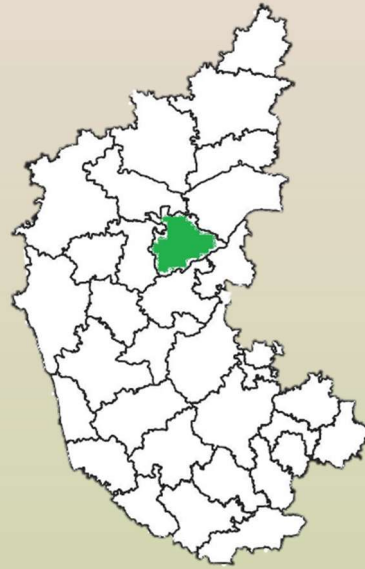**Prof. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report and After**

Taluk Report Cards

Of
Koppal 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.

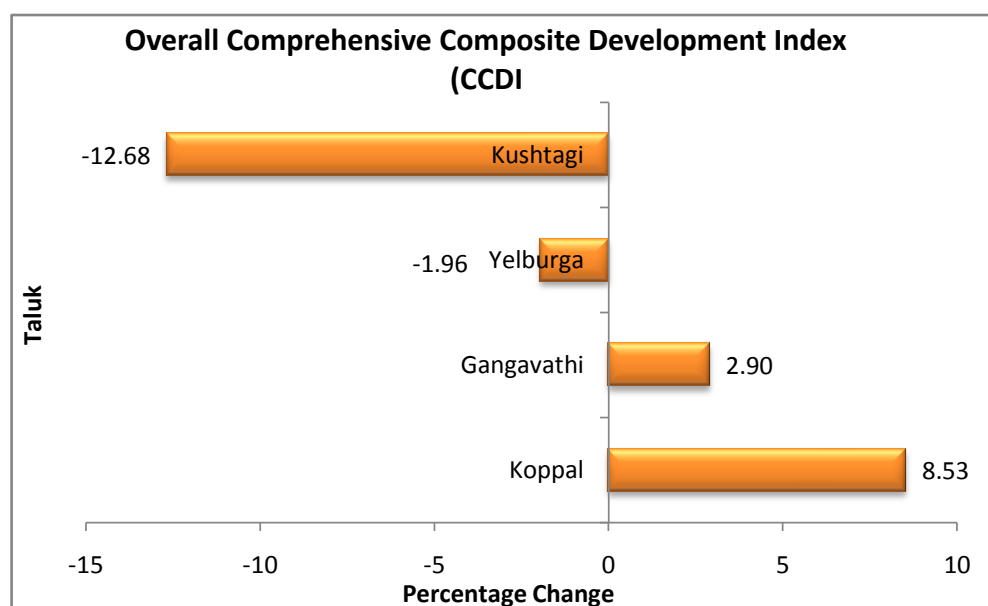| 1. Agricultural and Allied |
|---|
| A1: Percentage of total cropped area to net area sown, |
| A2: Percentage of area under food grains to total cropped area, |
| A3: Percentage of area under horticultural crops to total cropped area |
| A4: Percentage of area under commercial crops to total cropped 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		
Koppal	0.81	0.88	8.53	More Backward (132)	More Backward (120)
Gangavathi	0.93	0.96	2.90	Backward (81)	Backward (91)
Yelburga	0.63	0.62	-1.96	Most Backward (168)	Most Backward (174)
Kushtagi	0.64	0.56	-12.68	Most Backward (167)	Most Backward (175)

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 two taluks were in the Most Backward category and one each in More Backward and Backward Category
➢ As per the index of 2009-10, there is no change in the status of these 4 taluks
➢ On the whole, there seems to be no developmental effect across the taluks.

Overall Comprehensive Composite Development Index (CCDI

-12.68 Kushtagi
-1.96 Yelburga
Gangavathi 2.90
Koppal 8.53

Taluk

Percentage Change

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		
Koppal	0.78	0.97	24.63	Most Backward (137)	Backward (103)
Gangavathi	1.35	1.50	11.15	Relatively Developed (37)	Relatively Developed (24)
Yelburga	0.63	0.61	-3.45	Most Backward (167)	Most Backward (171)
Kushtagi	0.65	0.59	-8.43	Most Backward (164)	Most Backward (174)

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 three out of four taluks in the most backward category.
➢ In 2009-10, there was slight improvement in Koppal taluk which moved forward to the Backward Category.
➢ Gangavati remained in the relatively developed category.
➢ Yalbruga and Kushtagi also showed no change and remained in the Most Backward Category
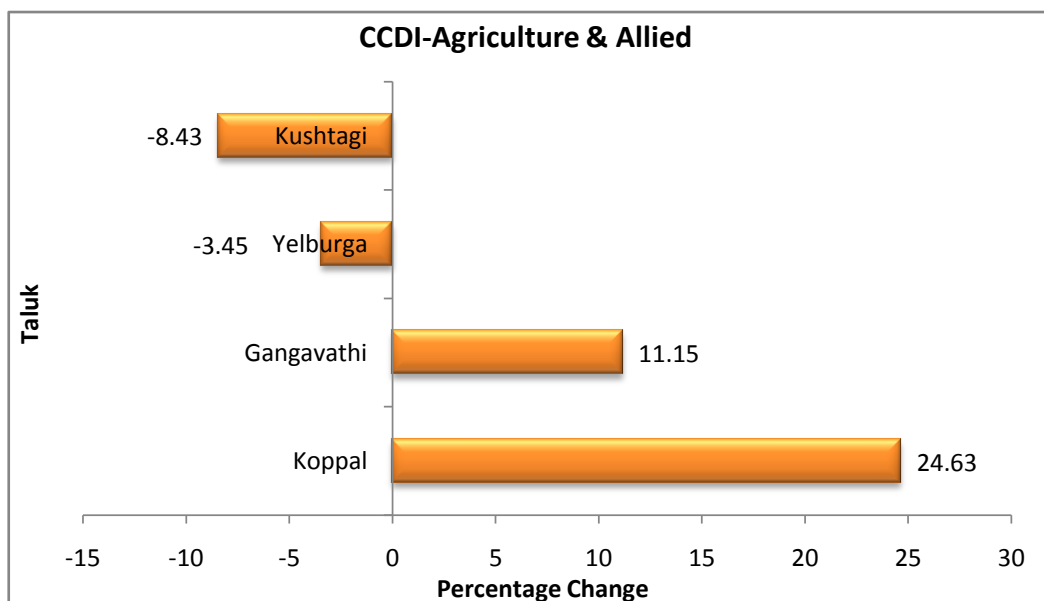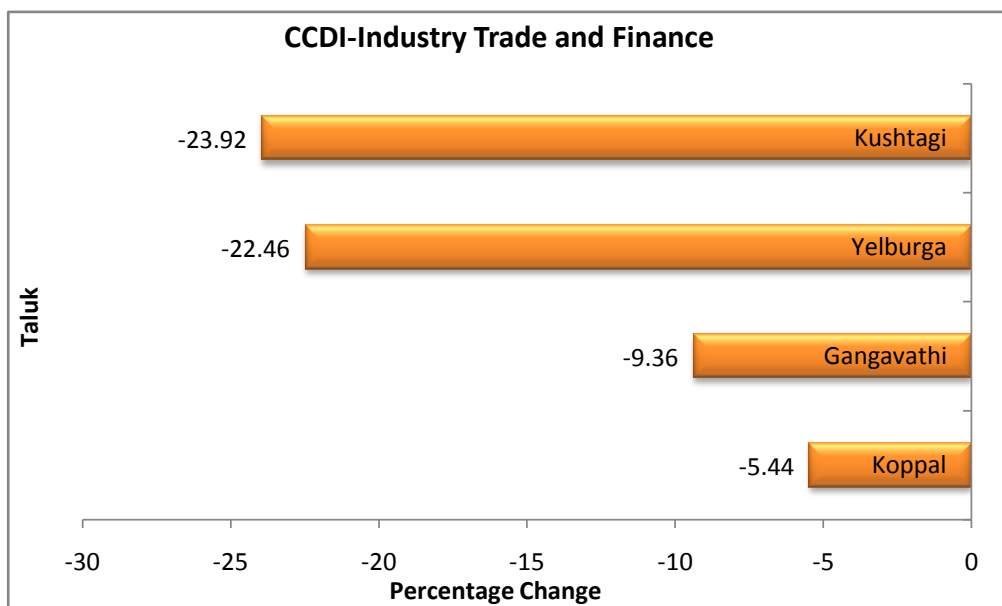
Taluk	CCDI-INDUSTRY, TRADE AND FINANCE			Status of Taluks as per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report (1999-00)	Status of Taluks as per 2009-10 Index
	1999-00	2009-10	% Change		
Koppal	0.81	0.76	-5.44	More Backward	Most Backward (101)
Gangavathi	0.89	0.81	-9.36	Backward	More Backward (90)
Yelburga	0.52	0.40	-22.46	Most Backward (161)	Most Backward (174)
Kushtagi	0.54	0.41	-23.92	Most Backward (155)	Most Backward (173)

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, Koppal was in the more backward category which moved to most backward category in 2009-10. A step backwards
➢ Gangavati was backwrad as per Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa Committee Report which also went backwards and became more backward.
➢ Yalburga and Kushtagi witnessed the no change and remained as most backward taluks for both time points.
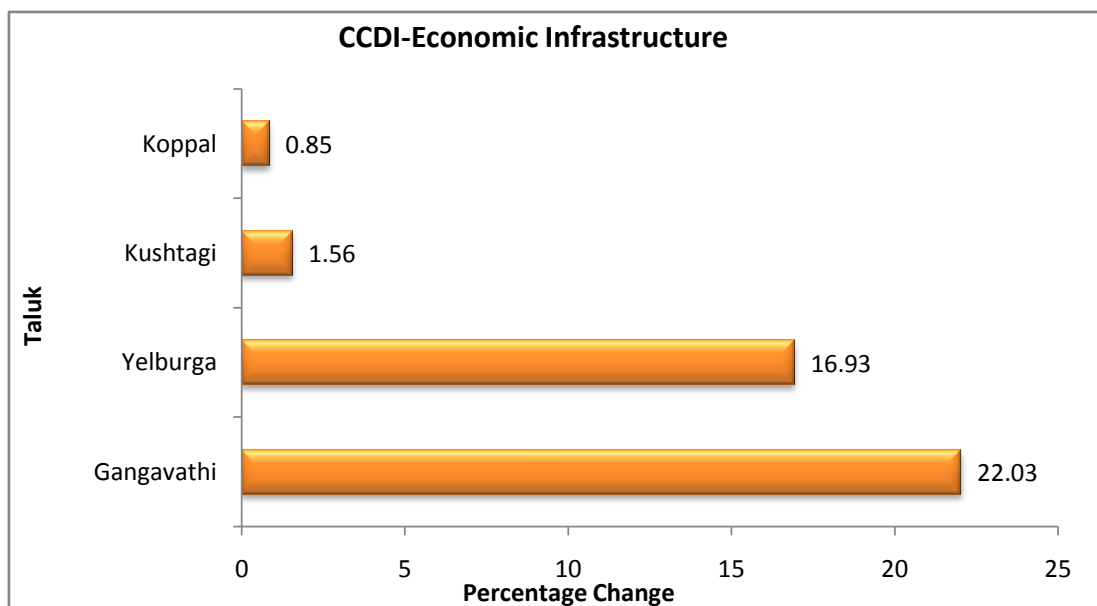

CCDI-Industry Trade and Finance

CCDI-INFRASTRUCTURE (ECONOMIC)

Taluk	CCDI-INFRASTRUCTURE (ECONOMIC)			Status of Taluks as per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report (1999-00)	Status of Taluks as per 2009-10 Index
	1999-00	2009-10	% Change		
Gangavathi	0.74	0.90	22.03	Most Backward (156)	Backward (118)
Yelburga	0.81	0.95	16.93	More Backward (140)	Backward (102)
Kushtagi	0.78	0.79	1.56	Most Backward (146)	Most Backward (143)
Koppal	1.01	1.02	0.85	Relatively Developed (77)	Relatively Developed (88)

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

CCDI-INFRASTRUCTURE (ECONOMIC):

➤ As per Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee two talks were in the most backward category. Out of the remaining two, one was backward and fortunately Koppal was relatively developed.

➤ Gangavati in the 2009-10 showed improvement and moved to the backward category. Yalbruga also moved forward and entered the backward category..
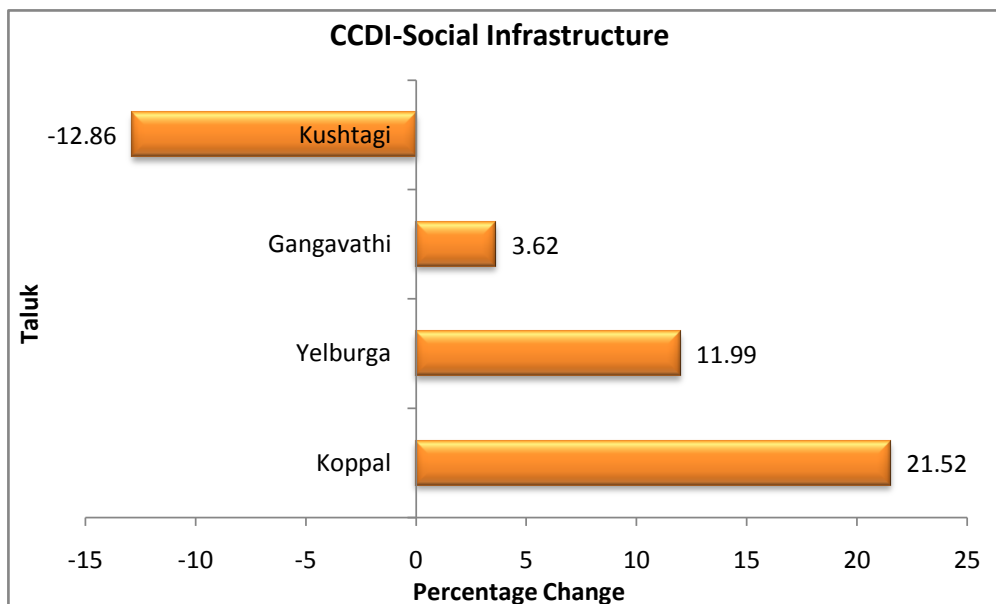
➤ Koppal remained the same.

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		
Koppal	0.72	0.87	21.52	Most Backward (144)	More Backward (119)
Yelburga	0.67	0.76	11.99	Most Backward (154)	Most Backward (154)
Gangavathi	0.64	0.66	3.62	Most Backward (163)	Most Backward (169)
Kushtagi	0.68	0.59	-12.86	Most Backward (153)	Most Backward (174)

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

CCDI-INFRASTRUCTURE (SOCIAL):

➢ It is significant to note that the status of all the four taluks belonged to the most backward category as per Dr. D. M. N. Nanjundappa Committee report. Even after ten years (2009-10) the status continued to be the same.
➢ Social infrastructure in the district deserves attention.

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		
Yelburga	0.83	0.84	0.67	More Backward (138)	More Backward (144)
Kushtagi	0.82	0.82	-0.29	More Backward (141)	More Backward (158)
Koppal	0.97	0.91	-6.80	Backward (58)	Backward (95)
Gangavathi	1.04	0.92	-11.80	Relatively Developed (33)	Backward (89)

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

CCDI-POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS:

➢ Two taluks in this indicator were identified as more backward by Dr. D. M. Nanjundappa Committee Report which continued in the same category in the years 2009-10 as well.
➢ Koppal also remained in the backward category for the two points of time.
➢ Interestingly, Gangavati went backwards from relatively developed to backward category
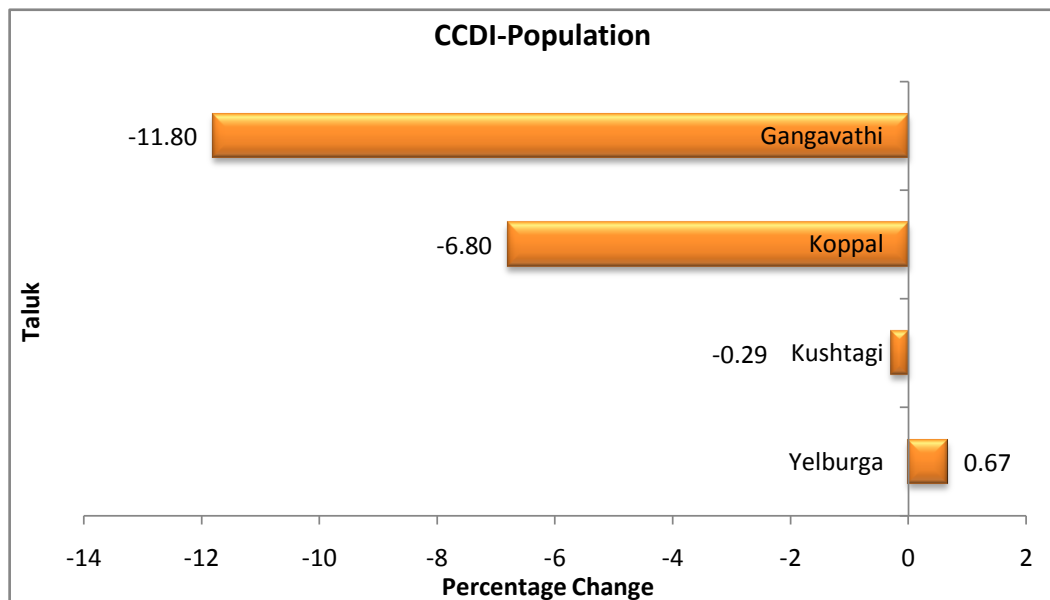
CCDI-Population

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Yelburga	107.70	127.55	0.92	1.05	14.15
Kushtagi	108.94	126.07	0.93	1.04	11.55
Gangavathi	144.72	158.81	1.23	1.30	5.78
Koppal	117.46	116.12	1.00	0.95	-4.71
District	119.80	130.66	1.02	1.07	5.13

A1- Percentage of Total Cropped Area to Net area Sown

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

➢ As per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee, only two taluks were in the developed category, while in 2009-10 number of developed taluks has been increased to four.

➢ Significant decrease can be observed in Koppal taluk with regard to percentage of total cropped area to net area sown, thus it decreased from developed category to under developed category.

➢ Yelburga and Kushtagi taluks have registered significant improvement of more than 11 per cent of change from 1999-00 to 2009-10, and joined developed category from underdeveloped category.

➢ Totally in this indicator Koppal district has moved forward.
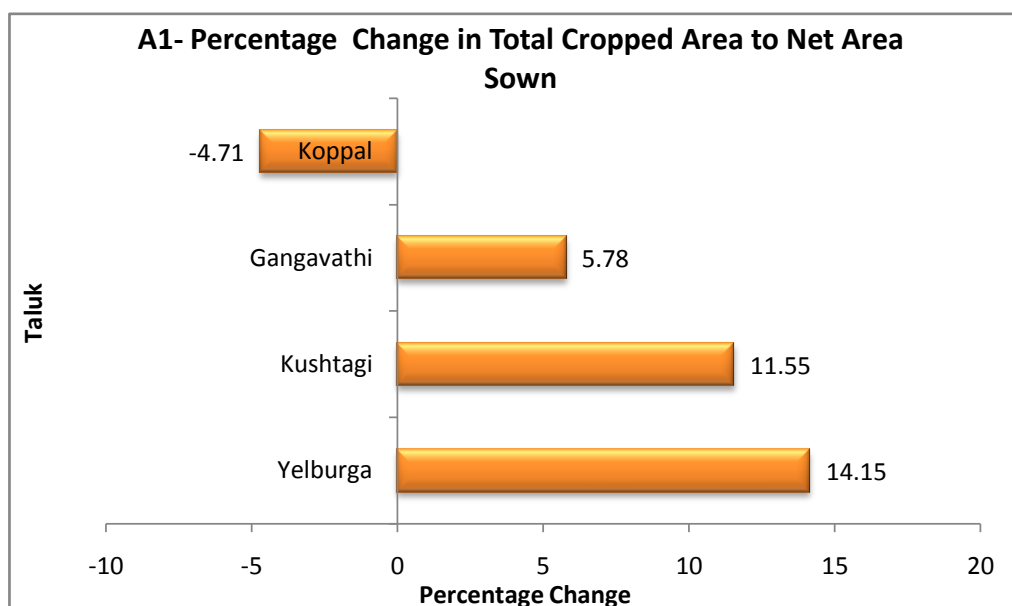
A1- Percentage Change in Total Cropped Area to Net Area Sown

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	
Koppal	58.72	62.60	0.98	1.05	6.81
Yelburga	51.73	51.05	0.87	0.86	-1.12
Gangavathi	78.50	75.64	1.32	1.27	-3.46
Kushtagi	65.67	62.27	1.10	1.05	-4.99
District	64.68	62.30	1.08	1.05	-3.49

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

➢ As per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee, two taluks namely Gangavathi and Kushtagi were in the developed category

➢ As per recent index Koppal has also joined that category to make the number of developed taluks as four

➢ Yelburga was in under developed category in both the years, which has also shown a negative change over the period of time.

➢ Koppal was in the under developed category in Nanjundappa Committee Report, which has improved its position to the developed category

➢ Though Gangavathi and Kushtagi were in the developed category, they registered a negative growth over a decade.

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

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Gangavathi	0.34	5.47	0.10	0.38	270.30
Yelburga	0.55	4.44	0.16	0.31	86.98
Kushtagi	0.70	4.75	0.21	0.33	57.24
Koppal	2.13	5.44	0.64	0.37	-41.19
District	0.91	4.98	0.27	0.34	26.94

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

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

- ➢ None of the taluks were found to be in the developed category either in the Dr. Nanjundappa Committee Report or in the 2009-10 index.
- ➢ However except Koppal all taluks have shown a positive development from 1999-00 to 2009-10
- ➢ Significant improvement can be observed in Gangavathi taluk, which is more than 270 per cent change during the same year for the indicator of horticultural crops
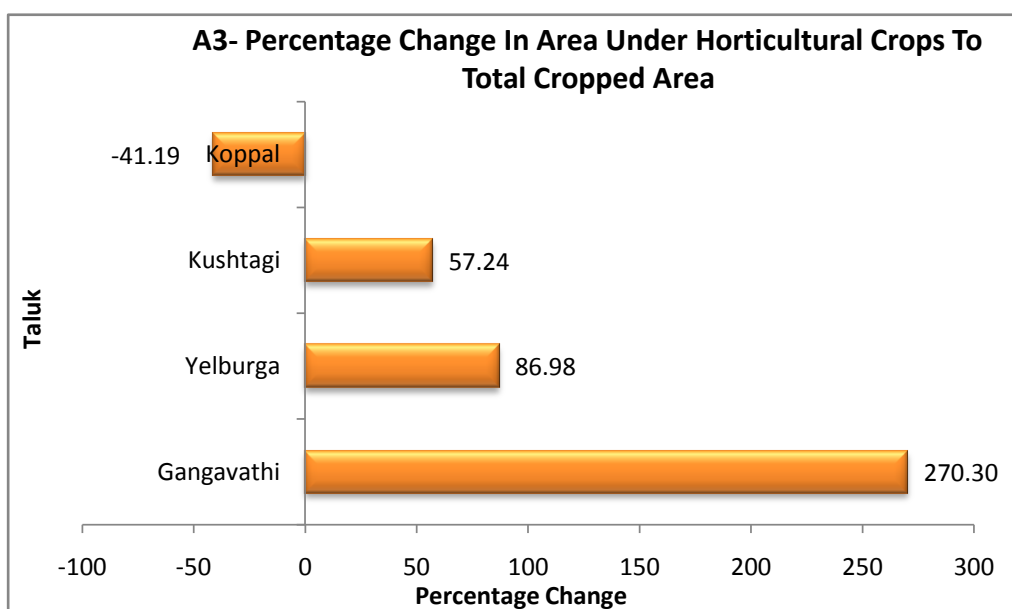
A3- Percentage Change In Area Under Horticultural Crops To Total Cropped Area

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	
Kushtagi	33.55	33.83	0.92	1.04	13.14
Yelburga	47.72	46.56	1.31	1.43	9.48
Gangavathi	21.16	19.46	0.58	0.60	3.19
Koppal	39.15	33.55	1.07	1.03	-3.85
District	34.40	34.01	0.94	1.05	10.95

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

- ➤ As per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee there were two developed taluks in the indicator on commercial crops, viz., Yelburga and Koppal.
- ➤ In 2009-10 index Kushtagi has also joined the developed category.
- ➤ Except Koppal all taluks have shown a positive change from 1999-00 to 2009-10
- ➤ Kushtagi has shown a highest positive change of more than 13 per cent

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

Koppal -3.85
Gangavathi 3.19
Yelburga 9.48
Kushtagi 13.14

Taluk / Percentage Change
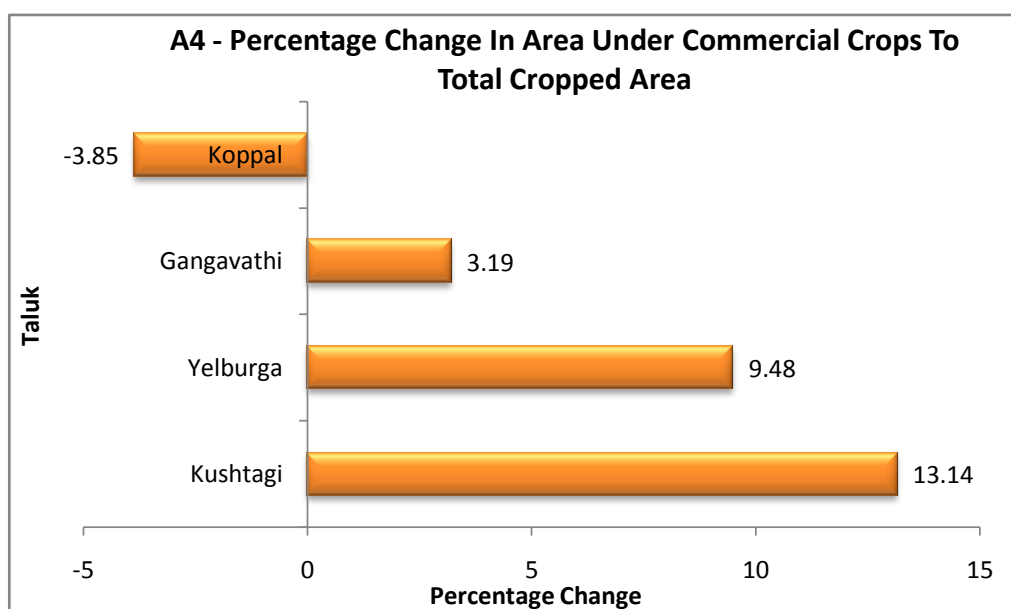
A5 - Percentage Of Net Area Irrigated To Net Area Sown

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Koppal	18.83	32.04	0.79	1.01	27.00
Yelburga	9.77	16.37	0.41	0.51	25.15
Kushtagi	10.92	16.05	0.46	0.50	9.72
Gangavathi	68.55	72.85	2.89	2.29	-20.67
District	27.18	31.47	1.14	0.99	-13.59

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

➢ As per Dr. Nanjundappa Committee Report only Gangavathi was in the developed category, while in 2009-10 index Koppal has also entered into this category

➢ A point here is to be noted that- although Gangavathi is found in the developed category in both the indices, a significant negative change is registered from 1999-00 to 2009-10

➢ Totally net irrigated area in the district has shown a negative growth competition with the state

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	
Gangavathi	206.92	391.96	1.74	3.01	73.19
Koppal	155.93	161.06	1.31	1.24	-5.57
Kushtagi	117.05	24.43	0.98	0.19	-80.92
Yelburga	128.74	4.39	1.08	0.03	-96.88
District	156.73	137.93	1.58	1.06	-32.73

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


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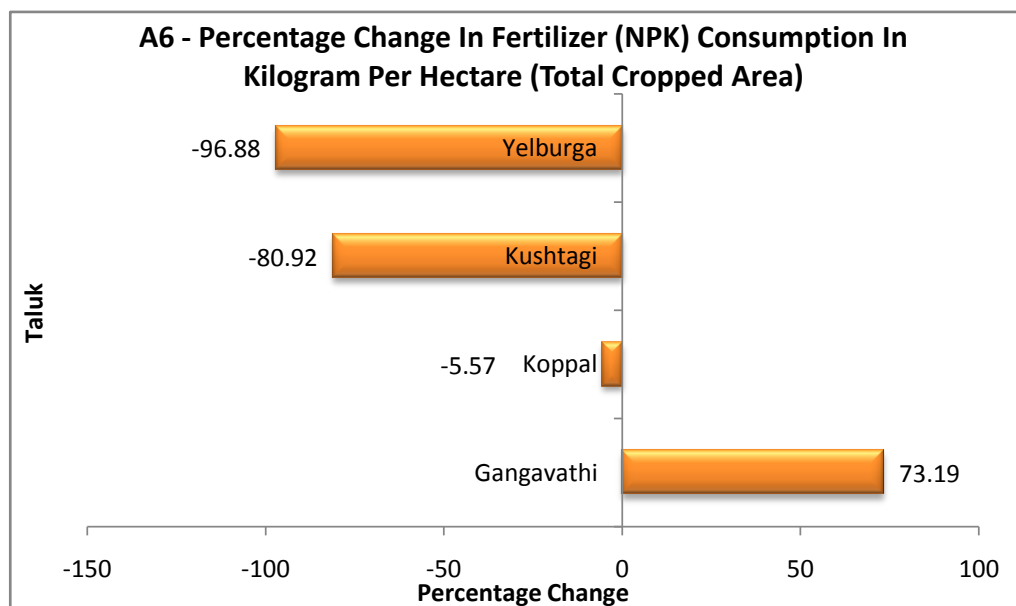
A7 - Number Of Tractors Per 1000 Hectares Area Sown

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Yelburga	1.26	1.50	0.14	0.31	117.57
Koppal	3.56	3.50	0.40	0.71	79.38
Gangavathi	17.40	10.45	1.93	2.12	9.78
Kushtagi	1.94	1.01	0.22	0.21	-4.30
District	6.90	4.00	0.79	0.81	3.29

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

➢ In case of the Tractor related indicator, in Koppal district, only Gangavathi was in the developed category in both the indices.
➢ Except Kushtagi all taluks have shown positive change in this indicator
➢ Yelburga (117.57%) has shown the highest improvement, followed by Koppal (79.38%).
➢ Gangavathi has shown a marginal improvement during the same year

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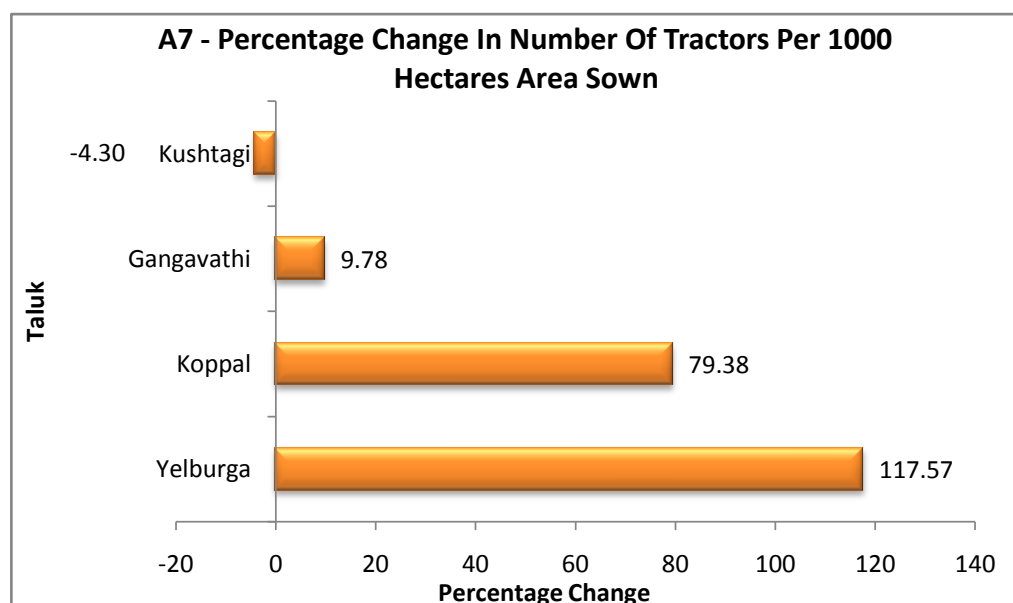
A8 - Livestock Units Per Lakh Rural Population

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Koppal	38432.14	41083.61	0.80	0.95	19.23
Yelburga	34055.47	35033.41	0.71	0.81	14.74
Gangavathi	39658.98	38828.04	0.82	0.90	9.20
Kushtagi	46131.91	40185.56	0.96	0.93	-2.84
District	39509.40	38834.05	0.82	0.90	9.63

A8: Livestock units per lakh rural population
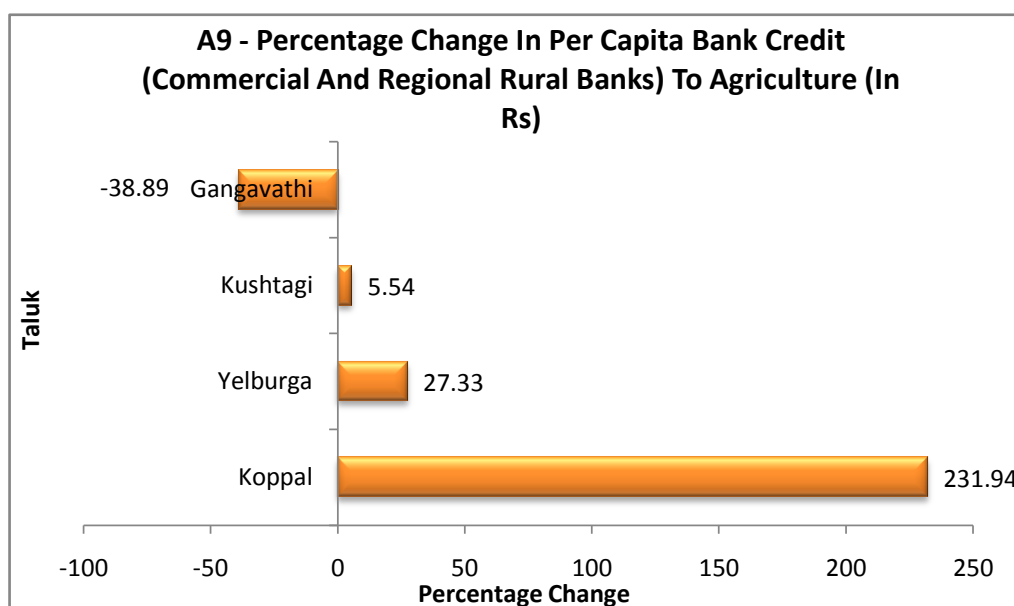
➢ None of the taluks were found to be developed either in the Dr. Nanjundappa Committee Report or in the 2009-10 index
➢ However, except Kushtagi remaining three taluks have shown positive change from 1999-00 to 2009-10
➢ Around 10 per cent improvement can be observed in the district for this indicator.

A8 - Percentage Change In Livestock Units Per Lakh Rural Population
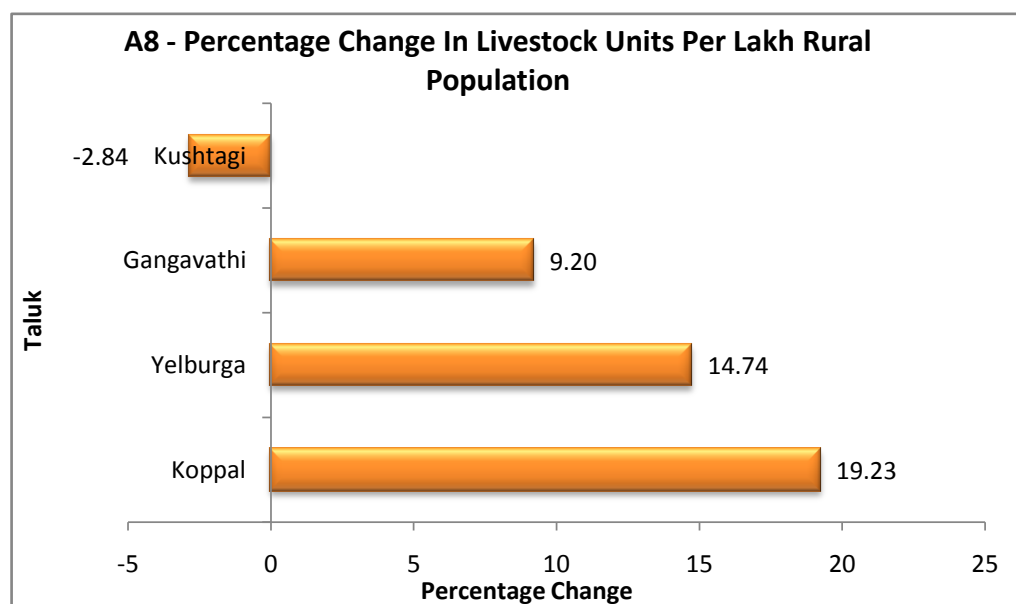
A9 - Per Capita Bank Credit (Commercial And Regional Rural Banks) To Agriculture (In Rs)					
Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Koppal	190.88	2880.11	0.39	1.30	231.94
Yelburga	211.54	1224.34	0.43	0.55	27.33
Kushtagi	153.28	735.38	0.32	0.33	5.54
Gangavathi	785.91	2183.18	1.62	0.99	-38.89
District	389.37	1886.98	0.80	0.85	6.61

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

➢ As per Dr. Nanjundappa Committee Report Gangavathi was in the developed category.
➢ Whereas, in the 2009-10 index Koppal was in the developed category.
➢ Except Gangavathi all taluks have experienced a positive change over a decade.
➢ Koppal has registered a notable positive change of around 232 per cent.

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

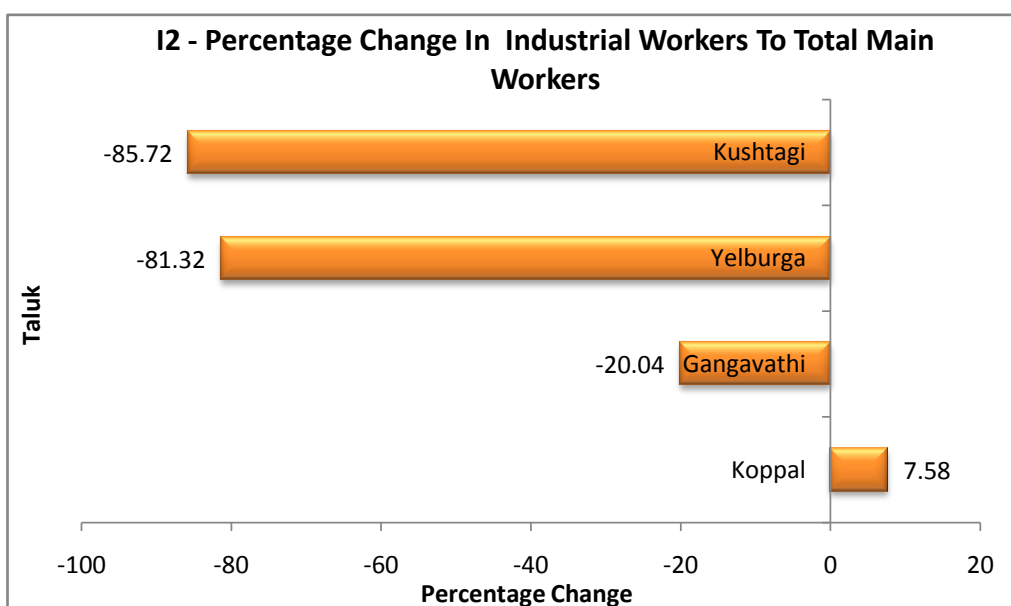| Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Gangavathi	259.95	60.05	0.54	0.16	-70.44
Koppal	331.64	50.95	0.69	0.14	-80.34
Kushtagi	202.29	22.15	0.42	0.06	-85.99
Yelburga	221.45	19.04	0.46	0.05	-89.00
District	259.66	41.97	0.54	0.11	-79.32

I1: Number of industrial units per lakh population

➢ None of the taluks were in the developed category as per Dr. Nanjundappa Committee Report and 2009-10 index.
➢ All taluks have shown a negative change in this indicator from 1999-00 to 2009-10.
➢ Industrialisation is lagging in the district, which needs to be taken care.
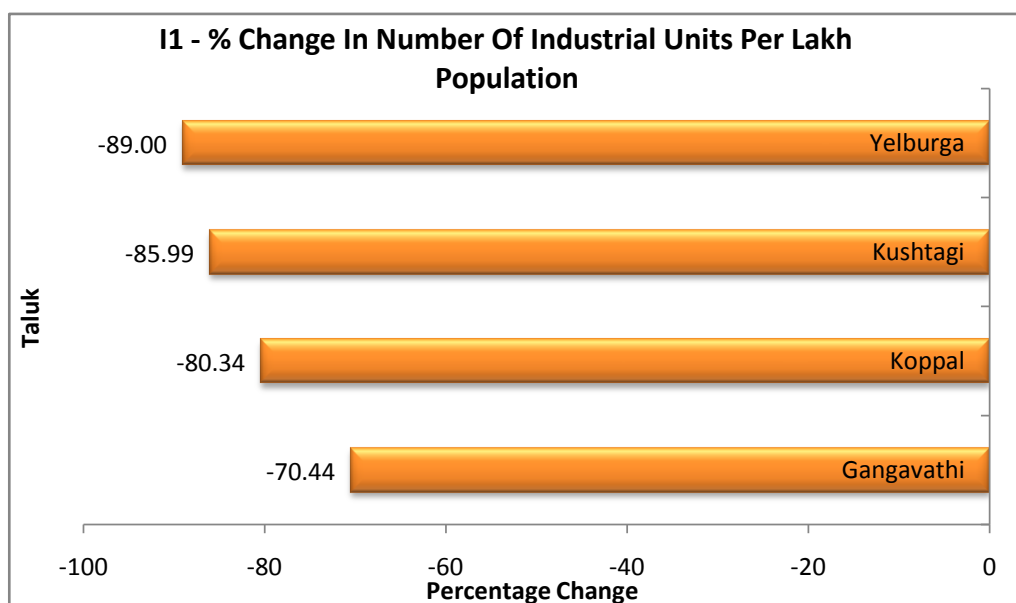
I1 - % Change In Number Of Industrial Units Per Lakh Population

I2 - Percentage Of Industrial Workers To Total Main Workers

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Koppal	6.88	6.49	0.64	0.69	7.58
Gangavathi	4.74	3.32	0.44	0.35	-20.04
Yelburga	3.24	0.53	0.30	0.06	-81.32
Kushtagi	4.41	0.55	0.41	0.06	-85.72
District	4.92	3.02	0.46	0.32	-29.87

I2: Percentage of industrial workers to total main workers

➢ As per Dr. Nanjundappa Committee Report none of the taluks were in the developed category.
➢ Same situation continued during 2009-10 index.
➢ Koppal is the only taluk which has shown a positive change of around 8 per cent.
➢ Negative change is between 20.04 per cent (Gangavathi) and 85.72 per cent (Kushtagi).

I2 - Percentage Change In Industrial Workers To Total Main Workers

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Gangavathi	4770.46	16949.11	1.35	1.35	0.19
Koppal	3104.19	10252.47	0.88	0.82	-6.87
Yelburga	1630.09	4234.83	0.46	0.34	-26.74
Kushtagi	1609.97	4118.98	0.46	0.33	-27.86
District	3079.61	10110.95	0.87	0.81	-7.42

I3 - Per Capita Advances By Banks In Rupees

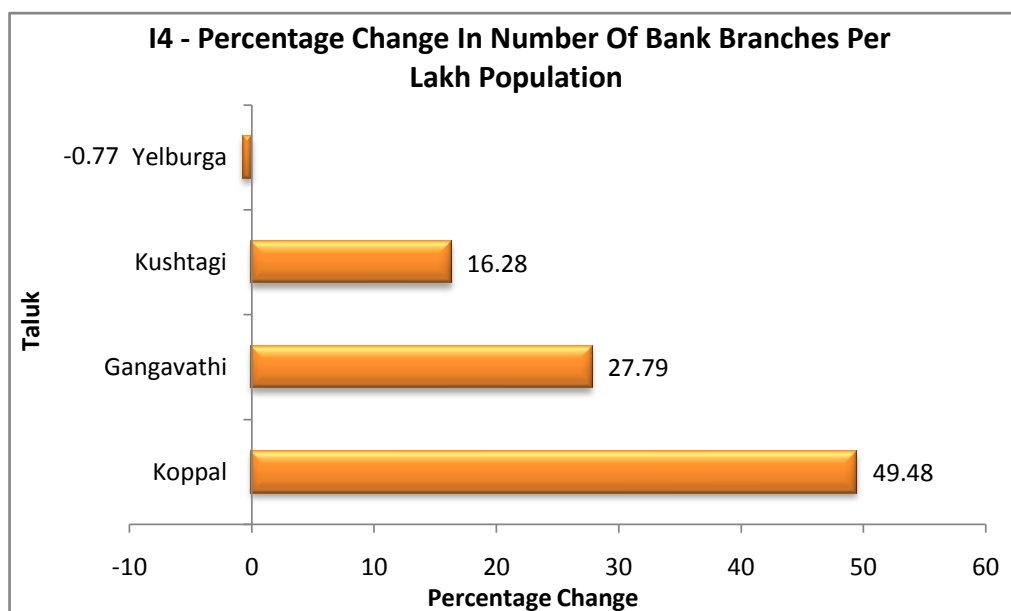**I3: Percapita advances by banks in rupees**

➢ Except Gangavathi all taluks were in the under developed category in both the indices.

➢ Only Gangavathi is found in the developed category as per Dr. Nanjundappa Committee Report and as per 2009-10 index.

➢ Gangavathi has also shown positive change over the reference period.
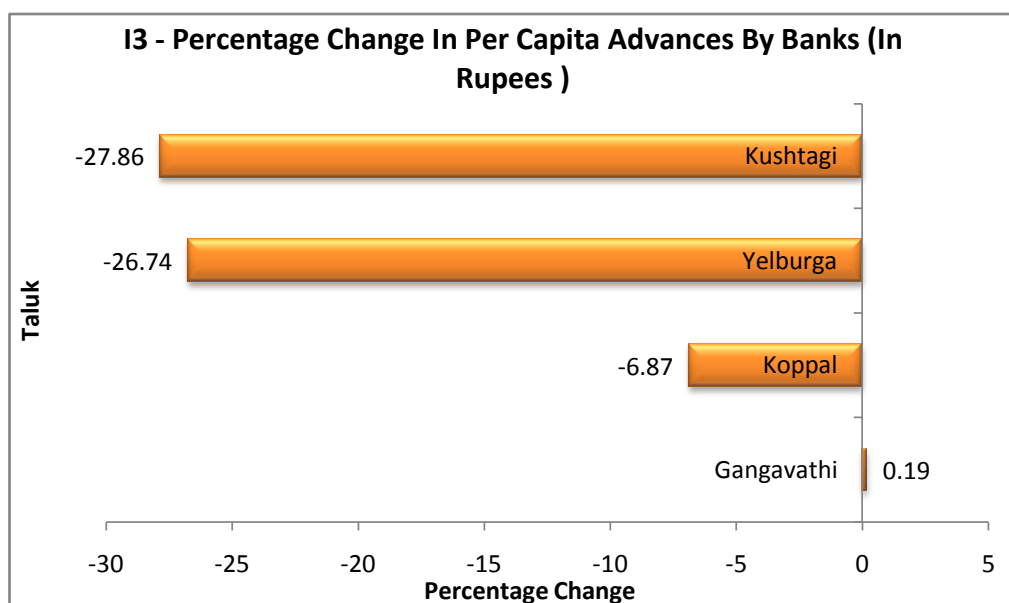
I3 - Percentage Change In Per Capita Advances By Banks (In Rupees)

I4 - Number Of Bank Branches Per Lakh Population

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Koppal	5.73	8.60	0.66	0.98	49.48
Gangavathi	6.91	8.86	0.79	1.01	27.79
Kushtagi	5.02	5.85	0.57	0.67	16.28
Yelburga	5.95	5.92	0.68	0.68	-0.77
District	6.03	7.61	0.69	0.87	25.74

I4: Number of bank branches per lakh population

➢ All taluks were in the under developed category as per Dr. Nanjundappa Committee Report, while Gangavathi was found in the developed category in 2009-10 index.

➢ Except Yelburga's negligible negative growth (0.77%), all taluks of the district have shown positive changes from 1999-00 to 2009-10.

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

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Yelburga	992.93	1450.25	0.70	0.79	13.64
Kushtagi	1196.19	1538.46	0.84	0.84	0.07
Koppal	1659.46	1814.67	1.16	0.99	-14.92
Gangavathi	1877.92	1868.91	1.31	1.02	-22.57
District	1509.35	1705.81	1.06	0.93	-12.07

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

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

- As per Dr. Nanjundappa Committee Report there were two taluks in the developed category namely Koppal and Gangavathi.
- During 2009-10, only Gangavathi has been retained in the developed category.
- Totally, in this indicator the district has experienced 12.07 per cent of negative growth.
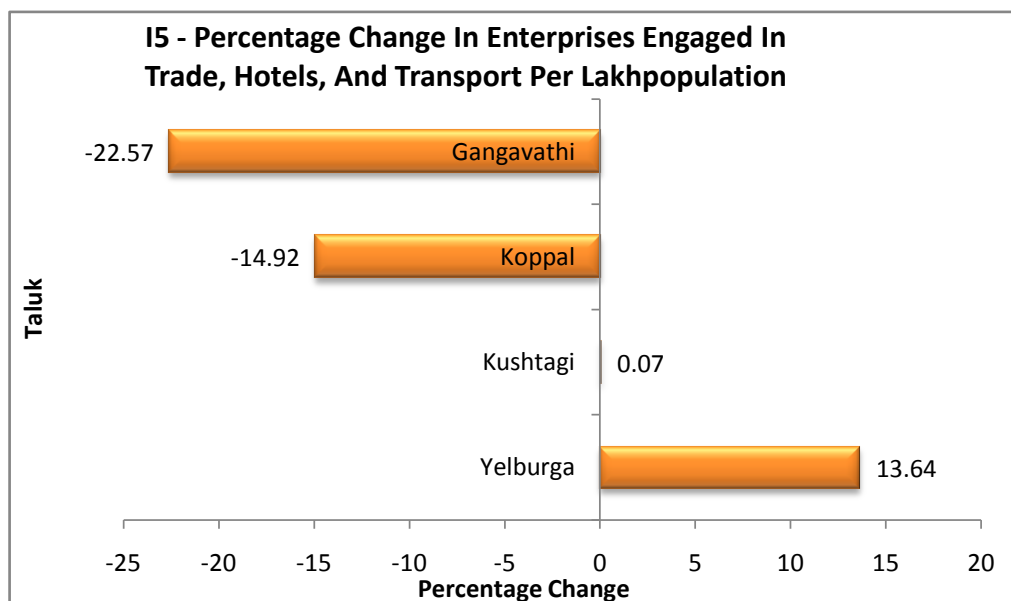
I5 - Percentage Change In Enterprises Engaged In Trade, Hotels, And Transport Per Lakhpopulation

E1 - Number Of Post Offices Per Lakh Population

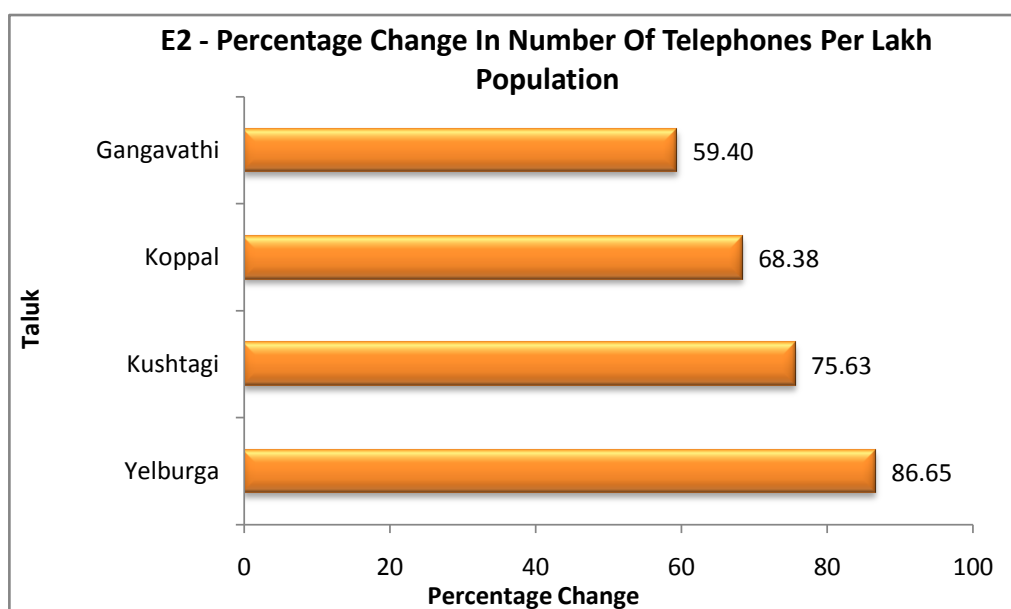| Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Koppal	17.20	17.83	0.92	0.97	5.37
Kushtagi	23.82	24.23	1.27	1.31	3.41
Gangavathi	15.80	15.26	0.84	0.83	-1.82
Yelburga	19.13	18.19	1.02	0.99	-3.31
District	18.43	18.31	0.98	0.99	0.98

E1: Numbers of post offices per lakh population

➢ As per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report there were two developed taluks namely Kushtagi and Yelburga.
➢ 2009-10 index found only Kushtagi as developed.
➢ District as a whole has not shown any significant change in the number of post offices per lakh population.
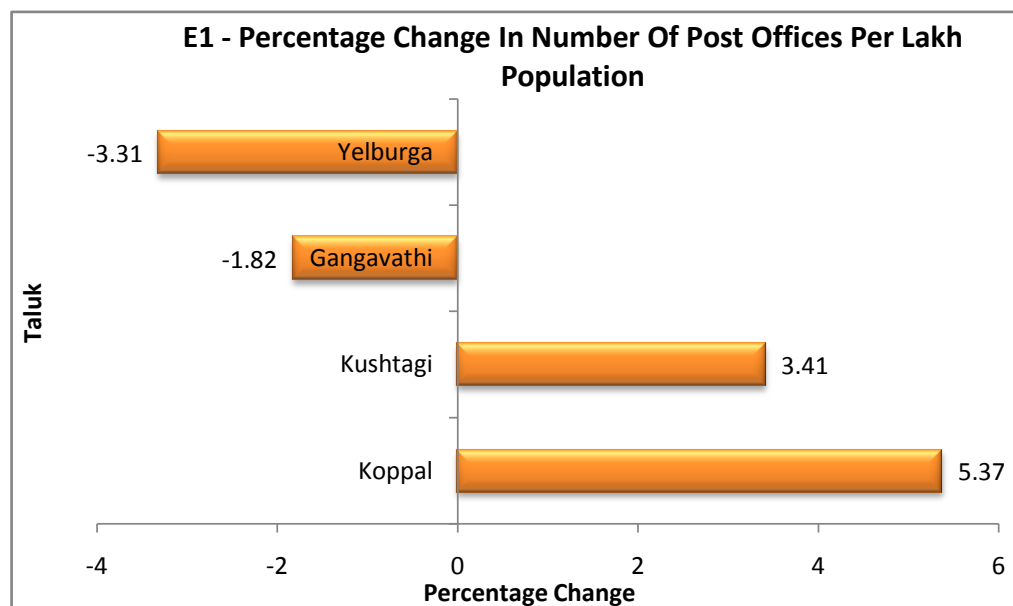
E1 - Percentage Change In Number Of Post Offices Per Lakh Population

E2 - Number Of Telephones Per Lakh Population

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Yelburga	1007.38	1485.79	0.23	0.42	86.65
Kushtagi	1133.50	1573.14	0.26	0.45	75.63
Koppal	2176.50	2896.03	0.49	0.83	68.38
Gangavathi	2242.05	2824.03	0.51	0.81	59.40
District	1759.20	2328.17	0.40	0.67	67.48

E2: Number of Telephones per lakh population

➢ As per both Dr. Nanjundappa Committee Report and 2009-10 index none of the taluks were in the developed category.
➢ However all the taluks have experienced positive improvement in the index over the period of time.
➢ The positive change is between 86.65 per cent in Yelburga and 59.40 per cent in Gangavathi.

E2 - Percentage Change In Number Of Telephones Per Lakh Population

E3 - Road Length In Kilometers Per 100 Square Kilometres

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Yelburga	36.00	97.40	0.51	0.77	49.14
Koppal	55.00	101.62	0.79	0.80	1.85
Gangavathi	68.00	112.45	0.97	0.89	-8.84
Kushtagi	57.00	83.54	0.81	0.66	-19.21
District	216.00	395.02	0.31	0.31	0.78

E3: Road length in kilometers per 100 square kilometers

- All taluks were in the underdeveloped category in this indicator for both the indices.
- Yelburga (49.14%) and Koppal (1.85%) have shown positive change.
- Gangavathi (-8.84%) and Kushtagi (-19.21) have shown negative change.
- Totally mixed performance can be observed among the taluks of the district.

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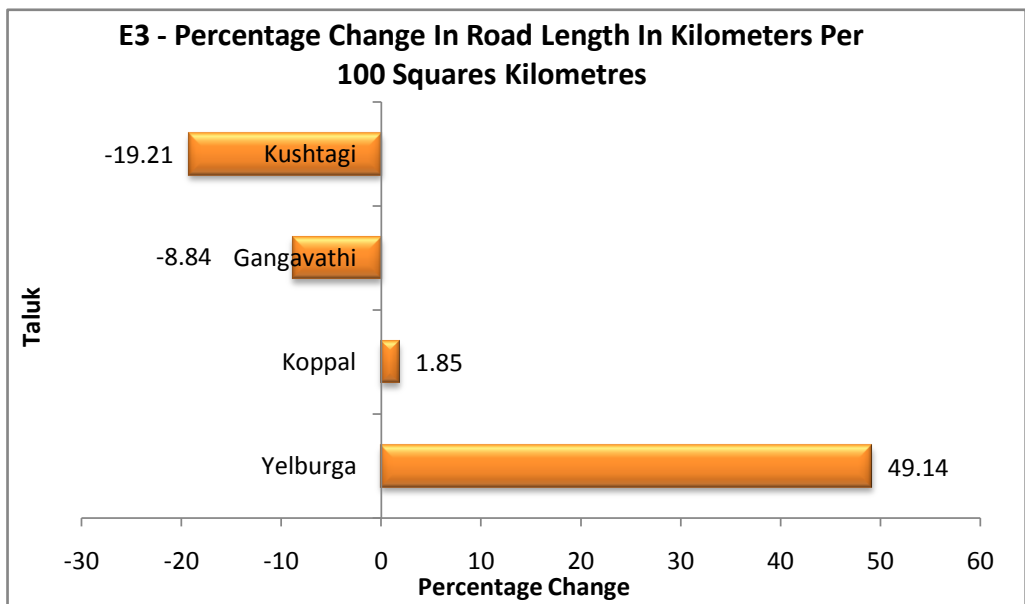
E4 - Proportion Of Villages Having Access To All Weather Roads (In Percentage)

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Kushtagi	38.65	89.27	0.64	1.42	120.42
Koppal	67.39	72.19	1.12	1.15	2.23
Gangavathi	70.95	74.62	1.18	1.19	0.38
Yelburga	100.00	82.69	1.66	1.31	-21.08
District	68.03	79.28	1.13	1.26	11.22

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

➢ As per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report except Kushtagi all taluks were in the developed category.
➢ During 2009-10 index Kushtagi has also joined the developed category.
➢ However, Yelburga taluks is the only taluk which has registered negative growth of 21.08 per cent from 1999-00 to 2009-10.
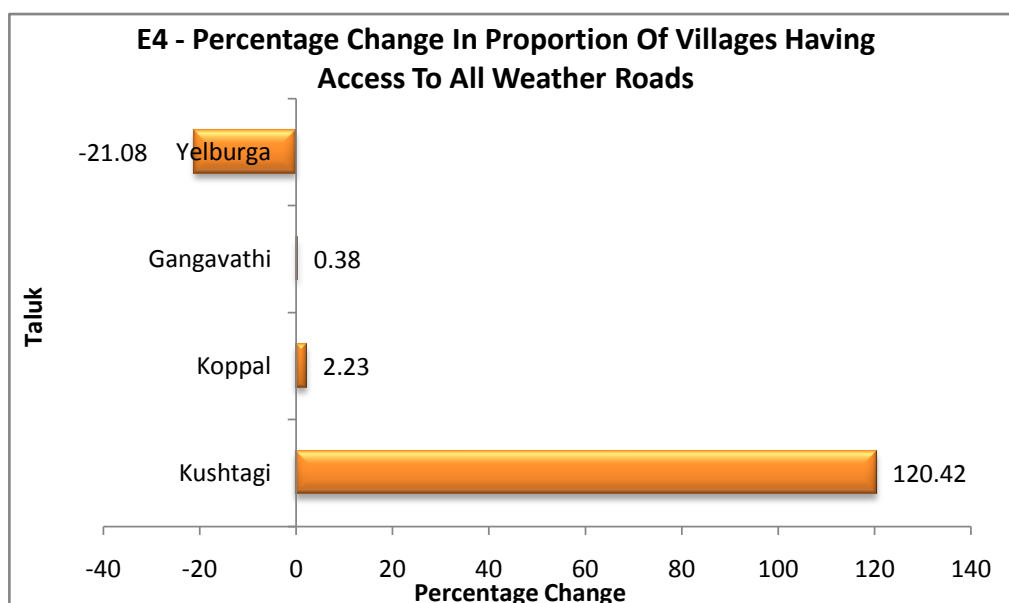

E4 - Percentage Change In Proportion Of Villages Having Access To All Weather Roads

E5 - Railway Track In Kilometers Per 1000 Square Kilometres

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Gangavathi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kushtagi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Yelburga	0.00	12.08	0.00	0.81	0.00
Koppal	40.00	24.92	2.29	1.68	-26.76
District	9.89	9.39	0.57	0.63	11.62

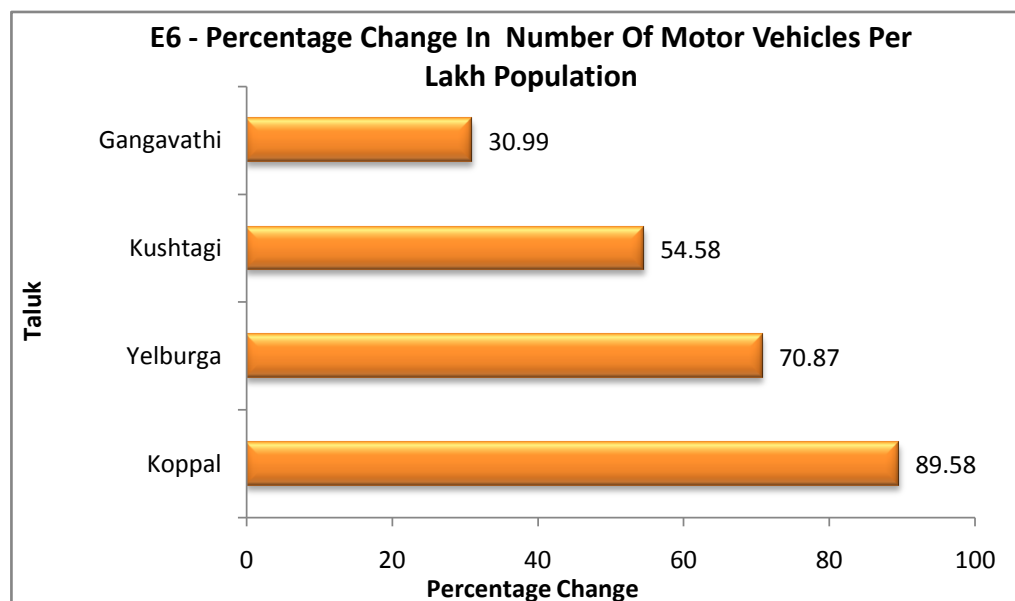**E5: Railway track in kilometers per 1000 square kilometers**

➢ As per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report and 2009-10 index Koppal was the only taluk which has railway track and that was in the developed category.
➢ The taluk has shown negative change from 1999-00 to 2009-10.
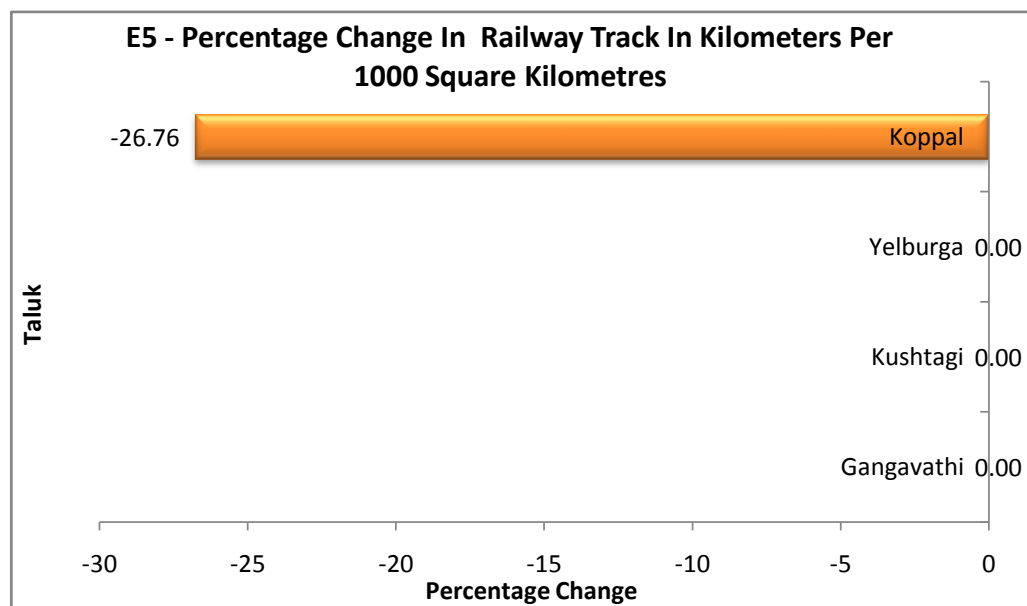
E5 - Percentage Change In Railway Track In Kilometers Per 1000 Square Kilometres

E6 - Number Of Motor Vehicles Per Lakh Population

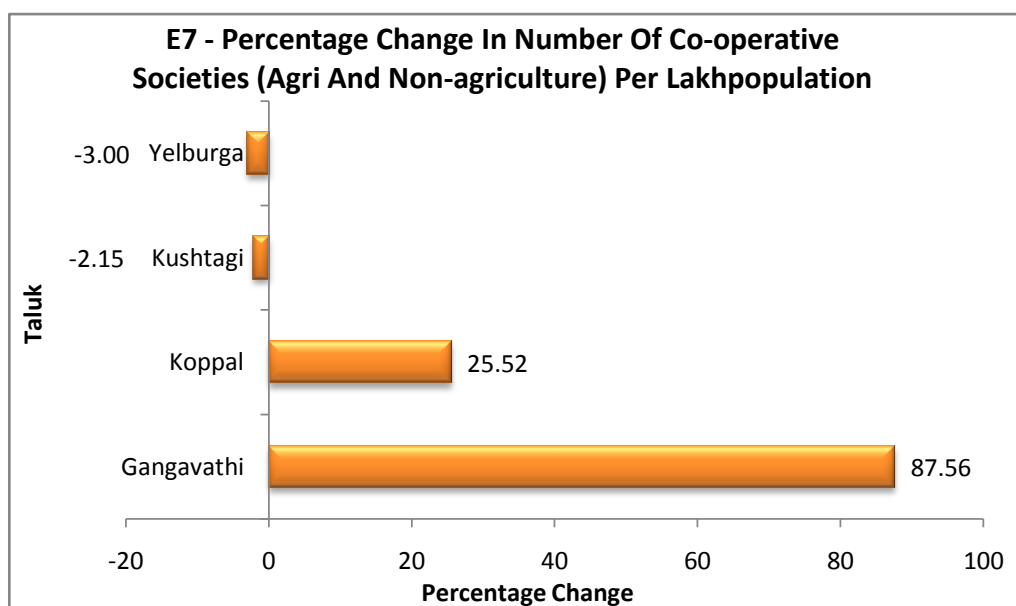| Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Koppal	2030.60	7547.18	0.30	0.57	89.58
Yelburga	813.56	2725.35	0.12	0.21	70.87
Kushtagi	1074.99	3257.83	0.16	0.25	54.58
Gangavathi	3892.60	9996.70	0.58	0.76	30.99
District	2231.09	6568.16	0.33	0.50	50.16

E6: Number of motor vehicles per lakh population

➢ No taluks were found in the developed category either in the Dr. Nanjundappa Committee Report or in the 2009-10 index.
➢ However all taluks were moving towards the development in this indicator, which is evident from the fact that positive change in all taluks.
➢ Koppal and Gangavathi have the highest and lowest growth over the period respectively.

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	
Gangavathi	7.41	54.63	0.54	1.01	87.56
Koppal	10.51	51.90	0.77	0.96	25.52
Kushtagi	8.36	32.17	0.61	0.60	-2.15
Yelburga	10.20	38.92	0.74	0.72	-3.00
District	8.97	46.32	0.65	0.86	31.33

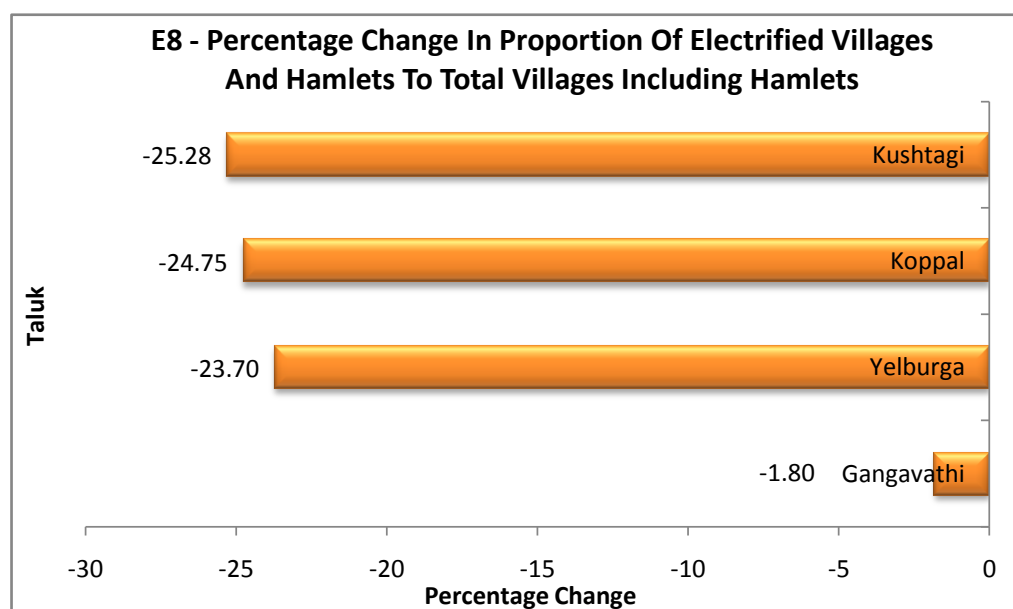**E7: Number of Co-operative Societies (Agri and Non-Agriculture) per lakh population**

➢ As per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report no taluk was in the developed category.
➢ In 2009-10 index Gangavathi was in the developed category.
➢ Gangavathi (87.56%) and Koppal (25.52%) have shown positive change in the reference period.
➢ Kushtagi and Yelburga have shown negative change in the reference period.

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

Taluk	E8 - Proportion Of Electrified Villages And Hamlets To Total Villages Including Hamlets				
	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Gangavathi	75.63	100.00	1.14	1.12	-1.80
Yelburga	97.33	100.00	1.46	1.12	-23.70
Koppal	98.70	100.00	1.48	1.12	-24.75
Kushtagi	99.40	100.00	1.49	1.12	-25.28
District	90.83	100.00	1.36	1.12	-18.08

**E8: Proportion of electrified villages including Hamlets**

➢ All taluks were in the developed category as per Dr. Nanjundappa Committee Report and 2009-10 index.

➢ However none of the taluks have shown a positive change in the index from 1999-00 to 2009-10.

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	
Gangavathi	0.30	1.23	0.99	1.53	54.96
Yelburga	0.51	2.12	1.70	2.63	54.71
Koppal	0.37	1.27	1.22	1.58	29.70
Kushtagi	0.46	1.25	1.53	1.56	1.71
District	0.39	0.39	1.29	1.43	10.61

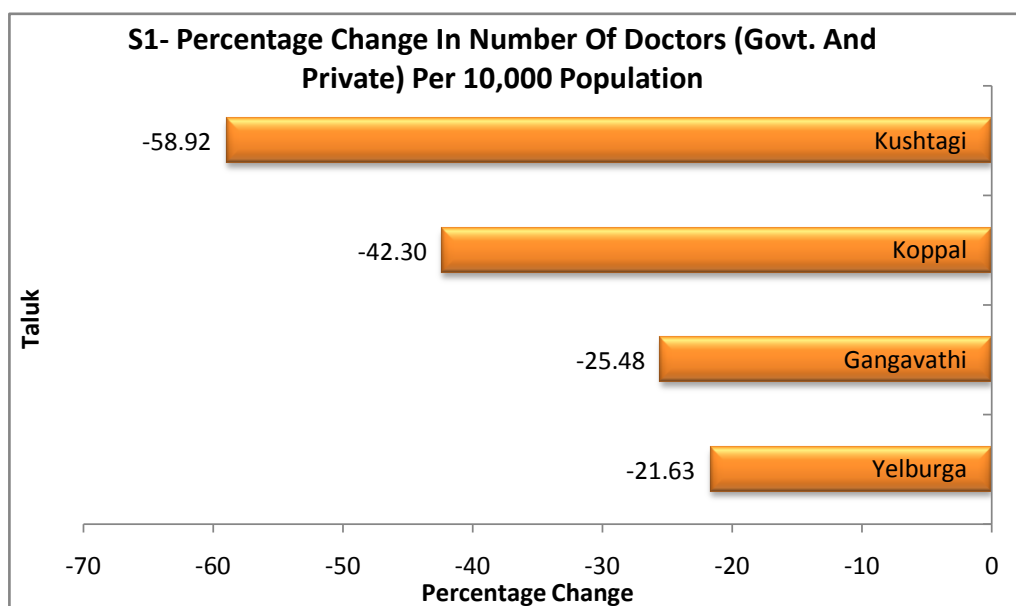**E9: Number of regulated markets and sub-markets (equivalent regulated market) per lakh population .**

➢ As per Dr. Nanjundappa Committee Report except Gangavathi all taluks were in the developed category.
➢ Further, in 2009-10 index all taluks were found to be in the developed category.
➢ All taluks have shown a positive growth from 1999-00 to 2009-10.
➢ Significant improvement can be observed in Gangavathi and Yelburga.
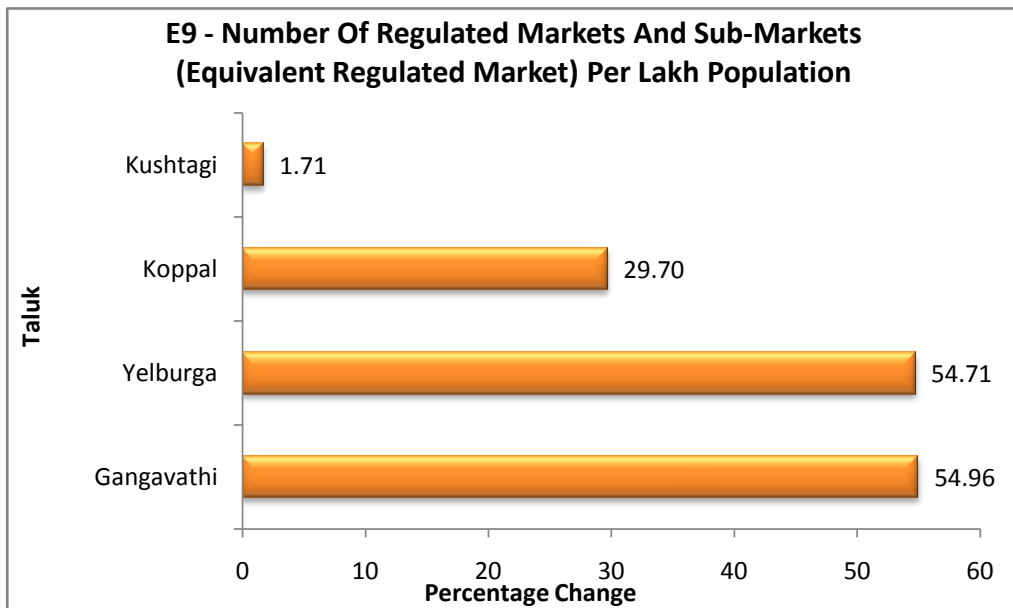
E9 - Number Of Regulated Markets And Sub-Markets (Equivalent Regulated Market) Per Lakh Population

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Yelburga	1.06	1.40	0.38	0.30	-21.63
Gangavathi	1.95	2.44	0.70	0.52	-25.48
Koppal	1.98	1.91	0.71	0.41	-42.30
Kushtagi	1.88	1.30	0.68	0.28	-58.92
District	1.72	1.86	0.57	0.41	-27.96

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

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

➢ No taluk was found to be in the developed category in none of the indices.
➢ Further, all taluks have faced negative growth over the period of 10 years.
➢ Totally Koppal district faces problem in one of the most important health manpower, that is doctors.

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

-58.92 Kushtagi
-42.30 Koppal
-25.48 Gangavathi
-21.63 Yelburga

Taluk

-70   -60   -50   -40   -30   -20   -10   0
Percentage Change

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

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Koppal	3.82	7.00	0.51	0.78	52.68
Gangavathi	3.70	6.00	0.49	0.67	35.10
Yelburga	6.29	10.00	0.84	1.11	32.54
Kushtagi	4.51	7.00	0.60	0.78	29.30
District	4.58	7.49	0.57	0.85	47.69

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

- As per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report none of the taluks were in the developed category, whereas, Yelburga taluk was found to be in the developed category in the year 2009-10
- Notable point here is that all taluks have moved forward in their index value, the growth is between 29 per cent and 53 percent
- Totally beds per lakh population has increased in the district, which is one of the most important infrastructure in health sector
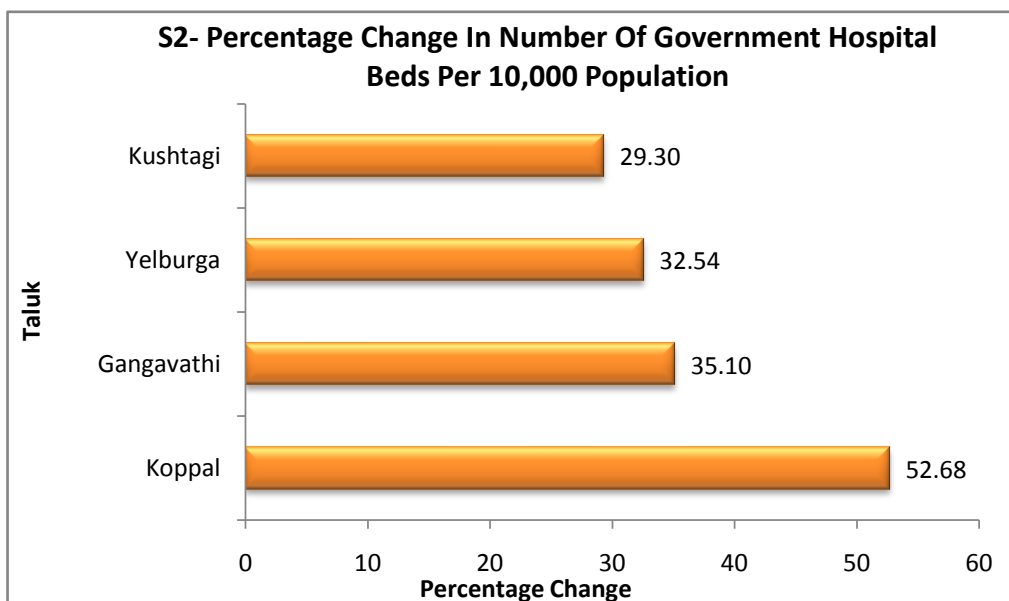
S2- Percentage Change In Number Of Government Hospital Beds Per 10,000 Population

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Kushtagi	51.62	64.04	0.77	0.85	10.03
Gangavathi	53.93	66.01	0.80	0.87	8.53
Koppal	58.53	71.29	0.87	0.94	8.02
Yelburga	55.63	67.26	0.83	0.89	7.21
District	54.93	0.95	54.10	0.82	-98.49

S3- Literacy Rate (In Percentage)

S3: Literacy rate (in percentage)

➢ All taluks were in the developed category as per Dr. Nanjundappa Committee Report as well as 2009-10 index.

➢ Kushtagi (10.03%) and Yelburga (7.21%) are in the higher and lower changes over the 10 years of time period respectively.

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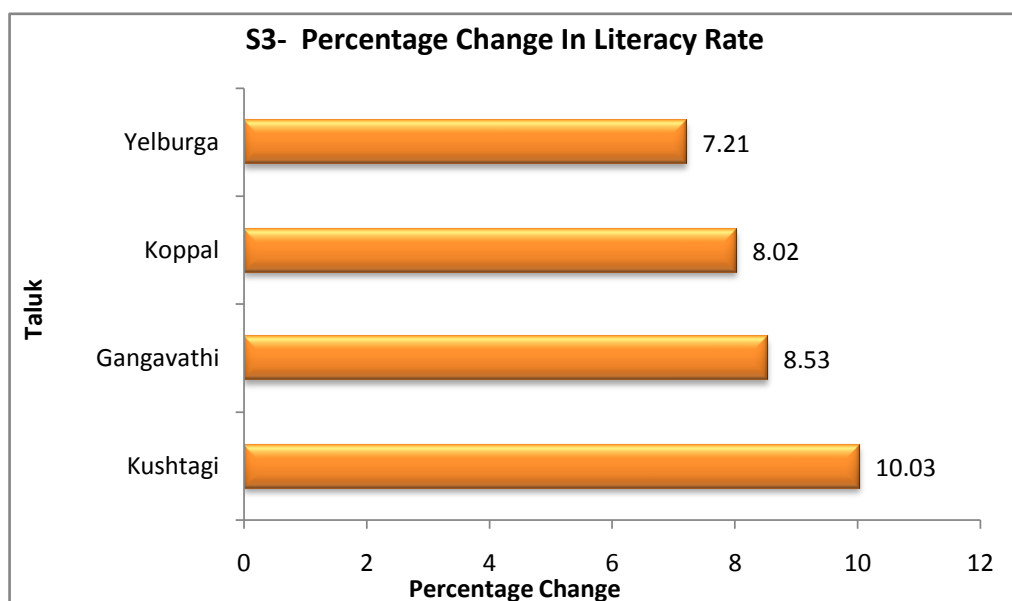
S4- Pupil Teacher Ratio (1st To 10th Standard)

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Yelburga	45.55	26.68	0.76	0.95	26.02
Gangavathi	47.04	29.34	0.73	0.87	18.32
Koppal	45.62	30.56	0.76	0.83	10.18
Kushtagi	42.18	28.63	0.82	0.89	8.76
District	45.10	28.96	0.76	0.88	14.94

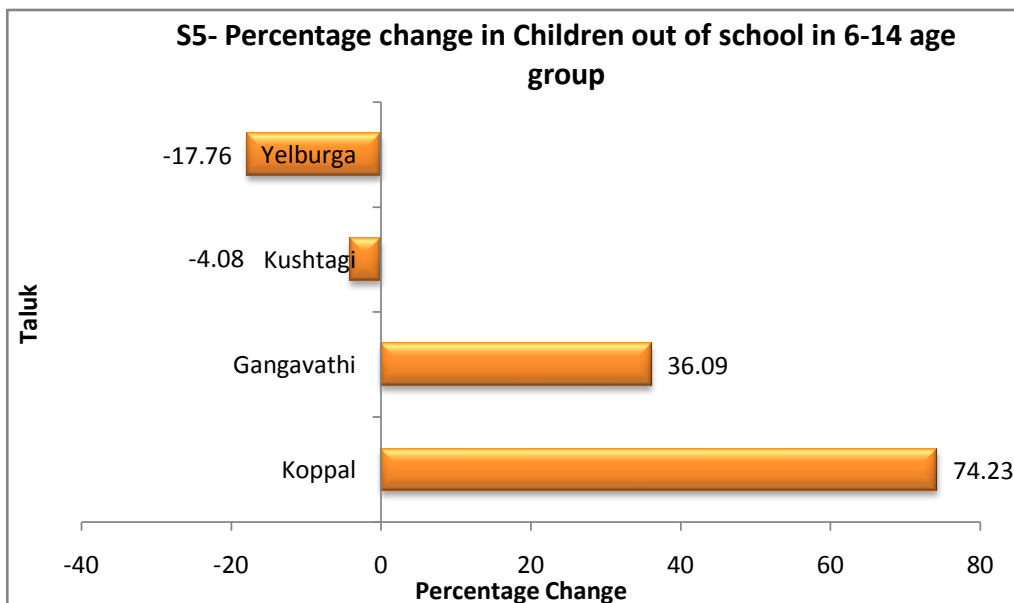**S4: Pupil teacher ratio (1 to 10th slandered**
- ➢ As per Dr. D M Nanjundappa Committee Report and index 2009-10, none of the taluks were in the developed category.
- ➢ However, all taluks have shown a positive change during a decade.

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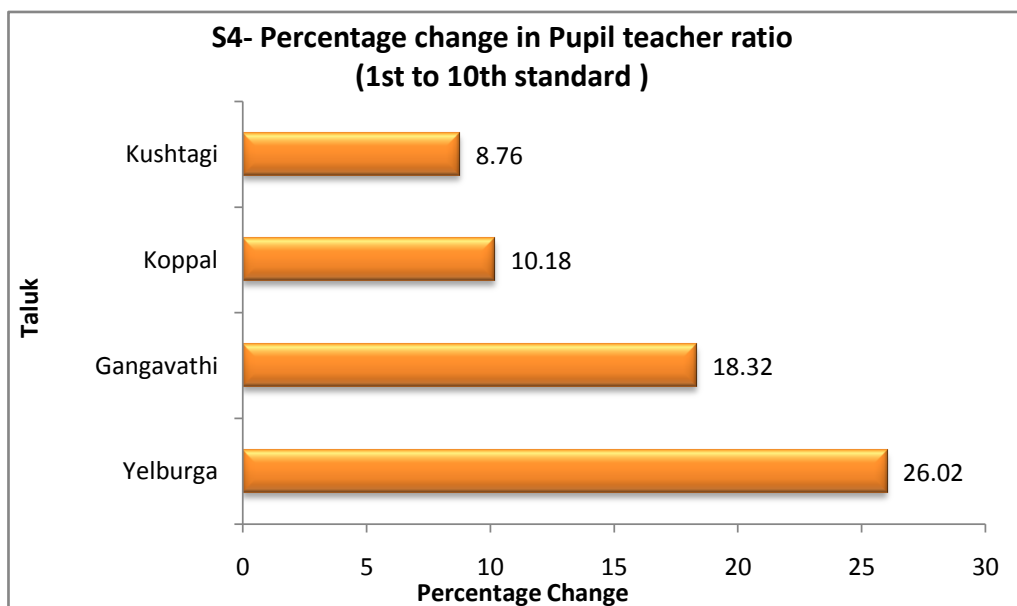
S5- Percentage Of Children Out Of School In 6-14 Age Group

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Koppal	18.23	3.15	0.55	0.96	74.23
Gangavathi	24.90	5.52	0.40	0.55	36.09
Kushtagi	22.24	6.99	0.45	0.43	-4.08
Yelburga	16.14	5.92	0.62	0.51	-17.76
District	20.38	5.25	0.58	0.49	-14.49

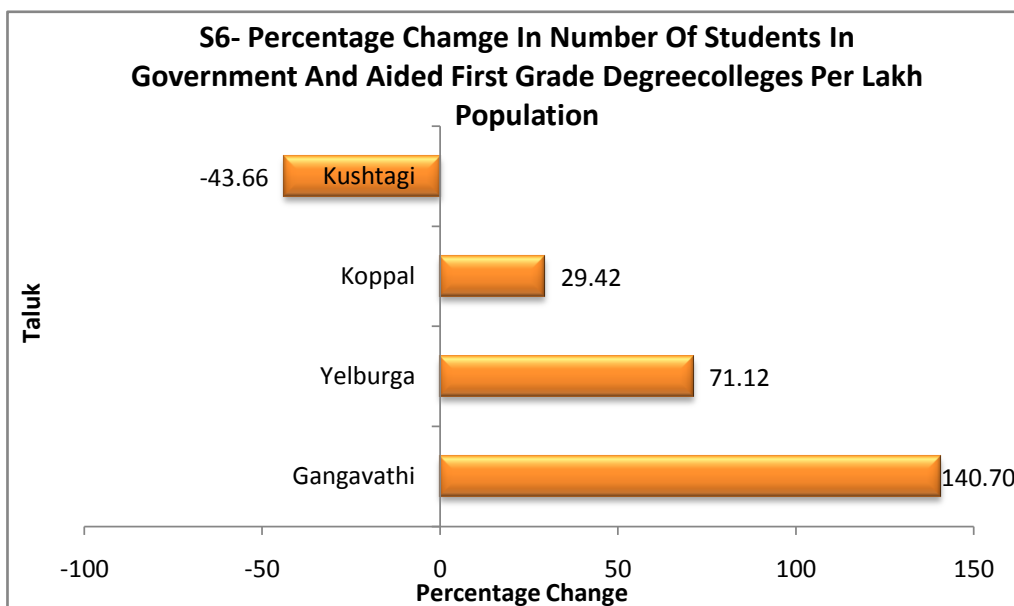**S5: Percentage of Children out of school in 6 to 14 years of age group**

➢ None of the taluks were found in the developed category either Dr. Nanjundappa Committee Report or in the 2009-10 index.
➢ Two taluks namely Koppal and Gangavathi have shown a positive change.
➢ Two other taluks namely Kushtagi and Yelburga have experienced negative change in the selected 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	
Gangavathi	194.04	446.43	0.29	0.70	140.70
Yelburga	60.78	99.42	0.09	0.16	71.12
Koppal	406.18	502.47	0.61	0.79	29.42
Kushtagi	156.73	84.40	0.23	0.13	-43.66
District	204.43	0.50	0.31	320.13	104728.55

**S6: Number of Students in Government and Added First degree Collages per lake population**

➢ As per Dr. Nanjundappa Committee Report there were no taluks in the developed category and the same situation continued in the year 2009-10.
➢ Except Kushtagi all taluks have shown a positive change from 1999-00 to 2009-10.
➢ Gangavathi (140.7%) has registered a very highest growth in the same period.

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

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Koppal	43.13	92.05	0.76	1.60	109.42
Yelburga	56.49	80.77	1.00	1.40	40.27
Kushtagi	46.33	50.85	0.82	0.88	7.68
Gangavathi	39.13	36.36	0.69	0.63	-8.83
District	46.27	60.29	0.83	1.05	26.94

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

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

➢ As per Dr. Nanjundappa Committee Report only one taluk (Yelburga) was in the developed category.
➢ As per 2009-10 index Koppal has also joined this group.
➢ Except Gangavathi all taluks have experienced a positive change from 1999-00 to 2009-10.
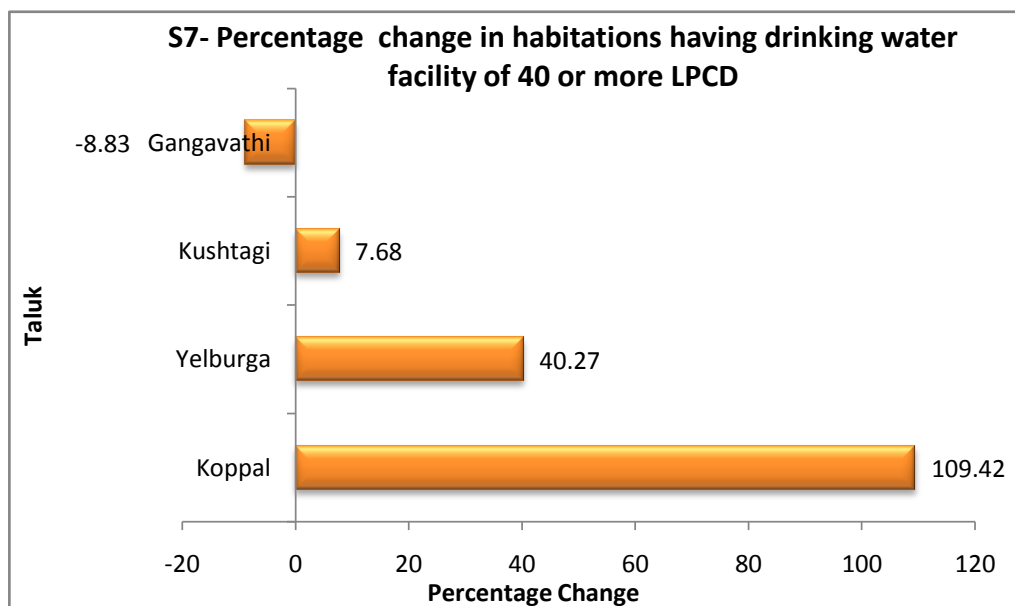
S7- Percentage change in habitations having drinking water facility of 40 or more LPCD

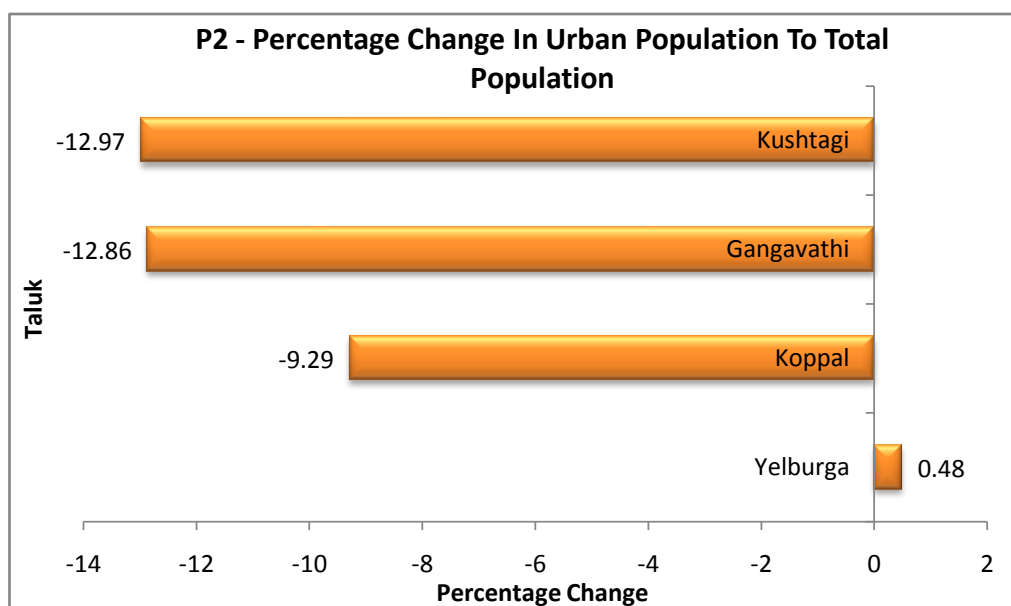| Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Gangavathi	987.87	1000.84	1.03	1.03	0.82
Koppal	972.79	976.64	1.01	1.01	-0.10
Yelburga	986.45	976.99	1.02	1.01	-1.44
Kushtagi	982.20	970.30	1.02	1.00	-1.69
District	982.47	982.54	1.02	1.02	-0.12

P1- Sex Ratio

P1: Sex Ratio

➢ All taluks were in the developed category in Dr. Nanjundappa Committee Report as well as 2009-10 index.

➢ However, except Gangavathi all taluks have shown a negative trend in the sex ratio from 1999-00 to 2009-10.
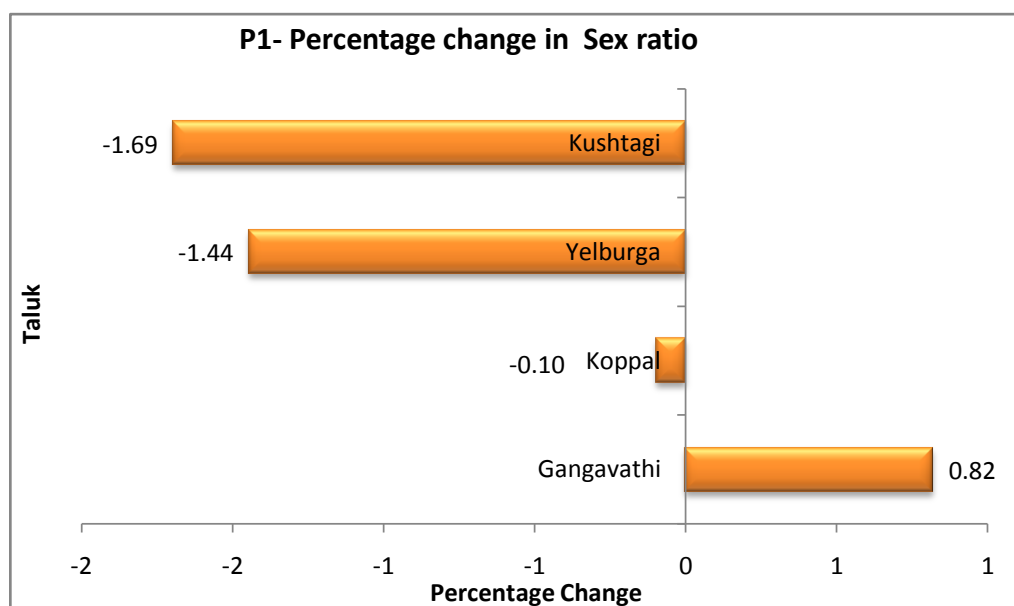
P1- Percentage change in Sex ratio

P2 - Percentage Of Urban Population To Total Population

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Yelburga	4.86	5.54	0.14	0.14	0.48
Koppal	20.47	21.08	0.60	0.55	-9.29
Gangavathi	25.03	24.76	0.74	0.64	-12.86
Kushtagi	8.85	8.74	0.26	0.23	-12.97
District	16.61	16.58	0.49	0.49	-0.22

**P2: Percentage of Urban population to total Population**

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

➢ Except Yelburga's negligible positive change, all taluks have faced negative change from 1999-00 to 2009-10.

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	
Koppal	22.08	24.81	0.93	0.87	-7.10
Gangavathi	26.54	30.20	0.78	0.71	-8.25
Yelburga	18.28	25.21	1.13	0.85	-24.28
Kushtagi	16.94	26.57	1.22	0.81	-33.46
District	21.77	27.07	0.95	0.80	-16.05

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

➢ As per Dr. Nanjundappa Committee Report two out of four taluks namely Yelburga and Kushtagi were in the developed category.

➢ Index 2009-10 none of the taluks were in the developed category.

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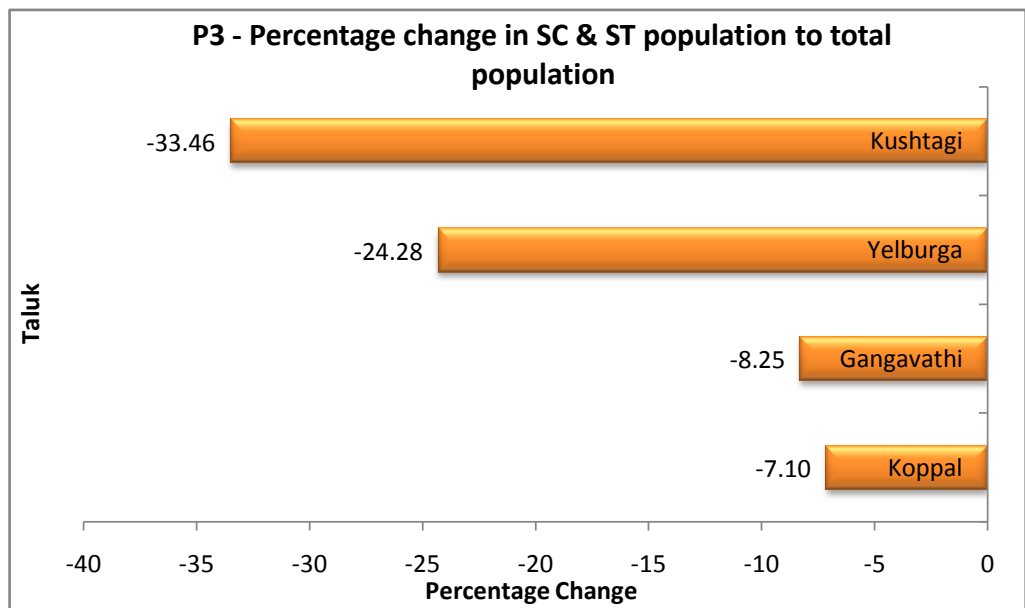
P4 - Percentage Of Non-Agricultural Workers To Total Workers

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Yelburga	18.63	46.33	0.44	1.61	265.03
Gangavathi	24.82	45.39	0.59	1.58	168.42
Kushtagi	25.08	36.88	0.59	1.28	115.83
Koppal	28.61	39.59	0.68	1.38	103.15
District	24.54	42.38	0.59	1.47	150.22

P4: Percentage of Non-Agriculture workers to total workers

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

➢ Positive change can be observed more in the Yelburga followed by Gangavathi, Kushtagi and Koppal.

➢ Totally occupational structure is shifting from agriculture to the non agriculture in the district.
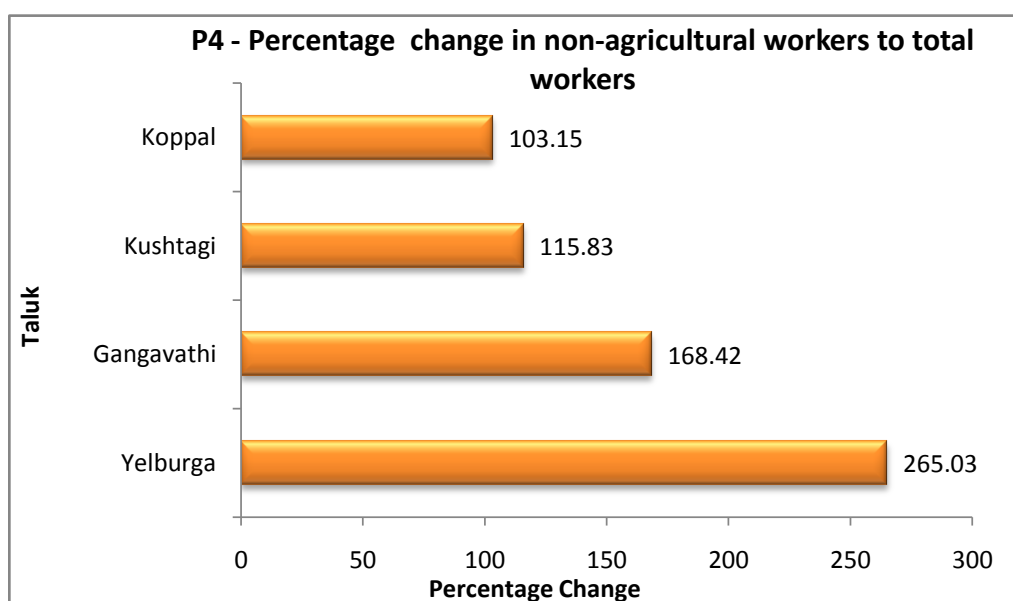

P4 - Percentage change in non-agricultural workers to total workers

P5 -Percentage Of Agricultural Labourers To Total Main Workers

Taluk	Actual Data		Normalized Indicator		% Change
	1999-00	2009-10	1999-00	2009-10	
Koppal	46.01	49.24	0.63	0.72	14.45
Gangavathi	49.08	59.20	0.59	0.60	1.56
Kushtagi	39.21	50.33	0.74	0.70	-4.56
Yelburga	48.78	63.30	0.59	0.56	-5.60
District	101.84	55.66	0.28	0.64	124.07

P5: Percentage of Agricultural Laborers to total main workers

➢ None of the taluks were in the developed category in both of the indices
➢ Two taluks namely Koppal and Gangavathi have shown a positive change from 1999-00 to 2009-10
➢ Two taluks namely Kushtagi and Yelburga have shown a negative change from 1999-00 to 2009-10
➢ Totally mixed performance can be observed among the taluks of the district.

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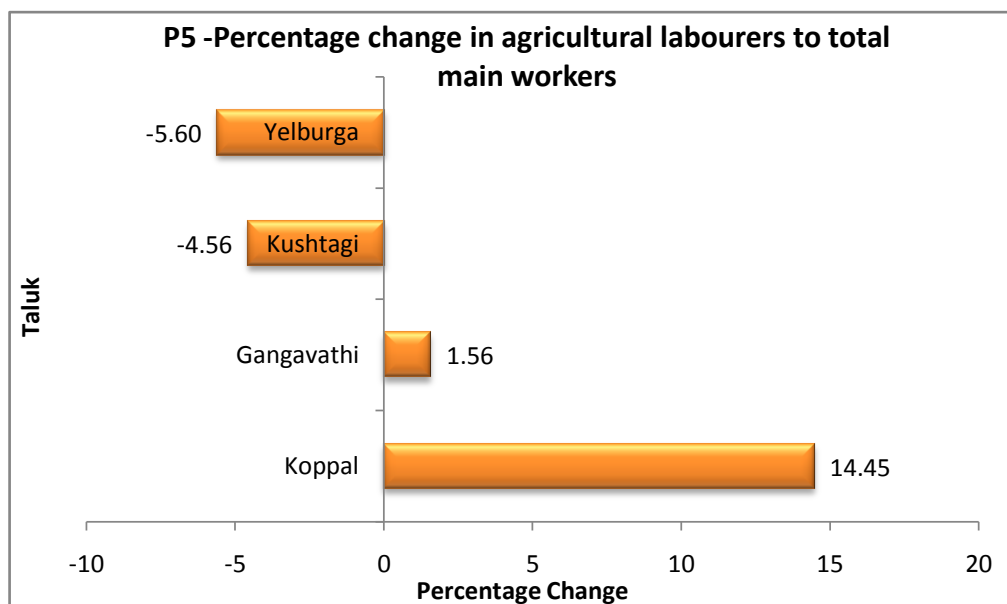
About CMDR

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.