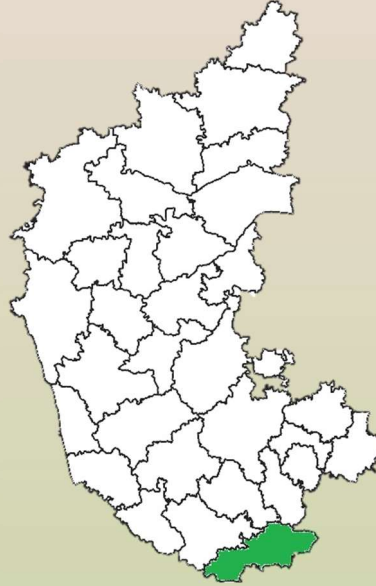**Prof. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report and After**

Taluk Report Cards

Of

Chamarajanagar 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.
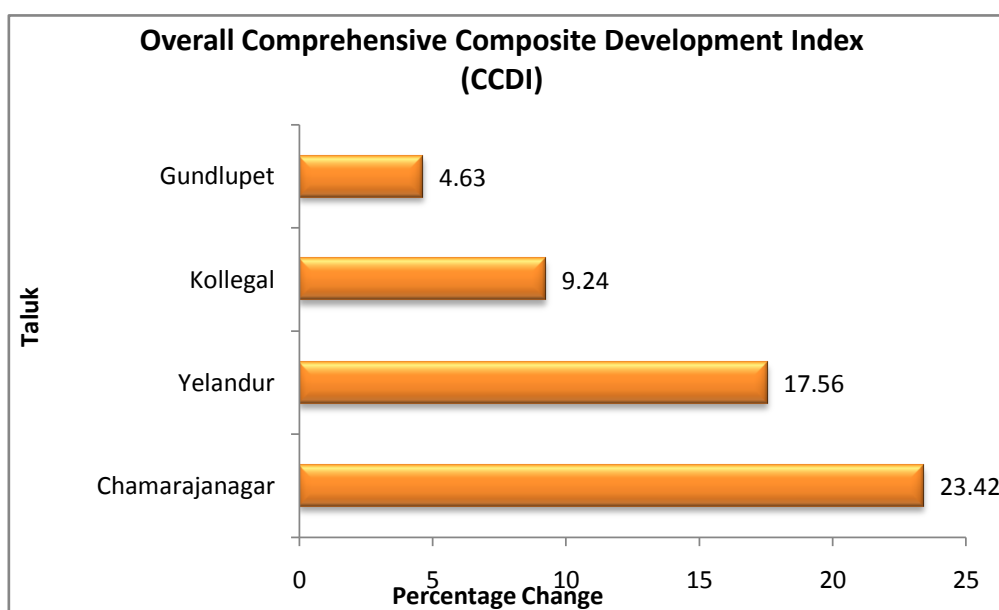
1. Agricultural and Allied
A1: Percentage of total cropped area to net area sown,
A2: Percentage of area under food grains to total cropped area,
A3: Percentage of area under horticultural crops to total cropped area
A4: Percentage of area under commercial crops to total cropped area
A5: Percentage of 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		
Chamarajanagar	0.78	0.97	23.42	Most Backward (140)	Backward (89)
Yelandur	1.13	1.33	17.56	Relatively Developed (39)	Relatively Developed (23)
Kollegal	0.80	0.87	9.24	More Backward (136)	More Backward (122)
Gundlupet	0.81	0.85	4.63	More Backward (131)	More Backward (130)

Overall District Scenario:

➢ As per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report Yalanduru was the developed taluk with 39th rank which has increased its position to 23rd rank in 2009-10 index.

➢ Chamarajanagar was in the most backward category with 140th rank, which has improved its position to backward category with 89th rank.

➢ Kollegal and Gundlapet were in the more backward category as per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report and continued in the same category for the index 2009-10.

➢ All taluks have improved their CCDI value from 1999-00 index to 2009-10 index.

➢ Chamarajanagar has experienced the highest growth of 23.42 percent whereas Gundlapet has experienced the lowest growth rate of 4.63 percent among the taluks over a period of time.
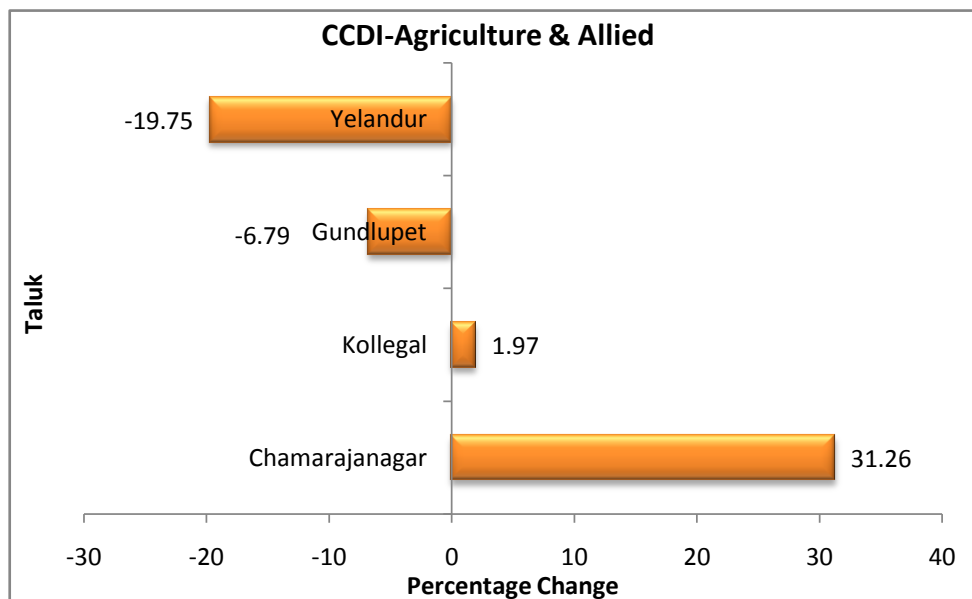
Overall Comprehensive Composite Development Index (CCDI)

Gundlupet 4.63
Kollegal 9.24
Yelandur 17.56
Chamarajanagar 23.42

Taluk

Percentage Change

0   5   10   15   20   25

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		
Chamarajanagar	0.79	1.04	31.26	Most Backward (135)	Relatively Developed (90)
Kollegal	0.78	0.80	1.97	Most Backward (136)	More Backward (141)
Gundlupet	0.86	0.80	-6.79	More Backward (120)	More Backward (139)
Yelandur	1.36	1.09	-19.75	Relatively Developed (36)	Relatively Developed (77)

Agriculture Allied:

➢ In Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report there was only one taluk in the developed category (Yalanduru), Gundlapet was in the more backward category and Chamarajanagar and Kollegal were in the most backward category.
➢ Index 2009-10 found Yalanduru and Chamarajanagar in the developed category whereas; Kollegal and Gundlapet were in the more backward category.
➢ Chamarajanagar improved its position from most backward category to relatively developed category.
➢ Similarly Kollegal moved forward from most backward category to more backward category.
➢ Two out of four taluks namely Gundlapet and Yalanduru have shown negative change over a decade in Agriculture and Allied sector.
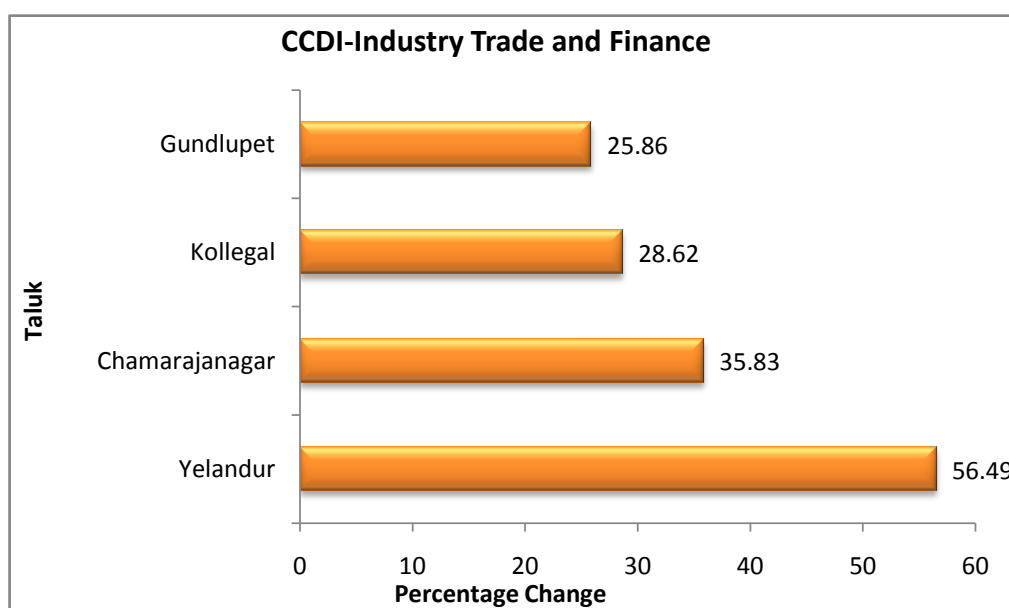

CCDI-Agriculture & Allied

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		
Yelandur	1.25	1.95	56.49	Relatively Developed (27)	Relatively Developed (10)
Chamarajanagar	0.73	0.99	35.83	Most Backward (112)	Backward (64)
Kollegal	0.78	1.00	28.62	Most Backward (91)	Relatively Developed (63)
Gundlupet	0.66	0.83	25.86	Most Backward (138)	More Backward (85)

Industry, Trade and Finance:

➢ As per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report except Yalanduru (developed category), all three taluks were in the most backward category.
➢ In index 2009-10, none of the taluks were found in the most backward category.
➢ For the index 2009-10, number of developed taluks increased to two, viz., Yalanduru and Kollegal.
➢ Chamarajanagar moved forward from most backward category in 1999-00 index to backward category in 2009-10 index.
➢ Gundlapet has improved its position from most backward category to more backward category.
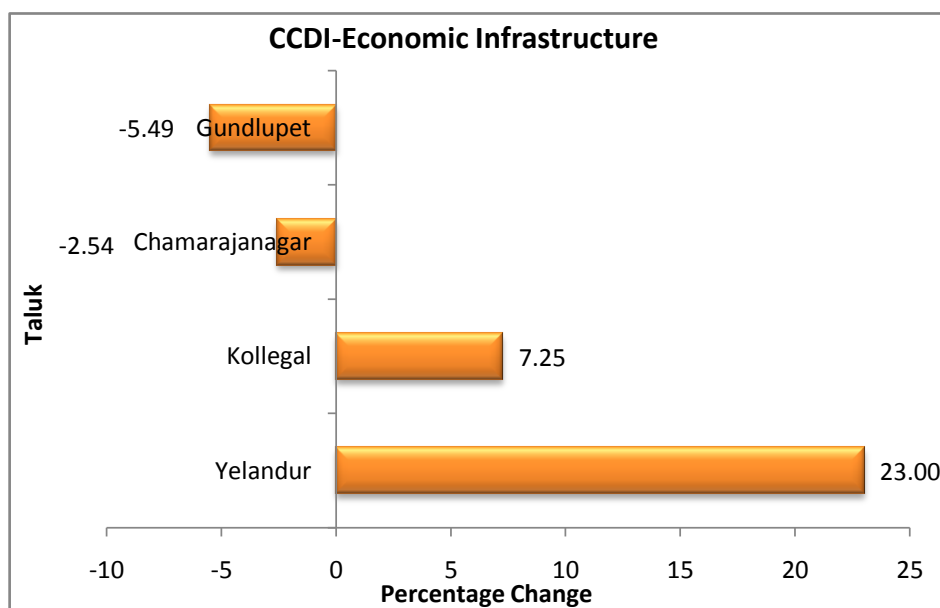➢ All taluks have shown positive change over a decade in industry, trade and finance sector.

CCDI-Industry Trade and Finance

Gundlupet — 25.86
Kollegal — 28.62
Chamarajanagar — 35.83
Yelandur — 56.49

Taluk

Percentage Change
0   10   20   30   40   50   60

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		
Yelandur	0.76	0.94	23.00	Most Backward (151)	Backward (106)
Kollegal	0.59	0.63	7.25	Most Backward (171)	Most Backward (170)
Chamarajanagar	0.90	0.87	-2.54	Backward (120)	More Backward (129)
Gundlupet	0.91	0.86	-5.49	Backward (115)	More Backward (131)

Economic Infrastructure:

➢ As per Dr D M Nanjundappa Committee Report, two taluks each were observed in most backward and backward category.

➢ In 2009-10 index, there were two more backward taluks and one taluk each were in most backward to backward categories.

➢ Yalanduru has improved its position from most backward category to backward category from 1999-00 index to 2009-10 index.

➢ On the other hand Chamarajanagar and Gundlapet have deteriorated from backward category to more backward category in the reference period.
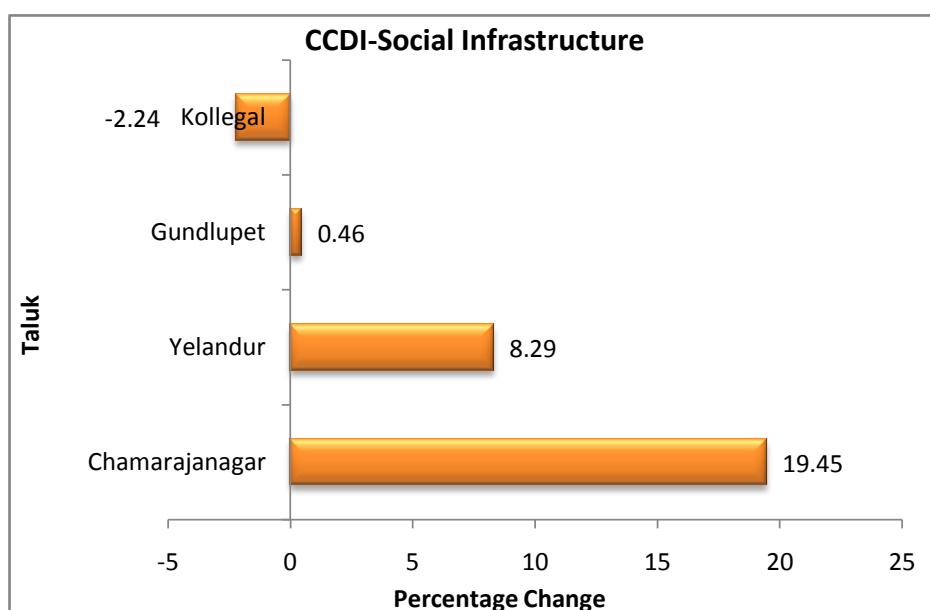

CCDI-Economic Infrastructure

CCDI-INFRASTRUCTURE (SOCIAL)

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		
Chamarajanagar	0.77	0.92	19.45	Most Backward (129)	Backward (108)
Yelandur	0.90	0.97	8.29	Backward (92)	Backward (92)
Gundlupet	0.92	0.92	0.46	Backward (83)	Backward (110)
Kollegal	0.92	0.90	-2.24	Backward (82)	Backward (113)

Social Infrastructure:

➤ Dr D M Nanjundappa Committee Report found Chamarajanagar in the most backward category and remaining three taluks in the backward category.
➤ Index 2009-10 identified all the four taluks in the backward category.
➤ However except Kollegal, remaining three taluks have experienced positive change from 1999-00 index to 2009-10 index.
➤ The highest improvement is observed in Chamarajanagar with 99.45 percent over a decade.
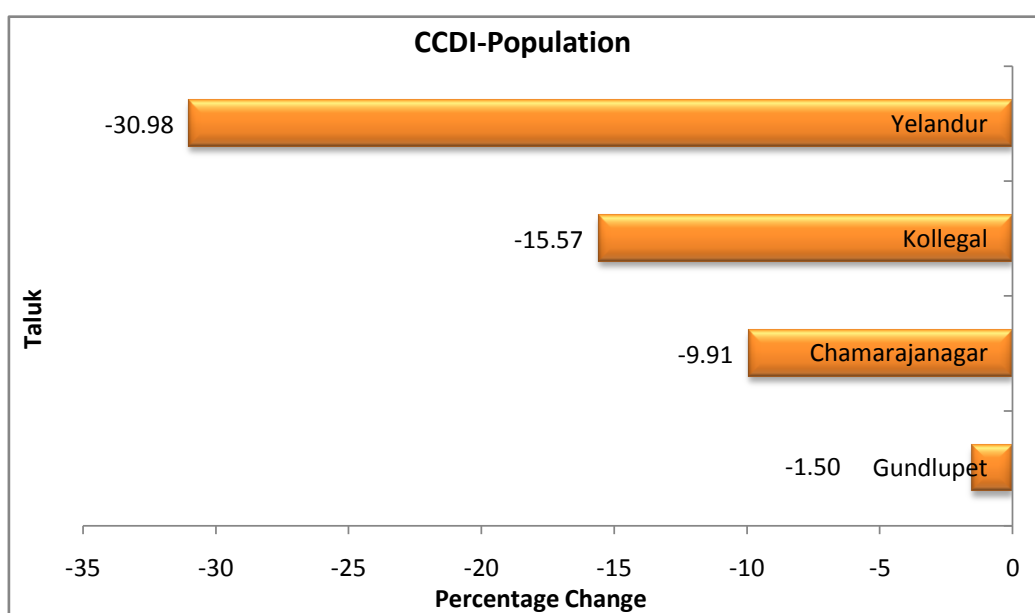
Taluk	CCDI-POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS			Status of Taluks as per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report (1999-00)	Status of Taluks as per 2009-10 Index
	1999-00	2009-10	% Change		
Gundlupet	0.87	0.85	-1.50	More Backward (124)	More Backward (135)
Chamarajanagar	0.97	0.88	-9.91	Backward (56)	More Backward (119)
Kollegal	0.99	0.84	-15.57	Backward (49)	More Backward (146)
Yelandur	1.15	0.79	-30.98	Relatively Developed (12)	Most Backward (166)

Population Characteristics:

➢ As per Dr D M Nanjundappa Committee Report Yalanduru was in the developed category, Chamarajanagar and Kollegal were in backward category, Gundlapet was in the more backward category.
➢ Index 2009-10 found three out of four taluks in the more backward category and remaining taluk (Yalanduru) was in most backward category.
➢ All taluks have experienced negative change for the period of ten years.
➢ The highest and the lowest negative changes are observed in Yalanduru and Gundlapet respectively.
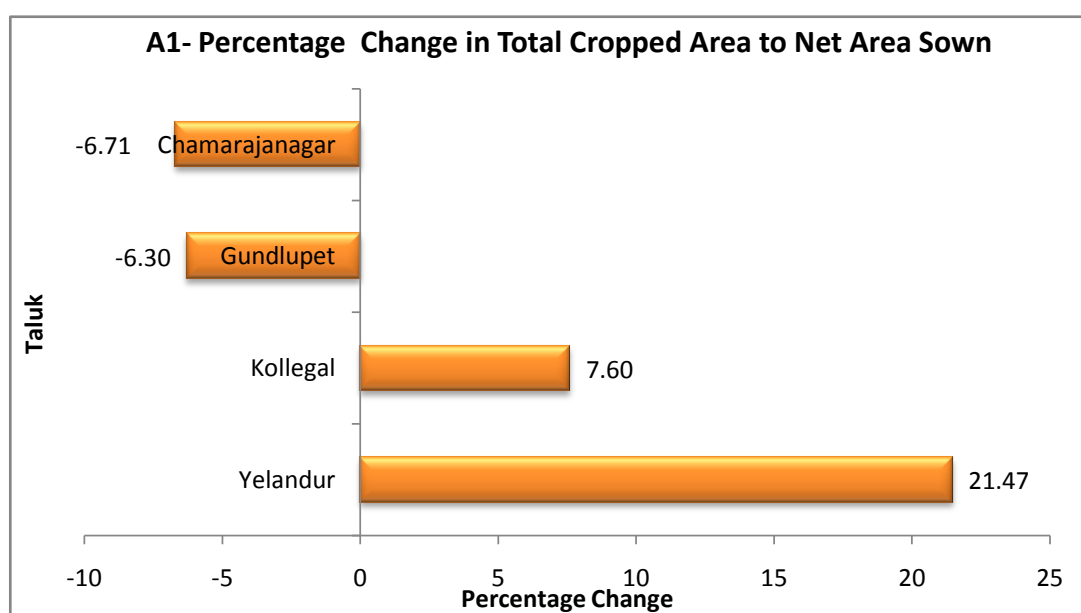
A1- Percentage of Total Cropped Area to Net area Sown

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Yelandur	118.48	149.31	1.01	1.23	21.47
Kollegal	111.30	124.24	0.95	1.02	7.60
Gundlupet	119.72	116.38	1.02	0.96	-6.30
Chamarajanagar	118.41	114.61	1.01	0.94	-6.71
District	116.26	120.18	0.99	0.99	-0.36

A1: Percentage of total cropped to net area sown

- ➢ Three out of four taluks were in the developed category as per Dr D M Nanjundappa Committee Report.
- ➢ The number of developed taluks has decreased to two in 2009-10 index.
- ➢ Two out of four taluks have registered The positive change over a period of ten years.
- ➢ The highest positive change is observed in Yalanduru with 21.47 percent.
- ➢ Gundlapet and Chamarajanagar taluks have more or less the same negative changes.
- ➢ The indicator *Percentage of total cropped to net area sown* in the district has experienced a marginal negative change of -0.36 percent over a decade.
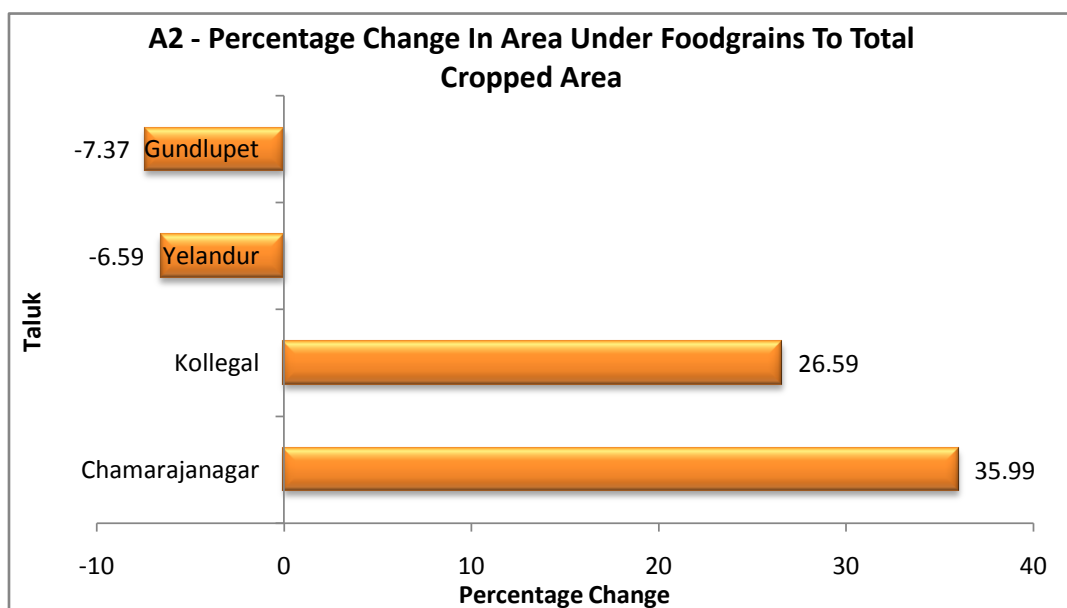

A1- Percentage Change in Total Cropped Area to Net Area Sown

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	
Chamarajanagar	39.83	54.06	0.67	0.91	35.99
Kollegal	59.42	75.07	1.00	1.26	26.59
Yelandur	66.95	62.41	1.12	1.05	-6.59
Gundlupet	49.85	46.09	0.84	0.77	-7.37
District	51.17	59.76	0.86	1.00	17.00

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

➢ As per Dr D M Nanjundappa Committee Report, two out of four taluks namely, Kollegal, and Yalanduru were in the developed category.
➢ Similar situation continued from the index 2009-10.
➢ Chamarajanagar (35.99%) and Kollegal (26.59%) have registered the positive change.
➢ Totally the indicator *Percentage of area under food grains to total cropped area* in the district has witnessed 17 percent of growth over a decade.
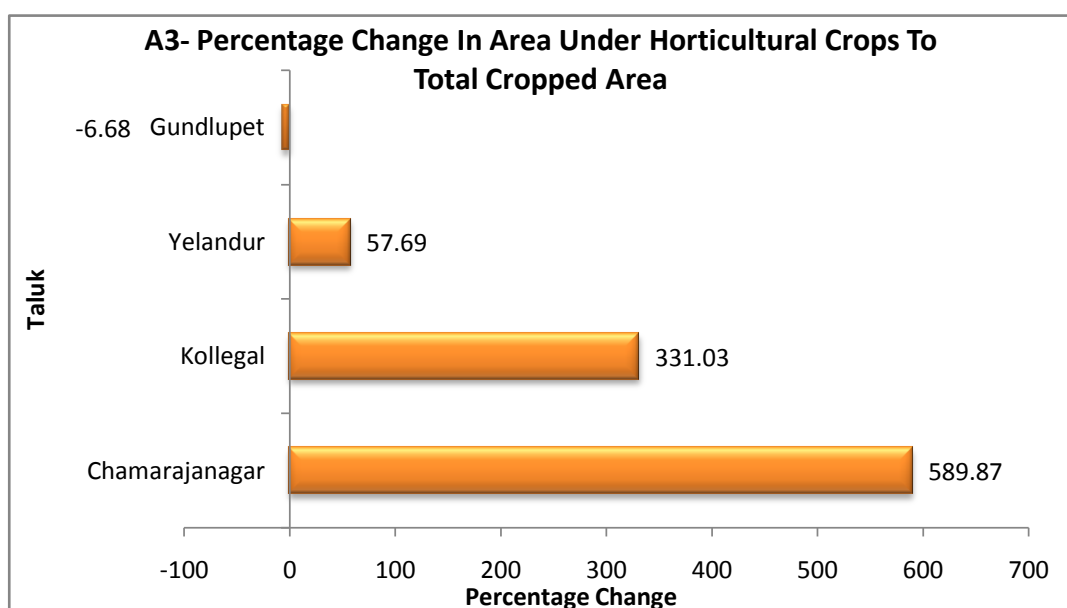

A2 - Percentage Change In Area Under Foodgrains To Total Cropped Area

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	
Chamarajanagar	1.28	38.22	0.38	2.63	589.87
Kollegal	0.64	12.04	0.19	0.83	331.03
Yelandur	1.31	8.94	0.39	0.62	57.69
Gundlupet	4.26	17.25	1.27	1.19	-6.68
District	1.99	21.01	0.59	1.45	143.04

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

➢ As per Dr D M Nanjundappa Committee Report Gundlapet was the only developed taluk
➢ For index 2009-10, Chamarajanagar has also joined the developed category along with Gundlapet.
➢ Except Gundlapet, all three taluks have experienced positive change (Chamarajanagar (589.87%), Kollegal (33.03%) and Yalanduru (57.69%)) from 1999-00 index to 2009-10 index.
➢ *Percentage of area under horticultural crops to total cropped area,* indicator in the district has witnessed considerable positive change (143.04%) over a period of ten years.
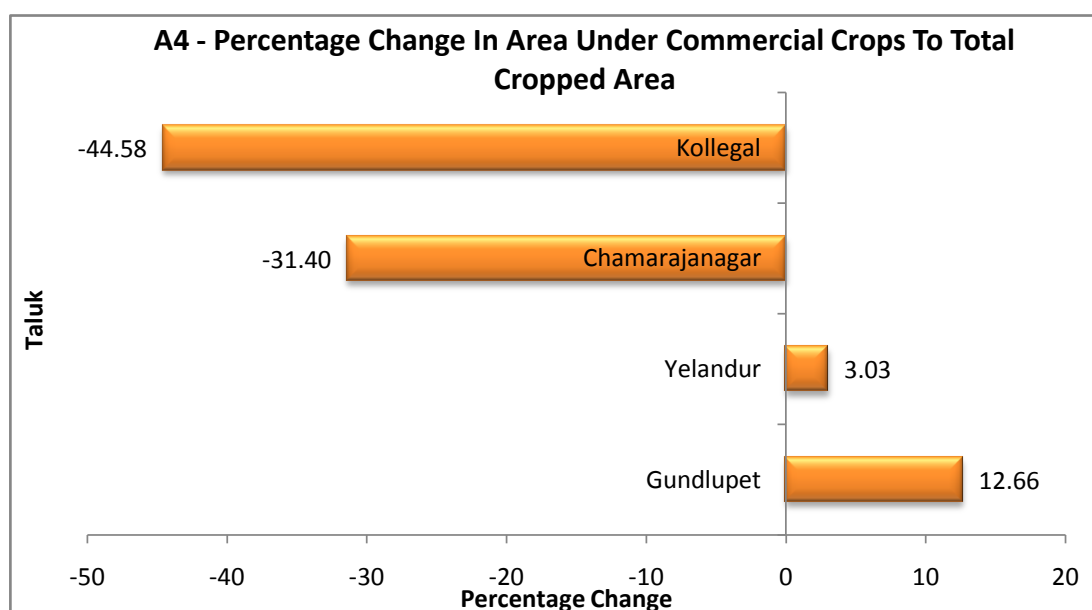

A3- Percentage Change In Area Under Horticultural Crops To Total Cropped Area

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	
Gundlupet	45.87	46.06	1.26	1.42	12.66
Yelandur	31.74	29.14	0.87	0.90	3.03
Chamarajanagar	58.83	35.97	1.61	1.11	-31.40
Kollegal	39.93	19.72	1.10	0.61	-44.58
District	46.81	32.68	1.28	1.01	-21.67

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

➢ As per Dr D M Nanjundappa Committee except Yalanduru, all taluks were in the developed category.

➢ Index 2009-10 found Kollegal along with Yalanduru in the backward category. Two out of four taluks have registered negative change over a decade namely Chamarajanagar (-31.40%) and Kollegal (-44.58%).

➢ The indicator *Percentage of area under commercial crops to total cropped area* in the district has registered 21.67 percent of negative change over a decade.
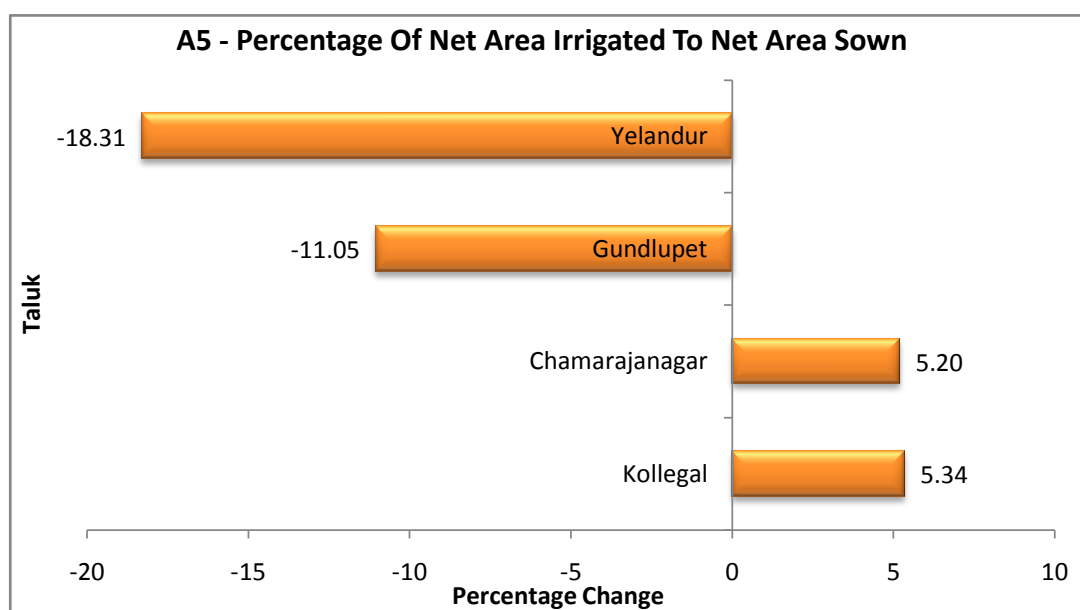

A4 - Percentage Change In Area Under Commercial Crops To Total Cropped Area

A5 - Percentage Of Net Area Irrigated To Net Area Sown

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Kollegal	27.64	39.00	1.16	1.23	5.34
Chamarajanagar	26.34	37.12	1.11	1.17	5.20
Gundlupet	14.76	17.59	0.62	0.55	-11.05
Yelandur	95.59	104.61	4.02	3.29	-18.31
District	27.00	35.25	1.14	1.11	-2.54

A5: Percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown

➢ Except Gundlapet remaining three taluks were in the developed category in both in Dr D M Nanjundappa Committee Report and index 2009-10.

➢ Two out of four taluks namely Gundlapet (-11.05%) and Yalanduru (-18.3%) have experienced negative change from 1999-00 index to 2009-10 index.

➢ The indicator *Percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown* in the district has registered a marginal negative change of -2.54 percent over a decade.
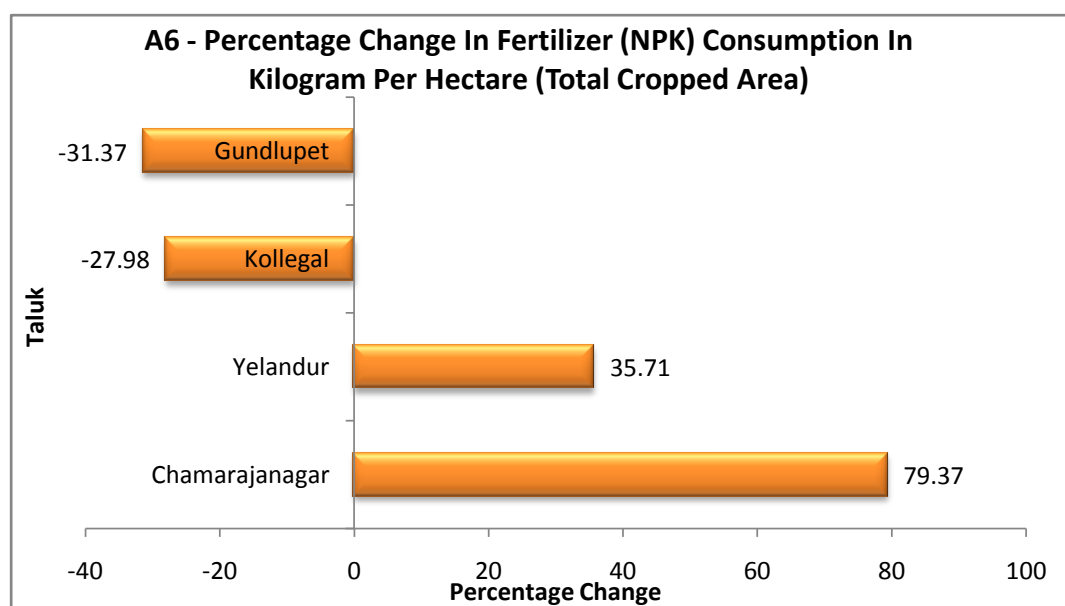

A5 - Percentage Of Net Area Irrigated To Net Area Sown

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	
Chamarajanagar	58.54	114.83	0.49	0.88	79.37
Yelandur	108.15	160.53	0.91	1.23	35.71
Kollegal	129.83	102.26	1.09	0.79	-27.98
Gundlupet	87.59	65.74	0.74	0.51	-31.37
District	94.83	98.92	0.95	0.76	-20.25

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

- As per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report, Kollegal was the only developed taluk.
- Index 2009-10 found yalandur as the only developed taluk.
- However two out of four taluks namely Chamarajanagar and Yalanduru have experienced positive change from 1999-00 index to 2009-10 index.
- The indicator *Fertilizer (NPK) consumption in kilogram per hectare (total cropped area)* in the district has registered -20.25 percent of negative change over a decade.
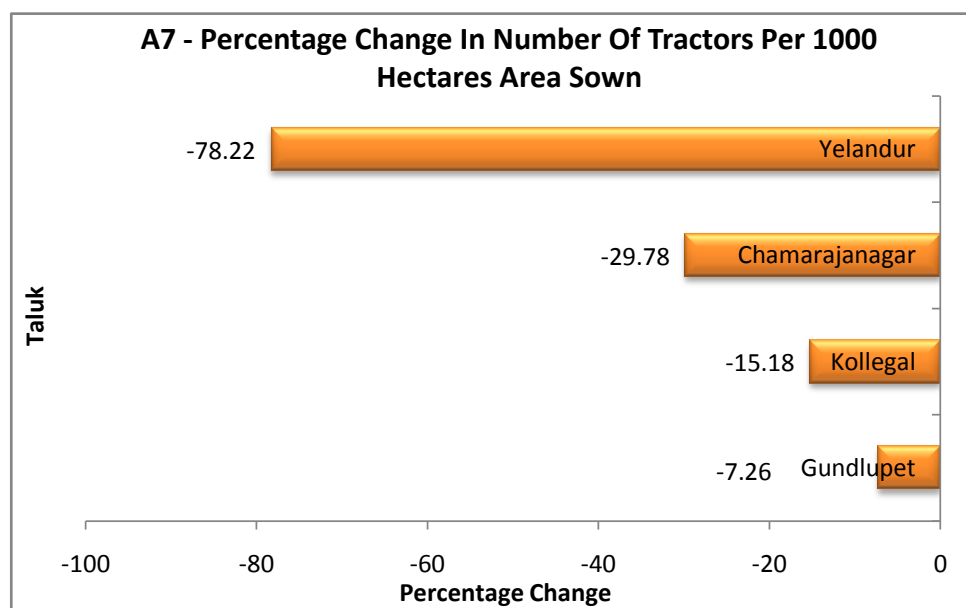
A6 - Percentage Change In Fertilizer (NPK) Consumption In Kilogram Per Hectare (Total Cropped Area)

A7 - Number Of Tractors Per 1000 Hectares Area Sown

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Gundlupet	4.92	2.50	0.55	0.51	-7.26
Kollegal	3.41	1.58	0.38	0.32	-15.18
Chamarajanagar	6.69	2.57	0.74	0.52	-29.78
Yelandur	27.89	3.32	3.10	0.67	-78.22
District	6.16	2.24	0.70	0.46	-35.16

A7: Number of tractors per 1000 hectars area sown

➢ As per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report, Yalanduru was the only developed taluk.
➢ Index 2009-10 found none of the taluks in the developed category.
➢ All taluks have shown negative change from 1999-00 index to 2009-10 index.
➢ The highest and lowest negative changes are observed in Yalanduru (-78.22%) and Gundlapet (-7.26%) respectively.
➢ *Number of tractors per 1000 hectars area sown* in the district has registered -35.16 percent of negative change in the period of reference.
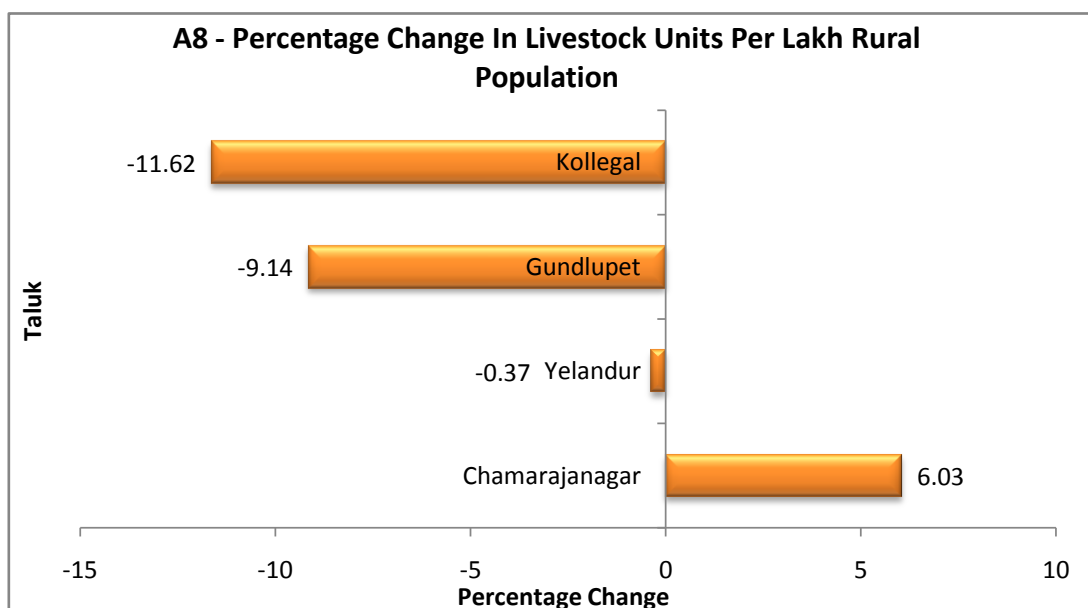

A7 - Percentage Change In Number Of Tractors Per 1000 Hectares Area Sown

A8 - Livestock Units Per Lakh Rural Population

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Chamarajanagar	38842.67	36925.70	0.81	0.85	6.03
Yelandur	35408.74	31630.30	0.73	0.73	-0.37
Gundlupet	54005.59	43995.46	1.12	1.02	-9.14
Kollegal	55013.91	43592.36	1.14	1.01	-11.62
District	47645.65	40409.63	0.99	0.93	-5.41

A8: Livestock units per lakh rural population

➢ As per Dr D M Nanjundappa Committee Report two out of four taluks namely Gundlapet and Kollegal were in the developed category.
➢ In index 2009-10 similar situation continued.
➢ Only one taluk namely Chamarajanagar has shown positive change from 1999-00 to 2009-10 index.
➢ The indicator - *Livestock units per lakh rural population* in the district has experienced -5.41 percent of negative change over a decade.
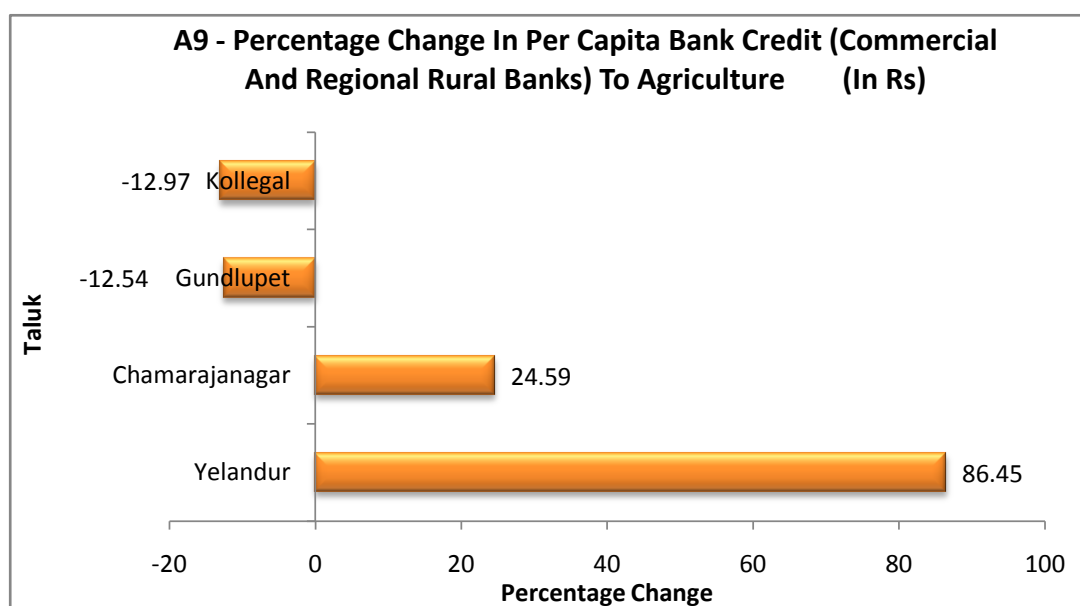

A8 - Percentage Change In Livestock Units Per Lakh Rural Population

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	
Yelandur	171.50	1453.49	0.35	0.66	86.45
Chamarajanagar	286.98	1625.32	0.59	0.74	24.59
Gundlupet	295.48	1174.80	0.61	0.53	-12.54
Kollegal	198.28	784.44	0.41	0.35	-12.97
District	248.56	1218.64	0.51	0.55	7.85

A9: Per capita bank credit (commercial and regional rural banks) in agriculture (in Rs)

- ➤ None of the taluks were found to be developed either in Dr D M Nanjundappa Committee Report or in the index 2009-10.
- ➤ Yalanduru and Chamarajanagar taluks have experienced positive change from 1999-00 index to 2009-10 index.
- ➤ The indicator *Per capita bank credit (commercial and regional rural banks) in agriculture (in Rs)* in the district has experienced around 8 percent of growth over the period of ten years
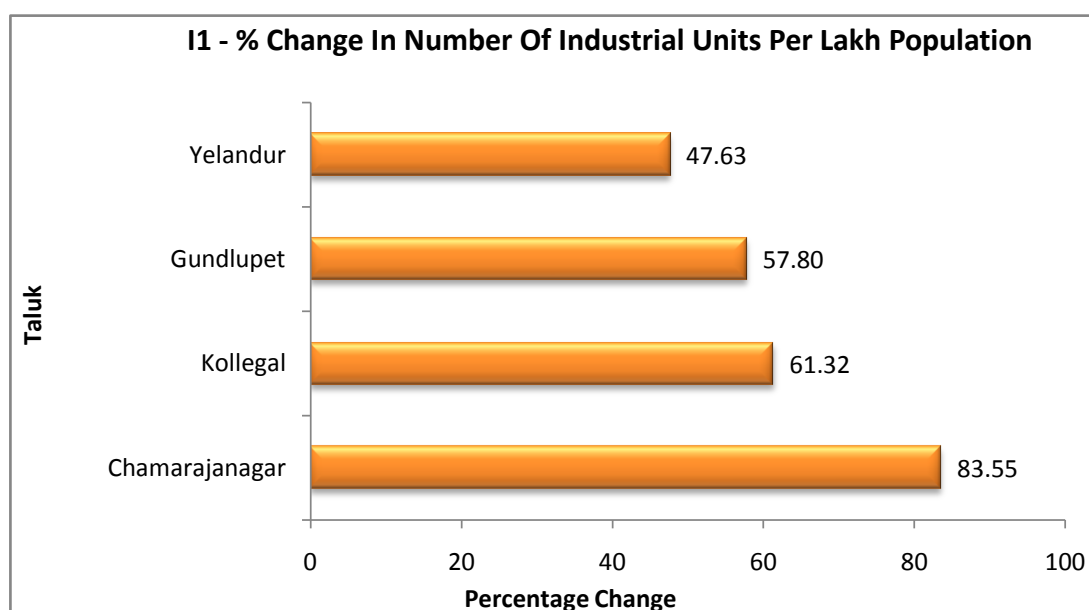

A9 - Percentage Change In Per Capita Bank Credit (Commercial And Regional Rural Banks) To Agriculture (In Rs)

I1 - Number Of Industrial Units Per Lakh Population

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Chamarajanagar	498.97	715.70	1.04	1.90	83.55
Kollegal	630.87	795.34	1.31	2.11	61.32
Gundlupet	537.35	662.66	1.11	1.76	57.80
Yelandur	1485.24	1713.46	3.08	4.55	47.63
District	633.22	812.36	1.31	2.16	64.15

I1: Number industrial units per lakh population

➢ As per Dr D M Nanjundappa Committee Report and index 2009-10 all the taluks were in the developed category
➢ Further, all taluks have registered positive development from 1999-00 index to 2009-10 index.
➢ Among the taluks Chamarajanagar has witnessed highest positive change and yalanduru has registered the lowest positive change.
➢ Totally *Number industrial units per lakh population* indicator in the district has improved significantly over the period of ten years.
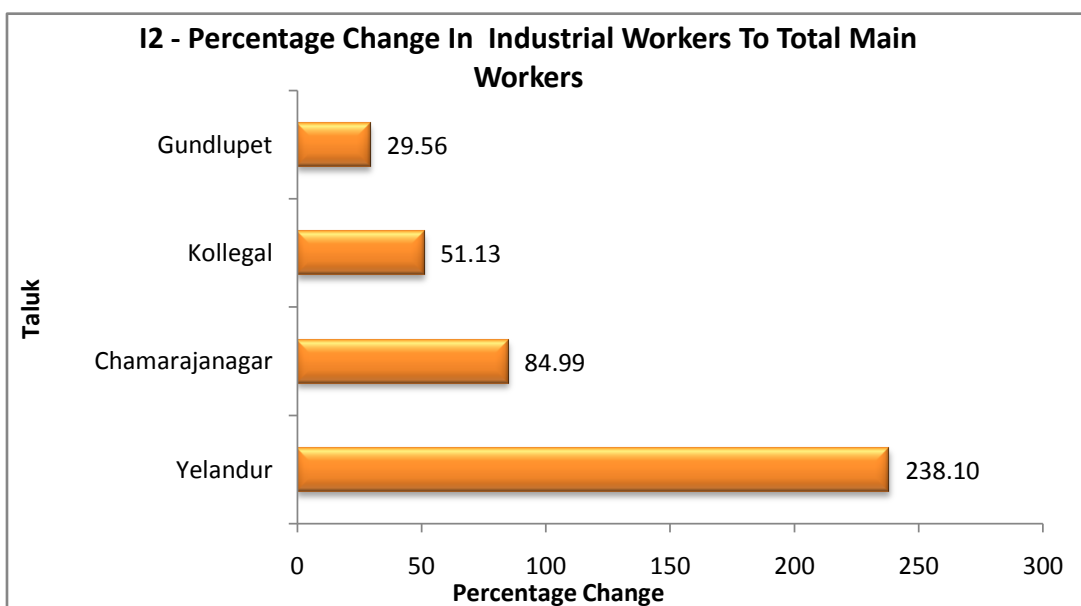
I1 - % Change In Number Of Industrial Units Per Lakh Population

Yelandur — 47.63
Gundlupet — 57.80
Kollegal — 61.32
Chamarajanagar — 83.55

Percentage Change

Taluk

I2 - Percentage Of Industrial Workers To Total Main Workers

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Yelandur	11.81	35.00	1.10	3.73	238.10
Chamarajanagar	6.02	9.77	0.56	1.04	84.99
Kollegal	7.80	10.33	0.73	1.10	51.13
Gundlupet	5.98	6.79	0.56	0.72	29.56
District	7.12	10.77	0.66	1.15	72.62

I2: Percentage of industrial workers to total main workers

➢ As per Dr D M Nanjundappa Committee Report yalanduru is the only developed taluk among the talks.
➢ Index 2009-10 found except Gundlupet all taluks as developed.
➢ All taluks have shown a positive change from 1999-00 index to 2009-10 index.
➢ The highest significant increase is observed in yalanduru taluk.
➢ The district has experienced more than 70 percent of growth in the indicator *Percentage of industrial workers to total main workers* over a decade.
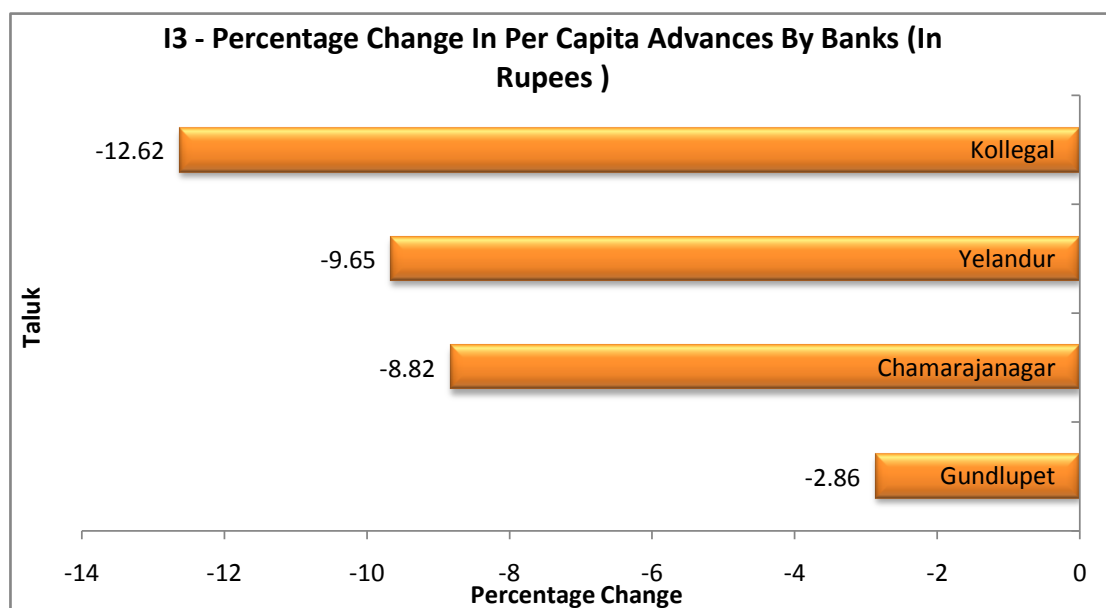

I2 - Percentage Change In Industrial Workers To Total Main Workers

Taluk	Percentage Change
Gundlupet	29.56
Kollegal	51.13
Chamarajanagar	84.99
Yelandur	238.10

I3 - Per Capita Advances By Banks In Rupees

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Gundlupet	1876.28	6463.71	0.53	0.52	-2.86
Chamarajanagar	2542.20	8220.20	0.72	0.66	-8.82
Yelandur	1947.75	6240.78	0.55	0.50	-9.65
Kollegal	1545.01	4787.76	0.44	0.38	-12.62
District	1999.10	6475.14	0.57	0.52	-8.66

I3: Per capita advances by banks in rupees

➢ As per Dr D M Nanjundappa Committee Report no taluks were found to be developed.
➢ Index 2009-10 also found none of the taluks in the developed category.
➢ None of the taluks have registered any positive change from 1999-00 index to 2009-10 index.
➢ Kollegal taluk has registered the highest negative change whereas, Gundlapet has registered the lowest negative change.
➢ The district has shown 8.66 percent of negative change over a decade in *Per capita advances by banks in rupees*.
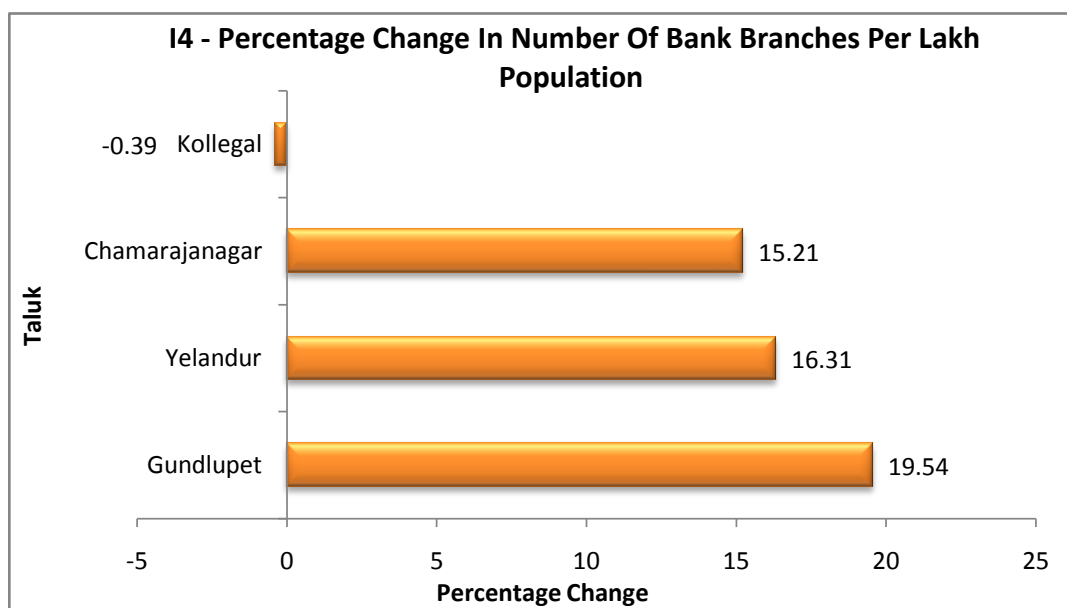

I3 - Percentage Change In Per Capita Advances By Banks (In Rupees)

I4 - Number Of Bank Branches Per Lakh Population

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Gundlupet	4.70	5.63	0.54	0.64	19.54
Yelandur	7.70	8.98	0.88	1.02	16.31
Chamarajanagar	5.64	6.52	0.65	0.74	15.21
Kollegal	6.54	6.53	0.75	0.75	-0.39
District	5.91	6.53	0.68	0.74	10.06

I4: Number of bank branches per lakh population

➤ As per Dr D M Nanjundappa Committee Report none of the taluks were found in the developed category.
➤ Index 2009-10 found Yelanduru as developed.
➤ Except Kollegal's negligible negative growth rate (-0.39), remaining three taluks have registered positive change from 1999-00 index to 2009-10 index.
➤ In *Number of bank branches per lakh population* the district has witnessed 10.06 percent of development over the period of ten years.
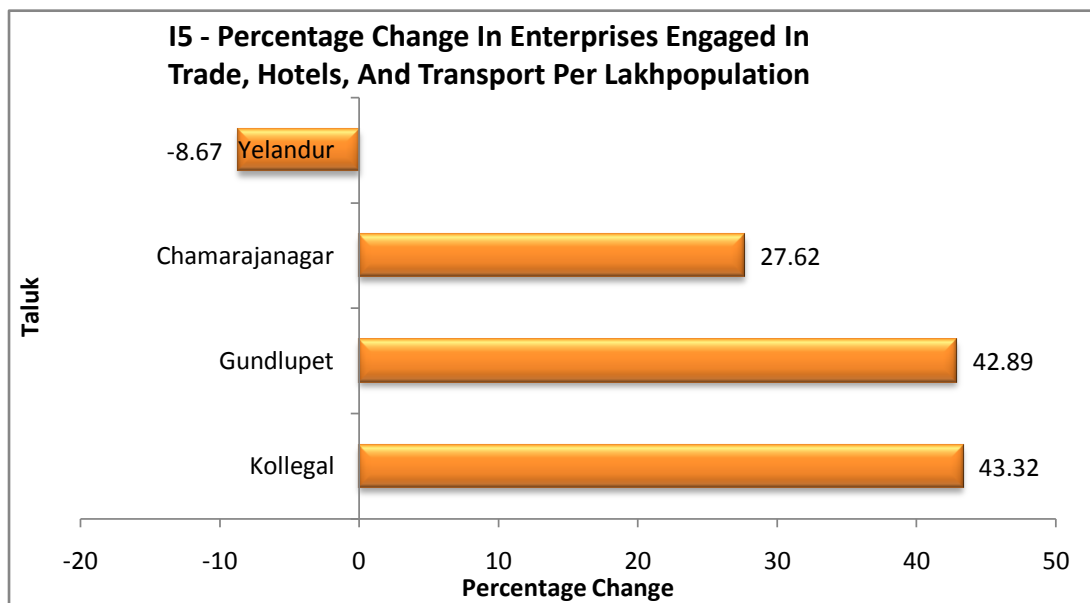

I4 - Percentage Change In Number Of Bank Branches Per Lakh Population

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	
Kollegal	956.56	1761.97	0.67	0.96	43.32
Gundlupet	797.58	1464.69	0.56	0.80	42.89
Chamarajanagar	990.82	1625.14	0.69	0.89	27.62
Yelandur	943.99	1108.10	0.66	0.60	-8.67
District	932.41	1595.71	0.65	0.87	33.16

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

➢ No taluks were found to be developed either in Dr D M Nanjundappa Committee Report or in index 2009-10.

➢ Except yalanduru (-8.67 %) remaining three taluks have shown positive change from 1999-00 index to 2009-10 index.

➢ In *Number of enterprises engaged in trade, hotels and transport per lakh population* the district has developed by 33.16 percent over the ten years of time period.
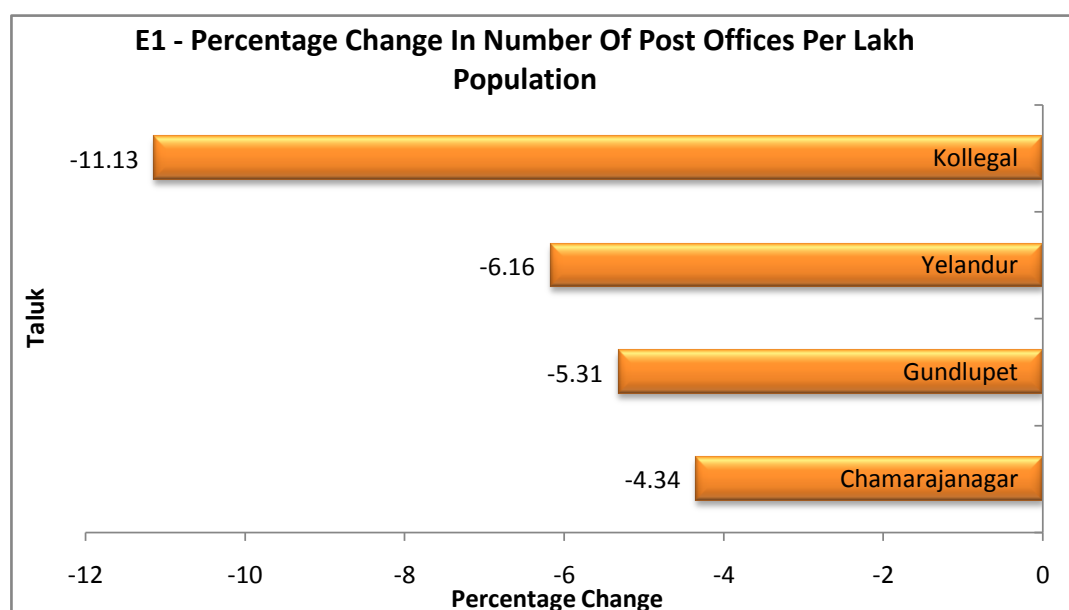
E1 - Number Of Post Offices Per Lakh Population

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Chamarajanagar	20.78	19.55	1.11	1.06	-4.34
Gundlupet	27.71	25.81	1.48	1.40	-5.31
Yelandur	33.35	30.78	1.78	1.67	-6.16
Kollegal	14.26	12.47	0.76	0.68	-11.13
District	21.05	19.37	1.12	1.05	-6.47

E1: Numbers of post offices per lakh population

➢ As per Dr D M Nanjundappa Committee Report, except Kollegal remaining three taluks were found in the developed category,
➢ The same situation is observed for the year 2009-10.
➢ All taluks in the district have experienced negative change from 1999-00 index to 2009-10 index.
➢ The highest negative change is observed in Kollegal (11.31%) and the lowest is observed in Chamarajanagar (-4.34%).
➢ *Numbers of post offices per lakh population* indicator in the district has deteriorated to -6.47 percent over the period of time.
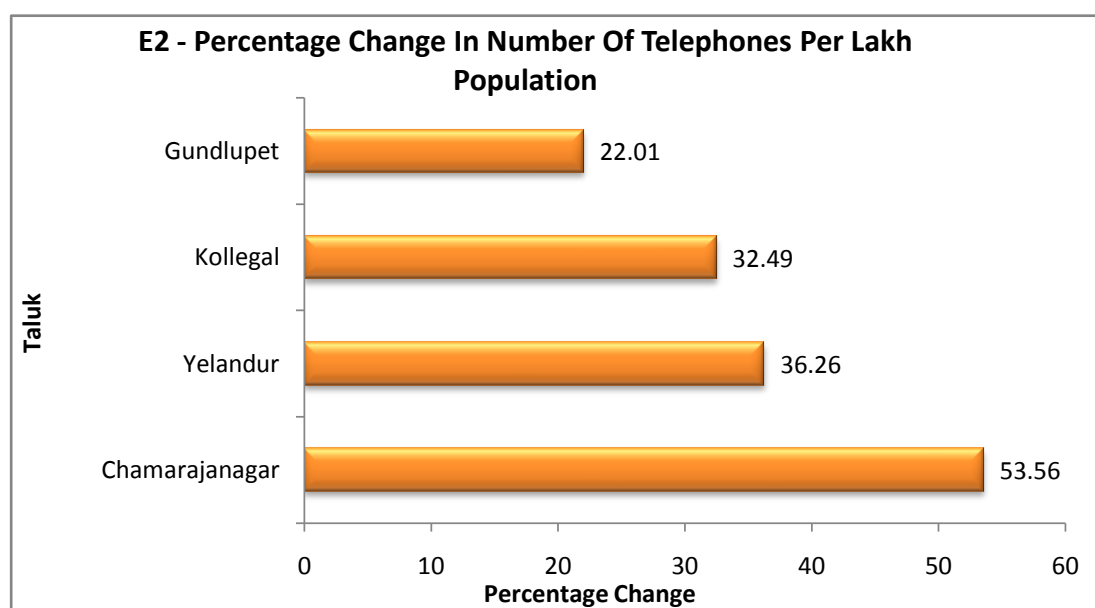

E1 - Percentage Change In Number Of Post Offices Per Lakh Population

E2 - Number Of Telephones Per Lakh Population

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Chamarajanagar	1662.55	2017.35	0.38	0.58	53.56
Yelandur	834.97	899.05	0.19	0.26	36.26
Kollegal	2015.93	2110.51	0.46	0.60	32.49
Gundlupet	1514.83	1460.47	0.34	0.42	22.01
District	1686.34	1836.63	0.38	0.52	37.83

E2: Number of Telephones per lakh population

➢ No taluks were found to be ether in Dr D M Nanjundappa Committee Report or in 2009-10 index.

➢ However all taluks have experienced the positive change from 1999-00 index to 2009-10 index.

➢ The positive change is between 22.01 percent in Gundlapet and 53.56 percent in Chamarajanagar.

➢ *Number of Telephones per lakh population* in the district has shown 37.83 percent of development over a decade.
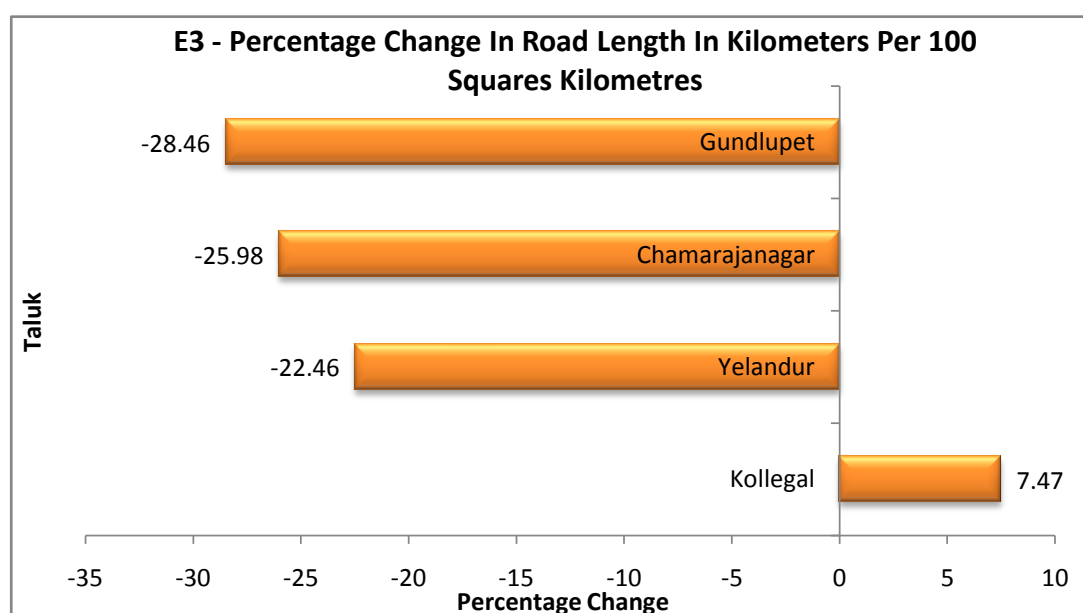
E2 - Percentage Change In Number Of Telephones Per Lakh Population

Gundlupet — 22.01
Kollegal — 32.49
Yelandur — 36.26
Chamarajanagar — 53.56

Taluk / Percentage Change

E3 - Road Length In Kilometers Per 100 Square Kilometres

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Kollegal	30.00	58.49	0.43	0.46	7.47
Yelandur	105.00	147.71	1.50	1.16	-22.46
Chamarajanagar	85.00	114.15	1.21	0.90	-25.98
Gundlupet	58.00	75.28	0.83	0.59	-28.46
District	278.00	395.62	0.40	0.31	-21.58

E3: Road length in kilometers per 100 square kilometers

➢ Two out of four taluks were found to be developed as per as Dr D M Nanjundappa Committee Report, namely, Yalanduru and Chamarajanagar.
➢ In case of 2009-10 index only Yalanduru was in the developed category.
➢ Except Kollegal remaining three taluks have shown negative change from 1999-00 index to 2009-10 index.
➢ The indicator *Road length in kilometers per 100 square kilometers* in the district has registered 21.58 percent of negative change during the reference period.
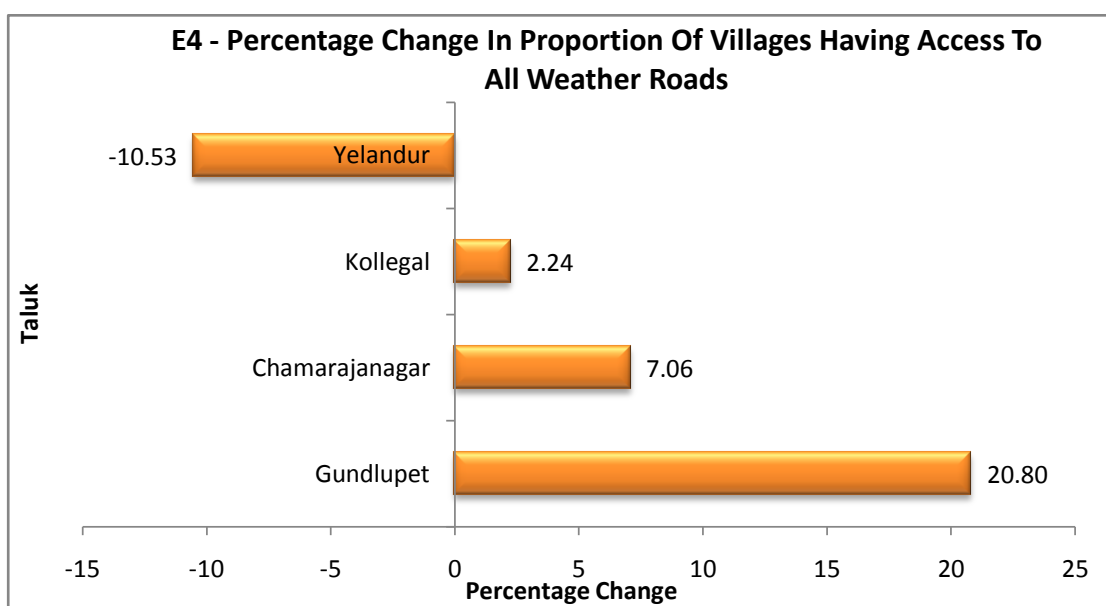

E3 - Percentage Change In Road Length In Kilometers Per 100 Squares Kilometres

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	
Gundlupet	70.14	88.78	1.17	1.41	20.80
Chamarajanagar	77.91	87.39	1.30	1.39	7.06
Kollegal	52.43	56.16	0.87	0.89	2.24
Yelandur	100.00	93.75	1.66	1.49	-10.53
District	70.79	73.48	1.18	1.17	-0.93

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

➢ As per Dr D M Nanjundappa Committee Report except Kollegal remaining three taluks were in the developed category.
➢ Index 2009-10 also reveals the same picture
➢ Except Yalanduru remaining thee taluks have witnessed positive change from 1999-00 index to 2009-10 index.
➢ *Proportion of villages having access to all weather roads (in percentage)* indicator in the district has shown negligible negative growth rate of -0.93 percent over the period of ten years.
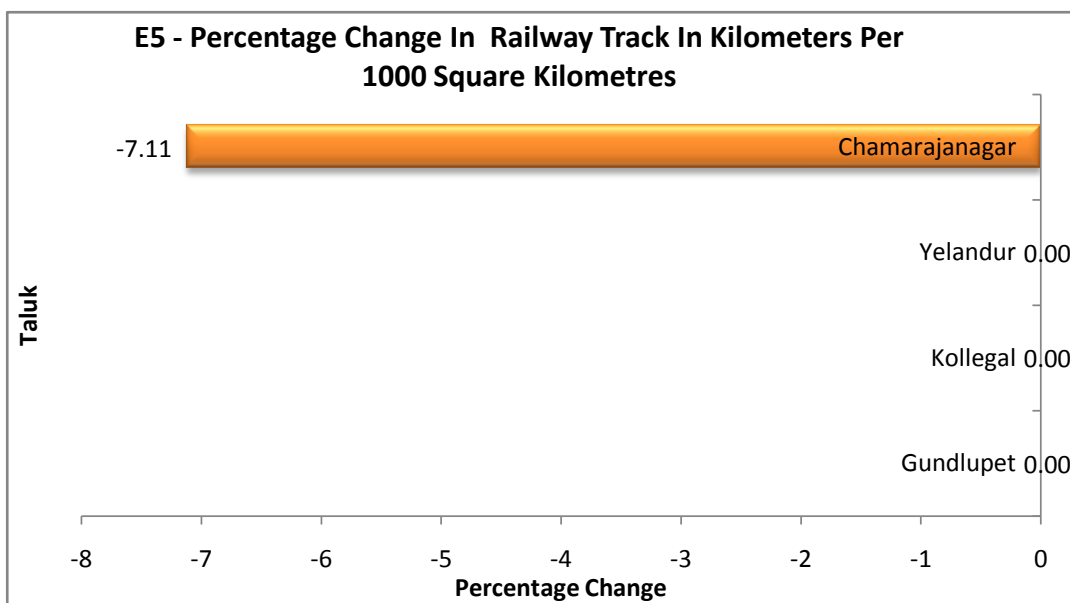

E4 - Percentage Change In Proportion Of Villages Having Access To All Weather Roads

E5 - Railway Track In Kilometers Per 1000 Square Kilometres

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Gundlupet	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kollegal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Yelandur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chamarajanagar	14.65	11.57	0.84	0.78	-7.11
District	3.17	2.50	0.18	0.17	-7.03

E5: Railway track in kilometers per 1000 square kilometers

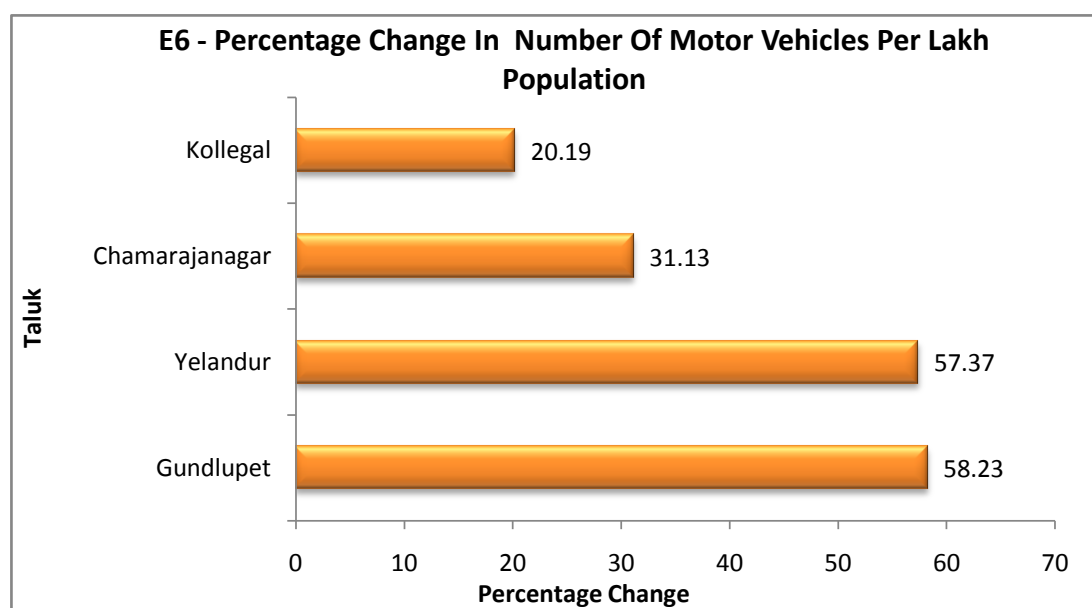➢ Except Chamarajanagar none of the talks have railway tracks in both time periods.

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

-7.11 — Chamarajanagar

Yelandur 0.00

Kollegal 0.00

Gundlupet 0.00

Taluk

Percentage Change

E6 - Number Of Motor Vehicles Per Lakh Population

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Gundlupet	2025.41	6283.03	0.30	0.48	58.23
Yelandur	4673.77	14419.46	0.69	1.09	57.37
Chamarajanagar	2045.16	5257.86	0.30	0.40	31.13
Kollegal	2026.92	4776.18	0.30	0.36	20.19
District	2246.97	6055.96	0.33	0.46	37.47

E6: Number of motor vehicles per lakh population

➢ In Dr D M Nanjundappa Committee Report all taluks were in the backward category.
➢ Index 2009-10 found Yaladur as developed.
➢ All taluks have experienced positive change from 1999-00 index to 2009-10 index.
➢ The district has experienced 37.47 percent of positive development in *Number of motor vehicles per lakh population*.
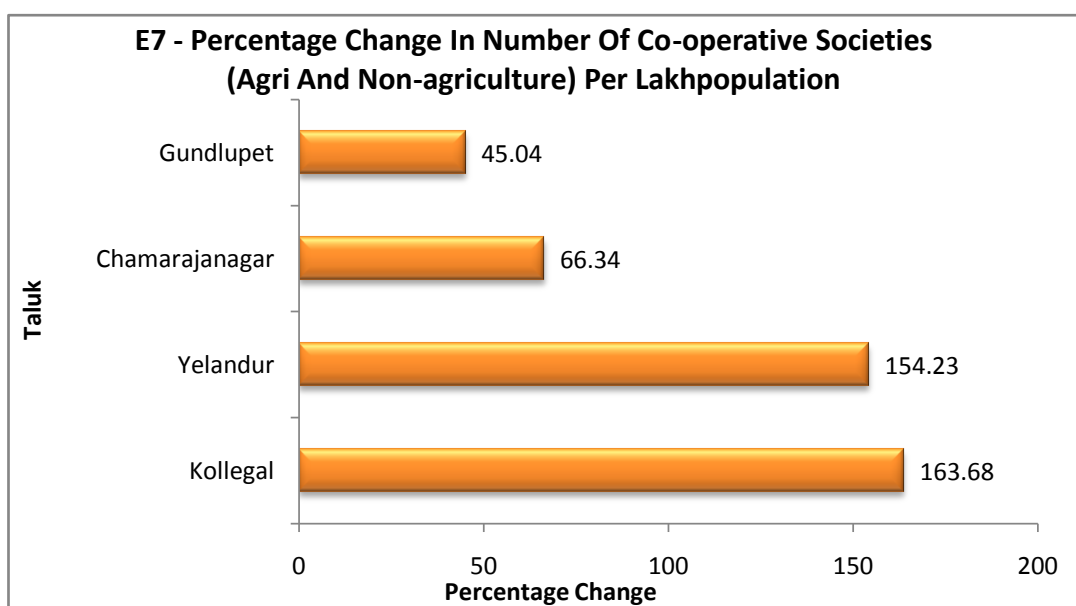

E6 - Percentage Change In Number Of Motor Vehicles Per Lakh Population

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	
Kollegal	6.24	64.72	0.45	1.20	163.68
Yelandur	7.70	76.95	0.56	1.42	154.23
Chamarajanagar	10.69	69.91	0.78	1.29	66.34
Gundlupet	14.56	83.07	1.06	1.54	45.04
District	9.75	71.57	0.71	1.33	86.63

E7: Number of Co-operative societies (Agri. and Non-Agriculture) per lakh population

➢ As per Dr D M Nanjundappa Committee Report except, Gundlapet all taluks were found in the backward category.
➢ Index 2009-10 found all taluks in the developed category.
➢ None of the taluks have shown any negative change from 1999-00 to 2009-10 index.
➢ *Number of Co-operative Societies (Agri. and Non-Agriculture) per lakh population* indicator in the district improved significantly with 86.63 percent of development.
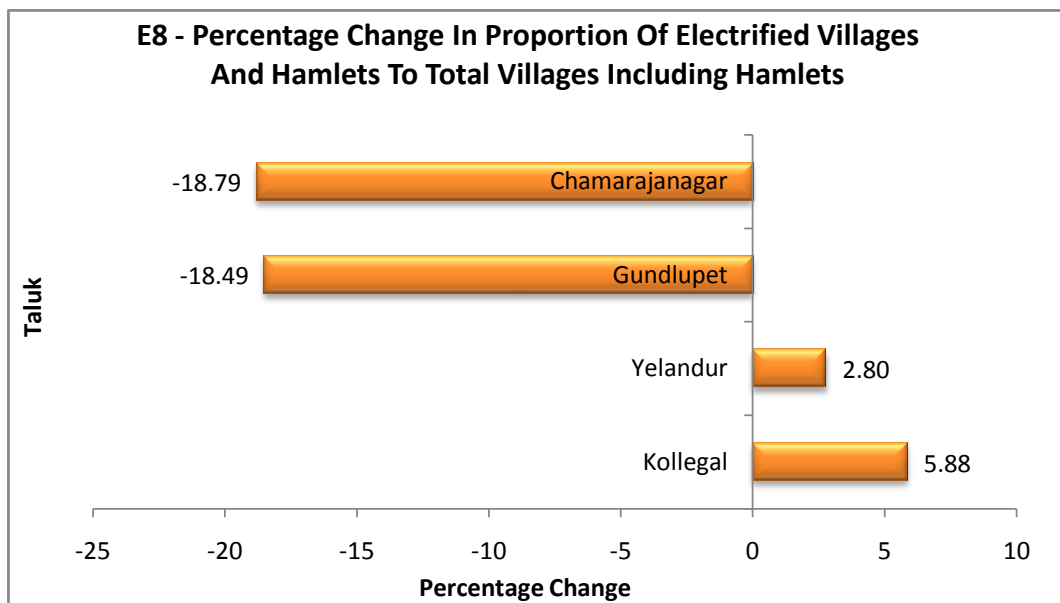
E8 - Proportion Of Electrified Villages And Hamlets To Total Villages Including Hamlets

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Kollegal	62.11	88.54	0.93	0.99	5.88
Yelandur	70.91	98.15	1.07	1.10	2.80
Gundlupet	83.42	91.55	1.25	1.02	-18.49
Chamarajanagar	87.22	95.37	1.31	1.06	-18.79
District	75.20	91.44	1.13	1.02	-9.53

E8: Proportion of electrified villages including Hamlets

➢ Except Kollegal, all taluks were in the developed category in Dr D M Nanjundappa Committee Reports as well as index 2009-10.
➢ However two out of four taluks experienced negative change from 1999-00 to 2009-10 index viz., Gundlapet and Chamarajanagar.
➢ *Proportion of electrified villages including Hamlets* in the district has faced around 10 percent of negative change over a decade.
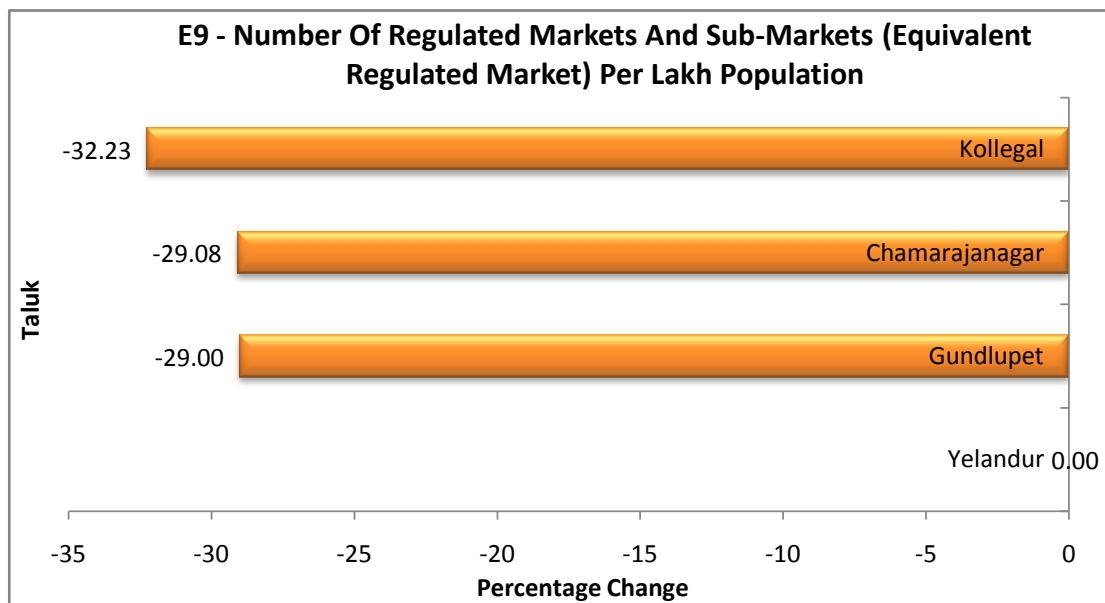
E8 - Percentage Change In Proportion Of Electrified Villages And Hamlets To Total Villages Including Hamlets

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	
Yelandur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gundlupet	0.49	0.94	1.64	1.17	-29.00
Chamarajanagar	0.31	0.59	1.04	0.74	-29.08
Kollegal	0.33	0.59	1.09	0.74	-32.23
District	0.33	0.33	1.10	1.20	8.98

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

➤ In Dr D M Nanjundappa Committee Report three out of four taluks were found in the developed category in the district.
➤ Index 2009-10 found only Gundlapet in the developed category.
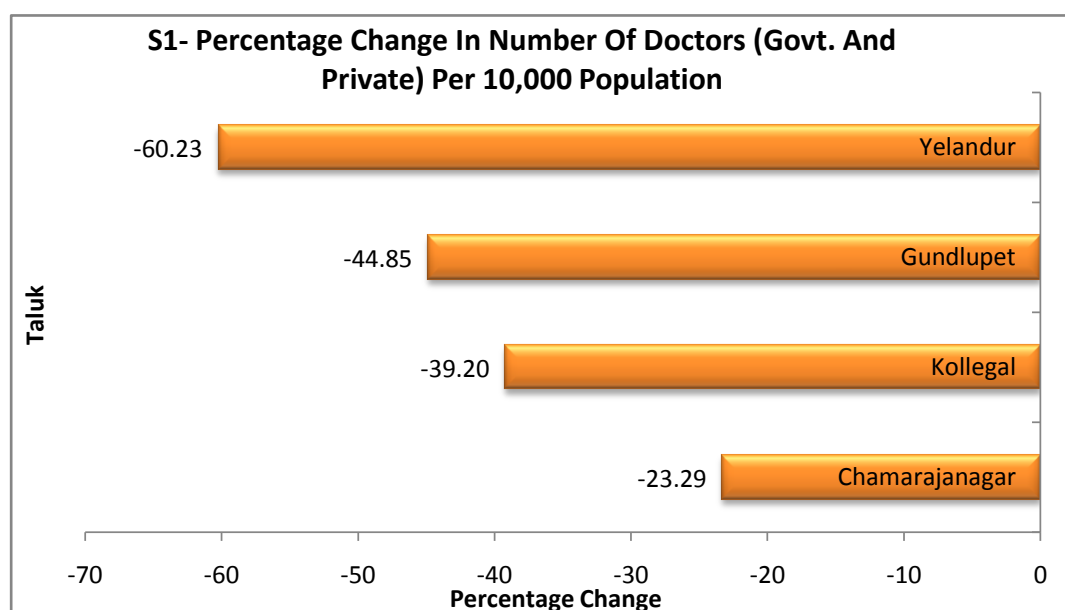➤ Yalanduru has no regulated market or sub-market in both the time periods.

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	
Chamarajanagar	1.54	1.98	0.56	0.43	-23.29
Kollegal	2.94	3.00	1.06	0.64	-39.20
Gundlupet	3.15	2.91	1.13	0.63	-44.85
Yelandur	3.08	2.05	1.11	0.44	-60.23
District	2.68	2.55	0.89	0.56	-36.87

S1: Numbers of doctors (Govt. and private)per 10,000 population

➢ As per Dr D M Nanjundappa Committee Report except Chamarajanagar all taluks as found in the developed category.
➢ None of the taluks were in the developed category as per index 2009-10.
➢ All taluks have experienced negative change from 1999-00 to 2009-10 index.
➢ The district has witnessed -36.87 of negative change over a decade for the indicator *Numbers of doctors (Govt. and private) per 10,000 population*.
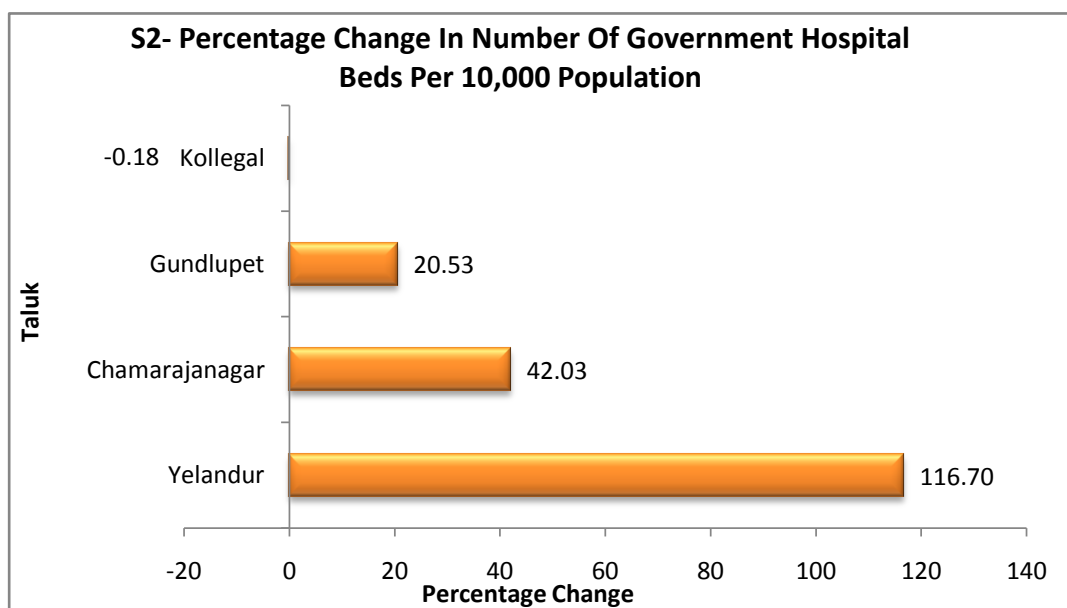

S1- Percentage Change In Number Of Doctors (Govt. And Private) Per 10,000 Population

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

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Yelandur	5.39	14.00	0.72	1.56	116.70
Chamarajanagar	5.28	9.00	0.70	1.00	42.03
Gundlupet	7.61	11.00	1.01	1.22	20.53
Kollegal	7.52	9.00	1.00	1.00	-0.18
District	6.45	9.65	0.81	1.09	35.23

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

➤ Dr D M Nanjundappa Committee Report found Gundlapet and Kollegal as the two developed taluks out of four taluks.
➤ All taluks were in the developed category in 2009-10 index.
➤ Except Kollegal all taluks have experienced positive change from 1999-00 index to 2009-10 index.
➤ The highest positive change is observed in Yalanduru taluk with 116.70 percent.
➤ Totally the district has experienced 35.23 percent of positive improvement over the period of ten years.
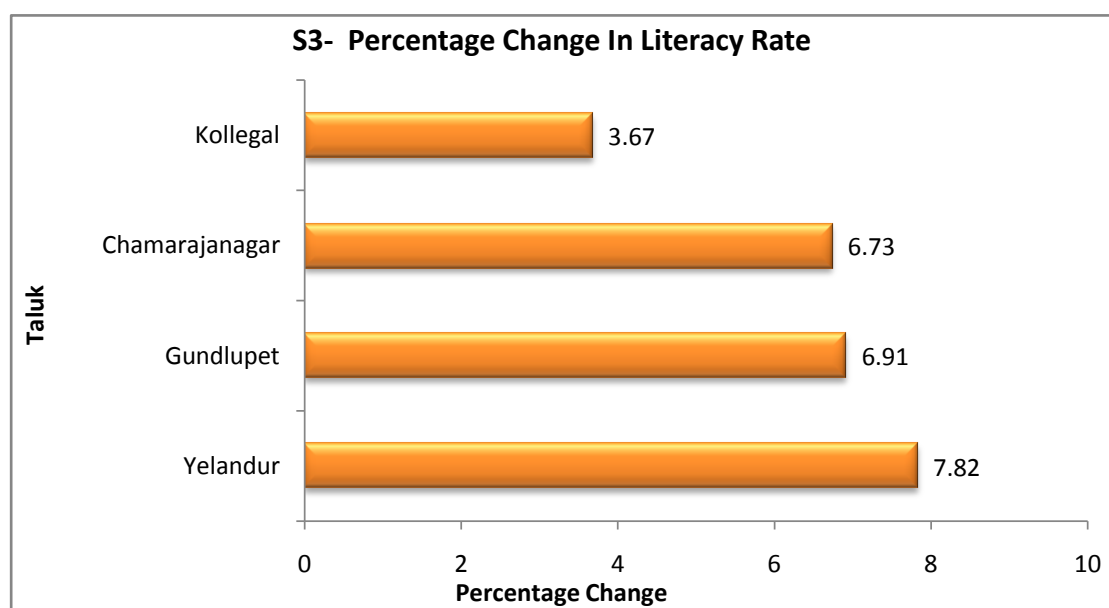

S2- Percentage Change In Number Of Government Hospital Beds Per 10,000 Population

S3- Literacy Rate (In Percentage)

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Yelandur	49.85	60.61	0.74	0.80	7.82
Gundlupet	49.88	60.13	0.74	0.80	6.91
Chamarajanagar	49.53	59.62	0.74	0.79	6.73
Kollegal	54.22	63.39	0.81	0.84	3.67
District	50.87	0.9	50.87	0.76	-98.5

S3: Literacy rate (in percentage)

➢ No taluks were in the developed category as per Dr D M Nanjundappa Committee Report and the same situation is observed in case of 2009-10 index.
➢ However all taluks have registered a positive change over the period of time.
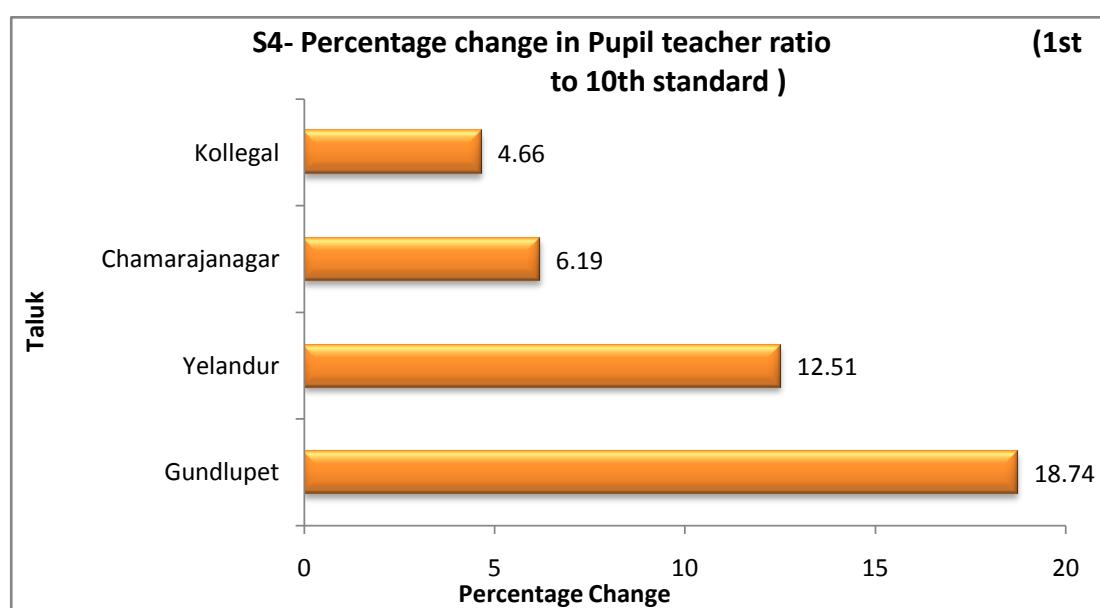➢ The district has experienced a set back over the period of time

S3- Percentage Change In Literacy Rate

Taluk	Percentage Change
Kollegal	3.67
Chamarajanagar	6.73
Gundlupet	6.91
Yelandur	7.82

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

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Gundlupet	38.23	23.76	0.90	1.07	18.74
Yelandur	32.38	21.24	1.06	1.20	12.51
Chamarajanagar	34.21	23.78	1.01	1.07	6.19
Kollegal	35.78	25.23	0.96	1.01	4.66
District	35.15	24.1	0.98	1.06	7.8

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

> ➢ Except Yalanduru and Chamarajanagar remaining two taluks were in the developed category as per Dr D M Nanjundappa Committee Report.
> ➢ Index 2000-10 found all taluks in the developed category.
> ➢ The district has 7.8 percent of positive development for indicator *Pupil teacher ratio (1 to 10th standard)* over a decade.
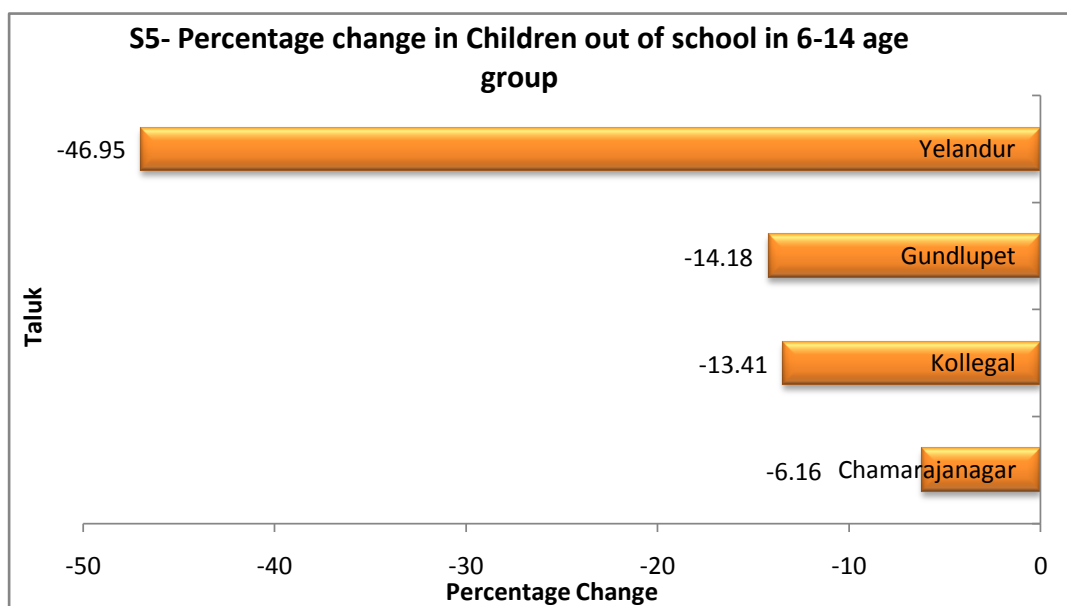

S4- Percentage change in Pupil teacher ratio (1st to 10th standard)

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	
Chamarajanagar	9.48	3.05	1.06	0.99	-6.16
Kollegal	9.51	3.31	1.05	0.91	-13.41
Gundlupet	8.47	2.98	1.18	1.02	-14.18
Yelandur	7.55	4.29	1.33	0.70	-46.95
District	8.75	3.2	0.94	1.15	22.3

S5: Percentage of Children out of school in 6 to 14 years of age group

➢ In Dr D M Nanjundappa Committee Report all taluks were in the developed category.
➢ Index 2009-10 found Gundlapet as the only developed taluk.
➢ No taluks have registered any positive change from 1999-00 to 2009-10 index.
➢ Percentage of Children out of school in 6 to 14 years of age group indicator has registered a positive change of 22.3 percent
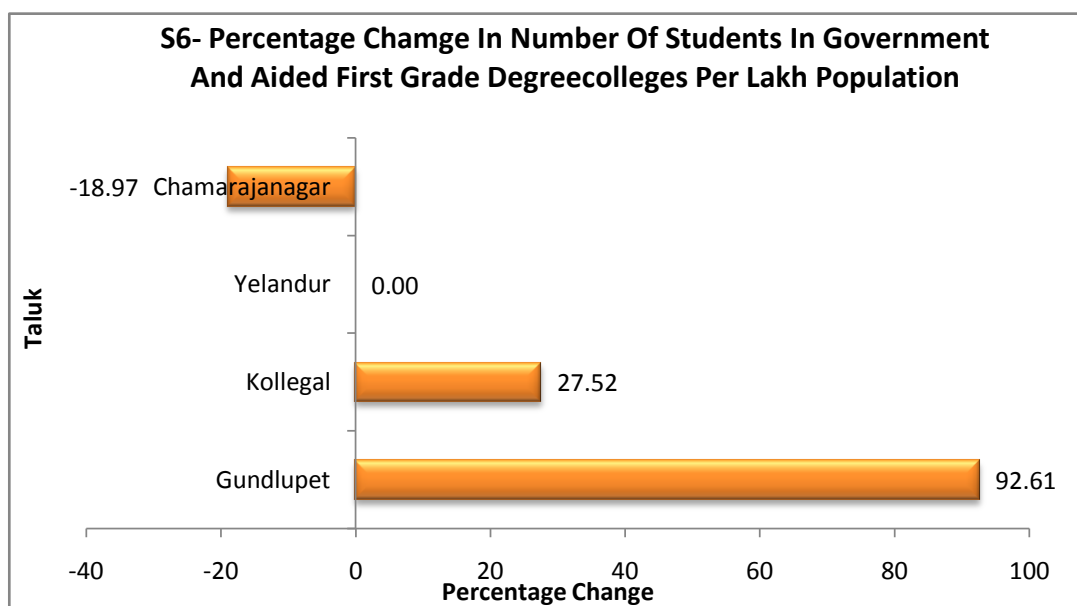

S5- Percentage change in Children out of school in 6-14 age group

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	
Gundlupet	217.95	401.25	0.33	0.63	92.61
Kollegal	243.08	296.28	0.36	0.46	27.52
Yelandur	0.00	121.84	0.00	0.19	0.00
Chamarajanagar	347.29	268.98	0.52	0.42	-18.97
District	202.08	0.5	0.30	295.82	97897.2

S6: Number of Students in Government and Added First Grade degree Collages per lakh population

- None of the taluks were found to be developed either in Dr D M Nanjundappa Committee Report or in the index 2009-10.
- However except Chamarajanagar none of the taluks have shown negative change from 1999-00 to 2009-10 index.
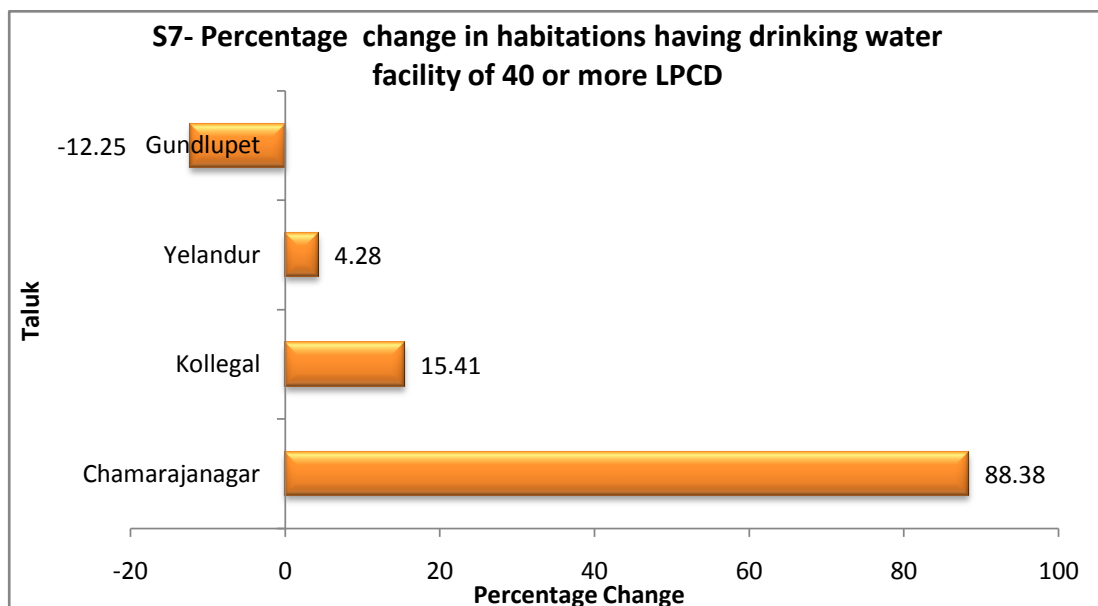
S6- Percentage Chamge In Number Of Students In Government And Aided First Grade Degreecolleges Per Lakh Population

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	
Chamarajanagar	54.80	105.22	0.97	1.83	88.38
Kollegal	68.69	80.81	1.22	1.41	15.41
Yelandur	98.00	104.17	1.74	1.81	4.28
Gundlupet	70.90	63.41	1.26	1.10	-12.25
District	73.10	84.3	1.31	1.47	12.4

S7: Percentage of Habitation having Drinking Water Facility of 40 or more LPCD

➤ As per Dr D M Nanjundappa Committee Report, except Chamarajanagar all taluks were in the developed category.
➤ Index 2009-10 found all the taluks in the developed category.
➤ Except Gundlapet remaining three taluks have experienced positive change from 1999-00 to 2009-10 index.
➤ Totally the district has witnessed the 12.47 percent of growth over a decade in *Percentage of Habitation having Drinking Water Facility of 40 or more LPCD*.
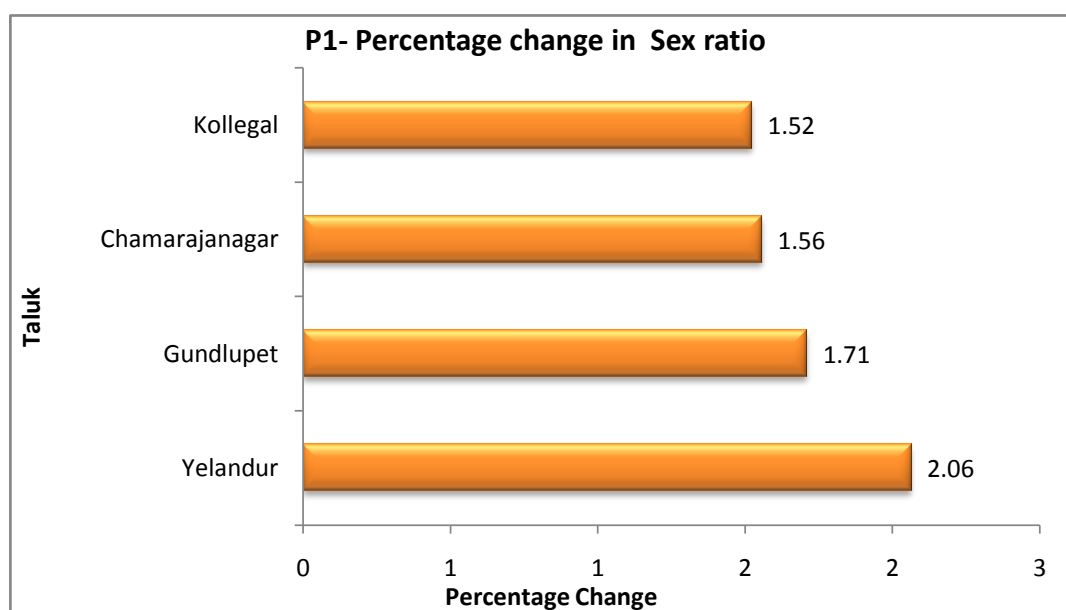

S7- Percentage change in habitations having drinking water facility of 40 or more LPCD

P1- Sex Ratio

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Yelandur	963.06	987.76	1.00	1.02	2.06
Gundlupet	984.02	1005.76	1.02	1.04	1.71
Chamarajanagar	980.90	1001.06	1.02	1.03	1.56
Kollegal	947.43	966.58	0.98	1.00	1.52
District	968.33	970.57	1.00	1.01	0.11

P1: Sex Ratio

➢ As per Dr D M Nanjundappa Committee Report except Kollegal all taluks were in the developed category.
➢ Index 2009-10 found all taluks in the developed category.
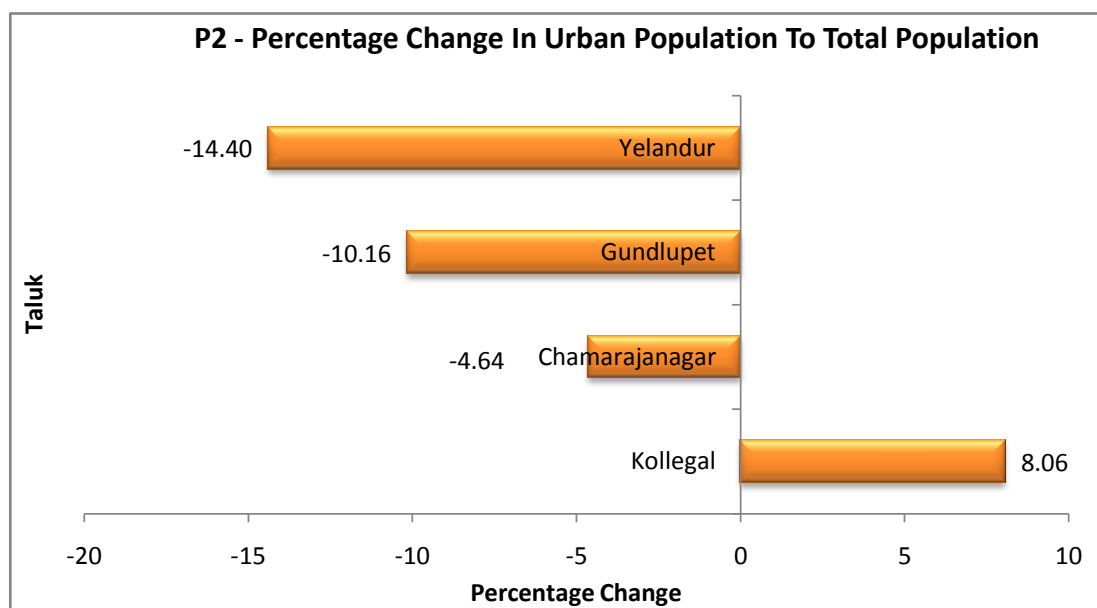➢ Sex ratio in Gundlapet and Chamarajanagar was more than thousand in 2009-10.

P1- Percentage change in Sex ratio

Taluk	Percentage Change
Kollegal	1.52
Chamarajanagar	1.56
Gundlupet	1.71
Yelandur	2.06

P2 - Percentage Of Urban Population To Total Population

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Kollegal	15.59	19.12	0.46	0.50	8.06
Chamarajanagar	18.05	19.54	0.53	0.51	-4.64
Gundlupet	12.39	12.63	0.36	0.33	-10.16
Yelandur	11.01	10.70	0.32	0.28	-14.40
District	15.37	15.34	0.45	0.45	-0.22

P2: Percentage of Urban population to total Population

➢ None of the taluks were in the developed category as per Dr D M Nanjundappa Committee Report as well as index 2009-10.

➢ Except Kollegal (8.06%) remaining taluks have experienced negative change from 1999-00 index to 2009-10 index.

➢ Percentage of urban population to total population has marginally decreased in comparison with the state average.
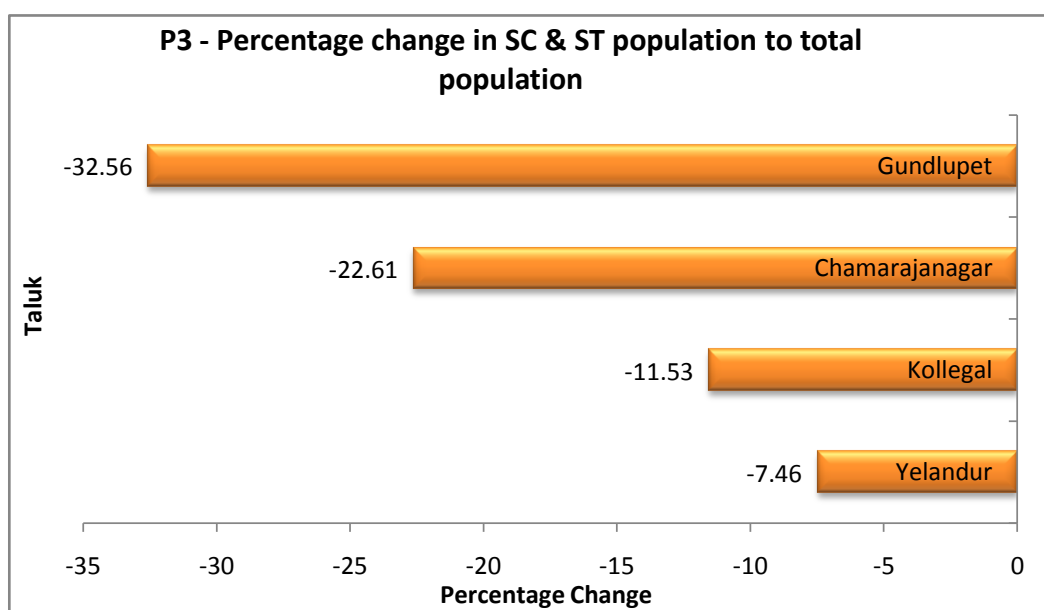

P2 - Percentage Change In Urban Population To Total Population

P3 - Percentage Of SC & ST Population To Total Population

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Yelandur	45.77	51.64	0.45	0.42	-7.46
Kollegal	31.81	37.53	0.65	0.57	-11.53
Chamarajanagar	24.53	33.10	0.84	0.65	-22.61
Gundlupet	19.80	30.65	1.04	0.70	-32.56
District	27.72	35.60	0.74	0.61	-18.74

P3: Percentage of SC and ST population to total Population

➢ As per Dr D M Nanjundappa Committee Report except Gundlapet all taluks were in the backward category.
➢ Index 2009-10 found none of the taluks in the developed category.
➢ No taluk has experienced any positive change over the period of time.
➢ *Percentage of SC and ST population to total Population* in the district has deteriorated to -18.47 percent over a decade.
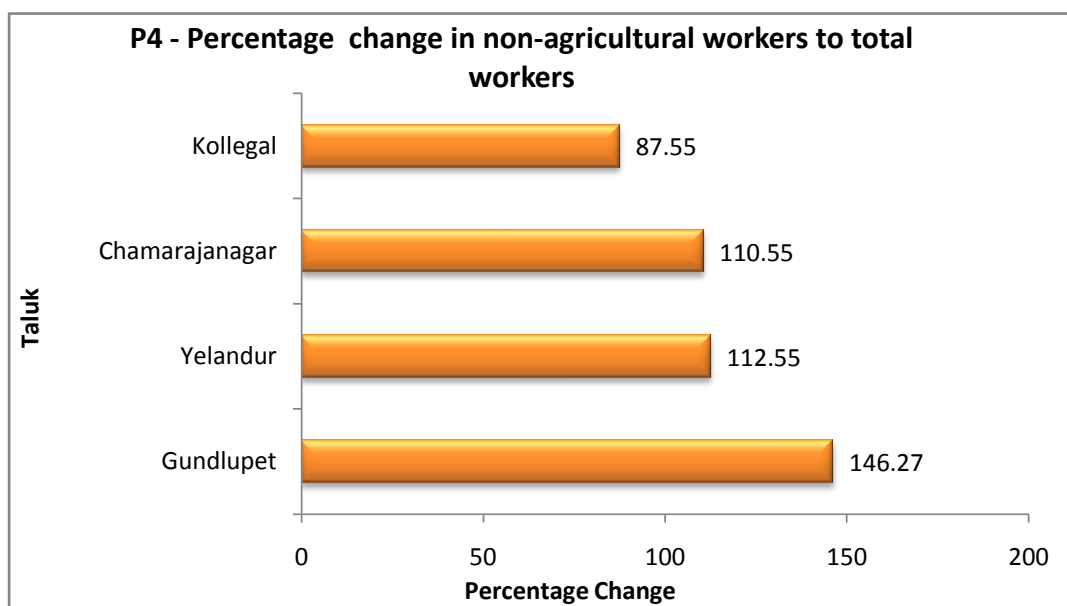
P3 - Percentage change in SC & ST population to total population

P4 - Percentage Of Non-Agricultural Workers To Total Workers

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Gundlupet	26.29	44.11	0.62	1.53	146.27
Yelandur	34.40	50.12	0.82	1.74	112.55
Chamarajanagar	31.56	45.27	0.75	1.57	110.55
Kollegal	30.46	38.92	0.72	1.35	87.55
District	30.15	43.04	0.72	1.50	106.88

P4: Percentage of Non-Agriculture workers to total workers

➢ As per Dr D M Nanjundappa Committee Report no taluks were in the developed category.

➢ Considerable improvement is observed in all taluks which is between 146.27 percent in Gundlapet and 87.53 percent in Kollegal.

➢ Percentage of Non-Agriculture workers to total workers indicator in the district has experienced 106.88 percent of considerable development over a decade.
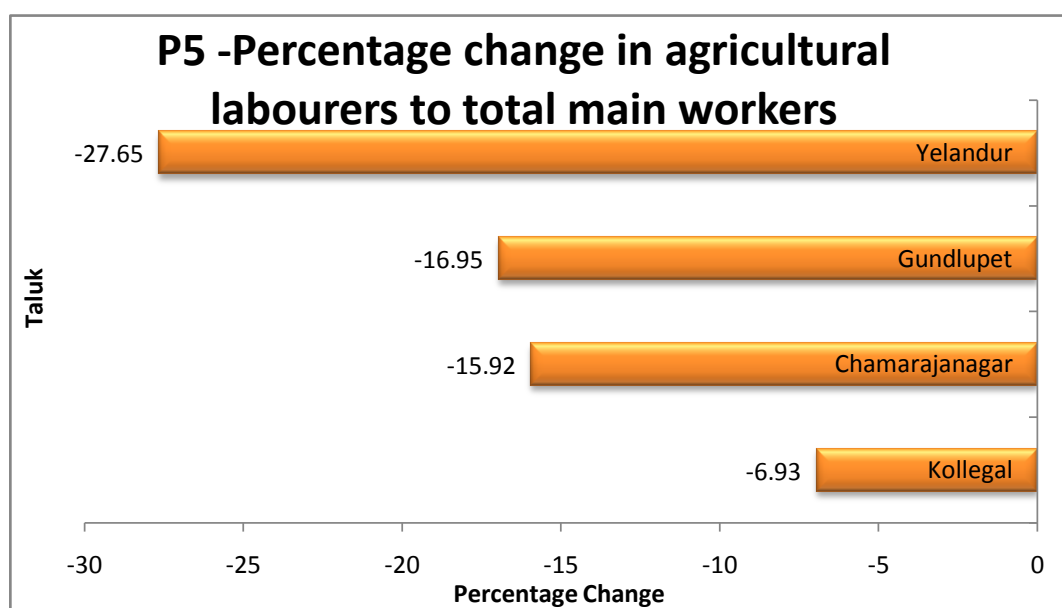
P4 - Percentage change in non-agricultural workers to total workers

Kollegal — 87.55
Chamarajanagar — 110.55
Yelandur — 112.55
Gundlupet — 146.27

Taluk (y-axis)
Percentage Change (x-axis): 0, 50, 100, 150, 200

P5 -Percentage Of Agricultural Labourers To Total Main Workers

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Kollegal	38.39	50.52	0.75	0.70	-6.93
Chamarajanagar	41.81	60.92	0.69	0.58	-15.92
Gundlupet	38.86	57.31	0.74	0.62	-16.95
Yelandur	46.60	78.90	0.62	0.45	-27.65
District	50.32	57.27	0.57	0.62	7.60

P5: Percentage of Agricultural Laborers to total main workers

➢ None of the taluks were found to be developed either in Dr D M Nanjundappa Committee Report or in the index 2009-10.

➢ All taluks have experienced negative change over the period of time.

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.