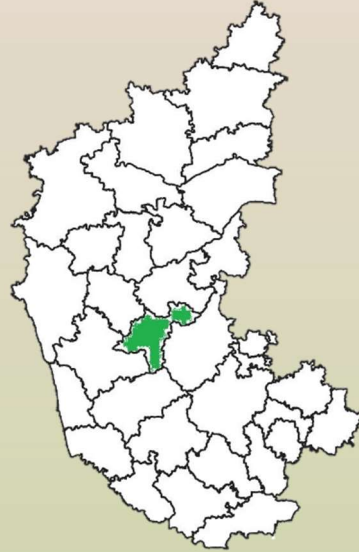**Prof. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report and After**

Taluk Report Cards

Of

Davanagere District

Study Completed Under

Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Chair

Vinod B Annigeri
Shiddalingaswami V Hanagodimath

Acknowledgement

Centre for Multi-disciplinary Development Research (CMDR) Dharwad places on record its sincere thanks to Government of Karnataka, for establishing a Chair in the name of an eminent economist like Dr. D M Nanjundappa. The Chair has the mandate to carry forward views, ideas and philosophy of Dr. D M Nanjundappa as far as issues of regional development are concerned. The Chair has already come out with various studies in the past couple of years and it has also actively organized various outreach programmes to sensitize policy makers, administrators, media and public at large.

We sincerely pledge on this occasion to dedicate ourselves to examine and bring out research outputs, policy briefs and other academic material to strengthen the efforts of reducing regional imbalances in the state.

About the Taluk Report Cards

The publication of the report of "High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances" popularly known as Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report has generated a good deal of debate on understanding regional imbalances as well as making efforts in correcting such imbalances in the state of Karnataka. The Committee in its voluminous report tried to figure out the development status of taluks in Karnataka state. Using an array of indicators the Committee developed a **Comprehensive Composite Development Index (CCDI)** and **Cumulative Deprivation Index (CDI)** for each taluk and compared the value of CCDI of each taluk against that of the state to arrive at the comparative position of different taluks for the year 2000. The CCDI of Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee in the present day context can be used as a *bench mark* to examine what has happened among the taluks as far as similar index is concerned. In this background CMDR attempted construction of similar index using similar methodology and database for the period 2009-10.

After the report was submitted various governments in the state made efforts in correcting the regional imbalances as per the recommendations of Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee. In the recent past, under the banner of Special Development Plan (SDP), the Government of Karnataka has been providing resources in tune with the recommendations of the Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee across the state with an intention to reduce regional imbalances.

The present report cards as developed by CMDR make a modest attempt to present the comparative development scenario of taluks in each district. The comparison is made between *Dr. D M Nanjundappa Index* and the *Index as developed by CMDR*. The Report Cards contain at the outset the comparative positions of CCDI for two periods of time followed by the resource position.

The report cards basically address the policy makers and administrators for whom user friendly graphical presentations followed by cryptic notes are presented. Such report cards would come out for each district and presented as per the administrative divisions in the state.

We hope and trust that these report cards would be useful in taking further the issue of reducing regional imbalances in the state at large.

About Indicators and Methodology

Using 35 indicators - covering sectors viz., Agricultural and allied (9); Industrial Trade and Finance (5); Economic Infrastructure (9); Social Infrastructure (7); and Population Characteristics (5); Sector wise index for each of the 175 taluks by using a methodology which assigns a precise weight to each of these indicators. These 5 sectoral indices are then aggregated into a CCDI by using the shares of these 5 sectors (suitably adjusted by giving a 10 percent additional weightage to social infrastructure) in the SDP of Karnataka.

Considering that an index of '1' indicates the state average, the Committee was able to identify 114 taluks whose CCDI values were less than '1' as "Backward Taluks". The Committee further sub- divided these into:

(i)   Relatively developed taluks CCDI >1.
(ii)   Backward taluks: $0.88 < CCDI < 1$;
(iii)   More backward taluks: $0.79 < CCDI < 0.89$;
(iv)   Most backward taluks $0.52 < CCDI < 0.80$;

(HPCFRRI, 2002, pp 906)

CMDR has followed the same methodology as stated above for arriving at CCDI values for the same set of indicators using the 2009-10 data.

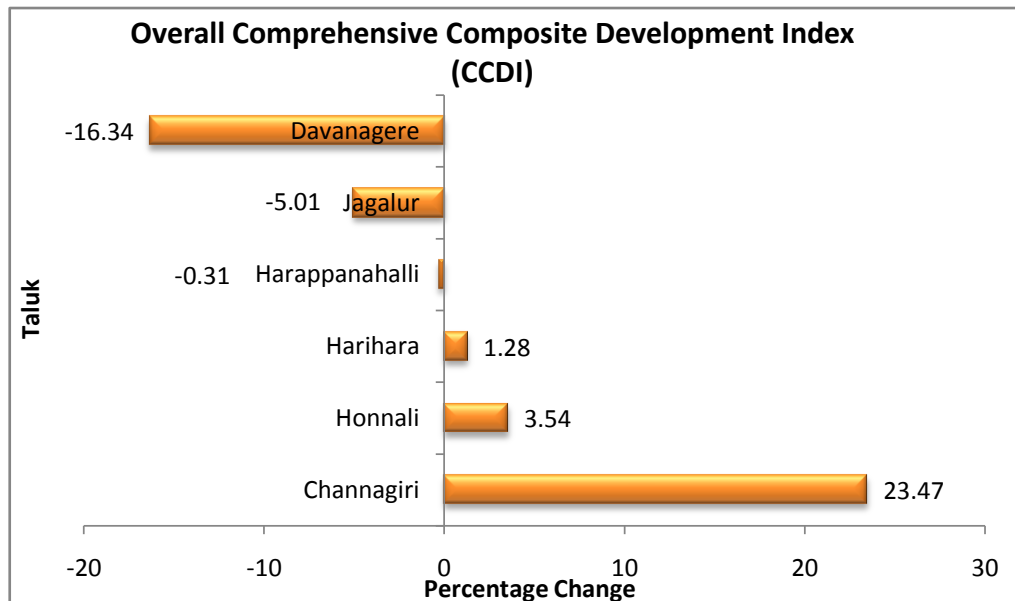| 1. Agricultural and Allied |
|---|
| A1: Percentage of total cropped area to net area sown, |
| A2: Percentage of area under food grains to total cropped area, |
| A3: Percentage of area under horticultural crops to total cropped area |
| A4: Percentage of area under commercial crops to total cropped 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 |

Taluk	Comprehensive composite Development Index (CCDI)			Status of Taluks as per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report (1999-00)	Status of Taluks as per 2009-10 Index
	1999-00	2009-10	% Change		
Channagiri	0.78	0.97	23.47	Most Backward (139)	Backward (88)
Honnali	0.86	0.89	3.54	More Backward (108)	Backward (112)
Harihara	1.17	1.19	1.28	Relatively Developed (34)	Relatively Developed (38)
Harappanahalli	0.72	0.72	-0.31	Most Backward (154)	Most Backward (162)
Jagalur	0.80	0.76	-5.01	More Backward (134)	Most Backward (151)
Davanagere	1.56	1.31	-16.34	Relatively Developed (7)	Relatively Developed (26)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate ranking of taluks in comparison to the state CCDI

Overall District Scenario:

➢ According to Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report, Harihara and Davanagere were the two developed taluks.
➢ Again in 2009-10 Index, Harihara and Davanagere were the two developed taluks.
➢ Three taluks have registered negative growth. Davanagere taluk has registered maximum negative growth (-16.34 per cent), while Channagiri has registered highest growth (23.47 per cent) over a period of time.
➢ Channagiri and Honnali, which were most backward and more backward taluks in 1999-00, have move up to the backward category in 2009-10.


Overall Comprehensive Composite Development Index (CCDI)

CCDI-AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED

Taluk	CCDI-AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED			Status of Taluks as per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report (1999-00)	Status of Taluks as per 2009-10 Index
	1999-00	2009-10	% Change		
Channagiri	1.04	1.66	59.34	Relatively Developed (86)	Relatively Developed (10)
Honnali	1.09	1.46	33.52	Relatively Developed (66)	Relatively Developed (27)
Harihara	1.70	2.20	29.15	Relatively Developed (14)	Relatively Developed (2)
Jagalur	0.84	1.08	28.72	More Backward (125)	Relatively Developed (81)
Harappanahalli	0.81	0.96	17.96	More Backward (129)	Backward (109)
Davanagere	2.22	1.92	-13.46	Relatively Developed (1)	Relatively Developed (4)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate ranking of taluks in comparison to the state CCDI

Agriculture and Allied Sector

➢ Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee identified Channagiri, Honnalli, Harihara and Davanegere as developed taluks.
➢ In 2009-10 Index, Channagiri, Honnalli, Harihara, Jagalur and Davanegere were categorized as developed taluks.
➢ Except Davanegere taluk, all tother taluks have attained positive growth over a period of one decade.
➢ Jagalur has improved its position from more backward category to developed category, while Harappanahalli has move up from more backward to backward category. Other four taluks.
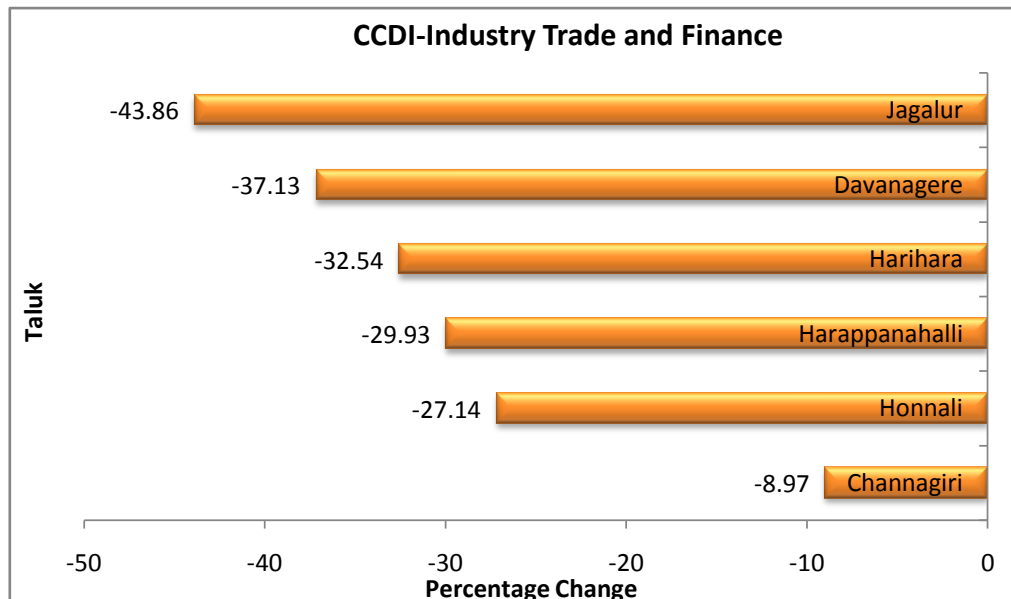

CCDI-Agriculture & Allied
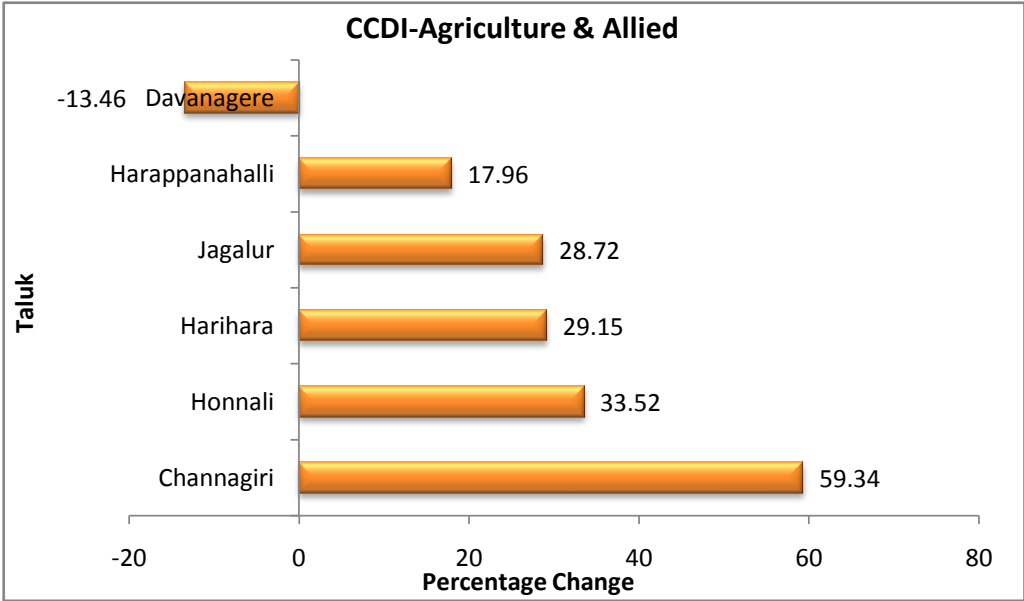
Taluk	CCDI-INDUSTRY, TRADE AND FINANCE			Status of Taluks as per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report (1999-00)	Status of Taluks as per 2009-10 Index
	1999-00	2009-10	% Change		
Channagiri	0.49	0.45	-8.97	Most Backward (167)	Most Backward (166)
Honnali	0.70	0.51	-27.14	Most Backward (126)	Most Backward (153)
Harappanahalli	0.50	0.35	-29.93	Most Backward (165)	Most Backward (175)
Harihara	0.97	0.66	-32.54	Backward (50)	Most Backward (117)
Davanagere	1.35	0.85	-37.13	Relatively Developed (24)	More Backward (83)
Jagalur	0.80	0.45	-43.86	More Backward (83)	Most Backward (165)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate ranking of taluks in comparison to the state CCDI

Industry, Trade and Finance Sector

➢ As per Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report, Davanagere was the only one developed taluk.
➢ In 2009-10 Index, none among six taluks were classified as developed taluk.
➢ All taluks of Davanegere district have experienced negative growth over a period of one decade.
➢ Harihara, Davanagere and Jagalur have slipped down in the development category during the period 1999-00 to 2009-10.
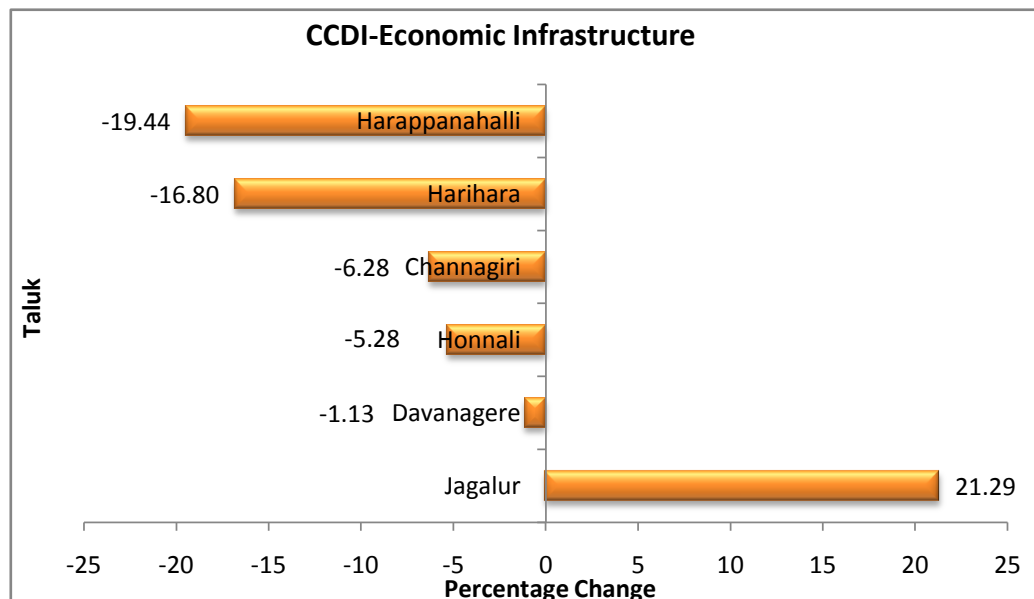

CCDI-Industry Trade and Finance

CCDI-INFRASTRUCTURE (ECONOMIC)

Taluk	CCDI-INFRASTRUCTURE (ECONOMIC)			Status of Taluks as per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report (1999-00)	Status of Taluks as per 2009-10 Index
	1999-00	2009-10	% Change		
Jagalur	0.62	0.75	21.29	Most Backward (169)	Most Backward (154)
Davanagere	1.30	1.28	-1.13	Relatively Developed (34)	Relatively Developed (38)
Honnali	0.93	0.88	-5.28	Backward (107)	More Backward (123)
Channagiri	0.83	0.77	-6.28	More Backward (135)	Most Backward (147)
Harihara	1.29	1.08	-16.80	Relatively Developed (35)	Relatively Developed (74)
Harappanahalli	0.75	0.60	-19.44	Most Backward (155)	Most Backward (173)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate ranking of taluks in comparison to the state CCDI

Economic Infrastructure Sector

➢ As per Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report, Davanagere and Harihara were categorized as developed taluks.
➢ Even as per 2009-10 Index, Davanagere and Harihara were categorized as developed taluks.
➢ Except Jagalur, all other taluks have experienced negative growth during the period 1999-00 to 2009-10.
➢ Honnali has moved down from backward to more backward category, while Channagiri has moved from more backward to most backward category. Other four taluks Jagalur, Davanagere, Harihara and Harappanahalli fall in the same development category in 2009-10, as they were a decade earlier.
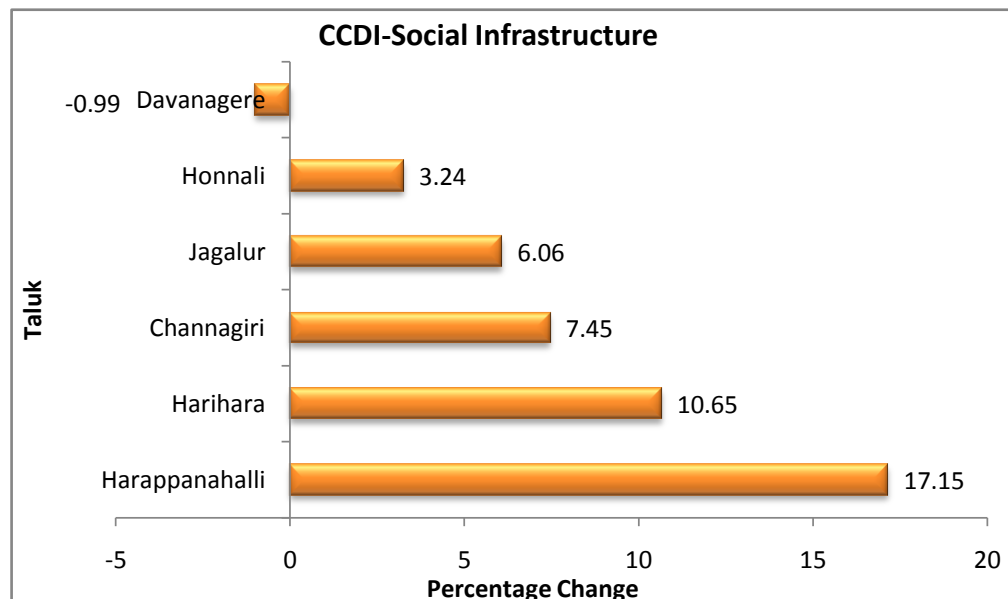

CCDI-Economic Infrastructure

Taluk	CCDI-INFRASTRUCTURE (SOCIAL)			Status of Taluks as per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report (1999-00)	Status of Taluks as per 2009-10 Index
	1999-00	2009-10	% Change		
Harappanahalli	0.88	1.03	17.15	More Backward (100)	Relatively Developed (74)
Harihara	0.86	0.96	10.65	More Backward (104)	Backward (96)
Channagiri	0.88	0.94	7.45	More Backward (99)	Backward (101)
Jagalur	0.81	0.86	6.06	More Backward (123)	More Backward (124)
Honnali	0.82	0.85	3.24	More Backward (117)	More Backward (131)
Davanagere	1.36	1.35	-0.99	Relatively Developed (12)	Relatively Developed (27)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate ranking of taluks in comparison to the state CCDI

Social Infrastructure Sector

➢ As per Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report, Davanagere was the only developed taluk.
➢ In 2009-10 Index, Harapanahalli and Davanagere were the two developed taluks.
➢ Except Davanegere, other five taluks have registered positive growth in index values, over a period of one decade.
➢ Harappanahalli, Harihara and Channagiri have moved up in the development category.

CCDI-Social Infrastructure

CCDI-POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Taluk	CCDI-POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS			Status of Taluks as per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report (1999-00)	Status of Taluks as per 2009-10 Index
	1999-00	2009-10	% Change		
Harihara	1.05	1.00	-4.82	Relatively Developed (31)	Relatively Developed (64)
Honnali	0.88	0.83	-5.22	More Backward (116)	More Backward (148)
Davanagere	1.22	1.12	-7.70	Relatively Developed (5)	Relatively Developed (39)
Harappanahalli	1.00	0.83	-17.14	Relatively Developed (47)	More Backward (152)
Channagiri	0.95	0.78	-18.59	Backward (77)	Most Backward (172)
Jagalur	1.05	0.76	-27.41	Relatively Developed (28)	Most Backward (175)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate ranking of taluks in comparison to the state CCDI

Population Characteristics Index:

➢ As per Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report, Harihara, Davanagere, Harapanahaalli and Jagalur were the developed taluks.
➢ Even as per 2009-10 Index, Harihara and Davanagere were developed taluks.
➢ All taluks of the district have shown negative growth in the value of index over a period of one deade.
➢ Harappanahalli, Channagiri and Jagalur have moved down in the development category. Honnali remain as more backward taluk while Harihara and Davanagere remain as developed taluks in both the study periods.

CCDI-Population
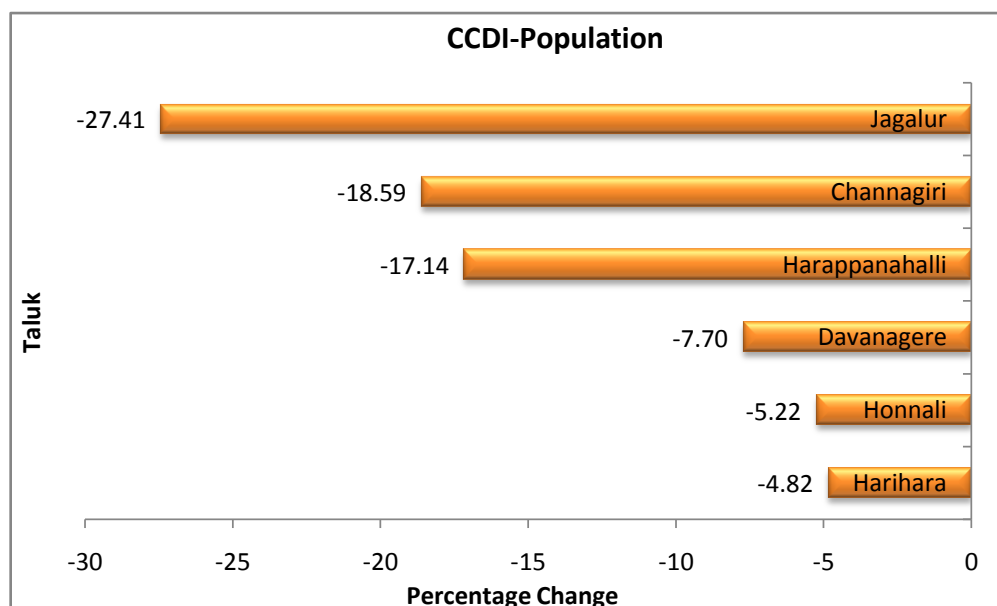
A1- Percentage of Total Cropped Area to Net area Sown

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Harihara	144.75	145.94	1.23	1.20	-2.82
Channagiri	121.03	116.91	1.03	0.96	-6.89
Honnali	126.75	119.97	1.08	0.99	-8.77
Jagalur	113.17	106.85	0.96	0.88	-8.99
Harappanahalli	117.65	109.01	1.00	0.90	-10.69
Davanagere	145.04	119.87	1.24	0.98	-20.34
District	126.33	117.49	1.08	0.96	-10.35

A1: Percentage of total cropped area to net area sown

➢ As per Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report, five out of six taluks, except Jagalur, were developed taluks.
➢ In 2009-10 Index, only Harihara was categorized as developed taluk.
➢ No taluks of Davanagere district have shown positive growth in the index value over a period of time.
➢ Davanagere has reported maximum decline (-20.34 per cent) in the value of index, followed by Harappanahalli and Jagalur.
➢ *Percentage of total cropped area to net area sown* has shown a decline over a period of ten years in Davanagere district.
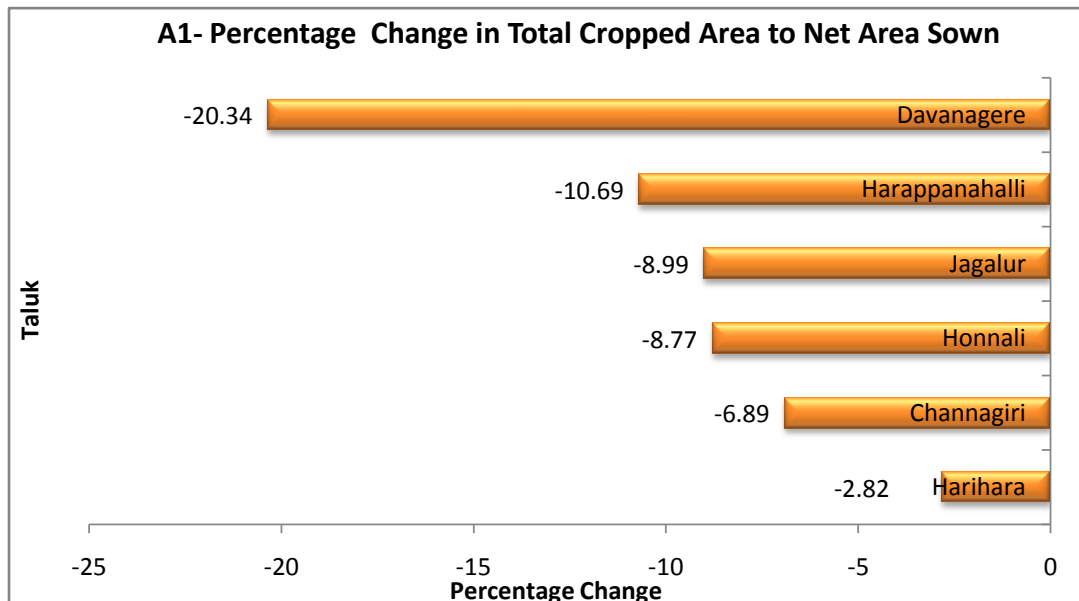
A1- Percentage Change in Total Cropped Area to Net Area Sown

A2 - Percentage Of Area Under Food Grains To Total Cropped Area

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Jagalur	46.18	58.98	0.77	0.99	28.72
Harappanahalli	64.66	76.44	1.08	1.28	18.94
Honnali	68.43	79.61	1.15	1.34	16.34
Harihara	83.81	89.56	1.41	1.51	6.75
Davanagere	78.62	82.92	35.89	1.39	5.57
Channagiri	70.78	69.74	1.19	1.17	-1.52
District	68.77	76.34	1.15	1.28	11.23

A2: Percentage of Area under food grains to total cropped area

➢ As per Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report, five out of six taluks were developed taluks.
➢ Even in 2009-10 Index, five out of six taluks were developed taluks.
➢ Except Channagiri, all other taluks of Davanagere district have shown positive change in the value of index over a period of time.
➢ Jagalur has reported maximum increase (28.72 per cent) in the value of index, followed by Harappanahalli and Honnali.
➢ *Percentage of Area under food grains to total cropped area* in Davanagere district has shown an increase over a decade.

A2 - Percentage Change In Area Under Foodgrains To Total Cropped Area

A3- Percentage Of Area Under Horticultural Crops To Total Cropped Area					
Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Davanagere	1.00	11.90	0.30	0.82	174.35
Channagiri	2.79	28.33	0.83	1.95	133.95
Harihara	1.54	14.25	0.46	0.98	113.24
Honnali	2.41	13.75	0.72	0.95	31.42
Harappanahalli	3.55	7.30	1.06	0.50	-52.61
Jagalur	5.24	6.25	1.57	0.43	-72.52
District	2.74	13.73	0.82	0.94	15.32

A3: Percentage of area under horticultural crops to total cropped area

➢ As per Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report, two out of six taluks were in developed category.
➢ In 2009-10 Index, only one taluk was categorized as developed taluk.
➢ Except Jagalur and Harappanahalli, all other taluks of Davanagere district have shown positive change in the value of index over a period of time.
➢ Davanagere has reported maximum increase (174.35 per cent) in the value of index, followed by Channagiri and Harihara.
➢ *Percentage of area under horticultural crops* to total cropped area in Davanagere district has increased during the time period of 10 years.
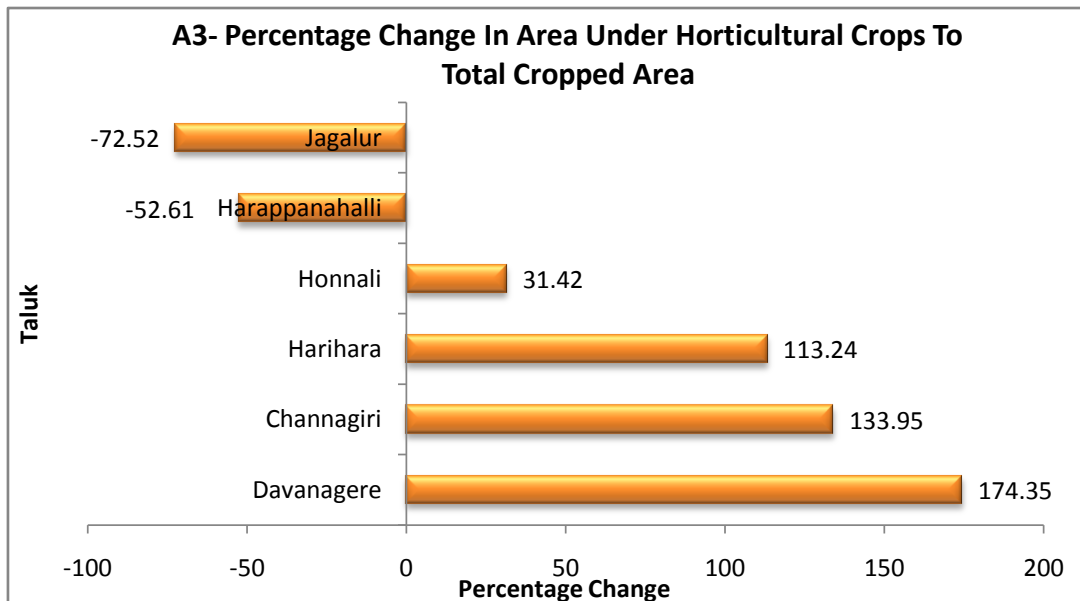
A3- Percentage Change In Area Under Horticultural Crops To Total Cropped Area

A4 - Percentage Of Area Under Commercial Crops To Total Cropped Area					
Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Channagiri	26.38	26.59	0.72	0.82	13.13
Davanagere	20.20	15.16	0.55	0.47	-15.77
Jagalur	48.51	34.11	1.33	1.05	-21.10
Harappanahalli	31.72	20.41	0.87	0.63	-27.80
Harihara	14.50	8.76	0.40	0.27	-32.17
Honnali	29.01	17.11	0.80	0.53	-33.81
District	28.38	20.34	0.78	0.63	-19.59

A4: Percentage of area under commercial crops to total cropped area

➢ As per Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report, only one taluk was classified as developed taluk.
➢ Even as per 2009-10 Index, only one taluk was identified as developed taluk.
➢ Except Channagiri, all other taluks of Davanagere district have shown negative change in the value of index over a period of time.
➢ Honnali has reported maximum decline (-33.81 per cent) in the value of index, followed by Harihara and Harappanahalli.
➢ *Percentage of area under commercial crops to total cropped area* in Davanagere district has declined over a period of one decade.

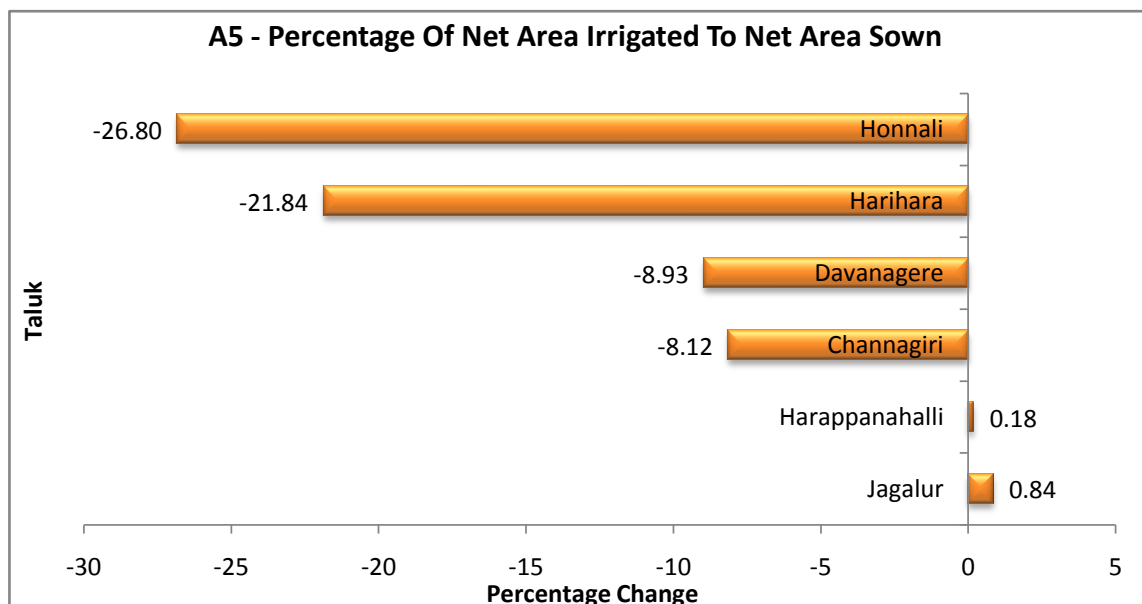**A4 - Percentage Change In Area Under Commercial Crops To Total Cropped Area**

Taluk	Percentage Change
Honnali	-33.81
Harihara	-32.17
Harappanahalli	-27.80
Jagalur	-21.10
Davanagere	-15.77
Channagiri	13.13
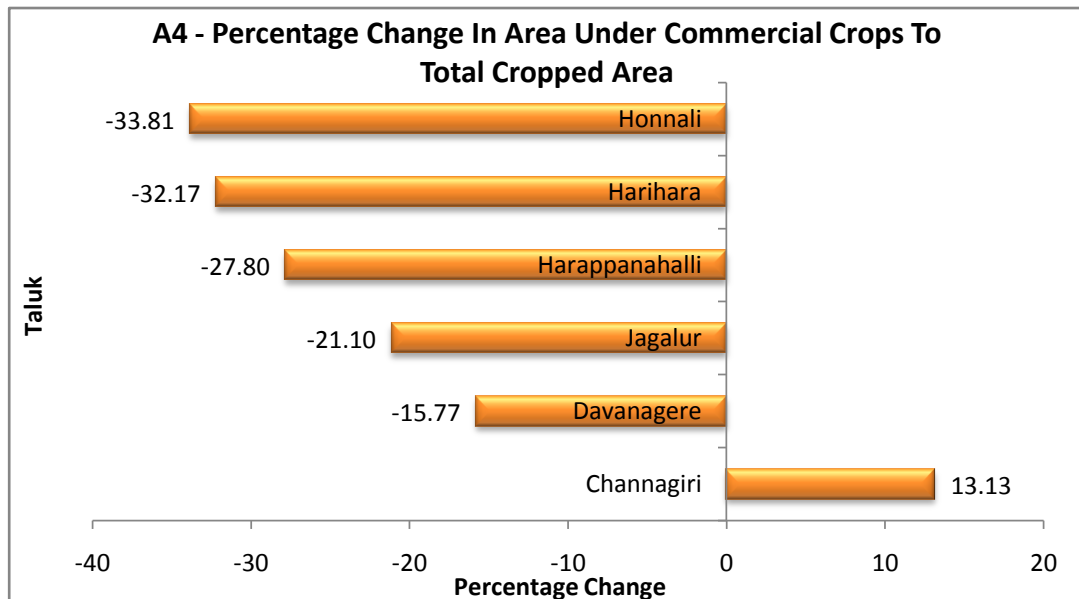
A5 - Percentage Of Net Area Irrigated To Net Area Sown					
Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Jagalur	12.65	17.09	0.53	0.54	0.84
Harappanahalli	16.81	22.56	0.71	0.71	0.18
Channagiri	35.88	44.16	1.51	1.39	-8.12
Davanagere	46.16	56.31	1.94	1.77	-8.93
Harihara	75.39	78.93	3.17	2.48	-21.84
Honnali	38.16	37.42	1.61	1.18	-26.80
District	33.82	40.06	1.42	1.26	-11.59

A5: Percentage of net irrigated area to net area sown

➤ As per Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report, four out of six taluks were categorized as developed taluk.
➤ Even as per 2009-10 Index, four out of six taluks were categorized as developed taluks.
➤ Except Jagalur and Harappanahalli, all other taluks of Davanagere district have shown negative change in the value of index over a period of time.
➤ Honnali has reported maximum decline (-26.80 per cent) in the value of index, followed by Harihara and Davanagere.
➤ *Percentage of net irrigated area to net area sown* in Davanagere district has declined over a period of 10 years.

A5 - Percentage Of Net Area Irrigated To Net Area Sown

A6 - Fertilizer (NPK) Consumption In Kilogram Per Hectare (Total Cropped Area)

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Jagalur	125.23	241.06	1.05	1.85	75.99
Harappanahalli	92.13	173.20	0.77	1.33	71.88
Channagiri	146.06	260.03	1.23	2.00	62.77
Honnali	163.09	285.04	1.37	2.19	59.80
Davanagere	199.41	297.88	1.68	2.29	36.58
Harihara	206.02	292.98	1.73	2.25	30.02
District	151.00	253.84	1.52	1.95	28.51

A6: Fertilizer (NPK) consumption in kilograms per hectare (total cropped area)

➢ As per Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report, five out of six taluks were categorized as developed taluks.
➢ As per 2009-10 Index, all six taluks of the district were classified as developed taluks.
➢ All six taluks of Davanagere district have shown positive growth in the index value over a period of time.
➢ Jagalur has reported maximum increase (75.99 per cent) in the value of index, followed by Harappanahalli and Channagiri.
➢ Davanagere district has experienced a positive growth in *fertilizer (NPK) consumption* over a period of 10 years.

A6 - Percentage Change In Fertilizer (NPK) Consumption In Kilogram Per Hectare (Total Cropped Area)
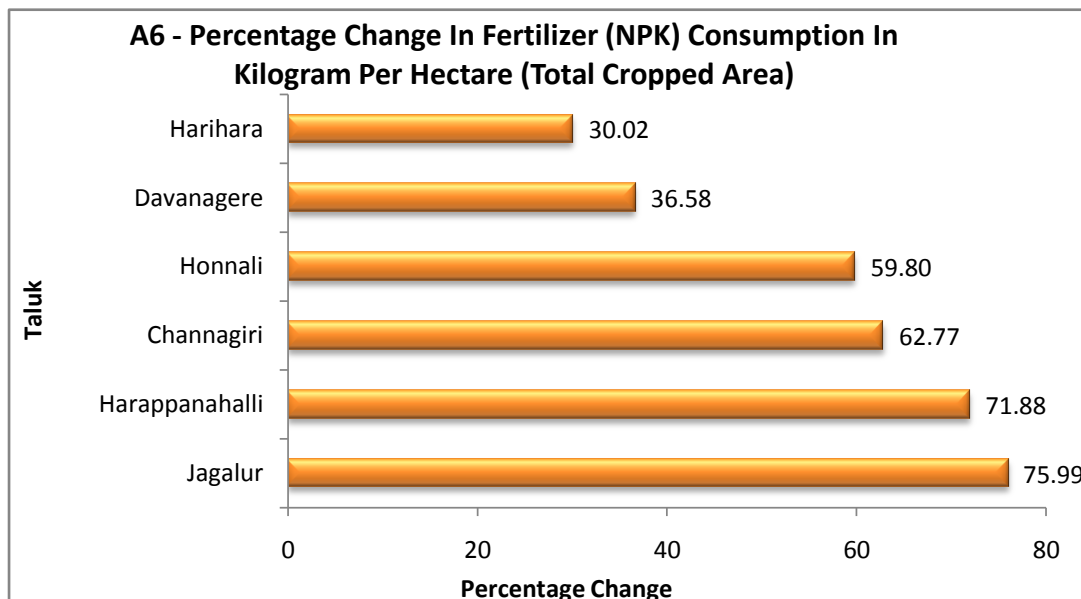
A7 - Number Of Tractors Per 1000 Hectares Area Sown					
Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Honnali	0.50	14.11	0.06	2.86	5055.89
Harappanahalli	0.22	5.42	0.02	1.10	4329.62
Jagalur	0.28	6.04	0.03	1.23	3902.57
Channagiri	2.66	18.89	0.30	3.83	1198.83
Harihara	34.02	37.40	3.78	7.59	100.90
Davanagere	79.26	26.00	8.80	5.28	-40.06
District	20.09	17.26	2.29	3.50	53.14

A7: Number of tractors per 1000 hectare area sown

➢ As per Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report, two taluks were found in developed category.
➢ As per 2009-10 Index, all six taluks were identified as developed taluks.
➢ Except Davanagere taluk, all other taluks of Davanagere district have shown positive change in the value of index over a period of time.
➢ Honnali has reported enormous increase in the value of index, followed by Harappanahalli and Jagalur.
➢ The district has reported positive change in *number of tractors per 1000 hectare area sown* during the reference period.

A7 - Percentage Change In Number Of Tractors Per 1000 Hectares Area Sown
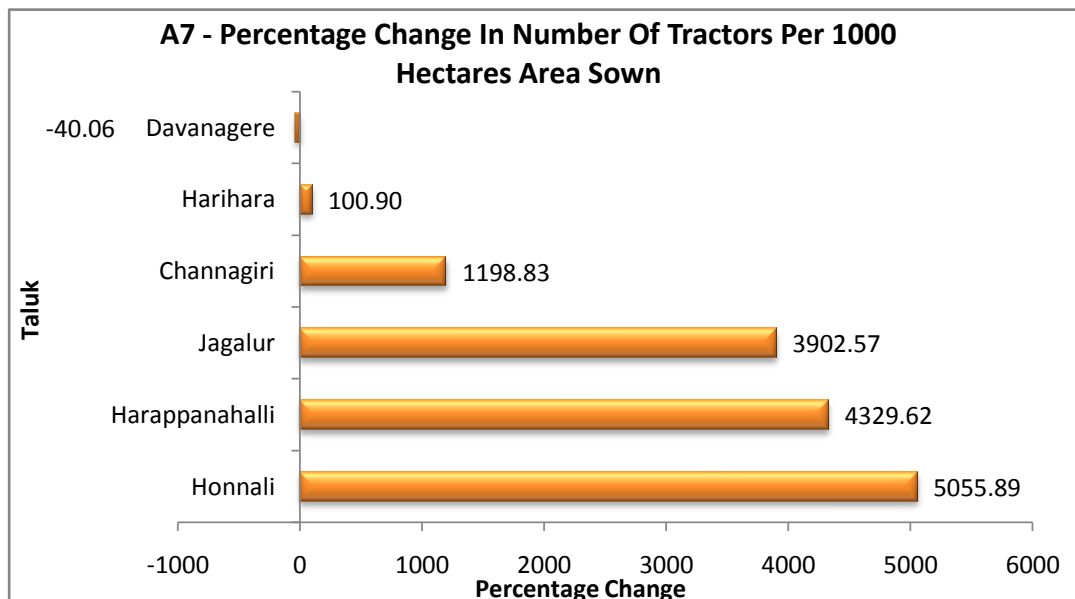
A8 - Livestock Units Per Lakh Rural Population					
Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Davanagere	52736.83	80159.24	1.09	1.85	69.53
Jagalur	44349.29	45534.52	0.92	1.05	14.51
Harihara	42383.36	43293.65	0.88	1.00	13.93
Channagiri	47829.98	46320.92	0.99	1.07	8.01
Harappanahalli	57310.51	53160.62	1.19	1.23	3.46
Honnali	62804.23	55494.05	1.30	1.28	-1.45
District	51882.05	55065.65	1.08	1.27	18.38

A8: Livestock units per lakh rural population

➢ As per Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report, three out of six taluks were classified as developed taluks.
➢ As per 2009-10 Index, all taluks of the district were categorized as developed taluks.
➢ Except Honnali, all other taluks of Davanagere district have shown positive change in the value of index over a period of time.
➢ Davanagere has reported maximum increase (69.53 per cent) in the value of index, followed by Jagalur and Harihara.
➢ The overall district has witnessed a positive growth in *livestock units per lakh rural population* over a period of one decade.

A8 - Percentage Change In Livestock Units Per Lakh Rural Population
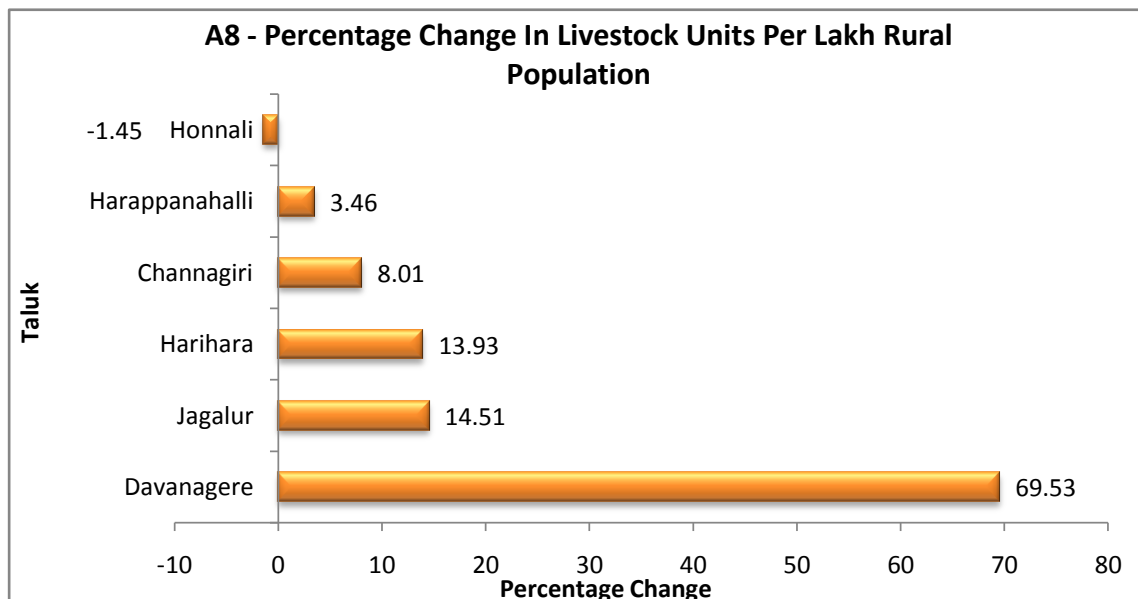
A9 - Per Capita Bank Credit (Commercial And Regional Rural Banks) To Agriculture (In Rs)					
Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Jagalur	397.26	2524.56	0.82	1.14	39.80
Davanagere	575.11	3062.95	1.18	1.39	17.16
Harihara	905.91	3154.39	1.86	1.43	-23.40
Harappanahalli	435.35	1378.78	0.90	0.62	-30.33
Channagiri	897.63	2667.85	1.85	1.21	-34.62
Honnali	989.06	2360.29	2.03	1.07	-47.50
District	687.89	2623.10	1.41	1.19	-16.11

A9: Per capita bank credit (commercial and regional rural banks) to agriculture (in rupees)
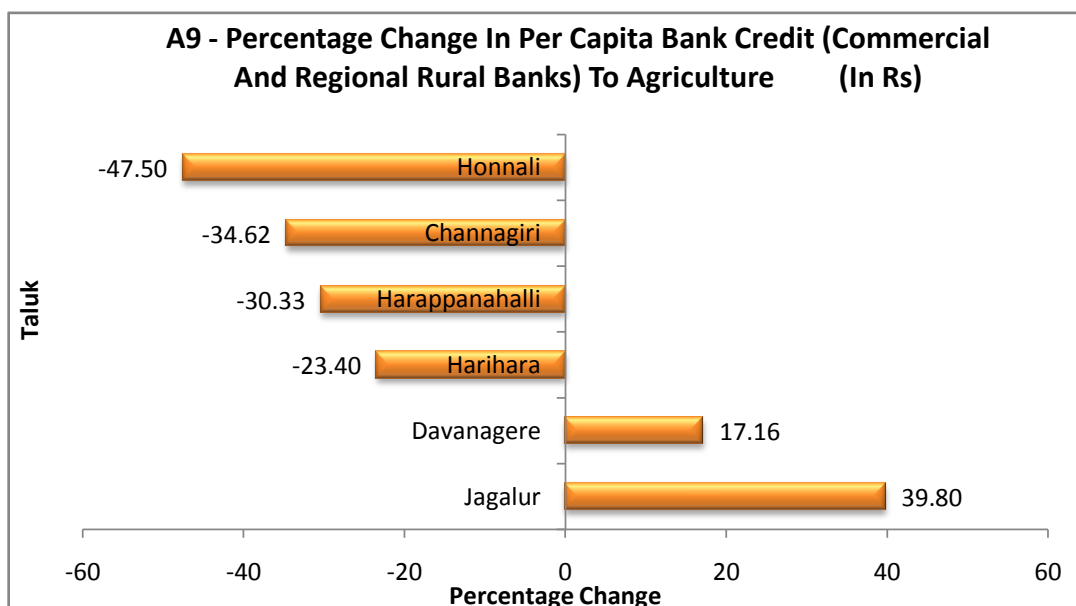
➢ As per Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report, four out of six taluks were categorized as developed taluks.
➢ As per 2009-10 Index, five taluks were classified as developed taluks.
➢ Except Jagalur and Davanagere, all other taluks of Davanagere district have shown negative change in the value of index over a period of time.
➢ Honnali has reported maximum decline (-47.50 per cent) in the value of index, followed by Channagiri and Harappanahalli. Jagalur has experienced maximum increase of 39.80 per cent rise in the value of index over a period of one decade.
➢ The district has shown decrease in *per capita bank credit to agriculture* over a decade.

A9 - Percentage Change In Per Capita Bank Credit (Commercial And Regional Rural Banks) To Agriculture (In Rs)

I1 - Number Of Industrial Units Per Lakh Population

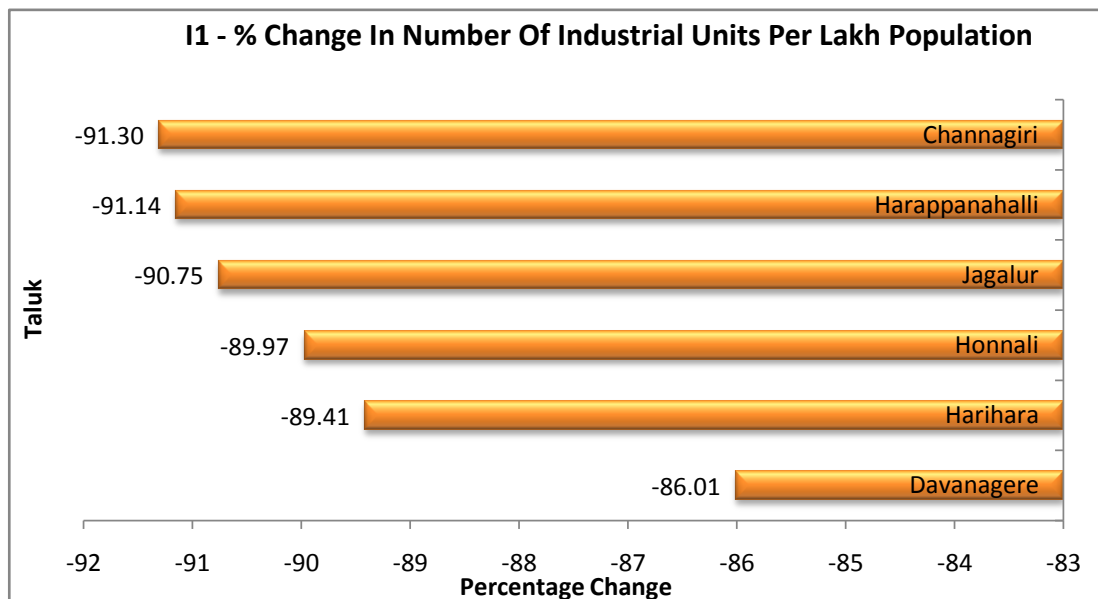| Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Davanagere	485.65	53.11	1.01	0.14	-86.01
Harihara	600.10	49.66	1.25	0.13	-89.41
Honnali	406.76	31.90	0.84	0.08	-89.97
Jagalur	261.29	18.88	0.54	0.05	-90.75
Harappanahalli	182.72	12.65	0.38	0.03	-91.14
Channagiri	321.86	21.88	0.67	0.06	-91.30
District	399.40	35.79	0.83	0.10	-88.53

I1: Number of industrial units per lakh population

- As per Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report, two taluks were classified as developed taluks.
- As per 2009-10 Index, none among six taluks of the district were classified as developed taluk.
- No taluks of Davanagere district have shown positive growth in the index value over a period of time.
- Channagiri has reported maximum decline (-91.30 per cent) in the value of index, followed by Harappanahalli and Jagalur.
- The district has reported decrease in *number of industrial units per lakh population*.

I1 - % Change In Number Of Industrial Units Per Lakh Population

Taluk	Percentage Change
Channagiri	-91.30
Harappanahalli	-91.14
Jagalur	-90.75
Honnali	-89.97
Harihara	-89.41
Davanagere	-86.01

I2 - Percentage Of Industrial Workers To Total Main Workers

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Davanagere	14.99	3.29	1.40	0.35	-74.98
Channagiri	2.17	0.29	0.20	0.03	-84.93
Honnali	3.16	0.38	0.30	0.04	-86.26
Harihara	13.98	1.38	1.31	0.15	-88.73
Harappanahalli	4.89	0.47	0.46	0.05	-89.04
Jagalur	2.23	0.11	0.21	0.01	-94.29
District	8.27	1.43	0.77	0.15	-80.35

I2: Percentage of industrial workers to total workers

➢ As per Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report, two out of six taluks were classified as developed taluks.

➢ As per 2009-10 Index, no taluk was identified as developed taluk.

➢ No taluks of Davanagere district have shown positive growth in the index value over a period of time.

➢ Jagalur has reported maximum decline (-94.29 per cent) in the value of index, followed by Harappanahalli and Harihara.

➢ Overall decrease of *percentage of industrial workers to total workers* has been reported in the district for the reference period.
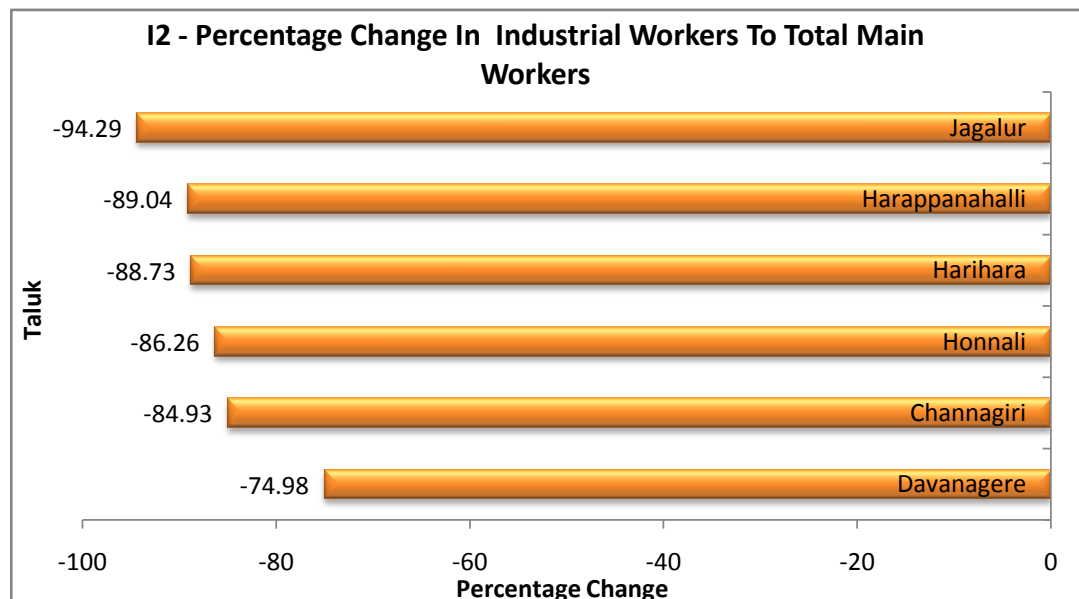
I3 - Per Capita Advances By Banks In Rupees

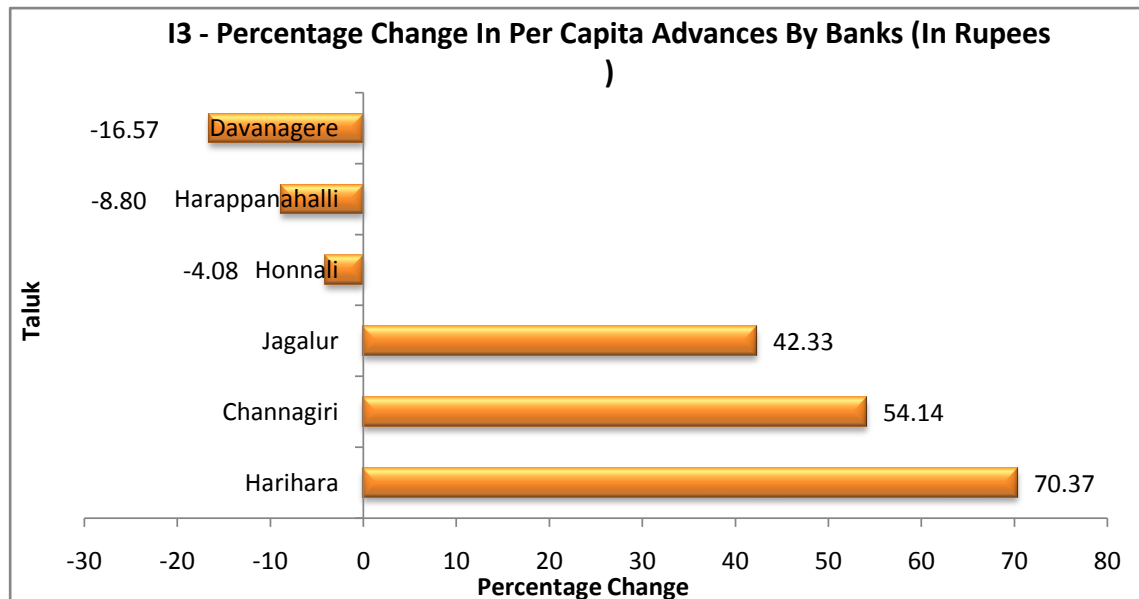| Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Harihara	2156.56	13029.20	0.61	1.04	70.37
Channagiri	1670.85	9133.03	0.47	0.73	54.14
Jagalur	1194.50	6028.98	0.34	0.48	42.33
Honnali	2658.94	9044.06	0.75	0.72	-4.08
Harappanahalli	1116.42	3610.51	0.32	0.29	-8.80
Davanagere	6440.20	19053.69	1.83	1.52	-16.57
District	3338.20	11889.74	0.95	0.95	0.44

I3: Per capita development credit by banks

➢ As per Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report, only one taluk was classified as developed taluk.
➢ As per 2009-10 Index, two taluks were classified as developed taluk.
➢ Three taluks have experienced positive change and other three taluks have shown negative change in the value of index during the period 1999-00 to 2009-10.
➢ Harihara taluk has experienced maximum increase (70.37 per cent) and Davanagere taluk has experienced maximum decline (-16.57 per cent).
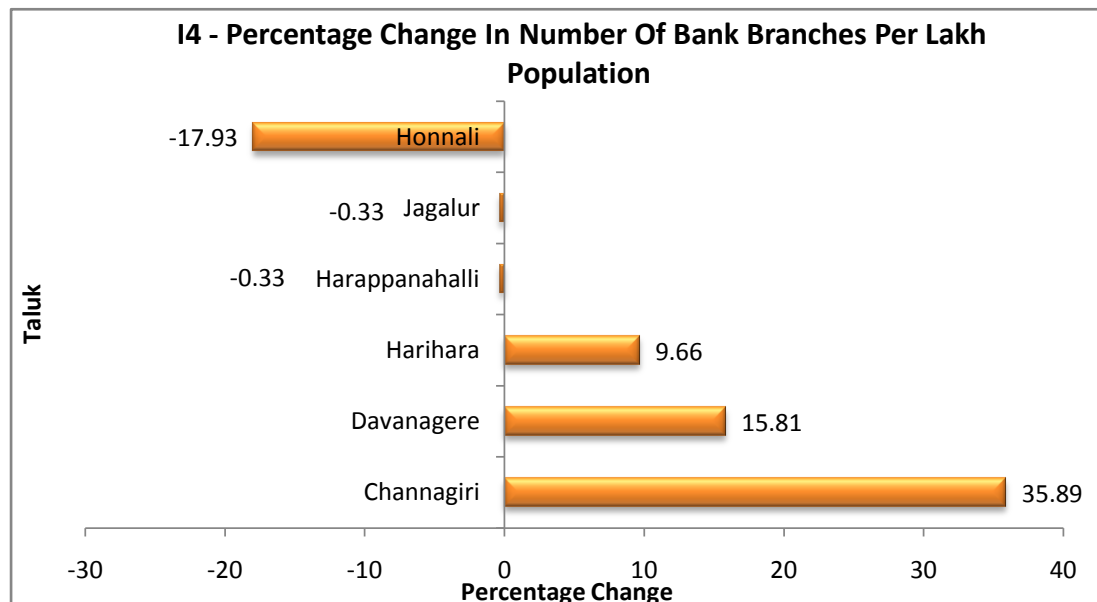➢ The district has reported marginal increase of *per capita development credit by banks*.

I3 - Percentage Change In Per Capita Advances By Banks (In Rupees)

I4 - Number Of Bank Branches Per Lakh Population

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Channagiri	3.76	5.13	0.43	0.59	35.89
Davanagere	8.14	9.46	0.93	1.08	15.81
Harihara	8.14	8.96	0.93	1.02	9.66
Harappanahalli	5.58	5.58	0.64	0.64	-0.33
Jagalur	8.18	8.18	0.94	0.93	-0.33
Honnali	7.64	6.29	0.87	0.72	-17.93
District	6.98	7.59	0.80	0.87	8.40

I4: Number of bank branches per lakh population

- As per Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report, none among six taluks were in developed category.
- Even in 2009-10 Index, two taluks were categorized as developed taluks.
- Three taluks have experienced positive change and other three taluks have shown negative change in the value of index during the period 1999-00 to 2009-10.
- Channagiri taluk has experienced maximum increase (35.89 per cent) and Honnali taluk has experienced maximum decline (-17.93 per cent).
- *Number of bank branches per lakh population* in Davanagere district has shown an increase over a decade.

I4 - Percentage Change In Number Of Bank Branches Per Lakh Population

I5 - Number Of Enterprises Engaged In Trade, Hotels, And Transport Per Lakh Population					
Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Honnali	1071.96	1625.84	0.75	0.89	18.01
Harihara	1089.86	1577.42	0.76	0.86	12.61
Channagiri	998.76	1394.84	0.70	0.76	8.66
Harappanahalli	1017.04	1218.04	0.71	0.66	-6.82
Davanagere	2199.56	1852.54	1.54	1.01	-34.47
Jagalur	2801.13	1300.96	1.96	0.71	-63.86
District	1586.75	1567.71	1.11	0.85	-23.13

I5: Number of enterprises engaged in trade, hotels and transport per lakh population

➢ As per Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report, two taluks were classified as developed taluks.
➢ As per 2009-10 Index, only one taluk was identified as developed taluk.
➢ Except Harappanahalli, Davanagere and Jagalur, other three taluks of Davanagere district have shown positive change in the value of index over a period of time.
➢ Honnali has reported maximum increase (18.01 per cent) in the value of index, followed by Harihara and Channagiri. Jagalur has reported the maximum decline (-63.86) over a period of one decade.
➢ An overall decrease of *number of enterprises engaged in trade, hotels and transport per lakh population* is found in Davanagere district.
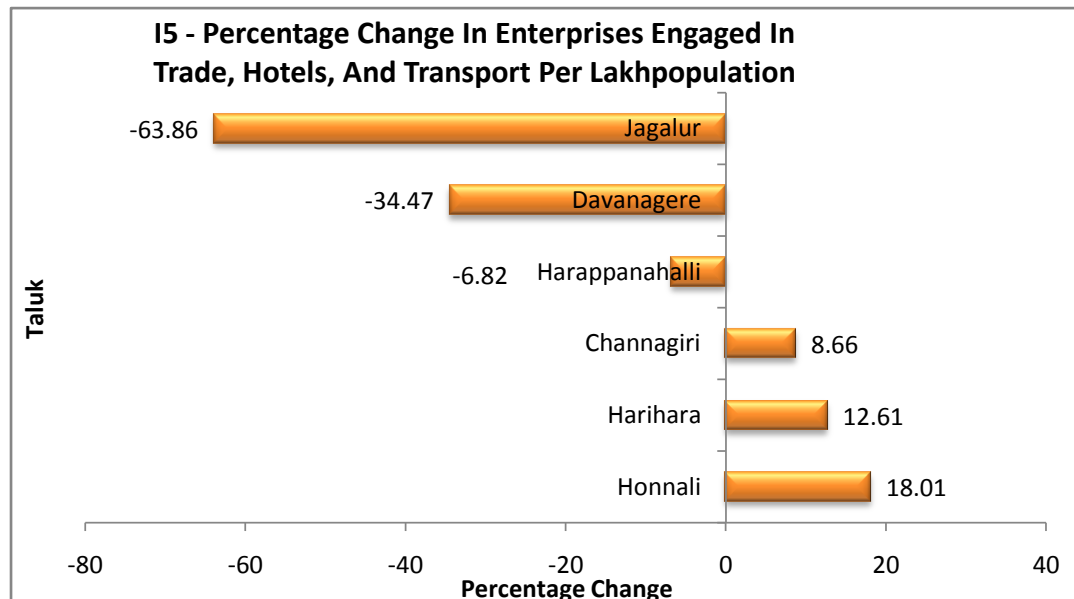
I5 - Percentage Change In Enterprises Engaged In Trade, Hotels, And Transport Per Lakhpopulation

Jagalur -63.86
Davanagere -34.47
Harappanahalli -6.82
Channagiri 8.66
Harihara 12.61
Honnali 18.01

Taluk

Percentage Change

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
E1 - Number Of Post Offices Per Lakh Population					
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Honnali	24.27	24.26	1.29	1.32	1.61
Channagiri	20.86	20.85	1.11	1.13	1.61
Harappanahalli	23.44	23.07	1.25	1.25	0.02
Davanagere	14.63	14.11	0.78	0.76	-1.95
Jagalur	26.44	25.18	1.41	1.36	-3.21
Harihara	15.88	15.06	0.85	0.82	-3.56
District	19.39	18.93	1.03	1.03	-0.75

E1: Number of post offices per lakh population

➢ As per Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report, four out of six taluks were categorized as developed taluks.
➢ Even as per 2009-10 Index, four out of six taluks were categorized as developed taluks.
➢ Three taluks have experienced positive change and other three taluks have shown negative change in the value of index during the period 1999-00 to 2009-10.
➢ Honnali taluk has experienced maximum increase (1.61 per cent) and Harihara taluk has experienced maximum decline (-3.56 per cent).
➢ The district has seen a decline of *number of post offices per lakh population* during 10 year period.
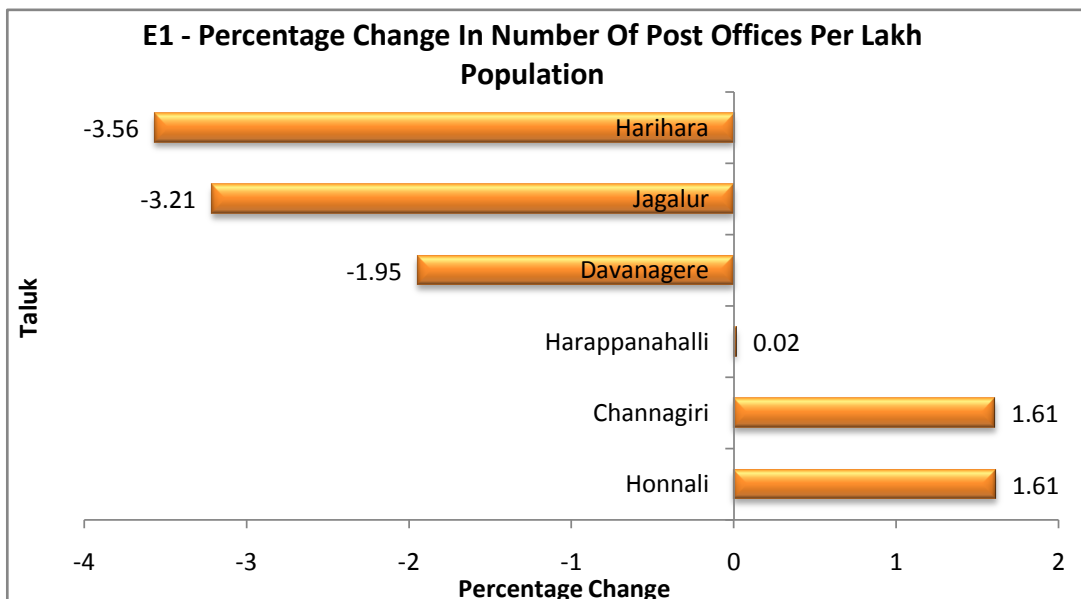
E1 - Percentage Change In Number Of Post Offices Per Lakh Population

Taluk	Percentage Change
Harihara	-3.56
Jagalur	-3.21
Davanagere	-1.95
Harappanahalli	0.02
Channagiri	1.61
Honnali	1.61

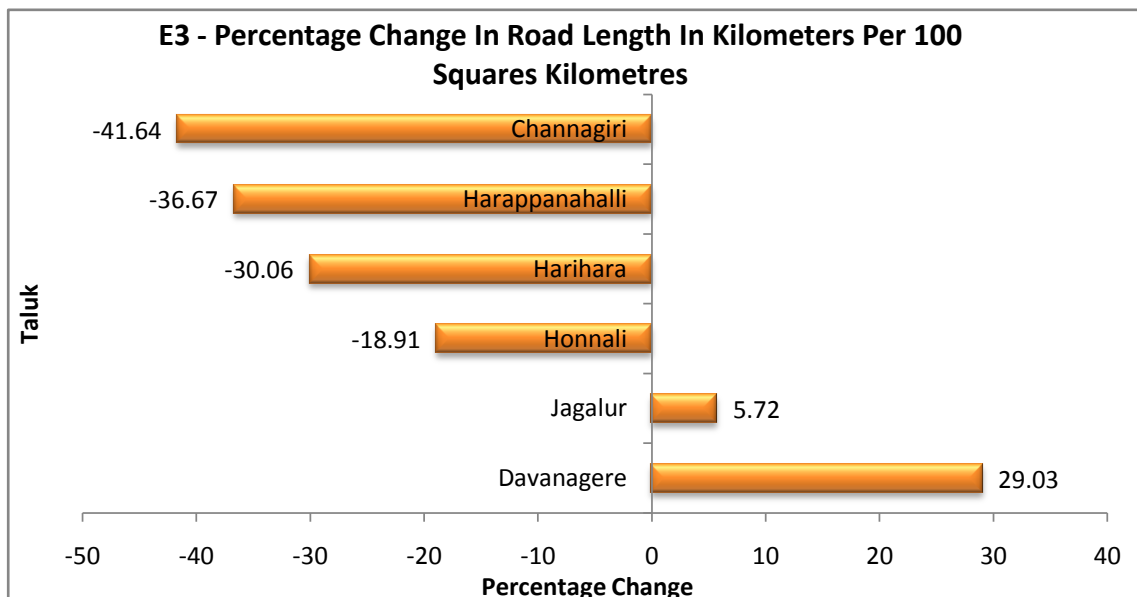| E2 - Number Of Telephones Per Lakh Population					
Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Harappanahalli	1140.22	1677.13	0.26	0.48	86.14
Jagalur	1138.96	1394.11	0.26	0.40	54.90
Channagiri	1847.71	2197.21	0.42	0.63	50.49
Honnali	2072.90	1683.80	0.47	0.48	2.79
Davanagere	5120.62	4033.70	1.16	1.15	-0.31
Harihara	3488.22	2312.20	0.79	0.66	-16.12
District	3032.03	5003.71	0.68	1.43	108.84

E2: Number of telephones per lakh population

➢ As per Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report, only one taluk was in developed category.
➢ Even as per 2009-10 Index, one taluk was in developed category.
➢ Except Davanagere and Harihara, all other taluks of Davanagere district have shown positive change in the value of index over a period of time.
➢ Harappanahalli has reported maximum increase (86.14 per cent) in the value of index, followed by Jagalur and Channagiri.
➢ *Number of telephones per lakh population* in Davanagere district has shown an increase during the period of one decade.
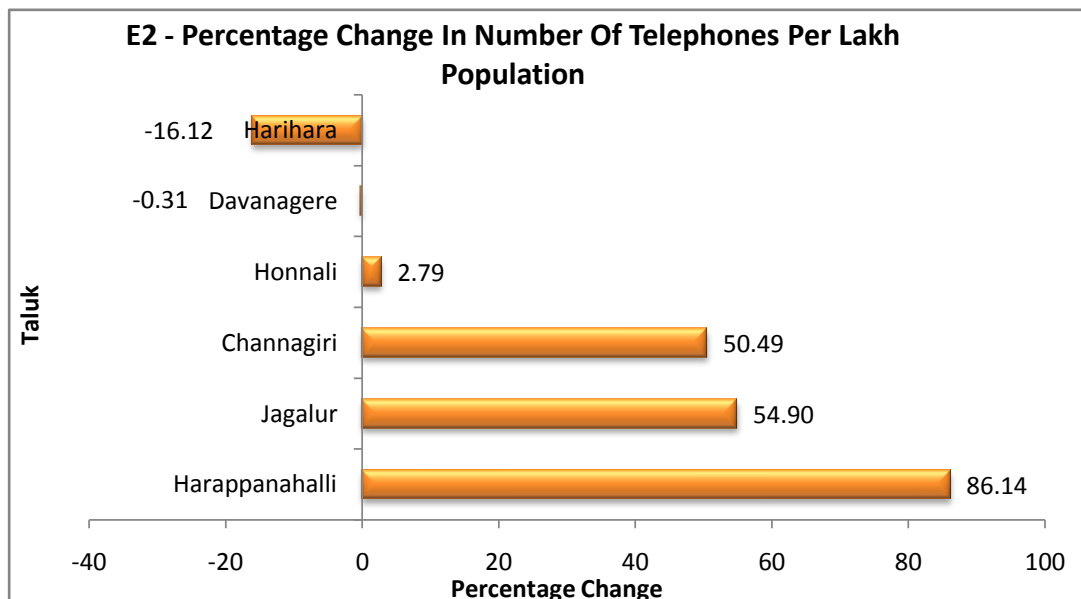
E2 - Percentage Change In Number Of Telephones Per Lakh Population

Taluk	Percentage Change
Harihara	-16.12
Davanagere	-0.31
Honnali	2.79
Channagiri	50.49
Jagalur	54.90
Harappanahalli	86.14

E3 - Road Length In Kilometers Per 100 Square Kilometres

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Davanagere	75.00	175.56	1.07	1.38	29.03
Jagalur	64.00	122.74	0.91	0.97	5.72
Honnali	85.00	125.05	1.21	0.99	-18.91
Harihara	134.00	170.02	1.92	1.34	-30.06
Harappanahalli	57.00	65.49	0.81	0.52	-36.67
Channagiri	85.00	89.99	1.21	0.71	-41.64
District	500.00	748.84	0.72	0.59	-17.47

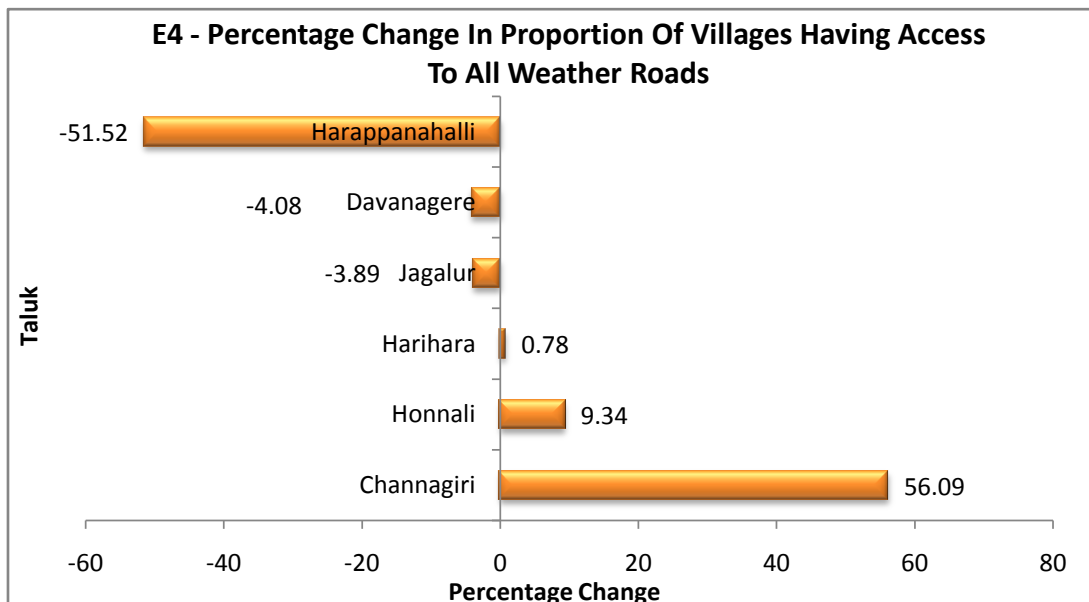**E3: Road length in kilometers per 100 square kilometers**

➢ As per Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report, four out of six taluks were in developed category.
➢ As per 2009-10 Index, two out of six taluks were in developed category.
➢ Except Davanagere and Jagalur, other four taluks of Davanagere district have shown negative change in the value of index over a period of time.
➢ Channagiri has reported maximum decline (-41.64 per cent) in the value of index, followed by Harappanahalli and Harihara.
➢ *Road length per 100 square kilometers* in Davanagere district has shown a decline during the reference period.

E3 - Percentage Change In Road Length In Kilometers Per 100 Squares Kilometres

E4 - Proportion Of Villages Having Access To All Weather Roads (In Percentage)					
Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Channagiri	58.29	95.34	0.97	1.51	56.09
Honnali	63.01	72.20	1.05	1.15	9.34
Harihara	90.91	96.00	1.51	1.52	0.78
Jagalur	64.18	64.63	1.07	1.03	-3.89
Davanagere	75.64	76.02	1.26	1.21	-4.08
Harappanahalli	93.24	47.37	1.55	0.75	-51.52
District	70.10	74.59	1.17	1.18	1.55

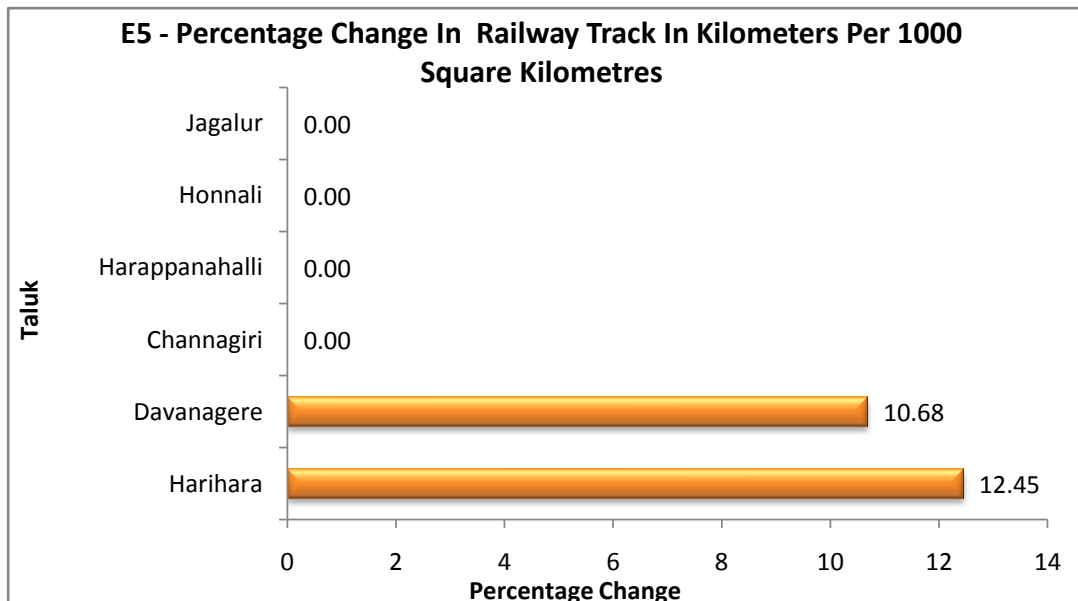**E4: Proportion of villages having access to all weather roads(in percentage)**

➢ As per Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report, five taluks were in developed category.
➢ As per 2009-10 Index, five out of six taluks were classified as developed taluks.
➢ Three taluks have experienced positive change and other three taluks have shown negative change in the value of index during the period 1999-00 to 2009-10.
➢ Channagiri taluk has experienced maximum increase (56.09 per cent) and Harappanahalli taluk has experienced maximum decline (-51.52 per cent).
➢ The district has seen an increase of *proportion of villages having access to all weather roads* during 10 year period.

E4 - Percentage Change In Proportion Of Villages Having Access To All Weather Roads

E5 - Railway Track In Kilometers Per 1000 Square Kilometres

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Harihara	14.68	14.04	0.84	0.94	12.45
Davanagere	42.74	40.24	2.45	2.71	10.68
Channagiri	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Harappanahalli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Honnali	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jagalur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
District	7.95	7.86	0.45	0.53	16.34

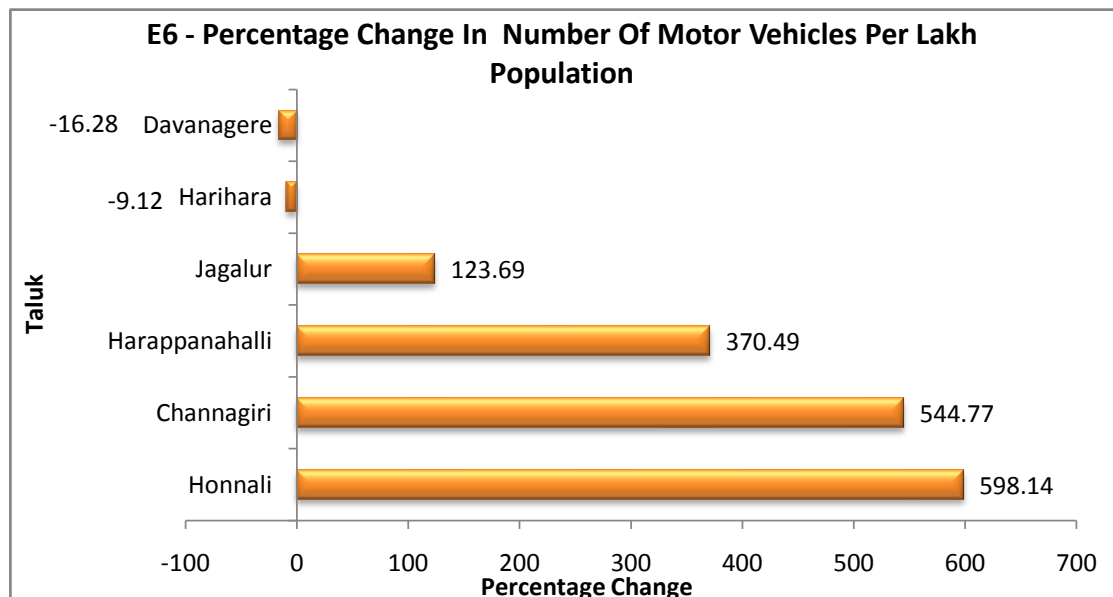**E5: Railway track in kilometers per 1000 square kilometers**

➢ As per Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report, only one taluk was identified as developed taluk.
➢ Even as per 2009-10 Index, only one taluk was in developed category.
➢ Harihara and Davanagere taluks have shown positive growth in the index value over a period of time.
➢ Channagiri, Harappanahalli, Honnali and Jagalur taluk do not have any railway connectivity during the both reference period.
➢ As Davanagere district is considered as whole, there has been an increase in *railway track in kilometers per 1000 square kilometres* over a period of 10 years.

E5 - Percentage Change In Railway Track In Kilometers Per 1000 Square Kilometres

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
E6 - Number Of Motor Vehicles Per Lakh Population					
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Honnali	463.39	6342.55	0.07	0.48	598.14
Channagiri	513.75	6494.20	0.08	0.49	544.77
Harappanahalli	510.57	4709.57	0.08	0.36	370.49
Jagalur	1376.32	6035.89	0.20	0.46	123.69
Harihara	9790.05	17443.23	1.45	1.32	-9.12
Davanagere	12896.21	21166.16	1.91	1.60	-16.28
District	6019.47	12604.69	0.89	0.95	6.81

E6: Number of motor vehicles per lakh population

➢ As per Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report, two taluks were in developed category.
➢ Even as per 2009-10 Index, two taluks were in developed category.
➢ Except Harihara and Davanagere, all other four taluks of Davanagere district have shown positive change in the value of index over a period of time.
➢ Honnali has reported maximum increase (598.14 per cent) in the value of index, followed by Channagiri and Harappanahalli.
➢ *Number of motor vehicles per lakh population* in Davanagere district has shown an increase over a decade.

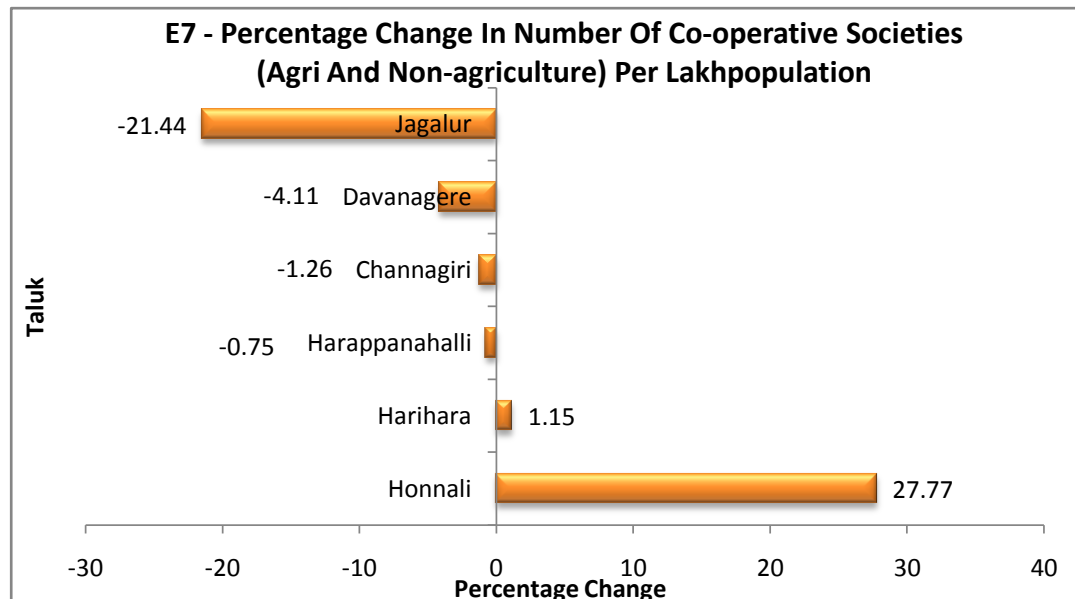**E6 - Percentage Change In Number Of Motor Vehicles Per Lakh Population**

Taluk	Percentage Change
Davanagere	-16.28
Harihara	-9.12
Jagalur	123.69
Harappanahalli	370.49
Channagiri	544.77
Honnali	598.14

E7 - Number Of Co-Operative Societies (Agri And Non-Agriculture) Per Lakh Population					
Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Honnali	16.18	81.31	1.18	1.51	27.77
Harihara	19.13	76.12	1.39	1.41	1.15
Harappanahalli	7.81	30.51	0.57	0.56	-0.75
Channagiri	11.97	46.49	0.87	0.86	-1.26
Davanagere	18.62	70.20	1.36	1.30	-4.11
Jagalur	13.85	42.80	1.01	0.79	-21.44
District	15.25	60.14	1.11	1.11	0.21

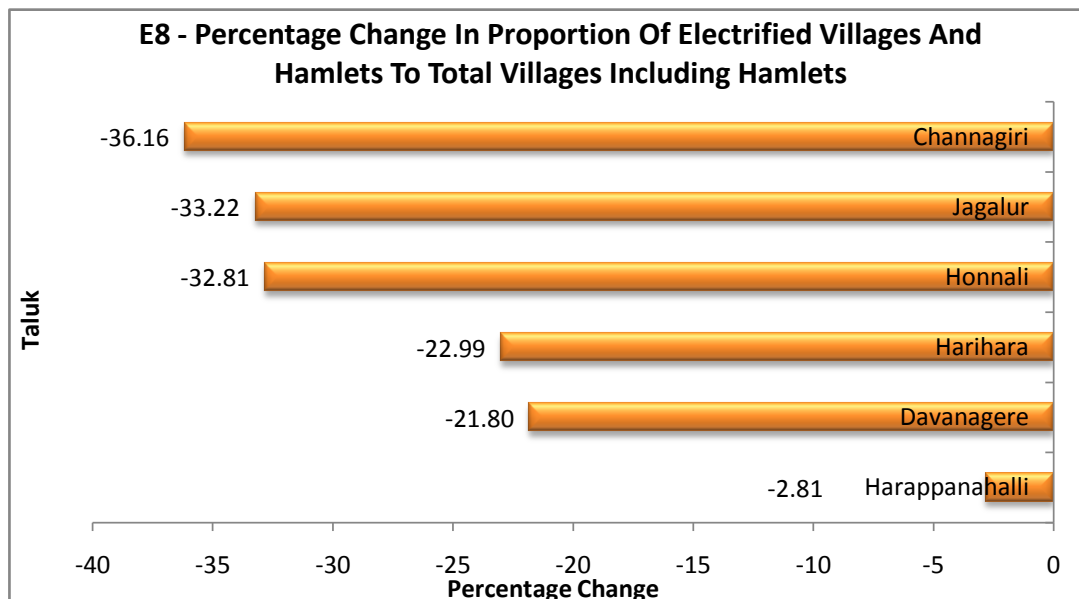**E7: No of co-operative credit societies (agri. & non-agriculture) per lakh population**

➢ As per Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report, four taluks were in developed category.
➢ As per 2009-10 Index, three taluks were in developed category.
➢ Except Honnali and Harihara, other four taluks of Davanagere district have shown negative change in the value of index over a period of time.
➢ Jagalur has reported maximum decline (-21.44 per cent) in the value of index, followed by Davanagere and Channagiri.
➢ *Number of co-operative credit societies per lakh population* in Davanagere district has shown a decline during the period of one decade.

E7 - Percentage Change In Number Of Co-operative Societies (Agri And Non-agriculture) Per Lakhpopulation

E8 - Proportion Of Electrified Villages And Hamlets To Total Villages Including Hamlets					
Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Harappanahalli	76.42	100.00	1.15	1.12	-2.81
Davanagere	89.04	93.75	1.34	1.05	-21.80
Harihara	86.46	89.66	1.30	1.00	-22.99
Honnali	97.97	88.64	1.47	0.99	-32.81
Jagalur	92.77	83.42	1.39	0.93	-33.22
Channagiri	98.70	84.85	1.48	0.95	-36.16
District	89.99	88.80	1.35	0.99	-26.58

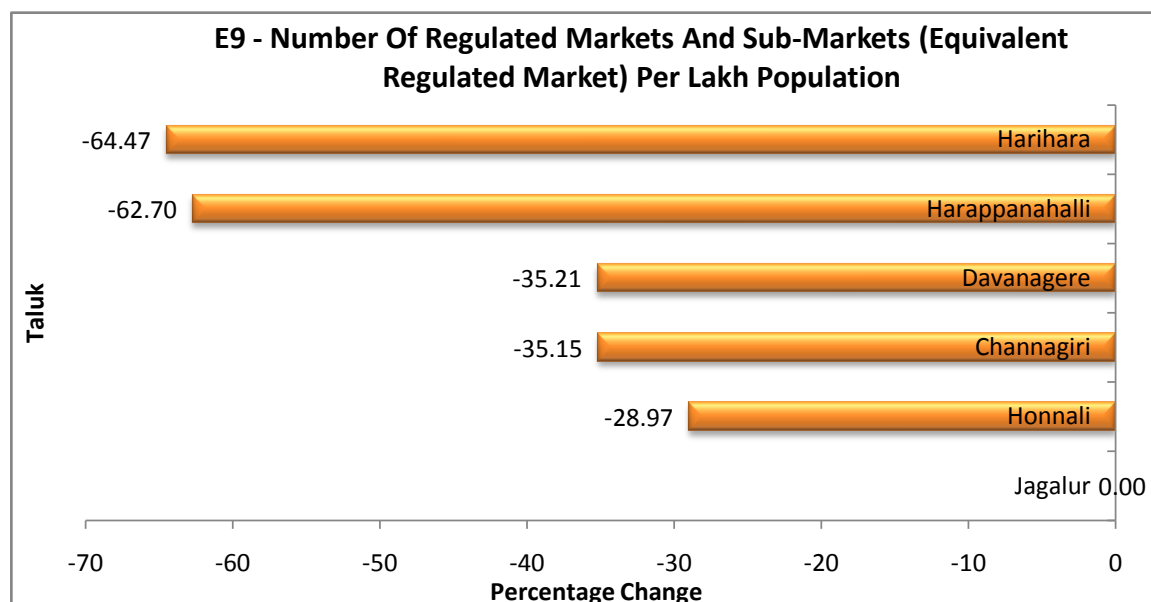**E8: Proportion of electrified villages and hamlets to total villages and hamlets**

- ➢ As per Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report, all six taluks were classified as developed taluks.
- ➢ As per 2009-10 Index, three taluks were in developed category.
- ➢ No taluks of Davanagere district have shown positive growth in the index value over a period of time.
- ➢ Channagiri has reported maximum decline (-36.16 per cent) in the value of index, followed by Jagalur and Honnali.
- ➢ *Proportion of electrified villages and hamlets to total villages and hamlets* in Davanagere district has shown a decline over a period of one decade.

E8 - Percentage Change In Proportion Of Electrified Villages And Hamlets To Total Villages Including Hamlets

Taluk	Percentage Change
Channagiri	-36.16
Jagalur	-33.22
Honnali	-32.81
Harihara	-22.99
Davanagere	-21.80
Harappanahalli	-2.81

E9 - Number Of Regulated Markets And Sub-Markets (Equivalent Regulated Market) Per Lakh Population

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Jagalur	0.00	0.63	0.00	0.78	0.00
Honnali	0.47	0.90	1.57	1.12	-28.97
Channagiri	0.39	0.68	1.31	0.85	-35.15
Davanagere	0.19	0.33	0.64	0.41	-35.21
Harappanahalli	0.37	0.37	1.24	0.46	-62.70
Harihara	0.43	0.41	1.42	0.51	-64.47
District	0.30	0.34	1.00	1.26	26.16

**E9: Number of regulated markets and sub-markets (equivalent regulated markets) per lakh population**

➢ As per Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report, four taluks were in developed category.

➢ Even as per 2009-10 Index, only one taluk was in developed category.

➢ Except Jagalur, all other taluks of Davanagere district have shown negative change in the value of index over a period of time. Jagalur has shown very little progress over the years.

➢ Harihara has reported maximum decline (64.47 per cent) in the value of index, followed by Harappanahalli and Davanagere.

➢ *Number of regulated markets and sub-markets per lakh population* in Davanagere district has shown an increase during the reference period.

E9 - Number Of Regulated Markets And Sub-Markets (Equivalent Regulated Market) Per Lakh Population

S1- Number Of Doctors (Govt. And Private) Per 10,000 Population

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Channagiri	1.09	2.84	0.39	0.61	54.65
Davanagere	2.81	7.27	1.01	1.56	54.38
Honnali	1.84	3.01	0.66	0.65	-2.56
Jagalur	2.01	2.52	0.73	0.54	-25.46
Harihara	3.46	3.38	1.25	0.73	-41.76
Harappanahalli	3.35	2.49	1.21	0.54	-55.60
District	2.43	4.34	0.81	0.96	18.68

S1: Number of doctors (govt. & private) per 10,000 population

- As per Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report, three taluks were in developed category.
- As per 2009-10 Index, only one taluk was categorized as developed taluk.
- With exception of Channagiri and Davanagere, other four taluks of Davanagere district have shown negative change in the value of index over a period of time.
- Harappanahalli has reported maximum decline (-55.60 per cent) in the value of index, followed by Harihara and Jagalur.
- *Number of doctors per 10,000 population* in Davanagere district has shown an increase over a period of one decade.
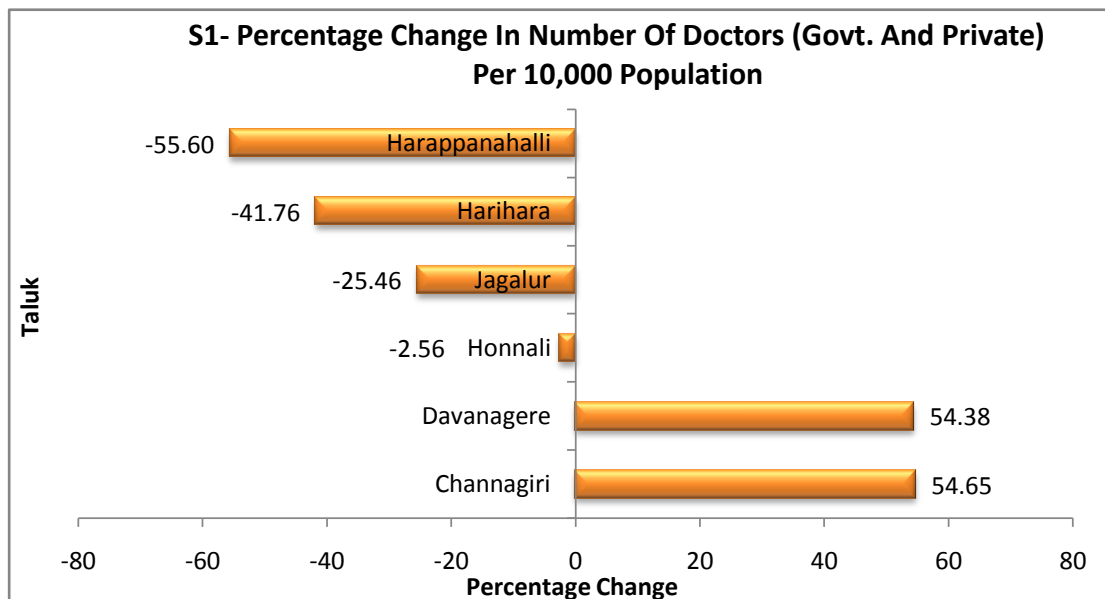
S1- Percentage Change In Number Of Doctors (Govt. And Private) Per 10,000 Population

S2- Number Of Government Hospital Beds Per 10,000 Population					
Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Honnali	3.28	6.00	0.44	0.67	52.48
Harappanahalli	4.76	8.00	0.63	0.89	40.04
Harihara	5.29	8.00	0.71	0.89	26.03
Jagalur	7.11	10.00	0.95	1.11	17.20
Channagiri	7.97	10.00	1.06	1.11	4.62
Davanagere	18.68	19.00	2.49	2.11	-15.20
District	7.85	11.90	0.98	1.34	37.01

**S2: Number of government hospital beds per 10,000 population**

➢ As per Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report, one taluk was in developed category.
➢ As per 2009-10 Index, three taluks were found to be in developed category.
➢ Except Davanagere, other taluks of Davanagere district have shown positive change in the value of index over a period of time.
➢ Honnali has reported maximum increase (52.48 per cent) in the value of index, followed by Harappanahalli and Harihara.
➢ An increase in *number of government hospital beds per 10,000 population* is reported in Davanagere district.

S2- Percentage Change In Number Of Government Hospital Beds Per 10,000 Population
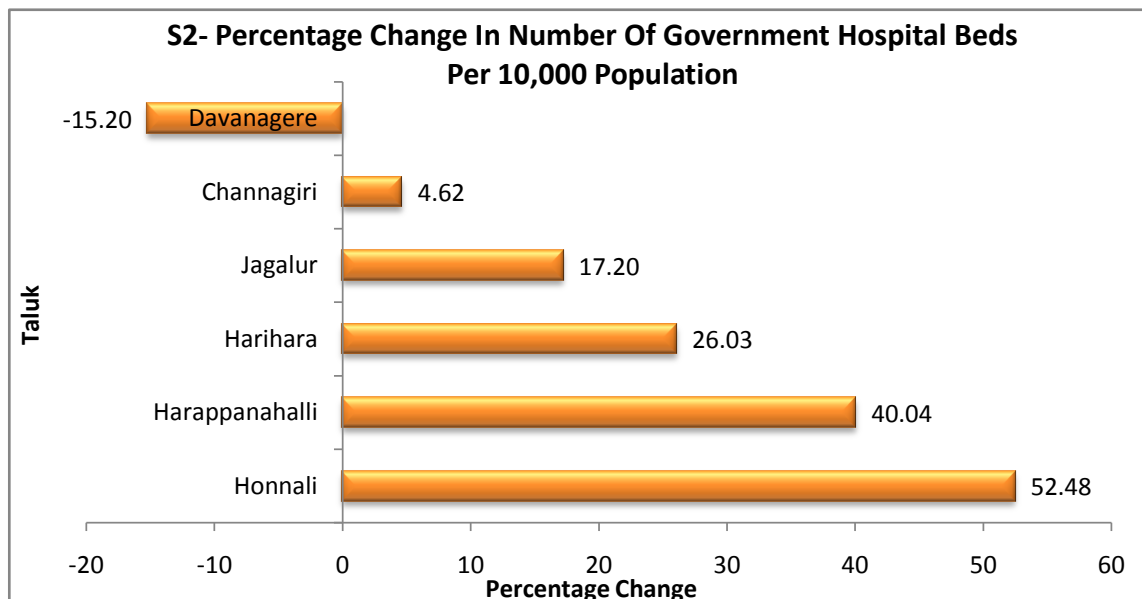
| S3- Literacy Rate (In Percentage)					
Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Harappanahalli	56.11	69.16	0.84	0.91	9.31
Jagalur	62.95	72.82	0.94	0.96	2.57
Honnali	66.92	76.99	1.00	1.02	2.02
Harihara	69.57	76.93	1.04	1.02	-1.95
Davanagere	74.02	81.34	1.10	1.08	-2.55
Channagiri	66.46	72.79	0.99	0.96	-2.88
District	66.01	75.00	0.98	0.99	0.77

S3: Literacy rate (in percentage)

- As per Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report, three taluks were in developed category.
- Even as per 2009-10 Index, three taluks were classified as developed taluks.
- Three taluks have experienced positive change and other three taluks have shown negative change in the value of index during the period 1999-00 to 2009-10.
- Harappanahalli taluk has experienced maximum increase (9.31 per cent) and Channagiri taluk has experienced maximum decline (-2.88 per cent).
- An improvement in *literacy rate* is reported in Davanagere district.
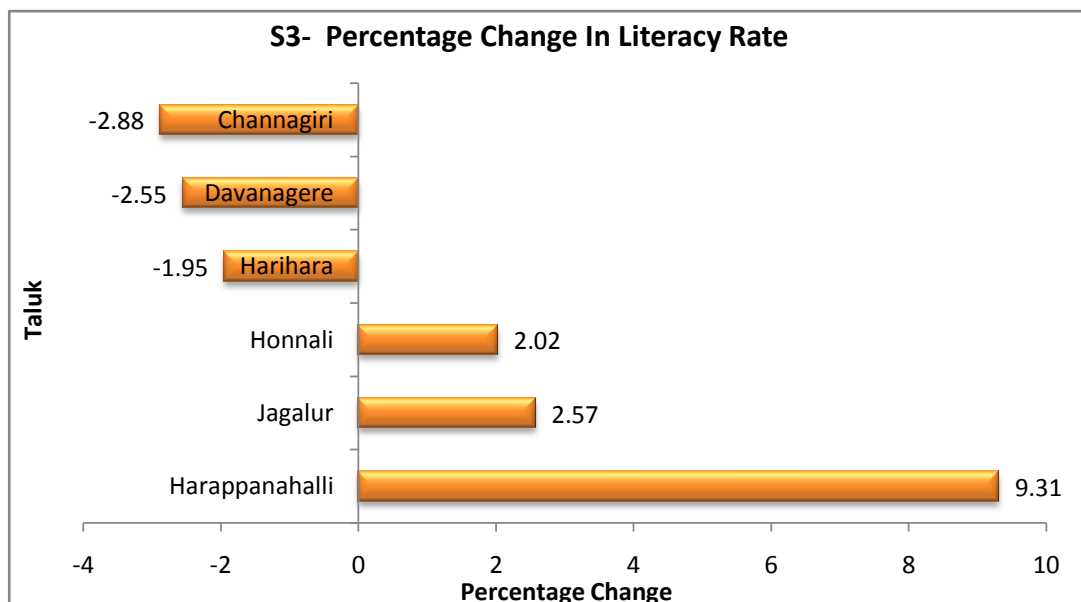
S3- Percentage Change In Literacy Rate

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Harihara	39.91	25.29	0.86	1.01	16.46
Channagiri	32.00	21.56	1.08	1.18	9.57
Harappanahalli	38.99	26.53	0.88	0.96	8.49
Honnali	31.28	23.08	1.10	1.10	0.05
Davanagere	33.15	25.48	1.04	1.00	-3.96
Jagalur	31.93	24.62	1.08	1.03	-4.27
District	34.54	24.61	1.00	1.03	3.59

S4- Pupil Teacher Ratio (1st To 10th Standard)

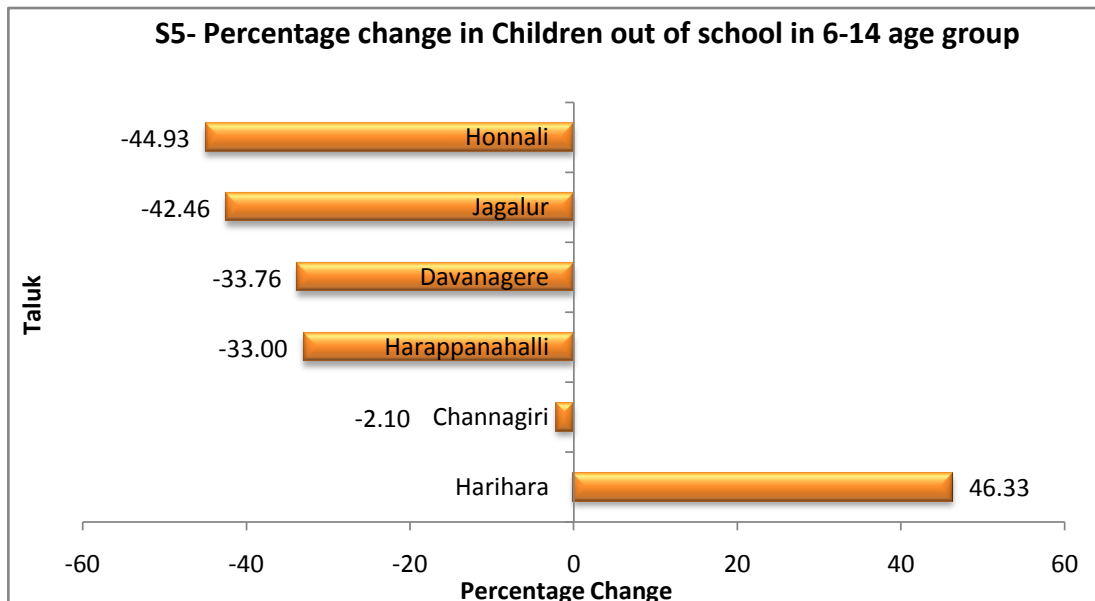**S4: Pupil-teacher ratio (1st to 10th standard)**

- ➢ As per Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report, four taluks were in developed category.
- ➢ As per 2009-10 Index, five taluks were in developed category.
- ➢ Except Davanagere and Jagalur, all other taluks of Davanagere district have shown positive change in the value of index over a period of time.
- ➢ Harihara has reported maximum increase (16.46 per cent) in the value of index, followed by Channagiri and Harappanahalli. Jagalur has reported maximum increase (-4.27 per cent).
- ➢ An improvement in *pupil-teacher ratio* of Davanagere district is reported.

S4- Percentage change in Pupil teacher ratio (1st to 10th standard)
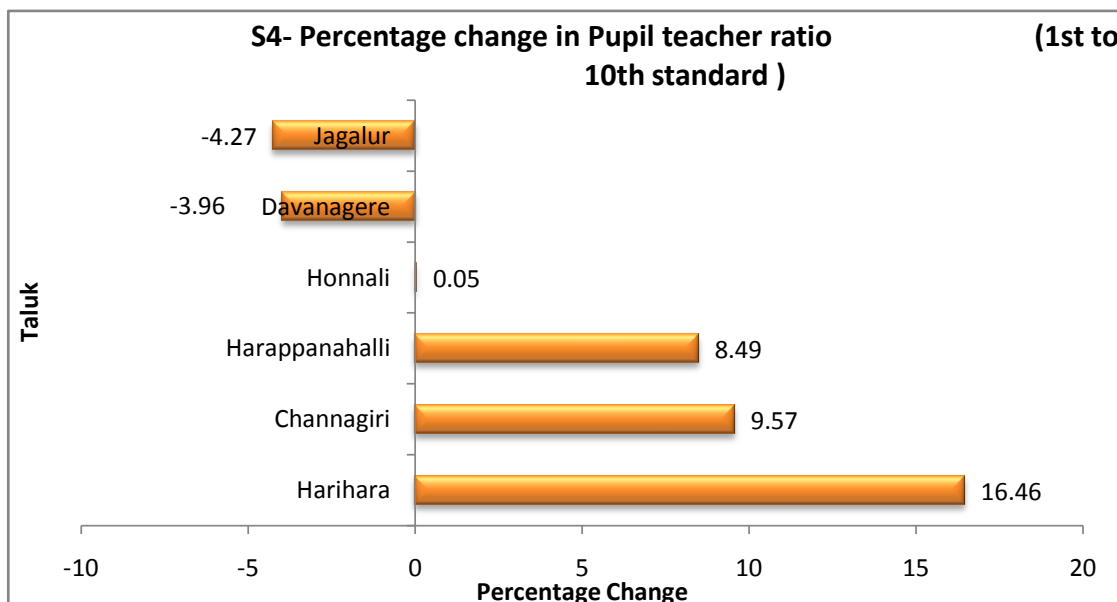
S5- Percentage Of Children Out Of School In 6-14 Age Group					
Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Harihara	13.66	2.81	0.73	1.07	46.33
Channagiri	7.85	2.42	1.28	1.25	-2.10
Harappanahalli	7.42	3.34	1.35	0.91	-33.00
Davanagere	5.82	2.65	1.72	1.14	-33.76
Jagalur	6.43	3.37	1.56	0.90	-42.46
Honnali	5.21	2.85	1.92	1.06	-44.93
District	7.73	2.84	1.07	1.30	21.65

S5: Percentage of children out of school in the age group 6 - 14 years

➢ As per Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report, five taluks were in developed category.
➢ As per 2009-10 Index, four taluks were in developed category.
➢ Except Harihara, other five taluks of Davanagere district have shown negative change in the value of index over a period of time.
➢ Honnali has reported maximum decline (-44.93 per cent) in the value of index, followed by Jagalur and Davanagere.
➢ There is an improvement in *percentage of children out of school in the age group 6 - 14 years* in Davanagere district.

### S5- Percentage change in Children out of school in 6-14 age group

Taluk	Percentage Change
Honnali	-44.93
Jagalur	-42.46
Davanagere	-33.76
Harappanahalli	-33.00
Channagiri	-2.10
Harihara	46.33

S6- Number of Students In Government And Aided First Grade Degree Colleges Per Lakh Population					
Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Honnali	120.01	316.27	0.18	0.49	175.72
Harihara	175.47	370.03	0.26	0.58	120.62
Harappanahalli	335.67	694.59	0.50	1.09	116.48
Channagiri	269.53	485.12	0.40	0.76	88.30
Jagalur	246.81	287.63	0.37	0.45	21.92
Davanagere	1004.55	952.00	1.50	1.49	-0.85
District	358.67	517.61	0.54	0.81	50.98

**S6: Number of students enrolled in government and aided first grade degree colleges per lakh population**

➢ As per Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report, only one taluk was in developed category.
➢ As per 2009-10 Index, two taluks were in developed category.
➢ Except Davanagere taluk, other five taluks of Davanagere district have shown positive change in the value of index over a period of time.
➢ Honnali has reported maximum increase (175.72 per cent) in the value of index, followed by Harihara and Harappanahalli.
➢ An improvement in *number of students enrolled in government and aided first grade degree colleges per lakh population* is reported in Davanagere district.

S6- Percentage Chamge In Number Of Students In Government And Aided First Grade Degreecolleges Per Lakh Population
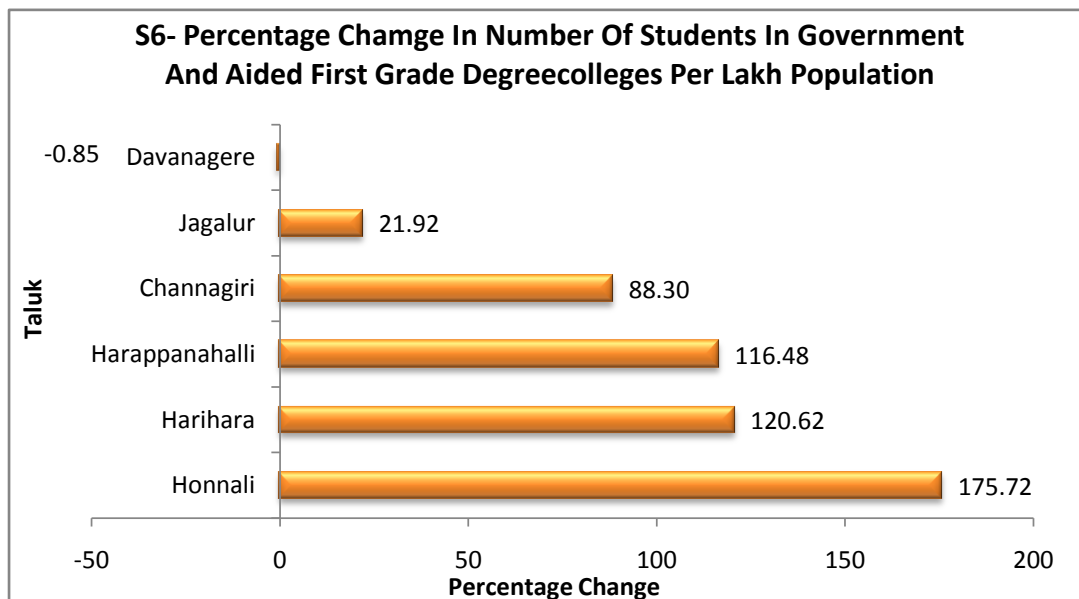
S7- Percentage Of Habitations Having Drinking Water Facility Of 40 Or More LPCD

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Jagalur	27.81	62.20	0.49	1.08	119.41
Harappanahalli	60.94	116.37	1.08	2.02	87.34
Harihara	55.79	84.00	0.99	1.46	47.72
Honnali	87.56	63.41	1.55	1.10	-28.95
Channagiri	74.60	52.54	1.32	0.91	-30.90
Davanagere	60.09	41.33	1.07	0.72	-32.52
District	61.13	66.76	1.09	1.16	6.38

**S7: Percentage of habitations having drinking water facility of 40 or more LPCD**

➤ As per Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report, four taluks were in developed category.
➤ As per 2009-10 Index, four taluks were in developed category.
➤ Three taluks have experienced positive negative change in the value of index during the period 1999-00 to 2009-10.
➤ Jagalur taluk has experienced maximum increase (119.41 per cent) and Davanagere taluk has experienced maximum decline (-32.52 per cent).
➤ The district has reported an increase in *percentage of habitations having drinking water facility of 40 or more LPCD.*

S7- Percentage change in habitations having drinking water facility of 40 or more LPCD
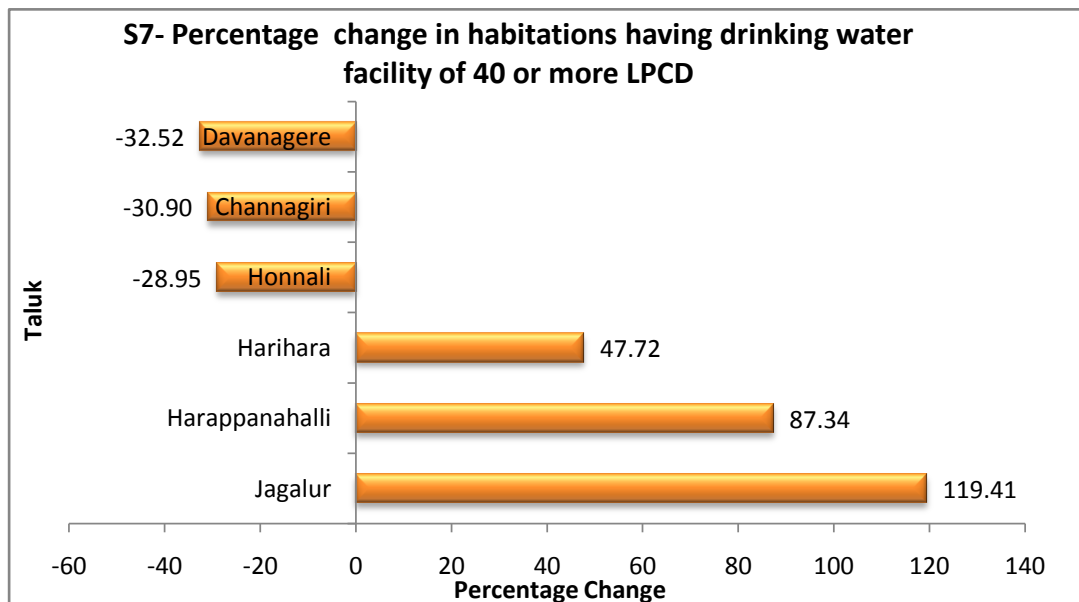
P1- Sex Ratio

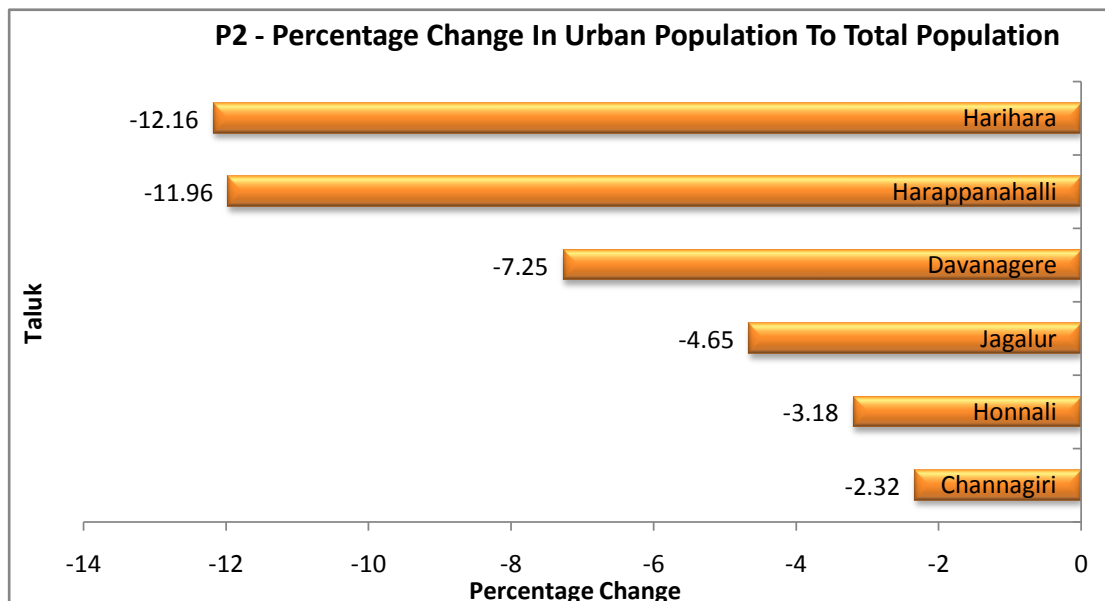| Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Davanagere	945.79	972.55	0.98	1.00	2.33
Channagiri	951.16	969.27	0.99	1.00	1.41
Harihara	946.67	961.01	0.98	0.99	1.02
Jagalur	963.15	975.38	1.00	1.01	0.77
Honnali	960.26	968.92	1.00	1.00	0.41
Harappanahalli	951.73	953.42	0.99	0.98	-0.31
District	951.00	951.56	0.99	0.99	-0.07

P1: Sex ratio

➢ As per Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report, two taluks were in developed category.
➢ As per 2009-10 Index, four taluks were categorized as developed taluks.
➢ Except Harappanahalli, all other taluks of Davanagere district have shown positive change in the value of index over a period of time.
➢ Davanagere has reported maximum increase (2.33 per cent) in the value of index, followed by Channagiri and Harihara.
➢ *Sex ratio* in Davanagere district has declined slightly over a period of 10 years.
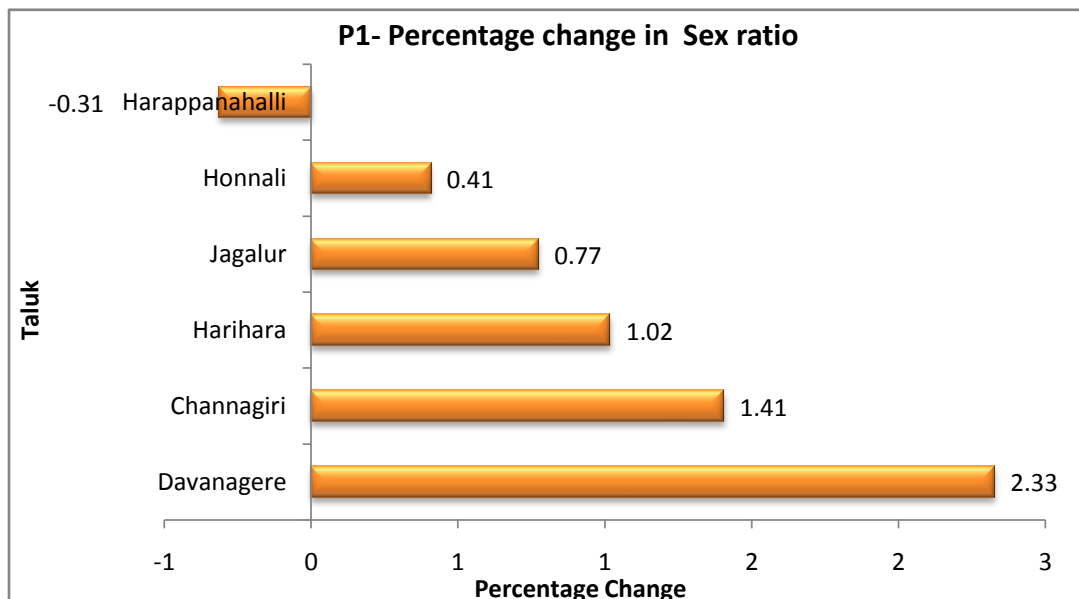
P1- Percentage change in Sex ratio

P2 - Percentage Of Urban Population To Total Population					
Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Channagiri	6.33	7.02	0.19	0.18	-2.32
Honnali	7.00	7.69	0.21	0.20	-3.18
Jagalur	9.28	10.04	0.27	0.26	-4.65
Davanagere	60.46	63.65	1.78	1.65	-7.25
Harappanahalli	15.59	15.58	0.46	0.40	-11.96
Harihara	35.72	35.62	1.05	0.92	-12.16
District	30.30	30.32	0.89	0.89	0.06

**P2: Percentage of urban population to total population**

➢ As per Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report, two taluks were found to be in developed category.
➢ As per 2009-10 Index, only one taluk was identified as developed taluk.
➢ No taluks of Davanagere district have shown positive growth in the index value over a period of time.
➢ Harihara has reported maximum decline (-12.16 per cent) in the value of index, followed by Harappanahalli and Davanagere.
➢ The district has reported a marginal increase in *percentage of urban population to total population*.

P2 - Percentage Change In Urban Population To Total Population

Taluk	Percentage Change
Harihara	-12.16
Harappanahalli	-11.96
Davanagere	-7.25
Jagalur	-4.65
Honnali	-3.18
Channagiri	-2.32

P3 - Percentage Of SC & ST Population To Total Population

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Davanagere	25.87	24.98	0.80	0.86	8.12
Harihara	21.53	21.21	0.96	1.02	5.98
Channagiri	36.43	36.01	0.57	0.60	5.64
Jagalur	46.07	47.41	0.45	0.45	1.46
Honnali	24.39	26.63	0.85	0.81	-4.37
Harappanahalli	31.07	37.36	0.66	0.58	-13.19
District	29.37	30.32	0.70	0.71	1.13

**P3: Percentage of SC & and ST population to total population**

➢ As per Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report, none among the six taluks of the district was in developed category.
➢ Even as per 2009-10 Index, only one taluk was in developed category.
➢ Except Honnali and Harappanahalli, all other taluks of Davanagere district have shown positive change in the value of index over a period of one decade.
➢ Davanagere has reported maximum increase (8.12 per cent) in the value of index, followed by Harihara and Channagiri.
➢ *Percentage of SC & and ST population to total population* has shown a rise over a period of ten years in Davanagere district.

P3 - Percentage change in SC & ST population to total population
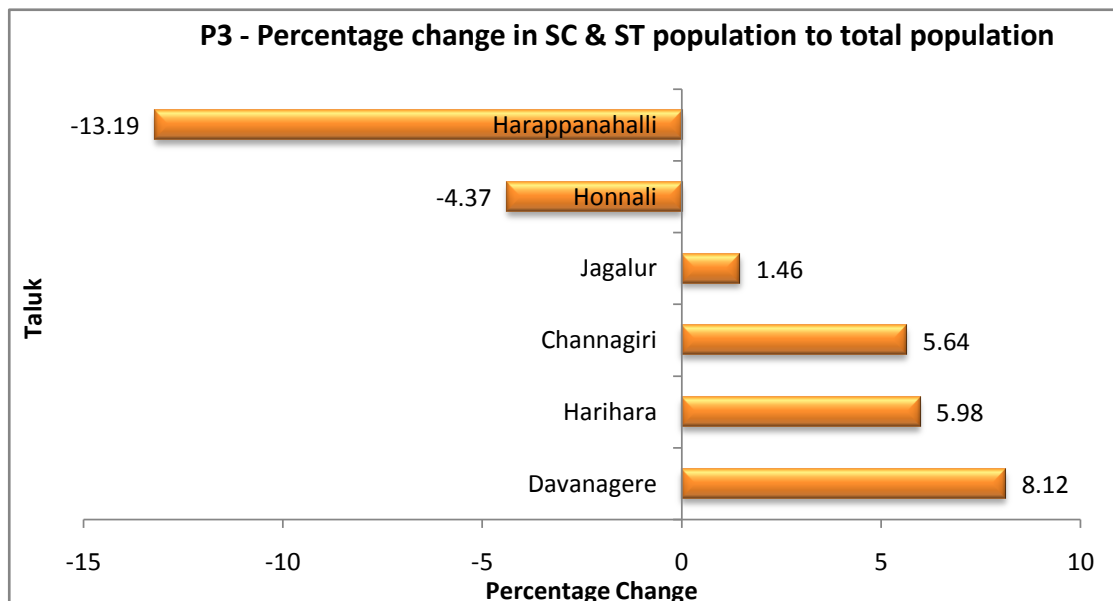
P4 - Percentage Of Non-Agricultural Workers To Total Workers

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Channagiri	20.68	37.89	0.49	1.32	168.95
Harappanahalli	24.66	44.98	0.58	1.56	167.72
Honnali	24.55	42.02	0.58	1.46	151.24
Jagalur	28.16	36.98	0.67	1.29	92.76
Harihara	37.61	32.10	0.89	1.12	25.29
Davanagere	52.28	23.61	1.24	0.82	-33.71
District	34.24	34.54	0.82	1.20	46.15

**P4: Percentage of non-agricultural workers to total workers**

➢ As per Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report, only one taluk was found to be in developed category.
➢ As per 2009-10 Index, five taluks were identified as developed taluks.
➢ Other than Davanagere taluk, five taluks have shown positive change in the value of index over a period of time.
➢ Channagiri has reported maximum increase (168.95 per cent) in the value of index, followed by Harappanahalli and Honnali.
➢ *Percentage of non-agricultural workers to total workers* has shown an increase over a period of ten years in Davanagere district.
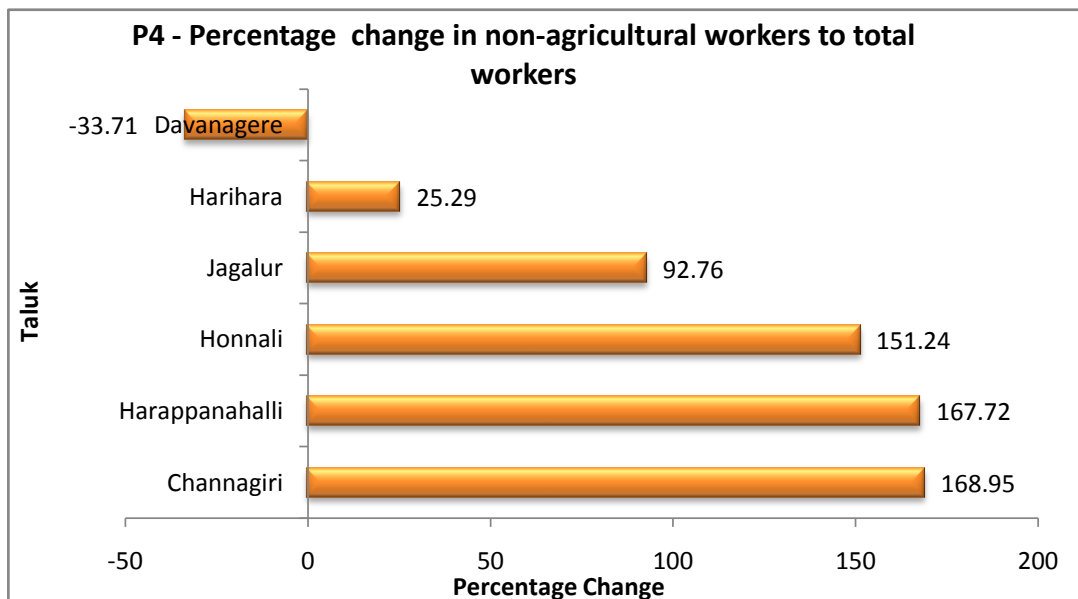
P4 - Percentage change in non-agricultural workers to total workers

P5 -Percentage Of Agricultural Labourers To Total Main Workers					
Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Harihara	39.62	36.98	0.73	0.96	31.24
Davanagere	27.44	26.95	1.05	1.31	24.72
Channagiri	41.10	50.34	0.70	0.70	0.00
Honnali	42.31	52.31	0.68	0.68	-0.94
Harappanahalli	45.72	61.03	0.63	0.58	-8.23
Jagalur	34.22	50.24	0.84	0.70	-16.56
District	23.49	42.85	1.23	0.83	-32.88

P5: Percentage of agricultural labourers to total workers

➢ As per Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report, only one taluk was classified as developed taluk.

➢ Even as per 2009-10 Index, only one taluk was identified as developed taluk.

➢ Two taluks have experienced positive change and three taluks have shown negative change in the value of index during the period 1999-00 to 2009-10. Channagiri taluk has shown no change in the value of index.

➢ Harihara taluk has experienced maximum increase (31.24 per cent) and Jagalur taluk has experienced maximum decline (-16.56 per cent).

➢ The district has reported a decline in *percentage of agricultural labourers to total workers*.

P5 -Percentage change in agricultural labourers to total main workers
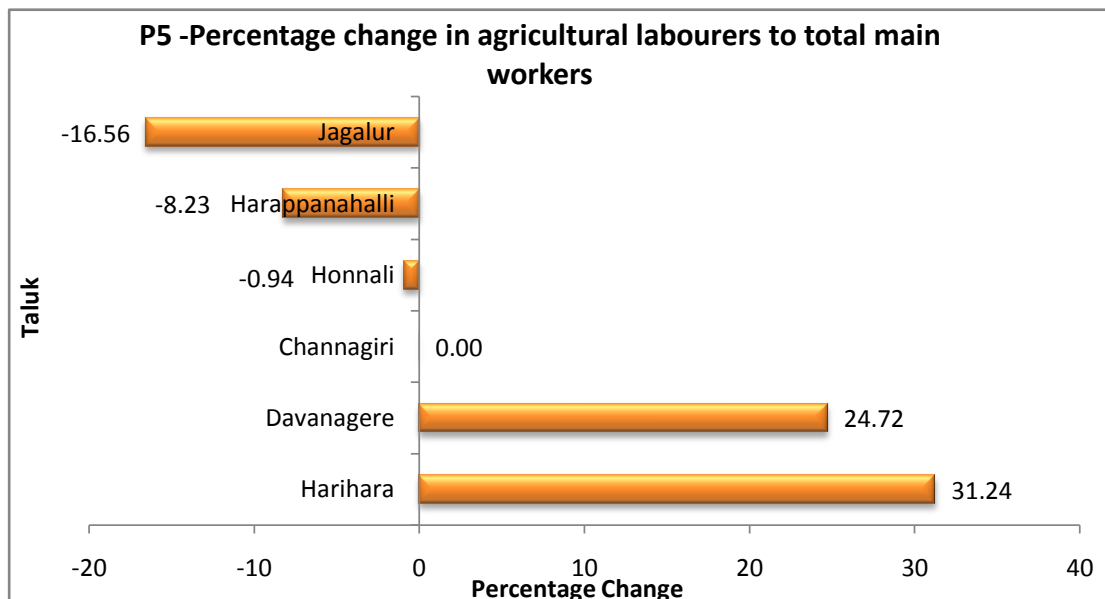
About CMDR

The Centre for Multi-disciplinary Development Research (CMDR) is an autonomous non-profit research organisation located at Dharwad. It was registered in 1980 under the Society's Registration Act. The Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi, an all India apex body of Central Government to promote social science research in the country, recognized CMDR in 1990 as a national level research institute for social science research with regular funding. The Government of Karnataka has also been providing regular maintenance grant to CMDR.

The main objective of the Centre is to undertake research with multi-disciplinary perspective on a variety of socio-economic problems of Karnataka in particular and Indian economy in general and facilitate policy decisions and capacity enhancement on the basis of research studies for the benefit of the society, region and economy through investigation, dissemination, intervention and application. CMDR has also been organising capacity building programmes, research methodology workshops and, Ph.D. programmes in Social Sciences.

After over 30 years of continual action research, CMDR has now emerged as a major think tank in north Karnataka. Two important Research Chairs have been created at CMDR by the Karnataka Government, one in memory of Dr. D. M. Nanjudappa and the other in the name of Shri. Abdul Nazir Sab.