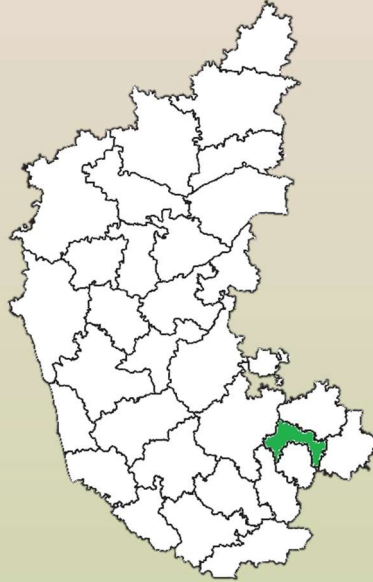**Prof. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report and After**

Taluk Report Cards

Of

Bangalore Rural 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.

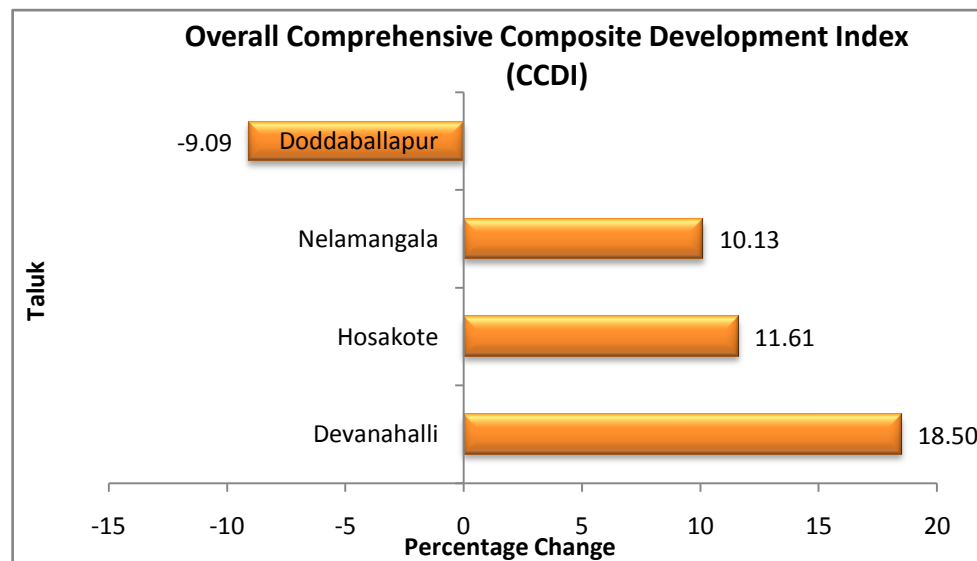| 1. Agricultural and Allied |
| --- |
| A1: Percentage of total cropped area to net area sown, |
| A2: Percentage of area under food grains to total cropped area, |
| A3: Percentage of area under horticultural crops to total cropped area |
| A4: Percentage of area under commercial crops to total cropped 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		
Devanahalli	1.03	1.22	18.50	Relatively Developed (51)	Relatively Developed (35)
Hosakote	0.97	1.08	11.61	Backward (72)	Relatively Developed (59)
Nelamangala	1.01	1.12	10.13	Relatively Developed (54)	Relatively Developed (46)
Doddaballapur	1.07	0.98	-9.09	Relatively Developed (46)	Backward (84)

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

Overall District Scenario:

➢ Three out of four taluks were categorised as developed in both Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report and index 2009-10

➢ Hosakote has moved from backward category to relatively developed category from 1999-00 index to 2009-10 index

➢ Dodaballapur is the taluk, which has moved backward from relatively developed category to category in the same period.

➢ Except Dodaballapur, all taluks have shown a positive change over a period of time and have improved their ranks.
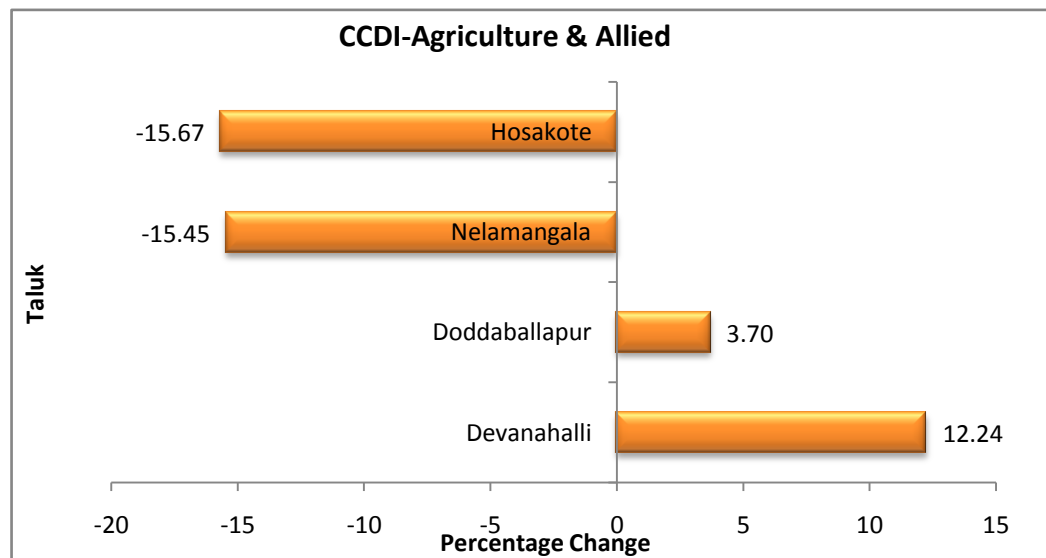

Overall Comprehensive Composite Development Index (CCDI)

	CCDI-AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED				
Taluk	CCDI-Agriculture and Allied			Status of Taluks as per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report (1999-00)	Status of Taluks as per 2009-10 Index
	1999-00	2009-10	% Change		
Devanahalli	1.46	1.64	12.24	Relatively Developed (26)	Relatively Developed (13)
Doddaballapur	0.93	0.97	3.70	More Backward (103)	Backward (106)
Nelamangala	1.13	0.96	-15.45	Relatively Developed (62)	Backward (108)
Hosakote	1.27	1.07	-15.67	Relatively Developed (45)	Relatively Developed (85)

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

Agriculture and Allied:

➢ As per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report, three taluks were found in the developed category and only one taluk was in the more backward category.
➢ In index 2009-10, two taluks (Devanhalli and Hosakote) were found in the developed category and remaining two taluks (Dodaballapur and Nelamangala) were in the backward category.
➢ In Agriculture and Allied sector the highest improvement has been observed in Devanhalli (12.84%) followed by Dodaballpur (3.70%) from 1999-00 index to 2009-10 index
➢ The Highest negative change is observed in Hosakote (15.67%) followed by Nelmangal (15.45%)

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		
Nelamangala	0.94	1.26	34.82	Backward (54)	Relatively Developed (33)
Hosakote	0.89	1.07	20.61	Backward (62)	Relatively Developed (55)
Devanahalli	0.93	0.78	-16.31	Backward (56)	Most Backward (97)
Doddaballapur	1.35	1.00	-26.13	Relatively Developed (23)	Relatively Developed (61)

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

Industry, Trade and Finance:

➤ As per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report except Dodaballapur, all the other taluks were found in the backward category.
➤ Index 2009-10 reveals three taluks as developed out of four taluks.
➤ Highest improvement is observed in Nelmangala with 34.82 per cent over a period of 10 years.
➤ Dodaballapr has the highest negative change of 26.13 per cent in industry, trade and finance sector.

CCDI-Industry Trade and Finance
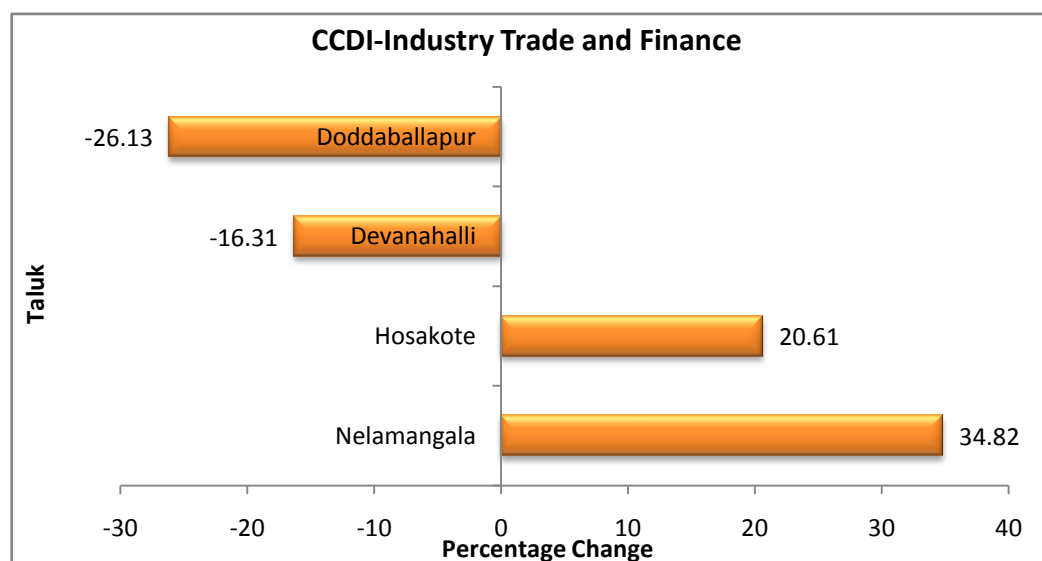
Taluk	CCDI-Infrastructure (Economic)			Status of Taluks as per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report (1999-00)	Status of Taluks as per 2009-10 Index
	1999-00	2009-00	% Change		
Devanahalli	0.82	1.25	52.95	More Backward (137)	Relatively Developed (40)
Hosakote	0.87	1.20	37.45	More Backward (124)	Relatively Developed (50)
Nelamangala	1.08	1.34	24.14	Relatively Developed (69)	Relatively Developed (29)
Doddaballapur	0.96	0.92	-3.92	Backward (98)	Backward (110)

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

Economic Infrastructure:

➢ In comparison with Dr D M Nanjundappa Committee Report except Dodaballapur, all taluks have sown significant improvement in the recent index
➢ There was only one taluk (Nelmangal) in the developed category as per Dr . D M Nanjundappa Committee Report .
➢ In index 2009-10, number of developed taluks has increased from two to three.
➢ Totally, economic infrastructure sector of the district has increased over the reference period.
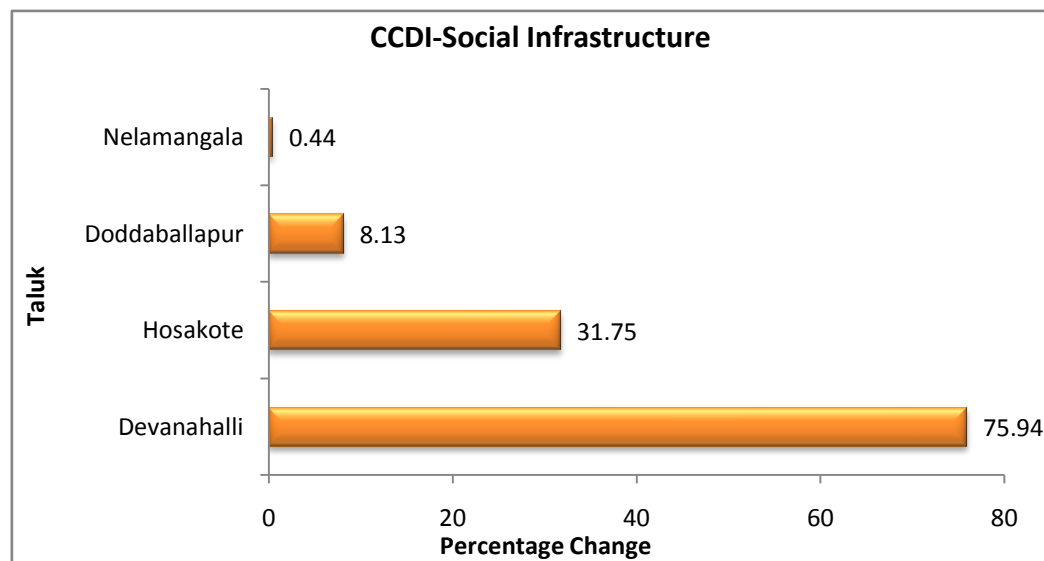

CCDI-Economic Infrastructure
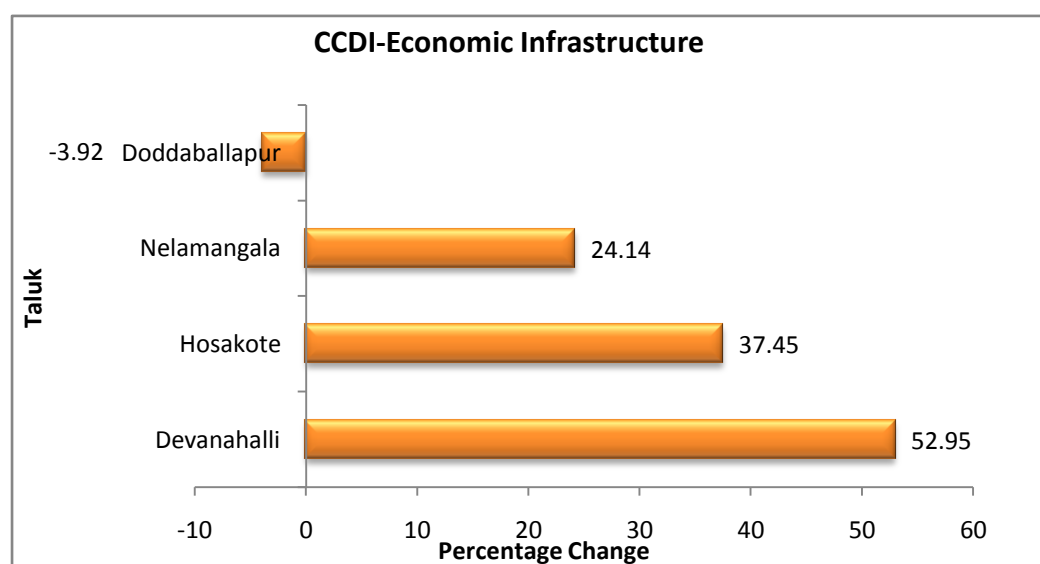
Taluk	CCDI-Infrastructure (Social)			Status of Taluks as per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report (1999-00)	Status of Taluks as per 2009-10 Index
	1999-00	2009-10	% Change		
Devanahalli	0.82	1.45	75.94	More Backward (116)	Relatively Developed (18)
Hosakote	0.81	1.07	31.75	More Backward (118)	Relatively Developed (62)
Doddaballapur	0.91	0.98	8.13	Backward (86)	Backward (89)
Nelamangala	1.00	1.00	0.44	Relatively Developed (60)	Relatively Developed (82)

CCDI-INFRASTRUCTURE (SOCIAL)

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

Social Infrastructure:

➢ Only one taluk was in the developed category during 1999-00 and number of developed taluks increased to three during to 2009-10.
➢ Dodaballapur and Hosakote taluks have shown significant improvement in Social Infrastructure index from 1999-00 index to 2009-10 index.
➢ None of the taluks have shown any negative change over the period of time in this index

CCDI-Social Infrastructure

Nelamangala 0.44
Doddaballapur 8.13
Hosakote 31.75
Devanahalli 75.94

Taluk

Percentage Change

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		
Nelamangala	0.84	0.93	10.65	More Backward (137)	Backward (84)
Doddaballapur	0.94	0.98	4.57	Backward (87)	Backward (65)
Hosakote	0.91	0.89	-2.45	Backward (99)	Backward (105)
Devanahalli	1.05	0.90	-14.89	Relatively Developed (26)	Backward (101)

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

Population Characteristics:

➢ Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report found only one taluk in the developed category, whereas, in the index 2009-10 none of the taluks were in this category.
➢ As per Dr. Nanjundappa Report, two taluks were found in the backward category (Dodaballapur and Hosakote).
➢ All taluks were found in the backward category in the recent index.
➢ Hosakote (2.45%) and Devanhalli (14.89%) have shown negative change from 1999-00 to 2009-10 index.
➢ Nelamangal (10.65%) has shown significant growth followed by Dodaballapur over the period of time in the sector.
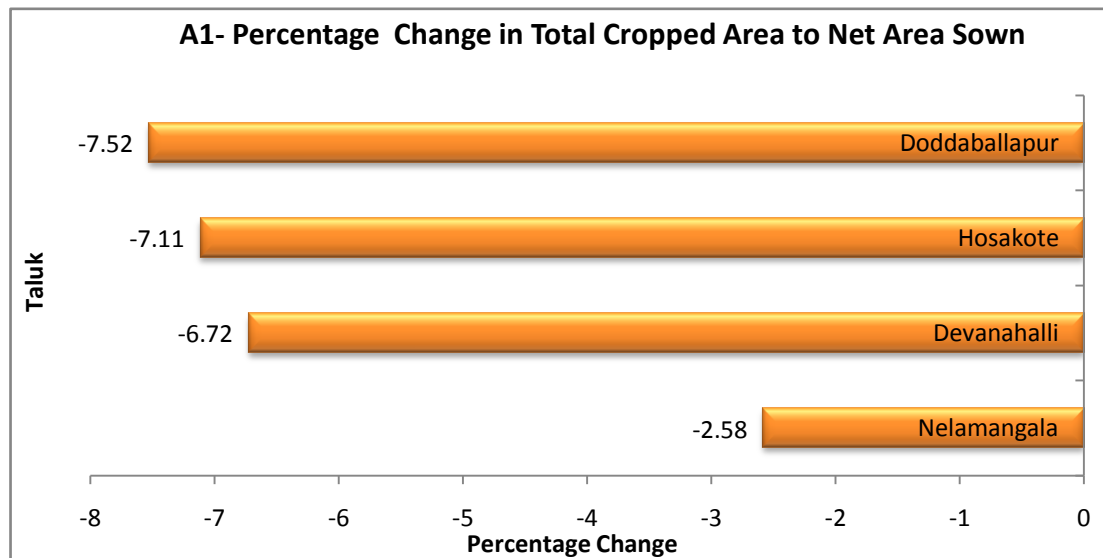

CCDI-Population
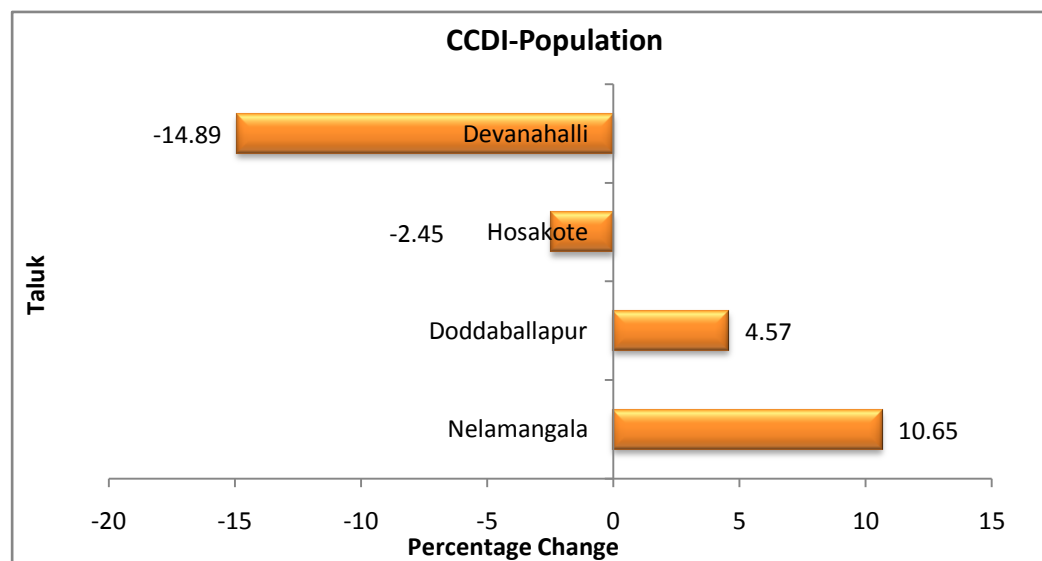
A1- Percentage of Total Cropped Area to Net area Sown

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Nelamangala	102.47	103.57	0.87	0.85	-2.58
Devanahalli	107.94	104.45	0.92	0.86	-6.72
Hosakote	110.44	106.44	0.94	0.87	-7.11
Doddaballapur	108.40	104.00	0.92	0.85	-7.52
District	107.47	104.66	0.92	0.86	-6.13

A-1: Percentage of total cropped area to net area sown

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

➢ All taluks have experienced negative change in percentage of total cropped area to the net sown area.

➢ The highest negative change is observed in Dodaballapur (-7.52%) and the lowest is observed in Nelmangal (2.58%).

➢ Percentage of total cropped area to the net sown area has decreased in the district in actual as well as in normalized terms in reference period.
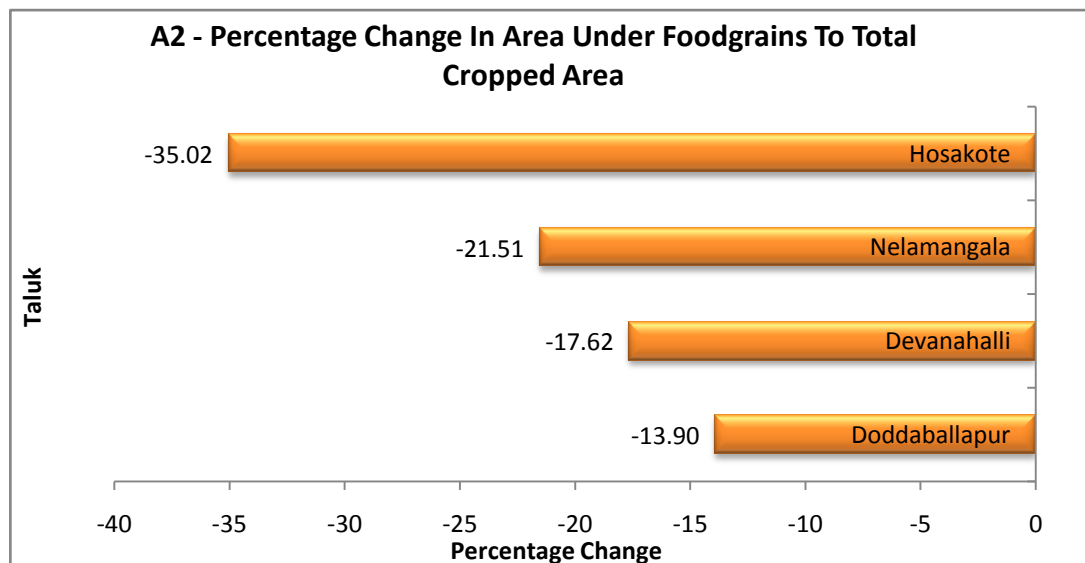

A1- Percentage Change in Total Cropped Area to Net Area Sown

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	
Doddaballapur	66.08	56.87	1.11	0.96	-13.90
Devanahalli	53.14	43.63	0.89	0.73	-17.62
Nelamangala	77.32	60.71	1.30	1.02	-21.51
Hosakote	59.67	38.67	1.00	0.65	-35.02
District	64.10	50.31	1.08	0.85	-21.37

A-2: Percentage of area under food grains to total cropped area

➢ Except Devanhalli, all taluks were in the developed category as per Dr. Nanjundappa Committee Report.
➢ Index 2009-10 found only one taluk (Nelmangal) as developed.
➢ All taluks have experienced negative change over a decade.
➢ The highest improvement is observed in Hosakote and the lowest is in Dodaballapur.
➢ Percentage of area under food grains to the total cropped area in the district has experienced 21.37 percent of negative change from 1999-00 index to 2009-10 index.
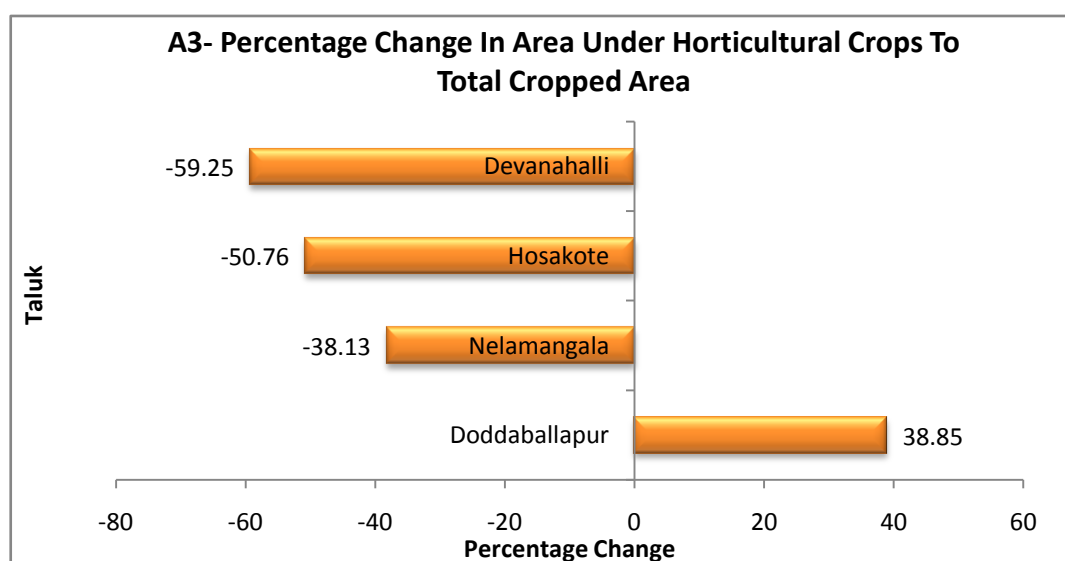

A2 - Percentage Change In Area Under Foodgrains To Total Cropped Area

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	
Doddaballapur	3.79	22.83	1.13	1.57	38.85
Nelamangala	6.32	16.96	1.89	1.17	-38.13
Hosakote	7.61	16.25	2.27	1.12	-50.76
Devanahalli	11.40	20.14	3.40	1.39	-59.25
District	6.96	19.22	2.08	1.32	-36.30

A-3: Percentage of area under horticultural crops to total cropped area

- ➢ None of the taluks were found the underdeveloped category in both the indices.
- ➢ However except Dodaballapur remaining three taluks have faced the negative change from 1999-00 index to 2009-10 index.
- ➢ Overall change of the district in case of percentage of area under horticulture crops to the total area is 36.30 percent from 1999-00 to 2009-10.


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	
Nelamangala	8.56	10.05	0.23	0.31	31.76
Devanahalli	16.13	17.75	0.44	0.55	23.51
Doddaballapur	12.80	10.31	0.35	0.32	-9.65
Hosakote	13.37	8.61	0.37	0.27	-27.73
District	12.73	11.02	0.35	0.34	-2.90

A-4: Percentage of area under commercial crops to total cropped area

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

➢ Nelamangal and Devenhalli were the two taluks which have experienced the positive growth from 1999-00 index to 2009-10 index.

➢ Dodaballapur and Hiosakote taluks have registered the negative change in reference period.

➢ Overall performance of the district in commercial crops is slightly negative from 1999-00 to 2009-10 index.


A4 - Percentage Change In Area Under Commercial Crops To Total Cropped Area
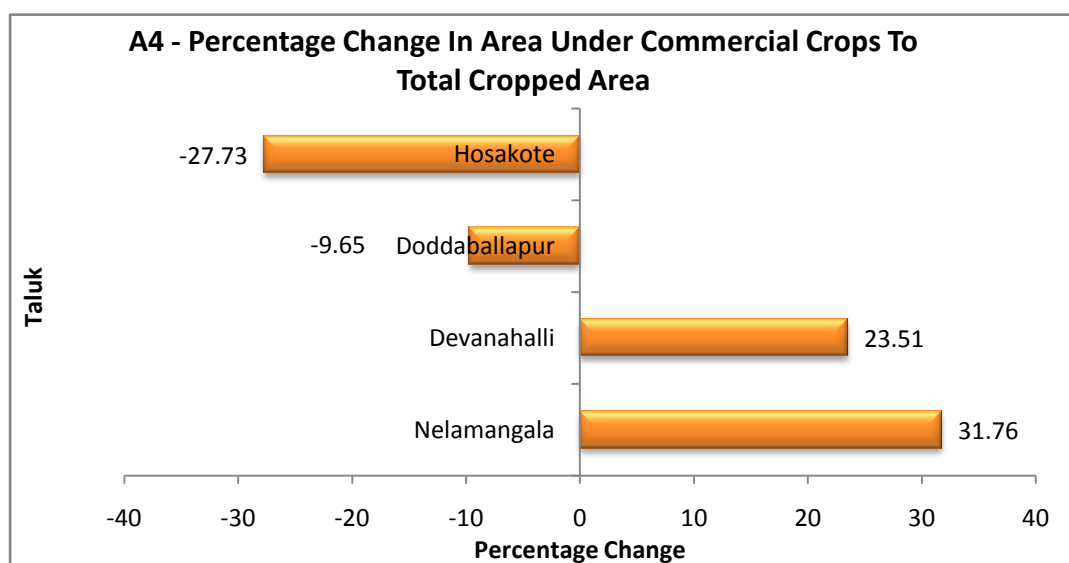
A5 - Percentage Of Net Area Irrigated To Net Area Sown

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Doddaballapur	13.92	23.05	0.59	0.72	23.58
Nelamangala	11.72	14.63	0.49	0.46	-6.86
Devanahalli	27.28	27.64	1.15	0.87	-24.35
Hosakote	22.35	16.21	0.94	0.51	-45.86
District	18.39	20.04	0.77	0.63	-18.66

A-5: Percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown

➢ As per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report, Devanhalli was the only taluk which was in the developed category out of four taluks in the district.
➢ 2009 index found none of the taluks in the developed category.
➢ Except Dodaballapur (23.58%), remaining three taluks have shown negative change over the period of time.
➢ Percentage of the net area irrigated to the net area sown in the district has experienced 18.66 percent of negative change from 1999-00 index to 2009-10 index.
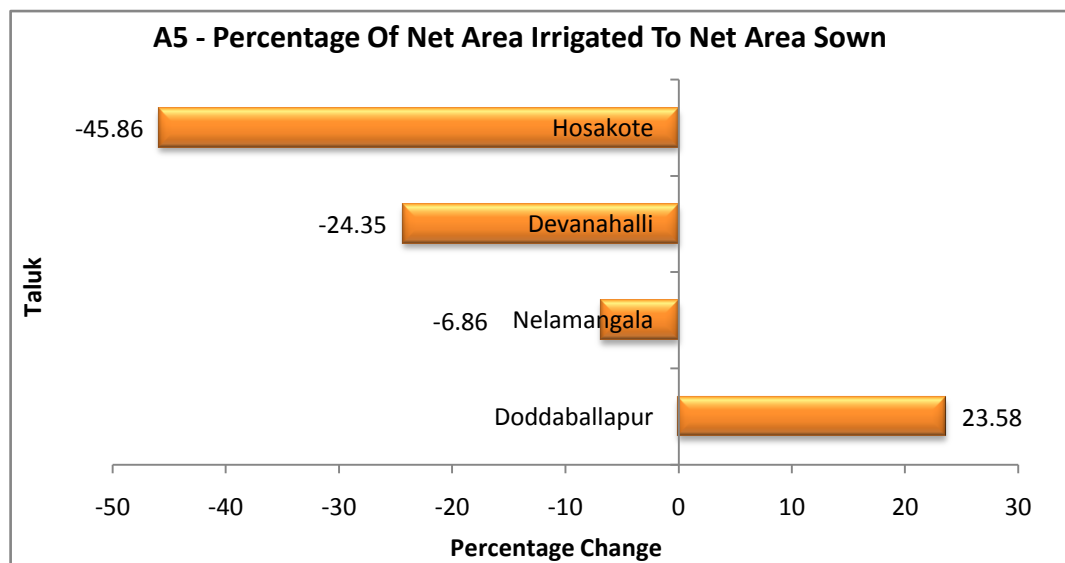

A5 - Percentage Of Net Area Irrigated To Net Area Sown

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	
Devanahalli	274.75	271.75	2.31	2.09	-9.57
Hosakote	189.78	170.67	1.59	1.31	-17.77
Nelamangala	181.04	153.48	1.52	1.18	-22.49
Doddaballapur	139.31	79.71	1.17	0.61	-47.68
District	190.32	154.09	1.91	1.18	-38.11

A-6: Fertilizer (NPK) consumption in kilogram per hectare (total cropped area)

➢ As per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report all taluks were found in the developed category.
➢ In 2009-10 index, except, Dodaballapur all taluks maintained their position in the developed category.
➢ However all taluks have faced the negative change over a decade.
➢ The highest change is observed in Dodaballapur (47.58%) and the lowest is observed in Devenhalli (-9.57%) during the reference period.
➢ Indicator "Fertilizer (NPK) Consumption in Kilogram per Hectare (Total Cropped Area)" has experienced 38.11 per cent of negative change.

A6 - Percentage Change In Fertilizer (NPK) Consumption In Kilogram Per Hectare (Total Cropped Area)
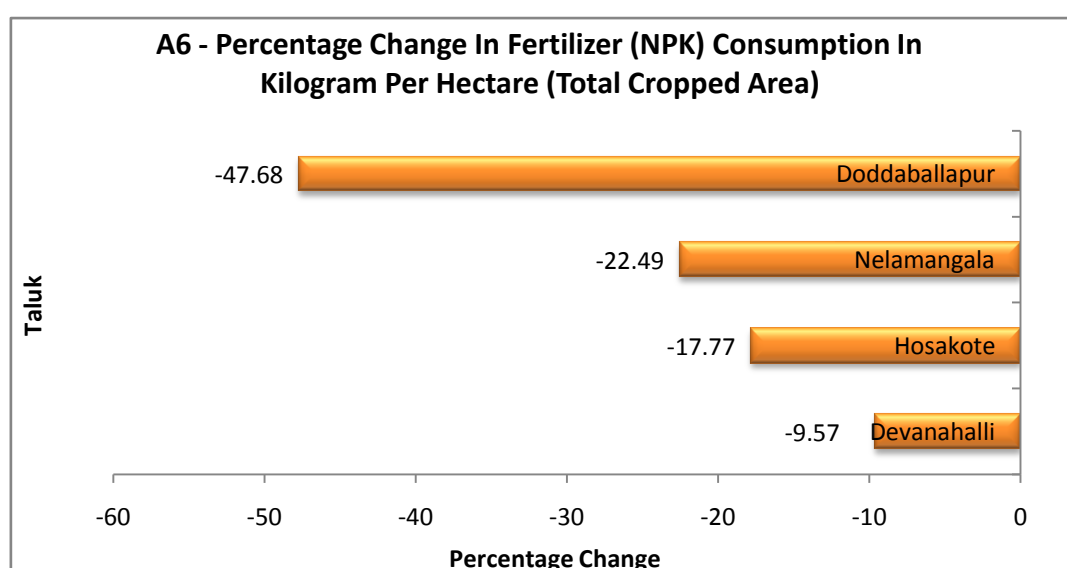
A7 - Number Of Tractors Per 1000 Hectares Area Sown

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Devanahalli	18.29	23.81	2.03	4.83	137.84
Doddaballapur	10.10	11.10	1.12	2.25	100.94
Nelamangala	12.85	7.80	1.43	1.58	10.87
Hosakote	23.27	13.07	2.58	2.65	2.64
District	15.88	13.07	1.81	2.65	46.67

A-7: Number of tractors per 1000 hectors area sown

- ➢ All taluks were found in the developed category by both indices
- ➢ None of the taluks have shown a negative growth rate from 1999-00 to 2009-10
- ➢ Devenahalli has experienced the highest growth rate of 137.84 per cent while Hosakote has shown the lowest growth rate of 2.64 per cent

A7 - Percentage Change In Number Of Tractors Per 1000 Hectares Area Sown
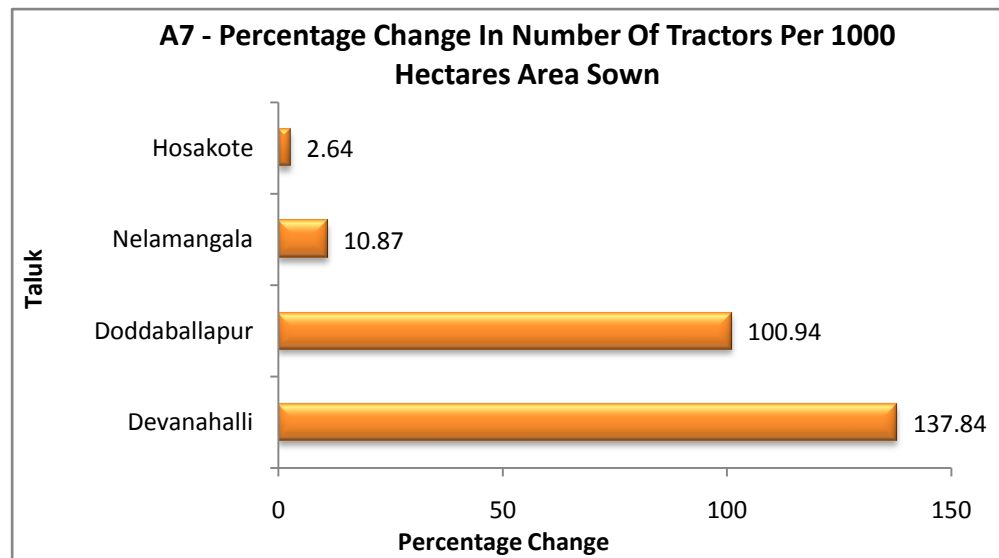
## A8 - Livestock Units Per Lakh Rural Population

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Devanahalli	60536	42967	1.26	0.99	-20.84
Hosakote	48193	33598	1.00	0.78	-22.24
Doddaballapur	74175	37654	1.54	0.87	-43.38
Nelamangala	80573	36178	1.67	0.84	-49.92
District	65529	37241	1.36	0.86	-36.62

A-8: Livestock units per lakh rural population

➢ With regard to Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report all taluks were found in developed category, whereas none of the taluks were in the developed category as per 2009-10 index.

➢ Negative trend has been found in all taluks, which varies between 20.84 percent (Devanahalli) and 49.92 percent (Nelamangala).

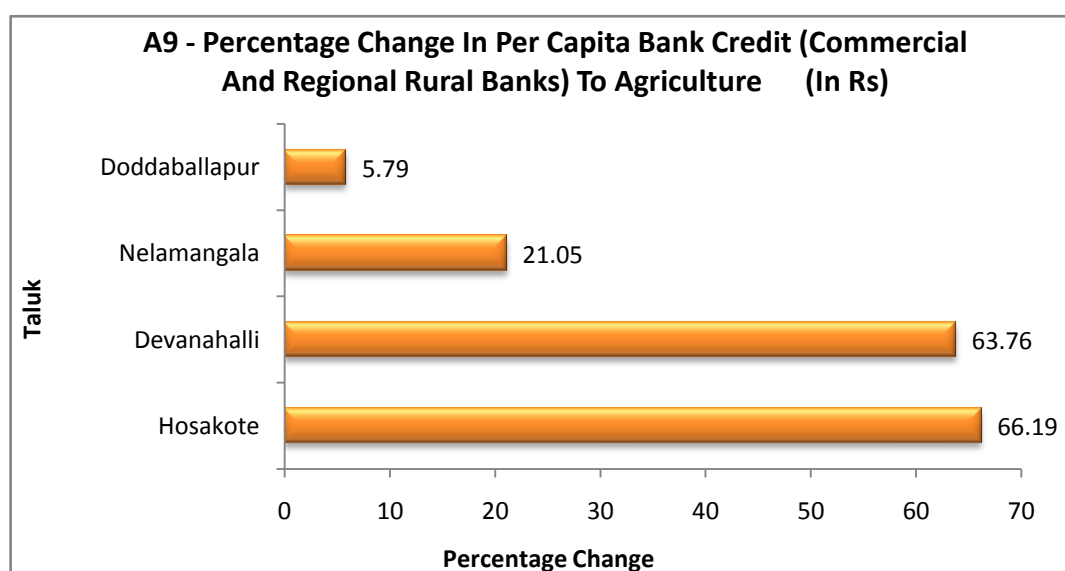➢ This only speaks about decreasing trend of livestock in the entire district

A8 - Percentage Change In Livestock Units Per Lakh Rural Population
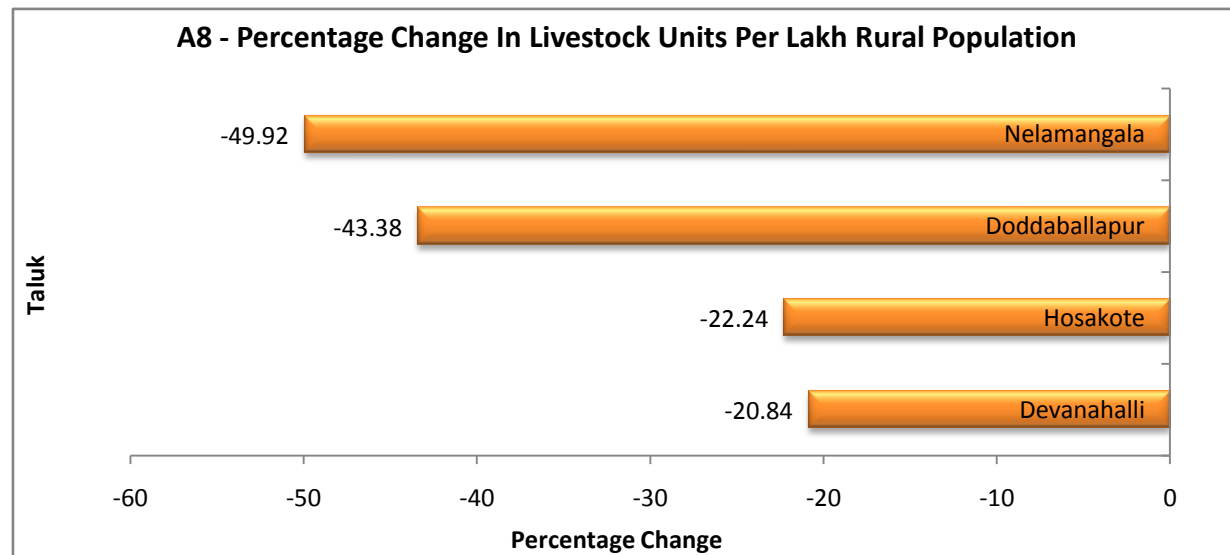
A9 - Per Capita Bank Credit (Commercial And Regional Rural Banks) To Agriculture (In Rs)

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Hosakote	264.00	1994.34	0.54	0.90	66.19
Devanahalli	407.60	3034.11	0.84	1.37	63.76
Nelamangala	347.82	1913.88	0.72	0.87	21.05
Doddaballapur	219.00	1053.17	0.45	0.48	5.79
District	298.23	1907.47	0.61	0.86	40.70

A-9: Per-capita bank credit (commercial and regional rural banks) to agriculture (in Rs)

➢ No taluk was found to be in developed category in Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report.
➢ In 2009-10, Devanahalli was the only taluk which improved its position to developed category.
➢ However all taluks have shown positive trend from 1999-00 index to 2009-10 index

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	
Hosakote	826.13	94.41	1.71	0.25	-85.38
Nelamangala	983.69	88.06	2.04	0.23	-88.54
Doddaballapur	1300.42	107.70	2.70	0.29	-89.40
Devanahalli	975.81	12.41	2.02	0.03	-98.37
District	1040.59	79.44	2.16	0.21	-90.23

I1: Number of industrial units per lakh population

➢ As per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report all taluks were in the developed category, whereas in 2009-10 index none of the taluks were in this category.

➢ All taluks have shown negative trend from 1999-00 index to 2009-10 index.

➢ Totally, industrial sector has declined in the district.
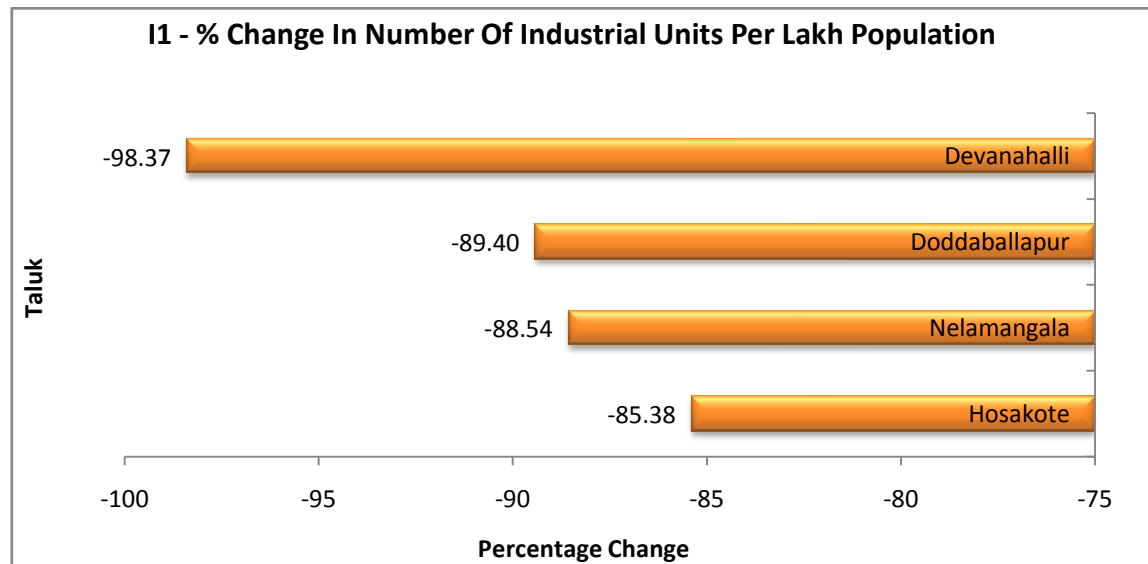
I1 - % Change In Number Of Industrial Units Per Lakh Population

I2 - Percentage Of Industrial Workers To Total Main Workers

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Nelamangala	6.91	25.51	0.65	2.72	320.89
Hosakote	9.59	18.84	0.90	2.01	124.22
Doddaballapur	19.53	20.54	1.82	2.19	19.96
Devanahalli	7.45	1.63	0.70	0.17	-75.05
District	11.71	16.79	1.09	1.79	63.53

I2: Percentage of industrial workers to total main workers

➢ As per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report only Doddaballapur was in the developed category,
➢ In the recent index, except Devanahalli, all taluks joined the developed category.
➢ Nelamangala (320.89%) and Hosakote (124.22%) have indicated higher growth rate from 1999-00 index to 2009-10 index.
➢ Marginal positive growth is observed in Doddaballapur (19.96%).
➢ Devanahalli has experienced higher negative growth rate around 75 period in the same period

I2 - Percentage Change In Industrial Workers To Total Main Workers

Devanahalli -75.05
Doddaballapur 19.96
Hosakote 124.22
Nelamangala 320.89

Taluk

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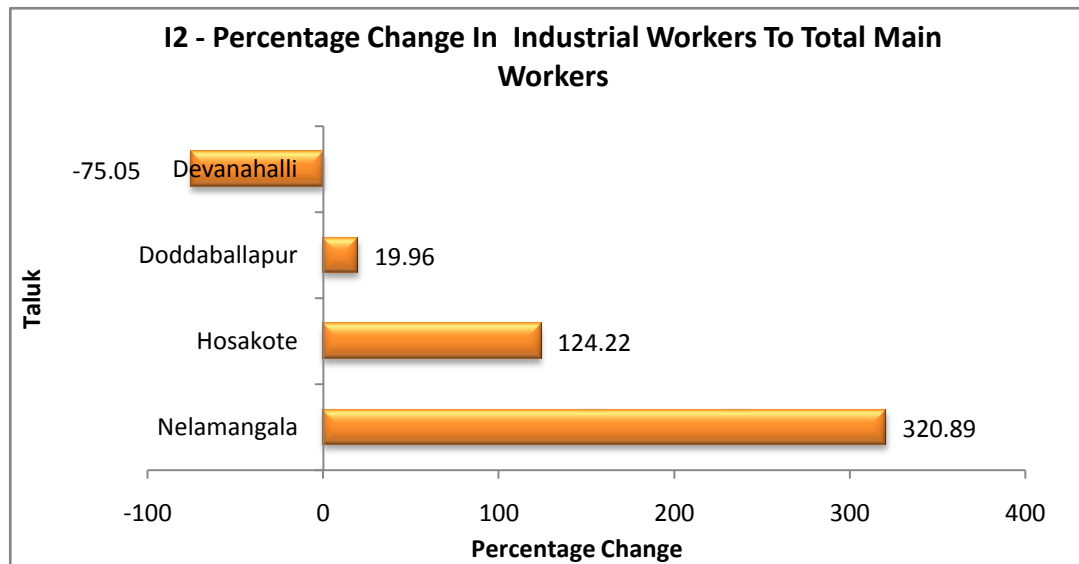
I3 - Per Capita Advances By Banks (In Rupees)

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Devanahalli	1726.29	15675.62	0.49	1.25	156.06
Nelamangala	1534.70	10857.16	0.44	0.87	99.49
Hosakote	1400.97	7834.37	0.40	0.63	57.69
Doddaballapur	1962.61	6909.35	0.56	0.55	-0.73
District	1676.29	9871.58	0.48	0.79	66.06

I3: Per capita advances by banks (in rupees)

➢ With respect to Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report, none of the taluks were in the developed category.
➢ Devanahalli was the only taluk which moved to developed category for 2009-10 index.
➢ Except Doddaballapur remaining three taluks have shown positive growth over the period of time.
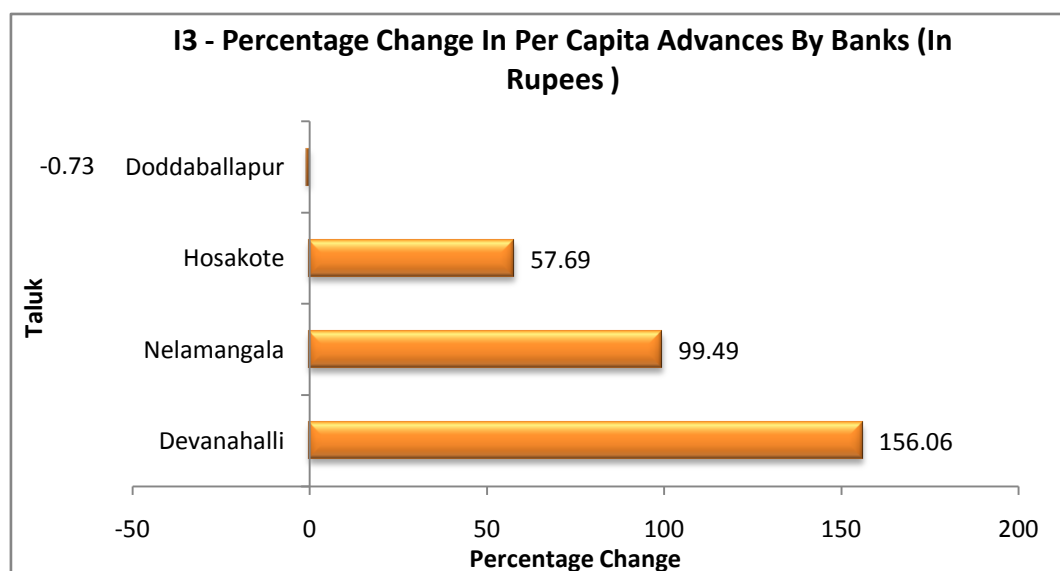
I3 - Percentage Change In Per Capita Advances By Banks (In Rupees)

I4 - Number Of Bank Branches Per Lakh Population

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Nelamangala	4.59	8.58	0.52	0.98	86.48
Devanahalli	7.03	12.41	0.80	1.42	75.96
Hosakote	5.84	8.99	0.67	1.03	53.59
Doddaballapur	5.59	6.71	0.64	0.77	19.56
District	5.76	8.93	0.66	1.02	54.50

I4: Number of bank branches per lakh population

- As per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report none of the taluks were found to be developed
- In index 2009-10 two taluks namely Devanahalli and Hosakote were found in the developed category.
- All taluks have shown positive change in this indicator from 1999-00 index to 2009-10 index.
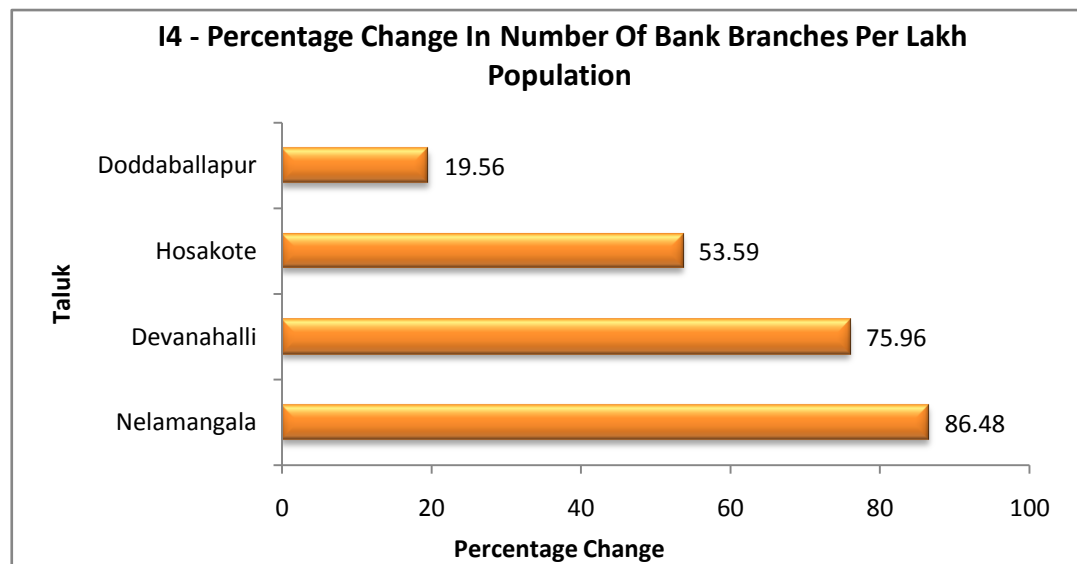
I4 - Percentage Change In Number Of Bank Branches Per Lakh Population

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	
Devanahalli	1083.39	1851.37	0.76	1.01	38.68
Hosakote	1493.31	1782.37	1.05	0.97	32.96
Nelamangala	938.49	1672.73	0.66	0.91	-7.13
Doddaballapur	1476.07	1451.56	1.03	0.79	-23.48
District	1259.84	1672.21	0.88	0.91	3.28

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

➢ As per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report, two taluks namely Hosakote and Doddaballapur were in the developed category.
➢ In 2009-10 index, only Devanahalli was in the developed category.
➢ Devanahalli and Hosakote taluks have experienced positive growth. Further, Nelamangala and Doddaballapur have faced negative growth in the reference period
➢ The district has experienced 54.50 per cent of positive change over a period of 10 years.
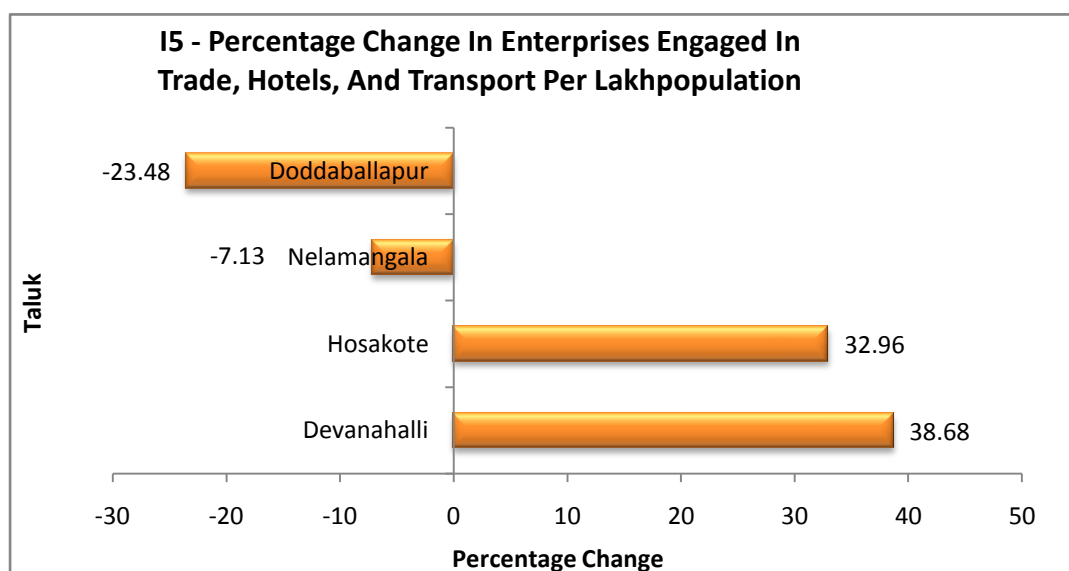
I5 - Percentage Change In Enterprises Engaged In Trade, Hotels, And Transport Per Lakhpopulation

E1 - Number Of Post Offices Per Lakh Population

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Nelamangala	22.93	23.44	1.22	1.27	3.94
Devanahalli	12.98	11.33	0.69	0.61	-11.26
Hosakote	18.41	13.04	0.98	0.71	-28.00
Doddaballapur	14.54	6.34	0.78	0.34	-55.72
District	16.94	12.69	0.90	0.69	-23.82

E1-Numbers of post offices per lakh population

- Nelamangala is the only taluk which was in the developed category in both the indices
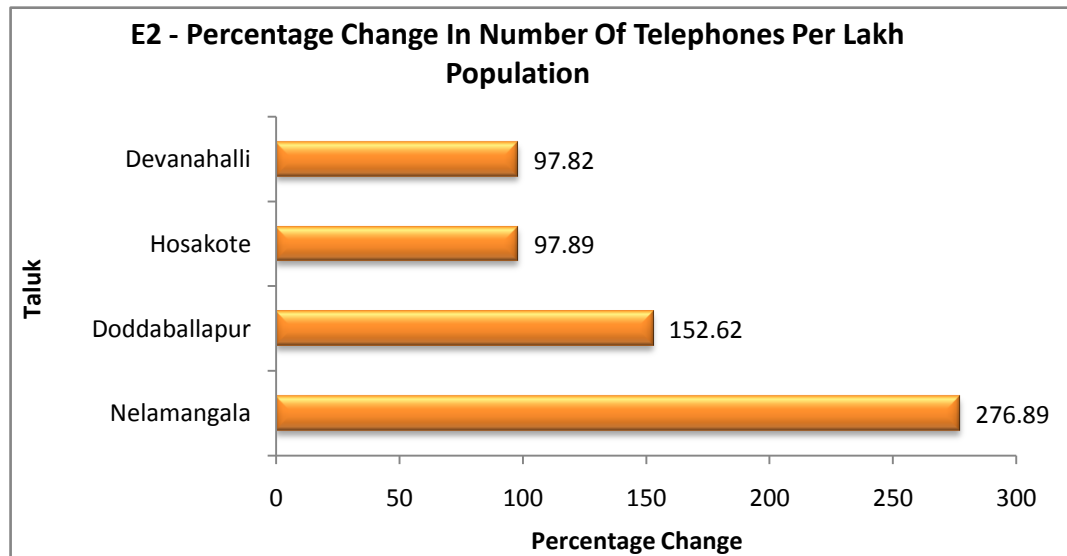- Except Nelamangala remaining taluks have faced negative growth rate from 1999-00 index to 2009-10 index.
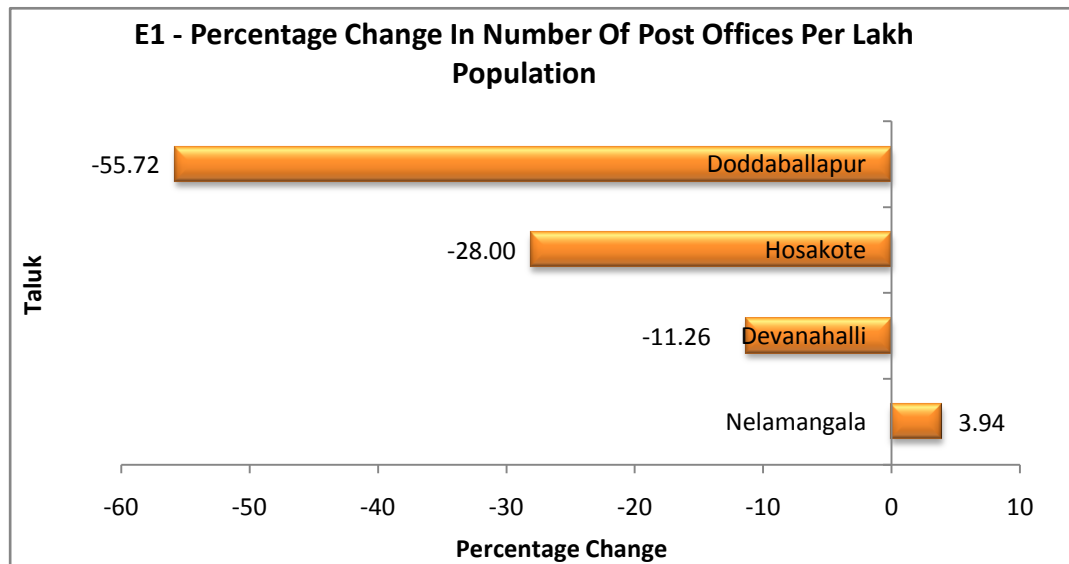
E1 - Percentage Change In Number Of Post Offices Per Lakh Population

E2 - Number Of Telephones Per Lakh Population

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Nelamangala	3841.90	11442.13	0.87	3.27	276.89
Doddaballapur	2384.90	4760.89	0.54	1.36	152.62
Hosakote	3273.53	5118.91	0.74	1.46	97.89
Devanahalli	3219.52	5032.75	0.73	1.44	97.82
District	3098.14	6286.72	0.70	1.80	156.79

E2-Number of Telephones per lakh population

 ➢ As per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report, none of the taluks were in the developed category.
 ➢ In 2009-10 index all taluks have moved to developed category.
 ➢ Totally this district has positive development in number of telephones per lakh population.

E2 - Percentage Change In Number Of Telephones Per Lakh Population

Taluk	Percentage Change
Devanahalli	97.82
Hosakote	97.89
Doddaballapur	152.62
Nelamangala	276.89

E3 - Road Length In Kilometers Per 100 Square Kilometres

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Hosakote	111.00	213.59	1.59	1.68	6.07
Devanahalli	92.00	167.18	1.31	1.32	0.17
Doddaballapur	97.00	153.71	1.39	1.21	-12.65
Nelamangala	129.00	158.45	1.84	1.25	-32.29
District	429.00	692.93	0.61	0.55	-10.99

E3-Road length in kilometers per 100 square kilometers

➢ All taluks were in the developed category in Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report as well as in 2009-10 index
➢ However Hosakote and Devanahalli have shown positive growth and Doddaballapur and Nelamangala have shown negative growth over a decade.
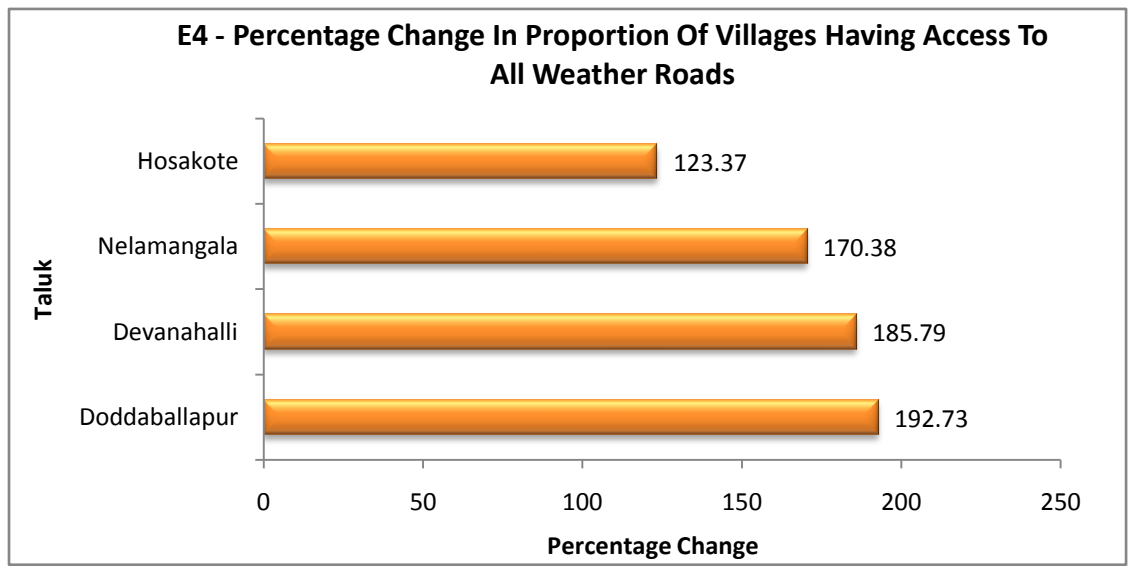

E3 - Percentage Change In Road Length In Kilometers Per 100 Squares Kilometres
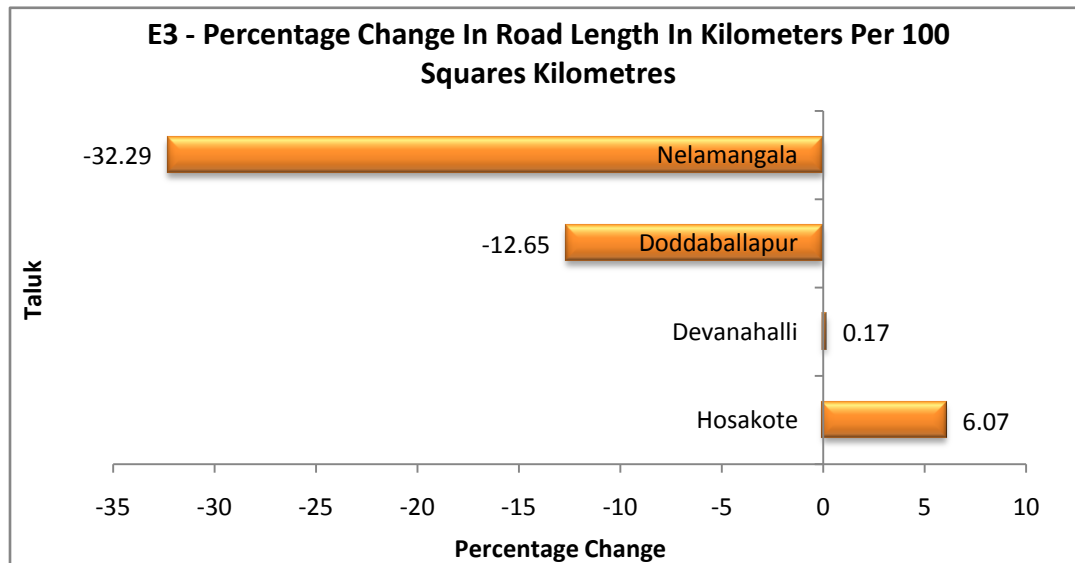
E4 - Proportion Of Villages Having Access To All Weather Roads   (In Percentage)

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Doddaballapur	27.31	83.75	0.45	1.33	192.73
Devanahalli	31.41	94.07	0.52	1.49	185.79
Nelamangala	25.11	71.13	0.42	1.13	170.38
Hosakote	40.55	94.91	0.67	1.51	123.37
District	31.15	84.24	0.52	1.34	158.07

E4-Proportion of villages having access to all weather roads (in percentage)
➢ As per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report none of the taluks were in the developed category,
➢ In 2009-10 index all taluks have moved to developed category.
➢ Totally this district has positive development in proportion of villages having access to all weather roads (in percentage)

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

Taluk	Percentage Change
Hosakote	123.37
Nelamangala	170.38
Devanahalli	185.79
Doddaballapur	192.73

E5 - Railway Track In Kilometers Per 1000 Square Kilometres

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Devanahalli	25.46	0.00	1.46	0.00	-100.00
Doddaballapur	25.67	0.00	1.47	0.00	-100.00
Hosakote	22.02	0.00	1.26	0.00	-100.00
Nelamangala	45.36	0.00	2.60	0.00	-100.00
District	29.16	0.00	1.67	0.00	-100.00
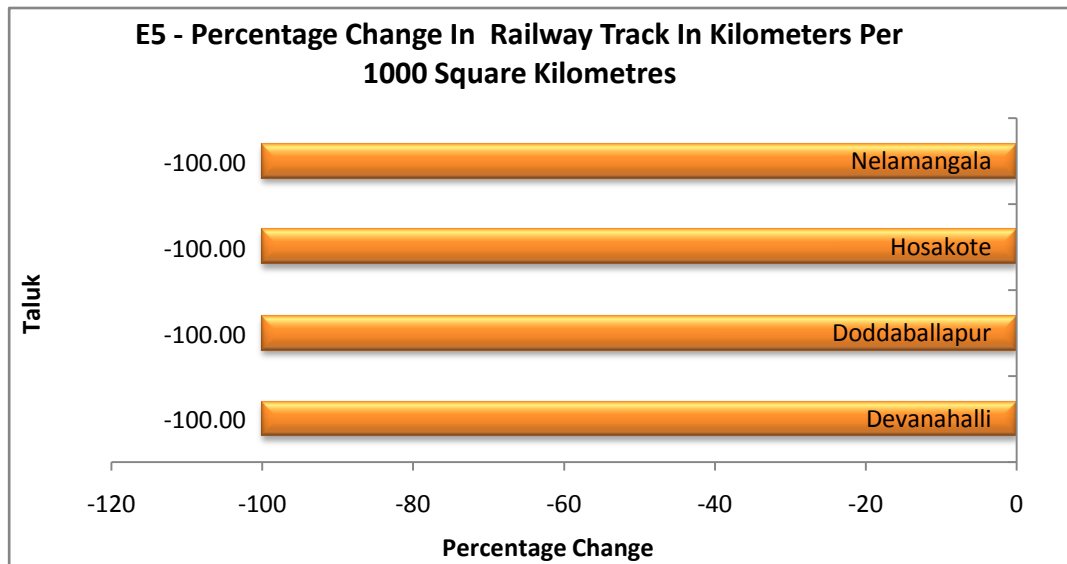
E5 - Percentage Change In Railway Track In Kilometers Per 1000 Square Kilometres

E6 - Number Of Motor Vehicles Per Lakh Population

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Devanahalli	4668.09	17303.56	0.69	1.31	89.07
Doddaballapur	3160.98	10763.16	0.47	0.81	73.68
Nelamangala	4341.77	13796.89	0.64	1.04	62.08
Hosakote	7411.35	20800.70	1.10	1.57	43.16
District	4844.46	15434.66	0.72	1.17	62.51

E6-Number of motor vehicles per lakh population

➢ As per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report except Hosakote remaining all taluks were in the underdeveloped category.
➢ As per 2009-10 index except Doddaballapur, all taluks were in the developed category.
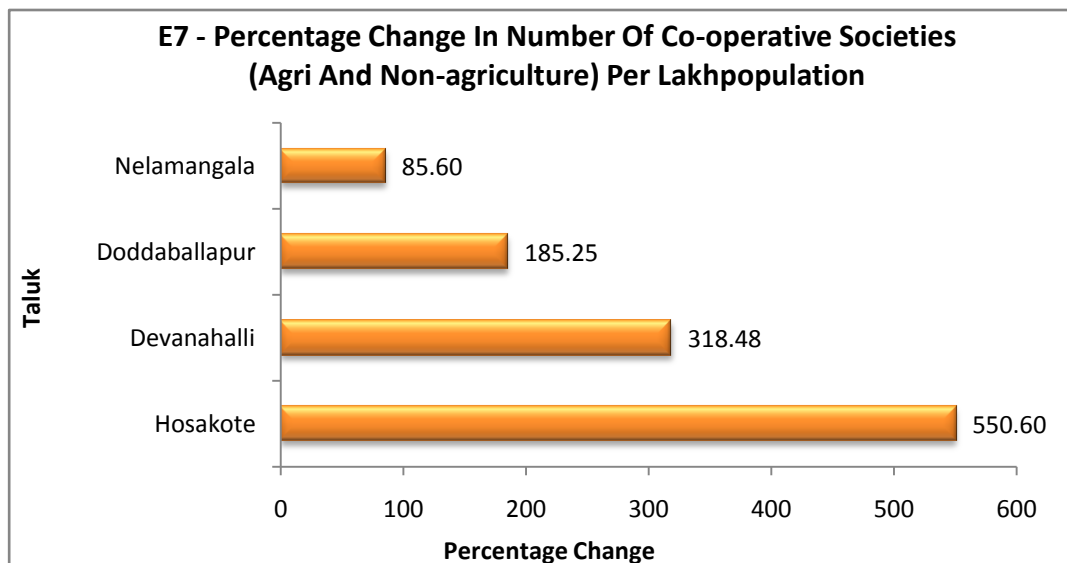➢ Totally this indicator has experienced the positive change over a decade.
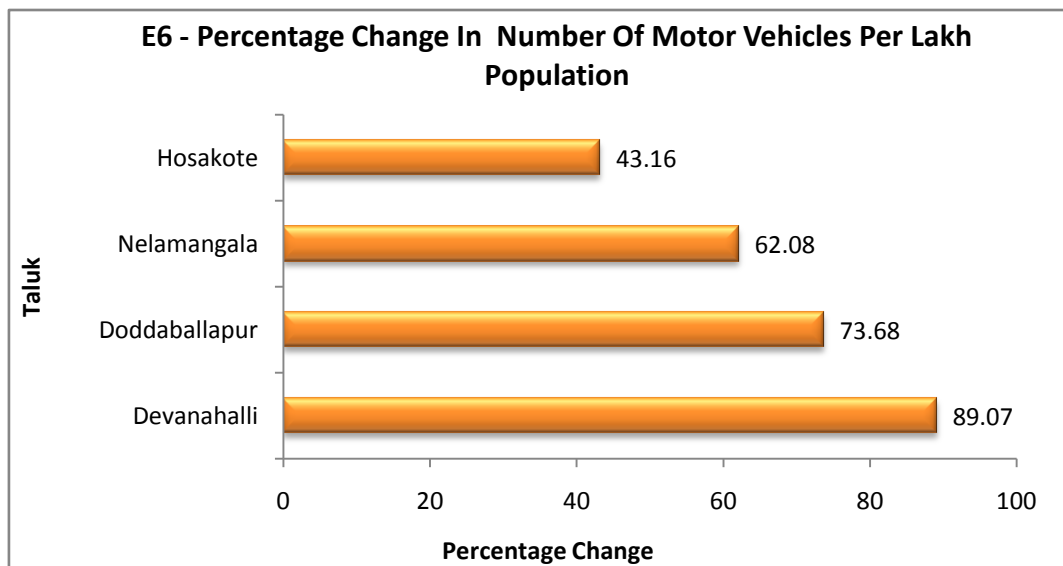
E6 - Percentage Change In Number Of Motor Vehicles Per Lakh Population

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	
Hosakote	4.04	103.40	0.29	1.91	550.60
Devanahalli	8.65	142.45	0.63	2.64	318.48
Doddaballapur	8.20	92.05	0.60	1.70	185.25
Nelamangala	12.61	92.06	0.92	1.70	85.60
District	8.12	106.00	0.59	1.96	231.99

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

➢ As per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report none of the taluks were in the developed category,
➢ Index 2009-10 found all taluks as developed.
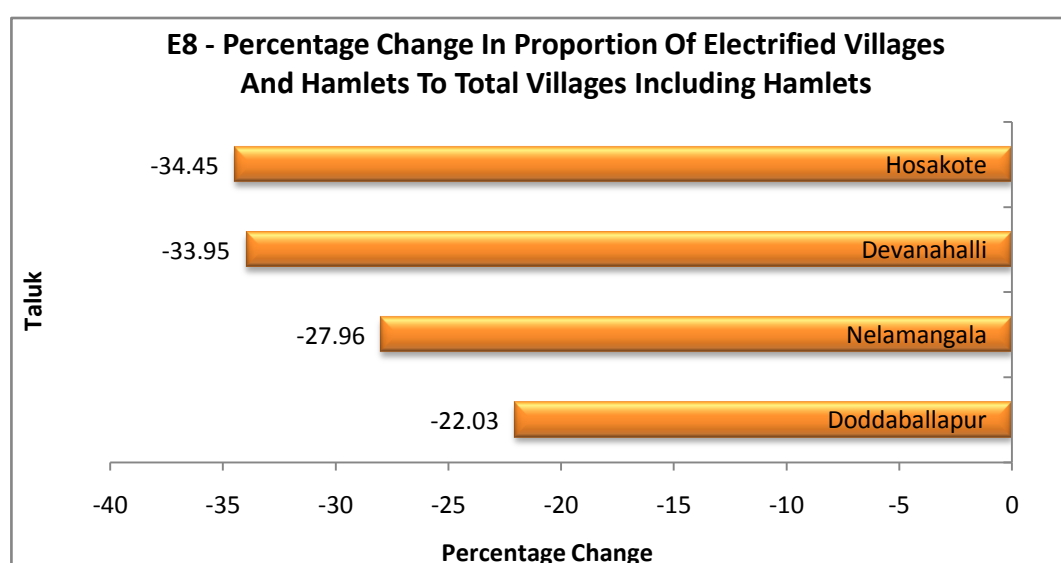➢ Totally the district has positive development in this indicator.

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

Nelamangala 85.60
Doddaballapur 185.25
Devanahalli 318.48
Hosakote 550.60

Percentage Change

Taluk

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	
Doddaballapur	90.82	95.35	1.36	1.06	-22.03
Nelamangala	99.75	96.75	1.50	1.08	-27.96
Devanahalli	100.00	88.93	1.50	0.99	-33.95
Hosakote	98.92	87.31	1.49	0.97	-34.45
District	96.81	92.77	1.45	1.04	-28.70

E8-Proportion of electrified villages And Hamlets to Total Villages including Hamlets

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

➢ As per index 2009-10 only two taluks namely, Doddaballapur and Nelamangala were in the developed category, Devanahalli and Hosakote were in the under developed category

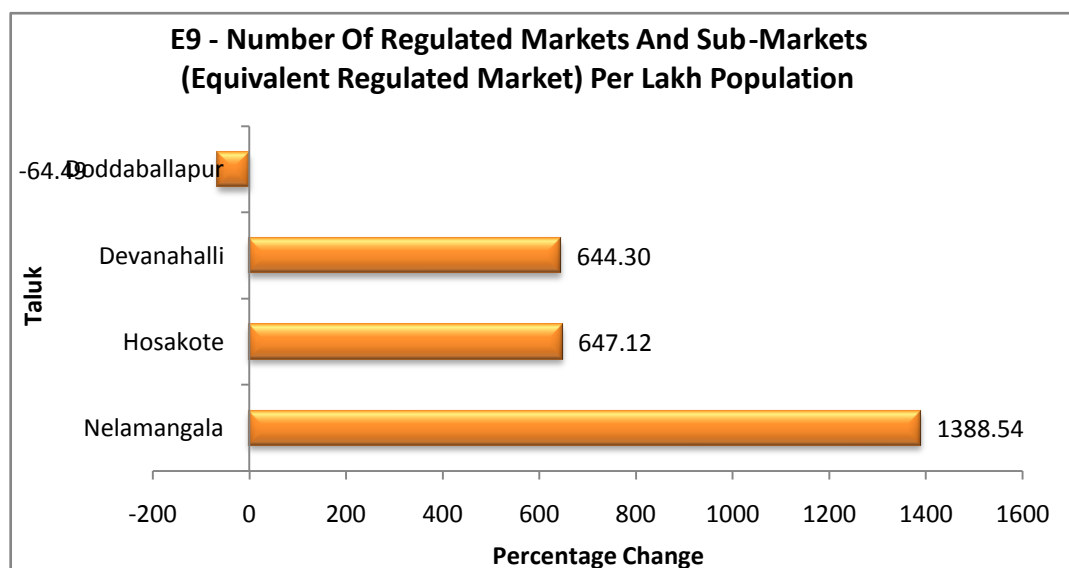➢ Totally this indicator has shown a negative trend in the district.

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	
Nelamangala	0.03	1.14	0.10	1.42	1388.54
Hosakote	0.02	0.45	0.07	0.56	647.12
Devanahalli	0.05	1.08	0.18	1.34	644.30
Doddaballapur	0.39	0.37	1.31	0.46	-64.49
District	0.15	0.15	0.49	0.54	10.75

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

➢ As per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report Doddaballapur was the only developed taluk.
➢ As per 2009-10 index Nelamangala and Devanahalli were in the developed category.
➢ Except Doddaballapur all taluks have shown significant positive change from 1999-00 index.

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

Taluk	Percentage Change
Doddaballapur	-64.49
Devanahalli	644.30
Hosakote	647.12
Nelamangala	1388.54

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	
Nelamangala	0.86	1.09	0.31	0.23	-24.63
Hosakote	2.02	0.81	0.73	0.17	-76.11
Devanahalli	2.49	0.92	0.90	0.20	-78.01
Doddaballapur	2.39	0.78	0.86	0.17	-80.44
District	1.87	0.9	0.62	0.19	-68.8

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

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

➢ All taluks have faced negative change for this indicator, which varies between -24.63 percent (in Nelamangala) and -80.44 percent (in Doddaballapur).
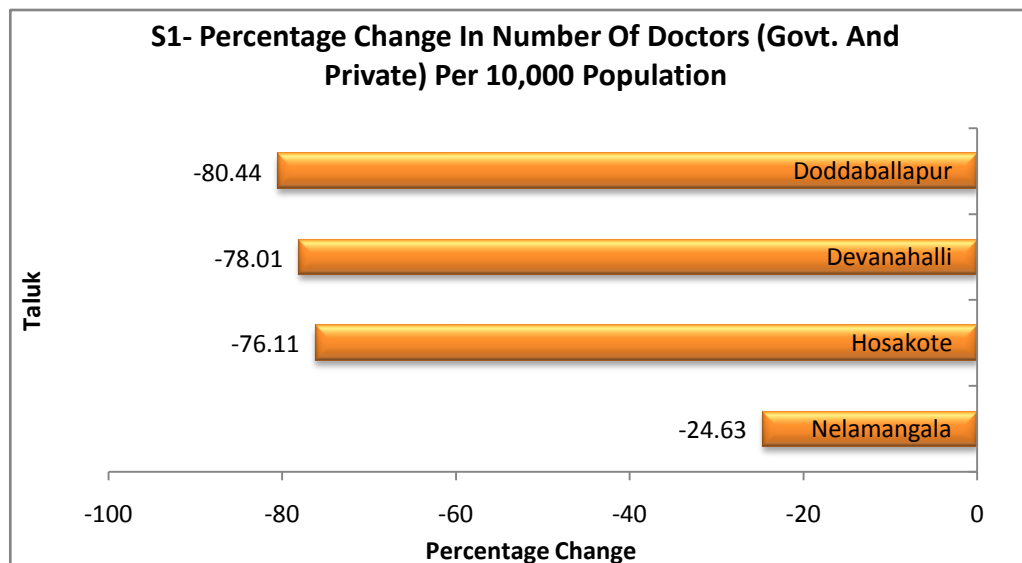

S1- Percentage Change In Number Of Doctors (Govt. And Private) Per 10,000 Population

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

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Devanahalli	5.36	9.00	0.71	1.00	40.13
Hosakote	4.27	7.00	0.57	0.78	36.84
Doddaballapur	4.03	6.00	0.54	0.67	24.21
Nelamangala	8.08	8.00	1.08	0.89	-17.47
District	5.58	7.4	0.70	0.83	19.8

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

➢ As per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report only Nelamangala was in the developed category.
➢ In 2009-10 index except Devanahalli, all taluks were in backward category.
➢ Nelamangala is the only taluk which has shown negative change from 1999-00 index to 2009-10 index


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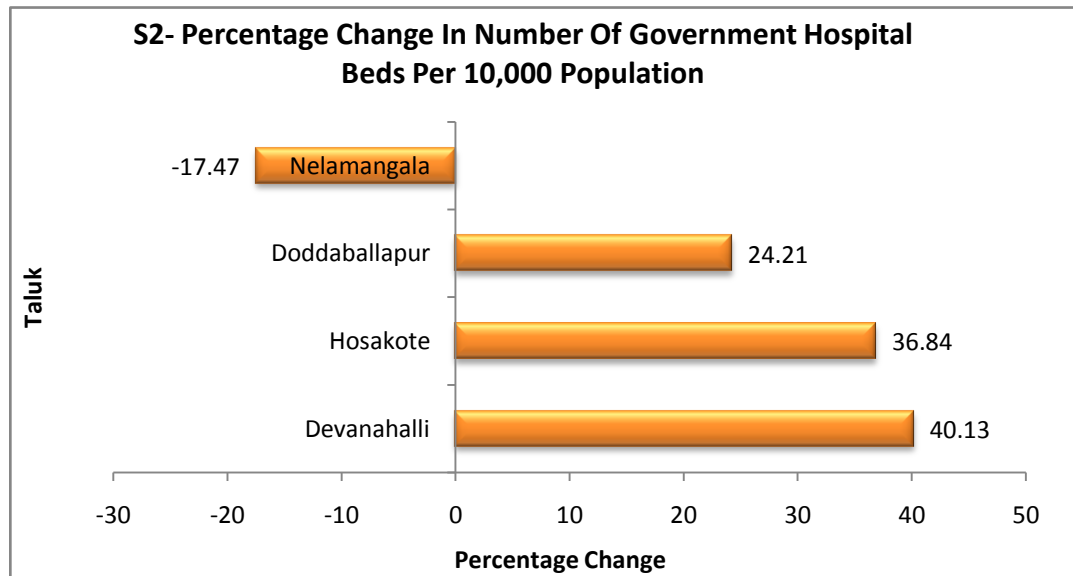
S3- Literacy Rate (In Percentage)

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Doddaballapur	68.86	77.78	1.03	1.03	0.17
Hosakote	69.59	78.56	1.04	1.04	0.11
Devanahalli	68.76	77.27	1.03	1.02	-0.35
Nelamangala	72.76	79.70	1.09	1.05	-2.87
District	65.80	1.2	69.59	0.98	-98.6

S3-Literacy rate (in percentage)

➢ As per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report as well as 2009-10 index all taluks were found in the developed category
➢ Doddaballapur and Hosakote taluks have shown marginal positive change from 1999-00 to 2009-10
➢ Devanahalli and Nelamangala taluks have experienced marginal negative change during the same year
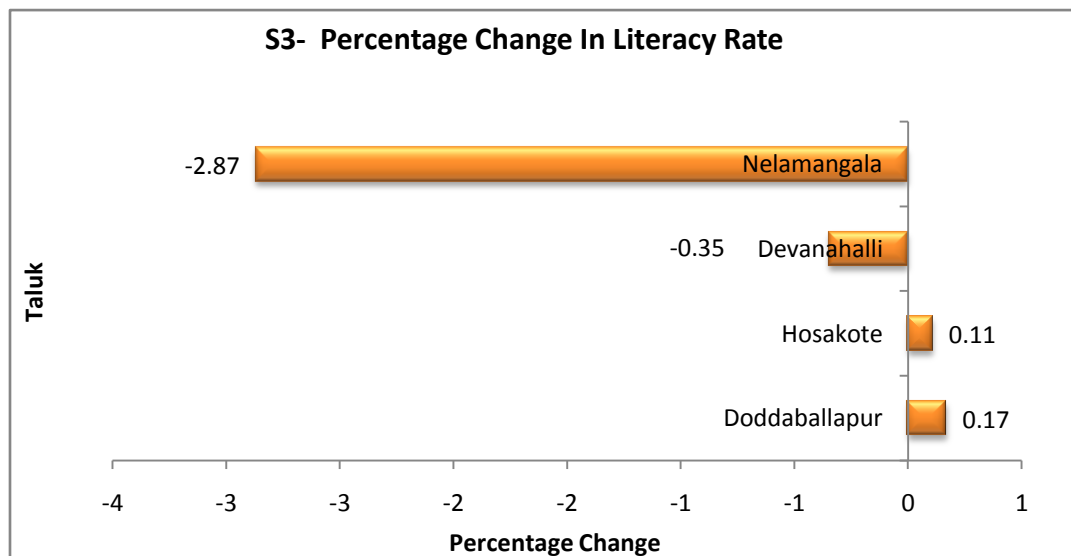
S4- Pupil Teacher Ratio (1st To 10th Standard)

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Hosakote	30.35	22.66	1.14	1.12	-1.14
Devanahalli	27.00	20.81	1.28	1.22	-4.24
Doddaballapur	28.35	21.86	1.22	1.16	-4.27
Nelamangala	23.93	19.99	1.44	1.27	-11.63
District	27.53	21.4	1.25	1.19	-5.0

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

➢ As per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report as well as 2009-10 index, all taluks were in the developed category.
➢ Though all the taluks were found in the developed category, their growth was observed to be negative over a period of time .
➢ Nelamangala (-11.63%) has highest negative trend followed by Doddaballapur (-4.27%) and Devanahalli (-4.24).

S4- Percentage change in Pupil teacher ratio (1st to 10th standard)
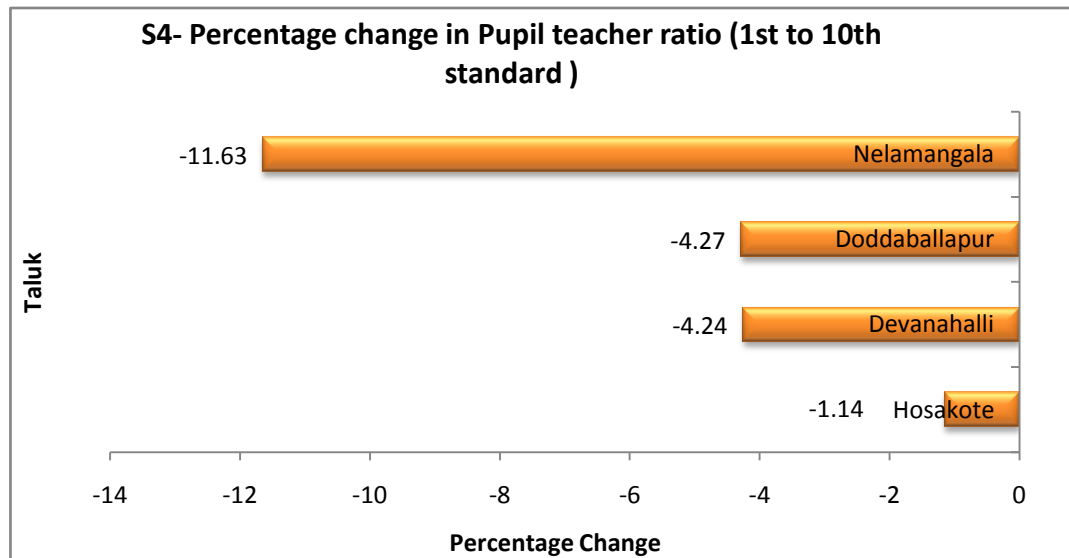
S5- Percentage Of Children Out Of School In 6-14 years Age Group

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Devanahalli	2.85	0.47	3.51	6.43	83.02
Hosakote	3.42	1.06	2.93	2.85	-2.98
Doddaballapur	4.08	1.31	2.46	2.32	-5.67
Nelamangala	2.47	2.02	4.07	1.50	-63.21
District	4.15	1.2	2.53	2.42	-4.5

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

➢ All taluks were found to be in the developed category as per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report as well as 2009-10 index.
➢ Significant development can be observed in the Devanahalli taluk.
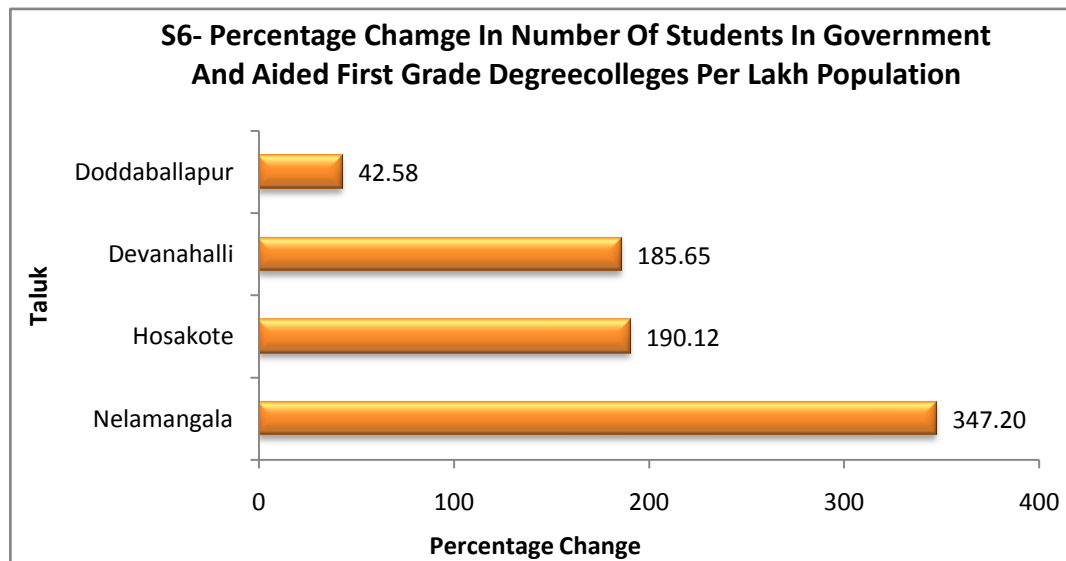➢ Except Devanahalli all taluks have shown a negative change over the 10 years of reference period.
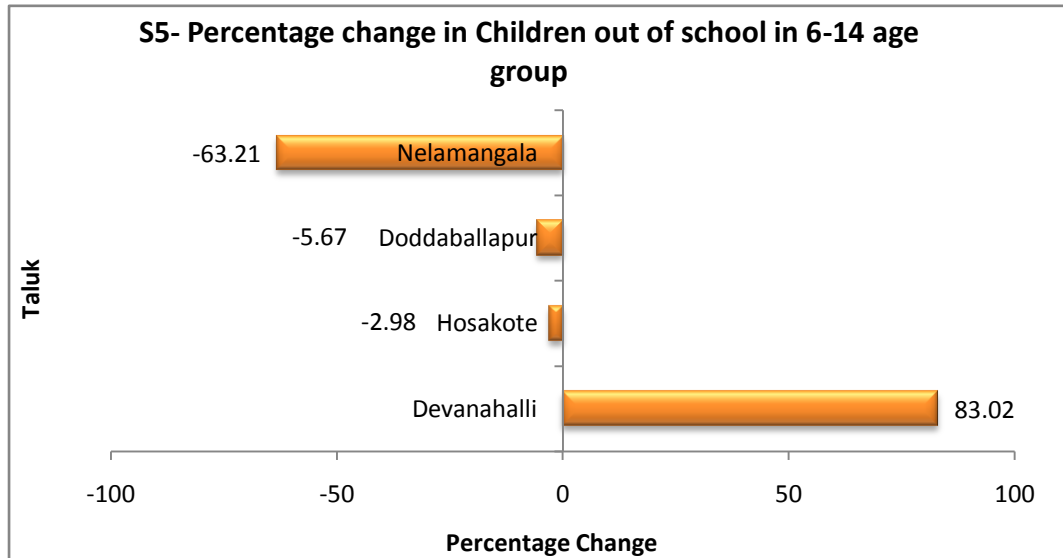
S5- Percentage change in Children out of school in 6-14 age group

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	
Nelamangala	357.71	1529.05	0.53	2.39	347.20
Hosakote	144.12	399.68	0.22	0.62	190.12
Devanahalli	94.66	258.46	0.14	0.40	185.65
Doddaballapur	354.66	483.36	0.53	0.76	42.58
District	334.84	1.0	0.50	627.40	125334.4

S6-Number of Students in Government and Added First Grade degree Colleges per lakh population

➢ No taluks were found to be in the developed category as per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report.

➢ Nelamangala with the highest positive development has joined the developed category in 2009-10.

➢ All taluks have improved their index value significantly for this indicator.

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

Doddaballapur — 42.58
Devanahalli — 185.65
Hosakote — 190.12
Nelamangala — 347.20

(X-axis: Percentage Change, 0–400; Y-axis: Taluk)

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	
Devanahalli	33.70	51.27	0.60	0.89	49.29
Hosakote	60.93	88.00	1.08	1.53	41.70
Doddaballapur	70.28	77.59	1.25	1.35	8.32
Nelamangala	91.67	26.29	1.63	0.46	-71.86
District	74.41	59.1	1.33	1.03	-22.7

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

➢ Except Devanahalli all taluks were in the developed category in Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report.

➢ In 2009-10 index Nelamangala has also shipped to underdeveloped category.

➢ Except Nelamangala all taluks have shown negative change from 1999-00 index to 2009-10 index


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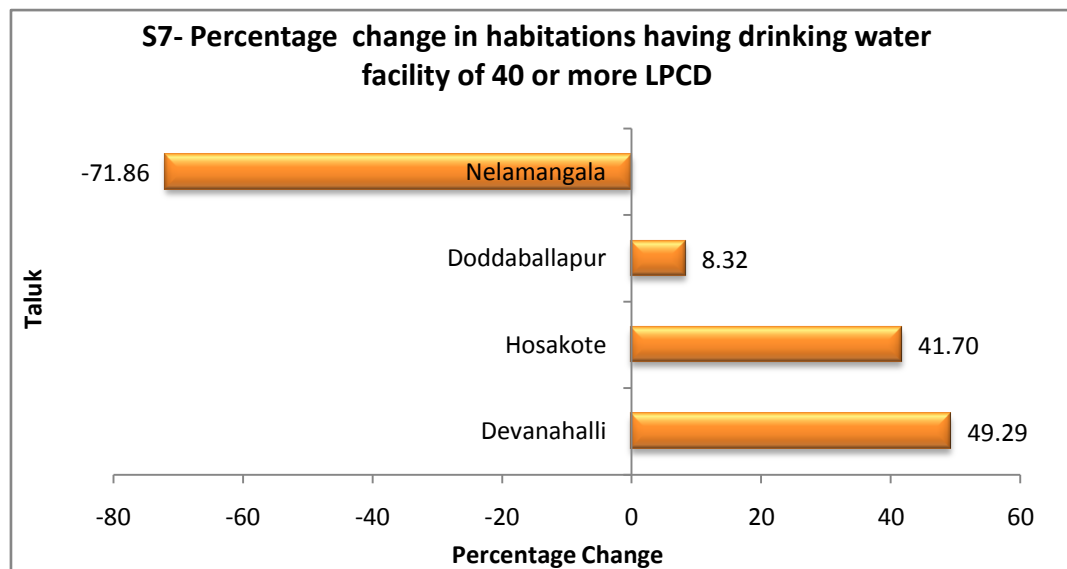
P1- Sex Ratio

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Nelamangala	950.39	965.00	0.99	1.00	1.04
Doddaballapur	946.76	949.43	0.98	0.98	-0.21
Hosakote	929.38	928.00	0.96	0.96	-0.64
Devanahalli	944.49	942.37	0.98	0.97	-0.71
District	942.43	945.12	0.98	0.98	0.16

P1-Sex Ratio

➢ None of the taluks were in the developed category as per Dr. D M Nanjundappa committee Report
➢ Index 2009-10 found Nelamangala as the only developed taluk.
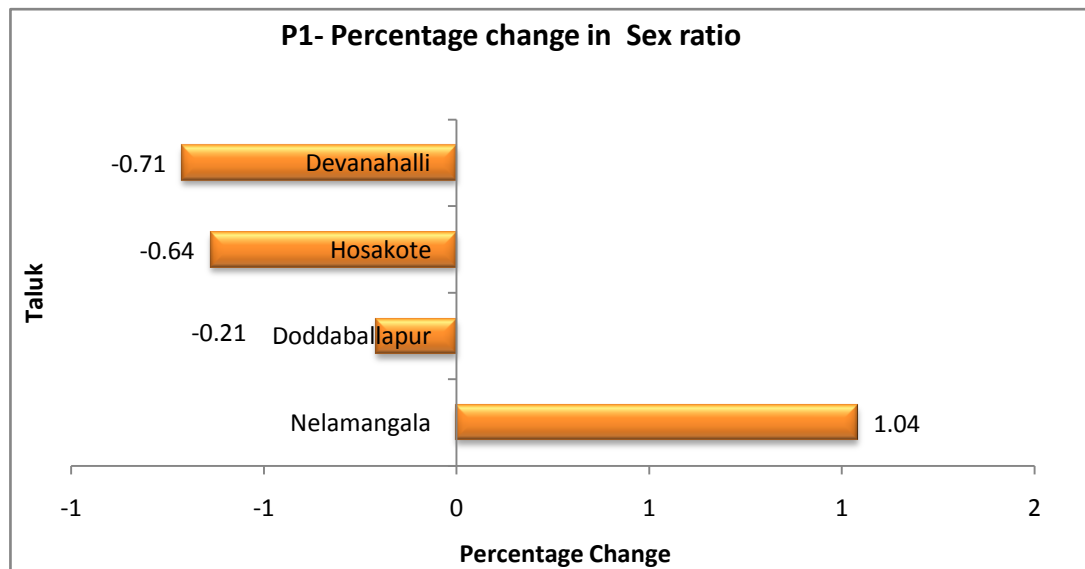
P1- Percentage change in Sex ratio

P2 - Percentage Of Urban Population To Total Population

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Nelamangala	14.45	22.78	0.43	0.59	38.89
Hosakote	16.31	20.94	0.48	0.54	13.11
Doddaballapur	28.98	33.74	0.85	0.87	2.57
Devanahalli	28.48	30.00	0.84	0.78	-7.18
District	22.57	22.60	0.66	0.67	0.12

P2-Percentage of Urban population to total Population

- ➢ None of the taluks were in developed category in both the indices.
- ➢ Except Devanahalli all taluks have shown a positive growth of development.
- ➢ Significant improvement can be observed in Nelamangala (38.89%) followed by Hosakote (13.11%).

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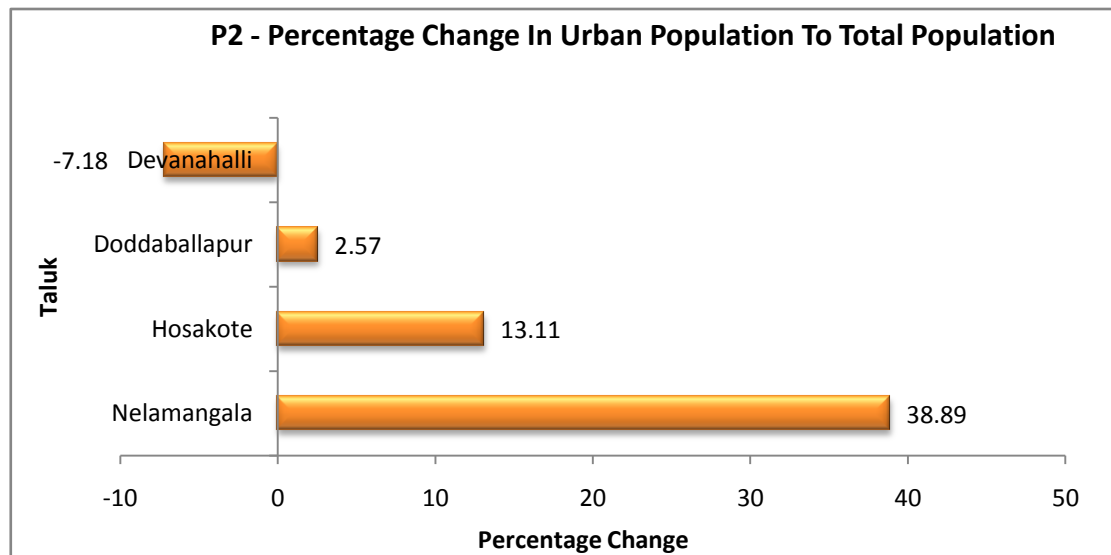
P3 - Percentage Of SC & ST Population To Total Population

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Nelamangala	26.36	26.38	0.78	0.82	4.33
Hosakote	24.57	25.37	0.84	0.85	1.11
Doddaballapur	23.83	24.72	0.87	0.87	0.65
Devanahalli	31.92	33.12	0.65	0.65	0.61
District	26.34	27.06	0.78	0.80	1.62

P3-Percentage of SC and ST population to total Population

- ➢ None of the taluks were found in the developed category either in Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report or in the recent index
- ➢ However all taluks have experienced positive growth over the period of time

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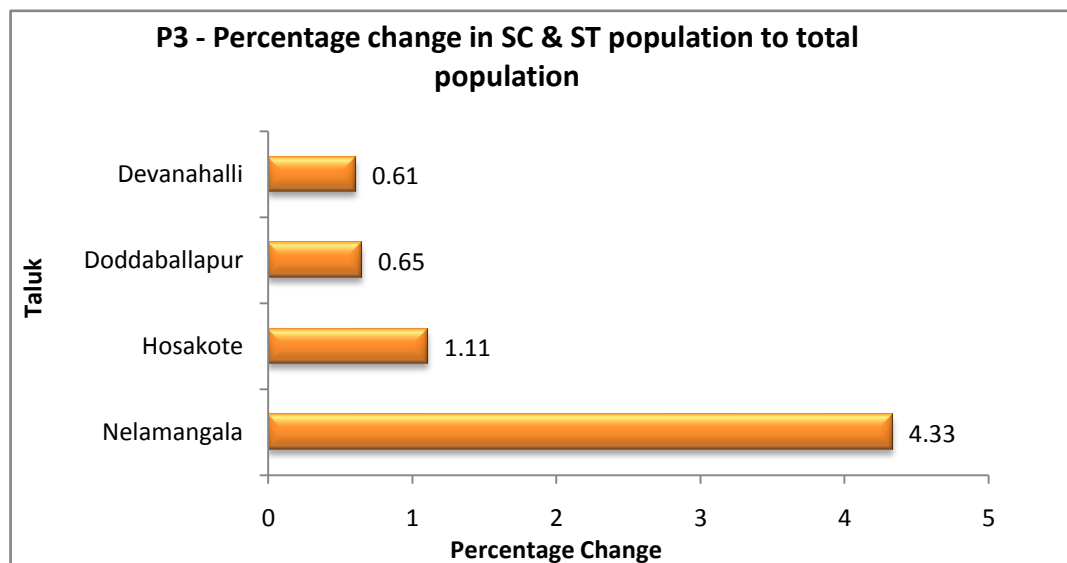
P4 - Percentage Of Non-Agricultural Workers To Total Workers

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Devanahalli	35.76	27.33	0.85	0.95	12.17
Hosakote	40.07	22.21	0.95	0.77	-18.63
Nelamangala	34.25	17.99	0.81	0.63	-22.88
Doddaballapur	43.21	18.74	1.02	0.65	-36.35
District	39.00	21.40	0.94	0.74	-20.47

P4-Percentage of Non-Agricultural workers to total workers

➤ Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report identified Doddaballapur taluks as developed among four taluks.
➤ In the 2009-10 index none of the taluks were in the developed category.
➤ Except Devanahalli, remaining all taluks have experienced negative growth.
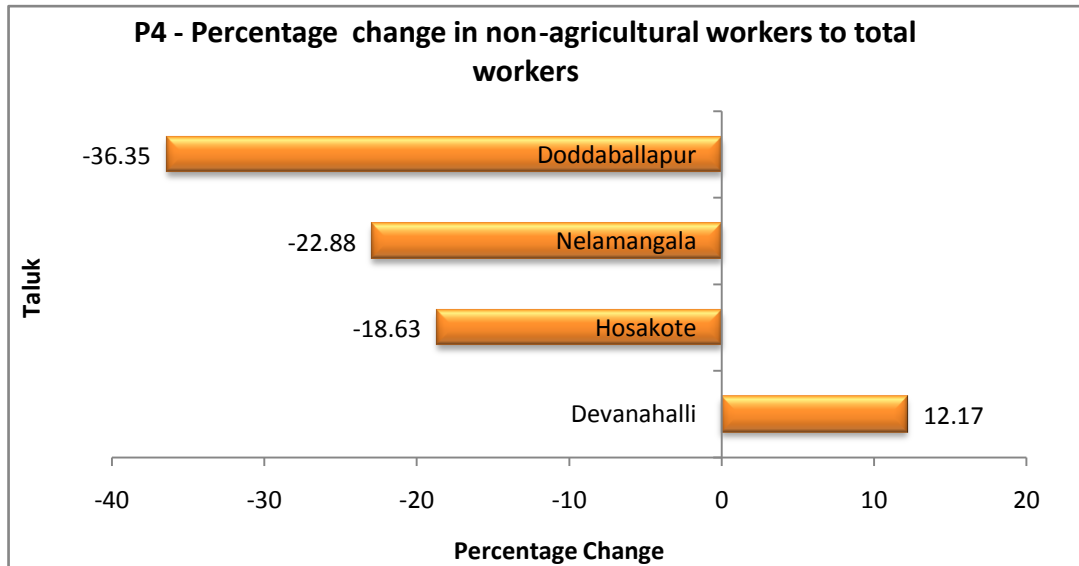
P4 - Percentage change in non-agricultural workers to total workers

P5 -Percentage Of Agricultural Labourers To Total Main Workers

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Hosakote	28.45	26.24	1.02	1.35	32.79
Devanahalli	32.62	32.27	0.89	1.10	23.81
Doddaballapur	17.40	22.60	1.66	1.57	-5.70
Nelamangala	16.26	21.78	1.78	1.63	-8.55
District	23.72	25.57	1.22	1.38	13.61

P5-Percentage of Agricultural Labourers to total main workers

➤ As per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report except Devanahalli all taluks were in the developed category, whereas, in the 2009-10 index, all taluks were in the developed category.

➤ Hosakote and Devanahalli have experienced positive development.

➤ Doddaballapur and Nelamangala have shown negative development.

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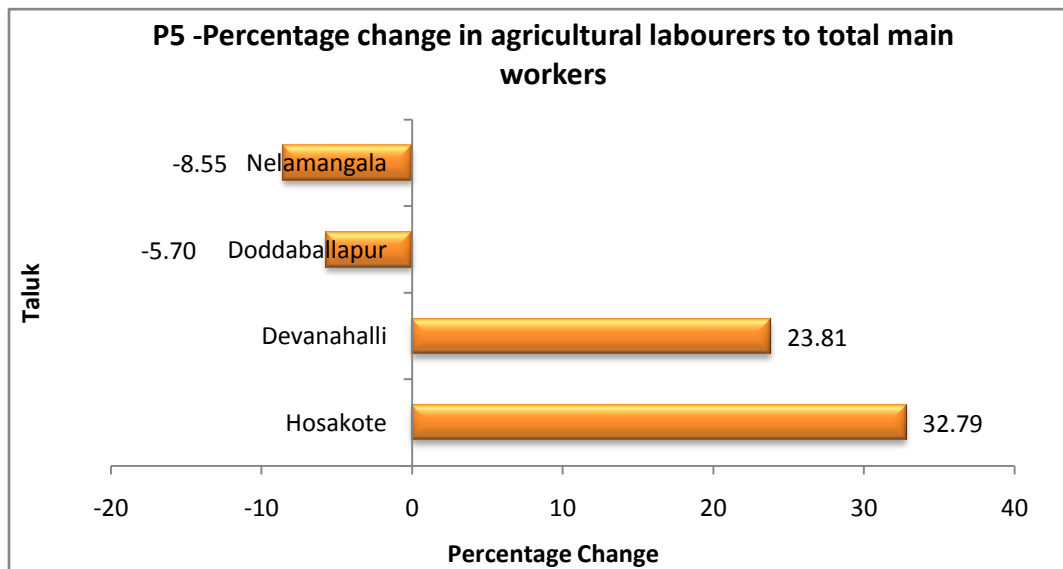
About CMDR

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.