

**Recommendations of Nanjundappa Committee Report and
Resource Flows of Special Development Plan
*Are We Meeting the Targets?***

Report Prepared for the

**Planning, Programme Monitoring & Statistics Department
Government of Karnataka**

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Acknowledgement

Addressing both vertical and horizontal imbalances for any nation is not only essential but also a requirement for the inclusive development. The issue of regional imbalances in the state of Karnataka did receive serious attention with the publication of Dr.D.M.Nanjundappa Committee Report. The debate which emerged in the aftermath of this report prompted the state government to take corrective measures in bringing down the regional imbalances in the state.

The state government with all seriousness initiated the Special Development Plan (SDP) under which resources were allocated in accordance with the recommendations of Dr.D.M.Nanjundappa Committee. After a gap of about seven years it is the opportune time to take stock of the impact of SDP spending in the state.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The challenges to federal nation building are many. In a country like India these challenges become more complex due to heterogeneity found in our country. The very structuring of a federal polity involving division of authority and distribution of responsibilities presumes coordination and reconciliation of several processes and varied interests. India, a state so vast and varied, the effective and responsive functioning of a new federal sovereignty involves various levels and components of the huge constitutional-cum-administrative machinery. The ever-changing dynamics of federalism make it difficult to demarcate jurisdiction and identify areas of operation. It may be difficult to settle such issues by mere enunciation of law or by the juristic separation. The constitution is assumed to represent the terms and contracts between the federating units and the federal authority. In actual practice the political face of federal system adjusts and adapts itself to the new problems and demands of an evolving polity. The smooth functioning of the federal processes is predicted on their capacity to absorb shocks, overcome tensions and reconcile conflicts and irritations.

Given this federal institutional framework, one can try to figure out other factors along with federal financial “IRRITANTS” that could lead to imbalance in regional development.

If one looks at the macro economic performance of the Indian economy in general and similar performance across states it is important to note that in recent times the growth rates have been quite impressive. However the issue is that we have not been able to transform this growth into development. This may be on account of serious regional imbalances both among states and within the states. Now the major question that needs to be addressed is that which are the factors that would come in the way of realizing this transformation in different states or regions within a state?

Focus of the Study:

In the context of Karnataka state, the issue of regional imbalance in development has triggered off a good deal of debate especially in the aftermath of Dr. Nanjundappa Committee Report in 2002. The report, which was pioneering one, is considered to be a bench mark in highlighting the regional imbalance across the taluks of the state. Indicators for different sectors were used to measure the distance among the taluks and taluk rankings so done have brought forward the issue of backwardness to the forefront.

Overview of Nanjundappa Committee:

The committee using 35 indicators (list of indicators is presented in appendix) from five different sectors (Agriculture, Industry Trade and Finance, Economic Infrastructure, Social Infrastructure, and Population characteristics) constructed a Comprehensive Composite Development Index (CCDI). Taking the State average of development for the selected indicators as the benchmark (equal to 1) and giving appropriate weights the committee identified 114 taluks as backward taluks among 175 taluks. Based on CCDI values, these backward taluks were further classified into Most Backward - MSB (CCDI of 0.52 - 0.79), More Backward - MRB (CCDI of 0.80 - 0.88) and Backward - BAK (0.89 - 1.00). Those with the value of greater than one were classified as relatively developed. In the below mentioned table division wise distribution of the taluks in these various groups has been presented.

Division wise distribution of the taluks in different category

Division/Region	Relatively Developed	Backward	More Backward	Most Backward	Total Taluks
Bangalore	18	09	13	11	51
Mysore	22	10	10	02	44
Belgaum	18	14	12	05	49
Gulbarga	03	02	05	21	31
Total (State)	61	35	40	39	175

Source: HPC FRRI, 2002

In order to push these identified backward taluks (114) forward and reduce regional imbalances, the committee recommended the resource flows in the following manner.

Resource Allocation Pattern by Prof. Nanjundappa Committee:

In order to bridge this deprivation Rs. 31,000 crores at 2002-03 prices were recommended by the committee. Out of this total recommendation, Rs. 16,000 crores need to be spent through a period of 8 years under the banner of **Special Development Plan (SDP)** and remaining 15,000 crores to be allocated through regular budget.

The present analysis takes into account only the resources that have been allocated under the SDP alone. Ideally one should consider the resources that have been spent under the general budgetary support. **As it was very difficult to get the disaggregated data relating to such resources we had to analyze the SDP resources per se.**

Table below shows the recommended resource allocation as per the committee's report.

Division Wise Allocation of Resources as Recommended by Prof. Nanjundappa Committee

Division/Region	Recommended Resource Allocation Share (%)	Recommended Resource Allocation (Rs. crores)
Belgaum	20	3200
Gulbarga	40	6400
Bangalore	25	4000
Mysore	15	2400
Total (State)	100	16000

Source: HPC FRRI, 2002

A committee was established to oversee the implementation of the recommendations of Prof. Nanjundappa Committee. This committee developed the criteria for allocation of resources for different years under the SDP.

Special Features of SDP:

- It is proposed to allocate funds in the ratio of 10%, 20%, 15%, 15%, 15%, 10%, 10% and 5% respectively in eight years

- In the 2nd and subsequent years, the allocations have been enhanced by 5% annual inflation
- The SDP does not take into account the recommendations already implemented and investment already made during the period June 2002 to March 2007
- Within the allocated amount to the sector, the amount is to be distributed among the Most Backward, More Backward and Backward Taluks in the ratio of 50:30:20
- A special cell to be created in Planning Department

It is observed from the data that Rs. 14140crore has been allocated through the SDP as against the recommended outlay of Rs. 16,000 crore by Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report. SDP allocation is 12 per cent of the recommended outlay. **This reflects on the serious tilt towards the efforts made by the government in the reduction of regional imbalances.** However, if one looks at level of expenditure as against the recommended allocation we can note that the state has spent 33 per cent less than the recommended amount.

From the below table we can note year-wise allocation and expenditure of SDP resources in the state. It captures the data from initiation year of SDP (2007-08) to 2014-15, which ideally completes the recommended eight years of SDP. From the table it can be observed that as the time has progressed the deficiencies of both allocation and expenditure have been declining, which is an encouraging sign for the state.

Growth of Special Development Plan

Year	Recommended Outlay	SDP Allocation		SDP Release	SDP Expenditure	
2007-08	1600	906	-(43)	681	658	-(59)
2008-09	3200	1660	-(48)	1234	1076	-(66)
2009-10	2400	2103	-(12)	1608	1487	-(38)
2010-11	2400	1883	-(22)	1480	1316	-(45)
2011-12	2400	2365	-(1)	2010	1731	-(28)
2012-13	1600	1833	(15)	1905	1860	(16)
2013-14	1600	1824	(14)	1457	1399	-(13)
2014-15	800	1565	(96)	1349	1234	(54)
All Years	16000	14140	-(12)	11725	10762	-(33)

Source: SDP Cell, GoK

Division wise allocation of SDP

Divisions	Recommended	Expenditure	Gap	Gap (%)
Bangalore	4000	2748	-1252	-31
Belgaum	3200	2147	-1053	-33
Gulbarga	6400	4387	-2013	-31
Mysore	2400	1476	-924	-38
Total	16000	10759	-5241	-33

From table above it can be observed that the allocation of SDP against the recommended amount varies across the divisions, which is true for SDP expenditure as well. Highest negative deviation of allocation is found in Belgaum division (-22%) followed by Bangalore (-18%), Gulbarga (-16%) and Mysore (-9%). Similar pattern is also found as far as expenditure on SDP is concerned with respective figures for the four divisions as noted below,

- Belgaum -41%
- Bangalore -42%
- Gulbarga -35%
- Mysore -35%

The resources allocated for the reduction of regional imbalances have been allocated by the State Government almost in accordance with the recommendations of Dr. Nanjundappa Committee. However the irritant in this regard is relating to the expenditure of such resources to the fullest extent. For example, the expenditure for all the divisions taken together falls short to the extent of -33 per cent. Thus the need is felt to examine this issue in detail and find out why such deficit is occurring. Our discussions with the officials both at the district and taluk levels revealed that sometimes the money does not get allocated and even if it is allocated the release of the funds is not within the stipulated period of time. Administrative hurdles also sometimes affected quantum of expenditure.

Nexus between SDP Expenditure and Development Status of Taluks:

In order to examine the impact of SDP expenditure as well as other budgetary support of Government of Karnataka on the development status of taluks, we followed the methodology of Dr. Nanjundappa Committee to understand the development status of

taluks for the year 2010 – a ten year comparison of development status of taluks was attempted. We used the same methodology and same 35 indicators to arrive at the development status of the taluks. The data of the Dr. Nanjundappa Committee was for the year 2000 and we have used the data for the year 2009-10. Though conceptually it may be difficult to extricate the impact of SDP expenditure alone on the change in the development status of taluks, we did attempt this just to know the linkage. As per Dr. Nanjundappa Committee Report, there were 114 taluks in the backward category and 61 taluks were in the developed category, whereas in 2010 these were 98 and 77 respectively. Among the divisions Mysore division has highest regional imbalances followed by Bangalore, Gulbarga and Belgaum divisions in the both years. The following chart shows the change in the development status of taluks for the period 2000 to 2009-10.

Chart : Change in Development status of taluks for the period 2000 to 2010

Status of Talus	Direction of Change	Nature of Change	No. of Taluks	Taluks
DEV→DEV	≡	No Change	52	Jamakhandi, Mudhol, Belgaum, Chikkodi, Dharwad, Hubli, Naragund, Ranebennur, Honnavar, Karwar, Kumta, Sirsi, Yellapur, Bellary Hospet Devanahalli, Nelamangala, Bangalore North, Bangalore South, Chikballapur, Davanagere, Harihara, Kolar, Ramanagaram, Bhadravathi, Hosanagara, Sagara, Shimoga, Thirthahalli, Tiptur and Tumkur, Yelandur, Chikmagalur, Koppa, Mudigere, Narasimharajapura, Sringeri, Bantval, Belthangadi, Mangalore, Puttur, Sullya, Hassan, Sakaleshpur, Madikeri, Somwarpet, Virajpet, Mandya, Mysore, Karkala, Kundapur and Udupi
MSB→DEV	↑	Triple Jump Forward	2	Sandur, Madhugiri
MRB→DEV	↑	Double Jump Forward	5	Gokak, Raichur, Turuvekere Kadur and Krishnarajpet
MSB→BAK	↑	Double Jump Forward	8	Bilagi, Afzalpur and Sindanur Channagiri, Gubbi, Kunigal and Sira Chamarajanagar
BAK→DEV	↑	Single Jump Forward	18	Raybag, Bijapur, Navalgund, Byadgi, Haveri, Ankola, Siddapur, Gulbarga, Hosakote, Anekal, Shikaripura, Tarikere, Arasikere, Channarayapatna, Holenarasipura, Maddur, Srirangapattana and K.R. Nagar
MSB→MRB	↑	Single Jump Forward	9	B. Bagewadi, Indi, Muddebihal, Sindgi Kudligi, Sedam, Shorapur, Hosadurga and Pavagada

Chart : Change in Development status of taluks for the period 2000 to 2010

Status of Talus	Direction of Change	Nature of Change	No. of Taluks	Taluks
MRB→BAK	↑	Single Jump Forward	14	Athani, Hirekerur, Bhatkal and Supa (Joida) Arakalgud, Malavalli, Nagamangala, Hunsur, Nanjanagud, Honnali, Soraba, C.N. Halli, Koratagere and Siruguppa
BAK→BAK	≡	No Change	10	Bailhongala, Hukkeri and Kundagol, Gangavathi,Chennapatna, Bangarpet, Malur, Srinivasapura, Pandavapura and Periyapatna
MRB→MRB	≡	No Change	12	Badami, Soundatti, Savanur and Shiggaon, H.B. Halli, Hadagalli, Koppal, Holalkere and Mulbagal Gundlupet, Kollegal and T. Narasipur
MSB→MSB	≡	No Change	20	Aurad, Basavakalyan, Bhalki, Humnabad, Aland, Chincholi, Chitapur, Jevargi, Shahapur, Yadgir, Kushtagi, Yelburga, Devadurga, Lingsugur, Manvi Kanakapura, Magadi, Harappanahalli and Bagepalli H.D. Kote
DEV→BAK	↓	Single Jump Backward	8	Bagalkot, Khanapur, Gadag, Haliyal, Mundagod, Doddaballapur and Chitradurga Alur
BAK→MRB	↓	Single Jump Backward	3	Ramdurg, Chintamani and Belur
MRB→MSB	↓	Single Jump Backward	9	Hungund, Kalghatagi, Mundaragi, Challakere, Hiriyyur, Molakalmuru, Jagalur, Gowribidanur and Gudibanda
BAK→MSB	↓	Double Jump Backward	4	Ron, Shirhatti and Hanagal and Sidlaghatta
DEV→MRB	↓	Double Jump Backward	1	Bidar

Note: DEV = Developed Taluk, BAK = Backward Taluk, MRB = More Backward Taluk and MSB = Most Backward Taluk

From the above chart we can note that out of the total 61 developed taluks as per the Dr. Nanjundappa Committee 52 have remained as developed, which means 9 have moved to different backward categories. We can also note from the chart that 8 have moved to Backward (BAK) category and one has moved to More Backward (MRB) category. This shows that such 9 taluks marginally moved backwards.

Within the backward category of taluks some have moved forward and backwards with different level of jumps as indicated below.

- Two taluks have moved forward with triple jump to the developed category
- Five taluks have moved forward with double jump to developed category
- Eight taluks have moved forward with double jump to backward category
- Eighteen taluks have moved forward with single jump to developed category
- Nine taluks have moved forward with single jump to more backward category
- Fourteen taluks have moved forward with single jump to backward category
- Ten taluks have remained in the backward category
- Twelve taluks have remained in the more backward category
- Twenty taluks have remained in the most backward category
- Eight taluks have moved backwards with single jump to backward category
- Three taluks have moved backwards with single jump to more backward category
- Nine taluks have moved backwards with single jump to most backward category
- Four taluks have moved backwards with double jump to most backward category
- One taluk has moved backward with double jump to more backward category

The analysis brings out the fact that across the board allocation of SDP resources for 114 taluks as identified by Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee needs a relook. This is more

Taluks which got converted as DEVELOPED TALUKS

Gokak, Raybag, Bijapur, Navalgund, Byadgi, Haveri, Ankola, Siddapur, Sandur, Gulbarga, Raichur, Hosakote, Anekal, Shikaripura, Madhugiri, Turuvekere, Kadur, Tarikere, Arasikere, Channarayapatna, Holenarasipura,

relevant in the background of the fact that 25 taluks have got converted into relatively developed taluks as the time has progressed. In the same way, some taluks have moved backwards, which also need to be considered while allocating the resources. Thus, the need is felt to understand the dynamics of the change in the development status of the taluks at regular intervals and such analysis should act as the base for considering allocations of resources under SDP.

On the whole it appears that by and large the taluks have remained in the same category as was identified by Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee. However, there are few movements across the categories. Note worthy is the movement of Bidar, which was a developed taluk and it has moved backwards to more backward category with double jump. Sandur and Madhugiri have moved forward from most backward to developed category. Those taluks which have moved from more backward to developed category are Gokak, Raichur, Turvekere, Kadur and Krishnarajpet.

Backward movement of taluks is found mainly on account of poor performance in sectors like

- Agriculture,
- Economic infrastructure,
- Economic and Social infrastructures and
- *Industry Trade and Finance*

It is also observed that as the level of backwardness increases quantum of spending of SDP resources also declines.

Thus, the need is felt to understand the dynamics of the change in the development status of the taluks at regular intervals and such analysis should act as the base for considering allocations of resources under SDP. For example our analysis with regard to development status of taluks for the year 2010 (ten years after such analysis by Dr. Nanjundappa Committee) has shown that some taluks have literally moved out of SDP framework as they have attained the status of Developed taluks. Few Developed taluks have become either backward or More Backward which would qualify them to be part of SDP resources.

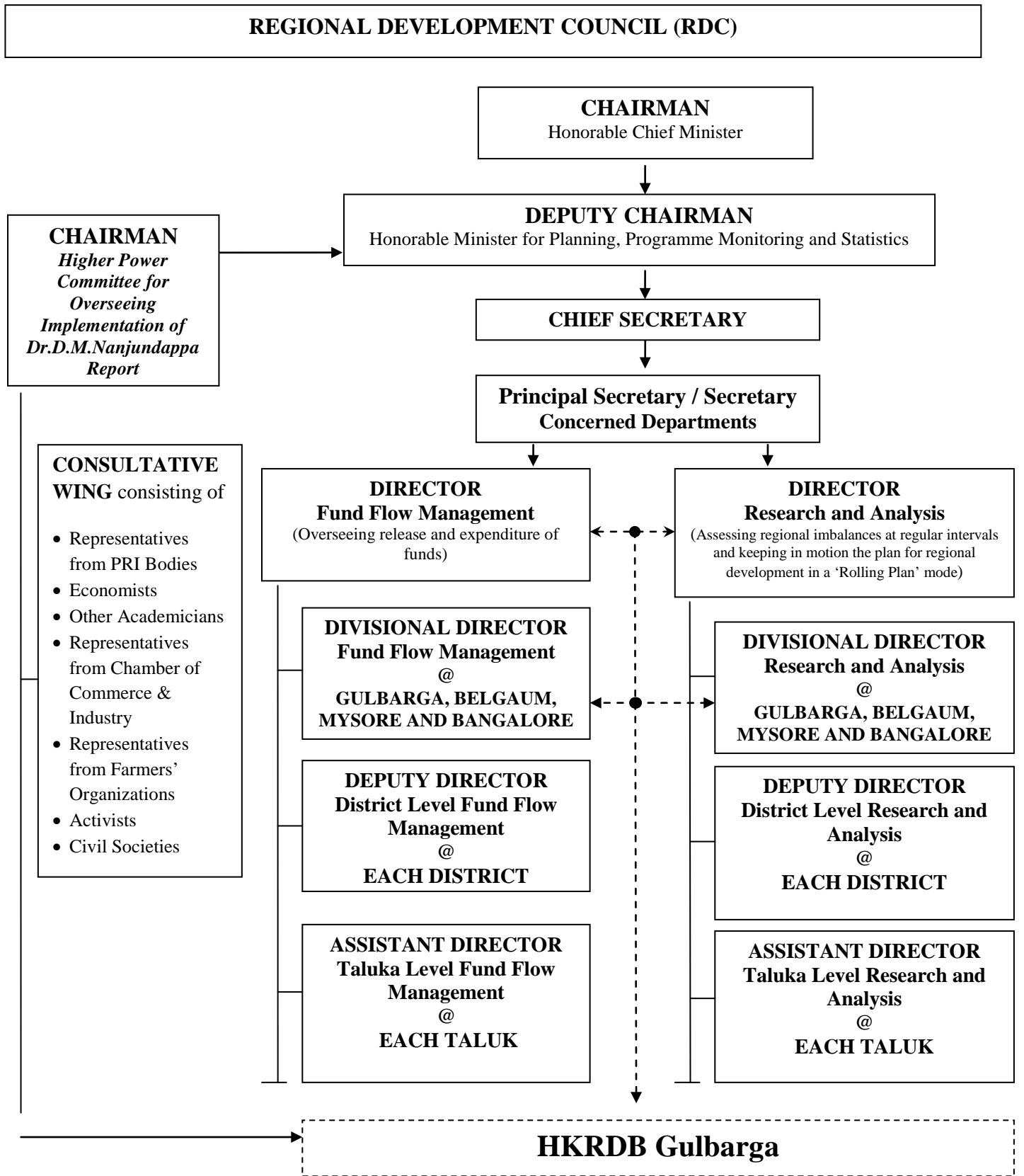
Other Highlights :

Inter taluk disparity (CV%) in CCDI in Karnataka has increased marginally from 27.5 per cent in 2000 to 28.5 per cent in 2010. Among the divisions Mysore division has highest regional imbalances followed by Bangalore, Gulbarga and Belgaum divisions in both the years. Out of 27 districts 8 districts have shown the decrease in regional disparity from 2000 to 2010. These districts are Bagalkot and Bijapur from Belgaum division, Bellary and Bidar from Gulbarga division, Chitradurga from Bangalore division, and Hassan Mandya and Udupi from Mysore division. Highest inter taluk disparity is observed in Mysore, Dharwad, Davangere and D. Kannada.

In sum one can say that the efforts of the State Government deserve full appreciation due to the fact that it has exhibited its seriousness in compressing the regional imbalances in the state. Though in the initial years there were teething problems, the machinery responsible for the implementation of the recommendations of Dr. Nanjundappa Committee has picked up speed and is on the right track. Few corrective measures are required in case of select sectors and taluks which are lagging behind marginally. The need is felt to extend the SDP for current five year plan period with additional allocations.

In the background of the above discussion the need is also felt to create REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL (RDC) through the act of legislature. The funds which would be allocated and released to implement the recommendations of Dr. Nanjundappa Committee need to be treated as per the SCP and TSP framework and guidelines. In other words the

implementation and monitoring of funds meant for such recommendations would emphasize, inter-alia, on earmarking of such funds towards achieving balanced regional development, creating a dedicated unit (at taluka / district level) for proper implementation and there should also be a separate budget-head / sub-heads for making funds non divertible and approval for plans of Ministries and / Departments. At the state level the need is felt to create a REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL (RDC) for overseeing the resource flows and the implementation of Dr. DMN Committee recommendations which would also pave the way for addressing regional imbalances issues with a futuristic perspective. The Council needs to be created out of the Act of the legislature. Following chart depicts the prototype of the proposed RDC.



In sum one can say that the efforts of the State Government deserve full appreciation due to the fact that it has exhibited its seriousness in compressing the regional imbalances in the state. Though in the initial years there were teething problems, the machinery responsible for the implementation of the recommendations of Dr. Nanjundappa Committee has picked up speed and is on the right track. Few corrective measures are required in case of select sectors and taluks which are lagging behind marginally. The need is felt to extend the SDP for current five year plan period with additional allocations.

Appendix : List of indicators used to classify the development status of taluks

1. 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 a 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)

2. 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

3. 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 kilometres, E4: Proportion of villages having access to all weather roads(in percentage), E5: Railway track in kilometers per 1000 square kilometres, E6: Number of motor vehicles per lakh population, E7: Number 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

4. 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

5. POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS P1: Sex ratio, P2: Percentage of urban population to total population, P3: Percentage of SC & and ST population to total population, P4: Percentage of non-agricultural workers to total workers, P5: Percentage of agricultural labourers to total workers

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CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

Introduction:

It is quite evident that both policy makers and researchers have recognized the importance of balanced regional development for bringing better fruits of development to the door steps of the community at large. Problems of regional disparities in India can be attributed at the outset to our colonial past. However, even in the planned development era of free India, one can witness unbalanced regional development in the present day context as well. As India is a federation, it is likely to experience certain drawbacks of a federal system. Any federation is likely to experience both vertical as well as horizontal imbalance as far as the flow of resources to the federating units. Both Planning Commission as well as Finance Commission at the national level have been trying to reduce such financial disparities across the states. Such exercises have also been carried forward by the state level Finance Commissions with regard to the intra state distribution of resources across the districts.

The challenges to federal nation building are many. In a country like India these challenges become more complex due to heterogeneity found in our country. The very structuring of a federal polity involving division of authority and distribution of responsibilities presumes coordination and reconciliation of several **processes** and varied interests. India, a state so vast and varied, the effective and responsive functioning of a new federal sovereignty involves various levels and components of the huge constitutional-cum-administrative machinery. The ever-changing dynamics of federalism make it difficult to demarcate jurisdiction and identify areas of operation. It may be difficult to settle such issues by mere enunciation of law or by the juristic separation. The constitution is assumed to represent the terms and contracts between the federating units and the federal authority. In actual practice the political face of federal system adjusts and adapts itself to the new problems and demands of an evolving polity. The smooth functioning of the federal processes is predicted on their capacity to absorb shocks, overcome tensions and reconcile conflicts and irritations.

The government at the center has to find and modify various layers of other governments- the governments at the states and **very recently created governments at the districts** in the management of different programs and schemes. Each layer has its own constitutional jurisdiction and other institutions for decision making and decision enforcement with regard to such a management.

Given this federal institutional framework, one can try to figure out other factors along with federal financial “IRRITANTS” that could lead to imbalance in regional development.

Regional Imbalances: View from the Literature

If one looks at the macro economic performance of the Indian economy in general and similar performance across states it is important to note that in recent times the growth rates have been quite impressive. However the issue is that we have not been able to transform this growth into development. This may be on account of serious regional imbalances both among states and within the states. Now the major question that needs to be addressed is that which are the factors that would come in the way of realizing this transformation in different states or regions within a state?

In order to do so one needs to evolve a methodology that would address the issue of regional imbalance and understand the factors that have been responsible for such imbalances. Usually the researchers have used a methodology which would construct composite indices using various indicators. Based on the scores of such indicators the identification of backwardness of given regions would be ascertained. Both academicians and policy makers have agreed upon the methodology of construction such indices. If one looks at development with a multi dimensional angle, researchers have identified a set of indicators for understanding the level of development across regions. Such indicators would naturally reflect upon the socio-economic well being which is measured along different scales. To make such indicators user friendly, researchers would make these indicators ‘scale free’ by applying suitable statistical techniques. After doing so they would use the long established method to assign weights for the indicators which would be used to aggregate these into composite index. In the last step the cutoff point would be fixed to

identify the lagging regions. Another way of looking at the regional imbalances in development could be to use socio-economic distance matrices. These would be constructed on the basis of scale free indicators through application of clustering technique. This approach instead using composite index would depend on different dimensions of development and identifies lagging regions based on their level and pattern of development. In both the approaches, there would be short comings which need to be addressed with additional information on structural and historical issues of the given regions along with cultural dimensions of the society in questions.

The studies in the past have documented the fact that the problem of regional disparities is almost universal and its extent may differ in different economies. The causes and behavior of such inequalities have attracted the attention of economists. They have also felt that the best way to study the level of economic development is to analyze economic growth which is considered as a popular field in regional economics. Various theories and models have been propagated to answer this issue but off course the issue still remains unsettled. Myrdal (1957) and Kaldor (1970) argued that basic forces at work are dis-equilibrating in nature. They tried to put forth the argument that once the divergence from equity occurs, the forces at work would be such that there is further divergence. Hirschman (1959) points out that the polarization effects are stronger than the trickle-down effects in earlier stages of development of a nation. These and other such arguments brought on the scene the U shaped curve between the extent of regional disparity and the level of national development. Such a inverted U shaped curve was empirically tested and proved by Kuznets (1958) and Williamson (1965). They explained such a behavior with the help of four factors namely,

- Labor migration
- Capital migration
- Interregional linkages and
- Government policy

Taking a lead from such studies, people tried to investigate the reasons for regional differentials. Isard and Reiner (1961) their arguments for regional imbalances in growth seem to be interesting. They felt that polarization of the economic growth in a nation may largely be due to the following,

- Unevenly distributed natural resources among regions
- Unequal access to major markets including foreign markets and
- Unequal distribution of inherited know-how and labor skills among regions

In this background the broad message that emerges from such arguments is that a policy of pure equalization is necessarily a poor policy, although a policy toward greater equalization can be and is likely to be valid.

Empirics:

Another issue that the research has addressed in this context is about defining the unit for consideration while analyzing the regional imbalances or otherwise. In Indian context most of the studies have considered states and the unit for understanding regional growth. This may be obvious in the background of the provisions of our constitution and resulting federal framework. One may recall the studies by Lakdawala et. al 1974; Majumdar 1977; Nair 1983 and the like. Very recently there are efforts that have considered district as the unit in their efforts to understand regionalism.

After the initiation of planning in the Indian context, there were many studies which tried to examine the issue of regional development. Nair (1971) observes that “the first decade of Indian Planning does not seem to have witnessed any major decrease in the interstate income differentials” Rao S.K (1973) concludes on the basis of a composite index of six indicators of development that “regional disparities have not been reduced in the course of fifteen years of planning.” Nath V. (1970) finds that economic growth during the 1950s and early 1960s was probably somewhat more rapid in the developed States than in less developed ones. Majumdar and Kapoor (1980) taking three yearly averages find a clear rising trend in the extent of regional disparity in India during 1962-76. These studies concentrated mainly on the income while understanding regional imbalances.

There few studies which considered other aspects as well. For example Sandesara J.C. (1974) concluded that organized industry has played a role in reducing the regional imbalances. This was supported by Gupta S. (1973) as well which documented the fact that public sector investments have contributed in reducing regional imbalances. Dholakia R.H. (1979) also finds declining regional disparities in value addition among registered

manufacturing sector during the sixties and early seventies. Nath (1970) finds that public investments have not been properly distributed to address the issue of regional development. Reddy K.N. (1972) argues that majority of the recommendations of the Finance Commissions are not in tune with achieving balanced regional development. Bhagavati (1970) makes a similar argument in case of plan fund allocations.

The report of the Inter-Ministerial Working Group on Redressing Growing Regional Imbalances (Planning Commission 2005) identified 170 most backward districts including 55 Extremist affected districts in the country. It has come out with suggestions which have tried to touch upon issues relating to decentralized governance with a focus on development of systematic village level plans.

In a major study sponsored by the World Institute for Development Economics Research of the United Nations (UNU-WIDER) the issue of spatial inequality was examined in the Asian Context. The focus of the studies completed under this initiative concentrated on the methodological aspects of measuring inequality supported by empirical data in select Asian countries. The studies highlighted a range of theoretical, empirical and policy issues. (Kanbur Ravi, Venables A.J. & Wan Guanghua)

Dholakia R.H. (2005) tried to understand regional imbalance under federal structure in Canada and India. He points to the fact that the Canadian experience has shown that it is possible under the democratic federal structure to achieve both the vertical and horizontal balance in fiscal matters although the macro parameters are not very favourable. He finds this conclusion due to the fact that the Canadian system works on market philosophy and allows the economy and population to adjust to the incentives and signals provided by the market. As far as India is concerned, he feels that there is need to clear the confusion and fog surrounding the notion of horizontal balance and regional equity. He also concludes that in India as far as fiscal transfers formulae, there is no weightage to the contribution or the revenue-base that region has a responsibility to nurture and grow. Nair K.R.G. (2004) uses the NSDP and industrial data for two decades to show that in the post reforms period the disparity among the Indian states has widened.

Panchamukhi P.R. (2009) takes the argument of regional imbalances to a broader issue relating to 'Regional Justice' and creation of newer states under the pretext of achieving balanced regional development. He argues that historical perspective would be useful in understanding such imbalances which could lead us to arrive at holistic policies. Kadekodi examines regional disparity across districts in Karnataka and concludes that environment and social development are to be taken together in reversing regional disparity and raising quality of life.

Various Finance Commissions and the Planning Commission laid much emphasis on the objective of achieving balanced regional development. In the recent past regional imbalances in India is mostly a subject for the intra-state analysis than the inter-state (see among others for Karnataka Panchamukhi, 1998; Vyasalu, 1995; Vidwans 1996; Nanajundappa, 1999; Abdul Aziz, 2001; Hanagodimath, 2006; Vivekananda, 1992). Gayithri (1999) has tried to examine the industrial development across the districts of Karnataka. There is a huge work on regional imbalances at the state level. While studies at the district level of an individual state are comparatively less. Further, the regional imbalances within a state are more important than that of inter-state. No state is an exception for intra-state disparity but it may be more in some states and less in some states, but the problem is present for every were. Many committees have been set up for redressal of regional imbalances in all states. In Karnataka regional imbalances are considered as one of those acute issues in Indian states. In Karnataka regional imbalances have always been seen as dividing the state into three parts namely, Old Mysore, Hyderabad Karnataka and Bombay Karnatak.

It is important to take note of the fact in this regard the view of the National Committee on the Development of the Backward Areas (NCDBA). It opined that areas identified as backward must have three key characteristics and inidated below.

- a. They must have potential for development
- b. There must be some inhibiting factor which prevents this potential from being realized
- c. There must be a need for spatial programmes to remove or mitigate the inhibiting factor and realize the full potential for development.

The arguments that are usually made in the literature focus on the need for stimulants like the forces which raise the level of income, output, employment, investment and the like are required in sufficient doses to uplift from the backwardness so that the development forces get released.

Role of the Government: Policy Initiatives:

Role of the government and the initiatives taken by both Union and respective governments are important in resolving the regional imbalances in the country. This would reflect upon the mindset of the policy makers. The following tabular presentation would capture the major attempts that have been carried out in addressing the issue of regional imbalance.

Table 1.1: Policy Initiatives in resolving Regional Imbalance

Major Initiatives	Approaches with regard to Regional Imbalances
Working Group on Identification of Backward Areas - (Pande Committee)	Focus of the committee was to examine the industrial backwardness in the country and suggest measures to correct them
Wanchoo Committee Chakrabarthy Committee Dandekar Committee (Maharashtra)	It was asked to suggest financial and fiscal incentives in order to remove the industrial backwardness Used different Indicators to ascertain backwardness Focus on sectoral disparities
Plan Efforts National Commission on Agriculture Special Programmes for Dry Land Areas, Drought-prone Area Programme, the Integrated Hill Area Programme and Integrated Development of Tribal Areas Programme. Programmes for small and medium farmers Minimum Needs Programme	Correcting regional imbalances with different view points
National Committee on the Development of Backward Areas (NCDBA)	Identification of backward areas taking into account certain economic and social indicators and suggesting measures to overcome such imbalances across the country
Approach of Planning Commission over the period of time	Evolving resource allocation criteria for meeting the needs of backward states – Gadgil Formula and revised Gadgil Formula and the like
Approach of Finance Commissions over the period of time	Devolution of resources for meeting the needs of all sates on the non plan account with a focus on the needs of less developed states – Normative Approach by the ninth Finance Commission deserves attention in this regard.

Focus of the Study:

In the context of Karnataka state, the issue of regional imbalance in development has triggered off a good deal of debate especially in the aftermath of Nanjundappa Committee Report in 2002. The report, which was pioneering one, is considered to be a bench mark in highlighting the regional imbalance across the taluks of the state. Indicators for different sectors were used to measure the distance among the taluks and taluk rankings so done have brought forward the issue of backwardness to the forefront. Along with this the report of the Task Force on Health (Dr. Sudarshan Committee) has also tried to bring in the issue of imbalance in regional development especially in the domain of health care. Governments one after the other in the state have pronounced measures to implement the recommendations of the Nanjundappa Committee. Very recently Special Development Plan (SDP) was announced by the state government to cater to the recommendations of this committee.

Irrespective of various measures, the issue of imbalance continues to exist and now it is the opportune time to examine the impact of the special initiative taken by the Government of Karnataka in this regard.

Overview of Nanjundappa Committee:

The committee using 35 indicators from five different sectors (Agriculture, Industry Trade and Finance, Economic Infrastructure, Social Infrastructure, and Population characteristics) constructed a Comprehensive Composite Development Index (CCDI). Taking the State average of development for the selected indicators as the benchmark (equal to 1) and giving appropriate weights the committee identified 114 taluks as backward taluks among 175 taluks. Based on CCDI values, these backward taluks were further classified into most backward (CCDI of 0.52 - 0.79), more backward (CCDI of 0.80 - 0.88) and backward (0.89 - 1.00). Those with the value of greater than one were classified as relatively developed. In the below mentioned table division wise distribution of the taluks in these various groups has been presented.

Table 1.2: Division and Region wise distribution of the taluks in different category

Division/Region	Relatively Developed	Backward	More Backward	Most Backward	Total Taluks
Bangalore	18	09	13	11	51
Mysore	22	10	10	02	44
Belgaum	18	14	12	05	49
Gulbarga	03	02	05	21	31
Total (State)	61	35	40	39	175

Source: HPC FRRI, 2002

Resource Allocation Pattern by Prof. Nanjundappa Committee:

For the allocation of resources, the committee constructed another index named as Cumulative Deprivation Index (CDI), which is one minus CCDI. Based on this, resources have been allocated to different divisions of the state. In order to bridge this deprivation Rs. 31,000 crores at 2002-03 prices were recommended by the committee. Out of this total recommendation, Rs. 16,000 crores need to be spent through a period of 8 years under the banner of Special Development Plan (SDP) and remaining 15,000 crores to be allocated through regular budget. Table 1.2 & 1.3 shows the recommended resource allocation as per the committee's report.

Table 1.3 Division Wise Allocation of Resources as Recommended by Prof. Nanjundappa Committee

Division/Region	CDI	Recommended Resource Allocation Share (%)	Recommended Resource Allocation (Rs. crores)
Belgaum	4.12	20	3200
Gulbarga	8.06	40	6400
Bangalore	5.32	25	4000
Mysore	2.76	15	2400
Total (State)	20.26	100	16000

Source: HPC FRRI, 2002

Table 1.4: Sector Wise Allocation of Resources as Recommended by Prof. Nanjundappa Committee (Rs. Crs.)

Sector	Under SDP	Under Regular Budget	Total
Agriculture and Allied	1208	1132	2340
Rural Development	3665	3435	7100
Irrigation	4129	3871	8000
Energy	1548	1452	3000
Industry and Minerals	206	194	400
Transport	852	798	1650
Science and Technology	103	97	200
Economic Services	5	5	10
Social Services	4142	3883	8025
Total	15858	14867	30725
Rounded off	16000	15000	31000

Source: HPC FRRI, 2002

Resource Allocation under SDP: View of the Implementation Committee:

A committee was established to oversee the implementation of the recommendations of Prof. Nanjundappa Committee. This committee developed the criteria for allocation of resources for different years under the SDP.

Objectives of SDP:

- A total of Rs. 30725 cr. from 2007-08, to be invested over a period of 8 years – 50 % from Normal Plan and 50 % through additional outlay
- Accelerate growth in backward taluks through additional investment in various sectors/areas
- Building infrastructure to make good the identified backlog in the backward taluks
- Establishing the needed institutions/organisations
- Providing location specific sectoral schemes in backward taluks

Special Features of SDP:

- It is proposed to allocate funds in the ratio of 10%, 20%, 15%, 15%, 15%, 10%, 10% and 5% respectively in eight years
- In the 2nd and subsequent years, the allocations have been enhanced by 5% annual inflation
- The SDP does not take into account the recommendations already implemented and investment already made during the period June 2002 to March 2007
- Within the allocated amount to the sector, the amount is to be distributed among the Most Backward, More Backward and Backward Taluks in the ratio of 50:30:20
- A special cell to be created in Planning Dept

The division wise and region wise allocation of such resources is presented in the table below.

Table 1.5: Year wise Amount Recommended for the SDP (Rs. Crs.)

Year	Recommended Share	Recommended Amount	Divisions /Regions				
			Belgaum	Gulbarga	Bangalore	Mysore	Total (State)
2007-08	10%	1600	320	640	400	240	1600
2008-09	20%	3200	640	1280	800	480	3200
2009-10	15%	2400	480	960	600	360	2400
2010-11	15%	2400	480	960	600	360	2400
2011-12	15%	2400	480	960	600	360	2400
2012-13	10%	1600	320	640	400	240	1600
2013-14	10%	1600	320	640	400	240	1600
2014-15	5%	800	160	320	200	120	800
Total	100%	16000	3200	6400	4000	2400	16000

Research Questions:

In the background of the above discussion, the following questions would assume significance which need to be addressed in the overall interest of reducing imbalances in the state.

- What is the status of resource flows at the state level in the light of the recommendations of Prof. Nanjundappa?
- How similar resource flows are taking place across major sectors?
- What is the position of different divisions and districts in realizing the resource flows in the light of the recommendations?
- Division wise resource flows under the SDP – are we meeting the targets of recommendations?

Thus, a holistic resource flow tracking would be carried out which would capture the SDP component for the taluks trailing behind. Such a analysis would bring out the gap of resources experienced by the taluks lagging behind and thus act as a pointer for corrective measures.

Organisation of the Report:

The present Report has been organised into six chapters. Apart from the introduction, in first chapter, chapter 2 thoroughly analysis the growth of Special Development Plan with respect to state, divisions, districts, taluks with different departments and sectors. Opinion of the officials of different departments from different taluks has been discussed in the Chapter 3. In chapter 4, to see the developmental status of taluks, (CCDI) has been constructed for the year 2010, and it has been compared with the year 2000 (D M Nanjundappa Committee Report). Further, in chapter 5 an examination has been made to link the Special Development Plan with the development status of taluks. Concluding observation and policy implications have been made in the last chapter.

CHAPTER – II

GROWTH OF SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The High Power Committee on Redressal of Regional Imbalances (popularly known as Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee) has suggested eight years of resource allocation under Special Development Plan (SDP) for the reduction of regional imbalances in different sectors across backward taluks in the State. Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee in its report, has recommended money for four administrative divisions based on Cumulative Deprivation Index (CDI) at 2002-03 prices. Though, the Committee has taken taluk as the unit for the construction of Comprehensive Composite Development Index (CCDI), in case of allocation of money the Committee has not gone below the divisional level. On the other hand, it can also be observed that the Committee has given more freedom for the state on need based allocation of money among different backward taluks for different sectors. Government, at the time of initiation of eight years of SDP, planned to allocate the money with proportion of 10%, 20%, 15%, 15%, 15%, 10%, 10% and 5% respectively from first year to eighth year.

The present study after reviewing the Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report and 'plan of initiation of SDP' estimated the money for five different sectors of all the backward taluks in the state. Adjustment for Price inflation has also been made for every year because SDP resources were recommended in the year 2002-03. The detailed discussion of estimation of allocation talukwise and sector wise has been presented below.

Steps in Calculation of spending on SDP from Divisional to the Taluk Level

- 1) Rs. 16,000 Crore has been distributed into 8 years in the proportion of 10%, 20%, 15%, 15%, 15%, 10%, 10% and 5% respectively from first year to eighth year.
- 2) The amount for each year has been distributed among nine different sectors based on proportion recommended by the Committee.
- 3) Based on CDI, money has been distributed to all underdeveloped taluks and their nine different sectors.

- 4) Aggregating the money of all taluks in each district, is the basis to arrive at district level recommended allocation.
- 5) 3.5 per cent of allocation has been excluded from each taluk as it goes to district sector plans
- 6) Department wise SDP spending has been re-categorised into nine different sectors, which is presented in appendix table 1.

Table 2.1 shows the details of growth of Special Development Plan as against the recommended outlay by Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee. The Committee has suggested Rs. 16000 crore for the total of eight years. It can be observed from the table that State government has allocated Rs. 14,140 crore to the SDP through the budget. Out of this, Rs. 11,725 crore has been released and Rs. 10,762 crore has been spent. A gap of 12 per cent is observed in case of allocation, whereas in expenditure, the gap is 33 per cent. Another important observation from the table is that during the initial stage of the implementation of the SDP, state government has allocated/spent lower amount of money as against the recommendation. Further, in the recent years, gap is not only lower but also surplus money is spent on SDP to correct the regional imbalances. Out of eight years, expenditure on SDP is higher than the recommended outlay in only two years viz., in 2012-13 (Rs. 1860 crore has been spent as against the recommend outlay of Rs. 1600 crore (16 per cent surplus)) and in the year 2014-15 (Rs. 1234 crore has been spent as against the recommended outlay of Rs. 800 crore). **It shows serious efforts made by the government in the reduction of regional imbalances.**

Table 2.1: Growth of Special Development Plan from 2007-08 to 2014-15**(Rs. in Crore)**

Year	Recommended Outlay	SDP Allocation		SDP Release	SDP Expenditure	
2007-08	1600	906	-(43)	681	658	-(59)
2008-09	3200	1660	-(48)	1234	1076	-(66)
2009-10	2400	2103	-(12)	1608	1487	-(38)
2010-11	2400	1883	-(22)	1480	1316	-(45)
2011-12	2400	2365	-(1)	2010	1731	-(28)
2012-13	1600	1833	(15)	1905	1860	(16)
2013-14	1600	1824	(14)	1457	1399	-(13)
2014-15	800	1565	(96)	1349	1234	(54)
All Years	16000	14140	-(12)	11725	10762	-(33)

Note: Figures in the Brackets are percentage gap to the Recommended

Source: Computed from the data available from HPCFRR Cell, GoK.

Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee has not only suggested the Rs. 16,000 additional allocation for the reduction of regional imbalances but also suggested how much money should be spent on what sector. The information related to this and SDP expenditure on different sectors has been presented in tables 2.2 and 2.3. State government spends money through different departments. Totally there are 24 major departments, which spend SDP resources. The present study has categorised them into 9 major sectors (please see appendix table 1 for categorisation of departments to different sectors). Expenditure through different departments on SDP has been presented in table 2.2. It is found from the table that *Irrigation, Social Sector and Economic Infrastructure* sectors have received higher share in the SDP. These three sectors account for around $\frac{3}{4}$ share in the entire SDP expenditure.

Total expenditure on Agriculture and Allied sector is Rs. 704 crore (6.54% of total SDP), out of which – *Agriculture* department has the highest expenditure of Rs. 338 crore (3.14%) followed by departments like *Horticulture* (Rs. 224 crore with 2.08%), *Animal Husbandry* (Rs. 62 crore with 0.58%) and *Forest* (Rs. 80 crore with 0.74%)

An amount of Rs. 3114 crore has been spent on *Irrigation sector*. This sector includes the departments like – *Watershed* (Rs. 136 crore with 1.27 %), *Irrigation* (Rs. 2841 crore with 26.40%) and *Minor Irrigation* (Rs. 136 crore with 1.27%).

For *Social sector* Rs. 3181 crore (29.56%) has been spent. The departments included in this sector are *Housing* (Rs. 1933 core with 17.96 %), *Health* (Rs. 418 crore with 3.88%), *Education* (Rs. 288 crore with 2.68 %), *Women & Child Development* (Rs. 286 crore with 2.66%), *Labour* (Rs. 125 crore with 1.17%), *Social Welfare* (Rs. 107 crore with 1.00%) and *Minority Welfare* (Rs. 23 crore with 0.21 %).

Total spending on *Economic Infrastructure sector* is Rs. 1691 crore, which accounts for 15.71 per cent to the total spending on SDP. This expenditure is distributed among five departments namely *PWD* (Rs. 828 crore with 7.69%), *Infrastructure Development* (Rs. 157 crore with 1.46%), *Home* (Rs. 109 crore with 1.01%), *Urban Development* (Rs. 247 crore with 2.29%) and *Tourism* (Rs. 350 crore with 3.25%).

The sectors like Rural Development, Science & Technology, Energy Sector, Transport Sector and Industry and Minerals have only one department each. For *Rural development sector*, *RDPR* department has spent Rs. 879 crore with 8.16% of SDP expenditure. The spending on remaining departments is as shown below:

Energy (6.67%), *Transport* (3.73%), *Commerce & Industries* (0.42%), and *Science & Technology* (0.27%).

Table 2.2: Department wise Expenditure on SDP, 2007-15 (Rs. in Crore)

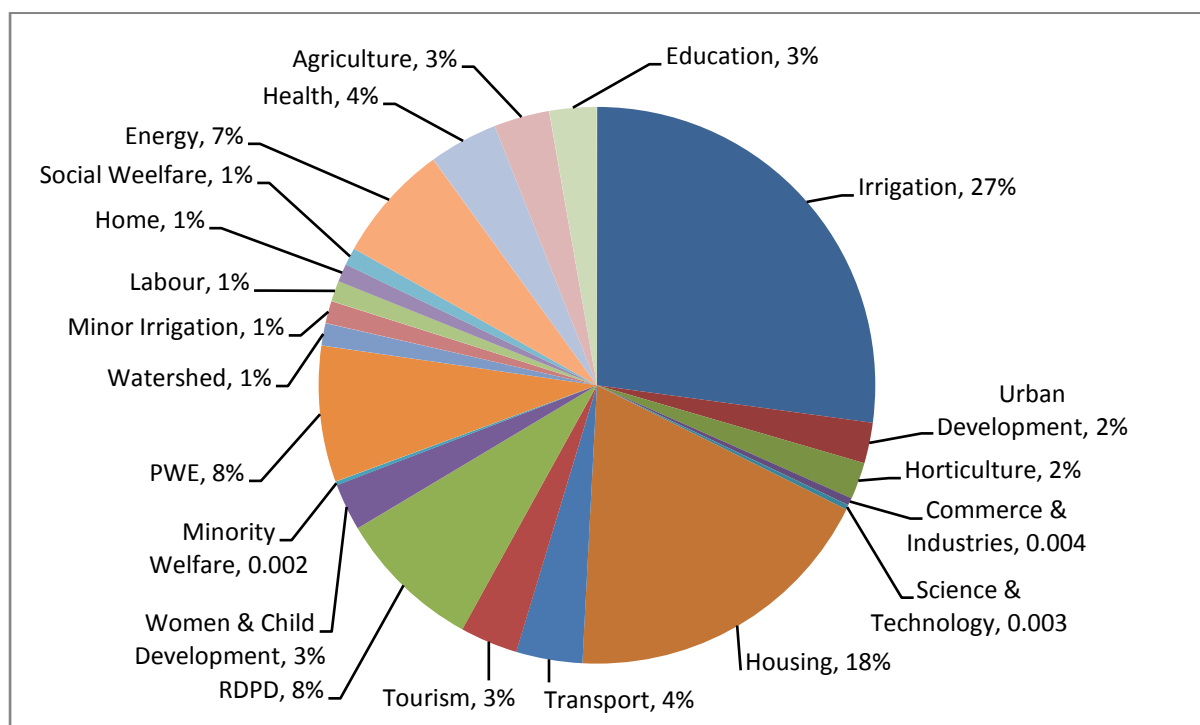
Departments	Expenditure	Percentage
Agriculture	338	3.14
Animal Husbandry	62	0.58
Horticulture	224	2.08
Forest	80	0.74
Agriculture and Allied	704	6.54
Watershed	136	1.27
Irrigation	2841	26.40
Minor Irrigation	136	1.27
Irrigation	3114	28.94
Education	288	2.68
Health	418	3.88
Housing	1933	17.96
Labour	125	1.17
Minority Welfare	23	0.21
Women & Child Development	286	2.66
Social Welfare	107	1.00
Social Sector	3181	29.56

Table 2.2: Department wise Expenditure on SDP, 2007-15 (Rs. in Crore)

Departments	Expenditure	Percentage
PWD	828	7.69
Infrastructure Development	157	1.46
Home	109	1.01
Urban Development	247	2.29
Tourism	350	3.25
Economic Infrastrucure	1691	15.71
Science & Technology	29	0.27
Science & Technology	29	0.27
RDPR	879	8.16
Rural Development	879	8.16
Energy	718	6.67
Energy Sector	718	6.67
Transport	402	3.73
Transport Sector	402	3.73
Commerce & Industries	45	0.42
Industry and Minerals	45	0.42
Total	10762	100

Source: Computed from the data available from HPCFRRI Cell, GoK.

Graph 2.1: Department wise Expenditure on SDP (%)



Source: Computed from the data available from HPCFRRI Cell, GoK.

Details related to sector wise spending on SDP are presented in table 2.3. It is found from the table that out of nine recommended sectors, four sectors have got a higher spending by the government as against the recommended outlay. These sectors are *Economic Infrastructure sector* (expenditure of Rs. 1691 crore as against the recommended outlay of Rs. 1548 crore- 9 per cent surplus), *Rural Development sector* (Rs. 879 crore has been spent as against the recommended outlay of Rs. 852 crore, which makes 3 per cent of surplus), *Energy sector* (Rs. 718 crore has been spent as against the recommended outlay of Rs. 103 crore - more than 100 per cent surplus) and *Transport sectors* (Rs 402 crore as against the recommendation of Rs. only 5 crore – more that 100 per cent surplus).

Industry and Minerals Sector has the highest gap of -99 per cent, for this sector only Rs. 45 crore has been spent as against the recommended outlay of Rs. 4142 crore. *Science and Technology sector* has also higher gap of -86 per cent. The Committee has suggested Rs. 206 crore in eight years, but the state government has spent only Rs. 29 crore. *Agriculture and allied sector* (-42 %), *Social Sector* (-23%) and *Irrigation sectors* (-15%) have also experienced scarcity as against the recommendation.

Table 2.3: Sector wise Growth of Expenditure on SDP (Rs. in Crore)

Sectors	Recommended	Expenditure	Gap/Surplus (%)
Agriculture and Allied	1208	704	-42
Irrigation	3665	3114	-15
Social Sector	4129	3181	-23
Economic Infrastructure	1548	1691	9
Science and Technology	206	29	-86
Rural Development	852	879	3
Energy	103	718	>100
Transport	5	402	>100
Industry and Minerals	4142	45	-99
Total	16000	10762	-33

Source: Computed from the data available from HPCFRRI Cell, GoK.

In table 2.4 division wise spending on SDP as against the recommendation has been presented. From the table it can be seen that all the four divisions have the gap in the spending on SDP compared with the recommendation. Among the divisions, Mysore division

has the highest gap of -38 per cent (Rs. -924 crore of deficit), followed by Belgaum division with -33 per cent of gap (Rs. -1053 crore of deficit).

Table 2.4: Division and Year wise Growth of Expenditure on SDP (Rs. in Crore)

Divisions	Recommended	Expenditure	Gap	Gap (%)
Bangalore	4000	2748	-1252	-31
Belgaum	3200	2147	-1053	-33
Gulbarga	6400	4387	-2013	-31
Mysore	2400	1476	-924	-38
Total	16000	10759	-5241	-33

Source: Computed from the data available from HPCFRRRI Cell, GoK.

Further, Bangalore and Gulbarga divisions have similar gap of 31 per cent each. Among the divisions, Gulbarga and Bangalore divisions got higher recommendation as a proportion of SDP. In such circumstances, observation of lower gap in these divisions is a positive sign, which shows the **commitment of the state government in the reduction of regional imbalances.**

District wise and Sector wise Analysis:

Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee has given the Cumulative Deprivation Index (CDI) for all the districts in its report. Based on the CDI values in the present study district wise recommended outlay has been calculated for all the sectors of all districts. In this section analysis related to this has been presented.

All Sectors

In table 2.5, division and district wise recommended outlay and amount spent through the SDP to all sectors for eight years from 2007-08 to 2014-15 has been presented.

Table 2.5: District wise recommended Outlay and Expenditure on SDP on ALL SECTORS, (Rs. in Crore)

District/Division	Recommended	Expenditure	Gap/Surplus (%)	Rank
Bellary	790	1347	71	1
Chitradurga	679	1012	49	2
Bangalore Rural	24	31	28	3
Bangalore Urban	79	86	9	4
Chikmagalur	237	214	-10	5
Haveri	419	374	-11	6
Bagalkote	442	360	-18	7
Mysore	608	484	-20	8
Gadag	245	190	-22	9
Belgaum	545	418	-23	10
Ramanagara	411	306	-26	11
Kolar	197	136	-31	12
Hassan	332	225	-32	13
Dharwad	174	117	-33	14
Koppal	782	476	-39	15
Mandya	521	315	-39	16
Gulbarga	2669	1592	-40	17
Chamrajnagar	482	238	-51	18
Bijapur	1106	532	-52	19
Uttar Kannada	324	155	-52	20
Chikballapur	545	258	-53	21
Bidar	940	439	-53	22
Shimoga	205	95	-53	23
Raichur	1185	533	-55	24
Davangere	663	290	-56	25
Tumkur	1398	533	-62	26
Total	16000	10759	-33	
Bangalore Division	4000	2748	-31	
Belgaum Division	3200	2147	-33	
Gulbarga Division	6400	4387	-31	
Mysore Division	2400	1476	-38	
State	16000	10759	-33	

Source: Computed from the data available from HPCFRRI Cell, GoK.

It is found from the table that only four out of 26 districts have higher spending through SDP than the recommended outlay. These districts are Bellary (Rs. 1347 crore), Chitradurga (Rs. 1012 crore), Bangalore rural (Rs. 31 crore) and Bangalore urban (Rs. 86 crore). On the other hand, nine out of 26 districts have the gap of expenditure as against the recommended SDP allocation, which is greater than 50 per cent. Higher gap can be observed in the districts like Raichur (62%), Davangere (56%) and Tumkur (55 %).

Agriculture and Allied Sector:

Agriculture and allied sector is one of the very important sectors in the Indian economy. Most of the rural people are dependent on it for their livelihood. Backwardness in this sector will affect all walks of life. Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee had recommended Rs. 1208 crore for this sector. As against this Rs. 704 crore has been spent through SDP. On the whole *Agriculture and Allied sector* has a gap of 42 per cent.

Among the divisions, Belgaum division has the lowest gap of only -12 per cent in SDP spending as against the recommendation, remaining three divisions namely Bangalore (-45%), Mysore (-50%) and Gulbarga (-52%) have the expenditure gap of more than 40 per cent. Bagalkot (>100%), Bangalore Rural (12%) and Kolar (10%) are the districts, which have the higher spending on *Agriculture and allied sector* than the recommendation. Except these three districts, all districts have deficit in spending as against the recommendation. The Districts like Davangere, Tumkur, Raichur and Uttar Kannada have higher gap in expenditure. Table below depicts the picture.

Table 2.6: District wise recommended Outlay and Expenditure on SDP on AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTOR, (Rs. in Crore)

District/Division	Recommended	Expenditure	Gap/Surplus (%)	Rank
Bagalkot	33.4	103.5	>100	1
Bangalore Rural	1.8	2.0	12	2
Kolar	14.9	16.3	10	3
Bangalore Urban	6.0	4.7	-22	4
Mandya	39.3	29.7	-25	5
Belgaum	41.1	29.7	-28	6
Chikballapur	41.1	26.1	-37	7
Shimoga	15.5	9.0	-42	8
Bidar	71.0	39.8	-44	9
Chamrajnagar	36.4	20.0	-45	10
Dharwad	13.1	7.0	-47	11
Chikmagalur	17.9	9.1	-49	12
Ramanagara	31.0	15.6	-50	13
Haveri	31.6	15.8	-50	14
Gulbarga	201.5	97.7	-52	15
Gadag	18.5	9.0	-52	16
Koppal	59.0	28.5	-52	17
Chitradurga	51.3	24.6	-52	18
Bellary	59.6	28.6	-52	19
Hassan	25.1	11.8	-53	20
Bijapur	83.5	38.2	-54	21
Mysore	45.9	20.4	-56	22
Davangere	50.1	22.2	-56	23
Tumkur	105.5	46.3	-56	24
Raichur	89.5	38.9	-57	25
Uttar Kannada	24.5	9.2	-62	26
Total	1208	704	-42	
Bangalore Division	302	167	-45	
Belgaum Division	242	212	-12	
Gulbarga Division	483	234	-52	
Mysore Division	181	91	-50	
State	1208	704	-42	

Source: Computed from the data available from HPCFRR Cell, GoK.

Rural Development:

Rural development is another important sector, where additional allocation is recommended by Dr D M Nanjundappa Committee to reduce the regional imbalances. For this sector, out of the recommended amount of Rs. 3,665 crore (22.91%), Rs. 879 crore has been spent through the SDP. All the divisions have the gap in spending on SDP as against the recommendation. The highest gap is observed in Mysore division (-88%) followed by Gulbarga (-77%), Bangalore (-74%) and Belgaum (-68%). With respect to district wise

spending on SDP, none of the districts have reached the recommended outlay. Gap of expenditure on SDP is between -28% (in Bangalore Rural) and -92% (in Hassan). 25 out of 26 districts have the gap of more than 50 per cent. Further, it should be noted that 18 out of 26 districts have the gap of more than 70 per cent. Chikballapur (86%), Mandya (88%), Mysore (88%) and Hassan (92%) districts have higher gap in spending comparatively (please see table 2.7)

Table 2.7: District wise recommended Outlay and Expenditure on SDP on RURAL DEVELOPMENT (Rs. in Crore)

District/Division	Recommended	Expenditure	Gap/Surplus (%)	Rank
Bangalore Rural	5.5	4.0	-28	1
Haveri	96.0	46.1	-52	2
Dharwad	39.9	14.6	-63	3
Uttar Kannada	74.2	26.8	-64	4
Bagalkot	101.2	35.0	-65	5
Kolar	45.1	15.5	-66	6
Ramanagara	94.1	32.1	-66	7
Bidar	215.3	70.5	-67	8
Bellary	181.0	53.0	-71	9
Bangalore Urban	18.1	5.2	-71	10
Shimoga	47.0	13.2	-72	11
Gadag	56.1	14.9	-73	12
Belgaum	124.8	32.4	-74	13
Davangere	151.9	39.1	-74	14
Tumkur	320.2	81.4	-75	15
Raichur	271.4	67.7	-75	16
Bijapur	253.3	63.0	-75	17
Koppal	179.1	40.3	-78	18
Chikmagalur	54.3	10.4	-81	19
Chitradurga	155.5	29.0	-81	20
Gulbarga	611.4	113.0	-82	21
Chamrajnagar	110.4	17.3	-84	22
Chikballapur	124.8	17.9	-86	23
Mandya	119.3	14.1	-88	24
Mysore	139.3	16.2	-88	25
Hassan	76.0	6.0	-92	26
Total	3665	879	-76	
Bangalore Division	916	237	-74	
Belgaum Division	733	233	-68	
Gulbarga Division	1466	344	-77	
Mysore Division	550	64	-88	
State	3665	879	-76	

Source: Computed from the data available from HPCFRR Cell, GoK.

Irrigation Sector:

The importance of irrigation in the reduction of regional imbalances is well recognised by Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee. Hence, it has recommended Rs. 4,129 crore (25.81%), out of which Rs. 3114 crore has been spent by the state through the SDP.

Table 2.8: District wise recommended Outlay and Expenditure on SDP on IRRIGATION SECTOR (Rs. in Crore)

District/Division	Recommended	Expenditure	Gap/Surplus (%)	Rank
Bellary	203.9	999.4	>100	1
Chitradurga	175.2	746.2	>100	2
Chikmagalur	61.2	107.4	76	3
Mysore	156.9	226.4	44	4
Gadag	63.2	57.0	-10	5
Gulbarga	688.8	471.6	-32	6
Hassan	85.7	58.5	-32	7
Ramanagara	106.1	63.7	-40	8
Mandya	134.5	75.9	-44	9
Haveri	108.1	49.4	-54	10
Shimoga	52.9	14.6	-72	11
Bangalore Rural	6.2	1.5	-76	12
Koppal	201.8	26.0	-87	13
Davangere	171.1	22.0	-87	14
Kolar	50.8	6.4	-87	15
Bagalkote	114.1	14.2	-88	16
Belgaum	140.6	17.4	-88	17
Bijapur	285.4	35.0	-88	18
Chamrajnagar	124.4	14.4	-88	19
Bangalore Urban	20.4	2.1	-89	20
Raichur	305.8	30.6	-90	21
Tumkur	360.8	35.4	-90	22
Dharwad	44.9	3.9	-91	23
Chikballapur	140.6	11.5	-92	24
Uttar Kannada	83.6	6.3	-92	25
Bidar	242.6	16.7	-93	26
Total	4129	3114	-25	
Bangalore Division	1032	903	-12	
Belgaum Division	826	183	-78	
Gulbarga Division	1652	1544	-6	
Mysore Division	619	483	-22	
State	4129	3114	-25	

Source: Computed from the data available from HPCFRRI Cell, GoK.

This sector has achieved 75 per cent of the recommended ratio. It means 25 per cent of the gap is observed. Among the divisions, Hyderabad Karnataka region (Gulbarga division) has made significant achievement with spending of about 94 per cent (Spending of Rs. 1544 crore as against the recommendation of Rs. 1652 crore) of the recommended outlay. Gap figures of Bangalore and Mysore divisions are -12 and -22 per cent respectively. Belgaum division is lagging behind a lot with -78 per cent of gap in irrigation sector, which is the major cause for concern. Among the districts, Bellary and Chitradurga have spent Rs. 999.4 crore and Rs. 746.2 crore respectively in irrigation sector, which are significantly higher than the recommended outlay. Two other districts, namely Chitradurga (76%) and Mysore (44%) have also spent higher than the recommended outlay. Except these four districts all the districts have the gap in spending on SDP as against the recommendation. Districts like Bidar, Uttar Kannada, Chikballapur and Dharwad have the gap of spending on SDP, which is more than 90 per cent as against the recommendation. 15 out of 26 districts have the gap of SDP expenditure, which is more than 75 per cent (please see table 2.8)

Social Sector:

Details of expenditure of SDP on *social sector* have been presented in table 2.9. Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee has recommended Rs. 4,142 crore for this sector. State government, through the eight years of Special Development Plan, spent Rs. 3180 crore. This sector has a gap of only -23 per cent.

Compared with many other sectors, this sector has lower gap in spending as against the recommendation. Belgaum division has the lowest gap of only -14 per cent among the divisions. Gulbarga and Bangalore divisions have the gap of -23 and -25 per cent respectively. Mysore division is found in the last position with -32 per cent of gap in spending on SDP as against the recommendation. Among the 26 districts, 5 districts namely Bangalore Rural, Haveri, Kolar, Koppal and Dharwad have crossed the recommended outlay in this sector. On the other hand, seven districts namely Chitradurga, Davangere, Mysore, Chikmagalur, Shimoga, Bidar and Tumkur have higher gap among the districts in Social sector spending through the SDP.

Table 2.9: District wise recommended Outlay and Expenditure on SDP on Social Sector (Rs. in Crore)

District/Division	Recommend	Expenditure	Gap	Rank
Bangalore Rural	6.2	12.6	>100	1
Haveri	108.5	122.8	13	2
Kolar	51.0	56.3	10	3
Koppal	202.4	219.6	8	4
Dharwad	45.0	44.9	0	5
Ramanagara	106.4	98.3	-8	6
Gadag	63.4	58.2	-8	7
Belgaum	141.1	126.6	-10	8
Chamrajnagar	124.8	106.5	-15	9
Bangalore Urban	20.5	17.4	-15	10
Hassan	85.9	73.1	-15	11
Raichur	306.8	244.8	-20	12
Bellary	204.5	158.9	-22	13
Bagalkote	114.4	88.5	-23	14
Bijapur	286.3	213.0	-26	15
Chikballapur	141.1	104.2	-26	16
Uttar Kannada	83.9	59.9	-29	17
Gulbarga	690.9	493.4	-29	18
Mandya	134.9	95.1	-29	19
Chitradurga	175.8	122.6	-30	20
Davangere	171.6	117.8	-31	21
Mysore	157.4	107.1	-32	22
Chikmagalur	61.4	39.7	-35	23
Shimoga	53.1	33.7	-37	24
Bidar	243.3	151.5	-38	25
Tumkur	361.9	213.8	-41	26
Total	4142	3180	-23	
Bangalore Division	1036	777	-25	
Belgaum Division	828	714	-14	
Gulbarga Division	1657	1268	-23	
Mysore Division	621	421	-32	
State	4142	3180	-23	

Source: Computed from the data available from HPCFRRI Cell, GoK.

Energy Sector:

To achieve higher growth and reduce regional imbalances, in many economic activities and for rapid industrialisation, *Energy* sector plays a significant role.

Table 2.10: District wise recommended Outlay and Expenditure on SDP on ENERGY SECTOR, (Rs. in Crore)

District/Division	Recommended	Expenditure	Gap/Surplus (%)	Rank
Bangalore Rural	2.3	8.2	>100	1
Bangalore Urban	7.6	25.8	>100	2
Belgaum	52.7	60.1	14	3
Haveri	40.5	38.1	-6	4
Dharwad	16.8	13.7	-19	5
Ramanagara	39.8	29.8	-25	6
Gadag	23.7	16.8	-29	7
Davangere	64.1	39.3	-39	8
Chikmagalur	22.9	13.5	-41	9
Mysore	58.8	32.2	-45	10
Tumkur	135.3	73.6	-46	11
Chitradurga	65.7	35.7	-46	12
Bagalkote	42.8	22.7	-47	13
Shimoga	19.8	10.3	-48	14
Kolar	19.1	9.8	-49	15
Chikballapur	52.7	24.8	-53	16
Mandya	50.4	22.8	-55	17
Bijapur	107.0	44.1	-59	18
Chamrajnagar	46.6	17.0	-63	19
Gulbarga	258.2	87.5	-66	20
Bidar	90.9	28.1	-69	21
Hassan	32.1	9.3	-71	22
Koppal	75.7	18.2	-76	23
Bellary	76.4	16.6	-78	24
Raichur	114.6	17.0	-85	25
Uttar Kannada	31.3	1.9	-94	26
Total	1548	717	-54	
Bangalore Division	387	257	-34	
Belgaum Division	310	197	-36	
Gulbarga Division	619	167	-73	
Mysore Division	232	95	-59	
State	1548	717	-54	

Source: Computed from the data available from HPCFRR Cell, GoK.

Dr D M Nanjundappa Committee Report had recommended Rs. 1,548 crore (9.68%) for this sector through the SDP. For this sector state government has spent Rs. 717 crore, which resulted in the gap of -54 per cent as against the recommendation. Division wise observation reveals that, comparatively, Bangalore division has the lowest gap of -34 per cent followed by Belgaum (-36%) and Mysore division (-59%). Gulbarga division has the highest gap (-73%) among the divisions. Only three out of 26 districts have experienced the SDP spending higher than the recommended outlay. These districts are Bangalore Rural, Bangalore Urban and Belgaum. Districts like Uttar Kannada (-94%), Raichur (85%) Bellary (78%), Koppal (76%), and Hassan (71%) have a gap of more than 70 per cent.

Industry and Minerals Sector:

Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee has recommended Rs 206 crore (1.29%) to *Industry and Minerals sector* to reduce the regional imbalances in the State. The state government has spent 45 crore in this sector through the SDP. About 78 per cent of gap is observed in this sector as against the recommendation.

Mysore division (82%) has the highest gap followed by Gulbarga (-81%), Belgaum (-80%) and lastly Bangalore division (-70%). Totally, this sector is lagging behind significantly in spending on SDP. Among the 26 districts, except Bangalore Urban and Kolar, none of the districts have experienced higher spending on *Industry and minerals sector*. Shimoga is the district, where Rs. 2.6 crore has been recommended but nothing has been spent. Fifteen out of 26 districts have registered more than 90 per cent of gap in spending as against the recommendation.

Table 2.11: District wise recommended Outlay and Expenditure on SDP on INDUSTRY AND MINERALS, (Rs. in Crore)

District/Division	Recommended	Expenditure	Gap/Surplus (%)	Rank
Bangalore Urban	1.0	2.967	192	1
Kolar	2.5	4.163	64	2
Ramanagara	5.3	4.350	-18	3
Chamrajnagar	6.2	4.934	-20	4
Belgaum	7.0	3.997	-43	5
Bagalkote	5.7	3.187	-44	6
Bidar	12.1	5.995	-50	7
Chikballapur	7.0	2.869	-59	8
Raichur	15.3	4.794	-69	9
Bangalore Rural	0.3	0.090	-71	10
Gulbarga	34.4	3.968	-88	11
Gadag	3.2	0.266	-92	12
Bellary	10.2	0.606	-94	13
Bijapur	14.2	0.731	-95	14
Mandya	6.7	0.299	-96	15
Chikmagalur	3.1	0.125	-96	16
Mysore	7.8	0.289	-96	17
Koppal	10.1	0.353	-96	18
Tumkur	18.0	0.589	-97	19
Dharwad	2.2	0.039	-98	20
Davangere	8.5	0.145	-98	21
Chitradurga	8.7	0.141	-98	22
Uttar Kannada	4.2	0.050	-99	23
Haveri	5.4	0.062	-99	24
Hassan	4.3	0.035	-99	25
Shimoga	2.6	0.002	-100	26
Total	206	45	-78	
Bangalore Division	52	15	-70	
Belgaum Division	41	8	-80	
Gulbarga Division	82	16	-81	
Mysore Division	31	6	-82	
State	206	45	-78	

Source: Computed from the data available from HPCFRI Cell, GoK.

Transport Sector:

As per Dr D M Nanjundappa Committee Report, an outlay of Rs. 852 crore (5.33%) has been made for *Transport Sector* in SDP. Government has spent a sum of Rs. 402 crore through the SDP. The gap of -53 per cent is observed for this sector for the state as a whole.

The gap in expenditure on *Transport Sector* in eight years, among the divisions, is found to be higher in Bangalore division (-67%) and Gulbarga division (-62%). Mysore (-39%) and Belgaum (-27%) divisions have comparatively lower gap in this sector.

Table 2.12: District wise recommended Outlay and Expenditure on SDP on TRANSPORT SECTOR, (Rs. in Crore)

District/Division	Recommended	Expenditure	Gap/Surplus (%)	Rank
Haveri	22.3	26.2	17	1
Belgaum	29.0	33.6	16	2
Dharwad	9.3	10.3	11	3
Gadag	13.0	12.7	-3	4
Bangalore Urban	4.2	3.9	-7	5
Ramanagara	21.9	18.9	-14	6
Mysore	32.4	24.7	-24	7
Mandya	27.7	20.0	-28	8
Hassan	17.7	12.4	-30	9
Chamrajnagar	25.7	15.2	-41	10
Bagalkote	23.5	12.4	-47	11
Kolar	10.5	5.3	-50	12
Gulbarga	142.1	62.3	-56	13
Chikmagalur	12.6	5.2	-59	14
Koppal	41.6	16.8	-60	15
Uttar Kannada	17.3	6.8	-61	16
Bijapur	58.9	22.9	-61	17
Bidar	50.1	17.9	-64	18
Davangere	35.3	12.3	-65	19
Chikballapur	29.0	9.5	-67	20
Raichur	63.1	19.2	-69	21
Bellary	42.1	12.2	-71	22
Tumkur	74.4	14.0	-81	23
Shimoga	10.9	2.0	-82	24
Chitradurga	36.2	5.2	-86	25
Bangalore Rural	1.3	0.0	-100	26
Total	852	402	-53	
Bangalore Division	213	71	-67	
Belgaum Division	170	125	-27	
Gulbarga Division	341	128	-62	
Mysore Division	128	78	-39	
State	852	402	-53	

Source: Computed from the data available from HPCFRRI Cell, GoK.

District wise analysis reveals that only three out of 26 districts viz., Haveri, Belgaum and Dharwad, have the expenditure on *Trasnport Sector* higher than the recommendation. Bangalore Rural, Chitradurga, Shimoga and Tumkur districts have experienced the higher gap in spending on SDP than the recommended outlay.

Science and Technology Sector:

Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee in its report recognised the importance of *science and technology* for balanced regional development. The concept of the Committee regarding *science and technology* was in the comprehensive connotation of overall development. The Committee's recommendation on science and technology was not only through the *Science and Technology* department but also the development of modern technology in various levels in the society. It can be through the establishment of higher education institutions like, Universities, IITs, IIMs, Medical institution, setting up of research institutions; further collection and analysis of more scientific data from gross roots and so on. *Science and Technology Sector* has got an outlay of Rs. 103 crore from Dr D M Nanjundappa Committee Report, and Rs. 29 crore has been spent in this sector through the SDP from 2007-08 to 2014-15. This sector has the gap of -72 per cent. Among the divisions, Mysore division has the highest gap of -77 per cent followed by Bangalore (-74%), Belgaum (70%) and Gulbarga division (69%)s. Further, among the districts Bangalore Urban and Bangalore Rural have shown higher expenditure than the recommended outlay. Ten out of 26 districts have higher gap in expenditure on SDP in this sector than the recommended outlay. Gadag, Chitradurga, Chikballapur and Davangere have higher gap in spending as against the recommendation. Higher state resources are very much necessary for this sector.

Table 2.13: District wise recommended Outlay and Expenditure on SDP on SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, (Rs. in Crore)

District/Division	Recommended	Expenditure	Gap/Surplus (%)	Rank
Bangalore Urban	0.5	1.0	>100	1
Bangalore Rural	0.2	0.3	86	2
Koppal	5.0	3.3	-35	3
Belgaum	3.5	1.6	-56	4
Kolar	1.3	0.6	-56	5
Raichur	7.6	3.3	-57	6
Shimoga	1.3	0.5	-60	7
Mysore	3.9	1.4	-63	8
Bijapur	7.1	2.6	-64	9
Bidar	6.1	2.1	-66	10
Bellary	5.1	1.5	-71	11
Chamrajnagar	3.1	0.9	-71	12
Uttar Kannada	2.1	0.6	-73	13
Tumkur	9.0	2.4	-74	14
Mandya	3.4	0.8	-78	15
Haveri	2.7	0.6	-78	16
Hassan	2.1	0.4	-80	17
Ramanagara	2.6	0.4	-83	18
Dharwad	1.1	0.2	-83	19
Bagalkote	2.8	0.5	-84	20
Gulbarga	17.2	2.6	-85	21
Davangere	4.3	0.6	-85	22
Chikballapur	3.5	0.5	-87	23
Chitradurga	4.4	0.4	-91	24
Gadag	1.6	0.1	-91	25
Chikmagalur	1.5	0.1	-93	26
Total	103	29	-72	
Bangalore Division	26	7	-74	
Belgaum Division	21	6	-70	
Gulbarga Division	41	13	-69	
Mysore Division	15	4	-77	
State	103	29	-72	

Source: Computed from the data available from HPCFRR Cell, GoK.

Economic Infrastructure Sector:

Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee has recommended a very lower amount of resources to the *Economic Infrastructure Sector*. There is a major reason behind this, which could be the fact that the Committee had found minimum level of regional imbalances in this sector. The Committee has also assumed that sufficient amount of money will be spent for the development of this sector through the regular budgetary sources from state and union governments.

Table 2.14: District wise recommended Outlay and Expenditure on SDP on ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR (Rs. in Crore)

District/Division	Recommended	Expenditure	Surplus (%)	Rank
Bangalore Urban	0.025	23.0	>100	1
Belgaum	0.170	113.1	>100	2
Bagalkote	0.138	80.5	>100	3
Haveri	0.131	75.4	>100	4
Hassan	0.104	52.9	>100	5
Koppal	0.244	123.3	>100	6
Uttar Kannada	0.101	43.6	>100	7
Dharwad	0.054	22.3	>100	8
Chikmagalur	0.074	28.7	>100	9
Bidar	0.294	106.6	>100	10
Kolar	0.062	22.1	>100	11
Chikballapur	0.170	61.0	>100	12
Mandya	0.163	56.7	>100	13
Ramanagara	0.128	42.5	>100	14
Bijapur	0.346	112.7	>100	15
Gulbarga	0.834	259.9	>100	16
Bellary	0.247	76.3	>100	17
Mysore	0.190	55.3	>100	18
Raichur	0.370	106.7	>100	19
Chamrajnagar	0.151	42.0	>100	20
Bangalore Rural	0.008	2.1	>100	21
Gadag	0.077	20.8	>100	22
Chitradurga	0.212	48.1	>100	23
Shimoga	0.064	12.2	>100	24
Davangere	0.207	36.4	>100	25
Tumkur	0.437	65.8	>100	26
Total	5.000	1690	>100	
Bangalore Division	1.250	313	>100	
Belgaum Division	1.000	469	>100	
Gulbarga Division	2.000	673	>100	
Mysore Division	0.750	236	>100	
State	5.000	1690	>100	

Source: Computed from the data available from HPCFRRI Cell, GoK.

The Government has spent a huge amount of money through the SDP. Rs. 4,044 crore has been spent on this sector as against the recommended outlay of only Rs. 5 crore. None of the divisions and districts have registered any gap in *economic infrastructure sector*.

Analysis Based on development Status of Taluks:

Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee had categorised the backward taluks into three groups namely Most Backward, More Backward and Backward. Based on CDI, money has been allocated to different categories of taluks. Among the three categories, 11 per cent of money has been recommended to 35 Backward category taluks, 31 per cent has been recommended to 40 More Backward category taluks, 58 per cent has been recommended to 39 Most Backward category taluks.

In table 2.15, recommended outlay and SDP expenditure have been presented for different groups of taluks i.e., Backward, More Backward and Most Backward. It can be observed from the table that only of Backward category taluks have experienced the surplus (15). Remaining two groups of taluks namely More Backward and Most Backward taluks have gap of -10 per cent and -54 per cent respectively. A very important observation is that Most Backward category is the highly deprived category, where lower spending is not acceptable. State should take serious step in this regard at the time of extension of the time period of SDP.

For the group of Backward category, Rs. 1632 crore has been recommended. The state has spent Rs. 1875 crore through the SDP. This category of taluks has shown a surplus of Rs. 243 crore. Gap is observed only for the years 2008-09 (-19%) and 2010-11 (-3%). In remaining all the six years this category has experienced surplus.

Table 2.15: Table Year wise Recommended Outlay and SDP Expenditure on different group of taluks, (Rs. in crore)

Year	Recommended	Expenditure	Gap/Surplus	Gap/Surplus (%)
Backward				
2007-08	163	183	20	12
2008-09	326	264	-62	-19
2009-10	245	288	43	18
2010-11	245	238	-7	-3
2011-12	245	302	57	23
2012-13	163	240	77	47
2013-14	163	211	48	29
2014-15	82	149	67	83
Total	1632	1875	243	15
More Backward				
2007-08	479	210	-269	-56
2008-09	958	324	-634	-66
2009-10	718	485	-233	-32
2010-11	718	435	-283	-39
2011-12	718	708	-10	-1
2012-13	479	947	468	98
2013-14	479	622	143	30
2014-15	239	595	356	148
Total	4790	4326	-464	-10
Most Backward				
2007-08	903	244	-659	-73
2008-09	1806	452	-1354	-75
2009-10	1354	675	-679	-50
2010-11	1354	586	-768	-57
2011-12	1354	676	-678	-50
2012-13	903	649	-254	-28
2013-14	903	555	-348	-39
2014-15	451	355	-96	-21
Total	9030	4192	-4838	-54
All				
2007-08	1545	637	-908	-59
2008-09	3090	1040	-2050	-66
2009-10	2318	1448	-870	-38
2010-11	2318	1259	-1059	-46
2011-12	2318	1686	-632	-27
2012-13	1545	1836	291	19
2013-14	1545	1388	-157	-10
2014-15	773	1099	326	42
Total	15452	10393	-5059	-33

Source: Computed from the data available from HPCFRRRI Cell, GoK.

In case of More Backward category of taluks, Rs. 4326 crore has been spent as against the recommended outlay of Rs. 4790 crore (Rs. -464 crore of gap is observed). Out of eight years, in the initial 5 years, gap is observed and in remaining three years surplus can be observed as against the recommendation. The highest gap of -66 per cent is observed in the year 2008-09. On the other hand in the year 2014-15 more than 100 per cent of surplus can be observed.

For the group of Most Backward category taluks Rs. 9030 crore has been recommended. As against this Rs. 4192 crore has been spent through the eight years of Special Development Plan. Around 55 per cent of gap is observed in this category. In this category -73 and -75 per cent of gaps were found in 2007-08 and 2008-09, which are higher among the eight years. In the latter years the gap is found to be decreasing and reached to -21 per cent in the last year (2014-15).

In table 2.16 sector wise expenditure has been presented for different categories of taluks. From the table, one can note that for the group of **Backward category**, Except *Science & Technology* and *Industry & Minerals* (2 out of 9 sectors) none of the sectors have the gap in spending as against the recommendation. In **More Backward category** four out of nine sectors namely *Agriculture & Allied*, *Social Sector*, *Science & Technology*, *Rural Development* and *Industry & Minerals* have the gap as against the recommended outlay. On the other hand, with respect to **Most Backward category**, except three out of eight sectors, namely, *Rural Development*, *Energy and Transport* all the sectors have the gap in spending on SDP as against the recommendation by Dr. Nanjundappa Committee.

Table 2.16: Sector and Category wise Recommended Outlay and Expenditure on SDP (Rs. In Crore)

Details	Agriculture and Allied	Irrigation	Social Sector	Economic Infrastructure	Science and Technology	Rural Development	Energy	Transport	Industry and Minerals	Total
Backward										
Recommended	123	374	421	158	21	87	11	1	423	1632
Expenditure	130	445	499	363	7	125	178	111	16	1875
Gap/Surplus	6	19	19	>100	-68	44	>100	>100	-96	15
More Backward										
Recommended	362	1097	1236	463	62	255	31	1	1240	4790
Expenditure	187	2084	1020	481	8	196	196	137	16	4326
Gap/Surplus	-48	90	-17	4	-86	-23	>100	>100	-99	-10
Most Backward										
Recommended	682	2068	2330	874	116	481	58	3	2338	9030
Expenditure	289	575	1581	695	14	528	345	154	13	4192
Gap/Surplus	-58	-72	-32	-20	-88	10	>100	>100	-99	-54
Total										
Recommended*	1167	3539	3987	1495	199	823	99	5	4000	15452
Expenditure	704	3114	3181	1691	29	879	718	402	45	10393
Gap/Surplus	-40	-12	-20	13	-85	7	>100	>100	-99	-33

Source: Computed from the data available from HPCFRR Cell, GoK.

Table 2.17: Division wise number of taluks with more/less SDP Expenditure

Divisions	Taluks with Higher SDP expenditure than the Recommended Outlay		Taluks with Lower SDP Expenditure than the Recommended Outlay		Total
	No. Taluks	% Taluks	No. Taluks	% Taluks	
Bangalore	5	22	28	31	33
Belgaum	8	35	23	25	31
Gulbarga	4	17	24	26	28
Mysore	6	26	16	18	22
Total	23	100	91	100	114

Source: Computed from the data available from HPCFRR Cell, GoK.

In table 2.17, region and division wise number of taluks with more/less than spending on SDP as against the recommended outlay has been presented. It is found that only 23 taluks (20%) out of 114 taluks have spent more than the recommended outlay. Among the divisions, Belgaum and Mysore have higher share with 35 per cent and 26 per cent of taluks respectively. Between Gulbarga and Bangalore divisions, Bangalore (22%) is in a better-off position than Gulbarga (17%).

Taluk wise recommended outlay, expenditure and gap/surplus on SDP have been presented for the taluks of Backward, More Backward and Most Backward categories in tables 2.18, 2.19 and 2.20 respectively. It can be observed from these tables that,

- 17 out of 35 **Backward category** taluks (49 per cent) have spent more resources than the recommended outlay
- Among the **Backward category** of taluks – Haveri, Navalgund, Piriapatna, Gulbarga, Byadgi and Chintamani were found in the top position with higher surplus (more than 100 per cent). On the other hand, K.R. Nagar, Sirahatti, Hukkeri, Arasikere, Ramdurga and Sidlaghatta were found in the gap more than 35 per cent as against the recommendation.
- Only 6 (15%) out of 40 **More Backward** taluks have higher SDP expenditure than the recommended outlay.
- Among the **More Backward** taluks – Hiriyyur, Hadagali, Nanjanagud, Koppal, Raichur and Mundaragi are seen in the top position. Contrary to this, Turuvekere, Gudibande, Jagalur, Molakalmur, Holalkere and Koratagere are found in the lower position as far as expenditure on SDP is concerned.

- Out of 39 **Most Backward** taluks none of them have received higher expenditure than the recommended outlay.
- Among the **Most Backward** taluks – only three taluks namely Kanakapura, Chittapur and Afzalpur have gap less than 20 per cent.
- 15 out of 39 **Most Backward** taluks have the gap in SDP expenditure, which is more than 60 per cent as against the recommendation. Taluks like Sedam, Manvi and Jevargi have very high gap in spending on SDP.

Table 2.18: Taluk wise Recommended Outlay and SDP Expenditure on SDP for 2007-15, Backward category Taluks, (Rs. in crore)

Taluk	Recommended	Expenditure	Gap	Gap (%)
Haveri	8	100	92	1206
Navalgund	8	28	21	271
Piriyapatna	23	81	58	255
Gulbarga	84	241	158	188
Byadagi	23	52	30	129
Chintamani	23	48	25	111
Bijapur	61	117	56	92
Bailhongala	38	70	32	85
Srirangapatna	15	28	13	83
Tarikere	84	151	67	80
Srinivasapura	15	25	10	66
Holenarasipura	23	37	14	61
Ankola	15	21	6	37
Hoskote	23	30	7	31
Raybag	23	29	7	29
Bangarpet	31	34	4	13
Maddur	38	42	4	11
Anekal	76	68	-8	-10
Gangavathi	53	45	-9	-16
Chennapattana	38	30	-8	-21
Hanagal	61	48	-13	-22
Chennarayapatna	61	47	-14	-22
Kundagol	38	29	-9	-24
Shikaripura	61	46	-15	-25
Belur	46	34	-12	-26
Rona	61	43	-18	-29
Siddapur	61	40	-21	-34
Pandavapur	46	30	-16	-35
Malur	53	35	-19	-35
Sidlaghatta	69	43	-26	-37
Ramdurga	76	47	-29	-38
Arasikere	69	40	-29	-42
Hukkeri	84	45	-39	-46
Sirahatti	84	42	-42	-50
K.R. Nagar	61	26	-35	-57
Total	1632	1875	242	15

Table 2.19: Taluk wise Recommended Outlay and SDP Expenditure on SDP for 2007-15, More Backward category Taluks, (Rs. in crore)

Taluk	Recommended	Expenditure	Gap	Gap (%)
Hiriyur	99	794	695	701
Hadagali	145	1051	907	626
Nanjanagud	99	166	66	67
Koppal	145	185	40	28
Raichur	99	120	21	21
Mundaragi	92	101	9	10
Gokak	107	103	-4	-4
Krishnarajpet	153	102	-50	-33
Honnali	107	66	-40	-38
Athani	92	55	-36	-40
Badami	137	82	-55	-40
Saudhatti	107	62	-44	-42
Hunugund	114	65	-49	-43
Hirekerur	92	52	-39	-43
Hunsur	92	50	-41	-45
Savanur	99	54	-45	-45
Shiggaon	122	66	-56	-46
T.Narasipur	99	50	-49	-49
Siruguppa	107	53	-53	-50
H.B. Halli	122	60	-62	-51
Kalghatagi	122	57	-65	-53
Malavalli	122	56	-66	-54
Mulbagal	92	41	-51	-56
Nagamangala	130	57	-72	-56
Kadur	145	63	-82	-57
Arakalgud	122	51	-71	-58
Batkal	137	54	-83	-61
Gowribidanur	130	50	-79	-61
Chellakare	145	56	-89	-61
Gundlupet	145	56	-89	-62
Soraba	137	52	-85	-62
Kollegal	153	58	-95	-62
C.N. Halli	130	48	-82	-63
Supa(Joida)	99	37	-63	-63
Koratagere	130	45	-85	-65
Holalkere	122	42	-80	-65
Molakalmur	122	42	-80	-65
Jagalur	153	51	-101	-66
Gudibande	122	38	-84	-69
Turuvekere	107	33	-74	-69
Total	4790	4326	-463	-10

Table 2.20: Taluk wise Recommended Outlay and SDP Expenditure on SDP for 2007-15, Most Backward category Taluks, (Rs. in crore)

Taluk	Recommended	Expenditure	Gap	Gap(%)
Kanakapura	198	179	-20	-10
Chittapur	267	236	-31	-12
Afzalpur	290	246	-44	-15
Chamrajnagar	168	104	-63	-38
Yadgiri	252	146	-106	-42
Magadi	160	92	-68	-43
Sindhanur	168	92	-75	-45
Kudligi	198	102	-96	-49
Chincholi	328	168	-160	-49
Channagiri	168	85	-83	-49
Bilagi	175	89	-87	-49
H.D. Kote	214	108	-106	-50
Bhalki	198	99	-100	-50
Humnabad	206	101	-105	-51
Kunigal	160	76	-85	-53
Sira	206	92	-114	-55
Basavakalyan	236	104	-133	-56
Hosadurga	168	74	-94	-56
B.Bagevadi	236	101	-135	-57
Indi	259	109	-151	-58
Bagepalli	183	75	-108	-59
Shorapur	229	94	-135	-59
Muddebihal	236	97	-139	-59
Madugiri	198	81	-118	-59
Harapanahalli	214	86	-128	-60
Kushtagi	275	108	-167	-61
Sandur	191	74	-117	-61
Lingasagur	282	108	-174	-62
Yelburga	282	108	-174	-62
Sindhgi	275	105	-170	-62
Shahpur	290	109	-181	-62
Pavagada	214	78	-135	-63
Gubbi	206	75	-131	-64
Devdurga	358	129	-229	-64
Aland	297	107	-191	-64
Aurad	267	95	-172	-64
Sedam	214	75	-138	-65
Manvi	236	83	-153	-65
Jevargi	328	106	-222	-68
Total	9030	4192	-4837	-54
All Category Taluks	15452	10393	-5058	-33
District Sector Expenditure	548	369	-180	-33
Grand Total	16000	10762	-5238	-33

Position of Different Categories of Taluks in SDP Expenditure

On the basis of the gap of expenditure on SDP as against the recommended outlay, the taluks are categorised into four groups i.e. Group I – Best, Group II – Better, Group III – Low and Group IV – Lower.

For this purpose all the taluks are first divided into two groups on the basis of average value derived from the respective values of 114 taluks – first group would consist of taluks which fall above the average value and the other group would consist of taluks which fall below the average value. The taluks have been arranged as per their development status as indicated in Dr Nanjundappa Committee Report. For a better understanding, we have also shown the respective group averages which would reflect upon the level of gap as far as resource allocation is concerned. This is presented in a tabular format and the explanation given below would guide a reader in understanding the discussion.

Understanding the Tabular Format:

Steps in classification of taluks taking into account the gap of SDP Expenditure in comparison to the recommended outlay.

- Taluks have been arranged in descending order as per the gap
- Deriving average value for the gap of resources from 114 taluks - AVERAGE 1
- Taluks have been bifurcated into above and below such average
- Another average has been worked out for the above average group of taluks - AVERAGE 2
- Further one more average has been worked out for the below average group of taluks - AVERAGE 3
- Taluks have been classified into
 - above average value of AVERAGE 2 (Best)
 - below average value of AVERAGE 2 (Better)
 - above average value of AVERAGE 3 (Low)
 - below average value of AVERAGE 3 (Lower)

Table 2.21: Position of Different Categories of Taluks in SDP

Details	Backward	More Backward	Most Backward	No. of Taluks
Best Position Taluks with the group Surplus more 100%	Holenarasipura, Srinivasapata, Tarikere, Srirangapatna, Bailhongala, Bijapur, Chintamani, Byadagi, Gulbarga, Piriapatna, Navalgund, Haveri	Nanjanagud, Hadagali, Hiriur		15
Better Position Taluks with the group Gap -5%	Shikaripura, Kundagol, Chennarayapatna, Hanagal, Chennapattana, Gangavathi, Anekal, Maddur, Bangarpet, Raybag, Hoskote, Ankola	Gokak, Mundaragi, Raichur, Koppal	Afzalpur, Chittapur, Kanakapura	19
Low Position Taluks with the group average of -44%	Sirahatti, Hukkeri, Arasikere, Ramdurga, Sidlaghatta, Malur, Pandavapur, Siddapur, Rona, Belur	H.B. Halli, Siruguppa, T.Narasipur, Shiggaon, Savanur, Hunsur, Hirekerur, Hunugund, Saudhatti, Badami, Athani, Honnali, Krishnarajpet	Humnabad, Bhalki, H.D. Kote, Bilagi, Channagiri, Chincholi, Kudligi, Sindhanur, Magadi, Yadgiri, Chamrajnagar	34
Lower Position Taluks with the group average of -8.51	K.R. Nagar	Turuvekere, Gudibande, Jagalur, Molakalmur, Holalkere, Koratagere, Supa(Joida), C.N. Halli, Kollegal, Soraba, Gundlupet, Chellakare, Gowribidanur, Batkal, Arakalgud, Kadur, Nagamangala, Mulbagal, Malavalli, Kalghatagi	Jevargi, Manvi, Sedam, Aurad, Aland, Devdurga, Gubbi, Pavagada, Shahpur, Sindhgi, Yelburga, Lingasagur, Sandur, Kushtagi, Harapanahalli, Madugiri, Muddebihal, Shorapur, Bagepalli, Indi, B.Bagevadi, Hosadurga, Basavakalyan, Sira, Kunigal	46

Category wise these taluks have been presented in table 2.21

- It is found from above analysis that 15 taluks are in 'Best' category.
- Out of these 15 best positioned taluks, except three, all are from Backward category only. None of the taluks can be found from Most Backward category.
- There are 19 taluks in the second group (Better), among them 12 are from Backward, and 4 are from More Backward and three are from Most Backward category.
- In the third group (Low) there are 34 taluks, out of which, 10 are from Backward, 13 are from More Backward and 11 are from Most Backward category.
- In the last group (Lower), 46 taluks are found. Among them, only one is from Backward, 20 are from More Backward and 25 are from Most Backward.

Appendix Table 1: Sector wise Distribution of Departments

<p>Agriculture and allied sector</p> <p><i>Agriculture</i> <i>Horticulture</i> <i>Animal Husbandry</i> <i>Forest</i></p>	<p>Irrigation Sector</p> <p><i>Water resource</i> <i>Irrigation</i> <i>Watershed</i> <i>Minor Irrigation</i></p>
<p>Social Services Sector</p> <p><i>Housing</i> <i>Health</i> <i>Education</i> <i>Labour</i> <i>Social Welfare</i> <i>Minority Welfare</i> <i>Women and Child Development</i></p>	<p>Economic Infrastructure Sector</p> <p><i>PWD</i> <i>Infrastructure Development</i> <i>Urban Development</i> <i>Tourism</i> <i>Home</i></p>
<p>Science and Technology Sector</p> <p><i>Science & Technology</i> <i>Information & Technology.</i></p>	<p>Rural Development Sector</p> <p><i>RDPR</i></p>
<p>Energy Sector</p> <p><i>KPTCL ESCOMS</i></p>	<p>Transport Sector</p> <p><i>KSRTC (All divisions)</i></p>
<p>Industry and Minerals</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Commerce & Industries</i></p>	

Findings and Concluding Observations:

The State Government has shown all seriousness in implementing the recommendations of Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee for bringing a balanced regional development. The serious efforts made by the State Government are reflected from the fact that Rs. 14,140 crore has been allocated through SDP as against the recommended outlay of Rs. 16,000 crore by Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee. Out of this, Rs. Rs. 11,725 crore has been released and Rs. 10,762 crore has been spent. The gap of 12 per cent is observed in case of allocation, whereas in expenditure, the gap is 33 per cent. During the initial stage of the implementation of the SDP, state government has allocated/spent lower amount of money. In the latter years, gap is not only lower but also surplus money is spent on SDP to correct the regional imbalances.

Major lessons from the above analysis are summarized as below:

All the divisions have a gap in spending as against the recommended amount. Mysore division has the highest gap followed by Belgaum, Gulbarga and Bangalore. Lower gap in Gulbarga seems to be encouraging factor in reducing regional imbalances. Out of the twenty six districts four have higher spending than the recommended outlay and nine districts have a gap of more than fifty percent.

Sector analysis gives the following picture.

Agriculture and allied:

Agriculture department has received the highest expenditure followed by Horticulture, Animal Husbandry and Forest departments. Lowest gap in spending is found in the division of Belgaum followed by Bangalore, Mysore and Gulbarga.

In case of districts, higher spending was found in Bagalkot, Bangalore Rural and Kolar. Except these three, all districts have deficit in spending. Districts like Davangere, Tumkur, Raichur and Uttar Kannada have higher gap in expenditure as against the recommendation.

Rural Development:

All the divisions have the gap in spending on SDP as against the recommendation. The highest gap is observed in Mysore division followed by Gulbarga, Bangalore, and Belgaum.

None of the districts have reached the recommended outlay. Gap of expenditure on SDP is between -28% (in Bangalore Rural) and -92% (in Hassan). 25 out of 26 districts have the gap which is more than 50 per cent. Chikballapur, Mandya, Mysore and Hassan districts have higher gap in spending.

Irrigation:

About 75 per cent of the recommended funds have been spent in this sector.

Hyderabad Karnataka region (Gulbarga division) has made significant achievement with spending of about 94 per cent (Spending of Rs. 1544 crore as against the recommendation of Rs. 1652 crore) of the recommended outlay. Gap values of Bangalore and Mysore divisions are -12 and -22 per cent, respectively.

Energy:

One can find a gap of -54 per cent in this sector as far as spending is concerned.

Comparatively, Bangalore division has the lowest gap of -34 per cent followed by Belgaum (-36%) and Mysore division (-59%). Gulbarga division has the highest gap (-73%) among the divisions.

Only three out of 26 districts have the SDP spending higher than the recommended outlay. These districts are Bangalore Rural, Bangalore Urban and Belgaum. Districts like Uttar Kannada, Raichur, Bellary, Koppal, and Hassan have more than 70 per cent of the gap.

Industry and Minerals:

There is a gap of -78 per cent in spending as against the recommended outlay.

Mysore division has the highest gap followed by Gulbarga, Belgaum and lastly Bangalore division. This sector is lagging behind significantly in spending on SDP.

Among the 26 districts, except Bangalore Urban and Kolar, none of the districts have experienced higher spending on *Industry and minerals sector*. Shimoga is the district, where Rs. 2.6 crore has been recommended but nothing has been spent. 15 out of 26 districts have registered more than 90 per cent of gap in spending as against the recommendation.

Transport:

There is a total gap of -53 per cent in spending in this sector. Among the divisions gap is highest in Bangalore division and Gulbarga division. Mysore and Belgaum divisions have comparatively lower gap in this sector.

Only three out of 26 districts viz., Haveri, Belgaum and Dharwad districts have the expenditure on *Trasnsport Sector* higher than the recommendation. Bangalore Rural, Chitradurga, Shimoga and Tumkur districts have experienced higher gap in spending on SDP than the recommended outlay.

Scinece and Technology:

This sector has the gap of -72 per cent. Among the divisions, Mysore division has the highest gap followed by Bangalore, Belgaum and Gulbarga divisions.

Among the districts Bangalore Urban and Bangalore Rural districts have shown higher expenditure than the recommended outlay. 10 out of 26 districts have higher gap in expenditure on SDP in this sector than the recommended outlay. Gadag, Chitradurga, Chikballapur and Davangere have higher gap in spending as against the recommendation.

Economic Infrastructure:

Government has spent a huge amount of money through the SDP. Rs. 4,044 crore has been spent in this sector as against the recommended outlay of only Rs. 5 crore. None of the divisions and districts have registered any gap as far as economic infrastructure sector is concerned.

Social Sector:

There is a gap of -23 per cent in this sector. Belgaum division has the lowest gap followed by Gulbarga, Bangalore and Mysore.

Out of 26 districts, 5 districts namely Bangalore Rural, Haveri, Kolar, Koppal and Dharwad have crossed the recommended outlay in this sector. On the other hand, seven districts namely Chitradurga, Davangere, Mysore, Chikmagalur, Shimoga, Bidar and Tumkur have higher gap among the districts in Social sector.

If one looks at spending as against the recommendation, in different categories of taluks the following picture emerges.

- Fifteen percent of extra resources was spent in Backward group of taluks
- More Backward taluks observe a negative spending to the tune of -10 per cent
- Most Backward taluks got additional spending to the tune of +54 per cent but situation among this group varies significantly

Other highlights:

- Between Gulbarga and Bangalore divisions, Bangalore (22%) is in the better position than Gulbarga (17%).
- 17 out of 35 Backward category taluks have spent more resources than the recommended outlay
- Among Backward category of taluks – Haveri, Navalgund, Piriapatna, Gulbarga, Byadgi and Chintamani were found in the top position with higher surplus (more than 100 per cent). On the other hand K.R. Nagar, Sirahatti, Hukkeri, Arasikere, Ramdurga and Sidlaghatta were found to have gap which is more than 35 per cent as against the recommendation
- Among More Backward taluks – Hiriyyur, Hadagali, Nanjanagud, Koppal, Raichur and Mundaragi are seen in the top position. Contrary to this, Turuvekere, Gudibande, Jagalur, Molakalmur, Holalkere and Koratagere are found in the lower position as far as expenditure on SDP is concerned.

Agriculture department has received the highest expenditure, along with Economic Infrastructure sector which used resources effectively. In case of Rural Development all the divisions have the gap in spending on SDP as against the recommendation. Irrigation Gulbarga division is doing well which is an encouraging factor. Much attention is needed for the energy sector as far as spending of SDP resources. Industrial sector also needs a systematic way of spending such resources is concerned. Other sectors which need better attention are transport and science and technology.

On the whole the need is felt to monitor the spending in the More and Most backward categories of taluks across the sectors.

CHAPTER - III

DEVELOPMENT STATUS OF TALUKS: THEN AND NOW

INTRODUCTION:

Karnataka state is not an exception for the intra-state imbalances. Karnataka state (old name Mysore state) was reorganized with inclusion of different regions, namely, Hyderabad Karnataka, which was ruled by Nizams, Bombay Karnataka, which was ruled by Bombay province, old Mysore state, which was ruled by old Mysore Kings. In Madras provenance, there were two districts viz., Mangalore and Bellary¹. Mysore Kings did implement various social welfare programmes and policies for the development of the region. On the other hand, Hyderabad Nizam did not follow the same example. Hence Hyderabad Karnataka region did not develop in a systematic way. Bombay Karnataka region experienced some development due to British administration. During unification of the state, four administrative divisions have been created namely Gulbarga division (popularly known as Hyderabad Karnataka), Belgaum Division (popularly known as Bombay Karnataka), Bangalore Division and Mysore Division. First two divisions are in the northern part of the state and next two are in the southern part of the state.

For a balanced regional development in Karnataka, state government has taken various steps like setting up of Hyderabad Karnataka Development Board, Bayaluseeme Development Board, Border Area Development Board, Malnad Area Development Board and so on. Among the initiatives taken by the state government, setting up of High Power Committee on Redressal of Regional Imbalances, under the Chairmanship of Dr. D M Nanjundappa, popularly known as Nanjundappa Committee, is the most important step. The Committee using 35 indicators from 5 different sectors identified 114 taluks as backward and 61 taluks as developed, among total 175 taluks. Further, 114 backward taluks have been categorized as Most backward taluks (39), More backward taluks (40) and Backward taluks (35). The Committee found that north Karnataka region is more backward in general and Hyderabad Karnataka in particular. Interestingly, the Committee has also found some of the

¹Mangalore has been included in the Mysore division and Bellary has been included in the Gulbarga division.

taluks of south Karnataka also as backward. For the development of backward taluks the Committee has suggested various policy initiatives. It also recommended an outlay of Rs. 31,000 crore (at 2002-03 prices) for different sectors of backward taluks. Of this Rs. 31,000 crore, a sum Rs. 15,000 crore is from normal budget and remaining Rs. 16,000 crore is through eight years of Special Development Plan (SDP). Though, the Nanjundappa Committee suggested the implementation of SDP from 2002-03, Karnataka Government has started implementing it from 2007-08. Serious research on regional imbalances in Karnataka is scanty in general and that on the Higher Power Committee recommendations as well as its implementation in particular.

Given this background, an attempt has been made in this Chapter to find out the developmental status of different regions as per Dr. Nanjundappa Committee (for the year 2000) and for the year 2010. Further, the implementation of Special Development Plan has also been examined in this chapter. This chapter has been divided into four sections, apart from introduction. Section II provides the methodology for the construction indices and categorization of the taluks. Section III analyses the development status of different regions of Karnataka as per Dr. Nanjundappa Committee and during 2010 and last section concludes the present chapter.

II. METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES:

The Nanjundappa Committee has adopted the indexing method to construct the Comprehensive Composite Development Index (CCDI). In this method 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, the Committee 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" (HPC FFRI 2002, p. 162).

The indicators taken for the construction of Comprehensive Composite Development Index (CCDI) are 35 as stated below:

1. 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 a 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)

2. 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

3. 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 kilometres,
- E4: Proportion of villages having access to all weather roads(in percentage),
- E5: Railway track in kilometers per 1000 square kilometres,
- E6: Number of motor vehicles per lakh population,
- E7: Number 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

4. 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*

5. 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*

The Nanjundappa Committee used this data set to initially construct, both sectoral indices and Comprehensive Composite Development Index for each of the 175 taluks. There were 6 steps involved in this exercise.

(i) In step 1, they 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, they 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. Table 3.1 presents all these sector-specific relative weights and it also presents weights of the present study.

iii) Further, In step 3, raw data have been normalized. The Committee normalized each of these indicators with respect to their corresponding state averages.

(iv) In step 4, the Committee uses the above sector-specific weights - along with the normalized data to initially construct an overall index for each sectoral development for each taluk.

V) In step 5, the Committee uses 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. Considering that an index of '1' indicates the state average, the committee was able to identify 114 taluks whose CCDI values are less than '1' as "Backward Taluks".

Further, these were subdivided these into: (i) Backward taluks: $0.89 < CCDI < 1$; (ii) More backward taluks: $0.79 < CCDI < 0.90$; (iii) Most backward taluks $0.52 < CCDI < 0.80$.

By subtracting Comprehensive Composite Development Index with '1' across taluks, one can obtain the Cumulative Deprivation Index [CDI], which can be further aggregated to obtain division-wise as well as region-wise Deprivation Indices. The above mentioned methodology in a similar way has been adopted for the construction of CCDI and CDI for the year 2010 in the present study.

Table 3.1: Relative weights of Sector-specific Development Indicators for 2000 and 2010

Agriculture and Allied			Industry, Trade and Finance			Infrastructure (Economic)			Infrastructure (Social)			Population Characteristics		
Ind.	Weight		Ind.	Weight		Ind.	Weight		Ind.	Weight		Ind.	Weight	
	2000	2010		2000	2010		2000	2010		2000	2010		2000	2010
A1	0.131	0.106	I1	0.192	0.139	E1	0.110	0.114	S1	0.165	0.212	P1	0.313	0.329
A2	0.096	0.096	I2	0.208	0.237	E2	0.094	0.098	S1	0.157	0.170	P2	0.185	0.192
A3	0.101	0.096	I3	0.200	0.197	E3	0.162	0.146	S1	0.112	0.100	P3	0.176	0.174
A4	0.087	0.094	I4	0.193	0.191	E4	0.066	0.089	S1	0.143	0.119	P4	0.178	0.150
A5	0.088	0.083	I5	0.208	0.235	E5	0.101	0.088	S1	0.189	0.124	P5	0.148	0.155
A6	0.106	0.152				E6	0.130	0.165	S1	0.127	0.119			
A7	0.143	0.126				E7	0.102	0.097	S1	0.107	0.155			
A8	0.118	0.126				E8	0.075	0.093						
A9	0.131	0.122				E9	0.160	0.108						

Source: For 2000 HPCFRRI and for 2010 Calculated using the data from District at a glances of all the districts

III. DEVELOPMENTAL STATUS OF TALUKS THEN AND NOW:

In Dr. Nanjundappa Committee Report CCDI has been calculated for the year 2000. Using the same methodology another CCDI has been calculated for the year 2010. Table 3.2 gives the information related to this. As per Dr. Nanjundappa Committee Report, there were 114 taluks in the backward category and 61 taluks in the developed category, whereas in 2010 these were 98 and 77 respectively. This only means that numbers of developed taluks have increased over the period of ten years. Further, this increase can be seen in all administrative divisions. It increased from 18 taluks to 21 taluks in Belgaum and Bangalore divisions. In Gulbarga division it increased from 3 taluks to 5 taluks while in Mysore it increased from 22 taluks to 30 taluks.

There were 35 per cent of developed taluks in the state in 2000, which increased to 44 per cent in 2010. Higher improvement can be observed in the Mysore division. Going by district wise number of developed taluks, it can be observed that all taluks of Udipi, Kodagu, D. Kannada were developed as per Dr. Nanjundappa Committee and continued to do so in 2010. In Chikkamagalur district 5 out of 7 taluks were in the developed category in 2000, whereas in 2010 all taluks were in the developed category. This shows that Mysore division is doing well in this regard. All taluks of four districts namely Bijapur, Gulbarga, Koppal and Raichur were in the backward category in 2000. Among them except Bijapur all districts are from Gulbarga division. In the year 2010 all taluks of Bidar, Koppal, and Chitradurga are in the backward category. We can also note that, number of developed

taluks have decreased in 4 out of 27 districts in Karnataka; they are Bagalkot, Gadag, Bidar and Chitradurga in 2010 as against 2000. A total of 14 districts has shown increase in the number of developed taluks. A detailed picture is presented in Table 3.2 and Appendix Table 3.1

Table 3.2: District wise and Division wise Number of Backward Taluks in Karnataka 2000 and 2010

District	Developed		Backward		More Backward		Most Backward		All Backward	
	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010
Bagalkot	3	2	0	2	2	1	1	1	3	4
Belgaum	3	4	4	4	3	2	0	0	7	6
Bijapur	0	1	1	0	0	4	4	0	5	4
Dharwad	2	3	2	1	1	0	0	1	3	2
Gadag	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	3	3	4
Haveri	1	3	3	1	3	2	0	1	6	4
Uttarakannada	7	7	2	4	2	0	0	0	4	4
Belgaum Division	18	21	14	13	12	9	5	6	31	28
Bellary	2	3	0	1	3	3	2	0	5	4
Bidar	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	4	4	5
Gulbarga	0	1	1	1	0	2	9	6	10	9
Koppal	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	4
Raichur	0	1	0	1	1	0	4	3	5	4
Gulbarga Division	3	5	2	4	5	7	21	15	28	26
Bangalore Rural	4	4	2	2	0	0	2	2	4	4
Bangalore Urban	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Chitradurga	1	0	0	1	4	2	1	3	5	6
Davanagere	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	4	4
Kolar	2	2	5	3	3	2	1	4	9	9
Shimoga	5	6	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	1
Tumkur	2	4	0	5	3	1	5	0	8	6
Bangalore Division	18	21	9	14	13	5	11	11	33	30
Chamarajanagar	1	1	0	1	2	2	1	0	3	3
Chikmagalur	5	7	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
D. Kannada	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hassan	3	5	4	2	1	1	0	0	5	3
Kodagu	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mandya	1	4	3	3	3	0	0	0	6	3
Mysore	1	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	6	5
Udupi	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mysore Division	22	30	10	9	10	4	2	1	22	14
All-Karnataka	61	77	35	40	40	25	39	33	114	98

Note: Please see appendix Table 4.1 for percentages

Source: Computed from the data available from HPCFRR, 2002 and various issues of District at a Glance of all districts

Sectoral Analysis

Five sectoral indices have been constructed to reach CCDI for the year 2010 as well. Division wise and category wise percentage of taluks have been presented for sectoral indices and CCDI for the year 2000 and 2010 in Table 3.3 and Appendix Table 3.2. We will discuss sectoral indices one by one.

Agriculture and Allied Sector: In agriculture sector, 51 per cent of taluks were developed. Among the remaining 49 per cent, 24 per cent were in most backward, 11 per cent were in more backward and 13 per cent were in the backward category in 2000. Share of developed taluks has increased to 57 per cent in 2010. The percentage of backward taluks has decreased to 43 per cent. Except in Belgaum division, number of developed taluks have increased in all divisions. Agricultural sector deserves extra attention in Belgaum division.

Industry Trade and Finance: As per Dr. Nanjundappa Committee, 27 per cent of taluks were in the developed category, which increased to 36 per cent in 2010. Share of developed taluks in all divisions in this sector has increased. There seems to be a fair deal as far as this sector is concerned.

Economic Infrastructure: In this sector 49 per cent and 53 per cent of taluks were in the developed category for 2000 and 2010 respectively. In Belgaum division developed taluks have decreased from 71 per cent in 2000 to 65 per cent in 2010. Except this division, percentage of developed taluks has increased in all the divisions. This suggests for strengthening economic infrastructure in Belgaum division.

Social Infrastructure: In Gulbarga division it was only 6 per cent during 2000, which increased to 10 percent, whereas, in Mysore division it was too high (55% in 2000 and 77% in 2010). Social infrastructure needs to be given high priority in Gulbarga division.

Demographic Characteristics: As per Dr. Nanjundappa Committee Report 27 per cent of taluks were in the developed category, which increased to 37 per cent in 2010. Except Gulbarga division, percentage of developed taluks has increased in all divisions.

Detailed picture of sector specific scenario is presented in the table below.

Table 3.3: Division wise and category wise percentage of taluks for different Sectors in 2000 and 2010 (%)

Division	Gulbarga		Belgaum		Bangalore		Mysore		Total	
	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010
Agriculture and Allied										
Developed	19	32	49	43	57	67	70	77	51	57
Backward	10	13	20	16	10	16	11	5	13	13
More Backward	3	3	12	18	20	8	7	14	11	11
Most Backward	68	52	18	22	14	10	11	5	24	19
All Backward	81	68	51	57	43	33	30	23	49	43
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Industry, Trade and Finance										
Developed	10	16	22	37	24	33	48	52	27	36
Backward	3	6	14	12	12	4	2	11	9	9
More Backward	6	6	22	10	12	10	7	5	13	8
Most Backward	81	71	41	41	53	53	43	32	52	47
All Backward	90	84	78	63	76	67	52	48	73	64
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Economic Infrastructure										
Developed	23	35	71	65	35	41	57	66	49	53
Backward	16	19	14	20	27	16	25	11	21	17
More Backward	19	10	4	8	18	12	7	14	11	11
Most Backward	42	35	10	6	20	31	11	9	19	19
All Backward	77	65	29	35	65	59	43	34	51	47
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Social Infrastructure										
Developed	6	10	39	41	29	53	55	77	34	48
Backward	6	19	10	10	29	24	30	18	20	18
More Backward	10	23	20	35	27	14	11	5	18	19
Most Backward	77	48	31	14	14	10	5	0	27	15
All Backward	94	90	61	59	71	47	45	23	66	52
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Demographic Characteristics										
Developed	52	16	14	49	35	29	14	45	27	37
Backward	39	26	43	39	35	24	30	25	37	29
More Backward	10	48	29	12	14	35	36	25	23	29
Most Backward	0	10	14	0	16	12	20	5	14	6
All Backward	48	84	86	51	65	71	86	55	73	63
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
CCDI										
Developed	10	16	37	43	35	41	50	68	35	44
Backward	6	13	29	27	18	27	23	20	20	23
More Backward	16	23	24	18	25	10	23	9	23	14
Most Backward	68	48	10	12	22	22	5	2	22	19
All Backward	90	84	63	57	65	59	50	32	65	56
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: Please see appendix Table 4.2 for actual data

Source: Computed from the data available from HPCFRRI, 2002 and various issues of District at a Glance of all districts

Similar picture with categories of different taluks has been presented in Appendix Table 3.4. for the years 2000 and 2010. Among the 175 taluks 94 taluks have not shown any change in their category. Among the remaining 81 taluks, 56 taluks have experienced positive shift and 25 taluks have experienced negative shift. Sandur and Madhugiri taluks have improved their positions to developed category in 2010 from backward category in 2000. Bidar has moved backwards from Developed category to More Backward category during the same period.

Table 3.4: Change in the Categories of the Taluks

Sl. No.	Change of Category	Taluks
1	Most Backward to Developed	Sandur, Madhugiri (2 Taluks)
2	Most Backward to Backward	Kunigal, Channagiri, Chamarajanagar, Sindanur, Bilagi, Gubbi, Sira, Afzalpur (8 Taluks)
3	Most Backward to More Backward	Hosadurga, Kudligi, Pavagada, Sedam, Shorapur, Muddebihal, B. Bagewadi, Indi, Sindgi (9 Taluks)
4	More Backward to Developed	Raichur, Turuvekere, Gokak, Kadur, Krishnarajpet (5 Taluks)
5	More Backward to Backward	Hirekerur, Athani, Hunsur, Nanjanagud, Supa (Joida), Honnali, Siruguppa, Malavalli, Arakalgud, Koratagere, Nagamangala, C.N. Halli, Soraba, Bhatkal (14 Taluks)
6	More Backward to Most Backward	Mundaragi, Hiriya, Hungund, Gudibanda, Molakalmuru, Kalghatagi, Gowribidanur, Challakere, Jagalur (9 Taluks)
7	Backward to Developed	Haveri, Navalgund, Srirangapattana, Ankola, Raybag, Byadagi, Holenarasipura, Hosakote, Maddur, Siddapur, K.R. Nagar, Shikaripura, Channarayapatna, Bijapur, Arasikere, Anekal, Gulbarga, Tarikere (18 Taluks)
8	Backward to More Backward	Chintamani, Belur, Ramdurg (3 Taluks)
9	Backward to Most Backward	Ron, Hanagal, Sidlaghatta, Shirhatti (4 Taluks)
10	Developed to Backward	Gadag, Alur, Chitradurga, Doddaballapur, Bagalkot, Mundagod, Khanapur, Haliyal (8 Taluks)
11	Developed to More Backward	Bidar (1 Taluk)
12	Sub Total	81 Taluks
13	No Changes	Remaining 94 Taluks
14	Grand Total	175

Note: Please see appendix Table 4.4

Source: Computed from the data available from HPCFRRRI, 2002 and various issues of District at a Glance of all districts

Inter-Taluk Disparities

Here, an attempt has been made to analyze the inter-taluk imbalances among different regions and districts. For this purpose, Coefficient of Variation (CV) has been calculated for CCDI values. Information related to this has been presented in Table 3.6. It can be observed from the Table 3.6 that inter taluk disparity (CV%) in Karnataka has increased marginally from 27.5 per cent in 2000 to 28.5 per cent in 2010. Among the divisions Mysore division has highest regional imbalances followed by Bangalore, Gulbarga and Belgaum divisions in both the years. Out of 27 districts, 8 districts have shown decrease in regional disparity from 2000 to 2010. These districts are Bagalkot and Bijapur from Belgaum division, Bellary and Bidar from Gulbarga division, Chitradurga from Bangalore division, and Hassan, Mandya and Udupi from Mysore division. Highest inter taluk disparity is observed in Mysore, Dharwad, Davangere and D. Kannada.

In case of agriculture sector, inter taluk disparity has decreased in the state as a whole (CV% from 33.03% in 2000 to 30.3 % in 2010). Among divisions, inter-taluk disparity has decreased in all divisions except Belgaum division. Significant decrease can be observed in Mysore division. During 2010 Belgaum, Koppal, Uttar Kannada, Gadag and Dharwad districts have higher inter-taluk disparities. Haveri, Bijapur, Bidar and Mandya have lower regional imbalances during the same year.

Industry trade and finance is the second sector considered by the Nanjundappa Committee. In this sector also inter-taluk imbalances have increased from 2000 (CV% 41.7) to 2010 (CV% 51.6). Mysore division has higher inter-taluk disparity followed by Bangalore division in both the years. All divisions have experienced increased disparities from 2000 to 2010. Mysore, D. Kannada, Bangalore Urban, Bellary and Chamarajanagar districts have higher inter-taluk disparity. On the other hand Udupi, Bidar, Gadag, Belgaum and Kolar districts have lower inter-taluk disparity for the year 2010.

Inter-taluk imbalances have decreased in Economic Infrastructure sector in Karnataka. Mysore division has higher inter-taluk disparity followed by Bangalore, Gulbarga and Belgaum divisions in both the years. Three districts of Belgaum division (Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwad), one district from Gulbarga division (Koppal) and one district from

Mysore Division (Kodagu) have very low inter-taluk regional imbalances. On the other hand Mysore, Davangere, Kolar and Shimoga are the districts which faced very high inter-taluk disparity in 2010. Mysore district has the highest inter-taluk disparity (i.e., CV- 51.4%) in this sector.

In Social Infrastructure also, inter-taluk disparity has increased marginally in the state as a whole. Among the divisions, Belgaum division has registered higher inter-taluk disparity followed by Mysore division. Haveri, Mysore, D. Kannada, Bangalore Urban and Dharwad districts have higher inter-taluk disparity in the year 2010, whereas, Chamarajanagar, Bagalkot, Gadag, Mandya and Bellary have lower inter-taluk disparities in this sector

Analysis of inter-taluk disparities in Demographic Characteristics reveals that in Karnataka, inter-taluk disparity has increased significantly (CV from 13.9% in 2000 to 56.7% in 2010). Mysore Division has very high inter-taluk imbalances among the four administrative divisions. Chamarajanagar, Koppal, Davangere, Haveri and Bagalkot districts have very high inter-taluk regional imbalances. Hassan, Bangalore Urban, Mysore, Dharwad and D. Kannada are the districts where the inter-taluk disparity is observed very low during 2010.

Table 3.5: Inter Taluk Disparities (CV%) in Districts and Divisions for different Sectoral Index in Karnataka, 2000 and 2010

District	Agriculture and Allied		Industries Trade and finance		Economic Infrastructure		Social Infrastructure		Demographic Characteristics		CCDI	
	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010
Bagalkot	26.3	26.9	15.7	16.2	22.3	16.2	26.9	11.7	4.2	7.1	12.9	12.7
Belgaum	19.3	44.9	28.8	32.8	14.3	12.6	20.0	16.6	11.6	17.6	13.9	28.1
Bijapur	12.0	10.6	23.1	21.1	12.3	6.4	24.3	17.4	8.8	8.0	15.8	12.7
Dharwad	11.6	28.6	52.0	34.6	15.7	13.1	52.5	50.1	19.9	42.4	32.2	25.3
Gadag	25.2	43.1	30.2	10.4	16.5	23.3	9.6	14.0	7.1	9.7	16.4	17.9
Haveri	11.6	7.2	19.1	26.6	22.4	19.9	10.9	28.2	6.3	6.6	11.1	14.1
Uttarakannada	20.5	32.1	20.7	23.2	20.3	22.8	16.5	19.2	12.4	18.2	12.6	15.1
Belgaum Division	22.4	32.6	31.1	34.4	23.5	22.9	28.6	30.8	12.1	25.2	19.1	21.3
Bellary	37.4	15.1	27.2	45.3	19.7	21.2	26.9	15.8	14.2	11.7	24.9	21.7
Bidar	7.5	9.6	36.1	15.7	15.5	15.9	18.6	25.7	7.1	9.3	18.1	14.1
Gulbarga	20.5	21.4	20.4	33.4	17.7	22.2	28.3	22.5	9.1	9.9	14.3	17.7
Koppal	39.7	46.4	27.2	37.0	14.4	10.6	4.9	16.9	11.8	5.7	19.2	25.8
Raichur	33.2	25.8	21.5	36.7	28.8	27.0	22.6	23.6	7.7	10.0	18.8	22.8
Gulbarga Division	35.8	30.4	30.5	43.8	24.3	24.0	24.2	20.9	10.5	9.5	23.2	23.7
Bangalore Rural	23.6	24.7	23.2	37.8	16.9	21.0	7.5	15.9	9.8	7.8	12.4	18.4
Bangalore Urban	29.9	12.3	24.3	46.4	35.2	22.8	25.7	36.4	17.2	37.2	26.8	26.3
Chitradurga	18.2	23.3	17.8	18.1	23.4	28.3	16.6	24.3	8.6	7.5	10.5	13.6
Davangere	14.7	12.1	14.9	15.5	10.6	18.3	21.9	23.8	11.0	6.5	14.5	13.8
Kolar	43.6	31.0	40.5	33.2	29.7	27.7	22.5	18.5	11.3	16.0	33.1	24.2
Shimoga	17.3	13.7	26.9	25.1	19.0	29.6	19.1	24.9	19.6	12.4	19.4	18.2
Tumkur	12.3	18.1	26.3	33.2	18.4	23.9	20.7	22.5	12.9	16.5	18.3	20.6
Bangalore Division	30.4	28.5	31.1	52.2	27.8	25.0	18.9	24.4	14.8	26.0	22.3	25.2
Chamarajanagar	29.3	16.6	31.3	42.8	19.0	16.3	8.2	3.2	11.6	4.5	19.0	22.2
Chikkamagalur	31.7	20.0	35.7	36.9	48.0	24.9	24.9	22.4	7.4	18.5	28.5	25.2
D. Kannada	14.0	17.4	30.8	50.1	23.1	33.5	22.3	35.5	13.4	75.8	15.4	33.8
Hassan	25.2	21.7	31.0	36.5	23.4	15.7	20.9	23.7	11.0	20.1	20.6	20.6
Kodagu	6.9	15.5	31.0	22.3	7.5	4.8	24.5	20.3	4.9	14.9	17.9	17.7
Mandya	19.9	10.6	26.5	21.1	25.8	17.1	20.1	13.5	11.6	9.6	18.5	7.5
Mysore	21.0	22.5	51.5	54.0	26.7	51.4	28.5	33.0	18.6	39.9	28.6	40.2
Udupi	16.8	12.3	27.2	16.7	17.0	18.3	17.6	24.1	8.2	10.7	15.9	16.1
Mysore Division	31.3	23.0	45.8	56.9	31.7	28.1	25.2	26.9	13.5	83.1	28.7	29.9
All-Karnataka	33.0	30.3	41.7	51.6	29.4	27.0	27.8	30.3	13.9	56.7	27.5	28.5

Source: Computed from the data available from HPCFRRI, 2002 and various issues of District at a Glance of all districts

DEPRIVATION AMONG DIFFERENT REGIONS:

In Dr. Nanjundappa Committee, the resource allocation was suggested based on the Cumulative Deprivation Index (CDI). CDI has been calculated by the Committee for districts and division only. The Committee did suggest calculating CDI for different sectors of all taluks for additional resource allocation. In this study CDI has been calculated for all the taluks and all the sectors not only for 2000 but also for the year 2010 which has been presented in Appendix Tables 3.5 and 3.6. In Table 3.6 the share of additional resources by district and sectors has been presented. Dr. Nanjundappa Committee has suggested 60 per cent and 40 per cent of resource allocation for the backward regions of north and south Karnataka respectively. In comparison with the share of additional resource allocation between 2000 and 2010 among the divisions, it can be observed that – to develop the backward taluks, Mysore division's requirement for the additional resource has decreased considerably from 15 per cent to 9 per cent, whereas, Gulbarga division requires 39 per cent of resources instead of 40 per cent. Bangalore division's requirement for the additional resource has increased significantly from 25 per cent to 30 per cent, while Belgaum division is in need of 22 per cent of additional resource allocation as against 20 per cent.

Same table also shows district wise CDI for 2000 and 2010. District wise analysis reveals that Gulbarga, Tumkur, Raichur, Bijapur and Bidar are highly deprived districts for the year 2000, whereas, during 2010 Gulbarga, Kolar, Bidar, Chitradurga and Koppal are highly deprived districts. D. Kannada, Kodagu and Udupi districts have no deprivation in the periods. Chikkamagalur and Bangalore Urban districts were in the deprived category during 2000 but in the year 2010 these districts have improved their positions.

Table 3.6: Sector wise and District wise Share of Deprivation based on Cumulative Deprivation Index (CDI) in Karnataka 2000 and 2010

District	Agriculture and Allied		Industries Trade and finance		Economic Infrastructure		Social Infrastructure		Demographic Characteristics		CDI	
	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010
Bagalkot	3.1	2.1	3.1	4.6	3.8	3.5	4.0	4.0	1.4	1.7	2.8	3.1
Belgaum	0.6	7.2	3.3	1.1	1.0	0.6	11.9	12.6	10.3	4.6	3.4	3.5
Bijapur	8.5	7.3	5.7	2.7	5.4	2.6	4.3	2.8	2.3	3.1	6.9	4.7
Dharwad	0.1	2.0	2.1	3.9	0.0	0.0	3.3	1.9	3.5	0.8	1.1	2.1
Gadag	1.8	5.4	2.0	5.4	0.0	1.0	1.8	2.5	1.1	0.9	1.5	4.9
Haveri	1.3	0.5	3.8	2.7	2.2	3.8	2.3	6.2	3.4	3.2	2.6	3.0
Uttarakannada	8.5	10.2	3.7	0.8	1.1	1.5	0.8	1.8	11.1	0.8	2.0	0.8
Belgaum Division	24	35	24	21	14	13	28	32	33	15	20	22
Bellary	4.2	0.4	3.9	3.6	1.9	1.9	6.6	8.0	1.6	5.1	4.9	3.4
Bidar	7.4	9.0	4.3	6.3	2.9	4.0	6.0	6.3	0.5	5.0	5.9	9.1
Gulbarga	20.1	18.5	12.1	8.0	15.3	11.9	13.9	12.5	1.3	8.4	16.7	14.7
Koppal	5.5	5.7	3.4	4.3	4.3	2.5	5.6	7.4	2.4	3.7	4.9	6.2
Raichur	5.5	5.0	5.8	2.3	10.8	9.1	7.7	8.4	0.5	4.5	7.4	5.8
Gulbarga Division	43	39	29	25	35	29	40	43	6	27	40	39
Bangalore Rural	3.5	2.8	2.8	4.7	7.6	4.3	2.9	1.0	5.5	3.7	2.7	4.2
Bangalore Urban	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.0
Chitradurga	5.3	3.9	3.5	6.8	4.2	3.9	2.3	7.1	1.2	7.7	4.2	8.1
Davanagere	2.0	0.3	4.3	7.3	5.6	6.9	3.3	2.6	1.1	5.8	4.1	4.2
Kolar	0.9	3.4	10.2	14.1	8.1	12.8	3.9	3.0	2.8	10.2	4.6	9.7
Shimoga	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.8	2.4	4.5	1.1	3.9	5.6	2.1	1.3	0.7
Tumkur	10.0	5.5	6.8	1.8	5.3	6.5	7.0	2.4	8.3	7.7	8.7	3.1
Bangalore Division	22	16	30	35	33	39	22	20	25	38	25	30
Chamarajanagar	3.3	2.7	2.3	0.5	5.4	4.8	2.1	1.9	1.1	4.6	3.0	2.0
Chikmagalur	1.5	0.8	1.6	0.0	1.8	1.5	1.1	0.4	3.8	3.6	1.5	0.0
D. Kannada	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	1.3	0.4	1.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kodagu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hassan	1.6	0.1	3.5	7.8	1.9	0.6	1.7	0.0	8.7	3.8	2.1	1.5
Mandya	0.1	0.0	5.5	8.8	2.4	1.2	4.1	0.0	9.7	1.5	3.3	1.4
Mysore	5.2	7.1	4.5	1.7	3.5	8.9	0.6	2.1	6.4	7.1	3.8	3.9
Udupi	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mysore Division	12	11	17	19	18	18	10	5	36	21	15	9
All-Karnataka	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: Please see appendix Table 4.5 for district wise actual CDI values

Source: Computed from the data available from HPCFRRI, 2002 and various issues of District at a Glance of all districts

In Dr. Nanjundappa Committee it is mentioned 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 of 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.” (HPCFRRI, 2002, pp 818). The same situation has continued in 2010 as well with a marginal decline in the

number of most backward taluks to 21 in Northern region as against 12 in the Southern region.

CONCLUSION:

As per Dr. Nanjundappa Committee Report, there were 114 taluks in the backward category and 61 taluks in the developed category, whereas in 2010 these were 98 and 77 respectively. Further, developed taluks have increased in number in all the administrative divisions. Number of developed taluks has increased from 18 to 21 in Belgaum and Bangalore divisions. In Gulbarga division it increased from 3 to 5 while in Mysore it increased from 22 to 30 taluks.

Inter taluk disparity (CV%) in CCDI in Karnataka has increased marginally from 27.5 per cent in 2000 to 28.5 per cent in 2010. Among the divisions Mysore division has highest regional imbalances followed by Bangalore, Gulbarga and Belgaum divisions in both the years. Out of 27 districts 8 districts have shown the decrease in regional disparity from 2000 to 2010. These districts are Bagalkot and Bijapur from Belgaum division, Bellary and Bidar from Gulbarga division, Chitradurga from Bangalore division, and Hassan Mandya and Udupi from Mysore division. Highest inter taluk disparity is observed in Mysore, Dharwad, Davangere and D. Kannada.

Though Karnataka State Government has been implementing the recommendations of Dr. Nanjundappa Committee under the banner of SDP, the Committee had suggested for the improvement of CCDI and construction of CCDI every year for the additional resource allocation for the backward regions and to find the coping mechanism for under development. Further, different indices have to be constructed at different levels starting from the village level. These different indices could be Village Development Index, Taluk Development Index, District Development Index, Division Development Index, Region Development Index, Urban Development Index and so on. Similar work is being done by the Planning Department of Karnataka through District Human Development Reports. This work has to be carried out covering various dimensions in the coming days. These activities should be linked with the policy making and resource allocation among different regions and sectors. This would in a way, help us to have a balanced regional development.

Appendix Table 3.1: District wise and Division wise Number of Backward Taluks in Karnataka 2000 and 2010 (%)

District	Developed		Backward		More Backward		Most Backward		All Backward		Total
	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	
Bagalkot	50	33	0	33	33	17	17	17	50	67	100
Belgaum	30	40	40	40	30	20	0	0	70	60	100
Bijapur	0	20	20	0	0	80	80	0	100	80	100
Dharwad	40	60	40	20	20	0	0	20	60	40	100
Gadag	40	20	40	20	20	0	0	60	60	80	100
Haveri	14	43	43	14	43	29	0	14	86	57	100
Uttarakannada	64	64	18	36	18	0	0	0	36	36	100
Belgaum Division	37	43	29	27	24	18	10	12	63	57	100
Bellary	29	43	0	14	43	43	29	0	71	57	100
Bidar	20	0	0	0	0	20	80	80	80	100	100
Gulbarga	0	10	10	10	0	20	90	60	100	90	100
Koppal	0	0	25	25	25	25	50	50	100	100	100
Raichur	0	20	0	20	20	0	80	60	100	80	100
Gulbarga Division	10	16	6	13	16	23	68	48	90	84	100
Bangalore Rural	50	50	25	25	0	0	25	25	50	50	100
Bangalore Urban	67	100	33	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	100
Chitradurga	17	0	0	17	67	33	17	50	83	100	100
Davanagere	33	33	0	33	33	0	33	33	67	67	100
Kolar	18	18	45	27	27	18	9	36	82	82	100
Shimoga	71	86	14	14	14	0	0	0	29	14	100
Tumkur	20	40	0	50	30	10	50	0	80	60	100
Bangalore Division	35	41	18	27	25	10	22	22	65	59	100
Chamarajanagar	25	25	0	25	50	50	25	0	75	75	100
Chikmagalur	71	100	14	0	14	0	0	0	29	0	100
D. Kannada	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Hassan	38	63	50	25	13	13	0	0	63	38	100
Kodagu	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Mandya	14	57	43	43	43	0	0	0	86	43	100
Mysore	14	29	29	43	43	14	14	14	86	71	100
Udupi	100	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Mysore Division	50	68	23	20	23	9	5	2	50	32	100
Total	35	44	20	23	23	14	22	19	65	56	100

Source: Computed from the data available from HPCFRR, 2002 and various issues of District at a Glance of all districts

Appendix Table 3.2: Division wise and category wise Number of taluks in 1999 and 2010

Division	Gulbarga		Belgaum		Bangalore		Mysore		Total	
	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010
Agriculture and Allied										
Developed	6	10	24	21	29	34	31	34	90	99
Backward	3	4	10	8	5	8	5	2	23	22
More Backward	1	1	6	9	10	4	3	6	20	20
Most Backward	21	16	9	11	7	5	5	2	42	34
All Backward	25	21	25	28	22	17	13	10	85	76
Total	31	31	49	49	51	51	44	44	175	175
Industry, Trade and Finance										
Developed	3	5	11	18	12	17	21	23	47	63
Backward	1	2	7	6	6	2	1	5	15	15
More Backward	2	2	11	5	6	5	3	2	22	14
Most Backward	25	22	20	20	27	27	19	14	91	83
All Backward	28	26	38	31	39	34	23	21	128	112
Total	31	31	49	49	51	51	44	44	175	175
Economic Infrastructure										
Developed	7	11	35	32	18	21	25	29	85	93
Backward	5	6	7	10	14	8	11	5	37	29
More Backward	6	3	2	4	9	6	3	6	20	19
Most Backward	13	11	5	3	10	16	5	4	33	34
All Backward	24	20	14	17	33	30	19	15	90	82
Total	31	31	49	49	51	51	44	44	175	175
Social Infrastructure										
Developed	2	3	19	20	15	27	24	34	60	84
Backward	2	6	5	5	15	12	13	8	35	31
More Backward	3	7	10	17	14	7	5	2	32	33
Most Backward	24	15	15	7	7	5	2	0	48	27
All Backward	29	28	30	29	36	24	20	10	115	91
Total	31	31	49	49	51	51	44	44	175	175
Demographic Characteristics										
Developed	16	5	7	24	18	15	6	20	47	64
Backward	12	8	21	19	18	12	13	11	64	50
More Backward	3	15	14	6	7	18	16	11	40	50
Most Backward	0	3	7	0	8	6	9	2	24	11
All Backward	15	26	42	25	33	36	38	24	128	111
Total	31	31	49	49	51	51	44	44	175	175
CCDI										
Developed	3	5	18	21	18	21	22	30	61	77
Backward	2	4	14	13	9	14	10	9	35	40
More Backward	5	7	12	9	13	5	10	4	40	25
Most Backward	21	15	5	6	11	11	2	1	39	33
All Backward	28	26	31	28	33	30	22	14	114	98
Total	31	31	49	49	51	51	44	44	175	175

Source: Computed from the data available from HPCFRR, 2002 and various issues of District at a Glance of all districts

Appendix Table 3.3: Division wise Change in ranks of taluks in CCDI from 2000to 2010

Change	Belgaum	Gulbarga	Bangalore	Mysore	Total
Positive	20	20	23	25	88
Negative	29	11	28	16	84
No Change	0	0	0	3	3
Total	49	31	51	44	175
Group wise					
More than 80	0	1	2	0	3
51 to 80	1	2	3	3	9
31 to 50	3	2	3	2	10
21 to 30	7	0	3	2	12
11 ton 20	8	7	5	6	26
1 to 10	1	8	7	12	28
No Rank Difference	0	0	0	3	3
1 to 10	6	7	6	4	23
11 ton 20	8	3	4	3	18
21 to 30	6	0	6	3	15
31 to 50	5	0	8	6	19
51 to 80	4	1	4	0	9

Source: Computed from the data available from HPCFRRI, 2002 and various issues of District at a Glance of all districts

Appendix Table 3.4: Different Category wise taluks as per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee and at 2010

As per Dr. DM Nanjundappa Committee (1999-00)	Present (2011-12)
Relatively Developed Taluks (DEV)	
Madikeri, Sringeri, Hubli, Mangalore, Virajpet, Mysore, Davanagere, Chikmagalur, Karkala, Bangalore South, Bangalore North, Mudigere, Sakaleshpur, Shimoga, Puttur, Udupi, Koppa, Somwarpet, Hospet, Mandya, Belthangadi, Belgaum, Thirthahalli, Sullya, Narasimharajapura, Karwar, Hassan, Naragund, Bhadravathi, Sagara, Bantval, Gadag, Tumkur, Harihara, Bellary, Alur, Ranebennur, Kundapur, Yelandur, Chitradurga, Kolar, Yellapur, Kumta, Sirsi, Dharwad, Doddaballapur, Hosanagara, Honnavar, Tiptur, Bagalkot, Devanahalli, Mundagod, Chikballapur, Nelamangala, Jamakhandi, Mudhol, Khanapur, Ramanagaram, Chikkodi, Haliyal, Bidar (61 Taluks)	Madikeri, Sringeri, Hubli, Mangalore, Virajpet, Mysore, Davanagere, Chikmagalur, Karkala, Bangalore South, Bangalore North, Mudigere, Sakaleshpur, Shimoga, Puttur, Udupi, Koppa, Somwarpet, Hospet, Mandya, Belthangadi, Belgaum, Thirthahalli, Sullya, Narasimharajapura, Karwar, Hassan, Naragund, Bhadravathi, Sagara, Bantval, Tumkur, Harihara, Bellary, Ranebennur, Kundapur, Yelandur, Kolar, Yellapur, Kumta, Sirsi, Dharwad, Hosanagara, Honnavar, Tiptur, Devanahalli, Chikballapur, Nelamangala, Jamakhandi, Mudhol, Ramanagaram, Chikkodi, Haveri, Navalgund, Srirangapattana, Ankola, Raybag, Byadagi, Holenarasipura, Hosakote, Maddur, Siddapur, K.R. Nagar, Shikaripura, Channarayapatna, Bijapur, Arasikere, Anekal, Gulbarga, Tarikere, Raichur, Turuvekere, Gokak, Kadur, Krishnarajpet, Sandur, Madhugiri (77 Taluks)
Backward Taluks (BAK)	
Haveri, Navalgund, Srirangapattana, Ankola, Srinivasapura, Chintamani, Raybag, Byadagi, Periyapatna, Holenarasipura, Hosakote, Bangarpet, Maddur, Bailhongala, Chennapatna, Kundagol, Belur, Pandavapura, Malur, Gangavathi, Siddapur, K.R. Nagar, Ron, Hanagal, Shikaripura, Channarayapatna, Bijapur, Sidlaghatta, Arasikere, Anekal, Ramdurg, Gulbarga, Tarikere, Shirhatti, Hukkeri (35 Taluks)	Gadag, Alur, Chitradurga, Doddaballapur, Bagalkot, Mundagod, Khanapur, Haliyal, Srinivasapura, Periyapatna, Bangarpet, Bailhongala, Chennapatna, Kundagol, Pandavapura, Malur, Gangavathi, Hukkeri, Hirekerur, Athani, Hunsur, Nanjanagud, Supa (Joida), Honnali, Siruguppa, Malavalli, Arakalgud, Koratagere, Nagamangala, C.N. Halli, Soraba, Bhatkal, Kunigal, Channagiri, Chamarajanagar, Sindanur, Bilagi, Gubbi, Sira, Afzalpur (40 Taluks)
More Backward Taluks (MRB)	
Hirekerur, Mundaragi, Athani, Mulbagal, Hunsur, Hiriyyur, T. Narasipur, Savanur, Nanjanagud, Supa (Joida), Raichur, Honnali, Siruguppa, Turuvekere, Gokak, Soundatti, Hungund, Malavalli, H.B. Halli, Gudibanda, Shiggaon, Arakalgud, Molakalmuru, Kalghatagi, Holalkere, Koratagere, Nagamangala, C.N. Halli, Gowribidanur, Soraba, Badami, Bhatkal, Kadur, Hadagalli, Gundlupet, Koppal, Challakere, Jagalur, Krishnarajpet, Kollegal (40 Taluks)	Bidar, Chintamani, Belur, Ramdurg, Mulbagal, T. Narasipur, Savanur, Soundatti, H.B. Halli, Shiggaon, Holalkere, Badami, Hadagalli, Gundlupet, Koppal, Kollegal, Hosadurga, Kudligi, Pavagada, Sedam, Shorapur, Muddebihal, B. Bagewadi, Indi, Sindgi (25 Taluks)

As per Dr. DM Nanjundappa Committee (1999-00)	Present (2011-12)
Most Backward Taluks (MSB)	
Magadi, Kunigal, Channagiri, Chamarajanagar, Sindanur, Hosadurga, Bilagi, Bagepalli, Sandur, Bhalki, Kanakapura, Kudligi, Madhugiri, Humnabad, Gubbi, Sira, Pavagada, Harappanahalli, Sedam, H.D. Kote, Shorapur, Basavakalyan, Muddebihal, Manvi, B. Bagewadi, Yadgir, Indi, Aurad, Chitapur, Sindgi, Kushtagi, Yelburga, Lingsugur, Afzalpur, Shahapur, Aland, Chincholi, Jevargi, Devadurga (39 Taluks)	Ron, Hanagal, Sidlaghatta, Shirhatti, Mundaragi, Hiriyyur, Hungund, Gudibanda, Molakalmuru, Kalghatagi, Gowribidanur, Challakere, Jagalur, Magadi, Bagepalli, Bhalki, Kanakapura, Humnabad, Harappanahalli, H.D. Kote, Basavakalyan, Manvi, Yadgir, Aurad, Chitapur, Kushtagi, Yelburga, Lingsugur, Shahapur, Aland, Chincholi, Jevargi, Devadurga (33 Taluks)

Source: Computed from the data available from HPCFRRI, 2002 and various issues of District at a Glance of all districts

Appendix Table 3.5: Sector wise and District wise Cumulative Deprivation Index (CDI) in Karnataka 1999-00 and 2011-12

District	Agriculture and Allied		Industries Trade and finance		Economic Infrastructure		Social Infrastructure		Demographic Characteristics		CDI	
	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010
Bagalkot	0.53	0.31	1.12	1.73	0.60	0.51	0.93	0.60	0.23	0.23	0.56	0.49
Belgaum	0.10	1.05	1.19	0.42	0.16	0.09	2.73	1.89	1.65	0.64	0.69	0.55
Bijapur	1.45	1.07	2.05	1.02	0.85	0.37	1.00	0.42	0.37	0.43	1.40	0.74
Dharwad	0.01	0.29	0.76	1.47	0.00	0.00	0.77	0.29	0.56	0.11	0.22	0.33
Gadag	0.31	0.78	0.71	2.02	0.00	0.14	0.41	0.38	0.18	0.13	0.31	0.78
Haveri	0.22	0.07	1.37	1.02	0.35	0.55	0.52	0.94	0.54	0.44	0.53	0.48
Uttarakannada	1.45	1.49	1.33	0.30	0.17	0.21	0.19	0.27	1.77	0.11	0.41	0.12
Belgaum Division	4.07	5.06	8.53	7.98	2.13	1.87	6.55	4.79	5.30	2.09	4.12	3.49
Bellary	0.72	0.06	1.42	1.34	0.29	0.27	1.52	1.21	0.25	0.71	1.00	0.54
Bidar	1.26	1.31	1.56	2.36	0.46	0.58	1.38	0.95	0.08	0.69	1.19	1.44
Gulbarga	3.44	2.69	4.37	3.00	2.39	1.72	3.19	1.88	0.21	1.16	3.38	2.33
Koppal	0.94	0.83	1.24	1.62	0.67	0.36	1.29	1.12	0.38	0.51	0.99	0.98
Raichur	0.94	0.73	2.09	0.87	1.68	1.31	1.77	1.27	0.08	0.62	1.50	0.91
Gulbarga Division	7.30	5.62	10.68	9.19	5.49	4.24	9.15	6.43	1.00	3.69	8.06	6.20
Bangalore Rural	0.59	0.41	1.01	1.74	1.19	0.62	0.66	0.15	0.88	0.51	0.55	0.66
Bangalore Urban	0.02	0.00	0.07	0.00	0.02	0.06	0.28	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.10	0.00
Chitradurga	0.90	0.57	1.28	2.53	0.66	0.56	0.53	1.07	0.19	1.07	0.86	1.28
Davanagere	0.35	0.04	1.54	2.73	0.87	1.00	0.75	0.39	0.17	0.80	0.84	0.66
Kolar	0.16	0.50	3.70	5.26	1.27	1.85	0.89	0.45	0.45	1.41	0.94	1.54
Shimoga	0.00	0.00	0.61	0.30	0.37	0.65	0.25	0.59	0.89	0.29	0.26	0.11
Tumkur	1.71	0.80	2.48	0.66	0.82	0.94	1.62	0.36	1.32	1.07	1.77	0.49
Bangalore Division	3.73	2.32	10.69	13.22	5.20	5.68	4.98	3.01	3.93	5.19	5.32	4.74
Chamarajanagar	0.57	0.40	0.83	0.18	0.84	0.70	0.49	0.29	0.17	0.64	0.61	0.31
Chikmagalur	0.25	0.12	0.59	0.00	0.28	0.21	0.26	0.06	0.60	0.50	0.30	0.00
D. Kannada	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.19	0.09	0.15	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kodagu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hassan	0.27	0.01	1.27	2.93	0.30	0.09	0.40	0.00	1.39	0.52	0.42	0.23
Mandya	0.02	0.00	2.01	3.28	0.38	0.17	0.95	0.00	1.55	0.21	0.66	0.22
Mysore	0.89	1.04	1.62	0.62	0.55	1.29	0.14	0.32	1.02	0.98	0.77	0.62
Udupi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mysore Division	2.00	1.57	6.32	7.01	2.78	2.65	2.33	0.82	5.73	2.85	2.76	1.38
Total	17	15	36	37	16	14	23	15	16	14	20	16

Source: Computed from the data available from HPCFRRI, 2002 and various issues of District at a Glance of all districts

Appendix Table 3.6: Taluk wise Values of Sectoral Indices and CCDI, 2000 and 2010

District	Taluku	Agriculture and Allied		Industry, Trade and Finance		Economic Infrastructure		Social Infrastructure		Demographic Characteristics		CCDI		Rank			Category		CDI	
		2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	Change	2000	2010	2000	2010
Bagalkot	Bagalkot	0.99	1.11	0.84	0.84	1.34	1.14	1.29	0.98	1.03	1.02	1.05	0.98	50	80	-30	DEV	BAK	0.00	0.02
Bagalkot	Bilagi	1.16	1.44	0.60	0.77	0.75	0.77	0.60	0.93	0.91	0.87	0.77	0.98	143	82	61	MSB	BAK	0.23	0.02
Bangalore R	Doddaballapur	0.93	0.97	1.35	1.00	0.96	0.92	0.91	0.98	0.94	0.98	1.07	0.98	46	84	-38	DEV	BAK	0.00	0.02
Belgaum	Athani	1.17	0.88	0.79	0.92	0.95	0.91	0.68	0.85	0.80	0.89	0.88	0.89	99	114	-15	MRB	BAK	0.12	0.11
Belgaum	Bailhongala	0.92	0.78	1.03	1.06	1.02	1.07	0.86	0.81	0.79	0.97	0.95	0.93	75	99	-24	BAK	BAK	0.05	0.07
Belgaum	Hukkeri	1.06	0.83	0.83	1.02	1.16	1.21	0.67	0.77	0.82	0.87	0.89	0.92	96	100	-4	BAK	BAK	0.11	0.08
Belgaum	Khanapur	1.26	0.90	0.94	1.11	1.35	1.30	0.71	0.74	0.69	1.03	1.00	0.98	57	83	-26	DEV	BAK	0.00	0.02
Bellary	Siruguppa	1.18	1.20	0.80	0.81	0.87	1.02	0.57	0.67	1.07	0.96	0.86	0.90	109	106	3	MRB	BAK	0.14	0.10
Chamarajanagar	Chamarajanagar	0.79	1.04	0.73	0.99	0.90	0.87	0.77	0.92	0.97	0.88	0.78	0.97	140	89	51	MSB	BAK	0.22	0.03
Chitradurga	Chitradurga	1.07	0.94	1.01	0.73	1.03	1.09	1.40	1.25	1.13	0.91	1.13	0.96	40	92	-52	DEV	BAK	0.00	0.04
Davanagere	Channagiri	1.04	1.66	0.49	0.45	0.83	0.77	0.88	0.94	0.95	0.78	0.78	0.97	139	88	51	MSB	BAK	0.22	0.03
Davanagere	Honnali	1.09	1.46	0.70	0.51	0.93	0.88	0.82	0.85	0.88	0.83	0.86	0.89	108	112	-4	MRB	BAK	0.14	0.11
Dharwad	Kundagol	1.24	1.12	0.71	0.55	1.54	1.45	0.74	0.85	0.81	0.98	0.95	0.89	77	115	-38	BAK	BAK	0.05	0.11
Gadag	Gadag	0.91	0.90	1.38	0.70	1.44	1.35	1.07	1.12	1.10	1.14	1.18	0.94	32	96	-64	DEV	BAK	0.00	0.06
Gulbarga	Afzalpur	0.67	0.79	0.48	0.97	0.77	0.92	0.65	0.96	0.92	0.90	0.62	0.91	170	103	67	MSB	BAK	0.38	0.09
Hassan	Alur	1.44	1.06	1.17	0.53	1.00	1.22	0.94	1.45	0.85	0.89	1.15	0.98	36	81	-45	DEV	BAK	0.00	0.02
Hassan	Arakalgud	1.05	1.14	0.69	0.48	0.70	0.91	0.90	1.28	0.74	0.87	0.84	0.91	118	105	13	MRB	BAK	0.16	0.09
Haveri	Hirekerur	1.07	1.04	0.64	0.67	1.13	0.90	0.92	1.44	0.86	0.85	0.88	0.99	97	79	18	MRB	BAK	0.12	0.01
Kolar	Bangarpet	0.90	1.08	0.80	0.65	1.24	0.78	1.07	1.07	1.19	1.00	0.96	0.89	73	109	-36	BAK	BAK	0.04	0.11
Kolar	Malur	1.25	1.12	0.70	0.72	1.22	0.75	0.81	0.97	0.93	0.82	0.93	0.89	80	113	-33	BAK	BAK	0.07	0.11
Kolar	Srinivasapura	1.57	1.27	0.54	0.43	1.09	1.60	0.93	1.11	0.96	0.81	0.98	0.96	66	95	-29	BAK	BAK	0.02	0.04
Koppal	Gangavathi	1.35	1.50	0.89	0.81	0.74	0.90	0.64	0.66	1.04	0.92	0.93	0.96	81	91	-10	BAK	BAK	0.07	0.04
Mandya	Malavalli	0.98	1.41	0.53	0.41	0.87	0.83	1.12	1.04	0.85	0.87	0.84	0.89	114	117	-3	MRB	BAK	0.16	0.11
Mandya	Nagamangala	1.09	1.24	0.64	0.50	0.92	1.18	0.81	1.02	0.66	1.16	0.83	0.92	123	102	21	MRB	BAK	0.17	0.08
Mandya	Pandavapura	1.40	1.39	0.74	0.49	0.93	1.14	0.80	1.13	0.73	1.00	0.94	0.97	79	87	-8	BAK	BAK	0.06	0.03
Mysore	Hunsur	0.88	0.81	0.76	0.91	0.89	0.81	1.02	1.02	0.88	0.83	0.88	0.90	101	107	-6	MRB	BAK	0.12	0.10
Mysore	Nanjanagud	0.78	0.73	0.84	1.21	0.95	0.81	0.98	0.97	0.88	0.82	0.87	0.96	105	90	15	MRB	BAK	0.13	0.04
Mysore	Periyapatna	1.28	0.97	0.77	0.91	0.93	0.72	0.98	0.94	0.70	0.87	0.97	0.91	70	104	-34	BAK	BAK	0.03	0.09
Raichur	Sindanur	1.19	1.18	0.62	0.96	0.60	0.82	0.64	0.66	0.94	0.89	0.78	0.92	141	101	40	MSB	BAK	0.22	0.08
Bangalore R	Chennapatna	1.06	1.26	0.85	0.57	0.97	0.91	0.97	0.95	0.91	1.02	0.95	0.89	76	110	-34	BAK	BAK	0.05	0.11

Appendix Table 3.6: Taluk wise Values of Sectoral Indices and CCDI, 2000 and 2010

District	Taluku	Agriculture and Allied		Industry, Trade and Finance		Economic Infrastructure		Social Infrastructure		Demographic Characteristics		CCDI		Rank			Category		CDI	
		2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	Change	2000	2010	2000	2010
Shimoga	Soraba	1.10	1.30	0.64	0.78	0.69	0.66	0.87	0.74	0.75	0.83	0.82	0.89	126	111	15	MRB	BAK	0.18	0.11
Tumkur	C.N. Halli	0.76	1.03	0.81	0.88	0.83	0.83	0.90	0.99	0.88	0.89	0.83	0.94	124	97	27	MRB	BAK	0.17	0.06
Tumkur	Gubbi	0.84	1.16	0.57	0.81	0.96	1.31	0.75	0.89	0.76	0.83	0.73	0.97	151	86	65	MSB	BAK	0.27	0.03
Tumkur	Koratagere	0.89	0.89	0.68	0.86	0.98	0.78	0.90	1.17	0.86	0.80	0.83	0.93	122	98	24	MRB	BAK	0.17	0.07
Tumkur	Kunigal	0.84	0.79	0.75	1.02	0.91	0.94	0.74	0.76	0.74	1.24	0.79	0.90	138	108	30	MSB	BAK	0.21	0.10
Tumkur	Sira	0.72	0.86	0.68	0.87	0.81	0.76	0.74	1.00	0.93	0.85	0.73	0.89	152	116	36	MSB	BAK	0.27	0.11
Uttarakannada	Bhatkal	0.76	0.89	0.76	1.00	1.12	1.44	0.81	0.85	0.94	1.16	0.82	0.99	128	78	50	MRB	BAK	0.18	0.01
Uttarakannada	Haliyal	0.82	0.69	0.98	1.15	1.33	1.12	1.06	0.88	0.95	1.38	1.00	0.97	60	85	-25	DEV	BAK	0.00	0.03
Uttarakannada	Mundagod	1.00	0.94	0.88	0.91	1.36	0.87	1.14	1.10	0.81	0.89	1.02	0.96	52	93	-41	DEV	BAK	0.00	0.04
Uttarakannada	Supa (Joida)	0.71	0.75	0.74	0.97	0.83	0.92	1.26	1.14	0.64	1.14	0.87	0.96	106	94	12	MRB	BAK	0.13	0.04
Bagalkot	Jamakhandi	1.33	1.44	0.95	0.69	0.85	0.87	0.85	1.08	0.99	1.06	1.01	1.01	55	73	-18	DEV	DEV	0.00	0.00
Bagalkot	Mudhol	1.32	1.53	0.92	0.81	0.91	0.94	0.86	0.86	0.96	0.95	1.01	1.02	56	69	-13	DEV	DEV	0.00	0.00
Bangalore R	Devanahalli	1.46	1.64	0.93	0.78	0.82	1.25	0.82	1.45	1.05	0.90	1.03	1.22	51	35	16	DEV	DEV	0.00	0.00
Bangalore R	Hosakote	1.27	1.07	0.89	1.07	0.87	1.20	0.81	1.07	0.91	0.89	0.97	1.08	72	59	13	BAK	DEV	0.03	0.00
Bangalore R	Nelamangala	1.13	0.96	0.94	1.26	1.08	1.34	1.00	1.00	0.84	0.93	1.01	1.12	54	46	8	DEV	DEV	0.00	0.00
Bangalore U	Anekal	0.98	1.21	0.93	2.63	0.98	1.47	0.72	1.96	0.97	0.96	0.90	1.91	91	4	87	BAK	DEV	0.10	0.00
Bangalore U	Bangalore North	1.61	1.20	1.53	1.30	1.89	0.94	1.19	1.07	1.33	2.00	1.50	1.21	11	36	-25	DEV	DEV	0.00	0.00
Bangalore U	Bangalore South	1.83	1.48	1.37	1.21	2.05	1.13	1.16	1.11	1.33	2.08	1.51	1.28	10	31	-21	DEV	DEV	0.00	0.00
Belgaum	Belgaum	1.08	2.37	1.67	2.09	1.36	1.38	1.08	1.21	1.06	1.46	1.31	1.84	22	5	17	DEV	DEV	0.00	0.00
Belgaum	Chikkodi	1.08	1.07	1.13	1.17	1.10	1.06	0.72	0.73	0.85	0.96	1.00	1.02	59	71	-12	DEV	DEV	0.00	0.00
Belgaum	Gokak	1.13	1.16	0.78	0.98	0.96	1.09	0.64	0.83	0.92	0.95	0.86	1.00	111	75	36	MRB	DEV	0.14	0.00
Belgaum	Raybag	1.70	1.38	0.72	0.81	1.14	1.20	0.53	0.81	0.80	0.88	0.97	1.00	68	76	-8	BAK	DEV	0.03	0.00
Bellary	Bellary	1.23	1.48	1.14	1.63	1.01	1.24	1.23	1.05	1.10	1.03	1.17	1.38	35	20	15	DEV	DEV	0.00	0.00
Bellary	Hospet	1.89	1.31	1.20	1.51	1.46	1.54	0.90	0.86	1.29	1.06	1.34	1.28	19	29	-10	DEV	DEV	0.00	0.00
Bellary	Sandur	0.78	0.94	0.70	1.41	1.05	1.19	0.62	0.69	0.99	0.85	0.75	1.06	145	60	85	MSB	DEV	0.25	0.00
Bijapur	Bijapur	0.77	0.84	0.83	1.13	0.93	0.94	1.16	1.24	1.08	1.05	0.92	1.06	88	62	26	BAK	DEV	0.08	0.00
Chamarajanagar	Yelandur	1.36	1.09	1.25	1.95	0.76	0.94	0.90	0.97	1.15	0.79	1.13	1.33	39	23	16	DEV	DEV	0.00	0.00
Kolar	Chikballapur	1.47	1.69	0.72	0.55	1.09	1.03	0.92	0.91	1.05	0.90	1.02	1.00	53	77	-24	DEV	DEV	0.00	0.00
Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur	2.06	1.55	1.76	1.46	1.07	0.91	1.04	1.29	1.02	1.32	1.55	1.37	8	21	-13	DEV	DEV	0.00	0.00
Chikmagalur	Kadur	0.75	1.09	0.68	1.06	1.08	1.04	0.94	0.94	0.85	0.91	0.81	1.03	129	67	62	MRB	DEV	0.19	0.00

Appendix Table 3.6: Taluk wise Values of Sectoral Indices and CCDI, 2000 and 2010

District	Taluks	Agriculture and Allied		Industry, Trade and Finance		Economic Infrastructure		Social Infrastructure		Demographic Characteristics		CCDI		Rank			Category		CDI	
		2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	Change	2000	2010	2000	2010
Chikmagalur	Koppa	1.66	1.37	1.38	2.06	1.71	1.46	1.22	1.35	0.89	0.87	1.43	1.60	17	11	6	DEV	DEV	0.00	0.00
Chikmagalur	Mudigere	2.13	0.88	1.47	1.46	1.10	1.02	1.12	1.16	1.01	1.23	1.49	1.18	12	39	-27	DEV	DEV	0.00	0.00
Chikmagalur	Narasimharajapura	1.68	1.26	1.44	1.96	0.72	0.88	1.05	1.22	0.89	0.93	1.30	1.44	25	15	10	DEV	DEV	0.00	0.00
Chikmagalur	Sringeri	1.86	1.53	1.95	2.82	2.68	1.65	1.68	1.82	0.87	0.92	1.90	2.04	2	2	0	DEV	DEV	0.00	0.00
Chikmagalur	Tarikere	1.09	1.08	0.73	1.08	1.15	1.20	0.80	1.05	0.90	0.87	0.89	1.08	94	58	36	BAK	DEV	0.11	0.00
D. Kannada	Bantval	1.36	1.11	1.42	1.11	0.80	0.89	0.91	1.10	0.88	1.78	1.19	1.11	31	49	-18	DEV	DEV	0.00	0.00
D. Kannada	Belthangadi	1.43	1.25	1.68	1.03	0.82	0.92	1.02	0.85	0.81	1.19	1.32	1.04	21	66	-45	DEV	DEV	0.00	0.00
D. Kannada	Mangalore	1.07	1.70	2.62	3.11	1.29	1.90	1.55	2.07	1.15	2.65	1.75	2.34	4	1	3	DEV	DEV	0.00	0.00
D. Kannada	Puttur	1.60	1.56	1.56	1.57	0.95	1.53	1.47	1.25	0.95	3.56	1.46	1.56	15	12	3	DEV	DEV	0.00	0.00
D. Kannada	Sullya	1.37	1.60	1.29	1.56	1.26	1.18	1.32	1.21	0.98	7.63	1.30	1.68	24	6	18	DEV	DEV	0.00	0.00
Davanagere	Davanagere	2.22	1.92	1.35	0.85	1.30	1.28	1.36	1.35	1.22	1.12	1.56	1.31	7	26	-19	DEV	DEV	0.00	0.00
Davanagere	Harihara	1.70	2.20	0.97	0.66	1.29	1.08	0.86	0.96	1.05	1.00	1.17	1.19	34	38	-4	DEV	DEV	0.00	0.00
Dharwad	Dharwad	1.01	0.89	1.03	0.78	1.16	1.13	1.19	1.80	1.07	1.33	1.08	1.10	45	53	-8	DEV	DEV	0.00	0.00
Dharwad	Hubli	1.22	1.02	2.01	1.16	1.71	1.44	2.06	2.42	1.20	2.27	1.75	1.49	3	14	-11	DEV	DEV	0.00	0.00
Dharwad	Navalgund	1.26	1.61	0.81	0.66	1.32	1.53	0.83	1.02	0.88	1.08	0.99	1.10	63	51	12	BAK	DEV	0.01	0.00
Gadag	Naragund	1.50	1.75	1.18	0.58	1.63	1.51	0.85	0.97	0.93	1.11	1.22	1.10	28	52	-24	DEV	DEV	0.00	0.00
Gulbarga	Gulbarga	0.65	0.62	0.78	1.33	0.90	1.09	1.25	1.27	1.22	1.13	0.89	1.09	93	55	38	BAK	DEV	0.11	0.00
Hassan	Arasikere	0.80	1.16	0.78	0.56	1.21	1.33	1.07	1.77	0.81	0.92	0.91	1.12	90	48	42	BAK	DEV	0.09	0.00
Hassan	Channarayapatna	1.05	1.21	0.82	0.54	1.00	1.38	0.92	1.45	0.70	1.26	0.92	1.06	87	61	26	BAK	DEV	0.08	0.00
Hassan	Hassan	1.38	1.83	0.95	1.12	1.35	1.50	1.52	2.09	0.86	1.40	1.25	1.60	27	10	17	DEV	DEV	0.00	0.00
Hassan	Holenarasipura	0.93	0.99	0.75	0.49	1.40	1.34	1.15	1.81	0.79	0.89	0.97	1.06	71	63	8	BAK	DEV	0.03	0.00
Hassan	Sakaleshpur	1.72	1.12	1.53	0.92	1.51	1.28	1.20	1.19	1.00	1.20	1.48	1.09	13	56	-43	DEV	DEV	0.00	0.00
Haveri	Byadagi	1.06	1.18	0.79	1.20	1.50	1.24	0.90	1.06	0.97	0.90	0.97	1.15	69	42	27	BAK	DEV	0.03	0.00
Haveri	Haveri	1.03	1.09	0.89	1.16	1.27	1.14	0.99	0.81	0.93	0.96	0.99	1.05	62	65	-3	BAK	DEV	0.01	0.00
Haveri	Ranebennur	1.23	1.09	1.11	1.25	1.21	1.11	1.09	1.00	1.02	1.00	1.15	1.12	37	45	-8	DEV	DEV	0.00	0.00
Kodagu	Madikeri	1.96	1.58	2.37	1.67	1.44	1.32	1.78	1.86	0.92	2.09	1.96	1.68	1	7	-6	DEV	DEV	0.00	0.00
Kodagu	Somwarpet	1.84	1.17	1.30	1.11	1.24	1.28	1.10	1.29	0.89	1.56	1.37	1.21	18	37	-19	DEV	DEV	0.00	0.00
Kodagu	Virajpet	2.11	1.30	1.63	1.22	1.33	1.20	1.34	1.38	0.98	1.98	1.62	1.31	5	27	-22	DEV	DEV	0.00	0.00
Kolar	Kolar	1.46	1.39	0.76	0.52	0.97	0.87	1.33	1.78	1.01	0.98	1.11	1.11	41	50	-9	DEV	DEV	0.00	0.00
Mandya	Krishnarajpet	1.14	1.42	0.54	0.53	0.99	1.49	0.74	1.12	0.69	0.97	0.80	1.03	135	68	67	MRB	DEV	0.20	0.00

Appendix Table 3.6: Taluk wise Values of Sectoral Indices and CCDI, 2000 and 2010

District	Taluks	Agriculture and Allied		Industry, Trade and Finance		Economic Infrastructure		Social Infrastructure		Demographic Characteristics		CCDI		Rank			Category		CDI	
		2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	Change	2000	2010	2000	2010
Mandya	Maddur	1.13	1.32	0.72	0.50	1.44	1.25	0.89	1.35	0.77	0.98	0.95	1.02	74	70	4	BAK	DEV	0.05	0.00
Mandya	Mandya	1.71	1.21	1.09	0.77	1.54	1.11	1.22	1.42	0.90	1.11	1.32	1.10	20	54	-34	DEV	DEV	0.00	0.00
Mandya	Srirangapattana	1.40	1.65	0.82	0.52	0.91	1.31	0.81	1.07	0.85	0.97	0.98	1.05	64	64	0	BAK	DEV	0.02	0.00
Mysore	K.R. Nagar	0.96	0.87	0.66	0.97	1.36	1.11	1.08	1.19	0.74	0.89	0.92	1.01	83	74	9	BAK	DEV	0.08	0.00
Mysore	Mysore	0.93	1.32	1.94	2.55	1.52	2.08	1.82	1.91	1.21	1.87	1.58	2.00	6	3	3	DEV	DEV	0.00	0.00
Raichur	Raichur	0.91	0.95	0.78	1.49	0.94	0.98	0.87	0.99	1.15	1.02	0.87	1.15	107	41	66	MRB	DEV	0.13	0.00
Bangalore R	Ramanagaram	1.09	1.07	1.04	1.11	0.86	0.96	0.95	1.13	0.94	1.09	1.00	1.09	58	57	1	DEV	DEV	0.00	0.00
Shimoga	Bhadravathi	1.49	1.95	1.14	1.18	1.23	1.19	1.02	1.06	1.13	1.04	1.21	1.35	29	22	7	DEV	DEV	0.00	0.00
Shimoga	Hosanagara	1.42	1.60	0.98	1.17	0.96	0.75	0.95	0.87	0.74	1.02	1.07	1.15	47	40	7	DEV	DEV	0.00	0.00
Shimoga	Sagara	1.39	1.55	1.20	1.32	1.20	1.58	1.07	0.98	0.89	1.16	1.20	1.32	30	24	6	DEV	DEV	0.00	0.00
Shimoga	Shikaripura	1.06	1.36	0.77	0.92	1.00	0.94	0.93	0.82	0.95	0.88	0.92	1.01	86	72	14	BAK	DEV	0.08	0.00
Shimoga	Shimoga	1.61	1.53	1.48	1.71	1.24	1.22	1.42	1.49	1.18	1.16	1.46	1.54	14	13	1	DEV	DEV	0.00	0.00
Shimoga	Thirthahalli	1.70	1.68	1.19	1.29	0.98	1.03	1.31	1.16	0.78	1.04	1.31	1.32	23	25	-2	DEV	DEV	0.00	0.00
Tumkur	Madhugiri	0.77	0.90	0.61	1.38	0.90	1.03	0.78	1.61	0.92	0.80	0.74	1.25	149	32	117	MSB	DEV	0.26	0.00
Tumkur	Tiptur	0.86	1.19	1.09	1.79	1.31	1.42	1.13	1.23	0.87	1.01	1.06	1.43	49	17	32	DEV	DEV	0.00	0.00
Tumkur	Tumkur	1.07	1.08	1.20	1.80	1.22	1.21	1.24	1.40	1.04	1.12	1.18	1.43	33	18	15	DEV	DEV	0.00	0.00
Tumkur	Turuvekere	0.88	1.28	0.75	1.13	1.16	1.11	0.88	1.05	0.72	0.97	0.86	1.14	110	43	67	MRB	DEV	0.14	0.00
Udupi	Karkala	1.49	1.24	1.79	2.06	1.08	1.53	1.59	1.58	0.85	1.16	1.55	1.64	9	9	0	DEV	DEV	0.00	0.00
Udupi	Kundapur	1.30	1.02	1.10	1.59	1.01	1.15	1.12	1.00	0.80	1.18	1.13	1.23	38	34	4	DEV	DEV	0.00	0.00
Udupi	Udupi	1.06	1.00	1.90	2.22	1.38	1.66	1.32	1.58	0.94	1.40	1.45	1.66	16	8	8	DEV	DEV	0.00	0.00
Uttarakannada	Ankola	0.86	0.79	0.92	1.35	1.05	1.24	1.17	1.05	0.82	1.25	0.98	1.12	65	47	18	BAK	DEV	0.02	0.00
Uttarakannada	Honnavar	1.02	1.09	1.05	1.35	1.37	1.33	1.05	1.15	0.78	1.70	1.07	1.25	48	33	15	DEV	DEV	0.00	0.00
Uttarakannada	Karwar	0.75	0.59	1.38	1.71	1.64	1.58	1.60	1.60	0.97	1.74	1.29	1.38	26	19	7	DEV	DEV	0.00	0.00
Uttarakannada	Kumta	0.90	0.86	1.05	1.58	1.56	1.66	1.15	1.11	0.81	1.42	1.09	1.28	43	30	13	DEV	DEV	0.00	0.00
Uttarakannada	Siddapur	0.75	1.02	0.72	0.82	1.61	1.63	1.10	1.42	0.78	1.35	0.92	1.13	82	44	38	BAK	DEV	0.08	0.00
Uttarakannada	Sirsi	1.15	1.39	0.87	1.17	1.32	1.63	1.21	1.20	0.96	1.26	1.08	1.29	44	28	16	DEV	DEV	0.00	0.00
Uttarakannada	Yellapur	1.29	1.64	0.80	1.17	1.74	1.82	1.08	1.39	0.77	1.36	1.10	1.43	42	16	26	DEV	DEV	0.00	0.00
Bagalkot	Badami	0.84	0.98	0.74	0.55	1.14	1.17	0.76	0.78	0.95	0.95	0.82	0.80	127	141	-14	MRB	MRB	0.18	0.20
Belgaum	Ramdurg	0.99	0.74	0.92	0.94	1.00	1.06	0.72	0.81	0.87	0.93	0.90	0.87	92	127	-35	BAK	MRB	0.10	0.13
Belgaum	Soundatti	0.99	0.82	0.83	0.93	0.93	1.00	0.74	0.76	0.81	0.91	0.86	0.86	112	128	-16	MRB	MRB	0.14	0.14

Appendix Table 3.6: Taluk wise Values of Sectoral Indices and CCDI, 2000 and 2010

District	Taluks	Agriculture and Allied		Industry, Trade and Finance		Economic Infrastructure		Social Infrastructure		Demographic Characteristics		CCDI		Rank			Category		CDI	
		2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	Change	2000	2010	2000	2010
Bellary	H.B. Halli	0.95	1.03	0.75	0.68	1.17	1.10	0.72	0.93	0.81	0.79	0.84	0.88	115	118	-3	MRB	MRB	0.16	0.12
Bellary	Hadagalli	0.78	1.13	0.73	0.62	0.99	0.85	0.86	0.83	0.95	0.88	0.81	0.84	130	132	-2	MRB	MRB	0.19	0.16
Bellary	Kudligi	0.77	1.26	0.60	0.55	0.85	0.88	0.81	0.81	1.05	0.81	0.74	0.84	148	131	17	MSB	MRB	0.26	0.16
Bidar	Bidar	0.81	0.79	1.16	0.66	0.98	1.00	0.96	1.19	1.12	1.00	1.00	0.87	61	125	-64	DEV	MRB	0.00	0.13
Bijapur	B. Bagewadi	0.73	0.74	0.57	0.73	0.75	0.97	0.75	0.94	0.90	0.88	0.69	0.82	161	137	24	MSB	MRB	0.31	0.18
Bijapur	Indi	0.80	0.88	0.52	0.72	0.74	0.85	0.64	0.82	0.88	0.87	0.66	0.81	163	138	25	MSB	MRB	0.34	0.19
Bijapur	Muddebihal	0.59	0.67	0.53	0.78	0.95	0.99	0.88	0.98	0.96	0.93	0.69	0.83	159	133	26	MSB	MRB	0.31	0.17
Bijapur	Sindgi	0.66	0.80	0.50	0.75	0.78	0.88	0.73	0.84	0.89	0.89	0.64	0.80	166	139	27	MSB	MRB	0.36	0.20
Chamarajanagar	Gundlupet	0.86	0.80	0.66	0.83	0.91	0.86	0.92	0.92	0.87	0.85	0.81	0.85	131	130	1	MRB	MRB	0.19	0.15
Chamarajanagar	Kollegal	0.78	0.80	0.78	1.00	0.59	0.63	0.92	0.90	0.99	0.84	0.80	0.87	136	122	14	MRB	MRB	0.20	0.13
Kolar	Chintamani	1.15	1.19	0.72	0.55	0.95	0.75	1.16	1.06	0.97	0.87	0.97	0.87	67	126	-59	BAK	MRB	0.03	0.13
Chitradurga	Holalkere	0.87	1.06	0.76	0.58	0.93	1.07	0.85	0.82	0.94	0.78	0.84	0.83	121	135	-14	MRB	MRB	0.16	0.17
Chitradurga	Hosadurga	0.68	1.02	0.72	0.63	0.86	0.99	0.90	0.83	0.87	0.83	0.78	0.83	142	134	8	MSB	MRB	0.22	0.17
Gulbarga	Sedam	0.57	0.61	0.71	0.77	0.96	1.04	0.73	0.93	1.01	0.89	0.72	0.80	155	140	15	MSB	MRB	0.28	0.20
Gulbarga	Shorapur	0.98	1.08	0.50	0.72	0.69	0.73	0.64	0.64	0.98	0.82	0.70	0.80	157	142	15	MSB	MRB	0.30	0.20
Hassan	Belur	1.31	1.13	0.74	0.55	1.01	1.01	0.84	1.02	0.86	0.91	0.94	0.88	78	119	-41	BAK	MRB	0.06	0.12
Haveri	Savanur	0.85	0.97	0.79	0.82	1.17	1.23	0.86	0.67	0.94	0.96	0.87	0.87	104	124	-20	MRB	MRB	0.13	0.13
Haveri	Shiggaon	0.93	1.05	0.67	0.76	0.65	0.78	1.06	0.88	0.90	1.02	0.84	0.87	117	123	-6	MRB	MRB	0.16	0.13
Kolar	Mulbagal	1.34	1.15	0.48	0.42	0.83	0.82	0.97	1.03	0.92	0.87	0.88	0.82	100	136	-36	MRB	MRB	0.12	0.18
Koppal	Koppal	0.78	0.97	0.81	0.76	1.01	1.02	0.72	0.87	0.97	0.91	0.81	0.88	132	120	12	MRB	MRB	0.19	0.12
Mysore	T. Narasipur	0.90	0.82	0.76	0.85	0.92	0.77	0.99	0.95	0.91	0.84	0.87	0.86	103	129	-26	MRB	MRB	0.13	0.14
Tumkur	Pavagada	0.73	0.76	0.67	0.92	0.79	0.75	0.69	1.02	1.04	0.79	0.72	0.88	153	121	32	MSB	MRB	0.28	0.12
Bagalkot	Hungund	0.64	0.71	0.83	0.61	0.89	0.91	1.08	0.85	0.96	1.03	0.85	0.75	113	155	-42	MRB	MSB	0.15	0.25
Bidar	Aurad	0.68	0.64	0.47	0.44	1.03	1.01	0.66	0.69	0.96	0.79	0.65	0.63	164	172	-8	MSB	MSB	0.35	0.37
Bidar	Basavakalyan	0.76	0.73	0.62	0.48	0.76	0.71	0.64	0.64	1.02	0.83	0.69	0.62	158	173	-15	MSB	MSB	0.31	0.38
Bidar	Bhalki	0.70	0.71	0.66	0.53	1.09	0.95	0.71	0.91	0.96	0.84	0.74	0.73	146	160	-14	MSB	MSB	0.26	0.27
Bidar	Humnabad	0.79	0.82	0.69	0.53	0.80	0.76	0.65	0.81	1.09	0.85	0.73	0.71	150	164	-14	MSB	MSB	0.27	0.29
Kolar	Bagepalli	1.05	0.79	0.52	0.47	0.56	0.72	0.88	0.94	0.86	0.81	0.76	0.71	144	165	-21	MSB	MSB	0.24	0.29
Kolar	Gowribidanur	0.94	0.98	0.58	0.46	1.00	0.89	0.94	0.97	0.97	0.82	0.83	0.78	125	145	-20	MRB	MSB	0.17	0.22
Kolar	Gudibanda	1.07	0.73	0.65	0.53	0.77	0.83	0.89	1.10	0.97	0.84	0.84	0.77	116	149	-33	MRB	MSB	0.16	0.23

Appendix Table 3.6: Taluk wise Values of Sectoral Indices and CCDI, 2000 and 2010

District	Taluks	Agriculture and Allied		Industry, Trade and Finance		Economic Infrastructure		Social Infrastructure		Demographic Characteristics		CCDI		Rank			Category		CDI	
		2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2010	Change	2000	2010	2000	2010
Kolar	Sidlaghatta	1.25	1.24	0.83	0.44	0.65	0.74	0.77	0.76	0.97	0.87	0.91	0.77	89	147	-58	BAK	MSB	0.09	0.23
Chitradurga	Challakere	0.87	0.81	0.67	0.50	0.81	0.74	0.88	0.75	1.14	0.79	0.81	0.68	133	167	-34	MRB	MSB	0.19	0.32
Chitradurga	Hiriyur	0.88	0.90	0.77	0.53	0.78	0.71	1.04	0.88	1.02	0.85	0.87	0.74	102	156	-54	MRB	MSB	0.13	0.26
Chitradurga	Molakalmuru	0.80	0.78	0.80	0.50	0.96	1.06	0.84	0.65	1.13	0.77	0.84	0.68	119	166	-47	MRB	MSB	0.16	0.32
Davanagere	Harappanahalli	0.81	0.96	0.50	0.35	0.75	0.60	0.88	1.03	1.00	0.83	0.72	0.72	154	162	-8	MSB	MSB	0.28	0.28
Davanagere	Jagalur	0.84	1.08	0.80	0.45	0.62	0.75	0.81	0.86	1.05	0.76	0.80	0.76	134	151	-17	MRB	MSB	0.20	0.24
Dharwad	Kalghatagi	0.99	0.82	0.72	0.54	1.28	1.19	0.66	0.86	0.75	0.91	0.84	0.78	120	146	-26	MRB	MSB	0.16	0.22
Gadag	Mundaragi	0.87	0.77	0.72	0.55	1.25	0.90	0.92	1.06	0.93	0.90	0.88	0.79	98	144	-46	MRB	MSB	0.12	0.21
Gadag	Ron	0.99	0.72	0.77	0.55	1.12	1.02	0.96	0.83	0.97	1.00	0.92	0.73	84	159	-75	BAK	MSB	0.08	0.27
Gadag	Shirhatti	0.92	0.83	0.80	0.60	1.14	0.96	0.86	0.82	0.99	0.97	0.89	0.76	95	150	-55	BAK	MSB	0.11	0.24
Gulbarga	Aland	0.62	0.64	0.54	0.63	0.59	0.62	0.65	0.66	0.97	0.87	0.61	0.65	172	171	1	MSB	MSB	0.39	0.35
Gulbarga	Chincholi	0.54	0.63	0.49	0.56	0.77	0.70	0.56	0.75	1.02	0.81	0.57	0.65	173	170	3	MSB	MSB	0.43	0.35
Gulbarga	Chitapur	0.55	0.61	0.67	0.60	0.83	1.04	0.57	0.89	1.15	0.92	0.65	0.73	165	158	7	MSB	MSB	0.35	0.27
Gulbarga	Jevargi	0.54	0.74	0.45	0.56	0.56	0.61	0.71	0.74	0.95	0.87	0.57	0.66	174	168	6	MSB	MSB	0.43	0.34
Gulbarga	Shahapur	0.76	0.93	0.47	0.58	0.66	0.72	0.60	0.70	0.97	0.87	0.62	0.72	171	161	10	MSB	MSB	0.38	0.28
Gulbarga	Yadgir	0.68	0.74	0.54	0.61	0.88	0.98	0.70	0.85	1.03	0.89	0.67	0.75	162	152	10	MSB	MSB	0.33	0.25
Haveri	Hanagal	1.06	0.96	0.85	0.73	1.09	0.77	0.81	0.70	0.86	0.89	0.92	0.79	85	143	-58	BAK	MSB	0.08	0.21
Koppal	Kushtagi	0.65	0.59	0.54	0.41	0.78	0.79	0.68	0.59	0.82	0.82	0.64	0.56	167	175	-8	MSB	MSB	0.36	0.44
Koppal	Yelburga	0.63	0.61	0.52	0.40	0.81	0.95	0.67	0.76	0.83	0.84	0.63	0.62	168	174	-6	MSB	MSB	0.37	0.38
Mysore	H.D. Kote	0.66	0.76	0.59	0.74	0.76	0.60	0.91	0.82	0.87	0.77	0.72	0.75	156	153	3	MSB	MSB	0.28	0.25
Raichur	Devadurga	0.56	0.71	0.47	0.62	0.41	0.45	0.55	0.74	1.05	0.78	0.53	0.66	175	169	6	MSB	MSB	0.47	0.34
Raichur	Lingsugur	0.59	0.61	0.55	0.79	0.70	0.65	0.68	0.82	0.98	0.85	0.63	0.74	169	157	12	MSB	MSB	0.37	0.26
Raichur	Manvi	1.11	1.00	0.49	0.76	0.67	0.79	0.49	0.52	1.04	0.86	0.69	0.77	160	148	12	MSB	MSB	0.31	0.23
Bangalore R	Kanakapura	0.74	0.84	0.62	0.48	0.66	0.73	0.94	1.01	0.79	0.90	0.74	0.75	147	154	-7	MSB	MSB	0.26	0.25
Bangalore R	Magadi	0.74	0.82	0.76	0.43	0.67	0.86	0.94	0.92	0.79	0.89	0.79	0.72	137	163	-26	MSB	MSB	0.21	0.28

Note: DEV- Developed, BAK- Backward, MRB-More Backward, MSB-Most Backward

Source: Computed from the data available from HPCFRRI, 2002 and various issues of District at a Glance of all districts

CHAPTER - IV

SDP AND DEVELOPMENTAL STATUS OF TALUKS

Introduction:

Eight years of efforts with regard to Special Development Plan have been made to reduce the regional imbalances and bring the backward taluks into the developed category. State government has made around three-fourth effort with respect to the financial allocation on reduction of regional imbalances through the SDP. In the previous chapters, growth of SDP and CCDI has been examined. In the present chapter an attempt has been made to link the spending under SDP to the status of development of different taluks. This discussion has been presented division wise.

Belgaum Division

In Belgaum Division we can note that the recommended outlay (as stipulated by Dr.DMN Committee) was Rs.3200 crores out of which SDP allocation was Rs.2883 crores, which means a gap of -9.9 per cent. Out of this allocation Rs. 2147 crore (amounting to -32.9 % gap) were actually spent. We can also note from the table below that across Belgaum Division the SDP allocation and expenditures were less than the recommended outlay (Table 4.1).

Table 4.1: District wise Status of SDP Funding from 2007-08 to 2014-15 of Belgaum Division, (Rs. in Crore)

District	Recommended Allocation	SDP Outlay	SDP Release	SDP Expenditure	Gap/Surplus (%)	
					Outlay	Expenditure
Bagalkote	420	461	388	360	9.7	-14.2
Belgaum	518	555	448	418	7.1	-19.2
Bijapur	1051	786	576	532	-25.2	-49.4
Dharwad	165	153	129	117	-7.4	-29.2
Gadag	233	219	201	190	-5.9	-18.5
Haveri	398	483	393	374	21.3	-5.9
Uttar Kannada	308	227	175	155	-26.2	-49.6
Belgaum Division	3200	2883	2309	2147	-9.9	-32.9

In consonance with the above cited SDP allocation and expenditure we can now take stock of the changes in the development status of the taluks in Belgaum Division and other

divisions as well.¹ It can be observed from table 4.2 that four taluks have improved their status from Most Backward to More Backward. Five taluks have shown improvement by moving from More Backward to Backward category. Interestingly, eight taluks have shown drastic progress by stepping into the category of Developed taluks from that of Backward. The reverse flow is found with regard to seven taluks which have moved backwards from Backward to Most Backward. Four taluks have remained in the same category of More Backward. Following table depicts the picture.

Table 4.2: Summary of Change in Development status of taluks in Belgaum Division (from 2000 to 2010)

Belgaum Division	No. of Taluks	Nature of Change	Taluks
MSB →MRB ↑	4	Single Jump Forward	B. Bagewadi, Indi , Muddebihal and Sindgi
MRB →BAK ↑	4	Single Jump Forward	Athani, Hirekerur, Bhatkal and Supa (Joida)
BAK→DEV ↑	7	Single Jump Forward	Raybag, Bijapur, Navalgund, Byadgi, Haveri, Ankola and Siddapur
MSB →BAK ↑	1	Double Jump Forward	Bilagi
MRB→DEV ↑	1	Double Jump Forward	Gokak
BAK→BAK ≡	3	No Change	Bailhongala, Hukkeri and Kundagol
MRB→MRB ≡	4	No Change	Badami, Soundatti, Savanur and Shiggaon
BAK→MSB ↓	3	Double Jump Backward	Ron, Shirhatti and Hanagal
BAK→MRB ↓	1	Single Jump Backward	Ramdurg
MRB→MSB ↓	3	Single Jump Backward	Hungund, Kalghatagi and Mundaragi

¹ Change in development status is presented taking into account the original development status of the taluks as classified by Dr.D.M.Nanjundappa Committee for the data of year 2000. Using the same methodology, we have reworked the development status of the same taluks using the data of the year 2010.

Table 4.2: Summary of Change in Development status of taluks in Belgaum Division (from 2000 to 2010)

Belgaum Division	No. of Taluks	Nature of Change	Taluks
DEV→DEV ≡	13	No Change	Jamakhandi, Mudhol, Belgaum, Chikkodi, Dharwad, Hubli, Naragund, Ranebennur, Honnavar, Karwar, Kumta, Sirsi and Yellapur,
DEV→BAK ↓	5	Single Jump Backward	Bagalkot, Khanapur, Gadag, Haliyal and Mundagod

Note: DEV = Developed Taluk, BAK = Backward Taluk, MRB = More Backward Taluk and MSB = Most Backward Taluk

On the whole, the taluks in Belgaum Division have moved forward from their original position as indicated in the Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report. Interestingly, 5 developed taluks moved backward to backward category. Remaining 13 taluks maintained the developed status.

Ron has moved backwards because of poor performance in economic infrastructure sector, same is the case with Shirhatti and Hanagal. In Hangal even the agriculture sector is not doing well. Policy correctives need to be incorporated in this regard.

Mundaragi and Hungund have gone backwards because of poor performance in economic and Social infrastructures. In Kalghatagi only economic infrastructure has shown poor performance which has pushed it backwards.

Gulbarga Division

In Gulbarga Division we can note that the recommended outlay (as stipulated by Dr.D.M.N Committee) was Rs.6400 crores out of which SDP allocation was Rs.5582 crores, which means a gap of -12.8 per cent. The expenditure was falling short to the extent of -31.4 per cent. We can also note from the table below that across Gulbarga Division the SDP allocation and expenditures were lower than the recommended outlay (Table 4.3).

Table 4.3: District wise Status of SDP Funding from 2007-08 to 2014-15 of Gulbarga Division, (Rs. in Crore)

District	Recommended Allocation	SDP Outlay	SDP Release	SDP Expenditure	Gap/Surplus (%)	
					Outlay	Expenditure
Bellary	751	1294	1398	1347	72.2	79.4
Bidar	893	697	497	439	-21.9	-50.8
Gulbarga	2536	2084	1711	1592	-17.8	-37.2
Koppal	743	675	487	476	-9.1	-35.9
Raichur	1126	833	577	533	-26.1	-52.7
Gulbarga Div	6400	5582	4670	4387	-12.8	-31.4

As a result of the above cited SDP allocation we can now take stock of the change in the development status of the taluks in Gulbarga Division. It can be observed from Table 4.4 that three taluks have improved their status from Most Backward to More Backward. Again three taluks have shown improvement by moving from Most Backward to Backward category. Just one taluk has shown progress by stepping into the category of More Backward to that of Backward. One more taluk has improved from Most Backward to Developed taluk and another two have also improved from Backward to Developed and More Backward to Developed. The no-change in the position was found in three categories of taluks. One taluk remained in the category of Backward for both the time periods. Two taluks remained as more backward and fifteen taluks remained as Most Backward.

Two developed taluks remained as developed, whereas, Bidar slipped from developed category to More Backward Category. On the whole, the taluks in Gulbarga Division have not shown the desired improvement.

Table 4.4: Summary of Change in Development status of taluks in Gulbarga Division (from 2000 to 2010)

Gulbarga Division	No. of Taluks	Nature of Change	Taluks
MSB→MRB ↑	3	Single Jump Forward	Kudligi , Sedam and Shorapur
MSB→BAK ↑	2	Double Jump Forward	Afzalpur and Sindanur
MRB→BAK ↑	1	Single Jump Forward	Siruguppa
MSB→DEV ↑	1	Triple Jump Forward	Sandur
BAK→DEV ↑	1	Single Jump Forward	Gulbarga
MRB→DEV ↑	1	Double Jump Forward	Raichur
BAK→BAK ≡	1	No Change	Gangavathi
MRB→MRB ≡	3	No Change	H.B. Halli, Hadagalli and Koppal
MSB→MSB ≡	15	No Change	Aurad, Basavakalyan, Bhalki, Humnabad, Aland, Chincholi, Chitapur, Jevargi, Shahapur, Yadgir, Kushtagi, Yelburga, Devadurga, Lingsugur, and Manvi

Change in the Status of Developed Taluks

DEV→DEV ≡	2	No Change	Bellary and Hospet
DEV→MRB ↓	1	Double Jump Backward	Bidar

Note: DEV = Developed Taluk, BAK = Backward Taluk, MRB = More Backward Taluk and MSB = Most Backward Taluk

Fifteen taluks in this division have remained as most backward on account of poor performance in agriculture and economic infrastructure. Bidar has moved backwards from developed to more backward category on account of poor performance in *Industry Trade and Finance*.

Bangalore Division

In Bangalore Division we can note that the recommended outlay (as stipulated by Dr.DMN Committee) was Rs. 4000 crores out of which SDP allocation was Rs. 3618 crores, which means a gap of -9.6 per cent. As far as expenditure is concerned the gap was -31.2 per cent. We can also note from the table below that across Bangalore Division the SDP allocation and expenditures were lower than the recommended outlay (Table 4.5).

Table 4.5: District wise Status of SDP Funding from 2007-08 to 2014-15 of Bangalore Division, (Rs. in Crore)

District	Recommended Allocation	SDP Outlay	SDP Release	SDP Expenditure	Gap/Surplus (%)	
					Outlay	Expenditure
Bangalore Rural	23	54	45	31	134.3	33.8
Bangalore Urban	75	83	77	86	10.5	15.0
Chikballapur	518	420	294	258	-18.9	-50.1
Chitradurga	645	1010	1120	1012	56.6	56.9
Davangere	630	431	344	290	-31.6	-54.0
Kolar	187	217	162	136	15.8	-27.1
Ramanagara	390	401	300	306	2.8	-21.6
Shimoga	195	152	112	99	-22.0	-49.3
Tumkur	1328	850	661	533	-36.0	-59.8
Bangalore Div	4000	3618	3114	2751	-9.6	-31.2

As a result of the above cited SDP allocation we can now take stock of the change in the development status of the taluks in Bangalore Division. It can be observed from Table 4.6 that four taluks have improved their status from Most Backward to Backward. One taluk has shown improvement by moving from Most Backward to Developed category. Three taluks have moved from Backward to Developed category and two taluks have improved from Most Backward to More Backward. Four have improved to Backward category from More Backward. One has improved from More Backward to Developed. Two have remained in the same category of More Backward, four have remained in the same category of Backward and again four have remained in the category of Most Backward. One taluk has moved backwards from Backward category to More Backward category. Another taluk marched backwards from Backward to Most Backward category. Six slipped back to Most Backward category from More Backward category.

Two developed taluks have moved to *Backward* category, which is a cause of concern. Encouraging fact is that 16 Developed taluks remained as developed over the period of time.

Table 4.6: Summary of Change in Development status of taluks in Bangalore Division (from 2000 to 2010)

Bangalore Division	No. of Taluks	Nature of Change	Taluks
MSB→BAK ↑	4	Double Jump Forward	Channagiri, Gubbi, Kunigal and Sira
MSB→DEV ↑	1	Triple Jump Forward	Madhugiri
BAK→DEV ↑	3	Single Jump Forward	Hosakote, Anekal and Shikaripura
MSB→MRB ↑	2	Single Jump Forward	Hosadurga and Pavagada
MRB→BAK ↑	4	Single Jump Forward	Honnali, Soraba, C.N. Halli and Koratagere
MRB→DEV ↑	1	Double Jump Forward	Turuvekere
MRB→MRB ≡	2	No Change	Holalkere and Mulbagal
BAK→BAK ≡	4	No Change	Chennapatna, Bangarpet, Malur and Srinivasapura
MSB→MSB ≡	4	No Change	Kanakapura, Magadi, Harappanahalli and Bagepalli
BAK→MRB ↓	1	Single Jump Backward	Chintamani
BAK→MSB ↓	1	Double Jump Backward	Sidlaghatta
MRB→MSB ↓	6	Single Jump Backward	Challakere, Hiriyur, Molakalmuru, Jagalur, Gowribidanur and Gudibanda

Change in the Status of Developed Taluks

DEV→BAK ↓	2	Single Jump Backward	Doddaballapur and Chitradurga
DEV→DEV ≡	16	No Change	Devanahalli, Nelamangala, Bangalore North, Bangalore South, Chikballapur, Davanagere, Harihara, Kolar, Ramanagaram, Bhadravathi, Hosanagara, Sagara, Shimoga, Thirthahalli, Tiptur and Tumkur,

Note: DEV = Developed Taluk, BAK = Backward Taluk, MRB = More Backward Taluk and MSB = Most Backward Taluk

Doddaballapur and Chitradurga moved from developed category to backward category. In Chitradurga all the five sectors were not performing well, which could be the reason for its journey backwards. In Doddaballapur, Industry Trade and Finance was not doing well.

Chintamani moved backwards on account of poor performance in Agriculture and Allied Sector. Same is the case as far as Sidlaghatta is concerned.

Challakere, Hiriya, Molakalmuru, Jagalur, Gowribidanur and Gudibanda taluks moved backwards on account of negative performance in agriculture allied sector, Economic Infrastructure and Social Infrastructure.

Mysore Division

In Mysore Division we can note that the recommended outlay (as stipulated by Dr.DMN Committee) was Rs. 2400 crores out of which SDP allocation was Rs. 2057 crores, which means a gap of -14.3 per cent. Expenditure was less to the extent of -38.5 per cent. We can also note from table 4.7 that throughout Mysore Division the SDP allocation was less than the recommended outlay across the districts.

Table 4.7: District wise Status of SDP Funding from 2007-08 to 2014-15 of Mysore Division, (Rs. in Crore)

District	Recommended Allocation	SDP Outlay	SDP Release	SDP Expenditure	Gap/Surplus (%)	
					Outlay	Expenditure
Chamrajnagar	458	419	293	238	-8.5	-48.0
Chikmagalur	225	257	228	214	14.2	-4.8
Hassan	315	330	241	225	4.8	-28.7
Mandya	495	443	345	315	-10.5	-36.3
Mysore	578	608	525	484	5.3	-16.2
Mysore Div	2400	2057	1632	1476	-14.3	-38.5

If one examines the impact of SDP expenditure on the change in the development status of taluks, the following picture emerges, which is presented in Table 4.8. From the table we can note that five taluks have improved their status from More Backward to Backward. Two taluks have improved from More Backward category to Developed category. Interestingly, seven taluks improved their status from Backward to Developed category. One taluk stepped into Backward category from Most Backward category. Two taluks remained in the same category of Backward, three remained in More Backward and one

remained in Most Backward category. One taluk moved backwards from Backward to More Backward.

21 taluks remained as developed and unfortunately one Developed taluk (Alur) moved backwards and joined the group of Backward taluks. This is because of Agriculture and Allied, Industry Trade and Finance sectors. Belur moved backwards on account of poor performance in Agriculture and Allied sector.

On the whole Mysore division has performed well in protecting and improving the development status of taluks.

Table 4.8: Summary of Change in Development status of taluks in Mysore Division (from 2000 to 2010)

Mysore Division	No. of Taluks	Nature of Change	Taluks
MRB→BAK ↑	5	Double Jump Forward	Arakalgud, Malavalli , Nagamangala, Hunsur and Nanjanagud
MRB→DEV ↑	2	Double Jump Forward	Kadur and Krishnarajpet
BAK→DEV ↑	7	Single Jump Forward	Tarikere, Arasikere, Channarayapatna, Holenarasipura, Maddur, Srirangapattana and K.R. Nagar
MSB→BAK ↑	1	Double Jump Forward	Chamarajanagar
BAK→BAK ≡	2	No Change	Pandavapura and Periyapatna
MRB→MRB ≡	3	No Change	Gundlupet, Kollegal and T. Narasipur
MSB→MSB ≡	1	No Change	H.D. Kote
BAK→MRB ↓	1	Single Jump Backward	Belur

Change in the Status of Developed Taluks

DEV→DEV ≡	21	No Change	Yelandur, Chikmagalur, Koppa , Mudigere, Narasimharajapura, Sringeri, Bantval, Belthangadi, Mangalore, Puttur, Sullya, Hassan, Sakaleshpur, Madikeri, Somwarpet, Virajpet, Mandya, Mysore, Karkala, Kundapur and Udupi,
DEV→BAK ↓	1	Single Jump Backward	Alur

Note: DEV = Developed Taluk, BAK = Backward Taluk, MRB = More Backward Taluk and MSB = Most Backward Taluk

On the whole, it seems that SDP allocation has resulted in mixed picture with regard to pushing forward the development status of taluks. However, one can still say that whatever improvement has been observed as discussed above is a significant step towards reducing regional imbalances in the state. Table 4.9 presents the overall change in development status of taluks across the four divisions of the state. It can be observed from the table that out of the 114 taluks which were identified as backward by Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee, in the year 1999-2000, there are changes in their status for the year 2010. **For example, 25 taluks now enjoy the status of 'Developed Taluks' and they literally go out of the SDP framework.** Ten taluks have remained as backward, twelve have remained as More Backward and twenty remained as Most Backward. Two taluks moved to More Backward category, fourteen taluks moved to Most Backward category. Nine taluks moved forward to More Backward and twenty two taluks moved forward to the category of Backward Taluks. **Nine Developed taluks have moved backwards as either Backward or More Backward and have entered the scope of SDP funding.** Thus SDP allocation is required to take note of the development dynamics of the taluks and keep changing the funding pattern accordingly.

Table 4.9: Change in Development Status of Taluks (From 1999-2000 to 2010)

Status	Belgaum	Gulbarga	Bangalore	Mysore	Total
Moved Backwards as More Backward (MRB)	1	-	1	-	2
Moved Backwards as Most Backward (MSB)	6	-	7	1	14
Moved Forward as More Backward (MRB)	4	3	2	-	9
Moved Forward as Backward (BAK)	5	3	8	6	22
Moved Forward to Developed (DEV)	8	3	5	9	25
Remained as Backward (BAK)	3	1	4	2	10
Remained as More Backward (MRB)	4	3	2	3	12
Remained as Most Backward (MSB)	-	15	4	1	20
Remained as Developed	13	2	16	21	52
Developed to Backward	5	-	2	1	8
Developed to More Backward	-	1	-	-	1
Total	49	31	51	44	175

Nexus between SDP Expenditure and Development Status of Taluks:

In order to examine the impact of SDP expenditure as well as other budgetary support of Government of Karnataka on the development status of taluks, we followed the methodology of Dr. Nanjundappa Committee. We used the same methodology and same 35 indicators to arrive at the development status of the taluks. The data of the Dr. Nanjundappa Committee was for the year 2000 and we have used the data for the year 2011-12. Though conceptually it may be difficult to extricate the impact of SDP expenditure alone on the change in the development status of taluks, we did attempt this just to know the linkage. The following chart shows the change in the development status of taluks for the period 2000 to 2011-12.

Table 4.10: Change in Development status of taluks for the period 2000 to 2010

Status of Talus	Direction of Change	Nature of Change	No. of Taluks	Taluks
DEV→DEV	≡	No Change	52	Jamakhandi, Mudhol, Belgaum, Chikkodi, Dharwad, Hubli, Naragund, Ranebennur, Honnavar, Karwar, Kumta, Sirsi, Yellapur, Bellary Hospet, Devanahalli, Nelamangala, Bangalore North, Bangalore South, Chikballapur, Davanagere, Harihara, Kolar, Ramanagaram, Bhadravathi, Hosanagara, Sagara, Shimoga, Thirthahalli, Tiptur and Tumkur, Yelandur, Chikmagalur, Koppa, Mudigere, Narasimharajapura, Sringeri, Bantval, Belthangadi, Mangalore, Puttur, Sullya, Hassan, Sakaleshpur, Madikeri, Somwarpet, Virajpet, Mandya, Mysore, Karkala, Kundapur and Udupi
MSB→DEV	↑	Triple Jump Forward	2	Sandur, Madhugiri
MRB→DEV	↑	Double Jump Forward	5	Gokak, Raichur, Turuvekere Kadur and Krishnarajpet
MSB→BAK	↑	Double Jump Forward	8	Bilagi, Afzalpur and Sindanur Channagiri, Gubbi, Kunigal and Sira Chamarajanagar
BAK→DEV	↑	Single Jump Forward	18	Raybag, Bijapur, Navalgund, Byadgi, Haveri, Ankola, Siddapur, Gulbarga, Hosakote, Anekal, Shikaripura, Tarikere, Arasikere, Channarayapatna, Holenarasipura, Maddur, Srirangapattana and K.R. Nagar
MSB→MRB	↑	Single Jump Forward	9	B. Bagewadi, Indi, Muddebihal, Sindgi

Table 4.10: Change in Development status of taluks for the period 2000 to 2010

Status of Talus	Direction of Change	Nature of Change	No. of Taluks	Taluks
				Kudligi , Sedam, Shorapur, Hosadurga and Pavagada
MRB→BAK	↑	Single Jump Forward	14	Athani, Hirekerur, Bhatkal and Supa (Joida) Arakalgud, Malavalli, Nagamangala, Hunsur, Nanjanagud, Honnali, Soraba, C.N. Halli, Koratagere and Siruguppa
BAK→BAK	≡	No Change	10	Bailhongala, Hukkeri and Kundagol, Gangavathi,Chennapatna, Bangarpet, Malur, Srinivasapura, Pandavapura and Periyapatna
MRB→MRB	≡	No Change	12	Badami, Soundatti, Savanur and Shiggaon, H.B. Halli, Hadagalli, Koppal, Holalkere and Mulbagal Gundlupet, Kollegal and T. Narasipur
MSB→MSB	≡	No Change	20	Aurad, Basavakalyan, Bhalki, Humnabad, Aland, Chincholi, Chitapur, Jevargi, Shahapur, Yadgir, Kushtagi, Yelburga, Devadurga, Lingsugur, Manvi Kanakapura, Magadi, Harappanahalli and Bagepalli H.D. Kote
DEV→BAK	↓	Single Jump Backward	8	Bagalkot, Khanapur, Gadag, Haliyal, Mundagod, Doddaballapur and Chitradurga Alur
BAK→MRB	↓	Single Jump Backward	3	Ramdurg, Chintamani and Belur
MRB→MSB	↓	Single Jump Backward	9	Hungund, Kalghatagi, Mundaragi Challakere, Hiriyyur, Molakalmuru, Jagalur, Gowribidanur and Gudibanda
BAK→MSB	↓	Double Jump Backward	4	Ron, Shirhatti and Hanagal and Sidlaghatta
DEV→MRB	↓	Double Jump Backward	1	Bidar

Note: DEV = Developed Taluk, BAK = Backward Taluk, MRB = More Backward Taluk and MSB = Most Backward Taluk

From the above chart we can note that out of the total 61 developed taluks as per the Dr. Nanjundappa Committee 52 have remained as developed, which means 9 have moved to different backward categories. We can also note from the chart that 8 have moved to Backward (BAK) category and one has moved to More Backward (MRB) category. This shows that such 9 taluks marginally moved backwards.

Within the backward category of taluks some have moved forward with different levels of jumps as indicated below.

- Two taluks have moved forward with triple jump to the developed category
- Five taluks have moved forward with double jump to developed category
- Eight taluks have moved forward with double jump to backward category
- Eighteen taluks have moved forward with single jump to developed category
- Nine taluks have moved forward with single jump to more backward category
- Fourteen taluks have moved forward with single jump to backward category
- Ten taluks have remained in the backward category
- Twelve taluks have remained in the more backward category
- Twenty taluks have remained in the most backward category
- Eight taluks have moved backwards with single jump to backward category
- Three taluks have moved backwards with single jump to more backward category
- Nine taluks have moved backwards with single jump to most backward category
- Four taluks have moved backwards with double jump to most backward category
- One taluk has moved backward with double jump to more backward category

Few Observations:

On the whole it appears that by and large the taluks have remained in the same category as was identified by Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee. However, there are few movements across the categories. Noteworthy is the movement of Bidar, which was a developed taluk and it has moved backwards to more backward category with double jump. Sandur and Madhugiri have moved forward from most backward to developed category. Those taluks which have moved from more backward to developed category are Gokak, Raichur, Turvekere, Kadur and Krishnarajpet.

The above discussion brings out the fact that the across the board allocation of SDP resources for 114 taluks as identified by Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee needs a relook. This is more relevant in the background of the fact that 25 taluks have got converted into relatively developed taluks as the time has progressed. In the same way, some taluks have moved backwards, which also need to be considered while allocating the resources. Thus, the need is felt to understand the dynamics of the change in the development status of the taluks at regular intervals and such analysis should act as the base for considering allocations of resources under SDP.

Taluks which got converted as DEVELOPED TALUKS

Gokak, Raybag, Bijapur, Navalgund, Byadgi, Haveri, Ankola, Siddapur, Sandur, Gulbarga, Raichur, Hosakote, Anekal, Shikaripura, Madhugiri, Turuvekere, Kadur, Tarikere, Arasikere, Channarayapatna, Holenarasipura,

CHAPTER - V

IMPLEMENTATION OF SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT (SDP) PLAN: VIEWS FROM DISTRICT / TALUKA¹ OFFICIALS

INTRODUCTION:

In the aftermath of the recommendations of the Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee, a lot of debate has been generated over the issue of correcting regional imbalance in the State. It needs to be noted here that the state government initiated SDP from 2007 onwards and provided funds for the recommendations of the said Committee. The major challenge here lies in the dichotomy between mere allocation of resources vis-à-vis the recommendations and actual spending and realizing or putting in place the recommendations on ground. Usually, experience has shown that implementation of any programme or scheme is a challenge especially at the taluka level. This challenge also seems to have bothered the officials at the implementation level.

The recommendations of the Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee did not just place recommendations for reducing regional imbalances but also attached certain format in implementing those recommendations. For example, it had stipulated time budget, financial budget for different sectors / departments which would aim at reducing regional imbalances.

In order to get a feel of the irritants that the officials have faced in implementing these recommendations, the study team visited Ground Zero to understand the challenges in this regard.

¹ Haveri, Hirekerur, Soudatti and Muddebihal (From Belgaum Division), Jevargi, Sindhanur, Koppal and Kushtagi (from Gulbarga Division), Honnalli, Challakere and Hiriyyur (from Bangalore Division), Arakalgudu and K R Nagar (from Mysore Division)

Awareness about Special Development Plan (SDP):

- Almost all the officials from various departments from all the selected taluks have the awareness about Nanjundappa Committee, the developmental status of their respective taluks and the implementation of Special Development Plan. Further, it is interesting to note that some officials indicated that the CCDI need to be revised quite often by including other relevant indicators.
- Taluka officials feel that though the allocation under SDP is not in tune with the demand, it has played its role in reducing the regional imbalances. They felt in this regard that instead of sprinkling scarce resources across different activities, it would be better to concentrate on few sectors at one stretch and then go to the other sectors.
- Most of them felt that the normal budget allocation has not changed significantly after the entry of resources under SDP.
- They also know that backward taluks (popularly called as SDP taluks by them) get additional grants but they fail to understand how much additional they would get.
- No action plan gets prepared at the taluka level. It is only at the district level that the Line departments prepare the action plan and taluka specific needs are taken note of in this meeting. Taluka officials genuinely feel that action plans need to evolve right from the village / taluka itself.
- The opinion of the officials also supported for a better coordination of different agencies / departments with regard to works relating to infrastructure facilities like roads, drainages, drinking water supply, electricity and telecommunication.
- The attitude of the officials in the implementation of the recommendations also differs across north and south Karnataka. The officials in north Karnataka are very keen and enthusiastic with regard to SDP implementation.
- Paucity of skilled manpower in the departments is also a cause of concern as expressed by the taluka officials.

Department Specific Responses

The field investigation talked to the officials in different departments and the summary of the messages that emerged is presented as below:

Table 5.1: Responses of Agriculture Department

Major Observations	Suggestive Pointers for Consideration
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Targets with regard to distribution of equipments have been fulfilled as per SDP fund flow. No financial dearth was found here. ➤ Subsidies have been paid promptly and officials feel that heavy equipments like Tractors also need to be included in the subsidy component. ➤ More crops need to be brought under SDP subsidy. ➤ Wherever possible the need is felt to extend the irrigation facilities which would be a boon for the backward taluks. ➤ Officials of the Arkalgud taluk feel that they are getting additional grants both under normal budget and SDP. They sincerely feel that the extra resources of this department may be provided to other departments. ➤ Subsidy needs to be increased for modernized equipments especially for the poor farmers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The issue of Cost Price Squeeze seems to be the major irritant for the farming community. Measures to reduce the cost of agricultural operations (effective implementation of subsidy programme) and fetching remunerative prices for their produce deserve attention. • Need to arrest declining trend in the average operational holdings – need to promote co-operative farming on a pilot basis • Need to diffuse IT and BT technologies into agriculture – better agricultural extension services – PPP version can be tried out on a selective basis • Better management of irrigation facilities for the tail end users – need to revive Water Users Associations – lessons from other progressive states can be used in this context • Making nonfarm activities more meaningful and lucrative for the farming community • Marketing of agricultural produce seems to be a cause of concern in most of the districts of north Karnataka especially for Onions, Bajra and few types of vegetables and fruits. Serious efforts to minimise the role of middlemen would benefit the farming community • Need to bring in new institutions for the benefit of the farmers to find markets overseas which can be a big boost for the rural economy • Measures to fully utilize irrigation and power potential need to be implemented for the benefit of farming communities.

Table 5.2: Responses of Horticulture Department

Major Observations	Suggestive Pointers for Consideration
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ SDP funds have been used to provide useful plants to the needy farmers which have benefitted them economically. ➤ Shortage of plants needs immediate attention along with the time of their distribution. ➤ Beneficiary selection needs to be made more transparent and pro-poor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food processing units need to be promoted in relevant pockets of the state. • Storage and transportation facilities should be within the reach of farmers.

Table 5.3: Responses of Health Department

Major Observations	Suggestive Pointers for Consideration
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Most of the officials of the Health Department are not aware about SDP. ➤ Taluka officials from north and central Karnataka have opined that health institutions have received better equipments under SDP funds. Ironically, in most of the institutions shortage of skilled manpower has come in the way of effective utilization of such equipments. ➤ Equipment and manpower supply need to be synchronized. ➤ Monitoring system of medicines need to be strengthened especially in the background of private players in such monitoring. ➤ Role of ASHA workers, ANMs and Anganwadi workers has helped in increasing institutional deliveries – taluka officials feel that their remuneration need to be hiked appropriately. ➤ Backward taluks face shortage of Anaesthetists – need to address the issue. ➤ Koppal district faces the challenge of fluoride water, which has many health risks – need to address such issues through SDP funds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need is felt to consider the idea of producing Diploma Doctors. Though this is beyond the control of the state government, the idea needs to be pushed with Indian Medical Council and Government of India. Such an attempt would go a long way in reducing the shortage of Doctors in remote and far-flung areas of the state. • Financial provision needs to be backed up by physical inputs like supply of timely medicines and equipments to health care institutions.

Table 5.4: Responses of Sericulture Department

Major Observations	Suggestive Pointers for Consideration
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Range of subsidy between Rs.2700 and Rs.10,700 is a real challenge for the officials at the taluks. People agitate over this issue time and again – need is felt to sort out this issue. ➤ Officials also felt that the additional allocation is less than 20% and also gets stagnated over the years. ➤ Buildings of the department need improvement especially in northern Karnataka. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of weavers who would enabled to compete effectively and fine tuning their products needs to be taken up on priority basis. • Effective marketing of farmers' produce needs attention. • Range of subsidy needs to be bridged to the satisfaction of not only famers but officials as well.

Table 5.5: Responses of Education Department

Major Observations	Suggestive Pointers for Consideration
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Out migration is a challenge in backward regions – SDP funds need to take care of such migration which is likely to affect schooling of children. ➤ Tracking of children through AADHAR card would be ideal in such situation. ➤ Some of the officials felt that in most backward regions the need is felt to increase number of SSLC examination centres for the benefit of poor students. ➤ Need to provide teaching staff for computer and computer aided education. ➤ School maintenance grants need an increase and they also need to be released on time to prevent electricity cuts and the like. ➤ Dearth of class rooms in few backward taluks needs immediate attention. ➤ Single Teacher Schools also deserve proper attention ➤ Better sports equipments and facilities can go a long way in pushing students to higher levels of competition. ➤ The need is also felt to encourage vocational education through SDP grants for the benefit of poor people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single teacher schools still continue to function in the state. This needs to be dealt with additional manpower at the school levels. • Vocational education with skill development for self employment needs to be encouraged in the backward taluks.

Table 5.6: Responses of Public Works Department

Major Observations	Suggestive Pointers for Consideration
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Most of the officials are aware of SDP ➤ They also feel that allocation under SDP is too less as compared to the works that need to be implemented. ➤ In north Karnataka, it is common experience that Tar Roads do not keep fit for a long period of time. The maintenance grant for the repair is a remote possibility. Hence SDP funds may be used for constructing Concrete Roads. ➤ They also feel that creation of State Highway Development Authority would be useful in addressing the connectivity related challenges. ➤ Providing drinking water in the villages of north Karnataka is a real challenge. Multi-Village Water Supply Scheme needs to be introduced for better management of drinking water supply. ➤ Tank Rejuvenation and De-silting need additional funds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taluk specific infrastructural needs need to be identified by the officials on a priority basis. The resources to construct such infrastructure need to be funded adequately so that the structures would get complete within the stipulated period without any cost escalation.

Table 5.7: Responses of Animal Husbandry and Fisheries Department

Major Observations	Suggestive Pointers for Consideration
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The general opinion of the officials is that there is a need to increase number of veterinary hospitals and staff. ➤ The subsidy to animal husbandry has multiple sources like Animal Husbandry Department, Social Welfare Department and Stree Shakti Groups through Banks. Need is felt to streamline and coordinate such arrangement. ➤ They also felt that fodder seeds need to be distributed at subsidized prices. ➤ Need is also felt to educate farmers with regard to organic farming. ➤ In order to highlight livestock as an income earning option officials feel that there is a need to appoint unemployed youths as a veterinary workers who can be employed in a PPP model. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As per the Dr.D.M.N. Committee recommendation, a University of Veterinary Sciences has been established at Bidar. • Inland fisheries in select pockets of the state need further promotion.

Table 5.8: Responses of Social Welfare Department

Major Observations	Suggestive Pointers for Consideration
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Few of the officials know about SDP. ➤ In view of the large demand, more number of Moraji Desai and Rani Channamma Residential schools need to be opened. ➤ Grant-in-aid to SC, ST and SHGs ranges between Rs.4000-Rs.5000. Officials feel there is need to increase this amount to gain better mileage. ➤ Beneficiary selection in various schemes / programmes needs to be more transparent to benefit the real needy. ➤ Hostels need better security arrangement. 	

Table 5.9: Responses of Women and Child Development Department

Major Observations	Suggestive Pointers for Consideration
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ More number of Women Rehabilitation Centres are needed in the backward regions. ➤ Improving Anganwadi buildings should get priority across backward taluks. ➤ Food supply at Anganwadi also deserves attention. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a need to promote Community awareness, providing wide publicity and implementation of laws relating to sexual harassment and the training to Child Protection Committee. • Need to have systematic data on orphan children, to provide training for Child Protection Committee and GP members, need to empower children through exposure visit to police stations, efforts to reintegrate families in co-ordination with other department like Education.

Table 5.10: Responses of Irrigation Department

Major Observations	Suggestive Pointers for Consideration
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Officials feel that works implemented under the SDP like Minor Irrigation Tanks, Cleaning of Water Streams, Construction of Check-Dams and the like have helped in maintaining the water table. ➤ The SDP has really allocated the desired funds for the backward taluks. However, they feel that in view of additional need of funds, the SDP allocation deserve hikes for backward taluks. 	<p>It is better to concentrate on few taluks at a particular point of time and then consider the next set of taluks for the purpose of infrastructure creation. This would address the issue of dearth of funds across different locations.</p>

One can say that except the Department of Agriculture, all other departments are facing the dearth of funds. In some cases the taluk officials are unaware about the SDP itself. The need is felt to sensitize the officials on SDP per se as well as the major recommendations and classification of taluks based on development index. Wherever physical infrastructures are constructed, the need is felt to display the fact that such structures are constructed under the funds of SDP. Village level and or Taluk level action plan need to be supported further to make it an annual reality.

CHAPTER -VI

Concluding Observations

If one looks at the macro economic performance of the Indian economy in general and similar performance across states it is important to note that in recent times the growth rates have been quite impressive. However the issue is that we have not been able to transform this growth into development. This may be on account of serious regional imbalances both among states and within the states. Now the major question that needs to be addressed is that which are the factors that would come in the way of realizing this transformation in different states or regions within a state?

In the context of Karnataka state, the issue of regional imbalance in development has triggered off a good deal of debate especially in the aftermath of Nanjundappa Committee Report in 2002. The report, which was pioneering one, is considered to be a bench mark in highlighting the regional imbalance across the taluks of the state. Indicators for different sectors were used to measure the distance among the taluks and taluk rankings so done have brought forward the issue of backwardness to the forefront. Very recently Special Development Plan (SDP) was announced by the state government to cater to the recommendations of this committee.

The committee using 35 indicators from five different sectors (Agriculture, Industry Trade and Finance, Economic Infrastructure, Social Infrastructure, and Population characteristics) constructed a Comprehensive Composite Development Index (CCDI). Taking the State average of development for the selected indicators as the benchmark (equal to 1) and giving appropriate weights the committee identified 114 taluks as backward taluks among 175 taluks. Based on CCDI values, these backward taluks were further classified into most backward (CCDI of 0.52 - 0.79), more backward (CCDI of 0.80 - 0.88) and backward (0.89 - 1.00). Those with the value of greater than one were classified as relatively developed.

For the allocation of resources, the committee constructed another index named as Cumulative Deprivation Index (CDI), which is one minus CCDI. Based on this, resources have been allocated to different divisions of the state. In order to bridge this deprivation Rs. 31,000 crores at 2002-03 prices were recommended by the committee. Out of this total recommendation, Rs. 16,000 crores need to be spent through a period of 8 years under the banner of Special Development Plan (SDP) and remaining 15,000 crores to be allocated through regular budget.

A committee was established to oversee the implementation of the recommendations of Prof. Nanjundappa Committee. This committee developed the criteria for allocation of resources for different years under the SDP.

Objectives of SDP:

- A total of Rs. 30725 cr. from 2007-08, to be invested over a period of 8 years – 50 % from Normal Plan and 50 % through additional outlay
- Accelerate growth in backward taluks through additional investment in various sectors/areas
- Building infrastructure to make good the identified backlog in the backward taluks
- Establishing the needed institutions/organisations
- Providing location specific sectoral schemes in backward taluks

Special Features of SDP:

- It is proposed to allocate funds in the ratio of 10%, 20%, 15%, 15%, 15%, 10%, 10% and 5% respectively in eight years
- In the 2nd and subsequent years, the allocations have been enhanced by 5% annual inflation
- The SDP does not take into account the recommendations already implemented and investment already made during the period June 2002 to March 2007
- Within the allocated amount to the sector, the amount is to be distributed among the Most Backward, More Backward and Backward Taluks in the ratio of 50:30:20
- A special cell to be created in Planning Dept

Irrespective of various measures, the issue of imbalance continues to exist and now it is the opportune time to examine the impact of the special initiative taken by the Government of Karnataka in this regard.

Major Findings:

As per Dr. Nanjundappa Committee Report, there were 114 taluks in the backward category and 61 taluks were in the developed category, whereas in 2010 these were 98 and 77 respectively. Among the divisions Mysore division has highest regional imbalances followed by Bangalore, Gulbarga and Belgaum divisions in the both years.

The gap of 12 per cent is observed in case of allocation of SDP resources, and with regard to expenditure, the gap is -33 per cent for the state as a whole. *Irrigation, Social Sector and Economic Infrastructure* sectors have received higher share in the SDP. These three sectors account around ¼ share in the entire SDP expenditure.

Details related to sector wise spending on SDP were also examined as part of the present study. It is found from the that out of nine recommended sectors, four sectors have got higher spending by the government as against the recommended outlay. These sectors are *Economic Infrastructure sector* (expenditure of Rs. 1691 crore as against the recommend outlay of Rs. 1548 crore, 9 per cent surplus), *Rural Development* sector (Rs. 879 crore have been spent as against the recommended outlay of Rs. 852 crore, which makes 3 per cent of surplus), *Energy sector* (Rs. 718 crore have been spent as against the recommended outlay of Rs. 103 crore - more than 100 per cent surplus) and *Transport sectors* (Rs 402 crore as against the recommendation of Rs. only 5 crore – more that 100 per cent surplus).

Industry and Minerals Sector has the highest gap of -99 per cent, for this sector only Rs. 45 crore has been spent as against the recommended outlay of Rs. 4142 crore. *Science and Technology sector* has also higher gap of -86 per cent. The Committee had suggested Rs. 206 crore in eight years, but the state government has spent only Rs. 29 crore. *Agriculture and allied sector* (-42 %), *Social Sector* (-23%) and *Irrigation sectors* (-15%) have also experienced scarcity as against the recommendation.

The analysis brought out the fact that all the four divisions have the gap in the spending on SDP compared with the recommendation. Among the divisions, Mysore division has the

highest gap of -38 per cent (Rs. -924 crore of deficit), followed by Belgaum division with -33 per cent of gap (Rs. -1053 crore of deficit).

In order to examine the impact of SDP expenditure as well as other budgetary support of Government of Karnataka on the development status of taluks, we followed the methodology of Dr. Nanjundappa Committee to understand the development status of taluks for the year 2010 – a ten year comparison of development status of taluks was attempted. We used the same methodology and same 35 indicators to arrive at the development status of the taluks. The data of the Dr. Nanjundappa Committee was for the year 2000 and we have used the data for the year 2009-10. Though conceptually it may be difficult to extricate the impact of SDP expenditure alone on the change in the development status of taluks, we did attempt this just to know the linkage.

Chart 6.1: Change in Development status of taluks for the period 2000 to 2009-10

Status of Talus	Direction of Change	Nature of Change	No. of Taluks	Taluks
DEV→DEV	≡	No Change	52	Jamakhandi, Mudhol, Belgaum, Chikkodi, Dharwad, Hubli, Naragund, Ranebennur, Honnavar, Karwar, Kumta, Sirsi, Yellapur, Bellary Hospet Devanahalli, Nelamangala, Bangalore North, Bangalore South, Chikballapur, Davanagere, Harihara, Kolar, Ramanagaram, Bhadravathi, Hosanagara, Sagara, Shimoga, Thirthahalli, Tiptur and Tumkur, Yelandur, Chikmagalur, Koppa, Mudigere, Narasimharajapura, Sringeri, Bantval, Belthangadi, Mangalore, Puttur, Sullya, Hassan, Sakaleshpur, Madikeri, Somwarpet, Virajpet, Mandya, Mysore, Karkala, Kundapur and Udupi
MSB→DEV	↑	Triple Jump Forward	2	Sandur, Madhugiri

Chart 6.1: Change in Development status of taluks for the period 2000 to 2009-10

Status of Talus	Direction of Change	Nature of Change	No. of Taluks	Taluks
MRB→DEV	↑	Double Jump Forward	5	Gokak, Raichur, Turuvekere Kadur and Krishnarajpet
MSB→BAK	↑	Double Jump Forward	8	Bilagi, Afzalpur and Sindanur Channagiri, Gubbi, Kunigal and Sira Chamarajanagar
BAK→DEV	↑	Single Jump Forward	18	Raybag, Bijapur, Navalgund, Byadgi, Haveri, Ankola, Siddapur, Gulbarga, Hosakote, Anekal, Shikaripura, Tarikere, Arasikere, Channarayapatna, Holenarasipura, Maddur, Srirangapattana and K.R. Nagar
MSB→MRB	↑	Single Jump Forward	9	B. Bagewadi, Indi, Muddebihal, Sindgi Kudligi, Sedam, Shorapur, Hosadurga and Pavagada
MRB→BAK	↑	Single Jump Forward	14	Athani, Hirekerur, Bhatkal and Supa (Joida) Arakalgud, Malavalli, Nagamangala, Hunsur, Nanjanagud, Honnali, Soraba, C.N. Halli, Koratagere and Siruguppa
BAK→BAK	≡	No Change	10	Bailhongala, Hukkeri and Kundagol, Gangavathi, Chennapatna, Bangarpet, Malur, Srinivasapura, Pandavapura and Periyapatna
MRB→MRB	≡	No Change	12	Badami, Soundatti, Savanur and Shiggaon, H.B. Halli, Hadagalli, Koppal, Holalkere and Mulbagal Gundlupet, Kollegal and T. Narasipur

Chart 6.1: Change in Development status of taluks for the period 2000 to 2009-10

Status of Talus	Direction of Change	Nature of Change	No. of Taluks	Taluks
MSB→MSB	≡	No Change	20	Aurad, Basavakalyan, Bhalki, Humnabad, Aland, Chincholi, Chitapur, Jevargi, Shahapur, Yadgir, Kushtagi, Yelburga, Devadurga, Lingsugur, Manvi Kanakapura, Magadi, Harappanahalli and Bagepalli H.D. Kote
DEV→BAK	↓	Single Jump Backward	8	Bagalkot, Khanapur, Gadag, Haliyal, Mundagod, Doddaballapur and Chitradurga Alur
BAK→MRB	↓	Single Jump Backward	3	Ramdurg, Chintamani and Belur
MRB→MSB	↓	Single Jump Backward	9	Hungund, Kalghatagi, Mundaragi, Challakere, Hiriyur, Molakalmuru, Jagalur, Gowribidanur and Gudibanda
BAK→MSB	↓	Double Jump Backward	4	Ron, Shirhatti and Hanagal and Sidlaghatta
DEV→MRB	↓	Double Jump Backward	1	Bidar

Note: DEV = Developed Taluk, BAK = Backward Taluk, MRB = More Backward Taluk and MSB = Most Backward Taluk

From the above chart we can note that out of the total 61 developed taluks as per the Dr. Nanjundappa Committee 52 have remained as developed, which means 9 have moved to different backward categories. We can also note from the chart that 8 have moved to Backward (BAK) category and one has moved to More Backward (MRB) category. This shows that such 9 taluks marginally moved backwards.

Within the backward category of taluks some have moved forward and backwards with different level of jumps as indicated below.

- Two taluks have moved forward with triple jump to the developed category
- Five taluks have moved forward with double jump to developed category

- Eight taluks have moved forward with double jump to backward category
- Eighteen taluks have moved forward with single jump to developed category
- Nine taluks have moved forward with single jump to more backward category
- Fourteen taluks have moved forward with single jump to backward category
- Ten taluks have remained in the backward category
- Twelve taluks have remained in the more backward category
- Twenty taluks have remained in the most backward category
- Eight taluks have moved backwards with single jump to backward category
- Three taluks have moved backwards with single jump to more backward category
- Nine taluks have moved backwards with single jump to most backward category
- Four taluks have moved backwards with double jump to most backward category
- One taluk has moved backward with double jump to more backward category

On the whole it appears that by and large the taluks have remained in the same category as was identified by Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee. However, there are few movements across the categories. Note worthy is the movement of Bidar, which was a developed taluk and it has moved backwards to more backward category with double jump. Sandur and Madhugiri have moved forward from most backward to developed category. Those taluks which have moved from more backward to developed category are Gokak, Raichur, Turvekere, Kadur and Krishnarajpet.

Ron has moved backwards because of poor performance in economic infrastructure sector, same is the case with Shirhatti and Hanagal. In Hangal even the agriculture sector is not doing well. Policy correctives need to be incorporated in this regard.

Mundaragi and Hungund have gone backwards because of poor performance in economic and Social infrastructures. In Kalghatagi only the economic infrastructure has shown poor performance which has pushed it backwards.

Fifteen taluks in Gulbarga division have remained as most backward on account of poor performance in agriculture and economic infrastructure. Bidar has moved backwards

from developed to more backward category on account of poor performance in *Industry Trade and Finance*.

Doddaballapur and Chitradurga moved from developed category to backward category. In Chitradurga all the five sectors were not performing well, which could be the reason for its journey backwards. In Doddaballapur Industry Trade and Finance was not doing well.

Chintamani moved backwards on account of poor performance in Agriculture and Allied Sector. Same is the case as per as Sidlaghatta is concerned.

Challakere, Hiriyur, Molakalmuru, Jagalur, Gowribidanur and Gudibanda taluks moved backwards on account **negative performance in agriculture allied sector, Economic Infrastructure and Social Infrastructure.**

One Developed taluk (Alur) moved backwards and joined the group of Backward taluks. This is because Agriculture and Allied, Industry Trade and Finance sectors did not perform well.

Belur moved backwards on account poor performance in Agriculture and Allied sector.

Backward movement of taluks is found mainly on account of poor performance in sectors like

- Agriculture,
- Economic infrastructure,
- Economic and Social infrastructures and
- Industry Trade and Finance

Sector wise Scenario:

Agriculture

In case of agriculture sector, inter taluk disparity has decreased in the state as a whole (CV% from 33.03% in 2000 to 30.3 % in 2010). Among divisions, inter-taluk disparity has decreased in all divisions except, Belgaum division. Significant decrease can be observed in Mysore division. **During 2010 Belgaum, Koppal, Uttar Kannada, Gadag and Dharwad districts have higher inter-taluk disparities.** Haveri, Bijapur, Bidar and Mandya have lower regional imbalances during the same year.

Industry

Mysore, D. Kannada, Bangalore Urban, Bellary and Chamarajanagar districts have higher inter-taluk disparity.

Economic Infrastructure

Inter-taluk imbalances have decreased in Economic Infrastructure sector in Karnataka. Mysore division has higher inter-taluk disparity followed by Bangalore, Gulbarga and Belgaum divisions in both of the years. Mysore, Davangere, Kolar and Shimoga are the districts which faced very high inter-taluk disparity in 2010.

Social Infrastructure

In Social Infrastructure, also inter-taluk disparity has increased marginally in the state as a whole. Among the divisions, Belgaum division has registered higher inter-taluk disparity followed by Mysore division.

Inter Taluk Disparity:

Inter taluk disparity (CV%) in CCDI in Karnataka has increased marginally from 27.5 per cent in 2000 to 28.5 per cent in 2010. Among the divisions Mysore division has highest regional

imbalances followed by Bangalore, Gulbarga and Belgaum divisions in the both years. Out of 27 districts 8 districts have shown the decrease in regional disparity from 2000 to 2010. These districts are Bagalkot and Bijapur from Belgaum division, Bellary and Bidar from Gulbarga division, Chitradurga from Bangalore division, and Hassan Mandy and Udupi from Mysore division. Highest inter taluk disparity is observed in Mysore, Dharwad, Davangere and D. Kannada.

Few Observations

Thus, the need is felt to understand the dynamics of the change in the development status of the taluks at regular intervals and such analysis should act as the base for considering allocations of resources under SDP.

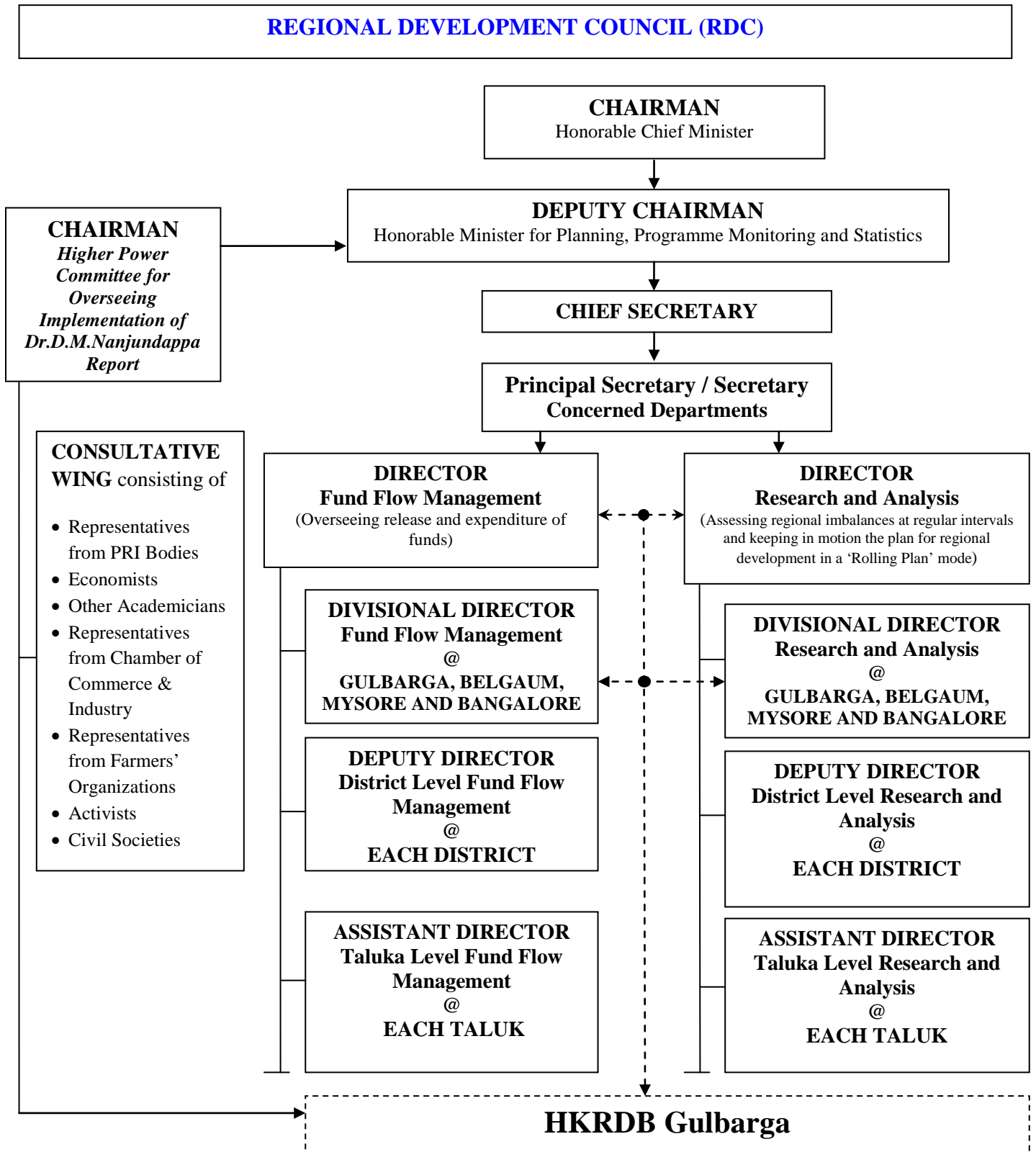
The efforts of the State Government deserve full appreciation due to the fact that it has exhibited its seriousness in compressing the regional imbalances in the state. Though in the initial years there were teething problems, the machinery responsible for the implementation of the recommendations of Dr. Nanjundappa Committee has picked up speed and is on the right track. Few corrective measures are required in case of select sectors and taluks which are lagging behind marginally. The need is felt to extend the SDP for current five year plan period with additional allocations.

In the background of the above discussion the need is also felt to create REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL (RDC) through the act of legislature. The funds which would be allocated and released to implement the recommendations of Dr. Nanjundappa Committee need to be treated as per the SCP and TSP framework and guidelines. In other words the implementation and monitoring of funds meant for such recommendations would emphasize, inter-alia, on earmarking of such funds towards achieving balanced regional development, creating a dedicated unit (at taluk / district level) for proper implementation and there should also be a separate budget-head / sub-heads for making funds non divertible and approval for

plans of Ministries and / Departments. At the state level the need is felt to create a REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL (RDC) for overseeing the resource flows and the implementation of Dr. DMN Committee recommendations which would also pave the way for addressing regional imbalances issues with a futuristic perspective. The Council needs to be created out of the Act of the legislature.

Prototype of Proposed Regional Development Council:

The funds which would be allocated and released to implement the recommendations of Dr. Nanjundappa Committee need to be treated as per the SCP and TSP framework and guidelines. In other words the implementation and monitoring of funds meant for such recommendations would emphasize, inter-alia, on earmarking of such funds towards achieving balanced regional development, creating a dedicated unit (at taluka / district level) for proper implementation and there should also be separate budget-head / sub-heads for making funds non divertible and approval for plans of Ministries and / Departments. At the state level the need is felt to create a Regional Development Council (RDC) for overseeing the resource flows and the implementation of Dr. DMN Committee recommendations which would also pave the way for addressing regional imbalances issues with a futuristic perspective. The proposed framework of the RDC is presented as below.



Appendix List of indicators used to classify the development status of taluks

1. 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)

2. 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

3. 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 kilometres, E4: Proportion of villages having access to all weather roads(in percentage), E5: Railway track in kilometers per 1000 square kilometres, E6: Number of motor vehicles per lakh population, E7: Number 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

4. 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

5. 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

In sum one can say that the efforts of the State Government deserve full appreciation due to the fact that it has exhibited its seriousness in compressing the regional imbalances in the state. Though in the initial years there were teething problems, the machinery responsible

for the implementation of the recommendations of Dr. Nanjundappa Committee has picked up speed and is on the right track. Few corrective measures are required in case of select sectors and taluks which are lagging behind marginally. The need is felt to extend the SDP for the current five year plan period with additional allocations.

Agriculture department has received the highest expenditure. Along with Economic Infrastructure sector which used resources effectively. In case of Rural Development all the divisions have the gap in spending on SDP as against the recommendation. Irrigation Gulbarga division is doing well which is an encouraging factor. Much attention is needed for the energy sector as far as spending of SDP resources. Industrial sector also needs a systematic way of spending such resources. Other sectors which need better attention are transport and science and technology.

On the whole the need is felt to monitor the spending in the More and Most backward category of taluks across the sectors.

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