

**CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF  
DR. D M NANJUNDAPPA COMMITTEE REPORT  
AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION**

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## *Foreword*

We are glad to bring out this paper as the monograph of CMDR. Both vertical and horizontal imbalances are part and parcel of any federation which need to be addressed to have a balanced regional development across different regions of the state.

Report of Prof. D.M. Nanjundappa which examined the regional imbalances in the state of Karnataka had categorised the taluks based on cumulative development index. After so doing it also had indicated the quantum of resources that are required to bring the trailing taluks on par with developed ones.

In this background the present study tries to present the development status of taluks after a gap of ten years by using similar data and methodology. The findings of the study would present the picture which has changed at the taluk level in the aftermath of Prof. D.M. Nanjundappa Report. We are sure the paper would be useful for researchers and policy makers and it would also serve the purpose of addressing the issues of regional imbalances at large.

Acting Director

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## **ABSTRACT**

Among the efforts made by Government of Karnataka, setting up of High Power Committee on Redressal of Regional Imbalances, under the chairmanship of Dr. Nanjundappa, is one of the most important steps. The Committee using various indicators on five different sectors constructed Comprehensive Composite Development Index (CCDI) for 175 taluks of the state during 2002. Based on CCDI, taluks have been categorised into four groups-Relatively Developed, Backward, More Backward and Most Backward. Using the same data and methodology, the present study has made an attempt to critically analyse the indicators considered for the measurement of development. Further the implementation of the recommendations of Dr. Nanjundappa Committee has also been discussed

# CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF DR. D M NANJUNDAPPA COMMITTEE REPORT AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION

SHIDDALINGASWAMI V. HANAGODIMATH.<sup>1</sup>

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## I. INTRODUCTION:

Regional disparity is a common phenomenon faced by every state and country. But the quantum of regional imbalance differs. In some countries or states it is high and for some it is low. Perhaps, no country or state is an exception to this. Comparatively regional imbalances are high in developing countries like India than in developed countries. In the developing economy of Karnataka state also a similar situation seems to exist. Regional imbalances of Karnataka can be observed from the background of the British colonial rule. Pre-independent Karnataka was divided mainly into three parts, namely Mysore princely state, Bombay Karnataka and Hyderabad Karnataka. Among these, old Mysore was a developed region for a good number of social welfare programmes were implemented there by the rulers. Hyderabad Karnataka was ruled by the Nizams which was underdeveloped, similarly Bombay Karnataka was ruled by the Maratha's which was also underdeveloped but was a comparatively better placed region than Hyderabad Karnataka. After the completion of several decades of independence (65 years) and unification of the state (59 years), now too there is no considerable reduction in regional imbalances. Unsatisfied people (especially from north Karnataka) have protested and demanded a separate state during 1995-99.

Considering this, Karnataka State Government set up a high power committee on redressal of regional imbalances under the chairmanship of Prof. D.M. Nanjundappa (popularly known as Dr. Nanjundappa Committee). This Committee using 35 indicators from 5 different sectors found 114 taluks as backward taluks among the total of 175 taluks. Further, it has categorised, backward taluks as three groups namely most backward taluks (39), more backward taluks (41) and backward taluks (35). This report shows that north Karnataka region is more backward in general and Hyderabad Karnataka is the most backward compared to south Karnataka. Interestingly, the Committee has found that some of the taluks in south Karnataka are also backward. Further, the Committee made a number of

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recommendations for the reduction of regional imbalances in the State. Though this Committee has submitted the report during 2002, the Government had delayed in the implementation and started the implementation during 2007-08 with allocation of Rs. 1571.50 crore in the budget.

There are a durable number of studies of the Dr. Nanjundappa Committee recommendations and its implementation process. Observing this, the present study has the objective to analyse critically this report and its implementation process.

The present study is divided into 5 sections. Apart from introduction, section two critically analyse the methodology and indicators considered in the DMN report. Section 3 examines difference between the present study and DMN study in CCDI (Comprehensive Composite Development Index) and CDI (Cumulative Deprivation Index), while section 4 discusses the issues related to the financial resources for the implementation and the last section presents conclusions of the present study.

## **II. METHODOLOGY AND INDICATORS CONSIDERED IN THE DMN REPORT:**

Researchers use many methods to construct index<sup>2</sup>. Dr. Nanjundappa Committee has used indexing method<sup>3</sup>. This method can be done in two ways: (i) a proportion of simple average of the indicator or (ii) a number which ranges between 0 and 1 where these limits are determined by the minimum and maximum values, respectively, of the indicator. In both cases the inverse of standard deviation of each (normalised) indicator can be used as the weight of the concerned indicator. However, because the latter method implies that the resulting index is sensitive to extreme (especially maximum) values in the series, the Committee used the first method, which is the more robust of the two where each indicator was expressed as a proportion of the state average. Thus, if the resulting aggregate indicator for a given taluk is less than unity, it can be assumed that the concerned taluk is below the state average in terms of relative development and be referred to as backward (HPCFRI, 2002). Using such a method seems to be proper. But, there seems to be a major

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<sup>2</sup> One or two indicators do not show the overall development of any region. Hence, indices are constructed through using various appropriate indicators, which is the common practice. While construction of index various methods are used, among them principle composite index (PCI), weighted index, indexing method and so on are the main methods.

<sup>3</sup> The committee using 35 indicators for different sectors has constructed 5 indices. Incorporating of all these indices one final index has been constructed and it has been named as comprehensive composite development index (CCDI). Further, 20 per cent additional weight has been given to social sector.

involvedness in assigning of weights to the indicators. The method does not seem to consider the importance of that indicator and the impact of that indicator for the development of the respective sector and further it is not adjustable for the practical system. In the following analysis, sector-wise indicators and their importance and weights assigned by the Dr. Nanjundappa Committee are discussed.

**a. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES:**

Having high rural population, a developing country like India is dependent on agriculture for its livelihood for most. Hence, development in this sector will improve the standard of living of most. Therefore, this sector has always been given more importance by policy makers. Dr. Nanjundappa report has considered in all nine indicators in this sector. In the table below indicators considered for agriculture and weights given to them are presented.

**Table 1: Indicators and the weights for the Agricultural and allied Sector**

Sl. No.	Indicators	Weights	%
A1	Percentage of total cropped area to net area sown	0.131	13.1
A2	Percentage of area under food grains to total cropped area	0.096	9.6
A3	Percentage of area under horticultural crops to total cropped area	0.101	10.1
A4	Percentage of area under commercial crops to total cropped area	0.087	8.7
A5	Percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown	0.088	8.8
A6	Fertilizer (NPK) consumption in kilograms per hectare (total cropped area)	0.106	10.6
A7	Number of tractors per lakh rural population	0.142	14.2
A8	Livestock units per lakh rural population	0.118	11.8
A9	Per capita bank credit (commercial and regional rural banks) to agriculture (in rupees)	0.131	13.1

Source: HPC FRRI, 2002 pp 165

In this table all the indicators, except livestock units per lakh rural population (A8), are directly related to agriculture, the first four being related to the total sown area under different crops. In economic development, net income and yield get more importance rather than sown area or cropped area. Besides, considering this, Dr. Nanjundappa Committee has taken only total cropped area, proportion of commercial

crops to the total cropped area food grains to the total cropped area and horticultural crops to total cropped area. Along with this, income per hectare of land would have been a good indicator, which shows the development of rural people. Fertiliser related indicator (A6) shows the consumption of fertiliser per hectare of land. In this indicator, consumption of nitrogen, potassium and corroborate per hectare of land in kilograms has been considered. Consumption of fertiliser differs in different crops and different geographical areas. Though the use of fertiliser shows the agriculture development, for some crops use of pesticides and labour cost is high. Consideration of these indicators is also important, otherwise the indicators taken by the Committee shows only partial progress of the development.

The other three indicators which have been considered are irrigation, tractor use and bank credit to the agriculture sector. These three indicators are important not only for the measurement of agricultural status but also they will be helpful for the agriculture development. Among these, irrigation is the most important indicator.

As it is already mentioned, weight has been given to these indicators based on the inverse of the standard deviation method<sup>4</sup>. If we see the results through this method for practical world it would not be proper. This may be observed when we see the percentage share of weights to these indicators. The percentage share distribution of weights varies between 8 and 14 per cent. 'Bank credit to agriculture', 'number of tractors' and 'net cropped area to the net sown area' have the highest percentage share. Only 8.8 percent has been distributed to the irrigation indicator. A Notable point is that since irrigation is a very important indicator in agricultural development, giving of only 8 per cent weight to this indicator would not be seen proper. Hence, giving more weightage to this sector is correct and nearer to the practical situation. But Dr. Nanjundappa Committee has used indexing method, so lower weight has been given for this indicator.

## **b. TRADE BUSINESS AND FINANCE:**

This is the second sector considered by the Dr. Nanjundappa Committee. Indicators considered and weights given to them are given in the following table.

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<sup>4</sup> Inverse of Standard deviation method is used by the committee for the reliability of the indicator which has lower deviation.



**Table 2: Indicators and the weights for the Industry, Trade and Finance Sector**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Weights</b>	<b>%</b>
I1	Number of industrial units per lakh population	0.192	19.2
I2	Percentage of industrial workers to total workers	0.208	20.8
I3	Per capita development credit by banks	0.200	20
I4	Number of bank branches per lakh population	0.193	19.3
I5	Number of enterprises engaged in trade, hotels and transport per lakh population	0.208	20.8

Source: HPC FRRI, 2002 pp 165

Among the selected five indicators in this sector, first two indicators (I1 and I2) are related to industry, the latter two indicators (I3 and I4) are related to business. A notable factor here is that all these indicators have more or less similar weights (between 192 and 208).

Except the banking sector, remaining indicators taken in finance, trade and business cannot explain the overall development of the respective sector. For example, in the indicator I1 (number of industrial units per lakh population), only the number of industrial units has been chosen. It is not clear which type of industrial units they are and whether those units are in good condition or not. Important is the net income from these units presents the development of the industrial sector and the standard of living of the people and the economic growth of the region. Information related to that is not given, which is the major drawback. This critique is also applicable for the indicator considered for the business.

### **c. ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE:**

This is one of the important sectors for economic growth. Indicators considered in this sector and weights given to them are presented in the below mentioned table.

**Table 3: Indicators and the weights for the Economic Infrastructure Sector**

Sl. No.	Indicators	Weights	%
E1	Number of post offices per lakh population	0.110	11
E2	Number of telephones per lakh population	0.094	9.4
E3	Road length in kilometers per 100 square kilometres	0.162	16.2
E4	Proportion of villages having access to all weather roads(in percentage)	0.066	6.6
E5	Railway track in kilometers per 1000 square kilometres	0.101	10.1
E6	Number of motor vehicles per lakh population	0.130	13
E7	Number of co-operative credit societies (agri. & non-agriculture) per lakh population	0.102	10.2
E8	Proportion of electrified villages and hamlets	0.075	7.5
E9	Number of regulated markets and sub-markets (equivalent regulated market) per lakh population, 2000	0.160	16

Source: HPC FRRI, 2002 pp 165

These above 9 indicators can be categorised into five sub sectors. i. Transport (E3, E4, E5 and E6), ii. Communication (E1, E2), iii. Energy (E8), iv. Banking (E7) and v. Market (E9). Among the selected 4 transport indicators E4 (all weather roads) and E7 (number of motor cycles) are the important indicators. But the weights given to these indicators are not proper (means less weights have been given to them) all weather roads gets only 6.6 per cent which is very less.

The indicators related to communication are the number of post offices and telecommunication. The importance of post offices at present has come down due to modern computerized and private courier services. However, in rural areas most people are dependent on post offices for communication and financial services. Now-a-days post offices are also working as financial institutions, especially in rural areas, and therefore its importance is more. Another indicator taken in communication sector is the number of telephones per lakh population (land lines), which was the major means for communication when Dr. Nanjundappa Committee had prepared the report. Now the importance of the land lines has come down due to low cost and higher utilisation features of the mobile handsets. Hence many people have cancelled their land lines. At present the number of land lines cannot be considered as a good indicator of development. Hence, at the time of revising of the DMN report Government needs to consider the number of mobile phones instead of landlines. Moreover, now-a-days mobile phones are available at cheaper prices. Most of the rural and urban people can easily own them, hence, it may not be necessary to take

this indicator. In case of energy, only number of electrified villages has been considered. Instead of this, percentage of electrified rural households would have been selected and that would have been a good indicator. Further, taluk-wise consumption of electricity would also have been a good indicator (Due to unavailability of the proper data on taluk wise electricity consumption this indicator has not been considered in the report, HPC FRRI, 2002). Along with this, considering other fuels like petrol, diesel, LPG (liquid petroleum gas) would also have been good indicators. Notable thing is that only 7.5 per cent weightage has been given to electricity. For the rural economic growth, utilisation of electricity shows the higher standard of living. Hence the given weight to this indicator seems to be lower.

**d. SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE:**

For the development of any economy natural resources, economic infrastructure and human capital (social overhead capital) are very important. Human capital means healthy, educated and skilled people. Society which has these things will become strong and will have the sustainable growth. For strong human development proper infrastructure is needed for social sector especially health and education. To study this sector Dr. Nanjundappa Committee has taken 7 indicators. Those indicators and weights given to them have been presented in the table below.

**Table 4: Indicators and the weights for the Social Infrastructure Sector**

Sl. No.	Indicators	Weights	Weights
S1	Number of doctors (govt. & private) per 10,000 population	0.165	16.5
S2	Number of government hospital beds per 10,000 population	0.157	15.7
S3	Literacy rate (in percentage)	0.112	11.2
S4	Pupil-teacher ratio (1 <sup>st</sup> to 10 <sup>th</sup> standard)	0.144	14.4
S5	Percentage of children out of school in the age group 6 - 14 years	0.189	18.9
S6	Number of students enrolled in government and aided first grade degree colleges per lakh population	0.127	12.7
S7	Percentage of habitations having drinking water facility of 40 or more LPCD	0.107	10.7

Source: HPC FRRI, 2002 pp 165

These indicators may be categorised into three groups namely: health, education and drinking water. Health related indicators (S1 and S2) show only health infrastructure, while education related indicators (S4, S5 and S6) show only the education status. In health, only health infrastructure has been considered and health status has been ignored. On the other hand, education status has been considered and education infrastructure has been ignored in education sector (which means only one infrastructure related indicator (teacher pupil-ratio) has been used). Life Expectancy at birth (LEB) and Infant mortality rate (IMR) are popularly used indicators in health indicators. UNDP uses the life expectancy at birth to construct the human development index. In case of non-availability of the data on life expectancy at birth, infant mortality rate is used for the construction of the indices. Life expectancy has been considered as proxy for the overall health infrastructure and status of the community. Only two infrastructure related indicators are used by the Dr. Nanjundappa Committee, namely, the number of doctors and beds in government hospitals which seem to be improper. At the same time, the aim of these infrastructures is to improve the health condition of people. Consideration of these issues is important. There is no information on these issues.

In the education sector Dr. Nanjundappa Committee has used four indicators, among these, three indicators (S3, S4, S5) analyse the education level while the remaining indicator (S6) speaks about education infrastructure. Three indicators used for education status and level. They are, literacy rate, dropout rate (1 to 10 class) and enrolment in degree colleges. Along with these, selecting of adult literacy rate (15 to 60 years) would have been good to measure the literacy rate in workforce. Enrolments in government degree colleges show the educational status of the higher level. This measure has no importance for the literacy level. Consideration of other indicators like primary and middle schools per lakh population and per 100 sq. km. would have been more effective indicators. Among the considered social infrastructure indicators, teacher-pupil ratio and dropout rate should be considered adversely/inversely. But Dr. Nanjundappa Committee has taken into consideration of these indicators as positive values. There appears to be some inconsistency in the methodology of the construction of index based upon the chosen indicators. It shows that higher dropout is good for educational development and more students per teacher is good for education development. Not looking again at these technical errors, Dr. Nanjundappa Committee has constructed the index. The weights given to these sectors are 57, 32 and 11 for education, health and water supply respectively is admirable.

## DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS:

'Demographic Characteristics' is the last sector considered by the Dr. Nanjundappa Committee Indicators, and weights given to them are presented in table 5

**Table 5: Indicators and the weights for the Population Characteristics**

Sl. No.	Indicators	Weights	%
P1	Sex ratio	0.313	31.3
P2	Percentage of urban population to total population	0.185	18.5
P3	Percentage of SC and ST population to total population	0.176	17.6
P4	Percentage of non-agricultural workers to total workers	0.178	17.8
P5	Percentage of agricultural labourers to total workers	0.148	14.8

Source: HPC FRRI, 2002 pp 165

In all, five indicators have been considered in this sector. First indicator explains about sex ratio. Though this indicator can be used for development, the remedial measures for the problem in this sector are different. Reduction of gender gap can be achieved through the awareness of people. Anyhow, using this indicator, as the development measure does not seem to be appropriate. Nevertheless, this indicator plays an important role in building a healthy society. The second indicator considered in this sector is urban population. NSSO report has found that poverty in urban area is high compared to rural areas especially in southern India (percentage of the poor in rural and urban are 20.80 and 32.60 respectively in Karnataka, it is 28.30 and 25.70 for India). Many studies have tried to trace the reasons for this; yet no study has explained. Under such a situation percentage of people living in an urban area may not be worth considering. Moreover, many urban poor and people living the slums have lower standard of living as compared to many rural poor. Instead of taking urban population, consideration of people living above poverty line would have been a good measure.

Another indicator considered by the committee is P3 (percentage of SC and ST population to the total population). Many studies have already found that the standard of living of SC and ST people is low as compared to the rest. Consideration

of this indicator by the Dr. Nanjundappa Committee is useful. But the committee has committed a technical fault in the calculation of this indicator. It has considered that where the SC and ST population is more in a taluk, that taluk gets more value and vice versa for less SC and ST population. This indicator has to be considered inversely or adversely but it has been considered positively. It shows that higher proportion of SC and ST as developed and vice versa for lower proportion of SC and ST population. Instead of this, the Committee should have excluded the SC and ST indicator and supported reservation (additional investment on different sector) for the taluks which have more SC and ST population. Another wrongly calculated indicator is the proportion of agriculture labour to the total labour (P5), this has been calculated positively instead of negatively. Wage rate in agriculture is lower than any other sectors, which is commonly known. Where there are more agricultural labourers there would be lower wage rate. Hence, proportion of agriculture labour has to be taken as negative value. Another factor is, due to disguised unemployment in agriculture sector, it has more workers than required. The region which has more labourers cannot be considered as developed. This indicator has to be considered negatively. Among the considered five indicators sex ratio gets 31.3 per cent of weight, which also does not seem to be an appropriate weight.

### **To sum up:**

- Indicators considered in agriculture do not capture development of agriculture and rural development in general. Along with this, weights given to the indicators are not scientific. Irrigation, tractor use and agriculture credit should get more weight as they are the important indicators.
- Among the indicators considered for industry, trade and finance, they do not show the overall development of the sector except the finance sector. This criticism is also applicable to the economic infrastructure.
- Further, in case of the indicator considered in the social sector, only health infrastructure has been considered and health status has been ignored while in education sector, status has been considered and infrastructure has been ignored.
- Indicators considered in the demographic characteristic also do not explain the overall development of the sector
- Two indicators in 'social sector' (Pupil-teacher ratio and percentage of children out of school in the age group 6-14 years) and two indicators in 'demographic characteristics' (percentage of urban population to total population and percentage of SC and ST population to total population) have been calculated wrongly.

**Table 6: Taluk wise CCDI of Dr. Nanjundappa Committee**

Taluk	CCDI	Taluk	CCDI	Taluk	CCDI	Taluk	CCDI
<b>Most backward</b>							
Devdurga	0.53	Jevargi	0.57	Chincholi	0.57	Aland	0.61
Shahapur	0.62	Afzalpur	0.62	Lingsugur	0.63	Yelburga	0.63
Kushtagi	0.64	Sindgi	0.64	Chittapur	0.65	Aurad	0.65
Indi	0.66	Yadgir	0.67	B bagewadi	0.69	Manvi	0.69
Muddebihal	0.69	Basavakalyan	0.69	Shorapur	0.70	H.d.kote	0.72
Sedam	0.72	Harappanahalli	0.72	Pavagada	0.72	Sira	0.73
Gubbi	0.73	Humnabad	0.73	Madhugiri	0.74	Kudligi	0.74
Kanakapura	0.74	Bhalki	0.74	Sandur	0.75	Bagepalli	0.76
Bilagi	0.77	Hosadurga	0.78	Sindanur	0.78	Chamarajanagar	0.78
Channagiri	0.78	Kunigal	0.79	Magadi	0.79		
<b>More backward</b>							
Kollegal	0.80	Krishnarajpet	0.80	Jagalur	0.80	Challakere	0.81
Koppal	0.81	Gundlupet	0.81	Hadagalli	0.81	Kadur	0.81
Bhatkal	0.82	Badami	0.82	Soraba	0.82	Gowribidanur	0.83
C.N.halli	0.83	Nagamangala	0.83	Koratagere	0.83	Holalkere	0.84
Kalghatagi	0.84	Molakalmuru	0.84	Arakalgud	0.84	Shiggaon	0.84
Gudibanda	0.84	H.b.halli	0.84	Malavalli	0.84	Hungund	0.85
Soundatti	0.86	Gokak	0.86	Turuvekere	0.86	Siruguppa	0.86
Honnali	0.86	Raichur	0.87	Supa (Joida)	0.87	Nanjanagud	0.87
Savanur	0.87	T.narasipur	0.87	Hiriyur	0.87	Hunsur	0.88
Mulbagal	0.88	Athani	0.88	Mundaragi	0.88	Hirekerur	0.88
<b>Backward</b>							
Hukkeri	0.89	Shirhatti	0.89	Tarikere	0.89	Gulbarga	0.89
Ramdurg	0.90	Anekal	0.90	Arasikere	0.91	Sidlaghatta	0.91
Bijapur	0.92	Channarayapatna	0.92	Shikaripura	0.92	Hanagal	0.92
Ron	0.92	K.R.nagar	0.92	Siddapur	0.92	Gangavathi	0.93
Malur	0.93	Pandavapura	0.94	Belur	0.94	Kundagol	0.95
Chennapatna	0.95	Bailhongala	0.95	Maddur	0.95	Bangarpet	0.96
Hosakote	0.97	Holenarasipura	0.97	Periyapatna	0.97	Byadagi	0.97
Raybag	0.97	Chintamani	0.97	Srinivasapura	0.98	Ankola	0.98

**Table 6: Taluk wise CCDI of Dr. Nanjundappa Committee**

Taluk	CCDI	Taluk	CCDI	Taluk	CCDI	Taluk	CCDI
Srirangapattana	0.98	Navalgund	0.99	Haveri	0.99		
<b>Relatively developed</b>							
Bidar	1.00	Haliyal	1.00	Chikkodi	1.00	Ramanagaram	1.00
Khanapur	1.00	Mudhol	1.01	Jamakhandi	1.01	Nelamangala	1.01
Chikballapur	1.02	Mundagod	1.02	Devanahalli	1.03	Bagalkot	1.05
Tiptur	1.06	Honnavar	1.07	Hosanagara	1.07	Doddaballapur	1.07
Dharwad	1.08	Sirsi	1.08	Kumta	1.09	Yellapur	1.10
Kolar	1.11	Chitradurga	1.13	Yelandur	1.13	Kundapur	1.13
Ranebennur	1.15	Alur	1.15	Bellary	1.17	Harihara	1.17
Tumkur	1.18	Gadag	1.18	Bantval	1.19	Sagara	1.20
Bhadravathi	1.21	Naragund	1.22	Hassan	1.25	Karwar	1.29
Narasimharajapura	1.30	Sullya	1.30	Thirthahalli	1.31	Belgaum	1.31
Belgaum	1.31	Belthangadi	1.32	Mandya	1.32	Hospet	1.34
Somwarpet	1.37	Koppa	1.43	Udupi	1.45	Puttur	1.46
Shimoga	1.46	Sakaleshpur	1.48	Mudigere	1.49	Bangalore (n)	1.50
Bangalore (s)	1.51	Karkala	1.55	Chikmagalur	1.55	Davanagere	1.56
Mysore	1.58	Virajpet	1.62	Mangalore	1.75	Hubli	1.75
Sringeri	1.90	Madikeri	1.96				

Note: Shaded taluks category have been identified in the different category by the Present Study as against DMN study

Source: HPC FRRI, 2002, pp 166 to 168



**Table 7: Taluk wise CCDI of the Present Study**

<b>Taluk</b>	<b>CCDI</b>	<b>Taluk</b>	<b>CCDI</b>	<b>Taluk</b>	<b>CCDI</b>	<b>Taluk</b>	<b>CCDI</b>
<b>Most backward</b>							
Devadurga	0.49	Jevargi	0.54	Chincholi	0.54	Aland	0.58
Shahapur	0.59	Afzalpur	0.59	Lingsugur	0.61	Yelburga	0.61
Sindgi	0.62	Kushtagi	0.62	Chitapur	0.62	Aurad	0.63
Indi	0.64	Yadgir	0.64	Manvi	0.66	B. Bagewadi	0.67
Shorapur	0.67	Basavakalyan	0.67	Muddebihal	0.68	Sedam	0.69
H.D. Kote	0.70	Pavagada	0.71	Humnabad	0.71	Harappanahalli	0.72
Kudligi	0.72	Sira	0.73	Sandur	0.73	Bhalki	0.73
Madhugiri	0.75	Bilagi	0.75	Bagepalli	0.76	Kanakapura	0.76
Sindanur	0.76	Chamarajanagar	0.78	Channagiri	0.78	Gubbi	0.78
Challakere	0.79	<b>Koppal</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>Hadagalli</b>	<b>0.79</b>	<b>Kollegal</b>	<b>0.79</b>
<b>More backward</b>							
Jagalur	0.80	Molakalmuru	0.81	Badami	0.81	Gundlupet	0.81
Gudibanda	0.82	Kadur	0.82	Soraba	0.83	Krishnarajpet	0.83
Bhatkal	0.83	H.B. Halli	0.83	Siruguppa	0.83	Holalkere	0.84
Gowribidanur	0.84	<b>Kunigal</b>	<b>0.84</b>	Shiggaon	0.84	Kalghatagi	0.84
Hungund	0.85	Raichur	0.85	Soundatti	0.85	Gokak	0.85
T. Narasipur	0.85	Arakalgud	0.86	Savanur	0.86	Nanjanagud	0.86
Mulbagal	0.86	Mundaragi	0.86	Hiriyur	0.87	Malavalli	0.87
Hunsur	0.87	<b>Shirhatti</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>Gulbarga</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>Magadi</b>	<b>0.88</b>
Honnali	0.88	Athani	0.88				
<b>Backward</b>							
Hukkeri	0.89	<b>Koratagere</b>	<b>0.89</b>	Ramdurg	0.89	<b>Supa (Joida)</b>	<b>0.89</b>
Tarikere	0.90	Nagamangala	0.90	Bijapur	0.90	<b>Hirekerur</b>	<b>0.91</b>
Sidlaghatta	0.91	Hanagal	0.91	Gangavathi	0.91	Shikaripura	0.91
Arasikere	0.92	Malur	0.92	Ron	0.92	Anekal	0.93
K.R. Nagar	0.94	<b>C.N. Halli</b>	<b>0.95</b>	Chintamani	0.96	Belur	0.96
Siddapur	0.96	Kundagol	0.97	Periyapatna	0.97	Bangarpet	0.97
Channarayapatna	0.97	Byadagi	0.98	Pandavapura	0.98	Raybag	0.98
Chennapatna	0.98	Bailhongala	0.98	Haveri	0.99	<b>Mudhol</b>	<b>0.99</b>

**Table 7: Taluk wise CCDI of the Present Study**

Taluk	CCDI	Taluk	CCDI	Taluk	CCDI	Taluk	CCDI
Navalgund	0.99	Srinivasapura	0.99				
<b>Relatively developed</b>							
Holenarasipura	1.00	Bidar	1.00	Turuvekere	1.00	Maddur	1.00
Chikballapur	1.00	Jamakhundi	1.01	Haliyal	1.01	Ramanagaram	1.02
Hosakote	1.02	Mundagod	1.03	Srirangapattana	1.03	Ankola	1.03
Khanapur	1.04	Bagalkot	1.04	Dharwad	1.08	Chikkodi	1.09
Devanahalli	1.10	Honnavar	1.10	Tiptur	1.11	Yellapur	1.11
Nelamangala	1.11	Kolar	1.11	Hosanagara	1.12	Sirsi	1.12
Doddaballapur	1.12	Yelandur	1.12	Kumta	1.15	Bellary	1.15
Harihara	1.16	Chitradurga	1.16	Ranebennur	1.16	Gadag	1.19
Bhadravathi	1.22	Naragund	1.22	Alur	1.25	Tumkur	1.26
Sagara	1.26	Hospet	1.33	Hassan	1.34	Bantval	1.35
Narasimharajapura	1.36	Belgaum	1.37	Thirthahalli	1.38	Karwar	1.39
Mandya	1.40	Sullya	1.40	Somwarpet	1.43	Kundapur	1.46
Belthangadi	1.46	Koppa	1.47	Shimoga	1.47	Mudigere	1.50
Sakaleshpur	1.50	Chikmagalur	1.57	Puttur	1.57	Davanagere	1.58
Virajpet	1.60	Bangalore S	1.60	Mysore	1.63	Bangalore N	1.70
Udupi	1.73	Karkala	1.74	Hubli	1.77	Mangalore	1.99
Madikeri	2.01	Sringeri	2.02				

Note: Shaded taluks category have been identified in the different category by the present Study as against DMN study

Source: HPC FRRI, 2002, pp 166 to 168

### III. DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE PRESENT STUDY AND DMN STUDY IN CCDI AND CDI:

Number of different category of taluks by the Committee and by us using the same methodology has been presented in table 8. The number of backward taluks identified by the Dr. Nanjundappa committee is 114, while the present study identified only 109. Similarly, most backward taluks are 41 instead of 34 and more backward are 34 and backward are also 34 instead of 40 and 35 respectively. Totally, 5 backward taluks are fewer than the Dr. Nanjundappa Committee.

**Table 8: Number of Taluks in different Category by the Present Study and DMN report**

Category	Present Study's CCDI	DMN CCDI
Most Backward (MSB)	41	39
More Backward (MRB)	34	40
Backward (BAK)	34	35
Relatively Developed (DEV)	66	61
Total	175	175
<b>All Backward Taluks</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>114</b>

Source: Computed based on the data available in HPC FRRI 2002 pp 171 to 221

With regard to values of CCDI, Dr. Nanjundappa Committee's CCDI starts from 0.53 and ends with 1.96, while the present study found it as 0.49 and 2.02 respectively. It indicates that regional disparity in Karnataka is more than what has been identified in the Dr. Nanjundappa Committee. Table 9 strengthens this argument. Co-efficient<sup>5</sup> of variation has been presented in the table for different categories of taluks. The CV (%) of CCDI of all taluks of the Dr. Nanjundappa committee is 27.50 per cent while it is found to be 30.29 per cent in the present Study. It means the regional disparity is higher than what has been found in the Dr. Nanjundappa report. Further an exercise has been done to see the regional imbalances in different categories of the taluks. To understand it more meaningfully, a line diagram has been developed and presented below. It is observed from the diagram that the line of regional imbalances is in 'U' shape from most backward to developed taluks, which means regional imbalance is high in the category of most backward taluks and relatively developed taluks. Among this the regional imbalance is very

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<sup>5</sup> Co-efficient of variation (%) is the common method used to identify the extent of variation in the selected indicators, where the standard deviation of the selected indicators is divided by the mean and multiplied with 100.

high in the category of relatively developed taluks. The same trend is observed in the present Study as well as in the DMN study.

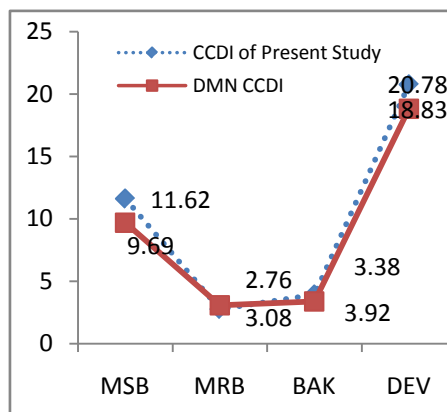
**Table 9: Ranges of CCDI value in the Present Study and DMN report**

	Lower	Higher
Present Study	0.49	2.02
DMN report	0.53	1.96

**Table 10: Coefficients of Variation among different category of the taluks**

CVs	Present Study's CCDI	DMN CCDI
MSB	11.62	9.69
MRB	2.76	3.08
BAC	3.92	3.38
DEV	20.78	18.83
All	30.29	27.50

**Diagram 1: Coefficients of Variation among different category of the taluks**



Note: MSB- Most Backward, MRB- More Backward, BAK-Backward, DEV-Relatively Developed

Source: Computed based on the data available in HPC FRRI, 2002 171 to 221

The technical error in the calculation of CCDI has affected in the CCDI value of taluks and the categories of the taluks. As already mentioned, the number of taluks in most backward category is 39 by the DMN report, while it is 41 in the present study. Kunigal and Magadi are in most backward taluks in DMN report while they fall in more backward category in the present study. Further, Challakere, Koppal, Hadagali and Kollegal taluks are in more backward category. But they are in the most backward category in the present study. Results have been presented in appendix table 2.

DMN report identified 40 as more backward taluks, while the present study found them as 34. Among the identified taluks in this category, CN Halli, Nelamangala, Koratagere, Turuvekere, Supa and Hirekerur are in the group of

backward taluks. Moreover, Shirahatti and Gulbarga taluks have been identified as more backward by the DMN report, while these are in the most backward category by the present study. Turuvekere has been identified as developed taluk by the present study.

Further, the number of backward taluks identified by DMN is 35 while the present study found only 34. Among the identified taluks in this category, Maddur, Hosakote, Holenarasipura, Srirangapattana and Ankola are found in the category of relatively developed taluks by the present study. Whereas, Mudhol has been categorised in developed group, the present study found it in the relatively developed category.

**Table 11: Changes in the Ranks of Taluks in the Present study as against the DMN Report**

Change in Rank	No. of Taluks
0	20
1	26
2	24
3	21
4	18
5	14
6 to 10	33
11 to 20	14
20 to 30	02
More than 30	03
Total	175

Source: Computed based on the data available in HPC FRRI, 2002 171 to 221

So, among all taluks which are identified by the Dr. Nanjundappa Committee, 20 taluks are not in the same category as in the present study. It means category of 20 taluks has changed. Among the 175 taluks 155 taluks differ in their ranks in the present study as compared to the DMN report. Difference of ranks in taluks 1 and 2 are 26 and 24 respectively. Whereas, such difference is 3, 4 and 5 is 21, 18 and 14 respectively. Difference in the ranks, 6 to 10 is in 33 taluks. The notable point here is that three taluks' difference is 30. CN Halli and Turuvekere taluks have higher differences. If the difference is only one or two its impact will not be more; if it is more than 5 or 10 its impact will be higher.

#### IV. DEPRIVATION AND RESOURCE ALLOCATION:

Now we will discuss the deprivation found by the DMN report and the present study. To calculate deprivation another index has been calculated which is called cumulative deprivation index (CDI). CDI has been calculated subtracting 1 with CCDI. The CDI value of DMN report and the present study have been presented in the table below.

**Table 12: Cumulative Deprivation Index (CDI) by the Present Study and DMN Study**

<b>Division</b>	<b>CDI of the Present study</b>	<b>CDI of DMN Report</b>
Gulbarga	8.67	8.06
Belgaum	3.76	4.12
<b>N. Karnataka</b>	<b>12.43</b>	<b>12.18</b>
Bangalore	4.77	5.32
Mysore	2.41	2.76
<b>S. Karnataka</b>	<b>7.18</b>	<b>8.08</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.61</b>	<b>20.26</b>

Source: Computed based on the data available in HPC FRRI, 2002 171 to 221

The table reveals that north Karnataka has more deprivation as compared to south Karnataka. According to the DMN the entire deprivation is 20.26 where as the present study found it as 19.61. Gulbarga division is found to be more deprived than other divisions by both of the studies. But CDI of the present study is high in Gulbarga as compared to the DMN study. Whereas, all the three divisions CDI value is more in DMN study as compared to the present study. It shows that more deprived division has been shown with lesser deprivation. Based on this deprivation index financial resources have been allocated. Due to miscalculation in CDI, north Karnataka has to get 60 per cent of resources in SDP (Special Development Plan), while south should get 40 per cent in the DMN study. The present study identified the ratio of north and south as 63.38:38.32. Similarly, Gulbarga division should get 44.22 per cent instead of 40 per cent, while Belgaum, Bangalore and Mysore divisions should get 19.17 per cent, 24.32 per cent and 12.29 per cent respectively instead of 20 per cent, 25 per cent and 15 per cent respectively. Hyderabad Karnataka (Gulbarga division) is the most backward division, which has been shown with lower deprivation, while remaining three divisions get more resources than their actual deprivation. The data related to that has been presented in the table below.

**Table 13: Resource Allocation as per the Present Study and DMN Report**

Division	Distribution by Present Study	Distribution by DMN Report
Gulbarga	44.22	40
Belgaum	19.17	20
<b>North Karnataka</b>	<b>63.38</b>	<b>60</b>
Bangalore	24.32	25
Mysore	12.29	15
<b>South Karnataka</b>	<b>36.62</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Computed based on the data available in HPC FRRI, 2002 171 to 221

Analysis related to districts shows that more districts in north Karnataka get less financial resource as against their deprivation. At the same time, more districts of south Karnataka get more financial resources than their actual deprivation. The districts which got more resources than their actual deprivation are Tumkur, Bijapur, Mandya; and Bangalore. Gulbarga, Raichur, Bellary, Koppal and Bidar districts got smaller amount than their actual deprivation. The number of districts profited is 9, among these, except Bijapur, Dharwad and Uttar Kannada remaining 6 districts are in southern part. The number of district which got less are 13, among them, except, Davanagere, Chamaraja Nagar, Mysore, Chikkamagalur and Kolar (5 districts), remaining 9 are in northern part. All in all, north Karnataka is backward but due to a technical fault, underdevelopment has been shown with less proportion.

**Table 14: Estimation of Cumulative Deprivation Index (CDIs)**

Sl. No.	District	Estimation of the present study		DMN estimation		Difference (DMN-Our)	
		CDI	Resource	CDI	Resource	CDI	Resource
1	Bellary	1.09	5.50	1.00	4.90	-0.09	-0.60
2	Bidar	1.25	6.40	1.19	5.90	-0.06	-0.50
3	Gulbarga	3.64	18.60	3.38	16.70	-0.26	-1.90
4	Raichur	1.63	8.30	1.50	7.40	-0.13	-0.90
5	Koppal	1.06	5.40	0.99	4.90	-0.07	-0.50
	<b>Gulbarga Division</b>	<b>8.67</b>	<b>44.20</b>	<b>8.06</b>	<b>39.80</b>	<b>-0.61</b>	<b>-4.40</b>
6	Belgaum	0.67	3.40	0.69	3.40	0.02	0.00
7	Bijapur	1.11	5.70	1.40	6.90	0.29	1.20

**Table 14: Estimation of Cumulative Deprivation Index (CDIs)**

Sl. No.	District	Estimation of the present study		DMN estimation		Difference (DMN-Our)	
		CDI	Resource	CDI	Resource	CDI	Resource
8	Bagalkot	0.60	3.00	0.56	2.80	-0.04	-0.20
9	Dharwad	0.20	1.00	0.22	1.10	0.02	0.10
10	Gadag	0.34	1.70	0.31	1.50	-0.03	-0.20
11	Haveri	0.52	2.70	0.53	2.60	0.01	-0.10
12	Uttara Kannada	0.31	1.60	0.41	2.00	0.10	0.40
<b>Belgaum Division</b>		<b>3.76</b>	<b>19.20</b>	<b>4.12</b>	<b>20.30</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>1.10</b>
13	Bangalore Urban	0.07	0.40	0.10	0.50	0.03	0.10
14	Bangalore Rural	0.38	1.90	0.55	2.70	0.17	0.80
15	Chitradurga	0.91	4.60	0.86	4.20	-0.05	-0.40
16	Davanagere	0.82	4.20	0.84	4.10	0.02	-0.10
17	Kolar	0.98	5.00	0.94	4.60	-0.04	-0.40
18	Shimoga	0.26	1.30	0.26	1.30	0.00	0.00
19	Tumkur	1.35	6.90	1.77	8.70	0.42	1.80
<b>Bangalore Division</b>		<b>4.77</b>	<b>24.30</b>	<b>5.32</b>	<b>26.30</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>2.00</b>
20	Chikmagalur	0.28	1.40	0.30	1.50	0.02	0.10
21	D. Kannada	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Udupi	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Hassan	0.29	1.50	0.42	2.10	0.13	0.60
24	Kodagu	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Mandya	0.42	2.10	0.66	3.30	0.24	1.20
26	Mysore	0.80	4.10	0.77	3.80	-0.03	-0.30
27	Chamarajanagar	0.62	3.20	0.61	3.00	-0.01	-0.20
<b>Mysore Division</b>		<b>2.41</b>	<b>12.30</b>	<b>2.76</b>	<b>13.60</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>1.30</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>19.61</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20.26</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.00</b>

Source: Computed based on the data available in HPC FRRI, 2002 171 to 221

CDI and financial allocation related data of taluks has been presented in appendix table 3. It is not necessary to mention that- in this case also more number of taluks in north Karnataka got less allocation than their deprivation. 45 taluks get more financial resources than their actual CDI value; among these Turuvekere, CN Halli, Magadi, Nanjanagudu, Koratagere are important. While 70 taluks get less financial resources than their actual CDI; among them Devadurga, Chincholi, Jovargi, Yadagiri



and Monakalmur are important taluks. In all, CCDI and CDI values of all the taluks differ due to miscalculation. Although, the technical fault is made by the DMN report, but even more fault is of the Government, because after the submission of the report or at the time of the implementation, the Government should have seen the errors and omissions in the report. Further, it should have seen the suggestions made by the Committee for the practical implementation process through a Committee. Having not done all these preliminary work, the Government has formed another Committee for the implementation of the DMN recommendations to reduce regional disparity. The entire process neither helped development nor reduce regional disparity. Thus, it became a political performance to please north Karnataka people.

### **SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (SDP):**

Dr. Nanjundappa Committee suggests an 8 year Special Development Plan to reduce the existing regional imbalances with Rs. 31,000 crore at constant prices of 2002-03. Of this, Rs. 15,000 has to be spent in the normal budget and the remaining Rs. 16,000 crore through additional allocation for the underdeveloped regions. Table 15 shows the information related to this.

On what basis, this amount of Rs. 16,000 crore has been suggested is not mentioned clearly. Further, what should be the share of taluks is also not mentioned in the report. Instead, the Committee has suggested financial allocation for the four administrative divisions. Hence, the main problem is that the entire money cannot be spent on some taluks, because money is needed for district head quarters also. For example, additional money is needed for District Hospitals, Universities etc in under developed regions. Here the Committee has not gone through the district sector spending/allocation. It jumps directly from taluks to divisions through adding the CDI values. It should have calculated CCDI and CDI at district level using the appropriate indicators. That would have been helpful for the preparation of district sector plans.

**Table 15: Sectoral Allocations Suggested by D.M. Nanjundappa Committee**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Sector/Programme</b>	<b>Outlay (Rs. in Cr)</b>
<b>I</b>	<b>Agriculture and Allied</b>	<b>2,340 (7.6)</b>
1	Agriculture including market, training, land and soil improvement, machinery and equipment, price stabilisation fund	2,000
2	Sericulture	100
3	Horticulture	100
4	Fisheries	70
5	Animal Husbandry	70
<b>II</b>	<b>Rural Development</b>	<b>7,100 (23.1)</b>
1	Rural Roads	600
2	Z.P. Roads	400
3	Rural Water Supply	4,500
4	Rural Housing	1,600
<b>III</b>	<b>Irrigation</b>	<b>8,000 (26.0)</b>
1	Irrigation	7,800
2	Water Recharging Scheme	200
<b>IV</b>	<b>Energy</b>	<b>3,000 (9.8)</b>
1	Power	3,000
<b>V</b>	<b>Industry and Minerals</b>	<b>400 (1.3)</b>
1	Industry (Industrial Sheds, Industrial Infrastructure, State Finance Corporation of North Karnataka)	400
<b>VI</b>	<b>Transport</b>	<b>1,650 (5.4)</b>
1	Railways	500
2	Airstrips/Reviving airports fallen into disuse	1,000
3	Ports	150

**Table 15: Sectoral Allocations Suggested by D.M. Nanjundappa Committee**

Sl. No.	Sector/Programme	Outlay (Rs. in Cr)
<b>VII</b>	<b>Science and Technology</b>	<b>200</b> <b>(0.7)</b>
1	I.T. & B.T.	200
<b>VIII</b>	<b>Economic Services</b>	<b>10</b> <b>(0.03)</b>
1	Banking, Co-operation & other financial Institutions	10
<b>IX</b>	<b>Social Services</b>	<b>8025</b> <b>(26.1)</b>
1	Health	800
2	Education	1,000
3	Sports	25
4	Tourism	2,000
5	Urban Development	200
6	Urban Water Supply	3,000
7	Weaker Section, Women Development & Social Welfare	1,000
<b>X</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,0725</b> <b>(100)</b>
	<b>Rounded off to</b>	<b>31,000</b>
	<b>Anticipated amount from the Annual Budget for 114 Taluks</b>	15,000
	<b>Additionality for 114 Taluks</b>	16,000

Source: HPC FRRI

It is very difficult to spend according to Dr. Nanjundappa Committee's recommendations because it suggests only sector-wise allocation, not through programme. When the Government spends money it should have a proper plan, targets and aims; otherwise, it becomes only a political act of satisfying the people.

**Table 16: Sectoral Allocation of Special Development Plan as Recommended by the HPCF RRI and Amount Spent by the Government during 2007-2010**

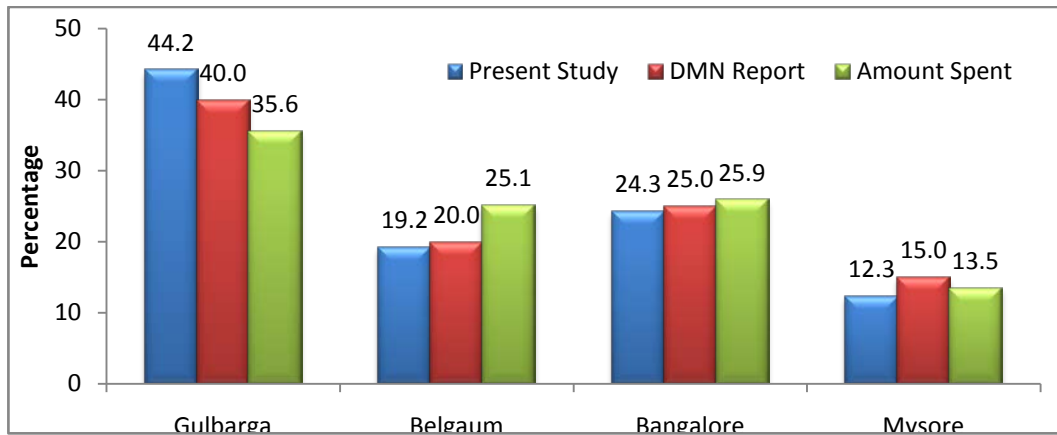
(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Sector	Recommended (%)	Amount Spent		Shortfall
			Actual	Percentage	
1	Agriculture and Allied	7.61	335.36	7.02	0.59
2	Rural Development	23.1	39.18	0.82	22.28
3	Irrigation	26.00	1796.24	37.61	-11.61
4	Energy	9.74	539.35	11.29	-1.55
5	Industry and Minerals	1.3	46.89	0.98	0.32
6	Transport	5.37	763.66	15.99	-10.62
7	Science and Technology	0.65	..	..	0.65
8	Economic Infrastructure	0.03	339.49	7.11	-7.08
9	Social Infrastructure	26.11	915.75	19.17	6.94
	Total	100	4775.92	100	

Source: Economic Survey of Karnataka 2010-11

Sector specific distribution of the money spent by the Government is not according to the recommendations of the Committee. Percentage of money recommended, money spent and the gaps have been presented in table 16. Among all the sectors, irrigation, energy, transport and economic infrastructure get more money as against their recommended share. Sectors like agriculture and allied activities, rural development, science and technology and social Infrastructure get less. Science and technology sector gets nothing!

**Diagram 2: Amount Recommended and the Actual Amount Spent on different Divisions**



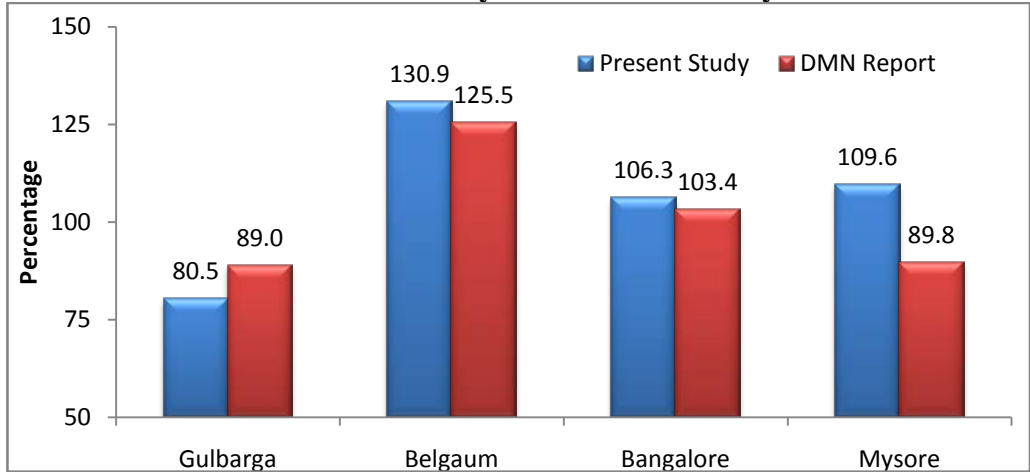
Source: Computed based on the data available in HPC FRRI Cell

Above mentioned bar diagram shows that the administrative division-wise money recommended by the DMN study, by the present study and the money spent by the Government through SDP. Notable point here is that Gulbarga division is the most backward division and more money is recommended to it by DMN as well as the present study. At the same time, although it gets more money, it is less than the actual recommended amount. Mysore and Bangalore divisions get more or less same proportion of the recommended amount, while Belgaum is the division which gets more than the recommended amount. Observing the distribution of the money to the north and south regions, it is found that north Karnataka gets 0.7 percent while south Karnataka gets 39.3 per cent. The north region gets 0.7 percentage of more share than its recommendation. The present study found that the shortfall for north Karnataka is 2.7 percent. If we see the district-wise distribution of the money recommended and money spent it is found that three districts of Gulbarga division get less money than recommended.

Another exercise has been undertaken here to see the division wise Government expenditure as against the recommendation based on CDI of the DMN study as well as the present study. The diagram below reveals that the Government expenditure as a proportion of the recommendation. It is observed that the Government has spent more money on Belgaum and Bangalore divisions than the DMN's recommendations while it spent less money on Gulbarga and Mysore divisions. On the other hand, the Government spent more money on Belgaum,

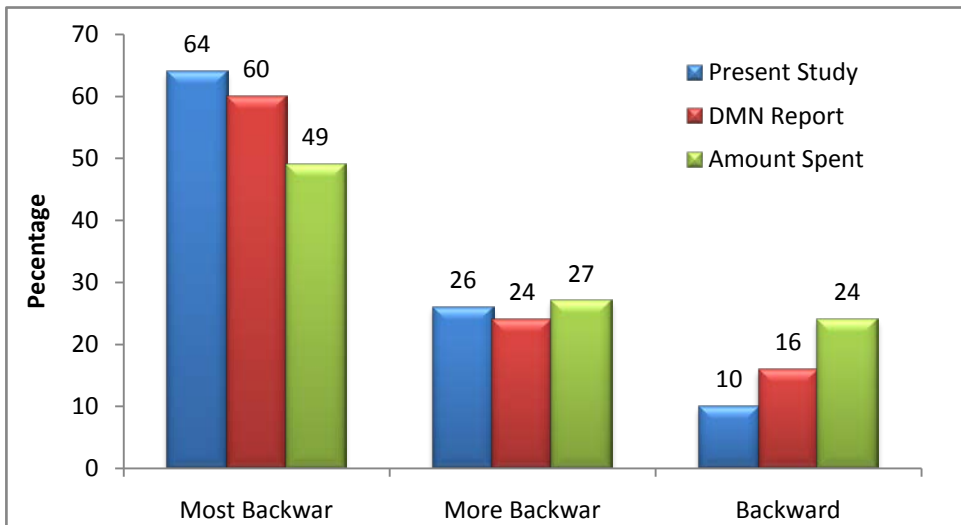
Bangalore and Mysore divisions and less money on Gulbarga division as against our recommendation which is based on CDI values of the present study.

**Diagram 3: Division wise Achievement through SDP as against amount recommended by our and DMN study**



Source: Computed based the data available from HPC FRRI Cell

**Diagram 4: Amount Recommended and Actual Amount Spent on Most backward, More backward and Backward taluks**

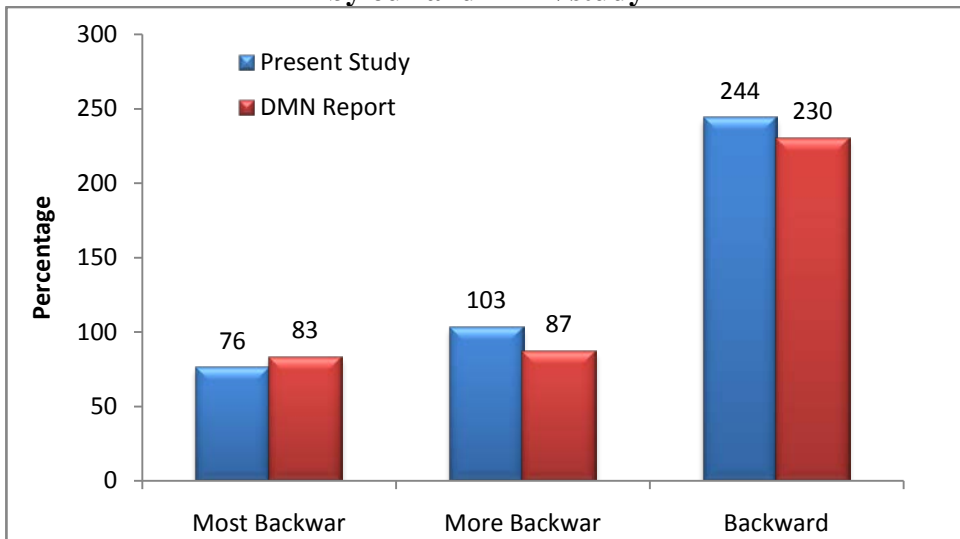


Source: Computed from the data available in HPC FRRI Cell

In diagram 4 above money recommended and money spent to different categories of taluks have been presented. It is observed that the backward taluks get more money than their recommended share and more backward taluks get more or less same money as against the recommendation while the most backward taluks get less money as against the recommended share. The gap is very high in most backward taluks which shows that Government is spending more money on less deprived taluks than the more deprived taluks. There is again the problem increasing of regional disparity among the backward taluks. (The same observation can also be seen in the study by Aziz and Hanagodimath, 2011).

In diagram 5 it is observed that the backward taluks get more twice money than the recommended share by the DMN as well as the present study. On the other hand, more backward category taluks get only 86.5 per cent of the recommended share by DMN study while it is 102.7 per cent according the present study. Notable thing here is that most backward category taluks get only 83.4 per cent and 76.3 per cent by DMN and the present study respectively as against the recommended share. In all, the Government is spending more money on backward category taluks as against their recommended share and spending less money on more and most backward taluks.

**Diagram 5: Category wise Achievement through SDP as against recommended by our and DMN study**



Source: Computed based the data available in HPC FRRI Cell

## V. CONCLUSIONS:

Taking into consideration of many aspects is very important in the preparation of plans for any nation or state. In the construction of index, the Dr. Nanjundappa Committee has used various indicators and has identified the taluks whose value is less than the average of state value as backward taluks. Based on this, the Special Development Plan has been prepared. Here the major question is that how much it is appropriate, because here the sum of index of all indicators is considered. Hence, the imbalances within a taluk on different indicators are not considered. For example, we assume that one taluk is developed in some indicators and in some it is under developed. Further, if it is considered as a developed taluk in case of overall index, then here is the problem of ignoring remaining indicators.

Another question here is why the indicators have to be compared with the state average. When the taluks are compared to state average, plans will be prepared by ignoring of the developed taluk. Then the development of developed taluks is retreated, so that overall development of the state is retreated, which cannot be considered as development, though it reduces the regional imbalances.

Therefore, instead of using the state average, Dr. Nanjundappa report should have fixed targets for every sector. Target should be fixed taking into consideration of fewer number of indicators (but appropriate) for different sectors, instead of taking too many indicators. The indicators considered should include one or two variables on education, health, per capita income and economic infrastructure. For example, in case of health, life expectancy at birth or infant mortality rate show the overall development in the sector. For considering these indicators a target has to be fixed, and based on that, plans should be prepared on how much infrastructure is needed and through which programmes and policy, these targets can be achieved.

Another important matter is that taking only taluk and constructing the index is not sufficient. A Plan has to cover from the individual to the entire nation. The index should be prepared separately for villages, taluks, districts and divisions, using different types of indicators. Then the remedial measures would be easy to plan using the potential available in village or taluk or district.

This regional imbalance is the product of plans, because plan makers have concentrated on overall development than the potential and availability of resources in different regions and its optimum utilisation. Hence, regional disparity has increased. Correction of the problem of regional disparity is the duty of these plans.



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**Appendix Table 1: Sector wise CCDI of all the taluks of Karnataka by DMN and the Present Study**

Taluks	Agriculture & Allied		Industry, Trade & Finance		Economic Infrastructure		Social Infrastructure		Population		CCDI		Rank		
	Present Study	DNM Report	Present Study	DNM Report	Present Study	DNM Report	Present Study	DNM Report	Present Study	DNM Report	Present Study	DNM Report	Present Study	DNM Report	Present-DMN
Devadurga	0.57	0.56	0.45	0.47	0.41	0.41	0.48	0.55	0.62	1.05	0.49	0.53	175	175	0.00
Jevargi	0.55	0.54	0.45	0.45	0.56	0.56	0.64	0.71	0.67	0.95	0.54	0.57	174	174	0.00
Chincholi	0.55	0.54	0.49	0.49	0.76	0.77	0.49	0.56	0.64	1.02	0.54	0.57	173	173	0.00
Aland	0.63	0.62	0.53	0.54	0.58	0.59	0.60	0.65	0.66	0.97	0.58	0.61	172	172	0.00
Shahapur	0.77	0.76	0.48	0.47	0.66	0.66	0.52	0.60	0.70	0.97	0.59	0.62	171	171	0.00
Afzalpur	0.68	0.67	0.47	0.48	0.76	0.77	0.58	0.65	0.70	0.92	0.59	0.62	170	170	0.00
Lingsugur	0.60	0.59	0.55	0.55	0.70	0.70	0.61	0.68	0.79	0.98	0.61	0.63	169	169	0.00
Yelburga	0.64	0.63	0.52	0.52	0.81	0.81	0.62	0.67	0.71	0.83	0.61	0.63	168	168	0.00
Sindqi	0.67	0.66	0.49	0.50	0.78	0.78	0.65	0.73	0.72	0.89	0.62	0.64	167	166	-1.00
Kushtagi	0.66	0.65	0.54	0.54	0.77	0.78	0.60	0.68	0.80	0.82	0.62	0.64	166	167	1.00
Chitapur	0.56	0.55	0.67	0.67	0.83	0.83	0.49	0.57	0.89	1.15	0.62	0.65	165	165	0.00
Aurad	0.69	0.68	0.47	0.47	1.03	1.03	0.60	0.66	0.63	0.96	0.63	0.65	164	164	0.00
Indi	0.82	0.80	0.51	0.52	0.73	0.74	0.57	0.64	0.70	0.88	0.64	0.66	163	163	0.00
Yadgir	0.69	0.68	0.53	0.54	0.88	0.88	0.62	0.70	0.77	1.03	0.64	0.67	162	162	0.00
Manvi	1.13	1.11	0.50	0.49	0.67	0.67	0.42	0.49	0.63	1.04	0.66	0.69	161	160	-1.00
B. Bagewadi	0.75	0.73	0.57	0.57	0.75	0.75	0.68	0.75	0.74	0.90	0.67	0.69	160	161	1.00
Shorapur	1.00	0.98	0.50	0.50	0.69	0.69	0.56	0.64	0.74	0.98	0.67	0.70	159	157	-2.00
Basavakalyan	0.77	0.76	0.62	0.62	0.76	0.76	0.59	0.64	0.79	1.02	0.67	0.69	158	158	0.00
Muddebihal	0.60	0.59	0.51	0.53	0.95	0.95	0.86	0.88	0.84	0.96	0.68	0.69	157	159	2.00
Sedam	0.58	0.57	0.70	0.71	0.95	0.96	0.65	0.73	0.82	1.01	0.69	0.72	156	155	-1.00
H.D. Kote	0.67	0.66	0.59	0.59	0.76	0.76	0.87	0.91	0.67	0.87	0.70	0.72	155	156	1.00
Pavagada	0.74	0.73	0.67	0.67	0.79	0.79	0.71	0.69	0.67	1.04	0.71	0.72	154	153	-1.00
Humnabad	0.81	0.79	0.69	0.69	0.80	0.80	0.60	0.65	0.73	1.09	0.71	0.73	153	150	-3.00
Harappa nahalli	0.82	0.81	0.51	0.50	0.74	0.75	0.90	0.88	0.71	1.00	0.72	0.72	152	154	2.00
Kudligi	0.78	0.77	0.60	0.60	0.85	0.85	0.78	0.81	0.71	1.05	0.72	0.74	151	148	-3.00
Sira	0.73	0.72	0.68	0.68	0.81	0.81	0.75	0.74	0.83	0.93	0.73	0.73	150	152	2.00
Sandur	0.79	0.78	0.70	0.70	1.04	1.05	0.57	0.62	0.77	0.99	0.73	0.75	149	145	-4.00
Bhalki	0.71	0.70	0.65	0.66	1.08	1.09	0.72	0.71	0.70	0.96	0.73	0.74	148	146	-2.00
Madhugiri	0.78	0.77	0.60	0.61	0.90	0.90	0.84	0.78	0.76	0.92	0.75	0.74	147	149	2.00
Bilagi	1.17	1.16	0.60	0.60	0.75	0.75	0.54	0.60	0.73	0.91	0.75	0.77	146	143	-3.00

**Appendix Table 1: Sector wise CCDI of all the taluks of Karnataka by DMN and the Present Study**

Taluks	Agriculture & Allied		Industry, Trade & Finance		Economic Infrastructure		Social Infrastructure		Population		CCDI		Rank		
	Present Study	DNM Report	Present Study	DNM Report	Present Study	DNM Report	Present Study	DNM Report	Present Study	DNM Report	Present Study	DNM Report	Present Study	DNM Report	Present-DMN
Bagepalli	1.07	1.05	0.51	0.52	0.56	0.56	0.87	0.88	0.76	0.86	0.76	0.76	145	144	-1.00
Kanakapura	0.75	0.74	0.61	0.62	0.66	0.66	1.00	0.94	0.92	0.79	0.76	0.74	144	147	3.00
Sindanur	1.21	1.19	0.61	0.62	0.60	0.60	0.57	0.64	0.73	0.94	0.76	0.78	143	141	-2.00
Chama rajanagar	0.80	0.79	0.73	0.73	0.89	0.90	0.76	0.77	0.80	0.97	0.78	0.78	142	140	-2.00
Channagiri	1.06	1.04	0.50	0.49	0.82	0.83	0.89	0.88	0.63	0.95	0.78	0.78	141	139	-2.00
Gubbi	0.86	0.84	0.56	0.57	0.95	0.96	0.93	0.75	0.87	0.76	0.78	0.73	140	151	11.00
Challakere	0.88	0.87	0.66	0.67	0.81	0.81	0.87	0.88	0.70	1.14	0.79	0.81	139	133	-6.00
Koppal	0.79	0.78	0.81	0.81	1.01	1.01	0.66	0.72	0.81	0.97	0.79	0.81	138	132	-6.00
Hadagalli	0.79	0.78	0.72	0.73	0.99	0.99	0.82	0.86	0.69	0.95	0.79	0.81	137	130	-7.00
Kollegal	0.79	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.59	0.59	0.90	0.92	0.75	0.99	0.79	0.80	136	136	0.00
Hosadurga	0.69	0.68	0.71	0.72	0.85	0.86	0.97	0.90	0.88	0.87	0.79	0.78	135	142	7.00
Jagalur	0.85	0.84	0.79	0.80	0.62	0.62	0.85	0.81	0.69	1.05	0.80	0.80	134	134	0.00
Molakalmuru	0.81	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.96	0.96	0.78	0.84	0.68	1.13	0.81	0.84	133	119	-14.00
Badami	0.85	0.84	0.73	0.74	1.14	1.14	0.71	0.76	1.00	0.95	0.81	0.82	132	127	-5.00
Gundlupet	0.87	0.86	0.66	0.66	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.92	0.79	0.87	0.81	0.81	131	131	0.00
Gudibanda	1.09	1.07	0.63	0.65	0.77	0.77	0.83	0.89	0.74	0.97	0.82	0.84	130	116	-14.00
Kadur	0.76	0.75	0.68	0.68	1.07	1.08	0.95	0.94	0.94	0.85	0.82	0.81	129	129	0.00
Soraba	1.12	1.10	0.64	0.64	0.68	0.69	0.88	0.87	0.74	0.75	0.83	0.82	128	126	-2.00
Krishnarajpet	1.15	1.14	0.53	0.54	0.99	0.99	0.80	0.74	1.10	0.69	0.83	0.80	127	135	8.00
Bhatkal	0.77	0.76	0.76	0.76	1.12	1.12	0.79	0.81	1.36	0.94	0.83	0.82	126	128	2.00
H.B. Halli	0.97	0.95	0.75	0.75	1.17	1.17	0.67	0.72	0.70	0.81	0.83	0.84	125	115	-10.00
Siruguppa	1.20	1.18	0.80	0.80	0.87	0.87	0.50	0.57	0.76	1.07	0.83	0.86	124	109	-15.00
Holalkere	0.88	0.87	0.75	0.76	0.93	0.93	0.88	0.85	0.74	0.94	0.84	0.84	123	121	-2.00
Gowribidanur	0.96	0.94	0.57	0.58	1.00	1.00	1.03	0.94	0.71	0.97	0.84	0.83	122	125	3.00
Kunigal	0.85	0.84	0.75	0.75	0.91	0.91	0.87	0.74	1.16	0.74	0.84	0.79	121	138	17.00
Shiggaon	0.95	0.93	0.66	0.67	0.65	0.65	1.04	1.06	0.91	0.90	0.84	0.84	120	117	-3.00
Kalghatagi	1.00	0.99	0.72	0.72	1.28	1.28	0.63	0.66	0.91	0.75	0.84	0.84	119	120	1.00
Hungund	0.65	0.64	0.81	0.83	0.89	0.89	1.07	1.08	0.95	0.96	0.85	0.85	118	113	-5.00
Raichur	0.93	0.91	0.78	0.78	0.94	0.94	0.79	0.87	1.06	1.15	0.85	0.87	117	107	-10.00
Soundatti	1.01	0.99	0.83	0.83	0.93	0.93	0.68	0.74	0.92	0.81	0.85	0.86	116	112	-4.00

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	Present Study	DNM Report	Present Study	DNM Report	Present Study	DNM Report	Present Study	DNM Report	Present Study	DNM Report	Present Study	DNM Report	Present Study	DNM Report	Present-DMN
Gokak	1.15	1.13	0.77	0.78	0.96	0.96	0.60	0.64	0.95	0.92	0.85	0.86	115	111	-4.00
T. Narasipur	0.91	0.90	0.75	0.76	0.92	0.92	0.93	0.99	0.73	0.91	0.85	0.87	114	103	-11.00
Arakalgud	1.07	1.05	0.70	0.69	0.70	0.70	0.93	0.90	0.86	0.74	0.86	0.84	113	118	5.00
Savanur	0.87	0.85	0.79	0.79	1.17	1.17	0.81	0.86	0.85	0.94	0.86	0.87	112	104	-8.00
Nanjanagud	0.79	0.78	0.84	0.84	0.95	0.95	0.93	0.98	0.79	0.88	0.86	0.87	111	105	-6.00
Mulbagal	1.36	1.34	0.47	0.48	0.83	0.83	0.91	0.97	0.80	0.92	0.86	0.88	110	100	-10.00
Mundaragi	0.89	0.87	0.71	0.72	1.25	1.25	0.88	0.92	0.78	0.93	0.86	0.88	109	98	-11.00
Hiriyur	0.89	0.88	0.76	0.77	0.78	0.78	1.05	1.04	0.76	1.02	0.87	0.87	108	102	-6.00
Malavalli	1.00	0.98	0.52	0.53	0.87	0.87	1.24	1.12	0.85	0.85	0.87	0.84	107	114	7.00
Hunsur	0.90	0.88	0.77	0.76	0.89	0.89	1.01	1.02	0.80	0.88	0.87	0.88	106	101	-5.00
Shirhatti	0.93	0.92	0.81	0.80	1.14	1.14	0.81	0.86	0.84	0.99	0.88	0.89	105	95	-10.00
Gulbarga	0.66	0.65	0.79	0.78	0.90	0.90	1.19	1.25	1.18	1.22	0.88	0.89	104	93	-11.00
Magadi	0.75	0.74	0.74	0.76	0.66	0.67	1.28	0.94	1.05	0.79	0.88	0.79	103	137	34.00
Honnali	1.11	1.09	0.70	0.70	0.93	0.93	0.91	0.82	0.70	0.88	0.88	0.86	102	108	6.00
Athani	1.19	1.17	0.78	0.79	0.95	0.95	0.70	0.68	0.84	0.80	0.88	0.88	101	99	-2.00
Hukkeri	1.08	1.06	0.82	0.83	1.16	1.16	0.65	0.67	0.92	0.82	0.89	0.89	100	96	-4.00
Koratagere	0.90	0.89	0.67	0.68	0.97	0.98	1.15	0.90	0.79	0.86	0.89	0.83	99	122	23.00
Ramdurg	1.01	0.99	0.92	0.92	0.99	1.00	0.68	0.72	0.89	0.87	0.89	0.90	98	92	-6.00
Supa (Joida)	0.72	0.71	0.72	0.74	0.83	0.83	1.28	1.26	1.22	0.64	0.89	0.87	97	106	9.00
Tarikere	1.10	1.09	0.73	0.73	1.15	1.15	0.82	0.80	0.81	0.90	0.90	0.89	96	94	-2.00
Nagamangala	1.11	1.09	0.63	0.64	0.91	0.92	1.02	0.81	1.18	0.66	0.90	0.83	95	123	28.00
Bijapur	0.78	0.77	0.84	0.83	0.92	0.93	1.09	1.16	1.00	1.08	0.90	0.92	94	88	-6.00
Hirekerur	1.09	1.07	0.64	0.64	1.13	1.13	1.00	0.92	0.77	0.86	0.91	0.88	93	97	4.00
Sidlaghatta	1.27	1.25	0.82	0.83	0.65	0.65	0.78	0.77	0.87	0.97	0.91	0.91	92	89	-3.00
Hanagal	1.08	1.06	0.84	0.85	1.09	1.09	0.78	0.81	0.77	0.86	0.91	0.92	91	85	-6.00
Gangavathi	1.37	1.35	0.89	0.89	0.74	0.74	0.57	0.64	0.79	1.04	0.91	0.93	90	81	-9.00
Shikaripura	1.08	1.06	0.77	0.77	1.00	1.00	0.93	0.93	0.80	0.95	0.91	0.92	89	86	-3.00
Arasikere	0.81	0.80	0.77	0.78	1.20	1.21	1.08	1.07	0.99	0.81	0.92	0.91	88	90	2.00
Malur	1.27	1.25	0.70	0.70	1.22	1.22	0.76	0.81	0.76	0.93	0.92	0.93	87	80	-7.00
Ron	1.01	0.99	0.77	0.77	1.12	1.12	0.95	0.96	0.91	0.97	0.92	0.92	86	84	-2.00
Anekal	0.99	0.98	0.94	0.93	0.98	0.98	0.83	0.72	0.85	0.97	0.93	0.90	85	91	6.00

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Taluk	Agriculture & Allied		Industry, Trade & Finance		Economic Infrastructure		Social Infrastructure		Population		CCDI		Rank		
	Present Study	DNM Report	Present Study	DNM Report	Present Study	DNM Report	Present Study	DNM Report	Present Study	DNM Report	Present Study	DNM Report	Present Study	DNM Report	Present-DMN
K.R. Nagar	0.97	0.96	0.65	0.66	1.35	1.36	1.11	1.08	0.98	0.74	0.94	0.92	84	83	-1.00
C.N. Halli	0.77	0.76	0.82	0.81	0.82	0.83	1.37	0.90	0.93	0.88	0.95	0.83	83	124	41.00
Chintamani	1.17	1.15	0.72	0.72	0.95	0.95	1.10	1.16	0.88	0.97	0.96	0.97	82	67	-15.00
Belur	1.33	1.31	0.73	0.74	1.00	1.01	0.89	0.84	1.00	0.86	0.96	0.94	81	78	-3.00
Siddapur	0.76	0.75	0.71	0.72	1.60	1.61	1.17	1.10	1.38	0.78	0.96	0.92	80	82	2.00
Kundagol	1.26	1.24	0.70	0.71	1.54	1.54	0.79	0.74	0.86	0.81	0.97	0.95	79	77	-2.00
Periyapatna	1.30	1.28	0.76	0.77	0.93	0.93	0.96	0.98	0.80	0.70	0.97	0.97	78	70	-8.00
Bangarpet	0.92	0.90	0.79	0.80	1.23	1.24	1.13	1.07	1.10	1.19	0.97	0.96	77	73	-4.00
Channa rayapatna	1.07	1.05	0.82	0.82	0.99	1.00	1.04	0.92	1.23	0.70	0.97	0.92	76	87	11.00
Byadagi	1.07	1.06	0.78	0.79	1.50	1.50	0.94	0.90	0.76	0.97	0.98	0.97	75	69	-6.00
Pandavapura	1.42	1.40	0.73	0.74	0.93	0.93	0.89	0.80	0.97	0.73	0.98	0.94	74	79	5.00
Raybag	1.73	1.70	0.71	0.72	1.14	1.14	0.54	0.53	0.78	0.80	0.98	0.97	73	68	-5.00
Chennapatna	1.08	1.06	0.84	0.85	0.97	0.97	1.08	0.97	1.01	0.91	0.98	0.95	72	76	4.00
Bailhongala	0.94	0.92	1.02	1.03	1.02	1.02	0.95	0.86	1.08	0.79	0.98	0.95	71	75	4.00
Haveri	1.05	1.03	0.89	0.89	1.27	1.27	0.96	0.99	0.89	0.93	0.99	0.99	70	62	-8.00
Mudhol	1.34	1.32	0.91	0.92	0.91	0.91	0.80	0.86	0.84	0.96	0.99	1.01	69	56	-13.00
Navalgund	1.28	1.26	0.81	0.81	1.31	1.32	0.82	0.83	0.95	0.88	0.99	0.99	68	63	-5.00
Srinivasapura	1.59	1.57	0.54	0.54	1.08	1.09	1.00	0.93	0.78	0.96	0.99	0.98	67	66	-1.00
Holenarasipura	0.95	0.93	0.75	0.75	1.39	1.40	1.19	1.15	1.15	0.79	1.00	0.97	66	71	5.00
Bidar	0.82	0.81	1.16	1.16	0.98	0.98	0.95	0.96	0.97	1.12	1.00	1.00	65	61	-4.00
Turuvekere	0.90	0.88	0.75	0.75	1.16	1.16	1.38	0.88	1.07	0.72	1.00	0.86	64	110	46.00
Maddur	1.15	1.13	0.72	0.72	1.43	1.44	1.07	0.89	0.93	0.77	1.00	0.95	63	74	11.00
Chikballapur	1.49	1.47	0.72	0.72	1.09	1.09	0.88	0.92	0.87	1.05	1.00	1.02	62	53	-9.00
Jamakhandi	1.35	1.33	0.96	0.95	0.84	0.85	0.80	0.85	1.04	0.99	1.01	1.01	61	55	-6.00
Haliyal	0.84	0.82	0.98	0.98	1.33	1.33	1.03	1.06	1.46	0.95	1.01	1.00	60	60	0.00
Ramanagaram	1.11	1.09	1.02	1.04	0.86	0.86	0.97	0.95	1.08	0.94	1.02	1.00	59	58	-1.00
Hosakote	1.29	1.27	0.89	0.89	0.87	0.87	1.03	0.81	0.86	0.91	1.02	0.97	58	72	14.00
Mundaqod	1.01	1.00	0.87	0.88	1.35	1.36	1.14	1.14	0.81	0.81	1.03	1.02	57	52	-5.00
Srirangapattana	1.42	1.40	0.83	0.82	0.91	0.91	0.97	0.81	0.91	0.85	1.03	0.98	56	64	8.00
Ankola	0.87	0.86	0.92	0.92	1.05	1.05	1.29	1.17	1.40	0.82	1.03	0.98	55	65	10.00

**Appendix Table 1: Sector wise CCDI of all the taluks of Karnataka by DMN and the Present Study**

Taluks	Agriculture & Allied		Industry, Trade & Finance		Economic Infrastructure		Social Infrastructure		Population		CCDI		Rank		
	Present Study	DNM Report	Present Study	DNM Report	Present Study	DNM Report	Present Study	DNM Report	Present Study	DNM Report	Present Study	DNM Report	Present Study	DNM Report	Present-DMN
Khanapur	1.28	1.26	0.93	0.94	1.35	1.35	0.78	0.71	1.05	0.69	1.04	1.00	54	57	3.00
Bagalkot	1.01	0.99	0.82	0.84	1.34	1.34	1.26	1.29	1.01	1.03	1.04	1.05	53	50	-3.00
Dharwad	1.02	1.01	1.02	1.03	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.19	1.29	1.07	1.08	1.08	52	45	-7.00
Chikkodi	1.09	1.08	1.12	1.13	1.10	1.10	1.04	0.72	0.99	0.85	1.09	1.00	51	59	8.00
Devanahalli	1.48	1.46	0.92	0.93	0.81	0.82	1.10	0.82	0.86	1.05	1.10	1.03	50	51	1.00
Honnavar	1.03	1.02	1.03	1.05	1.36	1.37	1.09	1.05	1.60	0.78	1.10	1.07	49	48	-1.00
Tiptur	0.87	0.86	1.09	1.09	1.31	1.31	1.30	1.13	1.06	0.87	1.11	1.06	48	49	1.00
Yellapur	1.31	1.29	0.80	0.80	1.74	1.74	1.01	1.08	1.40	0.77	1.11	1.10	47	42	-5.00
Nelamangala	1.15	1.13	0.95	0.94	1.08	1.08	1.35	1.00	0.93	0.84	1.11	1.01	46	54	8.00
Kolar	1.48	1.46	0.76	0.76	0.97	0.97	1.30	1.33	1.00	1.01	1.11	1.11	45	41	-4.00
Hosanagara	1.44	1.42	0.96	0.98	0.95	0.96	1.12	0.95	0.88	0.74	1.12	1.07	44	47	3.00
Sirsi	1.17	1.15	0.86	0.87	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.21	1.31	0.96	1.12	1.08	43	44	1.00
Doddaballapur	0.95	0.93	1.36	1.35	0.95	0.96	1.06	0.91	1.05	0.94	1.12	1.07	42	46	4.00
Yelandur	1.38	1.36	1.25	1.25	0.76	0.76	0.91	0.90	0.69	1.15	1.12	1.13	41	39	-2.00
Kumta	0.91	0.90	1.04	1.05	1.56	1.56	1.30	1.15	1.47	0.81	1.15	1.09	40	43	3.00
Bellary	1.25	1.23	1.13	1.14	1.01	1.01	1.16	1.23	1.08	1.10	1.15	1.17	39	35	-4.00
Harihara	1.73	1.70	0.96	0.97	1.29	1.29	0.81	0.86	0.94	1.05	1.16	1.17	38	34	-4.00
Chitradurga	1.09	1.07	1.00	1.01	1.03	1.03	1.55	1.40	0.90	1.13	1.16	1.13	37	40	3.00
Ranebennur	1.25	1.23	1.12	1.11	1.21	1.21	1.16	1.09	0.93	1.02	1.16	1.15	36	37	1.00
Gadag	0.92	0.91	1.38	1.38	1.44	1.44	1.08	1.07	1.21	1.10	1.19	1.18	35	32	-3.00
Bhadravathi	1.51	1.49	1.14	1.14	1.23	1.23	1.06	1.02	1.00	1.13	1.22	1.21	34	29	-5.00
Naragund	1.52	1.50	1.18	1.18	1.63	1.63	0.83	0.85	0.97	0.93	1.22	1.22	33	28	-5.00
Alur	1.46	1.44	1.15	1.17	0.99	1.00	1.34	0.94	0.99	0.85	1.25	1.15	32	36	4.00
Tumkur	1.09	1.07	1.21	1.20	1.22	1.22	1.53	1.24	1.27	1.04	1.26	1.18	31	33	2.00
Sagara	1.41	1.39	1.18	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.27	1.07	1.19	0.89	1.26	1.20	30	30	0.00
Hospet	1.92	1.89	1.21	1.20	1.46	1.46	0.87	0.90	1.02	1.29	1.33	1.34	29	19	-10.00
Hassan	1.41	1.38	0.94	0.95	1.35	1.35	1.79	1.52	1.41	0.86	1.34	1.25	28	27	-1.00
Bantval	1.38	1.36	1.41	1.42	0.79	0.80	1.48	0.91	1.37	0.88	1.35	1.19	27	31	4.00
Narasimharajapura	1.71	1.68	1.42	1.44	0.72	0.72	1.26	1.05	0.87	0.89	1.36	1.30	26	25	-1.00
Belgaum	1.09	1.08	1.66	1.67	1.36	1.36	1.22	1.08	1.64	1.06	1.37	1.31	25	22	-3.00

**Appendix Table 1: Sector wise CCDI of all the taluks of Karnataka by DMN and the Present Study**

Taluks	Agriculture & Allied		Industry, Trade & Finance		Economic Infrastructure		Social Infrastructure		Population		CCDI		Rank		
	Present Study	DNM Report	Present Study	DNM Report	Present Study	DNM Report	Present Study	DNM Report	Present Study	DNM Report	Present Study	DNM Report	Present Study	DNM Report	Present-DMN
Thirthahalli	1.73	1.70	1.17	1.19	0.97	0.98	1.56	1.31	1.03	0.78	1.38	1.31	24	23	-1.00
Karwar	0.76	0.75	1.36	1.38	1.63	1.64	1.85	1.60	2.28	0.97	1.39	1.29	23	26	3.00
Mandya	1.74	1.71	1.09	1.09	1.54	1.54	1.46	1.22	1.05	0.90	1.40	1.32	22	20	-2.00
Sullya	1.39	1.37	1.27	1.29	1.26	1.26	1.68	1.32	1.29	0.98	1.40	1.30	21	24	3.00
Somwarpet	1.87	1.84	1.30	1.30	1.23	1.24	1.24	1.10	1.35	0.89	1.43	1.37	20	18	-2.00
Kundapur	1.32	1.30	1.09	1.10	1.01	1.01	2.38	1.12	1.16	0.80	1.46	1.13	19	38	19.00
Belthangadi	1.45	1.43	1.68	1.68	0.82	0.82	1.55	1.02	0.99	0.81	1.46	1.32	18	21	3.00
Koppa	1.68	1.66	1.38	1.38	1.71	1.71	1.38	1.22	0.83	0.89	1.47	1.43	17	17	0.00
Shimoga	1.63	1.61	1.47	1.48	1.23	1.24	1.45	1.42	1.20	1.18	1.47	1.46	16	14	-2.00
Mudigere	2.16	2.13	1.47	1.47	1.10	1.10	1.12	1.12	1.01	1.01	1.50	1.49	15	12	-3.00
Sakaleshpur	1.75	1.72	1.52	1.53	1.50	1.51	1.30	1.20	1.06	1.00	1.50	1.48	14	13	-1.00
Chikmagalur	2.09	2.06	1.76	1.76	1.06	1.07	1.03	1.04	1.22	1.02	1.57	1.55	13	8	-5.00
Puttur	1.62	1.60	1.56	1.56	0.95	0.95	1.85	1.47	1.30	0.95	1.57	1.46	12	15	3.00
Davanagere	2.26	2.22	1.34	1.35	1.30	1.30	1.42	1.36	1.15	1.22	1.58	1.56	11	7	-4.00
Virajpet	2.14	2.11	1.62	1.63	1.33	1.33	1.24	1.34	0.95	0.98	1.60	1.62	10	5	-5.00
Bangalore South	1.85	1.83	1.36	1.37	2.05	2.05	1.45	1.16	1.81	1.33	1.60	1.51	9	10	1.00
Mysore	0.95	0.93	1.92	1.94	1.52	1.52	1.91	1.82	1.95	1.21	1.63	1.58	8	6	-2.00
Bangalore North	1.63	1.61	1.52	1.53	1.89	1.89	1.59	1.19	4.03	1.33	1.70	1.50	7	11	4.00
Udupi	1.07	1.06	1.89	1.90	1.38	1.38	2.40	1.32	1.38	0.94	1.73	1.45	6	16	10.00
Karkala	1.51	1.49	1.79	1.79	1.08	1.08	2.28	1.59	1.13	0.85	1.74	1.55	5	9	4.00
Hubli	1.24	1.22	2.00	2.01	1.71	1.71	2.03	2.06	1.66	1.20	1.77	1.75	4	3	-1.00
Mangalore	1.09	1.07	2.61	2.62	1.29	1.29	2.35	1.55	2.17	1.15	1.99	1.75	3	4	1.00
Madikeri	1.99	1.96	2.35	2.37	1.43	1.44	1.92	1.78	1.46	0.92	2.01	1.96	2	1	-1.00
Sringeri	1.89	1.86	1.92	1.95	2.67	2.68	2.17	1.68	0.93	0.87	2.02	1.90	1	2	1.00

Source: Computed based on the data available in HPC FRRI, 2002 171 to 221

**Appendix Table 2: Difference in the Categorisation of Taluks in the Present Study as against the DMN Study**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Taluk</b>	<b>DMN Report</b>	<b>Present Study</b>
1	Kunigal	MSB	MRB
2	Magadi	MSB	MRB
3	Kollegal	MRB	MSB
4	Koppal	MRB	MSB
5	Hadagalli	MRB	MSB
6	C.N.halli	MRB	BAC
7	Koratagere	MRB	BAC
8	Turuvekere	MRB	DEV
9	Supa (Joida)	MRB	BAC
10	Hirekerur	MRB	BAC
11	Shirhatti	BAC	MRB
12	Gulbarga	BAC	MRB
13	Maddur	BAC	DEV
14	Hosakote	BAC	DEV
15	Holenarasipura	BAC	DEV
16	Ankola	BAC	DEV
17	Srirangapattana	BAC	DEV
18	Mudhol	DEV	BAC

Note: MSB- Most Backward, MRB- More Backward, BAK-Backward, DEV- Relatively Developed

Source: Computed based on the data available in HPC FRRI 200



**Appendix Table 3: Taluk wise CDI and Percentage of Resource Allocation by DMN and the Present Study**

Taluk	CDI			Resource		
	Preset Study	DMN Report	Difference	Preset Study	DMN Report	Present-DMN
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Devadurga	0.51	0.47	-0.04	2.55	2.33	-0.21
Jevargi	0.46	0.43	-0.03	2.29	2.12	-0.18
Chincholi	0.46	0.43	-0.03	2.29	2.11	-0.18
Aland	0.42	0.39	-0.02	2.08	1.94	-0.14
Shahapur	0.41	0.38	-0.02	2.04	1.90	-0.14
Afzalpur	0.41	0.38	-0.03	2.04	1.87	-0.16
Lingsugur	0.39	0.37	-0.02	1.97	1.85	-0.13
Yelburga	0.39	0.37	-0.02	1.93	1.82	-0.11
Sindgi	0.38	0.36	-0.02	1.90	1.76	-0.14
Kushtagi	0.38	0.36	-0.02	1.90	1.79	-0.11
Chitapur	0.38	0.35	-0.03	1.88	1.73	-0.16
Aurad	0.37	0.35	-0.02	1.86	1.72	-0.14
Indi	0.36	0.34	-0.02	1.82	1.69	-0.13
Yadgir	0.36	0.33	-0.03	1.79	1.63	-0.17
Manvi	0.34	0.31	-0.03	1.68	1.53	-0.15
B. Bagewadi	0.33	0.31	-0.02	1.66	1.54	-0.11
Shorapur	0.33	0.30	-0.03	1.64	1.49	-0.14
Basavakalyan	0.33	0.31	-0.02	1.63	1.51	-0.11
Muddebihal	0.32	0.31	-0.01	1.59	1.52	-0.07
Sedam	0.31	0.28	-0.03	1.55	1.40	-0.15
H.D. Kote	0.30	0.28	-0.01	1.49	1.40	-0.09
Pavagada	0.29	0.28	-0.01	1.44	1.38	-0.06
Humnabad	0.29	0.27	-0.02	1.44	1.31	-0.13
Harappanahalli	0.28	0.28	0.00	1.41	1.38	-0.02
Kudligi	0.28	0.26	-0.02	1.38	1.28	-0.10
Sira	0.27	0.27	0.00	1.34	1.34	0.00
Sandur	0.27	0.25	-0.02	1.34	1.23	-0.11
Bhalki	0.27	0.26	-0.01	1.33	1.28	-0.05
Madhugiri	0.25	0.26	0.01	1.27	1.30	0.03
Bilagi	0.25	0.23	-0.02	1.24	1.13	-0.11
Bagepalli	0.24	0.24	-0.01	1.22	1.18	-0.05
Kanakapura	0.24	0.26	0.02	1.22	1.28	0.07
Sindanur	0.24	0.22	-0.02	1.21	1.08	-0.13
Chamarajanagar	0.22	0.22	-0.01	1.11	1.07	-0.04
Channagiri	0.22	0.22	0.00	1.10	1.06	-0.04
Gubbi	0.22	0.27	0.05	1.08	1.32	0.24
Challakere	0.21	0.19	-0.02	1.06	0.95	-0.11
Koppal	0.21	0.19	-0.02	1.05	0.95	-0.10
Hadagalli	0.21	0.19	-0.02	1.05	0.92	-0.13
Kollegal	0.21	0.20	-0.01	1.04	0.99	-0.06
Hosadurga	0.21	0.22	0.02	1.03	1.10	0.07
Jagalur	0.20	0.20	0.00	1.02	0.98	-0.04
Molakalmuru	0.19	0.16	-0.03	0.96	0.79	-0.17

**Appendix Table 3: Taluk wise CDI and Percentage of Resource Allocation by DMN and the Present Study**

Taluk	CDI			Resource		
	Preset Study	DMN Report	Difference	Preset Study	DMN Report	Present-DMN
Badami	0.19	0.18	-0.01	0.95	0.88	-0.06
Gundlupet	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.94	0.94	-0.01
Gudibanda	0.18	0.16	-0.02	0.91	0.79	-0.12
Kadur	0.18	0.19	0.01	0.88	0.92	0.04
Soraba	0.17	0.18	0.01	0.85	0.88	0.03
Krishnarajpet	0.17	0.20	0.03	0.84	0.99	0.14
Bhatkal	0.17	0.18	0.01	0.84	0.89	0.05
H.B. Halli	0.17	0.16	-0.01	0.84	0.78	-0.06
Siruguppa	0.17	0.14	-0.03	0.83	0.69	-0.14
Holalkere	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.82	0.81	-0.01
Gowribidanur	0.16	0.17	0.01	0.82	0.86	0.04
Kunigal	0.16	0.21	0.05	0.82	1.05	0.24
Shiggaon	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.81	0.79	-0.03
Kalghatagi	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.79	0.80	0.00
Hungund	0.15	0.15	-0.01	0.76	0.72	-0.04
Raichur	0.15	0.13	-0.02	0.74	0.65	-0.10
Soundatti	0.15	0.14	-0.01	0.74	0.71	-0.04
Gokak	0.15	0.14	-0.01	0.74	0.69	-0.05
T. Narasipur	0.15	0.13	-0.02	0.73	0.62	-0.11
Arakalgud	0.14	0.16	0.02	0.72	0.79	0.07
Savanur	0.14	0.13	-0.01	0.70	0.63	-0.07
Nanjanagud	0.14	0.13	-0.01	0.70	0.64	-0.07
Mulbagal	0.14	0.12	-0.02	0.70	0.60	-0.10
Mundaragi	0.14	0.12	-0.02	0.70	0.60	-0.10
Hiriyur	0.13	0.13	-0.01	0.66	0.62	-0.04
Malavalli	0.13	0.16	0.03	0.64	0.78	0.14
Hunsur	0.13	0.12	0.00	0.63	0.61	-0.02
Shirhatti	0.12	0.11	-0.01	0.61	0.54	-0.07
Gulbarga	0.12	0.11	-0.01	0.60	0.52	-0.08
Magadi	0.12	0.21	0.09	0.60	1.04	0.45
Honnali	0.12	0.14	0.02	0.59	0.68	0.09
Athani	0.12	0.12	0.01	0.58	0.60	0.02
Hukkeri	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.57	0.56	0.00
Koratagere	0.11	0.17	0.06	0.56	0.85	0.29
Ramdurg	0.11	0.10	-0.01	0.56	0.52	-0.04
Supa (Joida)	0.11	0.13	0.02	0.54	0.64	0.11
Tarikere	0.10	0.11	0.01	0.51	0.54	0.03
Nagamangala	0.10	0.17	0.07	0.50	0.85	0.34
Bijapur	0.10	0.08	-0.02	0.49	0.41	-0.08
Hirekerur	0.09	0.12	0.02	0.47	0.57	0.11
Sidlaghatta	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.46	0.45	-0.01
Hanagal	0.09	0.08	-0.01	0.45	0.40	-0.05
Gangavathi	0.09	0.07	-0.02	0.44	0.32	-0.12
Shikaripura	0.09	0.08	0.00	0.43	0.40	-0.03

**Appendix Table 3: Taluk wise CDI and Percentage of Resource Allocation by DMN and the Present Study**

Taluk	CDI			Resource		
	Preset Study	DMN Report	Difference	Preset Study	DMN Report	Present-DMN
Arasikere	0.08	0.09	0.01	0.42	0.46	0.04
Malur	0.08	0.07	-0.01	0.40	0.32	-0.07
Ron	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.40	0.39	0.00
Anekal	0.07	0.10	0.03	0.37	0.50	0.13
K.R. Nagar	0.06	0.08	0.02	0.30	0.39	0.09
C.N. Halli	0.05	0.17	0.12	0.26	0.86	0.60
Chintamani	0.04	0.03	-0.01	0.21	0.13	-0.07
Belur	0.04	0.06	0.02	0.19	0.28	0.09
Siddapur	0.04	0.08	0.04	0.18	0.38	0.20
Kundagol	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.17	0.25	0.08
Periyapatna	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.00
Bangarpet	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.15	0.20	0.05
Channarayapatna	0.03	0.08	0.05	0.13	0.40	0.27
Byadagi	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.12	0.15	0.03
Pandavapura	0.02	0.06	0.03	0.12	0.28	0.16
Raybag	0.02	0.03	0.01	0.10	0.14	0.04
Chennapatna	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.08	0.24	0.16
Bailhongala	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.08	0.24	0.16
Haveri	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.06	0.04	-0.02
Mudhol	0.01	-0.01	-0.02	0.05	..	0.05
Navalgund	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.05	0.01
Srinivasapura	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.12	0.10
Holenarasipura	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.15	0.13
Turuvekere	0.00	0.14	0.14	..	0.69	0.69
Maddur	0.00	0.05	0.05	..	0.24	0.24
Hosakote	-0.02	0.03	0.06	..	0.17	0.17
Srirangapattana	-0.03	0.02	0.05	..	0.10	0.10
Ankola	-0.03	0.02	0.05	..	0.11	0.11
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.99</b>	<b>20.24</b>		<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

Source: Computed based on the data available in HPC FRRI, 2002 171 to 221

**Appendix Table 4: Sector wise Expenditure on SDP 2007-08 to 2009-10**

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Agriculture	7757	1.6
Watershed	3442	0.7
HOME (fire force)	928	0.2
Horticulture	9231	1.9
Animal Husbandry	12177	2.5
Forest	3918	0.8
RDPR	46006	9.6
Housing	104676	21.9
<b>WATER RESOURCES</b>	<b>28942</b>	<b>6.1</b>
Irrigation	53935	11.3
Minor Irrigation	4689	1.0
Energy	76366	16.0
C & I	899	0.2
Transport	16136	3.4
Infrastructure Development	16913	3.5
Health	12364	2.6
<b>EDUCATION</b>	<b>19509</b>	<b>4.1</b>
Labour	2488	0.5
<b>SOCIAL WELFARE - STs</b>	<b>24423</b>	<b>5.1</b>
Women and Child	2869	0.6
<b>TOURISM</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>0.4</b>
PWD	27931	5.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>477592</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Computed based the data available in HPC FRRRI Cell