

Prof. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report and After

Taluk Report Cards

Of

Bidar District

**Study Completed Under
Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Chair**



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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

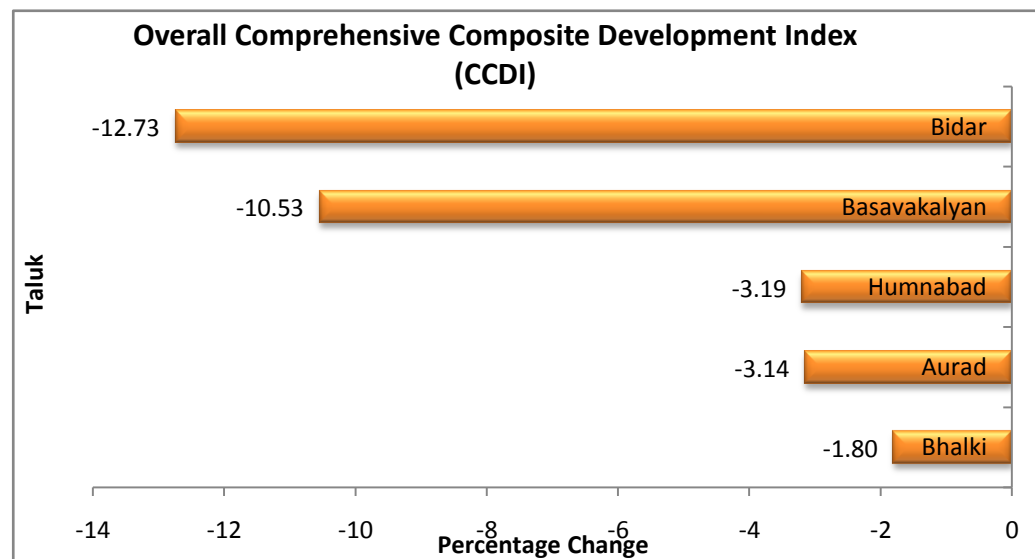
OVERALL DISTRICT SCENARIO

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		
Bhalki	0.74	0.73	-1.80	Most Backward	Most Backward
Aurad	0.65	0.63	-3.14	Most Backward	Most Backward
Humnabad	0.73	0.71	-3.19	Most Backward	Most Backward
Basavakalyan	0.69	0.62	-10.53	Most Backward	Most Backward
Bidar	1.00	0.87	-12.73	Relatively Developed	More Backward

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

Overall District Scenario (CCDI):

- As per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report, only one taluk (Bidar) was in the Relatively Developed category.
- As per the index of 2009-10, 4 taluks were in the most backward category, only one was in the more backward category.
- All taluks' have experienced negative change from 1999-00 index to 2009-10 index.
- However, except Bidar, all taluks were found in the most backward category in both of the indices
- Bidar moved backward from developed category in 1999-00 to more backward category in 2009-10.
- Totally the district has experienced negative change in CCDI



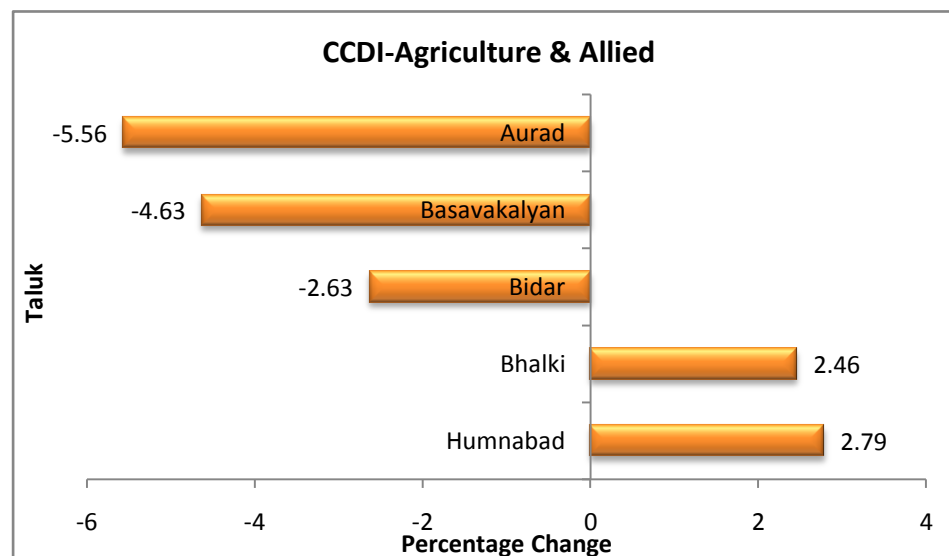
CCDI-AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED

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		
Humnabad	0.79	0.82	2.79	Most Backward	More Backward (133)
Bhalki	0.70	0.71	2.46	Most Backward	Most Backward (162)
Bidar	0.81	0.79	-2.63	More Backward	Most Backward (144)
Basavakalyan	0.76	0.73	-4.63	Most Backward	Most Backward (158)
Aurad	0.68	0.64	-5.56	Most Backward	Most Backward (167)

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

Agriculture and Allied Sector Index:

- Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report identified four out of five taluks in the most backward category.
- Same situation continued in year 2009-10
- Humnabad and Bhalki taluks have experienced positive change from 1999-00 index to 2009-10 index.
- Bidar, Basavakalyan and Aurad taluks have experienced a negative change.
- Bidar was in the more backward category in 1999-00, and moved to most backward in 2009-10.
- Humnabad taluk has improved its position from most backward category to more backward in the same period.



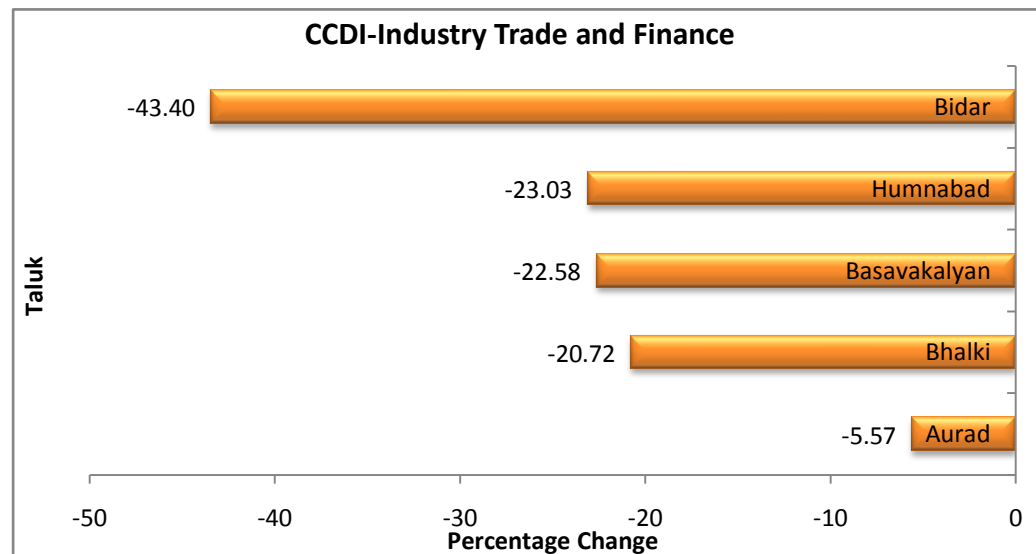
CCDI-INDUSTRY, TRADE AND FINANCE

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		
Aurad	0.47	0.44	-5.57	Most Backward (173)	Most Backward (167)
Bhalki	0.66	0.53	-20.72	Most Backward (137)	Most Backward (149)
Basavakalyan	0.62	0.48	-22.58	Most Backward (144)	Most Backward (160)
Humnabad	0.69	0.53	-23.03	Most Backward (128)	Most Backward (147)
Bidar	1.16	0.66	-43.40	Relatively Developed (34)	Most Backward (118)

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

Industry, Trade and Finance Sector Index:

- As per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report, Bidar was in the developed category and remaining in taluks were in the more backward category.
- None of the taluks are found to be developed 2009-10 index. All were in the most backward category.
- All taluks have registered negative change in the Industry, Trade and Finance sector from 1999-00 to 2009-10.
- Aurad (-5.57%) and Bidar (-43.40%) are the taluks which have registered the lowest and highest negative change over a decade.



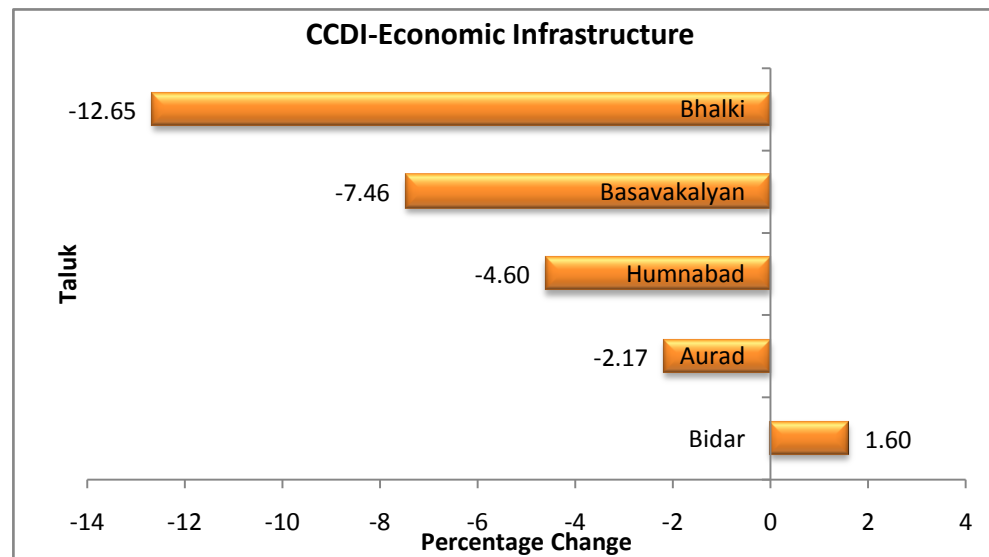
CCDI-INFRASTRUCTURE (ECONOMIC)

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		
Bidar	0.98	1.00	1.60	Backward (88)	Relatively Developed (93)
Aurad	1.03	1.01	-2.17	Relatively Developed (75)	Relatively Developed (91)
Humnabad	0.80	0.76	-4.60	More Backward (141)	Most Backward (151)
Basavakalyan	0.76	0.71	-7.46	Most Backward (150)	Most Backward (165)
Bhalki	1.09	0.95	-12.65	Relatively Developed (66)	Backward (101)

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

Economic Infrastructure:

- As per Dr D M Nanjundappa Committee Report two taluks were in the developed category. Backward, more backward and most backward categories have one taluk each.
- Index 2009-10 found two taluks each in the developed category and most backward category. Further only one taluk was found in the backward category.
- Except Bidar, none of the taluks have shown any positive development in Economic Infrastructure sector from 1999-00 index to 2009-10 index.
- Bhalki has experienced the highest negative change (-12.65%) in the reference period.
- In sum, Economic Infrastructure sector has experienced a decreased trend in the district.



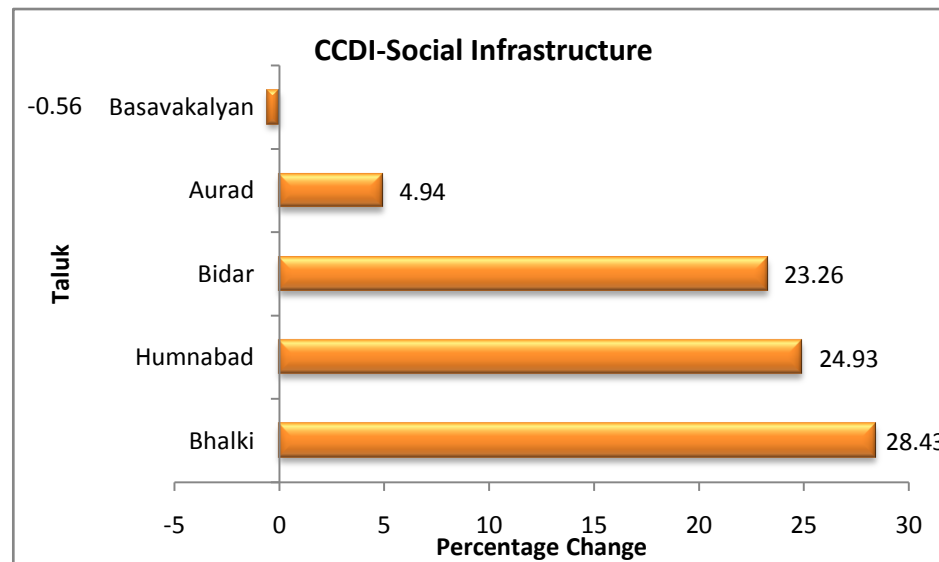
CCDI-INFRASTRUCTURE (SOCIAL)

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		
Bhalki	0.71	0.91	28.43	Most Backward (148)	Backward (111)
Humnabad	0.65	0.81	24.93	Most Backward (159)	More Backward (145)
Bidar	0.96	1.19	23.26	Backward (67)	Relatively Developed (43)
Aurad	0.66	0.69	4.94	Most Backward (156)	Most Backward (164)
Basavakalyan	0.64	0.64	-0.56	Most Backward (162)	Most Backward (173)

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

Social Infrastructure Sector Index:

- None of the taluks were found to be developed in Dr D M Nanjundappa Committee Report.
- 2009-10 index found only one taluk (Bidar) in the developed category.
- Except Basavakalyan, all taluks have experienced a positive development from 1999-00 to 2009-10 index.
- Significant improvement is observed in Bhalki taluk with 28.43 per cent of change.
- In sum Social Infrastructure in districts has improved significantly.



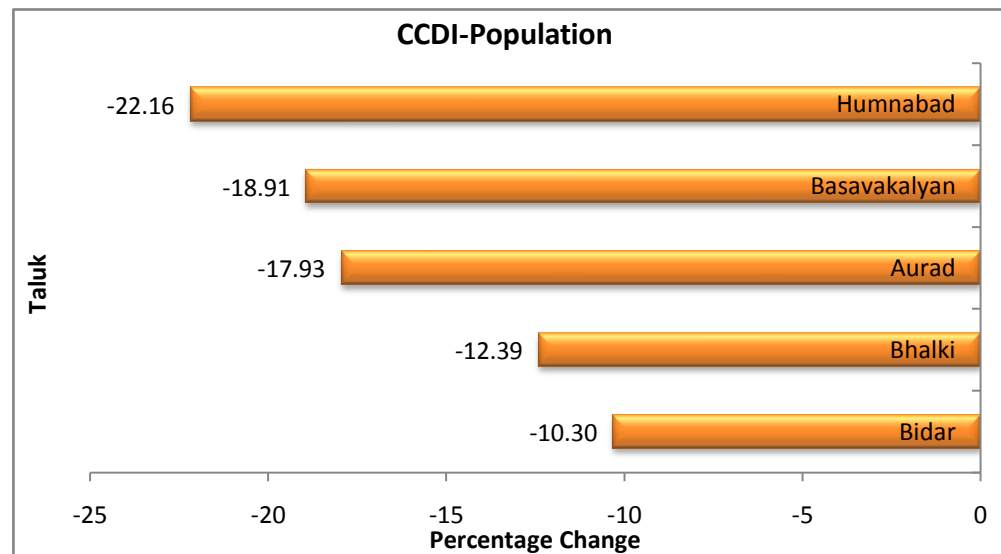
CCDI-POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Taluk	CCDI-POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS			Status of Taluks as per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report (1999-00)	Status of Taluks as per 2009-10 Index
	1999-00	2009-10	% Change		
Bidar	1.12	1.00	-10.30	Relatively Developed (18)	Relatively Developed (61)
Bhalki	0.96	0.84	-12.39	Backward (72)	More Backward (142)
Aurad	0.96	0.79	-17.93	Backward (68)	Most Backward (168)
Basavakalyan	1.02	0.83	-18.91	Relatively Developed (38)	More Backward (151)
Humnabad	1.09	0.85	-22.16	Relatively Developed (21)	More Backward (139)

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

Population Characteristics:

- As per Dr D M Nanjundappa Committee Report three out of five taluks were in the developed category.
- In index 2009-10 only one taluk was in the development category.
- None of the taluks have experienced any positive change in Population Characteristics from 1999-00 index to 2009-10 index.

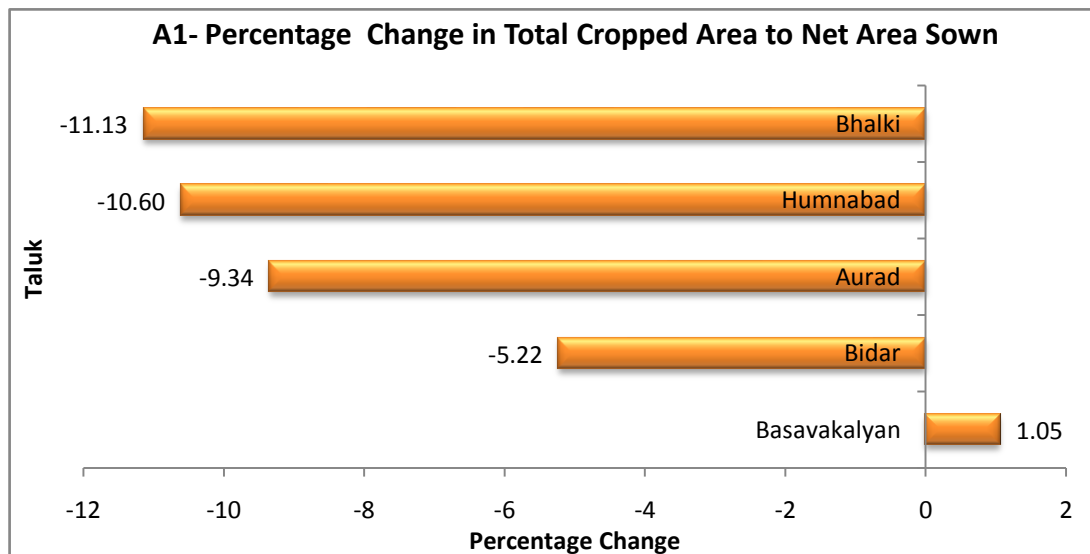


A1- Percentage of Total Cropped Area to Net area Sown

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Basavakalyan	113.74	119.25	0.97	0.98	1.05
Bidar	115.89	113.95	0.99	0.94	-5.22
Aurad	121.16	113.97	1.03	0.94	-9.34
Humnabad	125.83	116.71	1.07	0.96	-10.60
Bhalki	133.79	123.35	1.14	1.01	-11.13
District	122.20	117.67	1.04	0.97	-7.19

A1: Percentage of total cropped to net area sown

- As per Dr D M Nanjundappa Committee Report, three out of five taluks were found in developed category.
- As per recent index 2009-10 Bhalki was the only developed taluk.
- Except Basavakalyan all taluks have shown negative change from 1999-00 index to 2009-10 index.
- The highest negative change is observed in Bhalki (11.13%) and the lowest is observed in Bidar (-5.22%)
- *Percentage of total cropped to net area sown* has shown -7.19 percent of negative change in the district.

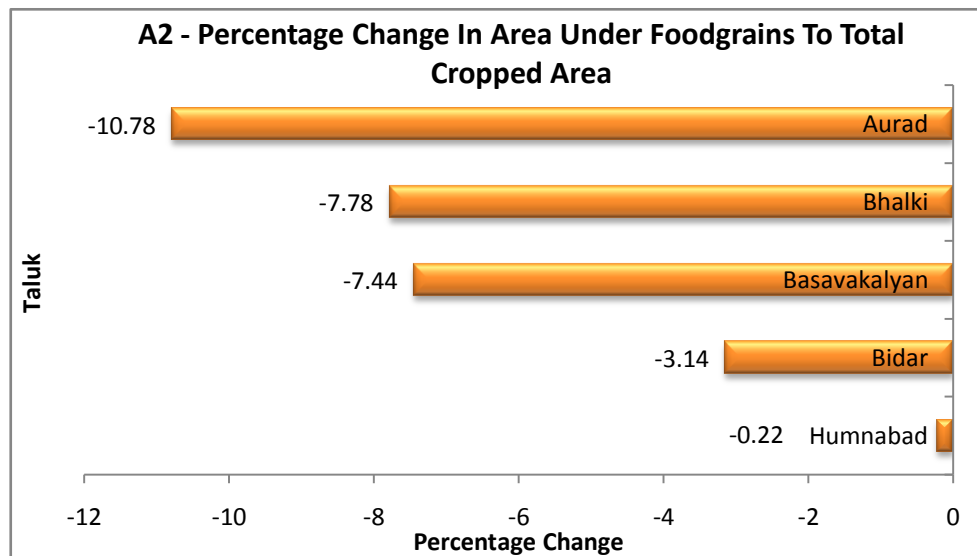


A2 - Percentage Of Area Under Food Grains To Total Cropped Area

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Humnabad	73.01	72.71	1.22	1.22	-0.22
Bidar	76.92	74.36	1.29	1.25	-3.14
Basavakalyan	75.13	69.40	1.26	1.17	-7.44
Bhalki	89.82	82.68	1.51	1.39	-7.78
Aurad	85.61	76.23	1.44	1.28	-10.78
District	81.09	75.42	1.36	1.27	-6.82

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

- All taluks were in the developed category as per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report.
- However none of the taluks have shown any positive change from 1999-00 index to 2009-10 index.
- Aurad (-10.78%) and Humnabad (-0.22%) have the highest and lowest negative changes respectively in the reference period.

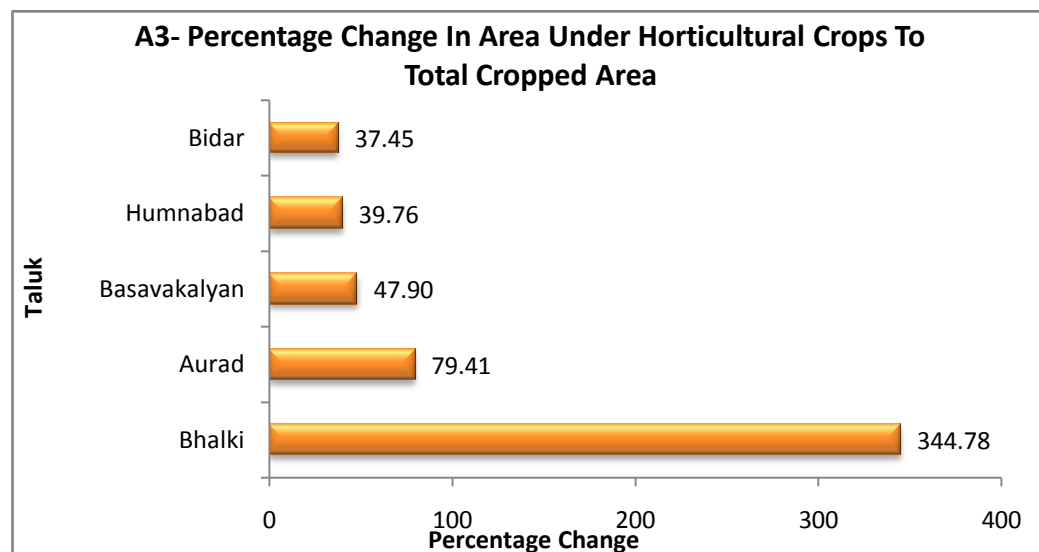


A3- Percentage Of Area Under Horticultural Crops To Total Cropped Area

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Bhalki	0.13	2.55	0.04	0.18	344.78
Aurad	0.20	1.57	0.06	0.11	79.41
Basavakalyan	0.69	4.44	0.21	0.31	47.90
Humnabad	1.35	8.21	0.40	0.56	39.76
Bidar	1.08	6.45	0.32	0.44	37.45
District	0.60	4.28	0.18	0.29	63.66

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

- None of the taluks were observed in the developed category either in Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee report or in the recent index.
- However all taluks have witnessed significant positive change from 1999-00 index to 2009-10 index.
- Bhalki with 344.78 percent has registered the highest positive change.
- Bidar with 37.45 percent has registered the lowest positive change among the taluks.
- Totally, *Percentage of area under horticultural crops to total cropped area* has shown significant improvement in the district.

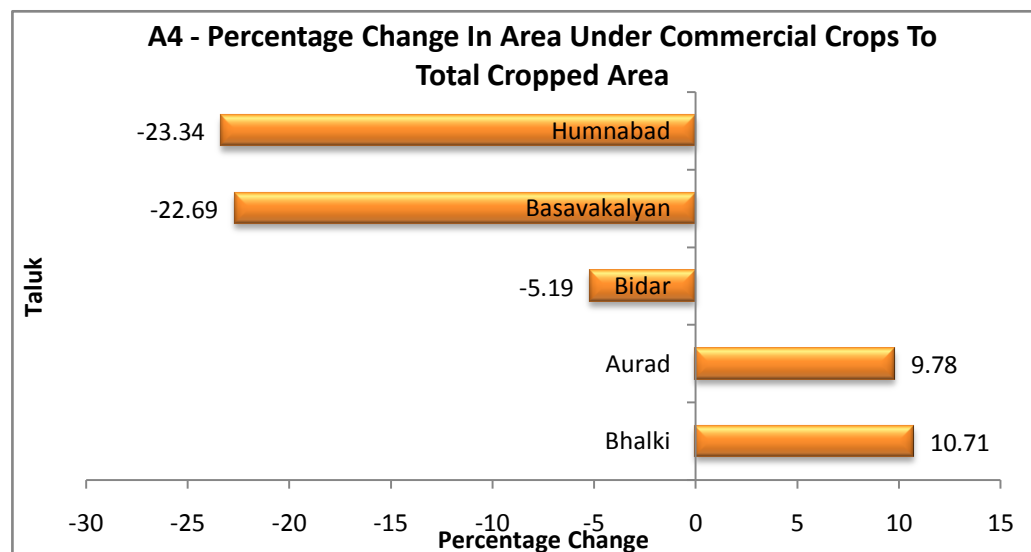


A4 - Percentage Of Area Under Commercial Crops To Total Cropped Area

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Bhalki	16.98	16.76	0.47	0.52	10.71
Aurad	23.96	23.44	0.66	0.72	9.78
Bidar	28.53	24.11	0.78	0.74	-5.19
Basavakalyan	42.95	29.59	1.18	0.91	-22.69
Humnabad	38.15	26.06	1.05	0.80	-23.34
District	29.31	23.72	0.80	0.73	-9.19

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

- Two taluks were in the developed category in Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report.
- None of the taluks were observed in the developed category in 2009-10 index.
- Two out of five taluks (Bhalki and Aurad) have experienced positive change over a decade.
- Humnabad and Basavakalyan have registered highest negative change.
- *Percentage of area under commercial crops to total cropped area* in the district was not only low but also deteriorated in the district over a period of ten years.

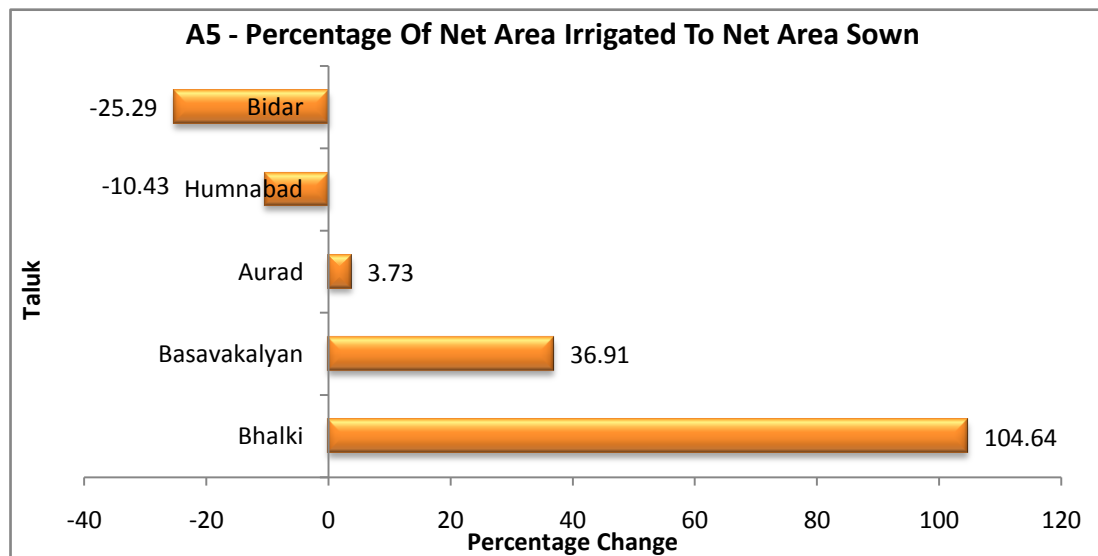


A5 - Percentage Of Net Area Irrigated To Net Area Sown

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Bhalki	4.31	11.82	0.18	0.37	104.64
Basavakalyan	8.24	15.11	0.35	0.47	36.91
Aurad	2.90	4.04	0.12	0.13	3.73
Humnabad	19.57	23.48	0.82	0.74	-10.43
Bidar	21.08	21.09	0.89	0.66	-25.29
District	9.79	14.12	0.41	0.44	7.64

A5: Percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown

- As per Dr. Nanjundappa Committee Report no taluks were in the developed category and the same situation continued for the index 2009-10.
- Two out of five taluks (Humnabad and Bidar) have experienced negative change from 1999-00 index to 2009-10 index.
- The highest positive improvement is observed in Bhalki (104.64%).
- **Percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown** has increased in the district around 8 percent over a decade.

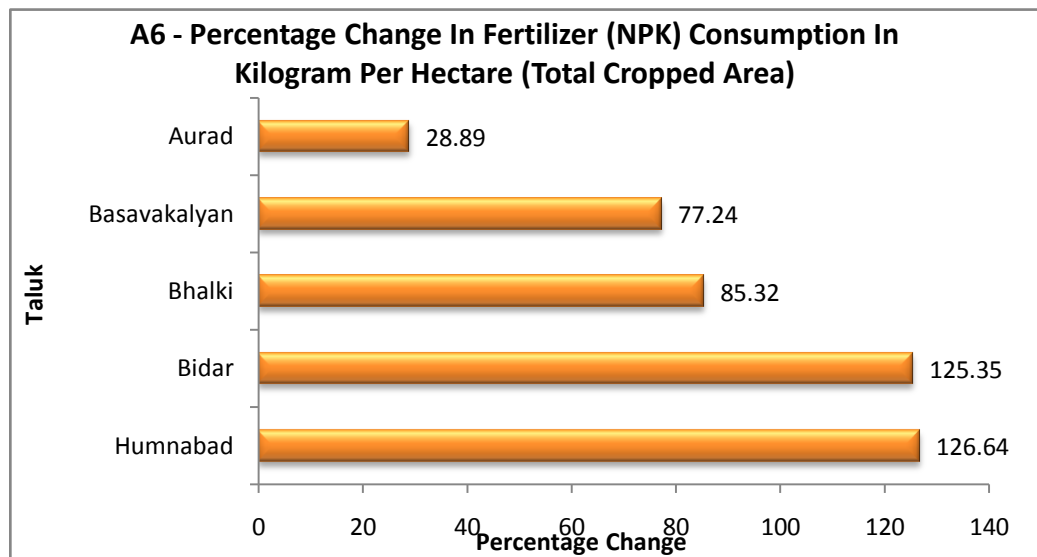


A6 - Fertilizer (NPK) Consumption In Kilogram Per Hectare (Total Cropped Area)

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Humnabad	42.81	106.11	0.36	0.82	126.64
Bidar	48.65	119.91	0.41	0.92	125.35
Bhalki	36.31	73.60	0.31	0.57	85.32
Basavakalyan	38.17	74.00	0.32	0.57	77.24
Aurad	36.08	50.86	0.30	0.39	28.89
District	39.46	81.00	0.40	0.62	56.95

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

- None of the taluks are in the developed category either in Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report or in the recent index.
- However, all taluks have shown positive change from 1999-00 index to 2009-10 index.
- The positive change varies between 126.64 percent in Humnabad and 28.89 percent in Aurad.
- *Fertilizer (NPK) consumption in kilogram per hectare (total cropped area)* has shown significant positive growth over a decade in the district.

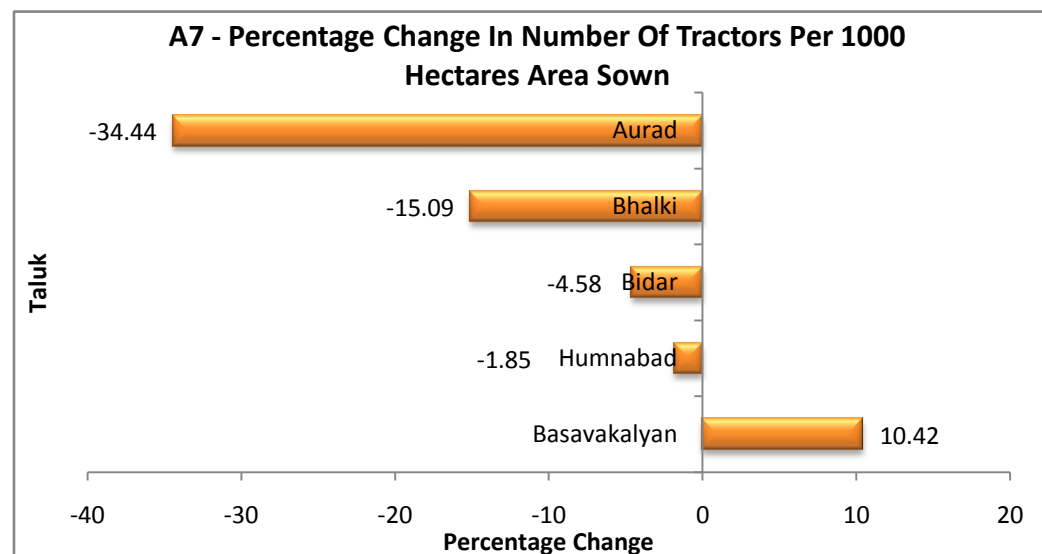


A7 - Number Of Tractors Per 1000 Hectares Area Sown

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Basavakalyan	2.66	1.61	0.30	0.33	10.42
Humnabad	3.05	1.64	0.34	0.33	-1.85
Bidar	5.83	3.04	0.65	0.62	-4.58
Bhalki	3.93	1.83	0.44	0.37	-15.09
Aurad	1.98	0.71	0.22	0.14	-34.44
District	3.31	1.68	0.38	0.34	-9.80

A7: Number of tractors per 1000 hectars area sown

- None of the taluks were found to be developed in both the indices.
- Farther, except Basavakalyan all taluks have experienced negative change over a decade.
- *Numbers of tractor per 1000 hectars area sown* in the district was not only low but also weakened around 10 percent in the reference period.

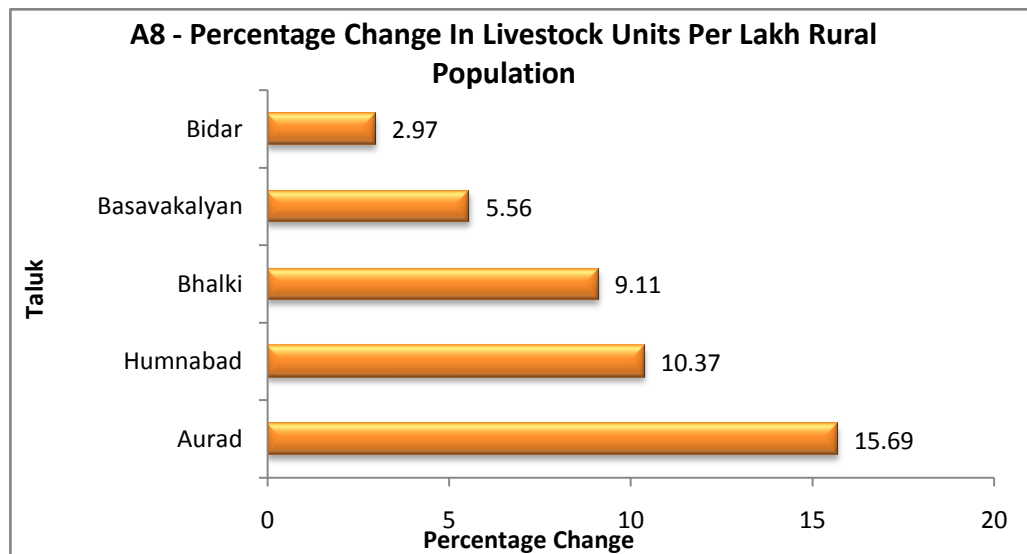


A8 - Livestock Units Per Lakh Rural Population

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Aurad	43140.10	44747.92	0.89	1.04	15.69
Humnabad	40884.93	40459.92	0.85	0.94	10.37
Bhalki	38718.36	37878.07	0.80	0.88	9.11
Basavakalyan	43993.45	41636.08	0.91	0.96	5.56
Bidar	36466.17	33667.41	0.76	0.78	2.97
District	40679.30	39702.79	0.84	0.92	8.85

A8: Livestock units per lakh rural population

- As per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report no taluks were in the developed category.
- Index 2009-10 found only one taluk (Aurad) in the developed category.
- No taluks have experienced negative change from 1999-00 index to 2009-10 index.
- *Livestock units per lakh rural population* indicator in the district was underdeveloped but increased around 9 percent in the reference period.

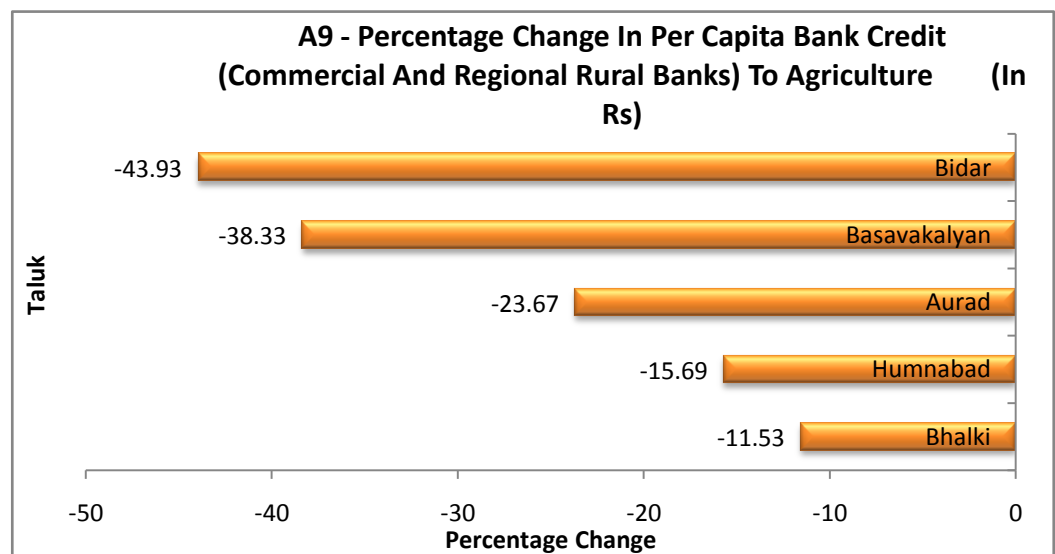


A9 - Per Capita Bank Credit (Commercial And Regional Rural Banks) To Agriculture (In Rs)

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Bhalki	605.98	2437.07	1.25	1.10	-11.53
Humnabad	590.39	2262.70	1.21	1.02	-15.69
Aurad	643.28	2231.90	1.32	1.01	-23.67
Basavakalyan	694.47	1946.72	1.43	0.88	-38.33
Bidar	612.25	1560.49	1.26	0.71	-43.93
District	628.35	2034.88	1.29	0.92	-28.76

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

- Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report categorized all taluks as developed.
- In the year 2009-10 Basavakalyan and Bidar taluks were in the underdeveloped category.
- None of the taluks have shown positive change from 1999-00 index to 2009-10 index.
- Performance of Per-capita bank credit (commercial and regional rural banks) to agriculture (in Rs) of the district is not satisfactory.

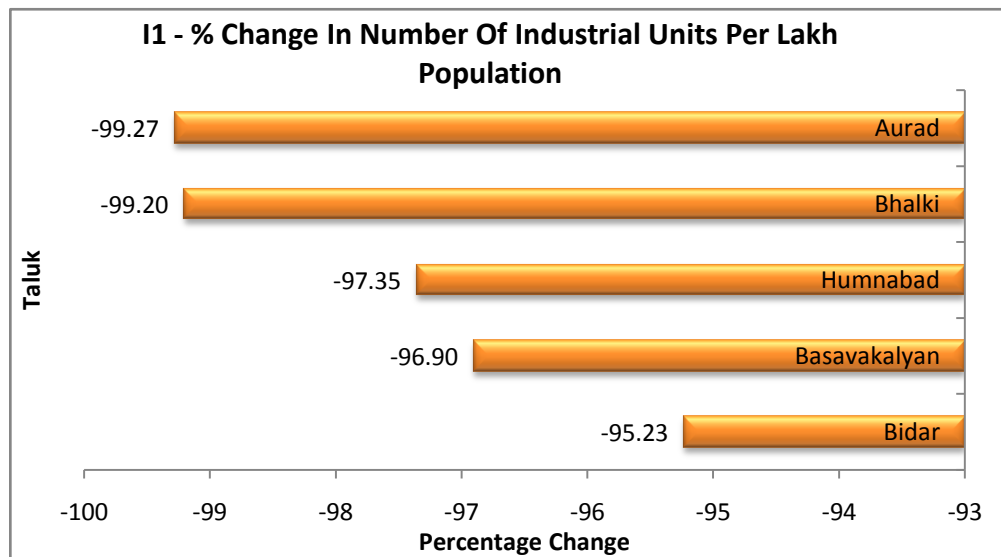


I1 - Number Of Industrial Units Per Lakh Population

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Bidar	660.88	24.66	1.37	0.07	-95.23
Basavakalyan	206.33	5.00	0.43	0.01	-96.90
Humnabad	295.10	6.11	0.61	0.02	-97.35
Bhalki	310.48	1.95	0.64	0.01	-99.20
Aurad	215.83	1.22	0.45	0.00	-99.27
District	365.73	9.39	0.76	0.02	-96.72

I1: Number of industrial units per lakh population

- As per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report only one (Bidar) out of five taluks was in the developed category.
- Index 2009-10 found none of the taluks as developed.
- Significant negative change is observed in Number of industrial units per lakh population in all the taluks of the district.

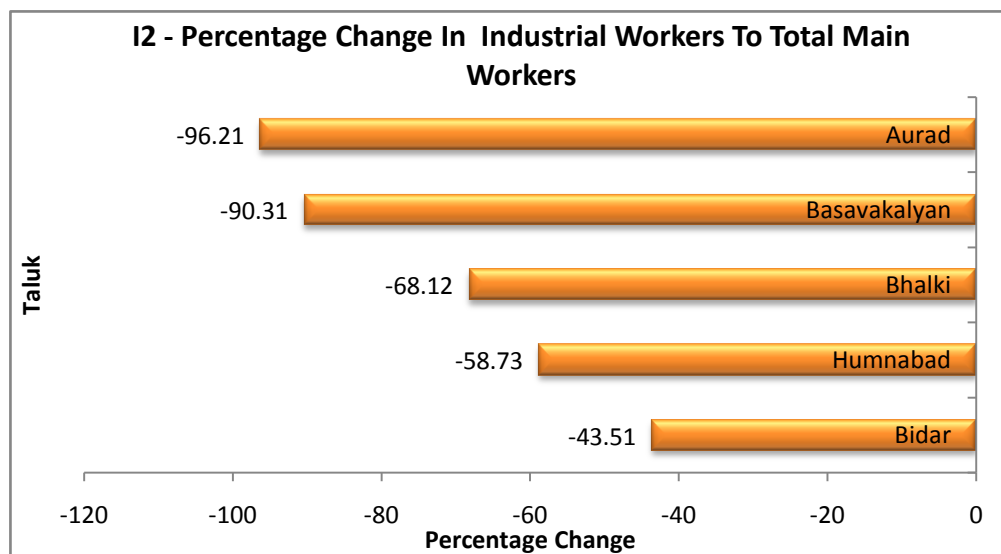


I2 - Percentage Of Industrial Workers To Total Main Workers

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Bidar	6.10	3.02	0.57	0.32	-43.51
Humnabad	4.72	1.71	0.44	0.18	-58.73
Bhalki	2.86	0.80	0.27	0.09	-68.12
Basavakalyan	5.12	0.43	0.48	0.05	-90.31
Aurad	2.57	0.09	0.24	0.01	-96.21
District	4.40	1.34	0.41	0.14	-65.20

I2: Percentage of industrial workers to total main workers

- All taluks were in the developed category in the both indices.
- All taluks have experienced a significant negative change from 1999-00 to 2009-10.
- Bidar has the lowest negative change and Aurad has the highest negative change.
- *Percentage of industrial workers to total main workers* has witnessed significant negative change in the district.

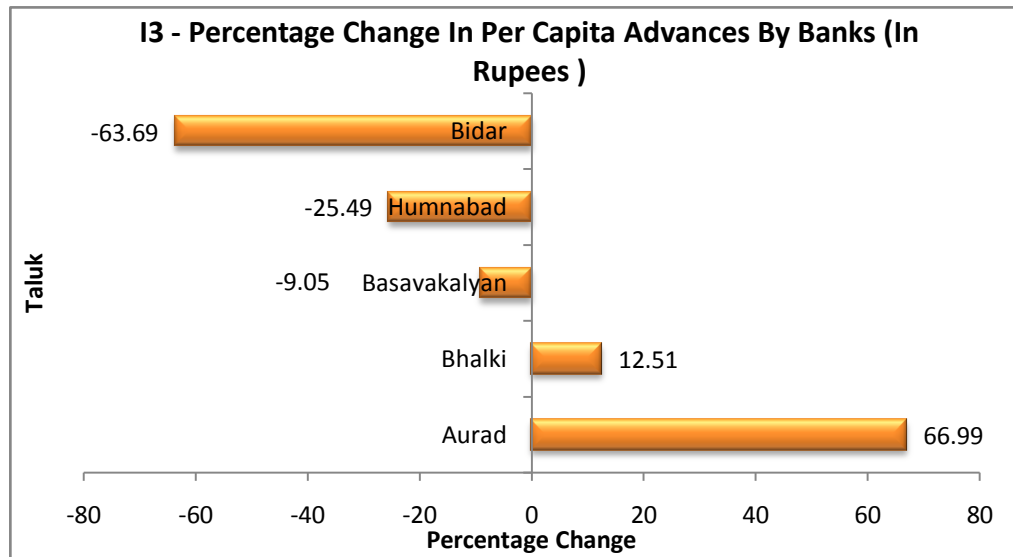


13 - Per Capita Advances By Banks In Rupees

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Aurad	1596.91	9456.51	0.45	0.76	66.99
Bhalki	2714.19	10829.16	0.77	0.87	12.51
Basavakalyan	2877.59	9281.28	0.82	0.74	-9.05
Humnabad	3377.35	8924.05	0.96	0.71	-25.49
Bidar	8292.56	10677.04	2.35	0.85	-63.69
District	4199.09	9881.43	1.19	0.79	-33.64

13: Per capita advances by banks in rupees

- In Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report, Bidar was the only developed taluk out of five taluks.
- None of the taluks were observed in the developed category in index 2009-10.
- Two out of five taluks namely Aurad and Bhalki have shown positive change.
- The indicator *Per capita advances by banks in rupees* in the district has shown 34 percent of negative change.

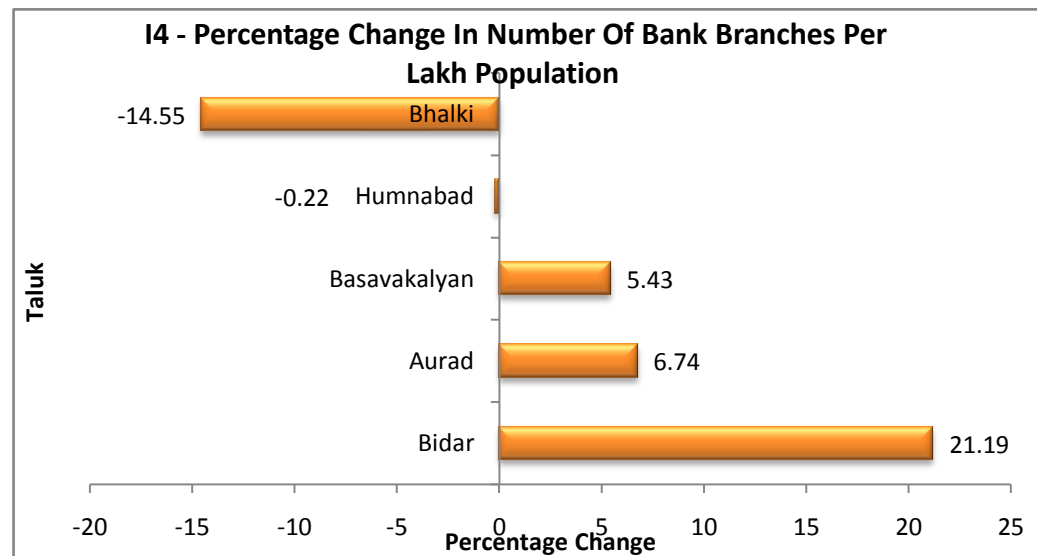


I4 - Number Of Bank Branches Per Lakh Population

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Bidar	5.68	6.90	0.65	0.79	21.19
Aurad	5.71	6.12	0.65	0.70	6.74
Basavakalyan	5.68	6.00	0.65	0.68	5.43
Humnabad	5.77	5.77	0.66	0.66	-0.22
Bhalki	8.17	7.00	0.94	0.80	-14.55
District	6.13	6.39	0.70	0.73	3.97

I4: Number of bank branches 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 Humnabad and Bhalki remaining three taluks namely Bidar, Aurad and Basavakalyan have shown positive change from 1999-00 to 2009-10.
- Number of bank branches per lakh population has slightly improved over a decade.

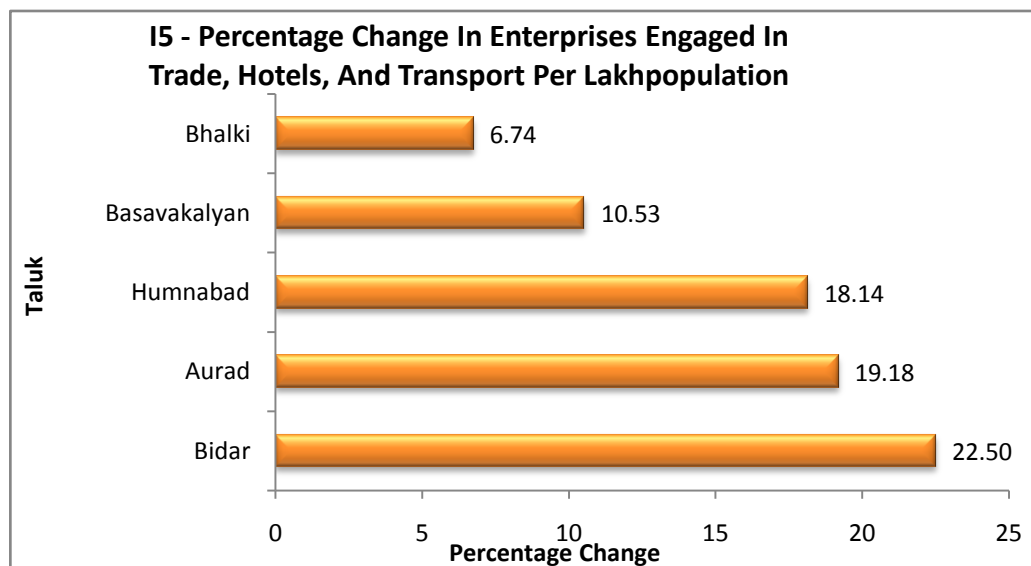


I5 - Number Of Enterprises Engaged In Trade, Hotels, And Transport Per Lakh Population

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Bidar	1247.17	1963.55	0.87	1.07	22.50
Aurad	806.20	1234.84	0.56	0.67	19.18
Humnabad	1134.60	1722.75	0.79	0.94	18.14
Basavakalyan	1048.01	1488.78	0.73	0.81	10.53
Bhalki	1032.22	1416.11	0.72	0.77	6.74
District	1076.55	1608.92	0.75	0.88	16.28

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

- As per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report no taluk were in the developed category.
- As per index 2009-10 except Bidar all taluks were in backward category.
- All taluks have experienced a positive change over a decade, the highest is in Bidar (22.50 %) and the lowest is in Bhalki (6.74 %) from 1999-00 to 2009-10.
- Totally, district has experienced 16 percent of positive change over a decade.

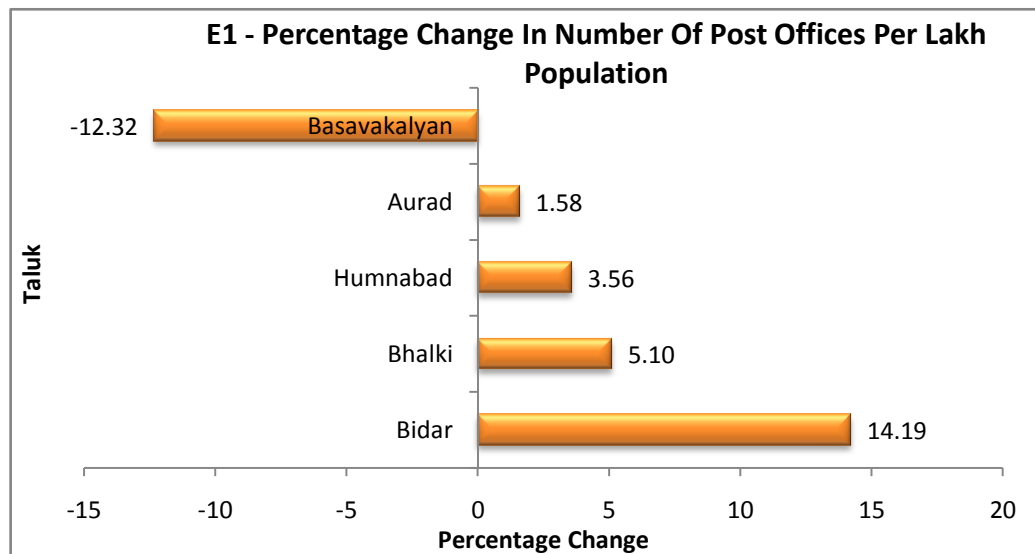


E1 - Number Of Post Offices Per Lakh Population

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Bidar	13.83	15.53	0.74	0.84	14.19
Bhalki	22.96	23.73	1.22	1.29	5.10
Humnabad	18.99	19.35	1.01	1.05	3.56
Aurad	27.34	27.31	1.46	1.48	1.58
Basavakalyan	22.04	19.01	1.18	1.03	-12.32
District	20.25	20.30	1.08	1.10	1.93

E1: Numbers of post offices per lakh population

- As per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report, except Bidar remaining taluks were found to be developed.
- The same situation was observed in the index 2009-10.
- Basavakalyan was the only taluk which has experienced negative change (-12.32%) over a period of time.
- Bidar has registered 14.19 percent of improvement, which is the highest among taluks.
- The indicator *number of post office of lakh of population* has improved marginally in the district over a decade.

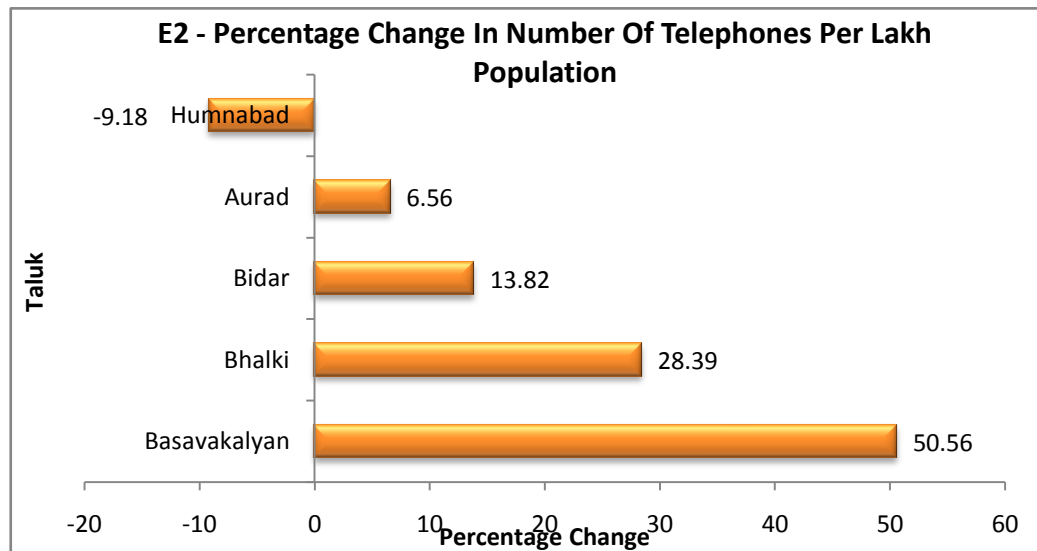


E2 - Number Of Telephones Per Lakh Population

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Basavakalyan	1352.83	1609.48	0.31	0.46	50.56
Bhalki	1621.27	1644.87	0.37	0.47	28.39
Bidar	3066.80	2758.30	0.69	0.79	13.82
Aurad	1265.61	1065.66	0.29	0.30	6.56
Humnabad	1689.52	1212.55	0.38	0.35	-9.18
District	1912.91	1759.02	0.43	0.50	16.37

E2-Number of Telephones per lakh population

- No taluks were found to be developed in both the indices.
- However, except Humnabad, all taluks have experienced positive change from 1999-00 index to 2009-10 index.
- This indicator in district has shown around 16 percent of improvement over a period of 10 years.

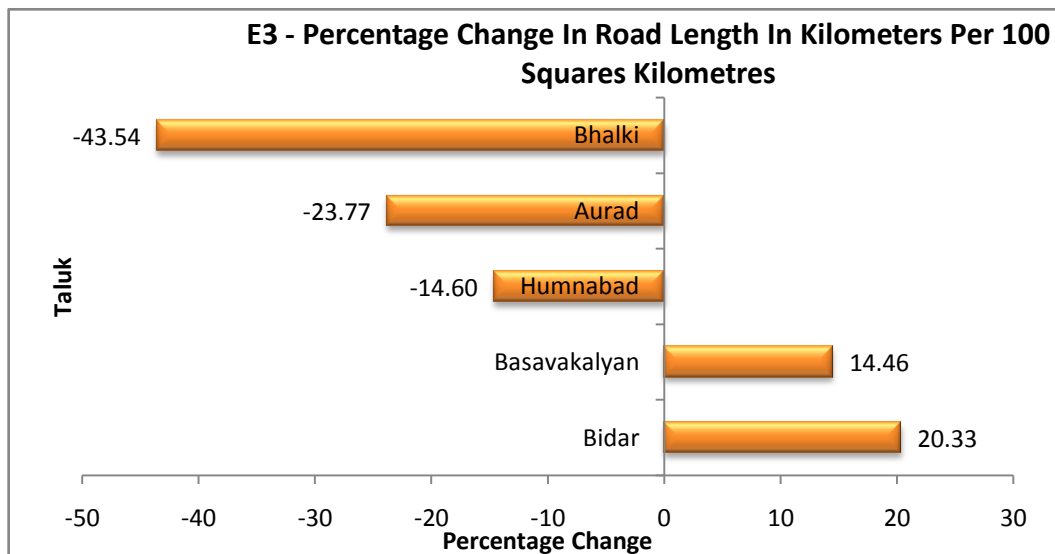


E3 - Road Length In Kilometers Per 100 Square Kilometres

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Bidar	55.00	120.06	0.79	0.95	20.33
Basavakalyan	35.00	72.68	0.50	0.57	14.46
Humnabad	44.00	68.17	0.63	0.54	-14.60
Aurad	62.00	85.74	0.89	0.68	-23.77
Bhalki	67.00	68.62	0.96	0.54	-43.54
District	263.00	415.27	0.38	0.33	-12.99

E3: Road length in kilometers per 100 square kilometers

- In Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report all taluks were found to be Backward, the same situation continued in the index 2009-10.
- Two out of five taluks (Bidar and Basavakalyan) have shown positive change from 1999-00 index to 2009-10 index.
- Bhalki has witnessed the highest negative change of -43.54 percent.
- The indicator Road length in kilometers per 100 square kilometers has shown 13 percent of negative change over a decade in the district.

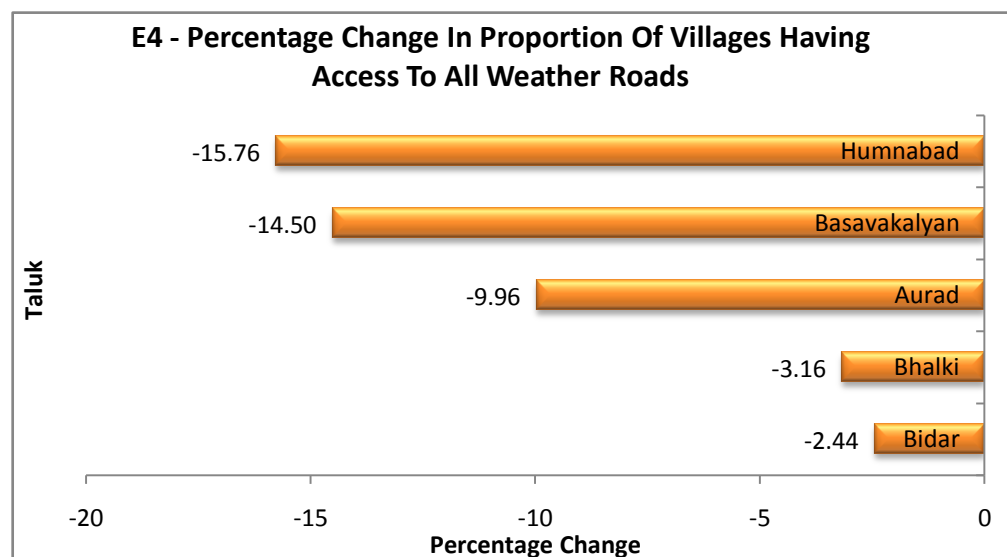


**E4 - Proportion Of Villages Having Access To All Weather Roads
(In Percentage)**

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Bidar	90.24	92.25	1.50	1.47	-2.44
Bhalki	93.33	94.70	1.55	1.50	-3.16
Aurad	89.26	84.21	1.49	1.34	-9.96
Basavakalyan	92.92	83.24	1.55	1.32	-14.50
Humnabad	97.56	86.11	1.62	1.37	-15.76
District	92.16	87.71	1.53	1.39	-9.18

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

- All taluks were in the developed category in both the indices.
- At the same time all taluks have the negative change from 1999-00 to 2009-10.
- Humnabad has the highest (-15.76%) and Bidar has the lowest (-2.44%) negative change during the reference period.
- Proportion of villages having access to all weather roads (in percentage) has decreased in the district over a decade around 10 percent.

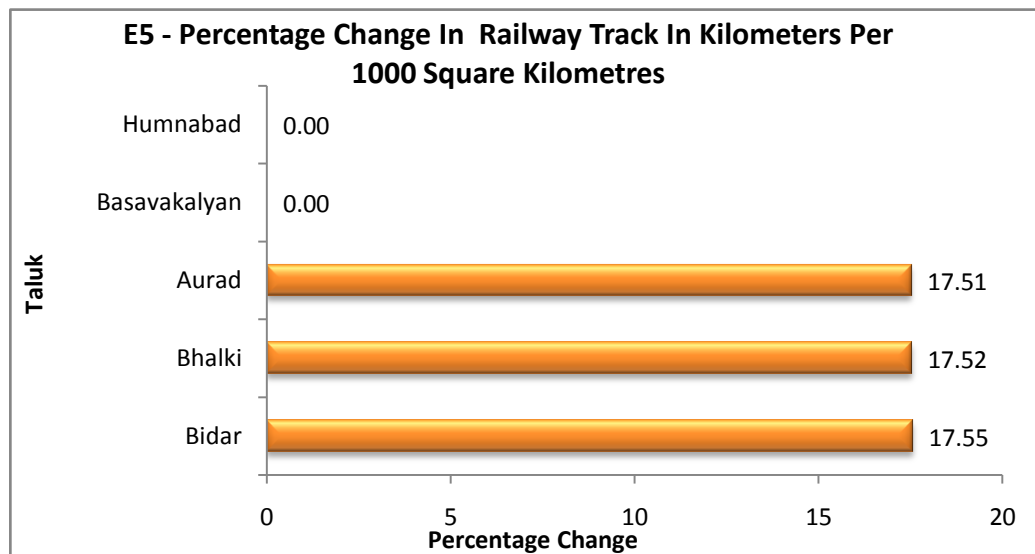


E5 - Railway Track In Kilometers Per 1000 Square Kilometres

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Bidar	22.68	22.68	1.30	1.53	17.55
Bhalki	30.44	30.43	1.74	2.05	17.52
Aurad	19.61	19.60	1.12	1.32	17.51
Basavakalyan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Humnabad	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
District	14.47	14.47	0.83	0.97	17.54

E5: Railway track in kilometers per 1000 square kilometers

- As per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report three out of five taluks have railway track and all were found to be developed.
- In the year 2009-10 also similar situation is observed.
- Further, all these three taluks have registered positive change over a decade.

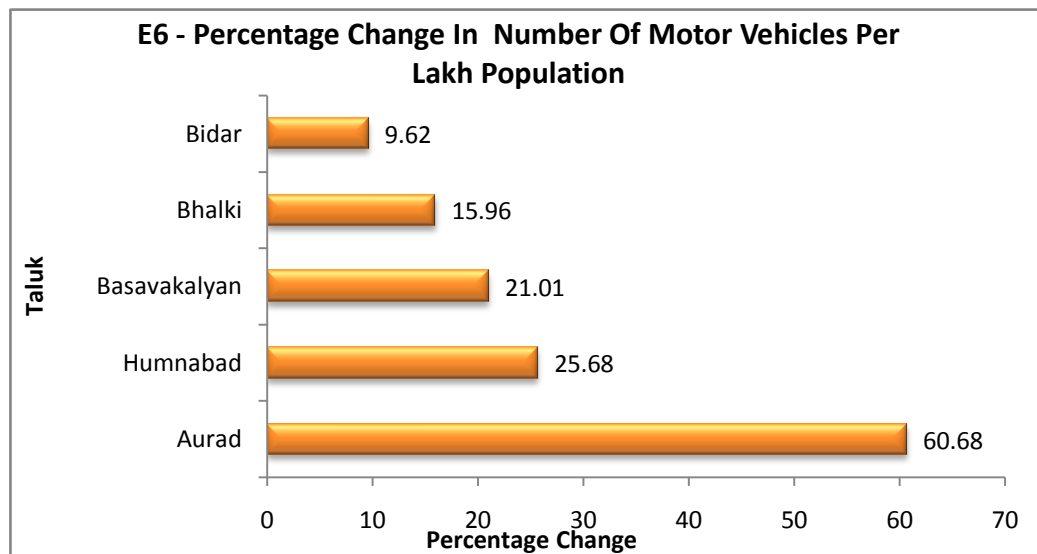


E6 - Number Of Motor Vehicles Per Lakh Population

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Aurad	1082.83	3411.01	0.16	0.26	60.68
Humnabad	1783.48	4394.63	0.26	0.33	25.68
Basavakalyan	2271.96	5390.28	0.34	0.41	21.01
Bhalki	1788.97	4067.04	0.27	0.31	15.96
Bidar	4938.30	10612.76	0.73	0.80	9.62
District	2618.33	6055.22	0.39	0.46	17.96

E6-Number of motor vehicles per lakh population

- None of the taluks were found in the developed category in both the indices.
- However, all taluks have shown positive development from 1999-00 index to 2009-10 index.
- Aurad has the highest growth (60.68%) and Bidar has the lowest growth (9.62%) among the taluks.
- The district has 18 percent of growth in that indicator in the reference period.

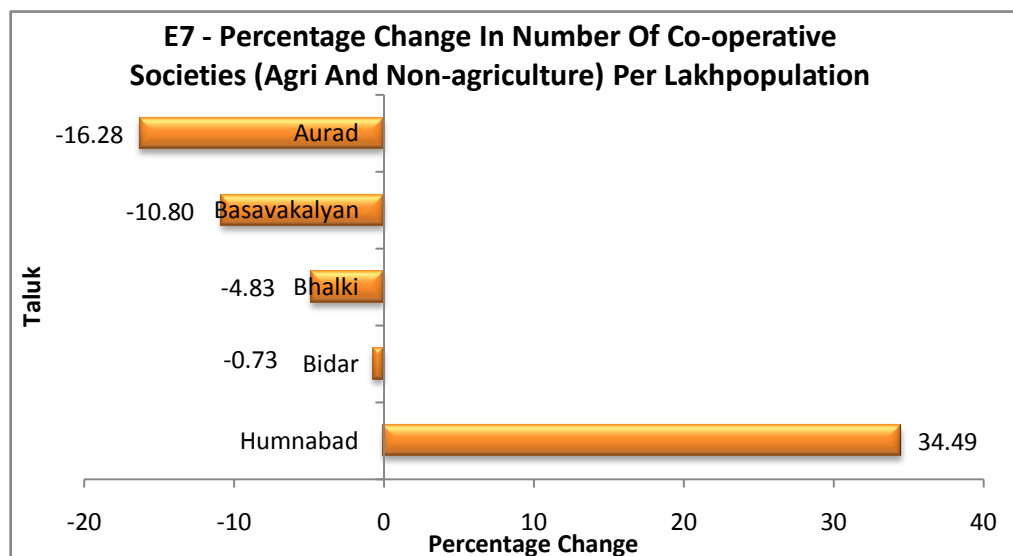


E7 - Number Of Co-Operative Societies (Agri And Non-Agriculture) Per Lakh Population

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Humnabad	11.87	62.80	0.86	1.16	34.49
Bidar	16.55	64.61	1.21	1.20	-0.73
Bhalki	15.17	56.80	1.11	1.05	-4.83
Basavakalyan	13.02	45.68	0.95	0.85	-10.80
Aurad	17.95	59.11	1.31	1.09	-16.28
District	14.92	58.24	1.09	1.08	-0.77

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

- Three out of four taluks namely Bidar, Bhalki, and Aurad were in the developed category as per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report.
- For the year 2009-10 except Basavakalyan, all taluks were observed in the developed category.
- Except Humnabad all taluks have negative change from 1999-00 index to 2009-10 index.
- In case of indicator on *Number of Co-operative societies (Agri and Non-Agriculture) per lakh population* the district has experienced -0.77 percent of negative change over a decade.

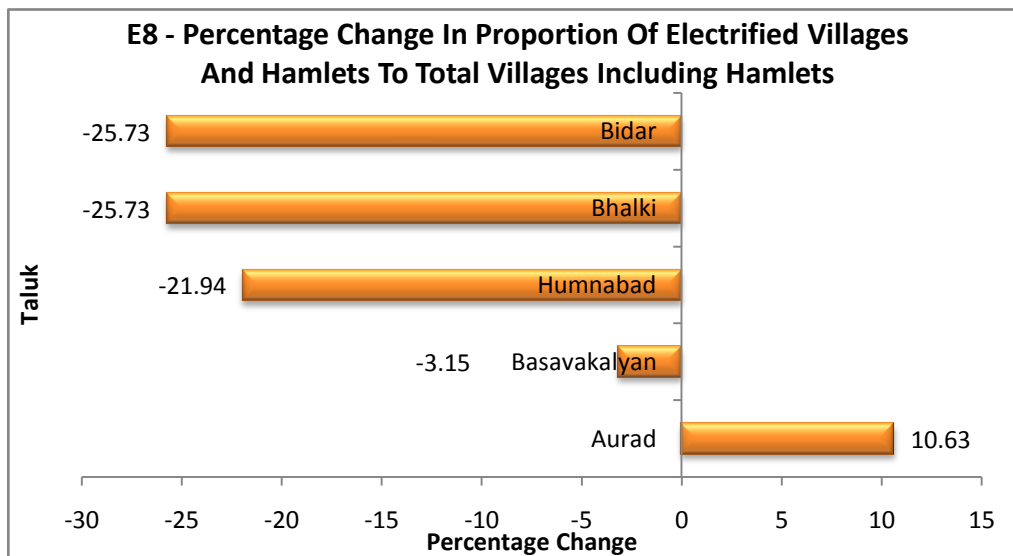


E8 - Proportion Of Electrified Villages And Hamlets To Total Villages Including Hamlets

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Aurad	67.13	100.00	1.01	1.12	10.63
Basavakalyan	76.68	100.00	1.15	1.12	-3.15
Humnabad	95.15	100.00	1.43	1.12	-21.94
Bhalki	100.00	100.00	1.50	1.12	-25.73
Bidar	100.00	100.00	1.50	1.12	-25.73
District	83.39	100.00	1.25	1.12	-10.77

E8-Proportion of electrified villages including Hamlets

- All taluks of the district were in the developed category in Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report as well as index 2009-10.
- There is a happy news with regard to electrified villages that all the taluks have **100 electrified villages** in the district.

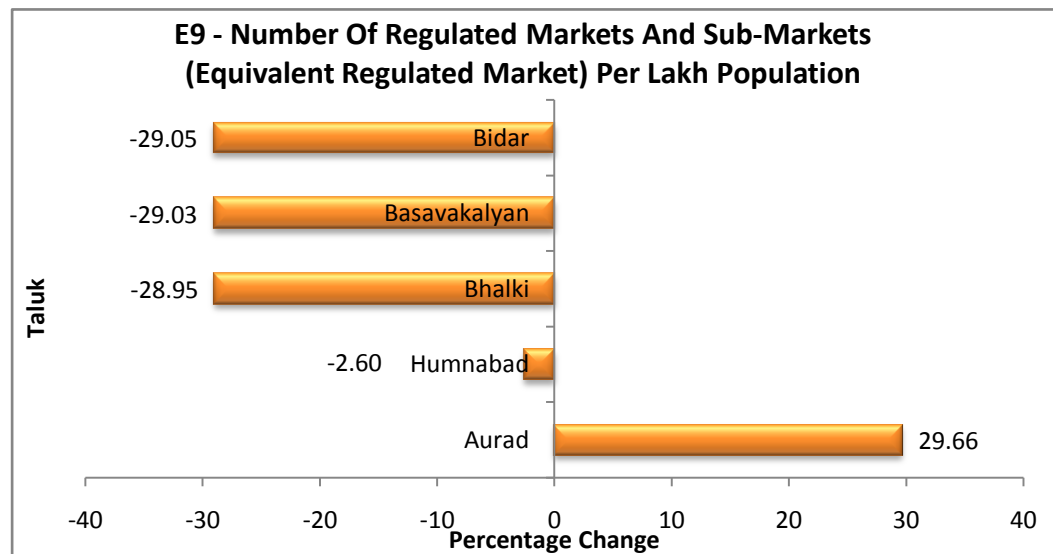


E9 - Number Of Regulated Markets And Sub-Markets (Equivalent Regulated Market) Per Lakh Population

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Aurad	0.47	1.63	1.56	2.03	29.66
Humnabad	0.39	1.02	1.30	1.27	-2.60
Bhalki	0.41	0.78	1.36	0.97	-28.95
Basavakalyan	0.35	0.67	1.17	0.83	-29.03
Bidar	0.26	0.49	0.86	0.61	-29.05
District	0.36	0.36	1.20	1.32	9.76

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

- Four out of five taluks were in the developed category in of Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report
- Two out of five taluks were developed as per 2009-10 index.
- Except Aurad, all taluks have shown negative change from 1999-00 index to 2009-10 index.
- As far as *Number of regulated markets and sub-markets (equivalent regulated market) per lakh population* is concerned the district has shown get 10 percent of improvement in the reference period.

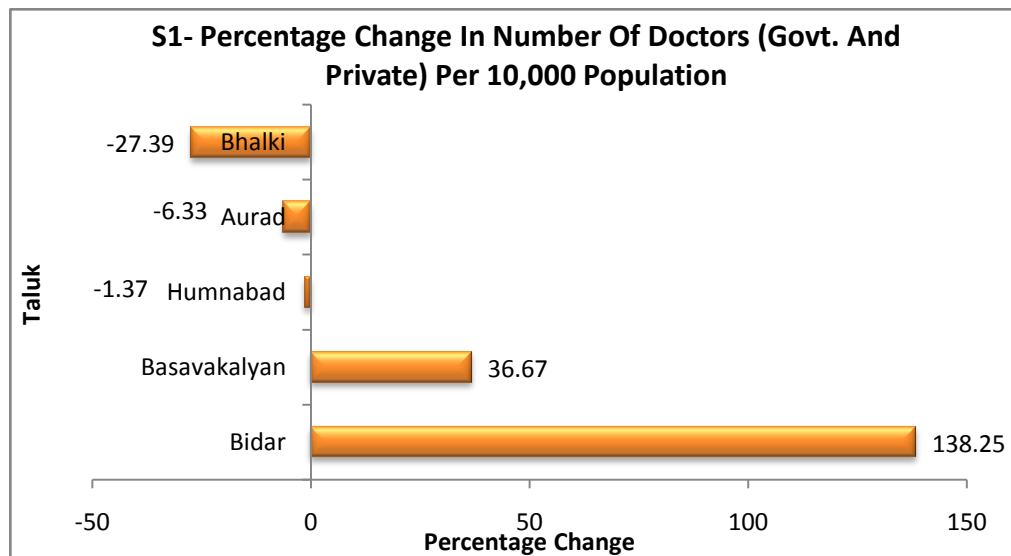


S1- Number Of Doctors (Govt. And Private) Per 10,000 Population

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Bidar	1.88	7.50	0.68	1.61	138.25
Basavakalyan	1.14	2.60	0.41	0.56	36.67
Humnabad	1.56	2.58	0.56	0.55	-1.37
Aurad	1.14	1.79	0.41	0.39	-6.33
Bhalki	1.79	2.18	0.65	0.47	-27.39
District	1.50	3.71	0.50	0.82	64.18

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

- As per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report, none of the taluks were in developed category.
- Index 2009-10 shows only one taluk as developed namely Bidar.
- Two out of five taluks have experienced the positive change from 1999-00 index to 2009-10 index.
- Significant positive change is observed in Bidar with 138.38%. and the lower positive change is observed in Bhalki with 27.39%.
- In sum, the district that experienced the 64.18 percent of improvement over a decade in *Numbers of doctors (Govt. and private)per 10,000 population*

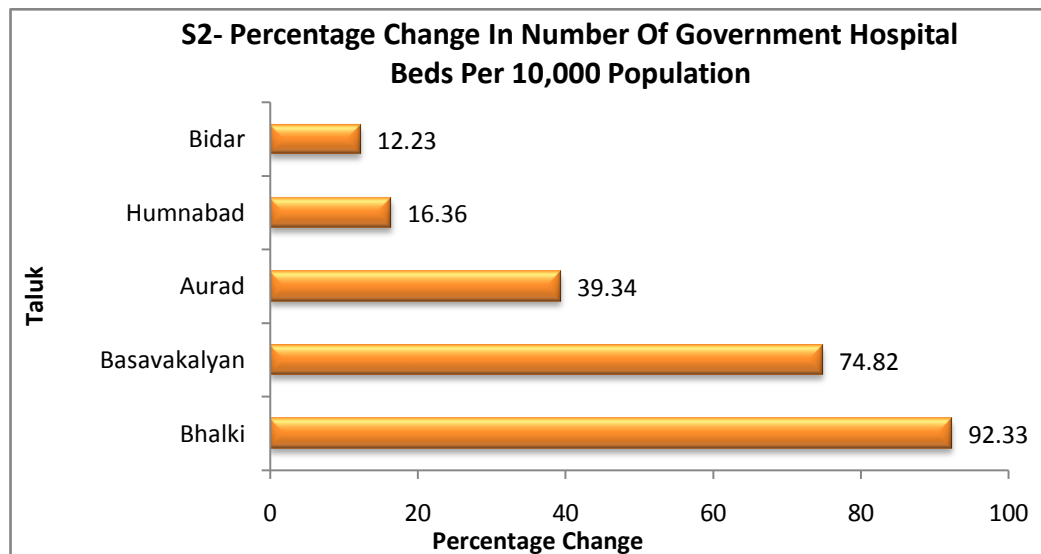


S2- Number Of Government Hospital Beds Per 10,000 Population

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Bhalki	3.03	7.00	0.40	0.78	92.33
Basavakalyan	3.34	7.00	0.44	0.78	74.82
Aurad	5.39	9.00	0.72	1.00	39.34
Humnabad	5.73	8.00	0.76	0.89	16.36
Bidar	8.92	12.00	1.19	1.33	12.23
District	5.28	8.79	0.66	0.99	50.31

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

- As per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report, number of developed taluk was only one (Bidar), it increased to two (Bidar and Aurad) for the index 2009-10.
- All taluks have shown positive change from 1999-00 index to 2009-10 index.
- Bhalki has the highest and Bidar has the lowest improvement in comparison with their previous index value.
- *Number of Government hospital beds per 10,000 population* in this district has shown 50.31 percent of improvement over a decade.

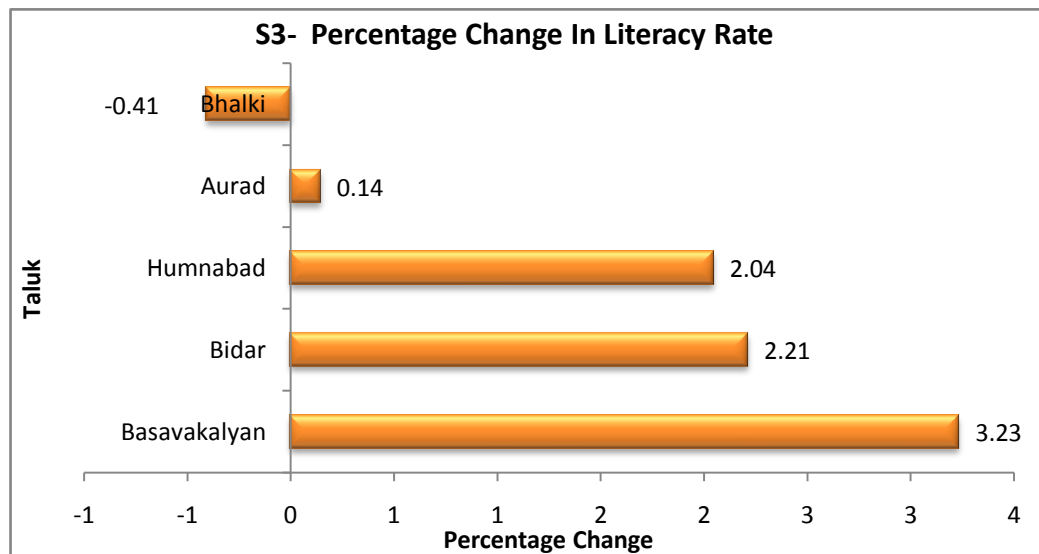


S3- Literacy Rate (In Percentage)

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Basavakalyan	59.90	69.73	0.89	0.92	3.23
Bidar	65.42	75.40	0.98	1.00	2.21
Humnabad	59.46	68.42	0.89	0.91	2.04
Aurad	60.23	68.02	0.90	0.90	0.14
Bhalki	63.45	71.26	0.95	0.94	-0.41
District	61.69	1.06	60.94	0.92	-98.49

S3-Literacy rate (in percentage)

- None of the taluks were found to be developed as per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report.
- In the index 2009-10, Bidar was grouped into developed category.
- Literacy rate in the district has shown positive development in the district.

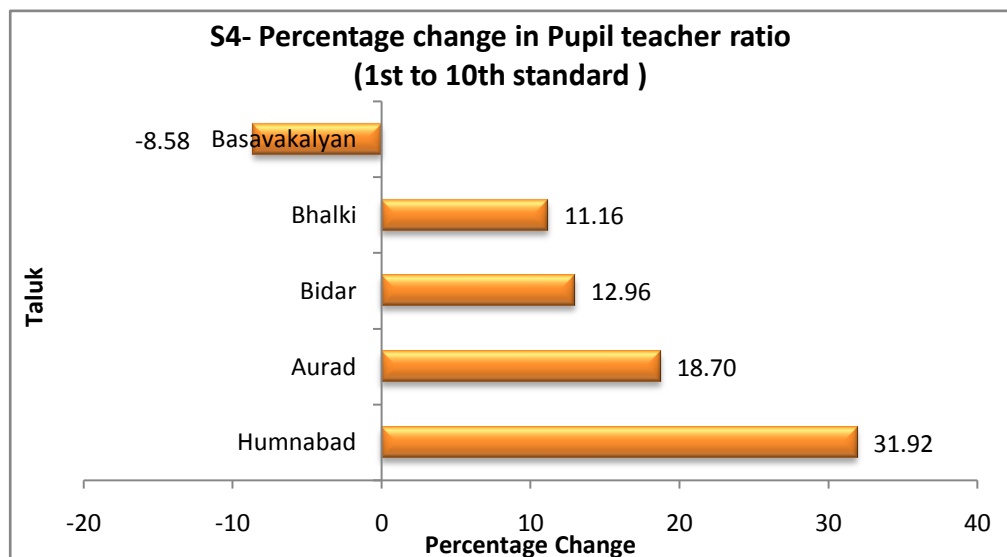


S4- Pupil Teacher Ratio (1st To 10th Standard)

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Humnabad	50.76	28.40	0.68	0.90	31.92
Aurad	38.47	23.92	0.90	1.06	18.70
Bidar	47.45	31.00	0.73	0.82	12.96
Bhalki	35.94	23.86	0.96	1.07	11.16
Basavakalyan	37.43	30.22	0.92	0.84	-8.58
District	42.01	27.80	0.82	0.92	11.52

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

- As per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report, none of the taluks were in the developed category.
- Index 2009-10 identified two taluks in the developed category out of five taluks.
- Except Basavakalyan, all taluks have shown positive change from 1999-00 to 2009-10 index.
- Pupil teacher ratio (1 to 10th standard) in the district has shown 12 percent improvement in the district.

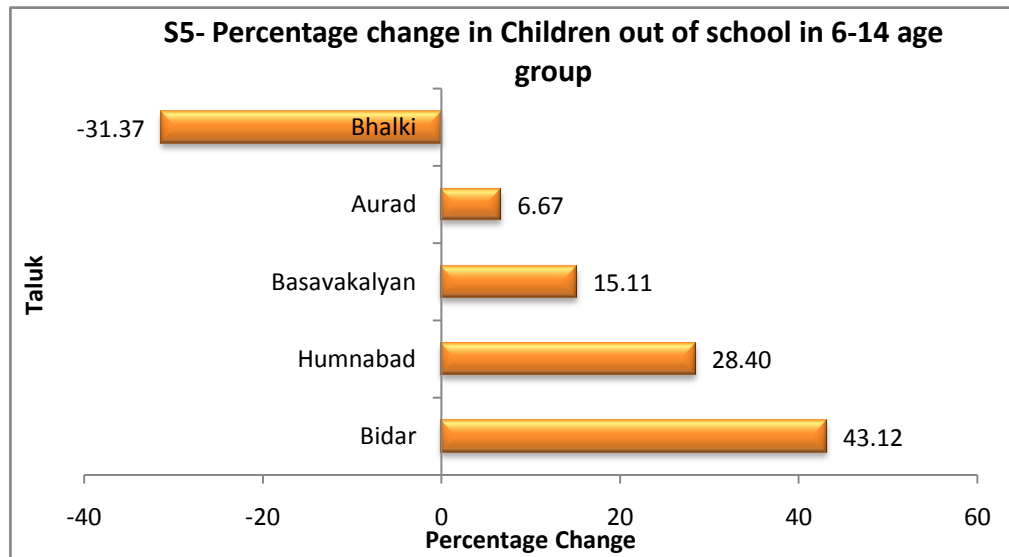


S5- Percentage Of Children Out Of School In 6-14 Age Group

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Bidar	9.68	2.04	1.04	1.48	43.12
Humnabad	14.27	3.35	0.70	0.90	28.40
Basavakalyan	15.22	3.98	0.66	0.76	15.11
Aurad	15.10	4.27	0.66	0.71	6.67
Bhalki	7.78	3.42	1.29	0.89	-31.37
District	12.41	3.28	0.92	0.81	-12.25

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

- Two out of five taluks namely, Bidar and Bhalki were in the developed category in Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report.
- In the index 2009-10 Bhalki failed to maintain its position and became backward.
- Except Bhalki, all taluks have shown a positive change from 1999-00 index to 2009-10 index.

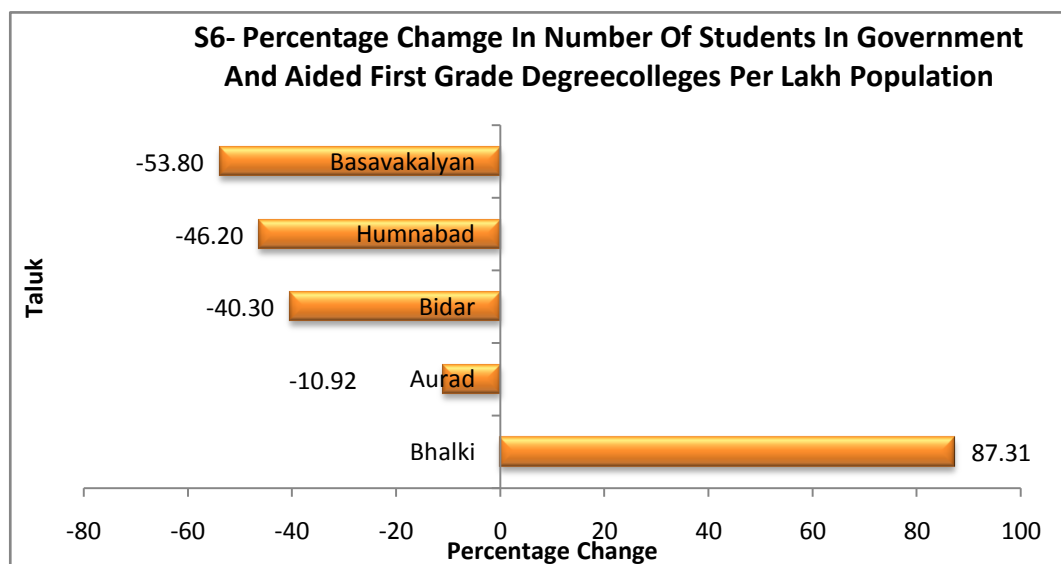


S6- Number of Students In Government And Aided First Grade Degree Colleges Per Lakh Population

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Bhalki	445.88	798.31	0.67	1.25	87.31
Aurad	209.71	178.56	0.31	0.28	-10.92
Bidar	1060.46	605.12	1.58	0.95	-40.30
Humnabad	354.46	182.29	0.53	0.28	-46.20
Basavakalyan	427.35	188.72	0.64	0.29	-53.80
District	499.57	293.00	0.75	0.61	-18.26

S6-Number of Students in Government and Aided First Grade Degree Colleges per lakh population

- As per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report, Bidar was the only developed taluk.
- Index 2009-10 found Bhalki as the only developed taluk.
- Four out of five taluks in the district has shown negative change from 1999-00 index to 2009-10 index.
- The indicator *Number of Students in Government and Aided First Gade Degree Collages per lakh population* in the district has shown negative change.

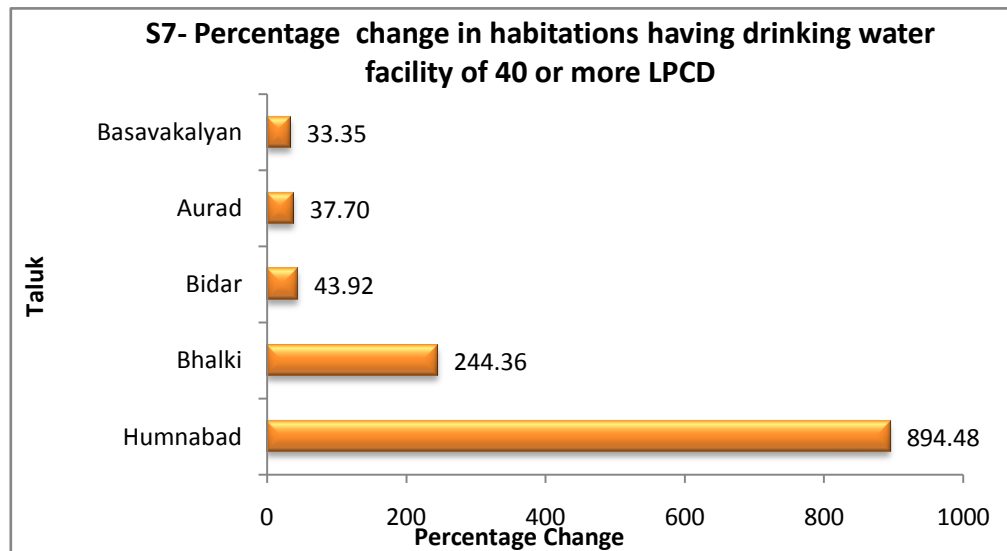


**S7- Percentage Of Habitations Having Drinking Water Facility Of
40 Or More LPCD**

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Humnabad	7.22	73.15	0.13	1.27	894.48
Bhalki	20.75	72.85	0.37	1.27	244.36
Bidar	31.21	45.77	0.55	0.80	43.92
Aurad	27.27	38.28	0.48	0.67	37.70
Basavakalyan	18.09	24.58	0.32	0.43	33.35
District	20.91	47.91	0.37	0.83	123.22

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

- As per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report, none of the taluks were in the developed category.
- In index 2009-10, two taluks were found in developed category.
- All taluks have experienced the positive change change from 1999-00 index to 2009-10 index, the highest is in Humnabad and the lowest is in Basavakalyan.
- The district has shown significant improvement in *Percentage of Habitation having Drinking Water Facility of 40 or more LPCD* over a decade.

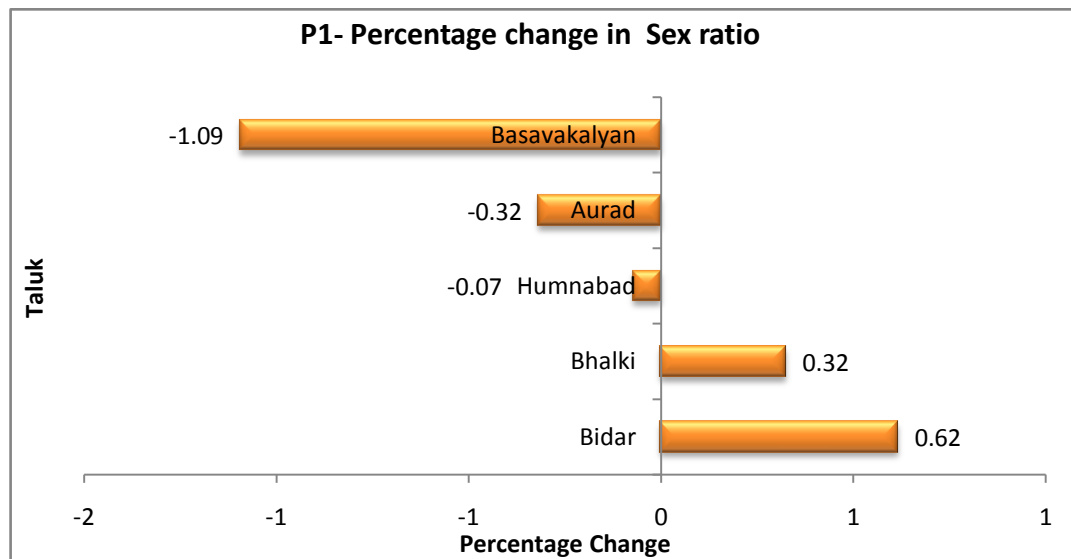


P1- Sex Ratio

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Bidar	936.53	946.93	0.97	0.98	0.62
Bhalki	945.47	953.20	0.98	0.98	0.32
Humnabad	950.33	954.31	0.99	0.99	-0.07
Aurad	952.42	954.05	0.99	0.99	-0.32
Basavakalyan	960.55	954.71	1.00	0.99	-1.09
District	948.12	948.55	0.98	0.98	-0.08

P1-Sex Ratio

- As per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report, Basavakalyan was the only developed taluk.
- There was no huge difference among the taluks for this indicator in both the years.

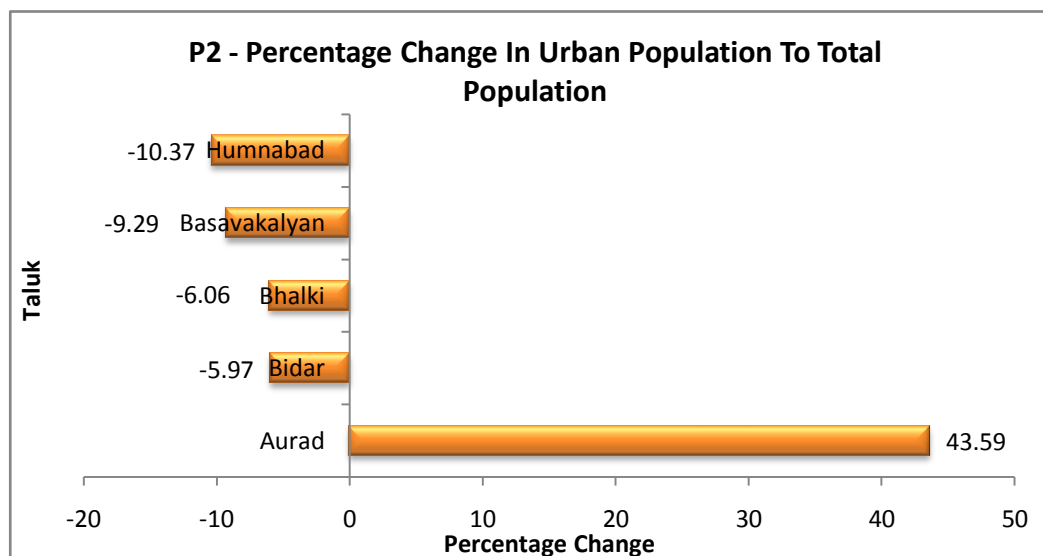


P2 - Percentage Of Urban Population To Total Population

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Aurad	6.61	10.76	0.19	0.28	43.59
Bidar	42.89	45.78	1.26	1.19	-5.97
Bhalki	13.66	14.56	0.40	0.38	-6.06
Basavakalyan	19.61	20.19	0.58	0.52	-9.29
Humnabad	20.60	20.96	0.61	0.54	-10.37
District	22.94	22.96	0.68	0.68	0.04

P2: Percentage of Urban population to total Population

- Only one taluk was in the developed category in Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report as well as in index 2009-10.
- Except Aurad none of the taluks have shown any positive change from 1999-00 index to 2009-10 index.
- Percentage of Urban population to total Population in the district has not shown any considerable changes in the reference period.

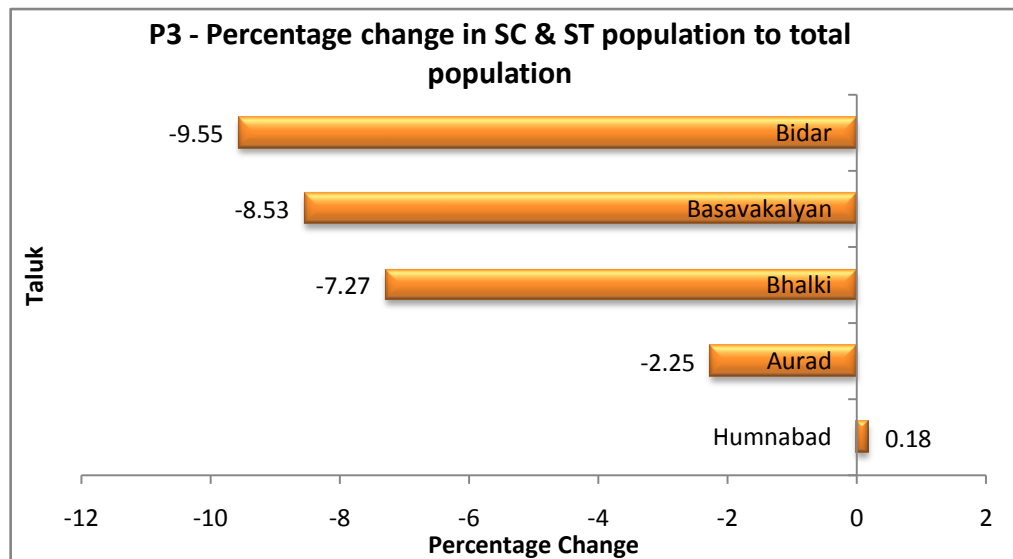


P3 - Percentage Of SC & ST Population To Total Population

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Humnabad	34.39	35.83	0.60	0.60	0.18
Aurad	32.76	34.99	0.63	0.62	-2.25
Bhalki	26.91	30.30	0.77	0.71	-7.27
Basavakalyan	31.63	36.10	0.65	0.60	-8.53
Bidar	22.11	25.52	0.93	0.84	-9.55
District	29.01	32.02	0.71	0.67	-5.44

P3: Percentage of SC and ST population to total Population

- SC, ST population in the district was 29.01 percent which increased to 32.02 percent over a decade.

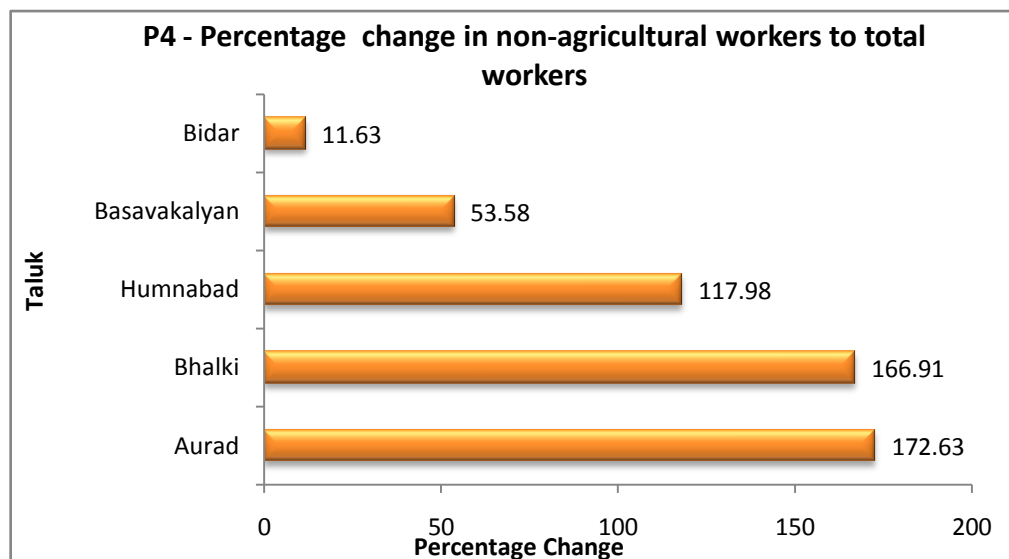


P4 - Percentage Of Non-Agricultural Workers To Total Workers

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Aurad	21.22	39.41	0.50	1.37	172.63
Bhalki	23.50	42.73	0.56	1.49	166.91
Humnabad	28.32	42.06	0.67	1.46	117.98
Basavakalyan	34.02	35.59	0.81	1.24	53.58
Bidar	39.69	30.18	0.94	1.05	11.63
District	29.98	37.49	0.72	1.30	81.18

P4-Percentage of Non-Agricultural workers to total workers

- None of the taluks were in the developed category as far as Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report is concerned.
- 2009-10 index shows all that taluks were in the developed category.
- Aurad has shown the highest improvement and Bidar has shown the lowest improvement change from 1999-00 index to 2009-10 index.
- The indicator *Percentage of Non-Agriculture workers to total workers* in the district has shown more than 80 percent development in the study period.

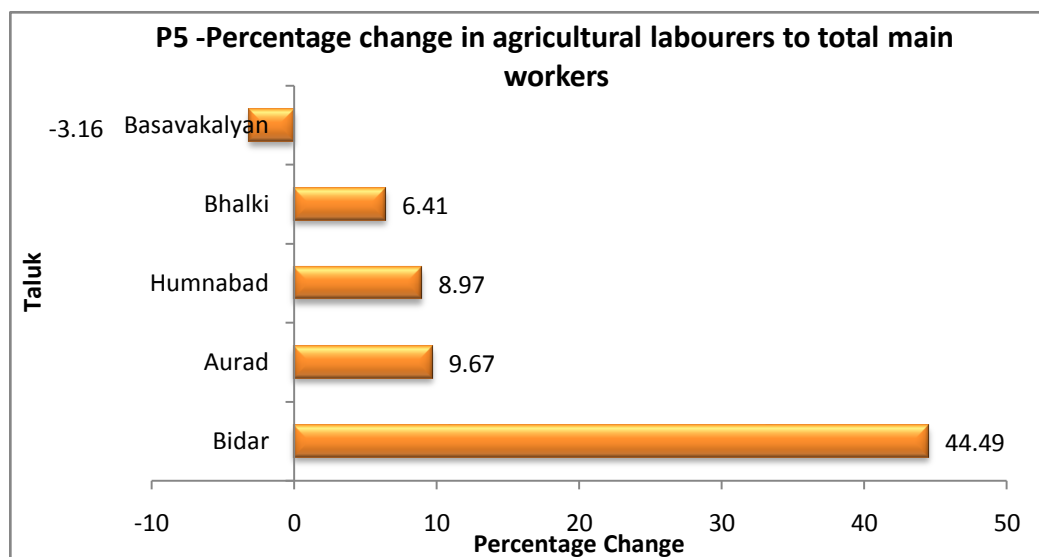


P5 -Percentage Of Agricultural Labourers To Total Main Workers

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Bidar	43.67	37.02	0.66	0.96	44.49
Aurad	48.76	54.46	0.59	0.65	9.67
Humnabad	50.32	56.57	0.57	0.63	8.97
Bhalki	48.73	56.10	0.59	0.63	6.41
Basavakalyan	37.45	47.37	0.77	0.75	-3.16
District	49.61	49.19	0.58	0.72	23.51

P5: Percentage of Agricultural Laborers to total main workers

- None of the taluks were observed in the developed category in both of the indices.
- Except Basavakalyan, all taluks have registered positive change over a decade.
- Bidar with 44 percent of positive change is in the top position.
- The district has shown 23.51 percent improvement in *Percentages of Agricultural Laborers 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.