishing of atleast one Farmers' Training Centre in each district, and six more Rural Development Training Centres in the state. The number of additional Farmers' Training Centres required in North and South Karnataka are five and six respectively.

11. Karnataka enjoys a prominent position in the horticultural map of India. Horticultural products in large quantities are being exported from the state. HPC FRRI is of the opinion that horticulture is going to be the next best alternative to crop agriculture in Karnataka. But being an infant industry, with some support from the state government, the private sector can take it up. It has tremendous employment potential, it can use waste lands and involve the private sector. Horticultural development requires fast transport and cold storage facilities.

12. Horticulture development requires immediate attention by the government in setting up of cold storage facilities (atleast one in each district) for fish, flower, fruit and vegetable crops; providing air transport facilities; and setting up of export outlets (in Mysore, Chamarajanagar, Shimoga, Bijapur, Gulbarga, D. Kannada, U. Kannada, and Udipi) for floriculture, nuts and fruits; training centres in places such as Kodagu, Chamarajanagar, Chickmagalur, Bellary, Raichur, Bidar, Gulbarga, Belgaum and Gadag. HOPCOMS network should be expanded to all the districts with potentials for horticulture. This is to be supplemented by Private Sector units also.

13. Horticulture should be developed as an export industry and special training would be required particularly in North Karnataka in districts like Bijapur.

14. Karnataka is the premier mulberry silk producing state in India. There is ample scope to extend this activity to the entire state. The major steps required immediately are: establishing training centres in several districts such as Bellary, Koppal (in Yalburga taluka), Mysore, Chamarajanagar; reviving the Cocoon Centre in Malvalli taluka of Mandya district; subsidy for housing cocoon rearing and for multi end reeling machines.

15. HPC FRRI has identified a large number of talukas with the prospects for sericulture. They are Belgaum, Khanapur, Hukkeri, Bailhongal, Soundatti, Dharwad, Bhatkal, Yellapur, Karwar, Ankola, Supa, Sirsi, Kumta, Siddapura, Honnavar, Haliyal, Mundagod, Anekal, Shimoga, Sagara, Hosanagara, Thirthahalli, Shikaripura, Soraba, Chickmagalur, Mudigere, Shringeri, Koppa, Narasimharajapura, Sulya, Hassan, Alur, Belur, Sakaleshpura, and K.R.Pet.

16. HPC FRRI has noted some of the special problems of the forest regions of the state. Because of people's dependency on forests (and not so much on crop lands) and also not having any alternative developmental activities such as industry, some special considerations are required to redress their problems. Assured supply of electricity, access to forest resources for their livelihood, proper share in the forest produce and resources (water, hydro-electricity) in terms of reinvestment and employment generation in the region (out of income from timber) are to be assured.

17. Tourism linked to the forests in Karnataka has enormous potential, both as income and employment avenues for the local people. As many as 100 additional eco-tourist resorts can be developed in the forest regions of Malnad. Private sector can also be encouraged to set up water sports, adventure camps and the like. Kodagu, Chickmagalore, Dakshina Kannada, Udipi, Uttara Kananda districts should receive such opportunities.

18. The share of agriculture and allied activities in the Annual State Plans over the past one-decade has declined from 9.94 percent to 2.84 percent. There is an urgent need to step up outlay on agriculture particularly direct investment for improvement of land and its soils.

9. Animal Husbandry and Fisheries Development

1. The state has emerged as the third largest state in milk production in the country. But its growth is hindered by two major factors, namely availability of proper and timely veterinary services and assured supply of fodder. Significant shortages of veterinary infrastructure are noticed in 13 districts of Bangalore (rural), Chitradurga, Raichur, Koppal, Bidar, Bellary, Belgaum, Bagalkot, Udipi, Hassan, Chamarajanagar, Tumkur, and Shimoga. Of these, the deficiencies are severe in Belgaum, Raichur, Bangalore (Rural) and Bellary districts. At the taluka levels, as many as 83 talukas in the state suffer shortage in terms of veterinary institutions. By and large the shortages are more in the talukas of North Karnataka. In the hilly areas and Malnad areas, more of Mobile Van Clinics (MVC) should be established. Considering the fact that there are 13 districts or 61 talukas in Malnad region, a norm of two MVC per district may be adopted. Apart from the shortages, even several of the existing veterinary units are functionally deficient. The main problems seem to be vacancies of staff of a variety of categories. Development of animal husbandry in the state also requires a good set of veterinary colleges in the state. It is suggested to have one University of Veterinary Sciences established in Bidar, where there is already one veterinary college.

2. The area designated for fodder development is not at all sufficient in most districts. Mysore, Shimoga, Udipi, Bidar and Gulbarga districts specifically require much more demarcation and development of fodder areas. The wastelands development programme could take up developing more of fodder areas.

3. As far as dairying is concerned, the cooperative sector has already proved its potential in the state. It can be increased atleast by another 100 percent, making way for

livelihood for another 5-10 lakh people. Secondly, the throughput of the cooperatives can also be increased substantially. That will also create additional jobs, more efficiency and reduce the costs of the cooperatives and make them profitable.

4. 318 additional veterinary institutions must be established. 20,000 hectares of land should be brought under fodder cultivation.

5. A separate Agricultural Finance and Development Company should be established for North Karnataka with its headquarters at Gulbarga.

6. Karnataka is rich in both marine and inland fishing with a coastal length of about 300 kms with a continental shelf area of 27,000 sq kms and exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of 87,000 sq kms, and about 3 million hectares of water spread area for inland fishing. The districts in which marine fishing is a major activity are Dakshina Kannada, Uttar Kannada and Udipi. Districts which are prominent and having potential for inland fishing are Shimoga, Tumkur, Mysore and Bellary, Raichur and to some extent Belgaum.

7. Fishery is life support for as many as 85,000 fishermen in the coastal areas, and another 2 lakh households in the inland areas. Development of cold storages, inland fishery and prawn pond development in the districts mentioned above, promoting shrimp culture, providing cold chamber transport system to export zones are to be introduced immediately.

10. Irrigation Development

1. The five major river basins, namely, Krishna, Cauvery, Godavari, several west flowing rivers, and North and south Pennar provide a total estimated catchment yield of 98,406 m. cum of rainfall water, about 48,000 m. cum of water is economically utilizable within the state. That is the main source of irrigation in the state. The state is also endowed with enormous ground water potentials with about 380 watersheds ranging from 300 to 1400 sq. kms. Of the total recharge of 1.40 million hectare meters about 0.50 million hectare meters are being exploited currently. Though Karnataka was pioneer in the development of irrigation systems even before state re-organisation, recent pace of developments of this resource however, has been lagging behind many other states in India, leading to regional imbalances in agricultural development.

2. Out of the total net area sown, about 25% is irrigated at present, almost equally in North and South Karnataka. Major, medium and minor (surface water) irrigation sources created so far are about 18.11 lakh hectares (by 2000-01), leaving a balance potential of about 11.63 lakh hectares to be completed in due course. Against these potentials, on an average, in both the Krishna and Cauvery basins, as much as 38-39 percent of the potential in the 'Ongoing major irrigation' projects, and 71 and 50 percent of potentials in 'Ongoing medium irrigation' projects are yet to be achieved. Once these projects are fully implemented, several districts in the Krishna basin (namely Belgaum,

Bijapur, Shimoga, Bellary, Gulbarga, Chickmagalore, Chitradurga), Cauvery basin (Bangalore, Hasan, Kodagu, Mandya, Mysore, Tumkur) and in other basins (U.Kannada and Tumkur) will be the beneficiaries.

3. HPC FRRI is of the opinion that the major and minor irrigation potentials of the state should be fully completed within the next eight years. Among the major basins, development in the Krishna Basin and other basins such as Varahi Major and Mahadayi Medium are lagging behind. Apart from these basinwise delays in completing the irrigation projects, specific projects which are lagging far behind the expected completion time in North Karnataka are: Upper Krishna I and II, Hippargi, Ghataprabha III, Markandaya, Ramthala Lift, Bhima Flow, Bhima Lift, Upper Tunga II, Singallur, Itagi Saslwad, Basapur, Gandhorinala, Hodirayanahalla, and Kagna. Likewise, the serious backlogs in S. Karnataka are Hemavati, Yagachi, Taraka, Arkavaty, and Nanjapura. The delay in completing these projects has brought lots of hardship among the farmers, and deprived them development opportunities.

4. Against the irrigation potentials created, the actual utilization has also been quite low in the state as a whole. The net area under major and medium irrigation has been around 9.03 lakh hectares only, as against the created potential of 18.11 lakh hectares mentioned above. For instance, in North Karnataka the utilization rate is just about 32 percent, though about 70 percent of the estimated costs have been already incurred. Still a significant part of the potential is left in North Karnataka to raise the utilization rate. Therefore, some additional attention needs to be given regarding the better utilization of all the irrigation potentials created in the state. HPC FRRI suggests that several management and institutional mechanisms are required to reap the full benefit of irrigation facilities created. The major ones are, timely credit facilities, creation of Water User Associations for better water distribution, and training the farmers in the utilization of irrigation with proper cropping patterns, and finally the well functioning marketing and storage facilities.

5. Minor irrigation has to be expanded further by taking watershed development as one of its arms. This way, problems of remote areas, areas deficient in major irrigation, Malnad regions, dry land regions of Hyderabad-Karnataka qualify for expansion under minor irrigation schemes. Both ground water and variety of surface water programmes can be introduced under this scheme, in hamlets and villages. There are several districts, outside of heavy rainfall regions, where additional major and minor irrigation facilities will have to be created. Bijapur, Dharwad, Gadag, Haveri, Gulbarga, Bidar, Tumkur and Chitradurga fall in this category. Apart from major and medium type irrigation structures, there is ample scope for lift irrigation in some of these districts.

6. There is enormous scope for exploiting ground water resources in Karnataka. Out of the total 'over developed' talukas in ground water exploitation, as many as 98 percent of them fall in Southern Karnataka. It is high time that attention is now diverted to North Karnataka to explore the ground water potentials. In order to balance the ground water exploitation, it is absolutely necessary to enhance the recharge structures all over the state, and particularly in North Karnataka.

7. Additionally, lift irrigation, watershed programmes, and well irrigation programmes will have to be enhanced in the irrigation water deficient regions. A start has been made in this direction by involving as many as 380 co-operative societies under the Jalasamdardhana Yojana. Their performance should be closely watched and monitored, to draw lessons for attaining regional balance in water distribution in future.

8. It is extremely important to recognize that it costs money to supply water. Introduction of user charges for investment towards groundwater recharging, construction of augmentation borewells and maintenance of canals are to be considered very seriously by the government.

9. For want of adequate funds all the programmes of Command Area Development Authorities (CADAs) have more or less come to a grinding halt. It is, therefore, suggested that some incentive may be given to CADAs to collect the arrears due to the banks. The Committee recommends authorizing the CADAs to utilize 50 percent of the collection of arrears in their area for local development. To achieve this, the CADA Act should be amended to give such powers.

11. Power Sector Development

1. Energy is both a basic necessity for productive uses and also to raise the quality of life. Among all forms of energy, the one, which is most directly connected with regional development is electricity. Assured electricity supply at all the pockets and hamlet levels is a must for improving the quality of life in a balance basis. This should be the prime objective of redressal of regional imbalances. Even at the state level, only about 37 percent of hamlets have been electrified, as against nearly 100 percent village-wise electrification.

2. The disparity in the power sector between North Karnataka and South Karnataka is quite alarming. Much of the disparity in industrial development and irrigation can also be attributed to the imbalance in the state of power supply. For instance, North Karnataka has nearly 24.21% of total minor irrigation works, the rest being in South Karnataka. The power consumption in North Karnataka in the year 2000-01 was 2313 million units (24.23%), and it was 7232 million units (75.77%) in South Karnataka.

3. Karnataka state is endowed with rich sources of alternative energies. The main alternative sources are wind, hydel, gohar gas, wind power and solar. There is a need to stress on these in pockets where the conventional power does not reach. The Karnataka Renewable Energy Development Corporation has initiated some processes as for development on these lines. They have to be streamlined and pursued.

4. It is time that Karnataka government should encourage the private sectors in different backward regions of the state to undertake power generation and distribution. Particularly in the power deficient mining regions of Karnataka such as Bellary-Hospet region, potential hydel power regions of Western Ghat region (districts of

Chickmagalore, Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada, Udipi and Uttara Kannada), private enterprises are to be invited. Though the Government of Karnataka has issued the necessary order on 27th January 2000 to this effect, no progress has taken place on this so far.

5. The Power Tariff Regulation Authority should take note of the fact that there is a significant increase in T & D losses in the last two years (30 and 38% respectively). The cost of power generation has gone up by 100 % between 1994-95 and 2000-2001. Both these burdens are not necessarily be unloaded on to the consumers, unless, there are sufficient reasons to do so. Rather, improvements in the efficiency in production and distribution need to be addressed first, before talking of transferring the effects of structural and system inefficiencies to the consumers. In any case, differential subsidy based pricing for the poor fishermen, small and marginal farmers and domestic consumers is to be maintained, who have no options of passing the tariff burden on to others.

6. North Karnataka's share in power consumption must go up to atleast 40%. If necessary, 40% of power may be reserved for North Karnataka; unused power can always be directed to South Karnataka.

12. Industrial Development

1. Karnataka has always has been on the list of highly developed industrial states, fifth in the country. However, the industrial development in the state has been quite uneven, and has caused considerable amount of anxiety among the people.

2. In terms of a large number indicators specific to the industrial sector, there is visible disparity between North and South Karnataka. In respect of SSI's, medium and large scale units, or KSFC's disbursements and KSIIDC financial assistance, and also in terms of projects cleared by HLC recently or development of KIADB's, North Karnataka is lagging far behind South Karnataka. The HLC has cleared only 14 projects for North Karnataka during 2000-01, where as 47 were granted in South Karnataka. KSIIDC assisted 20 units in North Karnataka during 2000-01, as against 62 in South Karnataka. Similar is the picture with KSFC disbursements (20% to North Karnataka). During 2000-02, 81 medium and large scale units came up in North Karnataka, as against 211 in South Karnataka. A weighted average of all these various industrial development indicators for North Karnataka is 28 % and 72% for South Karnataka. HPC FRRI is of the opinion that there is an immediate need to boost the industrial climate by providing the required infrastructure in North Karnataka, to wipe out the industrial disparity within ten years.

3. As per the HPC FRRI's study, as many as 66 talukas of North Karnataka and 62 of South Karnataka are behind the state average in industrial development. Among them, as many as 53 talukas in North Karnataka and 42 in South Karnataka are lagging behind the state level in respect of both infrastructure and performances. An equal number of twelve talukas from North and South Karnataka are below state average in respect of industrial infrastructure but above state average in industrial performance.

Interestingly enough, six talukas from North Karnataka but as many as 23 taluks from South Karnataka are having their infrastructural amenities better than the state average but the performance poorer. Nine taluks from North Karnataka and 18 from South Karnataka are well above the state averages in both infrastructural amenities and industrial performance. All these imbalances are to be rectified to harmonise the industrial development of the state.

4. HPC FRRI recommends that international exploring agencies may be invited to explore the availability of high value minerals like gold reported to be available in Gadag and other areas. A thorough exploration would provide a strong base for developing minerals in the State, and IT expansion can help the development of industries to a very large extent.

5. Industrial development in Karnataka has already taken a new path of technology and promotion of IT and Biotechnology. It is time that every Division of the state shall have atleast one Advanced Centre in IT and biotechnology. Apart from these, District head quarters such as Mangalore, Shimoga also have the same potential, mainly to be developed with private sector involvement. A separate State Financial Corporation exclusively for North Karnataka has been recommended by the Committee in the Chapter under Financial Infrastructure to serve the credit needs of industry in the Northern region.

6. The HPC FRRI urges the Government to set up a combined Effluent Treatment plant in the public sector at Bidar so that industrialization of Bidar district, one of the most backward in the State, will gain some momentum.

13. Transport: Roads, Railways, Ports and Airways

1. Roads play a decisive role in initiating and accelerating the process of development in any given region. It has come to the notice of HPC FRRI that total road length comprising national high ways, State high ways, important district roads, other district roads and village roads, is not distributed among the regions, divisions, districts and talukas of the State in any balanced way. This is causing considerable amount of hardship in areas not accessible easily.

2. As many as 90 out of 175 talukas have road lengths less than the State average. Further, the backward talukas are at different distances from the State average, suffering different degrees of deprivation in road length.

3. There are 50 talukas in the more backward category and another 40 in the less backward category. Of these 90 backward talukas, 61 are in North Karnataka (30 in Belgaum division and 31 in Gulbarga Division) and 29 are in South Karnataka (19 in Bangalore Division and 10 in Mysore Division). HPC FRRI has made estimates of the additional funds required as given in Chapter 30, to cover this backlog of road deficiencies. Special allocation based on higher S.R.'s to construct and maintain roads in Malnad region is necessary.

4. Karnataka has one major port at Mangalore and nine minor ports in the districts of Uttara Kannada and Dakshina Kannada and Udipi. But development of Tadadi port will boost the exports from North Karnataka, provided the Ankola-Hubli railway line is also simultaneously developed. Equally important are the development of Bhatkal and Karwar ports.

5. There has been a major deficiency in North Karnataka region, in respect of air transport. Given the length and breadth of the state, there is a need to develop shuttle air services between major cities and Bangalore or neighbouring states. Airports in Mysore, Hubli, Belgaum and Gulbarga (to be constructed) should be made commercial, by encouraging private sector airlines with guarantee from the state on seat guarantee or assured minimum return basis, initially for about five years. Subsequently, the airlines will have developed their own marketing and tourist attractions to be on their own. Bangalore should be linked with all district headquarters by air services within 5 to 6 years in two phases of 2 or 3 years each.

6. HPC FRRI has carried out a detailed exercise to assess the need for additional railway network in the state (see Chapter 13 for details). There are serious demands by people on line conversions, doubling of railway tracks, new lines, direct trains and faster trains like bullet trains of Japan. HPC FRRI is of the opinion that most of these demands are very genuine and very basic. These should be taken up to redress the disparity in the state. A detailed map showing the transport network to be added to the existing facilities has been prepared and included in the Final Report to facilitate quick and instant appreciation of the need (See Appendix to Final Report).

14. Focus on Human Development

1. Regional imbalances in the levels of human development, among other things, are assessed by constructing a social infrastructure index. The Social Infrastructure Index (SII) is made up of two indices - Health Infrastructure Index (HII) and Education Infrastructure Index (EII). In all, seven indicators (three of health and four of education) of development / backwardness have gone into SII. The State Average has been considered as bench mark for the assessment of backward taluks. Actual values of state average for these seven indicators are as follows:

- S1. No. of doctors (government and private) per 10,000 population - 3
- S2. No. of government hospital beds per 10,000 population - 8
- S3. Literacy rate (in percentage) - 67.04
- S4. Pupil-teacher ratio (1 to 10 Std.) - 34
- S5. Percentage of children out of school in 6-14 age group - 10.03
- S6. No. of Students in government and aided first grade degree colleges per lakh population - 669
- S7. Percentage of habitations having drinking water facility of 40 or more LPCD - 56

2. Using the state average value of SII as the benchmark, the taluks were classified first into relatively developed and backward, and then the backward taluks into

three categories, viz., Backward, More Backward, and Most Backward, with a view to facilitating resource allocation on priority basis. The relative positions of North Karnataka Region (NKR) and South Karnataka Region (SKR) in regard to the three backward categories of taluks are shown below.

Social Infrastructure Index: Relative Positions of Regions by Backward Categories

(Nos.)

Sl. No.	Category of Backward Taluks	Regions		Karnataka
		SKR	NKR	
1	2	3	4	5
1	Backward Taluks	32 (82.05)	07 (17.95)	39 (100.00)
2	More Backward Taluks	22 (57.89)	16 (42.11)	38 (100.00)
3	Most Backward Taluks	02 (5.26)	36 (94.74)	38 (100.00)
	Total	56	59	115

3. From these figures, it can be seen that even though backwardness is all pervasive, its incidence is more pronounced in NKR among the regions.

15. Health Infrastructure

1. Health Infrastructure Index (HII), comprising three indicators - doctors, beds in government hospitals, and drinking water - is used to assess regional imbalances in health facilities. The State Average has been considered as bench mark for assessment of backward taluks. Actual values of State Average (i.e, Bench Mark) for the above indicators are 3, 8 and 56 respectively. In this case too, the taluks were first divided into two broad categories - relatively developed and backward - and then the backward taluks into three categories viz., Backward, More Backward, and Most Backward. The assessment shows that NKR lags behind SKR in terms of health facilities.

Health Infrastructure Index: Relative Position of Regions by Backward Categories

(Nos.)

Sl.No	Categories of Backward Taluks	Regions		Karnataka
		SKR	NKR	
1	2	3	4	5
1	Backward Taluks	24 (60.00)	16 (40.00)	40 (100.00)
2	More Backward Taluks	24 (60.00)	16 (40.00)	40 (100.00)
3	Most Backward Taluks	06 (15.38)	33 (84.62)	39 (100.00)
	Total	54	65	119

2. The data show that the intensity of backwardness is on the higher side in NKR when compared with SKR [For the names of districts and taluks please see Table 15.2]

3. Except for some variations in the number of taluks distributed across the regions, the disparity situation is almost the same, when we assess regional imbalances with reference to each of the three indicators that have gone into HII. Even from this exercise NKR emerges as the lagging area.

4. North Karnataka has no advanced facilities for treating mental disorders and for promoting mental health. They have to come to NIMHANS, Bangalore. Therefore, the Committee feels that the Mental Hospital at Dharwad already upgraded as NIMHANS, coming under the control of the NIMHANS, Bangalore, should be fully developed on the lines now witnessed in Bangalore NIMHANS. Funds for this purpose will come mostly from the Government of India but the State Government should provide for a matching grant and this will strengthen the State's demand for making the NIMHANS at Dharwad a first-rate institution like the one that exists at Bangalore.

16. Education Infrastructure

1. Regional imbalances in education are assessed by constructing an index of education by using four indicators viz., literacy rate, pupil-teacher ratio, out of school children, and enrolment of students in degree colleges, and taking state average as benchmark. Actual values of State Average for the above mentioned indicators are 67.04, 34, 10.03 and 669 respectively. Keeping the state average value of the Education Infrastructure Index (EII), the taluks were first divided into relatively developed and backward, and further the backward taluks were divided into three categories, viz., Backward, More Backward and Most Backward taluks. When we consider the relative shares of NKR and SKR in the three backward categories, the former emerges as the lagging region.

Education Infrastructure Index: Relative Position of Regions by Backward Categories

Sl.No.	Categories of Backward Taluks	Regions		Karnataka
		SKR	NKR	
1	2	7	8	9
1	Backward Taluks	03 (27.27)	08 (72.73)	11 (100.00)
2	More Backward Taluks	02 (18.18)	09 (81.82)	11 (100.00)
3	Most Backward Taluks	Nil (00.00)	10 (100.00)	10 (100.00)
	Total	05	27	32

2. When we assess regional imbalances with reference to each of the four indicators that have gone into the EII, the outcome is the same. Except for a few variations in the number of taluks distributed across regions, NKR emerges as the lagging area in Karnataka.

3. The inquiry into the regional distribution of educational institutions shows that NKR's share in all the five categories of institutions considered is less than the share of SKR. The data presented in Table 16.11 show that NKR lags behind SKR not only with reference to the number of educational institutions but also with reference to the number of government, private (aided) and private (unaided) educational institutions.

4. In our analysis of the educational infrastructure and the Grant-in-Aid policy towards private educational institutions, we have observed that the recent changes or announcements or policy statements on Grant-in-Aid are affecting very adversely the private institutions in North Karnataka. Since Government institutions, whether primary, secondary or higher education, are far less in North Karnataka compared to South Karnataka, any hurried revision of the Grant-in-Aid policy may spell unfortunate consequences like the closure of private institutions thereby depriving the people of the backward taluks the much needed access for human development. The Committee would urge the Government not to rush through any such changes in Grant-in-Aid policy, which may blunt the role of the private sector. The Committee favours the setting up of primary and secondary schools or pre-university colleges by the Government in some areas of North Karnataka where there is a felt need.

5. In the matter of primary education, there should be no village without a primary school. However, in recent years, Government has been pursuing a policy of closing down schools where the number of students is below 40. There are some instances where the Government has also unnecessarily duplicated schools or where there are already such institutions functioning in the private sector. This has only led to greater imbalances between urban and rural areas apart from wastage of resources. Also, it is felt that in particular areas children seek Kannada medium but their number will be less compared to

those who prefer English as medium of instruction. This has resulted in inadequate number of schools compared to the need. This is so both in North Karnataka and South Karnataka. That such a situation obtains at a time when Government talks of promoting and developing Kannada. It is urged that the norm of 40 children should be relaxed in the case of Kannada medium sections. Also, if a demand comes from any area for a primary school where about 40 students are available, Government should automatically sanction such schools provided the Taluk Panchayat or the Village Panchayat is prepared to meet at least 10 percent of the recurring expenditure.

6. The Committee has been impressed by a proposal in Andra Pradesh, which is intended to permit the setting up of a medical college in each district. The advantage is that a hospital attached to a medical college will automatically possess high-tech equipment and the latest facilities for medical treatment. This may also contribute to the reduction in regional imbalances in the matter of medical education and treatment facilities. In view of this HPC FRRI recommends that Government of Karnataka may consider the Andra Pradesh model and permit liberally the establishing of medical colleges with the objective of having one Medical college in every district of the State.

17. Rural Water Supply and Sanitation in Karnataka

i. Rural Water Supply

1. Provision of safe and adequate drinking water to all households in the rural areas has been a major priority of the Government of Karnataka for a number of years now. According to the national norm, a daily supply of 40 litres per capita (lpcd) is the minimum requirement of water for domestic purpose for people in rural areas. However the State government has adopted a higher norm of 55 lpcd in rural areas (as per the resolution in the conference of Chief Ministers held in 1996) throughout the state except in the Desert Development Programme districts like Bellary, Raichur and Bijapur, where 70 lpcd is recommended as the norm (including the water requirement of live stock).

2. On account of the State investing Rs.1398.76 crore under the State's Own Minimum Needs Programme from 1991 to 2001 and the investment made under the centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme and other schemes in the earlier years (mainly in the eighties) it has resulted in installation of 14095 piped water supply schemes, 17022 mini water supply schemes and 1.71 lakh borewells with hand pump schemes at the end of March 2001. Besides, the State has also implemented the four externally aided projects of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation programs (with the assistance of the World Bank, Netherlands and two projects of DANIDA) at a total cost of Rs.674.67 crore in 2523 villages (A second project with the assistance of the World Bank called 'Jal Nirmal' with an outlay of Rs.1035.37 crore has also been taken up in 2001 to provide water supply and sanitation to 2100 villages in eleven districts of North Karnataka).

3. Out of the total expenditure incurred in the State for Rural Water Supply under MNP and ARWS since 1990, North Karnataka accounts for a share of 42% as against

58% in South Karnataka. Similarly, the number of villages benefited from externally aided projects in North Karnataka account for only 24% as against 76% of villages belonging to South Karnataka.

4. Among the schemes of water supply implemented in the State, South Karnataka and North Karnataka account for 55% and 45% of the total number of piped water supply schemes, and 38% and 62% of the schemes implemented in respect of each Mini Water Supply and Borewell Water Supply projects. The percentage of habitations served with less than 40 lpcd is more or less equal in both the regions.

5. As per the information of the Department of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, there are only 28% of the rural habitations in the State having less than 40 lpcd of water supply. But according to a study of actual working of the rural water supply schemes conducted by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics in the year 2001, 62% of the habitations have less than 40 lpcd of water supply and 43% experience shortage of water during the summer period.

6. Important factors responsible for non-functionality of rural water supply schemes are non-supply of adequate power, poor quality of maintenance by the panchayats, low level of participation of the user communities and poor quality of planning and execution of water supply schemes.

7. About 97% of all rural water supply schemes implemented in the State depend upon ground water. But dissatisfaction among people has been growing in the recent past due to frequent failure of borewells / drying up of water in borewells / underground water level going down continuously and also due to increase in the level of flouride and other contaminations in drinking water making it unfit for drinking.

8. The over exploitation of ground water has reached critical levels in many taluks of the State with 21 taluks (18 taluks in South Karnataka and 3 taluks in North Karnataka) being classified as 'Dark' areas with over 85% of exploitation, and 22 taluks (15 taluks in South Karnataka and 7 taluks in North Karnataka) being classified as 'Grey' areas with over 65% to 85% exploitation.

9. From the results of testing of all ground water sources for quality, about 37% of the habitations are facing quality problems like excessive salts and minerals making the water brackish and hard, and the presence of flouride beyond acceptable level. As per the preliminary results of the study undertaken by the Department of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj, drinking water sources in large areas of the districts of Kolar, Tumkur, Chitradurga, Bellary, Gadag, Koppal and Gulbarga have a high level of flouride concentration which poses a serious threat to health and well-being of people in rural areas.

ii. Rural Sanitation

10. Poor Sanitation is a reflection on the socio-economic development of rural areas. It is one of the most visible signs of backwardness of villages. Access to sanitary latrines remained at a low level in rural areas of the State with less than 10% of households in the villages having the facility. The districts which have access to toilets at less than the State average are Bangalore (R), Chitradurga, Tumkur, Hassan, Mandya, Mysore, Belgaum, Bagalkot, Gulbarga, Bidar, Bellary and Raichur (out of 20 old districts).

11. Though construction of sanitary latrines in rural areas was undertaken under Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP) from 1985 to 1994-95, the State Nirmal Grama Yojana (NGY) from 1994-95 to 1999-2001 and total village sanitation since 2000-01, not much dent has been made into the rural sanitation problem effectively. The total village sanitation programme with focus on promoting integrated sanitation in the villages aimed at a sanitation services coverage of about 30% of rural population in a period of five years commencing from the year 2000-01. It is intended to reach fifty percent of rural population with access to rural latrine sanitation by 2005-06. This figure is arrived at, taking into account more than ten percent of the population who have already access to sanitation at present, the ten percent of the population who would acquire these facilities by their own efforts and 30% under total village sanitation programme.

18. Urban Water Supply and Sanitation in Karnataka

I Urban Water Supply

1. The fast growth of urban population from decade to decade in the last century, constrained the Statutory Bodies like city corporations, town councils / municipalities / town panchayaths / urban agglomerations from coping with the rising demand for drinking water and drainage facilities. In order to meet these requirements, the Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board (KUWS & DB) was constituted which began functioning from August 1975. The KUWS & DB is responsible for designing, planning, implementing water supply and under ground drainage (UGD) schemes for all major towns / cities in the State except Bangalore city. The Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board (BWSSB) has the responsibility of providing drinking water and UGD facilities to Bangalore City agglomeration.

2. KUWS & DB has extended its jurisdiction over 208 urban areas. Since its inception, it has commissioned 336 water supply schemes and 27 underground drainage schemes at a total cost of Rs. 732.62 crore. Thus, it has provided potable drinking water to 78% of urban population and under ground drainage facilities to 24% of urban population. Its jurisdiction extends all over the state and therefore it is unmanageable, if the needs of North Karnataka are to be met.

3. Out of 208 towns (103 towns of South Karnataka and 105 towns of North Karnataka) covered by KUWS & DB, drinking water supply schemes have already been implemented in 126 towns (62 towns of South Karnataka and 64 towns of North Karnataka). Out of the remaining 82 towns, the work is in progress in 69 towns (34 towns of South Karnataka and 35 towns of North Karnataka) and the new schemes are expected to be taken up in 13 towns (7 towns in South Karnataka and 6 towns in North Karnataka).

4. The criterion accepted for adequate water supply is 135 litres per capita daily (lpcd) for towns with the population above one lakh, 100 lpcd for towns with population between 20,000 and 1,00,000 and 70 lpcd for towns up to 20,000 population. If we take into consideration the norms mentioned above, as many as 184 towns out of 208 towns i.e, 88 % of towns in the State do not have adequate water supply. The percentage of towns with inadequate water supply in North Karnataka (92%) is higher than that in South Karnataka (84%).

5. BWSSB is providing 690 MLD to Bangalore city, which is grossly inadequate to the fast growing population. The per capita water supply comes to about 80 to 100 LPCD. The Board is currently implementing Cauvery Water Supply Scheme Stage-IV Phase-I project so as to bring additional 270 MLD of potable drinking water to Bangalore. The project is expected to be commissioned by May 2002.

II Urban Sanitation

6. Improved sanitation in urban areas is necessary to improve the quality of life of the people. Underground drainage system is utterly in bad shape especially in those towns belonging to North Karnataka. Underground drainage facilities have already been provided in 36 towns, out of which 15 are in North Karnataka and 21 are in South Karnataka. Work is in progress in 8 towns of North Karnataka and 11 towns of South Karnataka. There are about 162 towns yet to be covered under the drainage system out of which, 76 are in South Karnataka and 86 are in North Karnataka.

7. HPC FRRI recommends setting up of a separate State Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board for North Karnataka with its headquarters at Gulbarga.

19. Imbalances in Urban Development and Housing

1. Urbanization varies very much from one region to another and from one district to another. Consequently, some cities can provide a high level of civic services while others may not be able even to provide the minimum. Removal of urban imbalances in the matter of civic amenities becomes a matter of equity and justice that the Government have to render to its citizens.

2. Urban population in Karnataka is 34 per cent and is higher than the All India position of 28 per cent. The growth of urban population is about 29 per cent during 1991-2001. Hyderabad-Karnataka has comparatively high proportion of urban

population. There are 427 slums notified as per the latest Census in North Karnataka as against 399 slums in South Karnataka. Leaving Bangalore, the highest number of slums are in towns like Hubli-Dharwad, Hospet and Bellary. The living conditions in the slums of North Karnataka have been observed to be much worse than what obtains in South Karnataka.

3. Urban services cover water supply, sanitation, roads, streetlights, surface drainage which are very essential for organized public life. Other services like educational institutions, health services, market, bus terminals, hotels, etc. also come under the urban services. There are nearly 224 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs).

4. In North Karnataka 68 ULBs provide below norm basic services like water supply and of Pourakarmikas. Several ULBs are below the norm even in street lighting. The number of ULBs providing below norm basic services in South Karnataka is very much less. In the matter of other facilities like bus terminals, markets, parks and playgrounds, it is found that excepting the quality of municipal markets, North Karnataka is worse off compared to South Karnataka in the quality of civic amenities.

5. The State Government has adopted an Urban Policy and among others it aims to promote equitable and balanced urban growth both in terms of facilities and population. This is yet to be achieved. Other big cities like Gulbarga, Mangalore, Mysore, Hubli-Dharwad, Belgaum, Bijapur, Bagalkot, Raichur, Tumkur and Davangere should be developed into good urban cities and towns.

6. ULBs, by and large have very poor capacity. This is mostly due to lack of adequate resources. The per capita expenditure in Bangalore is Rs.1, 200, in Mysore Rs.882 but in Gulbarga it is Rs.327. Gulbarga City Corporation per capita revenue is Rs.448 as against Rs.1189 in Bangalore City Corporation and Rs.981 in Mysore City Corporation. Government should take a pro-active role in building up the capacity of the ULBs if they are to come up on par with others in the State through focused and consistent programmes and substantial investment.

7. The present obsolete administrative procedures have to be reviewed and reformed and they should also have more of competent technical staff. Apart from inadequacy of funds, the criteria for financial share from the State resources on the recommendations of the State Finance Commission will have to be reviewed so that adequate revenues can be raised not only from local taxes but also through grants which reflect the needs of civic services and facilities. ULBs must get proper guidelines from the Directorate of Municipal Administration at the State level. Perhaps, at the District level, the Deputy Commissioners may be involved in the review of their programmes.

8. The Town Planning Act is presently applied to 97 urban areas and they are more or less equally distributed between North and South Karnataka. The Town Planning process is very unsatisfactory and needs improvement, especially, in the matter of land use and enforcement of minimum requirements of space and setbacks. HPC FRRI recommends that the Town and Country Planning Act should be extended to cover

all the 224 urban areas and effectively enforced. We also recommend a one-time grant of Rs.15 Crores each for District Headquarters like Gulbarga, Belgaum, Raichur, Chamrajanagar and Bellary and a one-time grant of Rs.10 Crores each to Bijapur, Bagalkot, Bidar, Uttar Kannada, Koppal, Gadag, Haveri and Tumkur. The Municipal Councils must be empowered to levy reasonable **Special Development charges** for improving civic amenities in their area. There is an urgent need for carrying out improvements in the slums to provide the basic civic amenities. Therefore, HPC FRRI recommends that Rs.100 Crores should be provided for this purpose to Slum Clearance Board out of which 60 % is to be earmarked for North Karnataka.

9. A detailed study of the ULBs is needed so that it will help in developing appropriate structures and policies to improve their functioning. Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra seem to offer a good model to follow.

10. For want of relevant and reliable data on Housing by taluks, the Committee has been constrained to make only a few general observations on the inadequacy of housing in the different regions or districts of Karnataka. According to a recent survey, 14 lakh households in the State had neither sites nor houses and another 8 lakh households had only sites but not houses, taking the backlog to 22 lakh households.

11. The highest urban housing deficit is in Dharwad, Gulbarga, Belgaum, Bellary and Mangalore Districts. Mandya and Bidar districts have also a housing deficit ranging from 25 per cent to 27 per cent.

12. In North Karnataka the housing shortage is higher than in South Karnataka. Leaving out Bangalore Urban, most of the districts in North Karnataka cry for more houses. In South Karnataka, Mysore, Tumkur, Kolar, Mandya and Chitradurga have disparities lower than some of the above-mentioned districts of North Karnataka. About 2.42 lakh SC persons and about 8,000 ST persons are reported to be houseless and about 2.18 lakh SC persons and about 68,000 ST persons are reported to be siteless. Broadly, the SC and ST houseless and siteless persons are more in South Karnataka than in North Karnataka. The HPC FRRI recommends that a re-survey of the houseless and siteless persons be done in Karnataka to get an accurate picture, both district-wise and taluka-wise, to facilitate appropriate policymaking and programme implementation. The Committee has appreciated the housing policy recently announced by the Government.

13. Although National Housing and commercial Banks are flushed with funds, housing finance in the State cannot be considered as adequate. To make up the deficiencies in rural areas the Committee recommends additional funds as shown in the proposed **Eight-Year Special Development Plan**.

20. Banking and Regional Imbalance

1. Notwithstanding a steady improvement in the extension of banking network to unbanked areas in the state, rural areas comparatively lag behind urban areas and North Karnataka lags behind South Karnataka in the level of banking facilities. Also the

situation is relatively worse in rural areas of North Karnataka than their counter-parts of South Karnataka. This is evident from the following:

Average population ('000) Per Branch, 1996

Region	Rural	Urban	Total
South Karnataka	12	8	10
North Karnataka	16	8	13
State	14	8	11

2. It is quite revealing that 218 centres recommended for branch expansion by the Planning Department, Government of Karnataka as far back in 1975 do not have a bank branch even now (Names of these 218 centres are given in Annexure 20.1). Moreover, 158 centres out of these 218 deprived centres (that is 72 per cent) are concentrated in North Karnataka. The focus in branch expansion has shifted relatively more in favour of urban areas than the rural areas in the very recent years. A possible way of reversing this setback is to enhance the role of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) by creating five new RRBs, two in South Karnataka and three in North Karnataka as shown below:

5 new RRBs	
3 in North Karnataka	2 in South Karnataka
one for Raichur and Koppal Districts	one for Bangalore(Rural) District
one for Gadag and Bagalkot Districts	one for Hassan district
one for Belgaum District	

3. By doing so, we would be extending the network of RRBs to all the districts (one RRB for each district) in the state. This measure should be accompanied by a restructuring of stakes of partners as shown below, to give fillip to the state / local effort in supervising the functioning of RRBs in meeting the rural credit needs.

Stake holder	Existing	Proposed
State Government	15 per cent	30 per cent
Central Government	30 per cent	15 per cent
Sponsor branch	55 per cent	55 per cent

4. The total credit gap of Karnataka's economy for 2001-02 is expected to be of the order of about Rs 2500 crore with nearly 80 per cent of this gap pertaining to agriculture and allied sector. There is appalling evidence that penetration into the farming sector by banks through agricultural credit is very inadequate. While the per branch business for the state as a whole as of 31st March 2000, was Rs 14.46 crore, it was

significantly lower at around Rs 5.02 crore in rural branches. Also the share of SC and ST advances in the total advances by the commercial banks was a meagre 2.3 per cent as at September 2001. Therefore unless the banking sector intensifies its efforts, it cannot meet satisfactorily the credit requirements of Karnataka's economy in general and of its rural economy and deprived sections in particular (Para 20.5). C-D ratio at the state level has registered a declining trend over the years from 91 per cent in 1990 to 62 per cent in 2000. As of March 2001, 58 taluks (31 taluks in South Karnataka and 27 taluks in North Karnataka), that is about 1/3 of the total taluks in the state operated below the general norm of 60 per cent indicated by the RBI. The problem of overdues, among others, has indeed been a constricting factor for the banks in expanding their role in rural credit. The problem of overdues however, may be traced to the poor market framework, credit structure and unremunerative prices which prove to be stumbling blocks for generating adequate incomes to the producers so as to be able to repay the bank loans. Effective implementation of a fair minimum support price policy helps in recycling the bank credit.

5. In the wake of new economic reforms in the country, priorities and preferences of banks have been distorted, constraining their role in financing the backward / rural areas. These very developments ironically place an increased burden on the RRBs to play a pivotal role in providing finance for backward / rural areas: A reassertion, rejuvenation and structural strengthening of RRBs is required for this social cause.

21. Co-operatives and Regional Disparities

1. Co-operatives have a special advantage in the sense that apart from giving credit they can provide organizational framework for industry and services. They have made their existence felt in Karnataka's economy. The composition of the State Co-operative sector reveals that Milk Co-operatives dominated with 31 % share, agricultural credit co-operatives came second with 18 % share and non-agricultural credit co-operatives had 11 % share. Traditional sectors like Consumer Marketing and industries have lost the ground with negligible share.

2. There is glaring regional imbalance in the co-operative development in the State. It is surprising that comparatively Co-operative Development has achieved the top four ranks in districts like Dharwad, Belgaum, Bijapur and Gulbarga, assessed to be the backward districts. The development of co-operatives is lagging behind in South Karnataka. The Co-operative sector has extended credit of about Rs.1,000 Crore as against Rs.1,500 Crore advanced by the commercial Banks.

3. Among the beneficiaries 38 % are Small and Marginal farmers, 16 % are agricultural labourers and 5 % rural artisans. Scheduled castes have received 12.5 % and 12 % are women beneficiaries. Co-operatives can initiate activity where there is imbalance and they have a positive role in reducing the regional disparity by providing jobs to women, helping the poor and weaker sections and reduce the gap between urban and rural areas apart from decentralizing power and authority. The total deposits in urban Co-operative Banks in Karnataka was Rs.5,273 Crore in March 2000. The mix of deposits indicates that urban Co-operatives Bank have mobilized only long term deposits

at high costs sacrificing their profitability. The Co-operative Agro Processing Segment has a mixed picture in its business performance. Except Sugar and Dairy Co-operatives, others have not come up to the expectations. Oil Seed Growers Co-operatives and Co-operative Spinning Mills have become very weak organizations. However, they hold high prospects if managed properly. Although the Co-operatives may have incurred losses, they have proved as an effective instrument for bringing better returns to the farmer and also offer easier access to inputs.

4. Co-operatives have neglected human resource development. This has affected the quality of leadership, which is crucial to development. There is a need to establish Oil Seed Co-operatives in South Karnataka. The Co-operative sector in the State has both strengths and weaknesses. Their future depends upon their competence and capability to serve the customers better. Co-operative leadership, professional management and participative membership are needed to make the Co-operative movement a successful enterprise.

5. There is a need for restructuring the Co-operative organization in the State by amalgamating the State Agriculture and Rural Development Bank offering long term credit with a two-tier system with the Apex Co-operative Central Bank with a three-tier system so that there can be a single window agency for the farmers with lower interest rates. The recent measure initiated by the State Government to make the short-term credit flow in a two-tier system reducing thereby the interest rate by nearly 3 % is commendable. However, the recent amendments to the Co-operative Act have somewhat affected adversely their development. Government may review the impact of the amendments to apply correctives, if needed, to strengthen the co-operative system.

22. Financial Institutions and Regional Disparities [Other than Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Co-operatives]

1. The manner in which the assistance received from Financial Institutions (other than Commercial Banks, RRBs and Co-operatives) for development activities is distributed across the regions exerts its own impact on regional disparities. Its analysis, therefore, becomes quite instructive for regional planning and administration. We present the salient aspects, with the focus on regional disparities of financial assistance to Karnataka by All India Financial Institutions (AIFIs), Karnataka State Finance Corporation (KSFC), Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation (KSIIDC), National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF), Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) under infrastructure related project loans, Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development and Finance Corporation (KUIDFC) under urban infrastructure development and finally 'externally assisted projects'. Relevant data in a concise form are shown in the tables given in this section.

2. Karnataka's position in the country in respect of cumulative financial assistance received from individual AIFIs (sanctions as well as disbursements) up to end of March 2000 ranges from the third to the tenth. If the states were to be roughly divided into three

equal bands, Karnataka finds its place in the upperband in respect of assistance sanctioned and disbursed by the individual AIFIs. In terms of per capita cumulative sanctions and disbursement by individual AIFIs, Karnataka is above the national average with the exception of Industrial Investment Bank of India Ltd. (IIBI), Venture Capital Funds Ltd. (IVCF), Life Insurance Corporation (LIC), Unit Trust Of India (UTI) and General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC) institutions.

3. Bulk of the share in cumulative sanctions by KSFC went to South Karnataka, thus bringing out the aspect of regional disparities in this respect. A lion's share of credit facility extended by KSIIDC up to March 2000 was also claimed by South Karnataka and within it by Bangalore district in particular. With regard to NABARD assistance under RIDF, North Karnataka accounted for 59 per cent share, while South Karnataka accounted for 41 per cent share in the State total.

4. About 44 per cent of the infrastructure related project loans sanctioned by HUDCO during 1997-98 to 2001-2002 was claimed by projects benefitting both North Karnataka and South Karnataka regions. Out of the remaining project loans, districts in North Karnataka received 27 per cent and those in South Karnataka 73 per cent. This leads us to the inference that the Government of Karnataka has not utilised the infrastructure-related project loans from HUDCO from the perspective of redressing the regional imbalances.

5. The focus of Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development and Finance Corporation has been on developing the towns belonging to South Karnataka. Nevertheless a mention may be made of the recent projects under which a few towns of North Karnataka have been taken up for urban development.

6. Shares of North Karnataka and South Karnataka in the total cost of the externally assisted projects stood at 3 per cent and 21 per cent respectively. The remaining 76 per cent of the project cost was shared by projects common to both the regions: viz. South Karnataka and North Karnataka.

7. Sanctions from AIFIs and Karnataka Financial Institutions are captured in the following:

AIFIs : Sanctions and Disbursements up to end March 2000

(Amount in Rs. Cr.)

All India Financial Institutions						
AIFIs	Cumulative Sanctions up to end March 2000			Cumulative Disbursements up to end March 2000		
	Karnataka	Percent to All-India	Rank	Karnataka	Percent to All-India	Rank
IDBI	135850.0	7.0	6	89004.20	6.9	6
IFCI	26539.0	6.2	7	23587.40	6.0	7

.... Contd

All India Financial Institutions						
AIFIs	Cumulative Santions up to end March 2000			Cumulative Disbursements up to end March 2000		
	Karnataka	Percent to All-India	Rank	Karnataka	Percent to All-India	Rank
ICICI	119653.5	6.2	5	78837.00	6.9	4
SIDBI	32665.8	8.4	4	27266.80	8.9	4
IIBI	5047.7	5.0	7	3618.10	5.0	6
IVCF	66.2	4.3	9	66.20	4.5	8
ICICI venture	818.2	17.4	3	726.60	17.8	3
TFCI	1155.6	5.9	6	511.70	4.4	10
LIC	8975.2	3.1	7	6952.80	2.7	7
UTI	13695.2	2.6	3	6180.20	1.6	5
GIC(1999-2000)	102.0	1.1	10	214.50	2.8	5
AIFIs	34804.50	6.1	5	23930.85	6.1	6

Karnataka : Assistance by various Financial Institutions

Financial Institutions	North	South	State	
	Karnataka	Karnataka	(Percent)	Amount
	(Percent)	(Percent)		(Rs. Cr.)
KSFC: Cumulative Sanctions up to end March 2001	25.5	74.5	100	5090.85
KSIIDC: Cumulative Assistance up to end March 2000	26.4	73.6	100	2122.37
NABARD: Assistance Sanctioned under RIDF I to VI	59.4	40.6	100	1555.53
HUDCO: Infrastructure-related Project loans 19997-98 to 2001-02	15.3	40.6	100*	2270.67
Externally Assisted Projects: under Implementation during 2001-2002	3	21.5	100*	6517.95

* See Chapter 22 for details

23. Science and Technology for Development

1. Technology has been at the heart of human progress ever since the emergence of humans on the planet earth, and continues to be so today. The much talked about global village of instant communication and abundant information is a product of technological progress. The recent digital, genetic and molecular breakthroughs are pushing forward the frontiers of how people can use technology to eradicate human poverty / capability-deprivation. These technologies have come to create new possibilities for improving health and nutrition, expanding knowledge, stimulating economic growth and empowering people to participate in their communities. But technological progress and technology-supported economic growth, per se, do not trickle themselves down into the lives of the people across regions; they have a tendency to concentrate themselves in certain regions and thereby cause regional imbalances. As such, technological progress ought to be consciously converted into human development.

2. Karnataka is India's pride. By its extra-ordinary contribution to the advancement of science and technology and its two frontier areas – Information Technology (IT) and Bio-Technology (BT), the State has secured a pride of place in the global map of science and technology. But these hi-tech knowledge-based activities have come to concentrate themselves in and around Bangalore and in a few places outside Bangalore. In the opinion of the Committee an assessment of regional imbalances of these activities may also provide some explanation for imbalances in socio-economic development.

3. We do find regional imbalances in the dispersal of programmes meant for promoting science and technology in different parts of the State. The Karnataka State Council for Science and Technology (KSCST) has so far implemented 12 such projects in the State. It is interesting to note that North Karnataka Region is better placed than South Karnataka Region in two important programmes – Students Projects Programme and Rural School Science Centres.

4. As far as IT and BT are concerned, we do find glaring regional imbalances. To a great extent these hi-tech activities are confined to three or four districts, of course with heavy concentration in Bangalore. The Government has been taking measures to disperse these activities across both the regions – SKR and NKR. It has been endeavoring to set up Earth Stations at Mysore, Manipal, Hubli and Mangalore, an IT Park at Hubli, and developing Dharwad into a Science city. Efforts are also being made simultaneously to develop the infrastructure – physical, human and financial – required for the dispersal of these activities.

5. In addition to the measures initiated already by the Government, HPC FRRI recommends the need to take some more measures to disperse IT activity across all the districts as follows:

6. The incubation centres should be set-up in all the districts.

7. The Earth Stations will take care of the band-width of the IT companies. But to attract more IT companies, other infrastructure facilities like roads and air connectivity need to be developed connecting Bangalore and Hubli, Mumbai and Hubli, and Bangalore and Gulbarga. Gulbarga need also be considered for the establishment of an Earth Station.

8. IT Investments can be attracted to Hyderabad-Karnataka (HK) region by developing roads of international standards connecting Hyderabad and the district headquarters of Bidar and Gulbarga districts. They are also to be connected by air.

9. The incentives announced by the New Industrial Policy of 2001-06 of – investment subsidies to all new IT industries, additional subsidies to special categories of entrepreneurs like SC / ST and women, 100% exemption from stamp duty for all types of documents executed by IT industry, special concessions for exports, waiver of conversion fee etc. – ought to be extended to the entire North Karnataka Region.

10. In addition to establishing an I.T. Park in Hubli, it would be desirable, from the point of view of regional dispersal, to consider Gulbarga and Bagalkot for the establishment of I.T. Parks.

11. Information Technology may be very effectively used in strengthening and deepening the roots of grass roots level decentralized governance and planning. If it is to become farmer-friendly, it has to be used to provide the latest information on weather conditions, prices of agricultural and horticultural products, latest developments in farm-practices etc., to the farmers in rural areas.

12. With such short term and long term measures, the IT industry, despite its tendency to concentrate itself in places like Bangalore, can be made to move to every district and confer its benefits and advantages on them.

Part IV: Public Services, Tourism, Regional Boards and Social Welfare

24. Representation in Public Services, Sports, Committees and Cultural Organizations

1. There has been growing a feeling among the people of North Karnataka that their regions have remained backward not only in respect of the development of infrastructure facilities, but their regions have been neglected by the successive governments in the matter of regional representation in public services, political appointments on Boards, Committees, Academies and the like.

2. The HPC has analysed the facts and figures on the above aspects. It is found that due representation has not been given to areas of North Karnataka, especially to Hyderabad Karnataka region, in the matter of recruitment to government services, political appointments in Public Undertakings / Corporations / Boards, Committees, Commissions, and the like.

3. In the sphere of cultural development too, North Karnataka has not got its due share. Due representation to artists, writers and poets and talented persons has not been given in the matter of appointment of Chairmen and Members to various Academies.

4. Regional disparities are more pronounced in the matter of conferring awards to scholars, artists etc. North Karnataka's share in all awards (in the field of literature, music, dance, paintings etc) was only 26% as against South Karnataka's share of 74%.

5. In the case of Rajyothsava Awards (1995-2001) also, a major chunk went to South Karnataka (68%) as against 32% in North Karnataka.

6. Comparatively a small proportion of artists in different fields like music, dance and theatre and sanskrit scholars in North Karnataka have benefited from the programmes of monthly honorarium.

7. No cultural training center has been established in North Karnataka, whereas four centers are existing in South Karnataka.

8. To ensure fair distribution in the matter of representation in services, Committees, Awards, old-age pensions, selection of Vice-Chancellors and the like, the Committee recommends that Government may give a statutory backing to provide 50 percent reservation for North Karnataka by enacting a new legislation or by amending the existing legislation, if any in force.

9. In the matter of sports and games also, the North Karnataka regions suffer from inadequate infrastructure facilities, training facilities and funds. As a result, North Karnataka is lagging behind in producing good athletes and players. This imbalance must be removed within 5 years from now. The Committee's proposed outlay on sports is given in Table 30.1 of Chapter 30.

25. Tourism Development for Reducing Regional Imbalances

1. Tourism is a promising industry assuring higher sectoral growth and higher employment output rate. It stimulates infrastructural investment and absorbs marginally educated / uneducated rural populace. One unique feature of tourism is that income generation takes place without the flow of product.

2. It is estimated that about 11000 to 13000 foreign tourists are visiting tourist places in South Karnataka, while about 10,000 to 12,000 foreign tourists are visiting tourist destinations in North Karnataka in a year. The flow of tourists is expected to be more than double in the next 10 years in the two regions.

3. About 30,000 domestic tourists in a year visit tourist places in South Karnataka as against 20,000 tourists in North Karnataka. The domestic tourist flow is expected to grow at an annual growth rate of 15% in South Karnataka as against 12% in North Karnataka. Infrastructure facilities in the field of tourism are inadequate, especially in Hyderabad Karnataka region.

4. There is a lot of potential to develop tourist places both in South and North Karnataka regions of the state and thereby attract more and more number of domestic as well as foreign tourists.

5. HPC FRRI proposes some measures for consideration.

Many tourist spots in North Karnataka do not have tourism infrastructure like good hotels / lodgings, connecting good roads, telecommunication facilities, transport, wayside amenities, airstrips etc., to attract foreign and domestic tourists. The HPC recommends that the proposal for the development of tourism in public and private sector as worked out by the TECSOK for the Department of Tourism be implemented. In order to complete those works in a five-year period we need a sum of Rs.647.47 Crore for North Karnataka and of Rs.1522.04 Crore for South Karnataka.

Tourism be declared as industry in Karnataka as in Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan.

All concessions offered under the industrial policy of the state should be made available for private investment in tourism.

All the tourist places identified by the Department of Tourism in North Karnataka and South Karnataka regions should be developed in a phased manner in 5 years as per the perspective plan prepared by the TECSOK. The share of Government and Private sectors as indicated in the perspective plan should be ensured.

Approach by air: Government of India be persuaded to adopt an open sky policy. Private providers be encouraged with infrastructure support.

I Existing Airstrips

6. In North Karnataka there are no fullfledged airports except in **Belgaum**. The airstrip at **Belgaum** is not being used to full capacity. There is a need to upgrade the existing infrastructure to attract chartered flights from Goa and other places. **Hubli** airport is not functioning at present. There is a need to upgrade the existing airstrips. Existing airport of Air Force at **Bidar** could be used for promotion of tourism in consultation with Air Force Authority. **Bellary** airstrip is rarely used. It is better to construct a new airstrip at a mid-point between **Bellary** and **Hospet** so as to facilitate tourists to visit World Heritage Centre at Hampi, T.B. Dam, Sandur Mines and industrial area around Bellary.

7. There are fullfledged airports at **Bangalore** and **Mangalore**. The existing airport at **Mysore** is not in operation. It needs to be modernized for the use of small air crafts and chartered flights.

II New airstrips

8. Taking into consideration the interests of domestic and foreign tourists, industrialists and others, it is recommended that new airstrips be constructed at **Gulbarga, Bijapur** and **Hassan**. This would facilitate to connect these cities to the flourishing centers in the adjoining states through air transport.

Ropeways

Ropeways should be built at Vaikunta Hills at T.B. Dam (Hospet), Nandi Hills, Chamudi Hills, Krishnaraja Sagar Dam, Kemmannugundi and Jog Falls, under the scheme of Build, Operate, Transfer (BOT) in Private Sector.

A loan of about Rs.125 Crore be availed from HUDCO by Tourism Department for the purpose of constructing roads, signage boards etc.

50% of the revenues generated through gate collection at tourist facility be used for the maintenance and development of that facility.

Incentives be given for establishing heritage hotels.

The Committee's recommendation about the outlay needed for Tourism Development is given in Table 30.1 of Chapter 30.

26. Functioning of Regional Boards

1. Under the States Reorganisation Act of 1956 when Karnataka state was formed on November 1, 1956, bringing together the regions with Kannada speaking people for whom their mother-tongue Kannada gave hopes of closer integration for the development of its economy; and its culture became euphoric and cherished very high expectations of harmonious and faster growth.

2. Several measures have been taken in this direction by the Government since then. Keeping in view the acute backwardness of the then Hyderabad Karnataka region, Hyderabad Karnataka Area Development Board (HKADB) came into existence following Karnataka Government Act 35 in 1991. On similar demands, the Malnad Area Development Board (MADB) started functioning from 1993. This was further followed by the establishment of Bayaluseeme Area Development Board in 1994. In addition, another programme under the title Border Area Development Programme was started in 1990-91 with a view to develop talukas, which are on the state borders with Goa, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

3. The Regional Boards in Karnataka have functioned from six to ten years now. All together about Rs. 802 Crores have been invested till 2001 on all the boards' activities and programmes. The rough breakup of these releases are: 63.44% to HKADB, 22.51% to MADB, 3.39% to BDB and the rest to Border Area Programme. The year-wise, constituency-wise and sector-wise allocations/utilizations of funds differ quite significantly, depending upon (a) the total release of funds in any year, (b) the number of constituencies, (c) the number of projects and so on. It may be useful to remember that the main objectives of all these Boards are harmonizing and bringing regionally balanced development in the state.

4. But the only aspect of regionalisation and balancing, if any, was found to be in terms of distribution of funds equally among the constituencies. HPC basically questions this approach as a long-term procedure for regional development. Regional imbalances appear between talukas and villages because of several factors. The notable ones are landscape and topography, weather (or climate), water supply; social structure and demographic pressure, cultural and historical diversity and so on. Allocations of funds should have followed such concerns of in-equity and disparity. HPC FRRI is of the view that the equal distribution of powers to use the funds by the constituencies is totally against the objectives of redressing regional imbalances.

5. Though Area Development Boards were supposed to adopt a planned way of promoting development to redress regional imbalance, no concrete procedures of planning were applied by the Boards. Neither a proper data base was created, nor maintained, about the effects and impacts of the programmes and projects. Even the minimal procedures such as (a) holding regular meetings of the Boards (quarterly, as per the Charters of the Boards), (b) attendance by all the Members, (c) choice of venue of the meetings at the headquarter or in different districts (instead, mostly held in Bangalore only), (d) major departures from the plan proposals to actual implementations (just a compendium of projects and schemes suggested by the Members), and (e) failure to

constitute Implementation Committees or irregular functioning. The voices of the people in the backward regions have come out very sharply. People expected larger number of works and larger allocation of funds with regard to the basic needs like drinking water supply, health care facilities, school buildings, etc. A careful prioritization of the works implemented would have been more consistent with the guidelines and also people's perceptions of their needs. Better mileage in outcome could have been achieved with the same amount of resources if there was proper planning.

6. The Boards are found to be functioning according to their own style, not so much in line with the Charters and Guidelines. An element of ad-hocism is witnessed at different stages of Board's activities. Choice of the works does not seem to be very much consistent with the real needs of the people. Correction of regional imbalances does not seem to be the explicit focus of Boards activities. Quality of works is the casualty on account of lack of systematic supervision and monitoring. People do not seem to have been involved at different stages of planning, implementation, supervision and evaluation of the works.

7. The issue of 'role and relevance of the Regional Boards' had come for discussion in the State Planning Board earlier in 1999, which had recommended their abolition in due course. In the light of the special evaluation study of all the regional boards carried out now, the HPC FRRI strongly recommends the abolition of all the regional boards and border area programmes immediately.

8. HPC FRRI proposes an alternative to the existing boards to serve the deprived in a better manner. It proposes to make provision for the Governor to undertake immediate action, on the lines of Maharashtra Government, under an amendment to Article 371 of the Constitution of India, to set apart funds for a Special Development Plan to be implemented to redress regional disparity in the state. The Governor can act through the State Planning Department to work out the outlays for each taluka and by programmes and schemes, broadly based on the backlogs estimated by HPC FRRI. The Governor may be assisted additionally by an Expert Committee till such time as the backlogs are cleared out. The implementation of the schemes and programmes can be vested with the ZP, PWD and other major line departments. Additionally, the Government can set up a highly specialized research cell in a social science research institute, preferably in North Karnataka to monitor the developments towards redressal of regional disparity over the next eight years.

9. HPC FRRI also is of the opinion that under the proposed amendment of Article 371 of the Constitution of India, a Central University be established in North Karnataka, preferably at Gulbarga. Additionally, there is a need to set up a Federal Residential University in Bangalore under the Central Government and it should be modelled on the lines of Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi.

10. The District and Regional Planning Divisions of the Planning Department should be fully revamped. Their main responsibility ought to be to, independently guide the District Planning Committees of the ZPs in the preparation of annual plans, assessment and evaluation of the extent of disparity, and to suggest necessary corrective programmes.

27. Weaker Sections, Social Security and Women Development

I Weaker Sections and Social Security

1. A larger proportion of the population, especially the weaker sections such as women, landless labourers, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, and the backward communities, have not shared the benefit of growth. As a result, they continue to experience deprivation of different kinds including unemployment, illiteracy and ill health. And what is even worse, deprivation appears to be more pronounced in the backward areas of the State. This condition is further compounded by the implementation of the market-oriented new economic policy which has persuaded the State to retreat from social welfare activities.

2. The State, no doubt, has formulated several policies from time to time such as land reforms, provision of education and health facilities, award of scholarships implementing self and wage employment creating programmes targeting benefits to the weaker sections. But considering the magnitude of the problem, the effort appears to be inadequate. And what is disturbing is that the backward areas where the problem of deprivation is more, the flow of such benefits is far less adequate as evident from the wide disparities that we see between North and South Karnataka regions in respect of social welfare benefits provided such as scholarships, pre-and post-metric residential schools and hostels, and the number of boarders covered and so on.

3. Recognizing the need for alleviation of deprivation suffered by the weaker sections, especially the unorganized workers, the Government of Karnataka have prepared a Bill called the Karnataka Unorganized Workers Welfare Bill, 2002 providing for the regulation of employment and working conditions, employment guarantee and social insurance. The Committee expects it to be passed quickly and implemented effectively. The Committee recommends that Government must add its share to the welfare funds.

II Women Development

4. Even though the Constitution of India grants equality to women, protects her rights and prohibits discrimination against sex under Fundamental Rights, gender bias is so deep rooted in the society; women are discriminated against men in the matter of education, employment, healthcare, rights and privileges.

5. On account of the implementation of various programmes towards welfare of women particularly belonging to weaker sections, there is some improvement in the position of women in the State in the matter of demographic and socio-economic aspect. However, much remains to be done. The regional disparities are more pronounced. The status of women in North Karnataka is still worse as compared to that of South Karnataka. Infant mortality, child mortality, total fertility rate, dropout rates in schools, female agricultural labourers are higher whereas mean-age at marriage, female literacy rates, women employees in organized sector are lower in North Karnataka region as compared to South Karnataka region.

6. Human Development Index [HDI] values are higher than Gender Related Development Index [GDI] values in all districts. It shows that the levels of socio-economic development of women are lower than the general level all over the State. The districts of Hyderabad-Karnataka occupy the last position in gender development as in the case of human development.

7. Karnataka State has been the first State in the country to introduce a scheme known as Karnataka Mahila Abhivrudhi Yojane [KMAY], which earmarks one-third of the resources under all schemes and programmes of various Government departments for women. The State has been encouraging women to form 'Self-Help Groups' under 'Sthree Shakthi Yojane'. In this sphere also the North Karnataka is lagging behind South Karnataka.

8. HPC FRRI recommends the setting up of two universities for Women Development, one at Bijapur and the other at Hassan or Davanagere on the lines of S.N.D.T. at Mumbai and 'Padmavathi Mahile University at Tirupathi'.

Part V: Development Strategy and Organization

28. Strategy of Development

1. Any strategy of development for reducing regional imbalances ought to take note of the need for strengthening infrastructure and industrial base of the backward taluks. Those served by major irrigation projects, need developing of infrastructure. Agricultural growth on watershed basis and drought proofing of taluks, constantly drought affected with not much scope for industrial growth should be the aim. Industrial base in the backward taluks is constrained by inadequacy of natural resources, which hold back the prospects of growth. Every effort should be made for making up the backlog in development and also for a more equitable spatial distribution of growth benefits. The concern for backward areas and weaker sections requires the adoption of area wise sectoral programmes and area plans and they have to be properly integrated keeping in view the employment effect.

2. Although total Plan outlay has increased in the past one decade touching Rs.7,910 Crore in 2001-2002 it has been inadequate in relation to the objective of balanced development of all regions and sectors. The decline in the sectoral outlay on agriculture and allied activities and rural development, inadequate allocations for transport, education, health, water supply, sanitation and housing and the lack of regional approach in resource allocation have caused backwardness in agriculture and infrastructure in rural areas. Market forces will not operate to bring the desired results in social infrastructure and in agriculture and rural development since markets are imperfect in these and are unfriendly to the poor. A remedy is to be sought within the framework of public sector outlay and its sectoral distribution for balanced development supplemented by private investment wherever possible. Thus, the strategy should be one of preparing a Comprehensive Development Plan for each taluk in which the backlog of the facilities and the infrastructure are to be made good within a specific period utilizing fully the local resources available including the up-dating of the human skills. Thus, additionality to the Plans of backward taluks is necessary.

3. The most lacking thrust to trigger off development particularly in North Karnataka lies in the absence of educational facilities and health facilities right from the early days even going back to the period prior to integration. Urdu being a medium of instruction and language of the court has adversely affected the Hyderabad-Karnatak region. The female literacy rates are the lowest in districts like Raichur, Gulbarga, Bidar, Bellary and Belgaum. The extent of lag in the investment in human resources, as measured by the Human Development Index shows that North Karnataka districts had lower levels of human development as reflected by the index value of 0.54 to 0.57 in Raichur, Gulbarga and Bidar districts. Improvement in skills and capabilities play an important role in promoting development. In view of this, the strategy should give key position for human resource development.

4. For success in the development strategy in irrigation sector, Government should stop spreading the scarce resources over a large number of irrigation projects,

which remain incomplete even after 20-25 years. The Strategy in this sector should include providing the required funds for completing the ongoing projects in the next two or three years. The State's Water Resources Policy is to be commended as it aims to reach a target of 45 lakh hectares very soon.

5. Primacy for irrigation and agriculture is, therefore imperative and it should be the aim of the Government in developing any river basin, should be to ensure that the benefits reach the farming community in that entire basin area. Keeping in view, the large number of backward taluks and also the predominance of agriculture whose foundation has to be strengthened further to improve the conditions of the people there, all taluks coming within the Krishna, Godavari, Cauvery and other river basins will have to be brought under assured irrigation. This includes a massive re-charging project for improving underground water resources. Keeping in view the massive investment of nearly Rs.15,000 Crore of which nearly Rs.11,000 Crore are in the North Karnataka region, the Committee feels that the financial strategy should include the levy of appropriate 'User Charges' for water supply for irrigation.

6. The mineral base in a majority of the backward talukas is somewhat limited. Priority should be given for the exploration of minerals in places like Gadag where gold is reported to be available by inviting multi-national explorers with latest art of the technology in exploration. Agro-based industries and IT expansion would also help development substantially.

7. Industrial development in North Karnataka has suffered due to lack of infrastructure, whether economic, financial or manpower or social. Our study has captured as many as 16-18 items of infrastructure in its effort to identify and quantify the regional imbalances for redressal.

8. There is a great role for the private sector to reduce the regional imbalances by supplementing public investment in the backward taluks. Further liberalization in agriculture and developing appropriate technology, the delivery system should form an inseparable component of total strategy. For making up the backlog in backward taluks additional investment by way of equalization grants will be necessary. This is on the model of the special purposes grants, which were in vogue in earlier years of Planning and continue to be given by the successive Finance Commissions for upgradation of services.

9. HPC FRRI emphasizes that any distribution or release of funds on a uniform basis for the development or improvement in infrastructure or other development programmes / either directly or through M.P.s and M.L.A.s would dis-equalize further the existing imbalances. The strategy of equal distribution should be stopped. Such releases must be related to the level of imbalances in the taluk or any area.

10. Most of the backward taluks and even those, which are relatively developed, depend on agriculture. The farming community is at a great disadvantage in terms of equal access to irrigation facilities and credit. Further, the crashing of prices has

introduced instability in agricultural prices, which in turn, have added to the shocks in rural areas perpetuating backwardness. Therefore, the strategy will have to include setting up of Commodity Boards for all major agricultural products and an Agricultural Price Stabilization Fund with adequate resources like say Rs.1,000 Crores. There should also be measures of liberalization for the flow of private capital to rural areas particularly in areas like Cold Storage facilities, housing and Science and Technology. While infrastructure like roads, drinking water, marketing, storage facilities and institutional credit should receive the highest consideration, the strategy of **Special Development Plan** should have a time horizon. It should promote Town Planning, Growth Centers which will produce forward and backward linkages for reducing not only intra-town / inter-town imbalances but also the rural-urban imbalances. Any strategy of development cannot ignore the emotional aspect of the people of the region since linguistic harmony is not a matter of just equal access to socio-economic and infrastructure facilities but also opportunities to serve in different spheres. It is feared that the continued regional imbalances coupled with emotional disturbance are bound to affect the oneness of the State. Hence, there is need for bringing a balance in access to Higher Judicial Services by establishing a Bench of the High Court of Karnataka at Hubli-Dharwad in North Karnataka and by providing Circuit Bench facility in other major cities like Gulbarga.

11. In any effort to equalize the benefits of development, it is emphasized that permanent remedies should be adopted even though they may appear to be high cost solutions. In effect, over the medium and long-time, this strategy will be cost effective.

12. Sustained policies for balanced development should not be construed as applicable only for physical infrastructure or investment productive activities. More than the physical disparities in schools, hospitals, roads and the like people are much more vocal and worried about their being denied, year after year, the opportunities for participation in various Committees and other organizations set up by the State Government to promote overall interest in areas of representation in services, literature, sports, art and culture. There should be a fair distribution in these representations to avoid agitations for a separate State. However, it should be noted that a separate State is no solution for the problem of regional imbalances. People of the State residing in all regions should appreciate the need for absorption and no rejection, assimilation and not dispossession, construction and not destruction to constitute a vibrant approach in the strategy for balanced development. Making up the backlog through a **Special Development Plan** is not to be viewed only in terms of physical facilities or development of the local resources for improving the incomes of that area. Equal importance should be attached to raise the quality of life of the people at large in terms of their potential through appropriate living environment, social and cultural programmes.

13. There should be a new authority for the allocation of funds for the proposed **Special Development Plan**. Since the problem of imbalances in the different regions has accumulated mass over 45 years under the present legislative dispensation, a new authority like the Governor under an amendment to Article 371 of the Constitution of India may decide on the proportion of these funds and direct the State Government to implement it.

14. It has been increasingly recognized that implementation of programmes should involve the people, voluntary organizations and 'Self-Help Groups' which are service oriented and are capable of mobilizing people's participation. Decentralized planning and decentralized governance can alone offer a solution to the problems of regional imbalances.

29. Government Policy for Reducing Regional Disparities during 2000 - 2002 /03

1. Beginning with 1970s, reduction in regional disparities constituted an objective of the State Plan. Translation of this objective into a reality was facilitated by an efficient and professional Planning Department, which evolved among others criteria for the distribution of plan outlays /resources, with weightage of 50 per cent to 'backwardness' measured in objective terms. In addition, Employment Guarantee Scheme and Housing Scheme carved out in the 1970s, especially to help the poor in the poor areas contributed to reducing the regional disparities. District Planning and later on the decentralised Panchayat Raj system served as useful planning and administrative mechanisms in the direction of balanced regional development. Political leadership of those times being responsive and sensitive to the issue of balanced regional development followed a convention of ensuring a proper representation to various regions in key positions, recruitment agencies and appointments.

2. These various measures and steps taken by the State Government in reducing regional disparities got diluted since the Seventh Five year plan. Even Panchayat Raj System and Regional Development Boards contributed precious little to tackle the problem of regional disparities. In these circumstances appointing of a High Power Committee for the Redressal of Regional Imbalances by the present Government sounds quite significant.

3. Since the terms of reference to this Committee do not ask the Committee for any evaluation of policies followed by different governments in the area of regional disparities, the Committee have restricted to place on record the policies and programmes in brief, adopted by the present Government since 2000.

4. 210 MW power generation at Raichur Thermal Plant-7 costing Rs. 613 crore; supply of personal hygienic units in the selected public health centres of Dharwad and Bellary districts at a total cost of Rs 90 lakhs; Upgradation of 26 hospitals in Gulbarga division under KFW (German assistance) Project; Setting up of a separate Directorate to enhance literacy rate in seven educationally backward districts of North - Eastern Karnataka; Progress made in respect of construction of dams and canal work relating to a few irrigation projects like upper Tunga Project, Hippargi Project, Harinala Project, Gandorinala Project and Ghataprabha Project may be cited as examples of government's efforts in the development of North Karnataka region.

5. Similarly, power generation project of 240 MW at Gerusoppa (Sharavathy Tailrace) in Shimoga district costing Rs 531 crore and the scheme of supply of Personal Hygienic Kits in the selected public health centres of Kolar, Mandya and

Chamarajanagar districts at a total cost of Rs 135 lakh provide evidences of government's efforts in the development of South Karnataka region.

6. It is to be noted that in the Budget 2002-2003, provisions for various projects and schemes specific to the districts in North Karnataka and South Karnataka have been made which should facilitate their development. With regard to projects and schemes relating to the districts in North Karnataka, a few may be mentioned as examples:

- i. Scholarship scheme for all eligible girl students of educationally backward districts of Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur, Bijapur, Koppal, Bagalkot and Bellary.
- ii. Setting up of a Science City in Dharwad with an allocation of Rs 20 lakh for project formulation.
- iii. Implementation of Jal Nirmal, the World Bank aided Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project, in 11 districts of the Northern region of the state with an outlay of Rs 1035 crore.
- iv. Setting up of Institute of Agri-Biotechnology at Dharwad.
- v. Rs 20 crore proposed for Sholapur-Gadag gauge conversion project.
- vi. Rs 10 crore allocated towards a High Court Bench envisaged for Northern Karnataka.

7. Likewise some examples of projects and schemes relating to the districts in South Karnataka are:

- i. Rs 300 crore earmarked for the irrigation projects in the Cauvery basin.
- ii. Bio-Technology Park at Bangalore.
- iii. An outlay of Rs 15 crore provided for the Hassan-Mangalore gauge conversion.
- iv. A pilot project for the improvement of roads of all categories in Mandya district at a total outlay of Rs 300 crore.

8. In the framing of projects and their implementation in a very short period of over two years, projects have been fairly well distributed over the state, subject to their acceptance of external financing agencies where applicable. This feature in framing of projects and proposals is reflected in the Budget of 2002-03 too, which indeed is to be appreciated.

30. Special Eight -Year Development Plan: An Outline

1. The Annual Plans have their inadequacies both in outlays and in the location of the programmes. HPC FRRI feels that **Special Development Plan** with a time profile of eight years from 2003 to 2010 covering five years of the X Plan and three years of the XI Plan will have to be formulated based on disparities / deficiencies identified in 114 taluks.

2. The specific objectives include accelerating growth in the backward taluks through additional investment in various sectors / areas in the backward taluks, building infrastructure to make good the identified sector backlog in the backward taluks, establishing needed institutions / organizations, providing location-specific sectoral schemes in backward taluks, helping the Planning authority in preparing Action Plans with three priorities like most backward taluks, more backward taluks and backward taluks with time profiles like 2003-2005, 2005-2008 and 2008-2010 and giving scientific and technological support needed for the programmes of the **Special Development Plan**.

3. Net additional outlay proposed for the **Special Development Plan** is about Rs.16,000 Crore spread over major sectors and programmes as shown below:

Table 30.1
Eight Year Special Development Plan Outlays by Major Sectors

Sl. No.	Sector/Programme	Outlay [Rs. in Cr.]
I	Agriculture and Allied	
1	Agriculture [Markets, training and direct investment in land/soil improvement, machinery & equipment, Price Stabilisation Fund]	2000
2	Sericulture	100
3	Horticulture	100
4	Fisheries	70
5	Animal Husbandry	70
II	Rural Development	
1	Rural Roads	600
2	Z.P. Roads	400
3	Rural Water Supply	4500
4	Rural Housing	1600
III	Irrigation	
1	Irrigation	7800
2	Water Recharging Scheme	200
IV	Energy	
1	Power	3000
V	Industry & Minerals	
1	Industry [Industrial Sheds, Industrial Infrastructure, State Finance Corporation for North Karnataka]	400

Sl. No.	Sector/Programme	Outlay [Rs. in Cr.]
VI	Transport	
1	Railways	500
2	Airstrips/Reviving airports fallen into disuse	1000
3	Ports	150
VII	Science & Technology	
1	I.T. & B.T.	200
VIII	Economic Services	
1	Banking, Co-operation & other Financial Institutions	10
IX	Social Services	
1	Health	800
2	Education	1000
3	Sports	25
4	Tourism	2000
5	Urban Development	200
6	Urban Water Supply [Slums Improvement and Urban Water Supply & Drainage Board for North Karnataka]	3000
7	Weaker Section, Women Development & Social Welfare	1000
	Total	30725
	Rounded off to	31,000
	Anticipated flow (outlay) in Annual plans (114 Taluks)	15,000
	Net Additional Outlay (114 Taluks)	16,000

4. Allocation of outlays among the four divisions corresponding to the four regions of the State may be done utilizing further the Comprehensive Composite Development Index and deriving from it a cumulative deprivation index. Following this, resource allocation will be 40 % for Gulbarga Division [Hyderabad-Karnataka region].

**Cumulative Deprivation Index
CDI**

% Resource Allocation

Gulbarga Division =	8.06	40.0% (= 8.06 / 20.26)
Belgaum Division =	4.12	20.0% (= 4.12 / 20.26)
Bangalore Division =	5.32	25.0% (= 5.32 / 20.26)
Mysore Division =	2.76	15.0% (= 2.76 / 20.26)

Total 20.26

5. Broadly, North Karnataka would get 60 % (Rs.9600 Crore) and South Karnataka 40 % (Rs.6400 Crore) of the total additional outlay.

6. The project profiles should be prepared by the concerned authorities / departments for these additional outlays taking the specific deficiencies and also the specific locations identified by the Committee in its analysis of resources and infrastructure. In addition to a time-bound additional plan, there shall be changes in monitoring and modifications in organizational management as discussed in **Chapter 32** of the Report.

31. Financial Resources for Redressal of Regional Imbalances

1. For the supplementary plan, massive additional resource mobilization is required. This is so at a time when the State is confronted with a resource crunch which is reflected in a reduction in per capita development expenditure to Rs.2,266 compared to Rs.3,241 for Haryana, Rs.2,480 for Madhya Pradesh, Rs.2,317 for Maharashtra and Rs.2,591 for Punjab. Karnataka has lost its first place in per capita development expenditure which it had obtained in 1993-94 and has now come down to the 7th place. Revenue deficit has increased from Rs.179 Crore in 1991-92 to Rs.2,724 Crore in 2001-2002. Fiscal deficit has increased by more than ten fold from Rs.-513 Crore in 1991 to Rs.-5,127 Crore in 2002. As a proportion of SNDP it has increased from 2.50 to 5.05 per cent during this period. The State had to resort to a cut down in the plan outlays during 1991 to 2002. Zilla Panchayat outlays are inadequate and their proportion of the plan outlay has declined from 32.24 % in 1988 to 20 % in 2001. The State finances in relation to SNDP reveal more or less a stagnant picture for its parameters like State's own Tax revenue, State's own Non-Tax revenue, Central transfers and State's Capital expenditure. The State debt has risen from about Rs.849 Crore in 1991-92 to about Rs.27,000 Crore in 2001. As a proportion of SNDP it has risen from 3.2% in 1991-92 to about 31% in 2001. Revenue used for payment of interest on the debt has risen from 11.8% to 27.2%. The debt service ratio is likely to reach 23 % by 2005, as per the mid-term fiscal plan 2001. The financial prospects in the coming three years are not so bright as to yield large surpluses both to avoid or reduce fiscal deficit or for financing the **Special Development Plan**. HPC FRRI suggests that there is a great need for reliance on domestic savings than on continuously rising loans, and restructure its financial management to ensure better returns, on its investment for supply of economic inputs.

2. An overview of the tax armoury and the tax revenues in the past one-decade shows that there is not much scope for tax hike. Already Karnataka has earned the reputation of being the highest taxed State. This is so if the per capita tax revenue is related to the per capita SNDP [8.4%]. Even introduction of value added tax [VAT] according to the medium-term fiscal plan is unlikely to bring very high revenues. On the contrary, the medium-term fiscal plan has expressed its concern about the possible lesser revenues in its initial years. Service Tax now permitted by the Central Government on 200 items may bring some additional revenue but it will be by no means a large surplus. Therefore, non-tax resources have to be relied upon for substantial additional resource mobilization.

3. The Tax Reforms Commission has observed that the aim of the tax system should be to set up a structure that would respond satisfactorily to growth in gross domestic product. They have not made any quantitative assessment of the improvement of the revenue as a result of their suggested restructuring of the tax system in the State. The medium-term fiscal plan has projected the debt stock to touch Rs.46,364 Crore by 2005. The fiscal deficit will remain at – Rs.5,234 Crore even by 2005. If the debt continues to grow at the current rate, it is feared that by 2010, which is the terminal year of the **Special Development Plan** the threat of debt-trap, may surface causing serious damage to the State finances.

4. Among the non-tax resource potential three sectors like irrigation, power and State Public undertakings offer great scope for additional resource mobilization apart from redressing social injustice, which now obtains in them.

5. Reasonable returns of at least 6% on irrigation investment of nearly Rs.17,000 Crore including investment in 2002-2003 should be possible. The present tax on water for irrigation, which is unchanged since 1985 and also reportedly not recovered. This should be revised bringing the rate to Andhra Pradesh level. Similarly, there is a massive investment of about Rs.15,000 Crore in power both for generation and distribution. The return from it is again negative and causes serious concern. Taking the prevailing rates, the State should get about Rs.1,000 Crore income annually. Instead, there is an outgo of Rs.3,000 Crore, which leads to a negative income of Rs.4,000 Crore per year in the power sector.

6. State Public Undertakings have a total investment of Rs.22,000 Crore. They have an accumulated loss of Rs.1,700 Crore. This apart, yearly budgetary support, by way of subsidy to them, is reported to be not less than Rs.4,000 Crore including the subsidy given to KPTCL. There should be reform of these State Public Undertakings as recommended by the Public Undertakings Restructuring Commission. In other words, there should be a vigorous disinvestments programme or even an outright sale keeping five or six strategic State Public Undertakings in the public sector.

7. Funds for civic bodies now given are totally inadequate. Their finances have to be reformed and more funds have to be given to the urban local bodies if their poor financial position is not to affect public undertakings like KPTCL.

8. If additional resources are not mobilized, there will be greater strain on the existing plan resources if the objective of the State is to reduce regional imbalances. In such a situation the required proportion of resources for the **Special Development Plan** will have to be set aside or pre-empted. Only the balance of the plan resources is to be allocated among the different sectors to benefit all the taluks in the State.

9. Government has done well in attracting external assistance for its various plan projects. However, subject to a review of the debt position by an expert body, HPC FRRI would recommend to the State Government to seek in greater measure external assistance from World Bank, Asian Development Bank, NABARD, HUDCO and various other bilateral country assistance for implementing some of the medium and long-term projects proposed in the **Special Development Plan**. Government is urged to accept and honour the federal principle of transferring resources from better off regions to worse off regions for maximizing the total welfare of the people of the State.

32. Organisation and Management

1. Regional imbalance is a product of development process initiated by planning. The planner, guided by the goal of maximizing growth given the resources, tended to allocate more resources to the well endowed regions and sectors whose productivity levels are higher and thereby sowed the seeds of regional imbalance. In Karnataka, so long as the regional balance concern was ingrained in the resource allocation exercise inequalities were well within the limits. But with this concern being overlooked subsequently, regional imbalances got widened. Following the adoption of decentralized governance and planning in the late 80s the regional balance concern was revived and planning, organization and management methods were adopted.

2. The basic principles underlying such organization and management for regional balance were: local resource-based and people's need oriented; participative involving people at planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation stages and intergrated with higher level planning organizations. The analysis of the planning experience brings out the following weaknesses from the point of view of regional planning:

3. Resource allocation to regions is not adequately based on backwardness criterion.

4. Intra-region resource allocation by the panchayats and regional development boards takes the form of members equally sharing resources which widens regional disparities.

5. People's participation at the planning and implementation stages is not fully ensured.

6. Projects are not completed in time and quality of work is not ensured.

7. And the sub regional plans among themselves and with the state plan are not integrated in the framework of integrated area development. Therefore, the HPC FRRI recommends modification of the criteria for allocation of funds to districts on the lines of 'Cumulative Deprivation Index (CDI) adopted in the Chapter 6 of this report. It further recommends that the District and Regional Planning Division of the Planning Department should be strengthened, **inter-alia**, with other structural changes suggested in the Chapter on **Functioning of the Regional Development Boards**. The District and Regional Planning Division should be headed by a professional with expertise in decentralized planning and should have the designation and Rank of a Special Secretary to Government with the required supporting technical staff at the State level. At the Zilla Panchayat level, there should be Technical Cell with expert staff headed by the Chief Planning Officer to assist the District Level Committee in the preparation of the District Development Plan by integrating all the programmes of development of different organizations, covering both Zilla Panchayat and others, in a scientific manner. At the Taluk Panchayat level, there should be one or two Research Assistants for the preparation of the Taluk Development Plan under the guidance of the District and Regional Planning

Division of the Planning Development at the state level and the Technical Cell at the Zilla Panchayat. To facilitate this, the recruitment policy should be modified or liberalised if required, to appoint the trained experts at the State / District / Taluk levels. Similarly, attention should be paid to the generation of required data on taluk-wise basis in respect of the 35 indicators adopted in this **Final Report** and for its updating every year and its maintenance for use by planners both as a planning input and a reference point for monitoring and evaluation.

8. The Final Report has emphasized the need for an environment for emotional integration of the people speaking Kannada in the different regions of the State. It is the earnest hope that the massive data analysis and efforts put in by HPC FRRI and its staff as well as outside research agencies which have worked for the Committee will enable the Government to pioneer a Regional Development Approach in Karnataka for achieving the ideal of a balanced developed and prosperous State of Karnataka.

Chapter 4

Imbalances in Karnataka : Then and Now*

1. We have indicated in Chapter 2 that balanced regional development and reduction of regional disparities have been the cherished goals of the Five Year Plans, both at the national level and the state level. However, the realization of these goals has met with numerous difficulties due to a variety of factors. A critical examination of these factors is a task in itself which we do not propose to take up. Suffice it to point out that since the Seventh Five Year Plan determined efforts to reduce imbalances are marginalized, accentuating regional disparities, among the states in India. Karnataka is no exception. However it is noteworthy that the Government of Karnataka have taken up in right earnest the task of achieving balanced regional development, as is reflected among others in the introduction of Panchayat Raj system, which bestows primacy to local area planning and administration based on local needs etc., In fact the setting up of HPC FRRI with the terms of reference already referred to in Chapter 1 is another evidence in this direction.

4.1 Disparities in Socio-Economic Development: INDIA

2. Based on a comparative analysis of the emerging trends in 15 major states in respect of a few key parameters which have an intrinsic bearing on the social and economic developments, Kurian concluded that disparities across Indian states widened between the 80s and the 90s.¹ He noted: “A marked dichotomy between the forward and backward groups of states has been emerging. The forward states are characterized by better demographic and social development, higher per capita incomes and more developed economies, lower levels of poverty, higher levels of revenue receipts and plan and non-plan expenditure, higher per capita resource flows and private investment and significantly better infrastructure facilities”. Tables 4.1 through 4.4 adapted from Kurian’s article substantiate these findings. As the focus of our study is only on Karnataka, we do not propose to elaborate this aspect of inter-state disparities. Nevertheless we intend to show where Karnataka stands vis-à-vis the national average.

* Seven new districts were formed in the State in the year 1997-98. Time series data as per the new configuration of districts for the years prior to 1997-98 are not available. Therefore analysis and discussion in this chapter is done on the basis of old configuration of districts, to facilitate inter-temporal comparison of districts. As a result of this procedure adopted, data/computations relating to districts/regions in this chapter are not comparable with their counterparts, presented as per the new configuration of districts, in the subsequent chapters.

1. See N.J. Kurian, “Widening Regional Disparities in India: Some Indicators”. Economic and Political weekly, Feb 12, 2000, PP.538-550.

3. The relative position of Karnataka among the Indian states in respect of the parameters chosen by Kurian for analyzing the regional disparities presents a mixed picture. In terms of demographic parameters: population growth, sex ratio and urbanization, the state displayed a favourable picture compared to the national average, in the sense of registering a lower growth the national average and its per capita income below the national average, rendering them to be the sources of concern. The economic diversification measured in terms of sectoral contribution rate of population, a higher sex ratio, a higher proportion of urban population, a higher female literacy respectively. But Karnataka's IMR (indicator of the quality of health care) was above to NSDP was not to the extent that was experienced at the country level. Although the percentage share of poor in Karnataka (33.2 percent) was below the national average (36 percent) in 1993-94, did not compare well with many other like Andhra Pradesh , Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala and Punjab. Analysis of State Government expenditure: developmental and non-developmental, an important public policy instrument for economic and social development, between two points of time: 1980-81 and 1995-96, revealed that Karnataka had more than doubled the per capita development expenditure in real terms in 1995-96 as compared to 1980-81. This was also true of the per capita non-development expenditure in the corresponding period. While both development and non-development expenditure increased in real terms, the growth in the latter was faster. In other words, the relative importance of development expenditure has come down in 1995-96 as compared to 1980-81 , which may be surmised to have a negative bearing on reducing regional disparities.

4. The share of Karnataka in private investment proposals from 1991 to 1998 stood at 5.6 percent thus occupying the seventh position in the country. Its share in cumulative financial assistance disbursed by AFIs up to March end 1997 stood at 6.1 percent or sixth position in the country. This remained at 6.1 per cent but with fifth position in the country in the year 2000-01.²

2. For details see, IDBI, Report on Development Banking in India, 1999-2000, Table 3.6.,p.15. Also see chapter 22 of our Report

Table 4.1
Important Demographic and Social Characteristics of Major States

State	Number of Females per 1000 Males	Annual Compound Rate of Growth of Population (1981-91)	Year When Total Fertility rate will be 2.1 - the replacement level(Estimate)	Percentage Share of Urban Population (1991)	Percentage of Literate Females Above 7 years	Rural Female to Male Literacy (percent)	Projected Levels of Infant Mortality for Females during 1996-2001
Andhra Pradesh	972	2.17	2002	26.9	32.7	50.5	56
Gujarat	934	1.92	2014	34.5	48.6	57.9	44
Haryana	865	2.42	2025	24.6	40.5	59.3	57
Karnataka	960	1.92	2009	30.9	44.3	57.7	67
Kerala	1036	1.34	1988	26.4	86.2	91.6	9
Maharashtra	934	2.29	2008	38.7	52.3	58.8	46
Punjab	882	1.99	2019	29.5	50.4	72.3	51
Tamil Nadu	974	1.43	1993	34.2	51.3	62.2	43
Assam	923	2.17	2015	11.1	43.0	66.8	61
Bihar	911	2.11	2039	13.1	22.9	37.3	55
Madhya Pradesh	931	2.38	Beyond 2060	23.2	28.8	38.6	101
Orissa	971	1.83	2010	13.4	34.7	51.3	105
Rajasthan	910	2.50	2048	22.9	20.4	24.4	65
Uttar Pradesh	879	2.27	Beyond 2100	19.8	25.3	36.5	74
West Bengal	917	2.21	2009	27.5	46.6	61.4	56
All India	927	2.14	2026	25.7	39.3	52.8	64

Source: Adapted from N.J.Kurian , "Widening Regional Disparities in India: Some Indicators"
Economic and Political weekly, Feb 12, 2000, PP:538-550

Table 4.2
Development and Non-developmental Revenue Expenditure of the State Governments
(RS. at 1980-81 prices)

State	1980-81			1995-96		
	Development Expenditure Per Capita	Non-Development Expenditure Per Capita	Development Expenditure As a Multiple of Non-Development Expenditure	Development Expenditure Per Capita	Non-Development Expenditure Per Capita	Development Expenditure As a Multiple of Non-Development Expenditure
Andhra Pradesh	207.0	54.8	3.8	392.0	141.0	2.8
Gujarat	253.0	80.1	3.2	483.4	164.5	2.9
Haryana	314.3	79.0	4.0	522.5	396.1	1.3
Karnataka	208.8	74.3	2.8	423.5	155.7	2.7
Kerala	246.1	66.0	3.7	386.5	212.7	1.8
Maharashtra	259.8	104.8	2.5	491.2	178.9	2.7
Punjab	283.7	94.1	3.0	445.5	391.3	1.1
Tamil Nadu	188.7	67.7	2.8	407.0	165.9	2.5
Assam	166.9	54.3	3.1	313.5	139.2	2.3
Bihar	128.0	43.5	2.9	160.5	100.1	1.6
Madhya Pradesh	195.7	47.3	4.1	275.8	109.5	2.5
Orissa	223.5	54.8	4.1	295.3	134.6	2.2
Rajasthan	194.1	63.8	3.0	403.3	204.2	2.0
Uttar Pradesh	152.2	46.5	3.3	206.2	152.6	1.4
West Bengal	163.7	56.6	2.9	253.1	123.8	2.0
All India	207.4	64.9	3.2	367.3	177.2	2.1

Source: Adapted from N.J.Kurian , "Widening Regional Disparities in India: Some Indicators"
Economic and Political weekly, Feb 12, 2000, PP:538-550

Table 4.3
The Structure and Magnitude of State Domestic product and Level of Poverty

State	NSDP Per Capita at current prices in 1996-97 (Rs)	Percentage Share of NSDP from Agriculture 1996-97	Percentage Share of NSDP from Manufacturing 1996-97	Percentage Share of Poor in 1993-94
Andhra Pradesh	9867	30.6	13.6	22.2
Gujarat	13932	21.4	27.1	24.2
Haryana	16199	38.4	19.2	25.1
Karnataka	10279	30.7	15.7	33.2
Kerala	9066	24.2	11.6	25.4
Maharashtra	17295	18.1	24.1	36.9
Punjab	18213	44.1	13.4	11.8
Tamil Nadu	11708	18.3	23.7	35.0
Assam	6663	37.2	9.6	40.9
Bihar	3835	36.9	10.0	55.0
Madhya Pradesh	7445	31.6	16.5	42.5
Orissa	6422	26.3	9.0	48.6
Rajasthan	8481	36.8	10.5	27.4
Uttar Pradesh	6733	35.3	14.3	40.9
West Bengal	9441	30.0	14.1	35.7
All India	10919	27.7	16.7	36.0

Source: Adapted from N.J.Kurian , "Widening Regional Disparities in India: Some Indicators"
Economic and Political weekly, Feb 12, 2000, PP:538-550

Table 4.4
Investment Proposals and Disbursal of Financial Assistance for Investment

State	Percentage Share of Investment Proposals August 1991-December 1998	Cumulative Share of Financial Assistance Disbursed by All India Financial Institutions (up to March end 1997)	Cumulative Share of Financial Assistance disbursed by State Financial Corporation (up to March end 1997)
Andhra Pradesh	8.3	7.2	7.8
Gujarat	18.7	13.5	9.3
Haryana	3.6	2.5	4.8
Karnataka	5.6	6.1	15.5
Kerala	1.1	1.7	4.4
Maharashtra	18.0	21	11.5
Punjab	3.4	2.4	3.6
Tamil Nadu	7.2	9.0	10.6
Sub-total	65.9	63.4	67.5
Assam	0.7	0.5	0.5
Bihar	1.2	1.4	2.0
Mandhya Pradesh	7.4	5.1	3.2
Orissa	2.2	1.8	3.7
Rajasthan	3.9	4.5	6.1
Uttar Pradesh	9.4	7.9	11.1
West Bengal	3.3	3.9	2.5
Sub-total	28.1	25.1	29.1
All -India	100.0	100.0	100.0
(Rs. Cr)	(757316.0)	(312502.0)	(20896)

Notes: 1. Investment proposals include Industrial Enterprise Memorandum (IEM) filed for items under delicensed sectors and letters of intent in respect of items under licensed sector.

2. All-India financial institutions include IDBI, IFCI, ICICI, UTI, LIC, GIC, IIBI and SIDBI.

Source: Adapted from N.J.Kurian, "Widening Regional Disparities in India: Some Indicators" Economic and Political weekly, Feb 12, 2000, PP:538-550

5. The composite index of infrastructure development constructed by CMIE (CMIE, Profiles of States, March 1997) placed Karnataka below the national average. However within the individual items of infrastructure, Karnataka's position was above the national average in respect of registered vehicles per 1000 persons and telecom lines per 100 persons; was equal to the national average in terms of power consumption per capita, and much below the national average in respect of irrigation. Since the introduction of economic reforms with their

concomitants of liberalization and globalization, our country has allowed divergence in the development of the regions which is a disturbing trend. It is so in Karnataka also.

4.2 Inter-District Disparities in Karnataka :

6. Against this background, we proceed to present a micro-view of disparities in Karnataka at the district level in respect of per capita income, poverty, human development and overall backwardness followed by a discussion on changes in the sectoral composition of state/district income between 1980-81 and 1996-97.

4.2 (i) Disparities in per capita income :

7. Per capita income may be considered as a crude measure of relative economic development. Despite the limitation, comparing per capita income at different time- points serves as a useful initial point to measure the trend in disparities across the districts in Karnataka. Therefore to get such an overview, we present the per capita income, district-wise, at four points of time: 1970-71, 1980-81, 1993-94 and 1997-98. See Table 4.5 for details. (For per capita income in 1999-00, district-wise, as per the new configuration of districts, see Annexure 4.1).

8. The average per capita income in Karnataka increased from Rs.685 in 1970-71 to Rs. 13621 in 1997-98 (at current prices). All the districts in Karnataka registered a growing trend in their per capita income. Notwithstanding this overall trend in per capita income across the districts in Karnataka, the following points acquire a special significance from the point of view of regional disparities.

- a. In 1970-71 and 1980-81 per capita income in nine districts was above the state average. This number was reduced to eight districts in 1993-94 and further to six districts in 1997-98. Region-wise categorisation of these districts having per capita income above the state average was as follows:-

Year	Number of Districts		
	South Karnataka	North Karnataka	Total
1970-71	6	3	9
1980-81	7	2	9
1993-94	7	1	8
1997-98	6	-	6

It is obvious districts which had their per capita income above the State average belonged mostly to South Karnataka

- b. Relative ranks of backward districts: Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur, Bellary and Utara Kannada of North-Karnataka and Shimoga, Chikmagalur and Tumkur of South Karnataka deteriorated over the years.
- c. Districts which managed to steadily improve their ranks were Belgaum and Dakshina-Kannada only.

9. To sum up, inter-district disparities in per capita income across districts seemed to be narrowing between 1970-71 and 1993-94, but got widened between 1993-94 and 1997-98, as is also evident from the values of coefficient of variation computed for the different time points under reference. (See Table 4.5).

Table:4.5
District Per capita Income in Karnataka: 1970-71, 1980-81, 1993-94 and 1997-98
(at current prices)

Districts in South Karnataka	Per Capita Income							
	1970-71	Rank	1980-81	Rank	1993-94	Rank	1997-98	Rank
Bangalore	699	{ 9	2100	{ 2	12646	1	25740	1
Bangalore(Rural)	-	{	-	{	8865	5	12215	9
Chickmagalur	1176	2	1858	3	11134	3	17609	4
Chitradurga	674	12	1622	7	7076	13	10989	13
Dakshina Kannada	786	6	1701	5	9746	4	20167	3
Hassan	674	10	1381	14	7333	12	12346	8
Kodagu	1851	1	3069	1	12540	2	24623	2
Kolar	481	18	853	19	8181	9	10013	16
Mandya	607	13	1592	8	7612	10	11081	12
Mysore	742	8	1459	10	8416	7	14576	5
Shimoga	968	3	1800	4	8712	6	13970	6
Tumkur	514	16	1172	17	6559	16	9011	18
Districts in North Karnataka	1970-71	Rank	1980-81	Rank	1993-94	Rank	1997-98	Rank
Belgaum	559	15	1399	12	8292	8	13377	7
Bellary	797	5	1579	9	6958	15	12200	10
Bidar	503	17	1329	15	5405	20	7861	20
Bijapur	479	19	971	18	6355	18	10049	15
Dharwad	586	14	1283	16	7051	14	10397	14
Gulbarga	622	11	1381	13	6489	17	9516	17
Raichur	751	7	1447	11	5976	19	8688	19
Uttara Kannada	869	4	1662	6	7074	11	12019	11
State	685		1520		8190		13621	
C.V.(%)	42.31		30.17		24.86		37.70	

Source: Data from Economic Survey of Karnataka (for concerned years)

4.2 (ii) Disparities in Poverty:

10. Imbalances among the districts may also be observed in the matter of incidence of poverty. Latest reliable estimates on poverty ratios, districtwise, are available only for 1993-94³. The picture for Karnataka districts is presented in Table. 4.6

11. It may be seen that Bangalore (Rural), Kolar, Chitradurga and Tumkur in South Karnataka and Bellary, Bidar, Dharwad and Gulbarga in North Karnataka, that is in all eight districts in the State, had poverty ratios above the state average. Bidar with 56.06 percent poverty ratio enjoyed the dubious distinction of being on the top of the list. Poverty ratio was the least in Dakshina Kannada district (8.91 percent).

12. The inadequacy of per capita income as a measure of levels of living or general welfare, the point we have already stressed earlier, comes out clearly from the fact that there is little correspondence among the districts in Karnataka between the poverty ratios and the per capita income. Districts with per capita income higher than the state average, such as Bangalore (Rural) and Shimoga have also poverty ratios above the state average. Districts with per capita income higher than the State average, such as, Bangalore(Urban), Belgaum, Chickmagalur, Dakshina Kannada, Kodagu, and Mysore display poverty ratios below the state average. On the other hand districts with per capita income below the state average such as Bijapur, Hassan, Mandya, Raichur, Shimoga and Uttara Kannada also have poverty ratios below the state average. Correspondence between levels of per capita income and poverty ratios may be seen in the case of three districts Bidar, Chikmagalur and Mysore only.

3. Preliminary poverty ratios from the 53rd Round of the National Sample Survey(NSS) for 1997 and the 54th Round conducted during January-June 1998 show no change in the urban poverty ratio[head count(HC)] index, but a rise in the rural and all-India poverty ratios since economic reforms were undertaken in 1991. However, there has been an on-going debate about the accuracy of these results centred around the issues like 1. appropriateness of price deflators used by the Planning Commission to generate national and state specific poverty lines in reflecting the actual rate of inflation; 2. advisability of 30 day recall period used in most NSS surveys in capturing the household(food) expenditures; 3. growing divergence between the per capita consumption figures that are compiled by the NSS and those given in the National Accounts Statistics. However this debate is outside the purview of our immediate concern. Therefore we leave it at that

Table:4.6
Per Capita Income and Poverty Ratio in Karnataka: District-wise

District in South Karnataka	Per Capita Income (Rs) 1993-94	Rank	Percentage of population below Poverty line [1993-94]	Rank	Per Capita Income (Rs.) 1997-98	Rank
Bangalore	12646	1	31.42	9	25740	1
Bangalore Rural	8865	5	38.17	8	12215	9
Chickmagalur	11134	3	15.61	18	17609	4
Chitradurga	7076	13	39.00	7	10989	13
Dakshina Kannada	9746	4	8.91	20	20167	3
Hassan	7333	12	14.44	19	12346	8
Kodagu	12548	2	20.73	17	24623	2
Kolar	8181	9	48.45	3	10013	16
Mandya	7612	10	30.16	10	11081	12
Mysore	8416	7	28.94	13	14576	5
Shimoga	8712	6	25.56	14	13970	6
Tumkur	6559	16	40.64	6	9011	18
District in North Karnataka	Per Capita Income (Rs) 1993-94	Rank	Percentage of population below Poverty line [1993-94]	Rank	Per Capita Income (Rs.) 1997-98	Rank
Belgaum	8295	8	29.86	11	13377	7
Bellary	6958	15	44.50	5	12200	10
Bidar	5485	20	56.06	1	7861	20
Bijapur	6355	18	28.98	12	10049	15
Dharwad	7051	14	49.75	2	10397	14
Gulbarga	6489	17	45.54	4	9516	17
Raichur	5976	19	25.11	15	8688	19
Uttara Kannada	7470	11	24.97	16	12019	11
State	8190		33.16		13621	

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of Karnataka

13. Of late, Government of Karnataka are making efforts to gather data on families below poverty line, taluk-wise, for the purpose of, among others, distributing ration cards. Such

estimates available for the Ninth Plan period are shown in Table: 4.7. It is striking to notice a wide variation in poverty ratios across the taluks ranging from as low as 8 per cent in Mangalore taluk (Dakshina Kannada district) to as high as 75 per cent in Bagepalli (Kolar taluk). Further, if we were to define that a taluk is suffering from abject poverty when not less than 40 per cent of the families in it are below the poverty line, it is evident that such cases belong more to North Karnataka than to South Karnataka : Out of 78 taluks suffering from abject poverty (as defined by us), 48 (62 per cent) belong to North Karnataka and 30 (or 38 per cent) to South Karnataka.

Table 4.7

Percentage of Families Below Poverty Line for the Ninth Plan period, in Karnataka : Talukwise.

Sl.No	District	Taluk Name	% of Families below poverty line
1	Bangalore(U)	Anekal	15
2		Bangalore (N)	16
3		Bangalore (S)	16
4	Bangalore (R)	Channapatna	36
5		Devanahalli	41
6		Doddaballapur	29
7		Hoskote	28
8		Kanakapura	30
9		Magadi	48
10		Nelamangala	34
11		Ramanagaram	40
12	Chitradurga	Challakere	34
13		Chitradurga	45
14		Hiriyur	50
15		Holalkere	32
16		Hosadurga	40
17		Molakalmuru	48
18	Davanagere	Channagiri	22
19		Davanagere	22
20		Harihara	18
21		Harapanahalli	18
22		Jagalur	29
23		Honnali	11
24	Kolar	Bagepalli	75
25		Bangarpet	43
26		Chikkaballapur	63

Contd..

Sl.No	District	Taluk Name	% of Families below poverty line
27		Chintamani	27
28		Gowribidanur	41
29		Gudibanda	26
30		Kolar	23
31		Malur	32
32		Mulbagal	32
33		Sidlaghatta	51
34		Srinivaspura	30
35	Shimoga	Bhadravathi	28
36		Hosanagara	38
37		Sagar	51
38		Shikaripur	32
39		Shimoga	32
40		Sorab	39
41		Thirthahalli	32
42	Tumkur	C.N.halli	32
43		Gubbi	29
44		Koratagere	38
45		Kunigal	36
46		Madhugiri	29
47		Pavagada	39
48		Sira	25
49		Tiptur	32
50		Tumkur	30
51		Turuvekere	24
52	Bagalkot	Badami	21
53		Bagalkot	19
54		Bilgi	23
55		Hunagund	30
56		Jamakhandi	24
57		Mudhol	24
58	Belgaum	Athani	24
59		Bailhongal	22
60		Belgaum	17
61		Chikkodi	15
62		Gokak	24
63		Hukkeri	31
64		Khanapur	24

Contd..

Sl.No	District	Taluk Name	% of Families below poverty line
65		Raibagh	22
66		Ramdurg	30
67		Soundatti	28
68	Bijapur	B Bagewadi	36
69		Bijapur	41
70		Indi	41
71		Muddebihal	49
72		Sindgi	43
73	Dharwad	Dharwad	38
74		Hubli	37
75		Kalghatagi	42
76		Kundagol	34
77		Navalgund	44
78	Gadag	Gadag	58
79		Mundargi	68
80		Naragund	25
81		Ron	33
82		Shirahatti	48
83	Haveri	Byadgi	34
84		Haveri	30
85		Hanagal	35
86		Hirekerur	27
87		Ranebennur	28
88		Savanur	35
89		Shiggaon	35
90	Uttara Kannada	Ankola	27
91		Bhatkal	30
92		Haliyal	29
94		Karwar	35
95		Kumta	30
96		Mundagod	46
97		Siddapur	21
98		Sirsi	22
99		Supa (joida)	35
100		Yellapur	29
101	Chamarajanagar	Chamarajanagar	42
102		Gundlupet	28
103		Kollegal	31

Contd..

Sl.No	District	Taluk Name	% of Families below poverty line
104		Yelandur	43
105	Chikkamagalur	Chikkamagalur	35
106		Kadur	28
107		Koppa	16
108		Mudigere	27
109		Narasimharajapura	29
110		Sringeri	24
111		Tarikere	30
112	D.kannada	Belthangadi	21
113		Buntwal	18
114		Mangalore	8
115		Puttur	14
116		Sullya	16
117	Hassan	Alur	41
118		Arakalgud	10
119		Arasikere	32
120		Belur	25
121		Channarayapatna	11
122		Hassan	10
123		Holenarsipura	48
124		Sakaleshpura	40
125	Kodagu	Madikeri	18
126		Somwarpet	23
127		Virajpet	16
128	Mandya	Krishnarajpet	26
129		Maddur	28
130		Malavalli	38
131		Mandya	32
132		Nagamangala	24
133		Pandavapura	33
134		Srirangapatna	28
135	Mysore	H.D. Kote	30
136		Hunsur	32
137		K.R. Nagar	28
138		Mysore	34
139		Nanjanagud	34
140		Periyapatna	11
141		T. Narasipur	28

Contd..

Sl.No	District	Taluk Name	% of Families below poverty line
142	Udupi	Karkala	28
143		Kundapur	22
144		Udupi	24
145	Bellary	Bellary	45
146		Hadagalli	45
147		H.B. Halli	48
148		Hospet	40
149		Kudlugi	46
150		Sandur	42
151		Siruguppa	46
152	Bidar	Aurad	39
153		Basavakalyan	41
154		Bhalki	40
155		Bidar	40
156		Humnabad	38
157	Gulbarga	Afzalpur	34
158		Aland	34
159		Chincholi	36
160		Chitapur	35
161		Gulbarga	32
162		Jevargi	35
163		Sedam	30
164		Shahapur	34
165		Shorapur	34
166		Yadgiri	33
167	Koppal	Gangavathi	44
168		Koppal	39
169		Kushtagi	42
170		Yelburga	45
171	Raichur	Devdurga	43
172		Lingsugar	44
173		Manvi	40
174		Raichur	44
175		Sindhanur	45

Source: **Below Poverty Line Census for the IX plan period, Govt. of Karnataka.**

4.2 (iii) Disparities in Human Development:

14. In the Report : Human Development in Karnataka 1999, human development index for the 20 districts had been computed for the year 1990-91. This was done taking three parameters: education status, health status and per capita income status. Since it would not be proper to study the disparity levels with 1990-91 index, the High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances commissioned a small study for updating the human development index for 1998, the latest year for which most of the required data are available. The methodology adopted for computing Human Development Index is at Annexure 4.2 appended to this chapter. Data/estimate particulars relating to parameters of Human Development in the year 1998 are shown in Table 4.8. Human Development Index shows an improvement from 0.47 in 1991 to 0.63 in 1998 for the State, as a whole, thanks to investment in education, health and overall development in the last 7 to 8 years. There is considerable improvement in the human development index in almost all the districts between 1991 and 1998 (see Table 4.9) . In 1998, human development index for different districts varied from 0.57 for Bidar and Gulbarga to 0.76 for Kodagu. Human Development Index in 10 districts : Tumkur, Mysore, Mandya, Kolar in South Karnataka, Gulbarga, Chitradurga, Bijapur, Bidar, Raichur, Bellary in North Karnataka was below the State average. Seven districts: Uttara Kannada , Shimoga, Kodagu, Hassan ,Dakshina Kannada ,Chickmagalur and Bangalore had a higher human development index, compared to the state average. In three districts : Bangalore(Rural), Belgaum, and Dharwad , human development index was equal to the State average.

15. Along with district-wise estimates of HDI and per capita income in 1991 and 1998, the ranks of districts in respect of these parameters are also shown in Table 4.9. It may be noted that ranking of some of the districts in North Karnataka like Bellary, Gulbarga and Uttara Kannada has worsened in terms of per capita income with the marginal or no change in their ranks in HDI index. In the case of districts like Dharwad, Hassan, Kolar, Mandya and Mysore improvements in ranks in per capita income is accompanied with improvement in ranks in Human Development Index.

Table 4.8
Components of Human Development Index for Districts of Karnataka, 1998*

Sl. No.	District	Estimate of Adult Literacy Rate 1998	Adult Literacy Index 1998	Combined Enrolment Index 1998	Education Index 1998	Estimate of LEB 1998	LEB Index 1998	Per Capita Income(in Rs.) 1998	Real GDP Per Capita Income 1998 [PPP\$]	Income Index 1998	Human Development Index 1998
1	Bangalore	83.75	0.84	0.86	0.85	69.00	0.73	25740	4200	0.62	0.73
2	Bangalore[R]	55.50	0.56	0.81	0.64	69.49	0.74	12215	1993	0.50	0.63
3	Belgaum	60.83	0.61	0.75	0.66	69.00	0.73	13377	2183	0.51	0.63
4	Bellary	56.46	0.56	0.71	0.61	64.52	0.66	12200	1991	0.5	0.59
5	Bidar	52.27	0.52	0.72	0.59	67.24	0.70	7861	1283	0.42	0.57
6	Bijapur	55.74	0.56	0.79	0.63	66.26	0.69	10049	1640	0.47	0.60
7	Chickmagalur	71.57	0.72	0.87	0.77	69.52	0.74	17609	2873	0.56	0.69
8	Chitradurga	63.00	0.63	0.78	0.68	65.28	0.67	10989	1793	0.48	0.61
9	D.Kannada	81.67	0.82	0.99	0.87	72.32	0.79	20167	3291	0.58	0.75
10	Dharwad	67.79	0.68	0.79	0.72	66.62	0.69	10397	1696	0.47	0.63
11	Gulbarga	44.93	0.45	0.70	0.53	67.40	0.71	9516	1553	0.46	0.57
12	Hassan	67.27	0.67	0.79	0.71	70.30	0.76	12346	2014	0.50	0.66
13	Kodagu	78.25	0.78	0.99	0.85	72.94	0.80	24623	4018	0.62	0.76
14	Kolar	59.05	0.59	0.82	0.67	66.02	0.68	10013	1635	0.47	0.61
15	Mandya	56.72	0.57	0.79	0.64	68.31	0.72	11081	1808	0.48	0.61
16	Mysore	52.74	0.53	0.72	0.59	66.75	0.70	14576	2378	0.53	0.61
17	Raichur	43.13	0.43	0.53	0.46	67.65	0.71	8688	1418	0.44	0.54
18	Shimoga	70.89	0.71	0.78	0.73	66.29	0.69	13970	2279	0.52	0.65
19	Tumkur	62.36	0.62	0.84	0.70	64.49	0.66	9011	1470	0.45	0.60
20	U.Kannada	75.35	0.75	0.81	0.77	71.50	0.78	12019	1961	0.50	0.68
	State	63.66	0.64	0.78	0.68	66.05	0.68	13621	2222	0.52	0.63

* The Committee is most thankful to Shri V.Shantappa , Ex-Director, Directorate of Economics and Statistics and former Co-ordinator, Human Development in Karnataka, 1999, for updating the HDI, 1991 to 1998.

Table - 4. 9
Estimates of HDI and Per Capita Income : 1991 and 1998.

Sl. NO.	District	HDI 1991		HDI 1998		Per Capita Income (Rs) 1991		Per Capita Income (Rs) 1998	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	Bangalore	0.601	2	0.73	3	9242	2	25740	1
2	Bangalore[R]	0.472	8	0.63	9	4788	10	12215	9
3	Belgaum	0.471	9	0.63	8	5088	6	13377	7
4	Bellary	0.429	17	0.59	17	4995	7	12200	10
5	Bidar	0.419	18	0.57	18	3555	20	7861	20
6	Bijapur	0.443	14	0.60	16	4181	15	10049	15
7	Chikkmagalur	0.524	5	0.69	4	7348	3	17609	4
8	Chitradurga	0.466	10	0.61	12	4534	12	10989	13
9	D.Kannada	0.592	3	0.75	2	6384	4	20167	3
10	Dharwad	0.459	11	0.63	10	4158	16	10397	14
11	Gulbarga	0.412	19	0.57	19	4592	11	9516	17
12	Hassan	0.473	7	0.66	6	4288	14	12346	8
13	Kodagu	0.630	1	0.76	1	11270	1	24623	2
14	Kolar	0.443	15	0.61	13	3787	19	10013	16
15	Mandya	0.444	13	0.61	11	4309	13	11081	12
16	Mysore	0.440	16	0.61	14	4805	9	14576	5
17	Raichur	0.399	20	0.54	20	3918	18	8688	19
18	Shimoga	0.483	6	0.65	7	4993	8	13970	6
19	Tumkur	0.447	12	0.60	15	4091	17	9011	18
20	U.Kannada	0.533	4	0.68	5	5480	5	12019	11
	State	0.47		0.63		5357		13621	

4.2 (iv) Disparities in General Backwardness:

16. The above salient points together with the discussion on the growth and variation in per capita income across districts in Karnataka already made (Chapter 1), and poverty ratios in different districts, though useful in appreciating the regional disparities in Karnataka, do not throw light on the growth and variations in the sectoral development like agriculture, industry, transport, social services etc., of the districts. Therefore reference has to be made to the physical level of development registered in different districts covering various sectors and sub-sectors. This may be captured by computing a composite index of development of different districts. The composite index of development presented for the districts for different time points, (See Table 4.10) helps understand the nature of regional disparities from this perspective.

17. Between 1960-61 and 1998-99, Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur, Chickmagalur, Kodagu, Gulbarga and Kolar districts have been pushed to lower ranks compared to what they enjoyed in 1960-61. Relative ranks of Bangalore, Belgaum, Chitradurga, Hassan, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur and Tumkur have improved in the corresponding period. It is to be noted, however, that the relative degree of backwardness or that of development can vary from period to period in so far as the development effort has not been stagnant.

Table :4.10
Composite Index of Development of Districts in Karnataka: 1960-61, 1971-72,
1976-77 and 1998-99.

Districts in South Karnataka	1960-61		1971-72		1976-77		1998-99	
	Development Index	Rank	Development Index	Rank	Development Index	Rank	Development Index	Rank
Bangalore	218.00	2	206.26	1	206.42	1	209.00	1
Bangalore Rural	-	-	-	-	-	-	76.50	13
Chikmagalur	123.74	7	92.66	12	84.56	16	75.80	15
Chitradurga	100.24	11	104.00	9	107.02	7	83.54	6
Kodagu	124.15	6	107.79	7	103.44	8	72.80	17
Hassan	90.03	13	87.21	13	86.22	14	81.02	9
Kolar	136.53	4	129.65	4	107.55	6	79.11	10
Mandya	114.70	10	111.96	6	112.94	4	91.16	5
Mysore	124.60	5	123.35	5	112.09	5	92.59	4
Shimoga	180.15	3	141.07	3	118.05	3	94.22	3
Dakshina Kannada	230.21	1	187.04	2	172.86	2	119.21	2
Tumkur	84.52	5	83.47	16	88.64	13	77.44	12
Districts in North Karnataka								
Belgaum	91.12	12	95.06	11	91.89	12	75.96	14
Bellary	89.23	14	83.90	15	100.09	10	78.76	11
Bidar	64.28	17	86.85	14	85.86	15	69.22	19
Bijapur	71.66	16	77.38	18	79.99	17	71.14	18
Dharwad	118.54	8	103.19	10	98.74	11	82.28	8
Gulbarga	60.10	19	63.19	19	66.83	19	66.44	20

Contd..

Table :4.10 (concluded)**Composite Index of Development of Districts in Karnataka: 1960-61, 1971-72, 1976-77 and 1998-99.**

Districts in South Karnataka	1960-61		1971-72		1976-77		1998-99	
	Development Index	Rank	Development Index	Rank	Development Index	Rank	Development Index	Rank
Uttara Kannada	118.24	9	106.17	8	102.05	9	82.30	7
Raichur	63.04	18	80.53	17	76.34	18	73.17	16
State	100.00		100.00		100.00		100.00	

Note: Composite Index of Development computed using 22 common indicators .

Source: For 1960-61, 1971-72 and 1976-77: Five Year Plans of Karnataka. For 1998-99: HPC FRRI Estimates.

4.3 State Income and District Income: Changes in Sectoral composition:⁴

18. Relevant data on State income and District income for two time-points 1960-61 and 1996-97 are presented in Tables 4.11 and 4.12. The economy of the state which was predominantly agrarian in character at the time of its reorganization in 1956, got recognizably diversified by 1980-81 as is evident from the sectoral contributions to the State Gross Domestic Product (GDP). In 1980-81 while about 43 per cent of the state GDP only was contributed by the primary sector, relative contributions of the secondary and tertiary sectors were 23 per cent and 34 per cent respectively. Diversification of the economy which was witnessed in 1980-81 got further accentuated by 1996-97, with the tertiary sector's relative contribution to the state GDP outstripping that of the primary sector. However, the relative contribution of the secondary sector remained by and large stable if not stagnant. (Relative contributions of the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors in 1996-97 are of the order of 34 per cent, 24 per cent and 42 per cent respectively). This is as it should be given the theoretical construct based on several countries' growth experience that as an economy develops, the relative importance of the primary sector diminishes and that of the secondary and tertiary sector improves. However the real point of concern in Karnataka (as well as in many other states) is that the share of the work force dependent on the primary sector reveals a doggedness (74 per cent in 1960-61 and 67 per cent in 1990-91), which is not commensurate with its corresponding shares in income. This should help appreciate why the returns to population dependent on primary sector (of which agriculture is the major component) are not commensurate with their employment level.

19. This dichotomy in the contributions of sectors to state income vis-à-vis levels of employment in these sectors means that the bulk of the work force continues to depend on the primary sector for its livelihood. Moreover considering the fact that agricultural workers (cultivators and agricultural labourers) constitute a major proportion (58 per cent as per 1991 census) of the total work force implies that in general the pressure of poor people continues to be on the primary sector. As the primary sector has close inter-links with the natural resources: land, forests, fisheries, minerals etc, this means that the pressure of the poor people is effectively on the natural resources.

20. Compared to the state-level picture what changes have taken place in the composition of district income? Which districts have experienced a structural transformation? We attempt to answer these queries in the following.

4. District income as per the new configuration of districts worked out for the year 1999-00 by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka is given in Annexure 4.1.

21. The relative contribution of primary sector to district income declined in all the districts with the solitary exception of Bijapur. Within the primary sector, the corresponding decline in the contribution of agriculture (including animal husbandry) was mainly responsible for this phenomenon. However, in the districts of Uttara Kannada, Kodagu and Chikmagalur districts, in addition to the agriculture sector (including animal husbandry), considerable decline in the contribution of forestry and logging sector also mattered in pulling down the relative importance of the primary sector in the sectoral composition of district income. While in Chikmagalur district, mining and quarrying emerged as an important contributor to district income, in Kolar district its role got considerably diminished. Twelve districts spread over both South Karnataka (Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore, Mandya, Hassan, Kodagu) and North Karnataka (Belgaum, Dharwad, Uttara Kannada, Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur) registered an improvement in the relative contribution of the secondary sector to the district income and was particularly considerable in the districts of Mandya, Uttara Kannada, Bidar and Gulbarga. Chitradurga and Shimoga experienced a relative decline while Bellary, Chickmagalur and Dakshina Kannada experienced no change in the secondary sector's contribution to district income- All the districts registered noticeable improvement in the relative contribution of the tertiary sector to district income on account of transport, trade, hotels, restaurants, banking and insurance sub-sectors correspondingly acquiring greater importance. (Data particulars on sub-sectors are not presented in Tables 4.11 and 4.12. These may be obtained from the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of Karnataka).

22. Notwithstanding the decline in the relative contribution of the primary sector to district income (except Bijapur), the primary sector continues to be the major contributor (more than 40 per cent) in Belgaum, Bijapur, Raichur, Bellary (4 districts) in North Karnataka and Chitradurga, Kolar, Chikmagalur, Shimoga, Tumkur, Mandya, Hassan, and Kodagu (8 districts) in South Karnataka. Comparatively conspicuous gains in the share of the secondary sector were experienced by six districts only : Dharwad, Uttara Kannada, Gulbarga and Bidar, (4 districts) in North Karnataka and Mandya and Mysore (2 districts) in South Karnataka. Even in these districts, secondary sector, however, continued to occupy the third position. (Leaving aside Bangalore district as a special case, secondary sector's contribution to district income ranged from 6 per cent in Kodagu to 29 per cent in Dakshina Kannada). Tertiary sector managed to register almost dramatic and widespread gains in most of the districts over the period 1980-81 to 1996-97 excepting Bijapur and Kolar where gains were moderate. In fact in six districts: Uttara Kannada, Gulbarga, Bidar, Bangalore, Mysore and Dakshina Kannada it outbeat the primary sector to occupy the first position.

23. The point that needs to be highlighted from the above discussion is the reducing role of the primary sector and the increasing role of the tertiary sector in contributing to the state/district income. Excepting a few stray cases, secondary sector did not register conspicuous changes in its relative contributions to state/district income. Thus structural changes taking place in the composition of state/district income reveal that tertiary sector has clearly gained in its relative importance.

24. At the regional level no significant changes in the relative shares of South Karnataka (comprising of 11 districts) and North Karnataka (comprising of 8 districts) in the state income took place over the period 1980-81 to 1996-97. This also holds good by and large in respect of their relative sectoral shares. In other words, South Karnataka continues to hold its sway in the composition of state income with nearly 2/3 of the state income derived from it.

Table 4.11
GDP in Karnataka: District-wise and Sector-wise Composition, 1980-81 and 1996-97
(GDP at current prices)

District	1980-81					1996-97				
	GDP Rs. In lakh	% share of Primary Sector	% share of Secondary Sector	% share of Tertiary Sector	Total	GDP Rs. In lakh	% share of Primary Sector	% share of Secondary Sector	% share of Tertiary Sector	Total
Belagaum	45680	51	19	29	100	446888	44	20	36	100
Dharwad	41178	45	21	34	100	400388	34	24	42	100
Bijapur	25528	47	20	33	100	296551	49	17	34	100
Uttara Kannada	19317	48	17	35	100	155749	31	24	45	100
Belgaum Division	131703	48	20	32	100	1299576	40	21	39	100
Gulbarga	31268	51	20	29	100	302079	35	25	40	100
Bidar	14231	59	13	28	100	104321	40	17	43	100
Raichur	27886	60	13	27	100	220648	47	14	39	100
Bellary	25668	53	16	31	100	229743	46	16	38	100
Gulbarga Division	99053	55	16	29	100	856791	41	19	40	100
Bangalore(U)	118698	10	42	48	100	1094955	3	42	55	100
Bangalore @					100	186796	38	22	40	100
Chitradurga	31390	52	20	28	100	241987	44	18	39	100
Kolar	18214	47	14	39	100	193055	44	15	41	100
Shimoga	32644	50	21	29	100	279718	44	19	37	100
Tumkur	25385	52	17	31	100	236551	46	18	36	100
Bangalore Division	226331	29	31	40	100	2233062	23	30	47	100
Mysore	41183	49	21	30	100	411662	35	25	40	100
Mandya	24927	62	11	27	100	148260	43	18	39	100
Hassan	20189	62	11	27	100	170604	49	12	39	100
Chikmagalur	18266	66	8	26	100	193658	55	8	37	100
Dakshina kannada	44420	38	29	33	100	379919	29	29	42	100
Kodagu	14960	70	6	24	100	113363	57	6	37	100
Mysore Division	163945	53	17	29	100	1417466	41	20	40	100
North Karnataka	230756	51	18	31	100	2156367	41	20	39	100
South Karnataka	390276	39	26	35	100	3650528	30	26	44	100
Karnataka	521032	43	23	34	100	5806895	34	24	42	100

Source: Data on GDP obtained from the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of Karnataka

Table 4.12
Districts share in the State GDP and in Sectoral Income,1980-81 and 1996-97.

District	1980-81:District's Share in the State Total of				1996-97:District's Share in the State Total of			
	GDP	Primary Sector Income	Secondary Sector Income	Tertiary Sector Income	GDP	Primary Sector Income	Secondary Sector Income	Tertiary Sector Income
Belagaum	7.36	8.64	6.32	6.38	7.70	9.98	6.42	6.67
Dharwad	6.63	6.79	6.17	6.73	6.9	6.88	6.89	6.91
Bijapur	4.11	4.44	3.64	3.99	5.11	7.28	3.71	4.15
Uttara Kannada	3.11	3.44	2.30	3.23	2.68	2.47	2.66	2.87
Belgaum Division	21.21	23.31	18.43	20.33	22.38	26.60	19.68	20.51
Gulbarga	5.03	5.89	4.36	4.37	5.20	5.30	5.45	4.98
Bidar	2.29	3.07	1.31	1.94	1.80	2.10	1.31	1.83
Raichur	4.29	6.16	2.59	3.60	3.80	5.24	2.23	3.53
Bellary	4.13	5.00	2.94	3.82	3.96	5.30	2.70	3.58
Gulbarga Division	15.95	20.12	11.20	13.72	14.75	17.94	11.68	13.93
Bangalore(U)	19.11	4.38	35.81	27.07	18.86	1.46	33.50	24.59
Bangalore ®					3.22	3.62	2.93	3.05
Chitradurga	5.05	6.03	4.36	4.25	4.17	5.37	3.06	3.83
Kolar	2.93	3.11	1.85	3.43	3.32	4.30	2.02	3.28
Shimoga	5.26	5.98	4.97	4.50	4.82	6.21	3.77	4.28
Tumkur	4.09	4.86	3.12	3.74	4.07	5.42	3.13	3.48
Bangalore Division	36.44	24.36	50.11	42.99	38.46	26.38	48.42	42.51
Mysore	6.63	7.4	6.08	5.99	7.09	7.28	7.33	6.80
Mandya	4.01	5.65	2.02	3.23	2.55	3.24	1.88	2.38
Hassan	3.25	4.57	1.52	2.70	2.94	4.22	1.51	2.71
Chikmagalur	2.94	4.44	1.06	2.26	3.33	5.43	1.09	2.96
Dakshina kannada	7.15	6.28	9.00	7.04	6.54	5.62	7.90	6.51
Kodagu	2.41	3.86	0.58	1.75	1.95	3.29	0.50	1.70
Mysore Division	26.4	32.21	20.26	22.97	24.41	29.08	20.22	23.06
North Karnataka	37.16	43.43	29.63	34.05	37.13	44.54	31.36	34.43
South Karnataka	62.84	56.57	70.37	65.95	62.87	55.46	68.64	65.57
Karnataka	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Computations based on GDP and Sectoral Income data obtained for the respective years (at current prices) from the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of Karnataka.

25. The discussion so far has broadly indicated the regional disparities in Karnataka at the district level in respect of per capita income, poverty and overall backwardness and the changes that have occurred in the sectoral composition of income. **Infact a part of the explanation for relative regional disparities that are persisting in the ‘current period’ in the state may be sought in the historical legacy that the state has inherited since its reorganization in 1956.** It is common knowledge that at the time of reorganization of the state in 1956, there were several developmental disparities between the different political units: Bombay-Karnataka, Hyderabad-Karnataka and Mysore-Karnataka, due to a variety of factors : historical, cultural, social and economic.

26. We make an attempt to present the regional disparities in respect of selected development indicators in Karnataka in the “base period” – **liberally defined to include the period around the 1960s and termed “then”** – followed by the discussion, of regional disparities in Karnataka in the “current period”, **liberally defined to include the period after the 1990s and termed “now”** for convenience of analysis. As data on development indicators pertaining to the base period suffer from several inadequacies in terms of their coverage, level of disaggregation, range etc; the scenario of regional disparities in the base period that we build up is by no means exhaustive or comprehensive. Nevertheless it serves us to inform of the **regional disparities then** (Base Period). Against this background., we proceed to take up the analysis of **regional disparities now** (current period) and try to reflect, whether the disparities have widened/ narrowed over time.

4.4 Regional Disparities : Then and Now

27. Data on selected development indicators in the base period : Then and in the current period: Now are presented in Table :4.13 These indicators though limited in number, touch upon important sectors such as human development, agriculture, industry, education, health infrastructure and weaker sections.

4.4 (i) Gender Disparity:

28. Sex ratio can be considered as a rough proxy for gender disparities. In 1961, excepting Dakshina Kannada (1082), sex ratio was adverse to women in the districts of Karnataka. The lowest sex ratio was in Kodagu (862) preceded by Shimoga (898). In 10 districts, sex ratio was below the state average (959), of which three belonged to North Karnataka (Belgaum, Dharwad, and Uttara Kannada) and seven to South Karnataka (Chitradurga, Shimoga, Chickmagalur, Tumkur, Bangalore, Kodagu and Mysore). Thus sex ratio was relatively worse in a greater number of districts in South Karnataka than in North Karnataka. Region-wise, sex ratio was higher in North Karnataka (966) than in South Karnataka (954). Sex ratio in the state improved marginally over the four decades from 959 in 1961 to 964 in 2001. It continued to be adverse to women in all but Dakshina Kannada district. The lowest sex ratio was in Bangalore (916) preceded by Bidar (948). In 2001, Sex ratio was below the state average (964) in six districts, of which four belonged to North Karnataka (Belgaum, Bijapur, Bidar and Dharwad) and two to South Karnataka (Chitradurga and Bangalore). Region-wise, unlike in 1961, sex ratio was higher in South Karnataka (965) than in North Karnataka (962).

Table - 4.13

Selected Development Indicators in the Base Period (Then) and in the Current Period (Now): Districtwise

Sl.No.	District	Human Development							
		Sex Ratio				Literacy			
		1961	Rank	2001	Rank	1961	Rank	2001	Rank
1.	Bangalore	917	16	916	19	40	2	79.69	2
2.	Chikmagalur	903	17	984	5	33	7	72.63	6
3.	Chitradurga	940	15	952	16	29	9	67.49	9
4.	Dakshina Kannada	1082	1	1060	1	38	5	82.13	1
5.	Hassan	969	6	1005	2	29	11	68.75	8
6.	Kodagu	862	19	996	3	43	1	78.17	3
7.	Kolar	968	7	970	9	25	14	63.14	12
8.	Mandya	967	8	985	4	20	16	61.21	14
9.	Mysore	950	13	966	10	25	13	60.34	15
10.	Shimoga	898	18	972	7	33	6	72.90	5
11.	Tumkur	956	10	966	11	26	12	67.19	10
	South Karnataka	954		965				71.63	
1.	Belgaum	951	12	959	15	31	8	64.42	11
2.	Bijapur	976	4	962	14	29	10	57.63	17
3.	Dharwad	951	11	951	17	40	3	69.17	7
4.	Uttara Kannada	946	14	970	8	39	4	76.59	4
5.	Bellary	960	9	967	10	24	15	57.81	16
6.	Bidar	971	5	948	18	17	19	61.98	13
7.	Gulbarga	989	2	964	13	17	18	50.65	19
8.	Raichur	985	3	981	6	18	17	51.83	18
	North Karnataka	966		962				59.43	
	Karnataka	959		964		29.80		67.04	

(Contd..)

Table - 4.13 (Contd..)

Selected Development Indicators in the Base Period (Then) and in the Current Period (Now): Districtwise

Sl.No.	District	Agriculture							
		Cropping Intensity				Percentage of Net Irrigated Area to Net Area Shown			
		1957-58	Rank	1998-99	Rank	1957-58	Rank	2000-01	Rank
1.	Bangalore	101.05	16	110.14	15	10.94	9	19.4	12
2.	Chikmagalur	103.64	8	109.94	16	32.69	2	8.7	18
3.	Chitradurga	105.46	6	114.08	13	7.34	11	24.6	9
4.	Dakshina Kannada	140.21	1	127.93	2	24.67	4	44.5	2
5.	Hassan	102.85	11	115.35	11	15.75	7	21.7	11
6.	Kodagu	100.46	17	101.06	19	6.74	12	2.1	19
7.	Kolar	102.63	12	107.69	17	17.04	6	18.8	14
8.	Mandya	107.03	3	119.56	6	26.00	3	43.8	3
9.	Mysore	106.69	5	121.01	3	11.69	8	29.5	6
10.	Shimoga	103.01	10	118.92	7	41.52	1	61.4	1
11.	Tumkur	102.07	14	107.14	18	9.61	10	19.2	13
	South Karnataka	105.92		114.62		16.50		25.6	
1.	Belgaum	102.51	13	115.14	12	5.93	13	40.7	4
2.	Bijapur	101.94	15	112.00	14	1.83	17	26.4	8
3.	Dharwad	103.39	9	129.31	1	4.96	14	17.3	15
4.	Uttara Kannada	108.10	2	115.50	10	20.50	5	22.1	10
5.	Bellary	104.57	7	117.01	8	3.51	15	32.9	6
6.	Bidar	106.99	4	116.89	9	2.72	16	10.2	17
7.	Gulbarga	100.06	18	120.04	4	1.40	18	13.7	16
8.	Raichur	100.00	19	119.85	5	1.16	19	29.5	7
	North Karnataka	102.19		119.23		3.20		24.3	
	Karnataka	103.39		117.37		7.48		24.8	

(Contd..)

Table - 4.13 (Contd..)

Selected Development Indicators in the Base Period (Then) and in the Current Period
(Now): Districtwise

Sl.No.	District	Live stock				Industry			
		Live stock per lakh population (in terms of cattle head units)				District share in the state total of Factories			
		1956	Rank	1997	Rank	1957	Rank	1998-99	Rank
1.	Bangalore	36204	19	15698	19	30.18	1	45.9	1
2.	Chikmagalur	71975	2	46004	3	1.02	14	2.5	10
3.	Chitradurga	62040	5	33950	10	3.71	8	4.1	7
4.	Dakshina Kannada	48408	15	30352	15	9.70	4	6.9	2
5.	Hassan	81471	1	50111	2	0.96	15	0.5	19
6.	Kodagu	65738	4	30325	16	0.90	16	1.7	13
7.	Kolar	55704	8	31031	14	2.57	10	1.6	14
8.	Mandya	54701	11	34359	9	0.84	18	0.7	18
9.	Mysore	54747	10	30264	13	8.56	5	4.8	5
10.	Shimoga	70039	3	50372	1	2.81	9	2.1	11
11.	Tumkur	55363	9	39198	5	2.22	11	1.7	12
	South Karnataka	56566		30916		63.47		72.6	
1.	Belgaum	40746	18	31109	12	9.88	3	5.8	4
2.	Bijapur	45670	16	29317	18	6.05	6	4.7	6
3.	Dharwad	44018	17	29414	17	10.42	2	6.8	3
4.	Uttara Kannada	51734	13	41695	4	0.90	17	0.9	17
5.	Bellary	51294	14	37437	6	5.69	7	3.0	9
6.	Bidar	53144	12	31346	11	0.18	19	1.0	16
7.	Gulbarga	57752	6	37223	7	1.36	13	1.4	15
8.	Raichur	56389	7	35728	8	2.04	12	3.8	8
	North Karnataka	51931		33053		36.53		27.40	
	Karnataka	53061		31829		100.00		100.00	

(Contd..)

Table - 4.13 (Contd..)

Selected Development Indicators in the Base Period (Then) and in the Current Period (Now): Districtwise

Sl.No.	District	Industry [concluded]				Education Infrastructure			
		District share in the state total of Industrial Workers				No. of Primary Schools per lakh Population			
		1957	Rank	1991	Rank	1958-59*[a]	Rank	1999-2000[b]	Rank
1.	Bangalore	36.05	1	31.43	1	81	12	65	19
2.	Chikmagalur	0.57	15	0.88	18	139	2	144	5
3.	Chitradurga	4.63	7	3.15	7	111	8	104	8
4.	Dakshina Kannada	9.52	3	17.56	2	78	13	74	17
5.	Hassan	1.1	14	1.23	16	126	4	162	1
6.	Kodagu	0.45	18	0.47	19	42	19	77	16
7.	Kolar	9.66	2	3.22	9	97	9	146	4
8.	Mandya	1.46	13	1.54	15	114	6	118	7
9.	Mysore	8.03	4	5.82	5	93	10	87	10
10.	Shimoga	4.17	9	2.66	11	116	5	125	6
11.	Tumkur	0.52	16	3.39	8	112	7	146	3
	South Karnataka	76.20		71.95		99		102	
1.	Belgaum	5.72	6	6.97	3	134	3	78	15
2.	Bijapur	1.97	12	4.79	6	85	11	92	9
3.	Dharwad	5.85	5	6.50	4	63	18	68	18
4.	Uttara Kannada	0.46	17	1.79	14	163	1	160	2
5.	Bellary	4.40	8	2.42	12	76	14	78	12
6.	Bidar	0.04	19	1.11	17	66	17	78	13
7.	Gulbarga	3.34	10	2.71	10	76	15	83	11
8.	Raichur	2.06	11	1.85	13	74	16	78	14
	North Karnataka	23.84		28.05		91		84	
	Karnataka	100		100		96		94	

(a) including middle schools (b) including higher primary schools

(Contd..)

Table - 4.13 (Contd..)

Selected Development Indicators in the Base Period (Then) and in the Current Period (Now): Districtwise

Sl.No.	District	Health Infrastructure				Infrastructure			
		No. of Sanctioned beds per lakh population				Total Road Length in Kms per 100 sq. kms. of area			
		1958-59*	Rank	2001	Rank	1959	Rank	1999	Rank
1.	Bangalore	149	2	69	14	34.77	4	94.44	4
2.	Chikmagalur	36	10	94	5	28.42	6	85.50	5
3.	Chitradurga	21	13	105	3	21.08	12	60.71	13
4.	Dakshina Kannada	68	4	91	6	31.52	5	63.28	11
5.	Hassan	49	8	102	4	37.71	2	100	2
6.	Kodagu	353	1	235	1	22.77	11	78.43	7
7.	Kolar	65	5	80	9	9.77	16	75.44	10
8.	Mandya	15	18	78	10	67.06	1	160.35	1
9.	Mysore	86	3	107	2	35.31	3	76.76	8
10.	Shimoga	64	6	76	11	25.23	9	75.89	9
11.	Tumkur	21	12	54	17	23.52	10	85.13	6
	South Karnataka	77		85		32.17		82.98	
1.	Belgaum	18	14	50	18	20.27	13	60.00	14
2.	Bijapur	14	19	71	12	12.87	15	46.40	18
3.	Dharwad	37	9	71	13	25.58	8	99.44	3
4.	Uttara Kannada	34	11	86	7	26.86	7	61.37	12
5.	Bellary	64	7	83	8	16.43	14	55.72	15
6.	Bidar	15	17	56	16	6.32	19	52.71	16
7.	Gulbarga	17	16	66	15	7.37	18	46.77	17
8.	Raichur	18	15	44	19	8.49	17	44.26	19
	North Karnataka	26		61		15.53		58.08	
	Karnataka	54		75		23.09		70.00	

(Contd..)

Table - 4.13 (Contd..)

Selected Development Indicators in the Base Period (Then) and in the Current Period (Now): Districtwise

Sl.No.	District	Infrastructure				Infrastructure			
		No. of Vehicles per lakh population				Bank Branches : Average population per branch [in '000']			
		1958-59*	Rank	2001	Rank	1975	Rank	1996	Rank
1.	Bangalore	533	1	17542	1	9	3	9	5
2.	Chikmagalur	156	4	5332	10	12	5	8	3
3.	Chitradurga	44	16	5887	6	24	13	12	9
4.	Dakshina Kannada	221	3	7035	5	7	2	6	2
5.	Hassan	82	11	3960	13	19	11	11	7
6.	Kodagu	326	2	8336	2	6	1	4	1
7.	Kolar	38	18	3624	14	29	16	13	12
8.	Mandya	52	14	3006	15	24	12	14	15
9.	Mysore	141	5	7381	3	18	9	14	14
10.	Shimoga	118	8	5737	7	14	6	11	6
11.	Tumkur	47	15	4420	11	29	17	13	13
	South Karnataka	190		8793		13		10	
1.	Belgaum	124	7	5628	8	19	10	13	11
2.	Bijapur	59	12	2741	16	24	14	14	16
3.	Dharwad	99	10	7186	4	17	7	11	8
4.	Uttara Kannada	116	9	5376	9	11	4	8	4
5.	Bellary	125	6	4341	12	17	8	13	10
6.	Bidar	35	19	2618	17	43	18	15	17
7.	Gulbarga	39	17	2615	18	45	19	17	18
8.	Raichur	58	13	2370	19	27	15	18	19
	North Karnataka	84		3992		21		13	
	Karnataka	144		6742		16		11	

(Contd..)

Table - 4.13 (Contd..)

Selected Development Indicators in the Base Period (Then) and in the Current Period (Now): Districtwise

Sl.No.	District	Electrification				Schedules Castes & Scheduled Tribes			
		Proportion of towns & villages electrified to total No. of towns & villages in the district		Share of each district in the state total of towns & villages electrified		Share of each district in the state total of SC/ST s population		Share of each district in the state total of SC/ST s population	
		1959	Rank	1959	Rank	1961	Rank	1991	Rank
1.	Bangalore	20.76	1	27.30	1	12.9	1	12.2	1
2.	Chikmagalur	8.35	8	4.60	10	3.2	16	2.4	17
3.	Chitradurga	10.39	4	7.38	5	6.2	7	8.1	2
4.	D. Kannada	13.66	2	5.28	7	3.8	12	3	15
5.	Hassan	3.99	10	5.22	9	4.4	10	3.1	14
6.	Kodagu	3.14	12	0.51	13	1.7	18	1.1	18
7.	Kolar	9.72	6	15.21	2	9.6	2	7.8	3
8.	Mandya	7.74	9	5.90	6	3.5	14	2.6	16
9.	Mysore	10.57	3	9.14	3	9.4	3	7.5	5
10.	Shimoga	8.67	7	8.57	4	4.6	9	4.4	12
11.	Tumkur	3.75	11	5.22	8	7.0	4	6.2	7
	S. Karnataka	9.43		94.32		66.3		58.6	
1.	Belgaum	0.42	16	0.28	16	6.8	5	5.3	11
2.	Bijapur	0.64	14	0.45	15	5.2	8	5.9	8
3.	Dharwad	1.09	13	0.85	12	3.6	13	5.6	10
4.	U. Kannada	0.16	18	0.11	18	1.1	19	1.1	19
5.	Bellary	9.8	5	3.29	11	3.8	11	5.7	9
6.	Bidar	-	19	-	19	3.1	17	3.9	13
7.	Gulbarga	0.31	17	0.23	17	6.6	6	7.7	4
8.	Raichur	0.58	15	0.45	14	3.5	15	6.2	6
	North Karnataka	1.11		5.68		33.7		41.4	
	Karnataka	6.62		100		100		100	

(Contd..)

Table - 4.13 (Concluded)

Selected Development Indicators in the Base Period (Then) and in the Current Period (Now): Districtwise

Sl.No.	District	Agricultural Labourers				Agricultural Labourers			
		Share of each district in the state total of Agricultural labourers				Proportion of Agricultural Labourers to total workers in the district			
		1961	Rank	1991	Rank	1961	Rank	1991	Rank
1.	Bangalore	5.2	10	4.2	12	6.4	18	8.8	19
2.	Chikmagalur	1.6	17	2.0	16	10.1	15	22.3	12
3.	Chitradurga	4.5	11	5.4	8	14.3	9	28.9	8
4.	Dakshina Kannada	7.4	5	3.6	14	17.9	7	15.4	16
5.	Hassan	1.3	18	1.7	17	5.6	19	12.3	18
6.	Kodagu	1.1	19	0.7	19	12.6	11	14.4	17
7.	Kolar	3.0	14	4.6	10	8.5	17	23.8	11
8.	Mandya	2.6	15	3.2	15	10.8	13	21.7	13
9.	Mysore	5.4	9	6.7	7	13.1	10	26.2	9
10.	Shimoga	3	13	5.1	9	11.5	12	32.6	7
11.	Tumkur	3.5	12	3.9	13	9.0	16	17.6	14
	South Karnataka	37		40.9		10.8		19.1	
1.	Belgaum	8.2	4	7.9	5	16.7	8	26.1	10
2.	Bijapur	12.7	2	9.6	2	28.3	2	39.3	6
3.	Dharwad	13.1	1	10.6	1	27.9	3	35.7	4
4.	Uttara Kannada	1.9	16	1.6	18	10.6	14	17.4	15
5.	Bellary	5.4	8	6.7	6	22.4	5	39.4	5
6.	Bidar	6.0	7	4.2	11	33.9	1	42.5	2
7.	Gulbarga	9.9	3	8.2	3	26.4	4	41.5	3
8.	Raichur	6.0	6	9.1	4	20.5	6	44.5	1
	North Karnataka	63.0		59.1		23.7		36.1	
	Karnataka	100		100		16.4		26.5	

* calculations based on 1961 population figures

Note: Districtwise data relating to current period are adjusted to make them comparable to the configuration of districts in the base period. Therefore data relating to districts and regions (South Karnataka and North Karnataka) and computations based on these data do not tally with their corresponding data and computations presented as per the new configuration of districts in the subsequent chapters.

Source: Data relating to base period obtained from:

- (1) Statistical Abstract, 1958-59: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka.
- (2) Census of India, 1961: Karnataka

Data relating to current period obtained from:

- (1) Concerned Departments, Government of Karnataka.
- (2) Census of India, 2001: Karnataka
- (3) Human Development in Karnataka, 1999, Planning Department, Government of Karnataka.

29. It is intriguing that sex ratio worsened between 1961 and 2001 in six districts. Of these four belonged to North Karnataka: Bijapur, Gulbarga, Bidar, Raichur and two to South Karnataka: Dakshina Kannada and Bangalore. It may be noted that in Dakshina Kannada district, despite the reduction, sex ratio continues to be favourable to women.

4.4 (ii) Literacy: ⁵

30. Literacy in Karnataka was 29.8 per cent in 1961. Kodagu ranked first (42.83 per cent) in literacy followed by Bangalore, Dharwad, Uttara Kannada, and Bidar the last (16.96 per cent), preceded by Gulbarga and Raichur. Six districts in South Karnataka (Chitradurga, Hassan, Kolar, Mandya, Mysore and Tumkur) and five districts in North Karnataka (Bijapur, Bellary, Bidar, Gulbarga and Raichur) had literacy rates lower than the state average. Literacy rate was higher for males (42.29 per cent) than for females (16.70 per cent).

31. Literacy rate in Karnataka improved from 29.80 per cent in 1961 to 67.04 per cent in 2001. Improvement in literacy rate was registered in all the districts. But females continue to lag behind males in all the districts even in 2001. (See Census of India 2001, Karnataka, Provisional Population Tables, Paper 1 of 2001, for details). Dakshina Kannada ranked first in literacy followed by Bangalore, and Gulbarga the last preceded by Raichur. Literacy rate is lower than the state average in three districts of South Karnataka: Kolar, Mandya and Mysore and in six districts of North Karnataka: Belgaum, Bijapur, Bellary, Bidar, Gulbarga and Raichur.

4.4 (iii) Irrigation:

32. In 1957-58, net irrigated area in the state was 7.6 lakh hectare. To view it differently about 7.5 per cent of net cropped area in the state only was irrigated in 1957-58. Relative shares of South Karnataka and North Karnataka in the net area irrigated were 71 per cent and 29 per cent respectively (See Table 4.14). Shimoga district enjoyed the prime of place in the relative proportion of net irrigated area in the state total (41 per cent) and Kodagu the last (0.8 per cent). Proportions of net irrigated area to net cropped area was also the highest in Shimoga District (41.5 per cent) and the least in Raichur (1.2 per cent).

5. Literacy rates for 1961 are effective literacy rates based on census figures excluding the population below five years and the literacy rates for 2001 are effective literacy rates based on census figures excluding the population below seven years.

Table - 4.14

Share in the State total of Net Area Irrigated and Percentage of Net Area Irrigated to Net Area Sown in 1957-58 and 2000-01, District wise

Districts	Share in the State Total of Net Area Irrigated (Percent)		Percentage of Net Area Irrigated to Net Area Sown	
	1957-58	2000-01	1957-58	2000-01
Bangalore	5.0	2.9	10.9	19.4
Chitradurga	5.1	7.7	7.3	24.6
Kolar	5.9	2.5	17.0	18.8
Shimoga	14.0	5.3	41.5	61.4
Tumkur	6.2	4.5	9.6	19.2
Chikmagalur	8.1	1.0	3.3	8.7
Dakshina Kannada	6.2	4.1	24.7	44.5
Hassan	5.3	3.1	15.7	21.7
Kodagu	0.8	0.1	6.8	2.1
Mandya	7.7	4.2	26.0	43.8
Mysore	6.7	6.3	11.7	29.5
Bellary	2.8	6.3	3.5	32.9
Bidar	1.3	1.5	2.7	10.2
Gulbaraga	2.3	6.2	1.4	13.7
Raichur	1.6	9.9	1.2	29.5
Belgaum	7.3	13.5	5.9	40.7
Bijapur	3.5	12.7	1.8	26.4
Dharwad	7.2	7.2	5.0	17.3
Uttara Kannada	3.0	1.0	20.5	22.1
South Karnataka [Net area Irrigated: hectres]	71.0[5,38,943]	41.7[10,62,188]	16.5	25.6
North Karnataka [Net area Irrigated: hectres]	29.0[2,20,409]	58.3[14,85,481]	3.2	24.3
State Total [Net area Irrigated: hectres]	100[7,59,352]	100[25,47,669]	7.5	24.8

Note: Computations based on data obtained for the respective years from The Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of Karnataka, Bangalore.

33. Net irrigated area in the state increased more than three-fold from 7.6 lakh hectares in 1957-58 to 25.5 lakh hectares in 2000-01 (Table 4.14). Shares of South Karnataka and North Karnataka in this incremental expansion of net irrigated area in the state were 29 per cent and 71 per cent respectively. Thanks to the growth in irrigated area, which benefitted largely North Karnataka, its relative share in the State total of net irrigated area shot up to 58 percent in 2000-01 (compared to its share of 29 per cent in 1957-58), while that of South Karnataka decreased to 42 per cent (compared to 71 per cent in 1957-58). It is also noteworthy, between 1957-58 and 2000-01, the proportion of net irrigated area to net cropped area increased to 26 per cent from 17 per cent in South Karnataka and to 24 per cent from 3 per cent in North Karnataka and in the State to 25 per cent from 7 per cent respectively. Dramatic transformation in the irrigation scenario to the advantage of North Karnataka is quite obvious.

34. Changes in the relative status of Districts in South Karnataka and North Karnataka in respect of irrigation in the base period (1957-58) and in the current period (2000-01) are captured in a summary from in the following :

Proportion of Net Irrigated area to Net Cropped area	Number of Districts			
	1957-58		2000-01	
	South Karnataka	North Karnataka	South Karnataka	North Karnataka
Less than 5 per cent	-	6	1	-
5-10 per cent	3	1	1	-
Above 10 per cent	8	1	9	8

4.4 (iv) Cropping Intensity:

35. In 1957-58, cropping intensity was the highest in Dakshina Kannada (140.2) and was either nil or negligible (less than 105) in 13 districts Belgaum, Bellary, Bijapur, Dharwad, Gulbarga, Raichur, Bangalore, Chickmagalur, Hassan, Kodagu, Kolar, Shimoga and Tumkur. Among the regions, it was higher in South Karnataka than in North Karnataka.

36. All the districts except Dakshina Kannada, registered an increase in cropping intensity in 1998-99 over 1957-58. At the state level, cropping intensity reached to 117.37 from 103.39 in the corresponding period. Seven districts in the state, that is, Dakshina Kannada, Mandya, Mysore and Shimoga in South Karnataka and Dharwad, Gulbarga, and Raichur in North Karnataka have higher level of cropping intensity compared to the state average.

4.4 (v) Livestock:

37. Livestock serves as an important source of livelihood and as a contributor of economic well-being. Data available on individual livestock are adjusted to be expressed in terms of cattle head units. In 1956 the state had on an average 53061 livestock per lakh population. Two districts: Bangalore and Dakshina Kannada in South Karnataka and five districts : Belgaum, Bellary, Bijapur, Dharwad and Uttara Kannada in North Karnataka had livestock below the state average.

38. It is striking to notice considerable decline in the livestock strength in all the districts of Karnataka with the state average reducing to 31829 (per lakh population) in 1997. This brings out the distressing fact that the growth in human population is much faster than the growth in livestock, imposing additional strain on this resource for livelihood.

39. Five districts in South Karnataka (Mysore, Kodagu, D.Kannada, Kolar and Bangalore) and four districts in North Karnataka (Bidar, Dharwad, Bijapur and Belgaum) are below the state average. Malnad districts display a clear edge over others in the possession of livestock asset.

4.4 (vi) Industry:

40. In respect of indicators of industrial development, such as number of factories and number of industrial workers, a clear regional distinction between South Karnataka and North Karnataka may be discerned, with these development indicators skewed highly in favour of South Karnataka. In 1957, nearly 2/3 of the industrial units (factories) were located in South Karnataka and the remaining 1/3 industrial units in North Karnataka. These were concentrated especially in Bangalore, followed by Dharwad, Belgaum, Dakshina Kannada and Mysore districts in particular. Similarly nearly 3/4 of the industrial workers were concentrated in South Karnataka, particularly in Bangalore followed by Kolar, Dakshina Kannada, and Mysore districts. The point to be specially noted is that within North Karnataka, Belgaum and Dharwad districts displayed levels of industrial development worthy of them to be compared with the relatively advanced (industrially) districts in South Karnataka.

41. South Karnataka continues to be the preferred region for industrial development (Bangalore, Mysore and Dakshina Kannada in particular) . Nearly 2/3 of the industrial units are located in South Karnataka in the year 1998-99, which means in the context of a sizeable increase in the absolute number of industrial units between 1957-58 and 1998-99(four decades) that North Karnataka lags behind South Karnataka in attracting the new industrial units. This explains also why a large proportion of industrial workers in the state continues to be found in South Karnataka.

4.4 (vii) Educational Infrastructure:

No. of Primary schools per lakh population:

42. In 1958 , in the state, there were 96 primary schools for every lakh population. Relatively North Karnataka was ill placed (91 primary schools per lakh population) compared to South Karnataka (99 primary schools per lakh population). Four districts in South Karnataka (Bangalore, Dakshina Kannada, Kodagu, and Mysore) and six districts in North Karnataka (Bellary, Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur, Bijapur and Dharwad) had number of primary schools lower than the state average.

43. The state average of primary schools (per lakh population) declined marginally to 94 by 1999-2000 caused largely by the corresponding decline in the average number of schools in North Karnataka (from 91 schools in 1958-59 to 84 schools in 1999-2000), as the average number of schools in South Karnataka improved marginally (from 99 to 102 schools in the corresponding period). Four districts in South Karnataka : Bangalore, Dakshina Kannada , Kodagu and Mysore and seven districts in North Karnataka : Belgaum, Bijapur, Bellary, Bidar, Dharwad, Gulbarga and Raichur stood below the state average.

44. However these changes have to be interpreted with caution since some of these districts are educationally forward which only means that the growth in the number of primary schools is not commensurate with the growth in population.

4.4 (viii) Health Infrastructure:

45. No. of Hospital beds may be construed as a good indicator in reflecting the level of health facilities in a given society. In 1958-59, the state average was 54 beds per lakh population. Districts which were above this average were Bangalore, Kolar, Shimoga, Dakshina Kannada, Kodagu and Mysore; all in South Karnataka and Bellary only in North Karnataka.

46. The state average improved to 75 Hospital beds per lakh population in 2001. The corresponding regional averages for South Karnataka and North Karnataka are 85 and 61 respectively, indicating the gap of the latter region compared to the state average. Districts which have these facilities below the state average are, Bangalore and Tumkur in South Karnataka and Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwad, Bidar, Gulbarga and Raichur in North Karnataka. Districts which have these facilities above the state average are Chitradurga, Kolar, Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada, Mysore, Hassan and Mandya in South Karnataka, Bellary and Uttara Kannada in North Karnataka.

4.4 (ix) Electrification of Towns and Villages:

47. Electrification is an important indicator of general development. A meagre 7 per cent of the total towns and villages were electrified in the year 1959. Districts in North Karnataka, with the solitary exception of Bellary, were way behind in the matter of electrification of towns and villages, with less than one per cent of the towns and villages in each of these districts electrified. Bangalore enjoyed the first rank followed by Dakshina Kannada. However, even in these relatively better placed districts, the proportion of towns and villages electrified stood at 21 per cent and 14 per cent respectively.

48. There has been a phenomenal growth in the electrification of towns and villages in the State, touching nearly 100 percent in all the districts. However this achievement gets somewhat undermined, when we notice that only 37.5 percent of the hamlets in the state are provided with this facility. These are concentrated in Malnad and Coastal districts of Karnataka. (See Chapter. 11 for details).

4.4 (x) Road Length:

49. In 1959, the state had 23 Kms road length for every 100 sq.kms of area. Districts which fell below this average were: Chitradurga, Kodagu and Kolar (3 districts) in South Karnataka and Belgaum, Bijapur, Bellary, Bidar, Gulbarga and Raichur (6 districts) in North Karnataka.

50. In 1991 the state average of road length has increased to 70 Kms for every 100 sq.kms of area. Districts which lag behind this state average are Chitradurga and Dakshina Kannada in South Karnataka and Belgaum, Bijapur, Bellary, Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur and Uttara Kannada in North Karnataka.

4.4 (xi) Number of Vehicles :

51. There were 144 registered vehicles per lakh population at the state level in 1959. Number of registered vehicles per lakh population ranged from as low as 35 in Bidar district to as high as 533 in Bangalore district. Seven districts of South Karnataka (Chitradurga, Hassan, Kolar, Mandya, Mysore, Shimoga and Tumkur) and all the eight districts in North Karnataka (Bellary, Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwad and Uttara Kannada) had vehicles less than the State average. Four districts (Bangalore, Chikmagalur, Dakshina Kannada and Kodagu) which had vehicles above the State average belonged to South Karnataka.

52. All the districts reported a higher density of vehicles (per lakh population) by 2001 compared to 1959-60. Compared to the state average of 6742 vehicles per lakh population, the vehicle density continued to be relatively quite high in South Karnataka (8793 vehicles) than in North Karnataka (3992 Vehicles). But it is to be noted that only four districts: Bangalore, Dakshina Kannada, Kodagu and Mysore in South Karnataka (out of 11 districts) have vehicle density higher than the state average. Within North Karnataka, excepting Dharwad, in all other districts the vehicle density is lower than the state average.

4.4 (xii) Bank Branches (Commercial Banks and RRBs):

53. Access to and intensity of banking institutions facilitate an economy's development. In 1975, average population served by a bank branch was 16 thousand in Karnataka. Compared to the state average, average population per branch was higher in six districts in South Karnataka: Chitradurga, Hassan, Kolar, Mandya, Mysore and Tumkur and in seven districts in North Karnataka : Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwad, Bellary, Bidar, Gulbarga and Raichur, suggesting relatively poor banking facilities in a large number of districts in the state. Region-wise, South Karnataka enjoyed better banking facilities (13 thousand per branch) than North Karnataka (21 thousand per branch).

54. Average population served by a bank improved to 11 thousand in 1996. Notwithstanding the significant growth in the number of bank branches in North Karnataka between 1975 and 1996, North Karnataka continues to lag behind South Karnataka in the level of banking facilities. Average population per branch in North Karnataka is 13 thousand as against 10 thousand in South Karnataka. Compared to the state average, average population per branch is higher in five districts of South Karnataka (Chitradurga, Kolar, Mysore, Mandya and Tumkur) and in 6 districts of North Karnataka (Belgaum, Bijapur, Bellary, Bidar, Gulbarga and Raichur), requiring them to be upgraded in the level of banking facilities.

4.4 (xiii) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Population:

55. Relative concentration of the disadvantaged and weaker sections in certain districts/regions acts as a limiting factor in the development of such districts/ regions. As per the 1961 census, the population of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes together was 33 lakh. Distribution of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population together across districts reveals their relative concentration in Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore and Tumkur districts; these four together accounting for nearly 40 per cent of the state's total scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population in 1961.

56. Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes population shot up to 93 lakhs in 1991 from 33 lakhs in 1961. However definitional changes that have occurred during this period in the categorization of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes make their growth partly statistical in nature. In addition to Bangalore and Kolar districts which continue to have relatively higher shares in the state total in 1991, Chitradurga and Gulbarga show up as new entries to this list.

4.4 (xiv) Agricultural Labourers:

57. Both in terms of relative shares in the state total of agricultural labourers and proportion of agricultural labourers to the total workers in the respective district their distinct concentration in the districts of North Karnataka may be observed. The proportion of agricultural labourers to the total workers is more than one-fifth in the districts of North Karnataka with Uttara Kannada and Belgaum being the two exceptions.

58. Nearly 60 per cent of agricultural labourers in the state continue to be concentrated in North Karnataka with their widespread distribution in all the districts of the region, excepting Uttara Kannada.

59. To sum up, an overview of the scenario that obtains in the base period in the state with respect to selected development indicators suggests that in general the districts in North Karnataka lagged behind those in South Karnataka. Nevertheless certain districts of North Karnataka especially Belgaum and Dharwad did not conform to the region's general dismal picture in regard to certain development indicators. But it did not help to brighten the overall regional picture in any significant way. Similarly it is important to recognize that certain districts in South Karnataka, Chitradurga, Kolar and Tumkur districts in particular did not conform to their regional pattern, and lagged behind in respect of certain development indicators making them fairly comparable to those in North Karnataka.

60. The distinct dichotomy between South Karnataka and North Karnataka regions in respect of selected development indicators which was very clearly evident in the base period continues to persist in the current period too. Better off districts in the base period which belonged mostly to South Karnataka have maintained their overall lead. Nevertheless it is noteworthy that some worse off districts in the base period which belonged mostly to North Karnataka have managed to move up the development ladder, but still occupy the lower rungs of it (See Table 4.13). The disparities between the developed and backward districts in the current period are potent enough to send the warning signals. However, it is important to recognize that within the relatively developed South Karnataka, there are districts whose relative development status in respect of certain indicators/sectors seems to be comparable to that of the backward districts in North Karnataka. Likewise there are cases of districts in North Karnataka whose relative status in respect of certain indicators/sectors seems to be comparable to that of the developed districts in South Karnataka.

61. A plausible reason for the relative disposition of districts in South Karnataka vis-à-vis districts in North Karnataka is their relative status with regard to resource endowments, resource development, socio-economic-development-correlates and so on. Analyses undertaken in the following chapters help explain the factors/circumstances behind these regional features/peculiarities and facilitate seeking answers and solutions for the disquieting and persisting trends in regional disparities.

Annexure 4.1

District Income and Per Capita Income in Karnataka, District-wise :1999-2000

Sl.No.	District	Total Income(Rs.Lakh)		Per Capita Income(Rs.)	
		Gross	Net	Gross	Net
1	Bagalkot	252070	232671	15526	14331
2	Bangalore	2056488	1793703	32083	27984
3	Bangalore Rural	318606	283364	17270	15360
4	Belgaum	679588	616746	16439	14919
5	Bellary	354658	313628	17822	15760
6	Bidar	160683	146083	10892	9902
7	Bijapur	264563	242050	14885	13618
8	Chamarajanagar	131314	120752	13859	12744
9	Chickmagalur	239385	215961	21387	19294
10	Chitradurga	190557	174584	12841	11764
11	Dakshina Kannada	741956	639071	39817	34296
12	Davanagere	254748	234627	14486	13342
13	Dharwad	282328	256124	17915	16253
14	Gadag	115972	106020	12142	11100
15	Gulbarga	412888	376438	13446	12259
16	Hassan	248578	227914	14697	13475
17	Haveri	190315	175099	13470	12393
18	Kodagu	158637	147963	29608	27615
19	Kolar	342222	312436	13802	12600
20	Koppal	161714	147164	13789	12548
21	Mandya	264126	243497	15258	14066
22	Mysore	504517	453129	19560	1756
23	Raichur	183733	168494	11344	10403
24	Shimoga	311724	283288	19349	17584
25	Tumkur	351845	315196	13881	12435
26	Udupi	209410	190649	19208	17488
27	Uttara Kannada	235234	212979	17689	16016
	State	9617859	8629630	18561	16654

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

Annexure 4.2

Technical note

Computing the Human Development Index (HDI):

62. The methodology followed for computing the HDI for districts and the State is broadly the same as that adopted by the UNDP in recent Human Development Reports. The HDI is a composite index, covering three indicators: longevity measured by life expectancy at birth (LEB), education attainment measured by a combination of the adult literacy rate with two-thirds weight and the combined primary and secondary enrolment ratio with one-third weight (UNDP uses the combined enrolment ratio for the primary, secondary and tertiary levels) and standard of living measured by real GDP per capita expressed in Purchasing Power Parity dollars (PPP\$). For constructing the index, minimum and maximum values have been fixed for each of these indicators as follows:

- * Life expectancy at birth: 25 years and 85 years
- * Adult literacy rate: 0% and 100%
- * Combined gross enrolment ratio: 0 % and 100%
- * Real GDP per capita (PPP\$) : \$ 100 and \$ 40000

For each component of the GDI, the index is computed as per the formula given below:

$$\text{Index} = \frac{\text{Actual Xi value} - \text{minimum Xi value}}{\text{Maximum Xi value} - \text{minimum Xi value}}$$

63. The construction of the income index is a little more complex. Income is a proxy for decent standard of living. The basic approach in the treatment of income has been driven by the fact that achieving a respectable level of human development does not require unlimited income. To reflect this, income is discounted in calculating the HDI according to the following formula:

$$W(y) = \frac{\text{Log } y - \text{log } Y \text{ min.}}{\text{Log } Y \text{ max} - \text{log } Y \text{ min}}$$

64. For computing the HDI at the district level, estimates of LEB for 1998 have been arrived at by projecting values based on LEB estimates of 1981 (worked out by RGI, G.O.I) and LEB estimates of 1991 (worked out in HDR of Karnataka 1999). In the case of districts showing abnormal growth rates between 1981 and 1991, LEB growth rates have been adjusted to 0.4 and 0.5 per year as being done in certain estimates; adult literacy rates for 1991 and adult literacy

rates of 2000 (Study on Literacy rates in Karnataka 2000) by interpolation method. The source for combined enrolments (from I to X standard) is the Commissionerate of Public Instruction. The combined enrolment ratios have been worked out in the age group 6 - 16 years based on the estimates of population for 1998 (by D E & S) and percentage of age group from the study on Literacy Rates. Per Capita income for the districts for 1998 have been taken from the published data of Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Karnataka . District income estimates have been converted in terms of purchasing power parity US \$ (PPP US\$) by using formula $(DPCI / NPCI) * 2077$, where DPCI stands for District per capita income in rupees and NPCI for National per capita income in rupees. The National per capita income for 1998 is Rs.12729 and in terms of PPP US\$ it is 2077.

For different components of HDI(1998) , indices are computed as follows:

$$\text{LEB Index (I1)} = \frac{\text{Actual value} - 25}{85 - 25}$$

$$\text{Education Index (I2)} = (2 * \text{adult literacy index} + 1 * \text{combined enrolment ratio index}) / 3$$

$$\text{Income Index (I3)} = \frac{\log (DPCI / NPC) * 2077 * - \log 100}{\text{Log } 40,000 - \log 100}$$

$$\text{HDI} = (I1 + I2 + I3) / 3$$

Chapter 5

Deprivation Distances

5.1 The Approach

1. This Chapter views regional imbalances from the deprivation end. It is a sequel to all other chapters - preceding and succeeding – dealing with regional imbalances in development / backwardness. While they assess regional imbalances by using some select development-facilitating and development-manifesting indicators and indices, this chapter makes a similar attempt by using some of the select deprivation-causing and development-retarding, and deprivation- manifesting indicators. In this chapter we are trying to tackle the problem of regional imbalances in development from the deprivation end. We believe that by assessing regional imbalances in capability-related deprivations and by redressing them through conscious public policy intervention, the government would be in a position to reduce regional imbalances in development substantially. This exercise would widen our understanding of regional imbalances and make redressal measures more effective in weakening and arresting the forces of divergence and in strengthening and accelerating the forces of convergence. With such an end in view, an attempt is made in this Chapter to assess regional imbalances in deprivation with reference to income deprivation, health deprivation, and education deprivation, and based on such assessment, districts are identified for remedial action in phases.

5.2 Rationale for Deprivation Study

2. By passage of time, there has been considerable evolution in our understanding of the twin notions of ‘development’ and ‘deprivation’. In the case of development, we have been gradually moving away from the narrower notion of income-centered ‘economic development’ towards the broader notion of life- centered ‘sustainable human development’. We have been moving away from the pure economic approach in which growth matters to the one in which people and nature matter. The notion of development has been acquiring wider connotation, which goes beyond income growth and the economy to embrace non-income factors and the society as a whole. Mahbub Ul Huq, in his foreword to “ Human Development in South Asia – 1997” says, "There is widespread consensus today that the purpose of development is not just to enlarge incomes, but to enlarge people's choices, and these choices extend to a decent education, good health, political freedom, cultural identity, personal security, community participation, environmental security, and many other areas of human well- being. Development must deal with the entire society, not just with the economy, and people must be put at the centre of the stage". Similarly, our notion of deprivation has been slowly but steadily moving away from its narrower notion of income poverty or income deprivation, to human poverty and from there to capability deprivation, a fore- runner to the latest notion of poverty of opportunity.

3. The evolution is based on the development-deprivation experiences of several countries spanning both the hemispheres- North and South. A number of myths woven around economic development and income poverty, and on the functional relationship between the two have been blown up by the Human Development Reports (HDRs) of UNDP,

and of the Human Development Centre of Pakistan, and by some of the theoretical and empirical works of Mahbub Ul Huq, Amartya Sen, Jean Dreze et al.

- * Notwithstanding the decisive role of income in promoting well-being and causing deprivation, neither income adequacy gives a comprehensive picture of well-being nor its inadequacy a comprehensive picture of deprivation or poverty.
- * Economic development or growth in income, per se, does not and cannot liquidate poverty or deprivation, however we define them. Experience does not show one to one inverse relationship between economic development and deprivation.
- * Growth in income does not translate itself into the lives of people automatically; it ought to be consciously mediated through public policy intervention. This is more so in the case of geographically and demographically vast, socially plural, culturally diverse, hierarchical, andro-centric society, economy and polity like India; here, growth cannot easily flow down into the lives of people across regions, castes, classes, and gender.
- * Another related aspect is that growth is necessary but not sufficient to promote human development and eradicate deprivation. Even with lower levels of per capita income, a region can achieve higher levels of human development with reference to matters pertaining to life and death, even though higher growth is necessary to sustain higher levels of human development.
- * Amartya Sen in his work “Inequality Reexamined” (1992) discusses some empirical examples pertaining to this phenomenon.
 - In terms of per capita GNP, South Africa, Brazil, Gabon, and Oman have six or more times the per capita GNP of China and Sri Lanka. But these relatively richer countries give their people significantly lower ability to survive premature mortality than do the two lower- income countries.
 - Costa Rica, which is considerably poorer than the first four countries, offers not only a much higher life expectancy than those four but a life expectancy that is not significantly below that obtaining in the richest countries of Europe and North America.
 - Among Indian States, Kerala presents a case of lower income and higher levels of human development. It has higher life expectancy at birth, lower infant mortality rate, higher level of general literacy (particularly female literacy), and higher sex ratio.
 - Mysore and Bellary districts in Karnataka present a case of relatively higher levels of per capita income and lower levels of human development.

4. Thus growth, in income, per se, cannot take care of deprivations like lack of toilets, unsafe deliveries, etc,. Apart from growth in income, their redressal needs effective public policies regarding community health services, medical care, and basic education.

5. It is in the aforesaid background, we have taken up this exercise of assessing regional imbalances in deprivation as a part of our wider study of regional imbalances.

5.3 Methodology

6. Originally when this chapter was conceived, it was intended to assess regional imbalances in deprivation among the 175 taluks with reference to 9 indicators of deprivation: (1) the percentage of population below poverty line; (2) percentage of population not surviving to age 40; (3) percentage of deliveries not attended by trained health personnel; (4) percentage of underweight children below 5; (5) percentage of households not having access to safe drinking water; (6) percentage of households not having access to toilets; (7) percentage of illiterate adults in the total adult population; (8) percentage of female adults in the total adult population; and (9) percentage of out of school children in the school going age. The first was chosen to measure income- deprivation, the next five (from 2nd to 6th) were chosen to measure health deprivation, and the last three to measure education deprivation or knowledge deprivation.

7. But, we could not do so, for, we could not obtain such data for all the taluks of Karnataka. So, we have restricted our analysis of deprivation distances to 27 districts and six indicators of deprivation: (1) percentage of families below poverty line; (2) percentage of unsafe deliveries; (3) percentage of severely malnourished children; (4) percentage of habitations not fully covered with drinking water facility; (5) percentage of children out of school in the age group of 6- 14; and (6) gender gap in literacy. The first one is chosen to measure income deprivation, the next three to measure health deprivation, and the last two to measure education deprivation with specific focus on children and women.

8. We have made some departure in nomenclature and bases of classification of districts although we have used 'State Average' as the benchmark. Here we have categorised the districts into 'Least Deprived', 'Less Deprived' and 'More Deprived' districts depending upon how far (above or below) they are from the state average deprivation. The districts whose deprivation levels are equal to or less than the state average are regarded as 'Least Deprived', those whose deprivation levels are higher than the state average by 25 or less than 25 per cent are regarded as 'Less Deprived', and those whose deprivation levels are higher than the state average by more than 25 per cent are regarded as 'More Deprived'.

5.4 Income Deprivation

9. Income deprivation or income poverty is an important measure of economic deprivation, which has significant bearing on the capabilities and choices of people to live the life they value most. It has implications for some basic capabilities such as ability to live healthier lives for long by escaping avoidable morbidity and mortality, ability to read and write by eliminating illiteracy, and ability to lead a decent standard of living by making people central to the process of development as 'subjects' as well as 'objects' of the process and by ensuring adequate entitlement to the poor and the marginalized. So, income deprivation, if not the sole determinant of the quality of life or well-being of the people, it is decidedly one of the important determinants in the causation of deprivation in health and education indirectly and economic deprivation directly. As such, an assessment of regional variations in the incomes of the poor would be of immense use in making policy prescription to reduce not only deprivational distances, but also development distances. Here we have

chosen 'percentage of families (rural) below the poverty line' as the indicator of income deprivation to assess regional imbalances. Here also 'State average (deprivation)' is used as the bench mark for classifying the districts into Least Deprived, Less Deprived and More Deprived categories.

10. The data related to income deprivation are presented in three tables. Table 5.1 ranks the districts based on their deprivation levels. It gives the relative positions of 27 districts in the deprivation scale based on the degree of deprivation. An overall picture of deprivation with reference to the proportion of districts each division has in the three categories into which the districts are classified, is provided by Table 5.2. And Table 5.3 gives the division-wise classification of districts by names across the three categories.

Table 5.1

Families (Rural) Below Poverty Line in Karnataka by Districts

Sl. No.	Districts	Percentage of Families Below Poverty Line	Divisions	Rank in respective	
				Regions	State
1	Dhakshina Kannada	15.40	1	1	1
2	Bangalore Urban	15.67	1	2	2
3	Kodagu	19.00	2	3	3
4	Dhavanagere	20.00	2	4	4
5	Bagalkot	23.50	1	1	5
6	Belgaum	23.70	2	2	6
7	Udupi	24.67	3	5	7
8	Chickmagalur	27.00	4	6	8
9	Hassan	27.13	5	7	9
10	Mysore	28.14	6	8	10
11	Mandya	29.86	7	9	11
12	Uttara Kannada	30.45	3	3	12
13	Tumkur	31.40	3	10	13
14	<u>Haveri</u>	32.00	4	4	14
15	Gulbarga	33.70	1	5	15
16	Bangalore Rural	35.75	4	11	16
17	Chamarajanagar	36.00	8	12	17
18	Shimoga	36.00	5	13	18

...Contd

Sl. No.	Districts	Percentage of Families Below Poverty Line	Divisions	Rank in respective	
				Regions	State
19	Dharwad	39.00	5	6	19
20	Bidar	39.60	2	7	20
21	Kolar	40.27	6	14	21
22	Chitradurga	41.50	7	15	22
23	Bijapur	42.00	6	8	23
24	Koppal	42.50	3	9	24
25	Raichur	43.20	4	10	25
26	Bellary	44.57	5	11	26
27	Gadag	46.40	7	12	27
	Bangalore Division	31.51	-	2	2
	Mysore Division	25.90	-	1	1
	Belgaum Division	33.86	-	1	3
	Gulbarga Division	40.71	-	2	4
	South Karnataka	28.71	-	-	1
	North Karnataka	37.29	-	-	2
	Karnataka State	33.00	-	-	-

Source: Derived from Annexure 5.1

Note: The districts are arranged in the ascending order of deprivation and descending order of ranks.

Table 5.2

Families (Rural) Below Poverty Line in Karnataka: Classification of districts by Divisions and Regions

Sl.No	Divisions Regions	Least Deprived Districts			Less Deprived Districts			More Deprived Districts			Total Districts	
		No.	Percentage share in the total districts of the Division/ Region	Percentage share in the total Least Deprived districts of the State	No.	Percentage share in the total districts of the Division/ Region	Percentage share in the total Less Deprived districts of the State	No.	Percentage share in the total districts of the Division/ Region	Percentage share in the total More Deprived districts of the State	No.	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Bangalore	03	42.86	21.43	03	42.86	42.86	01	14.28	16.67	07	100.00
2	Mysore	07	87.50	50.00	01	12.50	14.28	-	-	-	08	100.00
3	South Karnataka Region (SKR)	10	66.67	71.43	04	26.66	57.14	01	6.67	16.67	15	100.00
4	Belgaum	04	57.14	28.57	01	14.29	14.29	02	28.57	33.33	07	100.00
	Gulbarga	-	-	-	02	40.00	28.57	03	60.00	50.00	05	100.00
	North Karnataka Region (NKR)	04	33.33	28.57	03	25.00	42.86	05	41.67	83.33	12	100.00
	Karnataka	14	51.85 **	100.00	07	25.93 **	100.00	06	22.22 **	100.00	27	100.00

Source : Derived from Annexure 5.1

Note : ** These figures indicate the proportion of Least Deprived, Less Deprived, and More Deprived Districts (Column 4,7, and 10 respectively) in the total districts of the State.

Table 5.3**Families (Rural) Below Poverty Line in Karnataka: Classification of districts by Divisions**

Sl.No.	Divisions	Least Deprived Districts		Less Deprived Districts		More Deprived Districts	
1	2	3		4		5	
1	Bangalore	1	Bangalore (Urban).....(2)	1	Bangalore (Rural).....(16)	1	Chitradurga.....(22)
		2	Davanagere.....(4)	2	Shimoga.....(18)		
		3	Tumkur.....(13)	3	Kolar.....(21)		
2	Mysore	4	Dhakshina Kannada...(1)	4	Chamarajanagar.....(17)		-Nil-
		5	Kodagu.....(3)				
		6	Udupi.....(7)				
		7	Chickmagalur(8)				
		8	Hassan.....(9)				
		9	Mysore.....(10)				
		10	Mandya.....(11)				
3	Belgaum	11	Bagalkot.....(5)	5	Dharwad.....(19)	2	Bijapur.....(23)
		12	Belgaum.....(6)			3	Gadag.....(27)
		13	Uttara Kannada.....(12)				
		14	Haveri.....(14)				
4	Gulbarga		Nil	6	Gulbarga.....(15)	4	Koppal.....(24)
				7	Bidar.....(20)	5	Raichur.....(25)
						6	Bellary.....(26)

Source : Derived from Annexure 5.1

Note : The figures in brackets indicate the ranks of the districts in the state

11. From the data referred to above, we may draw the following inferences regarding deprivational distances in Karnataka: -

- (i) Of the 27 districts, 14 districts have their deprivation levels lower than the state average of 33%, and the remaining 13 districts have their levels higher than the state average.
 - As to their distribution among the three categories in the State, 22.22% of them are found in the More Deprived category, 25.93% are found in the Less Deprived category, and the remaining 51.85% are found in the Least Deprived category. (Table 5.2)
- (ii) Wide variations exist across the regions, divisions, and districts in terms of the degree of deprivation.
 - Among the districts, the values of deprivation vary from a low of 15.40% in Dhakshina Kannada to a high of 46.40% in Gadag.
 - Among the divisions, the values vary from a low of 25.90% in Mysore to a high of 40.71% in Gulbarga.
 - Among the regions, the values vary from a low of 28.71% in SKR, to a high of 37.29% in NKR. (Table 5.1)
- (iii) Wide variations also emerge, when we view income deprivation with reference to the proportion of districts the regions and divisions have in each of the last two categories which are relevant for policy prescription. Among the regions, NKR with 41.67% of its districts in the More Deprived and 25% in the Less Deprived category, emerges as the more deprived region in Karnataka.
 - Among the divisions, Gulbarga with 60% of its districts in the More Deprived and the remaining 40% in the Less Deprived category emerges as the more deprived division in Karnataka (Table 5.2).
- (iv) The data do not lend conclusive evidence to the emotionally surcharged view that income deprivation is found only in NKR and not in SKR. However, they do lend conclusive evidence to the view that the deprivation is more pronounced in NKR than in SKR, both in terms of its extent and intensity.
 - Both the divisions of NKR have higher levels of deprivation than the State average and also than those of the two divisions of SKR.

12. From the aforesaid assessment of income deprivation, we may say that NKR by claiming the second rank among the regions, Gulbarga, by claiming the 4th rank among the divisions, and Gadag, by claiming the 27th rank among the districts, emerge as the more deprived spatial units in Karnataka.

13. In all, 13 districts in the state require remedial action. Gadag, Bellary, Raichur, Koppal, Bijapur, and Chitradurga (6 districts) deserve remedial action in the first phase, and

Kolar, Bidar, Dharwad, Shimoga, Chamarajanagar, Bangalore (R), and Gulbarga (7 districts) merit redressal measures in the second phase (Table 5.3).

5.5. Unsafe Deliveries

14. The Task Force on Health and Family Welfare, while writing on the strengths and weaknesses of Karnataka's health system, points out that Karnataka has done well in many aspects of health, but there have been areas where it has not performed as well as it might have. One such area which we have considered in our study of regional imbalances in deprivation under 'health deprivation' is percentage of unsafe deliveries in the 27 districts of Karnataka. In view of its implications for matters pertaining to life and death such as TFR, MMR, IMR, CDR, CBR etc., it turns out to be a major indicator of health deprivation. It affects not only the lives of women who are exposed to unsafe deliveries, but also of the children who are delivered. With all the commendable achievements that Karnataka has made on this front, quite a few women in the reproductive age are deprived of access to safe delivery facilities. Further, this deprivation is not uniformly found in all the districts. There are wide variations among the districts.

15. The data pertaining to unsafe deliveries are presented in three tables. Table 5.4 gives the relative deprivation levels of all the 27 districts. It is a rank list. It tells us the position of each district in its own division and region, and in the State. Table: 5.5 presents an overview of this deprivation by regions and divisions. It shows the proportion of districts that each division has in each of the three categories - Least Deprived, Less Deprived and More Deprived - and it indicates the relative positions of divisions and regions. It also tells us what proportion of these three categories of districts are found in different divisions and regions (from the total of 27 districts in the state). A classified picture of districts by names against each division is presented in Table 5.6.

Table: 5.4 Unsafe Deliveries in Karnataka by districts

Sl.No.	Districts	Percentage of deliveries not attended by trained health personnel (unsafe deliveries)	Rank in the Respective		Rank in the State
			Divisions	Regions	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Dakshina Kannada	8.50	1	1	1
2.	Udupi	8.50	2	2	2
3.	Bangalore Urban	9.40	1	3	3
4.	Uttara Kannada	13.90	1	1	4
5.	Shimoga	17.00	2	4	5
6.	Kodagu	20.60	3	5	6
7.	Bangalore (Rural)	20.90	3	6	7
8.	Chickmagalur	22.00	4	7	8
9	Hassan	30.30	5	8	9
10.	Mysore	30.30	6	9	10
11.	Chamarajanagar	30.30	7	10	11
12.	Belgaum	31.40	2	2	12
13.	Dharwad	34.70	3	3	13
14.	Gadag	34.70	4	4	14

...Contd

Sl.No.	Districts	Percentage of deliveries not attended by trained health personnel (unsafe deliveries)	Rank in the Respective		Rank in the State
			Divisions	Regions	
15.	Haveri	34.70	5	5	15
16.	Tumkur	36.50	4	11	16
17.	Mandya	38.10	8	12	17
18.	Kolar	40.80	5	13	18
19.	Bellary	46.00	1	6	19
20.	Chitradurga	46.20	6	14	20
21.	Davanagere	46.20	7	15	21
22.	Bidar	47.50	2	7	22
23.	Bijapur	49.90	6	8	23
24.	Bagalkot	49.90	7	9	24
25.	Koppal	52.00	3	10	25
26.	Raichur	52.00	4	11	26
27.	Gulbarga	52.30	5	12	27
	Bangalore Division	31.00	-	2	2
	Mysore Division	23.58	-	1	1
	Belgaum Division	35.60	-	1	3
	Gulbarga Division	49.96	-	2	4
	South-Karnataka region	27.29	-	-	1
	North-Karnataka region	42.78	-	-	2
	Karnataka	35.04	-	-	-

Source: Derived from Annexure 5.2

Note : The districts are arranged in the ascending order of deprivation and descending order of ranks.

Table 5.5: Unsafe deliveries in Karnataka: Classification of Districts by Divisions and Regions

Sl.No.	Divisions/Regions	Least Deprived Districts			Less Deprived Districts			More Deprived Districts			Total Districts	
		Nos	Percentage share in the total districts of the divisions/region	Percentage share in the total Least Deprived Districts in the State	Nos	Percentage share in the total districts of the divisions/region	Percentage share in the total Less Deprived Districts in the State	Nos	Percentage share in the total districts of the divisions/region	Percentage share in the total More Deprived Districts in the State	Nos	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Bangalore	3	42.86	20.00	2	28.57	66.67	2	28.57	22.22	7	100.00
2	Mysore	7	87.50	46.67	1	12.50	33.33	-	-	-	8	100.00
	South Karnataka Region (SKR)	10	66.67	66.67	3	20.00	100.00	2	13.33	22.22	15	100.00
3	Belgaum	5	71.43	33.33	-	-	-	2	28.57	22.22	7	100.00
4	Gulbarga	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	100.00	55.56	5	100.00
	North Karnataka Region(NKR)	05	41.67	33.33	-	-	-	7	58.33	77.78	12	100.00
	Karnataka State	15	55.56**	100.00	3	11.11**	100.00	9	33.33**	100.00	27	100.00

Source: Derived from Annexure 5.2

** The figures indicate the proportion of the Least Deprived, Less Deprived and More Deprived Districts (columns 4,7,and 10 respectively) in the state.

Table: 5.6 Unsafe Deliveries in Karnataka: Classification of Districts by Divisions

Sl.No.	Divisions	Least Deprived Districts	Less Deprived Districts	More Deprived Districts
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bangalore	1. Bangalore Urban (3) 2. Shimoga (5) 3. Bangalore Rural (7)	1. Tumkur (16) 2. Kolar (18)	1. Chitradurga (20) 2. Davanagere (21)
2	Mysore	4. Dakshina Kannada (1) 5. Udupi (2) 6. Kodagu (6) 7. Chickmagalur (8) 8. Hassan (9) 9. Mysore (10) 10. Chamarajanagar (11)	3. Mandya (17)	Nil
3	Belgaum	11. Uttara Kannada (4) 12. Belgaum (12) 13. Dharwad (13) 14. Gadag (14) 15. Haveri (15)	Nil	3. Bijapur (23) 4. Bagalkot (24)
4	Gulbarga	Nil	Nil	5. Bellary (19) 6. Bidar (22) 7. Koppal (25) 8. Raichur (26) 9. Gulbarga (27)

Source: Derived from Annexure 5.2

Note : 1. The figures in brackets indicate the ranks of the districts in the state.

16. The points that emerge out of the data presented in the three tables are listed below: -

- (i) There are significant variations in the incidence of this deprivation among the districts. The percentage of unsafe deliveries ranges from a low of 8.50% in Dakshina Kannada and Udupi to a high of 52.30% in Gulbarga.
 - Among the divisions, it varies from a low of 23.58% in Mysore division to a high of 49.96% in Gulbarga division. In between we have Bangalroe with 31% and Belgaum with 35.60%.
 - Among the regions, as against SKR (27.29%), NKR with 42.78% of unsafe deliveries emerges as the most deprived region in Karnataka.
 - That means Gulbarga among the districts, again Gulbarga among the divisions, and NKR among the regions, emerge as the most deprived parts in Karnataka. (Table 5.4)
- (ii) Based on the bench mark used for the classification of districts, at the state level, 55.56% of the districts find their place in the Least Deprived category, 11.11% in the Less Deprived category and 33.33% in the More Deprived category of districts.
- (iii) Among the regions, NKR suffers a higher rate of deprivation than SKR. The latter has higher proportion of its districts in the Least Deprived category (66.67%) and lower proportions in the Less Deprived (20%) and More Deprived (13.33%) categories. On the contrary, the former has higher proportion of its districts in the More Deprived category (58.33%) and none in the Less Deprived category, and 41.67% in the Least Deprived category of districts.
- (iv) Among the divisions, Mysore emerges as the least deprived division and Gulbarga as the most deprived division. Mysore has 87.50% of its districts in the Least Deprived category, 12.50% in the Less Deprived category and none in the More Deprived category. On the contrary, Gulbarga emerges as the most deprived division with all its districts (100%) in the More Deprived category and none in the other two categories. And of the remaining two divisions, Bangalore suffers a higher degree of deprivation than Belgaum division. (Table 5.5)
- (v) When we consider only the last two categories which are relevant for remedial action, the following facts merit attention:-
 - Gulbarga is the only division which has all its five districts (Gulbarga, Raichur, Koppal, Bidar and Bellary) in the More Deprived category and none in the other two categories.
 - Mysore is the only division, which has none of its districts in the More Deprived category and only one district (Mandya) in the Less Deprived category, and the remaining seven in the Least Deprived category.
 - Belgaum has none of its districts in the Less Deprived category. It has two districts (Bijapur and Bagalkot) in the More Deprived category, and the remaining five in the Least Deprived category.

- Bangalore has two each of its districts in the Less Deprived category (Tumkur and Kolar) and More Deprived category (Chitradurga and Davangere), and the remaining three in the Least Deprived category. (Table 5.6)

17. As far as redressal measures are concerned, in all, 12 districts become eligible - nine in the More Deprived category and three in the Less Deprived category. The nine districts which attract remedial action in the first phase begin at Gulbarga (27th rank) and end at Bellary (19th rank), and the three districts which attract remedial action in the second phase begin at Kolar (18th rank) and end at Tumkur (16th rank). For further details see Table 5.6.

5.6 Malnourished Children Below 5

18. Children below 5 are highly vulnerable to nutritional deficiencies. Quite a few children in that age group particularly those belonging to BPL families, are said to be underweight children, among other things, owing to malnourishment. And malnourishment has negative bearing on the physical and mental development of children. As such, malnourishment of children in that age group turns out to be an important human deprivation to be redressed on priority basis. The report of the Task Force on Health and Family Welfare (2001) observes, "There is rampant malnutrition in Karnataka, in spite of average availability of food being relatively adequate". As far as malnourishment of children below 5 is concerned, Karnataka is said to be suffering from regional disparities. In Karnataka, of the 21,25,751 children (below 5) weighed (2001) from among the Anganawadi children covered under ICDS, only 8,84,468 are normal, and the remaining 12,41,283 are malnourished (12,30,644 are moderately malnourished and 10,639 are severely malnourished). Here, we are confining our assessment of regional imbalances to the category of severely malnourished children.

19. The data pertaining to severely malnourished children are presented in three tables. Table 5.7 gives an account of the relative positions of 27 districts in respect of severely malnourished children. It is a rank list. Table 5.8 presents the details of the proportion of districts of each division under three categories of districts - Least Deprived, Less Deprived, and More Deprived. The division-wise distribution of districts by names is presented in Table 5.9.

Table: 5.7**Moderately and Severely Malnourished Children in Karnataka by Districts**

Rank	Name of the District	% of Moderately Malnourished Children	Rank	Name of the District	% of Severely Malnourished Children	Rank in the Respective	
						Division	Region
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Udupi	43.27	1.	Mandya	0.04	1	1
2.	Kodagu	43.37	2.	Tumkur	0.05	1	2
3.	Dakshina Kannada	47.55	3.	Chamarajnar	0.07	2	3
4.	Mandya	47.69	4.	Mysore	0.08	3	4
5.	Tumkur	49.86	5.	Udupi	0.08	4	5
6.	Chickmagalur	50.60	6.	Dakshina Kannada	0.10	5	6
7.	Uttara Kannada	51.37	7.	Hassan	0.11	6	7
8.	Hassan	51.56	8.	Chickmagalur	0.11	7	8
9.	Bangalore Rural	52.61	9.	Kodagu	0.11	8	9
10.	Bangalore Urban	54.12	10.	Kolar	0.14	2	10
11.	Dharwad	54.23	11.	Bangalore Urban	0.18	3	11
12.	Belgaum	54.82	12.	Bangalore Rural	0.21	4	12
13.	Kolar	55.86	13.	Belgaum	0.25	1	1
14.	Chamarajnar	56.22	14.	Haveri	0.26	2	2
15.	Mysore	56.95	15.	Uttara Kannada	0.29	3	3
16.	Shimoga	59.71	16.	Shimoga	0.31	5	13
17.	Chitradurga	59.78	17.	Chitradurga	0.38	6	14
18.	Bijapur	61.99	18.	Gadag	0.46	4	4
19.	Raichur	63.31	19.	Bagalkot	0.46	5	5
20.	Davanagere	63.53	20.	Bidar	0.48	1	6
21.	Bagalkot	63.53	21.	Dharwad	0.53	6	7
22.	Haveri	63.88	22.	Bijapur	0.54	7	8
23.	Gulbarga	64.06	23.	Davanagere	0.62	7	15
24.	Gadag	66.62	24.	Gulbarga	1.27	2	9
25.	Koppal	69.07	25.	Raichur	1.77	3	10
26.	Bidar	69.36	26.	Koppal	1.92	4	11
27.	Bellary	70.61	27.	Bellary	2.32	5	12
1.	Myore Division	50.71	1.	Mysore Division	0.08	-	1
2.	Bangalore Division	56.02	2.	Bangalore Division	0.25	-	2
3.	Belgaum Divison	58.70	3.	Belgaum Division	0.37	-	1
4.	Gulbarga Division	66.88	4.	Gulbarga Division	1.48	-	2
1.	South Karnataka	53.64	1.	South Karnataka	0.17		1
2.	North Karnataka	61.96	2.	North Karnataka	0.81		2
	Karnataka	57.89		Karnataka	0.50		

Source: Derived from Annexure 5.3

Note : The districts are arranged in the ascending order of deprivation and descending order of ranks.

Table 5.8: Severely Malnourished Children in Karnataka: Classification of Districts by Divisions and Regions

Sl. No.	Division/Region	Least Deprived Districts			Less Deprived Districts			More Deprived Districts			Total districts	
		No	Percentage share in the total districts of the division/region	Percentage share in the total Least Deprived Districts in the State	No	Percentage share in the total districts of the division/region	Percentage share in the Less Deprived Districts in the State	No	Percentage share in the total districts of the division/region	Percentage share in the total More Deprived Districts in the State	No	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Bangalore	06	85.71	30.00	01	14.29	33.33	Nil	Nil	Nil	07	100.00
2	Mysore	08	100.00	40.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	08	100.00
	South Karnataka Region (SKR)	14	93.33	70.00	01	6.67	33.33	Nil	Nil	Nil	15	100.00
3	Belgaum	05	71.43	25.00	02	28.57	66.67	Nil	Nil	Nil	07	100.00
4	Gulbarga	01	20.00	05.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	04	80.00	100.00	05	100.00
	North Karnataka Region (NKR)	06	50.00	30.00	02	16.67	66.67	04	33.33	100.00	12	100.00
	Karnataka	20	74.07 *	100.00	03	11.11 *	100.00	04	14.82 *	100.00	27	100.00

Source: Derived from Annexure 5.3

Note : 1. * These figures indicate the proportion of the Least Deprived, Less Deprived and More Deprived districts (columns 4,7 and 10 respectively) in the State.

Table: 5.9 Severely Malnourished Children in Karnataka: Classification of Districts by Divisions

Sl. No.	Division	Least Deprived Districts	Less Deprived Districts	More Deprived Districts
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bangalore	1. Tumkur (2) 2. Kolar (10) 3. Bangalore Urban (11) 4. Bangalore Rural (12) 5. Shimoga (16) 6. Chitradurga (17)	1. Davanagere (23)	-Nil-
2	Mysore	7. Mandya (1) 8. Chamarajnagar (3) 9. Mysore (4) 10. Udupi (5) 11. Dakshina Kannada (6) 12. Hassan (7) 13. Chickmagalur (8) 14. Kodagu (9)	-Nil-	-Nil-
3	Belgaum	15. Belgaum (13) 16. Haveri (14) 17. Uttara Kannada (15) 18. Gadag (18) 19. Bagalkot (19)	2. Dharwad (21) 3. Bijapur (22)	-Nil-
4	Gulbarga	20. Bidar (20)	-Nil-	1. Gulbarga (24) 2. Raichur (25) 3. Koppal (26) 4. Bellary (27)

Source: Derived from Annexure 5.3

Note : 1. The figures in brackets indicate the ranks of the districts in the State

20. From the data, the following facts emerge:-

- (i) It is heartening to note that only a very small proportion of the children below 5 (0.50%) are severely malnourished. But it is disheartening to note that a substantial proportion of them (57.89%) are moderately malnourished. It is a matter of concern. The remaining 41.61% of them are said to be normal.
- (ii) Wide variations in the degree of this deprivation are found across the regions, divisions and districts.
 - Among the regions, the proportion of the severely malnourished varies from a low of 0.17% in SKR to a high of 0.81% in NKR. The incidence is higher than the state average of 0.50% in NKR. (Table 5.7)
 - A similar situation exists in the case of moderately malnourished children. The deprivation ranges from a low of 53.64% in SKR to a high of 61.96% in NKR. And the incidence is higher than the state average of 57.89% in NKR. (Table 5.7)
 - Among the divisions, the spread is very high. Gulbarga has a higher rate of incidence (1.48% in the case of severely malnourished and 66.88% in the case of moderately malnourished) than the other three divisions. The lowest rate of incidence is found in Mysore division (0.08% and 50.71%). (Table 5.7)
 - Among the districts, it varies from a low of 0.04% in Mandya to a high of 2.32% in Bellary in respect of the severely malnourished, and from a low of 43.27% in Udupi to a high of 70.61% in respect of the moderately malnourished in Bellary. The spread in both the cases is alarming.
- (iii) Wide variations are also found in the proportion of districts under each category in respect of the severely malnourished children below 5.
 - Among the regions, NKR carries a higher burden than SKR. The former has 50% of its districts in the last two categories (33.33% in the More Deprived Category and 16.67% in the Less Deprived Category). On the contrary, the latter has none of its districts in the More Deprived Category, and has only 6.67% of its districts in the Less Deprived Category. (Table 5.7)
 - Among the divisions, Gulbarga carries the highest burden and Mysore carries the least burden. Gulbarga has 80% of its districts in the More Deprived Category and none in the Less Deprived Category. Whereas Mysore has none of its districts in these two categories; all its districts are in the Least Deprived Category.
 - Between Belgaum and Bangalore, the former carries a higher burden than the latter, even though both of them do not have any of their districts in the More Deprived category. The former has 28.57% of its districts as against the latter's figure of 14.29% in the Less Deprived category. (Table 5.8)

- (iv) In the entire State, only four districts figure in the More Deprived category, and peculiarly enough, all of them belong to the Gulbarga division of NKR. They are Bellary, Koppal, Racihur, and Gulbarga.
- And of the three districts that figure in the Less Deprived category, two are in the Belgaum division of NKR (Bijapur and Dharwad), and one is in the Bangalore division of SKR (Davanagere). (Table 5.9)

21. As far as redressal measures are concerned, the government has to initiate remedial action in the four districts of Gulbarga division in the first phase, and in the three districts (two in Belgaum division and one in Bangalore division) in the second phase. For details see Table 5.9.

5.7 Unsafe Drinking Water: Habitations Not Fully Covered by Safe Drinking Water Facility

22. Effective access to adequate quantity of safe drinking water is one of the key variables in determining the ability of people to live healthier lives by escaping avoidable waterborne diseases and also by facilitating the food absorption capacity of the people. A recent study by M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation and UN World Food Programme has considered safe drinking water one of the principal constituents of food security through its bearing on the absorption of the food consumed. As such, inaccessibility or inadequate accessibility to safe drinking water cannot but adversely affect the health-based capabilities of the people concerned. Karnataka government has made commendable progress on this front when compared to its achievements on other kinds of health deprivations such as non-availability of toilets. Even then, it is a matter of serious concern. Another dimension of this deprivation is that it varies widely across the districts, divisions, and regions of the State. We have chosen 'Habitations not fully covered by safe drinking water facility' as one of the indicators of health deprivation. We have done so because, we could not get the latest data on house-holds /habitations not having access to safe drinking water. As such, we are using 'Habitations not fully covered by safe drinking water facility' as proxy to habitations not having access to safe drinking water'. At the state level, as at 2000, over 42% of the habitations are not fully covered by safe drinking water facility. That means quite a sizeable proportion of the population has been exposed to the harmful effects of unsafe drinking water.

23. The data pertaining to 'percentage of habitations not fully covered by safe drinking water facility' are presented in three tables. Table 5.10 ranks the 27 districts in the deprivation scale. It shows not only the relative positions of the districts in the State, but also the degree of deprivation and the deprivation-spread between the State average and that of each of the 27 districts. Apart from that it throws light on interregional and inter-divisional variations in this deprivation. Table 5.11 provides another dimension of deprivation-distances. It presents the division-wise and region-wise extent of deprivation measured in terms of the proportion of the districts that different divisions and regions have in each the three categories - Least Deprived, Less Deprived, and More Deprived. And the actual names of the districts which figure in each of the three categories are listed with their respective ranks in the State in Table 5.12.

Table 5.10 Drinking Water in Karnataka by Districts

Sl. No.	Districts	Percentage of Habitations Not Fully covered by Safe Drinking Water Facility	Rank in the Respective		Rank in the State
			Divisions	Regions	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Kolar	26.00	1	1	1
2	Chitradurga	27.38	2	2	2
3	Davanegere	27.38	3	3	3
4	Bangalore Rural	28.70	4	4	4
5	Bellary	30.59	1	1	5
6	Mysore	31.84	1	5	6
7	Chamarajnagar	31.84	2	6	7
8	Bangalore Urban	32.44	5	7	8
9	Dharwad	32.82	1	2	9
10	Gadag	32.82	2	3	10
11	Haveri	32.82	3	4	11
12	Tumkur	33.41	6	8	12
13	Hassan	34.45	3	9	13
14	Bijapur	39.58	4	5	14
15	Bagalkot	39.58	5	6	15
16	Mandya	41.35	4	10	16
17	Chickmagalur	42.75	5	11	17
18	Shimoga	45.40	7	12	18
19	Koppal	46.09	2	7	19
20	Raichur	46.09	3	8	20
21	Belgaum	47.06	6	9	21
22	Gulbarga	48.08	4	10	22
23	Bidar	50.16	5	11	23
24	Kodagu	63.05	6	13	24
25	Uttara Kannada	75.11	7	12	25
26	Dakshina Kannada	83.51	7	14	26
27	Udupi	83.51	8	15	27
	Bangalore Divison	31.53		1	1
	Mysore Division	51.54		2	4
	Belgaum Division	42.83		1	2
	Gulbarga Divison	44.20		2	3
	South Karnataka Region	41.54			1
	North Karnataka Region	43.52			2
	Karnataka State	42.53			

Source: Derived from Annexure 5.2

Note : The districts are arranged in the ascending order of deprivation and descending order of Ranks.

Table 5.11: Unsafe drinking water in Karnataka: Classification of Districts by Divisions and Regions

Sl. No.	Division/Region	Least Deprived Districts			Less Deprived Districts			More Deprived Districts			Total districts	
		No.	Percentage share in the total districts of the division/region	Percentage share in the total Least Deprived Districts in the State	No.	Percentage share in the total districts of the division/region	Percentage share in the Less Deprived Districts in the State	No.	Percentage share in the total districts of the division/region	Percentage share in the total More Deprived Districts in the State	No.	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Bangalore	06	85.71	37.50	01	14.29	14.29	Nil	Nil	Nil	07	100.00
2	Mysore	04	50.00	25.00	01	12.50	14.28	3	37.50	75.00	08	100.00
	South Karnataka Region (SKR)	10	66.67	62.50	02	13.33	28.57	3	20.00	75.00	15	100.00
3	Belgaum	05	71.42	31.25	01	14.29	14.29	1	14.29	25.00	07	100.00
4	Gulbarga	01	20.00	6.25	04	80.00	57.14	Nil	Nil	Nil	05	100.00
	North Karnataka Region (NKR)	06	50.00	37.50	05	41.67	71.43	01	08.33	25.00	12	100.00
	Karnataka	16	59.26 **	100.00	07	25.93 **	100.00	04	14.81 *	100.00	27	100.00

Source: Derived from Annexure 5.2

Note : 1.* * These figures indicate the proportion of the Least Deprived, Less Deprived and More Deprived districts (columns 4,7 and 10 respectively) in the State.

Table: 5.12 Unsafe Drinking Water in Karnataka: Classification of Districts by Divisions

Sl. No.	Divisions	Least Deprived Districts	Less Deprived Districts	More Deprived Districts
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bangalore	1. Kolar (1) 2. Chitradurga (2) 3. Davanagere (3) 4. Bangalore Rural (4) 5. Bangalaoe Urban (8) 6. Tumkur (12)	1. Shimoga (18)	-Nil-
2	Mysore	7. Mysore (6) 8. Chamarajnagar (7) 9. Hassan (13) 10. Mandya (16)	2. Chickmagalur (17)	1. Kodagu (24) 2. Dakshina Kannada (26) 3. Udupi (27)
3	Belgaum	11. Dharwad (9) 12. Gadag (10) 13. Haveri (11) 14. Bijapur (14) 15. Bagalkot (15)	3. Belgaum (21)	4. Uttara Kannada (25)
4	Gulbarga	16. Bellary (5)	4. Koppal (19) 5. Raichur (20) 6. Gulbarga (22) 7. Bidar (23)	-Nil-

Source: Derived from Annexure 5.2

Note : 1. The figures in brackets indicate the ranks of the districts in the State

24. Some of the important dimensions of deprivation-disparities that emerge from the data are summarized below: -

- (i) It is heartening to note that 59.26% of the districts in the State are found in the Least Deprived Category with their deprivation levels lower than the State average of 42.53%. Whereas only 25.93% of the districts appear in the Less Deprived category, and the remaining 14.81% of the districts in the More Deprived category. Yet it is a matter of concern. (Table 5.11)
- (ii) Wide variations exist across the regions, divisions and districts in terms of the degree of deprivation.
 - Inter-district disparities range from a low of 26% in Kolar to a high of 83.51% in Udupi and Dakshina Kannada.
 - Inter-divisional disparities range from a low of 31.53% in Bangalore to a high of 51.54% in Mysore.
 - Among the regions, the range of disparities is negligible. It is 41.54% in SKR and 43.52% in NKR. Of course, the deprivation of NKR is slightly higher than the State average. (Table 5.10)
- (iii) Wide variations in disparities also emerge when we view the deprivation with reference to the proportion of districts that the divisions and regions have in each of the last two categories which are relevant for policy prescription.
 - Interregionally, NKR with 8.33% of its districts in the More Deprived category, and 41.67% in the Less Deprived category, emerges as the more deprived region in Karnataka.
 - Among the divisions, two divisions deserve attention. Gulbarga, with 80% of its districts in the Less Deprived category and none in the More Deprived category, and Mysore with 37.50% of its districts in the latter and 12.50% in the former, together emerge as the more deprived divisions in Karnataka.
 - Intraregionally, among the divisions of NKR, the incidence of deprivation is higher in Gulbarga than in Belgaum. And in respect of SKR, the incidence of deprivation is more in Mysore than in Bangalore. (Table 5.11)

25. From the aforesaid discussion, we may say that among the divisions, Mysore and Gulbarga, among the regions, NKR, and among the districts, Udupi, Dakshina Kannada, Uttara Kannada and Kodagu emerge as the more deprived areas in Karnataka.

26. In all, 11 districts deserve redressal measures. Udupi, Dakshina Kannada, Uttara Kannada and Kodagu (4 districts) attract remedial action in the first phase, and Bidar, Gulbarga, Belgaum, Raichur, Koppal, Shimoga, and Chickmagalur (7 districts) merit remedial action in the second phase (Table 5.12).

5.8 Children out of School in the Age group of 6-14 Years

27. The Human Development Centre of Pakistan begins the 5th Chapter of its 1998 issue of "Human Development in South Asia" with the words, "Enabling all children to obtain a complete primary education of high quality is the key challenge faced by governments in South Asia". It is also a challenge to us in India. Despite the sincere efforts of the government to achieve 'universalisation of primary education', quite a few children in the primary school going age continue to remain outside schools for diverse socio-economic reasons. 'Children out of school' and 'school dropouts' do pose a challenge on our way to reach the goal of universalisation of primary education. Of the two, 'children out of school' is a major challenge. It is indeed a challenge to the Government of Karnataka also. As at 2001, of the 81,09,494 children in the age group of 6-14 years, 8,13,563 children are out of schools. That means 10.03% of the Children in 6-14 age group in the state are out of school. This is indeed a cause for concern. Further, for Karnataka, regional variations in this deprivation is also a cause for concern. We have chosen "Percentage of Children out of school in the age group of 6-14 years" as one of the indicators to measure capability-deprivation with reference to education. Here, it is of significance to note that from the point of view of such children, it seems to represent present deprivation, but as they grow, it turns out to be a major capability-deprivation for life. Further, it goes beyond such individuals to affect adversely the aggregate capability of the society of which they are an integral part. It is more so when we recognize the necessity of minimum schooling to take advantage of the opportunities that the ongoing process of liberalization, marketisation, privatization, transnationalisation, and globalisation has been throwing up. Education, apart from being instrumental, has intrinsic value from the point of view of the individual. The children who are exposed to this kind of deprivation, cannot but lead a choiceless or a least-choice life when they grow into adults.

28. It is in this background, we have chosen 'children out of school' as an indicator to assess the extent of deprivation in education across the regions, divisions and districts of Karnataka. The data in respect of "Percentage of Children out of school in the age group of 6-14 years" are presented in three tables. Table 5.13 ranks the 27 districts based on the degree of their deprivation. It gives us the relative positions of the districts in the deprivation scale. It also gives the exact distance of each district from the state average level of deprivation on either side - above or below. Table 5.14 gives the division-wise and region-wise picture as to the proportion of districts that figure in each of the three categories - Least Deprived, Less Deprived and More Deprived. The actual names of the districts that figure in each of the three categories by divisions are given in table 5.15.

**Table 5.13 Children out of School (in the age group of 6-14 years)
in Karnataka by Districts**

Rank	Districts	Percentage of out of School Children in the 6 - 14 age group	Rank in the Respective	
			Divisions	Regions
1	2	3	4	5
1	Udupi	1.10	1	1
2	Dakshina Kannada	1.76	2	2
3	Bangalore Urban	2.72	1	3
4	Mandya	4.27	3	4
5	Bangalore Rural	4.40	2	5
6	Tumkur	4.50	3	6
7	Hassan	5.11	4	7
8	Shimoga	6.10	4	8
9	Chickmagalur	6.78	5	9
10	Uttara Kannada	6.89	1	1
11	Chitradurga	7.50	5	10
12	Davanagere	7.70	6	11
13	Haveri	8.40	2	2
14	Belgaum	8.46	3	3
15	Kodagu	8.52	6	12
16	Dharwad	8.54	4	4
17	Mysore	9.01	7	13
18	Chamarajanagar	9.14	8	14
19	Kolar	9.81	7	15
20	Gadag	10.11	5	5
21	Bidar	12.41	1	6
22	Bagalkot	13.22	6	7
23	Bellary	16.75	2	8
24	Bijapur	17.32	7	9
25	Koppal	20.95	3	10
26	Gulbarga	24.37	4	11
27	Raichur	26.73	5	12
	Bangalore Divison	5.58		2
	Mysore Division	5.45		1
	Belgaum Division	10.56		3
	Gulbarga Divison	20.82		4
	South Karnataka Region	5.53 15.21	- -	1 2
	Karnataka State	10.03	-	

Source: Derived from Annexure 5.4

Note : The districts are arranged in the ascending order of deprivation and descending order of ranks

Table 5.14: Children out of School (in the Age group of 6-14 years) in Karnataka: Classification of Districts by Divisions and Regions

Sl. No.	Division/Regions	Least Deprived Districts			Less Deprived Districts			More Deprived Districts			Total districts	
		No.	Percentage share in the total districts of the division/region	Percentage share in the total Least Deprived Districts in the State	No.	Percentage share in the total districts of the division/region	Percentage share in the Less Deprived Districts in the State	No.	Percentage share in the total districts of the division/region	Percentage Share in the total More Deprived Districts in the State	No.	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Bangalore	07	100.00	36.84	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	07	100.00
2	Mysore	08	100.00	42.11	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	08	100.00
	South Karnataka Region (SKR)	15	100.00	78.95	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	15	100.00
3	Belgaum	04	57.14	21.05	01	14.29	50.00	02	28.57	33.33	07	100.00
4	Gulbarga	Nil	Nil	Nil	01	20.00	50.00	04	80.00	66.67	05	100.00
	North Karnataka Region (NKR)	04	33.33	21.05	02	16.67	100.00	06	50.00	100.00	12	100.00
	Karnataka	19	70.37**	100.00	02	7.41 **	100.00	06	22.22* *	100.00	27	100.00

Source: Derived from Annexure 5.4

Note : 1.** These figures indicate the proportion of the Least Deprived, Less Deprived and More Deprived districts (columns 4,7 and 10 respectively) in the State.

Table: 5.15 Children out of School (in the Age group of 6-14 years) in Karnataka: Classification of Districts by Divisions

Sl. No.	Divisions	Least Deprived Districts	Less Deprived Districts	More Deprived Districts
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bangalore	1. Bangalore Urban (3) 2. Bangalore Rural (5) 3 Tumkur (6) 4. Shimoga (8) 5 Chitradurga (11) 6 Davanagere (12) 7 Kolar (19)	Nil	-Nil-
2	Mysore	8. Udupi (1) 9. D. Kannada (2) 10. Mandya (4) 11. Hassan (7) 12. Chickmagalur (9) 13. Kodagu (15) 14. Mysore (17) 15. Chamarajanagar (18)	Nil	-Nil-
3	Belgaum	16. Uttarak Kannada (10) 17. Haveri (13) 18. Belgaum (14) 19. Dharwad (16)	1. Gadag (20)	1. Bagalkot (22) 2. Bijapur (24)
4	Gulbarga	Nil	2 Bidar (21)	3. Bellary (23) 4. Koppal (25) 5. Gulbarga (26) 6. Raichur (27)

Source: Derived from Annexure 5.4.

Note : 1. The figures in brackets indicate the ranks of the districts in the State.

29. We may interpret the data as under: -

- (i) There is no district in the State which has done away with this deprivation. Every district suffers from deprivation, of course, the deprivations vary in degree. But the variations are significant.
- Among the districts, it varies from a low of 1.10% in Udupi to a high of 26.73% in Raichur. The spread is alarming.
 - Among the divisions, it varies from a low of 5.45% in Mysore to a high of 20.82% in Gulbarga.
 - A similar situation also exists at the regional level. As against the state average of 10.03%, it is 5.53% in SKR and 15.21% in NKR
 - From this we may infer that the intensity of this deprivation is high in Raichur among the districts, in Gulbarga among the divisions, and in NKR among the regions. (Table 5.13)
- (ii) As to the nature and extent of deprivation in terms of the proportion of districts of each division and region, we come to know the following facts: -
- At the state level, 22.22% of its districts are in the More Deprived category, 7.41% in the Less Deprived category, and the remaining 70.37% in the Least Deprived category. But the same is not the case with divisions and regions.
 - Among the regions, at the one end there is NKR with 50% of its districts in the More Deprived category, 16.67% in the Less Deprived category, and the remaining 33.33% in the Least Deprived category. At the other end there is SKR which has all its districts in the Least Deprived category.
 - Among the divisions, we have two extreme cases. Gulbarga has 80% of its districts in the More Deprived category, and 20% in the Less Deprived category, and none in the Least Deprived category. On the contrary, Bangalore and Mysore have all their districts (100%) in the Least Deprived category and none in the other two categories.
 - From these facts again we may infer that the extent of deprivation in terms of the proportion of districts, the deprivation is high in NKR among the regions, and in Gulbarga among the divisions (Table 5.14).
- (iii) If we restrict our focus to the last two categories, the districts which are relevant for policy prescription, we come to know that, of the 6 districts that figure in the More Deprived category, 4 are in Gulbarga division (Raichur, Gulbarga, Koppal and Bellary), and 2 are in Belgaum division (Bijapur and Bagalkot).
- Of the 2 districts that appear in the Less Deprived category, one each is found in Gulbarga (Bidar) and Belgaum (Gadag) divisions. (Table 5.15)

30. As far as redressal measures are concerned, Raichur (27th Rank), Gulbarga (26th Rank), Koppal (25th Rank), Bijapur (24th Rank), Bellary (23rd Rank), and Bagalkot (22nd Rank) deserve remedial action in the first phase. And Bidar (21st Rank), and Gadag (20th Rank), merit remedial action in the second phase. (Table 5.15)

5.9 Gender Gaps in Literacy

31. In a hierarchical andro-centric society, economy and polity, gender gaps in many aspects of life are quite common and they reflect the disadvantage which women suffer in relation to men. Literacy is one such area where women suffer disadvantage when compared to men. Gender gap in literacy is one of the most significant deprivations that women suffer in India. Literacy has both instrumental and intrinsic value. It is instrumental in augmenting people's capabilities, and besides, it is a goal to be achieved for its own sake. Despite the recent focus on female literacy and the resultant increase in female literacy, gender gaps in literacy which are unfavourable to women continue to persist in India. These gaps, inter alia, have implications for gender empowerment, fertility rates, CBR, IMR, MMR etc. Gender gaps are to be reduced consciously through effective public policy related to literacy and basic education. As far as Karnataka is concerned, the gender gaps in literacy are more pronounced in certain parts of the state than in others. In assessing regional imbalances in gender gaps in literacy, state average is reckoned as the bench mark.

32. The data pertaining to gender gaps in literacy are presented in three tables. Table 5.16 presents a comparative picture of the gender gaps in literacy of all the 27 districts in Karnataka; the districts are ranked depending upon the gender gaps. Table 5.17 gives a division-wise and region-wise picture of the proportion of districts in each of the three categories. And the division-wise classification of districts by names is given in Table 5.18.

Table: 5.16 Gender Gaps in Literacy in Karnataka by Districts, Divisions and Regions, (2001)

Rank	Name of the District	Literacy Rate		Gender gap in points (3-4)	Rank in Respective	
		Male	Female		Division	Region
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Bangalore Urban	88.36	78.98	9.38	1	1
2	Kodagu	83.80	72.53	11.27	1	2
3	Dakshina Kannada	89.74	77.39	12.35	2	3
4	Udupi	86.59	74.02	12.57	3	4
5	Shimoga	82.32	67.24	15.08	2	5
6	Mysore	71.30	55.81	15.49	4	6
7	Uttara Kannada	84.48	68.48	16.00	1	1
8	Chickmagalur	80.68	64.47	16.21	5	7
9	Chamarajanagar	59.25	43.02	16.23	6	8
10	Davangere	76.44	58.45	17.99	3	9
11	Dharwad	81.04	62.20	18.84	2	2
12	Hassan	78.29	59.32	18.97	7	10
13	Mandya	70.71	51.62	19.09	8	11
14	Bangalore Rural	74.43	55.12	19.31	4	12
15	Tumkur	76.88	57.18	19.70	5	13

...Contd

Rank	Name of the District	Literacy Rate		Gender gap in points (3-4)	Rank in Respective	
		Male	Female		Division	Region
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16	Chitradurga	74.69	54.62	20.07	6	14
17	Kolar	73.14	52.81	20.33	7	15
18	Haveri	77.94	57.60	20.34	3	3
19	Bijapur	68.10	46.19	21.91	4	4
20	Bidar	73.29	50.01	23.28	1	5
21	Belgaum	75.89	52.53	23.36	5	6
22	Bellary	69.59	46.16	23.43	2	7
23	Gulbarga	62.52	38.40	24.12	3	8
24	Raichur	62.02	36.84	25.18	4	9
25	Gadag	79.55	52.58	26.97	6	10
26	Bagalkot	71.31	44.10	27.21	7	11
27	Koppal	69.15	40.76	28.39	5	12
1	Mysore Division	77.02	61.64	15.38		1
2	Bangalore Division	80.56	64.78	15.78		2
3	Belgaum Division	76.30	54.06	22.24		1
4	Gulbarga Division	66.51	41.92	24.59		2
1	South Karnataka	79.20	63.53	15.67		1
2	North Karnataka	72.24	48.99	23.25		2
	Karnataka	76.29	57.45	18.84		

Source: Derived from Annexure 5.5

Note: The districts are arranged in the ascending order of gender gap, and descending order of ranks.

Table 5.17: Gender Gaps in Literacy in Karnataka :Classification of Districts by Divisions and Regions

Sl. No	Divisions/ Regions	Least Deprived Districts			Less Deprived Districts			More Deprived Districts			Total Districts	
		No.	Percentage share in the total districts of the division/region	Percentage share in the total Least Deprived Districts in the state	No.	Percentage share in the total districts of the division/region	Percentage share in the total Less Deprived Districts in the state	No.	Percentage share in the total districts of the division/region	Percentage share in the total More Deprived Districts in the state	No.	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Bangalore	03	42.86	27.27	04	57.14	36.37	-	-	-	07	100.00
2.	Mysore	06	75.00	54.55	02	25.00	18.18	-	-	-	08	100.00
	South Karnataka Region (SKR)	09	60.00	81.82	06	40.00	54.55	-	-	-	15	100.00
3.	Belgaum	02	28.57	18.18	03	42.86	27.27	02	28.57	40.00	07	100.00
4	Gulbarga	-	-	-	02	40.00	18.18	03	60.00	60.00	05	100.00
	North Karnataka Region (NKR)	02	16.66	18.18	05	41.67	45.45	05	41.67	100.00	12	100.00
	Karnataka	11	40.74 *	100.00	11	40.74 *	100.00	05	18.52*	100.00	27	100.00

Source: Derived from Annexure 5.5

Note : * These figures indicate the proportion of Least Deprived, Less Deprived and More Deprived Districts (columns 4,7 and 10 respectively) in the state.

Table: 5.18 Gender Gaps in Literacy in Karnataka: Classification of Districts by Divisions

Sl.No.	Divisions	Least Deprived Districts	Less Deprived District	More Deprived Districts
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bangalore	1. Bangalore Urban (1) 2. Shimoga (5) 3. Davanagere (10)	1. Bangalore Rural (14) 2. Tumkur (15) 3. Chitradurga (16) 4. Kolar (17)	Nil
2	Mysore	4. Kodagu (2) 5. Dakshina Kannada (3) 6. Udupi (4) 7. Mysore (6) 8. Chickmagalur (8) 9. Chamarajanagar (9)	5. Hassan (12) 6. Mandya (13)	Nil
3	Belgaum	10. Uttar Kannada (7) 11. Dharwad (11)	7. Haveri (18) 8. Bijapur (19) 9. Belgaum (21)	1. Gadag (25) 2. Bagalkot (26)
4	Gulbarga	Nil	10. Bidar (20) 11. Bellary (22)	3. Gulbarga (23) 4. Raichur (24) 5. Koppal (27)

Source : Derived from Annexure 5.5

Note : 1. The figures in brackets indicate the ranks of the districts in the state.

33. The following facts about regional imbalances emerge out of the data:

- (i) There is no single district which does not have gender gaps in literacy; gaps are present in all the districts. That means female disadvantage in literacy is found in all the districts in Karnataka.
- (ii) There are wide variations in gaps. Among the districts, it varies from a high of 28.39 percentage points in Koppal to a low of 9.38 percentage points in Bangalore(U). Among the divisions, it varies from a high of 24.59 in Gulbarga to a low of 15.38 in Mysore. And among the regions, it varies from a high of 23.25 in NKR to a low of 15.67 in SKR. (Table 5.16)
- (iii) Based on the benchmark, of the 27 districts in the state, 40.74% of them are in the Least Deprived category, 40.74% of them are in the Less Deprived category, and the remaining 18.52% of them are in the more Deprived category. (Table 5.17)
- (iv) Among the regions, NKR suffers greater deprivation than SKR. The former has 41.67% of its districts in the More Deprived category, 41.67% in the Less Deprived category, and only 16.66% in the Least Deprived category. On the contrary, the latter has none in the More Deprived category, 40% in the Less Deprived category, and 60% in the Least Deprived category. (Table 5.17)

- (v) Gulbarga division stands out by having none of its districts in the Least Deprived category, and by having two of its districts (Bidar and Bellary) in the Less Deprived category, and the remaining three districts (Gulbarga, Raichur and Koppal) in the More Deprived category, it emerges as the most deprived division in Karnataka.
- Mysore and Bangalore divisions do not have any of their districts in the More Deprived category. Of them, Mysore has only two of its districts (Hassan and Mandya) in the Less Deprived category, and the remaining six districts in the Least Deprived category, and Bangalore has four of its districts (Bangalore (R) , Tumkur, Chitradurga and Kolar) in the Less Deprived category, and the remaining three districts in the Least Deprived category. For details see Table 5.18.

34. As far as redressal measures are concerned, five districts(Koppal, Raichur, Gulbarga, Bagalkot and Gadag) figuring in the More Deprived category attract remedial action in the first phase, and eleven districts commencing with Bellary (22nd rank) and ending at Hassan (12th rank) attract remedial action in the second phase. For further details, see Table 5.18.

5.10 A Resume

35. In brief we may say that:-

- Capability - deprivations are found in all the districts irrespective of the divisions and regions to which they belong. Of course, the severity of deprivations is more pronounced in NKR than in SKR. Most of the parameters of deprivation point at Gulbarga as the most deprived division.
- However, no such division / region - specific pattern is seen at the district level. Gadag in respect of 'income deprivation', Gulbarga in respect of 'unsafe deliveries', Bellary in respect of 'severely malnourished children', Udupi in respect of 'unsafe drinking water', Raichur in respect of 'children out of school', and Koppal in respect of 'gender gaps in literacy', emerge as the most deprived districts in Karnataka.
- The districts of NKR are found to be experiencing greater degree of female disadvantage and child disadvantage than those of SKR.

36. Table 5.19 presents an overview of the relative positions of the districts which figure under “Less Deprived” and “More Deprived” categories with reference to each of the six parameters of deprivation considered in the study.

- Given the severity of the deprivations and their crippling impact on people’s basic capabilities, the government ought to intervene through public policy into matters pertaining to primary education and primary health care facilities with special focus on gender and child-sensitive parameters of deprivation. We cannot leave these matters entirely to market forces and private sector.
- Quite often regional imbalances in development may conceal some of the deprivations. So, deprivation-combating measures need be carefully integrated with those of development facilitating measures so that regional imbalances get tackled from both the ends – development end and deprivation end.

- (vi) Spatially, the deprivation study – assessment and redressal – ought to go beyond the districts vertically down to reach the taluks, and assessment-wise, it has to go beyond the six parameters used in the present inquiry to include all the parameters referred to in the methodology section of this Chapter. That means efforts are to be made to develop deprivation data-base at the taluk level.
- (vii) Further, the deprivation study, to be comprehensive and useful for policy prescription, it has to go beyond the physical aspects of infrastructure facilities to cover their functional aspects. We have used the secondary sources of data to assess the physical aspects of infrastructure facilities. Considering the massive task of gathering field work-based primary data required for assessing the functional aspects, the Committee commissioned a sample survey to capture the functional, non-functional and dysfunctional aspects of infrastructure with reference to Drinking Water, ANM Sub Centres and PHCs, Rural electrification, and Primary and Higher Primary Schools. The highlights of the survey findings are presented in Annexure 5.6. However, a birds-eye-view is captured in Table 5.20.

Table: 5.19 Consolidated statement of Deprivations: Classification of Districts into More Deprived and Less Deprived Districts by Deprivation Parameters

Income Deprivation	Health Deprivation			Education Deprivation	
B.P.L Families	Unsafe Deliveries	Severely Malnourished Children	Unsafe Drinking Water	Children out of School	Gender Gaps in Literacy
1	2	3	4	5	6
		More Deprived Districts			
1. Gadag (27) 2. Bellary (26) 3. Raichur (25) 4. Koppal (24) 5. Bijapur (23) 6. Chitradurga (22)	1. Gulbarga (27) 2. Raichur (26) 3. Koppal (25) 4. Bagalkot (24) 5. Bijapur (23) 6. Bidar (22) 7. Davanagere (21) 8. Chitradurga (20) 9. Bellary (19)	1. Bellary (27) 2. Koppal (26) 3. Raichur (25) 4. Gulbarga (24)	1. Udupi (27) 2. Dakshina Kannada (26) 3. Uttara Kannada (25) 4. Kodagu (24)	1. Raichur (27) 2. Gulbarga (26) 3. Koppal (25) 4. Bijapur (24) 5. Bellary (23) 6. Bagalkot (22)	1. Koppal (27) 2. Bagalkot (26) 3. Gadag (25) 4. Raichur (24) 5. Gulbarga (23)
		Less Deprived Districts			
1. Kolar (21) 2. Bidar (20) 3. Dharwad (19) 4. Shimoga (18) 5. Chamarajanagar (17) 6. Bangalore (R) (16) 7. Gulbarga (15)	1. Kolar (18) 2. Mandya (17) 3. Tumkur (16)	1. Davangere (23) 2. Bijapur (22) 3. Dharwad (21)	1. Bidar (23) 2. Gulbarga (22) 3. Belgaum (21) 4. Raichur (20) 5. Koppal (19) 6. Shimoga (18) 7. Chickmagalur (17)	1. Bidar (21) 2. Gadag (20)	1. Bellary (22) 2. Belgaum (21) 3. Bidar (20) 4. Bijapur (19) 5. Haveri (18) 6. Kolar (17) 7. Chitradurga (16) 8. Tumkur (15) 9. Bangalore(R) (14) 10.Mandya (13) 11.Hassan (12)

Source : Derived from Table Nos: 5.3, 5.6, 5.9, 5.12, 5.15 and 5.18.

Note : Figures in brackets indicate the ranks of the districts concerned in the state.

Table 5.20

Bird's-Eye-View of the Study on Functionality of Infrastructure Facilities in 5 important Sectors.

Sl.No.	Sector/item	South Karnataka	North Karnataka	State
	1	2	3	4
I	Functionality of Primary and Higher Primary Schools			
1(a)	percentage of Primary Schools having less than four class rooms .	86	85	85
(b)	percentage of Higher Primary Schools having less than 7 class rooms	43	46	44
2(a)	percentage of Primary School Teachers' posts vacant.	10	12	11
(b)	percentage of Higher Primary School teachers' posts vacant.	10	12	11
3(a)	percentage of students absent in Primary Schools	5	13	10
(b)	percentage of students absent in Higher Primary Schools.	6	11	9
4(a)	percentage of Primary Schools functioning in government buildings.	88	84	86
(b)	percentage of Higher Primary Schools functioning in government buildings.	83	91	87
5(a)	percentage of Primary Schools not having sufficient accomodation.	39	47	43
(b)	percentage of Higher Primary Schools not having sufficinet accomodation.	40	44	42
6(a)	percentage of Primary Schools lacking basic facilities.			
	I) Drinking Water	65	76	70
	II)Toilet	84	90	87
	III)Electricity	82	84	83
(b)	percentage of Higher Primary Schools lacking basic facilities.			
	I) Drinking Water	40	60	49
	II)Toilet	50	76	62
	III)Electricity	37	51	43

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Sl.No.	Sector/item	South Karnataka	North Karnataka	State
	1	2	3	4
II	Functionality of ANM Subcentres and PHCS.			
1	percentage of subcentres not having government buildings.	33	36	34
2	percentage of subcentres each covering more than 5000 population.	22	35	28
3	percentage of subcentres not having regular ANMs.	14	11	12
4	percentage of PHCs not having manpower .			
	I)Doctor	1	8	5
	II)Lab technician	29	26	29
	III)Pharmacist.	49	60	57
	IV)Paramedical staff less than 50 percent.	17	18	17
	V)Administrative staff less than 50 percent.	19	16	18
5	percentage of PHCs each covering more than 30000 population.	24	24	24
6	percentage of PHCs having inadequate facilities			
	I)Accomodation.	46	48	47
	II)Supply of drugs	29	16	23
	III)Medicial equipment	42	38	40
	IV)Water supply	41	45	43
	V)Electricity	18	20	19
	VI)Cold storage	12	24	17
7	percentage of PHCs where Doctors are not staying in headquarters.	44	50	47
III	Functionality of Rural Drinking Water Facilities.			
A	Borewell with hand pumps.			
1	percentage of Villages /hamlets having water supply less than 40 LPCD	65	76	69
2	percentage of Villages /hamlets having inadequate water supply during summer.	31	54	39
3	percentage of Villages reporting contamination in drinking water.	7	7	7

... Contd

Sl.No.	Sector/item	South Karnataka	North Karnataka	State
	1	2	3	4
B	Mini water supply scheme			
1	percentage of Villages /hamlets having water less than 40 LPCD	62	71	66
2	percentage of Villages /hamlets having inadequate water supply during summer.	32	52	40
3	percentage of Villages reporting contamination in drinking water.	7	6	7
C	Piped water supply scheme			
1	percentage of Villages /hamlets having water less than 40 LPCD	47	67	55
2	percentage of Villages /hamlets having inadequate water supply during summer.	38	58	41
3	percentage of Villages having contamination in drinking water.	7	7	7
IV	Functionality of Drinking Water facilities in Urban area-Borewell			
1	percentage of towns having less than 60 LPCD	68	80	74
2	percentage of towns having inadequate water supply during summer.	58	55	57
3	percentage of towns reporting contamination in drinking water.	20	10	16
V	Functionality of rural electrification			
1	percentage of hamlets not having electricity	4	9	7
2(a)	percentage of villages not having street lights.	1	1	1
(b)	percentage of hamlets not having street lights	16	42	29
3(a)	percentage of villages reporting insufficient power supply	80	75	78
(b)	percentage of hamlets reporting insufficient power supply .	88	27	58

Annexure 5.1
Families (Rural) Below Poverty Line in Karnataka

Sl. No	District	Percentage of families Below Poverty Line
1	2	3
1	Bangalore Urban	15.67
2	Bangalore Rural	35.75
3	Chitradurga	41.50
4	Davanagere	20.00
5	Kolar	40.27
6	Shimoga	36.00
7	Tumkur	31.40
8	Bagalkot	23.50
9	Belgaum	23.70
10	Bijapur	42.00
11	Dharwad	39.00
12	Gadag	46.60
13	Haveri	32.00
14	Uttara Kannada	30.45
15	Chamarajanagar	36.00
16	Chickmagalur	27.00
17	D. Kannada	15.40
18	Hassan	27.13
19	Kodagu	19.00
20	Mandya	29.86
21	Mysore	28.14
22	Udupi	24.67
23	Bellary	44.57
24	Bidar	39.60
25	Gulbarga	33.70
26	Koppal	42.50
27	Raichur	43.20

Source : RDPR, Government of Karnataka: Results of the BPL Census for the IX Plan period (1997-98)

Annexure5.2

District-wise Demographic indicators of Karnataka

Sl.No	Districts	Estimated coverage of safe drinking water –2000 (% of habitations)	Percentage of safe deliveries
1	2	3	4
1	Bangalore Urban	67.56	90.60
2	Bangalore Rural	71.30	79.10
3	Chitradurga	72.62	53.80
4	Davanagere	72.62	53.80
5	Kolar	74.00	59.20
6	Shimoga	54.60	83.00
7	Tumkur	66.59	63.50
8	Belgaum	52.94	68.60
9	Bijapur	60.42	50.10
10	Bagalkot	60.42	50.10
11	Dharwad	67.18	65.30
12	Gadag	67.18	65.30
13	Haveri	67.18	65.30
14	Uttara Kannada	24.89	86.10
15	Bellary	69.41	54.00
16	Bidar	49.84	52.50
17	Gulbarga	51.92	47.70
18	Koppal	53.91	48.00
19	Raichur	53.91	48.00
20	Chickmagalur	57.25	78.00
21	Dakshina Kannada	16.49	91.50
22	Udupi	16.49	91.50
23	Hassan	65.55	69.70
24	Kodagu	36.95	79.40
25	Mandya	58.65	61.90
26	Mysore	68.16	69.70
27	Chamarajanagar	68.16	69.70

Source: National population Commission

Annexure 5.3
Nutritional Aspects of Children Below 5 in Karnataka by Districts and Divisions (2001)

Sl. No.	Districts	Classification of Nutritional Status					Total No. of Children Weighed
		Normal (Nos)	Grade I (Nos)	Grade II (Nos)	Grade III	Grade IV	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I.	Bangalore Division	2,51,100	2,33,671	87,968	1,274	142	5,74,155
1	Bangalore (Urban)	25,604	22,353	7,965	95	8	56,025
2	Bangalore (Rural)	37,044	30,573	10,736	150	17	78,520
3	Chitradurga...	30,563	31,620	14,245	257	35	76,720
4	Davanagere...	26,784	32,170	15,283	414	45	74,696
5	Kolar...	54,113	47,446	21,254	158	13	1,22,984
6	Shimoga...	22,803	26,271	7,784	156	18	57,032
7	Tumkur	54,189	43,238	10,701	44	6	1,08,178
II.	Mysore Division	2,29,221	1,87,271	48,960	353	39	4,65,844
1.	Chamarajanagar	23,582	24,351	5,976	36	1	53,946
2.	Chickmagalur	23,791	19,835	4,589	47	6	48,268
3.	Dakshina Kannada	30,341	22,042	5,517	53	7	57,960
4.	Hassan...	34,619	31,428	5,501	66	9	71,623
5.	Kodagu...	15,545	9,698	2,231	27	4	27,505
6.	Mandya...	43,198	30,914	8,507	34	2	82,655
7.	Mysore...	37,821	36,159	13,961	66	7	88,014
8.	Udupi...	20,324	12,844	2,678	24	3	35,873
III	Belgaum Division	2,67,147	2,50,375	1,32,838	2,170	256	6,52,786
1.	Bagalkot...	26,963	29,158	18,421	307	39	74,888
2.	Belgaum...	1,01,085	83,610	39,724	511	62	2,24,992
3.	Bijapur...	38,512	39,213	24,497	508	52	1,02,782
4.	Dharwad...	27,235	22,531	10,111	294	28	60,199
5.	Gadag...	18,400	21,879	15,349	218	38	55,884
6.	Haveri...	28,276	31,970	18,403	186	22	78,857
7.	Uttara Kannada	26,676	22,014	6,333	146	15	55,184
IV	Gulbarga Division	1,37,000	1,59,719	1,29,842	5,956	449	4,32,966
1.	Bellary...	22,996	31,782	28,210	1,802	170	84,960
2.	Bidar...	24,552	31,620	24,854	391	3	81,420
3.	Gulbarga...	52,847	54,464	43,159	1,849	83	1,52,402
4.	Koppal...	16,020	21,447	16,694	967	95	55,223
5.	Raichur...	20,585	20,406	16,925	947	98	58,961
	South Karnataka	4,80,321	4,20,942	1,36,928	1,627	181	10,39,999
	North Karnataka	4,04,147	4,10,094	2,62,680	8,126	705	10,85,752
	Karnataka	8,84,468	8,31,036	3,99,608	9,753	886	21,25,751

Source: Government of Karnataka: Abstract from the Government of India, Monthly Progress Report (Format II) for the month of November 2001: Joint Director (ICDS), Ls. No. DWC/FCD/MPR/12/2001-02 dt. 17.01.2002.

Note : Grade I and II Children are moderately Malnourished and Grade III and IV Children are Severely Malnourished

Annexure 5.4

The Children out of school in 6-14 age group in Karnataka by Districts, divisions and regions

Sl. No.	Districts	Children in the age group 6-14 years (nos.)	Children out of school in the age group of 6-14 years	Percentage of children out of school
1	2	3	4	5
1	Bangalore Urban	796084	21687	2.72
2	Bangalore Rural	288375	12691	4.40
3	Chitradurga	242594	18205	7.50
4	Davanagere	286006	22023	7.70
5	Kolar	433740	42570	9.81
6	Shimoga	244557	14911	6.10
7	Tumkur	386956	17403	4.50
8	Bagalkot	282710	37385	13.22
9	Belgaum	609823	51567	8.46
10	Bijapur	344549	59685	17.32
11	Dharwad	223547	19081	8.54
12	Gadag	156688	15836	10.11
13	Haveri	244177	20506	8.40
14	Uttara Kannada	201510	13874	6.89
15	Chamarajnagar	143413	13106	9.14
16	Chickmagalur	163087	11061	6.78
17	Dakshina Kannada	251630	4418	1.76
18	Hassan	254148	12981	5.11
19	Kodagu	71150	6062	8.52
20	Mandya	260219	11101	4.27
21	Mysore	328867	29635	9.01
22	Udupi	187053	2059	1.10
23	Bellary	344161	57634	16.75
24	Bidar	284244	35264	12.41
25	Gulbarga	560739	136667	24.37
26	Koppal	219771	46046	20.95
27	Raichur	299696	80105	26.73
	Bangalore Division	2678312	149490	5.58
	Mysore Division	1659567	90423	5.45
	Belgaum Division	2063004	217934	10.56
	Gulbarga Division	1708611	355716	20.82
	North Karnataka	3771615	573650	15.21
	South Karnataka	4337879	239913	5.53
	Karnataka State	8109494	813563	10.03

Source: High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances, Government of Karnataka, Bangalore.

Annexure 5.5

Gender Gaps in Literacy in Karnataka by Districts

Sl.No.	District	Number of Literates			Literacy rate		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Karnataka	30774988	17817682	12957306	67.04	76.29	57.45
1	Belgaum	2323258	1392932	930326	64.42	75.89	52.53
2	Bagalkot	808069	502308	305761	57.81	71.31	44.10
3	Bijapur	882754	538179	344575	57.46	68.10	46.19
4	Gulbarga	1324905	830658	494247	50.65	62.52	38.40
5	Bidar	785206	477456	307750	61.98	73.29	50.01
6	Raichur	683988	431738	252250	49.54	62.02	36.84
7	Koppal	547345	345457	201888	55.02	69.15	40.76
8	Gadag	556191	338746	217445	66.27	79.55	52.58
9	Dharwad	1003608	580829	422779	71.87	81.04	62.20
10	Uttar Kannada	906640	506799	399841	76.59	84.48	68.48
11	Haveri	846960	499906	347054	68.09	77.94	57.60
12	Bellary	1000602	608165	392437	58.04	69.59	46.16
13	Chitradurga	857099	504478	352621	64.88	74.69	54.62
14	Davanagere	1057525	612240	445285	67.67	76.44	58.45
15	Shimoga	1078573	599168	479405	74.86	82.32	67.24
16	Udupi	799305	403425	395880	79.87	86.59	74.02
17	Chickmagalur	732185	409495	322690	72.63	80.68	64.47
18	Tumkur	1537332	893835	643497	67.19	76.88	57.18
19	Kolar	1392445	819329	573116	63.14	73.14	52.81
20	Bangalore Urban	4862343	2692608	2169735	83.91	88.36	78.98
21	Bangalore rural	1081240	633486	447754	65.00	74.43	55.12
22	Mandya	960948	557435	403513	61.21	70.71	51.62
23	Hassan	1051095	595424	455671	68.75	78.29	59.32
24	Dakshina Kannada	1404928	743445	661483	83.47	89.74	77.39
25	Kodagu	374041	200627	173414	78.17	83.80	72.53
26	Mysore	1477464	841941	635523	63.69	71.30	55.81
27	Chamarajnaragar	438939	257573	181366	51.26	59.25	43.02
	Karnataka	30774988	17817682	12957306	67.04	76.29	57.45

Source: Census of India 2001, Series -30, Karnataka provisional population totals, Director of Census Operations, Karnataka.

ANNEXURE 5.6

Highlights of the Survey on Functionality of infrastructure / facilities in the selected sectors:

The main highlights of the survey on functionality of infrastructure facilities in the selected sectors namely, drinking water (rural and urban), health care through ANM sub-centres and primary health centres, rural electrification and primary and higher primary education are given below:

Drinking water facilities (Rural)

I Borewell with handpump scheme

1. The water supply through borewell hand pump scheme was partially covered in 81 or 17% villages/ hamlets in the State, of which 59 or 18% villages/hamlets were in South Karnataka and 22 or 15% villages/hamlets in North Karnataka.

2. The water supply was less than 40 LPCD in 324 or 69% villages/hamlets surveyed in the state, of which 215 or 65% villages/hamlets were in South Karnataka and 109 or 76% villages/hamlets in North Karnataka.

3. Inadequate water supply was reported in 182 or 39% villages/hamlets during summer season, of which 104 or 31% villages/hamlets were in South Karnataka and 78 or 54% villages/hamlets in North Karnataka. In other seasons, inadequate water supply was found in 47 or 10% villages/hamlets in the state, of which 30 or 9% villages were in South Karnataka and 17 or 12% villages/hamlets in North Karnataka.

4. Contamination in drinking water was reported in 32 or 7% villages in the state, of which, 23 or 7% villages were found in South Karnataka and 9 or 7% villages in North Karnataka.

5. Water supply was irregular in 61 or 13% villages surveyed in the State, of which 39 or 11% villages were found in South Karnataka and 22 or 15% villages in North Karnataka.

II Mini Water supply scheme

1. Out of 646 villages/hamlets surveyed, 140 or 22% villages/hamlets were partially covered under mini water supply scheme, of which 87 or 22% villages/hamlets were in South Karnataka and 53 or 21% villages/hamlets in North Karnataka.

2. The water supply was less than 40 LPCD in 427 or 66% villages/hamlets, of which 247 or 62% villages/hamlets were in South Karnataka and 180 or 71% villages/hamlets in North Karnataka.

3. The water supply was reported inadequate in 261 or 40% villages. During summere season, of which 130 or 32% villages/hamlets were found in South Karnataka and 131 or

52% villages/hamlets in North Karnataka. In other seasons, inadequate water supply was found in 51 or 8% villages/hamlets, of which 27 or 6% villages/hamlets were in South Karnataka and 24 or 9% villages/hamlets in North Karnataka.

4. The drinking water was reported contaminated in 47 or 7% villages, of which 30 or 7% villages/hamlets were in South Karnataka and 17 or 6% villages/hamlets in North Karnataka.

5. The water supply was reported irregular in 97 or 15% villages, of which 61 or 15% villages/hamlets were in South Karnataka and 36 or 14% villages/hamlets in North Karnataka.

III Piped Water Supply scheme

1. The water supply through piped water supply scheme was partially covered in 169 or 17% villages/hamlets out of 977 villages/hamlets in the state. It was partially covered in 93 or 15% villages in South Karnataka and 76 or 20% villages in North Karnataka.

2. The water supply was less than 40 LPCD in 539 or 55% villages/hamlets surveyed in the state, of which 283 or 47% villages/hamlets were in South Karnataka and 256 or 67% villages/hamlets in North Karnataka.

3. The water supply was inadequate in 451 or 41% villages/hamlets during summer in the state, of which 229 or 38% villages/hamlets were in South Karnataka and 222 or 58% villages/hamlets in North Karnataka. During other seasons inadequate water supply was reported in 99 or 10% villages/hamlets in the state, of which 42 or 7% of villages/hamlets were in South Karnataka and 57 or 15% of villages/hamlets in North Karnataka.

4. The water was contaminated in 49 or 5% villages/hamlets in the state, of which 24 or 4% villages/hamlets were found in South Karnataka and 25 or 6% villages / hamlets in North Karnataka.

5. The water supply was reported irregular in 184 or 9% villages/hamlets surveyed in the state, of which 118 or 20% villages/hamlets were found in South Karnataka and 66 or 17% villages in North Karnataka.

IV Other sources: (open well, river, tank etc.)

1. The water supply under other sources (open well, river, tank etc.) was partially covered in 33 or 15% villages/hamlets in the State, of which 17 or 9% villages were covered in South Karnataka and 16 or 42% villages in North Karnataka.

2. The water supply was less than 40 LPCD in 186 or 82% villages/hamlets surveyed in the state, of which 153 or 81% villages/hamlets were in South Karnataka and 33 or 87% villages/hamlets in North Karnataka.

3. The water supply was reported inadequate in 32 or 14% villages/hamlets during summer season, of which 16 or 9% villages/hamlets were in South Karnataka and 16 or 42% villages/hamlets in North Karnataka. During other seasons inadequate water supply was

reported in 7 or 3% villages/hamlets, of which 3 or 2% villages/hamlets were in South Karnataka and 4 or 11% of villages in North Karnataka.

4. The water was reported contaminated in 3 or 1% villages/hamlets in the State of which, in none of the villages water contamination was reported in South Karnataka whereas contamination was found in 3 or 8% villages in North Karnataka.

5. The water supply was reported irregular in 9 or 4% villages/hamlets surveyed in the State, of which 6 or 3% villages/hamlets were in South Karnataka and 3 or 8% villages / hamlets in North Karnataka.

1B. Drinking water facilities available in urban area

I Borewell

- (1) Drinking water supply was less than 60 LPCD in 56 or 74% towns, out of 76 towns surveyed in state. It was less than 60 LPCD in 31 or 68% towns in South Karnataka and 25 or 80% towns in North Karnataka.
- (2) The water was reported contaminated in 12 or 16% towns in the state. Of which 9 or 20% towns were found in South Karnataka and 3 or 10% towns in North Karnataka.
- (3) Inadequate water supply was reported in 43 or 57% towns during summer season in the state, of which 26 or 58% towns were in South Karnataka and 17 or 55% towns in North Karnataka. During other seasons, inadequate water supply was reported in 10 or 13% towns in the state, of which 5 or 11% towns were in South Karnataka and 5 or 16% towns in North Karnataka.
- (4) The water supply was reported once in a week in 9 or 12% towns in the State, of which 6 or 13% towns were in South Karnataka and 3 or 10% towns in North Karnataka during summer season. The water supply was irregular in 3 or 4% towns during summer season, of which all 3 or 10% towns were in North Karnataka. The water supply was twice in a week in 11 or 14% towns in other seasons, of which 6 or 13% towns were in South Karnataka and 5 or 16% towns in North Karnataka.

II Tank

1. Out of 28 towns surveyed under this scheme, 22 or 79% towns had drinking water supply less than 60 LPCD, of which 8 or 67% towns were in South Karnataka and 14 or 88% towns in North Karnataka.

2. The water content was reported as saltish and hard in 4% towns each in the State. Regionwise analysis shows that saltish water was reported in 8% towns in South Karnataka and hardness in water was reported in 6% towns in North Karnataka.

3. Inadequate water supply was reported in 22 or 79% towns during summer season in the State. Of which 10 or 83% towns were in South Karnataka and 12 or 75% towns in

North Karnataka. During the other seasons inadequate water supply was reported in 8 or 29% towns in the state. Of which 3 or 25% towns were in South Karnataka and 5 or 31% in South Karnataka.

4. The water supply was twice in a week in 9 or 32% towns in the state, of which 2 or 17% towns were in South Karnataka and 7 or 44% towns in North Karnataka during summer season. During other seasons water supply was twice in a week in 5 or 18% towns in the state, of which all 5 or 31% towns are in North Karnataka and none of the towns in South Karnataka.

III Canal

1. Out of 9 towns surveyed in the state, 3 or 33% towns had drinking water supply less than 60 LPCD. It was less than 60 LPCD in 2 or 40% towns in South Karnataka and 1 or 25% towns in North Karnataka.

2. Inadequate water supply was reported in 5 or 56% towns during summer season in the state, of which 3 or 60% towns were in South Karnataka and 2 or 50% in North Karnataka. During other seasons, Inadequate water supply was reported in 2 or 22% towns in the state, of which all 2 or 40% towns were in South Karnataka and none of the towns under the said category in North Karnataka.

3. The water supply was twice in a week in 2 or 22% towns in the state, of which all 2 or 40% towns were found in South Karnataka and none of the towns under this category in North Karnataka during summer season. The water supply was twice in a week in 2 or 22% towns during the other seasons, of which all 2 or 40% towns were in South Karnataka and none of the towns under this category in North Karnataka.

IV River

1. Out of 87 towns surveyed in the state, 38 or 44% towns had drinking water supply less than 60 LPCD. It was less than 60 LPCD in 8 or 20% towns in South Karnataka and 30 or 65% towns in North Karnataka.

2. The water was reported contaminated in 2 or 2% towns in state, of which 1 or 2% towns were in South Karnataka and 1 or 2% towns in North Karnataka.

3. Inadequate water supply was reported in 46 or 53% towns during summer season in the state, of which 16 or 39% towns were in South Karnataka and 30 or 65% towns in North Karnataka. During other seasons, inadequated water supply was reported in 10 or 11% towns in state, of which 2 or 5% towns were in South Karnataka and 8 or 17% towns in North Karnataka.

4. The water supply was twice in a week in 9 or 10% towns in the state, of which 3 or 7% towns were in South Karnataka and 6 or 13% towns in North Karnataka during summer season. The water supply was twice in a week in 5 or 6% towns during other seasons in the state, of which none of the towns came under this category in South Karnataka and all the 5 or 11% towns were in North Karnataka.

V Other Sources

1. Out of 20 towns surveyed in the state, 13 or 65% towns had drinking water supply less than 60 LPCD. It was less than 60 LPCD in 10 or 62% towns in South Karnataka and 3 or 75% towns in North Karnataka.

2. Inadequate water supply was reported in 9 or 45% towns during summer season in the state, of which 7 or 37% towns were in South Karnataka and 2 or 50% towns in North Karnataka. During other seasons, inadequate water supply was reported in 2 or 10% towns in the state, of which all 2 or 13% towns were in South Karnataka and none of towns was reported in North Karnataka.

3. The water supply was twice in a week in 4 or 20% towns in the state, of which 3 or 19% towns were in South Karnataka and 1 or 24% towns in North Karnataka during summer season. During the other season the water supply was twice in a week in 4 or 20% towns in the state, of which all 4 towns were in South Karnataka and none of the towns was reported in North Karnataka.

2A Functionality of ANM Sub-Centres in Karnataka

1. ANMs are not working on regular basis in 140 or 12% sub centres out of 1126 ANM Sub-Centres surveyed in the state. Of which 83 or 14% sub-centres are in South Karnataka and 57 or 11% sub-centres in North Karnataka.

2. About 388 or 34% ANM Sub-Centres are not having government buildings in the state. Of which 205 or 33% sub-centres in South Karnataka and 183 or 36% centres in North Karnataka.

3. The population coverage was more than 5000 in each of 319 or 28% sub centres, in the state. This pattern was found in 137 or 22% sub-centres in South Karnataka and in 12 or 35% sub-centres in North Karnataka.

4. As per the opinion of villagers, the services rendered by 98 or 9% ANMs have been rated as poor, it was satisfactory in 680 or 60% centres and functioning good in 348 or 31% sub centres. The services rendered by 32 or 5% ANMs in South Karnataka and 13% of ANMs in North Karnataka are reported as poor. It was reported as satisfactory in 373 or 61% of ANMs in South Karnataka and in 307 or 60% of ANMs North Karnataka. About 207 or 34% of ANMs have been rated as functioning good in South Karnataka whereas about 141 or 27% of ANMs have been graded as functioning good in North Karnataka.

2B Functionality of Primary Health Centres (PHCs) in Karnataka

1. Of the 175 PHCs surveyed, 8 or 5% PHCs are working without doctors, of which 1% of PHCs fall in this category in South Karnataka and 8% PHCs in North Karnataka. Out of 175 PHCs surveyed 51 or 29% centers are working without Lab-technicians, of which 28 or 29% of PHCs fall in South Karnataka and 23 or 26% PHCs in North Karnataka. Pharmacists are not working in 101 PHCs. Of which 47 or 49% of PHCs are in South Karnataka and 54 or 60% centres in North Karnataka.

2. 30 or 17% PHCs are functioning with less than 50% of paramedical staff against sanctioned posts. Of which 6 or 17% PHCs fall in South Karnataka and 14 or 18% PHCs in North Karnataka.

3. 31 or 18% PHCs are functioning with less than 50% administrative staff against sanctioned posts. Of which 18 or 19% PHCs fall in South Karnataka and 13 or 16% PHCs in North Karnataka.

4. 42 or 24% PHCs covered each with a total population of more than 30,000, of which 23 or 24% PHCs are in South Karnataka and 19 or 24% PHCs in North Karnataka.

5. Bed facilities are not provided in 36 or 21% PHCs, of which 32 or 34% PHCs are in South Karnataka and 4 or 5% of PHCs in North Karnataka.

6. Out patients treated daily were more than 100 in 10 or 6% PHCs, of which 7 or 7% PHCs fall in South Karnataka and 3 or 4% PHCs in North Karnataka.

7. 19 or 11% PHCs are not having government buildings, of which 7 or 7% PHCs are in South Karnataka and 12 or 15% PHCs in North Karnataka.

8. Out of 175 PHCs surveyed, inadequate infrastructure facilities are observed in several aspects. Accommodation was inadequate in 82 or 47% PHCs, of which 44 or 46% PHCs are in South Karnataka and 38 or 48% PHCS in North Karnataka. Supply of drugs was inadequate in 41 or 23% PHCs, of which 28 or 29% PHCs are in South Karnataka and 13 or 16% PHCs in North Karnataka. Maintenance of accounts was not proper in 83 or 47% PHCs, of which 47 or 49% fall in South Karnataka and 36 or 45% in North Karnataka. Medical equipments were inadequate in 70 or 40% PHCs, of which 40 or 42% PHCs are in South Karnataka and 30 or 38% PHCs in North Karnataka. Water supply was inadequate in 75 or 43% PHCs, of which 39 or 41% PHCs are in South Karnataka and 36 or 45% PHCs in North Karnataka. Electricity was not regular in 33 or 19% PHCs, of which 17 or 18% PHCs are in South Karnataka and 16 or 20% PHCs in North Karnataka. Lab facilities were inadequate in 77 or 44% PHCs, of which 42 or 44% PHCs are in South Karnataka and 35 or 44% PHCs in North Karnataka and Cold storage was not properly maintained in 30 or 17% PHCs, of which 11 or 12% PHCs fall in South Karnataka and 19 or 24% in North Karnataka.

9. About 70 or 40% PHCs are not having government quarters for doctors, of which 41 or 43% PHCs fall in South Karnataka and 29 or 36% in North Karnataka.

10. Doctors are not staying at head quarters in 82 or 47% PHCs, of which 42 or 44% PHCs fall in this category in South Karnataka and 40 or 50% in North Karnataka.

3. Functionality of rural electrification in Karnataka 2001

A. Status of electrification in Villages:

1. Out of 1050 villages surveyed in the state, 10 or 1% villages are not provided with street lights, of which 6 or 1% villages fall in South Karnataka and 4 or 1% villages in North Karnataka.

2. 814 or 78% villages are not having sufficient power supply, of which 454 or 80% villages are in South Karnataka and 360 or 75% villages in North Karnataka.

3. Among 814 villages reported with insufficient power supply, 289 or 36% villages are having less than or equal to 12 hours of power supply for lighting purpose in a day, of which 179 or 39% villages fall in the category in South Karnataka and 110 or 31% villages in North Karnataka.

4. Among 814 villages reported with insufficient power supply, 762 or 94% villages had less than or equal to 12 hours of power supply for drinking purpose in a day, of which 418 or 92% villages were in South Karnataka and 344 or 96% villages in North Karnataka.

B. Status of electrification in hamlets:

1. Out of 1552 hamlets attached to 1050 main villages surveyed in the state, 101 or 7% hamlets are not having electricity facilities, of which 28 or 4% hamlets were in South Karnataka and 73 or 9% hamlets in North Karnataka.

2. 450 or 29% hamlets are not provided with street lights, of which 120 or 16% hamlets are in South Karnataka and 330 or 42% hamlets in North Karnataka.

3. 846 or 58% hamlets are not having sufficient power supply, of which 655 or 88% hamlets are in South Karnataka and 191 or 27% hamlets in North Karnataka.

4. Out of 846 hamlets reported with insufficient power supply, 357 or 42% are having less than or equal to 12 hours of power supply for lighting purpose in a day, of which 255 or 39% hamlets fall in this category in South Karnataka and 102 or 53% hamlets in North Karnataka.

5. Out of 846 hamlets reported with insufficient power supply, 799 or 94% hamlets are with less than or equal to 12 hours of power supply for drinking purpose in a day, of which 635 or 97% hamlets are in South Karnataka and 164 or 86% hamlets in North Karnataka.

Primary and higher primary education

1. In 1050 selected villages, 2493 schools have been surveyed in the State, comprising 983 primary schools and 1510 higher primary schools. Out of 983 primary schools surveyed, 485 primary schools are in South Karnataka and 498 primary schools in North Karnataka. Out of 1510 higher primary schools surveyed, 832 higher primary schools are in South Karnataka and 678 higher primary schools in North Karnataka.

2. Out of total number of 983 primary schools surveyed as many as 886 or 90% schools are Government, of which 438 or 90% schools are in South Karnataka and 448 or 90% schools in North Karnataka. Out of total number of 983 primary schools surveyed 97 or 10% schools are managed by others, of which 47 or 10% schools are in South Karnataka and 50 or 10% schools in North Karnataka.

3. Out of total number of 1510 higher primary schools surveyed, as many as 1319 or 87% schools are functioning under Government, of which 698 or 84% schools are in South Karnataka and 621 or 92% schools in North Karnataka. Out of 1510 Higher primary schools surveyed, 191 or 13% schools are managed by others, of which 134 or 16% schools are in South Karnataka and 57 or 8% in North Karnataka .

4. Out of 76344 students enrolled, 7920 or 10% students are found absent in primary schools, of which 1373 or 5% students are in South Karnatka and 6547 or 14% @ students in North Karnataka.

5. Out 433472 students enrolled, 37101 or 9% students are found absent in higher primary schools, of which 11086 or 6% students are in South Karnataka and 26015 or 11% students in North Karnataka.

6. Out of 2571 teacher's posts sanctioned, 294 or 11% posts are vacant in primary schools, of which 125 or 10% posts vacant are found in South Karnataka and 169 or 12% in North Karnataka.

7. Out of 11863 teachers' posts sanctioned, 1296 or 11% posts are vacant in higher primary schools, of which 611 or 10% posts are in South Karnataka and 685 or 12% posts in North Karnataka.

8. Out of 983 Primary Schools surveyed, 838 or 85% schools have less than 4 class rooms, of which 416 or 86% Schools fall in South Karnataka and 422 or 85% schools in North Karnataka.

9. Among 1510 higher primary schools surveyed, 666 or 44% schools have less than 7 class rooms, of which 355 or 43% schools are in South Karnataka and 311 or 46% schools in North Karnataka.

10. Out of 983 primary schools surveyed, as many as 842 or 86% schools are functioning in government buildings, of which 425 or 88% schools are in South Karnataka and 417 or 84% schooQs in North Karnataka.

10a. Out of 983 primary schgols surveyed, 141 or 14% schools are in other than government buildings, of which 60 or 12% schools are in South Karnataka and 81 or 16% schools in North Karnataka.

11. Out of 1510 higher primary schools surveyed, as many as 1310 or 87% schools are functioning in government buildings, of which 693 or 83% schools are in South Karnatka and 617 or 91% schools in North Karnataka.

11a. Out of 1510 higher primary schools surveyed, as many as 200 or 13% schools are in other than Government buildings, of which 139 or 17% schools are in South Karnataka and 61 or 9% schools in North Karnataka.

12. Among 842 primary schools functioning in Government buildings, 151 or 18% are not in good condition, of which 82 or 19% schools are in South Karnataka and 69 or 17% schools in North Karnataka.

12a. Among 842 primary schools functioning in Government buildings, 358 or 43% schools are not having sufficient accommodation, of which 164 or 39% schools are in South Karnataka and 194 or 47% schools in North Karnataka.

13. Among 1310 higher primary schools functioning in Government buildings, 362 or 28% buildings are not in good condition, of which 210 or 30% schools are in South Karnataka and 152 or 25% schools in North Karnataka.

13a. Among 1310 higher primary schools functioning in Government buildings 548 or 42% schools have insufficient accommodation, of which 278 or 40% schools are in South Karnataka and 270 or 44% schools in North Karnataka.

14. Among 983 Primary Schools surveyed, non-availability of basic infrastructure facilities are reported as follows: 817 or 83% schools have not provided with electricity, of which 397 or 82% schools are in South Karnataka and 420 or 84% schools in North Karnataka, 692 or 70% schools are not having drinking water, of which 316 or 65% schools are in South Karnataka and 376 or 76% schools in North Karnataka. 857 or 87% schools are not having toilet facilities, of which 409 or 84% schools are in South Karnataka and 448 or 90% schools in North Karnataka and 622 or 63% schools are not having play grounds, of which 321 or 66% of schools are in South Karnataka and 301 or 60% schools in North Karnataka.

15. Among 1510 Higher Primary Schools surveyed, non-availability of the basic infrastructure facilities are reported as follows: 651 or 43% schools are not having electricity, of which 307 or 37% of schools are in South Karnataka and 344 or 51% schools in North Karnataka. 741 or 49% schools are not having drinking water, of which 336 or 40% schools are in South Karnataka and 405 or 60% schools in North Karnataka. 935 or 62% schools are not having toilet facilities, of which 418 or 50% schools are in South Karnataka and 517 or 76% schools in North Karnataka and 591 or 39% schools are not having play grounds, of which 337 or 41% schools are in South Karnataka and 254 or 37% schools in North Karnataka.

16. Out of 983 primary schools surveyed, 317 or 32% schools have insufficient teaching materials, of which 164 or 34% schools are in South Karnataka and 153 or 31% schools in North Karnataka and out of 1510 higher primary schools, 136 or 9% schools have insufficient teaching materials, of which 76 or 9% schools are in South Karnataka and 60 or 9% schools in North Karnataka.

17. In the survey the opinion of the villagers was elicited regarding efficiency of the teaching and functioning of the schools. Accordingly, out of 2493 schools surveyed, 41 or 2% schools require improvements, of which 30 or 2% schools fall in South Karnataka and 11 or 1% schools in North Karnataka. 28 or 1% schools' functioning is irregular, of which 9 or 1% schools fall in South Karnataka and 19 or 2% schools in North Karnataka. 2424 or 97% schools are functioning good, of which 1278 or 97% schools fall in South Karnataka and 1146 or 97% schools in North Karnataka.

18. As per the villagers opinion, the teaching efficiency was good in 1289 or 52% schools, of which 715 or 54% schools fall in South Karnataka and 574 or 49% schools in North Karnataka. The teaching efficiency was average in 1173 or 47% schools, of which 588 or 45% schools fall in South Karnataka and 585 or 50% schools in North Karnataka. The teaching efficiency was poor in 31 or 1% schools, of which 14 or 1% schools fall in South Karnataka and 17 or 1% schools in North Karnataka.

Chapter 6

Indicators for Identification of Disparities / Backwardness

6.1 Methodology

1. We have already referred to the 22 indicators used in the Fifth Five Year Plan of Karnataka. In the available literature, indicators of backwardness have been discussed with further improvements and used for assessing regional imbalances in the country. In the Fifth Five Year Plan, it was suggested that the unit of planning for tackling backwardness should be a block [a taluk or tehsil] and its application in Karnataka was then not possible owing to lack of essential data for all taluks for the different indicators.

2. Apart from the selection of indicators, a basic issue that arises is the benchmark that is to be adopted for measuring backwardness. If a policy decision like doubling the per capita income in Karnataka within a period of ten years is adopted, one benchmark could be the present level of the per capita income. Since the per capita income does not reflect fully the socio-economic, political and cultural components of development, resort is made to the physical, socio and economic facilities for purposes of comparison. There are suggestions to the effect that imbalances are to be identified and measured in terms of deprivation. Our Committee has not been asked to identify and quantify the degree of deprivation. It is more concerned with the overall measure of progress in socio-economic development registered in different parts of the State and then to suggest measures for redressal of the imbalances. Therefore, to be pragmatic, it is desirable to look at the present level of development of the State as a whole applying the relevant and the chosen indicators. Such an average level of development at the State level will serve as the bench mark for examining the deviations, either above or below, which would throw light on the nature and depth of imbalances. We have adopted this method in identifying the relative backwardness, keeping the lowest unit like the taluka for our analysis. However, we have also attempted a study of imbalances from the deprivation end in respect of six important basic minimum needs in an earlier chapter to gain a qualitative understanding of the problem.

3. Just as the benefits of economic development within the state might not have been evenly spread over its districts, even within a district itself, there could be considerable inter-taluk income disparities. It is in such a context that the taluk, rather than the district, was chosen as the unit of analysis because it was considered imperative to examine the issue of regional disparities and imbalances at a far more disaggregated level than has been hitherto attempted. This choice was also facilitated by the current status of the availability of taluk-level data which, despite its limitations and paucity, did seem to suggest that the taluk could be a more accurate unit of analysis for the task at hand. However, it needs to be noted that while the taluks are the main focus of attention in this study for determining the level of development, the implications of the empirical analysis can be discussed at any desired level of aggregation, be it district or regional.

4. Once the problems associated with the choice of indicators have been overcome, the identification of levels of development can be done on the basis of three alternative techniques, viz, ranking, indexing and principal components method. The ranking method which comprises the assigning of rank scores to individual indicators and aggregating them

at the desired level is the simplest and the most commonly used method in regional analysis.

* However, this method has been criticized in view of its arbitrary nature as the unit difference in ranks does not reflect the actual differences in the magnitude of the indicators used. More importantly, the ranking method does not have any mechanism for assigning relative weights to the indicators. On the other hand, the principal components procedure provides a way of aggregating the indicators with the weights assigned to the indicators being determined objectively on the basis of the correlation matrix. However, its biggest drawback is the extent of computation involved especially when the sample spans a large number of units and indicators**.

5. These limitations led us to adopt the indexing method wherein the indicator for each region is either expressed as: (i) a proportion of the sample average of the indicator or (ii) a number which ranges between 0 and 1 where these limits are determined by the minimum and maximum values, respectively, of the indicator. In both cases, the inverse of the standard deviations of each (normalized) indicator can be used as the weight of the concerned indicator. However, because the latter method implied that the resulting index is sensitive to extreme (especially maximum) values in the series, we used the first method, which is the more robust of the two, where each indicator was expressed as a proportion of the state average. Thus, if the resulting aggregate indicator for a given taluk is less than unity, it can be assumed that the concerned taluk is below the state average in terms of relative development, and be referred to as backward.

6. By adopting this methodology, we were able to identify the levels of development of all the 175 taluks spanning the 27 districts of Karnataka for the year 2001. A total of 35 relevant indicators covering 5 sectors viz. agriculture and allied; industry, trade and finance; infrastructure (economic); infrastructure (social) and population characteristics were considered for our analysis in this final report as against 20 indicators used in the First Phase of recommendations. These indicators, which are discussed in the next section, were initially used to compute both, sectoral indices of development as well as a Comprehensive Composite Development Index (CCDI) for each taluk.

6.2 Taluka-wise data on indicators of Development

7. The choice of indicators much depends upon the availability of data at the taluka (or Block) level. The Committee initially considered using 42 variables as possible indicators of socio-economic development. After examining the adequacy and reliability of the available data for taluks, it has been decided to adopt the following 35 indicators for measuring regional imbalances. These are grouped into five sectors. It may be mentioned here that the HPC intended to use the per capita consumption of electricity as one of the crucial indicators of development. After much persuasion, the KPTCL provided the data taluka wise, but it was not reliable. Since no explanation/clarification was forthcoming from KPTCL, this indicator was dropped. Further in the case of indicators relating to agricultural workers, industrial workers, non-agricultural workers and SC and ST population, the 1991 Census data were used, since data for 2001 Census could not be made available to us from the Director of Census Operations Karnataka, despite our best efforts.

* The Dandekar Committee (1984) adopted this method. See Report of the Fact Finding Committee on Regional Imbalances in Maharashtra (Chairman: V.M. Dandekar), Planning Department, Govt. of Maharashtra, Mumbai.

** The Chakravarty Committee (1981) adopted this method to identify backward regions of the country. See Report on General Issues Relating to Backward Areas Development (Chairman: S.Chakravarty).

I. Agricultural and allied

- A1: Percentage of total cropped area to net area sown
- A2: Percentage of area under food grains to total cropped area
- A3: Percentage of area under horticultural crops to total cropped area
- A4: Percentage of area under commercial crops to total cropped area
- A5: Percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown
- A6: Fertilizer (NPK) consumption in kilograms per hectare (total cropped area)
- A7: Number of tractors per lakh rural population
- A8: Livestock units per lakh rural population
- A9: per capita bank credit (commercial and regional rural banks) to agriculture (in rupees)

II. Industry, Trade and Finance

- I1: Number of industrial units per lakh population
- I2: Percentage of industrial workers to total workers
- I3: Per capita development credit by banks.
- I4: Number of bank branches per lakh population
- I5: Number of enterprises engaged in trade, hotels and transport per lakh population

III. Infrastructure (economic)

- E1: Number of post offices per lakh population
- E2: Number of telephones per lakh population
- E3: Road length in kilometers per 100 square kilometers
- E4: Proportion of villages having access to all weather roads (in percentage)
- E5: Railway track in kilometers per 1000 square kilometers
- E6: Number of motor vehicles per lakh population
- E7: No of co-operative credit societies (agri. & non-agriculture) per lakh population
- E8: Proportion of electrified villages and hamlets to total villages and hamlets.
- E9: Number of regulated markets and sub-markets (equivalent regulated markets) per lakh population

IV. Infrastructure (social)

- S1: Number of doctors (govt. & private) per 10,000 population
- S2: Number of government hospital beds per 10,000 population
- S3: Literacy rate (in percentage)
- S4: Pupil-teacher ratio (1st to 10th standard)
- S5: Percentage of children out of school in the age group 6 - 14 years
- S6: Number of students enrolled in government and aided first grade degree colleges per lakh population
- S7: Percentage of habitations having drinking water facility of 40 or more LPCD

V. Population Characteristics

- P1: Sex ratio
- P2: Percentage of urban population to total population
- P3: Percentage of SC & ST population to total population
- P4: Percentage of non-agricultural workers to total workers
- P5: Percentage of agricultural labourers to total workers

8. In the First phase of Recommendations of HPC FRRI, 20 indicators were used to determine backwardness of taluks. Since that Report was to be submitted to the government in a short period of about one and half months after the constitution of the Committee, there was little time available for the Committee to scrutinize and validate the data made available from different sources. Now in the Final Report, the number of indicators adopted is large and broad based covering mostly infrastructure facilities in five important sectors. Besides utmost care has been taken to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the data used in the indicators of development. The Comprehensive Composite Development Index (CCDI) is worked out for taluks/districts/divisions/regions/state based on 35 indicators by assigning proper weights.

9. The list of 35 indicators is provided in Annexure 6.1, while the actual data of indicators and normalized data pertaining to them are given in Annexure 6.2.

6.3 Empirical Analysis

10. We then used this data set to initially construct, both, sectoral indices as well as Comprehensive Composite Development Index for each of the 175 taluks. There were 6 steps involved in this exercise. (i) In step 1, we initially expressed the raw data as number which ranges between 0 and 1 where these limits are determined by the minimum and maximum values, respectively of the indicators. (ii) In step 2, we computed the weights for each set of sector-specific indicators on the basis of the inverse of the standard deviation for each of these series.

We present all these sector-specific relative weights in the Table 6.1. The weights correspond well to observed economic reality.

iii) In step 3, we then converted the raw data into its normalized version (see Annexure 6.2). As indicated in Section 2, we normalized each of these indicators with respect to their corresponding state averages which is provided directly above the concerned indicator in Annexure 6.2. (iv) In step 4, we use the above sector-specific weights (see Table 6.1) - along with the normalized data to initially construct an overall index for each sectoral development for each taluk. V) In step 5, we use these 5 (Agricultural and allied Industrial, Trade and Finance; Infrastructure (economic); Infrastructure (social) and Population Characteristics) sectoral indices to construct an aggregate index of development i.e. CCDI. The weights used for this purpose were: Agriculture (0.256); Industry, Trade and Finance (0.346) Infrastructure (economic) (0.112), Infrastructure (social)(0.248), Population Characteristics (0.038), which correspond to the relative shares of these sectors in the net SDP of Karnataka for 2001. A 10% additional emphasis was given to the indicators reflecting social infrastructure.

Table 6.1: Relative weights of Sector-specific Development Indicators

Agriculture & Allied		Industry,Trade&Finance		Infrastructure(economic)		Infrastructure(social)		Population Characteristics	
Indicator	Weight	Indicator	Weight	Indicator	Weight	Indicator	Weight	Indicator	Weight
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A1	0.131	I1	0.192	E1	0.110	S1	0.165	P1	0.313
A2	0.096	I2	0.208	E2	0.094	S2	0.157	P2	0.185
A3	0.101	I3	0.200	E3	0.162	S3	0.112	P3	0.176
A4	0.087	I4	0.193	E4	0.066	S4	0.143	P4	0.178
A5	0.088	I5	0.208	E5	0.101	S5	0.189	P5	0.148
A6	0.106			E6	0.130	S6	0.127		
A7	0.143			E7	0.102	S7	0.107		
A8	0.118			E8	0.075				
A9	0.131			E9	0.160				
Total	1.001		1.001		1.000		1.000		1.000

11. Sectoral indices and Comprehensive Composite Development Index (CCDI), Taluk-wise are furnished in Annexure 6.3. (vi) Finally in step 6, we rank each of the taluks on the basis of its composite development index (Annexure 6.4)

12. The basic data used in computations of 35 indicators are furnished in Appendix II (Part VII) of the Main Report.

6.4 Taluks identified as Backward

13. The criterion adopted in determining backwardness of a taluk is with reference to the state average expressed in terms of normalized value as '1' in any indicator/sectoral index/composite index of development. The taluks whose Comprehensive Composite Development Index (CCDI) values are equal to or above '1' are classified as 'Relatively Developed Taluks', Whereas the taluks whose CCDI values are less than '1' are classified as "Backward taluks". Among Backward taluks, again three classifications have been done, taking into consideration, the index values coming in different ranges as follows. The taluks whose index values are in the range of 0.89 to 0.99 (less than '1') are classified as 'Backward taluks' whereas the taluks whose index values are in the range of 0.80 to 0.88 are classified as 'More Backward Taluks' and the taluks with index values in the range of 0.53 to 0.79 as 'Most Backward Taluks'. Accordingly 61 taluks figure in the group of relatively developed, 35 taluks in the group of backward, 40 taluks in the group of more backward and 39 taluks in the group of most backward. Incidentally; each of the three categories of backward taluks (State average below '1') comprises almost equal number of taluks. This would enable the state government to take policy decision for the allocation of special funds to three categories of backward taluks in a phased manner covering 8 years period. The taluks coming in three categories of backward taluks are shown in Table 6.2.

Table 6.2: Identification of Regional Backwardness Based on the Comprehensive Composite Development Index, 2001

Sl. No.	District	Most Backward Taluks (index in the range from 0.53 to 0.79)	Index	More Backward Taluks (index in the range from 0.80 to 0.88)	Index	Backward Taluks (index in the range from 0.89 to 0.99)	Index
1	BELLARY	SANDUR	0.75	SIRIGUPPA	0.86		
	BELLARY	KUDLUGI	0.74	H.B.HALLI	0.84		
	BELLARY			HADAGALLI	0.81		
2	BIDAR	BHALKI	0.74				
	BIDAR	HUMNABAD	0.73				
	BIDAR	BASAVAKALYAN	0.69				
	BIDAR	AURAD	0.65				
3	GULBARGA	SEDAM	0.72			GULBARGA	0.89
	GULBARGA	SHORAPUR	0.70				
	GULBARGA	YADGIRI	0.67				
	GULBARGA	CHITTAPUR	0.65				
	GULBARGA	AFZALPUR	0.62				
	GULBARGA	SHAHAPUR	0.62				
	GULBARGA	ALAND	0.61				
	GULBARGA	CHINCHOLI	0.57				
GULBARGA	JEVARGI	0.57					

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Sl. No.	District	Most Backward Taluks (index in the range from 0.53 to 0.79)	Index	More Backward Taluks (index in the range from 0.80 to 0.88)	Index	Backward Taluks (index in the range from 0.89 to 0.99)	Index
4	KOPPAL KOPPAL	KUSHTAGI YELBURGA	0.64 0.63	KOPPAL	0.81	GANGAVATHI	0.93
5	RAICHUR RAICHUR RAICHUR RAICHUR	SINDANUR MANAVI LINGSUGAR DEVBURGA	0.78 0.69 0.63 0.53	RAICHUR	0.87		
I	GULBARGA DIVISION	21		5		2	
6	BAGALKOTE BAGALKOTE	BILAGI	0.77	HUNAGUND BADAMI	0.85 0.82		
7	BELGAUM BELGAUM BELGAUM			ATHANI GOKAK SOUNDATTI	0.88 0.86 0.86	RAIBAGH BAILHONGALA RAMDURG HUKKERI	0.97 0.95 0.90 0.89
8	BIJAPUR BIJAPUR BIJAPUR BIJAPUR	MUDEDEBIHAL B BAGEWADI INDI SINDGI	0.69 0.69 0.66 0.64			BIJAPUR	0.92
9	DHARWAD			KALGHATAGI	0.84	NAVALGUND KUNDAGOL	0.99 0.95
10	GADAG GADAG			MUNDARAGI	0.88	RON SHIRAHATTI	0.92 0.89
11	HAVERI HAVERI			SAVANUR SHIGGAON HIREKERUR	0.87 0.84 0.88	HAVERI BYADAGI HANAGAL	0.99 0.97 0.92
II	BELGAUM DIVISION	5		12		14	
13	BANGALORE (U)					ANEKAL	0.90
14	BANGALORE (R)	KANAKAPURA MAGADI	0.74 0.79			HOSAKOTE CHENNAPATNA	0.97 0.95
15	CHITRADURGA CHITRADURGA CHITRADURGA	HOSADURGA	0.78	HIRIYUR MOLAKALMURU HOLALKERE CHALLAKERE	0.87 0.84 0.84 0.81		
16	DAVANAGERE DAVANAGERE	CHANNAGIRI HARAPPANAHALLI	0.78 0.72	HONNALI JAGALUR	0.86 0.80		
17	KOLAR KOLAR KOLAR KOLAR KOLAR	BAGEPALLI	0.76	MULBAGAL GUDIBANDA GOWRIBIDANUR	0.88 0.84 0.83	SRINIVASPURA CHINTAMANI BANGARPET MALUR SIDLAGHATTA	0.98 0.97 0.96 0.93 0.91
18	SHIMOGA			SORABA	0.82	SHIKARIPURA	0.92

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Sl. No.	District	Most Backward Taluks (index in the range from 0.53 to 0.79)	Index	More Backward Taluks (index in the range from 0.80 to 0.88)	Index	Backward Taluks (index in the range from 0.89 to 0.99)	Index
19	TUMKUR TUMKUR TUMKUR TUMKUR	KUNIGAL MADHUGIRI GUBBI SIRA PAVAGADA	0.79 0.74 0.73 0.73 0.72	TURUVEKERE KORATAGERE C.N.HALLI	0.86 0.83 0.83		
III	BANGALORE DIVISION	11		13		9	
20	CHAMARAJANAGAR CHAMARAJANAGAR	CHAMARAJANAGAR	0.78	GUNDLPET KOLLEGAL	0.81 0.80		
21	CHICKAMAGALORE			KADUR	0.81	TARIKERE	0.89
22	DAKSHINA KANNADA						
23	HASSAN			ARAKALGOD	0.84	HOLENARASIPURA BELUR CHANNARAYAPATNA ARASIKERE	0.97 0.94 0.92 0.91
24	KODAGU						
25	MANDYA MANDYA MANDYA			MALAVALLI NAGAMANGALA KRISHNARAJPET	0.84 0.83 0.80	SRIRANGAPATTAN A MADDUR PANDAVAPURA	0.98 0.95 0.94
26	MYSORE MYSORE MYSORE	H.D.KOTE	0.72	HUNSUR T.NARASIPUR NANJANAGUD	0.88 0.87 0.87	PERIYAPATNA K.R.NAGAR	0.97 0.92
27	UDUPI						
A	NORTHERN REGION (I + II)	26		17		16	59
B	SOUTHERN REGION (III + IV)	13		23		19	55
	GRAND TOTAL	39		40		35	114

Note: Blanks in the columns indicate that there are no taluks under concerned groups.

14. The methodology adopted by us to measure disparities contains a two-fold approach. One is to determine the overall-level of backwardness of taluks by computing a Comprehensive Composite Development Index using as many as 35 indicators to attain the maximum coverage of the various inputs. Such an idea can help the policy-makers in evolving appropriate planning strategy for the group of taluks coming under each category like backward, more backward and most backward in comparison with the relatively developed ones that are above the State average. But, this in itself cannot help framing specific sectoral programmes to suit the needs of taluks at different levels of backwardness. Therefore the Committee has analyzed the resources and infrastructure in such a manner as to get a specific picture of the level of development of the taluks in each of the indicators that give a push to the development process. The Committee have concentrated on all strategic indicators subject to availability of reliable data. Thus, it is possible that taluks which are not found in the list of overall backwardness may find a place among several strategic indicators

by being below the state average in respect of one or several indicators. Similarly, it is possible that taluks which are figuring as relatively developed in one or several indicators may be found in the backward taluks group. However, due to the possible impact of some indicators either affecting other indicators or even overshooting them it may result in the various combinations of the levels of development. Therefore, we should look to the taluks which are classified as backward, more backward and most backward and the taluks which come below the State average in terms of the major indicators, classified as backward, more backward and most backward. Then the two together will present a complete picture of the development scenario.

15. The ranking of taluks according to their Comprehensive Composite Development Index indicates that Madikeri taluk in Kodagu district has the highest index (1.96) which is about twice the state average, while Devdurga Taluk in Raichur district has the lowest index (0.53) which is about half the state average. Out of 114 taluks classified as 'backward' in the state, 59 taluks figure in 'North Karnataka region' and 55 taluks in 'South Karnataka region'. Again out of 39 taluks coming under 'Most Backward' in the state, 26 taluks fall in North Karnataka and 13 taluks in South Karnataka. In the case of more backward taluks, 17 taluks come in 'North Karnataka' against 23 taluks in South Karnataka. Out of 35 taluks coming in the group 'Backward taluks' 16 taluks figure in North Karnataka region and 19 taluks in South Karnataka region.

16. In the results of the exercise done by us, some of the taluks which appear at the top exceeding the State average may make several observers raise their eye brows. This is perfectly valid. Because the scale factors like population make all the difference to the level of civic amenities and facilities. represented by indicators used in the report. Unless the norms of the facilities are adopted fully in programming for their provision in any area, the end results would be somewhat contrary to the expectations and popular belief. In fact, this seems to happen in the case of Bangalore (North) and Bangalore (South) taluks of Bangalore Urban district. For, to a far off person Bangalore may appear glittering, but when cold facts are analyzed the strain and shortages observed in the supply of infrastructure in a metropolitan city like Bangalore will leap to the eye. Similarly, small places like Sringeri, Madikeri and Gudibande with very little population can emerge to be relatively developed areas because when facilities are computed in relation to the population unit like one lakh or 10,000, the picture may get eulogized but it is not to be treated as distraught. In view of this, the Committee has explained at the appropriate place the possible reason as to why some of the taluks found in the category of relatively developed ones in comparison with their neighbors elsewhere, much against the popular view.

ANNEXURE 6.1**List of Indicators**

SERIAL NO	INDICATOR	SYMBOL
A1	Percentage of total cropped area to net area sown, 1998-99	TCA
A2	Percentage of area under foodgrains to total cropped area, 1998-99	AFG
A3	Percentage of area under horticultural crops to total cropped area, 1998-99	AHC
A4	Percentage of area under commercial crops to total cropped area, 1998-99	ACC
A5	Percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown, 1998-99	NAI
A6	Fertilizer (NPK) consumption in kilogram per hectare (total cropped area), 2000	FC
A7	Number of tractors per 1000 hectares area sown, 2001	TAS
A8	Livestock units per lakh rural population, 1997	L
A9	Per capita bank credit (Commercial and regional rural banks) to agriculture (in rupees), 2000	PCB
I1	Number of industrial units per lakh population, 1998-99	IU
I2	Percentage of industrial workers to total main workers, 1991*	IW
I3	Per capita advances by banks in rupees, 2001	AB
I4	Number of bank branches per lakh population, 2000	BB
I5	Number of enterprises engaged in trade, hotels, and transport per lakh population, 1998	EP
E1	Number of post offices per lakh population, 2000	PO
E2	Number of telephones per lakh population, 2001	T
E3	Road length in kilometers per 100 squares kilometers, 1998	RL
E4	Proportion of villages having access to all weather roads (in percentage), 1999	V
E5	Railway track in kilometers per 1000 square kilometers, 1998-99	RT
E6	Number of motor vehicles per lakh population, 2001	MV
E7	Number of co-operative societies (agri and non-agriculture) per lakh population, 2001	CCS
E8	Proportion of electrified villages and hamlets to total villages including hamlets, 2001	EVH
E9	Number of regulated markets and sub-markets (equivalent regulated market) per lakh population, 2000	RM
S1	Number of doctors (govt. and private) per 10,000 population, 2001	D
S2	Number of government hospital beds per 10,000 population, 2000	HB
S3	Literacy rate (in percentage), 2001	LR
S4	Pupil teacher ratio (1st to 10th standard), 2000	PTR
S5	Percentage of Children out of school in 6-14 age group, 2000	COS
S6	Number of students in government and aided first grade degree colleges per lakh population, 2001	GAC
S7	Percentage of habitations having drinking water facility of 40 or more LPCD, 2001	DW
P1	Sex ratio, 2001	SR
P2	Percentage of urban population to total population, 2001	URB
P3	Percentage of SC & ST population to total population, 1991*	SCT
P4	Percentage of non-agricultural workers to total workers, 1991*	NAW
P5	Percentage of agricultural labourers to total main workers, 1991*	AL

* At the time of preparing this Report, data of 2001 Census were not available, hence 1991 Census data have been used.

ANNEXURE 6.2								
Talukwise Indicators and Normalized Indicators of Development, 2001								
Sl. No	District	Taluk	A1		A2		A3	
			Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized
		State Average	117.37	1.00	59.62	1.00	3.35	1.00
1	Bangalore Urban	Anekal	118.13	1.01	65.36	1.10	6.62	1.98
2		Bangalore North	110.75	0.94	73.06	1.23	8.69	2.59
3		Bangalore South	119.00	1.01	78.02	1.31	7.67	2.29
4	Bangalore Rural	Chennapatna	120.95	1.03	52.02	0.87	8.64	2.58
5		Devanahalli	107.94	0.92	53.14	0.89	11.40	3.40
6		Doddaballapur	108.40	0.92	66.08	1.11	3.79	1.13
7		Hosakote	110.44	0.94	59.67	1.00	7.61	2.27
8		Kanakapura	105.43	0.90	61.72	1.04	2.54	0.76
9		Magadi	104.69	0.89	88.45	1.48	2.33	0.69
10		Nelamangala	102.47	0.87	77.32	1.30	6.32	1.89
11		Ramanagaram	111.54	0.95	61.66	1.03	12.01	3.58
12	Chitradurga	Challakere	106.43	0.91	16.96	0.28	3.77	1.13
13		Chitradurga	122.75	1.05	51.72	0.87	9.14	2.73
14		Hiriyur	126.22	1.08	29.55	0.50	3.44	1.03
15		Holkere	106.90	0.91	60.05	1.01	4.43	1.32
16		Hosadurga	109.23	0.93	55.33	0.93	1.93	0.58
17		Molakalmuru	112.11	0.96	27.39	0.46	2.58	0.77
18	Davanagere	Channagiri	121.03	1.03	70.78	1.19	2.79	0.83
19		Davanagere	145.04	1.24	78.62	1.32	1.00	0.30
20		Harihara	144.75	1.23	83.81	1.41	1.54	0.46
21		Harappanahalli	117.65	1.00	64.66	1.08	3.55	1.06
22		Jagalur	113.17	0.96	46.18	0.77	5.24	1.57
23		Honnali	126.75	1.08	68.43	1.15	2.41	0.72
24	Kolar	Bagepalli	106.27	0.91	25.49	0.43	3.89	1.16
25		Bangarpet	107.23	0.91	67.00	1.12	6.65	1.99
26		Chikballapur	105.47	0.90	61.32	1.03	17.23	5.14
27		Chintamani	107.00	0.91	45.03	0.76	10.15	3.03
28		Gowribidanur	102.81	0.88	46.02	0.77	4.96	1.48
29		Gudibanda	110.20	0.94	47.71	0.80	3.30	0.99
30		Kolar	112.57	0.96	58.11	0.97	16.28	4.86
31		Malur	109.32	0.93	45.70	0.77	17.58	5.25
32		Mulbagal	115.36	0.98	44.51	0.75	23.25	6.94
33		Sidlaghatta	105.45	0.90	54.74	0.92	13.37	3.99
34		Srinivasapura	103.38	0.88	38.14	0.64	30.99	9.25
35	Shimoga	Bhadravathi	143.18	1.22	59.43	1.00	0.77	0.23
36		Hosanagara	107.73	0.92	74.11	1.24	6.55	1.95
37		Sagara	104.13	0.89	68.20	1.14	5.78	1.72
38		Shikaripura	114.90	0.98	80.85	1.36	1.72	0.51
39		Shimoga	120.86	1.03	70.22	1.18	2.42	0.72
40		Soraba	112.26	0.96	77.08	1.29	4.95	1.48
41		Thirthahalli	101.96	0.87	68.30	1.15	4.20	1.25
42	Tumkur	C.N. Halli	105.27	0.90	58.16	0.98	0.57	0.17
43		Gubbi	104.88	0.89	63.27	1.06	5.22	1.56
44		Koratagere	108.95	0.93	38.79	0.65	2.13	0.64

ANNEXURE 6.2								
Talukwise Indicators and Normalized Indicators of Development, 2001								
Sl. No	District	Taluk	A1		A2		A3	
			Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized
		State Average	117.37	1.00	59.62	1.00	3.35	1.00
45		Kunigal	105.17	0.90	76.88	1.29	3.36	1.00
46		Madhugiri	112.82	0.96	31.86	0.53	1.74	0.52
47		Pavagada	102.09	0.87	12.54	0.21	0.91	0.27
48		Sira	111.20	0.95	27.18	0.46	0.48	0.14
49		Tiptur	109.27	0.93	52.44	0.88	1.04	0.31
50		Tumkur	107.71	0.92	64.76	1.09	3.66	1.09
51		Turuvekere	104.24	0.89	66.23	1.11	0.74	0.22
52	Bagalkot	Badami	114.32	0.97	68.56	1.15	1.53	0.46
53		Bagalkot	115.75	0.99	64.92	1.09	4.91	1.47
54		Bilagi	122.33	1.04	60.61	1.02	2.38	0.71
55		Hungund	105.63	0.90	62.23	1.04	1.46	0.44
56		Jamakhandi	112.20	0.96	52.50	0.88	1.52	0.45
57		Mudhol	131.38	1.12	56.17	0.94	2.33	0.69
58	Belgaum	Athani	119.38	1.02	60.54	1.02	0.84	0.25
59		Bailhongala	110.29	0.94	37.16	0.62	1.70	0.51
60		Belgaum	116.66	0.99	54.17	0.91	9.86	2.94
61		Chikkodi	111.90	0.95	29.02	0.49	0.73	0.22
62		Gokak	119.10	1.01	64.68	1.08	2.63	0.78
63		Hukkeri	112.53	0.96	33.00	0.55	0.84	0.25
64		Khanapur	103.69	0.88	62.06	1.04	2.63	0.79
65		Raybag	112.11	0.96	59.05	0.99	0.82	0.24
66		Ramdurg	117.94	1.00	71.92	1.21	0.31	0.09
67		Soundatti	116.94	1.00	66.21	1.11	3.08	0.92
68	Bijapur	B. Bagewadi	104.68	0.89	67.50	1.13	2.11	0.63
69		Bijapur	116.98	1.00	68.01	1.14	2.67	0.80
70		Indi	111.91	0.95	68.82	1.15	3.27	0.98
71		Muddebihal	106.38	0.91	63.63	1.07	0.46	0.14
72		Sindgi	107.76	0.92	63.61	1.07	1.07	0.32
73	Dharwad	Dharwad	130.48	1.11	57.91	0.97	8.62	2.57
74		Hubli	153.40	1.31	37.30	0.63	8.96	2.67
75		Kalghatagi	119.67	1.02	63.49	1.06	3.09	0.92
76		Kundagol	187.10	1.59	19.79	0.33	3.78	1.13
77		Navalgund	130.32	1.11	55.89	0.94	12.46	3.72
78	Gadag	Gadag	123.53	1.05	42.43	0.71	5.08	1.52
79		Mundaragi	104.31	0.89	40.10	0.67	1.49	0.45
80		Naragund	138.38	1.18	75.83	1.27	0.99	0.30
81		Ron	109.88	0.94	53.38	0.90	6.60	1.97
82		Shirhatti	129.07	1.10	35.22	0.59	2.90	0.87
83	Haveri	Byadagi	130.90	1.12	63.55	1.07	5.96	1.78
84		Haveri	135.53	1.15	47.37	0.79	2.21	0.66
85		Hanagal	115.10	0.98	72.94	1.22	1.47	0.44
86		Hirekerur	120.01	1.02	62.25	1.04	4.81	1.44
87		Ranebennur	117.92	1.00	57.85	0.97	7.23	2.16
88		Savanur	149.79	1.28	32.52	0.55	1.84	0.55

ANNEXURE 6.2								
Talukwise Indicators and Normalized Indicators of Development, 2001								
Sl. No	District	Taluk	A1		A2		A3	
			Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized
		State Average	117.37	1.00	59.62	1.00	3.35	1.00
89		Shiggaon	136.67	1.16	44.76	0.75	1.10	0.33
90	Uttarakannada	Ankola	117.51	1.00	71.83	1.20	8.03	2.40
91		Bhatkal	129.23	1.10	68.66	1.15	5.77	1.72
92		Haliyal	123.24	1.05	78.59	1.32	1.97	0.59
93		Honnavar	125.70	1.07	58.08	0.97	7.92	2.36
94		Karwar	107.52	0.92	84.84	1.42	6.14	1.83
95		Kumta	119.30	1.02	67.24	1.13	7.82	2.33
96		Mundagod	113.88	0.97	89.80	1.51	1.95	0.58
97		Siddapur	110.42	0.94	60.95	1.02	1.13	0.34
98		Sirsi	111.22	0.95	66.33	1.11	5.17	1.54
99		Supa (Joida)	105.65	0.90	88.84	1.49	3.50	1.05
100		Yellapur	102.22	0.87	68.97	1.16	2.46	0.73
101	Chamarajanagar	Chamarajanagar	118.41	1.01	39.83	0.67	1.28	0.38
102		Gundlupet	119.72	1.02	49.85	0.84	4.26	1.27
103		Kollegal	111.30	0.95	59.42	1.00	0.64	0.19
104		Yelandur	118.48	1.01	66.95	1.12	1.31	0.39
105	Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur	104.03	0.89	40.30	0.68	3.01	0.90
106		Kadur	116.71	0.99	58.07	0.97	1.09	0.33
107		Koppa	101.43	0.86	36.45	0.61	1.76	0.52
108		Mudigere	101.04	0.86	24.68	0.41	1.42	0.42
109		Narasimharajapura	102.89	0.88	52.59	0.88	1.58	0.47
110		Sringeri	103.03	0.88	68.12	1.14	2.20	0.66
111		Tarikere	116.54	0.99	54.29	0.91	5.81	1.74
112	D. Kannada	Belthangadi	126.30	1.08	41.78	0.70	26.55	7.93
113		Bantval	130.57	1.11	51.74	0.87	22.52	6.72
114		Mangalore	138.80	1.18	70.81	1.19	14.08	4.20
115		Puttur	116.73	0.99	33.20	0.56	31.20	9.31
116		Sullya	102.09	0.87	5.86	0.10	22.59	6.74
117	Hassan	Alur	112.33	0.96	65.44	1.10	7.67	2.29
118		Arakalgud	117.98	1.01	77.00	1.29	1.84	0.55
119		Arasikere	128.48	1.09	64.31	1.08	1.11	0.33
120		Belur	109.43	0.93	58.76	0.99	4.72	1.41
121		Channarayapatna	107.70	0.92	47.80	0.80	1.33	0.40
122		Hassan	117.03	1.00	71.96	1.21	13.33	3.98
123		Holenarasipura	117.70	1.00	84.76	1.42	2.30	0.69
124		Sakaleshpur	102.49	0.87	27.59	0.46	2.21	0.66
125	Kodagu	Madikeri	100.13	0.85	24.40	0.41	5.38	1.61
126		Somwarpet	103.39	0.88	33.37	0.56	2.87	0.86
127		Virajpet	100.02	0.85	31.88	0.53	3.40	1.01
128	Mandya	Krishnarajpet	131.37	1.12	77.61	1.30	3.20	0.96
129		Maddur	117.38	1.00	63.12	1.06	2.07	0.62
130		Malavalli	115.29	0.98	62.43	1.05	2.33	0.69
131		Mandya	115.43	0.98	67.61	1.13	0.63	0.19
132		Nagamangala	114.87	0.98	76.39	1.28	2.55	0.76

ANNEXURE 6.2								
Talukwise Indicators and Normalized Indicators of Development, 2001								
Sl. No	District	Taluk	A1		A2		A3	
			Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized
		State Average	117.37	1.00	59.62	1.00	3.35	1.00
133		Pandavapura	115.43	0.98	81.33	1.36	2.50	0.74
134		Srirangapattana	130.10	1.11	71.50	1.20	5.68	1.69
135	Mysore	H.D. Kote	110.92	0.95	56.28	0.94	0.27	0.08
136		Hunsur	111.75	0.95	59.70	1.00	1.09	0.32
137		K.R. Nagar	127.76	1.09	80.84	1.36	1.01	0.30
138		Mysore	124.46	1.06	73.22	1.23	2.50	0.75
139		Nanjanagud	134.03	1.14	59.03	0.99	0.75	0.23
140		Periyapatna	138.50	1.18	56.66	0.95	0.37	0.11
141		T. Narasipur	119.39	1.02	68.04	1.14	2.00	0.60
142	Udupi	Karkala	128.87	1.10	59.55	1.00	23.27	6.95
143		Kundapur	121.73	1.04	53.15	0.89	22.28	6.65
144		Udupi	146.21	1.25	69.93	1.17	13.41	4.00
145	Bellary	Bellary	113.38	0.97	55.76	0.94	0.61	0.18
146		Hadagalli	111.21	0.95	48.80	0.82	2.85	0.85
147		H.B. Halli	132.85	1.13	45.98	0.77	4.20	1.25
148		Hospet	125.38	1.07	63.28	1.06	5.08	1.52
149		Kudligi	107.23	0.91	33.74	0.57	1.99	0.59
150		Sandur	108.52	0.92	68.66	1.15	2.21	0.66
151		Siruguppa	125.21	1.07	49.81	0.84	0.27	0.08
152	Bidar	Aurad	121.16	1.03	85.61	1.44	0.20	0.06
153		Basavakalyan	113.74	0.97	75.13	1.26	0.69	0.21
154		Bhalki	133.79	1.14	89.82	1.51	0.13	0.04
155		Bidar	115.89	0.99	76.92	1.29	1.08	0.32
156		Humnabad	125.83	1.07	73.01	1.22	1.35	0.40
157	Gulbarga	Afzalpur	106.30	0.91	69.41	1.16	1.90	0.57
158		Aland	120.80	1.03	71.64	1.20	1.31	0.39
159		Chincholi	114.26	0.97	89.25	1.50	0.57	0.17
160		Chitapur	108.98	0.93	89.27	1.50	0.23	0.07
161		Gulbarga	115.97	0.99	77.68	1.30	1.93	0.58
162		Jevargi	118.14	1.01	73.83	1.24	0.28	0.08
163		Sedam	113.14	0.96	92.03	1.54	0.37	0.11
164		Shahapur	129.28	1.10	59.08	0.99	0.44	0.13
165		Shorapur	146.61	1.25	43.19	0.72	0.25	0.07
166		Yadgir	126.24	1.08	81.22	1.36	0.83	0.25
167	Koppal	Gangavathi	144.72	1.23	78.50	1.32	0.34	0.10
168		Koppal	117.46	1.00	58.72	0.98	2.13	0.64
169		Kushtagi	108.94	0.93	65.67	1.10	0.70	0.21
170		Yelburga	107.70	0.92	51.73	0.87	0.55	0.16
171	Raichur	Devadurga	102.24	0.87	62.86	1.05	0.56	0.17
172		Lingsugur	115.64	0.99	58.98	0.99	0.31	0.09
173		Manvi	125.00	1.06	62.27	1.04	0.32	0.10
174		Raichur	122.21	1.04	55.42	0.93	0.36	0.11
175		Sindanur	139.95	1.19	78.42	1.32	0.10	0.03

ANNEXURE 6.2								
Talukwise Indicators and Normalized Indicators of Development, 2001								
Sl. No	District	Taluk	A4		A5		A6	
			Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized
		State Average	36.46	1.00	23.76	1.00	119	1.00
1	Bangalore Urban	Anekal	7.33	0.20	20.42	0.86	190	1.60
2		Bangalore North	11.87	0.33	25.44	1.07	269	2.26
3		Bangalore South	8.53	0.23	26.96	1.13	288	2.42
4	Bangalore Rural	Chennapatna	37.97	1.04	39.44	1.66	62	0.52
5		Devanahalli	16.13	0.44	27.28	1.15	275	2.31
6		Doddaballapur	12.80	0.35	13.92	0.59	139	1.17
7		Hosakote	13.37	0.37	22.35	0.94	190	1.59
8		Kanakapura	34.17	0.94	15.45	0.65	48	0.40
9		Magadi	7.15	0.20	9.71	0.41	51	0.43
10		Nelamangala	8.56	0.23	11.72	0.49	181	1.52
11		Ramanagaram	24.31	0.67	24.50	1.03	43	0.36
12	Chitradurga	Challakere	79.17	2.17	11.03	0.46	60	0.50
13		Chitradurga	38.67	1.06	14.38	0.61	71	0.60
14		Hiriyur	66.48	1.82	18.37	0.77	66	0.56
15		Holalkere	35.20	0.97	9.79	0.41	51	0.43
16		Hosadurga	42.63	1.17	6.74	0.28	43	0.36
17		Molakalmuru	70.02	1.92	20.08	0.85	57	0.48
18	Davanagere	Channagiri	26.38	0.72	35.88	1.51	146	1.23
19		Davanagere	20.20	0.55	46.16	1.94	199	1.68
20		Harihara	14.50	0.40	75.39	3.17	206	1.73
21		Harappanahalli	31.72	0.87	16.81	0.71	92	0.77
22		Jagalur	48.51	1.33	12.65	0.53	125	1.05
23		Honnali	29.01	0.80	38.16	1.61	163	1.37
24	Kolar	Bagepalli	69.91	1.92	14.37	0.60	174	1.46
25		Bangarpet	16.11	0.44	17.36	0.73	93	0.78
26		Chikballapur	19.65	0.54	31.06	1.31	172	1.45
27		Chintamani	41.89	1.15	21.44	0.90	127	1.07
28		Gowribidanur	45.96	1.26	29.41	1.24	121	1.01
29		Gudibanda	48.94	1.34	12.83	0.54	243	2.04
30		Kolar	14.25	0.39	28.93	1.22	83	0.70
31		Malur	10.06	0.28	25.81	1.09	101	0.85
32		Mulbagal	27.76	0.76	15.73	0.66	79	0.66
33		Sidlaghatta	27.20	0.75	28.58	1.20	154	1.29
34		Srinivasapura	27.79	0.76	7.64	0.32	88	0.74
35	Shimoga	Bhadravathi	39.72	1.09	86.22	3.63	152	1.27
36		Hosanagara	17.98	0.49	40.38	1.70	207	1.74
37		Sagara	23.12	0.63	52.42	2.21	214	1.80
38		Shikaripura	17.35	0.48	60.04	2.53	196	1.65
39		Shimoga	26.81	0.74	57.44	2.42	182	1.53
40		Soraba	16.52	0.45	57.82	2.43	198	1.67
41		Thirthahalli	27.25	0.75	57.21	2.41	240	2.01
42	Tumkur	C.N. Halli	38.71	1.06	9.75	0.41	39	0.33
43		Gubbi	29.24	0.80	15.88	0.67	53	0.45
44		Koratagere	57.81	1.59	21.88	0.92	102	0.85

ANNEXURE 6.2								
Talukwise Indicators and Normalized Indicators of Development, 2001								
Sl. No	District	Taluk	A4		A5		A6	
			Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized
		State Average	36.46	1.00	23.76	1.00	119	1.00
45		Kunigal	15.66	0.43	27.82	1.17	87	0.73
46		Madhugiri	62.90	1.73	21.37	0.90	67	0.56
47		Pavagada	86.18	2.36	12.50	0.53	55	0.46
48		Sira	70.62	1.94	15.78	0.66	50	0.42
49		Tiptur	43.66	1.20	25.76	1.08	56	0.47
50		Tumkur	25.44	0.70	24.90	1.05	58	0.49
51		Turuvekere	29.29	0.80	11.31	0.48	79	0.66
52	Bagalkot	Badami	29.89	0.82	24.72	1.04	50	0.42
53		Bagalkot	30.16	0.83	22.50	0.95	75	0.63
54		Bilagi	37.00	1.01	71.92	3.03	102	0.86
55		Hungund	36.30	1.00	8.37	0.35	39	0.33
56		Jamakhadi	45.71	1.25	66.65	2.81	101	0.85
57		Mudhol	40.95	1.12	77.43	3.26	88	0.74
58	Belgaum	Athani	38.53	1.06	38.89	1.64	146	1.23
59		Bailhongala	55.64	1.53	26.53	1.12	78	0.66
60		Belgaum	25.19	0.69	14.27	0.60	161	1.35
61		Chikkodi	66.75	1.83	35.66	1.50	111	0.94
62		Gokak	31.28	0.86	52.58	2.21	65	0.54
63		Hukkeri	63.61	1.74	24.91	1.05	194	1.63
64		Khanapur	34.58	0.95	35.43	1.49	205	1.72
65		Raybag	40.14	1.10	90.71	3.82	304	2.56
66		Ramdurg	27.65	0.76	35.64	1.50	124	1.04
67		Soundatti	30.52	0.84	30.34	1.28	84	0.71
68	Bijapur	B. Bagewadi	30.36	0.83	11.19	0.47	20	0.17
69		Bijapur	29.26	0.80	13.28	0.56	58	0.49
70		Indi	27.91	0.77	29.12	1.23	28	0.23
71		Muddebihal	35.87	0.98	7.19	0.30	35	0.30
72		Sindgi	35.32	0.97	14.14	0.60	24	0.20
73	Dharwad	Dharwad	31.81	0.87	6.86	0.29	68	0.57
74		Hubli	53.63	1.47	5.68	0.24	95	0.80
75		Kalghatagi	28.70	0.79	9.49	0.40	117	0.98
76		Kundagol	76.43	2.10	0.34	0.01	65	0.55
77		Navalgund	31.65	0.87	26.10	1.10	48	0.41
78	Gadag	Gadag	52.48	1.44	2.11	0.09	56	0.47
79		Mundaragi	58.40	1.60	15.81	0.67	67	0.56
80		Naragund	23.18	0.64	97.41	4.10	45	0.38
81		Ron	40.01	1.10	10.88	0.46	55	0.47
82		Shirhatti	61.59	1.69	10.21	0.43	54	0.45
83	Haveri	Byadagi	30.39	0.83	13.99	0.59	124	1.05
84		Haveri	50.28	1.38	16.76	0.71	77	0.65
85		Hanagal	25.13	0.69	46.91	1.97	104	0.88
86		Hirekerur	32.93	0.90	20.19	0.85	87	0.73
87		Ranebennur	34.77	0.95	23.32	0.98	92	0.78
88		Savanur	65.63	1.80	7.55	0.32	78	0.66

ANNEXURE 6.2								
Talukwise Indicators and Normalized Indicators of Development, 2001								
Sl. No	District	Taluk	A4		A5		A6	
			Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized
		State Average	36.46	1.00	23.76	1.00	119	1.00
89		Shiggaon	53.76	1.47	9.11	0.38	95	0.80
90	Uttarakannada	Ankola	20.14	0.55	15.04	0.63	67	0.56
91		Bhatkal	25.34	0.69	28.57	1.20	72	0.60
92		Haliyal	19.46	0.53	18.53	0.78	70	0.59
93		Honnar	33.96	0.93	53.49	2.25	52	0.44
94		Karwar	8.99	0.25	10.79	0.45	39	0.33
95		Kumta	24.93	0.68	30.95	1.30	67	0.56
96		Mundagod	7.89	0.22	33.91	1.43	110	0.92
97		Siddapur	26.60	0.73	14.16	0.60	40	0.34
98		Sirsi	27.73	0.76	12.52	0.53	70	0.58
99		Supa (Joida)	7.48	0.21	15.23	0.64	60	0.51
100		Yellapur	28.44	0.78	27.15	1.14	74	0.62
101	Chamarajanagar	Chamarajanagar	58.83	1.61	26.34	1.11	59	0.49
102		Gundlupet	45.87	1.26	14.76	0.62	88	0.74
103		Kollegal	39.93	1.10	27.64	1.16	130	1.09
104		Yelandur	31.74	0.87	95.59	4.02	108	0.91
105	Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur	56.49	1.55	4.99	0.21	114	0.96
106		Kadur	40.84	1.12	4.33	0.18	102	0.86
107		Koppa	61.61	1.69	17.22	0.72	211	1.77
108		Mudigere	73.91	2.03	3.02	0.13	99	0.83
109		Narasimharajapura	45.66	1.25	27.74	1.17	308	2.59
110		Sringeri	29.57	0.81	5.01	0.21	277	2.33
111		Tarikere	39.77	1.09	18.12	0.76	83	0.70
112	D. Kannada	Belthangadi	31.67	0.87	46.25	1.95	87	0.73
113		Bantval	25.04	0.69	57.11	2.40	105	0.88
114		Mangalore	14.97	0.41	53.98	2.27	92	0.78
115		Puttur	32.95	0.90	51.23	2.16	107	0.90
116		Sullya	71.55	1.96	48.04	2.02	104	0.87
117	Hassan	Alur	26.78	0.73	36.16	1.52	198	1.67
118		Arakalgud	20.88	0.57	36.50	1.54	162	1.36
119		Arasikere	34.55	0.95	5.11	0.22	70	0.59
120		Belur	36.40	1.00	18.97	0.80	166	1.39
121		Channarayapatna	48.83	1.34	25.74	1.08	121	1.02
122		Hassan	14.47	0.40	8.24	0.35	136	1.14
123		Holenarasipura	10.98	0.30	34.13	1.44	155	1.30
124		Sakaleshpur	70.15	1.92	27.96	1.18	175	1.47
125	Kodagu	Madikeri	70.22	1.93	0.17	0.01	184	1.54
126		Somwarpet	63.76	1.75	7.10	0.30	276	2.32
127		Virajpet	64.72	1.78	0.03	0.00	254	2.13
128	Mandya	Krishnarajpet	18.91	0.52	51.77	2.18	155	1.30
129		Maddur	34.32	0.94	59.00	2.48	103	0.86
130		Malavalli	33.72	0.92	45.46	1.91	94	0.79
131		Mandya	31.01	0.85	61.86	2.60	294	2.47
132		Nagamangala	20.52	0.56	11.72	0.49	170	1.43

ANNEXURE 6.2								
Talukwise Indicators and Normalized Indicators of Development, 2001								
Sl. No	District	Taluk	A4		A5		A6	
			Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized
		State Average	36.46	1.00	23.76	1.00	119	1.00
133		Pandavapura	15.76	0.43	43.72	1.84	461	3.87
134		Srirangapattana	20.68	0.57	55.13	2.32	376	3.16
135	Mysore	H.D. Kote	43.45	1.19	12.31	0.52	68	0.57
136		Hunsur	39.08	1.07	20.35	0.86	145	1.22
137		K.R. Nagar	18.10	0.50	65.62	2.76	88	0.74
138		Mysore	24.28	0.67	11.49	0.48	82	0.69
139		Nanjanagud	40.02	1.10	37.31	1.57	112	0.94
140		Periyapatna	42.77	1.17	10.72	0.45	237	1.99
141		T. Narasipur	29.93	0.82	72.89	3.07	100	0.84
142	Udupi	Karkala	17.10	0.47	35.73	1.50	55	0.46
143		Kundapur	24.56	0.67	29.77	1.25	42	0.35
144		Udupi	16.61	0.46	38.11	1.60	44	0.37
145	Bellary	Bellary	43.63	1.20	50.46	2.12	160	1.35
146		Hadagalli	48.24	1.32	17.50	0.74	108	0.91
147		H.B. Halli	49.81	1.37	32.35	1.36	96	0.80
148		Hospet	31.50	0.86	58.61	2.47	362	3.04
149		Kudligi	64.25	1.76	9.85	0.41	115	0.97
150		Sandur	29.01	0.80	11.00	0.46	198	1.67
151		Siruguppa	49.90	1.37	27.17	1.14	181	1.52
152	Bidar	Aurad	23.96	0.66	2.90	0.12	36	0.30
153		Basavakalyan	42.95	1.18	8.24	0.35	38	0.32
154		Bhalki	16.98	0.47	4.31	0.18	36	0.31
155		Bidar	28.53	0.78	21.08	0.89	49	0.41
156		Humnabad	38.15	1.05	19.57	0.82	43	0.36
157	Gulbarga	Afzalpur	28.68	0.79	5.96	0.25	35	0.29
158		Aland	26.89	0.74	5.38	0.23	20	0.17
159		Chincholi	10.18	0.28	3.63	0.15	30	0.25
160		Chitapur	10.50	0.29	0.66	0.03	40	0.34
161		Gulbarga	20.19	0.55	4.11	0.17	27	0.22
162		Jevargi	25.89	0.71	3.69	0.16	19	0.16
163		Sedam	7.60	0.21	3.29	0.14	23	0.20
164		Shahapur	40.46	1.11	32.83	1.38	37	0.31
165		Shorapur	56.56	1.55	75.24	3.17	38	0.32
166		Yadgir	17.93	0.49	12.26	0.52	22	0.18
167	Koppal	Gangavathi	21.16	0.58	68.55	2.89	207	1.74
168		Koppal	39.15	1.07	18.83	0.79	156	1.31
169		Kushtagi	33.55	0.92	10.92	0.46	117	0.98
170		Yelburga	47.72	1.31	9.77	0.41	129	1.08
171	Raichur	Devadurga	36.56	1.00	1.78	0.07	54	0.45
172		Lingsugur	40.70	1.12	9.11	0.38	29	0.25
173		Manvi	37.40	1.03	29.21	1.23	231	1.95
174		Raichur	44.17	1.21	20.37	0.86	201	1.69
175		Sindanur	21.48	0.59	58.99	2.48	276	2.32

ANNEXURE 6.2								
Talukwise Indicators and Normalized Indicators of Development, 2001								
Sl. No	District	Taluk	A7		A8		A9	
			Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized
		State Average	9	1.00	48212	1.00	486.37	1.00
1	Bangalore Urban	Anekal	12	1.35	23324	0.48	163.29	0.34
2		Bangalore North	42	4.64	40630	0.84	18.06	0.04
3		Bangalore South	57	6.34	31399	0.65	21.38	0.04
4	Bangalore Rural	Chennapatna	5	0.57	73011	1.51	179.72	0.37
5		Devanahalli	18	2.03	60536	1.26	407.60	0.84
6		Doddaballapur	10	1.12	74175	1.54	219.00	0.45
7		Hosakote	23	2.58	48193	1.00	264.00	0.54
8		Kanakapura	3	0.33	69826	1.45	208.08	0.43
9		Magadi	4	0.44	97530	2.02	73.76	0.15
10		Nelamangala	13	1.43	80573	1.67	347.82	0.72
11		Ramanagaram	5	0.57	82527	1.71	189.05	0.39
12	Chitradurga	Challakere	9	1.02	46127	0.96	295.32	0.61
13		Chitradurga	11	1.21	41474	0.86	412.64	0.85
14		Hiriyur	6	0.66	42770	0.89	423.29	0.87
15		Holalkere	5	0.60	55614	1.15	524.25	1.08
16		Hosadurga	2	0.23	58652	1.22	313.28	0.64
17		Molakalmuru	1	0.13	50245	1.04	475.22	0.98
18	Davanagere	Channagiri	3	0.30	47830	0.99	897.63	1.85
19		Davanagere	79	8.80	52737	1.09	575.11	1.18
20		Harihara	34	3.78	42383	0.88	905.91	1.86
21		Harappanahalli	0	0.02	57311	1.19	435.35	0.90
22		Jagalur	0	0.03	44349	0.92	397.26	0.82
23		Honnali	1	0.06	62804	1.30	989.06	2.03
24	Kolar	Bagepalli	7	0.75	49718	1.03	702.99	1.45
25		Bangarpet	9	0.98	38981	0.81	252.96	0.52
26		Chikballapur	15	1.65	42165	0.87	377.27	0.78
27		Chintamani	10	1.09	46977	0.97	395.41	0.81
28		Gowribidanur	6	0.70	34738	0.72	399.11	0.82
29		Gudibanda	8	0.92	61976	1.29	474.42	0.98
30		Kolar	24	2.65	38542	0.80	310.81	0.64
31		Malur	10	1.14	32452	0.67	336.21	0.69
32		Mulbagal	6	0.68	39261	0.81	270.98	0.56
33		Sidlaghatta	11	1.28	41413	0.86	258.54	0.53
34		Srinivasapura	5	0.58	48654	1.01	400.20	0.82
35	Shimoga	Bhadravathi	23	2.61	45064	0.93	753.72	1.55
36		Hosanagara	10	1.15	119818	2.49	640.62	1.32
37		Sagara	14	1.60	87906	1.82	473.65	0.97
38		Shikaripura	3	0.36	59867	1.24	492.08	1.01
39		Shimoga	29	3.26	99298	2.06	606.52	1.25
40		Soraba	2	0.24	66202	1.37	356.27	0.73
41		Thirthahalli	26	2.93	81325	1.69	1005.94	2.07
42	Tumkur	C.N. Halli	11	1.17	54014	1.12	304.05	0.63
43		Gubbi	6	0.63	44837	0.93	388.46	0.80
44		Koratagere	9	0.96	48618	1.01	329.37	0.68

ANNEXURE 6.2								
Talukwise Indicators and Normalized Indicators of Development, 2001								
Sl. No	District	Taluk	A7		A8		A9	
			Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized
		State Average	9	1.00	48212	1.00	486.37	1.00
45		Kunigal	6	0.68	63160	1.31	147.65	0.30
46		Madhugiri	7	0.80	48926	1.01	123.26	0.25
47		Pavagada	7	0.80	43008	0.89	225.94	0.46
48		Sira	5	0.57	44185	0.92	320.87	0.66
49		Tiptur	13	1.44	45336	0.94	245.31	0.50
50		Tumkur	24	2.63	44631	0.93	242.18	0.50
51		Turuvekere	14	1.56	55779	1.16	412.12	0.85
52	Bagalkot	Badami	6	0.65	57971	1.20	458.33	0.94
53		Bagalkot	11	1.22	51311	1.06	393.22	0.81
54		Bilagi	8	0.88	44276	0.92	704.50	1.45
55		Hungund	5	0.56	37015	0.77	243.65	0.50
56		Jamakhandi	17	1.86	49726	1.03	964.76	1.98
57		Mudhol	13	1.44	33348	0.69	1043.33	2.15
58	Belgaum	Athani	7	0.82	36508	0.76	1334.32	2.74
59		Bailhongala	8	0.93	37700	0.78	671.05	1.38
60		Belgaum	11	1.22	46239	0.96	136.10	0.28
61		Chikkodi	13	1.48	42474	0.88	728.32	1.50
62		Gokak	12	1.32	40338	0.84	806.95	1.66
63		Hukkeri	11	1.27	40588	0.84	664.41	1.37
64		Khanapur	18	2.00	44198	0.92	738.77	1.52
65		Raybag	25	2.82	47701	0.99	972.71	2.00
66		Ramdurg	13	1.46	41981	0.87	485.75	1.00
67		Soundatti	13	1.44	33488	0.69	480.32	0.99
68	Bijapur	B. Bagewadi	5	0.56	27808	0.58	657.65	1.35
69		Bijapur	7	0.78	33842	0.70	359.03	0.74
70		Indi	4	0.43	37717	0.78	481.56	0.99
71		Muddebihal	4	0.39	37724	0.78	266.97	0.55
72		Sindgi	4	0.48	32726	0.68	417.95	0.86
73	Dharwad	Dharwad	13	1.40	38930	0.81	257.07	0.53
74		Hubli	21	2.35	46310	0.96	196.74	0.40
75		Kalghatagi	15	1.69	67658	1.40	214.47	0.44
76		Kundagol	13	1.44	32743	0.68	1393.34	2.86
77		Navalgund	8	0.89	47425	0.98	764.43	1.57
78	Gadag	Gadag	10	1.13	41247	0.86	432.04	0.89
79		Mundaragi	6	0.64	50943	1.06	702.42	1.44
80		Naragund	22	2.42	86332	1.79	760.46	1.56
81		Ron	8	0.86	55996	1.16	576.19	1.18
82		Shirhatti	7	0.79	55135	1.14	600.17	1.23
83	Haveri	Byadagi	9	0.99	45749	0.95	581.82	1.20
84		Haveri	14	1.60	42324	0.88	634.17	1.30
85		Hanagal	12	1.33	41773	0.87	635.32	1.31
86		Hirekerur	7	0.82	49839	1.03	898.87	1.85
87		Ranebennur	20	2.25	40544	0.84	503.14	1.03
88		Savanur	7	0.78	50455	1.05	388.02	0.80

ANNEXURE 6.2								
Talukwise Indicators and Normalized Indicators of Development, 2001								
Sl. No	District	Taluk	A7		A8		A9	
			Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized
		State Average	9	1.00	48212	1.00	486.37	1.00
89		Shiggaon	9	1.02	47888	0.99	664.42	1.37
90	Uttarakannada	Ankola	1	0.07	53282	1.11	282.37	0.58
91		Bhatkal	1	0.06	27382	0.57	130.87	0.27
92		Haliyal	5	0.53	67450	1.40	358.46	0.74
93		Honnavar	1	0.07	48681	1.01	397.71	0.82
94		Karwar	7	0.79	31172	0.65	125.32	0.26
95		Kumta	1	0.13	38112	0.79	334.76	0.69
96		Mundagod	9	1.02	54007	1.12	606.66	1.25
97		Siddapur	2	0.23	76541	1.59	510.86	1.05
98		Sirsi	12	1.35	95993	1.99	653.73	1.34
99		Supa (Joida)	1	0.14	61416	1.27	211.80	0.44
100		Yellapur	9	0.95	114566	2.38	1345.98	2.77
101	Chamarajanagar	Chamarajanagar	7	0.74	38843	0.81	286.98	0.59
102		Gundlupet	5	0.55	54006	1.12	295.48	0.61
103		Kollegal	3	0.38	55014	1.14	198.28	0.41
104		Yelandur	28	3.10	35409	0.73	171.50	0.35
105	Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur	14	1.59	54779	1.14	4476.90	9.20
106		Kadur	3	0.31	59075	1.23	418.85	0.86
107		Koppa	21	2.37	55201	1.14	2176.80	4.48
108		Mudigere	12	1.31	44869	0.93	5167.61	10.62
109		Narasimharajapura	18	2.03	66918	1.39	1935.86	3.98
110		Sringeri	43	4.78	79810	1.66	1439.19	2.96
111		Tarikere	7	0.79	59222	1.23	807.79	1.66
112	D. Kannada	Belthangadi	0	0.04	43059	0.89	12.31	0.03
113		Bantval	1	0.15	33971	0.70	22.57	0.05
114		Mangalore	2	0.19	19274	0.40	17.93	0.04
115		Puttur	1	0.11	46209	0.96	21.85	0.04
116		Sullya	1	0.07	54603	1.13	21.33	0.04
117	Hassan	Alur	6	0.70	71699	1.49	1297.47	2.67
118		Arakalgud	3	0.36	58477	1.21	865.84	1.78
119		Arasikere	8	0.87	64930	1.35	309.56	0.64
120		Belur	8	0.94	73481	1.52	1295.56	2.66
121		Channarayapatna	12	1.37	54436	1.13	674.77	1.39
122		Hassan	17	1.93	54141	1.12	605.66	1.25
123		Holenarasipura	4	0.45	58725	1.22	407.60	0.84
124		Sakaleshpur	15	1.62	60287	1.25	2667.85	5.49
125	Kodagu	Madikeri	15	1.61	50180	1.04	3669.58	7.54
126		Somwarpet	11	1.28	37002	0.77	3416.17	7.02
127		Virajpet	14	1.57	23899	0.50	4516.17	9.29
128	Mandya	Krishnarajpet	12	1.29	48987	1.02	399.67	0.82
129		Maddur	11	1.26	36082	0.75	731.62	1.50
130		Malavalli	11	1.27	38004	0.79	346.43	0.71
131		Mandya	38	4.19	41523	0.86	811.88	1.67
132		Nagamangala	20	2.18	54940	1.14	331.51	0.68

ANNEXURE 6.2								
Talukwise Indicators and Normalized Indicators of Development, 2001								
Sl. No	District	Taluk	A7		A8		A9	
			Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized
		State Average	9	1.00	48212	1.00	486.37	1.00
133		Pandavapura	14	1.60	35600	0.74	601.58	1.24
134		Srirangapattana	10	1.15	29272	0.61	632.67	1.30
135	Mysore	H.D. Kote	2	0.24	52123	1.08	268.31	0.55
136		Hunsur	3	0.33	42973	0.89	714.92	1.47
137		K.R. Nagar	5	0.55	48917	1.01	393.62	0.81
138		Mysore	16	1.73	38665	0.80	380.79	0.78
139		Nanjanagud	2	0.23	34752	0.72	269.27	0.55
140		Periyapatna	7	0.75	53073	1.10	1704.95	3.51
141		T. Narasipur	3	0.28	29426	0.61	251.78	0.52
142	Udupi	Karkala	1	0.08	84117	1.74	478.18	0.98
143		Kundapur	1	0.06	47693	0.99	359.05	0.74
144		Udupi	1	0.10	44264	0.92	186.29	0.38
145	Bellary	Bellary	12	1.35	76512	1.59	742.75	1.53
146		Hadagalli	1	0.07	44949	0.93	388.57	0.80
147		H.B. Halli	3	0.31	42579	0.88	538.49	1.11
148		Hospet	41	4.56	48282	1.00	547.34	1.13
149		Kudligi	3	0.37	53032	1.10	264.17	0.54
150		Sandur	2	0.27	49208	1.02	173.61	0.36
151		Siruguppa	13	1.39	52100	1.08	997.01	2.05
152	Bidar	Aurad	2	0.22	43140	0.89	643.28	1.32
153		Basavakalyan	3	0.30	43993	0.91	694.47	1.43
154		Bhalki	4	0.44	38718	0.80	605.98	1.25
155		Bidar	6	0.65	36466	0.76	612.25	1.26
156		Humnabad	3	0.34	40885	0.85	590.39	1.21
157	Gulbarga	Afzalpur	3	0.29	32337	0.67	565.68	1.16
158		Aland	2	0.28	42493	0.88	347.28	0.71
159		Chincholi	1	0.16	50948	1.06	187.78	0.39
160		Chitapur	4	0.45	46127	0.96	160.45	0.33
161		Gulbarga	6	0.66	50741	1.05	144.40	0.30
162		Jevargi	2	0.19	42577	0.88	250.19	0.51
163		Sedam	3	0.38	59756	1.24	158.29	0.33
164		Shahapur	5	0.51	56192	1.17	199.10	0.41
165		Shorapur	4	0.41	52372	1.09	460.25	0.95
166		Yadgir	4	0.42	72560	1.51	173.39	0.36
167	Koppal	Gangavathi	17	1.93	39659	0.82	785.91	1.62
168		Koppal	4	0.40	38432	0.80	190.88	0.39
169		Kushtagi	2	0.22	46132	0.96	153.28	0.32
170		Yelburga	1	0.14	34055	0.71	211.54	0.43
171	Raichur	Devadurga	1	0.09	62186	1.29	123.80	0.25
172		Lingsugur	4	0.43	48608	1.01	116.22	0.24
173		Manvi	18	1.98	47920	0.99	291.81	0.60
174		Raichur	1	0.12	63214	1.31	599.70	1.23
175		Sindanur	2	0.26	39071	0.81	1016.15	2.09

ANNEXURE 6.2								
Talukwise Indicators and Normalized Indicators of Development, 2001								
Sl. No	District	Taluk	I1		I2		I3	
			Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized
		State Average	482	1.00	10.71	1.00	3527.29	1.00
1	Bangalore Urban	Anekal	464	0.96	20.38	1.90	1514.58	0.43
2		Bangalore North	686	1.42	32.51	3.04	1665.62	0.47
3		Bangalore South	567	1.18	30.46	2.85	730.19	0.21
4	Bangalore Rural	Chennapatna	605	1.26	10.23	0.96	2080.82	0.59
5		Devanahalli	976	2.02	7.45	0.70	1726.29	0.49
6		Doddaballapur	1300	2.70	19.53	1.82	1962.61	0.56
7		Hosakote	826	1.71	9.59	0.90	1400.97	0.40
8		Kanakapura	438	0.91	6.77	0.63	909.30	0.26
9		Magadi	580	1.20	9.04	0.84	1339.97	0.38
10		Nelamangala	984	2.04	6.91	0.65	1534.70	0.44
11		Ramanagaram	720	1.49	16.66	1.56	1914.72	0.54
12	Chitradurga	Challakere	296	0.61	6.94	0.65	1707.02	0.48
13		Chitradurga	418	0.87	6.24	0.58	5641.41	1.60
14		Hiriyur	300	0.62	5.38	0.50	2240.05	0.64
15		Holalkere	198	0.41	2.72	0.25	2543.63	0.72
16		Hosadurga	210	0.44	4.53	0.42	2227.50	0.63
17		Molakalmuru	265	0.55	7.07	0.66	1549.80	0.44
18	Davanagere	Channagiri	322	0.67	2.17	0.20	1670.85	0.47
19		Davanagere	486	1.01	14.99	1.40	6440.20	1.83
20		Harihara	600	1.25	13.98	1.31	2156.56	0.61
21		Harappanahalli	183	0.38	4.89	0.46	1116.42	0.32
22		Jagalur	261	0.54	2.23	0.21	1194.50	0.34
23		Honnali	407	0.84	3.16	0.30	2658.94	0.75
24	Kolar	Bagepalli	255	0.53	1.82	0.17	870.45	0.25
25		Bangarpet	258	0.54	12.14	1.13	1042.90	0.30
26		Chikballapur	624	1.29	5.50	0.51	456.16	0.13
27		Chintamani	454	0.94	5.71	0.53	1245.82	0.35
28		Gowribidanur	315	0.65	3.87	0.36	463.22	0.13
29		Gudibanda	441	0.92	1.67	0.16	769.92	0.22
30		Kolar	487	1.01	8.81	0.82	1215.89	0.34
31		Malur	493	1.02	6.10	0.57	1076.38	0.31
32		Mulbagal	269	0.56	5.19	0.48	863.00	0.24
33		Sidlaghatta	512	1.06	13.50	1.26	990.46	0.28
34		Srinivasapura	322	0.67	2.70	0.25	645.29	0.18
35	Shimoga	Bhadravathi	531	1.10	15.17	1.42	4801.68	1.36
36		Hosanagara	570	1.18	3.69	0.34	3773.29	1.07
37		Sagara	858	1.78	5.75	0.54	5203.51	1.48
38		Shikaripura	525	1.09	4.45	0.42	2378.33	0.67
39		Shimoga	683	1.42	11.27	1.05	8633.14	2.45
40		Soraba	404	0.84	2.84	0.27	2051.86	0.58
41		Thirthahalli	624	1.30	3.41	0.32	5663.75	1.61
42	Tumkur	C.N. Halli	555	1.15	6.58	0.62	1362.51	0.39
43		Gubbi	409	0.85	5.20	0.49	888.17	0.25
44		Koratagere	515	1.07	3.06	0.29	1226.12	0.35

ANNEXURE 6.2								
Talukwise Indicators and Normalized Indicators of Development, 2001								
Sl. No	District	Taluk	I1		I2		I3	
			Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized
		State Average	482	1.00	10.71	1.00	3527.29	1.00
45		Kunigal	590	1.22	5.64	0.53	1597.49	0.45
46		Madhugiri	458	0.95	3.02	0.28	1070.16	0.30
47		Pavagada	581	1.21	4.45	0.42	889.38	0.25
48		Sira	429	0.89	8.71	0.81	1532.26	0.43
49		Tiptur	1109	2.30	8.00	0.75	1920.90	0.54
50		Tumkur	710	1.47	13.41	1.25	3621.79	1.03
51		Turuvekere	560	1.16	4.92	0.46	1813.78	0.51
52	Bagalkot	Badami	214	0.44	11.84	1.11	1972.10	0.56
53		Bagalkot	378	0.79	8.35	0.78	3931.81	1.11
54		Bilagi	288	0.60	4.52	0.42	831.01	0.24
55		Hungund	236	0.49	16.66	1.56	1831.26	0.52
56		Jamakhandi	261	0.54	17.27	1.61	4102.26	1.16
57		Mudhol	289	0.60	6.30	0.59	6747.87	1.91
58	Belgaum	Athani	305	0.63	5.98	0.56	4131.23	1.17
59		Bailhongala	579	1.20	6.20	0.58	2067.21	0.59
60		Belgaum	944	1.96	20.22	1.89	5952.22	1.69
61		Chikkodi	745	1.54	10.84	1.01	4418.21	1.25
62		Gokak	391	0.81	9.55	0.89	2576.62	0.73
63		Hukkeri	602	1.25	7.65	0.71	1824.48	0.52
64		Khanapur	443	0.92	5.32	0.50	4286.96	1.22
65		Raybag	308	0.64	3.72	0.35	2608.38	0.74
66		Ramdurg	555	1.15	10.13	0.95	1829.11	0.52
67		Soundatti	452	0.94	4.23	0.40	3436.36	0.97
68	Bijapur	B. Bagewadi	210	0.44	4.09	0.38	2787.20	0.79
69		Bijapur	267	0.55	6.17	0.58	4604.02	1.31
70		Indi	209	0.43	2.66	0.25	2343.03	0.66
71		Muddebihal	294	0.61	4.21	0.39	1677.61	0.48
72		Sindgi	202	0.42	2.40	0.22	2140.88	0.61
73	Dharwad	Dharwad	540	1.12	6.02	0.56	3983.01	1.13
74		Hubli	1044	2.17	20.64	1.93	9750.36	2.76
75		Kalghatagi	443	0.92	4.38	0.41	1901.17	0.54
76		Kundagol	190	0.40	2.53	0.24	3278.55	0.93
77		Navalgund	317	0.66	3.62	0.34	4268.49	1.21
78	Gadag	Gadag	819	1.70	15.06	1.41	5447.70	1.54
79		Mundaragi	307	0.64	4.59	0.43	2058.44	0.58
80		Naragund	399	0.83	6.39	0.60	6432.15	1.82
81		Ron	257	0.53	5.98	0.56	2832.16	0.80
82		Shirhatti	321	0.67	6.94	0.65	2958.01	0.84
83	Haveri	Byadagi	375	0.78	3.74	0.35	3243.81	0.92
84		Haveri	594	1.23	5.03	0.47	2137.76	0.61
85		Hanagal	283	0.59	3.41	0.32	5497.97	1.56
86		Hirekerur	271	0.56	3.62	0.34	2565.93	0.73
87		Ranebennur	568	1.18	13.03	1.22	3208.77	0.91
88		Savanur	560	1.16	5.46	0.51	2310.03	0.65

ANNEXURE 6.2								
Talukwise Indicators and Normalized Indicators of Development, 2001								
Sl. No	District	Taluk	I1		I2		I3	
			Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized
		State Average	482	1.00	10.71	1.00	3527.29	1.00
89		Shiggaon	384	0.80	4.45	0.42	2206.77	0.63
90	Uttarakannada	Ankola	358	0.74	5.44	0.51	1693.91	0.48
91		Bhatkal	366	0.76	7.33	0.68	1312.70	0.37
92		Haliyal	251	0.52	17.43	1.63	2047.73	0.58
93		Honnavar	545	1.13	9.42	0.88	1583.92	0.45
94		Karwar	622	1.29	11.48	1.07	3003.21	0.85
95		Kumta	545	1.13	6.77	0.63	1760.97	0.50
96		Mundagod	236	0.49	3.81	0.36	4385.55	1.24
97		Siddapur	290	0.60	3.55	0.33	1802.05	0.51
98		Sirsi	452	0.94	5.29	0.49	2446.08	0.69
99		Supa (Joida)	315	0.65	2.34	0.22	1092.00	0.31
100		Yellapur	359	0.75	3.41	0.32	1833.91	0.52
101	Chamarajanagar	Chamarajanagar	499	1.04	6.02	0.56	2542.20	0.72
102		Gundlupet	537	1.11	5.98	0.56	1876.28	0.53
103		Kollegal	631	1.31	7.80	0.73	1545.01	0.44
104		Yelandur	1485	3.08	11.81	1.10	1947.75	0.55
105	Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur	395	0.82	5.46	0.51	17766.99	5.04
106		Kadur	343	0.71	3.82	0.36	2738.23	0.78
107		Koppa	308	0.64	2.46	0.23	9479.48	2.69
108		Mudigere	227	0.47	2.73	0.26	14727.97	4.18
109		Narasimharajapura	832	1.73	3.06	0.29	10109.11	2.87
110		Sringeri	1351	2.80	5.54	0.52	7559.84	2.14
111		Tarikere	348	0.72	3.79	0.35	2915.31	0.83
112	D. Kannada	Belthangadi	593	1.23	28.68	2.68	8795.95	2.49
113		Bantval	203	0.42	43.90	4.10	2739.96	0.78
114		Mangalore	725	1.50	39.15	3.66	15116.54	4.29
115		Puttur	609	1.26	29.66	2.77	5264.13	1.49
116		Sullya	473	0.98	15.59	1.46	5619.59	1.59
117	Hassan	Alur	388	0.80	3.86	0.36	10108.32	2.87
118		Arakalgud	237	0.49	2.52	0.24	2805.90	0.80
119		Arasikere	330	0.68	4.36	0.41	2672.23	0.76
120		Belur	281	0.58	2.53	0.24	3728.43	1.06
121		Channarayapatna	302	0.63	3.02	0.28	2908.62	0.82
122		Hassan	472	0.98	5.69	0.53	4756.85	1.35
123		Holenarasipura	348	0.72	3.53	0.33	3133.91	0.89
124		Sakaleshpur	546	1.13	4.14	0.39	10342.68	2.93
125	Kodagu	Madikeri	732	1.52	4.82	0.45	18984.56	5.38
126		Somwarpet	501	1.04	4.94	0.46	7595.25	2.15
127		Virajpet	362	0.75	2.47	0.23	13279.04	3.76
128	Mandya	Krishnarajpet	149	0.31	2.62	0.25	1992.55	0.56
129		Maddur	250	0.52	3.99	0.37	2803.34	0.79
130		Malavalli	138	0.29	3.29	0.31	1061.14	0.30
131		Mandya	510	1.06	6.56	0.61	6054.51	1.72
132		Nagamangala	184	0.38	2.47	0.23	1996.00	0.57

ANNEXURE 6.2								
Talukwise Indicators and Normalized Indicators of Development, 2001								
Sl. No	District	Taluk	I1		I2		I3	
			Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized
		State Average	482	1.00	10.71	1.00	3527.29	1.00
133		Pandavapura	307	0.64	3.82	0.36	3906.26	1.11
134		Srirangapattana	334	0.69	7.67	0.72	2936.54	0.83
135	Mysore	H.D. Kote	455	0.94	2.01	0.19	658.24	0.19
136		Hunsur	664	1.38	4.52	0.42	2357.27	0.67
137		K.R. Nagar	637	1.32	3.57	0.33	1516.17	0.43
138		Mysore	797	1.65	21.42	2.00	12962.19	3.67
139		Nanjanagud	548	1.14	7.09	0.66	1994.06	0.57
140		Periyapatna	578	1.20	2.99	0.28	3792.48	1.08
141		T. Narasipur	668	1.39	3.85	0.36	1855.79	0.53
142	Udupi	Karkala	731	1.52	24.38	2.28	5757.90	1.63
143		Kundapur	433	0.90	10.37	0.97	4877.15	1.38
144		Udupi	586	1.21	19.91	1.86	10963.49	3.11
145	Bellary	Bellary	502	1.04	8.88	0.83	5673.32	1.61
146		Hadagalli	349	0.72	2.91	0.27	2505.25	0.71
147		H.B. Halli	523	1.08	3.72	0.35	1750.99	0.50
148		Hospet	766	1.59	7.62	0.71	5635.68	1.60
149		Kudligi	278	0.58	4.07	0.38	1760.08	0.50
150		Sandur	424	0.88	2.13	0.20	2073.61	0.59
151		Siruguppa	413	0.86	2.93	0.27	4372.27	1.24
152	Bidar	Aurad	216	0.45	2.57	0.24	1596.91	0.45
153		Basavakalyan	206	0.43	5.12	0.48	2877.59	0.82
154		Bhalki	310	0.64	2.86	0.27	2714.19	0.77
155		Bidar	661	1.37	6.10	0.57	8292.56	2.35
156		Humnabad	295	0.61	4.72	0.44	3377.35	0.96
157	Gulbarga	Afzalpur	195	0.40	2.20	0.21	114.73	0.03
158		Aland	180	0.37	2.98	0.28	1981.25	0.56
159		Chincholi	221	0.46	2.77	0.26	373.80	0.11
160		Chitapur	383	0.80	6.28	0.59	1924.53	0.55
161		Gulbarga	402	0.83	8.40	0.79	1942.92	0.55
162		Jevargi	195	0.40	2.58	0.24	670.30	0.19
163		Sedam	547	1.13	6.13	0.57	230.93	0.07
164		Shahapur	283	0.59	3.79	0.35	743.40	0.21
165		Shorapur	261	0.54	3.96	0.37	1124.48	0.32
166		Yadgir	244	0.51	5.60	0.52	347.10	0.10
167	Koppal	Gangavathi	260	0.54	4.74	0.44	4770.46	1.35
168		Koppal	332	0.69	6.88	0.64	3104.19	0.88
169		Kushtagi	202	0.42	4.41	0.41	1609.97	0.46
170		Yelburga	221	0.46	3.24	0.30	1630.09	0.46
171	Raichur	Devadurga	288	0.60	2.02	0.19	907.51	0.26
172		Lingsugur	307	0.64	3.19	0.30	1453.82	0.41
173		Manvi	207	0.43	1.63	0.15	1901.43	0.54
174		Raichur	404	0.84	3.25	0.30	3462.84	0.98
175		Sindanur	189	0.39	2.20	0.21	3645.93	1.03

ANNEXURE 6.2						
Talukwise Indicators and Normalized Indicators of Development, 2001						
Sl. No	District	Taluk	I4		I5	
			Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized
		State Average	9	1.00	1428	1.00
1	Bangalore Urban	Anekal	6	0.65	970	0.68
2		Bangalore North	12	1.39	1796	1.26
3		Bangalore South	11	1.27	1834	1.28
4	Bangalore Rural	Chennapatna	6	0.73	1058	0.74
5		Devanahalli	7	0.80	938	0.66
6		Doddaballapur	6	0.64	1476	1.03
7		Hosakote	6	0.67	1083	0.76
8		Kanakapura	5	0.61	955	0.67
9		Magadi	5	0.63	1042	0.73
10		Nelamangala	5	0.52	1493	1.05
11		Ramanagaram	5	0.63	1326	0.93
12	Chitradurga	Challakere	6	0.70	1280	0.90
13		Chitradurga	7	0.82	1678	1.17
14		Hiriyur	8	0.91	1670	1.17
15		Holalkere	10	1.15	1826	1.28
16		Hosadurga	8	0.94	1702	1.19
17		Molakalmuru	7	0.81	2188	1.53
18	Davanagere	Channagiri	4	0.43	999	0.70
19		Davanagere	8	0.93	2200	1.54
20		Harihara	8	0.93	1090	0.76
21		Harappanahalli	6	0.64	1017	0.71
22		Jagalur	8	0.94	2801	1.96
23		Honnali	8	0.87	1072	0.75
24	Kolar	Bagepalli	7	0.81	1202	0.84
25		Bangarpet	6	0.73	1828	1.28
26		Chikballapur	9	0.99	1007	0.70
27		Chintamani	8	0.89	1246	0.87
28		Gowribidanur	7	0.84	1328	0.93
29		Gudibanda	10	1.17	1144	0.80
30		Kolar	7	0.77	1225	0.86
31		Malur	7	0.78	1196	0.84
32		Mulbagal	6	0.74	570	0.40
33		Sidlaghatta	8	0.94	881	0.62
34		Srinivasapura	7	0.74	1195	0.84
35	Shimoga	Bhadravathi	7	0.81	1446	1.01
36		Hosanagara	13	1.49	1200	0.84
37		Sagara	9	1.09	1625	1.14
38		Shikaripura	7	0.80	1294	0.91
39		Shimoga	10	1.18	1911	1.34
40		Soraba	7	0.75	1094	0.77
41		Thirthahalli	15	1.76	1466	1.03
42	Tumkur	C.N. Halli	7	0.76	1642	1.15
43		Gubbi	6	0.67	828	0.58
44		Koratagere	8	0.93	1146	0.80

ANNEXURE 6.2						
Talukwise Indicators and Normalized Indicators of Development, 2001						
Sl. No	District	Taluk	I4		I5	
			Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized
		State Average	9	1.00	1428	1.00
45		Kunigal	7	0.78	1098	0.77
46		Madhugiri	7	0.82	1002	0.70
47		Pavagada	6	0.70	1159	0.81
48		Sira	5	0.53	1001	0.70
49		Tiptur	9	1.00	1240	0.87
50		Tumkur	10	1.09	1663	1.16
51		Turuvekere	9	0.99	910	0.64
52	Bagalkot	Badami	7	0.82	1054	0.74
53		Bagalkot	6	0.74	1104	0.77
54		Bilagi	8	0.89	1226	0.86
55		Hungund	7	0.84	1001	0.70
56		Jamakhadi	8	0.87	814	0.57
57		Mudhol	7	0.83	1000	0.70
58	Belgaum	Athani	7	0.84	1077	0.75
59		Bailhongala	5	0.61	3049	2.13
60		Belgaum	12	1.38	2032	1.42
61		Chikkodi	8	0.92	1311	0.92
62		Gokak	7	0.81	921	0.64
63		Hukkeri	6	0.71	1357	0.95
64		Khanapur	7	0.85	1778	1.24
65		Raybag	6	0.69	1651	1.16
66		Ramdurg	5	0.55	1978	1.38
67		Soundatti	7	0.77	1513	1.06
68	Bijapur	B. Bagewadi	7	0.76	695	0.49
69		Bijapur	8	0.87	1252	0.88
70		Indi	6	0.71	795	0.56
71		Muddebihal	6	0.72	635	0.44
72		Sindgi	7	0.81	669	0.47
73	Dharwad	Dharwad	9	1.05	1835	1.28
74		Hubli	16	1.82	2003	1.40
75		Kalghatagi	9	1.00	1107	0.78
76		Kundagol	7	0.80	1681	1.18
77		Navalgund	9	1.04	1223	0.86
78	Gadag	Gadag	8	0.93	1889	1.32
79		Mundaragi	9	1.08	1294	0.91
80		Naragund	11	1.24	2067	1.45
81		Ron	8	0.88	1538	1.08
82		Shirhatti	8	0.88	1420	0.99
83	Haveri	Byadagi	8	0.90	1426	1.00
84		Haveri	7	0.77	1926	1.35
85		Hanagal	6	0.70	1532	1.07
86		Hirekerur	6	0.65	1331	0.93
87		Ranebennur	8	0.86	1947	1.36
88		Savanur	7	0.80	1228	0.86

ANNEXURE 6.2						
Talukwise Indicators and Normalized Indicators of Development, 2001						
Sl. No	District	Taluk	I4		I5	
			Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized
		State Average	9	1.00	1428	1.00
89		Shiggaon	5	0.62	1283	0.90
90	Uttarakannada	Ankola	12	1.35	2184	1.53
91		Bhatkal	8	0.92	1536	1.08
92		Haliyal	10	1.15	1446	1.01
93		Honnavar	14	1.64	1664	1.16
94		Karwar	18	2.09	2330	1.63
95		Kumta	15	1.73	1863	1.30
96		Mundagod	9	1.01	1843	1.29
97		Siddapur	10	1.14	1466	1.03
98		Sirsi	10	1.17	1556	1.09
99		Supa (Joida)	16	1.87	1037	0.73
100		Yellapur	14	1.56	1284	0.90
101	Chamarajanagar	Chamarajanagar	6	0.65	991	0.69
102		Gundlupet	5	0.54	798	0.56
103		Kollegal	7	0.75	957	0.67
104		Yelandur	8	0.88	944	0.66
105	Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur	12	1.36	1643	1.15
106		Kadur	8	0.87	1009	0.71
107		Koppa	21	2.35	1572	1.10
108		Mudigere	16	1.78	1073	0.75
109		Narasimharajapura	12	1.40	1390	0.97
110		Sringeri	24	2.79	2269	1.59
111		Tarikere	8	0.87	1262	0.88
112	D. Kannada	Belthangadi	10	1.11	1195	0.84
113		Bantval	9	1.05	913	0.64
114		Mangalore	23	2.60	1536	1.08
115		Puttur	10	1.12	1598	1.12
116		Sullya	14	1.63	1146	0.80
117	Hassan	Alur	10	1.20	969	0.68
118		Arakalgud	8	0.86	1550	1.09
119		Arasikere	8	0.94	1622	1.14
120		Belur	8	0.94	1278	0.89
121		Channarayapatna	9	0.99	1949	1.36
122		Hassan	8	0.95	1401	0.98
123		Holenarasipura	10	1.11	1038	0.73
124		Sakaleshpur	17	1.97	1887	1.32
125	Kodagu	Madikeri	26	2.99	2331	1.63
126		Somwarpet	16	1.78	1627	1.14
127		Virajpet	21	2.37	1581	1.11
128	Mandya	Krishnarajpet	7	0.83	1107	0.77
129		Maddur	7	0.79	1621	1.13
130		Malavalli	5	0.61	1625	1.14
131		Mandya	9	0.99	1554	1.09
132		Nagamangala	8	0.96	1534	1.07

ANNEXURE 6.2						
Talukwise Indicators and Normalized Indicators of Development, 2001						
Sl. No	District	Taluk	I4		I5	
			Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized
		State Average	9	1.00	1428	1.00
133		Pandavapura	6	0.72	1247	0.87
134		Srirangapattana	8	0.87	1433	1.00
135	Mysore	H.D. Kote	6	0.66	1396	0.98
136		Hunsur	7	0.75	873	0.61
137		K.R. Nagar	6	0.72	776	0.54
138		Mysore	12	1.43	1375	0.96
139		Nanjanagud	8	0.86	1367	0.96
140		Periyapatna	6	0.72	887	0.62
141		T. Narasipur	7	0.82	1043	0.73
142	Udupi	Karkala	20	2.24	1888	1.32
143		Kundapur	13	1.46	1155	0.81
144		Udupi	22	2.50	1258	0.88
145	Bellary	Bellary	8	0.95	1799	1.26
146		Hadagalli	8	0.95	1459	1.02
147		H.B. Halli	8	0.86	1389	0.97
148		Hospet	9	0.98	1655	1.16
149		Kudligi	6	0.67	1264	0.88
150		Sandur	8	0.90	1360	0.95
151		Siruguppa	7	0.78	1256	0.88
152	Bidar	Aurad	6	0.65	806	0.56
153		Basavakalyan	6	0.65	1048	0.73
154		Bhalki	8	0.94	1032	0.72
155		Bidar	6	0.65	1247	0.87
156		Humnabad	6	0.66	1135	0.79
157	Gulbarga	Afzalpur	8	0.95	1174	0.82
158		Aland	5	0.58	1267	0.89
159		Chincholi	5	0.56	1499	1.05
160		Chitapur	5	0.56	1231	0.86
161		Gulbarga	7	0.75	1396	0.98
162		Jevargi	5	0.58	1205	0.84
163		Sedam	5	0.58	1665	1.17
164		Shahapur	5	0.52	979	0.69
165		Shorapur	5	0.58	1021	0.72
166		Yadgir	4	0.49	1497	1.05
167	Koppal	Gangavathi	7	0.79	1878	1.31
168		Koppal	6	0.66	1659	1.16
169		Kushtagi	5	0.57	1196	0.84
170		Yelburga	6	0.68	993	0.70
171	Raichur	Devadurga	6	0.73	820	0.57
172		Lingsugur	5	0.54	1233	0.86
173		Manvi	5	0.52	1167	0.82
174		Raichur	7	0.77	1465	1.03
175		Sindanur	5	0.60	1248	0.87

ANNEXURE 6.2								
Talukwise Indicators and Normalized Indicators of Development, 2001								
Sl. No	District	Taluk	E1		E2		E3	
			Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized
		State Average	19	1.00	4430	1.00	70	1.00
1	Bangalore Urban	Anekal	8	0.43	3962	0.89	113	1.62
2		Bangalore North	6	0.33	12144	2.74	106	1.52
3		Bangalore South	5	0.26	12495	2.82	161	2.30
4	Bangalore Rural	Chennapatna	16	0.84	2374	0.54	81	1.16
5		Devanahalli	13	0.69	3220	0.73	92	1.31
6		Doddaballapur	15	0.78	2385	0.54	97	1.39
7		Hosakote	18	0.98	3274	0.74	111	1.59
8		Kanakapura	17	0.92	1606	0.36	47	0.67
9		Magadi	25	1.33	2083	0.47	80	1.14
10		Nelamangala	23	1.22	3842	0.87	129	1.84
11		Ramanagaram	13	0.70	2339	0.53	86	1.23
12	Chitradurga	Challakere	18	0.97	1726	0.39	42	0.60
13		Chitradurga	17	0.92	3875	0.87	90	1.29
14		Hiriyur	22	1.19	1563	0.35	52	0.74
15		Holkere	20	1.07	1959	0.44	52	0.74
16		Hosadurga	26	1.41	1816	0.41	46	0.66
17		Molakalmuru	21	1.09	1382	0.31	47	0.67
18	Davanagere	Channagiri	21	1.11	1848	0.42	85	1.21
19		Davanagere	15	0.78	5121	1.16	75	1.07
20		Harihara	16	0.85	3488	0.79	134	1.92
21		Harappanahalli	23	1.25	1140	0.26	57	0.81
22		Jagalur	26	1.41	1139	0.26	64	0.91
23		Honnali	24	1.29	2073	0.47	85	1.21
24	Kolar	Bagepalli	16	0.85	1825	0.41	52	0.74
25		Bangarpet	16	0.87	4473	1.01	72	1.03
26		Chikballapur	21	1.13	3933	0.89	85	1.21
27		Chintamani	19	1.00	3310	0.75	77	1.10
28		Gowribidanur	19	1.02	1726	0.39	81	1.16
29		Gudibanda	16	0.87	1385	0.31	117	1.67
30		Kolar	11	0.56	4174	0.94	89	1.27
31		Malur	17	0.91	2408	0.54	100	1.43
32		Mulbagal	17	0.90	2335	0.53	61	0.87
33		Sidlaghatta	11	0.58	2861	0.65	72	1.03
34		Srinivasapura	24	1.30	2643	0.60	65	0.93
35	Shimoga	Bhadravathi	14	0.72	4707	1.06	147	2.10
36		Hosanagara	34	1.81	3864	0.87	58	0.83
37		Sagara	31	1.68	5586	1.26	51	0.73
38		Shikaripura	24	1.30	1843	0.42	94	1.34
39		Shimoga	14	0.73	7064	1.59	53	0.76
40		Soraba	23	1.22	2193	0.49	75	1.07
41		Thirthahalli	43	2.27	5359	1.21	89	1.27
42	Tumkur	C.N. Halli	21	1.12	1420	0.32	65	0.93
43		Gubbi	28	1.52	1970	0.44	58	0.83
44		Koratagere	22	1.16	1548	0.35	85	1.21

ANNEXURE 6.2								
Talukwise Indicators and Normalized Indicators of Development, 2001								
Sl. No	District	Taluk	E1		E2		E3	
			Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized
		State Average	19	1.00	4430	1.00	70	1.00
45		Kunigal	28	1.47	1597	0.36	103	1.47
46		Madhugiri	23	1.23	1238	0.28	95	1.36
47		Pavagada	23	1.21	1266	0.29	56	0.80
48		Sira	22	1.17	1533	0.35	79	1.13
49		Tiptur	21	1.11	4022	0.91	104	1.49
50		Tumkur	14	0.77	5833	1.32	147	2.10
51		Turuvekere	30	1.60	2280	0.51	81	1.16
52	Bagalkot	Badami	25	1.32	1143	0.26	79	1.13
53		Bagalkot	21	1.14	4450	1.00	62	0.89
54		Bilagi	25	1.35	1127	0.25	47	0.67
55		Hungund	24	1.26	2372	0.54	55	0.79
56		Jamakhandi	16	0.84	2164	0.49	59	0.84
57		Mudhol	18	0.95	2156	0.49	47	0.67
58	Belgaum	Athani	20	1.05	2199	0.50	54	0.77
59		Bailhongala	26	1.36	2976	0.67	69	0.99
60		Belgaum	13	0.69	6709	1.51	64	0.91
61		Chikkodi	17	0.88	2596	0.59	72	1.03
62		Gokak	16	0.85	2183	0.49	64	0.91
63		Hukkeri	19	1.03	2114	0.48	73	1.04
64		Khanapur	19	1.03	2022	0.46	43	0.61
65		Raybag	14	0.74	1475	0.33	69	0.99
66		Ramdurg	25	1.31	2002	0.45	59	0.84
67		Soundatti	11	0.60	1316	0.30	53	0.76
68	Bijapur	B. Bagewadi	22	1.16	1624	0.37	42	0.60
69		Bijapur	18	0.95	4190	0.95	35	0.50
70		Indi	23	1.24	1384	0.31	38	0.54
71		Muddebihal	31	1.66	1920	0.43	46	0.66
72		Sindgi	25	1.34	1615	0.36	34	0.49
73	Dharwad	Dharwad	11	0.61	4320	0.97	114	1.63
74		Hubli	9	0.50	9435	2.13	131	1.87
75		Kalghatagi	22	1.17	1454	0.33	109	1.56
76		Kundagol	17	0.92	1505	0.34	113	1.62
77		Navalgund	22	1.18	2099	0.47	64	0.91
78	Gadag	Gadag	13	0.71	3899	0.88	79	1.13
79		Mundaragi	23	1.24	1126	0.25	98	1.40
80		Naragund	14	0.75	2224	0.50	108	1.54
81		Ron	21	1.14	1499	0.34	84	1.20
82		Shirhatti	19	0.99	1621	0.37	115	1.64
83	Haveri	Byadagi	18	0.96	1674	0.38	126	1.80
84		Haveri	15	0.83	2406	0.54	80	1.14
85		Hanagal	20	1.04	1411	0.32	151	2.16
86		Hirekerur	22	1.18	1508	0.34	119	1.70
87		Ranebennur	16	0.84	2971	0.67	112	1.60
88		Savanur	20	1.07	1104	0.25	77	1.10

ANNEXURE 6.2								
Talukwise Indicators and Normalized Indicators of Development, 2001								
Sl. No	District	Taluk	E1		E2		E3	
			Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized
		State Average	19	1.00	4430	1.00	70	1.00
89		Shiggaon	17	0.90	1407	0.32	64	0.91
90	Uttarakannada	Ankola	39	2.10	4111	0.93	37	0.53
91		Bhatkal	19	1.00	5714	1.29	91	1.30
92		Haliyal	23	1.24	4060	0.92	66	0.94
93		Honnavar	39	2.06	6648	1.50	59	0.84
94		Karwar	36	1.91	10422	2.35	55	0.79
95		Kumta	39	2.09	5952	1.34	69	0.99
96		Mundagod	24	1.29	3161	0.71	71	1.01
97		Siddapur	56	2.96	4016	0.91	95	1.36
98		Sirsi	45	2.40	5911	1.33	65	0.93
99		Supa (Joida)	51	2.73	2800	0.63	44	0.63
100		Yellapur	52	2.76	4265	0.96	62	0.89
101	Chamarajanagar	Chamarajanagar	21	1.11	1663	0.38	85	1.21
102		Gundlupet	28	1.48	1515	0.34	58	0.83
103		Kollegal	14	0.76	2016	0.46	30	0.43
104		Yelandur	33	1.78	835	0.19	105	1.50
105	Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur	22	1.20	6474	1.46	112	1.60
106		Kadur	19	1.03	2795	0.63	88	1.26
107		Koppa	57	3.04	7089	1.60	91	1.30
108		Mudigere	33	1.74	2893	0.65	79	1.13
109		Narasimharajapura	27	1.46	4404	0.99	48	0.69
110		Sringeri	43	2.31	7518	1.70	89	1.27
111		Tarikere	25	1.31	3175	0.72	76	1.09
112	D. Kannada	Belthangadi	32	1.73	3167	0.71	40	0.57
113		Bantval	27	1.45	4887	1.10	78	1.11
114		Mangalore	19	1.01	11039	2.49	138	1.97
115		Puttur	28	1.48	6637	1.50	71	1.01
116		Sullya	39	2.08	6623	1.49	60	0.86
117	Hassan	Alur	31	1.67	2775	0.63	109	1.56
118		Arakalgud	24	1.28	2294	0.52	103	1.47
119		Arasikere	25	1.32	3321	0.75	96	1.37
120		Belur	29	1.57	3312	0.75	71	1.01
121		Channarayapatna	24	1.28	3262	0.74	109	1.56
122		Hassan	20	1.06	7058	1.59	112	1.60
123		Holenarasipura	18	0.94	2332	0.53	127	1.82
124		Sakaleshpur	34	1.84	5823	1.31	87	1.24
125	Kodagu	Madikeri	35	1.88	8985	2.03	64	0.91
126		Somwarpet	41	2.17	5071	1.14	120	1.72
127		Virajpet	46	2.43	8295	1.87	66	0.94
128	Mandya	Krishnarajpet	23	1.25	1536	0.35	73	1.04
129		Maddur	21	1.10	1946	0.44	264	3.77
130		Malavalli	18	0.97	1578	0.36	217	3.10
131		Mandya	19	1.00	4196	0.95	282	4.03
132		Nagamangala	28	1.51	1943	0.44	62	0.89

ANNEXURE 6.2								
Talukwise Indicators and Normalized Indicators of Development, 2001								
Sl. No	District	Taluk	E1		E2		E3	
			Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized
		State Average	19	1.00	4430	1.00	70	1.00
133		Pandavapura	19	1.04	1694	0.38	118	1.69
134		Srirangapattana	19	1.00	2273	0.51	179	2.56
135	Mysore	H.D. Kote	21	1.14	1169	0.26	63	0.90
136		Hunsur	17	0.89	2217	0.50	119	1.70
137		K.R. Nagar	21	1.11	1658	0.37	112	1.60
138		Mysore	10	0.56	9322	2.10	136	1.94
139		Nanjanagud	19	1.03	1820	0.41	86	1.23
140		Periyapatna	19	1.02	1958	0.44	96	1.37
141		T. Narasipur	19	1.00	1407	0.32	127	1.82
142	Udupi	Karkala	35	1.85	8605	1.94	49	0.70
143		Kundapur	29	1.57	5127	1.16	50	0.71
144		Udupi	30	1.59	9212	2.08	80	1.14
145	Bellary	Bellary	15	0.82	3831	0.86	54	0.77
146		Hadagalli	22	1.17	1205	0.27	74	1.06
147		H.B. Halli	24	1.27	1606	0.36	56	0.80
148		Hospet	15	0.80	3665	0.83	59	0.84
149		Kudligi	28	1.49	1285	0.29	53	0.76
150		Sandur	19	1.03	2132	0.48	44	0.63
151		Siruguppa	23	1.20	1312	0.30	55	0.79
152	Bidar	Aurad	27	1.46	1266	0.29	62	0.89
153		Basavakalyan	22	1.18	1353	0.31	35	0.50
154		Bhalki	23	1.22	1621	0.37	67	0.96
155		Bidar	14	0.74	3067	0.69	55	0.79
156		Humnabad	19	1.01	1690	0.38	44	0.63
157	Gulbarga	Afzalpur	25	1.33	1226	0.28	64	0.91
158		Aland	25	1.34	1138	0.26	49	0.70
159		Chincholi	26	1.36	677	0.15	53	0.76
160		Chitapur	17	0.92	1609	0.36	42	0.60
161		Gulbarga	12	0.62	4936	1.11	50	0.71
162		Jevargi	23	1.20	903	0.20	37	0.53
163		Sedam	24	1.28	1238	0.28	33	0.47
164		Shahapur	17	0.92	1135	0.26	37	0.53
165		Shorapur	20	1.06	948	0.21	63	0.90
166		Yadgir	27	1.44	1034	0.23	38	0.54
167	Koppal	Gangavathi	16	0.84	2242	0.51	68	0.97
168		Koppal	17	0.92	2177	0.49	55	0.79
169		Kushtagi	24	1.27	1133	0.26	57	0.81
170		Yelburga	19	1.02	1007	0.23	36	0.51
171	Raichur	Devadurga	19	0.99	552	0.12	35	0.50
172		Lingsugur	20	1.05	1261	0.28	40	0.57
173		Manvi	18	0.98	1052	0.24	40	0.57
174		Raichur	18	0.95	3487	0.79	39	0.56
175		Sindanur	14	0.74	1852	0.42	38	0.54

ANNEXURE 6.2								
Talukwise Indicators and Normalized Indicators of Development, 2001								
Sl. No	District	Taluk	E4		E5		E6	
			Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized
		State Average	60.09	1.00	17.47	1.00	6742	1.00
1	Bangalore Urban	Anekal	69.62	1.16	56.07	3.21	2256	0.33
2		Bangalore North	49.78	0.83	132.07	7.56	18586	2.76
3		Bangalore South	32.39	0.54	120.04	6.87	26226	3.89
4	Bangalore Rural	Chennapatna	96.99	1.61	20.56	1.18	1792	0.27
5		Devanahalli	31.41	0.52	25.46	1.46	4668	0.69
6		Doddaballapur	27.31	0.45	25.67	1.47	3161	0.47
7		Hosakote	40.55	0.67	22.02	1.26	7411	1.10
8		Kanakapura	41.80	0.70	0.00	0.00	2157	0.32
9		Magadi	34.20	0.57	0.00	0.00	1796	0.27
10		Nelamangala	25.11	0.42	45.36	2.60	4342	0.64
11		Ramanagaram	39.68	0.66	44.73	2.56	2618	0.39
12	Chitradurga	Challakere	62.29	1.04	17.02	0.97	2836	0.42
13		Chitradurga	71.78	1.19	12.45	0.71	5914	0.88
14		Hiriyur	62.67	1.04	0.00	0.00	2623	0.39
15		Holalkere	82.82	1.38	54.79	3.14	1268	0.19
16		Hosadurga	60.31	1.00	2.82	0.16	1229	0.18
17		Molakalmuru	68.83	1.15	69.20	3.96	565	0.08
18	Davanagere	Channagiri	58.29	0.97	0.00	0.00	514	0.08
19		Davanagere	75.64	1.26	42.74	2.45	12896	1.91
20		Harihara	90.91	1.51	14.68	0.84	9790	1.45
21		Harappanahalli	93.24	1.55	0.00	0.00	511	0.08
22		Jagalur	64.18	1.07	0.00	0.00	1376	0.20
23		Honnali	63.01	1.05	0.00	0.00	463	0.07
24	Kolar	Bagepalli	33.01	0.55	0.00	0.00	1942	0.29
25		Bangarpet	73.01	1.22	68.29	3.91	5023	0.75
26		Chikballapur	41.10	0.68	18.63	1.07	3713	0.55
27		Chintamani	40.99	0.68	24.66	1.41	2927	0.43
28		Gowribidanur	51.39	0.86	27.93	1.60	1916	0.28
29		Gudibanda	52.38	0.87	0.00	0.00	3329	0.49
30		Kolar	62.23	1.04	23.96	1.37	5717	0.85
31		Malur	64.86	1.08	41.86	2.40	5506	0.82
32		Mulbagal	39.87	0.66	0.00	0.00	2524	0.37
33		Sidlaghatta	41.63	0.69	19.58	1.12	2288	0.34
34		Srinivasapura	63.79	1.06	24.42	1.40	2303	0.34
35	Shimoga	Bhadravathi	71.92	1.20	24.64	1.41	10074	1.49
36		Hosanagara	47.21	0.79	15.11	0.86	4073	0.60
37		Sagara	55.79	0.93	23.61	1.35	6121	0.91
38		Shikaripura	56.86	0.95	0.00	0.00	1890	0.28
39		Shimoga	72.73	1.21	37.45	2.14	11819	1.75
40		Soraba	71.27	1.19	0.00	0.00	1863	0.28
41		Thirthahalli	78.78	1.31	0.00	0.00	6951	1.03
42	Tumkur	C.N. Halli	34.96	0.58	0.00	0.00	2806	0.42
43		Gubbi	36.00	0.60	16.38	0.94	1785	0.26
44		Koratagere	18.26	0.30	0.00	0.00	3123	0.46

ANNEXURE 6.2								
Talukwise Indicators and Normalized Indicators of Development, 2001								
Sl. No	District	Taluk	E4		E5		E6	
			Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized
		State Average	60.09	1.00	17.47	1.00	6742	1.00
45		Kunigal	50.17	0.83	0.00	0.00	1882	0.28
46		Madhugiri	41.26	0.69	0.00	0.00	2789	0.41
47		Pavagada	39.72	0.66	0.00	0.00	2669	0.40
48		Sira	45.61	0.76	0.00	0.00	2456	0.36
49		Tiptur	44.59	0.74	45.86	2.63	5207	0.77
50		Tumkur	40.00	0.67	24.37	1.39	10184	1.51
51		Turuvekere	26.75	0.45	20.57	1.18	5165	0.77
52	Bagalkot	Badami	77.40	1.29	25.77	1.48	1819	0.27
53		Bagalkot	80.90	1.35	43.80	2.51	4786	0.71
54		Bilagi	100.00	1.66	0.00	0.00	2331	0.35
55		Hungund	61.25	1.02	0.00	0.00	2090	0.31
56		Jamakhadi	88.73	1.48	0.00	0.00	3942	0.58
57		Mudhol	100.00	1.66	0.00	0.00	3774	0.56
58	Belgaum	Athani	94.38	1.57	7.52	0.43	3734	0.55
59		Bailhongala	87.30	1.45	0.00	0.00	2549	0.38
60		Belgaum	90.16	1.50	39.22	2.24	12544	1.86
61		Chikkodi	94.12	1.57	8.66	0.50	4493	0.67
62		Gokak	39.81	0.66	15.58	0.89	4237	0.63
63		Hukkeri	96.40	1.60	14.11	0.81	3964	0.59
64		Khanapur	50.92	0.85	46.34	2.65	7701	1.14
65		Raybag	74.55	1.24	32.33	1.85	4007	0.59
66		Ramdurg	69.90	1.16	0.00	0.00	2279	0.34
67		Soundatti	82.86	1.38	0.00	0.00	2797	0.41
68	Bijapur	B. Bagewadi	63.87	1.06	21.73	1.24	1063	0.16
69		Bijapur	94.39	1.57	15.42	0.88	4869	0.72
70		Indi	71.31	1.19	20.67	1.18	1032	0.15
71		Muddebihal	67.79	1.13	0.00	0.00	1562	0.23
72		Sindgi	73.24	1.22	0.00	0.00	1026	0.15
73	Dharwad	Dharwad	83.33	1.39	38.46	2.20	7124	1.06
74		Hubli	100.00	1.66	76.07	4.35	13347	1.98
75		Kalghatagi	89.66	1.49	0.00	0.00	4547	0.67
76		Kundagol	92.86	1.55	55.56	3.18	3779	0.56
77		Navalgund	96.55	1.61	18.52	1.06	4149	0.62
78	Gadag	Gadag	100.00	1.66	61.08	3.50	6110	0.91
79		Mundaragi	97.92	1.63	0.00	0.00	1676	0.25
80		Naragund	97.06	1.62	0.00	0.00	5450	0.81
81		Ron	73.63	1.23	18.59	1.06	1943	0.29
82		Shirhatti	100.00	1.66	0.00	0.00	2285	0.34
83	Haveri	Byadagi	96.77	1.61	34.40	1.97	1921	0.28
84		Haveri	96.51	1.61	38.80	2.22	4739	0.70
85		Hanagal	98.61	1.64	0.00	0.00	1461	0.22
86		Hirekerur	96.00	1.60	0.00	0.00	1169	0.17
87		Ranebennur	100.00	1.66	29.77	1.70	4106	0.61
88		Savanur	98.39	1.64	11.13	0.64	1765	0.26

ANNEXURE 6.2								
Talukwise Indicators and Normalized Indicators of Development, 2001								
Sl. No	District	Taluk	E4		E5		E6	
			Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized
		State Average	60.09	1.00	17.47	1.00	6742	1.00
89		Shiggaon	93.55	1.56	0.00	0.00	1753	0.26
90	Uttarakannada	Ankola	42.86	0.71	26.12	1.49	3453	0.51
91		Bhatkal	40.00	0.67	68.77	3.94	5321	0.79
92		Haliyal	69.64	1.16	33.06	1.89	6764	1.00
93		Honnavar	47.83	0.80	41.06	2.35	3414	0.51
94		Karwar	72.73	1.21	35.52	2.03	10307	1.53
95		Kumta	42.48	0.71	44.67	2.56	5344	0.79
96		Mundagod	75.00	1.25	0.00	0.00	2597	0.39
97		Siddapur	36.18	0.60	0.00	0.00	3764	0.56
98		Sirsi	30.18	0.50	0.00	0.00	6843	1.01
99		Supa (Joida)	21.05	0.35	10.58	0.61	1033	0.15
100		Yellapur	34.65	0.58	0.00	0.00	4585	0.68
101	Chamarajanagar	Chamarajanagar	77.91	1.30	14.65	0.84	2045	0.30
102		Gundlupet	70.14	1.17	0.00	0.00	2025	0.30
103		Kollegal	52.43	0.87	0.00	0.00	2027	0.30
104		Yelandur	100.00	1.66	0.00	0.00	4674	0.69
105	Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur	52.31	0.87	0.00	0.00	6359	0.94
106		Kadur	35.45	0.59	36.02	2.06	2699	0.40
107		Koppa	65.00	1.08	0.00	0.00	8192	1.22
108		Mudigere	40.71	0.68	0.00	0.00	6017	0.89
109		Narasimharajapura	50.00	0.83	0.00	0.00	7369	1.09
110		Sringeri	46.81	0.78	0.00	0.00	14091	2.09
111		Tarikere	48.58	0.81	32.68	1.87	3790	0.56
112	D. Kannada	Belthangadi	74.07	1.23	0.00	0.00	3635	0.54
113		Bantval	56.25	0.94	0.00	0.00	4332	0.64
114		Mangalore	83.33	1.39	28.93	1.66	12196	1.81
115		Puttur	90.91	1.51	0.00	0.00	3941	0.58
116		Sullya	68.29	1.14	0.00	0.00	5835	0.87
117	Hassan	Alur	25.10	0.42	37.04	2.12	2804	0.42
118		Arakalgud	52.00	0.87	0.00	0.00	1631	0.24
119		Arasikere	71.86	1.20	44.85	2.57	3270	0.48
120		Belur	34.67	0.58	0.00	0.00	2389	0.35
121		Channarayapatna	75.84	1.26	0.00	0.00	2660	0.39
122		Hassan	41.41	0.69	47.77	2.73	8086	1.20
123		Holenarasipura	86.60	1.44	58.14	3.33	1995	0.30
124		Sakaleshpur	41.07	0.68	46.42	2.66	5972	0.89
125	Kodagu	Madikeri	86.57	1.44	0.00	0.00	9468	1.40
126		Somwarpet	86.15	1.43	0.00	0.00	6113	0.91
127		Virajpet	62.77	1.04	0.00	0.00	9841	1.46
128	Mandya	Krishnarajpet	47.97	0.80	24.31	1.39	1377	0.20
129		Maddur	100.00	1.66	32.36	1.85	2193	0.33
130		Malavalli	70.93	1.18	0.00	0.00	1620	0.24
131		Mandya	100.00	1.66	34.92	2.00	6701	0.99
132		Nagamangala	37.61	0.63	0.00	0.00	2225	0.33

ANNEXURE 6.2								
Talukwise Indicators and Normalized Indicators of Development, 2001								
Sl. No	District	Taluk	E4		E5		E6	
			Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized
		State Average	60.09	1.00	17.47	1.00	6742	1.00
133		Pandavapura	76.43	1.27	24.07	1.38	2235	0.33
134		Srirangapattana	98.85	1.65	8.40	0.48	1919	0.28
135	Mysore	H.D. Kote	40.25	0.67	0.00	0.00	1721	0.26
136		Hunsur	43.62	0.73	0.00	0.00	2030	0.30
137		K.R. Nagar	86.75	1.44	67.77	3.88	2659	0.39
138		Mysore	78.13	1.30	44.17	2.53	20655	3.06
139		Nanjanagud	97.73	1.63	25.46	1.46	1672	0.25
140		Periyapatna	70.41	1.17	0.00	0.00	2070	0.31
141		T. Narasipur	96.75	1.61	0.00	0.00	1885	0.28
142	Udupi	Karkala	75.00	1.25	0.00	0.00	5404	0.80
143		Kundapur	70.53	1.17	36.56	2.09	4864	0.72
144		Udupi	100.00	1.66	52.97	3.03	5912	0.88
145	Bellary	Bellary	53.00	0.88	43.81	2.51	8305	1.23
146		Hadagalli	98.11	1.63	0.00	0.00	1150	0.17
147		H.B. Halli	96.15	1.60	31.68	1.81	1727	0.26
148		Hospet	85.92	1.43	101.71	5.82	6848	1.02
149		Kudligi	50.00	0.83	12.48	0.71	996	0.15
150		Sandur	78.95	1.31	72.34	4.14	3046	0.45
151		Siruguppa	67.47	1.12	0.00	0.00	3164	0.47
152	Bidar	Aurad	89.26	1.49	19.61	1.12	1083	0.16
153		Basavakalyan	92.92	1.55	0.00	0.00	2272	0.34
154		Bhalki	93.33	1.55	30.44	1.74	1789	0.27
155		Bidar	90.24	1.50	22.68	1.30	4938	0.73
156		Humnabad	97.56	1.62	0.00	0.00	1783	0.26
157	Gulbarga	Afzalpur	72.41	1.21	23.75	1.36	1745	0.26
158		Aland	89.84	1.50	0.00	0.00	1573	0.23
159		Chincholi	50.38	0.84	0.00	0.00	1295	0.19
160		Chitapur	37.29	0.62	37.39	2.14	1563	0.23
161		Gulbarga	65.19	1.08	21.97	1.26	6950	1.03
162		Jevargi	50.68	0.84	0.00	0.00	1268	0.19
163		Sedam	42.16	0.70	31.22	1.79	2041	0.30
164		Shahapur	40.56	0.68	0.00	0.00	1181	0.18
165		Shorapur	62.86	1.05	0.00	0.00	1149	0.17
166		Yadgir	50.77	0.84	33.94	1.94	1123	0.17
167	Koppal	Gangavathi	70.95	1.18	0.00	0.00	3893	0.58
168		Koppal	67.39	1.12	40.00	2.29	2031	0.30
169		Kushtagi	38.65	0.64	0.00	0.00	1075	0.16
170		Yelburga	100.00	1.66	0.00	0.00	814	0.12
171	Raichur	Devadurga	38.46	0.64	0.00	0.00	211	0.03
172		Lingsugur	62.64	1.04	0.00	0.00	3578	0.53
173		Manvi	53.05	0.88	0.00	0.00	2643	0.39
174		Raichur	65.33	1.09	33.10	1.89	4243	0.63
175		Sindanur	68.53	1.14	0.00	0.00	476	0.07

ANNEXURE 6.2								
Talukwise Indicators and Normalized Indicators of Development, 2001								
Sl. No	District	Taluk	E7		E8		E9	
			Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized
		State Average	13.73	1.00	66.56	1.00	0.30	1.00
1	Bangalore Urban	Anekal	6.36	0.46	88.99	1.34	0.03	0.11
2		Bangalore North	6.73	0.49	74.93	1.13	0.04	0.12
3		Bangalore South	8.19	0.60	67.22	1.01	0.04	0.12
4	Bangalore Rural	Chennapatna	10.29	0.75	79.92	1.20	0.42	1.39
5		Devanahalli	8.65	0.63	100.00	1.50	0.05	0.18
6		Doddaballapur	8.20	0.60	90.82	1.36	0.39	1.31
7		Hosakote	4.04	0.29	98.92	1.49	0.02	0.07
8		Kanakapura	7.72	0.56	94.98	1.43	0.31	1.04
9		Magadi	15.43	1.12	86.46	1.30	0.05	0.17
10		Nelamangala	12.61	0.92	99.75	1.50	0.03	0.10
11		Ramanagaram	10.55	0.77	81.55	1.23	0.04	0.14
12	Chitradurga	Challakere	8.31	0.61	96.85	1.46	0.32	1.08
13		Chitradurga	17.29	1.26	80.66	1.21	0.31	1.02
14		Hiriyur	11.71	0.85	68.69	1.03	0.40	1.32
15		Holalkere	10.57	0.77	81.78	1.23	0.08	0.25
16		Hosadurga	13.22	0.96	77.97	1.17	0.48	1.60
17		Molakalmuru	11.05	0.81	88.98	1.34	0.04	0.13
18	Davanagere	Channagiri	11.97	0.87	98.70	1.48	0.39	1.31
19		Davanagere	18.62	1.36	89.04	1.34	0.19	0.64
20		Harihara	19.13	1.39	86.46	1.30	0.43	1.42
21		Harappanahalli	7.81	0.57	76.42	1.15	0.37	1.24
22		Jagalur	13.85	1.01	92.77	1.39	0.00	0.00
23		Honnali	16.18	1.18	97.97	1.47	0.47	1.57
24	Kolar	Bagepalli	12.39	0.90	89.31	1.34	0.09	0.29
25		Bangarpet	6.17	0.45	99.58	1.50	0.26	0.87
26		Chikballapur	7.60	0.55	97.91	1.47	0.57	1.90
27		Chintamani	5.90	0.43	93.78	1.41	0.39	1.29
28		Gowribidanur	12.91	0.94	97.43	1.46	0.39	1.29
29		Gudibanda	16.35	1.19	97.56	1.47	0.10	0.34
30		Kolar	5.56	0.40	99.72	1.50	0.29	0.98
31		Malur	7.28	0.53	99.41	1.49	0.49	1.62
32		Mulbagal	12.12	0.88	97.50	1.46	0.48	1.59
33		Sidlaghatta	5.16	0.38	97.13	1.46	0.05	0.17
34		Srinivasapura	7.04	0.51	91.84	1.38	0.60	1.99
35	Shimoga	Bhadravathi	7.68	0.56	96.35	1.45	0.31	1.03
36		Hosanagara	16.52	1.20	28.47	0.43	0.30	1.01
37		Sagara	17.48	1.27	33.89	0.51	0.52	1.75
38		Shikaripura	17.80	1.30	95.88	1.44	0.52	1.72
39		Shimoga	13.71	1.00	99.12	1.49	0.24	0.79
40		Soraba	15.22	1.11	94.48	1.42	0.03	0.09
41		Thirthahalli	16.76	1.22	31.84	0.48	0.07	0.23
42	Tumkur	C.N. Halli	10.98	0.80	76.50	1.15	0.50	1.67
43		Gubbi	11.71	0.85	72.15	1.08	0.51	1.69
44		Koratagere	10.58	0.77	93.30	1.40	0.68	2.28

ANNEXURE 6.2								
Talukwise Indicators and Normalized Indicators of Development, 2001								
Sl. No	District	Taluk	E7		E8		E9	
			Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized
		State Average	13.73	1.00	66.56	1.00	0.30	1.00
45		Kunigal	8.50	0.62	81.54	1.22	0.47	1.56
46		Madhugiri	11.34	0.83	98.30	1.48	0.45	1.51
47		Pavagada	9.34	0.68	100.00	1.50	0.43	1.42
48		Sira	10.62	0.77	98.79	1.48	0.37	1.22
49		Tiptur	11.07	0.81	77.17	1.16	0.53	1.77
50		Tumkur	14.74	1.07	97.95	1.47	0.20	0.68
51		Turuvekere	12.67	0.92	72.64	1.09	0.60	2.02
52	Bagalkot	Badami	24.32	1.77	98.09	1.47	0.43	1.43
53		Bagalkot	25.01	1.82	100.00	1.50	0.42	1.41
54		Bilagi	21.86	1.59	97.40	1.46	0.07	0.24
55		Hungund	18.46	1.34	98.25	1.48	0.40	1.34
56		Jamakhadi	19.10	1.39	100.00	1.50	0.27	0.90
57		Mudhol	17.81	1.30	100.00	1.50	0.40	1.33
58	Belgaum	Athani	27.31	1.99	100.00	1.50	0.23	0.76
59		Bailhongala	28.34	2.06	99.29	1.49	0.34	1.12
60		Belgaum	30.79	2.24	100.00	1.50	0.13	0.43
61		Chikkodi	42.91	3.13	100.00	1.50	0.20	0.65
62		Gokak	29.48	2.15	100.00	1.50	0.23	0.76
63		Hukkeri	35.56	2.59	91.97	1.38	0.36	1.21
64		Khanapur	29.61	2.16	98.47	1.48	0.49	1.65
65		Raybag	30.21	2.20	100.00	1.50	0.33	1.10
66		Ramdurg	22.00	1.60	100.00	1.50	0.51	1.69
67		Soundatti	31.76	2.31	98.37	1.48	0.40	1.34
68	Bijapur	B. Bagewadi	16.16	1.18	93.06	1.40	0.08	0.27
69		Bijapur	23.73	1.73	65.22	0.98	0.18	0.62
70		Indi	18.50	1.35	79.33	1.19	0.06	0.19
71		Muddebihal	22.47	1.64	92.44	1.39	0.43	1.45
72		Sindgi	19.30	1.41	81.72	1.23	0.32	1.07
73	Dharwad	Dharwad	12.85	0.94	99.09	1.49	0.18	0.59
74		Hubli	16.80	1.22	100.00	1.50	0.21	0.71
75		Kalghatagi	23.36	1.70	100.00	1.50	0.77	2.56
76		Kundagol	22.92	1.67	98.31	1.48	0.70	2.33
77		Navalgund	27.74	2.02	89.23	1.34	0.71	2.36
78	Gadag	Gadag	24.69	1.80	96.83	1.45	0.39	1.30
79		Mundaragi	20.63	1.50	86.21	1.30	0.90	3.01
80		Naragund	35.62	2.59	97.22	1.46	1.24	4.14
81		Ron	23.82	1.73	100.00	1.50	0.48	1.61
82		Shirhatti	19.66	1.43	100.00	1.50	0.63	2.09
83	Haveri	Byadagi	22.68	1.65	100.00	1.50	0.86	2.87
84		Haveri	23.02	1.68	98.95	1.49	0.44	1.46
85		Hanagal	19.97	1.45	96.34	1.45	0.46	1.52
86		Hirekerur	26.83	1.95	87.66	1.32	0.54	1.80
87		Ranebennur	21.33	1.55	89.68	1.35	0.36	1.20
88		Savanur	15.98	1.16	100.00	1.50	0.76	2.55

ANNEXURE 6.2								
Talukwise Indicators and Normalized Indicators of Development, 2001								
Sl. No	District	Taluk	E7		E8		E9	
			Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized
		State Average	13.73	1.00	66.56	1.00	0.30	1.00
89		Shiggaon	18.61	1.36	100.00	1.50	0.00	0.00
90	Uttarakannada	Ankola	24.62	1.79	41.62	0.63	0.25	0.82
91		Bhatkal	8.71	0.63	33.10	0.50	0.07	0.22
92		Haliyal	12.57	0.92	97.66	1.47	0.63	2.10
93		Honnavar	14.97	1.09	21.51	0.32	0.66	2.18
94		Karwar	18.94	1.38	36.07	0.54	0.71	2.37
95		Kumta	15.78	1.15	53.58	0.80	0.82	2.74
96		Mundagod	19.84	1.45	89.92	1.35	1.10	3.67
97		Siddapur	27.78	2.02	33.90	0.51	1.14	3.80
98		Sirsi	23.93	1.74	40.59	0.61	0.71	2.37
99		Supa (Joida)	22.49	1.64	34.51	0.52	0.10	0.34
100		Yellapur	19.05	1.39	63.53	0.95	1.56	5.22
101	Chamarajanagar	Chamarajanagar	10.69	0.78	87.22	1.31	0.31	1.04
102		Gundlupet	14.56	1.06	83.42	1.25	0.49	1.64
103		Kollegal	6.24	0.45	62.11	0.93	0.33	1.09
104		Yelandur	7.70	0.56	70.91	1.07	0.00	0.00
105	Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur	13.58	0.99	70.60	1.06	0.37	1.25
106		Kadur	9.69	0.71	84.17	1.26	0.45	1.50
107		Koppa	18.25	1.33	25.21	0.38	1.14	3.80
108		Mudigere	12.74	0.93	31.59	0.47	0.71	2.36
109		Narasimharajapura	12.19	0.89	24.95	0.37	0.08	0.25
110		Sringeri	27.08	1.97	29.80	0.45	2.71	9.03
111		Tarikere	11.16	0.81	86.43	1.30	0.49	1.64
112	D. Kannada	Belthangadi	9.74	0.71	20.08	0.30	0.41	1.35
113		Bantval	9.14	0.67	5.17	0.08	0.28	0.92
114		Mangalore	7.26	0.53	34.77	0.52	0.12	0.40
115		Puttur	8.27	0.60	23.25	0.35	0.41	1.38
116		Sullya	16.34	1.19	47.06	0.71	0.71	2.37
117	Hassan	Alur	16.25	1.18	94.85	1.42	0.00	0.00
118		Arakalgud	10.54	0.77	88.11	1.32	0.08	0.25
119		Arasikere	9.24	0.67	81.63	1.23	0.40	1.32
120		Belur	13.11	0.95	85.63	1.29	0.60	2.00
121		Channarayapatna	12.23	0.89	89.31	1.34	0.43	1.44
122		Hassan	14.05	1.02	86.46	1.30	0.29	0.96
123		Holenarasipura	9.14	0.67	93.92	1.41	0.60	2.00
124		Sakaleshpur	8.98	0.65	48.02	0.72	0.79	2.62
125	Kodagu	Madikeri	21.19	1.54	51.81	0.78	0.71	2.35
126		Somwarpet	12.14	0.88	40.13	0.60	0.53	1.78
127		Virajpet	16.18	1.18	53.64	0.81	0.53	1.77
128	Mandya	Krishnarajpet	12.51	0.91	92.33	1.39	0.44	1.48
129		Maddur	16.57	1.21	87.26	1.31	0.36	1.21
130		Malavalli	13.15	0.96	78.75	1.18	0.04	0.12
131		Mandya	15.27	1.11	91.48	1.37	0.25	0.82
132		Nagamangala	9.96	0.73	99.78	1.50	0.55	1.83

ANNEXURE 6.2								
Talukwise Indicators and Normalized Indicators of Development, 2001								
Sl. No	District	Taluk	E7		E8		E9	
			Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized
		State Average	13.73	1.00	66.56	1.00	0.30	1.00
133		Pandavapura	15.43	1.12	95.77	1.44	0.09	0.29
134		Srirangapattana	14.60	1.06	92.44	1.39	0.00	0.00
135	Mysore	H.D. Kote	11.13	0.81	70.69	1.06	0.43	1.44
136		Hunsur	13.17	0.96	93.01	1.40	0.41	1.36
137		K.R. Nagar	10.45	0.76	84.82	1.27	0.44	1.46
138		Mysore	9.47	0.69	88.18	1.32	0.10	0.34
139		Nanjanagud	9.21	0.67	85.61	1.29	0.29	0.98
140		Periyapatna	14.73	1.07	82.76	1.24	0.47	1.56
141		T. Narasipur	10.07	0.73	88.94	1.34	0.38	1.26
142	Udupi	Karkala	7.82	0.57	10.58	0.16	0.59	1.96
143		Kundapur	8.48	0.62	12.09	0.18	0.26	0.88
144		Udupi	7.58	0.55	26.84	0.40	0.38	1.26
145	Bellary	Bellary	7.04	0.51	81.60	1.23	0.17	0.56
146		Hadagalli	12.50	0.91	100.00	1.50	0.62	2.08
147		H.B. Halli	10.63	0.77	88.39	1.33	0.66	2.19
148		Hospet	10.17	0.74	72.88	1.09	0.29	0.98
149		Kudligi	7.72	0.56	100.00	1.50	0.40	1.35
150		Sandur	7.32	0.53	96.03	1.44	0.08	0.26
151		Siruguppa	12.33	0.90	75.57	1.14	0.51	1.70
152	Bidar	Aurad	17.95	1.31	67.13	1.01	0.47	1.56
153		Basavakalyan	13.02	0.95	76.68	1.15	0.35	1.17
154		Bhalki	15.17	1.11	100.00	1.50	0.41	1.36
155		Bidar	16.55	1.21	100.00	1.50	0.26	0.86
156		Humnabad	11.87	0.86	95.15	1.43	0.39	1.30
157	Gulbarga	Afzalpur	12.79	0.93	79.17	1.19	0.03	0.09
158		Aland	9.84	0.72	83.96	1.26	0.02	0.06
159		Chincholi	9.40	0.68	70.00	1.05	0.47	1.57
160		Chitapur	6.00	0.44	69.80	1.05	0.33	1.09
161		Gulbarga	13.91	1.01	72.35	1.09	0.15	0.51
162		Jevargi	12.78	0.93	87.79	1.32	0.09	0.28
163		Sedam	6.63	0.48	69.23	1.04	0.56	1.87
164		Shahapur	10.21	0.74	73.76	1.11	0.40	1.35
165		Shorapur	8.91	0.65	69.17	1.04	0.34	1.14
166		Yadgir	9.21	0.67	68.75	1.03	0.34	1.13
167	Koppal	Gangavathi	7.41	0.54	75.63	1.14	0.30	0.99
168		Koppal	10.51	0.77	98.70	1.48	0.37	1.22
169		Kushtagi	8.36	0.61	99.40	1.49	0.46	1.53
170		Yelburga	10.20	0.74	97.33	1.46	0.51	1.70
171	Raichur	Devadurga	6.37	0.46	93.58	1.41	0.02	0.08
172		Lingsugur	6.23	0.45	83.20	1.25	0.34	1.14
173		Manvi	7.87	0.57	72.73	1.09	0.36	1.21
174		Raichur	9.48	0.69	99.41	1.49	0.24	0.81
175		Sindanur	7.50	0.55	71.98	1.08	0.32	1.06

ANNEXURE 6.2								
Talukwise Indicators and Normalized Indicators of Development, 2001								
Sl. No	District	Taluk	S1		S2		S3	
			Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized
		State Average	3	1.00	8	1.00	67.04	1.00
1	Bangalore Urban	Anekal	3	0.90	3	0.41	70.56	1.05
2		Bangalore North	3	1.04	5	0.69	84.55	1.26
3		Bangalore South	3	1.04	10	1.29	84.55	1.26
4	Bangalore Rural	Chennapatna	1	0.34	7	0.90	62.16	0.93
5		Devanahalli	2	0.90	5	0.71	68.76	1.03
6		Doddaballapur	2	0.86	4	0.54	68.86	1.03
7		Hosakote	2	0.73	4	0.57	69.59	1.04
8		Kanakapura	2	0.60	6	0.76	56.35	0.84
9		Magadi	2	0.75	5	0.69	63.32	0.94
10		Nelamangala	1	0.31	8	1.08	72.76	1.09
11		Ramanagaram	3	0.91	5	0.70	64.63	0.96
12	Chitradurga	Challakere	2	0.67	7	0.98	59.29	0.88
13		Chitradurga	4	1.29	14	1.87	72.39	1.08
14		Hiriyur	3	0.98	9	1.23	63.65	0.95
15		Holkere	2	0.69	6	0.80	68.16	1.02
16		Hosadurga	3	0.90	4	0.53	65.09	0.97
17		Molakalmuru	3	0.94	5	0.66	53.32	0.80
18	Davanagere	Channagiri	1	0.39	8	1.06	66.46	0.99
19		Davanagere	3	1.01	19	2.49	74.02	1.10
20		Harihara	3	1.25	5	0.71	69.57	1.04
21		Harappanahalli	3	1.21	5	0.63	56.11	0.84
22		Jagalur	2	0.73	7	0.95	62.95	0.94
23		Honnali	2	0.66	3	0.44	66.92	1.00
24	Kolar	Bagepalli	2	0.57	5	0.70	51.16	0.76
25		Bangarpet	1	0.53	7	0.96	72.35	1.08
26		Chikballapur	2	0.90	6	0.77	60.16	0.90
27		Chintamani	3	1.04	9	1.23	61.14	0.91
28		Gowribidanur	2	0.68	8	1.05	59.79	0.89
29		Gudibanda	3	0.96	6	0.82	54.92	0.82
30		Kolar	2	0.83	18	2.40	69.66	1.04
31		Malur	2	0.68	4	0.47	62.38	0.93
32		Mulbagal	3	1.03	4	0.57	59.74	0.89
33		Sidlaghatta	1	0.47	4	0.60	61.50	0.92
34		Srinivasapura	1	0.47	8	1.08	60.75	0.91
35	Shimoga	Bhadravathi	3	0.99	5	0.60	73.93	1.10
36		Hosanagara	3	0.97	7	0.88	73.35	1.09
37		Sagara	1	0.54	9	1.25	77.97	1.16
38		Shikaripura	3	0.98	6	0.84	69.59	1.04
39		Shimoga	6	2.23	12	1.57	77.49	1.16
40		Soraba	2	0.63	7	0.91	71.11	1.06
41		Thirthahalli	4	1.28	9	1.21	78.27	1.17
42	Tumkur	C.N. Halli	1	0.43	4	0.60	70.30	1.05
43		Gubbi	1	0.27	5	0.67	67.89	1.01
44		Koratagere	1	0.47	5	0.70	63.33	0.94

ANNEXURE 6.2								
Talukwise Indicators and Normalized Indicators of Development, 2001								
Sl. No	District	Taluk	S1		S2		S3	
			Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized
		State Average	3	1.00	8	1.00	67.04	1.00
45		Kunigal	1	0.28	4	0.56	61.52	0.92
46		Madhugiri	1	0.38	5	0.65	61.57	0.92
47		Pavagada	1	0.47	4	0.52	57.03	0.85
48		Sira	1	0.41	4	0.50	62.59	0.93
49		Tiptur	3	0.93	7	0.97	75.15	1.12
50		Tumkur	3	1.20	8	1.04	75.11	1.12
51		Turuvekere	1	0.48	5	0.71	70.58	1.05
52	Bagalkot	Badami	1	0.44	4	0.59	56.88	0.85
53		Bagalkot	6	2.02	7	0.98	63.80	0.95
54		Bilagi	2	0.58	3	0.45	51.82	0.77
55		Hungund	3	1.23	6	0.82	60.15	0.90
56		Jamakhandi	4	1.42	3	0.40	56.68	0.85
57		Mudhol	4	1.49	3	0.47	55.68	0.83
58	Belgaum	Athani	1	0.50	3	0.38	61.40	0.92
59		Bailhongala	1	0.48	5	0.73	56.68	0.85
60		Belgaum	1	0.39	10	1.39	78.31	1.17
61		Chikkodi	2	0.62	3	0.45	68.83	1.03
62		Gokak	1	0.43	3	0.37	55.90	0.83
63		Hukkeri	1	0.34	4	0.55	62.09	0.93
64		Khanapur	1	0.44	4	0.49	65.99	0.98
65		Raybag	1	0.27	3	0.37	55.68	0.83
66		Ramdurg	1	0.51	3	0.42	55.05	0.82
67		Soundatti	2	0.77	5	0.73	63.37	0.95
68	Bijapur	B. Bagewadi	3	0.92	4	0.50	54.86	0.82
69		Bijapur	5	1.79	9	1.17	63.70	0.95
70		Indi	1	0.38	5	0.63	53.35	0.80
71		Muddebihal	2	0.75	6	0.85	58.60	0.87
72		Sindgi	2	0.59	4	0.57	52.48	0.78
73	Dharwad	Dharwad	6	2.13	4	0.48	73.63	1.10
74		Hubli	11	3.84	23	3.10	77.62	1.16
75		Kalghatagi	1	0.53	4	0.58	58.29	0.87
76		Kundagol	3	1.03	4	0.51	65.42	0.98
77		Navalgund	4	1.47	4	0.53	64.11	0.96
78	Gadag	Gadag	3	1.18	6	0.83	71.72	1.07
79		Mundaragi	2	0.90	6	0.76	62.13	0.93
80		Naragund	2	0.82	5	0.60	64.04	0.96
81		Ron	3	1.05	4	0.58	64.16	0.96
82		Shirhatti	2	0.79	5	0.65	62.85	0.94
83	Haveri	Byadagi	3	0.96	5	0.63	71.38	1.06
84		Haveri	4	1.60	5	0.73	65.46	0.98
85		Hanagal	2	0.63	5	0.66	67.92	1.01
86		Hirekerur	2	0.68	6	0.75	74.08	1.11
87		Ranebennur	4	1.37	3	0.44	69.89	1.04
88		Savanur	4	1.38	4	0.50	59.88	0.89

ANNEXURE 6.2								
Talukwise Indicators and Normalized Indicators of Development, 2001								
Sl. No	District	Taluk	S1		S2		S3	
			Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized
		State Average	3	1.00	8	1.00	67.04	1.00
89		Shiggaon	6	2.10	6	0.76	65.70	0.98
90	Uttarakannada	Ankola	2	0.85	5	0.71	76.87	1.15
91		Bhatkal	2	0.82	5	0.61	73.40	1.09
92		Haliyal	2	0.57	8	1.06	70.61	1.05
93		Honnavar	2	0.74	5	0.65	75.85	1.13
94		Karwar	3	0.93	20	2.67	84.08	1.25
95		Kumta	2	0.67	6	0.74	79.69	1.19
96		Mundagod	2	0.64	15	2.04	70.46	1.05
97		Siddapur	3	1.07	6	0.79	78.59	1.17
98		Sirsi	3	0.94	7	0.96	82.10	1.22
99		Supa (Joida)	2	0.81	20	2.67	65.47	0.98
100		Yellapur	3	1.23	5	0.65	73.86	1.10
101	Chamarajanagar	Chamarajanagar	2	0.56	5	0.70	49.53	0.74
102		Gundlupet	3	1.13	8	1.01	49.88	0.74
103		Kollegal	3	1.06	8	1.00	54.22	0.81
104		Yelandur	3	1.11	5	0.72	49.85	0.74
105	Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur	2	0.78	12	1.54	76.20	1.14
106		Kadur	2	0.74	8	1.04	68.33	1.02
107		Koppa	5	1.73	8	1.06	79.18	1.18
108		Mudigere	3	0.92	16	2.11	68.86	1.03
109		Narasimharajapura	3	1.10	8	1.02	77.56	1.16
110		Sringeri	4	1.46	4	0.51	80.78	1.20
111		Tarikere	2	0.58	7	0.89	70.55	1.05
112	D. Kannada	Belthangadi	4	1.38	5	0.66	77.95	1.16
113		Bantval	4	1.27	5	0.69	80.77	1.20
114		Mangalore	7	2.47	13	1.77	87.29	1.30
115		Puttur	6	2.20	5	0.70	80.38	1.20
116		Sullya	8	2.82	4	0.57	81.56	1.22
117	Hassan	Alur	3	1.00	6	0.74	66.03	0.98
118		Arakalgud	2	0.58	6	0.84	60.58	0.90
119		Arasikere	2	0.88	11	1.46	71.63	1.07
120		Belur	1	0.53	4	0.54	67.23	1.00
121		Channarayapatna	2	0.84	8	1.04	67.67	1.01
122		Hassan	5	1.76	13	1.77	75.91	1.13
123		Holenarasipura	2	0.74	14	1.86	60.31	0.90
124		Sakaleshpur	3	1.11	17	2.25	71.94	1.07
125	Kodagu	Madikeri	4	1.58	35	4.63	83.69	1.25
126		Somwarpet	3	1.00	15	1.96	77.91	1.16
127		Virajpet	2	0.80	24	3.26	74.47	1.11
128	Mandya	Krishnarajpet	1	0.47	5	0.70	62.04	0.93
129		Maddur	2	0.60	6	0.84	59.65	0.89
130		Malavalli	2	0.55	7	0.95	56.02	0.84
131		Mandya	3	1.04	14	1.85	66.02	0.98
132		Nagamangala	1	0.53	5	0.60	61.45	0.92

ANNEXURE 6.2								
Talukwise Indicators and Normalized Indicators of Development, 2001								
Sl. No	District	Taluk	S1		S2		S3	
			Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized
		State Average	3	1.00	8	1.00	67.04	1.00
133		Pandavapura	1	0.33	7	0.88	56.92	0.85
134		Srirangapattana	2	0.59	5	0.69	63.74	0.95
135	Mysore	H.D. Kote	3	1.11	7	0.98	54.06	0.81
136		Hunsur	5	1.66	5	0.66	57.93	0.86
137		K.R. Nagar	5	1.69	4	0.57	60.09	0.90
138		Mysore	7	2.52	22	2.92	76.29	1.14
139		Nanjanagud	5	1.63	6	0.85	49.95	0.75
140		Periyapatna	4	1.29	7	0.91	59.86	0.89
141		T. Narasipur	5	1.65	7	0.92	54.37	0.81
142	Udupi	Karkala	4	1.59	20	2.62	81.63	1.22
143		Kundapur	4	1.61	7	0.89	75.74	1.13
144		Udupi	5	1.89	8	1.05	82.10	1.22
145	Bellary	Bellary	4	1.29	18	2.45	60.64	0.90
146		Hadagalli	2	0.56	5	0.71	60.43	0.90
147		H.B. Halli	2	0.59	3	0.43	58.58	0.87
148		Hospet	1	0.54	5	0.66	61.29	0.91
149		Kudligi	1	0.33	6	0.75	60.42	0.90
150		Sandur	1	0.38	3	0.42	53.76	0.80
151		Siruguppa	1	0.49	4	0.49	44.14	0.66
152	Bidar	Aurad	1	0.41	5	0.72	60.23	0.90
153		Basavakalyan	1	0.41	3	0.44	59.90	0.89
154		Bhalki	2	0.65	3	0.40	63.45	0.95
155		Bidar	2	0.68	9	1.19	65.42	0.98
156		Humnabad	2	0.56	6	0.76	59.46	0.89
157	Gulbarga	Afzalpur	1	0.50	6	0.80	51.67	0.77
158		Aland	1	0.46	5	0.73	53.79	0.80
159		Chincholi	1	0.32	5	0.72	49.38	0.74
160		Chitapur	1	0.52	5	0.64	50.25	0.75
161		Gulbarga	5	1.67	11	1.48	67.46	1.01
162		Jevargi	2	0.61	7	0.93	44.26	0.66
163		Sedam	2	0.63	6	0.83	45.23	0.67
164		Shahapur	2	0.60	5	0.62	38.53	0.57
165		Shorapur	1	0.50	4	0.53	43.84	0.65
166		Yadgir	2	0.69	6	0.80	37.43	0.56
167	Koppal	Gangavathi	2	0.70	4	0.49	53.93	0.80
168		Koppal	2	0.71	4	0.51	58.53	0.87
169		Kushtagi	2	0.68	5	0.60	51.62	0.77
170		Yelburga	1	0.38	6	0.84	55.63	0.83
171	Raichur	Devadurga	1	0.35	4	0.47	39.56	0.59
172		Lingsugur	1	0.35	5	0.61	51.39	0.77
173		Manvi	1	0.35	3	0.35	42.78	0.64
174		Raichur	3	1.17	7	0.97	56.05	0.84
175		Sindanur	1	0.45	3	0.35	51.66	0.77

ANNEXURE 6.2										
Talukwise Indicators and Normalized Indicators of Development, 2001										
Sl. No	District	Taluk	S4		S5		S6		S7	
			Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized
		State Average	34	1.00	10.03	1.00	669	1.00	56	1.00
1	Bangalore Urban	Anekal	34	0.99	4.84	0.48	35	0.05	37	0.65
2		Bangalore North	34	0.98	2.32	0.23	1411	2.11	70	1.25
3		Bangalore South	33	0.95	2.88	0.29	868	1.30	63	1.12
4	Bangalore Rural	Chennapatna	30	0.86	4.77	0.48	612	0.91	96	1.71
5		Devanahalli	27	0.78	2.85	0.28	95	0.14	34	0.60
6		Doddaballapur	28	0.82	4.08	0.41	355	0.53	70	1.25
7		Hosakote	30	0.88	3.42	0.34	144	0.22	61	1.08
8		Kanakapura	32	0.93	6.28	0.63	774	1.16	72	1.28
9		Magadi	22	0.64	2.50	0.25	201	0.30	77	1.36
10		Nelamangala	24	0.69	2.47	0.25	358	0.53	92	1.63
11		Ramanagaram	26	0.77	6.81	0.68	141	0.21	93	1.66
12	Chitradurga	Challakere	38	1.09	9.48	0.94	438	0.65	64	1.13
13		Chitradurga	34	0.99	4.19	0.42	1577	2.36	52	0.92
14		Hiriyur	30	0.86	7.49	0.75	295	0.44	85	1.52
15		Holalkere	29	0.85	6.78	0.68	253	0.38	52	0.92
16		Hosadurga	30	0.86	5.63	0.56	469	0.70	61	1.09
17		Molakalmuru	36	1.05	15.16	1.51	111	0.17	85	1.52
18	Davanagere	Channagiri	32	0.93	7.85	0.78	270	0.40	75	1.32
19		Davanagere	33	0.96	5.82	0.58	1005	1.50	60	1.07
20		Harihara	40	1.16	13.66	1.36	175	0.26	56	0.99
21		Harappanahalli	39	1.13	7.42	0.74	336	0.50	61	1.08
22		Jagalur	32	0.93	6.43	0.64	247	0.37	28	0.49
23		Honnali	31	0.91	5.21	0.52	120	0.18	88	1.55
24	Kolar	Bagepalli	29	0.84	9.24	0.92	612	0.91	63	1.12
25		Bangarpet	32	0.92	6.07	0.61	1035	1.55	82	1.46
26		Chikballapur	31	0.90	12.20	1.22	653	0.98	47	0.83
27		Chintamani	30	0.86	15.00	1.50	853	1.27	90	1.59
28		Gowribidanur	32	0.93	5.28	0.53	481	0.72	68	1.21
29		Gudibanda	30	0.86	12.91	1.29	125	0.19	75	1.34
30		Kolar	30	0.86	9.70	0.97	813	1.21	82	1.46
31		Malur	33	0.97	13.35	1.33	310	0.46	73	1.29
32		Mulbagal	32	0.92	14.34	1.43	511	0.76	92	1.64
33		Sidlaghatta	32	0.92	7.97	0.79	211	0.32	65	1.15
34		Srinivasapura	26	0.76	5.40	0.54	193	0.29	86	1.52
35	Shimoga	Bhadravathi	29	0.85	6.64	0.66	801	1.20	65	1.15
36		Hosanagara	23	0.68	3.68	0.37	272	0.41	37	0.66
37		Sagara	26	0.74	3.50	0.35	934	1.40	39	0.69
38		Shikaripura	31	0.91	8.42	0.84	212	0.32	74	1.31
39		Shimoga	31	0.91	6.46	0.64	897	1.34	72	1.27
40		Soraba	27	0.77	7.42	0.74	144	0.22	55	0.97
41		Thirthahalli	22	0.63	3.01	0.30	839	1.25	90	1.59
42	Tumkur	C.N. Halli	23	0.66	2.02	0.20	417	0.62	66	1.18
43		Gubbi	26	0.77	3.76	0.37	219	0.33	40	0.71
44		Koratagere	26	0.76	3.11	0.31	296	0.44	89	1.57

ANNEXURE 6.2										
Talukwise Indicators and Normalized Indicators of Development, 2001										
Sl. No	District	Taluk	S4		S5		S6		S7	
			Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized
		State Average	34	1.00	10.03	1.00	669	1.00	56	1.00
45		Kunigal	26	0.74	4.41	0.44	219	0.33	47	0.84
46		Madhugiri	29	0.85	5.81	0.58	171	0.26	67	1.18
47		Pavagada	39	1.14	7.64	0.76	242	0.36	51	0.90
48		Sira	31	0.91	7.87	0.79	236	0.35	61	1.08
49		Tiptur	25	0.72	3.90	0.39	1148	1.71	40	0.71
50		Tumkur	29	0.83	2.88	0.29	1437	2.15	51	0.90
51		Turuvekere	23	0.66	1.91	0.19	261	0.39	59	1.05
52	Bagalkot	Badami	39	1.12	14.47	1.44	453	0.68	60	1.07
53		Bagalkot	34	0.98	9.97	0.99	1388	2.07	44	0.77
54		Bilagi	41	1.19	17.11	1.71	156	0.23	25	0.44
55		Hungund	34	0.97	9.20	0.92	989	1.48	63	1.12
56		Jamakhandi	48	1.41	13.45	1.34	583	0.87	41	0.73
57		Mudhol	44	1.28	16.10	1.61	412	0.62	51	0.90
58	Belgaum	Athani	41	1.18	7.74	0.77	569	0.85	20	0.36
59		Bailhongala	36	1.05	5.42	0.54	851	1.27	45	0.80
60		Belgaum	38	1.09	4.33	0.43	1255	1.87	44	0.78
61		Chikkodi	36	1.03	2.69	0.27	458	0.68	17	0.30
62		Gokak	44	1.26	14.52	1.45	580	0.87	20	0.36
63		Hukkeri	36	1.05	9.99	1.00	375	0.56	26	0.46
64		Khanapur	29	0.85	5.54	0.55	117	0.18	43	0.76
65		Raybag	51	1.49	8.15	0.81	248	0.37	17	0.30
66		Ramdurg	39	1.14	13.95	1.39	546	0.82	46	0.81
67		Soundatti	40	1.16	15.27	1.52	101	0.15	45	0.80
68	Bijapur	B. Bagewadi	35	1.02	16.34	1.63	131	0.20	53	0.94
69		Bijapur	39	1.12	17.43	1.74	931	1.39	44	0.77
70		Indi	38	1.09	16.25	1.62	231	0.35	28	0.50
71		Muddebihal	37	1.07	9.94	0.99	740	1.11	34	0.60
72		Sindgi	40	1.16	24.23	2.42	429	0.64	50	0.89
73	Dharwad	Dharwad	46	1.33	12.00	1.20	1239	1.85	58	1.03
74		Hubli	20	0.58	7.24	0.72	1471	2.20	15	0.27
75		Kalghatagi	48	1.38	11.16	1.11	160	0.24	45	0.80
76		Kundagol	41	1.19	6.28	0.63	185	0.28	29	0.52
77		Navalgund	50	1.44	9.04	0.90	189	0.28	47	0.84
78	Gadag	Gadag	37	1.06	8.05	0.80	898	1.34	63	1.13
79		Mundaragi	38	1.11	12.67	1.26	495	0.74	80	1.41
80		Naragund	37	1.09	9.94	0.99	409	0.61	67	1.18
81		Ron	36	1.05	8.86	0.88	692	1.03	69	1.22
82		Shirhatti	40	1.15	13.90	1.39	434	0.65	72	1.28
83	Haveri	Byadagi	36	1.03	6.56	0.65	400	0.60	64	1.14
84		Haveri	37	1.08	10.16	1.01	328	0.49	65	1.15
85		Hanagal	35	1.03	10.84	1.08	386	0.58	53	0.93
86		Hirekerur	33	0.95	5.41	0.54	456	0.68	72	1.28
87		Ranebennur	37	1.07	6.06	0.60	896	1.34	96	1.70
88		Savanur	38	1.10	12.43	1.24	165	0.25	64	1.14

ANNEXURE 6.2										
Talukwise Indicators and Normalized Indicators of Development, 2001										
Sl. No	District	Taluk	S4		S5		S6		S7	
			Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized
		State Average	34	1.00	10.03	1.00	669	1.00	56	1.00
89		Shiggaon	39	1.12	8.77	0.87	337	0.50	57	1.01
90	Uttarakannada	Ankola	22	0.65	4.62	0.46	1362	2.03	54	0.95
91		Bhatkal	36	1.05	9.94	0.99	544	0.81	24	0.43
92		Haliyal	30	0.87	11.21	1.12	788	1.18	91	1.61
93		Honnavar	27	0.78	6.44	0.64	1250	1.87	38	0.68
94		Karwar	23	0.66	3.04	0.30	2032	3.04	18	0.33
95		Kumta	26	0.75	4.19	0.42	1652	2.47	39	0.70
96		Mundagod	31	0.89	8.10	0.81	305	0.46	92	1.63
97		Siddapur	21	0.62	5.28	0.53	840	1.25	41	0.72
98		Sirsi	24	0.70	4.62	0.46	1408	2.10	41	0.72
99		Supa (Joida)	18	0.53	5.88	0.59	0	0.00	57	1.01
100		Yellapur	19	0.54	12.75	1.27	529	0.79	53	0.93
101	Chamarajanagar	Chamarajanagar	34	0.99	9.48	0.95	347	0.52	55	0.97
102		Gundlupet	38	1.11	8.47	0.84	218	0.33	71	1.26
103		Kollegal	36	1.04	9.51	0.95	243	0.36	69	1.22
104		Yelandur	32	0.94	7.55	0.75	0	0.00	98	1.74
105	Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur	27	0.77	7.94	0.79	610	0.91	20	0.35
106		Kadur	26	0.74	7.33	0.73	392	0.59	46	0.82
107		Koppa	21	0.62	3.74	0.37	561	0.84	47	0.83
108		Mudigere	27	0.79	7.75	0.77	185	0.28	55	0.97
109		Narasimharajapura	22	0.64	3.26	0.33	213	0.32	60	1.07
110		Sringeri	15	0.43	1.89	0.19	2580	3.85	76	1.35
111		Tarikere	27	0.78	6.76	0.67	198	0.30	24	0.42
112	D. Kannada	Belthangadi	42	1.23	1.88	0.19	980	1.46	33	0.58
113		Bantval	38	1.11	1.77	0.18	316	0.47	44	0.78
114		Mangalore	38	1.09	1.32	0.13	1304	1.95	56	0.99
115		Puttur	37	1.08	2.42	0.24	1858	2.78	81	1.44
116		Sullya	32	0.93	2.39	0.24	976	1.46	44	0.78
117	Hassan	Alur	23	0.65	2.23	0.22	0	0.00	72	1.28
118		Arakalgud	28	0.81	6.82	0.68	493	0.74	61	1.08
119		Arasikere	25	0.73	7.05	0.70	381	0.57	56	0.99
120		Belur	24	0.70	5.95	0.59	272	0.41	63	1.11
121		Channarayapatna	26	0.76	4.40	0.44	437	0.65	24	0.43
122		Hassan	26	0.76	2.93	0.29	1644	2.46	49	0.88
123		Holenarasipura	26	0.74	6.06	0.60	361	0.54	85	1.51
124		Sakaleshpur	25	0.71	4.61	0.46	110	0.16	59	1.05
125	Kodagu	Madikeri	24	0.69	3.79	0.38	820	1.22	14	0.25
126		Somwarpet	29	0.85	4.07	0.41	242	0.36	40	0.71
127		Virajpet	24	0.68	18.00	1.79	780	1.16	0	0.00
128	Mandya	Krishnarajpet	34	0.98	5.95	0.59	154	0.23	53	0.94
129		Maddur	33	0.96	3.87	0.39	460	0.69	70	1.25
130		Malavalli	33	0.97	4.81	0.48	1441	2.15	79	1.41
131		Mandya	37	1.06	3.15	0.31	783	1.17	76	1.34
132		Nagamangala	30	0.88	3.46	0.34	259	0.39	66	1.18

ANNEXURE 6.2										
Talukwise Indicators and Normalized Indicators of Development, 2001										
Sl. No	District	Taluk	S4		S5		S6		S7	
			Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized
		State Average	34	1.00	10.03	1.00	669	1.00	56	1.00
133		Pandavapura	32	0.93	5.18	0.52	277	0.41	63	1.11
134		Srirangapattana	32	0.94	4.04	0.40	128	0.19	72	1.28
135	Mysore	H.D. Kote	38	1.10	11.34	1.13	61	0.09	86	1.52
136		Hunsur	33	0.96	8.98	0.90	228	0.34	90	1.59
137		K.R. Nagar	30	0.87	6.46	0.64	409	0.61	93	1.64
138		Mysore	38	1.11	4.90	0.49	1586	2.37	71	1.27
139		Nanjanagud	36	1.06	12.65	1.26	315	0.47	66	1.17
140		Periyapatna	32	0.94	9.42	0.94	155	0.23	83	1.47
141		T. Narasipur	32	0.94	13.01	1.30	206	0.31	59	1.05
142	Udupi	Karkala	41	1.20	1.50	0.15	1548	2.31	62	1.11
143		Kundapur	37	1.07	0.90	0.09	777	1.16	52	0.92
144		Udupi	33	0.96	1.04	0.10	1370	2.05	44	0.79
145	Bellary	Bellary	45	1.30	17.74	1.77	761	1.14	43	0.76
146		Hadagalli	39	1.12	14.43	1.44	828	1.24	51	0.90
147		H.B. Halli	40	1.16	13.35	1.33	351	0.52	52	0.93
148		Hospet	40	1.17	12.35	1.23	1059	1.58	51	0.91
149		Kudligi	38	1.11	10.70	1.07	834	1.25	35	0.62
150		Sandur	46	1.35	15.45	1.54	177	0.26	58	1.03
151		Siruguppa	41	1.19	32.96	3.29	111	0.17	38	0.68
152	Bidar	Aurad	38	1.12	15.10	1.51	210	0.31	27	0.48
153		Basavakalyan	37	1.09	15.22	1.52	427	0.64	18	0.32
154		Bhalki	36	1.04	7.78	0.78	446	0.67	21	0.37
155		Bidar	47	1.38	9.68	0.97	1060	1.58	31	0.55
156		Humnabad	51	1.47	14.27	1.42	354	0.53	7	0.13
157	Gulbarga	Afzalpur	42	1.22	18.39	1.83	70	0.10	38	0.66
158		Aland	40	1.17	13.79	1.37	135	0.20	30	0.54
159		Chincholi	45	1.30	19.92	1.99	136	0.20	17	0.31
160		Chitapur	42	1.21	23.75	2.37	106	0.16	13	0.22
161		Gulbarga	37	1.08	16.70	1.67	1081	1.61	54	0.95
162		Jevargi	45	1.30	25.08	2.50	72	0.11	62	1.11
163		Sedam	37	1.08	25.65	2.56	250	0.37	46	0.82
164		Shahapur	48	1.41	36.50	3.64	121	0.18	46	0.82
165		Shorapur	45	1.31	27.90	2.78	384	0.57	39	0.69
166		Yadgir	44	1.27	35.67	3.56	64	0.10	73	1.30
167	Koppal	Gangavathi	47	1.36	24.90	2.48	194	0.29	39	0.69
168		Koppal	46	1.32	18.23	1.82	406	0.61	43	0.76
169		Kushtagi	42	1.22	22.24	2.22	157	0.23	46	0.82
170		Yelburga	46	1.32	16.14	1.61	61	0.09	56	1.00
171	Raichur	Devadurga	43	1.25	35.02	3.49	98	0.15	50	0.88
172		Lingsugur	42	1.22	22.22	2.22	201	0.30	70	1.25
173		Manvi	50	1.46	30.95	3.09	81	0.12	36	0.64
174		Raichur	42	1.21	22.37	2.23	407	0.61	40	0.72
175		Sindanur	47	1.35	26.83	2.67	161	0.24	77	1.37

ANNEXURE 6.2								
Talukwise Indicators and Normalized Indicators of Development, 2001								
Sl. No	District	Taluk	P1		P2		P3	
			Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized
		State Average	964	1.00	33.98	1.00	20.64	1.00
1	Bangalore Urban	Anekal	880	0.91	19.51	0.57	30.30	1.47
2		Bangalore North	907	0.94	92.51	2.72	14.09	0.68
3		Bangalore South	907	0.94	90.32	2.66	18.73	0.91
4	Bangalore Rural	Chennapatna	987	1.02	25.17	0.74	17.16	0.83
5		Devanahalli	944	0.98	28.48	0.84	31.92	1.55
6		Doddaballapur	947	0.98	28.98	0.85	23.83	1.15
7		Hosakote	929	0.96	16.31	0.48	24.57	1.19
8		Kanakapura	938	0.97	13.98	0.41	20.17	0.98
9		Magadi	985	1.02	12.44	0.37	20.76	1.01
10		Nelamangala	950	0.99	14.45	0.43	26.36	1.28
11		Ramanagaram	951	0.99	33.48	0.99	20.26	0.98
12	Chitradurga	Challakere	953	0.99	15.11	0.44	49.77	2.41
13		Chitradurga	946	0.98	33.26	0.98	38.34	1.86
14		Hiriyur	957	0.99	18.43	0.54	33.03	1.60
15		Holalkere	960	1.00	7.33	0.22	35.93	1.74
16		Hosadurga	970	1.01	10.25	0.30	25.79	1.25
17		Molakalmuru	944	0.98	11.16	0.33	52.55	2.55
18	Davanagere	Channagiri	951	0.99	6.33	0.19	36.43	1.77
19		Davanagere	946	0.98	60.46	1.78	25.87	1.25
20		Harihara	947	0.98	35.72	1.05	21.53	1.04
21		Harappanahalli	952	0.99	15.59	0.46	31.07	1.51
22		Jagalur	963	1.00	9.28	0.27	46.07	2.23
23		Honnali	960	1.00	7.00	0.21	24.39	1.18
24	Kolar	Bagepalli	969	1.01	11.87	0.35	30.00	1.45
25		Bangarpet	982	1.02	46.47	1.37	37.22	1.80
26		Chikballapur	969	1.01	29.82	0.88	32.47	1.57
27		Chintamani	957	0.99	24.13	0.71	31.80	1.54
28		Gowribidanur	958	0.99	11.26	0.33	37.39	1.81
29		Gudibanda	982	1.02	17.97	0.53	35.65	1.73
30		Kolar	967	1.00	33.15	0.98	26.28	1.27
31		Malur	966	1.00	13.49	0.40	32.97	1.60
32		Mulbagal	982	1.02	19.06	0.56	29.29	1.42
33		Sidlaghatta	967	1.00	21.21	0.62	29.24	1.42
34		Srinivasapura	971	1.01	12.42	0.37	35.97	1.74
35	Shimoga	Bhadravathi	970	1.01	47.37	1.39	22.47	1.09
36		Hosanagara	1002	1.04	4.38	0.13	11.87	0.58
37		Sagara	990	1.03	31.31	0.92	11.73	0.57
38		Shikaripura	972	1.01	21.55	0.63	25.81	1.25
39		Shimoga	961	1.00	61.60	1.81	19.51	0.95
40		Soraba	967	1.00	4.03	0.12	19.45	0.94
41		Thirthahalli	1024	1.06	10.34	0.30	9.11	0.44
42	Tumkur	C.N. Halli	985	1.02	10.67	0.31	24.61	1.19
43		Gubbi	976	1.01	6.56	0.19	22.45	1.09
44		Koratagere	965	1.00	8.49	0.25	30.94	1.50

ANNEXURE 6.2								
Talukwise Indicators and Normalized Indicators of Development, 2001								
Sl. No	District	Taluk	P1		P2		P3	
			Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized
		State Average	964	1.00	33.98	1.00	20.64	1.00
45		Kunigal	1023	1.06	12.88	0.38	13.27	0.64
46		Madhugiri	962	1.00	9.96	0.29	33.68	1.63
47		Pavagada	955	0.99	11.39	0.34	42.73	2.07
48		Sira	960	1.00	16.62	0.49	30.39	1.47
49		Tiptur	978	1.01	24.46	0.72	16.80	0.81
50		Tumkur	924	0.96	48.21	1.42	21.57	1.04
51		Turuvekere	1000	1.04	10.09	0.30	14.78	0.72
52	Bagalkot	Badami	991	1.03	26.39	0.78	13.57	0.66
53		Bagalkot	971	1.01	36.95	1.09	16.53	0.80
54		Bilagi	990	1.03	10.90	0.32	21.37	1.04
55		Hungund	984	1.02	24.38	0.72	17.81	0.86
56		Jamakhadi	962	1.00	37.16	1.09	16.75	0.81
57		Mudhol	976	1.01	26.65	0.78	20.67	1.00
58	Belgaum	Athani	949	0.99	8.87	0.26	15.62	0.76
59		Bailhongala	967	1.00	12.12	0.36	7.87	0.38
60		Belgaum	946	0.98	62.11	1.83	10.17	0.49
61		Chikkodi	950	0.99	19.78	0.58	16.06	0.78
62		Gokak	972	1.01	23.79	0.70	16.48	0.80
63		Hukkeri	967	1.00	14.68	0.43	16.62	0.81
64		Khanapur	989	1.03	9.39	0.28	9.29	0.45
65		Raybag	943	0.98	10.29	0.30	18.72	0.91
66		Ramdurg	971	1.01	16.12	0.47	14.87	0.72
67		Soundatti	969	1.01	12.26	0.36	11.49	0.56
68	Bijapur	B. Bagewadi	957	0.99	9.43	0.28	19.91	0.96
69		Bijapur	943	0.98	44.53	1.31	20.59	1.00
70		Indi	926	0.96	8.82	0.26	20.99	1.02
71		Muddebihal	978	1.01	21.47	0.63	18.43	0.89
72		Sindgi	950	0.99	8.50	0.25	19.90	0.96
73	Dharwad	Dharwad	949	0.99	65.75	1.94	8.75	0.42
74		Hubli	948	0.98	76.32	2.25	10.81	0.52
75		Kalghatagi	937	0.97	10.71	0.32	11.99	0.58
76		Kundagol	945	0.98	10.72	0.32	10.85	0.53
77		Navalgund	953	0.99	27.12	0.80	11.97	0.58
78	Gadag	Gadag	965	1.00	52.06	1.53	13.83	0.67
79		Mundaragi	957	0.99	17.46	0.51	21.18	1.03
80		Naragund	958	0.99	35.13	1.03	14.52	0.70
81		Ron	986	1.02	26.87	0.79	15.59	0.76
82		Shirhatti	963	1.00	27.09	0.80	19.23	0.93
83	Haveri	Byadagi	945	0.98	20.06	0.59	24.31	1.18
84		Haveri	938	0.97	22.19	0.65	15.21	0.74
85		Hanagal	952	0.99	10.86	0.32	17.47	0.85
86		Hirekerur	950	0.99	7.47	0.22	19.99	0.97
87		Ranebennur	941	0.98	31.61	0.93	20.48	0.99
88		Savanur	933	0.97	24.70	0.73	15.70	0.76

ANNEXURE 6.2								
Talukwise Indicators and Normalized Indicators of Development, 2001								
Sl. No	District	Taluk	P1		P2		P3	
			Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized
		State Average	964	1.00	33.98	1.00	20.64	1.00
89		Shiggaon	933	0.97	26.76	0.79	12.73	0.62
90	Uttarakannada	Ankola	974	1.01	25.74	0.76	7.87	0.38
91		Bhatkal	1023	1.06	28.24	0.83	15.16	0.73
92		Haliyal	961	1.00	49.52	1.46	8.78	0.43
93		Honnavar	1003	1.04	11.12	0.33	5.17	0.25
94		Karwar	967	1.00	50.74	1.49	3.71	0.18
95		Kumta	971	1.01	23.67	0.70	6.16	0.30
96		Mundagod	855	0.89	17.83	0.52	14.84	0.72
97		Siddapur	973	1.01	13.94	0.41	6.86	0.33
98		Sirsi	966	1.00	37.23	1.10	11.17	0.54
99		Supa (Joida)	988	1.03	0.00	0.00	7.38	0.36
100		Yellapur	953	0.99	24.40	0.72	5.35	0.26
101	Chamarajanagar	Chamarajanagar	981	1.02	18.05	0.53	24.53	1.19
102		Gundlupet	984	1.02	12.39	0.36	19.80	0.96
103		Kollegal	947	0.98	15.59	0.46	31.81	1.54
104		Yelandur	963	1.00	11.01	0.32	45.77	2.22
105	Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur	981	1.02	34.31	1.01	21.37	1.04
106		Kadur	976	1.01	18.47	0.54	18.89	0.92
107		Koppa	994	1.03	5.83	0.17	21.27	1.03
108		Mudigere	996	1.03	12.08	0.36	31.09	1.51
109		Narasimharajapura	1014	1.05	11.34	0.33	18.38	0.89
110		Sringeri	993	1.03	11.52	0.34	16.86	0.82
111		Tarikere	975	1.01	15.20	0.45	22.46	1.09
112	D. Kannada	Belthangadi	1032	1.07	2.96	0.09	14.85	0.72
113		Bantval	1027	1.07	15.17	0.45	10.42	0.51
114		Mangalore	1030	1.07	68.06	2.00	5.84	0.28
115		Puttur	1004	1.04	18.07	0.53	17.93	0.87
116		Sullya	981	1.02	12.81	0.38	22.54	1.09
117	Hassan	Alur	1004	1.04	7.12	0.21	25.39	1.23
118		Arakalgud	1002	1.04	7.62	0.22	20.47	0.99
119		Arasikere	991	1.03	14.90	0.44	19.32	0.94
120		Belur	1002	1.04	11.05	0.33	26.92	1.30
121		Channarayapatna	1019	1.06	12.41	0.37	10.53	0.51
122		Hassan	1004	1.04	36.72	1.08	12.63	0.61
123		Holenarasipura	999	1.04	15.43	0.45	19.96	0.97
124		Sakaleshpur	1022	1.06	17.36	0.51	26.78	1.30
125	Kodagu	Madikeri	998	1.04	22.81	0.67	13.96	0.68
126		Somwarpet	1004	1.04	9.94	0.29	19.13	0.93
127		Virajpet	986	1.02	11.35	0.33	26.11	1.27
128	Mandya	Krishnarajpet	1010	1.05	9.07	0.27	13.13	0.64
129		Maddur	983	1.02	9.13	0.27	13.58	0.66
130		Malavalli	966	1.00	12.72	0.37	20.72	1.00
131		Mandya	968	1.01	32.33	0.95	13.77	0.67
132		Nagamangala	1024	1.06	8.41	0.25	11.28	0.55

ANNEXURE 6.2								
Talukwise Indicators and Normalized Indicators of Development, 2001								
Sl. No	District	Taluk	P1		P2		P3	
			Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized
		State Average	964	1.00	33.98	1.00	20.64	1.00
133		Pandavapura	1000	1.04	10.42	0.31	12.23	0.59
134		Srirangapattana	972	1.01	18.67	0.55	15.49	0.75
135	Mysore	H.D. Kote	972	1.01	4.96	0.15	31.03	1.50
136		Hunsur	985	1.02	17.00	0.50	28.51	1.38
137		K.R. Nagar	984	1.02	12.80	0.38	13.16	0.64
138		Mysore	964	1.00	76.71	2.26	13.87	0.67
139		Nanjanagud	961	1.00	13.45	0.40	22.49	1.09
140		Periyapatna	934	0.97	6.66	0.20	19.57	0.95
141		T. Narasipur	958	0.99	11.91	0.35	26.22	1.27
142	Udupi	Karkala	1115	1.16	12.28	0.36	12.38	0.60
143		Kundapur	1163	1.21	7.58	0.22	8.70	0.42
144		Udupi	1107	1.15	28.93	0.85	9.27	0.45
145	Bellary	Bellary	965	1.00	50.69	1.49	18.88	0.91
146		Hadagalli	977	1.01	13.93	0.41	23.95	1.16
147		H.B. Halli	979	1.02	0.00	0.00	19.43	0.94
148		Hospet	975	1.01	59.00	1.74	32.91	1.59
149		Kudligi	954	0.99	16.38	0.48	44.66	2.16
150		Sandur	946	0.98	17.87	0.53	35.04	1.70
151		Siruguppa	997	1.03	28.25	0.83	25.49	1.23
152	Bidar	Aurad	952	0.99	6.61	0.19	32.76	1.59
153		Basavakalyan	961	1.00	19.61	0.58	31.63	1.53
154		Bhalki	945	0.98	13.66	0.40	26.91	1.30
155		Bidar	937	0.97	42.89	1.26	22.11	1.07
156		Humnabad	950	0.99	20.60	0.61	34.39	1.67
157	Gulbarga	Afzalpur	944	0.98	10.63	0.31	20.65	1.00
158		Aland	951	0.99	11.98	0.35	27.10	1.31
159		Chincholi	974	1.01	7.68	0.23	35.68	1.73
160		Chitapur	964	1.00	34.86	1.03	31.39	1.52
161		Gulbarga	934	0.97	63.80	1.88	23.10	1.12
162		Jevargi	967	1.00	8.17	0.24	26.61	1.29
163		Sedam	1005	1.04	20.46	0.60	25.43	1.23
164		Shahapur	979	1.02	12.09	0.36	29.36	1.42
165		Shorapur	977	1.01	12.95	0.38	29.29	1.42
166		Yadgir	988	1.03	23.25	0.68	31.13	1.51
167	Koppal	Gangavathi	988	1.03	25.03	0.74	26.54	1.29
168		Koppal	973	1.01	20.47	0.60	22.08	1.07
169		Kushtagi	982	1.02	8.85	0.26	16.94	0.82
170		Yelburga	986	1.02	4.86	0.14	18.28	0.89
171	Raichur	Devadurga	980	1.02	10.78	0.32	39.74	1.93
172		Lingsugur	972	1.01	22.92	0.67	26.31	1.27
173		Manvi	991	1.03	11.36	0.33	34.50	1.67
174		Raichur	965	1.00	51.93	1.53	20.59	1.00
175		Sindanur	997	1.03	17.02	0.50	22.32	1.08

ANNEXURE 6.2						
Talukwise Indicators and Normalized Indicators of Development, 2001						
Sl. No	District	Taluk	P4		P5	
			Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized
		State Average	42.21	1.00	28.91	1.00
1	Bangalore Urban	Anekal	43.06	1.02	26.89	0.93
2		Bangalore North	95.64	2.27	1.66	0.06
3		Bangalore South	81.49	1.93	8.84	0.31
4	Bangalore Rural	Chennapatna	42.15	1.00	25.70	0.89
5		Devanahalli	35.76	0.85	32.62	1.13
6		Doddaballapur	43.21	1.02	17.40	0.60
7		Hosakote	40.07	0.95	28.45	0.98
8		Kanakapura	32.96	0.78	19.50	0.67
9		Magadi	38.00	0.90	13.11	0.45
10		Nelamangala	34.25	0.81	16.26	0.56
11		Ramanagaram	41.93	0.99	18.49	0.64
12	Chitradurga	Challakere	30.20	0.72	38.82	1.34
13		Chitradurga	38.93	0.92	28.85	1.00
14		Hiriyur	30.28	0.72	38.49	1.33
15		Holalkere	32.16	0.76	28.64	0.99
16		Hosadurga	40.20	0.95	21.97	0.76
17		Molakalmuru	29.72	0.70	36.61	1.27
18	Davanagere	Channagiri	20.68	0.49	41.10	1.42
19		Davanagere	52.28	1.24	27.44	0.95
20		Harihara	37.61	0.89	39.62	1.37
21		Harappanahalli	24.66	0.58	45.72	1.58
22		Jagalur	28.16	0.67	34.22	1.18
23		Honnali	24.55	0.58	42.31	1.46
24	Kolar	Bagepalli	21.56	0.51	25.64	0.89
25		Bangarpet	49.14	1.16	18.97	0.66
26		Chikballapur	32.88	0.78	30.58	1.06
27		Chintamani	32.70	0.77	23.06	0.80
28		Gowribidanur	25.98	0.62	32.30	1.12
29		Gudibanda	20.74	0.49	31.06	1.07
30		Kolar	41.99	0.99	22.88	0.79
31		Malur	27.47	0.65	29.40	1.02
32		Mulbagal	24.90	0.59	28.53	0.99
33		Sidlaghatta	37.47	0.89	26.46	0.92
34		Srinivasapura	31.81	0.75	26.22	0.91
35	Shimoga	Bhadravathi	37.69	0.89	40.75	1.41
36		Hosanagara	25.39	0.60	35.04	1.21
37		Sagara	43.94	1.04	21.32	0.74
38		Shikaripura	25.42	0.60	36.37	1.26
39		Shimoga	51.56	1.22	28.88	1.00
40		Soraba	20.25	0.48	32.17	1.11
41		Thirthahalli	30.09	0.71	37.38	1.29
42	Tumkur	C.N. Halli	45.57	1.08	19.87	0.69
43		Gubbi	28.18	0.67	18.41	0.64
44		Koratagere	29.45	0.70	22.31	0.77

ANNEXURE 6.2						
Talukwise Indicators and Normalized Indicators of Development, 2001						
Sl. No	District	Taluk	P4		P5	
			Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized
		State Average	42.21	1.00	28.91	1.00
45		Kunigal	36.69	0.87	13.19	0.46
46		Madhugiri	30.25	0.72	27.22	0.94
47		Pavagada	24.19	0.57	39.09	1.35
48		Sira	33.14	0.79	25.62	0.89
49		Tiptur	41.91	0.99	19.70	0.68
50		Tumkur	53.66	1.27	13.56	0.47
51		Turuvekere	34.56	0.82	14.14	0.49
52	Bagalkot	Badami	38.95	0.92	40.05	1.39
53		Bagalkot	40.24	0.95	40.53	1.40
54		Bilagi	22.56	0.53	49.82	1.72
55		Hungund	40.84	0.97	36.33	1.26
56		Jamakhadi	40.72	0.96	32.06	1.11
57		Mudhol	23.75	0.56	43.72	1.51
58	Belgaum	Athani	30.36	0.72	36.10	1.25
59		Bailhongala	30.98	0.73	40.95	1.42
60		Belgaum	63.96	1.52	11.79	0.41
61		Chikkodi	40.59	0.96	23.62	0.82
62		Gokak	37.26	0.88	34.42	1.19
63		Hukkeri	35.54	0.84	26.95	0.93
64		Khanapur	26.77	0.63	24.90	0.86
65		Raybag	23.63	0.56	35.34	1.22
66		Ramdurg	32.27	0.76	39.95	1.38
67		Soundatti	27.95	0.66	41.10	1.42
68	Bijapur	B. Bagewadi	25.70	0.61	51.29	1.77
69		Bijapur	39.04	0.92	37.56	1.30
70		Indi	21.59	0.51	50.33	1.74
71		Muddebihal	29.06	0.69	47.66	1.65
72		Sindgi	22.69	0.54	52.11	1.80
73	Dharwad	Dharwad	25.69	0.61	43.18	1.49
74		Hubli	74.08	1.76	14.70	0.51
75		Kalghatagi	26.67	0.63	33.57	1.16
76		Kundagol	18.44	0.44	52.77	1.83
77		Navalgund	21.76	0.52	44.79	1.55
78	Gadag	Gadag	51.65	1.22	31.97	1.11
79		Mundaragi	26.68	0.63	45.72	1.58
80		Naragund	25.36	0.60	37.83	1.31
81		Ron	28.20	0.67	48.97	1.69
82		Shirhatti	25.85	0.61	49.93	1.73
83	Haveri	Byadagi	23.78	0.56	47.39	1.64
84		Haveri	32.06	0.76	47.16	1.63
85		Hanagal	23.76	0.56	46.99	1.63
86		Hirekerur	32.03	0.76	39.72	1.37
87		Ranebennur	38.99	0.92	40.19	1.39
88		Savanur	23.77	0.56	53.27	1.84

ANNEXURE 6.2						
Talukwise Indicators and Normalized Indicators of Development, 2001						
Sl. No	District	Taluk	P4		P5	
			Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized
		State Average	42.21	1.00	28.91	1.00
89		Shiggaon	22.30	0.53	49.32	1.71
90	Uttarakannada	Ankola	50.72	1.20	15.82	0.55
91		Bhatkal	63.33	1.50	11.60	0.40
92		Haliyal	49.68	1.18	17.08	0.59
93		Honnavar	61.43	1.46	16.76	0.58
94		Karwar	69.10	1.64	10.22	0.35
95		Kumta	51.43	1.22	19.77	0.68
96		Mundagod	20.92	0.50	42.50	1.47
97		Siddapur	54.52	1.29	18.84	0.65
98		Sirsi	59.09	1.40	19.88	0.69
99		Supa (Joida)	39.48	0.94	17.48	0.60
100		Yellapur	31.37	0.74	29.95	1.04
101	Chamarajanagar	Chamarajanagar	31.56	0.75	41.81	1.45
102		Gundlupet	26.29	0.62	38.86	1.34
103		Kollegal	30.46	0.72	38.39	1.33
104		Yelandur	34.40	0.82	46.60	1.61
105	Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur	60.16	1.43	14.66	0.51
106		Kadur	35.75	0.85	23.70	0.82
107		Koppa	43.16	1.02	33.87	1.17
108		Mudigere	62.92	1.49	18.03	0.62
109		Narasimharajapura	38.69	0.92	35.43	1.23
110		Sringeri	44.79	1.06	30.62	1.06
111		Tarikere	30.90	0.73	35.59	1.23
112	D. Kannada	Belthangadi	50.80	1.20	23.97	0.83
113		Bantval	71.37	1.69	14.09	0.49
114		Mangalore	82.85	1.96	8.76	0.30
115		Puttur	74.06	1.75	11.79	0.41
116		Sullya	80.54	1.91	10.79	0.37
117	Hassan	Alur	46.13	1.09	15.01	0.52
118		Arakalgud	23.61	0.56	20.08	0.69
119		Arasikere	36.07	0.85	17.65	0.61
120		Belur	41.22	0.98	14.11	0.49
121		Channarayapatna	36.00	0.85	12.64	0.44
122		Hassan	41.84	0.99	10.27	0.36
123		Holenarasipura	38.21	0.91	10.67	0.37
124		Sakaleshpur	60.98	1.44	17.54	0.61
125	Kodagu	Madikeri	72.89	1.73	9.56	0.33
126		Somwarpet	70.21	1.66	8.93	0.31
127		Virajpet	58.93	1.40	24.32	0.84
128	Mandya	Krishnarajpet	31.95	0.76	13.57	0.47
129		Maddur	32.68	0.77	27.93	0.97
130		Malavalli	32.75	0.78	28.75	0.99
131		Mandya	34.06	0.81	28.84	1.00
132		Nagamangala	30.52	0.72	12.07	0.42

ANNEXURE 6.2						
Talukwise Indicators and Normalized Indicators of Development, 2001						
Sl. No	District	Taluk	P4		P5	
			Actual	Normalized	Actual	Normalized
		State Average	42.21	1.00	28.91	1.00
133		Pandavapura	28.47	0.67	25.11	0.87
134		Srirangapattana	31.19	0.74	33.29	1.15
135	Mysore	H.D. Kote	20.73	0.49	34.84	1.21
136		Hunsur	22.76	0.54	25.67	0.89
137		K.R. Nagar	29.30	0.69	22.97	0.79
138		Mysore	78.34	1.86	6.84	0.24
139		Nanjanagud	29.80	0.71	35.44	1.23
140		Periyapatna	18.87	0.45	21.53	0.74
141		T. Narasipur	25.35	0.60	39.04	1.35
142	Udupi	Karkala	49.29	1.17	20.98	0.73
143		Kundapur	40.15	0.95	27.19	0.94
144		Udupi	58.46	1.39	19.39	0.67
145	Bellary	Bellary	40.42	0.96	34.45	1.19
146		Hadagalli	17.06	0.40	54.67	1.89
147		H.B. Halli	24.31	0.58	44.22	1.53
148		Hospet	38.71	0.92	40.63	1.41
149		Kudligi	23.26	0.55	33.69	1.17
150		Sandur	29.77	0.71	30.72	1.06
151		Siruguppa	16.20	0.38	59.19	2.05
152	Bidar	Aurad	21.22	0.50	48.76	1.69
153		Basavakalyan	34.02	0.81	37.45	1.30
154		Bhalki	23.50	0.56	48.73	1.69
155		Bidar	39.69	0.94	43.67	1.51
156		Humnabad	28.32	0.67	50.32	1.74
157	Gulbarga	Afzalpur	19.43	0.46	57.58	1.99
158		Aland	18.36	0.44	55.56	1.92
159		Chincholi	22.56	0.53	50.50	1.75
160		Chitapur	38.88	0.92	41.30	1.43
161		Gulbarga	52.76	1.25	29.42	1.02
162		Jevargi	21.79	0.52	54.07	1.87
163		Sedam	33.21	0.79	41.34	1.43
164		Shahapur	23.64	0.56	46.03	1.59
165		Shorapur	29.26	0.69	42.21	1.46
166		Yadgir	23.82	0.56	41.70	1.44
167	Koppal	Gangavathi	24.82	0.59	49.08	1.70
168		Koppal	28.61	0.68	46.01	1.59
169		Kushtagi	25.08	0.59	39.21	1.36
170		Yelburga	18.63	0.44	48.78	1.69
171	Raichur	Devadurga	16.58	0.39	51.36	1.78
172		Lingsugur	25.74	0.61	39.82	1.38
173		Manvi	16.22	0.38	56.83	1.97
174		Raichur	43.05	1.02	38.64	1.34
175		Sindanur	15.74	0.37	52.31	1.81

ANNEXURE 6.3

Sectorwise Index and Comprehensive Composite Development Index 2001

Sl.No	District Name	Taluk Name/ Sector	Agriculture & Allied	Industry Trade & Finance	Infrastructure Economic	Infrastructure Social	Population	CCDI
		WEIGHTS	0.256	0.346	0.112	0.248	0.038	
1	BANGALORE(U)	ANEKAL	0.98	0.93	0.98	0.72	0.97	0.90
2		BANGALORE (N)	1.61	1.53	1.89	1.19	1.33	1.50
3		BANGALORE (S)	1.83	1.37	2.05	1.16	1.33	1.51
4	BANGALORE (R)	CHENNAPATNA	1.06	0.85	0.97	0.97	0.91	0.95
5		DEVANAHALLI	1.46	0.93	0.82	0.82	1.05	1.03
6		DODDABALLAPUR	0.93	1.35	0.96	0.91	0.94	1.07
7		HOSAKOTE	1.27	0.89	0.87	0.81	0.91	0.97
8		KANAKAPURA	0.74	0.62	0.66	0.94	0.79	0.74
9		MAGADI	0.74	0.76	0.67	0.94	0.79	0.79
10		NELAMANGALA	1.13	0.94	1.08	1.00	0.84	1.01
11		RAMANAGARAM	1.09	1.04	0.86	0.95	0.94	1.00
12	CHITRADURGA	CHALLAKERE	0.87	0.67	0.81	0.88	1.14	0.81
13		CHITRADURGA	1.07	1.01	1.03	1.40	1.13	1.13
14		HIRIYUR	0.88	0.77	0.78	1.04	1.02	0.87
15		HOLALKERE	0.87	0.76	0.93	0.85	0.94	0.84
16		HOSADURGA	0.68	0.72	0.86	0.90	0.87	0.78
17		MOLAKALMURU	0.80	0.80	0.96	0.84	1.13	0.84
18	DAVANAGERE	CHANNAGIRI	1.04	0.49	0.83	0.88	0.95	0.78
19		DAVANAGERE	2.22	1.35	1.30	1.36	1.22	1.56
20		HARIHARA	1.70	0.97	1.29	0.86	1.05	1.17
21		HARAPPANAHALLI	0.81	0.50	0.75	0.88	1.00	0.72
22		JAGALUR	0.84	0.80	0.62	0.81	1.05	0.80
23		HONNALI	1.09	0.70	0.93	0.82	0.88	0.86
24	KOLAR	BAGEPALLI	1.05	0.52	0.56	0.88	0.86	0.76
25		BANGARPET	0.90	0.80	1.24	1.07	1.19	0.96
26		CHIKBALLAPUR	1.47	0.72	1.09	0.92	1.05	1.02
27		CHINTAMANI	1.15	0.72	0.95	1.16	0.97	0.97
28		GOWRIBIDANUR	0.94	0.58	1.00	0.94	0.97	0.83
29		GUDIBANDA	1.07	0.65	0.77	0.89	0.97	0.84
30		KOLAR	1.46	0.76	0.97	1.33	1.01	1.11
31		MALUR	1.25	0.70	1.22	0.81	0.93	0.93
32		MULBAGAL	1.34	0.48	0.83	0.97	0.92	0.88
33		SIDLAGHATTA	1.25	0.83	0.65	0.77	0.97	0.91
34		SRINIVASPURA	1.57	0.54	1.09	0.93	0.96	0.98
35	SHIMOGA	BHADRAVATHI	1.49	1.14	1.23	1.02	1.13	1.21
36		HOSANAGARA	1.42	0.98	0.96	0.95	0.74	1.07
37		SAGARA	1.39	1.20	1.20	1.07	0.89	1.20
38		SHIKARIPURA	1.06	0.77	1.00	0.93	0.95	0.92
39		SHIMOGA	1.61	1.48	1.24	1.42	1.18	1.46
40		SORABA	1.10	0.64	0.69	0.87	0.75	0.82
41		THIRTHAHALLI	1.70	1.19	0.98	1.31	0.78	1.31
42	TUMKUR	C.N.HALLI	0.76	0.81	0.83	0.90	0.88	0.83
43		GUBBI	0.84	0.57	0.96	0.75	0.76	0.73
44		KORATAGERE	0.89	0.68	0.98	0.90	0.86	0.83
45		KUNIGAL	0.84	0.75	0.91	0.74	0.74	0.79
46		MADHUGIRI	0.77	0.61	0.90	0.78	0.92	0.74
47		PAVAGADA	0.73	0.67	0.79	0.69	1.04	0.72
48		SIRA	0.72	0.68	0.81	0.74	0.93	0.73
49		TIPTUR	0.86	1.09	1.31	1.13	0.87	1.06
50		TUMKUR	1.07	1.20	1.22	1.24	1.04	1.18
51		TURUVEKERE	0.88	0.75	1.16	0.88	0.72	0.86

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ANNEXURE 6.3

Sectorwise Index and Comprehensive Composite Development Index 2001

Sl.No	District Name	Taluk Name/ Sector	Agriculture & Allied	Industry Trade & Finance	Infrastructure Economic	Infrastructure Social	Population	CCDI
		WEIGHTS	0.256	0.346	0.112	0.248	0.038	
52	BAGALKOT	BADAMI	0.84	0.74	1.14	0.76	0.95	0.82
53		BAGALKOT	0.99	0.84	1.34	1.29	1.03	1.05
54		BILAGI	1.16	0.60	0.75	0.60	0.91	0.77
55		HUNGUND	0.64	0.83	0.89	1.08	0.96	0.85
56		JAMAKHANDI	1.33	0.95	0.85	0.85	0.99	1.01
57		MUDHOL	1.32	0.92	0.91	0.86	0.96	1.01
58	BELGAUM	ATHANI	1.17	0.79	0.95	0.68	0.80	0.88
59		BAILHONGALA	0.92	1.03	1.02	0.86	0.79	0.95
60		BELGAUM	1.08	1.67	1.36	1.08	1.06	1.31
61		CHIKKODI	1.08	1.13	1.10	0.72	0.85	1.00
62		GOKAK	1.13	0.78	0.96	0.64	0.92	0.86
63		HUKKERI	1.06	0.83	1.16	0.67	0.82	0.89
64		KHANAPUR	1.26	0.94	1.35	0.71	0.69	1.00
65		RAYBAG	1.70	0.72	1.14	0.53	0.80	0.97
66		RAMDURG	0.99	0.92	1.00	0.72	0.87	0.90
67		SOUNDATTI	0.99	0.83	0.93	0.74	0.81	0.86
68	BIJAPUR	B BAGEWADI	0.73	0.57	0.75	0.75	0.90	0.69
69		BIJAPUR	0.77	0.83	0.93	1.16	1.08	0.92
70		INDI	0.80	0.52	0.74	0.64	0.88	0.66
71		MUDEDEBIHAL	0.59	0.53	0.95	0.88	0.96	0.69
72		SINDGI	0.66	0.50	0.78	0.73	0.89	0.64
73	DHARWAD	DHARWAD	1.01	1.03	1.16	1.19	1.07	1.08
74		HUBLI	1.22	2.01	1.71	2.06	1.20	1.75
75		KALGHATAGI	0.99	0.72	1.28	0.66	0.75	0.84
76		KUNDAGOL	1.24	0.71	1.54	0.74	0.81	0.95
77		NAVALGUND	1.26	0.81	1.32	0.83	0.88	0.99
78	GADAG	GADAG	0.91	1.38	1.44	1.07	1.10	1.18
79		MUNDARAGI	0.87	0.72	1.25	0.92	0.93	0.88
80		NARAGUND	1.50	1.18	1.63	0.85	0.93	1.22
81		RON	0.99	0.77	1.12	0.96	0.97	0.92
82		SHIRHATTI	0.92	0.80	1.14	0.86	0.99	0.89
83	HAVERI	BYADAGI	1.06	0.79	1.50	0.90	0.97	0.97
84		HAVERI	1.03	0.89	1.27	0.99	0.93	0.99
85		HANAGAL	1.06	0.85	1.09	0.81	0.86	0.92
86		HIREKERUR	1.07	0.64	1.13	0.92	0.86	0.88
87		RANEBENNUR	1.23	1.11	1.21	1.09	1.02	1.15
88		SAVANUR	0.85	0.79	1.17	0.86	0.94	0.87
89		SHIGGAON	0.93	0.67	0.65	1.06	0.90	0.84
90	UTTARAKANNADA	ANKOLA	0.86	0.92	1.05	1.17	0.82	0.98
91		BHATKAL	0.76	0.76	1.12	0.81	0.94	0.82
92		HALIYAL	0.82	0.98	1.33	1.06	0.95	1.00
93		HONNAVAR	1.02	1.05	1.37	1.05	0.78	1.07
94		KARWAR	0.75	1.38	1.64	1.60	0.97	1.29
95		KUMTA	0.90	1.05	1.56	1.15	0.81	1.09
96		MUNDAGOD	1.00	0.88	1.36	1.14	0.81	1.02
97		SIDDAPUR	0.75	0.72	1.61	1.10	0.78	0.92
98		SIRSI	1.15	0.87	1.32	1.21	0.96	1.08
99		SUPA (JOIDA)	0.71	0.74	0.83	1.26	0.64	0.87
100		YELLAPUR	1.29	0.80	1.74	1.08	0.77	1.10
101	CHAMARAJANAGAR	CHAMARAJANAGAR	0.79	0.73	0.90	0.77	0.97	0.78
102		GUNDLUPET	0.86	0.66	0.91	0.92	0.87	0.81
103		KOLLEGAL	0.78	0.78	0.59	0.92	0.99	0.80
104		YELANDUR	1.36	1.25	0.76	0.90	1.15	1.13

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ANNEXURE 6.3

Sectorwise Index and Comprehensive Composite Development Index 2001

Sl.No	District Name	Taluk Name/ Sector	Agriculture & Allied	Industry Trade & Finance	Infrastructure Economic	Infrastructure Social	Population	CCDI
		WEIGHTS	0.256	0.346	0.112	0.248	0.038	
105	CHIKMAGALUR	CHIKMAGALUR	2.06	1.76	1.07	1.04	1.02	1.55
106		KADUR	0.75	0.68	1.08	0.94	0.85	0.81
107		KOPPA	1.66	1.38	1.71	1.22	0.89	1.43
108		MUDIGERE	2.13	1.47	1.10	1.12	1.01	1.49
109		NARASIMHARAJAPURA	1.68	1.44	0.72	1.05	0.89	1.30
110		SRINGERI	1.86	1.95	2.68	1.68	0.87	1.90
111		TARIKERE	1.09	0.73	1.15	0.80	0.90	0.89
112	D.KANNADA	BELTHANGADI	1.43	1.68	0.82	1.02	0.81	1.32
113		BANTVAL	1.36	1.42	0.80	0.91	0.88	1.19
114		MANGALORE	1.07	2.62	1.29	1.55	1.15	1.75
115		PUTTUR	1.60	1.56	0.95	1.47	0.95	1.46
116		SULLYA	1.37	1.29	1.26	1.32	0.98	1.30
117	HASSAN	ALUR	1.44	1.17	1.00	0.94	0.85	1.15
118		ARAKALGUD	1.05	0.69	0.70	0.90	0.74	0.84
119		ARASIKERE	0.80	0.78	1.21	1.07	0.81	0.91
120		BELUR	1.31	0.74	1.01	0.84	0.86	0.94
121		CHANNARAYAPATNA	1.05	0.82	1.00	0.92	0.70	0.92
122		HASSAN	1.38	0.95	1.35	1.52	0.86	1.25
123		HOLENARASIPURA	0.93	0.75	1.40	1.15	0.79	0.97
124		SAKALESH PURA	1.72	1.53	1.51	1.20	1.00	1.48
125	KODAGU	MADIKERI	1.96	2.37	1.44	1.78	0.92	1.96
126		SOMWARPET	1.84	1.30	1.24	1.10	0.89	1.37
127		VIRAJPET	2.11	1.63	1.33	1.34	0.98	1.62
128	MANDYA	KRISHNARAJPET	1.14	0.54	0.99	0.74	0.69	0.80
129		MADDUR	1.13	0.72	1.44	0.89	0.77	0.95
130		MALAVALLI	0.98	0.53	0.87	1.12	0.85	0.84
131		MANDYA	1.71	1.09	1.54	1.22	0.90	1.32
132		NAGAMANGALA	1.09	0.64	0.92	0.81	0.66	0.83
133		PANDAVAPURA	1.40	0.74	0.93	0.80	0.73	0.94
134		SRIRANGAPATTANA	1.40	0.82	0.91	0.81	0.85	0.98
135	MYSORE	H.D.KOTE	0.66	0.59	0.76	0.91	0.87	0.72
136		HUNSUR	0.88	0.76	0.89	1.02	0.88	0.88
137		K.R.NAGAR	0.96	0.66	1.36	1.08	0.74	0.92
138		MYSORE	0.93	1.94	1.52	1.82	1.21	1.58
139		NANJANAGUD	0.78	0.84	0.95	0.98	0.88	0.87
140		PERIYAPATNA	1.28	0.77	0.93	0.98	0.70	0.97
141		T.NARASIPUR	0.90	0.76	0.92	0.99	0.91	0.87
142	UDUPI	KARKALA	1.49	1.79	1.08	1.59	0.85	1.55
143		KUNDAPUR	1.30	1.10	1.01	1.12	0.80	1.13
144		UDUPI	1.06	1.90	1.38	1.32	0.94	1.45
145	BELLARY	BELLARY	1.23	1.14	1.01	1.23	1.10	1.17
146		HADAGALLI	0.78	0.73	0.99	0.86	0.95	0.81
147		H.B.HALLI	0.95	0.75	1.17	0.72	0.81	0.84
148		HOSPET	1.89	1.20	1.46	0.90	1.29	1.34
149		KUDLIGI	0.77	0.60	0.85	0.81	1.05	0.74
150		SANDUR	0.78	0.70	1.05	0.62	0.99	0.75
151		SIRUGUPPA	1.18	0.80	0.87	0.57	1.07	0.86
152	BIDAR	AURAD	0.68	0.47	1.03	0.66	0.96	0.65
153		BASAVAKALYAN	0.76	0.62	0.76	0.64	1.02	0.69
154		BHALKI	0.70	0.66	1.09	0.71	0.96	0.74
155		BIDAR	0.81	1.16	0.98	0.96	1.12	1.00
156		HUMNABAD	0.79	0.69	0.80	0.65	1.09	0.73

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ANNEXURE 6.3

Sectorwise Index and Comprehensive Composite Development Index 2001

Sl.No	District Name	Taluk Name/ Sector	Agriculture & Allied	Industry Trade & Finance	Infrastructure Economic	Infrastructure Social	Population	CCDI
		WEIGHTS	0.256	0.346	0.112	0.248	0.038	
157	GULBARGA	AFZALPUR	0.67	0.48	0.77	0.65	0.92	0.62
158		ALAND	0.62	0.54	0.59	0.65	0.97	0.61
159		CHINCHOLI	0.54	0.49	0.77	0.56	1.02	0.57
160		CHITTAPUR	0.55	0.67	0.83	0.57	1.15	0.65
161		GULBARGA	0.65	0.78	0.90	1.25	1.22	0.89
162		JEVARGI	0.54	0.45	0.56	0.71	0.95	0.57
163		SEDAM	0.57	0.71	0.96	0.73	1.01	0.72
164		SHAHAPUR	0.76	0.47	0.66	0.60	0.97	0.62
165		SHORAPUR	0.98	0.50	0.69	0.64	0.98	0.70
166		YADGIR	0.68	0.54	0.88	0.70	1.03	0.67
167	KOPPAL	GANGAVATHI	1.35	0.89	0.74	0.64	1.04	0.93
168		KOPPAL	0.78	0.81	1.01	0.72	0.97	0.81
169		KUSHTAGI	0.65	0.54	0.78	0.68	0.82	0.64
170		YELBURGA	0.63	0.52	0.81	0.67	0.83	0.63
171	RAICHUR	DEV DURGA	0.56	0.47	0.41	0.55	1.05	0.53
172		LINGSUGUR	0.59	0.55	0.70	0.68	0.98	0.63
173		MANVI	1.11	0.49	0.67	0.49	1.04	0.69
174		RAICHUR	0.91	0.78	0.94	0.87	1.15	0.87
175		SINDANUR	1.19	0.62	0.60	0.64	0.94	0.78

ANNEXURE 6.4

Comprehensive Composite Development Index - Ranking of Taluks

Rank	District Name	Taluk Name	Index
1	KODAGU	MADIKERI	1.96
2	CHIKMAGALUR	SRINGERI	1.90
3	DHARWAD	HUBLI	1.75
4	D.KANNADA	MANGALORE	1.75
5	KODAGU	VIRAJPET	1.62
6	MYSORE	MYSORE	1.58
7	DAVANAGERE	DAVANAGERE	1.56
8	CHIKMAGALUR	CHIKMAGALUR	1.55
9	UDUPI	KARKALA	1.55
10	BANGALORE(U)	BANGALORE (S)	1.51
11	BANGALORE(U)	BANGALORE (N)	1.50
12	CHIKMAGALUR	MUDIGERE	1.49
13	HASSAN	SAKALESH PURA	1.48
14	SHIMOGA	SHIMOGA	1.46
15	D.KANNADA	PUTTUR	1.46
16	UDUPI	UDUPI	1.45
17	CHIKMAGALUR	KOPPA	1.43
18	KODAGU	SOMWARPET	1.37
19	BELLARY	HOSPET	1.34
20	MANDYA	MANDYA	1.32
21	D.KANNADA	BELTHANGADI	1.32
22	BELGAUM	BELGAUM	1.31
23	SHIMOGA	THIRTHAHALLI	1.31
24	D.KANNADA	SULLYA	1.30
25	CHIKMAGALUR	NARASIMHARAJAPURA	1.30
26	UTTARAKANNADA	KARWAR	1.29
27	HASSAN	HASSAN	1.25
28	GADAG	NARAGUND	1.22
29	SHIMOGA	BHADRAVATHI	1.21
30	SHIMOGA	SAGARA	1.20
31	D.KANNADA	BANTVAL	1.19
32	GADAG	GADAG	1.18
33	TUMKUR	TUMKUR	1.18
34	DAVANAGERE	HARIHARA	1.17
35	BELLARY	BELLARY	1.17
36	HASSAN	ALUR	1.15
37	HAVERI	RANEBENNUR	1.15
38	UDUPI	KUNDAPUR	1.13
39	CHAMARAJANAGAR	YELANDUR	1.13
40	CHITRADURGA	CHITRADURGA	1.13
41	KOLAR	KOLAR	1.11
42	UTTARAKANNADA	YELLAPUR	1.10
43	UTTARAKANNADA	KUMTA	1.09
44	UTTARAKANNADA	SIRSI	1.08
45	DHARWAD	DHARWAD	1.08
46	BANGALORE (R)	DODDABALLAPUR	1.07
47	SHIMOGA	HOSANAGARA	1.07
48	UTTARAKANNADA	HONNAVAR	1.07
49	TUMKUR	TIPTUR	1.06
50	BAGALKOT	BAGALKOT	1.05
51	BANGALORE (R)	DEVANAHALLI	1.03
52	UTTARAKANNADA	MUNDAGOD	1.02
53	KOLAR	CHIKBALLAPUR	1.02
54	BANGALORE (R)	NELAMANGALA	1.01

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ANNEXURE 6.4

Comprehensive Composite Development Index - Ranking of Taluks

Rank	District Name	Taluk Name	Index	
55	BAGALKOT	JAMAKHANDI	1.01	
56	BAGALKOT	MUDHOL	1.01	
57	BELGAUM	KHANAPUR	1.00	
58	BANGALORE (R)	RAMANAGARAM	1.00	
59	BELGAUM	CHIKKODI	1.00	
60	UTTARAKANNADA	HALIYAL	1.00	
61	BIDAR	BIDAR	1.00	
	Taluks of Rank No 1 to 61 are Relatively Developed			
62	HAVERI	HAVERI	0.99	
63	DHARWAD	NAVALGUND	0.99	
64	MANDYA	SRIRANGAPATTANA	0.98	
65	UTTARAKANNADA	ANKOLA	0.98	
66	KOLAR	SRINIVASPURA	0.98	
67	KOLAR	CHINTAMANI	0.97	
68	BELGAUM	RAYBAG	0.97	
69	HAVERI	BYADAGI	0.97	
70	MYSORE	PERIYAPATNA	0.97	
71	HASSAN	HOLENARASIPURA	0.97	
72	BANGALORE (R)	HOSAKOTE	0.97	
73	KOLAR	BANGARPET	0.96	
74	MANDYA	MADDUR	0.95	
75	BELGAUM	BAILHONGALA	0.95	
76	BANGALORE (R)	CHENNAPATNA	0.95	
77	DHARWAD	KUNDAGOL	0.95	
78	HASSAN	BELUR	0.94	
79	MANDYA	PANDAVAPURA	0.94	
80	KOLAR	MALUR	0.93	
81	KOPPAL	GANGAVATHI	0.93	
82	UTTARAKANNADA	SIDDAPUR	0.92	
83	MYSORE	K.R.NAGAR	0.92	
84	GADAG	RON	0.92	
85	HAVERI	HANAGAL	0.92	
86	SHIMOGA	SHIKARIPURA	0.92	
87	HASSAN	CHANNARAYAPATNA	0.92	
88	BIJAPUR	BIJAPUR	0.92	
89	KOLAR	SIDLAGHATTA	0.91	
90	HASSAN	ARASIKERE	0.91	
91	BANGALORE(U)	ANEKAL	0.90	
92	BELGAUM	RAMDURG	0.90	
93	GULBARGA	GULBARGA	0.89	
94	CHIKMAGALUR	TARIKERE	0.89	
95	GADAG	SHIRHATTI	0.89	
96	BELGAUM	HUKKERI	0.89	
	Taluks of Rank No 62 to 96 are Backward			
97	HAVERI	HIREKERUR	0.88	
98	GADAG	MUNDARAGI	0.88	
99	BELGAUM	ATHANI	0.88	
100	KOLAR	MULBAGAL	0.88	
101	MYSORE	HUNSUR	0.88	
102	CHITRADURGA	HIRIYUR	0.87	
103	MYSORE	T.NARASIPUR	0.87	
104	HAVERI	SAVANUR	0.87	
105	MYSORE	NANJANAGUD	0.87	
106	UTTARAKANNADA	SUPA (JOIDA)	0.87	
107	RAICHUR	RAICHUR	0.87	
108	DAVANAGERE	HONNALI	0.86	
109	BELLARY	SIRUGUPPA	0.86	

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ANNEXURE 6.4

Comprehensive Composite Development Index - Ranking of Taluks

Rank	District Name	Taluk Name	Index	
110	TUMKUR	TURUVEKERE	0.86	
111	BELGAUM	GOKAK	0.86	
112	BELGAUM	SOUNDATTI	0.86	
113	BAGALKOT	HUNGUND	0.85	
114	MANDYA	MALAVALLI	0.84	
115	BELLARY	H.B.HALLI	0.84	
116	KOLAR	GUDIBANDA	0.84	
117	HAVERI	SHIGGAON	0.84	
118	HASSAN	ARAKALGUD	0.84	
119	CHITRADURGA	MOLAKALMURU	0.84	
120	DHARWAD	KALGHATAGI	0.84	
121	CHITRADURGA	HOLALKERE	0.84	
122	TUMKUR	KORATAGERE	0.83	
123	MANDYA	NAGAMANGALA	0.83	
124	TUMKUR	C.N.HALLI	0.83	
125	KOLAR	GOWRIBIDANUR	0.83	
126	SHIMOGA	SORABA	0.82	
127	BAGALKOT	BADAMI	0.82	
128	UTTARAKANNADA	BHATKAL	0.82	
129	CHIKMAGALUR	KADUR	0.81	
130	BELLARY	HADAGALLI	0.81	
131	CHAMARAJANAGAR	GUNDLUPET	0.81	
132	KOPPAL	KOPPAL	0.81	
133	CHITRADURGA	CHALLAKERE	0.81	
134	DAVANAGERE	JAGALUR	0.80	
135	MANDYA	KRISHNARAJPET	0.80	
136	CHAMARAJANAGAR	KOLLEGAL	0.80	
	Taluks of Rank No 97 to 136 are More Backward			
137	BANGALORE (R)	MAGADI	0.79	
138	TUMKUR	KUNIGAL	0.79	
139	DAVANAGERE	CHANNAGIRI	0.78	
140	CHAMARAJANAGAR	CHAMARAJANAGAR	0.78	
141	RAICHUR	SINDANUR	0.78	
142	CHITRADURGA	HOSADURGA	0.78	
143	BAGALKOT	BILAGI	0.77	
144	KOLAR	BAGEPALLI	0.76	
145	BELLARY	SANDUR	0.75	
146	BIDAR	BHALKI	0.74	
147	BANGALORE (R)	KANAKAPURA	0.74	
148	BELLARY	KUDLIGI	0.74	
149	TUMKUR	MADHUGIRI	0.74	
150	BIDAR	HUMNABAD	0.73	
151	TUMKUR	GUBBI	0.73	
152	TUMKUR	SIRA	0.73	
153	TUMKUR	PAVAGADA	0.72	
154	DAVANAGERE	HARAPPANAHALLI	0.72	
155	GULBARGA	SEDAM	0.72	
156	MYSORE	H.D.KOTE	0.72	
157	GULBARGA	SHORAPUR	0.70	
158	BIDAR	BASAVAKALYAN	0.69	
159	BIJAPUR	MUDDEBIHAL	0.69	
160	RAICHUR	MANVI	0.69	
161	BIJAPUR	B BAGEWADI	0.69	
162	GULBARGA	YADGIR	0.67	
163	BIJAPUR	INDI	0.66	
164	BIDAR	AURAD	0.65	
165	GULBARGA	CHITTAPUR	0.65	
166	BIJAPUR	SINDGI	0.64	
167	KOPPAL	KUSHTAGI	0.64	

...Contd

ANNEXURE 6.4

Comprehensive Composite Development Index - Ranking of Taluks

Rank	District Name	Taluk Name	Index
168	KOPPAL	YELBURGA	0.63
169	RAICHUR	LINGSUGUR	0.63
170	GULBARGA	AFZALPUR	0.62
171	GULBARGA	SHAHAPUR	0.62
172	GULBARGA	ALAND	0.61
173	GULBARGA	CHINCHOLI	0.57
174	GULBARGA	JEVARGI	0.57
175	RAICHUR	DEV DURGA	0.53
Taluks of Rank No 137 to 175 are Most Backward			

Chapter 7

Population and Work Force

7.1 Demographic Trends and Development

1. The study of population is important since various demographic characteristics are interlinked to socio-economic development. There is striking demographic diversity across the Country / State or region. These characteristics may explain to some extent the cause and effect factors in the regional imbalances in socio-economic development. UNDP's Human Development Reports emphasized that people are the real wealth of a country and further stressed that the development is not only growth in income, wealth or consumption, but the expansion of human capabilities. Thus, investment in people would result in increasing the knowledge, skill and capabilities of the people which are essential for building the nation. In this context it is important to aim at reducing the regional imbalances in human development.

2. The main source of data in respect of various characteristics of the population is the Population Census. Many times Censuses also fail to provide information on important demographic aspects like life expectancy at birth, infant mortality, child mortality, fertility etc. at district or taluka level. Though 1981 and 1991 Censuses provided information at district level for some of the above characteristics, the time lag was eight to ten years. The data of 1991 Census showed that South Karnataka is better placed as compared to the North Karnataka, in demographic aspects. For example; the total fertility rate was in the range of 2.90 in Hassan district to 3.89 in Kolar district in South Karnataka whereas it was in the range of 3.57 in Belgaum district to 4.85 in Bellary district in North Karnataka. The mean age at marriage of women was in the range of 18 to 20 years in the districts of North Karnataka (with the exception of about 22 years in Uttar Kannada district), whereas it varied in the range of 20 to 23 years in the districts of South Karnataka. The infant mortality was in the range of 29 to 69 in the districts of South Karnataka whereas it was in the range of 59 to 79 in the districts of North Karnataka (with the exception of 49 in Uttar Kannada district). The literacy rate was lower than the State average of 67.04% (2001 Census) in almost all districts except Dharwad, Haveri and Uttar Kannada districts, in North Karnataka. It was above the State average in almost all districts except Chamarajnar, Mysore, Mandya, Bangalore Rural and Kolar districts in South Karnataka.

3. The analysis of data with regard to important characteristics of population namely, population growth, density, sex ratio and urban ratio is presented below.

4. Karnataka with an area of 1,91,791 sq. km and total population of 5,27,33,958 (as per 2001 Census) accounts for 5.83 percent of the total geographical area and 5.13% of the total population of the country. Among different states, Karnataka occupies the eighth rank both in respect of area and population as per 2001 Census. Out of total geographical area of the state, South Karnataka comprising of Bangalore and Mysore revenue divisions accounts for 48.58 percent, whereas North Karnataka comprising of Belgaum and Gulbarga revenue divisions accounts for 51.42 percent. In area, Bangalore (Urban) district is the smallest district sharing 1.14 percent of the State's area preceded by district of Kodagu (2.14 Percent) and Dharwad (2.21 percent). Gulbarga district is the biggest district sharing 8.46 per cent of

the total area of the State, followed by districts of Belgaum (6.99 percent) and Tumkur (5.53%).

5. Out of the total population of the state, South Karnataka and North Karnataka account for 57.28 percent and 42.72 percent respectively. Bangalore (Urban) district which is the smallest in area, is the biggest district in population, sharing 12.37 percent of the total population of the State followed by districts of Belgaum (7.98 percent) and Gulbarga (5.93 percent). Kodagu is the smallest district sharing 1.03 percent of State's population preceded by district of Chamarajnar (1.83 percent) and Gadag (1.84 percent). Three districts namely Gadag, Chamarajnar and Kodagu have recorded each less than 10 lakh population.

6. Three taluks viz., Bangalore (South), Bangalore (North) and Mysore in the State are the most populous taluks having a population more than 10 lakhs. On the other hand, three taluks viz. Sringeri, Supa and Gudibanda have recorded less than 50,000 population. On classifying taluks according to the size of population, 10 taluks (6 in south and 4 in north karnataka) out of 175 taluks in the State fall in the category of less than 1 lakh population. 82 taluks (48 in south and 34 in north karnataka) have population in the range of 1 lakh to 2.5 lakh. Further 68 taluks (34 in south and 34 in north karnataka) come in the range of 2.5 lakh to 5 lakh population, whereas 12 taluks (4 in south and 8 in north karnataka) fall in the range of 5 lakh to 10 lakh population. The names of taluks according to the size of population are given at Annexure - 7.1.

7.2 Density and Growth of Population

7. Population density in the State has risen from 235 in 1991 to 275 in 2001. The corresponding figures for the country are 267 and 324 respectively. Among the districts of the state, the highest density of population is found in Bangalore district i.e., 2210. It is due to the high density of Bangalore Urban Agglomeration area, which comprises 85.16% of the total population of Bangalore district. The other districts which have higher density next to Bangalore are Dakshina Kannada (416), Mysore (383) and Dharwad (376). Uttara Kannada has the lowest density of 132 preceded by the districts of Kodagu (133), Chikmagalur (158) and Koppal (166).

8. The population of Karnataka has increased from 13.05 million to 52.73 million in 2001, i.e., by four times. Out of the total increase in population in the State during 100 years (i.e., in between 1901 and 2001), about 84 percent was observed in the last 50 years i.e., since 1951. The growth of population in Karnataka since the beginning of 20th century exhibits near stationary population during 1901-21, steady growth during 1921-41, rapid high growth during 1941-81 and declining trend with high growth during 1981-2001. In the state, the decadal growth rate of population which reached the highest level of 26.75 percent during 1971-81 since the beginning of the century, slowed down to 21.12 percent during 1981-91 and further declined to 17.25 percent during 1991-2001. This pattern of decadal growth i.e., generally reaching the highest growth during 1971-81 and more or less slowing down in the subsequent two decades has been observed in 15 districts comprising all districts of Bangalore division except Chitradurga and Shimoga districts; Chamarajnar and Udupi districts of Mysore division; all districts of Belgaum Division except Bijapur district and only one district i.e., Bellary of Gulbarga division. However in the case of Chikmagalur district, the growth rate reached the highest during 1971-81, then drastically declined during 1981-91 and again increased marginally, whereas the growth rate reached the highest during 1961-71

and declined during subsequent decades in the case of Mandya, Mysore and Dakshina Kannada districts. The decadal growth rate reached the highest during 1951-61 and slowed down in subsequent decades in the case of Chitradurga, Shimoga and Hassan districts. In the case of Kodagu district, the highest growth reached during 1951-61, but drastically reduced during 1981-91 and again increased moderately during 1999-2001. Only in the case of districts of Hyderabad-Karnataka viz., Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur and Koppal, the decadal growth rate went on increasing upto 1981-91 and slowed down in 1991-2001.

9. During 1991-2001, among regions, North Karnataka (21.39 percent) registered higher growth compared to South Karnataka (16.45 percent) as against 17.25 percent for the state. Among Divisions, Gulbarga division (21.65 percent) and Bangalore division (20.08 percent) registered higher growth rate as compared to the State average. Bangalore district which comprises of capital city of the State registered the highest growth rate (34.8 percent) whereas Udupi district registered the lowest growth rate (6.9 percent). All districts of Gulbarga division, Bagalkot, Belgaum and Bijapur districts of Belgaum division and Bangalore district of Bangalore division and none of the districts in Mysore division registered growth rates higher than that of the State.

10. The decadal growth rate of taluks during 1991-2001 was above that of the state in the case of Anekal, Bangalore (south), Bangalore (north), Doddaballapur, Hosakote, Nelamangala, Molakalmuru, Kolar, Malur, Shimoga, Sira and Tumkur of Bangalore Division, Mangalore and Mysore in Mysore Division, Bagalkot, Bilagi, Mudhol, Athani, Belgaum, Gokak, Raibagh, Bijapur, Indi, Hubli, Dharwad and Mundagol in Belgaum division, all taluks of Gulbarga division except Hadagali, Aurad, Aland and Deodurga taluks. The highest decadal growth rate of 41.40 percent was recorded in Mudhol taluk and the lowest growth rate of 0.06 percent in Kundagol taluk.

7.3 Sex Ratio

11. In 2001, the sex ratio of Karnataka (964) is much better than that of all India (933). Never the less the sex ratio in Karnataka as in the case of many Indian states is quite adverse to women. The position of women has been worsening over the years since the beginning of the twentieth century. The sex ratio of Karnataka which was at 983 in 1901 declined steadily upto 1941, thereafter showed mixed trend and reached the level of 960 in 1991 and it slightly improved in 2001. The sex ratio has improved in 2001 as compared to 1991 in almost all districts except in Bagalkot, Bidar, Gadag and Udupi where it has declined. No change in the sex ratio between 1991 and 2001 is observed in the Bijapur district.

12. In 2001 among regions, South Karnataka has sex ratio of 965, as against 962 in North Karnataka. Among divisions, Mysore division has the highest sex ratio of 1001 and Bangalore division has the lowest sex ratio of 942. The sex ratio of 967 in Gulbarga division has been higher than the state level, whereas Belgaum division has lower sex-ratio (958) than the state level. Most districts have un-favourable sex ratios in 2001. Only three districts namely Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Hassan have a favourable sex ratio. The districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Bidar, Dharwad, Haveri, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Bangalore and Bangalore (rural) have sex ratios lower than that of state.

13. As far as sex ratio in taluks is concerned, Channapatna and Magadi in Bangalore (rural) district, Hosadurga in Chitradurga district, all taluks except Chintamani and Gowribidanur in Kolar district, all taluks except Shimoga taluk in Shimoga district, C.N. Halli, Gubbi, Kortigere, Kunigal, Tiptur and Turuvekere of Tumkur district, all taluks except Jamakhandi of Bagalkot district, all taluks of Belgaum district, Mudhebihal taluk in Bijapur district, Gadag and Ron taluks in Gadag district, all taluks except Haliyal, Mundagod and Yellapur in Uttara Kannada district, Chamarajnar and Gundalpet in Chamarajnar district, all taluks of Chikmagalur, Dakshina Kannada, Hassan, Kodagu and Mandya districts, H.D.Kote, Hunsur, K.R. Nagar and Mysore taluks in Mysore district, all taluks of Udupi district, all taluks except Kudligi and Sandur of Bellary district, all taluks except Afzalpur, Aland and Gulbarga of Gulbarga district, all taluks of Koppal and Raichur districts have sex ratio above the state's sex ratio. The highest sex ratio is in Kundapur taluk (1163) followed by Karkala (1115) and Udupi (1107) and the lowest in Mundagod taluk (855) preceded by taluks of Anekal (880), Bangalore-North (907) and Bangalore-South (907). The sex ratio was more than thousand in 23 taluks in the State i.e, Hosanagara of Shimoga district, Turuvekere and Kunigal of Tumkur district, Bhatkal and Honnavar of Uttara Kannada district, Narasimharajapura of Chickmagalur district, all taluks except Sulya taluk of Dakshina Kannada district, all taluks except Arasikere and Holenarasipura of Hassan district, all taluks except Somwarpet of Kodagu district, K.R.Pet and Nagamangala of Mandya district, all taluks of Udupi district and Sedam taluk of Gulbarga district.

7.4 Urbanization

14. The urban population of Karnataka which was about 1.6 million in 1901 has increased to 17.9 million in 2001 i.e, by about 11 times in 100 years. There is a rapid increase in urban population since 1951. Out of the total increase in urban population in 100 years i.e, between 1901 and 2001, about 83 per cent increase was in the last 50 years.

15. The proportion of urban population in Karnataka was always higher than that in the country as a whole since 1901. The urban population in Karnataka in 2001 was 34 percent as against 31 percent in the country. Among the regions, the proportion of urban population was 38 percent in South Karnataka as compared to 28 percent in North Karnataka. Among divisions Bangalore division had the highest proportion of 47 per cent followed by 29 percent in Belgaum division and 26 percent in Gulbarga division, whereas Mysore division had the lowest proportion of 25 percent. Among districts, the proportion of urban population in Bangalore district was the highest (88 percent), due to rapid growth of Capital City i.e, Bangalore. The next higher growth of urban population is observed in Dharwad district (55 per cent). The lowest proportion of urban population (i.e, 14 percent) is found in Kodagu district. The proportion of urban population was higher than that of State in 7 districts viz., Bangalore, Shimoga, Dharwad, Gadag, Dakshina Kannada, Mysore and Bellary.

16. Among taluks, a high concentration of urban population was in Bangalore-North (92 percent) followed by Bangalore-South (90 percent), Mysore (77 percent), Hubli (76 percent), Mangalore (68 percent), Dharwad (66 percent), Shimoga (62 percent), Belgaum (62 percent) and Davanagere (60 percent). The taluks other than those mentioned above which have higher urban population than the State are Harihar, Bangarpet, Tumkur, Bagalkote, Jamakhandi, Bijapur, Naragund, Gadag, Haliyal, Karwar, Sirsi, Chikmagalur, Hassan, Bellary, Hospet, Bidar, Chitapur, Gulbarga and Raichur. Thus, 28 taluks have higher

proportion of urban population than that of State. It is interesting to note that there is no urban population in only one taluka in the State i.e, Joida (Supa) taluka of Uttar Kannada district. The lowest proportion of urban population is in Soraba taluk (4 percent) preceded by Hosanagar (4.38 percent) and Hunsur (5 percent) taluks.

7.5 Work force

17. The Workforce in Karnataka has increased from 10.73 million in 1961 to 14.94 million in 1981, 18.89 million in 1991 and 23.52 millions in 2001. The growth rate in work force, which was 1.96 percent per annum during 1961-81 has grown to 2.64 percent per annum between 1981 and 1991 and declined marginally to register annual growth rate of 2.45 percent during 1991-2001. It is interesting to note that the growth rate among male work force that was about 2.35 percent per annum during 1961-81 has declined to 2.01 per cent per annum during 1981-91 and further increased to 2.30 percent during 1991-2001, whereas female work force has increased from 1.23 percent per annum to 4.03 percent per annum and again declined to 2.74 percent during the same period.

18. The rural work force has increased from 11.6 million in 1981 to 14.4 million in 1991 and 18.0 million in 2001 registering growth rate of 2.4% per annum during 1981-91 and 2.5% during 1991-01, while the urban work force increased from 3.3 million in 1981 to 4.5 million in 1991 and 5.96 million in 2001 registering growth rate of 3.5% per annum during 1981-1991 and 3.64% during 1991-01. The share of male work force has marginally declined from 54.6% in 1981 to 54.1% in 1991 and further increased to 56.9% in 2001, whereas the share of female work force has increased from 25.3% to 29.4% during 1981-91 and further increased to 31.9% in 2001.

7.6 Work Participation Rate

19. The work participation rate which was 42.0 percent has risen to 44.6 percent in 2001. But the work participation rate was much higher in rural areas (49.2%) as compared to urban areas (35.7%). The male work participation rate has increased from 54.1% to 56.9%, while the female work participation rate has increased from 29.4% to 31.9% during 1991 to 2001. The work participation rates by sex reveal that Chamarajnagar, a newly formed district from erstwhile Mysore district has registered the highest male work participation rate of 61.7%, while Bidar district has the lowest male work participation rate of 47.6%. In the case of female work participation rate, Dakshina Kannada occupies the first place with 41.7%, while Bangalore district the last place with 18.3%.

20. As per 2001 Census, the proportion of workers to total population or work participation rate was marginally higher in South Karnataka (45.35%) as compared to that in North Karnataka(43.60%). Among divisions, the work participation rate was higher in Mysore division (46.55%) and Bangalore division (44.59%) as compared to 44.60% at the State level. Tumkur district has registered the highest work participation rate of 51.0%, while Bidar district has registered the lowest work participation rate of 37.2%. This rate was higher than the state average in 14 districts viz., Bangalore (Rural), Chitradurga, Kolar and Tumkur in Bangalore division; Chickmagalur, Chamarajnagar, Dakshina Kannada, Hassan, Kodagu and Mandya in Mysore division; Gadag and Haveri in Belgaum division and Koppal and Bellary in Gulbarga division. The details about work participation rate, by sex, districtwise and regionwise are given in Annexure 7.2.

21. At the time of writing this chapter, details about work participation rates at taluk level were not available from the census results of 2001, the following analysis is based on 1991 Census data. Among taluks, the work participation rate varies from 30.46% in Bhatkal taluk of Uttar Kannada district to 53.00% in Koratagere taluk of Tumkur district. However, the work participation rate was 50.00% or more in Jagalur taluk of Davanagere district, Bagepalli taluk of Kolar district, Chiknayakanahalli, Koratagere, Kunigal, Madhugiri and Turuvekere taluks of Tumkur district, Kalghatgi taluk of Dharwad district, Bantwal taluk of Dakshina Kannada district and Hagari Bommanahalli taluk of Bellary district. It is noticed that the work participation rates in district headquarter taluks were generally lower than the work participation rates in other taluks of the respective districts. Out of 175 taluks in the state, in 126 taluks or 72% of total number of taluks, the participation rate is above that of the state. The proportion of taluks which have work participation rate higher than that of state is higher in South Karnataka (74%) as compared to North Karnataka (70%). Among divisions Mysore has the highest proportion of taluks (75%) and Belgaum the lowest proportion of taluks (67%), while it is 74% in Gulbarga division and 72% in Bangalore Division.

22. In the state, the proportion of workers among males was 56.9% as against 31.9% among females as per 2001 Census. This pattern i.e., the proportion of male workers being much higher to that among female workers was prevalent in all taluks and districts as well as in rural and urban areas.

7.7 Main and Marginal Workers

23. The workers comprise of main workers and marginal workers in the proportion of 82.3% and 17.7% respectively in the State in 2001. The proportion of main workers to the population is (36.7%), whereas the proportion of marginal workers is (7.9%). As per the Census 2001, the proportion of main workers is the highest in Kodagu district (45.2%) followed by Dakshina Kannada district (44.4%) and Hassan district (40.8%), whereas it is the lowest in Bidar district (28.2%) preceded by Bijapur district (30.6%) and Gulbarga district (32.4%). Out of 27 districts in the state, 13 districts have proportion of main workers higher than that of the State. Those districts are Bangalore (Rural), Chitradurga, Kolar and Tumkur in Bangalore division; Chickmagalur, Dakshina Kannada, Hassan, Kodagu, Mandya and Udupi in Mysore division; Gadag and Haveri in Belgaum division and Bellary in Gulbarga division.

24. The proportion of main workers among males and females is 51.9% and 20.9% respectively in the state showing wide gap in employment among males and females. However, the number of women joining the labour force as main workers has increased during 1981-2001. The number of main workers in the state has increased at an annual rate of 1.19% as compared to growth rates of 1.35% for males and 0.81% for females during 1991 to 2001. Annual growth rate was the highest in Bangalore district (4.54%), whereas it was the highest for males in Mandya district (5.0%) and for females in Bangalore district (7.09%) during the same period as above. However, four districts namely Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur and Bijapur have registered negative growth in the range of (-2.7% to -9.1%) during 1991-2001 period. The negative growth was observed only in the case of female main workers in the districts of Bidar, Gulbarga, Raichur, Koppal; Bijapur, Bagalkot, Haveri, Davanagere, Chickmagalur, Udupi and Chamarajnagar.

25. The proportion of males as the main workers has declined from 53.5% to 51.9%, whereas the proportion of female main workers has decreased from 22.7% to 20.9% in between 1991 and 2001. It is to be noted that majority of both male and female workers are found in rural areas. The proportion of main workers among males was higher in South Karnataka (54.6%) than in North Karnataka (48.91%). Similarly the proportion of main workers among females was higher in South Karnataka (21.6%) than in North Karnataka (19.9%). This proportion among females was the highest in Dakshina Kannada district (34.9%) and the lowest in Bidar district (14.7%).

26. Contrary to main workers, there has been a spectacular increase in marginal workers in 2001. The proportion of marginal workers which stood at 3.5% in 1991 has reached the level of 7.9% in 2001, showing more than two fold increase. It is worth noting that proportion of marginal workers among females (11.0%) is more than double that of males (5%). Among female marginal workers, the proportion is more than 5 times in rural (15.2%), as compared to that in urban areas (2.6%). There is a wide variation in the proportion of marginal workers in the districts. This proportion was the highest in Chamarajnar district (11.6%) and the lowest in Bangalore district (2.8%). Among districts only two districts namely Kodagu and Bangalore have registered less than 5% of marginal workers to total population of the respective districts.

27. Out of 27 districts, 10 districts namely Shimoga, Chickmagalur, Gadag, Mysore, Udupi, Dharwad, Bellary, Dakshina Kannada, Kodagu and Bangalore have the proportion of marginal workers less than that of State.

28. It is interesting to note that the districts i.e, all districts of Hyderabad-Karnataka except Koppal, Bijapur of Bombay-Karnataka; Chamarajnar newly formed district of Old Mysore Karnataka, which have registered a negative growth in respect of main workers have registered a higher proportion of marginal workers. The proportions of marginal workers among males and females are higher in North Karnataka than South Karnataka. But this proportion for females is more pronounced in North Karnataka than in South Karnataka. The details are furnished at Annexure 7.2.

29. The proportion of marginal workers is significantly higher in rural areas (10.5%) as compared to that in urban areas (2.8%). In rural areas, the proportion of female marginal workers is higher than that of male marginal workers, while in urban areas, the proportion of female marginal workers is slightly lower than that of male marginal workers.

30. The above analysis reveals that there is an increasing tendency among females to enter the work force as main workers as well as marginal workers in rural and urban areas despite the fact that men dominate in main work force. The proportion of men and women in main work force is higher in rural areas as compared to urban areas whereas the proportion of men is higher than that of women in both areas. The female work participation rate though increased, is considerably lower than the corresponding rate for males. More women are found as marginal workers especially in rural areas where the works are seasonal in nature and also low paid. This phenomenon is not particular to North or South Karnataka but it is throughout the State. As against the common belief that urban areas provide more employment opportunities, the work participation is generally higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

7.8 Sectorwise Employment

31. The Population Census provides data for three sectors, in respect of main workers only but not for total work force. Primary sector covers cultivators, agricultural labourers, engaged in caring for livestock, forestry, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities. The secondary sector includes mining and quarrying, household industry, manufacturing other than household and construction. The tertiary sector covers trade and commerce, transport, storage and communication and other services. The growth in the employment in all the sectors put together was 2.6% per annum which was higher than the growth rate in population between 1981 and 1991. The growth in main workers was 2.3% in primary sector, 2.0% in secondary sector and 5.0% in tertiary sector. Since break-up of work force sectorwise is not available yet from the results of Census 2001, analysis is done on the basis of 1991 Census data only.

32. The share in work force was 66.7% in the primary sector, 11.4% in the secondary sector and 21.9% in tertiary sector. The share of primary sector in work force was higher in North Karnataka (75%) than that in South Karnataka (62%). Gulbarga division accounts for the highest share of 77.6% followed by 71.9% in Belgaum division, 66.4% in Mysore division and 57.0% in Bangalore division. Among districts, the share of primary sector ranges from 11.5% in Bangalore district to 81.9% in Koppal district. The share of primary sector was higher than that of the state share in all districts of Bangalore division except Bangalore district, all districts of Mysore division except Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Mysore districts, all districts of Belgaum division except Dharwad and Uttar Kannada districts and all districts of Gulbarga division.

33. The share of secondary sector in work force was higher in South Karnataka than that in North Karnataka. Among divisions, Bangalore division accounts for the highest share (15.2%) followed by Mysore division (12.8%), Belgaum division (9.0%) and Gulbarga division (5.8%). The share of secondary sector varies from 3.5% in Raichur district to 36.1% in Dakshina Kannada district. The districts which are above the state share are Bangalore(urban), Bangalore(rural), Bagalkot, Dharwad, Dakshina Kannada and Udupi. None of the districts in Gulbarga division crossed the state share.

34. Again, the share of tertiary sector was higher in South Karnataka than that in North Karnataka. Among divisions, the highest share was in Bangalore division (27.8%) followed by Mysore division (20.9%), Belgaum division (19.0%) and Gulbarga division (16.6%). The share of tertiary sector was the highest (56.3%) in Bangalore district and the lowest (12.3%) in Chamarajnagar district. Out of 27 districts, the share of tertiary sector was above the state average in 6 districts namely, Bangalore(urban), Dharwar, Uttar Kannada, Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Mysore. The share in Kodagu (21.8%) was around state average (21.9%). None of the districts in Gulbarga division was above the state average.

35. From the above, the predominant share of the primary sector and lower shares of the secondary and tertiary sectors in employment in all districts of Gulbarga division evidently show the backwardness of these districts.

7.9 Agricultural Labourers

36. The predominance of agricultural labourers in a region generally indicates the low level of literacy, low level of income, malnutrition, under nutrition and poverty among labourers.

37. Number of agricultural labourers has grown from 4.96 million in 1981 to 5.65 million in 1991 and 6.21 million in 2001. The growth rate in agricultural labourers which was 1.4% per annum between 1981 and 1991 has come down to 0.98% per annum during 1991-2001. Similarly the growth has been reduced among both males and females but the reduction in growth rate among males was sharper than that among females.

38. The proportion of agricultural labourers to total workers has increased from 26.4% in 1981 to 29.9% in 1991 and again declined to 26.4% in 2001. As per 2001 Census this proportion was almost double in North Karnataka (36.2%) as compared to South Karnataka (19.4%). Among divisions, the highest proportion of agricultural labourers was in Gulbarga division (40.6%) followed by Belgaum division (33.0%), Mysore division (18.7%) and Bangalore division (19.8%). The proportion of agricultural labourers varies significantly among districts. It is as high as 45.0 percent in Raichur district followed by Haveri district with 43.6 percent and Chamarajnar district with 42.9%. The proportion of agricultural labourers was less than 5 percent in Bangalore (2.5%), Dakshina Kannada (4.4%) and Kodagu (4.2%). This proportion was higher than that of State in 16 districts namely Chitradurga, Davanagere, Kolar and Shimoga in Bangalore division; Chamarajnar in Mysore division, Bagalkot, Belgaum, Bijapur, Gadag, Dharwad and Haveri in Belgaum division and Bidar, Bellary, Gulbarga, Raichur and Koppal in Gulbarga division.

39. The proportion of agricultural labourers was higher among female workers (43.8%) than among male workers (17.0%) in the state. This proportion was quite high among males as well as females in North Karnataka as compared to South Karnataka. The percentage of agricultural labourers to total workers by sex are furnished District / Division and region-wise in Annexure 7.3.

40. Since data at taluka level were not available, the following analysis is based on 1991 Census data. Among taluks, the proportion of agricultural labourers was the highest in Sirguppa taluk (57.06%) and the lowest in Bangalore(north) taluk (1.65%). In the state out of 175 taluks, 99 taluks or 57% taluks have higher proportion of agricultural labourers than the state proportion. This proportion of agricultural labourers was higher than the state level proportion in 80% of taluks in North Karnataka, as against 37% of taluks in South Karnataka. It is to be noted that all taluks in Gulbarga division have the proportion of agricultural labourers higher than the state proportion. This proportion was higher than the state proportion in 67% taluks of Belgaum division, 43% of taluks in Bangalore division, 29% taluks in Mysore division.

41. Agricultural labour is more predominant in North Karnataka especially in Gulbarga division. The higher participation in agricultural labour may be attributed to the poverty and illiteracy among the people. It may be noted that half of the agricultural labourers are women and that SC/ST women account for 33% of the total female agricultural labourers in the state.

7.10 Industrial Workers

42. As per Census definition, people engaged in manufacturing in household industries and in manufacturing units other than house hold units form industrial workers. Number of Industrial workers in the State increased from 1.66 million in 1981 to 1.85 million in 1991, and 2.05 million in 2001 (estimated) registering annual growth rate of 1.1% between 1981 and 1991 and 1.0% between 1991 and 2001. The reduction in annual growth of industrial workers is a matter of much concern. Since data on industrial workers districtwise / talukawise is not available as yet from 2001 census, analysis is based on 1991 Census data.

43. The share of industrial workers in total main workers which was 10.5% in 1961 increased to 12.1% in 1981 and again reduced to 10.7% in 1991 and 10.5% in 2001 (estimated). The proportion of industrial workers to total workers was almost double in South Karnataka (13.7%) as compared to North Karnataka (6.9%). Among divisions, the highest proportion was in Bangalore division (14.50%) followed by Mysore division (12.3%) and the lowest proportion was in Gulbarga division (4.6%) preceded by Belgaum division (8.7%). The share of industrial workers to the total workers was the highest in Dakshina Kannada district (35.7%) followed by Bangalore district (31.4%) whereas the lowest share was in Raichur district (2.5%) preceded by Chikmagalur district (3.9%) and Hassan district (3.9%). One may expect, the proportion of industrial workers to be the highest in Bangalore district. However, the fact of high proportion of workers engaged in beedi rolling work in Dakshina Kannada district has pushed Bangalore to the second position. The districts which are above the state average are Bangalore (U), Bangalore (R), Bagalkot, Dharwad, Dakshina Kannada and Udupi. None of the districts in Gulbarga division was above the State average.

44. Among taluks, the proportion of industrial workers to total workers was the highest in Bantwal taluk (42.36%) followed by Mangalore taluk (38.03%), Bangalore north taluk (32.19%) and Bangalore south taluk (29.78%), whereas it was the lowest in Manvi taluk (1.54%) preceded by H.D.Kote (1.82%), Deodurg (1.90%) and Jagalur taluk (1.91%). The 29 taluks in the state which have got the proportion higher than the state proportion are Anekal, Bangalore(north), Bangalore(south), Doddaballapur, Ramnagaram, Davanagere, Harihar, Bangarpet, Siddalghatta, Shimoga and Tumkur in Bangalore division, Yelandur, Belthangadi, Bantwal, Mangalore, Puttur, Sullya, Mysore, Karkala and Udupi in Mysore division; Badami, Hungund, Jamkhandi, Belgaum, Hubli, Gadag, Ranebennur, Haliyal and Karwar in Belgaum division and none of the taluks in Gulbarga division.

45. As a matter of fact, the higher proportion of workers should be in industries and service sector to achieve better progress in economic development of a region.

7.11 Employment

46. It is rather difficult to obtain a reliable and precise estimate of the employment generation in the state. No doubt organized sector provides employment opportunities, but it accounts for about 10% of the total employment, whereas unorganized sector accounts for about 90% of the total employment. The National Sample Survey (NSS) however, throws light on employment and unemployment situation at state level quinquennially based on thick samples. Distribution of persons employed by residence and sex per thousand population for Karnataka as per 55th round (1992-2000) and 50th round (1993-94) is presented in the following Table.

Table 7.1: Per thousand distribution of employed persons

Status	Rural						Urban					
	1993-94			1990-00			1993-94			1999-00		
	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P
1. Usual principal status	604	430	518	595	380	487	543	181	366	545	178	366
2. Current weekly status	583	365	473	581	341	461	530	161	350	536	172	358
3. Current daily status	549	303	427	542	292	417	511	141	331	517	156	340

Source : Key Results on Employment and Unemployment NSSO, July 1993-June 1994, Pp 27,28 and 29.

47. Employment in rural areas declined while urban employment remained constant under usual principal status. Employment of men and women has come down in the five years (i.e., from 1993-94 to 1999-00) but the decline has been more pronounced in the case of women. Employment in current weekly and current daily status has declined in rural areas, whereas it has increased in urban areas.

48. Economic Census undertaken generally once in ten years in the country provides information on employment for both organized and unorganized sectors. But the coverage is confined to all units/enterprises of economic activities in the state excluding those engaged in crop production/plantation. Thus it excludes major chunk of employment i.e., agricultural workers. Economic Census takes into account all non-agricultural enterprises and agricultural enterprises engaged in livestock production, agricultural services, hunting, tapping and game propagation, forestry, logging and fishing. As per the latest Economic Census conducted during 1998, total number of persons usually working in the state is of the order of 52.53 lakh and that of hired workers (engaged in both agricultural and non-agricultural establishments) comes to about 27.28 lakh. District-wise details are presented in the following table.

Table 7.2: District wise number of persons usually working and hired workers, 1998

Sl. No.	District	Persons usually working	Percentage	Hired workers (Agricultural establishments)	Hired workers (Non-Agricultural Establishments)	Total hired workers	Percentage
1	Bangalore (U)	975482	18.57	4554	667005	671559	24.61
2	Bangalore (R)	296643	5.65	36767	73455	110222	4.04
3	Bagalkote	136351	2.60	1113	51047	52160	1.91
4	Belgaum	345841	6.58	2543	150015	152558	5.59
5	Bellary	129590	2.47	969	53670	54639	2.00
6	Bidar	78836	1.50	1104	37779	38883	1.43
7	Bijapur	89269	1.70	209	38744	38953	1.43
8	Chamarjanagar	130448	2.48	9770	34249	44019	1.61
9	Chikamagalore	77509	1.48	5860	35191	41051	1.50

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Sl. No.	District	Persons usually working	Percentage	Hired workers(Agricultural establishments)	Hired workers (Non-Agricultural Establishments)	Total hired workers	Percentage
10	Chitradurga	100413	1.91	1650	50329	51979	1.91
11	Davanagere	104070	1.98	239	50252	50491	1.85
12	D.Kannada	271894	5.18	1376	119983	121359	4.45
13	Dharwad	144121	2.74	608	75466	76074	2.79
14	Gadag	79433	1.51	838	32991	33829	1.24
15	Gulbarga	174172	3.32	884	79016	79900	2.93
16	Hassan	159142	3.03	1293	90884	92177	3.38
17	Haveri	90289	1.72	774	38302	39076	1.43
18	Kodagu	39045	0.74	338	22737	23075	0.85
19	Kolar	348516	6.63	51074	72338	123412	4.52
20	Koppal	93295	1.78	148	38538	38686	1.42
21	Mandya	197833	3.77	17337	63556	80893	2.96
22	Mysore	372187	7.08	6490	185907	192397	7.05
23	Raichur	100664	1.92	147	43361	43508	1.59
24	Shimoga	203874	3.88	8095	108454	116549	4.27
25	Tumkur	251461	4.79	52540	171701	224241	8.22
26	Udupi	130091	2.48	3031	66102	69133	2.53
27	Uttara Kannada	132970	2.53	2893	64656	67549	2.48
	Bangalore Division	2280459	43.41	154919	1193534	1348453	49.42
	Mysore Division	1378149	26.24	45495	618609	664104	24.34
	Gulbarga Division	576557	10.97	3252	252364	255616	9.37
	Belgaum Division	1018274	19.38	8978	451221	460199	16.87
	South Karnataka	3658608	69.65	200414	1812143	2012557	73.76
	North Karnataka	1594831	30.35	12230	703585	715815	26.24
	State	5253439	100.00	212644	2515728	2728372	100.00

Source : Economic Census For Karnataka, 1998

49. Out of total number of persons usually working in the state, South Karnataka accounts for lion's share (about 70%) where as North Karnataka accounts for only about 30%. Among divisions, Bangalore Division accounts for the highest share (43%) and Gulbarga for the lowest share (11%). Out of total hired workers, South Karnataka's share is about 74% as against North Karnataka's share of 26%. Bangalore division accounts for the highest share of about 49% and Gulbarga division accounts for the lowest share of about 11%.

7.12 Employment in organized sector

50. Employment in organized sector has increased from 14.47 lakh in 1991 to 18.80 in 2001, registering decadal growth of 29.92% or annual growth rate of 2.99%. During the same period employment in public sector increased from 10.28 lakh to 11.13 lakh registering annual growth rate of 0.82% whereas employment in private sector increased from 4.51 lakhs to 7.67 lakh registering annual growth rate of 7.0%. Though the share of public sector in

total employment forms about 60% the decadal growth of employment in public sector was rather sluggish and tardy.

51. Employment in public and private organized sectors in 2001 district wise and region wise is given in the following Table. It shows wide disparities in employment in the districts, divisions and regions. South-Karnataka accounts for 72% where as North Karnataka accounts for 28% in total employment. Disparities in private sector employment between the regions are relatively quite high compared to the disparities in public sector employment. Among districts, Bangalore district (undivided) claims the highest share of about 31% followed by Dakshina Kannada district (about 13%) and Mysore district (5.3%) districts in total employment. The lowest share of 1.02% is accounted by Chamarajanagar preceded by Koppal (1.04%) , Kodagu (1.21%) and Haveri (1.26%) districts.

Table 7.3: Employment in Public and Private organized Sectors 2001, districtwise

Sl. No.	Districts	Public Sector	% Share of Public Sector	Private Sector	% Share of Private Sector	Total	% Share of Total Sectors
1	Bangalore Urban	297281	26.96	286953	37.41	584234	31.25
2	Bangalore Rural						
3	Chitradurga	24671	2.24	4395	0.57	29066	1.55
4	Davanagere	27745	2.52	8972	1.17	36717	1.96
5	Kolar	50196	4.55	6360	0.83	56556	3.02
6	Shimoga	38871	3.53	7376	0.96	46247	2.47
7	Tumkur	39967	3.62	10403	1.36	50370	2.69
8	Bagalkote	24139	2.19	7872	1.03	32011	1.71
9	Belgaum	53984	4.90	37274	4.86	91258	4.88
10	Bijapur	28444	2.58	6185	0.81	34629	1.85
11	Dharwad	56812	5.15	24842	3.24	81654	4.37
12	Gadag	18807	1.71	6078	0.79	24885	1.33
13	Haveri	16923	1.53	6639	0.87	23562	1.26
14	Uttara Kannada	35416	3.21	12624	1.65	48040	2.57
15	Chamarajanagar	16772	1.52	2323	0.30	19095	1.02
16	Chickmagalur	16229	1.47	12204	1.59	28433	1.52
17	Dakshina Kannada	39862	3.62	202639	26.42	242501	12.97
18	Hassan	33472	3.04	7784	1.01	41256	2.21
19	Kodagu	12318	1.12	10399	1.36	22717	1.21
20	Mandya	34433	3.12	4072	0.53	38505	2.06
21	Mysore	70645	6.41	28927	3.77	99572	5.33
22	Udupi	15982	1.45	33119	4.32	49101	2.63

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Sl. No.	Districts	Public Sector	% Share of Public Sector	Private Sector	% Share of Private Sector	Total	% Share of Total Sectors
23	Bellary	33896	3.07	14635	1.91	48531	2.60
24	Bidar	22878	2.07	7307	0.95	30185	1.61
25	Gulbarga	49773	4.51	11425	1.49	61198	3.27
26	Koppal	15726	1.43	3764	0.49	19490	1.04
27	Raichur	27378	2.48	2554	0.33	29932	1.60
	Bangalore Division	478731	43.42	324459	42.30	803190	42.96
	Mysore Division	239713	21.74	301467	39.30	541180	28.94
	Belgaum Division	234525	21.27	101514	13.23	336039	17.97
	Gulbarga Division	149651	13.57	39685	5.17	189336	10.13
	South Karnataka	718444	65.16	625926	81.59	1344370	71.90
	North Karnataka	384176	34.84	141199	18.41	525375	28.10
	Karnataka State	1102620	100.00	767125	100.00	1869745	100.00

Source: Director, Employment and Training, G.O.K., Bangalore.

7.13 Unemployment

52. On comparing the data on unemployment of 55th round (1999-2000) with that of 50th round (1993-94), of National Sample Survey, it emerges that chronic, intermittent and seasonal unemployment have declined in the state between 1993-94 and 1999-2000 both in rural and urban areas except intermittent unemployment for rural which was constant. But, the unemployment situation is not available from the NSS data, below the state level i.e, for regions/divisions / districts. Hence the data available from the Employment Exchanges on the registrants in the Live Registers are made use of as a proxy measure for unemployment. The details of registrants on the Live Registers, as per qualification is given for the years 1991-2001 in Table 7.4.

Table 7.4: Registrants on the live registers of Employment Exchanges in Karnataka

Registrants	31-03-1991	31-03-2001	%age increase
1. Post-Graduates	10358	14730	42
2. Graduates	112712	164110	46
3. Diploma Holders	24312	42670	76
4. I.T.I. Apprenticeship, Other Certificate holders	38530	78940	105
5. Matriculates and Stenographers	779593	1311350	68
6. Below Matriculation	362254	340620	-6
Grand Total	1327759	1952420	47

Source : Directorate of Employment and Training

53. An analysis of data on registrants according to qualification shows wide variation in the decadal growth. Total number of Registrants which was 13,27,759 as on 31-3-1991 has increased to 19,52,42 showing decadal increase of 47% or 4.7% annually. Among all registrants, ITI and other certificate holders increased by 105 %, followed by diploma holders by 76% matriculates 68%, graduates 46% and postgraduates 42%. Only in the case of below matriculation, there is a decline in the registration. The details of registrants according to divisions and regions are presented for the year 2001 in the following Table.

Table 7.5: Registrants on the live Registers of Employment Exchange in Karnataka, Qualificationwise & Distric wise, 2000-01

Sl. No.	District	Post Graduates	Graduates	Dip. Holders	I.T.I. / ATS / Certificate holders	Matriculates & Stenographers	Below Matriculation	Total
1	Bangalore(U)	7366.5	24968.5	8955	12658	154730	42888	251566
2	Bangalore (R)	7366.5	24968.5	8955	12658	154730	42888	251566
3	Chitradurga	-	3662	397	1540	43190	7068	55857
4	avanagere	-	2970	982	2092	52673	8021	66738
5	Kolar	-	4567	1622	6886	69334	13048	95457
6	Shimoga	-	4570	1699	1576	36465	12228	56538
7	Tumkur	-	6240	1368	2134	72694	10315	92751
	Bangalore Division	14733	71946	23978	39544	583816	136455	870472
8	Bagalkote	-	2653	583	1897	31759	8142	45034
9	Belgaum	-	8542	1925	2105	83864	13791	110227
10	Bijapur	-	2905	556	1679	33709	9239	48088
11	Dharwad	-	4334	1031	2026	32422	16130	55943
12	Gadag	-	2105	353	1354	25857	5029	34698
13	Haveri	-	3173	429	1698	29548	4009	38857
14	Uttarakannada	-	4202	2071	2127	34395	11380	54175
	Belgaum Division	-	27914	6948	12886	271554	67720	387022
15	Chamarajanagar	-	2306	287	713	23077	3525	29908

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Sl. No.	District	Post Graduates	Graduates	Dip. Holders	I.T.I. / ATS / Certificate holders	Matriculates & Stenographers	Below Matriculation	Total
16	Chickamagalur	-	3685	487	990	24896	8384	38442
17	D.Kannada	-	6656	1551	2855	24819	10517	46398
18	Hassan	-	11140	687	1913	33787	27760	75287
19	Kodagu	-	1352	195	418	10297	2995	15257
20	Mandya	-	4558	933	1648	43434	12776	63349
21	Mysore	-	5615	1308	2851	57469	18702	85945
22	Udupi	-	3169	1135	753	15790	4333	25180
	Mysore Division	-	38481	6583	12141	233569	88992	379766
23	Bellary	-	7756	1414	4863	42702	14926	71661
24	Bidar	-	3762	743	1208	49999	3824	59536
25	Gulbarga	-	8099	1607	4237	71832	16564	102339
26	Koppal	-	2432	302	1410	18712	3141	25997
27	Raichur	-	3721	1092	2646	39168	8999	55626
	Gulbarga Division	-	25770	5158	14364	222413	47454	315159
	Bangalore Division	14733	71946	23978	39544	583816	136455	870472
	Mysore Division	-	38481	6583	12141	233569	88992	379766
	Belgaum Division	-	27914	6948	12886	271554	67720	387022
	Gulbarga Division	-	25770	5158	14364	222413	47454	315159
	South Karnataka	14733	110427	30561	51685	817385	225447	1250238
	Percentage Share	100.00	67.29	71.63	65.48	62.33	66.19	64.02
	North Karnataka	-	53684	12106	27250	493967	115174	702181
	Percentage Share	0	32.70	28.33	34.49	37.67	33.81	35.95
	Karnataka State	14833	164211	42767	79034.97	1311452	340721	1953019

Note : Figures in the parenthesis represent percentage share to the total of the State.

Source: Director, Employment and Training, G.O.K., Bangalore.

54. It is interesting to note that South Karnataka accounts for lion's share even in the case of job seekers in various categories, as can be seen from the above table.

55. Thus it can be seen from the analysis in the foregoing paragraphs that growth in employment is not commensurate with the growth in labour force in the last decade. It is to be noted that unemployment especially of educated and technical personnel has been growing fast in the recent past. The slow growth in employment generation can be attributed to the structural adjustments that are being effected consequent to the reforms brought in the economy in 1990s and also due to industrial recession all over the world. A policy to rehabilitate viable sick units, austerity measures in expenditure to manage the deficits, cuts in the posts of government employment and public undertakings resulted in large scale retrenchment of staff in industry and services and reduced employment growth. Thus growing unemployment of educated persons throughout the State, especially those belonging to North Karnataka region may pose a big problem. Unless more industries including IT industries are set up in private and public sectors in North Karnataka, the regional imbalances in employment would be widened. This may give scope for unrest and discontent among educated youths.

Annexure 7.1

Taluks according to size of Population in Karnataka

District	Less than 1 Lakh	1 Lakh to 2.5 Lakh	2.5 Lakh to 5 Lakh	5 Lakh to 10 Lakh	Above 10 Lakh
1. Bangalore (U)	-	-	1. Anekal	-	1. Bangalore(N) 2. Bangalore(S)
2. Bangalore (R)	-	1. Devanahalli 2. Hosakote 3. Magadi 4. Nelamangala 5. Ramanagara	1. Channapatna 2. Doddaballapur 3. Kanakapura	-	-
3. Chitradurga	-	1. Holalkere 2. Hosadurga 3. Molkalmuru	1. Challakere 2. Chitradurga 3. Hiriyr	-	-
4. Davanagere	-	1. Harihar 2. Jagalur 3. Honnali	1. Channagiri 2. Harappanahalli	1. Davanagere	-
5. Kolar	1. Gudibande	1. Bagepalli 2. Chikkaballapur 3. Malur 4. Mulbagil 5. Siddalghatta 6. Srinivasapura	1. Bangarpet 2. Chintamani 3. Gowribidanur 4. Kolar	-	-
6. Shimoga	-	1. Hosanagar 2. Sagara 3. Shikaripura 4. Sorapa 5. Thirthahalli	1. Bhadravathi 2. Shimoga	-	-
7. Tumkur	-	1. C.N. Halli 2. Kortagere 3. Kunigal 4. Pavagada 5. Tiptur 6. Turuvekere	1. Gubbi 2. Madhugiri 3. Sira	1. Tumkur	-
Bangalore Division	1	28	18	2	2
1. Chamarajanagar	1. Yelandur	1. Gundlupet	1. Chamarajanagar 2. Kollegal	-	-
2. Chickmagalur	1. Koppa 2. N.R. Pura 3. Sringeri	1. Mudigere 2. Tarikere	1. Chickmagalur 2. Kadur	-	-
3. Dakshina Kannada	-	1. Belthangadi 2. Sulya	1. Bantwal 2. Puttur	1. Mangalore	-
4. Hassan	1. Alur	1. Arakalgud 2. Belur 3. Holenarasipura 4. Sakaleshpura	1. Arasikere 2. Channarayapatna 3. Hassan	-	-
5. Kodagu	-	1. Madikeri 2. Somwarpet 3. Virajpet	-	-	-
6. Mandya	-	1. K.R. Pet 2. Nagamangala 3. Pandavapura 4. Srirangapatna	1. Maddur 2. Malavalli 3. Mandya	-	-

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District	Less than 1 Lakh	1 Lakh to 2.5 Lakh	2.5 Lakh to 5 Lakh	5 Lakh to 10 Lakh	Above 10 Lakh
7. Mysore	-	1. H.D. Kote 2. K.R. Nagar 3. Periyapatna	1. Hunsur 2. Nanjanagud 3. T. Narasipura	-	1. Mysore
8. Udupi	-	1. Karkala	1. Kundapura	1. Udupi	-
Mysore Division	5	20	16	2	1
1. Bagalkote	-	1. Bilagi	1. Badami 2. Bagalkote 3. Hunagund 4. Jamakhandi 5. Mudhol	-	-
2. Belgaum	-	1. Khanapur 2. Ramdurga	1. Athani 2. Bailhongal 3. Hukkeri 4. Raibagh 5. Soundatti	1. Belgaum 2. Chikkodi 3. Gokak	-
3. Bijapur	-	-	1. Bagewadi 2. Indi 3. Muddebihal 4. Sindagi	1. Bijapur	-
4. Dharwad	-	1. Kalghatgi 2. Kundagol 3. Navalgund		1. Dharwad 2. Hubli	-
5. Gadag	1. Naragund	1. Mundargi 2. Ron 3. Shirahatti	1. Gadag	-	-
6. Haveri	-	1. Byadagi 2. Hanagal 3. Hirekerur 4. Savanur 5. Shiggaon	1. Gadag	-	-
7. Uttara Kannada	1. Mundagod 2. Supa 3. Yellapur	1. Ankola 2. Bhatkal 3. Haliyal 4. Honnavar 5. Karwar 6. Kumta 7. Siddapur 8. Sirsi	-	-	-
Belgaum Division	4	22	17	6	-
1. Bellary	-	1. Hadagali 2. H.B. Halli 3. Sandur 4. Siriguppa	1. Hospet 2. Kudlagi	1. Bellary	-
2. Bidar	-	1. Aurad	1. Basavakalyan 2. Bhalki 3. Bidar 4. Humnabad	-	-
3. Gulbarga	-	1. Afzalpur 2. Chincholi 3. Jevagi 4. Sedam	1. Alur 2. Chitapur 3. Shahapur 4. Shorapur 5. Yadgiri	1. Gulbarga	-

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District	Less than 1 Lakh	1 Lakh to 2.5 Lakh	2.5 Lakh to 5 Lakh	5 Lakh to 10 Lakh	Above 10 Lakh	
4. Koppal	-	1. Kustagi 2. Yelburga	1. Gangavathi 2. Koppal	-	-	
5. Raichur	-	1. Deodurga	1. Lingsugur 2. Manavi 3. Raichur 4. Sindhanur	-	-	
Gulbarga Division	-	12	17	2	-	
South Karnataka	6	48	34	4	3	95
North Karnataka	4	34	34	8	-	80
State	10	82	68	12	3	175

Annexure 7.2

**Work Participation Rates of total workers, main workers and marginal workers by sex,
district / division / regionwise, 2001**

Sl. No.	District	Percentage to Total Population 2001								
		Total Workers			Main Workers			Marginal Workers		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1.	Bangalore (U)	39.3	58.3	18.3	36.5	55.2	15.8	2.8	3.1	2.5
2.	Bangalore (R)	47.5	59.8	34.5	38.7	54.4	22.1	8.8	5.4	12.4
3.	Chitradurga	47.8	57.4	37.7	38.1	51.9	23.7	9.7	5.5	14.0
4.	Davanagere	43.8	57.0	30.0	35.3	51.2	18.7	8.5	5.8	11.3
5.	Kolar	48.9	58.4	39.0	40.2	53.2	26.6	8.7	5.2	12.4
6.	Shimoga	4.35	58.8	27.9	35.7	53.9	17.2	7.8	4.9	10.7
7.	Tumkur	51.0	60.4	41.3	40.7	55.2	25.8	10.3	5.2	15.5
8.	Bagalkote	43.6	53.8	33.2	34.1	48.7	19.1	9.5	5.1	14.1
9.	Belgaum	44.6	56.1	32.7	36.5	52.2	20.3	8.1	3.9	12.4
10.	Bijapur	39.8	50.7	20.3	30.6	45.0	15.5	58.9	50.1	68.1
11.	Dharwad	42.7	56.2	28.5	36.6	52.5	19.9	6.1	3.7	8.6
12.	Gadag	47.1	56.3	37.7	40.0	52.9	26.8	7.1	3.4	10.9
13.	Haveri	46.4	58.4	33.6	37.0	52.8	20.1	9.4	5.6	13.5
14.	Uttara Kannada	42.9	57.7	27.7	33.6	51.2	15.6	9.3	6.5	12.1
15.	Chamarajanagar	46.5	61.7	30.8	34.9	51.6	17.7	11.6	10.1	13.1
16.	Chickmagalore	45.3	59.6	30.7	37.6	54.6	20.4	7.7	5.0	10.3
17.	Dakshina Kannada	50.0	58.4	41.7	44.4	54.0	34.9	5.6	4.4	6.8
18.	Hassan	50.3	60.9	39.7	40.8	56.6	25.1	9.5	4.3	14.6
19.	Kodagu	48.6	61.1	36.1	45.2	58.1	32.2	3.4	3.0	3.9
20.	Mandya	47.7	61.5	33.7	38.7	56.3	20.9	9.0	5.2	12.8
21.	Mysore	42.1	58.5	25.1	35.1	53.2	16.2	7.0	5.3	8.9
22.	Udupi	44.0	55.3	33.9	37.6	50.6	26.1	6.4	4.7	7.8
23.	Bellary	45.5	54.9	35.8	39.6	51.5	27.4	5.9	3.4	8.4
24.	Bidar	37.2	47.6	26.3	28.2	41.1	14.7	9.0	6.5	11.6
25.	Gulbarga	43.2	51.2	34.9	32.4	45.0	19.3	10.8	6.2	15.6
26.	Koppal	46.5	54.0	38.9	35.4	47.8	22.8	11.1	6.2	16.1
27.	Raichur	44.1	53.1	34.9	32.8	46.3	19.0	11.3	6.8	15.9
	Bangalore Division	44.6	58.6	29.7	37.7	54.1	20.4	6.8	4.5	9.28
	Mysore Division	46.6	59.5	33.6	38.9	54.3	23.5	7.6	5.2	10.1
	Belgaum Division	43.8	55.5	31.6	35.4	50.7	19.3	8.3	4.7	12.1
	Gulbarga Division	43.3	52.1	34.3	33.7	46.3	20.7	9.6	5.7	13.5
	South Karnataka	45.4	59.0	31.3	38.2	54.1	21.6	7.1	4.7	9.6
	North Karnataka	43.6	54.1	32.7	34.7	48.9	19.9	8.8	5.1	12.7
	Karnataka State	44.6	56.9	31.9	36.7	51.9	20.9	7.9	5.0	11.0

Annexure 7.3

Percentage of Agricultural Labourers to Total Workers by Sex, district-wise 2001.

1	State/District	Total Workers			Agriculture labourers			Percentage of agricultural labourers to total workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Bangalore	2563853	1995885	567968	63198	32630	30568	2.465	1.635	5.382
2	Bangalore Rural	891390	575339	316051	182433	78042	104391	20.466	13.565	33.030
3	Chitradurga	722082	443859	278223	240942	94281	146661	33.368	21.241	52.713
4	Davanagere	783838	522548	261290	271009	121807	149202	34.575	23.310	57.102
5	Kolar	1232925	748623	484302	335653	139777	195876	27.224	18.671	40.445
6	Shimoga	713852	488080	225772	223908	105148	118760	31.366	21.543	52.602
7	Tumkur	1315397	792308	523089	313217	115856	197361	23.812	14.623	37.730
8	Bagalkot	721083	449632	271451	272149	104653	167496	37.742	23.275	61.704
9	Belgaum	1876617	1204163	672454	585326	243107	342219	31.190	20.189	50.891
10	Bijapur	719643	470597	249046	287778	122131	165647	39.989	25.952	66.513
11	Dharwad	685191	463081	222110	185509	74920	110589	27.074	16.179	49.790
12	Gadag	458226	278198	180028	179077	67736	111341	39.080	24.348	61.846
13	Haveri	666714	432503	234211	290709	132925	157784	43.603	30.734	67.368
14	Uttara Kannada	581228	396517	184711	84267	37516	46751	14.498	9.461	25.310
15	Chamarajanagar	448624	302372	146252	192384	104715	87669	42.883	34.631	59.944
16	Chickmagalur	515761	342343	173418	108453	49660	58793	21.028	14.506	33.902
17	Dakshina Kannada	947257	54263	399994	41993	27963	14030	4.433	51.532	3.508
18	Hassan	865644	523122	342522	127955	44183	83772	14.781	8.446	24.457
19	Kodagu	265145	166985	98160	11100	5819	5281	4.186	3.485	5.380
20	Mandya	840757	545955	294802	205350	91254	114096	24.424	16.715	38.703
21	Mysore	1104702	781283	323419	249592	125853	123739	22.594	16.109	38.260
22	Udupi	487888	288330	199558	87405	37132	50273	17.915	12.878	25.192
23	Bellary	921930	564659	357271	360429	142867	217562	39.095	25.301	60.896
24	Bidar	559091	366783	192308	209301	95212	7712	37.436	25.959	4.010
25	Gulbarga	1350730	815381	535349	539362	190381	348981	39.931	23.349	65.188
26	Koppal	555391	325024	230367	233636	86286	147350	42.067	26.548	63.963
27	Raichur	726574	441892	284682	327018	124017	203001	45.008	28.065	71.308
	Bangalore Division	8223337	5566642	2656695	1630360	687541	942819	19.826	12.351	35.488
	Mysore Division	5475778	3004653	1978125	1024232	486579	537653	18.705	16.194	27.180
	Gulbarga Division	4113716	2513739	1599977	1669746	638763	924606	40.590	25.411	57.789
	Belgaum Division	5708702	3694691	2014011	1884815	782988	1101827	33.017	21.192	54.708
	South Karnataka	13699115	8571295	4634820	2654592	1174120	1480472	19.378	13.698	31.942
	North Karnataka	9822418	6208430	3613988	3554561	1421751	2026433	36.188	22.900	56.072
	Karnataka State	23521533	15272725	8248808	6209153	2595871	3613282	26.398	16.997	43.804

Chapter 8

Agriculture, Horticulture, Forestry and Sericulture

8.1: Diversity in Karnataka's Agriculture

1. Karnataka is one of the major agricultural states in India. The geographical area of the state is 190.50 lakh hectares, of which 30.63 lakh hectares are under legal forest. The state has a net sown area of about 107 lakh hectares and gross cropped area of about 120 lakh hectares. Apart from these, about 17.57 lakh hectares are remaining as un-cultivated lands (under various tree crops, as cultivable waste and permanent pastures). It has been observed that during the last five years, there is a tendency of declining gross cropped and net sown areas in Karnataka (averaging about -0.29 and -0.50 percent per year, respectively). The irrigated area constitute about 24 percent of the cultivated area, the rest being under rainfed agriculture. However, the irrigated area has been growing at an annual rate of about 1.00 percentage for the gross and net area under irrigation.

2. Agriculture in Karnataka has a wide diversity, from crop agriculture to plantations (e.g., arecanut, coffee, rubber, coconut etc.) sericulture, horticulture, livestock rearing, etc. The agricultural workers are of the order of 110 lakh (apart from another 6 lakh in agriculture related activities such as livestock rearing). They constitute about 57 percent of the total workers in the state.

3. For purposes of agricultural planning, the state has been divided in to ten agro-climatic zones, based on the topography, rainfall, soil type etc. It has been noted by agricultural scientists that out of these, about five zones comprise of dry lands, one each of the hilly tracks and coastal areas, and the rest are semi-arid areas. It should be noted that the agro-climatic factors delineate the potentials for raising the performance of the agricultural sector in general. However, within the potential of these zones, there is still lot of scope for improving land use pattern and reducing the extent of deprivation and disparity in different pockets.

4. Some of the major features of the agricultural sector at the state level are shown in Table 8.1. The agricultural performance at the taluka levels may differ for a variety of reasons. In the sections to follow, some of the major ones are analysed, to draw the necessary course of corrections, policy interventions and investment outlays.

Table 8.1: Some General Features of Agriculture in Karnataka

Item	Units	Totals
Geographical Area	Lakh Ha.	191.159
Rain fall (Normal-1901-70)	Mm	1139
Rainfed Area	Lakh Ha	82.791
Geographical Area	Lakh Ha.	191.159
Rain fall (Normal-1901-70)	Mm	1139
Rainfed Area	Lakh Ha	82.791
Gross Cropped Area	Lakh Ha.	120.06

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Item		Units	Totals
Net sown Area		Lakh Ha.	106.089
Other Cultivated Land*		Lakh Ha.	17.57
Area under Mulberry		Lakh Ha.	1.20
Area under Horticulture		Lakh Ha.	4.123
No. of Farms		Lakh	62.21 Total
			42.92: Small and marginal
Total No. of Land Holdings		Lakh	62.20
Total Area under Agri. holdings		Lakh Ha.	121.09
Av. size of holdings		Ha.	1.95
Main Agri Workers	Cultivators	Lakhs	59.156
	Agri. Labourers		50,000
Agri. Markets/sub-markets		No.	483
Net Area Under Irrigation	Canals	Lakh Ha.	9.241
	Wells	Lakh Ha.	8.311
	Tanks	Lakh Ha.	2.366
	Others	Lakh Ha.	3.381
	Total	Lakh Ha.	23.298

Note: Most of the data are referring to 1999-2000. *: This includes cultivable waste, permanent pastures and trees and groves. Source: Karnataka at a Glance (GoK); Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

8.2: Agricultural Marketing Facilities

5. Perhaps, next only to irrigation and credit, marketing facilities that can promote agricultural growth and reduce the imbalances in the agricultural sector. Consider the extent of regulated market yard facilities. As per the latest information (in 2000), there are 483 registered markets and sub-markets in the state as a whole. Of these, 264 are in the Northern Karnataka, and the rest in Southern Karnataka. But within North Karnataka, Gulbarga Division has just about 95 as against 169 in Belgaum Division. Clearly, there is a need for expanding the marketing facilities in the districts of Gulbarga Division. While the marketing facilities are lagging in South Karnataka, they are unevenly distributed between Bangalore Division (124) and Mysore Division (95). Therefore, one major step to be undertaken is to balance the market yard facilities base on the arrival pattern of commercial crops and food grains.

6. Some further analysis of marketing facilities are necessary to set up strategies for further development. The question is 'are there sufficient marketing facilities in every taluka or major market towns'? Table 8.2 shows the pattern of main and sub-markets along with the agricultural produce transactions. Out of the 175 talukas, in 142 talukas independent Marketing Committees have been established. As can be seen from the last column of the table, many districts (and hence talukas) are far behind the state level in terms of marketing facilities to handle the product arrivals.

7. Development of marketing facilities should be extended to each taluka level with market yard, grading centre, and wherever necessary even a cold storage needs to be provided. Apart from these, at the village, shandies are required. By now, as many as 139 have been completed. Others need to be expedited.

Table 8.2: Agricultural Marketing Structure (1999-2000)

District	Main Markets	Sub-Markets	Total Markets	Value of products Handled (Rs.Crs.)	No. of Markets per Rs. Billions of Product Handling
Bangalore Division	36	88	124	2376.88	5.09
Bangalore (U)	2	6	8	834.59	0.96
Bangalore (R)	3	11	14	37.81	37.03
Chitradurga	4	10	14	227.57	6.15
Davangere	5	8	13	254.76	5.50
Kolar	8	15	23	130.50	16.86
Shimoga	4	15	19	608.11	2.96
Tumkur	10	23	33	283.54	10.93
Mysore Division	38	57	95	1311.54	6.94
C. R. Nagar	3	4	7	58.82	11.90
C. Magalore	6	11	17	97.54	15.38
D. Kannada	5	3	8	361.97	1.93
Hassan	6	16	22	141.53	15.54
Kodagu	3	3	6	123.21	4.87
Mandya	4	9	13	162.17	8.02
Mysore	7	7	14	271.31	4.79
Udipi	4	4	8	94.99	8.42
Belgaum Division	42	127	169	1594.11	10.48
Bagalkote	5	15	20	158.55	12.61
Belgaum	10	33	43	252.94	16.60
Bijapur	3	13	16	168.06	9.52
Dharwad	5	12	17	269.54	6.31
Gadag	5	17	22	136.78	16.08
Haveri	6	12	18	321.16	5.60
U.Kannada	8	25	33	287.08	11.15
Gulbarga Division	26	69	95	1425.25	6.60
Bellary	6	14	20	219.49	9.11
Bidar	5	9	14	131.80	10.62
Gulbarga	7	22	29	185.63	15.62
Koppal	4	13	17	450.57	3.55
Raichur	4	11	15	437.76	3.43
N. Karnataka	68	196	264	3019.36	8.64
S. Karnataka	74	145	219	3688.42	5.75
State Level	142	341	483	6707.78	7.05

Note: For details of data at taluka level, see Appendix in Part VII of the Report. For taluka level indices see Chapter Six.

Source: Department of Agricultural Marketing

8. The performance of the regulated markets in terms of their volume of products handled, suggests that there are a number of districts that are lacking in these facilities. The districts that need additional regulated market facilities as compared to the state levels are: Raichur, Koppal, Haveri, Dharwad, Mysore, Kodagu, D. Kannada, Shimoga, Davangere,

Chitradurga, and Bangalore (U). This strategy however, has to be further exercised, at the Taluka level, and even at the major market town level. There are as many as 33 taluks that are not having any regulated market facilities, of which 12 in North Karnataka and 11 in South Karnataka. Secondly, in many towns within the taluks, there is an increasing need for sub-markets to deal exclusively with commodities such as potato, chilli, maize, mango and so on. Rough estimates are about 70 sub-markets, of which 30 in North Karnataka and the rest in South Karnataka. Thirdly, with growing marketisation, there is a need for transparency in market prices, arrivals, disposals and so on. Farmers are to be made aware of the price structure and about the arrival patterns over the preceding weeks. This is indeed possible with the modernisation of the market yards with the introduction of IT system. HPC was informed by some of the leading IT establishments in the state that they will be too glad to set up such an information network for all the markets in the state. The estimated additional investments required to cover these deficiencies is of the order of Rs. 100 crore (with government land made available for the markets). Additional costs on modernization and introduction of IT network can come from the private sector as one time investment, but the service costs to be borne by the market authorities.

9. The marketing facilities should be linked to the exporting prospects as well. Warehousing and cold storage facilities are to be expanded on a massive scale if the share of agricultural exports from Karnataka (which is about 14% of Indian total) can be expanded to about 20% by the year 2005, if such facilities are made available. Merchandise storage and processing facilities (including cold storage) be installed in each district head quarters or major agricultural marketing centres within the district.

10. As will be discussed in a later chapter on Strategy for Development, Commodity Boards with adequate credit facilities are to be set up in the state at selected major marketing and export-linked centres. The Commodity Boards can then guide the farmers regarding marketing facilities, export prospects and also act as a cushion on the price front. Another major advancement required on the agricultural front is regarding crop and animal insurance schemes. Though the Government has introduced these schemes since 2000, the full benefits of the scheme has not reached all the farmers. As of May 2001, only 78 talukas and 335 out of 745 hamlets have been notified under this scheme. The scheme at present covers only four crops, namely ragi, jawar, groundnut and tur pulses.

11. Since substantial area is still rainfed, the scheme should be extended to other crops such as cotton, sugarcane, rice and wheat.

8.3: Agricultural Credit Facilities

12. The role of credit is to enable the farmers to get on to the business of farming as and when it is required and efficiently. Timely availability of credit is therefore most important. Both the regional rural banks and agricultural credit societies have been playing some important role in Karnataka, to assist the farmer. There are 4393 agricultural co-operative societies in Karnataka, of which 2351 are in North Karnataka and the rest in South Karnataka. If one goes by per capita bank advances (commercial plus agricultural), the state average is about Rs. 3460 in the year 2000, with the average for North Karnataka of about 3073 and Rs. 3750 for South Karnataka. As compared to these advances, the per capita agricultural (and allied activities) credits have been very minimal. They are Rs. 486 per capita at the state level, Rs. 508 for North Karnataka, and Rs 470 for South Karnataka. If one considers only the rural population, then these are 737, 705 and 746, respectively. Clearly, as

compared to other sectors, the credit flows to the agricultural sector are quite low. Further more, as many as 5 districts in North Karnataka and 8 districts in South Karnataka are lagging behind the state level in terms of per capita credit availability, or, 4 and 10 districts, respectively in terms of number of agricultural cooperative societies.

13. Initially, Karnataka was in the lead in establishing a separate Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, as back as in the 1980s. Even with the growth of commercial banks, agricultural co-operatives and Grameen Banks, it was subsequently assessed that the credit shortage was of the order of 50%. With the new Agricultural Policy statement in 1995, and following the clues from NABARD, Karnataka Agricultural Development Finance Corporation was set up in 1997-98. Although Karnataka was in the lead in the country in this venture, it is shocking to note that as on 31st March 2001 no advances were disbursed by this holding company, where as many states like Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, though were later comers have advanced substantial amounts to the farmers.

14. HPC FRRI therefore, urges the Government to look into this matter urgently and activate this finance company. Such a measure, if pressed immediately would help agricultural development, especially in North Karnataka. Additionally, given the length and breadth of the state, it is not feasible for the farmers to get the full benefit of the existing Agricultural Development Finance Corporation located at Bangalore. HPC FRRI is of the opinion that one more such finance corporation be established at Gulbarga or Bijapur for the benefit of farmers of North Karnataka.

Table 8.3: Agricultural Credit Facilities

District	Agri. Credit per Capita Rural Popl. (Rs)	No. of Agri. Coop. Societies per Lakh of Rural Popl.	No. of Bank Branches per Lakh Popl.	Bank Advance per Lakh Popl.(Rs)
Bangalore Division	513.44	10.71	8.72	1997.54
Bangalore (U)	221.15	4.24	11.33	1194.57
Bangalore (R)	291.48	10.61	5.70	1587.30
Chitradurga	482.31	10.35	7.61	2952.55
Davangere	986.91	13.39	6.98	3338.20
Kolar	471.86	9.85	7.17	919.30
Shimoga	943.12	14.40	9.33	5286.06
Tumkur	330.63	10.71	7.33	1801.93
Mysore Division	1041.49	11.27	11.26	6489.03
C. R. Nagar	293.71	10.29	5.91	1999.10
C. Magalore	2968.43	12.54	11.50	9244.37
D. Kannada	30.66	9.50	15.98	9850.97
Hassan	1024.10	11.22	9.18	4292.52
Kodagu	4501.94	14.47	20.17	12613.10
Mandya	685.91	14.40	7.27	3195.22
Mysore	774.23	11.65	8.95	6282.08
Udipi	367.15	5.76	18.30	7933.53
Belgaum Division	792.89	17.78	8.37	3598.83

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District	Agri. Credit per Capita Rural Popl. (Rs)	No. of. Agri. Coop. Societies per Lakh of Rural Popl.	No. of Bank Branches per Lakh Popl.	Bank Advance per Lakh Popl.(Rs)
Bagalkote	922.54	16.37	7.26	3465.40
Belgaum	880.86	16.71	7.75	3664.73
Bijapur	551.60	15.71	6.86	2998.78
Dharwad	888.87	21.47	11.16	5715.87
Gadag	870.33	23.65	8.33	4000.19
Haveri	782.58	20.19	6.61	3089.83
U.Kannada	587.23	16.57	12.27	2102.57
Gulbarga Division	589.56	10.16	6.13	2350.33
Bellary	879.25	10.84	7.75	4077.66
Bidar	815.43	14.69	6.13	4199.09
Gulbarga	334.34	9.66	5.44	1160.32
Koppal	466.94	7.94	6.03	27.16
Raichur	638.13	7.89	5.52	2482.20
North Karnataka	705.39	14.50	7.43	3072.72
South Karnataka	764.03	10.98	9.71	3746.60
State Level	736.72	12.62	8.74	3458.71

Note: For taluka level details, see Appendix Tables in Part VII of the Report; for taluka level indices see Chapter Six.

15. At present the total agricultural credit gap in Karnataka is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 2500 crore per annum. HPC has made some preliminary estimates of total credit requirements to be about Rs. 5000 crore per annum. As against this background the total Kisan Credit Cards distributed as of end June 2001 were 596751 with sanction of Rs. 1661 crore only. In order to meet the credit gap through institutional financing, additional bank facilities are to be created. HPC FRRI is of the opinion that there is a need for as many as another 5 Grameen Banks in the state, almost one in each district. Some details of banking requirements are presented in a chapter on Banking and Regional Imbalance. It is therefore suggested that the credit facilities be further enhanced in all the districts except perhaps those of Belgaum Division. Table 8.3 depicts some details of these, while the same at the taluka level are given in an Appendix to Part VII of the main Report. They are also used in deriving the Composite Development Indices at the Taluka levels, as shown in Chapter Six.

8.4: Land and Water Linked Rural Development Programmes So Far

16. Before going in to the analysis of disparity in agricultural development in Karnataka, it may be useful to take a brief look at the efforts that have gone in to redress such imbalances and disparities. In the past, under panchayat raj institutions and otherwise, special attention was given to rural development in Karnataka, with several programmes designed for the benefit of backward areas of the state. The major ones that were taken up during the Fourth Five Year Plan were DPAP, SFDA, MFAL and IRD. The talukas identified under DPAP programme, for special assistance are listed in Table 8.4. As many as 40 talukas from North Karnataka and 28 from South Karnataka were covered under this programme. Additionally, small farmers in all the talukas were brought under the SFDA and MFAL programmes. In the Fifth Five Year Plan period, these two programmes were merged into

one only. Since then, all the taluks in the state were covered for the benefit of small farmers. IRDP programme, which was initiated during 1978-79 with the objectives of growth with social justice and employment covered 103 taluks of the state. It also emphasized on the utilization of local resources, targeting the landless labourers, SC and ST population, rural artisans and so on. The list included 43 taluks from North and 60 from South Karnataka. Apart from these, the Government also considered yet another programme exclusively for the hill areas. Western Ghat region of the state was covered under this programme. As many as 40 taluks fall under this category. Further, for the benefit of the tribal population and pockets, yet another special programme was initiated in the Fifth Five Year Plan (under Tribal Sub-Plan), covering as many as 7 taluks initially upto 1978-79. Subsequently, all the taluks falling in the four identified tribal districts, namely Kodagu, Mysore, C. maglur and D. Kannada were included. Coverage of the Taluks under these various programmes are shown in Table 8.4.

Table 8.4: Taluks Covered Under DPAP, IRDP And Other Programmes

District	Taluks under DPAP	Taluks under IRDP	Taluks under Hill Area Dev.	Taluks under Tribal Area Dev.
Bangalore Division				
Bangalore (U)		Bangalore South, Anekal,		
Bangalore (R)	Kanakapur Doddaballapur	Doddaballapur, Nelamangala		
Chitradurga	Challakere, Chitradurga, Hosadurga, Molakalmuru Hiriyur	Challakere, Chitradurga, Hiriyur, Molakalmuru, Holalkere		
Davangere	Jagalur, Harapanahalli	Jagalur, Channagiri		
Kolar	Bagepalli, Kolar, Bangarpeth, Mulbagal, Chintamani, Shidlaghatta, Shrinivasapur, Gudibanda	Bagepalli, Kolar, Bangarpeth, Mulbagal, Chintamani, Shidlaghatta, Shrinivasapur, Gudibanda Gouribidanur, Malur, Chikaballapur		
Shimoga		Bhadravati,	Sagar, Hosanagar, Tirthahalli, Shikaripura, Shimoga	
Tumkur	Koratagere, Madhugiri, Pavagadha, Sira, Gubbi, C.N.Halli	Koratagere, Madhugiri, Pavagadha, C.N.Halli		
Mysore Division				
C. R. Nagar	Gundlupeth	Kollegal, Yelandur, C.R.Nagar		C. R. Nagar, Gundlupeth, Kollegal, Yelandur

Contd...

District	Taluks under DPAP	Taluks under IRDP	Taluks under Hill Area Dev.	Taluks under Tribal Area Dev.
C. R. Nagar	Gundlupeth	Kollegal, Yelandur, C.R.Nagar		C. R. Nagar, Gundlupeth, Kollegal, Yelandur
Chikmaglur	Chikmaglur, Kadur	Kadur, Mudigere	Koppa, Sringeri, Mudigere, C. Magalore, N.R.Pura	Koppa, Sringeri, Mudigere, C. Magalore, N.R.Pura, Kadur, Tarikere
D. Kannada		Beltangadi, Sulya	Beltangadi, Sulya,	Beltangadi, Sulya, Puttur, Bantwal, Mangalore
Hassan	Arasikere, Channarayapattana	Belur, Sakaleshpur, Hassan, Cannarayapattana, Arasikere, Alur	Sakaleshpur, Belur, Hassan, Alur	
Kodagu		Virajpet	Somwarpeth, Madikeri, Virajpeth	Somwarpeth, Madikeri, Virajpeth
Mandya	Nagamangala	Mandya, S.R.Patna, Nagamangala, Pandavapur, Malavalli		
Mysore		H.D.Kote, Hunsur, Periyapatna, K.R.Nagar, Mysore, Nanjangud, T.Narasipura,	Gundlupeth,H.D.K	H.D.Kote, Hunsur, Periyapatna, K.R.Nagar, Mysore, Nanjangud, T.Narasipura,
Udipi			Udipi,Karkal, Kundapur	Udipi,Karkal, Kundapur
Belgaum Division				
Bagalkote	Badami,Bagalakote Bilgi, Hungund, Jamakhandi, Mudhol,	Mudhol, Bilgi		
Belgaum	Athani, Gokak, Raibag, Ramdurga, Soundatti	Bailhongal, Chikodi, Hukkeri, Soundatti, Ramdurga,Gokak	Khanapur, Hukkeri, Belgaum, Bailhongal, Soundatti	
Bijapur	Bagewadi, Bijapur, Indi, Muddebihal, Sindgi	Indi		
Dharwad	Kundgol,	Navalgund, Kundgol	Dharwad	
Gadag	Mundargi, Ron, Shirhatti, Nargund	Gadag, Naragund, Ron		

Contd...

District	Taluks under DPAP	Taluks under IRDP	Taluks under Hill Area Dev.	Taluks under Tribal Area Dev.
U.Kannada		Mundgod	Supa, Karwar, Yellapur, Ankola, Sirsi, Kumta, Siddapur, Honnavar, Bhatkal	
Gulbarga Division				
Bellary	Hadagali, Kudlgi, Bellary	Hadagali, Kudlgi, Hospet, Bellary, Hagaribommanahalli, Sandur, Siraguppa		
Bidar	Aurad	Bidar, Aurad, Basvakalyan, Bhalki		
Gulbarga	Shahapur, Shorapur, Yadgir, Afzalpur, Jevargi, Chitapur, Sedam	Chincholi, Afzalpur, Gulbarga, Chitapur, Sedam, Jevargi, Sedam, Aland		
Koppal	Kushtagi, Koppal, Yelburga	Gangavati, Koppal, Kushtagi,		
Raichur	Lingasur, Devadurga	Raichur, Devadurga, Lingasur, Manvi, Sindhanur		
North Karnataka	40 Talukas	43 Talukas	15 Talukas	
South Karnataka	28 Talukas	60 Talukas	25 Talukas	29 Talukas
Karnataka	68 Talukas	103 Talukas	40 Talukas	

Source: Sixth Five Plan Document of Karnataka Government.

17. As compared to these identified backward talukas, HPC FRRI has now carried out an independent exercise of identifying the backward talukas, as presented in Chapter Six. Out of the 114 talukas so identified now, a large number of them overlap with the IRDP and DPAP talukas identified during the Fifth and Sixth Five Year Plan periods.

18. The experience over the plan periods with these programmes reveal that such sector-specific programmes did not redress the problems of imbalances very much. Though well conceived, they were more of the departmental programmes, rather than peoples' programmes. In 1979, with the intention of integrating the resources and people, a holistic programme under the title Command Area Development Programme came up with a statutory status exclusively on water resource management. Five Command Area Development Authorities (CADA) were created. They are:

- Tungabhadra Command Area Development Authority
- Malaprabha-Ghataprabha Command Area Development Authority
- Cauvery Basin Project Command Area Development Authority
- Upper Krishna Command Area Development Authority
- Bhadra Command Area Development Authority

The main objectives of creating the CADA are:

- Development of irrigation water to the fullest extent under each of the major water resource basins in Karnataka,
- Creating infrastructures such as canals, channels and distribution head works, to get best utilization of the water resources,
- Proper co-ordination of all the line departments (such as agriculture, irrigation, co-operation etc.) and involving the people of the region, so that the hardship to the farmers is minimized.

19. With these objectives, the following functions were assigned to the Command Area Development Authorities:

- To formulate and implement schemes for the comprehensive development of the command area;
- To prevent soil erosion and water logging;
- To improve soil fertility and regulate cropping pattern;
- To ensure efficient maintenance of field channels and drains through the farmers;
- To localise and delocalise the lands for various crops;
- To ensure supply of inputs, credit and other services;
- To develop marketing, processing, and storage facilities and to provide communication system;
- To organise agricultural co-operative;
- To arrange for proper use of surface and groundwater; and
- To set up agricultural demonstrations and promote extension.

20. Unfortunately, CADA could not fulfill these objectives for want of adequate funds. The farmers do not seem to have gained much as far as the issues of disparity and imbalances are concerned. Secondly, the success rates differ between the programmes, further aggravating the disparity among the different regions. Under an amendment of CADA Act, though the commercial banks did provide loans to CADA, the latter ended up as defaulters on repayments, thereby choking the bank credit flows. One way to improve the delivery at the CADA level is to allow, under a further amendment of CADA Act, to let them retain about 50% of the recovery strictly for undertaking the necessary development works such as drainage, land development, roads etc.

The talukas falling under these CADA are shown in Table 8.5.

Table 8.5: Talukas under CADA Projects

Project	District	Taluks
Tungabhadra Project	Bellary	Bellary, Siraguppa, Sandur, Hospet
	Raichur	Manvi, Sindhanur, Devadurga, Raichur
	Koppal	Koppal, Gangavati
Malaprabha and Ghataprabha Project	Dharwad	Hubli, Navalgund
	Gadag	Gadag, Ron, Naragund
	Belgaum	Bailhongal, Ramdurg, Soundatti, Athani, Raibag, Chikodi, Gokak, Hukkeri
	Bagalkot	Badami, Bagalkot, Bilgi, Jamkhandi, Hungund, Mudhol
Cauvery Basin Projects	Mandya	Mandya, Malavalli, Maddur, Nagamangala, Pandavapura, Srirangapatna, K.R.Pet
	Mysore	Mysore, T-Narasipur, H.D.Kote, Nanjangud, Periyapatna, K.R.Nagar, Hunsur
	C.R.Nagar	C.R.Nagar, Kollegal, Yelandur,
	Hassan	Hassan, Holenarasipur, Arkalgud, C.R.Patna
	Kodagu	Somvarpet
Upper Krishna Project	Gulbarga	Shorapur, Shahapur, Jewargi
	Bijapur	Indi, Sindhagi, Muddebihal
	Raichur	Lingsugur, Devadurga, Raichur
Bhadra Project	Shimoga	Shimoga, Bhadravati,
	Davanagere	Channagiri, Honnali, Harihara, Harapanahalli
	Chikmagalur	Tarikere

8.5: Land Productivity

21. Among many indicators of agricultural development, land productivity can be taken as the ultimate and a major indicator. As back in 1987 a study was carried out by the Agricultural department regarding identifications of districts and taluks which are low in productivity. But no specific programmes or actions followed the study. Similar study was also not carried out subsequently.

Table 8.6: Land Productivity of Major Crops in Karnataka (1998-99)

District	Land Productivity (Kgs/Ha)								
	Total Cereals	Total Pulses	Ground-nut	Sugar-cane (tonnes)	Cotton	Paddy	Ragi	Jowar	Maize
Bangalore Division									
Bangalore (U)	2259	510*	1010*	94050*	NA	3084	2252	NA	3106
Bangalore (R)	1877	400*	1020*	94050*	NA	3091	1774	NA	3175
Chitradurga	2088	500* ¹	NA	NA	NA	3280	1681	1657	3315
Davangere	3073	NA	NA	NA	NA	3483	1811	2380	3892
Kolar	2176	340*	810	91200*	2100*	3016	1982	NA	3543
Shimoga	2658	330*	1260*	133000*	1320*	2809	1571	1822	4078
Tumkur	1778	410*	640*	98800*	1390*	3076	1555	1718	2735
Mysore Division									
C. R. Nagar	2446	390*	1030*	106400*	2250*	3383	1600	1610	3949
C. Maglur	1948	440*	1430*	110200*	1210*	2597	1797	1300	3586
D. Kannada	2188	330* ²	NA	NA	NA	2295	NA	NA	NA
Hassan	2035	530*	1080*	107240*	1310*	2494	1938	1257	3468
Kodagu	2416	120*	NA	94000*	2140*	2442	1771	NA	4084
Mandya	2478	490*	610*	110200*	2130*	3243	2031	1802	3684
Mysore	2555	390* ³	NA	NA	NA	3201	1738	1501	4493
Udipi	1952	NA	NA	NA	NA	2055	NA	NA	NA
Belgaum Division									
Bagalkote	2024	NA	NA	NA	NA	1410*	NA	2292	2956
Belgaum	2146	310*	780*	89300*	1680*	2305	868	1603	3028
Bijapur	1042	NA	410* ⁴	102600*	1570*	1410*	NA	2078	3107
Dharwad	2427	310* ⁵	660*	57000*	120*	1735	720*	2163	3714
Gadag	2488	NA	NA	NA	NA	3215	1771	1653	3794
Haveri	2527	NA	NA	NA	NA	2284	869	1971	3412
U.Kannada	1984	330*	120*	55100*	1260*	2089	1811	1773	3586
Gulbarga Division									
Bellary	2244	280*	620*	70300*	1370*	3435	939	1460	3276
Bidar	1583	90*	500*	68400*	570*	3096	NA	1721	3319
Gulbarga	698	280*	610*	81700*	3010*	2146	1300*	663	3143
Koppal	2155	180* ⁶	460*	94050*	910*	3585	NA	1003	3742
Raichur	1708	NA	NA	NA	NA	3644	NA	887	3500
State Level	2030	300	680*	93890*	1260*	2982	1811	1195	3457

Notes: *Figures relate to the year 1997-98. ; Chitradurga includes Davanagere;² Dakshin Kannada includes Udipi;³ Mysore includes C.R.Nagar;⁴Bijapur includes Bagalkot;⁵ Dharwad includes Gadag and Haveri;⁶ Koppal include Raichur

Source: Department of Agriculture

22. Table 8.6 shows the patterns of productivity in different districts of the state in the recent year. Highest cereal yield rates are observed in the districts of Davangere, Haveri, Gadag, Dharwad, Mysore, Mandya, Kodagu, and C.R. Nagar. Cereal yield rates in the districts of Raichur, Bidar, Gulbarga, U. Kannada, Bijapur, Bagalkot, C. magalur, Udipi, Tumkur and Bangalore (R) are below the state average. The districts with quite high yield rates in pulses are: Bangalore (U and R), Chitradurga, Tumkur, Hasan, Mandya and C. magalur. Major pulse growing areas such as Gulbarga, Bidar, Dharwad and Belgaum have been showing quite low yield rates. Paddy yield rates in the dry land areas (mainly in North Karnataka) and also in the rain fed agricultural districts such as Udipi and D. Kannada are quite low. Invariably, the districts with large potential for ground nut such as Dharwad, Gulbarga, Tumkur, Belgaum, Bijapur, Bellary, Koppal have shown very low yield rates.

Sugarcane yield rates are invariably low in North Karnataka, and more so in Dharwad and U. Kannada districts. Irrigation is the main bottleneck for raising the yield rates of both cereal and pulses. The districts having good irrigation potential have switched to sugarcane in a big way.

23. The development of agriculture is therefore, some what imbalanced, reflecting upon unequal infrastructural developments.

24. The Department of Agriculture of Karnataka Government has recently identified three cluster of zones as **High Productivity Zone, Low Productivity but High Potential Zone and Low Productivity Zone**. They are based on rainfall, irrigation potential, other input availability etc. Table 8.7 shows these. HPC FRRI is of the opinion, that unless the necessary inputs and infrastructural amenities are provided, mere identification of such productivity zones remains purely as an academic exercise. Therefore, development of marketing and credit facilities, assured price support system and price information system (which is taken up in the Chapter Twenty Eight on Strategy for Development), insurance scheme for agricultural households, assured irrigation and timely availability of seed and fertilizer are all to be properly ensured.

Table 8.7: Districts with Different Productivity Ranges

Zone	Main Features of the region	District
High Productivity Zone (11 districts)	High rainfall, irrigation. Cropping intensity can be increased. New technology can be introduced. Improve irrigation and input use efficiency. Conjunctive use of nutrients and reclaim problematic soils.	D. Kannada, Udipi, U. Kannada, Hassan, Shimoga, Kodagu, C. magalur, Mandya, Raichur, Koppal and Bellary
Low Productivity and High Potential Zone (2 districts)	Increase gross irrigated area Increase crop intensity Improve input delivery system Improve pest management system Opportunity to harvest ground water Introduce crop diversification	Belgaum , Bidar
Low Productivity Zone (14 districts)	Mainly rainfed agriculture. Dry land farming. High fluctuations in productivity due to draughts and deficit rainfall. Watershed approach Improve ground water recharge Effective crop insurance scheme	Kolar, Bangalore (U), Bangalore (R), Tumkur, Chitradurga, Davangere, Mysore, C.R. Nagar, Dharwad, Gadag, Haveri, Gulbarga, Bijapur, Bagalkot

8.6: Training And Farmer Contacts

25. Two other important infrastructural services necessary for balanced agricultural development are Farmers Training and Contact Facilities. Table 8.8 shows these at the district level. They are expected to cater to the farmers requirements of the talukas identified under each of them. But, with the growing demand for knowledge on agricultural technology, these facilities are not sufficient to meet the requirements of all the farmers in the state.

Table 8.8: Training Facilities in the State

District	No of Hamlets	No. Farmer Contact Centres	Agricultural Schools	Rural Dev. Centre	Farmers Training & Edn. Centres
Bangalore Division					
Bangalore (U)	17	16	***		
Bangalore (R)	35	35			@
Chitradurga	22	22			@
Davangere	24	24	***		
Kolar	53	47	***; ***		%
Shimoga	40	40	***		@
Tumkur	50	50	***		@
Mysore Division					
C. R. Nagar	16	16			
C. magalur	32	30	***		
D. Kannada	17	17			%
Hassan	38	30	***		%
Kodagu	16	16	***	\$	@
Mandya	31	31	***	\$	@
Mysore	33	33	***		
Udipi	9	9	***		
Belgaum Division					
Bagalkote	18	18		\$	
Belgaum	35	35			@
Bijapur	18	18	***	\$	@
Dharwad	14	14		\$	@
Gadag	11	11			
Haveri	19	19	***		
U.Kannada	35	35	***; ***		@
Gulbarga Division					
Bellary	27	27	***		%
Bidar	30	30	***		
Gulbarga	46	46	***		%
Koppal	20	20			
Raichur	37	37	***	\$	@
N. Karnataka	312	314	8	4	7
S. Karnataka	433	416	12	2	9
State Level	745	730	20	6	16

Notes: ***: Presence of one school; \$: Presence of Rural Dev. Training Centre; @: Existing Farmers Training & Edn. Centres; %: New Training Centre being established.

Source : Department of Agriculture

26. Clearly, the extension services, training centres and farmer help groups are quite low in many backward regions of the state. For instance, there are only two Rural Development Training Centres in South Karnataka, or only 7 Farmers Training Centres in North Karnataka. HPC FRRI recommends atleast one Farmers Training Centres in each

district, and six more Rural Dev. Training Centre in the state. The number of additional Farmers Training Centres required in North and South Karnataka are five and six respectively. The rough estimated cost of additional Farmers Training Centres is Rs. 25 crore.

8.7: Disparity in Infrastructure and Agricultural Performance

27. Two aspects of agricultural development are to be considered to redress the level and extent of regional imbalances. They are the extent of infrastructural development and productivity linked performances.

28. With this in mind, the HPC has gone in to the details of the infrastructural development in the agricultural sector. The major ones are:

- Irrigation facility,
- Availability of fertilizer,
- Farm mechanization: Tractorization
- Marketing and storage facilities,
- Agricultural training and extension services, Farmers Contact centre,
- Agricultural credit facilities,
- Price support and information services

29. While writing this report many of these detailed data at the taluka levels were not forthcoming, while some were available at the district levels. Against these infrastructural development aspects, one would have liked to analyse taluka-wise crop productivities under major crops. Since such detailed data were not forthcoming, as an alternative for productivity, agricultural performance in the form of area under food crops, horticultural crops, and commercial crops are analysed.

30. The following specific indicators at the taluka level are utilised for the analysis of the infrastructural development and their linkages with agricultural development:

On Agricultural Infrastructure

- Fertilizer consumption in kg per hectare of total cropped area
- Number of tractors per 1000 hectare of area sown
- Number of livestock units per lakh of population
- Per capita bank credit to agriculture in Rs.
- Ratio of net area irrigated to net area sown
- No. of regulated markets and sub-markets per lakh of population

On Agricultural Performance

- Ratio of total cropped are to net area sown (%)
- Ratio of area under food crops to total cropped area (%)
- Ratio of horticultural crops total cropped area (%)
- Ratio of area under commercial crops to total cropped area (%)

31. These indicators (standardized to state average) are presented in Chapter Six. In order to get an aggregative picture, composite indices of infrastructure and performance were constructed using a statistical method of Factor Analysis. The taluks are grouped in to four categories based on the composite index of infrastructure and agricultural performance as:

- Below state average on both infrastructure and performance,
- Below state average on infrastructure but better on performance,
- Above state average on infrastructure but below in performance,
- Above state average on both infrastructure and performance.

Tables 8.9:-A-D show these grouped talukas along with their relative composite indices (relative to the state average index, also in increasing order of infrastructural indices). The major observation that can be offered are:

- As many as 37 talukas are lagging behind the state average *in respect of both infrastructure and performance*, whereas 58 taluaks are much above the state averages.
- In between are 80 talukas with lagging *either in infrastructure or performance*.
- At the state level, the number of taluks lagging behind the state average in infrastructure are 80, of which 49 taluks are from Northern Karnataka.
- Similarly, at the state level, 74 taluks are behind the state average in performance, of which 34 talukas are from North Karnataka.
- When it comes to infrastructure, specifically, irrigation water, credit facility, marketing yards and storage facilities are the most important factors.

Against these findings the infrastructural developments can be reviewed further.

Table 8.9.A: A Clustering of Taluks According to Levels of Agricultural Infrastructure & Production

<i>Group</i>	<i>Both Infrastructure & Performance below State Average</i>	
	<i>Infrastructure</i>	<i>Performance</i>
<i>Taluk</i>		
Gadag	0.63	0.87
Muddebihal	0.65	0.85
Hunagunda	0.65	0.85
Basavanabagevadi	0.66	0.94
Afzalpur	0.67	0.97
Sindagi	0.69	0.88
Lingsugur	0.70	0.87
Basavakalyan	0.78	0.93
Sira	0.82	0.39
Pavagada	0.82	0.09
Chamarajanagar	0.84	0.66
Yelburga	0.86	0.69
Challakere	0.86	0.29
Hiriyur	0.86	0.66
Savanur	0.87	0.89
Devadurga	0.88	0.80
Shirahatti	0.89	0.75
Hosadurga	0.89	0.81
Tiptur	0.90	0.76
Rona	0.90	0.94

Contd...

<i>Group</i>	<i>Both Infrastructure & Performance below State Average</i>	
<i>Taluk</i>	<i>Infrastructure</i>	<i>Performance</i>
Chikkanayakanahalli	0.92	0.78
Molakalmuru	0.93	0.46
Kushtagi	0.93	0.91
H.D.Kote	0.94	0.78
Shiggaon	0.94	0.91
Madhugri	0.94	0.53
Hadagalli	0.94	0.76
Haveri	0.95	0.97
Koppal	0.95	0.94
Jagalur	0.97	0.82
Mundargi	0.97	0.52
Bailhongala	0.97	0.60
Holalkere	0.97	0.93
Kudligi	0.97	0.48
Kadur	0.98	0.89
Gundlupete	0.99	0.91
Gowribidanur	0.99	0.73
Total No. of Taluks	North Karnataka	S. Karnataka
	21	16

Table 8.9.B: Clustering of Taluks According to Levels of Agricultural Infrastructure & Production

<i>Group</i>	<i>Infrastructure Above State Average & Performance Below State Average</i>	
<i>Taluk</i>	<i>Infrastructure</i>	<i>Performance</i>
Kanakapura	1.02	0.89
Chintamani	1.04	0.93
Koratagere	1.06	0.58
Turuvekere	1.07	0.90
Hunsur	1.07	0.87
Hagaribommanahalli	1.07	0.99
Malavalli	1.07	0.99
Sandur	1.09	1.00
Siddapur	1.09	0.97
Raichur	1.10	0.89
Kollegal	1.11	0.84
Tarikere	1.12	0.99
Sulya	1.13	0.70
Chikkodi	1.14	0.45
Bagepalli	1.20	0.42
Shorapur	1.21	0.96

Contd...

<i>Group</i>	<i>Infrastructure Above State Average & Performance Below State Average</i>	
<i>Taluk</i>	<i>Infrastructure</i>	<i>Performance</i>
Chennarayapatna	1.23	0.68
Hukkeri	1.24	0.51
Athani	1.27	0.95
Siruguppa	1.31	0.83
Jamakandi	1.31	0.78
Bellary	1.35	0.81
Gudibande	1.39	0.75
Khanapura	1.43	0.87
Belur	1.54	0.95
Chickmagalur	1.58	0.57
Madikeri	1.61	0.38
Yellapur	1.62	0.95
Mudigere	1.66	0.27
Virajpet	1.69	0.42
Sakleshpura	1.70	0.35
Koppa	1.71	0.45
Somavarpeta	1.72	0.46
Narasimharajpura	1.98	0.69
Sringeri	2.02	0.93
Raybag	2.04	0.85
Thirthahalli	2.05	0.99
Total No of Taluks	North Karnataka	S. Karnataka
	13	24

Table 8.9.C: Clustering of Taluks According to Levels of Agricultural Infrastructure & Production

<i>Group</i>	<i>Infrastructure & Performance Above State Average</i>	
<i>Taluk</i>	<i>Infrastructure</i>	<i>Performance</i>
Gulbarga	0.49	1.19
Karwar	0.53	1.35
Dharwad	0.61	1.29
Chitapur	0.61	1.23
Bijapur	0.65	1.09
Mysore	0.66	1.23
Jewargi	0.68	1.11
Hubli	0.68	1.23
Bhatkal	0.69	1.33
Aland	0.69	1.14
Mangalore	0.72	1.72
Bidar	0.73	1.10
Bhalki	0.73	1.43
Bangarapete	0.76	1.19

Contd...

<i>Group</i>	<i>Infrastructure & Performance Above State Average</i>	
	<i>Infrastructure</i>	<i>Performance</i>
<i>Taluk</i>		
Sedam	0.77	1.32
Chincholi	0.77	1.30
Aurad	0.78	1.22
Humnabad	0.80	1.10
Chitradurga	0.81	1.13
Udupi	0.81	1.77
Mulabagal	0.82	1.45
Kumta	0.82	1.27
Indi	0.83	1.07
Ankola	0.84	1.32
Haliyal	0.84	1.28
Belgaum	0.85	1.22
Tumkur	0.86	1.03
Gubbi	0.89	1.00
Yadgiri	0.90	1.31
Kundagol	0.91	1.15
Bagalakote	0.91	1.11
Kundapura	0.92	1.56
Srinivasapura	0.92	1.47
Malur	0.92	1.41
Navalgunda	0.93	1.37
Badami	0.95	1.03
Nanjangud	0.96	1.07
Soundatti	0.97	1.08
Anekal	0.97	1.37
Kolar	0.97	1.44
Ranibennur	0.98	1.10
Shahapur	0.99	1.01
Bantval	0.99	1.65
Total No of Taluks	North Karnataka	S. Karnataka
	28	15

Table 8.9.D: Clustering of Taluks According to Levels of Agricultural Infrastructure & Production

<i>Group</i>	<i>Infrastructure & Performance Above State Average</i>	
	<i>Infrastructure</i>	<i>Performance</i>
<i>Taluk</i>		
Arasikere	1.01	1.10
Harappanahalli	1.01	1.08
Ramanagaram	1.01	1.26
Belthangadi	1.02	1.59
Byadagi	1.02	1.28
Supa	1.04	1.30

Contd...

<i>Group</i>	<i>Infrastructure & Performance Above State Average</i>	
	<i>Infrastructure</i>	<i>Performance</i>
<i>Taluk</i>		
Puttur	1.05	1.54
Hassan	1.06	1.50
Honnavar	1.06	1.21
T.Narasipur	1.08	1.09
Shidlagatta	1.09	1.17
Gokak	1.10	1.07
Hirekerur	1.11	1.11
Kunigal	1.12	1.15
Channapattana	1.13	1.11
Ramadurga	1.14	1.08
Chikkaballapura	1.15	1.37
Doddaballapur	1.17	1.16
Sirsi	1.18	1.09
Mundagod	1.18	1.35
Bangalore(North)	1.19	1.35
Hangal	1.19	1.10
Maddur	1.22	1.01
Kalaghatagi	1.22	1.11
K.R.Nagara	1.23	1.33
Magadi	1.24	1.26
Mudhol	1.26	1.06
Holenarisipur	1.27	1.34
Chennagiri	1.27	1.17
Nagamangala	1.28	1.19
Hosakote	1.30	1.23
Karkal	1.30	1.76
Bilagi	1.32	1.03
Bangalore(South)	1.34	1.47
Krishrajpet	1.36	1.39
Arakalgud	1.40	1.20
Manavi	1.40	1.01
Yelandur	1.44	1.04
Nelamangala	1.45	1.26
Honnali	1.46	1.19
Bhadravathi	1.46	1.17
Shikaripura	1.47	1.22
Gangavathi	1.50	1.45
Devanahalli	1.51	1.24
Periyapatna	1.53	1.07
Shimoga	1.54	1.16

Source: HPC's own model estimation

32. The most seriously backward taluks in both agricultural infrastructure and development require some immediate attention. They are about 21 in North Karnataka and 16 in South Karnataka. Many of them also appear in the list of Most Backward, More Backward and Backward taluks identified in Chapter Six. The special development package on agriculture and allied activities are to be specifically addressed to these taluks.

8.8: Voiceis of people in General

33. HPC has held very close interactions with people of different districts and taluks at various levels. A large number of suggestions have emerged out of the discussions with them. Some of the major recommendations that can be immediately implemented are already mentioned in the individual subject based sections. Additional suggestions of both backlogs and of the nature of functional deficiencies are listed below. A careful review these reveal that they are very much in order to redress the regional and functional deficiencies.

**Table 8.10: Information Gathered from the Districts
Regarding Agri. Dev. Problems**

District	Agriculture	Irrigation
Chitradurga		De-silting of tanks;Extend U. Bhadra canal to Chitradurga and Challakere talukas;Lining of feeder channels;water from Tungabhadra dam to Molakalmuru taluka.
Davangere	Price support	Watershed dev.;implement Tunga Thiruvu Yojane in Davangere and Chitradurga areas.
Kolar	Agri. Extension Services	De-silting of tanks;Completion fo Chikavati dam;Shortage of power for pumping;Check dams for recharging of ground water.
Shimoga	Arecanut research station; price support for arecanut and sugarcane	Minor Irri. Dept at Shimoga; Another dam on Sharavati at Ambaikodli in Sagar taluka; De-silting of tanks in Sorab and Shikaripur talukas.
Tumkur	Watershed developments	De-silting of tanks.
C. R. Nagar	Agri. Extension Services needed; DPAP be extended to other talukas; Better pricing for turmeric and jowar	Watershed programmes
C. magalore	Agri. Price support programmes should help the farmers.	De-sliting of tanks; Kadur and Tarikere need irrigation; Minor irrigation projects in C. Magalur taluka.

Contd...

District	Agriculture	Irrigation
D. Kannada		Lift irrigation projects should be undertaken.
Hassan	Crop insurance should be effectively introduced.	Irrigation tanks are silted; Lift irrigation schemes in Alur taluka; ground water management in Arsikere and C.R. Patna; Holenarsinhpur and Arkalgud to be covered under watershed programmes;
Kodagu	More of Extension Programmes needed; Soil conservation schemes required.	
Mandya	Extension service required; Seed processing units involving small and medium farmers required;	De-slitting of tanks a must; Construction of irrigation tanks in Keshtur of Maddur taluka; Alagudu lift irrigation schme for Srirangapatna and Mandya talukas;
Mysore	District s not benefited by DPAP programmes; Support Pricing of tobacco necessary.	Salinity and water logging problems; Lift irrigation schemes should be completed; Watershed development programmes; Completion of Kabini channel, and Varuna canal.
Udipi		Several irrigation projects are incomplete.
Bagalkot	Wastelands dev. programmes; watershed dev. Programmes; Dev. Of medicinal plantations; agri based industries; More sugar factories needed.	
Bijapur	Agro-based industries;	
Dharwad	Drip irrigation should be explored; Dryland farming; Pulse and oilseed dev. Stations to be established.	Tank irrigation should be encouraged; Mahadai project be linked to Malaprabha river project; watershed programmes be carried out.
Gadag	Onion and chilli processing units be established;	Water harvesting structure required; NGOs should be involved.

Cont...

District	Agriculture	Irrigation
Haveri	Chilli, cotton, maize research stations required.	U.Tunga project be completed soon; Malati irrigatin dam is required; Many tanks to be de-silted; More minor irri. Works needed.
U.Kannada	Wastelands dev. Programme required; Support pricing for coconut and arecanut; horticulture and honey making be encouraged.	
Bellary	Promote dryland agriculture; Fertilizer distribution centres required in small towns;	De-silting of tanks; watershed dev.; back waters of Tungabhadra dam for H.B. Halli and Hospet.
Bidar	Watershed dev.;	Karanja project be completed; percolation tanks required; watershed dev.;Need for percolation tanks in Aurad taluka.
Gulbarga	Tur Dev. Board be established;	Many on-going irr. Projects be completed;Bhima water should be available to Gulbarga; De-silting of tanks; Chincholi and Yadgir talukas need canal water; Jevargi taluka still not getting irr. Water.
Koppal	Dryland agri. To be encouraged; Need a gr. Research station at Bevoor; promote watershed projects.	Ground water be explored; watershed dev.
Raichur	Price fixation	De-silting of tanks;Lingsur taluka is deprived of water;

34. These views have been reviewed by HPC. The general issues raised by most of the people are on the lines of burning redressal issues identified by HPC. The major question that emerges out of these suggestions is about prioritization of them. Clearly, HPC is of the view that matters related to irrigation, be it ground water exploitation, minor irrigation, tank irrigation or medium ad major irrigation, are to be addressed as a priority. The dry land areas of the state are to be taken as most vulnerable to succumb to the deprivation of basic needs. Therefore, various alternatives such as horticulture, providing proper training (e.g., in bee keeping), and promoting sericulture in the regions identified by HPC, establishment of research and training centres for chilli, maize, tur etc., providing proper and timely veterinary services and many such recommendations already made by HPC are absolutely necessary to redress the voices of the people.

8.9: Direction of Redressal on in Agriculture

35. In the individual sections of this agricultural sector, various views and opinion form HPC have already been aired. The major issues on providing regulated marketing facilities and modernizing them, providing proper training opportunities to the farmers in agriculture, storage and processing etc., are also identified in terms of backlog areas and taluks and the required investments to clear them.

36. Additionally, some specific directions and attention to be given are on minor irrigation, credit facilities, and power supply. These are elaborated further here.

37. Minor irrigation has to be expanded further, by taking into watershed development as one of its arms. This way, problems of remote areas, areas deficient in major irrigation, Malnad regions, dry land regions of Hyderabad-Karnataka qualify for expansion under minor irrigation schemes. Both ground water and variety of surface water programmes can be introduced under this scheme, in hamlets and villages. Our Estimated potential is 0.45 million hectare meters in the state, with a total investment costs of Rs. 100 crore.

38. Bank and co-operative society credits to agriculture is one of the most important pre-requisite for development. Gulbarga Division has just about 582 bank branches (including RRBs), as against 1609 in Bangalore Division. On per capita basis, however, they will have to be enhanced in Belgaum and Gulbarga Divisions. In the irrigation belt of North Karnataka, atleast five more regional banks are to be set up, with branches spread in every taluka to assist the farmers. In the Chapter on Banking and Infrastructure, these will be dealt in some more detail.

39. Another major infrastructural input required for the development of agriculture is assured supply of electricity. As discussed in the section of Power Sector, as against 27066 villages and 28178 hamlets in the state, only 26751 villages and 10563 hamlets are electrified. The deficiency in rural electrification has been found substantially in Mysore Division, followed by Belgaum, Bangalore and Gulbarga Divisions. Particularly, in the western ghat and Malnad regions, a large number of hamlets are not covered at all. This makes agricultural development quite lopsided.

8.10: Development of Horticulture

8.10.1: District Level Scenario

40. Karnataka enjoys a prominent position in the horticultural map of India. Karnataka is the first state in the country to set up a separate Department of Horticulture within the Ministry of Agriculture. The sector covers all crops such as spices, cashew, cocoa, vegetables, floriculture, mushroom, medicinal and aromatic plantations. Once again, being very labour intensive, this sector has tremendous employment potential at the rural levels. At present about 1.3 million hectares of area is under horticulture with an annual production of over Rs.4,300 crore. All the Zilla Panchayats have been encouraged to go in for this activity and promote the productivity.

41. Horticultural products such as flowers, mango, grapes, pepper, gherkins, cashew nuts, chilly, onion etc., are being exported from the state. It is one sector in which the private sector can come in a big way. But being an infant industry, this requires some support from the state government. KAPPEC is at present acting as the nodal public sector agency for promoting the export of the horticultural products. Apart from this, Horticultural Producers Co-operative Marketing and Processing Society (HOPCOMS) has been established in 1959, to promote production of quality seeds, agro-products, and to provide marketing facilities and information. In view of its growth potential, HOPCOMS should open its outlets in all the divisions of the state, and also possibly in major horticultural centres.

42. The districts and talukas having the potentials of promoting this sector are: Bangalore (Rural), Dharwad, Haveri (floriculture), Mysore, Bijapur (lime, grapes and pomogranade), Chitradurga (for pomogranade), Kolar (for mango and onion), Belgaum, Udipi and D. Kannada (Cashew), Kodagu and C. Magalore (cocoa and spices, mushroom).

Table 8.11: Taluks With Percentage Of Area Under Horticultural Crops to Total Cropped Area below the State Average

Name of the District	Name of the Taluk
Bangalore Division	
Bangalore (U)	None
Bangalore (R)	Kanakapura (2.54), Magadi (2.33)
Chitradurga	Hosadurga (1.93), Molakalmuru (2.58)
Davanagere	Channagiri (2.79), Davanagere (1), Harihara (1.54), Honnali (2.41)
Kolar	Gudibanda (3.3)
Shimoga	Bhadravati (0.77), Shikaripura (1.72), Shimoga (2.42)
Tumkur	C.N.Halli (0.57), Koratagere (2.13), Madhugiri (1.74), Pavagada (0.91), Sira (0.48), Tiptur (1.04), Turuvekere (0.74)
Mysore Division	
C.R.Nagar	C.R.Nagar (1.28), Kollegal (0.64), Yelandur (1.31)
C.Magalore	C.Magalore (3.01), Kadur (1.09), Mudigere (1.42), Narasimharajapura (1.58), Sringeri (2.2)
D.Kannada	None
Hassan	Arakalgod (1.84), Arasikere (1.11), Channarayapatna (1.33), Holenarasipura (2.3), Sakaleshpur (2.21)
Kodagu	Somwarpet (2.87), Virajpet (3.4)
Mandya	Krishnarajpet (3.2), Maddur (2.07), Malavalli (2.33), Mandya (0.63), Nagamangala (2.55), Pandavapura (2.5)
Mysore	H.D.Kote (0.27), Hunsur (1.09), K.R.Nagar (1.01), Mysore (2.5), Nanjangud (0.75), Periyapatna (0.37), T.Narasipur (2)
Udipi	None
Belgaum Division	
Bagalkot	Badami (1.53), Bilagi (2.38), Hungund (1.46), Jamakhandi (1.52), Mudhol (2.33)

Contd...

Name of the District	Name of the Taluk
Belgaum	Athani (0.84), Bailhongala (1.7), Chikkodi (0.73), Gokak (2.63), Hukkeri (0.84), Khanapur (2.63), Raibagh (0.82), Ramdurg (0.31), Soundatti (3.08)
Bijapur	B.Bagawadi (2.11), Bijapur (2.67), Indi (3.27), Muddebihal (0.46), Sindgi (1.07)
Dharwad	Kalaghatagi (3.09)
Gadag	Mundaragi (1.49), Naragund (0.99), Shirahatti (2.9)
Haveri	Haveri (2.21), Hanagal (1.47), Savanur (1.84), Shiggaon (1.1)
U.Kannada	Haliyal (1.97), Mundagod (1.95), Siddapur (1.13), Yellapur (2.46)
Gulbarga Division	
Bellary	Bellary (0.61), Hadagali (2.85), Kundlgi (1.99), Sandur (2.21), Shirguppa (0.27)
Bidar	Aurad (0.2), Basvakalyan (0.69), Bhalki (0.13), Bidar (1.08), Humnabad (1.35)
Gulbarga	Afzalpur (1.9), Aland (1.31), Chincholi (0.57), Chitapur (0.23), Gulbarga (1.93), Jevargi (0.28), Sedam (0.37), Shahapur (0.44), Shorapur (0.25), Yadgiri (0.83)
Koppal	Gangavati (0.34), Koppal (1.13), Kushtagi (0.7), Yelbarga (0.55)
Raichur	Devdurga (0.56), Lingasur (0.31), Manavi (0.32), Raichur (0.36), Sindanur (0.1)
Average for North Karnataka	2.16
Average for South Karnataka	5.16
State Average	3.35

Note: Figures in brackets show the percentage of area under horticultural crops as compared to total cropped area.

Source: Department of Horticulture

43. Against this background, the talukas and districts found to be lagging behind the state level in terms of area under horticulture are shown in Table 8.11. The reasons for their falling backward are many, however. HPC is of the opinion that horticulture is going to be the next best alternative to crop agriculture in Karnataka. It also has enormous employment potential as well as forward and backward linkages in terms of regional development. Therefore, this potential be exploited to the maximum by introducing horticultural training as part of agricultural extension training. Secondly, some of the barren and revenue wastelands be devoted to horticultural development. Finally, private sector be encouraged in each district to take up such activities on a regular basis. Horticultural development requires fast transport and cost storage facilities. Elsewhere, HPC has already referred to the need for setting up cold storage facilities for fish, flower, fruit and vegetable crops. There should be atleast one major cold storage centre in each district. Further more, if proper airlinks are established between Bangalore and major cities such as Hubli, Belgaum, Gulbarga, Mysore, Shimoga and Mangalore, the transportation of horticultural products can be streamlined without much of losses in transit.

8.10.2: Productivity of Flowers

44. Within horticulture, floriculture is particularly an emerging industry in the country. Karnataka has already shown its vast potential on this. As compared to the all India acreage of 52417 ha, Karnataka is the leading state with 15243 ha. The production of flowers in Karnataka in 1995-96 was 112420 tonnes. The leading flower producing districts are Kodagu, C. Magalur, Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore, D. Kannada, Belgaum, Shimoga, Dharwad and several others. There are about 20 floriculture companies exporting cut-flowers.

45. As compared to the state average, the districts lagging in the flower productivity are: Kodagu, D. Kannada, Raichur, U. Kannada, Dharwad, Bijapur, Belgaum, and Tumkur.

46. The major problem for the promotion of horticulture is with its infrastructure development. The infrastructural requirements for the promotion of this sector are:

- Collection centres,
- market yards specifically designed for these products,
- cold storage,
- and transport vehicles with cold storage facility.

47. With high cost of electricity, the private sector is unable to bear the cost of refrigeration and storage. Secondly, there are severe environmental regulations binding on the farmers at the time of production (e.g., pesticide controls, use of organic manure etc.). The state government may have to support the private sector taking up a lead in establishing cold storages, transport vehicles, supply of organic manure and seeds etc. through its outlets such as HOPCOMS and KAPPECS. A budgetary provision of Rs.50 crore may be earmarked for this sector's development, as a backlog for adding cold storage to the regulated markets, quick cold chamber transport facilities and also information system to link with the export sector.

Table 8.12: Productivity of flowers in Karnataka (1995-96)

District	Area (Ha)	Production (Tonnes)	Productivity (T/Ha)
Bagalore(U)	1389	8204	5.91
Bangalore(R)	1158	6855	5.92
Chitradurga	971	5735	5.91
Kolar	1376	8095	5.88
Shimoga	1522	8995	5.91
Tumkur	698	3813	5.46
Belgaum	1421	8320	5.85
Bijapur	616	3598	5.84
Dharwad	2265	13267	5.86
U.Kannada	297	1686	5.68
Bellary	1031	6070	5.89
Bidar	338	2024	5.99
Gulbarga	242	1462	6.04
Raichur	428	2474	5.78
C.Magalore	832	4947	5.95
D. Kannada	1098	6409	5.84

Contd...

District	Area (Ha)	Production (Tonnes)	Productivity (T/Ha)
Hassan	1107	6520	5.89
Kodagu	142	787	5.54
Mandya	604	3598	5.96
Mysore	1626	9557	5.88
State	19161	112420	5.87

Note: This data is available only at the level of older districts. No attempt is made to split them into the new districts.

Source: Prof. P.G. Chengappa, Department of Agricultural Marketing & Cooperation, UAS, Bangalore.

8.10.3: People's Voice on horticultural development

47. Views expressed by the people in different districts need to be considered for redressing the problems associated with this sector.

- Invariably, people have expressed the need for special training in horticulture. They also need some facilities such as refrigerated transport system, export avenues etc. This should be particularly taken up in district such as Bellary, Raichur, Bidar, Gulbarga, Belgaum, and Gadag;
- Extension services can also include horticultural activities in relevant districts such as Kolar, Bellary etc.
- Districts such as Mysore, C.R. Nagar, and Shimoga should have facilities to export bananas;
- HOPCOMS network should be expanded to all the districts with potentials for horticulture;
- Coconut research should be extended to Hassan and Tumkur districts;
- Floriculture can be encouraged in C.R. Nagar, C. Magalur, and Kodagu;
- Districts like C.R. Nagar, Kodagu, Mysore have good prospects for fruit crops such as sapota, mango, orange etc.; Also Bijapur and several districts of Gulbarga division for grapes;
- Cashew growth can be encouraged in D. Kannada, U. Kannada, and Udipi districts.
- Gulbarga district (particularly talukas such as Aland, Afzalpur, and Gulbarga) have good potentials for vegetable and horticulture. Special training programmes are require for this.

8.10.4: Lines of Redressal

48. HPC feels that many of these suggestions are the most demanding ones. While developing the sector, these demands and views should be given specific attention. Many of these deficiencies and suggestions were already referred in the recommendations HPC already. Apart from setting up export outlets for floriculture, training centres in places such as Gulbarga, Kodagu, C. R. Nagar and C. Magalur be established on processing of cut-flowers, packaging and marketing.

49. In order to meet the establishment of facilities for horticultural development (including cold storage etc.) and to meet the special requirements to promote floriculture, a total sum of Rs. 100 crore be earmarked for the next five years.

8.11: Development of Sericulture

8.11.1: Historical Development

50. Karnataka is the premier mulberry silk producing state in India. Rearing of silkworms and commercial production of cocoons and silk in Karnataka dates back to the 18th century, when sericulture was patronised by the rulers of the erstwhile Mysore State. Sericulture is practised both under rain-fed and irrigated conditions. Sericulture seems to have started almost 300 years back in Channapatna, at present one of the most backward talukas of the state. The Department of Sericulture was opened in 1913-14 and a Silk Farm established in Channapatna in 1914.

51. Starting from the First Five Year Plan, there has been consistent growth in the sector. By the Ninth Five Year Plan period, as many as 6.65 lakh families are employed in this industry, with over 200 chawkies and touching cocoon production of over 10,000 tonnes. Today Karnataka produces 9000 MT of mulberry silk out of a total of 14000 MT produced in the country, thus contributing nearly 70% of the country's total mulberry silk production. It has the largest area under mulberry cultivation in the country. As much as 1.4 lakh hectares are under mulberry cultivation in this State alone. Unlike the other States, the Department of Sericulture has fully developed infrastructural facilities required to meet the demand of silkworm eggs, through organised seed cocoon growing areas, not only of the State but also of some of the neighbouring states. The State is producing nearly 20 crores of silkworm eggs enabling the farmers to produce about 48,000 MT of cocoons annually.

52. Because of the introduction of new technologies, sericulture, which was earlier confined to a few districts, has now spread to other areas. New varieties of mulberry and new silkworm races have made sericulture more profitable than other crops. The Karnataka Sericulture Project was set up from 1980 to 88 and aimed at establishment of project infrastructure and services. Its performance was said to be satisfactory and it is said to have accelerated the growth of Karnataka's raw silk production from 2900 tonnes in 1980-81 to 4700 tonnes in 1986-87. Today, there are nearly 8 lakh families employed in the sericulture industry in the State. Despite such heavy investment to develop the infrastructure and other technological aspects of the industry, little or no attention has been paid to the growing incidence of child labour in the sericulture industry in the State.

8.11.2: Silk Productivity

53. The main silk regions in the State are the four talukas of Channapatna, Ramanagaram, Kanakapura and Magadi in Bangalore Rural district; and Kollegal taluka of Chamrajnagar district. The current production of silk, area under mulberry are shown in Table 8.13, with some observations below: Specific Talukas with potential on sericulture as identified by HPC FRRI are listed in Table 8.14:

- 54. Major Mulbary producing districts such as Tumkur, Chitradurga and Chamarajnagar lack sufficient Chowki rearing centres. The districts lagging behind the state average in mulberry (cocoon) production are: Bangalore(R), Davangere, Shimoga, C. R. Nagar, C. Magalore, D. Kannada, Kodagu, Udipi, Bagalkot, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwad, Haveri, Gadag, U. Kannada, Bidar, Koppal. Gulbarga, and Raichur.

Table 8.13: Silk Production in the State (2000-01)

District	Area Under Mulberry (ha)	Cocoon Production (Tonnes)	Cocoon Productivity (Tonnes/ha)	Raw Silk Production (Tonnes)	Chawki Rearing Centres
Bangalore Division					
Bangalore (U)	1893	15518.44	8.20	166.52	-
Bangalore (R)	21625	1347.18	0.06	1918.22	14
Chitradurga	3340	1715.05	0.51	212.00	-
Davangere	212	84.33	0.40	10.42	21
Kolar	32492	23099.47	0.71	2853.66	21
Shimoga	184	47.08	0.25	5.82	32
Tumkur	11015	6088.38	0.55	752.58	10
Mysore Division					
C. R. Nagar	14004	5020.17	0.36	620.54	1
C. Maglur	158	36.66	0.23	4.53	6
D. Kannada	172	35.12	0.20	4.34	5
Hassan	2012	1046.33	0.52	129.34	26
Kodagu	134	28.93	0.22	4.13	5
Mandya	10349	6506.09	0.63	804.21	12
Mysore*	8698	4200.84	0.48	519.26	-
Udipi	148	19.34	0.13	53.20	6
Belgaum Division					
Bagalkote	303	83.26	0.27	10.29	28
Belgaum	500	205.25	0.41	25.38	36
Bijapur	259	90.59	0.35	11.20	23
Dharwad	136	49.46	0.36	6.11	8
Gadag	163	39.37	0.24	4.87	20
Haveri	208	69.20	0.33	8.53	24
U.Kannada	317	68.72	0.22	9.80	25
Gulbarga Division					
Bellary	541	292.93	0.54	36.21	-
Bidar	75	25.11	0.33	3.10	11
Gulbarga	278	122.12	0.44	15.09	40
Koppal	164	38.99	0.24	4.82	26
Raichur	138	27.65	0.20	3.42	-
N. Karnataka	6121	1724.45	0.28	141.23	270
S. Karnataka	106436	64793.41	0.60	8058.77	159
State Level	112557	66517.86	0.46**	8200	429

*In Mysore district, 29 Chawki rearing centres are added under Mysore Seed Area.
3039 hectares of area under Mulberry is added under Mysore Seed Area.
611.79 MTs of Cocoon production is added under Mysore Seed Area.
53.20 MTs of Raw Silk production is added under Mysore Seed Area.

** : The state average is excluding Bangalore(Urban district)

Source: Department of Sericulture

Table 8.14: Specific Talukas with Potential for Sericulture

Name of the District	Name of the Talukas
Belgaum Division	
Belgaum	Belgaum, Khanapur, Hukkeri, Bailhongal, Soundatti
Dharwad	Dharwad
Uttar Kannada	Bhatkal, Yellapur, Karwar, Ankola, Supa, Sirsi, Kumta, Siddapura, Honnavar, Haliyal, Mundagod
Bangalore Division	
Bangalore (U)	Anekal
Shimoga	Shimoga, Sagara, Hosanagara Thirtahalli, Shikaripura, Soraba
Mysore Division	
C.Magalore	C.Magalore, Mudigere, Shringeri Koppa, Narasimharajapura
Dakshin Kannada	Sulya
Hassan	Hassan, Alur, Belur, Sakaleshpura
Kodagu	Madikeri, Somavarapet, Virajpet
Mandya	K.R.Pet

8.11.3: People's Voice

55. During HPC's close interactions with people of the regions directly associated with sericulture, several major suggestions emerged. They are:

- Establishing training centres in several districts such as Bellary, Koppal (in Yalburga taluka), Mysore, C.R. Nagar;
- Cocoon Centre may be revived in Malvalli taluka of Mandya district;
- Subsidy required for housing cocoon rearing and for multi-basins; This can be considered initially for five years of starting the venture in newer areas.

56. While exploring the potentials of developing sericulture in the talukas mentioned in Table 8.14, the above views of people also be kept in mind. Rough estimate indicates that Rs. 100 Crores be earmarked for the development of the this sector over the next five years.

8.12: Development of Forest Resources

8.12.1: District Level Situation

57. The forest area of Karnataka is of the order of 30.63 lakh hectares, which is about 16.01% of geographical area of the state. The forest rich district of the state are Uttara and Dakshina Kannada, Udipi, Shimoga, C.R. Nagar, C. Magalur and Kodagu. Next come other districts such as Belgaum, Bellary and Dharwad. The forests however are not equally protected and preserved in the state. Table 8.15 shows the categorisation of forests etc.

Table 8.15: Forest areas and types in Karnataka (Thousand hectares)

District	Legal forest area	Dense Forests	Open Forests	Total forest	Total Wastelands
Bangalore Division					
Bangalore (U)	3.30	16.7*	51.5*	68.2*	152.82*
Bangalore (R)	81.27	*	*	*	*
Chitradurga	73.72	3.8*	29.4*	33.2*	195.67*
Davangere	89.92	*	*	*	*
Kolar	70.32	1.2	40.0	41.2	96.82
Shimoga	276.86	402.6	88.8	491.4	69.96
Tumkur	44.98	1.9	38.5	40.4	277.03
Mysore Division					
C. R. Nagar	275.61	*	*	*	45.65
C. Magalur	200.48	295.0	37.7	332.7	83.20
D. Kannada	128.48	276.8*	88.6*	365.6*	55.07
Hassan	54.04	85.4	17.9	103.3	57.13
Kodagu	134.60	327.8	6.3	334.1	11.72
Mandya	24.77	0.6	25.2	25.8	46.73
Mysore	62.85	183.0	163.2	346.2	29.17
Udipi	99.20	*	*	*	29.45
Belgaum Division					
Bagalkote	81.13	*	*	*	*
Belgaum	190.42	91.5	16.8	108.3	144.93
Bijapur	1.98	-*	3.4*	3.4*	217.01*
Dharwad	35.24	39.4*	34.1*	73.5*	24.28
Gadag	32.61	*	*	*	51.37
Haveri	47.45	*	*	*	49.14
U.Kannada	815.06	737.5	42.6	780.2	76.28
Gulbarga Division					
Bellary	97.02	12.3	57.5	69.8	166.39
Bidar	25.09	0.5	4.0	4.5	40.55
Gulbarga	68.76	9.4	9.1	18.5	68.88
Koppal	29.45	*	*	*	*
Raichur	18.17	-*	-*	-*	94.58*
N. Karnataka	1442.38	891.5	167.5	1058.2	933.50
S. Karnataka	1620.39	1594.0	587.1	2182.1	1150.42
State Level	3062.77	2485.5	754.6	3240.3	2083.92

Note :1. Bangalore includes Bangalore (U) and Bangalore(R); Mysore includes C.R. Nagar also;Dharwad includes Haveri and Gadag also;Dakshina Kannada includes Udupi also;Raichur includes Koppal also; Bijapur includes Bagalkot also; Chitradurga includes Davangeri also.

Source: State of Indian Forests (GoI), Karnataka at a Glance (GoK)

58. The satellite data from FRI shows forest cover of the order of 32 lakh hectares, which is more than the legal forest area (according to GoK). The Economic Survey of Karnataka for the year 2000-2001 states the well wooded forest cover to be only 11%, the remaining being degraded. The estimated wastelands including degraded forest lands, grasslands etc., is of the order of 21 lakh hectares. It is this aspect of growing wasteland that needs to be given special attention, to redress the deprivation and disparity in respect of availability of fodder, biomass, fuelwood etc. The wastelands are substantially visible in South Karnataka. HPC FRRI is of the opinion that there is ample scope for promoting wastelands development programmes, some of which have already come to Karnataka under the World Bank supported programmes.

59. Several projects and programmes have been taken up in the past for the development of the forest regions. The Hill Area Development Programme as well as Tribal Area Plans are applicable for the development of these districts. Recently, under financial support from ODA of UK, a major project was undertaken under Western Ghat Development Project. About 61,200 hectares of forest area have been covered under this programme. Under the Joint Forest Management (JFM) Schemes, as many as 1300 Village Protection Committees have been set up in Karnataka covering about 128,00 hectares of forest areas. Conversion of forest area for agriculture, road building, hydel projects, railways, mining etc. have reduced the forest cover in Karnataka by over 10%. The social forestry schemes however, have been continuing, covering degraded forest areas, rehabilitation programmes, and wastelands programmes.

60. Apart from the JFM, the eco-development projects in Nagarhole and in many other areas are essential to protect the rich biodiversity of the state. The ancient methods of protecting forests by the villagers as Devara Kadu and Pavitravana (particularly in Kodagu, C. Magalur districts) are to be encouraged.

61. Forests of Karnataka are also rich in a variety of medicinal and herbal plants. It is time to encourage the private and corporate sectors, particularly involved in pharmaceutical industry to come in a big way and invest on the promotion of such species, protect them, regenerate them. The emphasis on these lines have been minimal so far. Companies such as Arya Vaidya Shala of Kottakal (on senna, vakuchi, Shatawari, coscinium herbs), EID's Parry's (on neem), and Himalaya Drug Co (on Aloe vera, rauwolfia, brahmi, senna etc.) have shown some interest already. Wastelands belonging to the government can be leased to such companies for raising herbal and medicinal plants. One such venture has already come up with Indian Herbs and Horticultural Department of Karnataka Government. Such afforestation programmes will have both employment at the rural level, but also down stream secondary benefits.

62. Tourism linked to the forests in Karnataka has enormous potential, both as income and employment avenues for the local people. Since, forest rich regions are not suitable for any alternative industrial development, the people of such regions need to be provided with some alternative opportunities based on forest resources. As many as 100 additional tourist resorts can be constructed in the forest regions of Malnad. Private sectors can also be encouraged to set up water sports, camping adventure camps etc.

63. It is now realized that till such time when the local communities have not been given their usufruct rights to use forest resources, the regional development would continue to be imbalanced. When the people of Uttara Kannada have asked the HPC to provide wood for burning dead bodies or to provide electric crematoriums (as not much wood is available), it tells the real story of deprivation of the hill areas.

8.12.2: People's Voice

64. HPC has been able to gain some insights into the deprivation of the people from availing NTFP produce from the forests. Some of the major points that need to be considered for the strategy of forest development are:

- Dry taluks such as Nanjangud , K.R. Nagar, Periyapatna of Mysore district can be developed further with better forest cover;
- Social forestry can be still useful in Mysore, C.R. Nagar and Gulbarga districts;
- Agro-forestry be encouraged in C.R. Nagar district;
- Cess on arecanut and forest income can be used to develop forests in Uttara Kannada district;
- Special component plan is required in U. Kannada district for forest conservation;
- In Kolar district, forests can be developed in Bagepally taluka;
- Koppal district can have better forest development;

8.12.3: Direction of development

65. HPC feels that the development of tourism around the forest areas, promoting agro-forestry, and ploughing back part of the cess collections from plantation activities for the development of those regions is worth considering. The scope for forest development should also be based on promoting forest development with participation of the locals. Joint Forest Management, though has been accepted as one possible policy direction, it is heavily dependent upon the external sources of fundings. HPC is of the opinion that, the state can also develop the plantation and regeneration programmes with the assistance and cooperation of the people of the forest region. A sum of Rs. 100 crore be earmarked for this community oriented programme and to develop forest related tourism.

Chapter 9

Animal Husbandry and Fisheries Development¹

9.1 Animal Husbandry

9.1.1 Livestock Development

1. The livestock population in Karnataka is of the order of 307 lakh in 1997, as against 186 lakh in 1956. On the same lines the poultry sector has grown from 77 lakh to 214 lakh, respectively. Among the livestock, sheep and goats have shown higher growth rates. According to the 1991 Census, in the state as a whole about 617 thousand workers are engaged in livestock and allied activities as the main source of income. State as a whole, has an average of about 48,212 standard cattle units per lakh of rural population in 1997. The result is increased milk, egg, meat and wool productivity. Milk production in Karnataka was 64.40 lakh tonnes, or an average yield of 425 liters per cattle per year. The milk growth rate during 1979 to 2000 was highest with 6.1%, where as the same for eggs was 5.1% and 4.1% for wool production, respectively. The state has emerged as the third largest state in milk production in the country. Several steps were taken in the past to develop this sector. The notable ones are:

- Key Village Centre schemes for cattle development, as a joint venture between the Central and State governments in about 15 centres during 1956-61 period;
- Setting up of several government dairies in urban centres such as Bangalore City, Dharwad and Kudige in the second Plan period, which have multiplied to almost all districts by now;
- Sheep breeding stations at Anagwadi in Bijapur district, at Suttatti in Belgaum district, Guttal in Dharwad district, Kutikuppi in Bellary district, and Munirabad in Raichur district are notable ones towards the development of the wool sector;
- A large number of poultry training centres established adjunct to veterinary hospitals (about 8 in the state);
- The formation of Karnataka Dairy Development Corporation in 1974 gave a boost to cattle development in the state, which was converted in to Karnataka Milk Federation in 1984;
- Establishment of about 7271 milk producing cooperatives spread all over the state, with over 92% of them making profits; Total daily milk procurement touching about 19.52 lakh litres;
- Establishment of Milk Unions in as many as 13 districts.

¹ This section heavily draws upon the data and information provided in a note 'Development of Animal Husbandry in Karnataka' by Dr.H.B. Shetty.

- The Department of Animal Husbandry has undertaken a number of programmes (4497 in total) in different districts and talukas under Special Component Planning, Tribal Sub-Plan, and Spec. Animal Breeding Dev. Programme, Western Ghat Dev. Programme etc.

2. There is a concept of carrying capacity when it comes to the development of livestock sector. There is considerable degree of variation in the livestock population and their productivity in different talukas, districts, and regions, depending upon (a) topographical conditions, and (b) infrastructural conditions. The development of the livestock sector requires three basic infrastructural developments. They are (a) sufficient supply of fodder (and of course water), (b) access to veterinary facilities and amenities for cross breeding, and (c) marketing of milk, collection centres, cold storage or milk chilling plant, etc.

3. Treating the wastelands of all categories including the grasslands, as the relevant area representing the fodder supply, it can be seen that 9 districts such as Hassan, Shimoga, Kodagu, Mandya, Mysore, Udipi, Dharwad, Bidar and Gulbarga are below the state average. However, districts such as Kodagu may be able to make up for the fodder requirements by using the forest biomass. But the districts in the plains of Karnataka require additional schemes to develop fodder supply. Against this back ground, the designated area for fodder development in Karnataka are shown in Table 9.1. Given the livestock population, the area designated for fodder development is not at all sufficient. Mysore, Shimoga, Udipi, Bidar and Gulbarga districts specifically require much more demarcation and development of fodder areas. The wastelands development programme could take up developing more of fodder areas. This aspect of animal husbandry has not received much attention, because of which some marked disparities are visible.

4. Similarly, one can identify the necessary veterinary institutions. Table 9.2 shows the shortage of veterinary institutions at the district levels, with comments about specific taluks, if any.

5. Karnataka as a whole has 3775 veterinary institutions, comprising of 294 hospitals, 1052 dispensaries, 1856 primary vet. centres, 400 A.I. centres, and 173 mobile vet. clinics. On average, there is one veterinary institution per every 4458 cattle units. Using the same norm, districtwise and taluka-wise surpluses and shortages have been worked out and shown in Table 9.2. Significant shortages of veterinary infrastructure are noticed in 13 districts of Bangalore (rural), Chitradurga, Raichur, Koppal, Bidar, Bellary, Belgaum, Bagalkot, Udipi, Hassan, C.R. Nagar, Tumkur, and Shimoga. Of these, the deficiencies are severe in Belgaum, Raichur, Bangalore (Rural) and Bellary districts. At the taluka levels, as many as 83 taluks in the state are short in terms of veterinary institutions. By and large the shortages are more in the talukas of North Karnataka.

6. Apart from the shortages, even several of the existing veterinary units are functionally deficient. The main problems seem to be vacancies of staff to a tune of 30% in group B category, 20% in group C category. Additionally, it is time to create additional posts at group D category, one each at the district levels.

Table 9.1: Sustaining Livestock and Fodder Development

District	Total Livestock (000)	Total Wasteland (000 Ha)	Wasteland/livestock (Ha /Animal)	Area marked for Fodder development (Ha)
Bangalore Division	17352	793	0.04	4055.84
Bangalore (U)	1817	NA*	NA*	290.60
Bangalore (R)	4291	153	0.04	837.88
Chitradurga	2043	196	0.09	444.00
Davangere	1786	NA**	NA**	492.10
Kolar	2588	97	0.04	960.89
Shimoga	1894	70	0.02	420.00
Tumkur	2933	277	0.09	610.37
Mysore Division	11390	358	0.03	3595.88
C. R. Nagar	811	46	0.06	307.00
C. magalur	1041	83	0.08	884.50
D. Kannada	1533	55	0.04	1030.40
Hassan	1855	57	0.03	595.34
Kodagu	568	12	0.02	151.80
Mandya	2077	47	0.02	460.00
Mysore	2057	29	0.01	0.00
Udipi	1448	29	0.02	166.84
Belgaum Division	10944	562	0.05	4580.00
Bagalkot	1721	NA***	NA***	315.00
Belgaum	3475	145	0.04	1419.00
Bijapur	1480	217	0.15	357.90
Dharwad	744	24	0.03	970.00
Gadag	832	51	0.06	294.00
Haveri	1393	49	0.04	581.50
U.Kannada	1299	76	0.06	642.60
Gulbarga Division	10244	371	0.04	1802.43
Bellary	3164	166	0.05	290.27
Bidar	1321	41	0.03	481.63
Gulbarga	2845	69	0.02	553.40
Koppal	1450	NA\$	NA\$	531.50
Raichur	1464	95	0.06	235.90
N. Karnataka	21188	933	0.04 (3)	6382.43
S. Karnataka	28738	1151	0.04 (6)	7651.72
State Level	49926	2084	0.04 (9)	14034.15

Notes: Waste land is defined as the total of the following categories of lands.

*: Included in Bangalore (U); **: included in Chitradurga; ***: included in Bijapur; \$:included in Raichur. Details at the taluka levels are presented in Appendix in Part VII of this report, as well as in Chapter Six.

Source: Wastelands Atlas: 2000 (NRSA) and Department of Animal Husbandry.

Table 9.2: Veterinary institutions and shortages

District	Cattle Units (CU)	No. of veterinary institutions VH, VD, PVC, AIC, MVCs			
		Required	Existing	Shortage	Surplus
Bangalore Division	5183606	1160	1178	87	104
Bangalore (U)	245402	55	126		70
Bangalore (R)	1073335	240	188	52	
Chitradurga	598035	135	131	4	
Davangere	647199	144	162		18
Kolar	784206	176	192		16
Shimoga	824297	184	155	29	
Tumkur	1011132	226	224	2	
Mysore Division	4185842	941	1026	43	128
C. R. Nagar	388818	88	75	13	
C. magalur	524031	118	134		16
D. Kannada	429082	96	105		9
Hassan	862578	194	184	10	
Kodagu	194426	43	74		31
Mandya	606204	137	194		57
Mysore	697405	157	172		15
Udipi	483298	108	88	20	
Belgaum Division	4078375	977	982	59	64
Bagalkot	545977	121	117	4	
Belgaum	1308832	293	238	55	
Bijapur	478722	108	121		13
Dharwad	327970	73	100		27
Gadag	341516	78	79		1
Haveri	784206	176	192		16
U.Kannada	564265	128	135		7
Gulbarga Division	3377860	758	647	129	18
Bellary	728783	164	99	65	
Bidar	470626	105	100	5	
Gulbarga	1163174	262	280		18
Koppal	393207	89	74	15	
Raichur	622070	138	94	44	
N. Karnataka	7456235	1735	1629	188	82
S. Karnataka	9369448	2040	2146	130	236
State Level	16825683	3775	3775	318	318

Note: 1. The details of livestock units at the taluka level are given in Chapter Six;
2. @one institution for 4458 C.U;
3: Similar details on veterinary institutions at the Taluka level are given in the Appendix in Part VII of the Main Report, and Taluka level indices of livestock are given in Chapter Six.

Source: Department of Animal Husbandry

7. Then, there are specific problems due to geographical considerations. For veterinary services, transportation of sick animals is difficult. Particularly, in the hilly areas and Malnad areas, more of Mobile Van Clinics (MVC) should be established. Considering the fact that there are 13 districts or 61 Taluks in Malnad region, a norm of two MVC per taluka may be adopted. The additional MVC will be of the order of 30 as the bare minimum.

Some of the major recommendations for redressal of regional disparity are:

- Encouraging fodder cultivation along with leguminous varieties using wastelands, and also judicious crop rotation. Rough estimate is 20,000 hectares at the state level;
- Creating additional veterinary institutions as indicated earlier, about 318 at the state level, in different taluks;
- Increasing training in animal husbandry, mainly in North Karnataka,
- Developing community grazing,
- Progressive elimination of unproductive animals,
- Providing special assistance to sheep and goat rearers, as they generally are nomadic or come from poorer sections of the society,
- Creating well developed egg markets, with facilities for storage etc.,
- Encouraging more of co-op societies in poultry farming (as against about 67 existing now).

8. The shortages in veterinary services are already shown in Table 9.2. They are not only in terms of veterinary hospitals, but also in other facilities including vehicles for the animals. HPC feels that, the deficiency in North Karnataka to a tune of 188 such institutions (though milk production and dairying is one of the major activities) should not be neglected any longer. Accordingly, an estimated budget requirement for these redressal strategies is of the order of Rs. 70 crore. Development of animal husbandry in the state also requires a good set of veterinary colleges in the state. It is suggested to have one University of Veterinary Sciences established in Bidar, where there is already one veterinary college. An investment of about Rs. 30 crore should be earmarked for this purpose.

9.1.2: Dairy Development

9. Karnataka Milk Federation is at present the only public sector handling the entire operation of milk procurement and distribution in the state. As against a milk production of about 176 lakh litres per day (on average) during 2000-01 in the state, the procurement of milk for processing by KMF is of the order of 20 lakh litres per day. The rest of the milk is either directly consumed or procured by private dairies spread all over the state. There are 17 dairies under KMF with a total capacity of 23.2 lakh litres per day. With a membership of 15.32 lakh members, in 7271 milk producers cooperatives, and 13 Milk Unions, and 42 milk chilling plants, the co-operative sector has proved it to be a productive and profitable venture. But they are not sufficient for meeting the growing demand on milk and milk products. The

capacity of the cooperative sector can be increased atleast by another 100 percent, making way for livelihood for another 15-20 lakh people. Secondly, as pointed out by the World Bank team (in 1987), the throughput of the cooperatives can also be increased substantially. That will also create additional jobs, more efficiency and reduce the costs of the cooperative (or make them profitable).

9.1.3: People's Voice

10. The following additional observations and demands made by various agencies in different districts may also be noted.

- Animal husbandry as a secondary activity needs to be popularized.
- Veterinary hospital services be introduced in every taluka (About 33 centres required in Gadag, Haveri, Belgaum and Dharwad districts, Beltangadi Taluka, Hiriyur taluka, Hosadurga taluka). Also needed are their own buildings (more specifically in Mysore, Shimoga, Haveri and Hassan districts).
- Drug quota be increased in veterinary hospitals.
- Mobile van services for animals be introduced in all veterinary hospitals (e.g., Gadag district and Malnad areas).
- Poultry be encouraged in Raichur district.
- Veterinary college be established in Gadag district.
- Breeding facilities be increased (e.g., Bagalkot district).
- Dairying be encouraged in Bidar, Raichur and Gulbarga districts.
- Fodder development programme is needed.
- Cold storage and milk chilling plants be established in almost all talukas (e.g., Molakalmuru, Gulbarga district).

11. HPC has considered these views of the people and already made the necessary recommendations for establishing veterinary service centres, colleges and universities. Additionally, the development of dairying and poultry sectors is also equally important. Considering the views of the people, and on the basis of rough estimates, the estimated investment required in the development of the dairy sector is Rs. 100 crore.

9.2: Fishery Development

9.2.1: District Level Scenario

12. Karnataka is rich in both marine and inland fishing. The state is endowed with a coastal length of about 300 kms with a continental shelf area of 27,000 sq kms and Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of 87,000 sq kms, and about 3 million hectares of water spread area for inland fishing. The marine fishermen population is about 2 lakh, of whom 85,215 are active fishermen (according to 1991 Census). The districts in which marine fishing is a major

activity are Dakshina Kannada, Uttar Kannada and Udipi. The marine fish production for the year 2000-01 was about 1.66 lakh metric tonnes. However, the estimated potential yield is about 4.5 lakh metric tonnes. Apart from marine sources, the state has about 8000 hectares of brackish water area, of which about 4200 hectares are suitable for shrimp farming.

13. When it comes to inland fishing, Karnataka has about 2000 perennial and about 30,000 seasonal tanks. The major tanks are about 6015 and minor ones are about 19,697. There are about 73 reservoirs with about 2.10 lakh hectares of water spread area. Districts which are prominent and having potential for inland fishing are Shimoga, Tumkur, Mysore and Bellary, and to some extent Belgaum. The inland fish production in the year 2000-01 was 1.26 lakh metric tonnes, as against a potential production of about 3 lakh tonnes. Table 9.3 shows some of the salient features of this sector.

14. Three characteristics of this sector are important to note, both for promotion and redressal of regional disparity in the state. First, fishery is very labour intensive. There are specific communities engaged in fishery over generations (traditional fishermen). Apart from them, newer generations have entered in the processing and trade in this sector. Second, the processing is very important in order to capture the international and domestic markets. Third, the product is perishable. Therefore, specific technical and infrastructural investments and training are required in this sector.

15. Fishery in Karnataka has to grow further, by resorting to processing in a big way. The options such as canned fish, Fish-meal and oil extractions, and quality exporting are the newer avenues of development in this sector. The districts of U. Kannada, D. Kannada and Udipi should have such facilities. Though the total canned fish production has increased, the number of canning companies has in fact declined from 13 in 1971-72 to 7 in 1998. The government may set up schemes to revive many more canning units in the private sector.

16. As far as exporting is concerned, there is the serious environmental regulations and Deep Sea Fishing Regulations that have been inhibiting the producers to go in for exporting on a larger scale. At present, out of 14 processors, only 4 have attained the EU standards, the total exports have gone up from 1281 tonnes in 1990 to 3879 tonnes in 2000. Some training in fish processing, and modernizing the fish transport system are essential for further growth.

17. The cold storages are charging quite high, because of which coastal fishermen go to Kerala for the same facility. This requires some intervention on the part of the Karnataka government, to assist the fishermen in the state.

Table 9.3: Fishery Production and Infrastructure (2000-01)

District	Major and Minor Tanks		Reservoirs		Estimated Fish Production (1999-2000)	Ice Plants		Cold Storage	
	No.	WSA (Ha)	No.	WSA(Ha)		No.	Capacity (M. tonnes)	No.	Capacity (M.Tonnes)
Bangalore Division	12617	169643.62	25	58921.50	53132.58	9	69	6	829
Bangalore (U)	668	9295.00	2	2922.00	4630.15	6	51	6	829
Bangalore (R)	1289	22417.00	3	1215.00	8100.98	-	-	-	-
Chitradurga	320	20540.88	3	9753.00	5263.02	-	-	-	-
Davangere	401	10522.90	2	3624.00	3300.09	2	13	-	-
Kolar	3833	48043.10	2	462.00	4768.54	-	-	-	-
Shimoga	4380	9848.00	9	37867.00	11711.21	1	5	-	-
Tumkur	1726	48979.74	4	3078.00	15358.59	-	-	-	-
Mysore Division	8091	67845.24	18	48051.00	184088.00	107	1382	32	1810
C. R. Nagar	356	7440.00	3	3885.00	1522.60	-	-	-	-
C. magalur	1517	10303.76	2	11634.00	4588.19	-	-	-	-
D. Kannada	108	35.14	0	0.00	81453.23	41	510	19	623
Hassan	3444	24609.00	4	8537.00	5324.21	-	-	-	-
Kodagu	689	446.00	2	1991.00	914.48	-	-	2	44
Mandya	846	15632.94	4	13419.00	8754.82	-	-	-	-
Mysore	1077	9318.12	3	8585.00	12356.37	7	36	2	12
Udipi	54	60.28	0	0.00	69174.1	59	836	9	1131
Belgaum Division	3838	25942.43	9	52338.00	45477.02	68	938	16	1177
Bagalkot	46	2184.99	0	0.00	366.09	-	-	-	-
Belgaum	374	3859.10	3	21728.00	4184.98	9	90	1	40
Bijapur	111	5434.92	1	13048.00	1902.17	3	18	3	30

..... Contd

District	Major and Minor Tanks		Reservoirs		Estimated Fish Production (1999-2000)	Ice Plants		Cold Storage	
	No.	WSA (Ha)	No.	WSA(Ha)		No.	Capacity (M. tonnes)	No.	Capacity (M.Tonnes)
Dharwad	576	2605.06	1	490.00	1977.84	4	20	-	-
Gadag	249	1040.82	0	0.00	486.64	1	-	-	-
Haveri	1481	7521.79	0	0.00	2203.91	-	-	-	-
U.Kannada	1001	3295.75	4	17072.00	35165.39	51	810	12	1107
Gulbarga Division	1166	29144.06	21	53746.50	23145.29	37	910	2	20
Bellary	175	11289.20	4	40143.00	11489.07	3	18	1	10
Bidar	171	2883.00	3	6686.00	1284.65	2	10	-	-
Gulbarga	438	9518.77	8	6029.50	3329.13	28	862	-	-
Koppal	73	2083.81	4	396.00	3578.52				
Raichur	309	3369.28	2	492.00	3463.92	4	20	1	10
N. Karnataka	5004	55086.49	30	106084.50	68622.31	105	1848	18	1197
S. Karnataka	20708	237488.86	43	106972.50	237220.58	116	1451	38	2639
State Level	25712	292575.35	73	213057.00	305842.89	221	3299	56	3836

Source : Department of Fisheries

9.2.2: People's Voice

18. Some of the major issues raised by the people in different district meetings are summarised here:

- Inland fishery can be taken up in a big way in Raichur district, Sorab and Shikarpur talukas of Shimoga district;
- In districts like D. Kannada and U. Kannada, and Udipi, fishery provides lots of livelihood. For this several strategies are called for: Subsidised kerosene for 'Nadu Doni', preventing polluted water entering the tanks, reexamining the Coastal Zone Regulation in favour of fishermen, setting up of export processing units, cold storages in private sector;
- In Haveri district, tank fishing can be encouraged;
- In the command areas of the Major Irrigation Projects, as much as 63,000 ha. of land have become waterlogged. Traditional and cultured fishing can be encouraged to supplement the livelihood of the land less labourers of those areas.
- The potential for shrimp farming is still not fully exploited.

9.2.3: Towards redressal of hardship

19. Fishery is labour and employment intensive. It provides secondary employment to a large section of people in the regions where this activity is intensive. Karnataka is also a leading state in prawn culture and export of shrimps. There is a very high potential for this sector to grow. Considering these and the views expressed by the concerned people, HPC is of the opinion that, development of cold storages, inland fishery and prawn pond development in the districts mentioned above, promoting shrimp culture etc., would require Rs. 70 crore as additional budget allocation in the areas mentioned above during the coming five years.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

Sub:- Setting up of a High Power Committee to study the regional imbalances

Read:- 1. Government Order No.PD 637 PMM 97, dtd.10.04.2000
2. Government Order No.PD 637 PMM 97,[ii] dtd.31.07.2000.

PREAMBLE:-

In accordance with the Cabinet decision taken on 18.11.99, vide Government Order referred at [1] above, a High Power Committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Prof. Y.K.Alagh, former Union Minister for Planning to study the regional imbalances in the State and to advise the Government on remedial measures to redress the regional imbalances. Now, it is proposed to appoint Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa, former Vice Chairman of the State Planning Board as the Chairman of this Committee, in place of Prof. Y.K. Alagh. Hence, this order.

GOVERNMENT ORDER NO. PD 637 PMM 97, BANGALORE DATED: 3RD OCTOBER 2000.

In modification of the Government Order No.PD 637 PMM 97, dtd.10.04.2000, Government are pleased to appoint Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa, former Vice-Chairman, State Planning Board as the Chairman of the High Power Committee in place of Prof. Y.K. Alagh, to study the regional imbalances in the State and to advise the Government on remedial measures to redress the regional imbalances. The other members of the Committee appointed vide Government Orders referred above shall continue as the members of the Committee.

By Order and in the name of the
Governor of Karnataka,

Sd/-

[P.G.PRASAD]

Under Secretary to Government (S-II)
Planning, Institutional Finance and
Statistics & Science & Technology
Department.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

Subject:- Setting up of a High Power Committee to study regional imbalances in The State and advise the Government on remedial measures.

READ: Cabinet decision, dated: 18.11.1999.

PREAMBLE:-

1. In accordance with the Cabinet decision taken on 18.11.1999, it is proposed to constitute a High Power Committee to study regional imbalances in the State and to advise the Government on remedial measures to redress the regional imbalances under the Chairmanship of Prof. Y.K. Alag, former Minister, Government of India. Hence, this order.

GOVERNMENT ORDER NO.PD 637 PMM 97, BANGALORE, DATED: 10.04.2000

2. Government is pleased to sanction the constitution of a High Power Committee to study the regional imbalances in the State and to advise the Government on remedial measures to redress the regional imbalances for a period of one year as under:

1. Prof. Y.K. Alag,
Former Union Minister for Planning,
AB-98, Shahajehan Road, New Delhi – 110 011.
2. Sri. Rakesh Mohan,
Director,
National Council for Applied Economic Research,
No.11, Ring Road, Indraprastha Estate,
New Delhi.
3. Prof. Abdul Azeez,
Project Director,
Decentralised Governance and Planning,
Institute for Social and Economic Research,
Bangalore.
4. Prof. Seshadri,
Economist,
Nehru Colony,
Bellary.

3. The Committee may adopt suitable procedure and reforms including engagement of services of consultants in appropriate cases which it would fit for its study.

4. Orders regarding the terms of reference of the Committee and terms of services of Chairperson and Members will be issued separately.

By Order and in the name of the
Governor of Karnataka,

Sd/-

[P.G.PRASAD]

Under Secretary to Government (S-II)
Planning, Institutional Finance and
Statistics & Science & Technology
Department.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

Subject:- Setting up of High Power Committee to study imbalances in the state and Advise the Government to remedial measures.

Read :- Government Order No.PD 637 PMM 97, dated: 10.04.2000.

PREAMBLE:-

In Government Order read above, a four member high power committee and the Chairmanship of Prof. Y.K. Alagh has been constituted to study the regional imbalances in the state and to advise the government on remedial measures to redress the regional imbalances. Now, it is proposed to include another two members in the committee. Hence, this order.

GOVERNMENT ORDER NO.PD 637 PMM 97(ii), BANGALORE, DATED: 31.07.2000.

Government is pleased to nominate the following persons as members in the high power committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Prof. Y.K. Alagh, to study the regional imbalances in the state and to advise the government on remedial measures to redress the regional imbalances.

5. Dr. Gopal K. Kadekodi,
Centre for Development Studies,
Dharwad.
6. Dr. Mohan Rao,
Director,
Bombay School of Economics,
Bombay.

By Order and in the name of the
Governor of Karnataka,

Sd/-

[P.G.PRASAD]

Under Secretary to Government (S-II)
Planning, Institutional Finance and
Statistics & Science & Technology
Department.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

Subject:- Finalisation of terms of reference and terms of Office of the Chairman and Members of the High Power Committee to study the regional imbalances In the State.

Read :- Government Order No. PD 637 PMM 97, dated: 10.4.2000.

- - -

PREAMBLE:-

In Government Order referred above, a High Power Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. Y.K. Alagh, former Union Minister for Planning has been constituted to study the regional imbalances in the State and to advise the Government on remedial measures. Now, it is proposed to issue the terms of reference of the Committee and terms of Office of the Chairman and members of this Committee. Hence, this Order.

GOVERNMENT ORDER NO. PD 637 PMM 97, BANGALORE, DATED: 26.8.2000.

After careful consideration, Government are pleased to issue the following terms of reference and terms of Office of the Chairman and members of the High Power Committee to study the regional imbalances in the State under the Chairmanship of Prof. Y.K. Alagh, former Union Minister for Planning.

- a. In Karnataka, there are districts belonging to erstwhile Bombay Presidency, Hyderabad-Karnataka, Kodagu and the old Madras Presidency which have different level of development. Within this region also, there are inter district disparities. The Committee may assess such disparities and particularly the disparities between the South Karnataka and North Karnataka.
- b. To suggest appropriate strategy for the development of districts/regions lagging behind others, so as to minimise inter district and inter regional disparities in development indicators.
- c. In Karnataka, 3 Development Boards viz., Hyderabad Karnataka Area Development Board, Malnad Area Development Board and Bayaluseeme Development Board have been constituted. Various Committees and the previous Planning Board have recommended abolition of these Boards in view of the creation of Zilla Panchayaths and Taluk Panchayaths. The Committee may suggest appropriate institutional mechanism for implementing the strategy for reducing inter-regional disparities suggested by it.

TERMS OF OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

- a. The Chairman will be paid a consultancy fee of Rs.2.00 lakhs and other members Rs.1.00 lakh.
- b. Travelling expenses incurred by the Chairman and other members whenever they Visit Bangalore and other places in connection with this study will be provided

As per the entitlement of a Minister of State to the Government of Karnataka
Subject to actuals.

- c. The study has to be completed within a period of one year.
- d. The Chairman and the members will be provided accommodation in Bangalore
In the Government guest houses and in case if guest houses are not available
They will be reimbursed the actual rent as per the entitlement of a Minister of
State, if they stay in hotel.
- e. The Committee will be provided with a full time Secretary and other
administrative Staff to assist the Chairman and members.
- f. A separate office will be provided to the Committee at Bangalore.

The expenditure on this may be met under the budget head 3451-00-101-7-00-
STUDIES(Plan).

This Order issues as per the delegation of powers delegated to Secretaries of
Government vide Government Order No. FD 1 TFP 96 dated 10th July 1996.

By Order and in the name of the
Governor of Karnataka,

Sd/-

[P.G.PRASAD]

Under Secretary to Government (S-II)
Planning, Institutional Finance and
Statistics & Science & Technology
Department.

GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

No. PD 567 PMM 91

Karnataka Government Secretariat,
Multistoried Building,
Bangalore, Dated:12.1.2001.**CORRIGENDUM**

In partial modification to Government Order No. PD 637 PMM 97, dated: 26.8.2000, the following terms of office of the Chairman is included to the original terms of office of the Chairman of the High Power Committee constituted for study of the regional imbalances in the state.

- a. The High Power Committee, if it desires, may submit an interim report to the Government.
- b. The Committee may initiate studies required for its purposes with consultants or research organisations and the committee may decide payment for such study projects. The cost of such studies will be met out of the grants provided by the Government to the High Power Committee.

By Order and in the name of the
Governor of Karnataka,

Sd/-

[P.G.PRASAD]

Under Secretary to Government (S-II)
Planning, Institutional Finance and
Statistics & Science & Technology
Department.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನಡವಳಿಗಳು

ವಿಷಯ : ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಅಸಮತೋಲನ ನಿವಾರಣಾ ಉನ್ನತಾಧಿಕಾರ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಕಾಲಾವಧಿಯನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

- ಓದಲಾಗಿದೆ :**
1. ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂ. ಪಿಡಿ:637 ಪಿಎಂಎಂ 97, ದಿನಾಂಕ : 10.4.2000
 2. ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂ. ಪಿಡಿ:637 ಪಿಎಂಎಂ 97, ದಿನಾಂಕ : 3.10.2000
 3. ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂ. ಪಿಡಿ:637 ಪಿಎಂಎಂ 97, ದಿನಾಂಕ : 4.7.2000

ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆ :

ಮೇಲೆ ಓದಲಾದ (1)ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರೊ. ವೈ.ಕೆ. ಅಲಗ್‌ರವರ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಅಸಮತೋಲನ ನಿವಾರಣಾ ಉನ್ನತಾಧಿಕಾರ ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ರಚಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ತದನಂತರ ಮೇಲೆ (2)ರಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಲಾದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ (1)ರ ಆದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ರಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಆದೇಶವನ್ನು ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಿಸಿ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಯೋಜನಾ ಮಂಡಳಿಯ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿದ್ದ ಡಾ|| ಡಿ.ಎಂ. ನಂಜುಂಡಪ್ಪ, ಇವರನ್ನು ಸದರಿ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರನ್ನಾಗಿ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಡಾ|| ಡಿ.ಎಂ. ನಂಜುಂಡಪ್ಪ, ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಅಸಮತೋಲನ ನಿವಾರಣಾ ಉನ್ನತಾಧಿಕಾರ ಸಮಿತಿ, ಇವರಿಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸಚಿವ ಸಂಪುಟ ದರ್ಜೆಯ ಸಚಿವರ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ನೀಡಿದೆ.

ಈಗ ಸದರಿ ಸಮಿತಿಯು ತನ್ನ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಮಧ್ಯಂತರ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿರುವುದರಿಂದ, ಪೂರ್ಣ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಲು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕಾಲಾವಕಾಶ ಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ, ಸದರಿ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಅವಧಿಯನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ಸದರಿ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಶಾಖೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಗಳನ್ನು ದಿನಾಂಕ : 31.03.2002ರ ವರೆಗೆ ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಿದ್ದು ಅದರಂತೆ ಈ ಆದೇಶವನ್ನು ಹೊರಡಿಸಲು ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂ. ಯೋಇ:549 ಯೋವಿನಿ 2001(1) ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 13ನೇ ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 2001

ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿರುವ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಂತೆ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಅಸಮತೋಲನ ನಿವಾರಣಾ ಉನ್ನತಾಧಿಕಾರ ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ಸದರಿ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಆಪ್ತ ಶಾಖೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಗಳನ್ನು ದಿನಾಂಕ : 31.03.2002ರ ವರೆಗೆ ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಆದೇಶ ಹೊರಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಆದೇಶಾನುಸಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ
ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ

ಸಹಿ:

(ಪಿ.ಜಿ. ಪ್ರಸಾದ್)

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ-2, ಯೋಜನೆ,
ಸಾಂಖ್ಯಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಇಲಾಖೆ.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನಡವಳಿಗಳು

ವಿಷಯ : ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಅಸಮತೋಲನ ನಿವಾರಣಾ ಉನ್ನತಾಧಿಕಾರ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಕಾಲಾವಧಿಯನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ.

- ಓದಲಾಗಿದೆ :
1. ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂ. ಪಿಡಿ:637 ಪಿಎಂಎಂ 97, ದಿನಾಂಕ : 10.4.2000
 2. ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂ. ಪಿಡಿ:637 ಪಿಎಂಎಂ 97, ದಿನಾಂಕ : 3.10.2000
 3. ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂ. ಪಿಡಿ:637 ಪಿಎಂಎಂ 97, ದಿನಾಂಕ : 4.7.2000
 4. ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂ.ಯೋಇ:549 ಯೋವಿವಿ 2001(1), ದಿನಾಂಕ : 13.6.2001

ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆ :

ಮೇಲೆ ಓದಲಾದ (2)ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಯೋಜನಾ ಮಂಡಳಿಯ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾದ ಡಾ|| ಡಿ.ಎಂ. ನಂಜುಂಡಪ್ಪ, ಇವರನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಅಸಮತೋಲನ ನಿವಾರಣಾ ಉನ್ನತಾಧಿಕಾರ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರನ್ನಾಗಿ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದ್ದು, ಇವರಿಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸಚಿವ ಸಂಪುಟ ದರ್ಜೆಯ ಸಚಿವರ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ನೀಡಿದೆ. ಮೇಲೆ ಓದಲಾದ (4)ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಅವಧಿಯನ್ನು 31.03.2002ರ ವರೆಗೆ ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿತ್ತು. ಈಗ ಸದರಿ ಸಮಿತಿಯು ತನ್ನ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಮಧ್ಯಂತರ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದು, ಪೂರ್ಣ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲು 3 ತಿಂಗಳು ಕಾಲಾವಕಾಶ ಕೋರಿರುವುದರಿಂದ, ಸದರಿ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಆಪ್ತ ಶಾಖೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಗಳನ್ನು ದಿನಾಂಕ : 31.06.2002ರ ವರೆಗೆ ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಿದ್ದು ಅದರಂತೆ ಈ ಆದೇಶವನ್ನು ಹೊರಡಿಸಲು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಿದೆ.

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂ. ಯೋಇ:332 ಯೋವಿವಿ 2002 ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ: 16ನೇ ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ 2002

ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರಿಸಿರುವ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯಂತೆ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಅಸಮತೋಲನ ನಿವಾರಣಾ ಉನ್ನತಾಧಿಕಾರ ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ಸದರಿ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಆಪ್ತ ಶಾಖೆಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಹಾಗೂ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಗಳನ್ನು ದಿನಾಂಕ : 31.06.2002ರ ವರೆಗೆ ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರವು ಆದೇಶ ಹೊರಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಆದೇಶಾನುಸಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ
ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ

ಸಹಿ:

(ಪಿ.ಜಿ. ಪ್ರಸಾದ್)

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ-2, ಯೋಜನೆ,
ಸಾಂಖ್ಯಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಇಲಾಖೆ.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಯೋಇ:670:ಯೋವಿವಿ:2000

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ
ಬಹುಮಹಡಿಗಳ ಕಟ್ಟಡ,
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ:19.04.2002

ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಜ್ಞಾಪನ ಪತ್ರ

ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ. ಶಾಂತಪ್ಪ ಸಮಾಲೋಚಕರು, ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಅಸಮತೋಲನ ನಿವಾರಣಾ ಉನ್ನತಾಧಿಕಾರ ಸಮಿತಿ ಇವರನ್ನು ತಕ್ಷಣದಿಂದ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬರುವಂತೆ ದಿನಾಂಕ:30.6.2002ರವರೆಗೆ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಅಸಮತೋಲನ ನಿವಾರಣಾ ಉನ್ನತಾಧಿಕಾರ ಸಮಿತಿ ಸದಸ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಆದೇಶಾನುಸಾರ
ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ
ಸಹಿ:

ಜಿ.ಹೆಚ್. ನಾಗೇಂದ್ರಪ್ಪ
ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ-2,
ಯೋಜನೆ, ಸಾಂಖ್ಯಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು
ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಇಲಾಖೆ.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಯೋಇ:670:ಯೋವಿವಿ:2000

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ
ಬಹುಮಹಡಿಗಳ ಕಟ್ಟಡ,
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ:16.02.2002

ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂ.ಪಿಡಿ:376:ಪಿಎಂಎಂ:2000, ದಿನಾಂಕ:04.07.2000ರಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಅಸಮಾನತೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡಲು ಉನ್ನತ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಸಮಿತಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳ ಹುದ್ದೆ (ವೇತನ ರಹಿತ) ಯನ್ನ ಸೃಷ್ಟಿಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದು ಈ ಹುದ್ದೆಗೆ ಶ್ರೀ ಪಿ.ಎಸ್.ನಾಗರಾಜನ್, ಭಾ.ಆ.ಸೇ. (ನಿವೃತ್ತ) ಇವರನ್ನು ತಕ್ಷಣದಿಂದ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬರುವಂತೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಮುಂದಿನ ಆದೇಶದವರೆಗೆ ನೇಮಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಈ ನೇಮಕಾತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಷರತ್ತು ಮತ್ತು ನಿಬಂಧನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಹೊರಡಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಆದೇಶಾನುಸಾರ
ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ
ಸಹಿ:

ಪಿ.ಜಿ. ಪ್ರಸಾದ್
ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ,
ಯೋಜನೆ, ಸಾಂಖ್ಯಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು
ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಇಲಾಖೆ.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ

ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: ಯೋಇ:670:ಯೋವಿವಿ:2000

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ
ಬಹುಮಹಡಿಗಳ ಕಟ್ಟಡ,
ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು, ದಿನಾಂಕ:05.01.2001

ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಆದೇಶ ಸಂ.ಪಿಡಿ:376:ಪಿಎಂಎಂ:2000, ದಿನಾಂಕ:04.07.2000ರ ಆದೇಶದ ಭಾಗದ ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ.1ರಲ್ಲಿ ನಮೂದಿಸಲಾದ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ ಹುದ್ದೆಯ ಬದಲು "ಸದಸ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ" ಎಂದು ಓದಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು.

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಆದೇಶಾನುಸಾರ
ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ

ಸಹಿ:

ಪಿ.ಜಿ ಪ್ರಸಾದ್

ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಧೀನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ,
ಯೋಜನೆ, ಸಾಂಖ್ಯಿಕ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು
ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಇಲಾಖೆ.

GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

No.DPAR 282 SAS 2001

Karnataka Government Secretariat,
Vidhana Soudha,
Bangalore, dated: 31st July 2001.

NOTIFIATION

Sri. M.R. Srinivasa Murthy, IAS [KN 76], Secretary to Government, Housing Department, Bangalore is concurrently appointed with immediate effect and until further orders as Member Secretary, High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances, Bangalore.

The orders issued in Government Notification of even number dtd.6.6.2001 regarding of posting of Sri. I.R. Perumal, IAS [KN 82] as Member Secretary, High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances, Bangalore are cancelled and he is continued as Commissioner for Handloom Development and Director of Handlooms & Textiles, Bangalore and further orders.

BY ORDER AND IN THE NAME OF THE
GOVERNOR OF KARNATAKA

Sd/-

[N. PRABHAKAR]

Under Secretary to Government,
DPAR [Services-1]

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HPC FRRI GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

Sub 1: Preparation of GIS projects for showing indicators of HPC FRRI in Taluk maps District maps and karnataka map and supply of hard copies (print out) reg.

- Read:**
1. G.O.No. PD 637 PMM 97 dated 26-8-2000 and corrigendum dated 1-1-2001.
 2. Letter of the Chairman, HPC FRRI dated 7-5-2001.
 3. Managing Director, Omcad systems India Inc., Bangalore. Letter No.QOT/OSI/01/401, dated 14-5-2001.
 4. M.D. Omcad Systems India Inc., B'lore.Letter No. QOT/OSI/2001-02, dated 13-9-2001.
 5. Order No. PD 71, HPC FRRI o1, dated:28-9-2001.
 6. M.D.Omcad systems India Inc, Bangalore. Letter No.QOT/OSI/01/404 dated 3-11-2001.

Preamble:

In G.O.dated 26-8-2001 and corrigendum dated 12-1-2001 read at (1) above, the terms and conditions of HPC FRRI have been issued by the Governemnt in the corrigendum it has been indicated that the committee may initiate studies required for its purposes with consultants or research organizations and the committee may decide payment for such study projects. The cost of such studies will be met out of the grants provided by the Government of the High Power Committee.

Honourable Chairman of HPC FRRI in his letter read at (2) above has requested the Managing Director Omcad systems India Inc Bangalore, to submit quotation for undertaking the task preparing a spatial presentation of major indicators of infrastructure and related facilities in Karnataka, in taluk maps, district maps and Karnataka map.

The Managing Director OMCAD Systems India Inc in his letter read at (3&4) above has submitted quotation for GIS services amounting to Rs.6,92,080-00. In the order read at 5 above approval was accorded for entrusting the preparing a spatial presentation of major indicators infrastructure related facilities in Karnataka In Taluk maps and Karnataka map to the OMCAD System India Inc. Bangalore.

The HPC FRRI meeting held on 5th and 6th October 2001 has been review the work entrust to the OMCAD System India Inc and discussed instead of GIS format in Taluk maps and District map and suggest to adopting Thematic print of Taluk and District maps. Accordingly, the Managing Director OMCAD System India Inc has submitted the revised proposal as follows:

QUOTATION FOR GIS SERVICES

1. Price for MapInfo Pro (GIS SOFTWARE)	: Rs. 72,480/-
2. Price for Thematic print of each Taluk (175*600) static map A3 size.	: Rs.2,10,000/-
3. Price for Thematic print of each District (27*1*750) static map A3 size.	Rs. 20,250/-
4. Price for Thematic Print of Karnataka state (20*1*750) static map A3 size.	Rs. 15,000/-
5. 3 sets of Color print cost	Rs. 1,00,000/-
6. Karnataka Map cost (upto village level Information and Major and Other Roads).	<u>Rs. 55,000/-</u>
TOTAL COST	<u>Rs. 4,72,730/-</u>

Hence the following Order.

G.O.NO.PD 71 HPC FRRI 01,BANGALORE DATED 15-11-2001

After modifying the G.O.NO.PD 71 HPC FRRI 01 dated 28-9-2001, approval of the HPC has been accorded for entrusting the preparing a sp-atial presentation of major indicators of infrastructure and related facilities in Karnataka in Taluk maps, Districts maps and Karnataka map to the OMCAD Systems India Inc. Bangalore at a total cost of Rs. 4,72,730/-(Four Lakh Seventy Two Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty) as detailed below. The first installment of Rs.1,89,092/-(One Lakh Eighty Nine Thousand Ninety) two only.40%) is sanctioned for immediate release.

1. Price for MapInfo Pro(GIS SOFTWARE)	: Rs. 72,480/-
2. Price for Thematic print of each Taluk (175*2*600) static map A3 size.	: Rs. 2,10,000/-
3, Price for Thematic print of each District (27*1*750) static map A3 size.	: Rs. 20,250/-
4. Price for Thematic print of Karnataka state (20*1*750) static map A3 size.	: Rs. 15,000/-
5. 3 sets of Color print cost	: Rs. 1,00,000/-
6. Karnataka Map cost (upto village level Information and Major and Other Roads).	: <u>Rs. 55,000/-</u>
TOTAL COST	: <u>Rs. 4,72,730/-</u>

TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

1. The above price is exclusive of taxes and taxes are as applicable.
2. Software delivery within 8 to 10 weeks and provide stand by copy immediately
3. Delivery of map outputs for each district and taluks maps within four days
4. Map info training will be provided free of cost for one person and the duration will be three working days.
5. **HPC FRRI** has supply data if supply of data delays, time to complete the project will be delayed.
6. payment 40% along with purchase order, 40% during project program 20% completion.
7. In case of any GIS data update/corrections with exhibiting Karnataka map, cost per hour will be Rs.125/-

The above expenditure will be met out of the budget grant for the year 2001-2002 Budget head of account 3451-00-101-7-00-500 studies (plan)(lumpsum).

This order issues presuming the concurrence of finance department vide-G.O.No. FD 1 TFP 96 dated 10-7-1996.

By Order and in the name
of Governor of Karnataka

Sd/-

[M.R.SREENIVASMURTHY]

Member Secretary

High Power Committee

for Redressal for Regional Imbalances

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

Sub:- Entrusting the study of role of Co-operative in reducing regional imbalances in the State-to the Sahayoga-reg.

- Ref:-**
1. G.O.No.PD637 PMM 97, dated 26-08-2000 and Corrigendum dated 12-01-2001.
 2. Letter No.PD 49 HPC FRRI o1 dated 03-04-2001 of Member Secretary HPC FRRI.
 3. Letter of Sri.M.B.Patil.Chairman, Co-operative Development systems. Bangalore dated 09-04-2001.
 4. Letter of Secretary, SAHAYOGA. Bangalore dated 16-05-2001 and dated 18- 05-2001.

Preamble:

In corrigendum dated 12-1-2001 to the Government order dated 26-8-2000, The committee (HPC FRI) has been authorized to initiate studies required for its purpose with consultants or research organizations at a cost decided by the Committee. The cost of such studies will have to be met out of the grants provided by the Government to the HPC.

The Member Secretary, HPC FRRI has asked Sri. M.B.Patil, Chairman, Co-operative Development System, Bangalore for willingness to undertake the study " The Role of Co-operation in reducing Regional Imbalances in the state" and also indicate the financial requirements for undertaking the study.

Sri. M.B.Patil, Chairman, Co-operative Development systems. Bangalore in his letter dated 9-4-1991 has informed that he has not been able to take up the study due to heavy commitments at present and the he suggested the proposed study work to be entrusted to the SAHAYOGA an instituion in Bangalore and that would be closely assigned with the study.

In the letter read at (4) above the Secretary SAHAYOGA, Bangalore has submitted the proposal to undertake the study at a total cost of Rs.4.26 lakhs. The HPC in its meeting held at Mysore on 26-6-2001 agreeing to the Proposal of SAHAYOGA of dated 16-5-2001 and 18-5-2001 has approved for entrusting " The Role of CO-operation in reducing Regional Imbalances in the state" to SAHAYOGA with direction to complete the study in Four months. Hence the following order.

ORDER No. PD 49 HPC FRRI 01, BANGALORE DATED:-23-07-2001

Approved of High Power Committee has been accorded to entrust The study of role of CO-operation in reducing regional imbalances in the to the ' SAHAYOGA' institution. ' Manjusha' 76, 7th Main, 4th Cross, KSRTC Layout, 2nd Phase, JP Nagar. Bangalore-78, at total cost of Rs. 3.60 lakhs (Rupees Three lakh sixty thousand) only. The SAHAYOGA is directed to submit the study report with in four months.

Sl.No.	Particulars	Amount (Rs)
1.	Honorarium to resource persons	1,30,000
2.	Salary investigators Persons 4 X 4 months @ Rs.5000/-month	80,000
3.	Field Daily sustenance and travel allowance 240 days @ Rs.250/day	60,000
4.	Data analysis	20,000
5.	Stationary and communication charges like phones E-mails, Fax, etc.	20,000
6.	Contingencies	20,000
7.	Organisational Charges	
	Total	<u>3,60,000</u>

Mode of Payment :

Of the total amount of the study, Twenty five Percent shall be paid at commencement of the study, and the second and third installments of 25% each shall be released at the end of each month and the final installment of 25% will be paid after the submission of the study report.

The study on Role of Co-operative regional imbalances in the state must cover inter-alia the following.

1. To study the spread of the Co-operative institutions both credit and noncredit in the different districts of Karnataka and their contribution to the development of the various regions in which they are operation.
2. To analyse their financial position to examine whether the loss incurred or the profits made have contributed to the reduction of regional imbalances in Karnataka.
3. To study Industrial Development particularly, Agro-based Industries in the co-operative sector and its contribution to the reduction in regional imbalances in different districts.
4. Impact of the Co-operative Act and the various modifications including the latest like 1999 or 2000 on the efficient functioning of the co-operative in promoting development in the respective areas thereby contributing to the achievement of the objective of the balanced development.
5. To examine the extent of re-finance available to the CO-operatives from NABARD and other agencies and the problems, if any, faced in this regard.
6. To assess overall impact of the CO-operative Banks, Urban and Rural on the development process in the different districts and in particular North Karnataka and South Karnataka.

The above expenditure will be met out of the Budget Grant for the year 2001-2002. Budget Head of Account 3451-00-1-1-7-00-500 studies (plan) (lumpsum).

This order issues presuming the concurrence of Finance Department Vide G.O.No.FD 1TFP 96 dated 10-7-96.

By order and in the Name of the
Governor of Karnataka
Sd/-
(P.S.NAGARAJAN)
Member Secretary
HPC FRRI

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

Sub:- Entrusting the sample survey to assess the functionality of infrastructure facilities in important five sectors – reg.,

Read:- 1. G.O. No.PD 637 PMM 97, dtd.26.8.2000 and corrigendum, dtd.12.1.2001
 2. Letter No.PD 17 HPC FRRI 01, dated: 12.09.2001.
 3. Letter No.DES 9 ARC SFI 2001, dated:27.09.2001, Director, Directorate of Economic and Statistics, Bangalore.

Preamble:-

In Corrigendum dated: 12.01.2001 to the Government order dtd.26.08.2000. The Committee [HPC FRRI] has been authorized to intimate studies required for its purpose with consultants or research organizations at a cost decided by the Committee. The cost of such studies will have to be met out of the grants provided by the Government to the HPC.

In the HPC meeting held on 27.08.2001 it was decided to get a quick sample survey conducted for undertaking sample checks of the infrastructure facilities created under primary education, primary health, rural and urban water supply and electricity. Hence in the letter read at [2] above the Principal Secretary to Government, Planning, Statistics and Science and Technology Department has been requested to instruct the Director, Directorate of Economics and Statistics to undertake this sample survey quickly and send the proposals in this connection immediately to HPC.

The Director, Directorate of Economics and Statistics has sent the proposal for conducting sample survey at a total cost of Rs.4.98 lakhs. The break-up of cost is given as follows :

1.	Printing and Stationery	-	Rs. 15,000.00
2.	Training [State & Districts]	-	Rs. 52,000.00
3.	Fuel [State & Districts]	-	Rs. 85,000.00
4.	Transportation	-	Rs.2,46,000.00
5.	Honorarium[State & District Staff]		
6.	Scrutiny, Coding, data entry of The Schedules	-	Rs. 30,000.00
7.	Processing of data	-	Rs. 15,000.00
8.	Report writing	-	Rs. 25,000.00
9.	Computer consumables and Stationery	-	<u>Rs. 15,000.00</u>
	Total		Rs.4,98,000.00
			=====

For conducting sample survey, it has been proposed to adopt stratified random sampling design, covering samples in each taluk for sample check of infrastructure facilities created in Primary Education. Primary Health, Rural and Urban Water Supply and Electricity Sectors. In all 1400 Samples would be covered. In the HPC meeting held on

6.10.2001, this subject has been discussed and it was felt that the sample survey with regard to functionality of infrastructure facilities and there is necessary. The Committee has agreed to the proposal of Directorate of Economics and Statistics. Hence the following order:

ORDER NO.PD 83 HPC FRRI, BANGALORE. DATED:0.10.2001

Approval of the HPC FRRI has been accorded for entrusting the sample survey of to assess the functionality of infrastructure facilities in important five sectors i.e., primary education, primary health, rural and urban water supply and electricity, to the Director, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore at a cost at Rs.4,98,000.00 [Rupees Four lakhs ninety eight thousand only]. The First Instalment of Rs.1,50,000.00 [Rupees One Lakhs Fifty thousand only] is sanctioned for immediate release. The report should be submitted by 30.11.2001 to the HPC.

The above expenditure will be met out of the Budget Grant for the year 2001-2002. Budget Head of Account 3451-00-101-7-00-500 studies (plan) lumpsum.

The Order issues persuming the concurrence of Finance Department vide G.O. No.FD 1 TEP 96, dated:10.07.96.

By order and in the Name of the
Governor of Karnataka

Sd/-

[M.R. Sreenivasa Murthy]
Member Secretary
HPC FRRI

**GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA
THE HIGH POWER COMMITTEE FOR REDRESSAL
OF REGIONAL IMBALANCES**

**QUESTIONNAIRE TO BE ANSWERED BY THE
ELECTED AND OFFICIAL FUNCTIONARIES
AT THE DISTRICT AND TALUKA LEVELS**

Background for the questionnaire

The High Power committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances in Karnataka seeks your good offices and cooperation to elicit opinion, views, suggestions and sharing your experience in respect of formulating programmes and policies for redressal of regional imbalances in the state.

With this in view, the committee is approaching you with this questionnaire. The questionnaire is designed and administered among other things, with a view to ascertain from all such people who are directly and indirectly shouldering the development responsibility of a given area as to, what precise are the needs of the people, development potential of the area, nature and extent of deprivation of the people who suffer, development constraints, and the measures they propose to minimize regional imbalances and maximize development.

**Kindly return this questionnaire to the following address within
Two weeks of receiving.**

Member Secretary,
High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional
Imbalances,
Planning Department,
Room 122, First floor,
2nd Stage, M.S., Building,
Bangalore – 560 001.

I. BASIC INFORMATION

Your Name	
Your Address	
Your Constituency / administrative / Developmental area / such region / Block / township.	
Your position	Please circle one : a) M.P. b) MLA/MLC c) Z.P. President d) Z.P. Vice President e) T.P. President f) T.P. Vice-president g) City/Municipality President/Vice-president h) Divisional Commissioner I) Corporation Commissioner j) Deputy Commissioner k) Chief Executive Officers of Zilla Panchayat l) Assistant Commissioner m) Executive Officers Taluk Panchayat n) Municipal Commissioner o) Tahasildar p) Others.

Since how long have been In this position	
Have you served either here or Elsewhere / any other Constituency / area / office? If so how long?	

2. NATURAL RESOURCES AND THEIR USE

- 2.1 Please identify the major natural resources that are available in your district / taluka, having some linkage with development and livelihood of the people of the area. [Examples are: agricultural land, grazing land, forest for small timber or minor forest products, minerals, water bodies, small scale industries fisheries etc.,]
- 2.2 How much is the degree of dependency of the people of your area on these resources for living including livestock rearing? [Examples are : 20% of the population depends on crop agriculture. 30% depend upon plantation, 25% on small scale industries etc.,]
- 2.2.1 Are these resources put to full use? If not, which ones can be tapped further and how? [Examples are : untapped tank/well or other water resources untapped artisanship etc.,]

3. ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES NEEDED

- 3.1 Given the above scenario in your area, what additional gainful activities (to accelerate the process of employment, environmental regeneration, productivity enhancement) that can be designed/started in your region? [Examples are : pottery, weaving, toy making, floriculture, Aquaculture, mushroom farming, sericulture, dairying, horticulture, etc.,]
- 3.2 What is the extent of efforts by (a) development administration (b) NGOs (c) elected representative (d) community (e) cooperatives (f) municipalities that can be expected if these resources (2.3) are to be fully exploited or the above mentioned economic activities are (3.1) to be initiated?
- 3.3 What is the extent of state assistance needed to exploit these resources/enhance the economic activities? [Examples are finances, technical assistance, finish school training etc.,]

4. ECO-ENVIRONMENT PROBLEMS

Does your area suffer from eco-environmental hazards? [Examples are : air pollution from thermal plant, water logging, top-soil destruction due to mining, deforestation, submergence due to command area development etc.,] cite cases.

- 4.1.1 What in your view are the measures to be adopted to minimize these hazards? [Examples are, wastelands development, reforestation, soil conservation]

5. AGRICULTURE – RELATED PROBLEMS

- 5.1 Which type of agriculture – irrigated or dryland – is predominant in your area ?
- 5.2 If dryland agriculture predominates, (a) What innovative methods of cultivation are adopted by the farmers ? (b) What constrains them from adopting such innovations ? [Examples are lack of credit, technical knowledge, training etc.,]
- 5.3 What are the non-farm activities that can supplement income from the dry-land farming in your area ?
- 5.4 Does your area experience out-migration of labour ? If so,
 (a) Is it sporadic (examples are during drought / flood period), or regular ?
 (b) What measures do you suggest to arrest the out-migration of workers?
- 5.5 Is your area covered by Wastelands / Watershed Development Programmes ? If not, is there room for extending this programme to your area ? Please specify the locations where this programme can be fruitfully implemented.
- 5.6 Is there a fertilizer distribution/sale center nearby ? Is there any problem / difficulty with it?
- 5.7 Could you highlight the irrigation potential in your area in terms of tank / lift / well irrigation ?
- 5.8 What are your views on storage facilities in the area ?
- 5.9 What are the products, in your opinion / experience from the region, that require a policy of minimum support price

6. BASIC LIFE SUPPORTS

- 6.1 Please add a brief note on the accessibility/inaccessibility to the following and their functioning/non-functioning. Add any other item if you find them to be relevant in your area.
- (a) safe drinking water
 - (b) Public distribution (food, Kerosene etc.,)
 - (c) Electricity supply
 - (d) Toilets (individual)
 - (e) Toilets (Public)
 - (f) Health care facilities : PHCs, sub-centres, maternity care, diagnostic facilities.
 - (g) Educational facilities : Anganwadi, primary schools, high schools, adult literacy centres, special arrangements for girls education.
 - (h) Nutritional programme
 - (i) Roads
 - (j) Post Office
 - (k) Veterinary services
 - (l) Cultural / community hall
 - (m) Any other

7. ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAMMES

- 7.1 Please give a critical account of the on-going anti-poverty programmes in the area in terms of (a) coverage (b) adequacy.
- 7.2 Do you propose any other area – specific measures to combat poverty in your region ?

8. CONSTRAINTS TO DEVELOPMENT

- 8.1 What in your opinion are the hurdles/impediments to the development of your area ?
- (a) Natural (e.g., floods, droughts, earthquakes, water logging)
 - (b) Institutional (e.g., No. NGO in the region, conflicts within the communities, No cooperative institutions)
 - (c) Administrative (e.g., non-functioning panchayats)
 - (d) Political (rivalries, conflicts)
 - (e) Social (e.g., class wars, caste wars etc.,)
 - (f) Infrastructural (e.g., no pucca road, no post office, telephones etc.,)
- 8.2 Do you have any suggestions to overcome these hurdles ?

9. DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

- 9.1 Please give an exhaustive list of priorities in development activities/projects in your area ?
- 9.2 If you are to restrict them to a total grant of Rs: One crore per year, how will you revise your priority list ?
- 9.3 If you are to receive a total grant of Rs. Five crore instead, what else would you add to the above list ?
- 9.4.1 List out the financial flows to your region from (at least Tick Mark, if the amounts are not known to you)
- (a) Central Government
 - (b) State Government
 - (c) Private Sector flows/enterprises
 - (d) NRIs
 - (e) International donor agencies
 - (f) RRBs
 - (g) Any other
- Also list their adequacy on a scale of 1-5 {1=very low, 5=quite good}
- 9.5 According to you, is the allocation to your area from ZP Office or from any other special component programme adequate ?
- 9.6 What changes in these allocations do you suggest ?
- 9.7 Do you think that people of the region can also and should contribute to the developmental programmes ? If so, how much ? [Examples are : Village road repairs by the communities putting a bore well, building a community hall etc.,]

GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

HIGH POWER COMMITTEE FOR REDRESSAL OF REGIONAL IMBALANCES QUESTIONNAIRE TO BE ANSWERED BY THE UNIVERSITIES IN KARNATAKA

1. Name of the University	
2. Jurisdiction {Districts and Taluks}	
3. Number of Undergraduate Institutions and their location	
4. Number of Undergraduate students location-wise	
5. Number of Postgraduate Departments	
6. Enrollment in each Postgraduate Department Science and other Faculties, separately]	
7. Constituent Colleges [Number and Enrollment]	
8. Number of teachers in University and affiliated Colleges	
9. Number of Postgraduate Centers Location and Enrollment	
8. Student Teacher ration in PG Dept. and Constituent Colleges, separately.	
9. Student-Teacher ration in Undergraduate colleges	
12. Library : IT and Internet facilities	
13. Any Finishing schools [like six months training to fine tune their skills, especially professional Colleges so as to improve their competitive strength in recruitment on Campuses.	
14. Linkages with Industries, if any.	
15. Awards received for outstanding work by University Faculty : By name, Award and year [enclose separately]	
16. What are your views on the development of the area under your jurisdiction on the socio-economic development	
17. What is the status of women enrollment in Higher Education in your University	
18. How many M.Phil and Ph.Ds. are awarded During 1990 and 2000 [Total for the period : Men and Women]	
19. M.Phil / Ph.Ds Awards Science Men & Women Social Science : Men & Women Technology: Men & Women Humanities : Men & Women Fine Arts : Men & Women Music : Men & Women Drama : Men & Women	
20. Engineering & IT Services [a] What measures have you taken to disseminate information on advance technology in your University area. [b] What are your suggestion to improve development of taluk in your univrsity area by adopting scientific and technological advances in Higher education.	

[c] Any other suggestion for use of Science and Technology in tackling poverty and unemployment.	
21. Finance for five years : [a] Government Grants [b] U.G.C. Grants [c] Research Special Projects	
22. Hostel Facilities [a] S.C/S.T. [b] Men : Women [c] General : Men : Women	
23. Please give your suggestions to accelerate achieving excellence in development in Higher Education and through that development of the Area/taluks in your University area.	
24. Are there any special coaching Institutions managed by your University? If 'yes' give details [special coaching for All India Service and Provincial / State Service]	
25. How many of your Alumni has gone to Silicon Valley in United States and other countries for Professional and technical work.	
26. How many of your Alumni have gone to U.S.A. and other countries in non-technical subjects.	
27. Have you received any NRK support for your University	
28. Has your University entered into Agreement for collaboration with University abroad: [a] Name [b] Nature [c] Type of benefits to your students and to the backward areas coming within your university jurisdiction.	
29. Please give details of Campus Recruitment, if any, in your University for the past five years	
30. If industry pays Rs.50,000/- per student recruited on your Campus can your University start Finishing school training facilities on your Campus, if not already done.	
31. There is increasing concern about decline in enrollment for Basic Science, Humanities and Social Sciences. Do you agree with this view. If 'Yes' give the relevant data for the past five years about enrollment in Basic Science, Humanities and Social Sciences.	
32. Keeping in view the above, please give your suggestions/improving the enrollment in Basic Science, Humanities and Social Sciences in the ways known to you to reduce the probable knowledge gap in the coming years between developed and developing countries	
33. Please give any other suggestions you have in mind for reducing Regional Imbalance in the field of Higher Education and any other area with which you are concerned or you have taught about the needs of the backward areas.	

GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

HIGH POWER COMMITTEE FOR REDRESSAL OF REGIONAL IMBALANCES

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHIEF SECRETARY/ADDL. CHIEF SECRETARIES/PRINCIPAL SECRETARIES AND SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA.

1.	Please indicate the names of taluks considered by you/Your Department as backward and they are in need of Special attention [Criteria could be high poverty/Drought prone/flood affected/lack of social infrastructure/Possess resource potential but not tapped]	
2	From your experience, please tick out the areas of Back-wardness in the taluks mentioned by you at I above by ticking off the following sectors [tick out such sectors, which are considered as backward by you] [a] Agriculture [b] Industry [c] Transport [Roads, Railways, Sea Port, Air Services] [d] Financial Institutions [e] Input supply institutions excluding credit [f] Education: Primary, Secondary, Higher [g] Health [Basic minimum needs] [h] Tourism [I] Cultural progress [j] Others : {Any other indicator which is left out]	
3.	Are there any specific resources untapped in the districts with which you are familiar ? If so, give some rough idea of the resources, their location, extent of present utilization and suggestion, if any.	
4.	Do you think that administration or management changes are needed for better development ? If 'yes' Please suggest specific areas of reform either proposed or are already implemented.	
5.	What in your view are innovations required for reducing regional imbalances ? Please list them.	
6.	Please give your views on the efficacy of the Zilla Panchayat administration in implementation of measures for reducing Regional Imbalances in the State ?	
7.	Plase give your suggestion about Additional resource mobilization for additional investment in backward areas.	

8.	What is your view on a possible measure like giving equalization grants to specific proposals of raising the level of physical services to that of the State level so as to restore balance in development?	
9.	What is your view on using a part or full amount releaseds to the Regional Boards for giving equalization grants and enforcing Regional Boards to adopt this priority for their expenditure.	
10.	Please connect on what kinf of new governance is needed for achieving effectively the objective of intra-State reduction in imbalances ?	

**ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ
ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಅಸಮತೋಲನ ನಿವಾರಣಾ ಉನ್ನತಾಧಿಕಾರ ಸಮಿತಿ**

**ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮತ್ತು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಮಟ್ಟಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಚುನಾಯಿತ ಮತ್ತು ಅಧಿಕೃತ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಾಹಕರು
ಉತ್ತರಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆ**

ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗೆಯ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ :

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿನ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಅಸಮತೋಲನ ನಿವಾರಣಾ ಉನ್ನತಾಧಿಕಾರ ಸಮಿತಿಯು, ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿನ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಅಸಮತೋಲನ ನಿವಾರಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯನೀತಿಗಳನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸುವ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ದೃಷ್ಟಿಕೋನಗಳನ್ನು, ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಮತ್ತು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅನುಭವವನ್ನು ಹಂಚಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಸ್ಥಾನದಿಂದ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸೇವೆಯನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಕಾರವನ್ನು ಕೋರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಸಮಿತಿಯು, ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಯೊಂದಿಗೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಬಳಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಇತರ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ, ಜನರ ಅಗತ್ಯತೆಗಳು ಖಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ, ತೊಂದರೆಗೊಳಗಾದ ಜನರ ಅವಕಾಶ ವಂಚನೆಯ ಸ್ವರೂಪ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಮಾಣ, ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಿರುವ ನಿರ್ಬಂಧಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಅಸಮತೋಲನವನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯನ್ನು ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಮಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೇರಿಸಲು ಅವರು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವಿಸಿರುವ ಕ್ರಮಗಳು - ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಹೊಣೆಗಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷವಾಗಿ ಅಥವಾ ಪರೋಕ್ಷವಾಗಿ ಹೊತ್ತಿರುವಂಥ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜನರಿಂದ ಖಚಿತಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಯನ್ನು ವಿನ್ಯಾಸಗೊಳಿಸಿ ರೂಪಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

1. ಮೂಲ ಮಾಹಿತಿ :

ನಿಮ್ಮ ಹೆಸರು	
ನಿಮ್ಮ ವಿಳಾಸ	
ನಿಮ್ಮ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ, ಆಡಳಿತ, ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶ, ಉಪ ಪ್ರದೇಶ, ವಿಭಾಗ, ಟೌನ್‌ಷಿಪ್	
ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನ :	ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಅನ್ವಯವಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ವೃತ್ತ ಹಾಕಿ ತೋರಿಸಿ : ಅ) ಸಂಸತ್ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಆ) ಶಾಸಕರು ಇ) ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಈ) ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಉ) ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಊ) ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಪಂಚಾಯತ್ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಋ) ಪೆಟ್ಟಣ/ಪುರಸಭೆಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು/ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಋ) ವಿಭಾಗಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಎ) ಮಹಾನಗರ ಪಾಲಿಕೆಯ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು ಏ) ಜಿಲ್ಲಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಐ) ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯ್ತಿಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಒ) ಉಪ ವಿಭಾಗಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಓ) ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಪಂಚಾಯ್ತಿ ಕಾರ್ಯನಿರ್ವಹಣಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಔ) ಪುರಸಭಾ ಆಯುಕ್ತರು ಅಂ) ತಹಸಿಲ್ದಾರರು ಆಃ) ಇತರ
ನಿವು ಎಷ್ಟು ಕಾಲದಿಂದ ಈ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದೀರಿ ?	

ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಬೇರೆ ಕಡೆ, ಇತರ ಯಾವುದೇ ಚುನಾವಣಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ, ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ, ಕಛೇರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ಸೇವೆ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿರುವಿರಾ ? ಹೌದಾದರೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಅವಧಿ ?	
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2. ಸ್ವಾಭಾವಿಕ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳ ಬಳಕೆ :

- 2.1 ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಜನರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮತ್ತು ಜೀವನಾಧಾರದೊಂದಿಗೆ ಕೆಲಮಟ್ಟಿನ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಹೊಂದಿರುವಂತಹ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ, ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಲಭ್ಯವಿರುವ ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸ್ವಾಭಾವಿಕ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ (ಉದಾಹರಣೆ : ಕೃಷಿ, ಜಮೀನು, ಹುಲ್ಲುಗಾವಲು, ಸಣ್ಣ ಮರಮಟ್ಟುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸಣ್ಣ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಅರಣ್ಯ ಖನಿಜಗಳು, ಜಲ ಮೂಲಗಳು, ಸಣ್ಣ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳು, ಮೀನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ)
- 2.2 ಪಶುಸಂಗೋಪನೆಯೂ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಜೀವನ ನಡೆಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಈ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಜನರ ಅವಲಂಬನೆಯ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಎಷ್ಟು ? (ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ : ಶೇ. 20ರಷ್ಟು ಜನರು ಬೆಳೆ ಕೃಷಿಯನ್ನು, ಶೇ. 30ರಷ್ಟು ಜನರು ನೆಡುತೋಪುಗಳನ್ನು, ಶೇ. 25 ರಷ್ಟು ಜನರು ಸಣ್ಣ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅವಲಂಬಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ)
- 2.3 ಈ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ? ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದಾದ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಯಾವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಅವನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಯಾವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಅವನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು ? (ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ : ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಕೆರೆ, ಭಾವಿ ಅಥವಾ ಇತರ ಜಲ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳು, ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಕುಶಲಕರ್ಮಿತನ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ)

3. ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು :

- 3.1 ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿನ ಮೇಲಿನ ದೃಶ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ (ಉದ್ಯೋಗ, ಪರಿಸರ ಪುನರ್ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ, ಉತ್ಪಾದಕತೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಳ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಯನ್ನು ತ್ವರಿತಗೊಳಿಸಲು) ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿನ್ಯಾಸಗೊಳಿಸಬಹುದಾದ/ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಬಹುದಾದ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಲಾಭದಾಯಕ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳು ಯಾವುವು ? (ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ : ಕುಂಬಾರಿಕೆ, ನೇಕಾರಿಕೆ, ಆಟಿಕೆ ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳ ತಯಾರಿಕೆ, ಪುಷ್ಪಕೃಷಿ, ಮೀನು ಕೃಷಿ, ರೇಷ್ಮೆ ಹೈನುಗಾರಿಕೆ ತೋಟಗಾರಿಕೆ, ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ)
- 3.2 ಈ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಅಥವಾ ಈ ಮೇಲೆ ಸೂಚಿಸಿದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಬೇಕಾದರೆ (ಎ) ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಆಡಳಿತ (ಬಿ) ಸರ್ಕಾರೇತರ ಸಂಘ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ (ಸಿ) ಚುನಾಯಿತ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿ (ಡಿ) ಸಮುದಾಯ (ಇ) ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳು (ಎಫ್) ಪುರಸಭೆಗಳು ಇವುಗಳಿಂದ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಬಹುದಾದ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಗಳ ಪ್ರಮಾಣವೇನು ?
- 3.3 ಈ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು, ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ನೆರವಿನ ಪ್ರಮಾಣವೆಷ್ಟು ? (ಉದಾಹರಣೆ : ಹಣಕಾಸು, ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಸಲಹೆ, ಫಿನಿಷ್ ಶಾಲಾ ತರಬೇತಿ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ)

4. ಜೀವಿ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಸರ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು :

- 4.1 ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಜೀವಿ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪರಿಸರ ಅಪಾಯಗಳಿಗೆ ತುತ್ತಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ? (ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ : ಶಾಖೋತ್ಪನ್ನ ಸ್ವಾವರದಿಂದ ಉಂಟಾಗುವ ವಾಯುಮಾಲಿನ್ಯ ಜೌಗು, ಗಣಿಗಾರಿಕೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಮೇಲ್ಮೈ ಮಣ್ಣಿನ ನಾಶ, ಜಲಾನಯನ ಪ್ರದೇಶಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ಅವನತಿ, ಭೂಮಿ ಮುಳುಗಡೆ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ) ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿ.
- 4.2 ಈ ಅಪಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಲು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದಾದ ಕ್ರಮಗಳು ಯಾವುವು ? (ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ: ಬಂಜರು ಭೂಮಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ, ಪುನರ್ ಅರಣ್ಯ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ, ಭೂಸಾರ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ)

5. ಕೃಷಿ ಸಂಬಂಧಿ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳು :

- 5.1 ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯ ಕೃಷಿ - ನೀರಾವರಿ ಅಥವಾ ಖುಷ್ಕಿ ಭೂಮಿ ಪ್ರಧಾನವಾಗಿದೆ ?
- 5.2 ಖುಷ್ಕಿ ಭೂಮಿ ಬೇಸಾಯ ಪ್ರಧಾನವಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ, ಎ) ರೈತರು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಸಾಗುವಳಿಯ ಹೊಸ ವಿಧಾನಗಳಾವುವು ? ಬಿ) ಅಂತಹ ಹೊಸ ವಿಧಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವರಿಗಿರುವ ಅಡ್ಡಿ ಆತಂಕಗಳೇನು ? (ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ : ಸಾಲದ ಕೊರತೆ, ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ, ತರಬೇತಿ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ)
- 5.3 ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಖುಷ್ಕಿ ಭೂಮಿ ಬೇಸಾಯದಿಂದ ಪೂರಕ ಆದಾಯ ತರುವಂಥ ಕೃಷಿಯೇತರ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳಾವುವು ?
- 5.4 ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಿಂದ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರು ವಲಸೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ? ಹಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ, ಎ) ಎಲ್ಲೋ ಒಮ್ಮೊಮ್ಮೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾರೆಯೇ ? (ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಬರ, ನೆರೆ, ಹಾವಳಿ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ) ಅಥವಾ ನಿಯತವಾಗಿ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾರೆಯೇ ?
- ಬಿ. ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರು ವಲಸೆ ಹೋಗುವುದನ್ನು ತಡೆಯಲು ನೀವು ಸೂಚಿಸುವ ಕ್ರಮಗಳಾವುವು ?

6. ಮೂಲ ಜೀವನಾಧಾರಗಳು :

- 6.1 ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವುಗಳ ಲಭ್ಯತೆ/ಅಲಭ್ಯತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅವು ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ, ಕಾರ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿರದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತ ಟಿಪ್ಪಣಿ ಬರೆಯಿರಿ. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸುಸಂಬಂಧವೆಂದು ನಿಮಗೆ ಕಂಡುಬರುವಂತಹ ಯಾವುದೇ ಇತರ ಬಾಬನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸಿ.

- ಎ) ಸುರಕ್ಷಿತ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರು.
 ಬಿ) ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ (ಆಹಾರ, ಸೀಮೆ ಎಣ್ಣೆ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ)
 ಸಿ) ವಿದ್ಯುತ್ ಚೈತನ್ಯ ಪೂರೈಕೆ
 ಡಿ) ಶೌಚಾಲಯಗಳು (ವೈಯುಕ್ತಿಕ)
 ಇ) ಶೌಚಾಲಯಗಳು (ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ)
 ಎಫ್) ಆರೋಗ್ಯಪಾಲನಾ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳು, ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳು, ಉಪ-ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳು, ಹೆರಿಗೆ ಆರೈಕೆಗಳು, ರೋಗ ನಿರೋಧಕ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳು.

- ಬಿ) ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳು, ಅಂಗನವಾಡಿ, ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನಾ ಶಾಲೆಗಳು, ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲೆಗಳು, ವಯಸ್ಕರ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳು, ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ಏರ್ಪಾಡುಗಳು.
- ಹೆಚ್) ಪೌಷ್ಟಿಕ ಆಹಾರ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ
- ಐ) ರಸ್ತೆಗಳು
- ಜಿ) ಅಂಚೆ ಕಛೇರಿ
- ಕೆ) ಪಶು ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಸೇವೆಗಳು
- ಎಲ್) ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ, ಸಮುದಾಯ ಭವನ
- ಎಂ) ಇತರ ಯಾವುದೇ

7. ಬಡತನ ನಿವಾರಣಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳು :

- 7.1 ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಗತಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಬಡತನ ನಿವಾರಣಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳ ವಿಮರ್ಶಾತ್ಮಕ ವಿವರಣೆಯನ್ನು (ಎ) ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿ (ಬಿ) ಪರ್ಯಾಪತ್ತೆ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ನೀಡಿ.
- 7.2 ನೀವು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಡತನ ನಿರ್ಮೂಲನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಇತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುವಿರಾ ?

8. ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಇರುವ ನಿಬಂಧನೆಗಳು :

- 8.1 ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಇರುವ ಅಡ್ಡಿ ಆತಂಕಗಳಾವುವು ?

- ಎ) ಪ್ರಾಕೃತಿಕ (ಉದಾ: ಪ್ರವಾಹ, ಬರಗಾಲ, ಭೂಕಂಪ, ಜೌಗು)
- ಬಿ) ಸಾಂಸ್ಥಿಕ (ಉದಾ : ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸರ್ಕಾರೀತರ ಸಂಘ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದು, ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸಂಘರ್ಷಗಳು, ಸಹಕಾರ ಸಂಘಗಳಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದು)
- ಸಿ) ಆಡಳಿತಾತ್ಮಕ (ಉದಾ : ನಿಷ್ಕ್ರಿಯ ಪಂಚಾಯ್ತಿಗಳು)
- ಡಿ) ರಾಜಕೀಯ ದ್ವೇಷಾಸೂಯೆಗಳು, ಸಂಘರ್ಷಗಳು)
- ಇ) ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ (ಉದಾ : ವರ್ಗಕಲಹ, ಜಾತಿಕಲಹ, ಮೊದಲಾದವು)
- ಎಫ್) ಮೂಲ ಸೌಕರ್ಯ (ಉದಾ : ಪಕ್ಕಾ ರಸ್ತೆಯಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದು, ಅಂಚೆ ಕಛೇರಿ, ದೂರವಾಣಿ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದು.

- 8.2 ಈ ಅಡ್ಡಿ ಆತಂಕಗಳ ನಿವಾರಣೆಗೆ ನೀವು ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಸಲಹೆ ನೀಡುವಿರಾ ?

9. ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಅಡ್ಡತೆಗಳು :

- 9.1 ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿನ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳ, ಯೋಜನೆಗಳ ಅಡ್ಡತೆಗಳ ಸಮಗ್ರ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ನೀಡಿ.
- 9.2 ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಒಟ್ಟು ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಒಂದು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಅನುದಾನಕ್ಕೆ ನಿರ್ಬಂಧಿಸಬೇಕಾದರೆ ನೀವು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅಡ್ಡತೆ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಿಸುವಿರಿ ?

9.3 ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಒಟ್ಟು ಐದು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಅನುದಾನವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಮೇಲಿನ ಪಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಬೇರೆ ಯಾವುದನ್ನು ಸೇರಿಸುವಿರಿ.

9.4.1 ಈ ಮುಂದಿನ ಮೂಲಗಳಿಂದ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಹರಿದುಬಂದಿರುವ ಹಣಕಾಸನ್ನು ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಮಾಡಿ (ನಿಮಗೆ ಹಣದ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಡೇಪಕ್ಷ ಟಿಕ್ ಗುರುತು ಮಾಡಿ)

- ಎ) ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ
- ಬಿ) ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ
- ಸಿ) ಖಾಸಗಿ ವಲಯ, ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳು
- ಡಿ) ಅನಿವಾಸಿ ಭಾರತೀಯರು
- ಇ) ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ದಾನಿ ಏಜೆನ್ಸಿಗಳು
- ಎಫ್) ಆರ್‌ಆರ್‌ಬಿಗಳು (ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಗ್ರಾಮೀಣ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕುಗಳು)
- ಜಿ) ಇತರ ಯಾವುದೇ

ಅಲ್ಲದೆ (1-5 ತೀರಾ ಕಡಿಮೆ, 5 ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮ) ಶ್ರೇಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವುಗಳ ಪರ್ಯಾಪ್ತತೆಯನ್ನು ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಮಾಡಿ.

9.5 ನಿಮ್ಮ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ಕಛೇರಿ ಅಥವಾ ಇತರ ಯಾವುದೇ ವಿಶೇಷ ಘಟಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಿಂದ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಹಂಚಿಕೆಯು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಮಾಣದ್ದಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ?

9.6 ಹಣಕಾಸು ಹರಿದುಬರುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೀವು ಸೂಚಿಸುವಿರಿ ?

9.7 ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಜನತೆ ಸಹ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯವಾಗಿ ಕೊಡುಗೆ ನೀಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನೀವು ಯೋಚಿಸುವಿರಾ ? ಹಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ, ಎಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ (ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ : ಸಮುದಾಯಗಳು ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ರಸ್ತೆ ರಿಪೇರಿ ಮಾಡಿಸುವುದು, ಕೊಳವೆ ಬಾವಿ ಹಾಕಿಸುವುದು, ಸಮುದಾಯ ಭವನ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸುವುದು ಮೊದಲಾದವು).

**ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಅಸಮತೋಲನ ನಿವಾರಣಾ ಉನ್ನತಾಧಿಕಾರ ಸಮಿತಿ
ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳ ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರಾರರು ಉತ್ತರಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿ**

1.	ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳ ಹೆಸರು	
2.	ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ (ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ)	
3.	ಪದವಿ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳ ಸ್ಥಳ	
4.	ಸ್ಥಳವಾರು ಪದವಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	
5.	ಸ್ನಾತಕೋತ್ತರ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	
6.	ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಸ್ನಾತಕೋತ್ತರ ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲಾತಿ (ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಭೋಧನಾ ವಿಭಾಗಗಳು, ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ)	
7.	ಘಟಕ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳು (ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಮತ್ತು ದಾಖಲಾತಿ)	
8.	ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಯೋಜಿತ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	
9.	ಸ್ನಾತಕೋತ್ತರ ಕೇಂದ್ರಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ, ಸ್ಥಳ ಮತ್ತು ದಾಖಲಾತಿ	
10.	ಸ್ನಾತಕೋತ್ತರ ವಿಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಘಟಕ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ, ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ.	
11.	ಪದವಿ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ	
12.	ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯ, ಮಾಹಿತಿ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಇಂಟರ್ ನೆಟ್ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳು	
13.	ಕ್ಯಾಂಪಸ್ ನೇಮಕಾತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಸ್ಪರ್ಧಾತ್ಮಕ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸುಧಾರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುವಂತಹ ಅವರ ನೈಪುಣ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಲು ಆರು ತಿಂಗಳ ತರಬೇತಿ ನೀಡುವ ಯಾವುದೇ ಫಿನಿಷಿಂಗ್ ಶಾಲೆಗಳು ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ವೃತ್ತಿಪರ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳು ಇವೆಯೇ?	
14.	ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳೊಡನೆ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ, ಇದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ	
15.	ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಭೋಧನಾ ವಿಭಾಗ ಅಸಾಧಾರಣ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಪಡೆದ ಬಹುಮಾನಗಳು ; ಪಡೆದವರ ಹೆಸರು, ಪಡೆದ ಬಹುಮಾನ, ವರ್ಷ	
16.	ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ - ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳೇನು ?	
17.	ನಿಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ದಾಖಲಾತಿಯ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಏನು ?	
18.	1990 ಮತ್ತು 2000 ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಎಂ.ಫಿಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಪಿ.ಹೆಚ್.ಡಿ. ಪದವಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು. (ಅವಧಿಗೆ ಒಟ್ಟು ಪುರುಷರು ಮತ್ತು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು)	
19.	ಎಂ.ಫಿಲ್ / ಪಿಹೆಚ್‌ಡಿ ಪದವಿಗಳ ನೀಡಿಕೆ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಪುರುಷರು ಮತ್ತು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಸಮಾಜ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಪುರುಷರು ಮತ್ತು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಪುರುಷರು ಮತ್ತು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು	

	ಮಾನವಿಕ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಫುರುಷರು ಮತ್ತು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಲಲಿತ ಕಲೆಗಳು ಫುರುಷರು ಮತ್ತು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಸಂಗೀತ ಫುರುಷರು ಮತ್ತು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ನಾಟಕ ಫುರುಷರು ಮತ್ತು ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು	
20.	1) ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳು 2) ಅಖಿಲ ಭಾರತ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿನ ಇತರ ಶ್ವಾತ ಪ್ರಕಾಶಕರು ಎಷ್ಟು ಪಿ.ಹೆಚ್.ಡಿ. ಪ್ರೌಢಶಾಲೆ ಪ್ರಬಂಧಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಟಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ	
21.	ನಿಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕೇತರ ಫಿನಿಷಿಂಗ್ ಶಾಲೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೀವು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಾ ?	
22.	ಕಳೆದ 10 ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಎಷ್ಟು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಐಎಎಸ್, ಐಪಿಎಸ್, ಕೆಎಎಸ್ ಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ್ದಾರೆ ?	
23.	ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಹಿತಿ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಸೇವೆಗಳು : ಎ) ನಿಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಉನ್ನತ ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಪ್ರಸಾರಕ್ಕೆ ನೀವು ಯಾವ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರುವಿರಿ ? ಬಿ) ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ವೈಜ್ಞಾನಿಕ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಪ್ರಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಮೂಲಕ ನಿಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗೆ ನೀವು ನೀಡುವ ಸಲಹೆಗಳೇನು ? ಸಿ) ಬಡತನ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರುದ್ಯೋಗಗಳನ್ನು ಎದುರಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಮತ್ತು ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಇತರೆ ಸಲಹೆಗಳು.	
24.	ಐದು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸ್ಥಿತಿ : ಎ) ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಅನುದಾನಗಳು ಬಿ) ಯು.ಜಿ.ಸಿ. ಅನುದಾನಗಳು ಸಿ) ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ವಿಶೇಷ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳು	
25.	ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿನಿಲಯ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳು ಎ) ಪ.ಜಾ., ಪ.ಪ., ಬಿ) ಫುರುಷರು/ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು	
26.	ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೇಷ್ಠತೆ ಸಾಧಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ತ್ವರಿತಗೊಳಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಮೂಲಕ ನಿಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿನ ಪ್ರದೇಶ/ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಲು ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿ	
27.	ನಿಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯವು ಯಾವುದೇ ವಿಶೇಷ ಕೋಚಿಂಗ್ (ಭೋಧನಾ) ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ ? ಹೌದಾದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಿ (ಅಖಿಲಭಾರತ ಸೇವೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ/ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸೇವೆಗಾಗಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ಬೋಧನಾ ತರಗತಿಗಳು)	

28.	ನಿಮ್ಮ ಎಷ್ಟು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಅಮೇರಿಕಾದ ಸಿಲಿಕಾನ್ ವ್ಯಾಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ವೃತ್ತಿಪರ ಮತ್ತು ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ ?	
29.	ನಿಮ್ಮ ಎಷ್ಟು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ತಾಂತ್ರಿಕೇತರ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಮೇರಿಕಾ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ ?	
30.	ನಿಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಅನಿವಾಸಿ ಭಾರತೀಯರ ನೆರವು ದೊರೆತಿದೆಯೇ ?	
31.	ನಿಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯವು ವಿದೇಶಿ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದೊಡನೆ ಸಹಯೋಗ ಒಪ್ಪಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಹಿ ಹಾಕಿದೆಯೇ ? ಎ) ಹೆಸರು ಬಿ) ಸ್ವರೂಪ ಸಿ) ನಿಮ್ಮ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದೊಳಗೆ ಬರುವ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ದೊರೆತಿರುವ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳು.	
32.	ಕಳೆದ ಐದು ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ಯಾಂಪಸ್ ನೇಮಕಾತಿ ನಡೆದಿದ್ದರೆ, ಅದರ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡಿ.	
33.	ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕ್ಯಾಂಪಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನೇಮಕಗೊಂಡ ಪ್ರತಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗೆ ಉದ್ಯಮ 50,000 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಸಂದಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯವು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕ್ಯಾಂಪಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಫಿನಿಷಿಂಗ್ ಶಾಲೆ ತರಬೇತಿ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಒದಗಿಸದಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ, ಮುಂದೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಬಹುದೇ ?	
34.	ಮೂಲ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ, ಮಾನವಿಕ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಾಜ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಕೋರ್ಸ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೇರುವ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಇಳಿಮುಖವಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕಳಕಳ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ನೀವು ಒಪ್ಪುವಿರಾ ? ಹೌದಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಲ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ, ಮಾನವಿಕ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಾಜ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನದ ಕೋರ್ಸ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕಳೆದ ಐದು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸಿ ಸುಸಂಗತ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ನೀಡಿ.	
35.	ಮೇಲಿನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಮೂಲ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ, ಮಾನವಿಕ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಮಾಜ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ದಾಖಲಾತಿಯ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಾಗಿ ಮುಂಬರುವ ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹೊಂದಿದ ಮತ್ತು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹೊಂದುತ್ತಿರುವ ದೇಶಗಳ ನಡುವಿನ ಸಂಭವನೀಯ ಜ್ಞಾನದ ಅಂತರವನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಲು ತಮಗೆ ತೋಚುವ ಮಾರ್ಗೋಪಾಯಗಳ ಸಹಿತ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಲಹೆ ನೀಡಿ.	
36.	ಉನ್ನತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಮಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಇತರ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿನ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಅಸಮತೋಲನವನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಯೋಚಿಸಿರುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ಅಗತ್ಯತೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನೀವು ಯೋಚಿಸಿರುವ ಯಾವುದೇ ಇತರ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನು ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಕೊಡಿ.	

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರ

ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಆಸಮತೋಲನ ನಿವಾರಣಾ ಉನ್ನತಾಧಿಕಾರ ಸಮಿತಿ

ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ/ಅಪರ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿ/ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು
ಉತ್ತರಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿ

1.	<p>ಹಿಂದುಳಿದವುಗಳೆಂದು ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿಶೇಷ ಗಮನ ನೀಡಬೇಕಾದ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆಯೆಂದು ನೀವು/ನಿಮ್ಮ ಇಲಾಖೆ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸುವಂಥ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳ ಹೆಸರುಗಳನ್ನು ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಸೂಚಿಸಿ (ಕಡು ಬಡತನ/ಕ್ಷಾಮಪೀಡಿತ/ಪ್ರವಾಹ ಪೀಡಿತ/ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮೂಲ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳ ಕೊರತೆ/ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದರೂ ಅದನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳದಿರುವುದು ಮಾನದಂಡವಾಗಿರಬೇಕು.)</p>	
2.	<p>ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅನುಭವದಿಂದ ಈ ಮುಂದಿನ ವಲಯಗಳ ಮುಂದೆ ಗುರುತು (ಟಿಕ್) ಮಾಡುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಮೇಲೆ 1ನೇ ಅಂಕಣದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ನಮೂದಿಸಿರುವ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳಲ್ಲಿನ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಗುರುತು ಮಾಡಿ (ನೀವು ಹಿಂದುಳಿದವುಗಳೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸುವಂತಹ ವಲಯಗಳನ್ನೇ ಟಿಕ್ ಮಾಡಿ)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ಕೃಷಿ 2. ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ 3. ಸಾರಿಗೆ (ರಸ್ತೆ, ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಸಮುದ್ರ ಬಂದರು, ವಿಮಾನ ಸೇವೆ) 4. ಹಣಕಾಸು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು 5. ಪರಿಕರ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿ ಸರಬರಾಜು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು, ಸಾಲ ಹೊರತುಪಡಿಸಿ 6. ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ, ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ, ಪ್ರೌಢ, ಉನ್ನತ 7. ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮೂಲ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ ಅಗತ್ಯತೆಗಳು) 8. ಪ್ರವಾಸೋದ್ಯಮ 9. ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಪ್ರಗತಿ 10. ಇತರ (ಬಿಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಇತರ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸೂಚಕ) 	
3.	<p>ನಿಮಗೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಪರಿಚಿತವಾದ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳದೇ ಇರುವ ಯಾವುದೇ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳಿವೆಯೇ ? ಹಾಗಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳು, ಅವುಗಳಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಳ ಈಗ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುವ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಇವುಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸ್ಥೂಲ ಮಾಹಿತಿ ಕೊಡಿ.</p>	

4. ಉತ್ತಮ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಆಡಳಿತ ಅಥವಾ ಆಡಳಿತ ವರ್ಗದ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಗೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವೆಂದು ನೀವು ಭಾವಿಸುವಿರಾ ಹೌದಾದಲ್ಲಿ, ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವಿಸಿರುವ ಅಥವಾ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸಿರುವ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಸುಧಾರಣಾ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಸೂಚಿಸಿ.	
5. ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಅಸಮತೋಲನವನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಲು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿರುವ ಹೊಸ ಮಾರ್ಪಾಟುಗಳು ಯಾವುವು ? ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಮಾಡಿ	
6. ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಅಸಮತೋಲನವನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗೊಳಿಸುವಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿ ಆಡಳಿತದ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಸಾಧಕತೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ತಿಳಿಸಿ.	
7. ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ತೊಡಗಿಸಲು ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಸಂಪನ್ಮೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಕ್ರೋಢೀಕರಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಸಲಹೆ ನೀಡಿ.	
8. ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮತೋಲನ ಕಾಪಾಡಲು ಭೌತಿಕ ಸೇವೆಗಳ ಮಟ್ಟವನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯಮಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಏರಿಸುವ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾವನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಮೀಕರಣ ಅನುದಾನಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುವುದೇ ಮುಂತಾದ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿರುವ ಕ್ರಮಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವೇನು ?	
9. ಸಮೀಕರಣ ಅನುದಾನಗಳನ್ನು ನೀಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಮಂಡಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡಲಾದ ಹಣದ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗ ಅಥವಾ ಪೂರ್ತಾ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಮಂಡಳಿಗಳು ಅವುಗಳ ವೆಚ್ಚಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಈ ಆದ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಅಲವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಾಯಿಸುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವೇನು ?	
10. ರಾಜ್ಯದೊಳಗಿನ ಅಸಮತೋಲನವನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಸಾಧಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯ ಹೊಸ ಆಡಳಿತದ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವೇನು ?	

I. Representations received from VIPs

Sl. No.	Names of VIPs
1	Sri. M. V. Venkatappa, Speaker, Karnataka Legislative Assembly, Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore.
2	Sri. K. C. Kondaiah, Member of Rajya Sabha, Karnataka, Bangalore.
3	Sri. Jagadeesh Shettar, Leader of Opposition Party, Karnataka Legislative Assembly, Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore.
4	Sri. Patil Puttappa, President, Uttara Kannada Abhivrudhi Horata Samithee.
5	Sri. Vyjyanath Patil, Gulbarga, Ex-Minister.
6	Sri. Basavaraj Patil, Sedam, BJP Party President & Ex-MP, Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore.

II. Representations received from Zilla Panchayat Presidents, Vice Presidents, Members and also Presidents of Local Bodies.

Sl. No.	District / Place	Name and Address
1	Belgaum	Paris S. Ugaar, Vice President, Zilla Panchayat, Belgaum
2	Belgaum	Lalitha Siddappa Chougale, President, Zilla Panchayat, Belgaum
3	Bellary	B. Basavaraja, President, Grama Panchayat President, Bellary
4	Chamarajanagar	Gangambika, President, Zilla Panchayat, Chamarajanagar.
5	Mangalore	Mangalore Yashavanthi Alva, Z.P., Dakshina Kannada, Mangalore.
6	Pudhu Kshetra	Harinakshi R. Shetty, Zilla Panchayat Member, Dakshina Kannada, Zilla Panchayat, Mangalore.

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Sl. No.	District / Place	Name and Address
7	Dakshina Kannada	Abbas, President, Dakshina Kannada Zilla Panchayat, Mangalore, Dakshina Kannada.
8	Dharwad	C+C58.N. Shyagoti, President, Zilla Panchayat, Dharwad.
9	Gadag	Hadilmani Sanganabasappa Hanumappa, Member, Zilla Panchayat, Gadag.
10	Lakkundi	H.K. Patil, Member, Zilla Panchayat, Lakkundi
11	Hassan	H.S. Vijayakumar, Vice President, Zilla Panchayat, Hassan.
12	Sakaleshpur	K.C. Eshwara Chandra, President, Sakaleshpur.
13	Haveri	1. S.K. Kariyannavar, Member, Zilla Panchayat, Haveri. 2. N.T. Pyajar, Member, Zilla Panchayat, Haveri. 3. Channabasappa Ajjannanavar, Member, Zilla Panchayat, Haveri. 4. Padma Fakirappa Sappannanavar, Member, Zilla Panchayat, Haveri.
14	Kolar	Ashok Krishnappa, Member, Zilla Panchayat, Kolar.
15	Mandya	1. S. Linganna, Member, Zilla Panchayat, Mandya. 2. Narasimhachar, Member, Zilla Panchayat, Mandya.
16	Mysore	K.C. Kantaraju, Member, Zilla Panchayat, Mysore.
17	Shimoga	1. Brahmappa, Member, Zilla Panchayat, Shimoga. 2. Shantaveer Nayaka, Member, Zilla Panchayat, Shimoga.

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Sl. No.	District / Place	Name and Address
18	Karwar	3. Mattur B. Bhanuprakash, Member, Zilla Panchayat, Shimoga. R.S. Raikar, Member, Zilla Panchayat, Uttara Kannada, Karwar.

III. Representations received from Officials

Sl. No.	District	Name and Address of the Officers
1	Bagalkot	Deputy Commissioner, Bagalkote
2	Bellary	Deputy Commissioner, Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Panchayat, Bellary
3	Bidar	K.N. Murthy, Deputy Conservator of Forest, Bidar
4	Chamarajanagar	Chief Executive Officer, Chamarajanagar.
5	Dharwad	1. Dr. S.R. Narappanavar, Economics Department, Karnataka University, Dharwad. 2. Sri. V.M. Kulkarni, Commissioner, Hubli-Dharwad Corporation.
6	Gadag	Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Panchayat, Gadag.
7	Gulbarga	Dr. R. Nijagunappa, Environmental Science Division, Gulbarga University, Gulbarga.
8	Mysore	Dr. K.S. Bhagwan, Principal, English Division, Mysore University, Mysore.
9	Shimoga	Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Panchayat, Shimoga.
10	Uttara Kannada	Deputy Commissioner, Uttara Kannada.

IV. Representations received from Associations, Institutions and General Public

Sl. No.	District	Name and Address
1	Bangalore	<p>1. Lingaraj B. Patil, Administrative President, Karnataka Pradesh Krushi Samaja, Bangalore.</p> <p>2. Dr. H. Chandrashekar, Retd. Director, Drought Monitoring Cell, Basaveshwarnagar, Bangalore.</p> <p>3. Smt. Guramma Siddareddy, President, Karnataka State Task Force for Women Development</p>
2	Belgaum	<p>1. S.M. Kulkarni, President, Kannada Sahitya Bhavan, Belgaum.</p> <p>2. Ravindra N. Gotagera, General Secretary, Gadinada Kannada Abhivrudhi Sangha, Belgaum.</p> <p>3. Jagrutha Naagarikara Vedike, Naagarika Hitharakshana Samithi, Samuha Madhyama Kriya Samathi, Belgaum.</p> <p>4. T.N. Sanikoppa, Sanchalaka, Uttara Kannada Abhivrudhi and Vikasa Vedike, College Road, Belgaum.</p>
3	Bellary	S. Chandrashekar, President, Bellary Bar Association, Bellary.
4	Bidar	<p>1. Papanna Bhosale, Hon. President, Bidar Zilla Samagra Abhivrudhi Horata Samithi, Bidar.</p> <p>2. B.G. Shettikar, President, Bidar Vanijya Mathu Kaigarike Samsthe, Bidar.</p>

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Sl. No.	District	Name and Address
5	Dharwad	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Channamallaiah Swamy, Vice President, Rajya Swayam Sevaka Samithi, Hubli. 2. S.B. Shankari Math, J.S.S. College, Hosa - Yellapur, Dharwad. 3. Nivrutta Pashu Vaidyara Balaga, Hubli-Dharwad, New Cotton Market, Hubli. 4. Chambanna Hubli, President, Nagarika Vedike, Annigeri, Dharwad. 5. M.G. Panchaksharappa, Secretary, Rehabilitation Centre for Mentally Retarded, Belgaum Road, Dharwad. 6. Devendrakumar Hakari, President, Akhila Karnataka Kendra Kannada Kriya Samithi, Dharwad. 7. Nazir Ahmed Khazi, President, Dharwad-Hubli, Maxicab Owners Association, Kendra Kacheri, Dharwad. 8. C.R. Patil, President, The Bar Association, Hubli.
6	Gadag	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Basavaraja Totada, President, Gadag Zilla Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Vanijya Bhavan, APMC Road, Gadag. 2. L.J. Hiregowdar, Chief Training Officer, KH Patil Krushi Vignana Kendra, Huli Kote, Gadag. 3. Gadaga-Betageri, Public
7	Gulbarga	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shivananda Patil, President, Zilla Nyayavadigala Sanga Gulbarga. 2. Basan Gowda, President, Investigating Committee, Zilla Panchayat, Gulbarga.

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Sl. No.	District	Name and Address
8	Haveri	<p>3. Maruthi Manpade, Secretary, Bharath Communist Paksha, (Marxist) Station Bazaar, Gulbarga.</p> <p>4. Sri. G.G. Patil, President, Chamber of Commerce, Gulbarga.</p> <p>5. Amarnath Patil, Vice President, Chamber of Commerce, Gulbarga.</p> <p>1. Paramesha, President, APMC, Haveri.</p> <p>2. Shivabasappa Govi, District President, Basapur Etha Neeravari Yojane Horata Samithi, Kabbura, Haveri.</p> <p>3. Gangadara Hugar, Reporter, The Indian Express, Preethi Agencies, Opp. to Bus Station, Hanagal Road, Haveri.</p> <p>4. Shivana Gowda R. Patil, Byadagi, President, Haveri Zilla Vanijyodyama Samsthe, APMCR, Haveri.</p> <p>5. K.G. Hiremath, President, SS Ayurveda Medical College, Haveri.</p> <p>6. C.N. Wodeyar, B.A., LLB, Advocate, Manjunatha Nagar, Haveri.</p>
9	Kodagu	<p>1. B.V. Ramachandra, President, Nirmala Kodagu Zilladikarigala Kacheri, Madikeri.</p> <p>2. M.K. Nagappa, President, Kodagu Coffee Growers Co-operative Society Limited.</p>
10	Koppal	<p>1. Aniruddha Desai, I.A.S (Retd.), Executive President, Vidyananda Gurukula, Shikshana Vishwasta Mandala, Kukanuru, Yelburga.</p> <p>2. Basavarajau S. Gowdara, Patra kartharu, Samaja Sevaka, Koppal.</p> <p>3. Virupakshappa Phulbali, Retd. Teacher, Mudagallavara Oni, Gangavathi.</p>

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Sl. No.	District	Name and Address
11	Mysore	<p>4. Shekara Gowda Patil, Kavalur, Tungabhadara Nadi Neerina Horata Samithi, (Bellary-Koppal-Gadag districts) Jathyateetha Janathadalada Raita Mukhandaru.</p> <p>5. B.P. Walekar, President, Walekar Education and Welfare Co-operative Society, Govi Math Road, Koppal.</p> <p>Nagavendra Swamy Chidaravalli, No.69, Chidaravalli, T. Narasipura Taluk, Mysore.</p>
12	Raichur	<p>B. Venkata Singh, Chief Reporter, Suddimoola Dhina Patrike, Raichur.</p>
13	Shimoga	<p>1. President, Shimoga District, Chamber of Commerce & Industries Association, Shimoga.</p> <p>2. K.N. Gangadhar, State General Secretary, Karnataka State Farmers' Association, Shimoga.</p>
14	Udupi	<p>1. Keshave Koteswara, Secretary, Spoorthi (R) Association, Sporthidhama, Kundapur, Udupi.</p> <p>2. V.V. Rao, Secretary, Manipal Industrial Trust, Manipal, Udupi.</p>
15	Uttara Kannada	<p>1. Shantarama Nayaka, President, Bharatha Praja Sattathmaka Yuvajana Federation, Bharatha Vidyarthi Federation, Uttara Kannada.</p> <p>2. Nagesha B. Shanbaga, President, Uttara Kannada District Lorry Owners and Commission Agents' Association, Kutumba.</p> <p>3. Kumta Taluka Vokkalutana Huttuvali Maaratada Sahakari Sanga Niyamitha, Kumta.</p> <p>4. Savithri Gayathri, Mahila Mandala Post (Keshavalli) Ankola.</p>

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9. Sri. G. Shiva Naik,
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10. Sri. Y.K. Muddu Krishna,
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