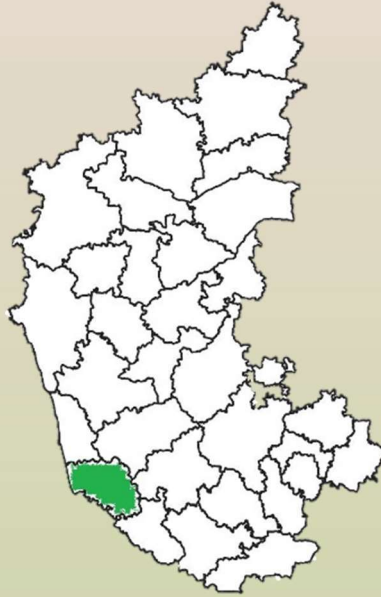**Prof. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report and After**

Taluk Report Cards

Of

Dakshina Kannada 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.

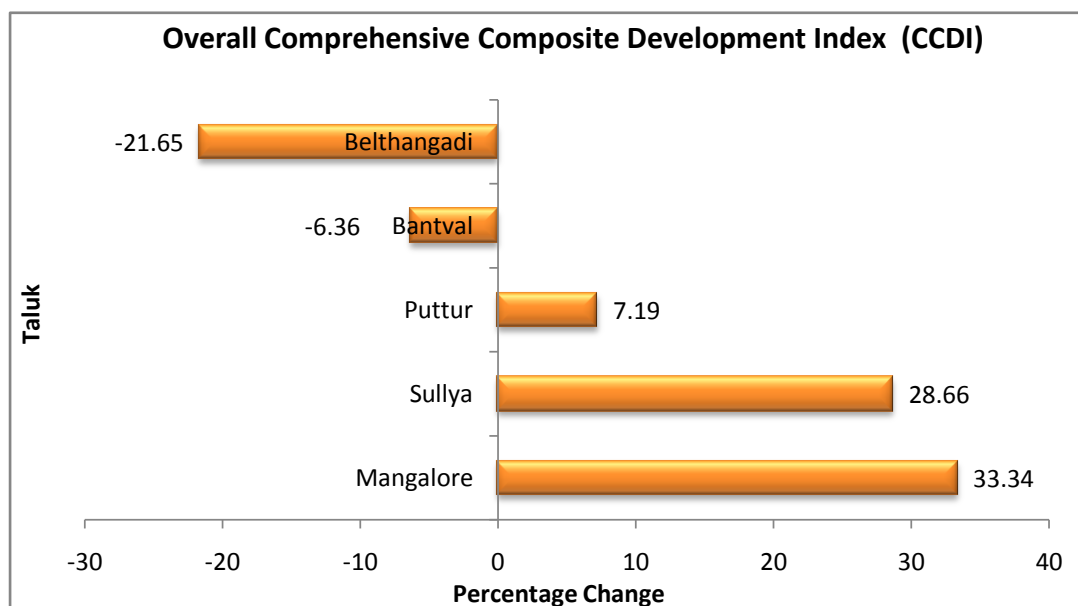| 1. Agricultural and Allied |
|---|
| A1: Percentage of total cropped area to net area sown, |
| A2: Percentage of area under food grains to total cropped area, |
| A3: Percentage of area under horticultural crops to total cropped area |
| A4: Percentage of area under commercial crops to total cropped 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		
Mangalore	1.75	2.34	33.34	Relatively Developed (4)	Relatively Developed (1)
Sullya	1.30	1.68	28.66	Relatively Developed (24)	Relatively Developed (6)
Puttur	1.46	1.56	7.19	Relatively Developed (15)	Relatively Developed (12)
Bantval	1.19	1.11	-6.36	Relatively Developed (31)	Relatively Developed (49)
Belthangadi	1.32	1.04	-21.65	Relatively Developed (21)	Relatively Developed (66)

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

Overall District Scenario:

➢ All five taluks of Dakshina Kannada district were in developed category, as per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report.
➢ Even in 2009-10 Index, all fivetaluks were in developed category.
➢ Three taluks have shown positive change, while two taluks have shown negative change in the value of CCDI during the gap of ten years.
➢ All taluks continue to be in developed status over a period of one decade.
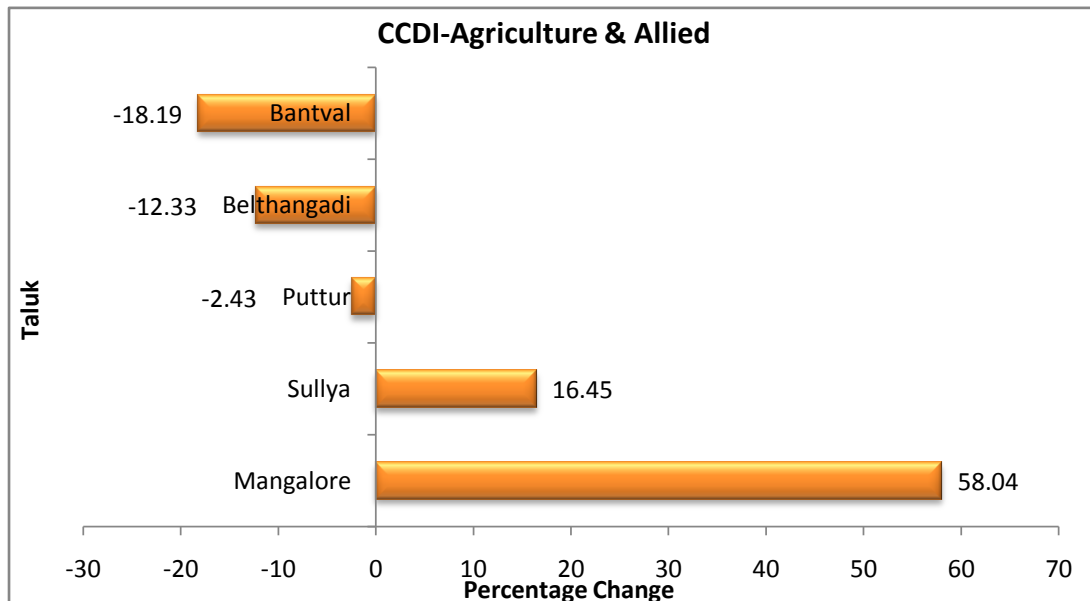
Overall Comprehensive Composite Development Index (CCDI)

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		
Mangalore	1.07	1.70	58.04	Relatively Developed (75)	Relatively Developed (7)
Sullya	1.37	1.60	16.45	Relatively Developed (34)	Relatively Developed (16)
Puttur	1.60	1.56	-2.43	Relatively Developed (19)	Relatively Developed (18)
Belthangadi	1.43	1.25	-12.33	Relatively Developed (28)	Relatively Developed (48)
Bantval	1.36	1.11	-18.19	Relatively Developed (35)	Relatively Developed (72)

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

Agriculture and Allied Sector

➢ Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee identified all taluks of the district in developed category.

➢ Even in 2009-10 Index, all taluks were in developed category.

➢ Two taluks, namely – Mangalore and Sullya registered positive growth, while other three taluks experienced negative growth in the index value of Agriculture and Allied sector over a period of time.

➢ However all taluks continue to be in developed category over a period of one decade.
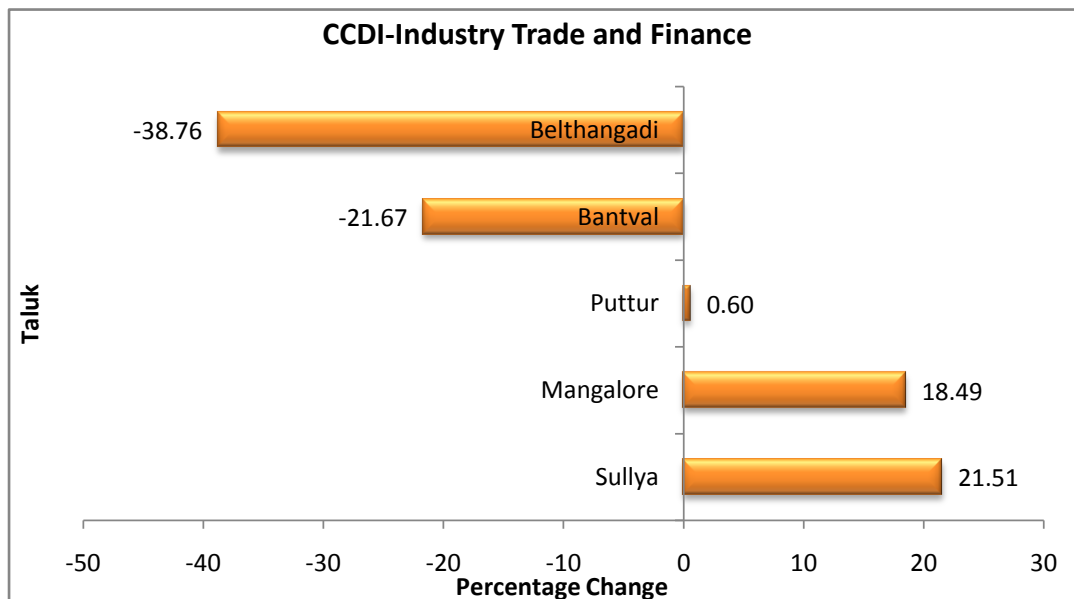

CCDI-Agriculture & Allied

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		
Sullya	1.29	1.56	21.51	Relatively Developed (26)	Relatively Developed (20)
Mangalore	2.62	3.11	18.49	Relatively Developed (1)	Relatively Developed (1)
Puttur	1.56	1.57	0.60	Relatively Developed (12)	Relatively Developed (19)
Bantval	1.42	1.11	-21.67	Relatively Developed (18)	Relatively Developed (50)
Belthangadi	1.68	1.03	-38.76	Relatively Developed (9)	Relatively Developed (58)

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

Industry, Trade and Finance Sector

➢ All five taluks of the district were in developed category in both the indices.
➢ Except Bantwal and Belthangady, other three taluks attain positive change in index value of Industry, Trade and Finance sector, during the period 1999-00 to 2009-10.
➢ All taluks remain in developed category with no change in categorization of any taluk in the district.
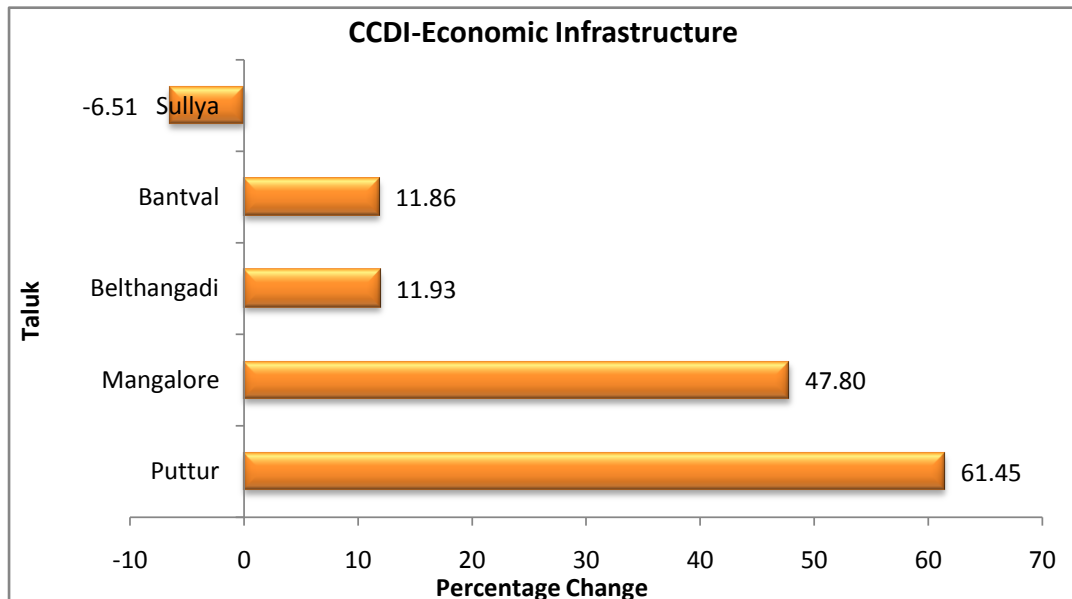

CCDI-Industry Trade and Finance

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		
Puttur	0.95	1.53	61.45	Backward (102)	Relatively Developed (14)
Mangalore	1.29	1.90	47.80	Relatively Developed (36)	Relatively Developed (2)
Belthangadi	0.82	0.92	11.93	More Backward (136)	Backward (109)
Bantval	0.80	0.89	11.86	More Backward (142)	Backward (122)
Sullya	1.26	1.18	-6.51	Relatively Developed (39)	Relatively Developed (56)

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, Mangalore and Sullya were in developed category.
➢ In 2009-10 Index, Puttur, Mangalore and Sullya were in developed category.
➢ Except Sullya, other four taluks show positive change in the value of index. Puttur exhibits maximum change of 61.45 per cent, followed by Mangalore and Belthangady.
➢ Puttur moved up from backward to developed category, while Belthangady and Bantval improved its position from more backward to backward category. Mangalore and Sullya continue to remain in developed category.
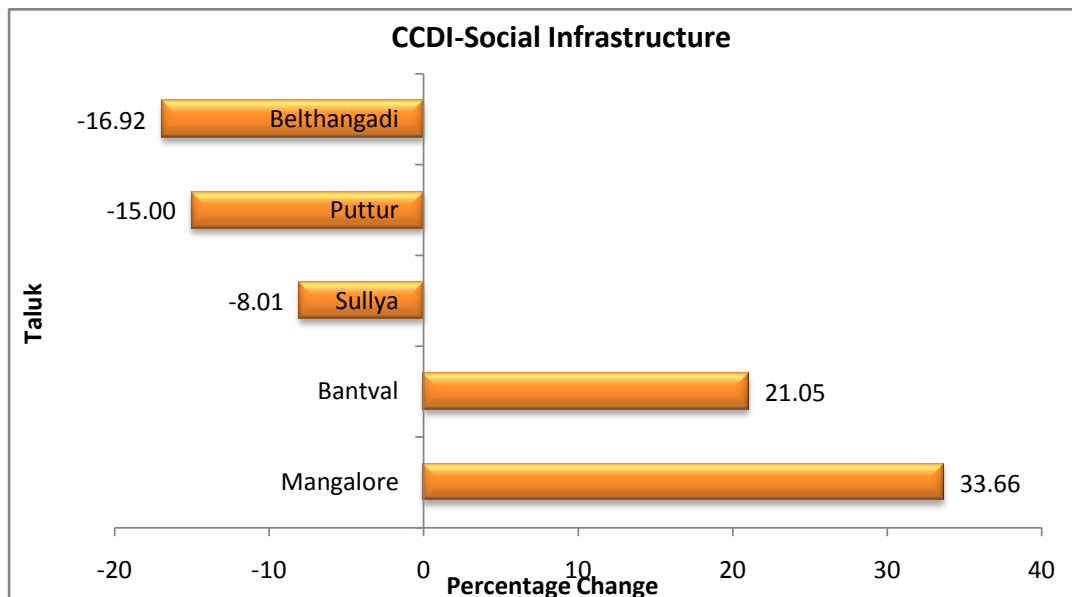

CCDI-Economic Infrastructure

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		
Mangalore	1.55	2.07	33.66	Relatively Developed (7)	Relatively Developed (3)
Bantval	0.91	1.10	21.05	Backward (84)	Relatively Developed (56)
Sullya	1.32	1.21	-8.01	Relatively Developed (16)	Relatively Developed (38)
Puttur	1.47	1.25	-15.00	Relatively Developed (9)	Relatively Developed (34)
Belthangadi	1.02	0.85	-16.92	Relatively Developed (57)	More Backward (130)

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, except Bantwal, all other taluks were in developed category.
➢ In 2009-10 Index, except Belthangady, other four taluks were in developed category.
➢ Except Mangalore and Bantval taluks, other three taluks experienced negative change in the value of index over a period of time. Mangalore reports maximum increase of 33.66 per cent, whereas Belthangady registers maximum negative growth(-16.92 per cent).
➢ Bantval moved up from backward to developed category while, Belthangady slipped down from developed to more backward category.

CCDI-Social Infrastructure

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		
Sullya	0.98	7.63	682.48	Backward (55)	Relatively Developed (1)
Puttur	0.95	3.56	274.68	Backward (79)	Relatively Developed (2)
Mangalore	1.15	2.65	130.55	Relatively Developed (11)	Relatively Developed (3)
Bantval	0.88	1.78	103.31	More Backward (117)	Relatively Developed (10)
Belthangadi	0.81	1.19	46.29	More Backward (142)	Relatively Developed (29)

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, Mangalore was the only developed taluk in the district.
➢ In 2009-10 Index, all five taluks were classified as developed taluks.
➢ All taluks of the district report positive change in the value of Population Characteristics index. Maximum increase in index value over a period of time is reported from Sullya, followed by Puttur and Mangalore taluks.
➢ Sullya and Puttur moved from backward to developed category, whereas Bantval and Belthangady improved their position from more backward to developed category. Mangalore remains in developed category over a period of one decade.

CCDI-Population

Belthangadi	46.29
Bantval	103.31
Mangalore	130.55
Puttur	274.68
Sullya	682.48
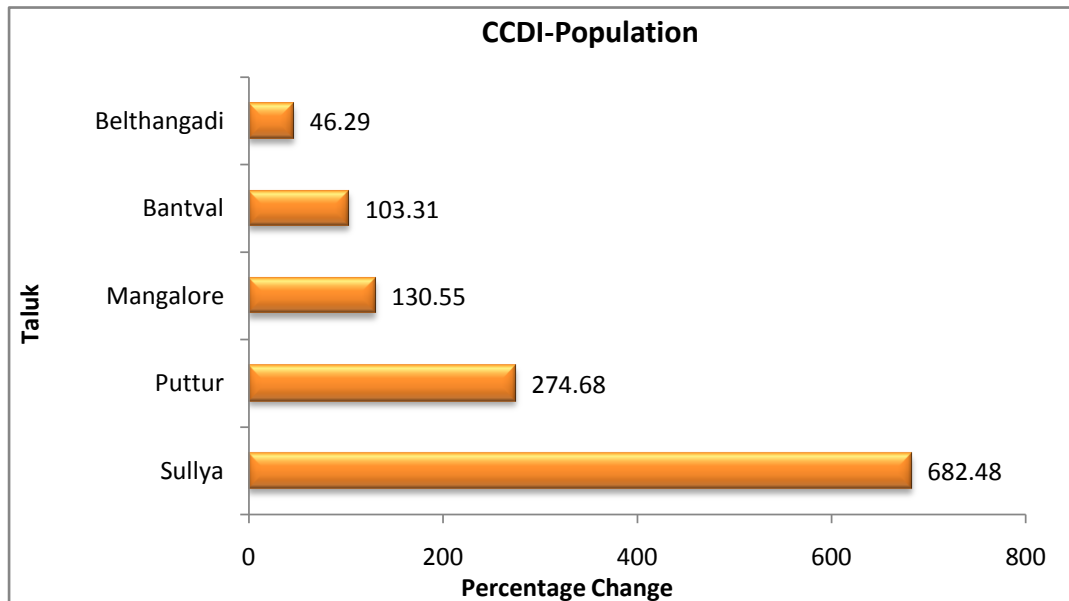
A1- Percentage of Total Cropped Area to Net area Sown					
Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Mangalore	138.80	140.02	1.18	1.15	-2.76
Sullya	102.09	101.95	0.87	0.84	-3.74
Puttur	116.73	113.18	0.99	0.93	-6.54
Bantval	130.57	125.49	1.11	1.03	-7.36
Belthangadi	126.30	120.38	1.08	0.99	-8.13
District	124.50	120.48	1.06	0.99	-6.72

A1: Percentage of total cropped area to net area sown

➢ As per Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report, three taluks were in developed category.
➢ In 2009-10 Index, two taluks were identified as developed taluks.
➢ No taluks have shown positive growth in the index value over a period of time.
➢ Belthangadi has reported maximum decline (-8.13 per cent) in the value of index, followed by Bantval and Puttur.
➢ *Percentage of total cropped area to net area sown* has shown a decline over a period of ten years in Dakshina Kannada district.
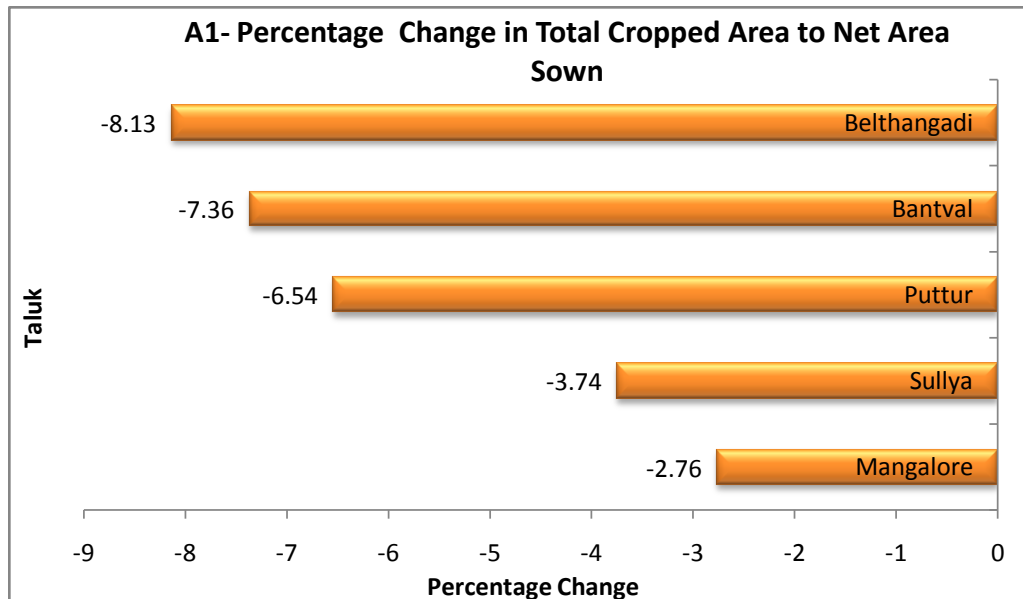
A1- Percentage Change in Total Cropped Area to Net Area Sown

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	
Mangalore	70.81	66.84	1.19	1.12	-5.42
Bantval	51.74	47.01	0.87	0.79	-8.96
Belthangadi	41.78	34.27	0.70	0.58	-17.81
Sullya	5.86	4.25	0.10	0.07	-27.36
Puttur	33.20	21.66	0.56	0.36	-34.64
District	45.09	37.21	0.76	0.63	-17.31

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

➢ Mangalore was identified as developed taluk as per both the indices.
➢ No taluks have shown positive growth in the index value over a period of time.
➢ Puttur has reported maximum decline (-34.64 per cent) in the value of index, followed by Sullya and Belthangadi.
➢ *Percentage of Area under food grains to total cropped area* in Dakshina Kannada district has shown a decline over a decade.
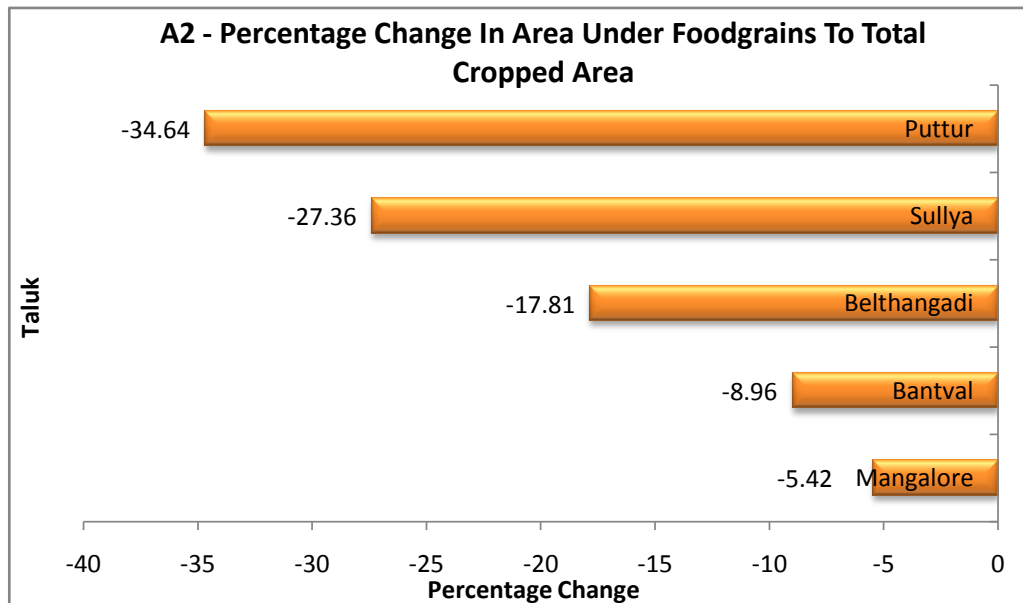
A2 - Percentage Change In Area Under Foodgrains To Total Cropped Area

	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	
Sullya	22.59	96.21	6.74	6.62	-1.79
Belthangadi	26.55	65.84	7.93	4.53	-42.82
Puttur	31.20	76.85	9.31	5.29	-43.21
Bantval	22.52	53.12	6.72	3.66	-45.60
Mangalore	14.08	32.95	4.20	2.27	-46.04
District	22.80	62.64	6.81	4.31	-36.66

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

➢ All five taluks of the district were categorized as developed taluks in both the indices.
➢ No taluks have shown positive growth in the index value over a period of time.
➢ Mangalore has reported maximum decline (-46.04 per cent) in the value of index, followed by Bantval and Puttur.
➢ *Percentage of area under horticultural crops* to total cropped area in Dakshina Kannada district has declined during the time period of 10 years.
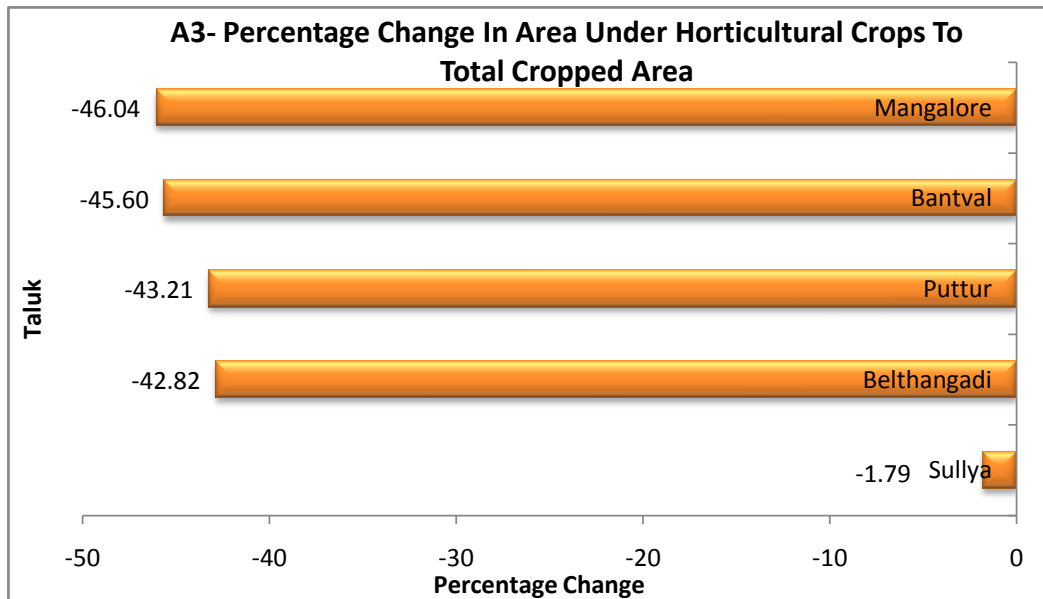
A3- Percentage Change In Area Under Horticultural Crops To Total Cropped Area

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	
Mangalore	14.97	16.67	0.41	0.51	24.96
Bantval	25.04	26.68	0.69	0.82	19.58
Puttur	32.95	34.86	0.90	1.07	18.73
Belthangadi	31.67	31.85	0.87	0.98	12.86
Sullya	71.55	47.34	1.96	1.46	-25.76
District	31.50	30.42	0.86	0.94	8.35

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

➢ As per Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report, only Sullya was recognized as developed taluk.
➢ As per 2009-10 Index, Puttur and Sullya were classified as developed taluks.
➢ Except Sullya, other four taluks have shown positive change in the value of index over a period of time.
➢ Mangalore has reported maximum increase (24.96 per cent) in the value of index, followed by Bantval and Puttur.
➢ *Percentage of area under commercial crops to total cropped area* in Dakshina Kannada district has declined over a period of one decade.
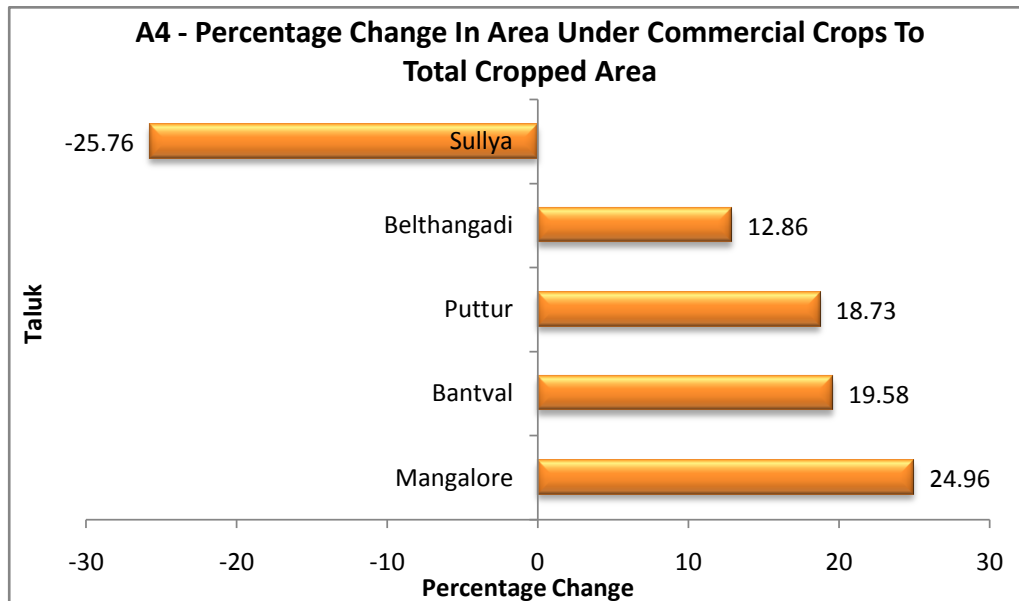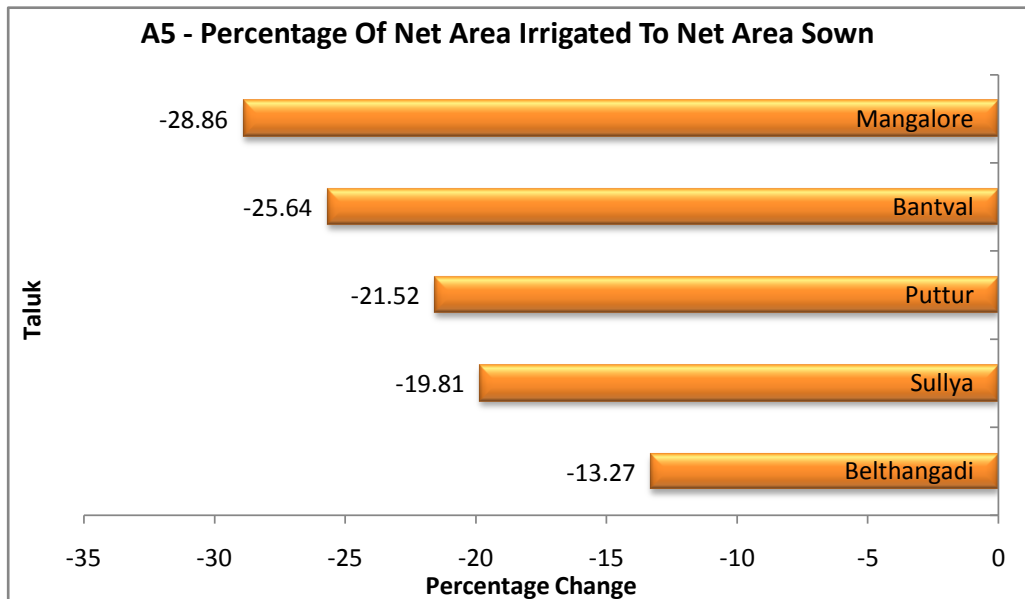
A4 - Percentage Change In Area Under Commercial Crops To Total Cropped Area

- Sullya: -25.76
- Belthangadi: 12.86
- Puttur: 18.73
- Bantval: 19.58
- Mangalore: 24.96

(Y-axis: Taluk; X-axis: Percentage Change)

A5 - Percentage Of Net Area Irrigated To Net Area Sown

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Belthangadi	46.25	53.74	1.95	1.69	-13.27
Sullya	48.04	51.60	2.02	1.62	-19.81
Puttur	51.23	53.85	2.16	1.69	-21.52
Bantval	57.11	56.88	2.40	1.79	-25.64
Mangalore	53.98	51.44	2.27	1.62	-28.86
District	51.30	53.68	2.16	1.69	-21.88

A5: Percentage of net irrigated area to net area sown

➢ All five taluks of the district were in developed category in both the indices.
➢ No taluks have shown positive growth in the index value over a period of time.
➢ Mangalore has reported maximum decline (-28.86 per cent) in the value of index, followed by Bantval and Puttur.
➢ *Percentage of net irrigated area to net area sown* in Dakshina Kannada district has declined over a period of 10 years.

A5 - Percentage Of Net Area Irrigated To Net Area Sown

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Mangalore	92.29	190.55	0.78	1.46	88.76
Puttur	106.59	166.29	0.90	1.28	42.64
Bantval	104.98	96.19	0.88	0.74	-16.22
Sullya	103.70	66.02	0.87	0.51	-41.79
Belthangadi	87.27	42.88	0.73	0.33	-55.08
District	97.47	105.66	0.98	0.81	-17.13

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

➢ As per Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report, no taluks were in developed category.
➢ As per 2009-10 Index, two taluks were identified as developed taluks.
➢ 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.
➢ Mangalore taluk has experienced maximum increase (88.76 per cent) and Belthangadi taluk has experienced maximum decline (-55.08 per cent).
➢ Dakshina Kannada district has experienced a negative growth in *fertilizer (NPK) consumption* over a period of 10 years.
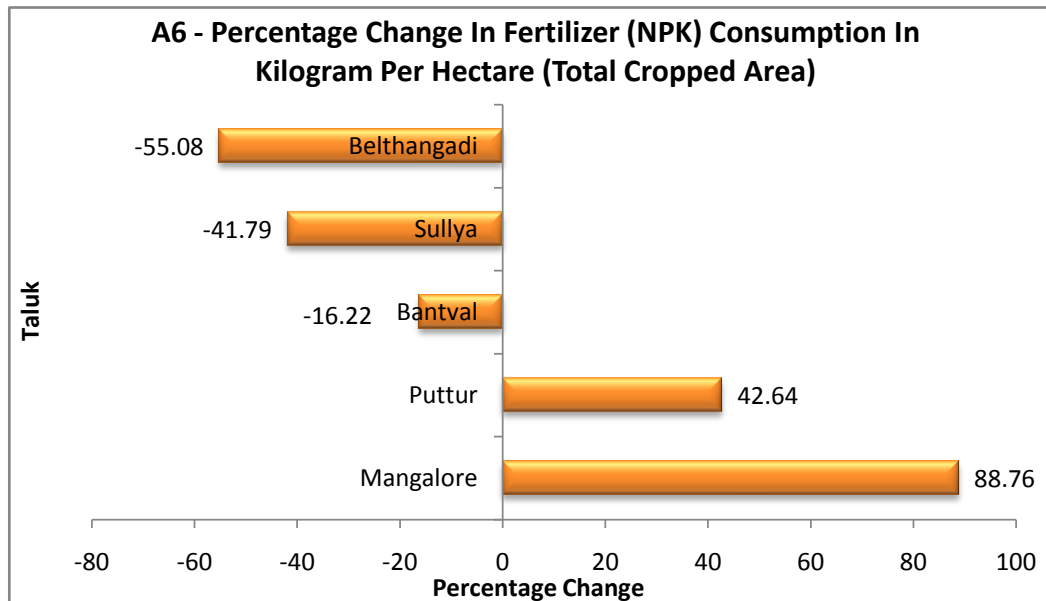
A6 - Percentage Change In Fertilizer (NPK) Consumption In Kilogram Per Hectare (Total Cropped Area)

A7 - Number Of Tractors Per 1000 Hectares Area Sown					
Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Belthangadi	0.37	0.77	0.04	0.16	274.40
Sullya	0.67	1.08	0.07	0.22	193.53
Mangalore	1.73	2.38	0.19	0.48	151.61
Bantval	1.35	0.63	0.15	0.13	-14.40
Puttur	0.99	0.33	0.11	0.07	-39.76
District	1.05	1.03	0.12	0.21	73.30

A7: Number of tractors per 1000 hectare area sown

➢ No taluks of the district were in developed category in both the indices.
➢ Three taluks have experienced positive change and two taluks have shown negative change in the value of index during the period 1999-00 to 2009-10.
➢ Belthangadi taluk has experienced maximum increase (274.40 per cent) and Puttur taluk has experienced maximum decline (-39.76 per cent).
➢ The district has reported positive change in *number of tractors per 1000 hectare area sown* during the reference period.
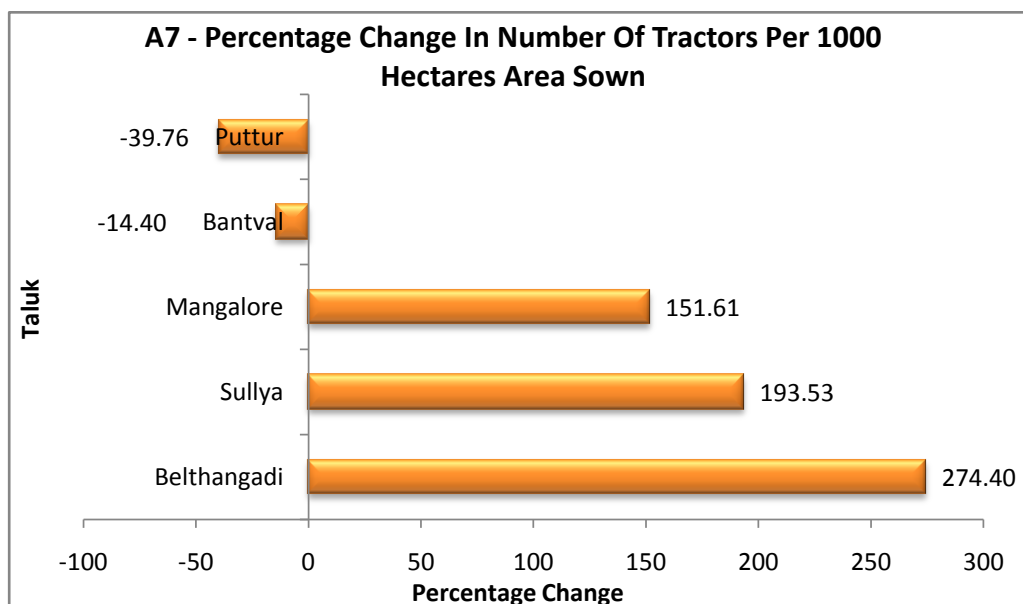
A7 - Percentage Change In Number Of Tractors Per 1000 Hectares Area Sown

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
A8 - Livestock Units Per Lakh Rural Population					
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Mangalore	19273.59	26615.73	0.40	0.62	54.02
Belthangadi	43059.12	40265.65	0.89	0.93	4.30
Puttur	46209.01	37645.98	0.96	0.87	-9.14
Sullya	54603.25	40937.54	1.13	0.95	-16.38
Bantval	33971.36	24174.37	0.70	0.56	-20.63
District	36737.79	32331.39	0.76	0.75	-1.85

A8: Livestock units per lakh rural population

- As per Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report, only one taluk was in developed category.
- As per 2009-10 Index, no taluk were in developed category.
- Except Mangalore and Belthangadi, other three taluks have shown negative change in the value of index over a period of time.
- Mangalore taluk has experienced maximum increase (54.02 per cent) and Bantval taluk has experienced maximum decline (-20.63 per cent).
- The overall district has witnessed a little negative growth in *livestock units per lakh rural population* over a period of one decade.

A8 - Percentage Change In Livestock Units Per Lakh Rural Population
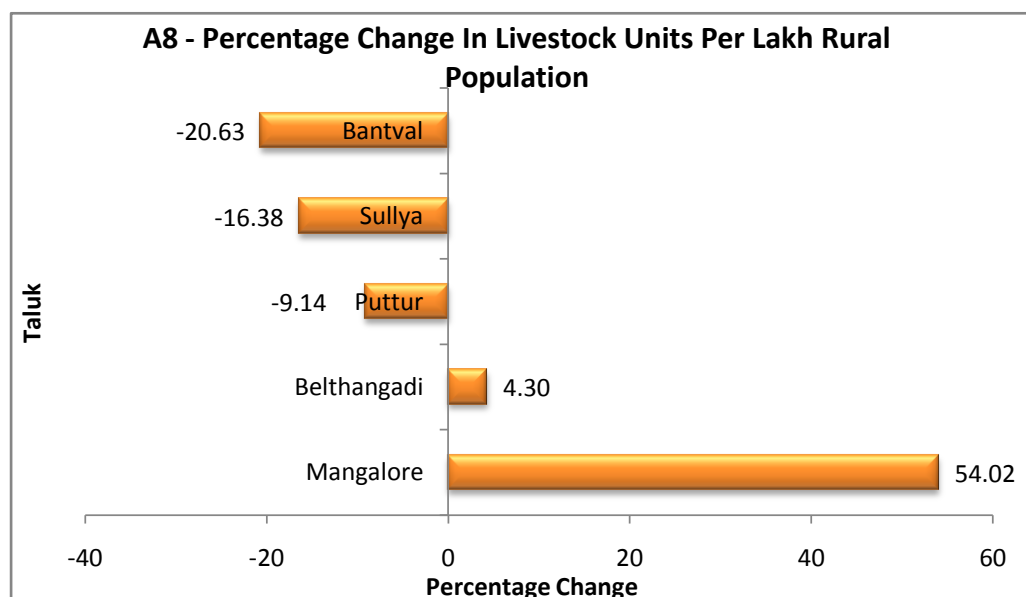
A9 - Per Capita Bank Credit (Commercial And Regional Rural Banks) To Agriculture (In Rs)					
Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Mangalore	17.93	12832.23	0.04	5.80	15645.64
Belthangadi	12.31	4261.34	0.03	1.93	7517.17
Sullya	21.33	6734.09	0.04	3.05	6844.38
Puttur	21.85	6592.02	0.04	2.98	6535.48
Bantval	22.57	2780.61	0.05	1.26	2610.43
District	18.89	8476.73	0.04	3.83	9774.27

A9: Per capita bank credit (commercial and regional rural banks) to agriculture (in rupees)
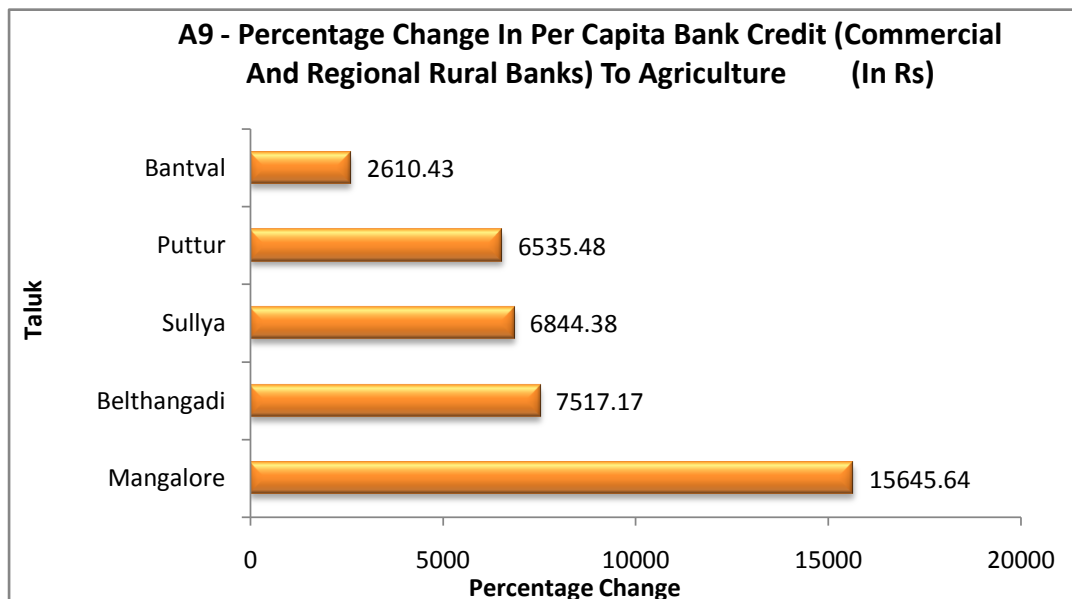
➢ As per Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report, no taluk were in developed category.
➢ As per 2009-10 Index, all five taluks were in developed category.
➢ All taluks have shown enormous positive growth in the index value over a period of time.
➢ Mangalore has reported maximum increase in the value of index, followed by Belthangadi and Sullya.
➢ The district has shown enormous increase 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)

Taluk	Percentage Change
Bantval	2610.43
Puttur	6535.48
Sullya	6844.38
Belthangadi	7517.17
Mangalore	15645.64

I1 - Number Of Industrial Units Per Lakh Population

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Bantval	202.65	764.75	0.42	2.03	382.90
Sullya	472.56	949.17	0.98	2.52	157.02
Puttur	608.58	1071.51	1.26	2.84	125.30
Mangalore	724.72	1038.11	1.50	2.76	83.30
Belthangadi	592.83	540.78	1.23	1.44	16.73
District	573.14	919.52	1.19	2.44	105.29

I1: Number of industrial units per lakh population

- ➢ As per Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report, three taluks were identified as developed taluks.
- ➢ As per 2009-10 Index, all taluks were in developed category.
- ➢ All five taluks have shown positive growth in the index value over a period of time.
- ➢ Bantval has reported maximum increase (382.90 per cent) in the value of index, followed by Sullya and Puttur.
- ➢ The district has reported increase in *number of industrial units per lakh population*.
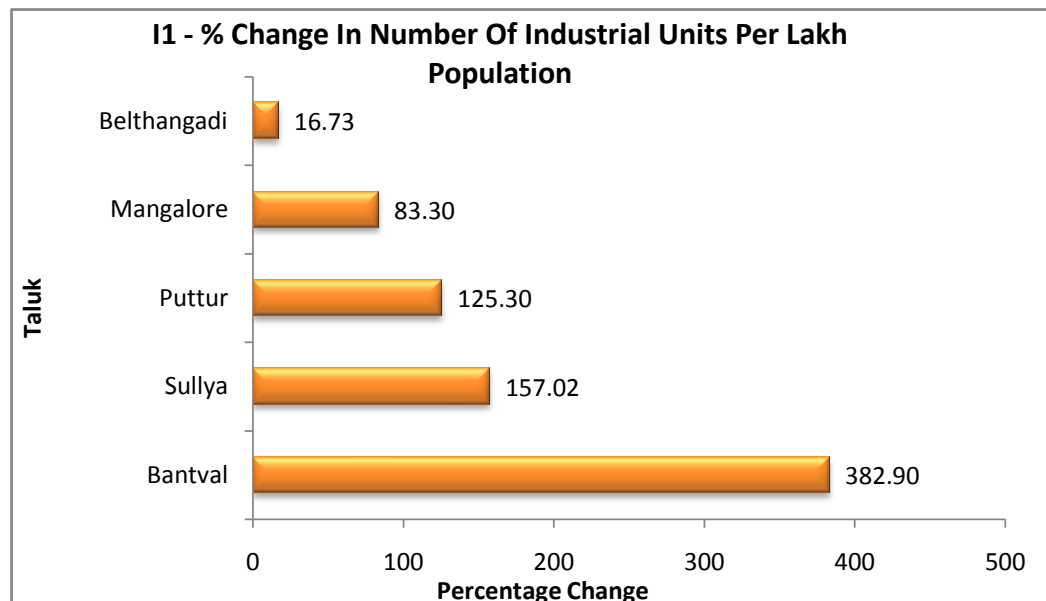
I1 - % Change In Number Of Industrial Units Per Lakh Population

I2 - Percentage Of Industrial Workers To Total Main Workers					
Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Mangalore	39.15	31.23	3.66	3.33	-8.99
Sullya	15.59	9.78	1.46	1.04	-28.45
Puttur	29.66	12.01	2.77	1.28	-53.82
Bantval	43.90	8.10	4.10	0.86	-78.95
Belthangadi	28.68	5.00	2.68	0.53	-80.10
District	35.70	18.45	3.33	1.97	-41.05

I2: Percentage of industrial workers to total workers

➢ As per Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report, all taluks of the district were classified as developed taluks.
➢ As per 2009-10 Index, three taluks were in developed category.
➢ No taluks have shown positive growth in the index value over a period of time.
➢ Belthangadi has reported maximum decline (-80.10 per cent) in the value of index, followed by Bantval and Puttur.
➢ Overall decrease of *percentage of industrial workers to total workers* has been reported in the district for the reference period.
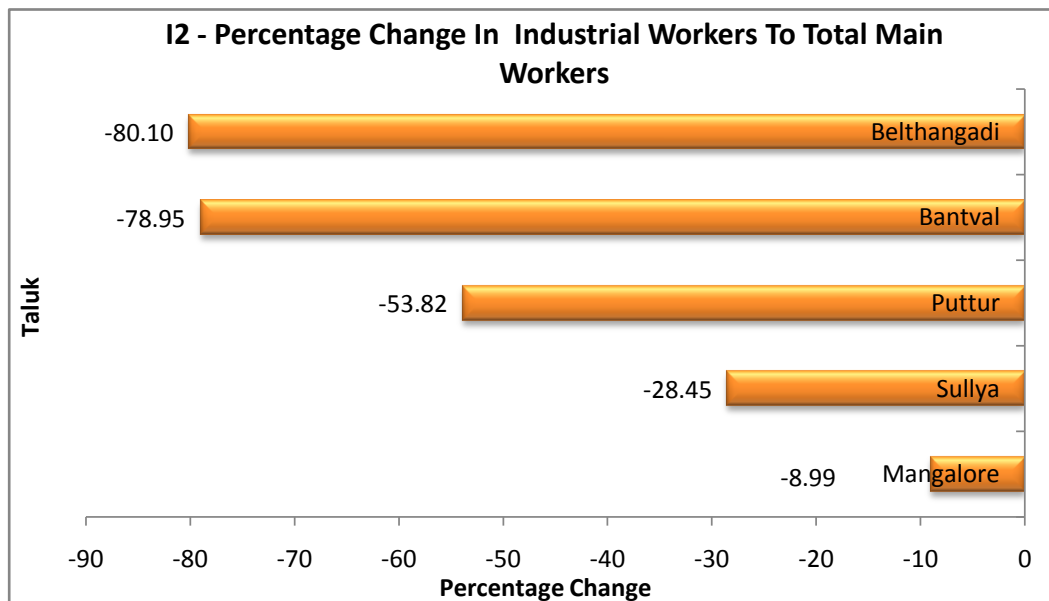
I2 - Percentage Change In Industrial Workers To Total Main Workers

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Mangalore	15116.54	64557.30	4.29	5.16	20.43
Puttur	5264.13	22442.05	1.49	1.79	20.22
Sullya	5619.59	21917.67	1.59	1.75	9.98
Bantval	2739.96	9754.28	0.78	0.78	0.39
Belthangadi	8795.95	16428.39	2.49	1.31	-47.33
District	9850.97	38797.51	2.79	3.10	11.06

I3 - Per Capita Advances By Banks In Rupees

I3: Per capita development credit by banks

➢ As per Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report, four taluks were categorized as developed taluks.
➢ Even as per 2009-10 Index, four taluks were in developed category.
➢ Except Belthangadi, all other four taluks have shown positive change in the value of index over a period of time.
➢ Mangalore has reported maximum increase (20.43 per cent) in the value of index, followed by Puttur and Sullya.
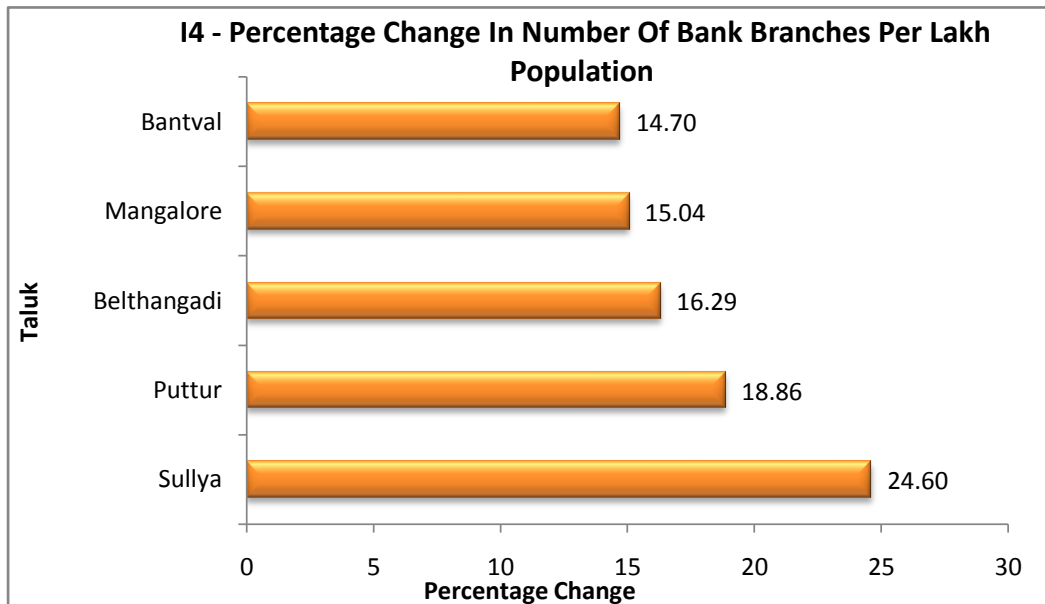➢ The district has reported increase of *per capita development credit by banks*
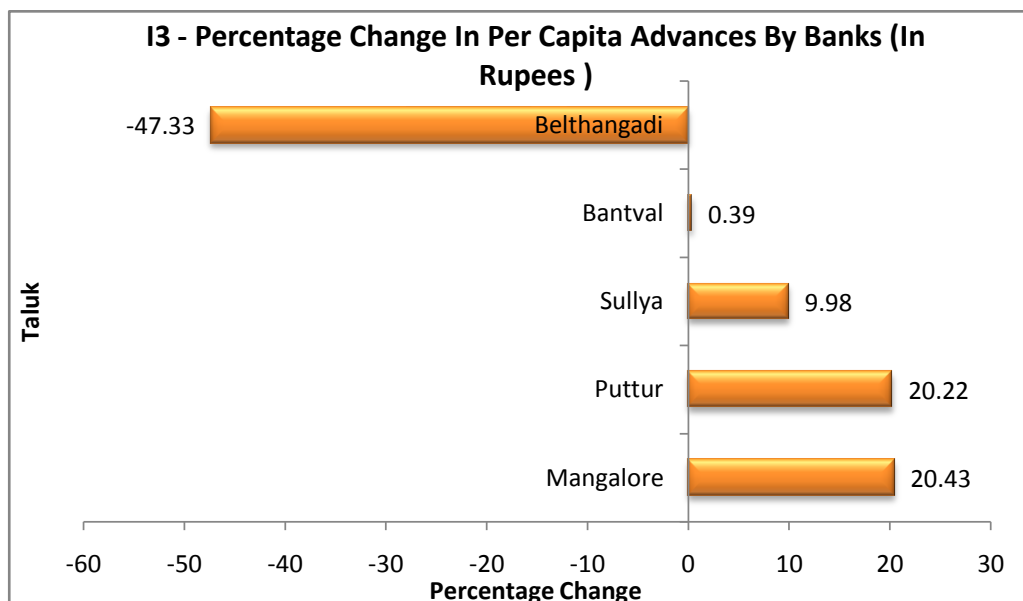
I3 - Percentage Change In Per Capita Advances By Banks (In Rupees)

I4 - Number Of Bank Branches Per Lakh Population					
Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Sullya	14.21	17.76	1.63	2.03	24.60
Puttur	9.77	11.65	1.12	1.33	18.86
Belthangadi	9.74	11.36	1.11	1.30	16.29
Mangalore	22.68	26.17	2.60	2.99	15.04
Bantval	9.14	10.51	1.05	1.20	14.70
District	15.98	18.60	1.83	2.12	16.07

I4: Number of bank branches per lakh population

- ➢ All five taluks of the district were classified as developed taluks in both the indices.
- ➢ All five taluks have shown positive growth in the index value over a period of time.
- ➢ Sullya has reported maximum increase (24.60 per cent) in the value of index, followed by Puttur and Belthangadi.
- ➢ *Number of bank branches per lakh population* in Dakshina Kannada district has shown an increase over a decade.

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

Bantval — 14.70
Mangalore — 15.04
Belthangadi — 16.29
Puttur — 18.86
Sullya — 24.60

Taluk (y-axis)
Percentage Change (x-axis)

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
I5 - Number Of Enterprises Engaged In Trade, Hotels, And Transport Per Lakh Population					
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Bantval	913.32	1868.60	0.64	1.02	59.19
Mangalore	1536.17	2695.68	1.08	1.47	36.54
Sullya	1145.52	1823.75	0.80	0.99	23.87
Puttur	1597.96	2066.36	1.12	1.13	0.61
Belthangadi	1195.41	1515.66	0.84	0.83	-1.35
District	1352.93	2231.93	0.95	1.22	28.36

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

➢ As per Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report, two taluks were in developed category.
➢ As per 2009-10 Index, three taluks were identified as developed taluks.
➢ Except Belthangadi, all other four taluks have shown positive change in the value of index over a period of time.
➢ Bantval has reported maximum increase (59.19 per cent) in the value of index, followed by Mangalore and Sullya.
➢ An overall increase of *number of enterprises engaged in trade, hotels and transport per lakh population* is found in Dakshina Kannada district.
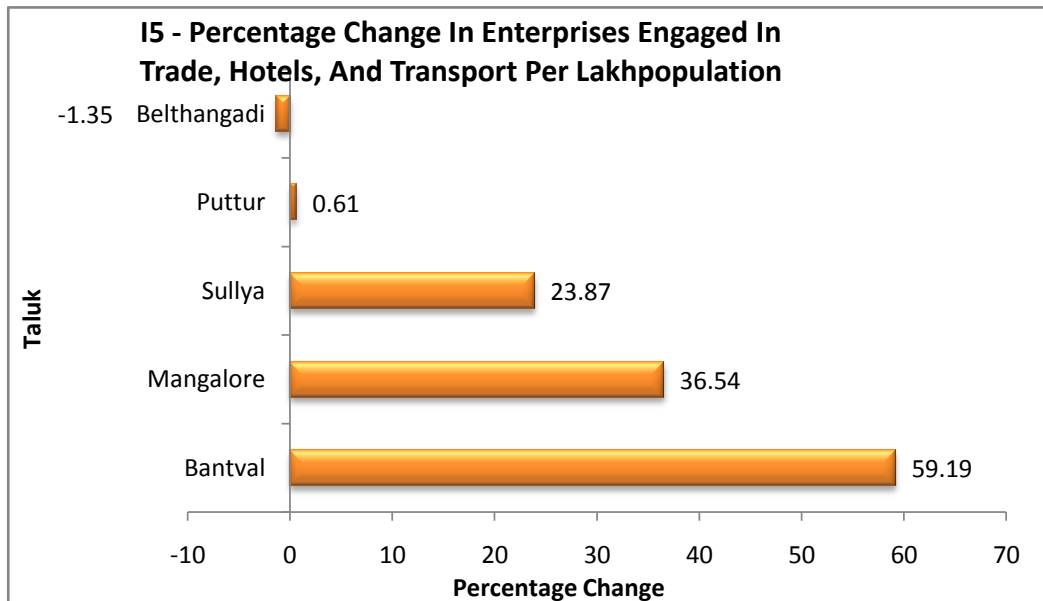
I5 - Percentage Change In Enterprises Engaged In Trade, Hotels, And Transport Per Lakhpopulation

Belthangadi: -1.35
Puttur: 0.61
Sullya: 23.87
Mangalore: 36.54
Bantval: 59.19

(X-axis: Percentage Change, Y-axis: Taluk)

E1 - Number Of Post Offices Per Lakh Population					
Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Puttur	27.82	28.56	1.48	1.55	4.39
Bantval	27.13	27.38	1.45	1.48	2.60
Mangalore	18.93	19.03	1.01	1.03	2.17
Sullya	39.08	39.08	2.08	2.12	1.64
Belthangadi	32.46	32.05	1.73	1.74	0.37
District	24.99	25.14	1.33	1.36	2.23

E1: Number of post offices per lakh population

➢ All five taluks of the district were classified as developed taluks in both the indices.
➢ All five taluks of Dakshina Kannada have shown positive growth in the index value over a period of time.
➢ Puttur has reported maximum increase (4.39 per cent) in the value of index, followed by Bantval and Mangalore.
➢ The district has seen an increase of *number of post offices per lakh population* during 10 year period.
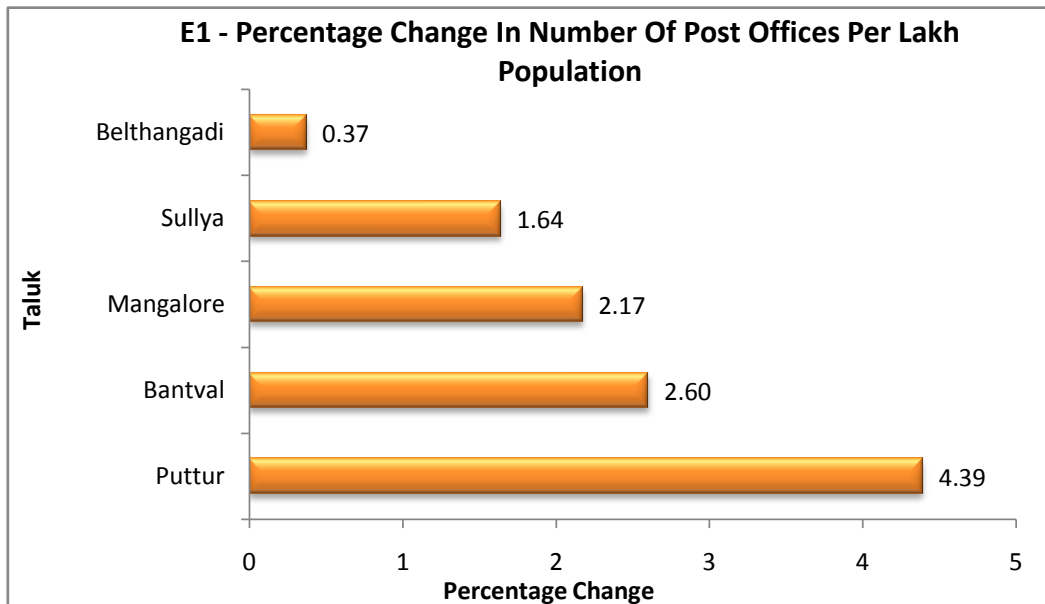
E1 - Percentage Change In Number Of Post Offices Per Lakh Population

E2 - Number Of Telephones Per Lakh Population					
Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Belthangadi	3167.47	6958.79	0.71	1.99	178.02
Sullya	6622.99	10818.88	1.49	3.09	106.72
Puttur	6636.92	10438.90	1.50	2.98	99.04
Mangalore	11039.10	10335.66	2.49	2.95	18.48
Bantval	4887.18	746.78	1.10	0.21	-80.66
District	7899.16	8120.49	1.78	2.32	30.09

E2: Number of telephones per lakh population

➢ As per Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report, except Belthangady, all other taluks were in developed category.
➢ As per 2009-10 Index, except Bantwal, all other taluks were in developed category.
➢ Except Bantval, all other four taluks have shown positive change in the value of index over a period of time.
➢ Belthangadi has reported maximum increase (178.02 per cent) in the value of index, followed by Sullya and Puttur.
➢ *Number of telephones per lakh population* in Dakshina Kannada district has shown an increase during the period of one decade.
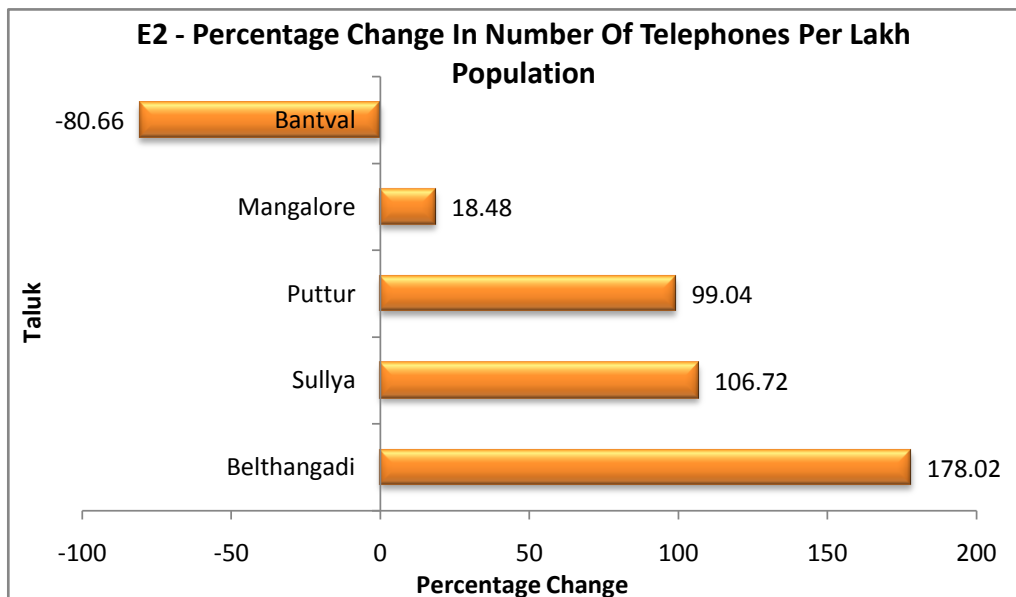
E2 - Percentage Change In Number Of Telephones Per Lakh Population

E3 - Road Length In Kilometers Per 100 Square Kilometres					
Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Belthangadi	40.00	177.84	0.57	1.40	145.07
Bantval	78.00	278.28	1.11	2.19	96.66
Puttur	71.00	190.71	1.01	1.50	48.06
Sullya	60.00	143.74	0.86	1.13	32.06
Mangalore	138.00	328.68	1.97	2.59	31.29
District	387.00	1119.25	0.55	0.88	59.38

E3: Road length in kilometers per 100 square kilometers

➢ As per Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report, three taluks were in developed category.
➢ As per 2009-10 Index, all five taluks were in developed category.
➢ All five taluks of Dakshina Kannada have shown positive growth in the index value over a period of time.
➢ Belthangadi has reported maximum increase (145.07 per cent) in the value of index, followed by Bantval and Puttur.
➢ *Road length per 100 square kilometers* in Dakshina Kannada district has shown an increase during the reference period.

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

Mangalore: 31.29
Sullya: 32.06
Puttur: 48.06
Bantval: 96.66
Belthangadi: 145.07

X-axis: Percentage Change
Y-axis: Taluk

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Bantval	56.25	55.32	0.94	0.88	-6.14
Mangalore	83.33	57.33	1.39	0.91	-34.34
Puttur	90.91	42.95	1.51	0.68	-54.91
Sullya	68.29	28.67	1.14	0.46	-59.94
Belthangadi	74.07	18.98	1.23	0.30	-75.55
District	74.57	40.13	1.24	0.64	-48.64

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

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

➢ As per Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report, all five taluks were identified as developed taluks.
➢ As per 2009-10 Index, no taluks of the district were classified as developed taluk.
➢ No taluks have shown positive growth in the index value over a period of time.
➢ Belthangadi has reported maximum decline (-75.55 per cent) in the value of index, followed by Sullya and Puttur.
➢ The district has seen a decline of *proportion of villages having access to all weather roads* during 10 year period.
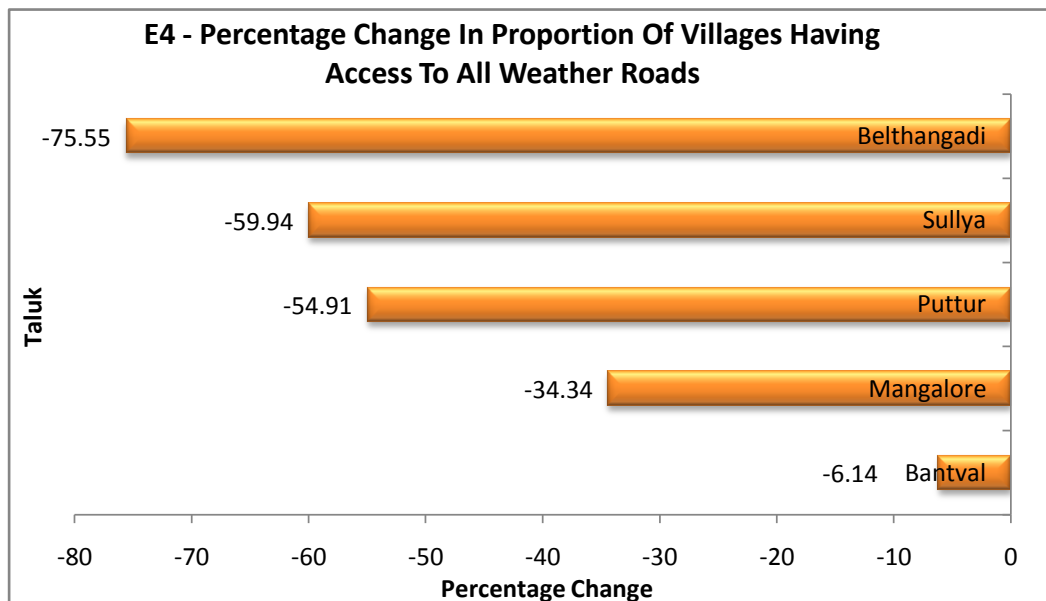
E4 - Percentage Change In Proportion Of Villages Having Access To All Weather Roads

E5 - Railway Track In Kilometers Per 1000 Square Kilometres					
Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Mangalore	28.93	93.08	1.66	6.26	278.21
Bantval	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Belthangadi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Puttur	0.00	41.00	0.00	2.76	0.00
Sullya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
District	28.93	24.87	1.66	3.47	109.55

E5: Railway track in kilometers per 1000 square kilometers

➢ Only Mangalore taluk was identified as developed taluk in both the indices.
➢ Bantval, Belthangadi and Sullya taluks does not have any railway connectivity during the both reference period.
➢ As Dakshina Kannada district is considered as whole, there has been a marginal increase in *railway track in kilometers per 1000 square kilometres* over a period of 10 years.
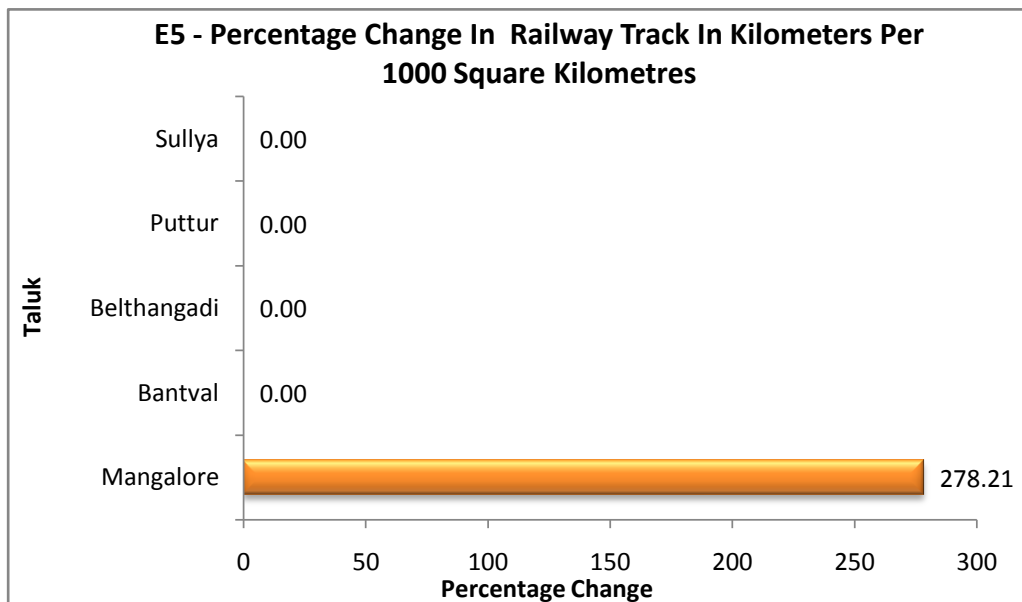
E5 - Percentage Change In Railway Track In Kilometers Per 1000 Square Kilometres

E6 - Number Of Motor Vehicles Per Lakh Population					
Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Belthangadi	3635.32	9253.37	0.54	0.70	29.83
Bantval	4331.55	10751.92	0.64	0.81	26.61
Puttur	3940.95	9730.45	0.58	0.74	25.94
Sullya	5834.91	14057.86	0.87	1.06	22.89
Mangalore	12195.90	26391.62	1.81	2.00	10.38
District	7955.48	17935.11	1.18	1.36	14.99

E6: Number of motor vehicles 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.
➤ All five taluks of Dakshina Kannada have shown positive growth in the index value over a period of time.
➤ Belthangadi has reported maximum increase (29.83 per cent) in the value of index, followed by Bantval and Puttur.
➤ *Number of motor vehicles per lakh population* in Dakshina Kannada district has shown an increase over a decade.

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

Mangalore 10.38
Sullya 22.89
Puttur 25.94
Bantval 26.61
Belthangadi 29.83

Taluk (y-axis)
Percentage Change (x-axis): 0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Puttur	8.27	37.21	0.60	0.69	14.39
Belthangadi	9.74	36.51	0.71	0.68	-4.68
Bantval	9.14	30.15	0.67	0.56	-16.10
Sullya	16.34	48.31	1.19	0.89	-24.85
Mangalore	7.26	10.76	0.53	0.20	-62.30
District	8.75	24.29	0.64	0.45	-29.46

E7 - Number Of Co-Operative Societies (Agri And Non-Agriculture) Per Lakh Population

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E7: No of co-operative credit societies (agri. & non-agriculture) per lakh population
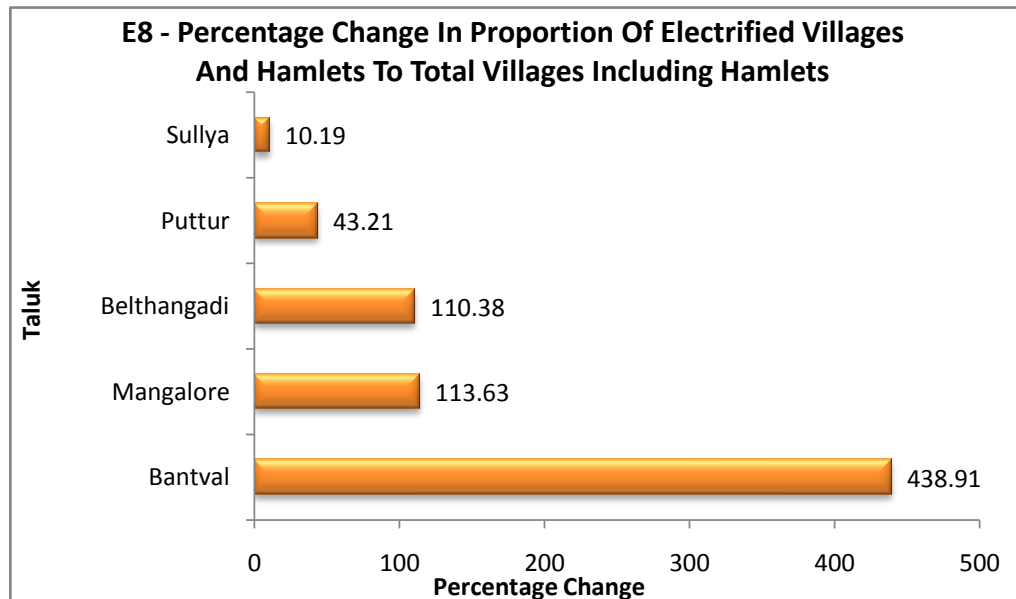
- ➢ As per Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report, Sullya taluk was in developed category.
- ➢ As per 2009-10 Index, no taluk was categorized as developed taluk.
- ➢ Except Puttur all other taluks have shown negative change in the value of index over a period of time.
- ➢ Mangalore has reported maximum decline (-62.30 per cent) in the value of index, followed by Sullya and Bantval.
- ➢ *Number of co-operative credit societies per lakh population* in Dakshina Kannada 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
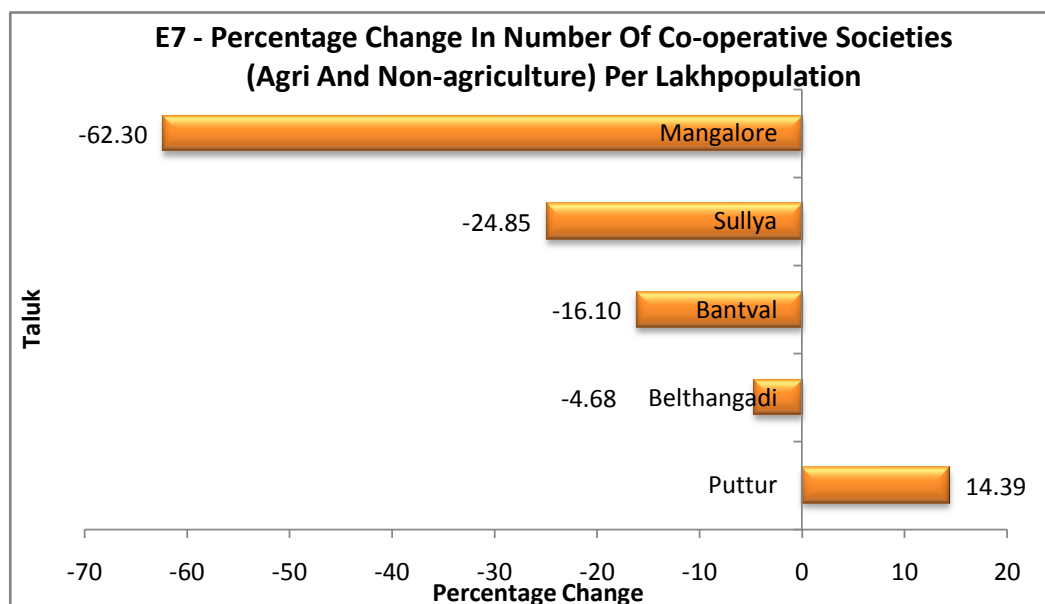
E8 - Proportion Of Electrified Villages And Hamlets To Total Villages Including Hamlets

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Bantval	5.17	37.51	0.08	0.42	438.91
Mangalore	34.77	100.00	0.52	1.12	113.63
Belthangadi	20.08	56.87	0.30	0.63	110.38
Puttur	23.25	44.84	0.35	0.50	43.21
Sullya	47.06	69.82	0.71	0.78	10.19
District	14.22	53.35	0.21	0.60	179.10

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

➢ As per Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report, no taluk was identified in developed category.
➢ As per 2009-10 Index, Mangalore taluk was identified as developed taluk.
➢ All five taluks of Dakshina Kannada have shown positive growth in the index value over a period of time.
➢ Bantval has reported maximum increase (438.91 per cent) in the value of index, followed by Mangalore and Belthangadi.
➢ *Proportion of electrified villages and hamlets to total villages and hamlets* in Dakshina Kannada district has shown an increase over a period of one decade.

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

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	
Puttur	0.41	2.26	1.38	2.80	103.45
Bantval	0.28	0.55	0.92	0.69	-25.46
Mangalore	0.12	0.23	0.40	0.28	-29.01
Belthangadi	0.41	0.41	1.35	0.50	-62.70
Sullya	0.71	0.71	2.37	0.88	-62.70
District	0.27	0.28	0.90	1.04	15.07

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

➢ As per Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report, three taluks were in developed category.
➢ Even as per 2009-10 Index, only one taluk (Puttur) was in developed category.
➢ Except Puttur (103.45), all other four taluks have shown negative change in the value of index over a period of time.
➢ Sullya has reported maximum decline (-62.70 per cent) in the value of index, followed by Belthangadi and Mangalore.
➢ *Number of regulated markets and sub-markets per lakh population* in Dakshina Kannada district has shown an increase during the reference period.

E9 - Number Of Regulated Markets And Sub-Markets (Equivalent Regulated Market) Per Lakh Population
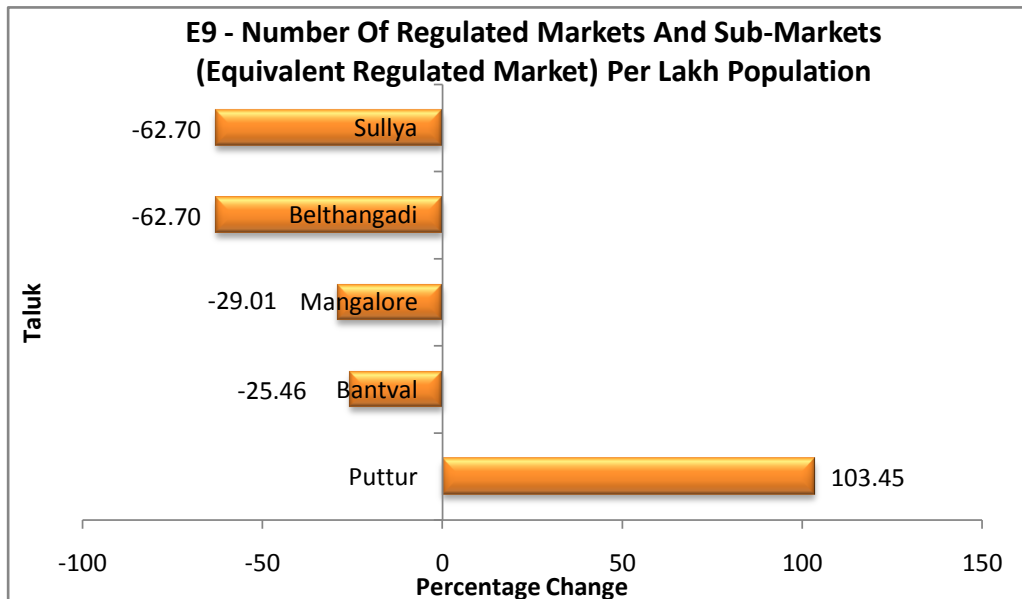
S1- Number Of Doctors (Govt. And Private) Per 10,000 Population					
Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Bantval	3.52	6.03	1.27	1.30	2.30
Belthangadi	3.81	4.95	1.38	1.06	-22.59
Puttur	6.09	7.67	2.20	1.65	-24.89
Mangalore	6.86	7.02	2.47	1.51	-38.93
Sullya	7.82	6.89	2.82	1.48	-47.41
District	5.62	6.64	1.87	1.47	-21.54

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

➢ All taluks of the district were in developed category in both the indices.
➢ Except Bantval all other taluks have shown negative change in the value of index over a period of time.
➢ Sullya has reported maximum decline (-47.41 per cent) in the value of index, followed by Mangalore and Puttur.
➢ *Number of doctors per 10,000 population* in Dakshina Kannada district has shown an a decline over a period of one decade.
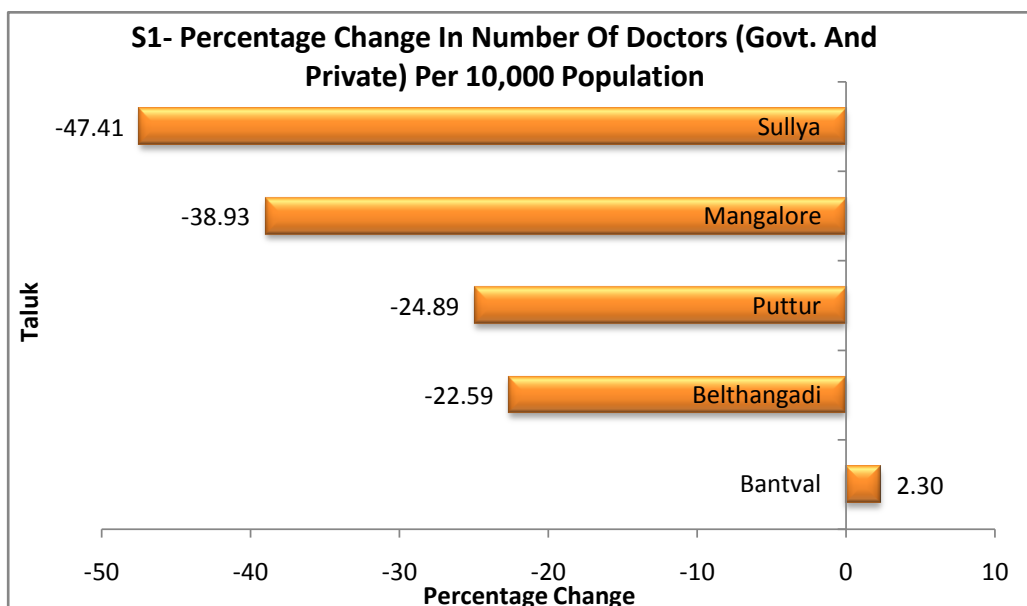
S1- Percentage Change In Number Of Doctors (Govt. And Private) Per 10,000 Population

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Sullya	4.26	10.00	0.57	1.11	95.56
Belthangadi	4.95	8.00	0.66	0.89	34.75
Bantval	5.15	7.00	0.69	0.78	13.35
Puttur	5.26	7.00	0.70	0.78	10.91
Mangalore	13.28	14.00	1.77	1.56	-12.08
District	6.58	10.42	0.82	1.18	43.03

S2- Number Of Government Hospital Beds Per 10,000 Population

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

- ➢ As per Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report, only one taluk (Mangalore) was in developed category.
- ➢ As per 2009-10 Index, two taluks were identified as developed taluks.
- ➢ Except Mangalore, other four taluks have shown positive change in the value of index over a period of time.
- ➢ Sullya has reported maximum increase (95.56 per cent) in the value of index, followed by Belthangadi and Bantval.
- ➢ An increase in *number of government hospital beds per 10,000 population* is reported in Dakshina Kannada district.


S2- Percentage Change In Number Of Government Hospital Beds Per 10,000 Population
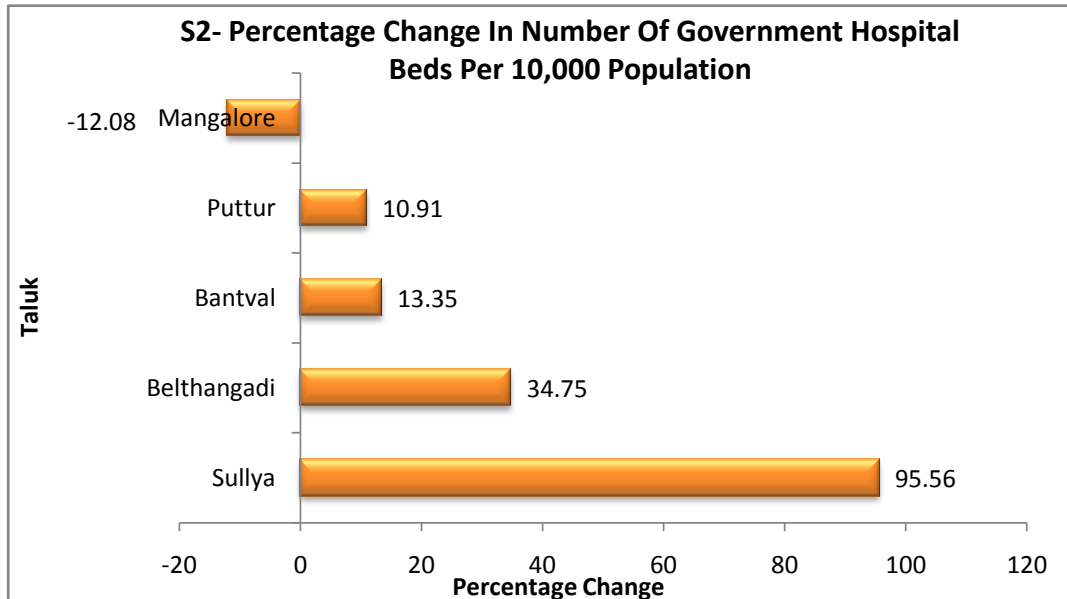
S3- Literacy Rate (In Percentage)

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Belthangadi	77.95	84.01	1.16	1.11	-4.43
Bantval	80.77	86.77	1.20	1.15	-4.73
Puttur	80.38	85.92	1.20	1.14	-5.21
Sullya	81.56	86.35	1.22	1.14	-6.11
Mangalore	87.29	91.68	1.30	1.21	-6.86
District	81.59	86.95	1.22	1.15	-5.50

S3: Literacy rate (in percentage)

➢ All five taluks of the district were in developed category in both the indices.
➢ No taluks have shown positive growth in the index value over a period of time.
➢ Mangalore has reported maximum decline (6.86 per cent) in the value of index, followed by Sullya and Puttur.
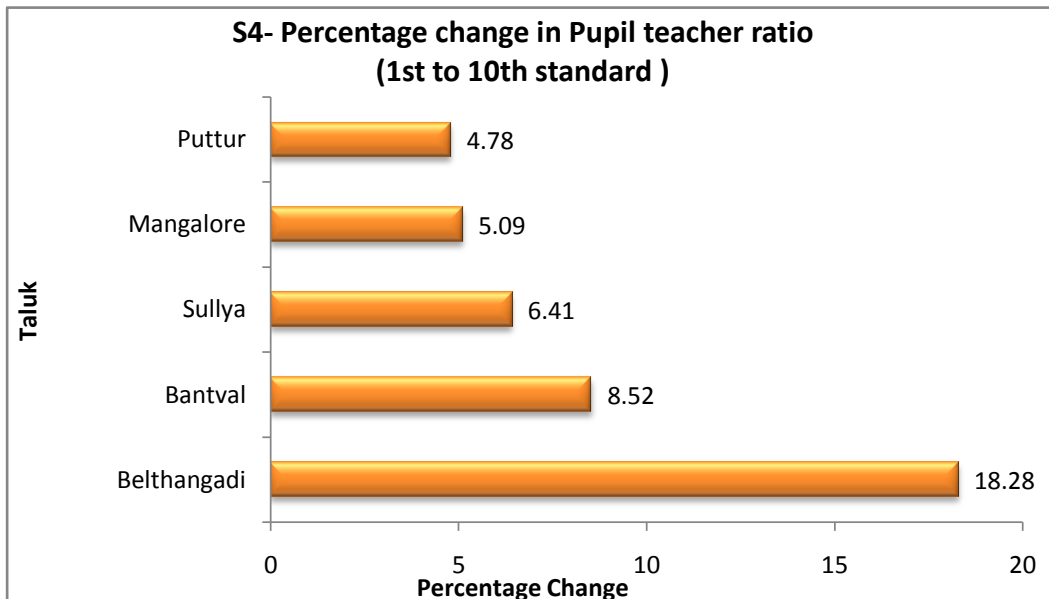➢ A decline in *literacy rate* as compared with state performance is reported in Dakshina Kannada district.

S3- Percentage Change In Literacy Rate
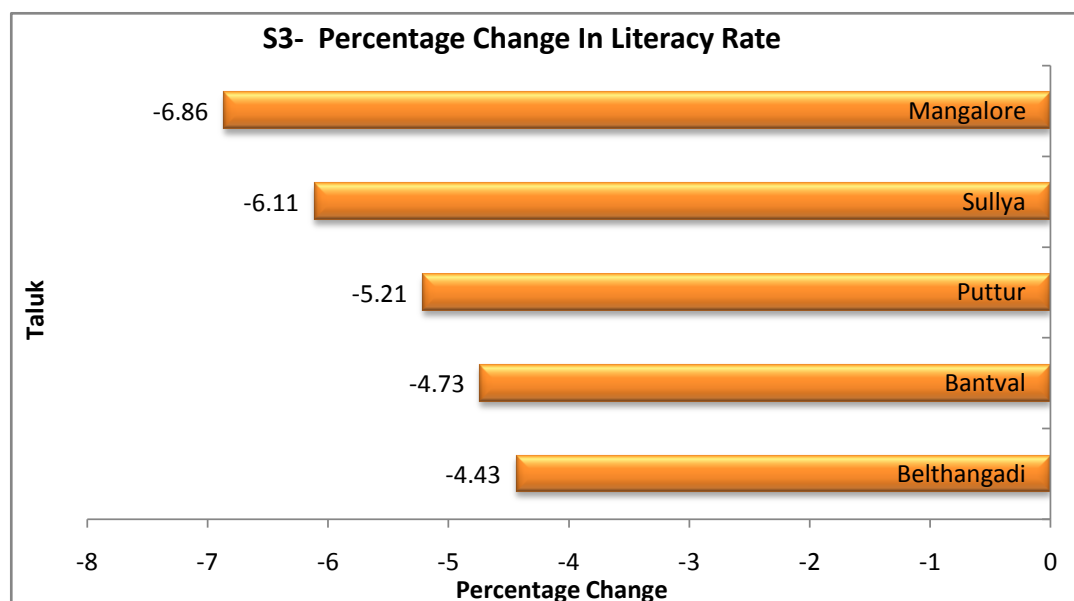
S4- Pupil Teacher Ratio (1st To 10th Standard)

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Belthangadi	42.31	26.40	0.81	0.96	18.28
Bantval	38.40	26.11	0.90	0.97	8.52
Sullya	32.02	22.21	1.08	1.15	6.41
Mangalore	37.60	26.41	0.92	0.96	5.09
Puttur	37.14	26.16	0.93	0.97	4.78
District	37.49	25.97	0.92	0.98	6.55

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

➢ Only one taluk (Sullya) was classified as developed taluk in both the indices.
➢ All five taluks of Dakshina Kannada have shown positive growth in the index value over a period of time.
➢ Belthangadi has reported maximum increase (18.28 per cent) in the value of index, followed by Bantval and Sullya.
➢ An improvement in *pupil-teacher ratio* of Dakshina Kannada district is reported.

S4- Percentage change in Pupil teacher ratio (1st to 10th standard)

Taluk	Percentage Change
Puttur	4.78
Mangalore	5.09
Sullya	6.41
Bantval	8.52
Belthangadi	18.28

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	
Mangalore	1.32	0.58	7.60	5.20	-31.58
Bantval	1.77	1.10	5.68	2.75	-51.60
Sullya	2.39	1.95	4.20	1.55	-63.12
Puttur	2.42	2.61	4.15	1.16	-72.12
Belthangadi	1.88	2.90	5.33	1.04	-80.39
District	1.95	1.40	2.17	5.13	136.98

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

➢ All five taluks of the district were classified in developed category, in both the indices.
➢ No taluks have shown positive growth in the index value over a period of time.
➢ Belthangadi has reported maximum decline (-80.39 per cent) in the value of index, followed by Puttur and Sullya.
➢ An improvement in *percentage of children out of school in the age group 6 - 14 years* in Dakshina Kannada district.
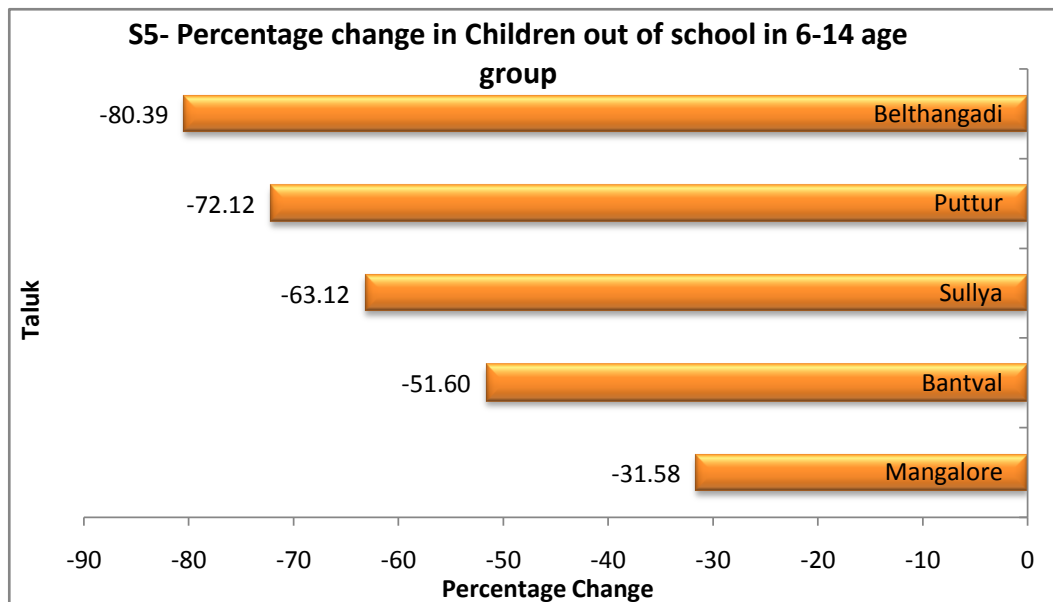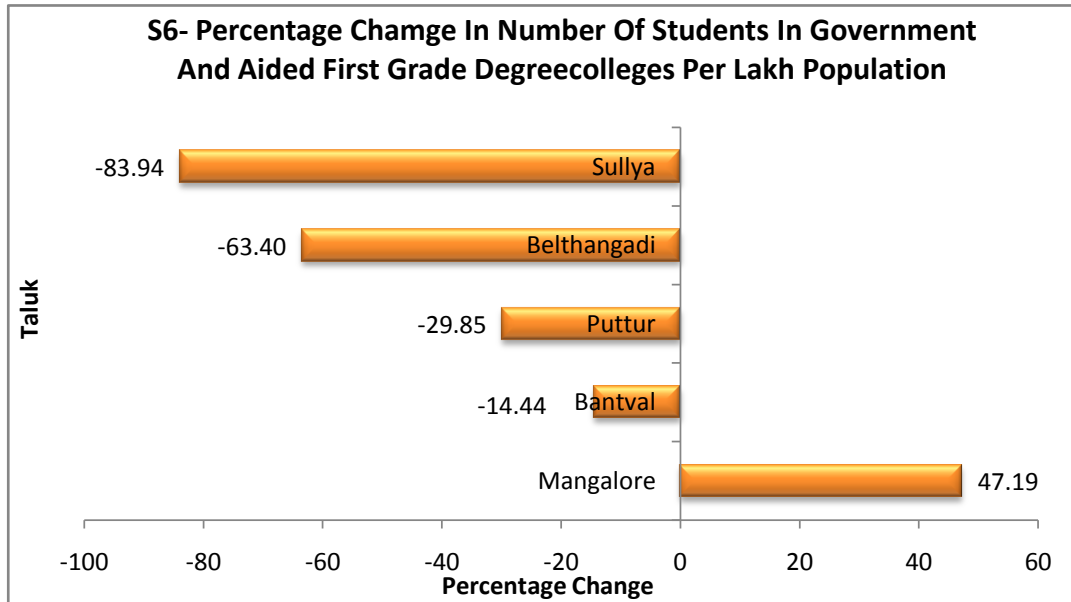
S6- Number of Students In Government And Aided First Grade Degree Colleges Per Lakh Population

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Mangalore	1303.63	1834.05	1.95	2.87	47.19
Bantval	315.88	258.33	0.47	0.40	-14.44
Puttur	1858.08	1245.90	2.78	1.95	-29.85
Belthangadi	979.94	342.81	1.46	0.54	-63.40
Sullya	976.39	149.91	1.46	0.23	-83.94
District	1086.79	766.20	1.62	1.20	-26.24

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

➢ As per Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report, four taluks were in developed category.
➢ As per 2009-10 Index, two taluks were in developed category.
➢ Except Mangalore, the other four taluks have shown negative change in the value of index over a period of time.
➢ Sullya has reported maximum decline (-83.94 per cent) in the value of index, followed by Belthangadi and Puttur.
➢ A decline in *number of students enrolled in government and aided first grade degree colleges per lakh population* is reported in Dakshina Kannada district.

### S6- Percentage Chamge In Number Of Students In Government And Aided First Grade Degreecolleges Per Lakh Population

Taluk	Percentage Change
Sullya	-83.94
Belthangadi	-63.40
Puttur	-29.85
Bantval	-14.44
Mangalore	47.19

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	
Sullya	43.85	87.71	0.78	1.53	96.26
Mangalore	55.57	94.64	0.99	1.65	67.09
Puttur	81.00	60.61	1.44	1.05	-26.59
Bantval	43.71	27.60	0.78	0.48	-38.06
Belthangadi	32.66	19.49	0.58	0.34	-41.46
District	51.36	51.02	0.92	0.89	-3.22

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

➢ As per Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report, only one taluk was in developed category.
➢ As per 2009-10 Index, three taluks were in developed category.
➢ Except Sullya and Mangalore, other three taluks have shown negative change in the value of index over a period of time.
➢ Sullya taluk has experienced maximum increase (96.26 per cent) and Belthangadi taluk has experienced maximum decline (-41.46 per cent).
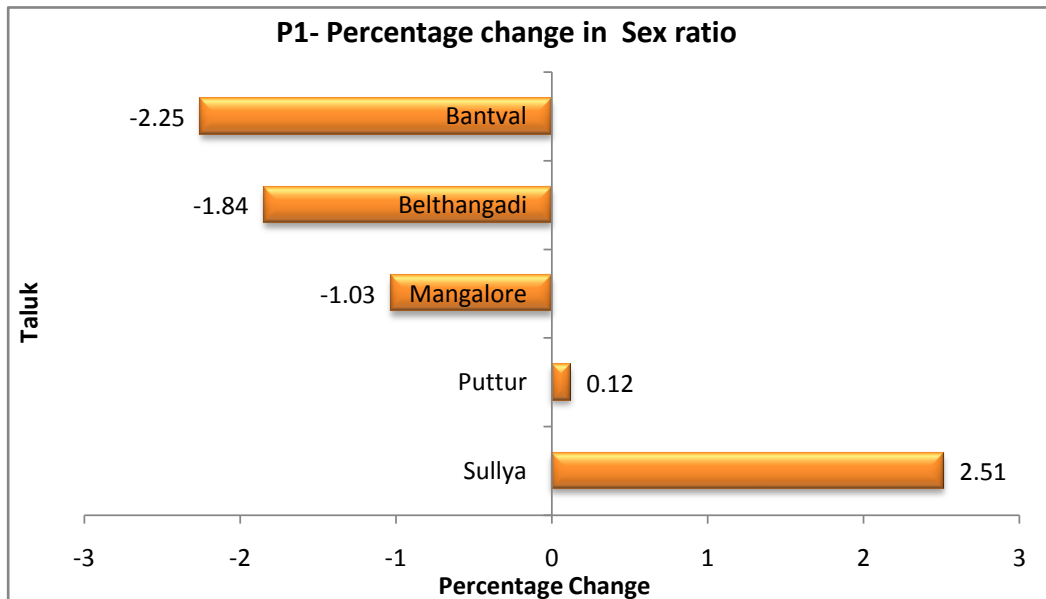➢ The district has reported a decline in *percentage of habitations having drinking water facility of 40 or more LPCD.*

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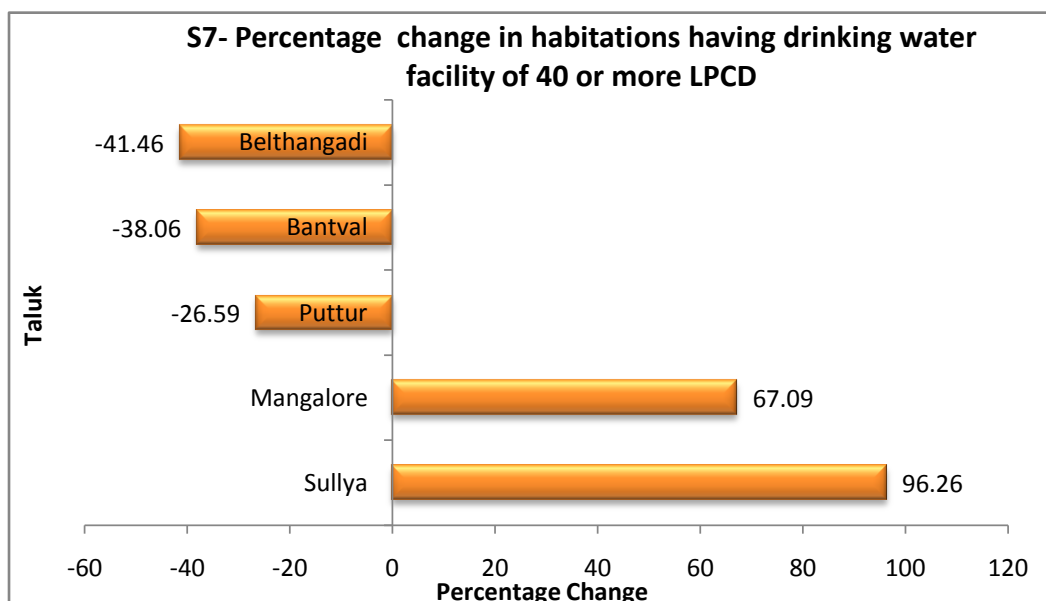
P1- Sex Ratio

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Sullya	981.41	1011.01	1.02	1.04	2.51
Puttur	1004.48	1010.63	1.04	1.04	0.12
Mangalore	1030.34	1024.76	1.07	1.06	-1.03
Belthangadi	1032.15	1018.10	1.07	1.05	-1.84
Bantval	1026.63	1008.45	1.07	1.04	-2.25
District	1022.50	1022.23	1.06	1.06	-0.15

P1: Sex ratio

➢ All taluks of Dakshina Kannada district were in developed category in both the indices.
➢ Except Sullya and Puttur, other three taluks have shown negative change in the value of index over a period of time.
➢ Bantval has reported maximum decline (-2.25 per cent) in the value of index, followed by Belthangadi and Mangalore.
➢ *Sex ratio* in Dakshina Kannada district has declined over a period of 10 years.

P1- Percentage change in Sex ratio

Bantval: -2.25
Belthangadi: -1.84
Mangalore: -1.03
Puttur: 0.12
Sullya: 2.51

Taluk (y-axis)
Percentage Change (x-axis)

P2 - Percentage Of Urban Population To Total Population

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Bantval	15.17	29.29	0.45	0.76	70.08
Belthangadi	2.96	5.54	0.09	0.14	64.79
Puttur	18.07	21.25	0.53	0.55	3.63
Mangalore	68.06	78.83	2.00	2.04	2.05
Sullya	12.81	13.77	0.38	0.36	-5.29
District	38.41	38.43	1.13	1.13	0.04

P2: Percentage of urban population to total population

➢ Only one taluk (Mangalore) was classified in developed category in both the indices.
➢ Except Sullya, other four taluks have shown positive change in the value of index over a period of time.
➢ Bantval has reported maximum increase (70.08 per cent) in the value of index, followed by Belthangadi and Puttur.
➢ The district has reported a marginal increase in *percentage of urban population to total population*.


P2 - Percentage Change In Urban Population To Total Population
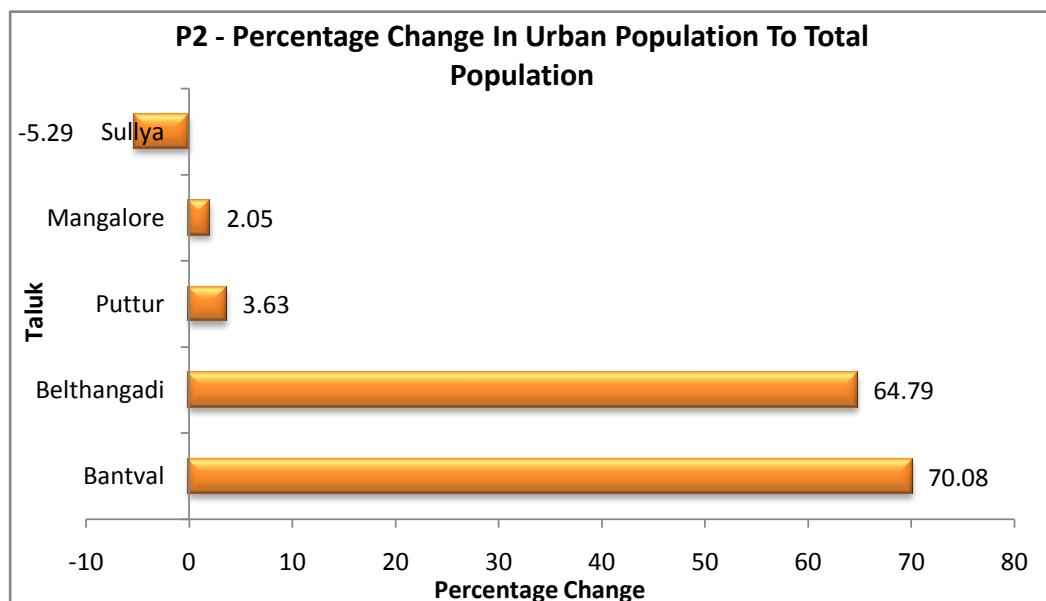
P3 - Percentage Of SC & ST Population To Total Population

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Bantval	10.42	8.80	1.98	2.45	23.69
Puttur	17.93	16.56	1.15	1.30	13.05
Sullya	22.54	21.53	0.92	1.00	9.26
Belthangadi	14.85	14.20	1.39	1.52	9.23
Mangalore	5.84	5.99	3.54	3.60	1.69
District	10.94	10.23	1.89	2.11	11.70

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

- ➢ As per Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report, four taluks were in developed category
- ➢ Even as per 2009-10 Index, all five taluks were in developed category.
- ➢ All five taluks of Dakshina Kannada have shown positive growth in the index value over a period of time.
- ➢ Bantval has reported maximum increase (23.69 per cent) in the value of index, followed by Puttur and Sullya.
- ➢ *Percentage of SC & and ST population to total population* has shown a rise over a period of ten years in Dakshina Kannada district.
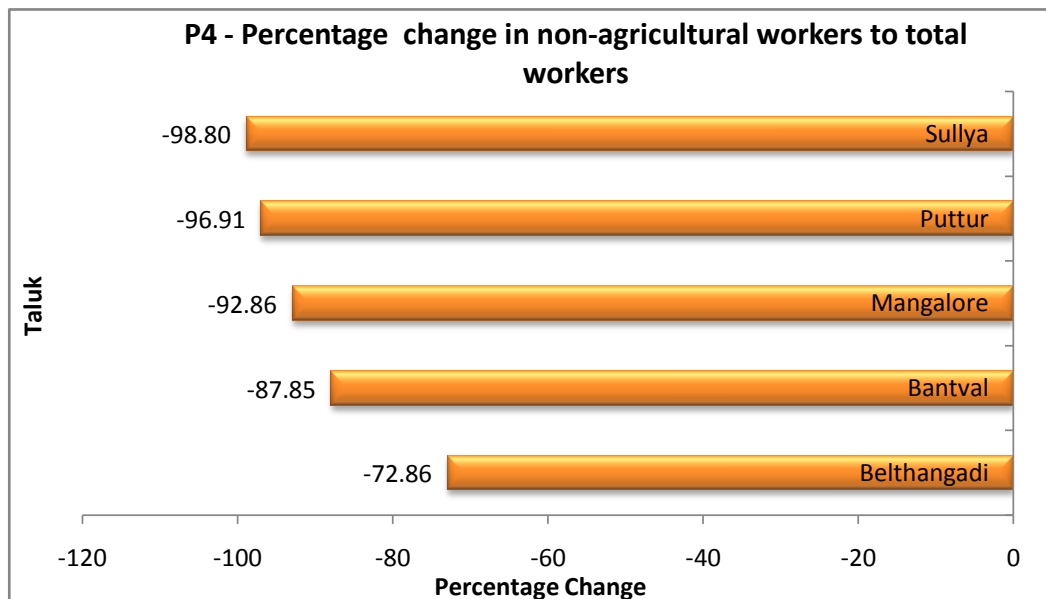

P3 - Percentage change in SC & ST population to total population
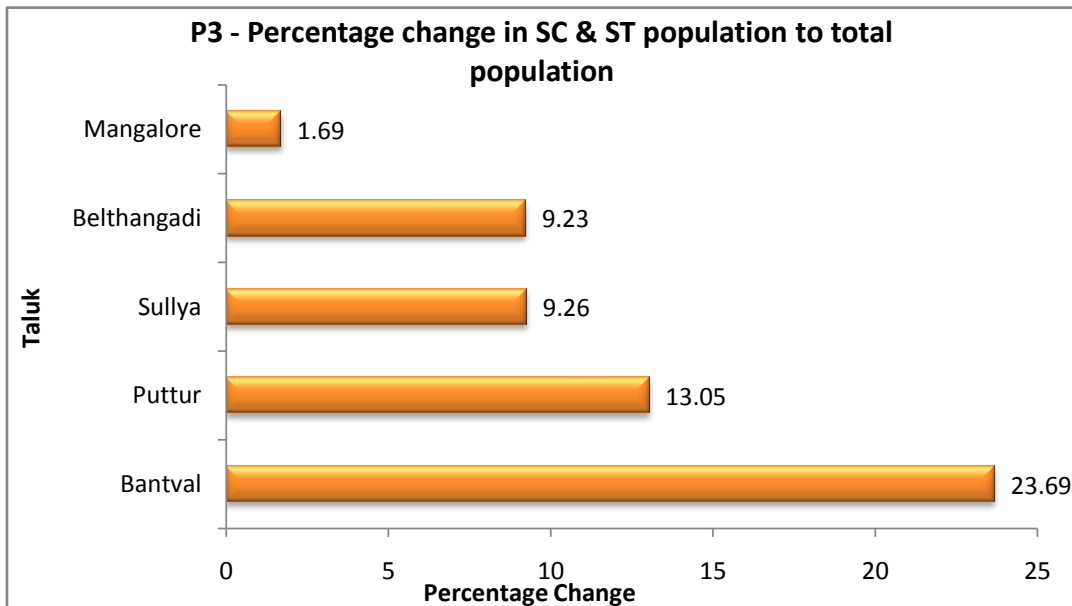
P4 - Percentage Of Non-Agricultural Workers To Total Workers

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Belthangadi	50.80	9.39	1.20	0.33	-72.86
Bantval	71.37	5.91	1.69	0.21	-87.85
Mangalore	82.85	4.03	1.96	0.14	-92.86
Puttur	74.06	1.56	1.75	0.05	-96.91
Sullya	80.54	0.66	1.91	0.02	-98.80
District	74.44	4.50	1.79	0.16	-91.24

P4: Percentage of non-agricultural workers to total workers

- As per Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report, all taluks were in developed category.
- As per 2009-10 Index, no taluks were in developed category.
- No taluks have shown positive growth in the index value over a period of time.
- Sullya has reported maximum decline (-98.80 per cent) in the value of index, followed by Puttur and Mangalore.
- *Percentage of non-agricultural workers to total workers* has shown a decline over a period of ten years in Dakshina Kannada district.
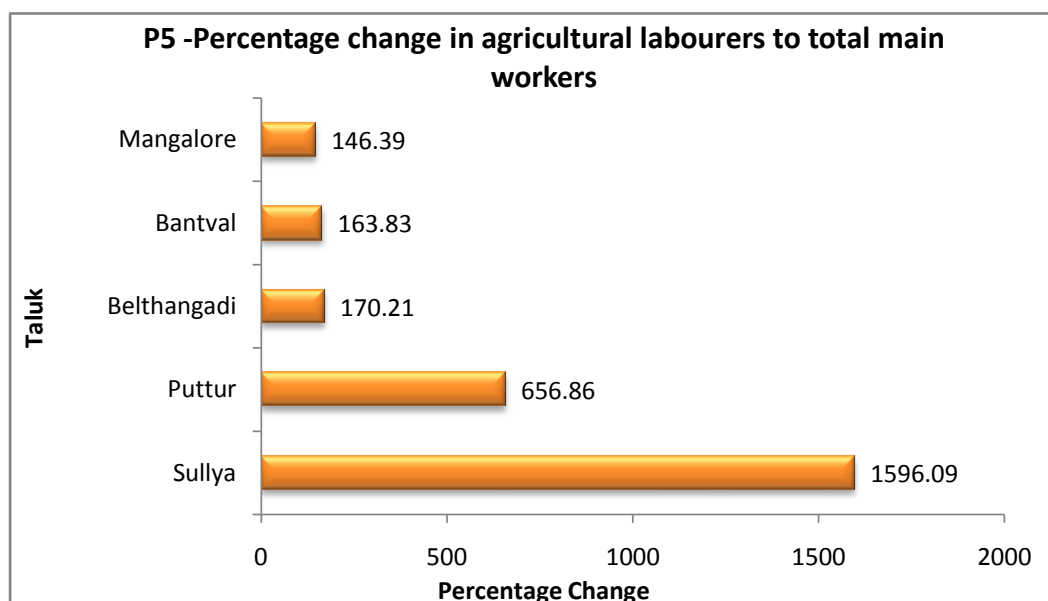
P4 - Percentage change in non-agricultural workers to total workers

	Percentage Change
Sullya	-98.80
Puttur	-96.91
Mangalore	-92.86
Bantval	-87.85
Belthangadi	-72.86

P5 -Percentage Of Agricultural Labourers To Total Main Workers

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Sullya	10.79	0.78	2.68	45.44	1596.09
Puttur	11.79	1.91	2.45	18.55	656.86
Belthangadi	23.97	10.86	1.21	3.26	170.21
Bantval	14.09	6.54	2.05	5.41	163.83
Mangalore	8.76	4.35	3.30	8.13	146.39
District	21.37	5.06	1.35	7.00	417.48

P5: Percentage of agricultural labourers to total workers

➢ All taluks of Dakshina Kannada district were in developed category in both the indices.
➢ All five taluks of Dakshina Kannada have shown positive growth in the index value over a period of time.
➢ Sulya has reported maximum increase (1596 per cent) in the value of index, followed by Puttur and Belthangadi.
➢ The district has reported an increase in *percentage of agricultural labourers to total workers*.

P5 -Percentage change in agricultural labourers to total main workers

Taluk	Percentage Change
Mangalore	146.39
Bantval	163.83
Belthangadi	170.21
Puttur	656.86
Sullya	1596.09

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.

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