

**Critical Evaluation – cum – Impact Study of the Report of
the High-Power Committee on Redressal of Regional
Imbalances**

with special reference to Hyderabad Karnataka
Region

2018

Centre for Budget and Policy Studies, Bangalore

Sponsored by

**Hyderabad Karnataka Regional Development Board,
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Acknowledgments

We are grateful to Mr. Amlan Biswas for granting us this study as Secretary of the Hyderabad Karnataka Regional Development Board. Acknowledgements are due to Prof. Abdul Aziz for granting us time to discuss the details of the methodology followed earlier for the ranking of taluks. We are also grateful to the officials and staff of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Karnataka and District Statistical Officers from all districts for their cooperation and support without which we could not have completed this report.

Suggested Citation

CBPS (2018), Critical Evaluation – cum – Impact Study of the Report of the High-Power Committee on Redressal of Regional Imbalances with special reference to Hyderabad Karnataka Region, Centre for Budget and Policy Studies, Hyderabad Karnataka Regional Development Board, Kalaburgi.

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Executive Summary

Regional Disparity in socio-economic development is a well-established fact in the development discourse of India as well as in the context of Karnataka. Scholarly literature has shown us that it has the potential to have a drag effect on the economic growth of a society. The historical trajectory of development in the regions that constitute Karnataka has witnessed the development deficit resulting in north - south divide with regional variations in per capita income, literacy levels, low productivity, lopsided concentration of industries and infrastructure. In particular, the Hyderabad-Karnataka (HK) region¹ faced relatively acute backwardness. The reorganisation of the state of Karnataka that characterised diversity in the levels of development aggrieved the people of Hyderabad-Karnataka region. In this larger context, several commissions have been instituted and academic studies were conducted to examine this key issue of regional disparity. One of the many was set up under the chairmanship of Dharam Singh in 1980 that eventually established Hyderabad-Karnataka Regional Development Board (HKRDB) in 1992. Further, to study the disparity and suggest strategies to reduce inter-district and inter-regional disparities for balanced development, the then Karnataka government in 2000 under the leadership of Dr. D M Nanjundappa appointed a High-Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances (HPCRRI). This committee developed a framework of indicators for measuring development, in order to identify regional disparities and backwardness at the taluka level, known as the Comprehensive Composite Development Index (CCDI). Subsequently, HK region was granted special status that aims at establishing an institutional mechanism of Special Development Plan (SDP) to develop the region and achieve inclusive growth.

This, being the historical context, the present study attempts to present the development status of talukas after a gap of more than fifteen years since the submission of Nanjundappa Report using similar framework. It aims at assessing the interventions of the government through SDP to foster development. The study aims at the following;

- a. After critically analyzing the Report of HPCRRI, suggest changes, if any, in weights and indicators;
- b. Suggest realignment of sectoral focus, if any, after critically analyzing the impact of HKADB and SDP;
- c. Outline the alignment of priorities in HKRDB planning process;
- d. Suggest measures for improving Human Development indicators, employment and industry in HK Region; and
- e. Identify the financial resources for the implementation

As a part of planning process, National Committee on Development of Backward Areas (NCDBA) operationalises the concept, 'backwardness' with the purpose of providing planning, administrative, financial and institutional support. As per the above committee, area identified as backward must have three characteristics:

- a. The area must have potential for development;
- b. There must be some inhibiting factor which prevents this potential from being realised; and
- c. There must be need for special programmes to remove the inhibiting factor and realise the full potential for development.

¹HK region includes six out of total 30 districts in Karnataka: Bidar, Gulbarga, Yadgir, Raichur, Koppal and Bellary.

NCDBA suggested two steps to measure the level of backwardness; creating an index that identifies regions below a threshold as backward and; identify those problem areas in these backward regions for appropriate intervention. This is considered for the analysis in this current study. In the context of HK region, an index (CCDI) based on HPCRRI was constructed to see the progress in terms of reduction in inter-regional disparity. This index comprised of 35 indications divided on five key dimensions viz, 1) *Agriculture and Allied (9 indicators)*, *Industry*, 2) *Trade and Finance (5 indicators)*, 3) *Economic Infrastructure (9 indicators)*, 4) *Social Infrastructure (7 indicators)* and 5) *Population (5 indicators)*.

First, we have developed an Inter Taluk Development Ranking for the entire state of Karnataka based on the CCDI index. 175 taluks in 30 districts are ranked on aggregate five key dimensions mentioned above for the year 2014-15. The ranking of taluks exhibiting the level of development, according to CCDI, indicates that Bangalore (S) taluk in Bangalore Urban District has the highest Index (5.76) with the level of development being highest while Kudligi taluk in Bellary district has the lowest Index (0.64) putting the taluk in the backward category. Backward is further classified into backward, more backward and most backward in the state. Out of the total 109 backward taluks, 36 taluks fall under most backward category and out of these 36, half (18) belong to HK region comprising only 8 districts.

It is observed that in the dimension of Agriculture and Allied sector, taluk of Bangalore (S) of Bangalore district was ranked first and taluk of Aurad of Bidar district was ranked last. The value of composite indices varied from 0.34 to 3.37. In the case of industry, trade and finance sector, the taluk of Bangalore (S) of Bangalore district was found to be on the first position and the taluk of Chittapur of Kalburagi district was in the last place. The composite indices varied from 0.24 to 9.90. For Economic infrastructural facilities, the taluk of Bangalore (S) of Bangalore district was in the first position whereas the taluk of Kollegala of Chamarajanagar district was in the last place. The composite indices varied from 0.45 to 10.22. In case of social infrastructure development, the taluk of Bangalore (S) of Bangalore district was ranked first and the taluk of Sandur of Bellary district was ranked last. The composite indices varied from 0.46 to 4.32. For Population and Demography Sector, the taluk of Mudigere of Chikmagalur was ranked first and taluk of Nagamangala of Mandya district was ranked last. The value of composite indices varies from 0.64 to 1.72.

The data reveals that as the levels of development goes up, change is observed in the form of development in the secondary and tertiary sectors. However, it is rather disheartening to see that in spite of a sustained increase in index values by most of the taluks in many sectors, a large number of taluks have remained backward from the point of dimensions of development. Therefore, growth has to be multidimensional. Having said that, interrelationship between different sectors is examined to show that Industry trade and finance, Economic Infrastructure and Social Infrastructure have strong positive correlation (greater than 0.50) whereas population characteristics have weak correlation (lesser than 0.50).

Further, a comparison of administrative divisions shows that, out of the 31 taluks in HK Region, 28 (90%) are backward of which 18 are most backward. Only three taluks are in the relatively developed category i.e. Raichur, Bellary and Hospet. On the other hand, Bangalore Division with 52 taluks has only 34 (65%) backward taluks, Mysore Division has 44 taluks of which 13 (30%) of taluks are backward and Belgaum Division, which has 49 taluks, has 33 (67%) backward taluks. In terms of inter-regional variation, CCDI of 2014-15 for Kalburgi division observes an improvement only in social infrastructure and population sectors but fares poorly in Agriculture & Allied, Industry, Trade & Finance and Economic Infrastructure sector.

An intertemporal analysis of the CCDI index values between 2002 and 2014-15 for Karnataka shows an improvement across taluks. The index value for 2014-15 ranges between 5.76 in Bangalore South taluk (Bangalore Urban District) to 0.64 in Kudligi taluk (Bellary District) whereas in, 2000, the range of variation was between 1.96 in Madikeri taluk (Kodagu District) and 0.53 in Devdurga taluk (Raichur). But the number of relatively developed taluks remained the same (3) in this time span for Kalburgi division.

An aggregate measure masks a lot than it reveals and thus a disaggregated picture on the status of different sectors that form the CCDI index is important. The sector specific development levels reflect the scope for interventions and support. In the sphere of Agriculture and Allied sectors, disparities across taluks have gone up between the time period under consideration. The co-efficient of variation value rose from 34 percent to 40 percent between 2002 & 2014-15 implying poor agricultural growth and lopsided development. The Industry, Trade and Finance Sector shows an improvement from 0.90 in 2002 to 1.07 in 2014-15 but solely due to progress in Bangalore Urban and Dharwad district taluks. Otherwise, a dip in overall state average. The coefficient of variation values has increased from 42 percent to 97 percent between 2002 and 2014-15 pointing towards weak industrial spread to other regions. The sector of economic infrastructure though witnesses quite a progress, shows an increase in inter-taluk disparities as shown by the co-efficient of variation value. It increased from 30 percent in 2002 to 85 percent in 2014-15. These values also corroborate the same tendency of agglomeration economies. Within the sphere of social infrastructure, index value progresses but inter-taluk disparities have widened as shown by increase in coefficient of variation values from 29 percent in 2002 to 39 percent in 2014-15. Lastly, the population dimension saw a moderate rise in index value with marginal rise in inter-taluk disparity in population characteristics. Specifically, inter-temporal sector specific analysis of the HK region was assessed to show that in 2014-15, number of taluks in relatively developed and backward category is same as of 2002. However, the deviation from the state average is declining within sub-category of backwardness.

Having laid down the progress in CCDI index values and inter taluk disparities over a time span across dimensions, a need to have a similar micro view of the disparities in HK region is pertinent. In this respect, an examination of the indicators under Agriculture and Allied sector for H-K region reveals that taluks such as Aurad, Bhalki, Basavakalyan, Humnabad and Kudligi are at bottom of the table. In the industry, trade and finance sector, number of developed taluks declined in 2014-15 and mostly all taluks of Bidar and Bellary districts from H-K region have shown poor performance in indicators such as number of industrial units per lakh population, percentage to industrial workers to total workers, per capita Development Credit by banks and number of enterprises engaged in trade, hotels and transport per lakh population has reduced between two time periods. The dimension of economic infrastructure reveals that there has been a decline in the developed category taluks. In particular, Number of post offices per lakh population and Number of telephones per lakh population have drastically dropped down for all the taluks between 2002(20, 1730) and 2014-15(17,722). Social Infrastructure is the only dimension where HK region has performed better between 2002 and 2014-15 with the increase in number of taluks in developed category from 7% to 35%. Population and demography dimension saw a marginal improvement. This shows that there is no taluk in HK region that has witnessed multisectoral development. Though the deviation from state average in terms of backwardness is declining, taluk level disparities are widening.

The report further analyses sector-wise indicators that are employed in CCDI construction and respective implications of their inclusion. Appropriate indicators are suggested for better use and capture of the progress. This examination of the indicators is critical as they help capture the context and respective needs of society and economy.

Another component of the project was to undertake a budget analysis of Special Development Plan whose aim was to invest in varied sectors to accelerate growth and development. As per the HPCRRI, a total sum of approximately Rs. 31000 crore was to be invested of which Rs. 15000 crore would be from the normal plan while the rest (Rs. 16000 crore) would be through a Special Development Plan (SDP). Further, allocations to key sectors were also prescribed. The budget analysis shows that total SDP outlays for backward taluks was found to be Rs. 16307 crore during 2007-2016, which was slightly higher than the recommended Rs. 16000 crore by the HPCRRI. As compared to the outlays, the actual total expenditure was, however, lower at Rs. 12568 crore. Out of the total outlay of Rs. 16307 crore, Rs. 6442 crore was earmarked for the Gulbarga division i.e. Hyderabad-Karnataka Region while the remainder (Rs. 9865 crore) was set aside for Bangalore, Mysore and Belgaum divisions combined. Based on Cumulative Deprivation Index (CDI), Hyderabad-Karnataka region would receive 40 percent of the resource allocations while the remaining three divisions would account for the remaining 60 percent. The HK region received the prescribed allocation amount but expenditure in the region was 40.44 percent of the total expenditure. Since 2007-08, expenditure in the Hyderabad-Karnataka region was found to be Rs. 5083 crore, while in the Non- Hyderabad-Karnataka regions, it was Rs. 7486 crore. Expenditure in the Hyderabad-Karnataka region has increased from Rs. 246 crore in 2007-08 to Rs. 843 crore in 2012-13, a 300 percent increase. Similarly, on an average, taluks in the Hyderabad-Karnataka region received significantly more than the other divisions. These trends are seen across all the years from 2007-08 to 2015-16. This is further reflected in per capita SDP expenditures being higher in the Hyderabad-Karnataka region compared to the other divisions. Per capita expenditure had risen from Rs. 259 in the HK region to Rs. 689 per person in 2015-16. Ironically, the within the Hyderabad-Karnataka region, highest average outlay per taluk was towards taluks deemed more backward and taluks deemed most backward received the highest average outlay in only in one year i.e. 2009-10. For instance, in 2010-11, average outlay for backward districts was Rs. 2957 lakhs while average outlay for most backward districts stood at Rs. 2458 lakhs. Similarly, in 2015-16, Rs. 3039 lakhs were allocated per most backward district while Rs. 4047 lakhs were the mean allocation to backward districts. However, this is not the case with non-HK region where the average SDP outlay was the highest for taluks deemed most backward. This pattern gets reflected even in SDP per capita outlay.

The report concludes with SDP budget analysis as mentioned above and it reflects that there is no positive correlation between SDP per capita spending and movement in backwardness scale. This pattern shows that the importance of historical factors continues to play a role in development process that can only be corrected to an extent with constant, persistent and aggressive interventions. Otherwise, mere neglect leaves space for cumulative causation to play its role and polarise the development.

Critical Evaluation – cum – Impact Study of the Report of the High-Power Committee on Redressal of Regional Imbalances

with special reference to Hyderabad Karnataka Region

1. Introduction

India, with its wide physiographic, demographic, sociological and historical diversity has been characterized by regional disparities in socio-economic development not only between states but also between districts of a state and between areas and social groups within districts (Dinesha, 2015). Thus, regional disparities have become a major concern of planning process in India since independence. Problems of regional disparity have attracted the attention of various commissions, policy makers, economists, planners, politicians, etc. While efforts to reduce regional disparities were not lacking, achievements have not been commensurate. In this regard, the present study explores some important perspectives on the regional disparity in Karnataka.

The state of Karnataka was formed on November 1, 1956 following the reorganization of the states of the Indian Union on linguistic basis. Eight districts of the erstwhile Mysore State, four districts from the Bombay-Karnataka area, three districts from the Hyderabad-Karnataka area, and two districts from the Madras-Karnataka area along with the Coorg region constituted the new state. Owing to the merger of districts from different regions with varying levels of economic and social development, regional disparities were inherent in the newly formed state. In Karnataka, apart from economic differences, historical factors have also contributed to regional imbalances which is most pronounced in the Hyderabad-Karnataka region of the state.

The regional disparities as mentioned above can largely be attributed to historical factors. The Mysore region was the most prosperous while other regions were less developed having been treated as the 'periphery' by pre-independence Presidency States. While the areas from Hyderabad - Karnataka region suffered neglect under their erstwhile ruler, the Mysore State, which comprises most of southern part of present Karnataka state, had dynamic rulers and administrators, who steered the local economy with suitable policy interventions which led to the development of the region. This resulted in a north-south divide with regional variations in per capita income, literacy levels, low productivity, lopsided concentration of industries and infrastructure².

People of Hyderabad-Karnataka and other border areas were aggrieved by disparity between the old Mysore talukas and those that had joined the new state. Several committees and academic studies examined the regional disparity in the past. Among the many, keeping in view of acute backwardness of the then Hyderabad-Karnataka region, was a Committee set up under the Chairmanship of Shri Dharam Singh in 1980. After some debate and consultations, the Hyderabad-Karnataka Area Development Board (HKADB) was established in 1992 under a State Act to address the backwardness of the area³.

Further, to deal with backwardness in general and of districts in Hyderabad-Karnataka region, the Karnataka government, in October 2000, appointed a High Power Committee for Redressal of

² <http://www.isec.ac.in/Chapter%2010.pdf>

³ This has a jurisdiction of 42 assembly constituencies (7 districts) including Harapanahalli taluk of Davanagere district

Regional Imbalances under the chairmanship of Dr. D M Nanjundappa to study ‘the disparities in the level of development from district to district and from region to region and also between South Karnataka and North Karnataka, and recommend appropriate strategy for development so as to minimize inter-district and inter-regional disparities and also suggest appropriate institutional mechanism for implementing the strategy for moving towards balanced development.’

The Committee developed a framework of indicators for measuring development, in order to identify regional disparities and backwardness at the taluka level, known as the Comprehensive Composite Development Index (CCDI). Using five sectors viz. agriculture and allied, industrial trade and finance, economic infrastructure, social infrastructure, and population characteristics; and a total of thirty-five indicators under these sectors, they assigned precise weights to each indicator and created sector-wise indices for 175 talukas. These sectoral indices were then aggregated into a CCDI by utilizing the shares of these sectors in the State Domestic Product (social infrastructure was given an additional weightage of 10 per cent.)

Assuming that the State average was indicated by an index of ‘1’; the Committee identified 114 talukas (65 per cent) as ‘Backward Talukas’ whose CCDI values were less than 1. They further subdivided these talukas on the basis of CCDI values into Backward talukas ($0.88 < \text{CCDI} < 1$); More Backward talukas ($0.79 < \text{CCDI} < 0.89$); and Most Backward Talukas ($0.52 < \text{CCDI} < 0.80$). As a result, 35 talukas were classified as Backward, 40 as More Backward, and 39 as Most Backward. The following table shows a division-wise break-up of the 114 taluks.

The High-Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances (HPCRRI) had recommended a special eight-year development plan between the years 2003 and 2010 (during the X and XI Plan) which involved additional investments in these 114 backward taluks. The specific objective of the plan was to accelerate growth and development in the backward regions by investing in various sectors from agriculture to social services. As per the HPCRRI, a total sum of approximately Rs. 31000 crore was to be invested of which Rs. 15000 crore would be from the normal plan while the rest (Rs. 16000 crore) would be through a Special Development Plan (SDP).

The Hyderabad – Karnataka region has been granted special status⁴ by a Constitutional Amendment inserting 371(J). The constitutional amendment aims to establish an institutional mechanism to develop the region and promote inclusive growth. It aims to reduce inter-region and inter-district disparity in the state of Karnataka. Insertion of article 371J empowers governor to play a significant role in development of the region. The major implication of constitution amendment includes i) setting up of a development board for the region ii) ensuring equitable allocation of the fund for the region iii) provision of reservation in educational and vocational training institutes and state government positions in the region for persons in the region.

1.1 Objectives of Study

This study attempts to present the development status of talukas after a gap of fifteen years from the time Nanjudappa Committee first categorized them by using similar indicators and methodology. The study aims to find changes, if any, in the relative development of the different taluks since submission

⁴ Parliament passed the amendment in December 2012 while it was notified by Governor of Karnataka in November 2013

of Nanjundappa Report and due to interventions of the government to foster development across regions through SDP funding and otherwise.

The objective of the proposed study is, thus, to critically analyse the Report of HPCRRI and its implementation process with reference to Hyderabad-Karnataka region. Specifically, the study aimed at the following:

- a. After critically analyzing the Report of HPCRRI, suggest changes, if any, in weights and indicators;
- b. Suggest realignment of sectoral focus, if any, after critically analyzing the impact of HKADB and SDP;
- c. Outline the alignment of priorities in HKRDB (Hyderabad Karnataka Regional Development Board) planning process;
- d. Suggest measures for improving Human Development indicators, employment and industry in HK Region; and
- e. Identify the financial resources for the implementation

The present report fulfils the first three objectives while the other two calls for a further consultative process.

2. Understanding Backward Regions and Regional Imbalance

The terms development and backwardness are highly subjective. There are numerous definitions for backwardness. Backwardness can be related to any field i.e. economic, social, political, natural, technological, etc. As per the Free Dictionary, backwardness is defined as being ‘behind others in progress or development’ whereas underdeveloped means ‘improperly or insufficiently developed’. In economics, the term backwardness is commonly used to refer to per capita real income, availability of infrastructure facilities, amenities and services. Backwardness can also be interpreted as a lower level of the material well-being of the population inhabiting an area.

The HPCRRI report has made a significant contribution to measuring the status of development in different regions of Karnataka by employing a composite index of infrastructure, that is a combination of both economic and social infrastructure which showed that regional disparities continue to exist in the state after decades of development planning (Nanjundappa, 2002). The constitution of this committee as well as the HKRDB board needs to be understood within the context of regional planning in India and Karnataka and in terms of the evolution of various studies that measure regional development across India. These studies indicate that despite efforts made in the five-year plans, regional disparities both in India and in Karnataka continue to be significant.

2.1 Identification of Backward Region

As far as the term backward region is concerned, there have been some attempt to define it but are quite vague and failed to give a clear-cut picture of what exactly constitutes such a region. Scholars have tried to define the term ‘backward region’ based on problems encountered by such regions, their potential for development, efficacy of regional plans and factor endowments. The difficulties faced in the study of backwardness of a region without a common definition are indeed quite challenging. The report of National Committee on Development of Backward Areas (NCDBA) also draws our attention to this problem. In its view ‘clear concept of backwardness seems to be missing and the term is used

in a vague sense to designate areas that do not seem to be benefiting adequately from general development measures (NCDBA, 1981)'.

According to NCDBA within the planning structure, backward areas need special handling in terms of financial and administrative arrangement and institutional support. It is presupposed that backward areas must have a potential for development and there must be some reason for supposing that by detailed planning, administrative and financial support, the productivity of the area can be raised. This presumes that the area has potential for growth which at present has not been realized fully.

Thus, for planning, area identified as backward must have three characteristics:

- a. The area must have potential for development;
- b. There must be some inhibiting factor which prevents this potential from being realised; and
- c. There must be need for special programmes to remove the inhibiting factor and realise the full potential for development.

There are two broad classification of backward region. The first type of region consists of agricultural areas untouched by industrialization and second, industrial areas facing the problem of industrial stagnation.

Economists in particular, have classified some regions as backward based on specific problems. First, there are sparsely populated regions with labour force extensively scattered in small village settlements engaged in primary activities. Second, there are regions where modern developments have not yet begun and finally, there are regions with high proportion of declining traditional industries (Allen and Hermansen, 1968).

There are no absolute standards of 'backwardness' as there are no such standards for 'development'. Hence the concept is a relative one and in ranking of areas, except those at the top all seem to be 'relatively backward'. After developing a precise notion of a region and different types of backward regions, the next step is to adopt a method for proper identification of backward regions. Further, it is necessary that one should have a clear idea of the rationale guiding the selection of these regions.

National Committees for Identifying Backward Regions

To identify backwardness and regional imbalances in India, planners, administrators and politicians appointed Six National level committees between 1966 and 1996 (see fig. 1 below).

Figure 1: National Committees for identifying backward Regions

Pande Committee, 1968	Suggested a strategy whereby regionally imbalances could be minimized or even eliminated by arranging establishment of industries of all sizes in selected backward areas or regions through financial and fiscal incentives.
Wanchoo Committee, 1968	Suggested financial and fiscal incentives to remove industrial backwardness. This Committee suggested several incentives like the excise subsidy, the transport subsidy, the concessional finance, the liberalized import and supply of scarce raw materials, etc.
Sukhamoy Chakravarty Committee on Backward Areas, 1972	Suggested different geographical features like central plain, desert, Himalayan foot hills, NER areas, etc. for identifying backward districts.
National Committee on Development of Backward Areas, 1978	Developed an innovative method in identifying and classifying the backward areas in the country, i.e. instead of relying upon any indicators of development/backwardness or indices thereof (either sectoral or composite), it recommended six types of problem areas as backward: chronically drought-prone areas, desert areas, tribal areas, hill areas, chronically flood affected areas and coastal areas affected by salinity.
Sarma Committee on 100 Backward Districts, 1996	Identified 100 most backward and poorest districts in the country for preparation of a special action plan for infrastructure development in these districts. The criteria used to identify backwardness and poorest district included direct indicators of human development as well as indirect indicators which pertain to the quality of the life of the people.

Identification of backward regions is extremely important for two main reasons. Firstly, it facilitates the determination of the transfer of resources from the federal government to the identified backward regions. Secondly, it facilitates mediating the competing claims for additional federal assistance and investment. In the absence of proper identification, each state may adopt its own standard to identify backward regions. To avoid such a situation, some common standard needs to be evolved to identify backward regions.

Two ways have been suggested by NCDBA (NCDBA, 1981) to operationalise the concept of backwardness. The first is to depend on some overall index for ranking regions and treat those regions, which are below some cut off point as backward. Second is to identify problem regions under different categories by specifying the constraints on development that can be alleviated by special measures. With both approaches it is necessary to specify the geographical unit relevant for purpose of demarcation. In what follows we deal first with the specification of the appropriate geographical unit and then with the two alternative approaches of identification.

2.2 Theories on Regional Development

The notion of development in the context of regional development aims at enhancing the levels of living of the people and general conditions of human welfare of the region. Development is neither class unbiased nor it is uniformly available across the regions. The development process benefits some classes of the society more than other classes. It helps certain regions attain higher levels of development than other regions and this gives rise to social disparities as well as regional disparities.

There are several theories which give us partial insight into certain aspects of the process of regional development. Keeping this general condition of the present status of regional growth theories, an attempt has been made to review some important theories of regional development. See fig 2 below. *Annex I provides more detailed exposition of the theories of regional development.*

Fig:2 Theories on Regional Development

Dualistic Growth Theories	Structuralist Theories	Growth Concentration Theories
According to Dualistic Growth Theories there is an element of inequality and unevenness in the process of development in a given region. Development activities start only in a few centres; they gain momentum, expand over geographical space and there is an interaction between more developed and less developed points.	Structuralist theory examines regional economic development as a process of structural change both within and outside the region. Rather than viewing regional economic growth in terms of the factors pushing regional economies toward or away from some equilibrium rate, Structuralist theorists view economic growth as a path-dependent evolution through various stages of economic maturity.	Growth Concentration theory states the process by which growth tends to concentrate in certain places. When this process reaches the culmination stage certain factors act toward spreading development across wider areas.

2.3 Measuring regional imbalances in India

A study by P. C. Sarker indicates that regional imbalances as an issue of development started gaining attention since the second five-year plan. The Second Five Year Plan (FYP) emphasized regional development by giving special assistance to backward regions such as Nagaland, Mizoram and Orissa. The third FYP tried to address regional disparities by focusing on industrial development of a backward region: indicators considered for identifying a region as backward included per capita income, factory employment and population in secondary and tertiary activities (P.C.Sarker, 1994).

Both the second and third plans focused on industrial development. The fourth FYP for the first time recognized that infrastructure also plays a role in development of a region and importance was given to factors such as development of irrigation and infrastructure facilities. On the eve of the fourth five-year plan, the planning commission appointed a study group to suggest criteria for identifying backward region. This group listed 15 different indicators related to population, social, economic, agriculture and industry overheads (Venkatesh, 2000).

The most significant step to identify backward region in several states of India based on their nature and financial requirements was taken by the Planning Commission in November 1968. It setup two committees headed by Pande and Wanchoo which were briefly mentioned earlier.

The Pande Committee was assigned the task of recommending the objective criteria that could be adopted in identifying the backward region whereas, the Wanchoo committee was entrusted with responsibility of considering three major aspects of development of backward regions viz. a) consideration of the nature of concessions to be given; b) examination of procedural, financial and fiscal incentives; and c) the role of state government and financial institution in development of industries in backward region.

Chakravarty Committee (1985) carried out another major exercise for identification of backward region. The committee tried to study the distribution pattern of backward area across different regions in India. The Committee's objective was to provide an appropriate approach towards the formulation of plans for each of the backward areas for their overall development. It viewed the problem of backwardness as multidimensional and suggested multiple criteria approach for identification. Taking district as area unit, it tried to map the distribution pattern of backward areas, with the help of 14 variables.

Further, in the fifth five-year plan, the Gadgil formula was introduced and the formula gave importance to a state population, its irrigation effort and problems of the state. The fifth plan adopted the strategy of Integrated Rural Development Plan (IRDP). In the 6th plan, area planning and sub-plans were given importance. A high-level National Committee for Development of Backward Area (NBDCA) was constituted to address the problem of regional backwardness.

2.4 Studies Measuring Regional Imbalances in Karnataka

As far as Karnataka State is concerned, there are very few studies dealing with problem of backward region development. Most of the studies are concerned with aspects such as industrial development, education and agriculture. In the following section, a brief review of some of the important studies has been presented in the light of research issues raised.

In Karnataka, measurement of regional backwardness started from the fifth and the sixth five-year plans; backwardness of districts was measured across four time periods, 1960-61, 1970-71, 1974-75 and 1976-77. Various indicators of economic and infrastructure development were considered summing to a grand total of 22 indicators which can be classified into four areas i.e. demographic and occupational patterns, land utilisation and agricultural development, industrial development and finally, infrastructural facilities. A composite index was calculated based on these indices.

Hemlata Rao (Rao H., 1984) focuses on issues pertaining to regional disparities in Karnataka at micro level in her study, Regional Disparities and Development in India. It was an attempt to bridge the gap which prevailed not only in field of block level planning but also in formulation of various strategies

of backward region development. The study was conducted with the main objective of identification of backward talukas and to present the typology of backwardness/development. The study is a static analysis and does not analyse the variations over the period of time.

D.M Nanjundappa and M.B Goud (Goud, 1982) in their study of ‘Development of Backward Areas with special reference to Karnataka’ had selected 22 indicators for measuring inter-district variation in levels of development. Based on these indicators, a composite index of development was created to get an idea as to how different districts stood in relation to each other during the period between 1960-61 and 1976-77. The major finding of the study was that the gap between the most developed and the least developed district has narrowed down during this period. The study suggested adoption of package of policies with area as a basis. In allocating the plan outlays they recommended that a choice should be made between areas with very severe problems but little potential for growth and those with less severe problem with greater potential. It also suggested going beyond the district as a unit, to the block level for dispersed industrial development.

The study on ‘Backward Regional Development Programme in Karnataka’(Nanjegowda, 1989) tried to present a general analysis. It touches issues such as policies for backward area development, determinants of economic backwardness, extent of urbanization, policy programs to develop the backward areas, their effectiveness and integrated area development. This study lays special emphasis on planning in a hierarchical outline from grass-root level to taluks or district level.

Another study conducted by B.Seshadri on the industrialization in Karnataka looks into the problem of industrial development from both regional and structural viewpoints. It deals with issues of industrialization and development, inter-district disparities in industrialization, location of large scale, small scale industries and policies pertaining to regional development. These issues have been studied with special emphasis on spatial equity. The study is limited only to a single sector analysis in the overall development scenario of the state. (Seshadri, 1991)

2.5 Backwardness and Human Development

Human development is a ‘process of enlarging choices’. The three essential choices of people, as recognized by UNDP, are to live a long and healthy life, acquire better knowledge and access to resources that improve quality of life. The human development concerns with processes (enlarging choices) and outcome (well-being) in its approach. Human development is, in a manner of speaking, the other side of backwardness.

It is important to recognize that underlying factors of both backwardness and low human development are a complex mixture of historical neglect, cultural and social attitudes and practices, poor governance and so on. While inadequate natural resources, harsh climate / terrain, etc. would aggravate the problem, in themselves they cannot be held responsible for either backwardness or low human development. Even so, there have been attempts at measuring both backwardness and human development based on a framework of indicators. Therein lies the problem as well as the solution. The problem is that the indicators do not point to underlying causes; and the solution is to go beyond the apparent symbols to diagnosing the contributing factors.

The Human Development Report has at its centre the Human Development Index (HDI) which is usually a composite index of three indicators - health, education and standard of living. This index serves as a frame of reference for both social and economic development but it is not a comprehensive

measure of human development or well-being but rather a summary alternative to economic measures. According to Anand and Sen (1994), Human Development Index has been concerned only with the enhancement of very basic capabilities of people. Though UNDP developed additional complementary tools such as the human poverty index, Gender Related Development Index and the gender empowerment index but they are not being used widely.

HDI is specifically designed to include both inputs and outputs measures of development. But HDI approach emphasizes on output. If we look into education dimension for instance, building schools, enrolling children to school programs, hiring and training teachers represents input into the process of developing knowledgeable society and thus represents the presumption of human development. Educated and trained people, generally knowledgeable members of society, are the output and represent an apparent achievement of human development. So, HDI components needs a structure and efficiency of transformation of input into output (Veenhoven, 2005).

High Power Committee on Redressal of Regional Imbalances tried to assess and explain the status of human development in the state of Karnataka and articulate policy implications. The report examined relationship between pattern of public expenditures and human development outcomes. The committee emphasised on infrastructural development covering economic, social and finance that promotes the development of primary, secondary and tertiary sector.

The present study is therefore an attempt to present the development status of taluks after a gap of fifteen years by using similar methodology and indicators as used by High Power Committee on Redressal of Regional Imbalances (referred to as the NC approach) and tries to fill the gaps of previous study by critically analysing the report of HPCRRI and its implementation process with reference to Hyderabad -Karnataka region and their potential for future growth. It also tries to provide some solution to the chronic problem of interregional and intraregional disparities that exist within the state.

3. Inter-taluk development Rankings: the NC Approach and the Present Methodology

3.1 Selection of Indicators for constructing Indices

An effective tackling of the problems of backwardness and regional imbalances requires proper identification and delineation of backward areas using appropriate indicators. In Karnataka, several studies have been conducted by the state planning department, various committees and individual scholars. The HPCRRI selected 35 indicators to compute the composite index of development. These indicators were selected based on the Pande Committee Report, Fifth and Sixth State Five year plans, and Chakravarty Committee Report. In addition, the theadequacy and the availability of disaggregated data, at the taluk level, was also examined. (Dr.D.M.Nanjundappa, 2002, pp. 38-48).

Chapter 3 is divided into the following sections: Section 3.2 lists the indices used in the construction of the composite index by HPCRRI. Section 3.3 describes the methodology i.e. the Iyengar Sudarshan method that the HPCRRI used as also CBPS in the creation of the composite index. Section 3.4 provides a list of the data sources for the raw data used in the construction of the index. Finally, section 3.5 the concluding section of this chapter, is a comparison of weights used by the HPCRRI and the weights used by CBPS in this analysis.

3.2 Development of Indices

The 35 indicators considered in the construction of the Comprehensive Composite Development Index (CCDI), are grouped into five sectors by the Nanjundappa Committee i.e. 1)*Agriculture and Allied*(9 indicators), *Industry*, 2)*Trade and Finance* (5 indicators), 3)*Economic Infrastructure* (9 indicators), 4)*Social Infrastructure* (7 indicators) and 5) *Population* (5 indicators). Table 1 below lists the 35 indicators classified according to the 5 sectors mentioned above.

Table 1: Sector-Specific Development Indicators

Agriculture and Allied	Industry, Trade and Finance	Infrastructure (Economic)	Infrastructure (Social)	Population
A1: Percentage of total cropped area to net area sown	I1: Number of industrial units per lakh population	E1: Number of post offices per lakh population	S1: Number of doctors (govt. & private) per 10,000 populations	P1: Sex ratio
A2: Percentage of area under food grain to total cropped area	I2: Percentage of industrial workers to total workers	E2: Number of telephones per lakh population	S2: Number of government hospitals beds per 10,000 populations	P2: Percentage of urban population to total population
A3: Percentage of area under Horticultural crops to total cropped area	I3: Per Capita Development Credit by banks	E3: Road length in kilometers per 100 square kilometers	S3: Literacy rate (in percentage)	P3: Percentage of SC & ST population to total population
A4: Percentage of area under Commercial crops to total cropped area	I4: Number of bank branches per lakh population	E4: Proportion of villages having access to all weather roads (in percentage)	S4: Pupil- teacher ratio (1st to 10th standard)	P4: Percentage of non-agricultural workers to total workers
A5: Percentage of net area irrigated to net area sown	I5: Number of enterprises engaged in trade, hotels and transport per lakh population	E5: Railway track in kilometers per 1000 square kilometers	S5: Percentage of children out of school in the age group 6-14 years	P5: Percentage of agricultural laborers to total workers
A6: Fertilizer (NKP) consumption in Kilogram per hectare		E6: Number of motor vehicles per lakh population	S6: Number of students enrolled in government and aided first grade degree colleges per lakh population	
A7: Number of tractors per 1000 hectares area sown		E7: Number of co-operative credit societies (agri. & non-agriculture) per lakh population	S7: Percentage of habitations having drinking water facility of 40 or more LPCD	
A8: Livestock unit per lakh rural population		E8: Proportion of electrified villages and hamlets to total villages and hamlets		
A9: Per capita bank credit (commercial and regional rural banks) to agriculture (in rupees)		E9: Number of regulated markets and sub-markets (equivalent regulated markets) per lakh population		

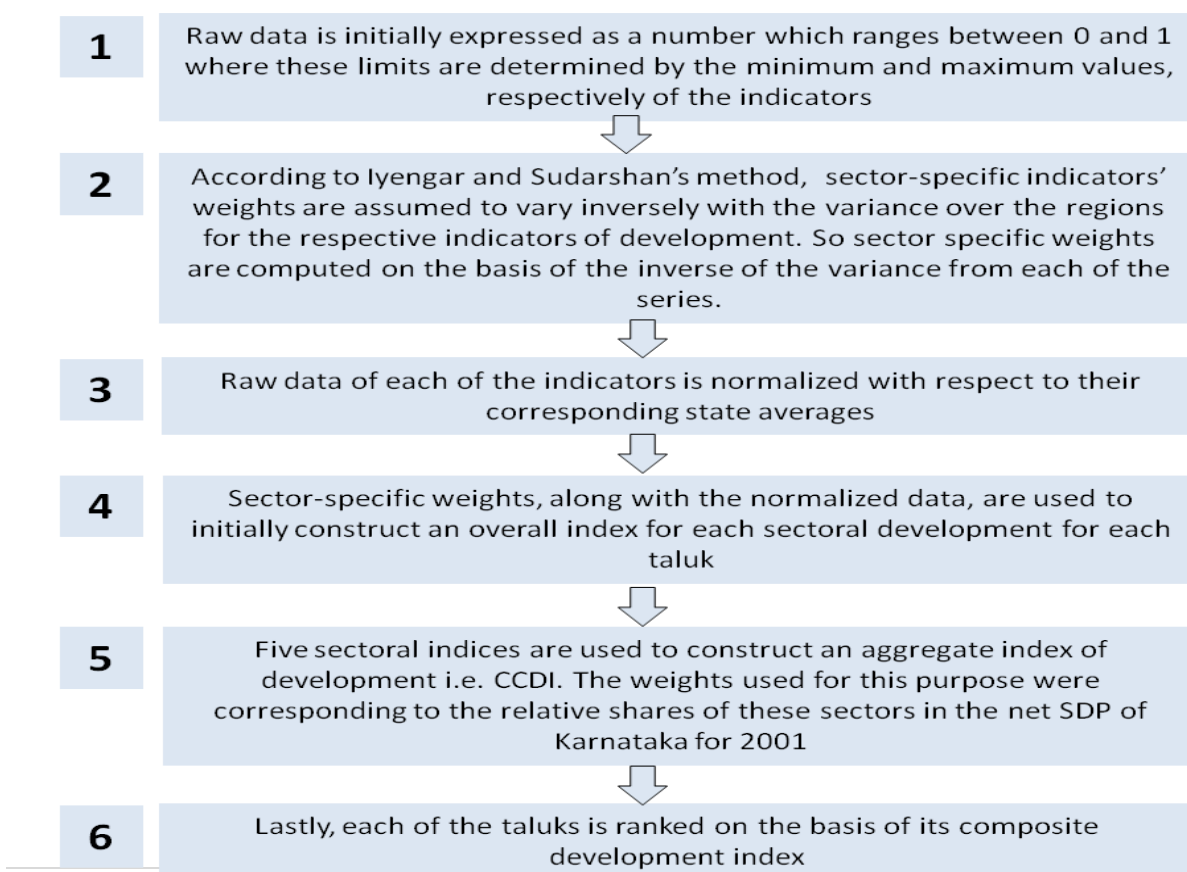
3.3 Construction of Composite Index

The crucial issue of regional disparity analysis lies in the construction of a composite index out of the several development indicators chosen for the purpose. All the selected indicators are converted into a common base either by rank ordering or indexing and then converting them into a single index of overall development. This is called composite index. In India, most of the regional disparity studies have followed one of the three methods for constructing a composite index i.e.1) Equal Weightage method or Index Method; 2) Ranking Method; and 3) Principal Component analysis method. In the CBPS analysis, the index method has been employed. The HPCRRI had also adopted the indexing method to construct the Comprehensive Composite Development Index (CCDI). This method is discussed at greater length below. The two other methods mentioned above are elaborated in the appendix.

The construction of composite index in this study and by the HPCRRI involves two steps. The first step is based on Iyengar and Sudarshan's method. In this method sector specific indicator weights are assumed to vary inversely with the variance of the indicator, over the regions. So, sector specific weights are computed based on the inverse of the variance from each of the series. In second step, raw data of each of the indicators is normalized with respect to their corresponding state averages and along with normalized data sector specific weights are used to initially construct an overall index for each sectoral development for each taluk.

The Nanjundappa Committee had further deconstructed the above two steps into six steps to construct sectoral indices and then to compute the Comprehensive Composite Development Index for each of the 175 taluks. (Dr.D.M.Nanjundappa, 2002, pp. 164-65). The six steps are presented in Figure 3 below.

Figure 3



Above mentioned six steps are methodologically described below.

Iyengar and Sudarshan's /Indexing Method has been used by CBPS. This method was also followed by the HPCRRI committee to measure the overall development of a taluk, based on its development at the sectoral level. The method comprises of both normalization of the values for each of the selected indicators and weight calculation.

Step 1

In step 1 using Iyengar and Sudarshan's method (Sudarshan, 1982) sector specific indicator weights are calculated.

Here, X_{it} is the values of i^{th} development indicator for a taluk (t) in Karnataka. Development indicators $\sum_{i=1}^n = 35$, are categorized into 5 sectors (Where m development indicators are classified into 'n' sectors with sector subscript r) – such as Agriculture and Allied, Industry, Trade and Finance, Economic Infrastructure, Social Infrastructure and Population Characteristics.

Z_{it} is the standardized variable which is computed as Z_{it} for positive indicators and Z_{it}^1 for negative indicators.

$$Z_{it} = \frac{X_{it} - \text{Min } X_{it}}{\text{max } X_{it} - \text{min } X_{it}} \text{ or } Z_{it}^1 = \frac{X_{it} - \text{Max } X_{it}}{\text{min } X_{it} - \text{max } X_{it}} \quad (1)$$

Initially, to obtain weights we will need to normalize the raw values of the i^{th} development indicator for taluk (t) using max-min transformation method. We will use this method to obtain figures that are dimensionless. The normalized raw values, all lie between 0 and 1.

Within a sector the weighting of an indicator is

$$w_i^r = \frac{1}{sd^r} \quad (2)$$

Where, w ($0 < w < 1$ and $\sum_{i=1}^q w_i^r = 1$) is the weight.

The choice of weights in this manner ensures that large discrepancy in any one of the indicators will not unduly dominate the contribution of the rest of the indicators and misrepresent intra taluk comparison.

Where, $Sd^r = \sum_{i=1}^q \sqrt{\text{Var}(Z_{it})}$

Step 2

In step 2, as mentioned in the description of the indexing method above the actual values of each of the 35 are normalized with respect to their corresponding state averages

$$\text{Normalized } (e_i) = \frac{x_i}{\bar{x}} \quad (3)$$

Where, x_i is the actual value for the indicator and \bar{x} is the sample average of the Indicator.

Normalization is required prior to any data aggregation as indicators in the data set are often expressed in different units of measurement. Therefore, it is necessary to normalize these indicators, transforming them into dimensionless numbers. (Matteo Mazziotta, 2013)

The measure of level of development (CCDI) for the r^{th} sector for the taluk 't' is

$$y_t^r = \sum_{i=1}^m w_i^r \cdot \text{Normalized}(e_i) \quad (1)$$

Step 3

The Comprehensive Composite Development Index for the taluk t is

$$y_t = 1/n \sum_{i=1}^n y_t^r \quad (5)$$

The Composite Index is an average of consolidated index values of all sectors and this is used to assign the ranks for the taluk within the district.

3.4 Data sources: Collection Efforts

This study is based on secondary data analysis, where data for each of the 35 indicators has been sourced from 'District at a Glance' reports which are annual reports published for each of the 30 districts in Karnataka.

While perusing the data we found that limited data was available for some of the development indicators. Attempts were made to obtain the data from different government offices such as Directorate of Economic and Statistics, District Statistical Office (DSO), Joint Directors of District Industries Centers and the Department of Industries and Commerce.

Initially, we contacted Directorate of Economics and Statistics as data for many of indicators were not available. The Directorate suggested that we contact the concerned DSO's office and gave us the contact details and email ids of concerned DSOs.

We requested data from thirteen DSOs for eleven indicators. We sent corresponding DSOs an initial request for missing data by email. For the convenience of the DSO's office, we highlighted the indicator for which data was not available. There was no response to our initial email, after three working days; we sent a second reminder email to the respective DSO. After waiting for a minimum of seven working days with no response, we then attempted to contact the DSO by telephone.

DSO's whom we were able to contact by telephone stated that whatever data was available was in 'District at a Glance' report and they did not have access to any other data. Of the thirteen DSO's, only the Bangalore Urban DSO provided clarifications on data for his district. He also helped us in finding the concerned department for getting missing data for one of the indicators.

Lastly, we contacted Joint Directors of District Industries Centers and The Department of Industries and Commerce for Number of enterprises engaged in trade, hotels and transport indicator. We sent Joint Director an initial request for missing data by email and also tried to contact concerned department by telephone. There was no response to our initial email and we were unable to reach the concerned person by telephone.

In spite of the above efforts, we were not able to get the data from the concerned departments. Therefore, data from previous years was used as proxies for current data for various indicators. Details concerning these data gaps and replacements across the various indicators are given in Annex II.

Data for 35 indicators collected from District at a Glance Report 2014-2015 are largely reliable. The limitations of data for some of the important indicators (for some of the taluks) are mentioned below:

- Gross Enrolment Rate and Dropout Rates: These are based on the estimates of child population in the age group of 6-14 years. The data available indicates no correlation with the dropout rate. Enrollment data is overestimated and the dropout rates are underestimated.
- For some indicators, Taluk level data is not available for the subsequent years. The available data pertain to the years 2013-2014, 2008-2009 and 1999-2000. The same is been used in the computation of CCDI.
- Data for private doctors was not available. So, government doctor data has been used for computation of number of doctors.
- Per capita bank credit to agriculture and Per Capita Development Credit by banks: For these two indicators lack of standardized definition and methodologies for calculating data is the greatest limitation.

3.5 Comparing Weights Now and Then

Table 2: Relative weights of Sector-specific Development Indicators for 2002 and 2015

Agriculture and Allied			Industry, Trade and Finance			Infrastructure (Economic)			Infrastructure (Social)			Population Characteristics		
I	Wt		I	Wt		I	Wt		I	Wt		I	Wt	
	2000	2015		2000	2015		2000	2015		2000	2015		2000	2015
A1	0.13	0.10	I1	0.19	0.31	E1	0.11	0.07	S1	0.17	0.15	P1	0.31	0.31
A2	0.10	0.09	I2	0.21	0.17	E2	0.09	0.15	S2	0.16	0.17	P2	0.19	0.20
A3	0.10	0.10	I3	0.20	0.22	E3	0.16	0.17	S3	0.11	0.11	P3	0.18	0.17
A4	0.09	0.09	I4	0.19	0.17	E4	0.07	0.08	S4	0.14	0.11	P4	0.18	0.15
A5	0.09	0.11	I5	0.21	0.13	E5	0.10	0.07	S5	0.19	0.10	P5	0.15	0.17
A6	0.11	0.12				E6	0.13	0.16	S6	0.13	0.25			
A7	0.14	0.17				E7	0.10	0.09	S7	0.11	0.10			
A8	0.12	0.10				E8	0.08	0.11						
A9	0.13	0.13				E9	0.16	0.09						

**The above-mentioned methodology is used to assign sector specific indicators weights for 2015*

Sector specific indicators weights are computed on the basis of the inverse of the variance from each of the series. To obtain weights we have normalized the raw values of the development indicator for taluks using max-min transformation method, setting maximum and minimum values for each series seems to impact the relative ranking. As per the above-mentioned methodology, index sets a maximum value according to the highest observed values in the time span (2014-15) and vice versa. These values change every year and so do the weights as the weights are inversely related to the

variance of the indicator. Therefore, a sector which shows a lot of variance or which is not performing consistently, receives a lower weightage than a sector which performs more consistently.

4. Analysis of Inter Taluk Development Rankings

4.1. Construction of Composite Index

Comprehensive Composite Development Index (CCDI)- computed for the year 2014-2015 employs the same methodology and dimensions as that followed in HPCRRI (2002) viz. Agriculture & Allied, Industry, Trade & Finance, Economic Infrastructure, Social Infrastructure and Population. The taluks have been ranked based on level of development. The composite indices along with the rank of the taluks are given in Annexure II; Table 1. The classification of various categories and their corresponding values are presented in Table 3 below.

The ranking of taluks according to CCDI, indicates that Bangalore (S) taluk in Bangalore Urban District has the highest Index (5.76) which is about five times the state average, while Kudligi taluk in Bellary district has the lowest Index (0.64) which is about half the state average. Out of 175 taluks 109 are classified as 'Backward' ('Backward' is further classified as backward, more backward and most backward) in the state. Again, out of 109 taluks 36 taluks coming under most backward category, 33 coming under more backward category in the state and 40 taluks coming under backward category in the state. It may be seen from the table 3 that 66 taluks are in the relatively developed category and 40 taluks are put in backward category. On the other hand, 33 taluks are found to be more backward but these - indicate a tendency of improving level of development. Eighteen out of 36 taluks, classified as most backward, belong to the HK region.

Table: 3 Ranking of taluks according to CCDI

Category	Number of Taluks	Index Range
Relatively Developed	66	1 & Above
Backward	40	0.99 to 0.89
More Backward	33	0.88 to 0.80
Most Backward	36	0.79 to 0.53

It is observed from Annexure III that in the dimension of Agriculture and Allied sector, taluk of Bangalore (S) of Bangalore district was ranked first and taluk of Aurad of Bidar district was ranked last. The value of composite indices varied from 0.34 to 3.37. In the case of industry, trade and finance sector, the taluk of Bangalore (S) of Bangalore district was found to be on the first position and the taluk of Chittapur of Kalburagi district was in the last place. The composite indices varied from 0.24 to 9.90. For Economic infrastructural facilities, the taluk of Bangalore (S) of Bangalore district was in the first position whereas the taluk of Kollegala of Chamarajanagar district was in the last place. The composite indices varied from 0.45 to 10.22. In case of social infrastructure development, the taluk of Bangalore (S) of Bangalore district was ranked first and the taluk of Sandur of Bellary district was ranked last. The composite indices varied from 0.46 to 4.32. For Population and Demography Sector, the taluk of Mudigere of Chikmagalur was ranked first and taluk of Nagamangala of Mandya district was ranked last. The value of composite indices varies from 0.64 to 1.72.

Annexure III; Table 2 shows the top 5 and bottom 5 taluks across the 175 taluks in the state. Bangalore South taluk in Bangalore Urban district occupies the highest position with an Index value of 5.76 followed by Bangalore North and Navalagund Taluk. A closer look at Index values indicate

that the ranking is based on better performance of two or three dimensions. Kudligi, Kushtagi and Aurad are ranked lowest in the state owing to poor performance in many dimensions.

In terms of dimensions, four scenarios are possible. First, all the sectors in a taluk may be totally developed or backward. Another, scenario could be that a region may experience uni-sectoral, bi-sectoral and multi-sectoral development or backwardness.

In addition, once the dimensions are known we can proceed further to have a clear view of typology of backwardness. This helps us to understand the type of development in a taluk, i.e. whether a tehsil is agriculturally developed or backward, industrially developed or backward, economically developed or backward or socially developed or backward, there is a blend of all these sectoral developments or backwardness.

The first feature which emerges from Annexure III; Table 2 is that while Bangalore (N) have distinction of all developed sectors, the rest of the taluks could not maintain the same status. Bangalore (S), Anekal, Navalgund, and Kundagol achieved bi-sectoral or multi-sectoral development, but are lacking in one or the other dimensions. In case of bottom five taluks Sira and Kushtagi have the distinction of all backward sectors. Sandur, Aurad and Kudligi have achieved uni-sectoral or bi-sectoral development, but are experiencing multi-sectoral backwardness.

This clearly brings out the direct and positive relationship between the levels of development and dimensions of development. This implies that, with increase in the levels of development, there would be an increase in the dimensions of development from uni-sectoral to bi-sectoral and then to multisectoral development.

From Annexure III; Table 2 it is clear that developed taluks have comparatively very few backward sectors and vice versa. A closer look at the table reveals that in some cases developed taluks have very few developed sectors, but due to higher magnitude of uni-sectoral or bi-sectoral growth their ranking shoots up.

Therefore, in general the developed taluks have well developed industrial and economic infrastructure base (Top five). In the initial stages of development, progress is restricted to a few sectors but in the following stages the number of developed sectors should improve provided there is an appropriate strategy of development.

The taluks which are backward and highly backward did not have well developed industrial and economic infrastructure base (bottom five). These four types of backwardness, namely, backwardness in economic, social, industry and agriculture sector seen across bottom five taluks reveals an important fact that as the levels of development goes up, change is observed in the form of development in the secondary and tertiary sectors.

Table 4: List of Taluks as classified in 2015 based on ranking Code

Backward	Relatively Developed
<p>Bilagi(A2), Hosadurga(A2), Molakalmuru(A1), Gundlupete(A1), Arkalagud(A1), Malavalli(A1), Koppal(A1),Mundaragi(A1), Gokak (A1), Kollegala (A1), Gudibande (A1), Bhatkal (A1), Gowribidanur (A1), Siddaur(S), Ramadurg(S), Pandavapura(S),Gulbarga(S), Belur(S), Arsikere(S), Gangavathi(S), Shikaripura(S), Periyapatna(S), Bailhongal(S), Bangarpet(S), Vijayapur(S), Srinivasapura(S), Badami(A1), Shidlagatta(S), Chintamani(S), Hukkeri(S), Haveri (S) Honnavar (D1), Bhadravathi (D1), Gadag (D1), Khanapur (D1), Tumkur(D1), Ranebennur (D1), Bantwal (D1), Bidar(D1), Chikkodi (D1),</p>	<p>Chamarajanagara (A3) ,H.D. Kote (A3) Raichur (A2), Kalaghatagi (A2), T. Narsipura (A2), Hunsur (A2), Nanjangud (A2), Navalagund(A1), Anekal (A1), Kundagol (A1), Holenarasipura (A1), K.R. Nagar (A1), Srirangapatna (A1), Maddur (A1), Ankola (A1), Channarayapatna (A1), Malur (A1), Raibag (A1) Bangalore South(S), Bangalore North(S), Shringeri(S), Hassan(S) Mysore(S), Mangalore(S), Karwar(S), Puttur(S), Hubli(S), Davanagere(S), Dharwad(S), Mandya(S), Sullia(S), Yalanduru(S), Udupi(S), Koppa(S), Belagavi(S), Madikeri(S), Naragund(S), Mudhol(S), , Karkala(S), Kolar(S), Chikkaballapura(S), Harihara(S),Sakleshpura(S), Bellary(S),Somwarpet(S), Tiptur(S), Yellapur(S), Beltangady(S), Mudigere(S),, Sagara(S), Alur(S), Shimoga(S), Thirthahalli(S), , Virajpet(S), Chitrdurga(S), Bagalkot(S), Kumta(S), Sirsi(S), Hospet(S),Jamkhandi(S),Chikmagalur(S), Hosanagara(S), Ramanagar(S), Kundapura(S), N.R. Pura(S), Nelamangala(S),</p>
Most Backward	More Backward
<p>Harapanahalli(S), Kunigal(S), Sindagi(S), Shahapur(S), Chittapur (S), Shorapur(S), Jewargi(S), Lingasugur(S), B. Kalyan(S), Manvi(S),Chincholi(S), Devdurga(S), Kanakapura (S), B.Bagewadi(S), Indi(S), Bhalki(S), Pavagada(S), Madhugiri(S), Aland(S),Yelburga(S), Sandur(S), Sira(S), Aurad(S), Kushtagi(S), Kudligi(S) Chikkanayanahalli(D1), Soraba(D1),Hirekerur (D1), Kadur(D1), Shiggaon (D1), Hadagali (D1), H.B.Halli(D1), Koratagere(D1) Ron(D2), Hangal(D2), Shriahatti(D2)</p>	<p>Humnabad(A1),Sindhanur(A1),Bagepalli(A1), Sedam(A1), Channagiri(A1), Afzalpur(A1), Yadagiri(A1), Gubbi(A1), Magadi(A1), Hiriyuru(S), Mulbagal(S), Honnali(S), Holalkere(S) Challakere(S),Supa(S), , Athani(S), Nagamangala(S), Savadatti(S), , Jagalur(S), Turuvekere(S), K.R. Pet(S), Hungund(S), Savanur(S) Siruguppa(S), Byadagi(D1), Channapatna(D1), Muddebihal(D1), Tarikere(D1), Hosakote(D1), Mundgod(D2), Haliyal(D2), Devanahalli(D2), Doddaballapura(D2)</p>

Note: Ranking code : Ascending (A), Descending (D) and Same (S); and places A1 if one place, A2 if 2places, A3 if three places. Similarly for D. Eg. Puttur (A2), Korugu (D2). All HKRDB taluks in bold

Table 5- Change in status of development category between 2002 and 2015 (State Level)

	Relatively Developed		Backward		More Backward		Most Backward		Total	
	2002	2014-15	2002	2014-15	2002	2014-15	2002	2014-15	2002	2014-15
No. of Taluks (Total in State)	61	66	35	40	40	33	39	36	175	175
No. of Taluks (H-K)	3	3	2	4	5	6	21	18	31	31

Table 6 -Change in status of development category between 2002 and 2015 (HK region)

	Ascended one place A1	A2	A3	Descended one place D1	D2	D3	Same place	Total
No. of Taluks (Total in State)	32	7	2	22	7	0	105	176
No. of Taluks (H-K)	7	3	0	3	0	0	18	31

In a practical sense, the above list suggests that developmental policies should be formulated and implemented in such a way that development in one sector could induce development in other sectors as well. Judging from this angle, it is rather disheartening to see that in spite of a sustained increase in index values by most of the taluks in many sectors, a large number of taluks have remained backward from the point of dimensions of development. For instance, in Raichur, the development has occurred in the sector of economic infrastructure; However, this development has not spread to sector of social infrastructure, and hence the growth is not multi-dimensional.

4.1.1. Inter-Relationship between different sectors

It is quite significant and critical that impact of development in different sectors of economy should be to improve the welfare of the population. The development in different sectors should occur together, leading to balanced growth. Table 3 shows, Industry trade and finance, Economic Infrastructure and Social Infrastructure have strong positive correlation (greater than 0.50) whereas population characteristics have weak correlation (lesser than 0.50). For instance, this suggests that growth in Industry, trade and Finance sector is associated with growth in the social infrastructure. However, the correlation between agriculture and industry and the social infrastructure sectors is 0.28, suggesting that growth in a certain sector is not always significantly and positively associated with growth in another sector.

Table7: CorrelationMatrix

Sectors	Agriculture & Allied Index	Industry, Trade & Finance	Economic Infrastructure	Social Infrastructure Index	Population Index	CCDI
Agriculture & Allied Index	1	0.39 (0.15)	0.47 (0.15)	0.28 (0.04)	-0.02 (-0.001)	0.59 (0.10)
Industry, Trade and Finance		1	0.73 (0.60)	0.53 (0.19)	0.02 (0.003)	0.90 (0.37)
Economic Infrastructure			1	0.67 (0.21)	-0.02 (-0.003)	0.92 (0.33)
Social Infrastructure Index				1	0.02 (0.002)	0.73 (0.12)
Population Index					1	0.08 (0.006)
CCDI						1

Note: Covariance in Parentheses () Number of observations =175

4.1.2. Comparative Analysis of Kalburagi Division with other Divisions:

Out of the 31 taluks in Hyderabad- Karnataka Region, 28 (90%) are backward of which 18 are most backward. Only three taluks are in the relatively developed category i.e. Raichur, Bellary and Hospet. Comparatively speaking, Bangalore Division with 52 taluks has only 34 (65%) backward taluks. Similarly, Mysore Division has 44 taluks of which 13 (30%) of taluks are backward. And Belgaum Division, which has 49 taluks, has 33 (67%) backward taluks. This indicates that North Karnataka region especially in the Kalburagi Division i.e. H-K region (Bidar, Gulbarga, Yadgir, Raichur, Koppal and Bellary) magnitude of backwardness is significantly high. Among the top ten taluks only one taluk is from the Hyderabad –Karnataka region; whereas 60% of the bottom ten taluks are from Hyderabad-Karnataka region.

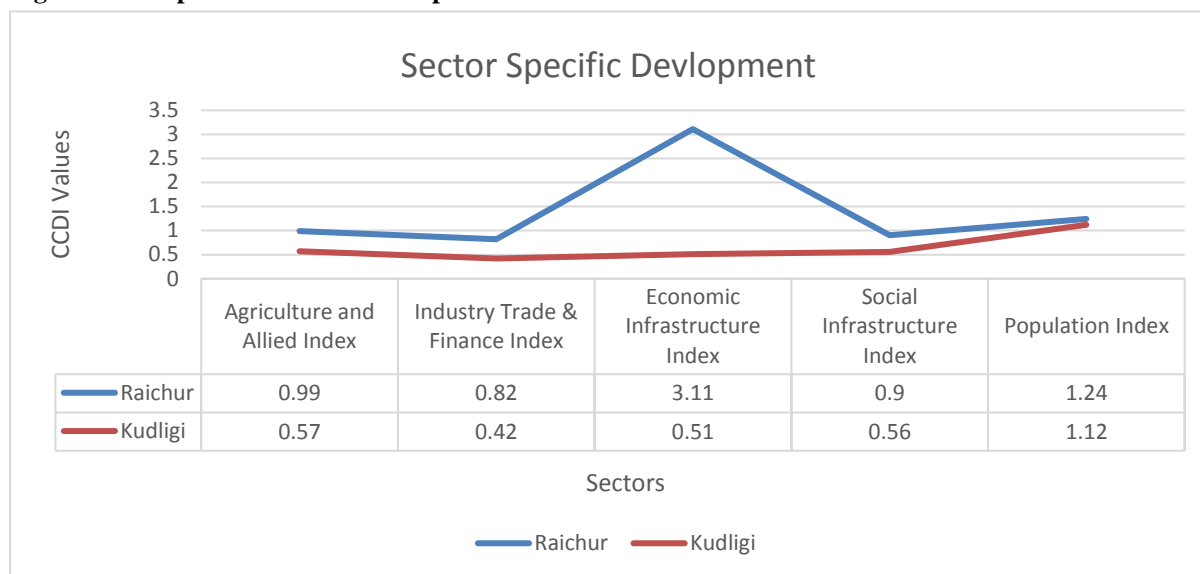
Table8: District wise No. of Relatively Developed & Backward taluks in H-K region and Comparative Analysis among Divisions:

<i>District</i>	Total No. of Taluks	Relatively Developed	Backward	More Backward	Most Backward	No. of Backwards Taluks
		2015	2015	2015	2015	2015
Bellary	7	2	0	1	4	7
Bidar	5	0	1	1	3	5
Kalburagi	7	0	1	2	4	7
Koppal	4	0	2	0	2	4
Raichur	5	1	0	1	3	4
Yadgiri	3	0	0	1	2	3
Kalburagi Division (H-K Region)	31	3	4	6	18	28
Belgaum Division	49	16	16	9	8	33
Bangalore division	51	16	11	15	9	34
Mysore division	44	31	9	3	1	13
Total	175	66	40	33	36	109

Among the 31 taluks in Hyderabad- Karnataka region only three taluks are in the relatively developed category i.e. Raichur, Bellary and Hospet. Raichur ranks 9th in terms of CCDI with an index value of 1.41. It ranks 3rd in Economic Infrastructure sector Index and 13th in population sector Index with sub-index values of 3.11 and 1.24 respectively. However, agriculture, industry and social infrastructure sector are not in keeping with the high level of achievements of Economic Infrastructure and Population sector (Fig 4). Whereas Bellary and Hospet were ranked 34 and 53 in terms of CCDI with index values 1.10 and 1.04 respectively.

Kudligir ranks 175 in terms of CCDI with an index value of 0.64 and come under the category of most backward taluk. It ranks 174th in terms of Economic infrastructure sector index with sub Index Value of 0.51. In terms of Population sector index is at 38th with a sub-index value of 1.12. However, Agriculture and Allied, Industry, Economic and Social Infrastructure sectors are not keeping with the high level of achievements of Population sectors (Fig 4).

So, as shown in Fig 4 Raichur is able to attain high level of CCDI as development is taking place in two sector and shows a Bi-sectoral development process in the taluk. Whereas Aurad has low level of CCDI as it is backward in more than two sectors and shows multi-sectoral backwardness in the taluk. Mysore was able to achieve high level of CCDI as development is taking place in all sectors and it shows a multi-sectoral development process in the region.

Fig 4: Sector Specific Level of Development/Backwardness

4.2. Intra- Regional Variation

The analysis also reveals a considerable range of intra-regional variation in the state. The results give a clear picture of regional level differences and it can be said that regional influences are quite instrumental in determining the performance of the taluk. On computing the CCDI (five sectors) for all four administrative divisions of the Karnataka for 2014-15, we find that the Hyderabad - Karnataka region still continues to remain the most backward region of the state with an CCDI of 0.64 i.e. below the state's average. Although, this division records comparatively high scores in social infrastructure and population sectors it lags in terms of Agriculture & Allied, Industry, Trade & Finance and Economic Infrastructure sector (Annexure III; Table 3). But in comparison to the other divisions, it faces a challenging situation in four sectors (except Social Infrastructure sector) of CCDI. In social infrastructure sector, 35% taluks come under relatively developed category. Comparatively speaking under social infrastructure sector Bangalore Division with 51 taluks has only 19 (37%) relatively developed taluks. Similarly, Mysore Division has 44 taluks of which 26 (59%) of taluks are relatively developed. And Belgaum Division, which has 49 taluks, has 17 (34%) are relatively developed.

4.3. Intertemporal Analysis

In these following paragraphs, we see how Karnataka has fared in terms of CCDI as well as its individual dimensions at the Taluk level. This is followed by the classification of taluks based on their development with an aim to emphasize the backward areas and to check categories of taluk between two time periods. Lastly, we have done intertemporal sector specific analysis of Hyderabad-Karnataka region.

First, CCDI for Karnataka has improved over time. Between 2002 and 2014-15, the aggregate CCDI's show an improvement across Taluks (Annexure IV, Table 1). There are wide disparities in the levels of comprehensive composite development index among taluks. The taluk CCDI, in 2014-2015, has been found to range from 5.76 in Bangalore South taluk (Bangalore Urban District) to 0.64 in Kudligi taluk (Bellary District) whereas in, 2000 according to Dr. Nanjundappa committee report the range of variation was between 1.96 in Madikeri taluk (Kodagu District) and 0.53 in Devdurga taluk (Raichur). According to Nanjundappa committee report (2002), there was 114 taluks under backward

category and 61 taluks were in the developed category, whereas in 2014-2015 these were 66 and 109 respectively (Table 5). That means number of relatively developed taluks have increased. But this increase can only be seen in the Mysore division: It increased from 22 to 31 taluks in Mysore Division. On the other hand, Belgaum division and Bangalore division the number of taluks reduced from 18 to 16 in both divisions, while in Kalburagi division, the number of relatively developed taluks remained the same i.e. 3. This is the only reduction that is observed in status of relatively developed taluk in our comparative analysis.

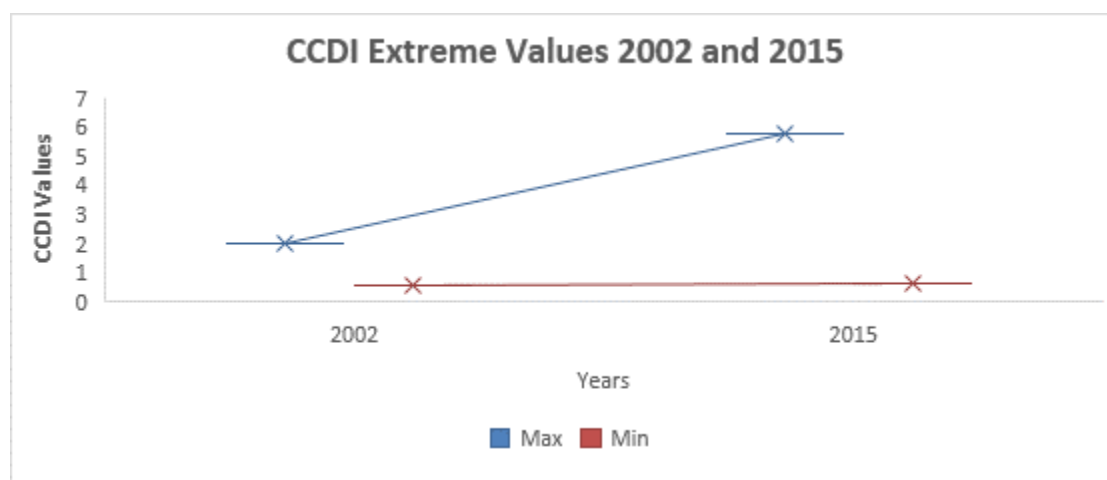
Table 9: Division wise Development Status 2002 & 2014-2015

	Total No. Taluks		Relatively Developed		Backward		More Backward		Most Backward		No. of Backward Taluks	
	2002	2014-15	2002	2014-15	2002	2014-15	2002	2014-15	2002	2014-15	2002	2014-15
Bangalore	51	51	18	16	9	11	13	15	11	9	33	35
Mysore	44	44	22	31	10	9	10	3	2	1	22	13
Belgaum	49	49	18	16	14	16	12	9	5	8	31	33
Kalburagi	31	31	3	3	2	4	5	6	21	18	28	28
Total	175	175	61	66	35	40	40	33	39	36	114	109

Second, the CCDI is also positively skewed in its distribution across taluks in both the years of (0.90) 2002 and (8.01) 2014-2015. This implies that there are few taluks with higher CCDI values. The positive skewness is increased by a high proportion in 2014-15.

Third, there is substantial change in relative CCDI status of taluks as the range between the extreme CCDI values (Maximum) has changed by much. Thus, the disparity in CCDI among the progressive and backward districts persists and increased between two time periods, which is evident from the following (See fig 5).

Fig 5: CCDI 2002 and 2015



Fourth, change in the category of taluks in general seem to have been greater movement at the lower end than at the higher end of taluks when ranked by the CCDI (Table 6). Among the 175 taluks 105

taluks have not shown any changes in their category. Among the remaining 70 taluks, 41 taluks have experienced positive shift and 29 taluks have experienced negative shift.

Table -10: Changes in the categories of Taluk

Change of Category	Taluks
A1-Improved by One Place	
Most Backward to More Backward (A1)	Humnabad, Sindhanur, Bagepalli, Sedam, Channagiri, Afzalpur, Yadagiri, Gubbi, Magadi (9)
Backward to Relatively Developed (A1)	Navalagund, Anekal, Kundagol, Holenarasipura, K.R. Nagar, Srirangapatna, Maddur, Ankola, Channarayapatna, Malur, Raibag (11)
More Backward to Backward (A1)	Molakalmuru, Gundlupete, Arkalagud, Malavalli, Koppal, Mundaragi, Gokak, Gowribidanur, Badami, Kollegala, Gudibande, Bhatkal (12)
A2- Improved by Two Places	
Most Backward to Backward (A2)	Hosadurga, Bilagi (2)
More Backward to Relatively Developed (A2)	Raichur, Kalaghatagi, T. Narsipura, Hunsur, Nanjangud (5)
A3- Improved by Three Places	
Most Backward to Relatively Developed (A3)	Chamarajanagar, H.D. Kote (2)
D1- Worsened by One Place	
More Backward to Most Backward (D1)	Chikkanayanahalli, Soraba, Shiggaon, Hirekerur, Kadur, Hadagali, H.B. Halli, Koratagere (8)
Relatively Developed to Backward (D1)	Honnavar, Bhadravathi, Gadag, Khanapur, Tumkur, Ranebennur, Bantwal, Bidar, Chikkodi (9)
Backward to More Backward (D1)	Byadagi, Channapatna, Muddebihal, Tarikere, Hosakote (5)
D2- Worsened by Two Places	
Backward to Most Backward (D2)	Ron, Hangal, Shriahatti (3)
Relatively Developed to Backward (D2)	Mundgod, Haliyal, Devanahalli, Doddaballapura (4)
Sub Total	70 Taluks
No Changes	105 Taluks
Total	175

Chamrajnagar and H.D. Kote taluks have improved their positions to Relative Developed category in 2014-2015 from most backward category in 2002. Devanahalli, Doddaballapura, Mundagod and Haliyal taluks has moved backward from relatively developed category to more backward category and Raichur, Kalaghatagi, T. Narsipura, Hunsur, Nanjangud has moved from More Backward to Relatively Developed category during the same period. Thus the taluks like Hunsur, Nanjangud, T.Narsipura, Racihur, Chamrajnagar and H.D.Kote show greater improvement in the CCDI rankings than progressive taluks such as Sringeri, Mangalore, Hubli, Mysore and Davnagere.

On examining the trend in relative rankings i.e. between 2000 & 2014-2015 we found that there are three major movements across categories (Annexure IV; Table 2):

- Most Backward to Relatively Developed: Chamrajnagar and H.D.Kote are the major gainers and have experienced highest absolute rise in their rankings and category during this period. Chamrajnagar between 2000 and 2014-2015 have shown improvement across Industry, Trade and Finance, Social Infrastructure and Population sector whereas H.D. Kote have shown improvement across Agriculture & Allied, Social Infrastructure and Population sector. However, due to possible impact of above-mentioned sector specific indexes, overall CCDI have been by moving them into relatively developed category from most backward category.

- Relatively Developed to More Backward: On contrary, taluks like Devanahalli, Doddaballapura, Mundagod, and Haliyal are the ones with maximum fall in their ranking and category. Doddaballapura have experienced highest negative movement in its ranking. Devanahalli & Doddaballapura taluks between 2002 and 2014-15 have shown decline across Agriculture & Allied, Economic and Social Infrastructure sectors whereas Mundagod and Haliyal taluks in Economic Infrastructure sector have shown decline between two time periods.
- More Backward to Relatively Developed: Raichur, Kalaghatagi, T. Narsipura, Hunsur, Nanjangud taluks have shown upward movement. Hunsur, Nanjangud and T. Narsipura are on very high quartile for Agriculture and Allied Index, Social infrastructure and Population Index and it has affected their overall composite index by moving all three taluks from more backward to relatively developed category. Although Kalaghatagi and Raichur belonged to the more backward category in 2002, by 2014-15, Kalaghatagi had found its edge in industry, trade and finance sector and Raichur had found its edge in social infrastructure, and both taluks are moving on the low development index in terms of other sectors but improved in terms of CCDI by moving from More Backward to Developed. In case of Molakalmuru industry, trade and finance and social infrastructure sector have shown drastic growth as both the sectors have moved from more backward category to relatively developed category and it has improved their overall composite index value.

On analyzing the sector specific breakup of CCDI values, we found taluks like Chamrajnagar and H.D. Kote, although, have attained relatively developed status with the CCDI score above state average but this performance is not uniform across all the sectors. In case of Chamrajnagar and H.D. Kote, being categorized as developed, can perhaps be attributed to three out of five sectors, falling in the relatively developed category (CCDI > 1). Whereas in case of Raichur or Kalaghatagi two out of five sectors fall in the relatively developed category. The above example also illustrates that being relatively developed doesn't guarantee a balanced level of development. This movement across categories and improvement across sectors matters because it reflects to the extent to which these taluks are associated with the district/ state in terms of development.

Lastly, disaggregated evidence from Karnataka tells that development has neither been uniform by sector, nor across taluks. This is borne out by the following (see Annexure IV; Table 1)

As seen in Annexure IV, table 1, Bangalore North, and Davanagere are the only taluks which are in relatively developed category of CCDI in terms of all its five sectors as well as at the aggregate level in 2002 and 2014-15.

Hubli, Mangalore, Davanagere, Chikmagalur, Karkala, Bangalore South, Bangalore North, Mudigere, Sakaleshpur, Shimoga, Belgaum, Bhadravathi, Tumkur, Bellary, Ranebennur, Chitradurga, Dharwad (17 taluks) belong to the relatively developed category for all the five development dimensions as well as at the aggregate CCDI level in 2002 whereas in 2014-2015 there were only three taluks Bangalore North, Davanagere and Mysore which lie under relatively developed category in all five sectors.

4.4. Sector Specific Disparities

4.4.1. Agriculture and Allied sector and Disparities

A look at (Annexure IV; Table 3) reveals that over a period of 15 years there has been reduction in the level of agricultural development as indicated by the state average. Most of the taluks have recorded decreasing index values. The coefficient of variation values has gone up from 34 percent in 2002 to 47 percent in 2014-15. This shows that the disparities in agricultural sector have gone up between 2002 and 2014-15.

A clear idea of the actual performance of all the taluks in agricultural sector can be had from the (Annexure IV; Table 3). For the first time point in 2002, there were 90 taluks in relatively developed category and 85 Taluks in the backward category. This implies that less than 50% taluks performance was below state average. Whereas, if we analyse agricultural sector progress in 2014-15, we notice constant dip in the region. At second time point there were only 72 taluks in relatively developed category and 103 taluks in backward category. This implies performance of most of the taluks is below the State Average. The magnitude of regional disparities had widened between two time periods. The co-efficient of variation value rose from 34 percent to 40 percent between 2002 & 2014-15. This was because of constantly falling index values between two time periods. Thus, in absolute terms, there has been a dip in agriculture sector development in Karnataka.

4.4.2. Industry, Trade and Finance Sector and Disparities:

The (Annexure IV; Table 4) indicates that there has been sustained industrial progress in Karnataka state from 2002 onwards at moderate phases. This is reflected in the state average, which increased from 0.90 in 2002 to 1.07 in 2014-15. It is interesting to note that the state average has gone up mainly due to the high-level of progress in Bangalore Urban and Dharwad district taluks. If we calculate the state average excluding Dharwad and Bangalore urban district, it shows dip in state average. Another fact is that the inter taluk disparities have widened during the 15-year period. The coefficient of variation values has increased from 42 percent to 97 percent between 2002 and 2014-15. To understand the inter-taluk disparities in the industrial sector all the taluks are classified into four categories. Taluks whose index value has been above the state average are in “Relatively Developed” category. As, against this, taluks whose index values are below state average are classified into backward category and it has three sub categories.

The Industrial sector in Karnataka could only attain a moderate pace of development between 2002 and 2014-15. If we leave out Dharwad and few other districts, industrial progress in other districts is not satisfactory. Therefore, the state has witnessed the problem of regional disparities over the study period. There is a gap between Dharwad and other districts, but also there was a significant gap even among the backward taluks. This clearly points towards a very weak industrial spread from the progressive centers to their peripheral region.

4.4.3. Economic Infrastructure Sector and Disparities:

From Annexure IV; Table 5, one can notice that rate of progress is quite good in few taluks but large number of taluks figured in the backward categories. This points towards excessive concentration of economic infrastructure in few urban centers (like Bangalore Urban). Excluding Taluks of Bangalore Urban which has shown humongous increase, other taluks of Belgavi, Dharwad and Uttara Kannad

also showed good increase in their index values. Rest of taluks could only achieve marginal progress. This is one of the factors for increase in inter-taluk disparities as shown by the co-efficient of variation value. It increased from 30 percent in 2002 to 85 percent in 2014-15. The above table also indicates that state average has remained the same between two time periods. The disheartening fact which came up with this analysis was that the number of taluks in the relatively developed category decreased between 2002 and 2014-15. Table 5 highlights Bangalore urban taluk's position in the relatively developed category between two time periods. It can be due to both rural and urban development activities being focused in and around the metropolitan city.

4.4.4. Social Infrastructure Sector and Disparities:

A detailed look at the index values as shown at Annexure IV; Table 6, confirms the general observation that infrastructure facilities have improved between 2002 and 2014-15. Above table also reveals that there was progress in social infrastructure index at the aggregate as shown by the increasing state average and number of taluks which have performed above state average, went on increasing between two time points. In contrary, inter-taluk disparities have widened as shown by increase in coefficient of variation values from 29 percent in 2002 to 39 percent in 2014-15. At close look of the table, we can see, the disparity range is exceptionally high and can be seen in the huge gap between the index values of highest and lowest developed taluks. To get a clear picture of development, taluks have been classified into four categories according to their level of development.

4.4.5. Population Characteristics and Disparities:

A close look at the index values as shown in Annexure IV; Table 7 confirms that population characteristics have improved between 2002 and 2014-15. The rate of progress was moderate between two time periods with marginal rise in both state average and index values of most of the taluks. The co-efficient of variation values have gone up marginally from 16 percent to 17 percent indicating that there is only a slight increment in inter -taluk disparities in population characteristics during the period.

4.5. Intertemporal sector specific analysis of H-K Region

In 2000, 3 taluks out of 31 taluks were in the relatively developed category and 28 taluks were in backward category, whereas in 2014-2015, number of taluks in relatively developed and backward category is same as of 2002. Backward taluks have three sub categories i.e. Backward, More Backward and Most Backward. The incidence of backwardness in the H-K region has remained the same between 2000 and 2014-2015. But there is significant positive change within backward taluks sub categories (see Table: 11).

Table11: District-wise no. of relatively developed &backward taluks in H-K region -2000 & 2014-15

District	Relatively Developed		Backward		More Backward		Most Backward		Total Backward Taluks	
	2000	2014-15	2000	2014-15	2000	2014-15	2000	2014-15	2000	2014-15
Bellary	2	2	0	0	3	1	2	4	5	7
Bidar	1	0	0	1	0	1	4	3	4	5
Kalburagi	0	0	1	1	0	2	6	4	7	7
Koppal	0	0	1	2	1	0	2	2	4	4
Raichur	0	1	0	0	1	1	4	3	5	4
Yadgiri	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	3	3
Total	3	3	2	4	5	6	21	18	28	28

All the 31taluks of Hyderabad – Karnataka region have been ranked according to their levels of development as per values of indices during two selected points of time, that is, 2002 and 2014-2015 (Annexure V; Table1).

It is clear from the Table1 that based on CCDI in 2002, taluk hospet was at the top position followed by Bellary and Bidarand these are the only three taluks which were under relatively developed category from Hyderabad-Karnataka region. On the other hand, Devadurgataluk was at bottom, preceded immediately by Jevargi. The comparative levels of development as reflected in the ranking (H-K region) of the year 2014-2015 at top position was Raichur followed by Bellary and Hospet and only three taluks in relatively developed category. On the other hand,Kudligi taluk was at the bottom preceded immediately by Kushtagi.It was also observed from the table that the average index for the Hyderabad –Karnataka Region has marginally increased by +.08 pointspointing towards slight improvement. The extent of inequality which may be visualized from the table 1, the value of coefficient of variation has shown declining trend during the period 2002 & 2014-2015.It indicates that deviation from the normal (state average) is declining within backwardness sub category.

4.5.1. Change in Category of Taluks in Hyderabad – Karnataka Region:

Among the 31, taluks 21 taluks have not shown any changes in their category. Among the remaining 10 taluks, 7 taluks (70 percent) have experienced positive shift and 3 taluks (30 percent) have experienced negative shift. (See Table 12)

Table 12: Change in Category of Taluks in Hyderabad -Karnataka Region

Change of Category	Taluks
A1-Improved by One Place (6 Taluks)	
Most Backward to More Backward	Humnabad, Sedam, Yadgir, Afzalpur, Sindaur (5) (↑)
More Backward to Backward	Koppal (1) (↑)
A2- Improved by Two Places (1 Taluk)	
More Backward to Relatively Developed	Raichur (1) (↑)
D1- Worsened by One Place (3 Taluks)	
More Backward to Most Backward	Hadagali, H.B. Halli (2) (↓)
Relatively Developed to Backward	Bidar (1) (↓)
Sub Total	10 Taluks
No Changes	21 Taluks
Total	31 Taluks

Three taluks like Bellary, Bidar, and Hospet figured in the developed category in 2002. It is interesting to note that the trend in development remained unchanged between two time periods. Bidar which could not attain the pace of development, slid down from the relatively developed to the backward category. This shows that taluks which were highly developed in 2002 could not retain their position in the same category in 2014-15. On the other hand, Raichur taluk was in the more backward category in 2002 moved up to the relatively developed category in 2014-15. It is very interesting to know that the 21 taluks which are figured in the relatively developed, backward, more backward and most backward category in 2002 retained the same position in 2014-15 with minor movement within the sub category of backwardness.

4.6 Intra-Taluk Sectoral Variation and its Impact on Hyderabad - Karnataka Region CCDI:

In this section, we present the micro view of disparities in Hyderabad –Karnataka region at the taluk level in respect to change in sectoral composition of Agriculture and Allied, Industry, Trade and Finance, Economic Infrastructure, Social Infrastructure and Population between 2002 and 2014-15. (Annexure V; Table 1)

4.6.1. Agriculture and Allied Sector:

In the agriculture sector, 19 per cent of taluks were developed. Among the remaining 81 per cent, 68 per cent were in most backward, 3 per cent were in more backward and 10 per cent were in the backward category in 2000. The share of developed taluks has increased from 19 per cent to 29 per cent. The percentage of backward taluks has reduced to 71 per cent (48 per cent are in Most Backward, 6 per cent are in More Backward and 16 per cent are in the backward category in 2014-2015).

We had made an attempt to present the regional disparities in H-K region with respect to selected indicators for agriculture and allied sector, such as total cropped area to net sown area, area under food grain to total cropped area, area under horticulture crop to total cropped area, area under commercial crop to total cropped area, net area irrigated to net area sown, fertilizer NKP)⁵ (consumption in Kilogram per hectare, number of tractors per 1000 hectares area sown, livestock unit per lakh rural population and per capita bank credit (commercial and regional rural banks) to agriculture (in rupees).

An examination of the indicators under Agriculture and Allied sector for H-K region reveals that taluks such as Aurad, Bhalki, Basavakalyan, Humnabad and Kudligi are at bottom of the table. The poor performance of indicators such as area under food grain to total cropped area, area under horticulture crop to total cropped area, area under commercial crop to total cropped area between two periods and consistent average performance in other indicators has had an adverse impact on the Agriculture and Allied Index values of these taluks.

4.6.2. Industry, Trade and Finance

In the industry, trade and finance sector, 10 per cent of the taluks were in the relatively developed category, which decreased to 4 per cent in 2014-2015. Among the remaining 90 per cent, 80 per cent were in most backward, 7 per cent were in more backward and 3 per cent were in the backward

⁵ It represents three different compounds: Nitrogen, Phosphorous, and Potassium, which we can also describe with the letters NPK.

category in 2000. The percent of backward taluks has increased from 90 percent to 97 percent (90percent are in Most Backward and 6 percent are in the backward category in 2014-2015)

The selected indicators for Industry, Trade and Finance examination reveals that mostly all taluks of Bidar and Bellary districts from H-K region have shown poor performance in indicators such as number of industrial units per lakh population, percentage to industrial workers to total workers, per capita Development Credit by banks and number of enterprises engaged in trade, hotels and transport per lakh population has reduced between two time periods. The taluks of Kalburagi district have underperformed on indicators such as the number of industrial units per lakh population, percentage of industrial workers to total workers and the number of enterprises engaged in trade, hotels and transport per lakh population between two time periods and had an adverse impact on the Industry, Trade and Finance Index values.

4.6.3. Economic Infrastructure:

In the Economic Infrastructure sector 23 per cent and 7 per cent of taluks were in the developed category for 2000 and 2014-2015 respectively. Among the remaining 77 per cent, 42 per cent were in most backward, 19 per cent were in more backward and 16 per cent were in the backward category in 2000. The percentage of backward taluks has increased from 77 percent to 93 percent (87 percent are in Most Backward and 7 percent are in More backward category in 2014-2015)

The selected indicators for economic infrastructure examination reveal that two indicators i.e. Number of post offices per lakh population and Number of telephones per lakh population have drastically dropped down for all the taluks between 2002(20, 1730) and 2014-15(17,722). All Taluks of Bellary and Bidar have shown a sharp dip in the proportion of villages having access to all weather roads (in percentage) between 2002(75percent and 91percent) and 2014-15(61percent and 79percent). Taluks of Bellary district also show a sharp dip in the number of co-operative credit societies (agri. & non-agriculture) per lakh population between two time periods. All above mentioned factors have contributed to the poor performance of economic infrastructure sector for H-K region.

4.6.4. Social Infrastructure:

As per the Nanjundappa Committee Report, in the Social Infrastructure Sector 6 per cent of taluks were in the developed category, which increased to 35 per cent in 2014-15. Among the remaining 94 per cent, 78 per cent were in most backward, 10 per cent were in more backward and 6 per cent were in the backward category in 2000. The percentage of backward taluks have decreased from 94 percent to 65 percent (39 percent are in Most Backward, 3 percent are in More Backward and 23 percent are in the backward category in 2014-2015)

Under the social infrastructure sector, an examination of health infrastructure reveals that indicators such as number of government doctors per 10,000 population and number of hospital beds per 10,000 population have dropped for taluks of Bellary and Raichur district. In 2002, the H-K region average was 2 doctors per 10000 population and 6 beds per 10000 populations which has shown dip in 2014-15 for number of doctors as the H-K region average was 1 doctor per 10,000 population whereas average improved to 8 beds per thousand population. All taluks of H-K region have shown poor performance in Number of habitations having drinking water facility of 40 or more LPCD. In 2002, H-K region average was 42.16 percent habitations was having drinking water facility of 40 or more LPCD which has shown sharp dip in 2014-15 as H-K region average reduced to 10 percent habitations

having drinking water facility of 40 or more LPCD. The poor performance in above mentioned indicators had an adverse impact on the Social Infrastructure Index values of these taluks.

4.6.5. Population and Demography:

In the Population & Demography sector 52 per cent of taluks from H-K region were in the developed category, which increased to 74 per cent in 2014-15. Among the remaining 48 per cent, 10 per cent were in more backward and 38 per cent were in the backward category in 2000. The percentage of backward taluks has decreased from 48 percent to 26 percent and remaining 26 percent taluks were in backward category in 2014-15. (See Annexure V for overall Sectoral Variation)

Demographic characteristics are essential and we have used indicators like Sex ratio, Percentage of urban population to total population, Percentage of SC & ST population to total population, Percentage of non- agricultural workers to total workers and Percentage of agricultural labourers to total workers for drawing out a community profile. Demographic characteristics, all five indicators in the H-K region improved marginally between 2002 and 2014-15.

From Table 5, it is clear that the developed taluks have comparatively very few backward sectors and vice versa. The first negative feature that emerges from the table is that in H-K region there is no taluk that has the distinction of all developed sectors. Humnabad and Sedam achieved bi-sectoral development and moved from most backward to backward category. Only Raichur could be placed in the higher order with multi-sectoral development. A closer look at the typology of backwardness of taluks reveals that a total of 21 taluks were in most backward category in 2002 and their number declined to 15 in 2014-15. This clearly brings out the direct and positive relationship between the levels of development and sectors of development. This implies that, with increase in the levels of development, there would be an increase in the sectors of development from uni-sectoral to bi-sectoral and then to multi-sectoral development.

We found that the H-K region still continues to remain the most backward region of the state despite showing positive trend. Although, this region comparatively has a high percent of taluks under relatively developed category in Social Infrastructure and Population sectors but lags behind in terms of Agriculture & Allied, Industry, Trade and finance & Economic infrastructure sectors.

But in comparison to the other regions, it faces a challenging situation in three sectors of CCDI. The above analysis indicates that deviation from the normal (state average) is declining within backwardness sub category and disparities show declining trend within H-K region for two time periods. But in comparison to other regions taluk level disparities are increasing and widening the gap between taluks.

4.7. HPCRRI and HDR Comparison

The HPCRRI report examines infrastructure sector development inputs and measures development disparity in the infrastructure sector. The committee's emphasis on infrastructural development covering economic, social and financial dimensions, promotes the development of primary, secondary and tertiary sector. For this purpose, 35 indicators were taken by the HPCRRI committee to focus on in the development of five sub sector of infrastructure development. HPCRRI analysis of the development of Infrastructure in different taluks of Karnataka clearly shows that although according to different composite development index's, the state's/district development status is almost at par

with the national picture (CBPS, 2014), the actual picture of distribution, nature of development as well as access of the different infrastructures facilities across space and people are quite different. To identify the aggregate imbalances in infrastructural development the committee adopted a taluk as the unit for identification of disparities.

HDR report examines and analysis the human development outcomes and it provides a comprehensive picture of human development at district and taluk level. HDR report has tried to measure the states performance in human development in those human priority areas that must affect the living condition of the poor and vulnerable groups viz. education and literacy, nutrition and healthcare, water and sanitation, housing, income and livelihood. (See Annexure VI)

5. Analysis: Sector- wise Indicators and their Importance

5.1. Agriculture and Allied

Agriculture is the key sector in India's economy, which has been not subjected to economic reforms. The decline in the growth of output in agriculture sector, has invited attention of the government which has come out with a plan for development. But to determine the level of agricultural development of an area one need complex set of natural, technological and demographic forces. Hence spatial variations in these forces need to be considered to distinguish areas that exhibit high and successful performance and those that do not.

In constructing the CCDI for measuring the level of agricultural development for 30 districts, 175 Taluks of Karnataka, the Nanjundappa report has considered nine indicators in this sector.

Our choice of indicators is based on both what Dr. Nanjundappa committee used and our own findings. In this table above all the indicators, except for livestock unit per lakh population (A8) are directly related to agriculture. Yield is proxied for the productivity of land. Since the cropping pattern across the districts is dominated by food grains and in some cases by Horticultural and Cash crops, in the aspect of economic growth, yield gets more importance rather than sown area or cropped area. Nanjundappa committee has only taken total cropped area into consideration though yield per hectare would have been a good indicator. The Nanjundappa committee has used '*Fertilizer (NKP) consumption in Kilogram per hectare*' indicator. Fertilizers have been applied widely by the farmers for increasing productivity of the crops. After green revolution the number of selling points of fertilizers has been increased overtime. Hence fertilizers consumption is important variable for agriculture development. But, consumption of fertilizers differs in different crop and different geographical areas. This indicator can be improved if the use of manure, pesticides and other organic fertilizers would be considered as well.

The other indicators which were considered by Dr. Nanjundappa committee are irrigation, tractor use and bank credit to the agriculture sector. These indicators are important for the agriculture development. Among these, irrigation is the most important indicator. The committee has used percentage of net irrigated to total cropped area indicator for Irrigation. But this indicator does not give any indication as the condition of water abundance or scarcity and how tightly supply and demand are matched. In addition to above mentioned indicator for Irrigation, Relative Water Supply and Relative Irrigation Supply can be used as sub indicators because it caters to the fundamental concern of water supply delivery system and it reflects the ability of the irrigation system to supply enough water for satisfactory growth of the irrigated crops.

$$\text{Relative Water Supply} = \frac{\text{Total Water Supply(Irrigation+Rainfall)}}{\text{Demand(Water Required)}}$$

$$\text{Relative Irrigation Supply} = \frac{\text{Irrigation supply}}{\text{Irrigation Demand}}$$

Other Comparative Indicators

Gross Capital Formation on agriculture and allied sector is an indicator of development of rural infrastructure like irrigation, electricity, agriculture research, roads, subsidy, market and communication. Investment on rural infrastructure has greater impact on agriculture development. Agriculture being a largely labour-intensive activity, the size and quality of work force in agriculture matter much to highlight and for doing so we have suggested percentage of total workers engaged in agriculture and rural literacy rate as agriculture development indicator.

The seed quality is the basic and crucial input for attaining sustained growth in agricultural production. For this purpose, we have suggested area under High Yielding Varieties (HYV) seed a very important indicator for agricultural development.

Consideration of these indicators is also important; otherwise the indicators taken by the Committee only shows partial development.

5.2. Industry, Trade and Finance

Karnataka possesses variety of mineral resources. All the five years plans aimed at efficient use of these resources for the maximum benefit of industrialization in the state. Industrialization is a multi-dimensional process with a very wide scope. It should be studied from different angles to get a proper view of the whole process.

To study this sector committee has taken 5 indicators. To check the industrial progress at taluk level committee considered indicators like No. of Industrial units. It is not clear which type of industrial units they are and in what condition. Along with it '*No. of micro, small and medium enterprises*' can be a good indicator as it plays an important role in the growth of GDP in the economy as it creates employment opportunities at low capital cost and utilizing local resource. It is increasingly recognized that the MSME's play a crucial role in employment creation and income generation in the Asian region. The MSMEs- can easily be established since their requirement in terms of capital, management, technology and utilities are not as demanding as it is the case of large enterprises. MSMEs is the backbone of Indian manufacturing sector and have become engine of economic growth in India. 'It is estimated that the MSMEs accounts for the almost 90% of industrial units in India and 40% of value addition in manufacturing sector'⁶. Another indicator which needs to be considered is input-output relationship as net output from these units presents the development of industrial sector.

Development Credit plays an important role in accelerating industrial sector growth. Nanjundappa committee has chosen per capita development credit but it is not clear to what kind of industrial unit development credit was provisioned.

⁶<http://ssijmar.in/vol2no2/vol2no2.15.pdf>

5.3. Economic Infrastructure

The Nanjundappa committee has selected nine indicators for economic infrastructure sector. The indicators can be categorized into five sub sectors: i) Communication, ii) Transportation, iii) Banking, iv) Electricity, v) Market.

In order to evaluate the status of communication infrastructure the HPCRRI put emphasis on the number of post offices per lakh population and number of telephones per lakh population.

The post office broadly offers communication services. At the same time, the post office often offers a range of services outside the postal sector- financial services and other retail services for example. The importance of post offices in the pick-up, transport and delivery of letters and parcel etc. has reduced due to use of mobile phones, internet and courier services. However, it is a widely acknowledged fact that improving the access to financial services is a very effective strategy for development of rural areas. Financial inclusion of the excluded households of rural areas is being given high priority by the government. Among all the institutions in the country which deliver financial services, the Department of Posts has the largest outreach in rural India, and more so, in backward and remote areas and therefore its importance is more, especially in rural areas. The second indicator used to assess the communication infrastructure is the number of telephones per lakh population. Telephones were the most easily available and cheapest form of communication when Dr. Nanjundappa Committee prepared the report. In current scenario importance of fixed/land line phones has gone down due to availability of low cost mobile phones in urban as well as in rural areas. At present the number of Fixed/land lines cannot be considered as a good indicator of development. Hence, at the time of revising of the Dr. Nanjundappa report Government needs to consider the number of mobile phones instead of fixed/land line and Internet connections.

The importance of good roads and transport networks in accelerating the pace of economic development of a state cannot be ignored or discounted. In order to assess the infrastructure related to transportation the HPCRRI put emphasis on four indicators, i) Road length in kilometers per 100 square kilometers, ii) Proportion of villages having access to all weather roads (in percentage), iii) Railway track in kilometers per 1000 square kilometers, iv) Number of motor vehicles per lakh population. The abovementioned indicators play an important role in economic development and social transformation of the state.

Economic development is closely interrelated with the development of the energy infrastructure. In case of the committee. It has only considered electrified villages. In its place electrified household would have been a good indicator to show progressive increase in per capita consumption of electricity.

The Committee has used number of regulated markets and sub-markets (equivalent regulated market) per lakh population as an indicator for market. The regulated markets are the controlling centers of agricultural marketing, and have an important role not only in stimulating production and consumption, but also to accelerate the pace of economic development.

The co-operative credit system plays a significant role in extending credit to the agriculture and non-agriculture sectors besides providing inputs, marketing and extension services. Adequate and timely co-operative credit provision significantly increases output which leads to an increase in the economic development of the people attached to it. Dr. Nanjundappa Committee has used number of co-

operative credit societies (agri. & non-agriculture) per lakh population indicator to study the impact of cooperative credit system on development. Along with this, no. of loan taken from Co-operative banks can be good indicators to show timely and increased flow of credit.

5.4. Social Infrastructure

Social infrastructure with its positive externalities has a significant role in the economic development of a country. It is empirically proven and widely recognized that both education and health impact the growth of an economy. Investing in human capital by way of education, skill development, training and provision of health care facilities enhances the productivity of the workforce and welfare of the population. To study this sector Dr. Nanjundappa Committee has taken seven indicators. These seven indicators can be categorized into three sub groups: i) Health ii) Education iii) Drinking Water.

Providing accessible, affordable and equitable quality health care, especially to the marginalized and vulnerable sections of the population is one of the key objectives of the state. Health related indicators selected by committee only show health infrastructure and public health status has been ignored. Dr. Nanjundappa committee has only used health infrastructure related indicator which seems inadequate. The aim of the infrastructure is to improve the health status of people and there is no indicator assigned for it. Health status indicators measure different aspects of the health of a population. Examples include life expectancy, infant mortality, maternal mortality rate, disability or chronic disease rates. Hence, at the time of revisiting Dr. Nanjundappa committee report, Government needs to consider the health status indicators to get the clear picture of overall health infrastructure and status of the community.

Education provides a foundation for development, the base on which much of our economic and social wellbeing is built. It is the key for increasing economic efficiency and social consistency. In education sector Nanjundappa committee has used four indicators to analyse the education status. The education related indicator only shows education status and education infrastructure and quality has been ignored by the committee.

For the purpose of enrollment and retention a variety of indicators such as GER (Gross Enrolment Ratio), NER (Net Enrolment Ratio) and retention rate are considered. GER and NER present information about the coverage of child population at particular level such as primary and secondary level of education. However, by enrolling children itself does not guarantee that the goal of universal enrollment will be achieved. It is not necessary that those children who are enrolled attend school regularly. Therefore, indicators such as GER and NER cannot be considered better indicators of children attending school. Alternatively, it would be better to consider *attendance rate* at different level of education. The attendance rate is one of the important indicators for monitoring. Consideration of *attendance rate* will be more effective, but in India data for attendance rate is not available as it is not a part of regular collection of statistics.

Education infrastructure has a positive impact on educational process. Good infrastructure plays a big role in education for development and improving education quality. The availability of infrastructure elements like teachers, learning material, adequate separate sanitary facility for boys and girls, water facility and school infrastructure plays a significant role for improving the learning environment. Inadequate infrastructure is big barrier to enrollment and participation. The lack of Sanitary and water facilities not only results in dropouts but also have health implications. Girls in particular are pushed

out of school if facilities are inadequate. Educational infrastructure is truly the base of quality education and thus stress has to be laid on providing good infrastructure facilities.

Education Quality improves students learning outcome. Once having achieved near-universal access at the primary level, the focus needs to be on quality improvement and enhancing student learning. For measuring education quality following indicators such as % of schools having mother tongue as medium of Instruction, % of schools having library facilities and % of trained teachers can be considered. While revising Dr. Nanjundappa committee report Government need to consider Education infrastructure and Quality related indicators as they play an important role in education sector development.

Dr. Nanjundappa Committee has only considered water related indicator under social infrastructure and sanitation improvement is ignored by HPCRRI. Water and sanitation improvements have significant effects on health by reducing a variety of disease conditions such as diarrhoea, guinea worm, and skin diseases.

Also, the indicator used by Nanjundappa committee for water (Percentage of habitations having drinking water facility of 40 or more LPCD) does not seem to be appropriate. Percentage of habitations having drinking water facility of 40 or more LPCD indicator does not show water consumption at household level. In place of it 'Quantity of water used per capita' can be more effective indicator as it gives a clear picture about water delivered to a household and used for personal use. For sanitation 'percentage of households with access to sanitation facilities' indicator can be considered (Where, sanitation facilities are defined as excreta disposal facility) because adequate sanitation facility has a positive impact on health and social development, especially for children.

5.5. Population Characteristics

For constructing the comprehensive composite development index for measuring level of Population & Demography development for 175 Taluks of Karnataka the committee considered five indicators.

The first indicator under this category is sex ratio. It is an important social indicator because it provides information about the gender equality in the region. Along with this child sex ratio can be an important indicator of discrimination against the girl child. The second indicator considered is urban population. The division between rural and urban areas is significant in terms of geographical distribution of population and is an important indicator from urbanization point of view.

'According to NSSO report 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)⁷. Along with urban population, consideration of people living below poverty line or slum population can be a good indicator to depict the magnitude of poverty in urban area.

⁷http://cmdr.ac.in/editor_v51/assets/Mono-74.pdf

Indicator three (ST and SC Population) and five (Proportion of agricultural labour) are wrongly calculated by Nanjundappa committee. Both the indicators are considered positively instead of negatively.

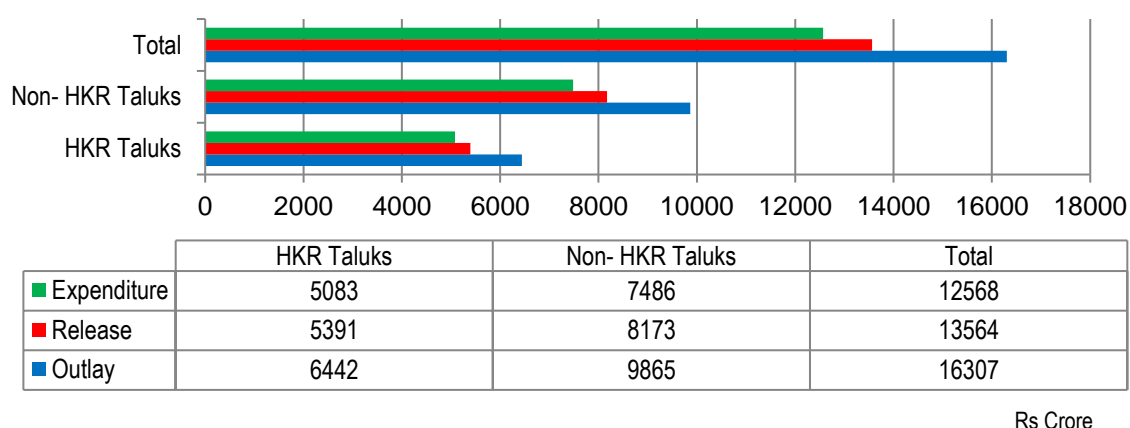
6. SDP Budget Analysis

The High-Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances (HPCRRI) had recommended a special eight year development plan between the years 2003 and 2010 (during the X and XI Plan) which involved additional investments in the 114 backward taluks. The specific objective of the plan was to accelerate growth and development in the backward regions by investing in various sectors from Agriculture to Social Services. As per the HPCRRI, a total sum of approximately Rs. 31000 crore was to be invested of which Rs. 15000 crore would be from the normal plan while the rest (Rs. 16000 crore) would be through a Special Development Plan (SDP).

The HPCRRI recommended an investment in agriculture of Rs. 2340 crore; Rs. 7100 crore for rural development; Rs. 8000 crore for irrigation; Rs. 3000 crore in the power sector; and Rs. 8025 crore for social services. The remainder was to be distributed through Industry & Minerals (Rs. 400 crore), Transport (Rs. 1650 crore), Science & Technology (Rs. 200 crore) and Rs. 10 crore was to be invested in economic services like banking and other financial institutions. The HPCRRI recommended that these plans should be implemented from 2003 onwards, however, the SDP came into effect only from 2007-08 onwards.

CBPS was able to obtain Outlay, Release and Expenditure data from the Planning Programme Monitoring & Statistics Department of Karnataka from the years 2007-08 to 2015-16 for all 114 talukas classified as backward. The main limitation of this data, however, is the fact that it is unaudited. Hence, in order to validate this data, CBPS compared the SDP expenditures from the state budget documents (Object Head- Special Development Plan; Object Code- 133) with the data provided by the department. The figures from both the data sets were found to be roughly similar.

The total SDP outlays for backward taluks was found to be Rs. 16307 crore during 2007-2016, which was slightly higher than the recommended Rs. 16000 crore by the HPCRRI. As compared to the outlays, the actual total expenditure was, however, lower at Rs. 12568 crore. Out of the total outlay of Rs. 16307 crore, Rs. 6442 crore was earmarked for the Gulbarga division i.e. Hyderabad-Karnataka Region while the remainder (Rs. 9865 crore) was set aside for Bangalore, Mysore and Belgaum divisions combines.

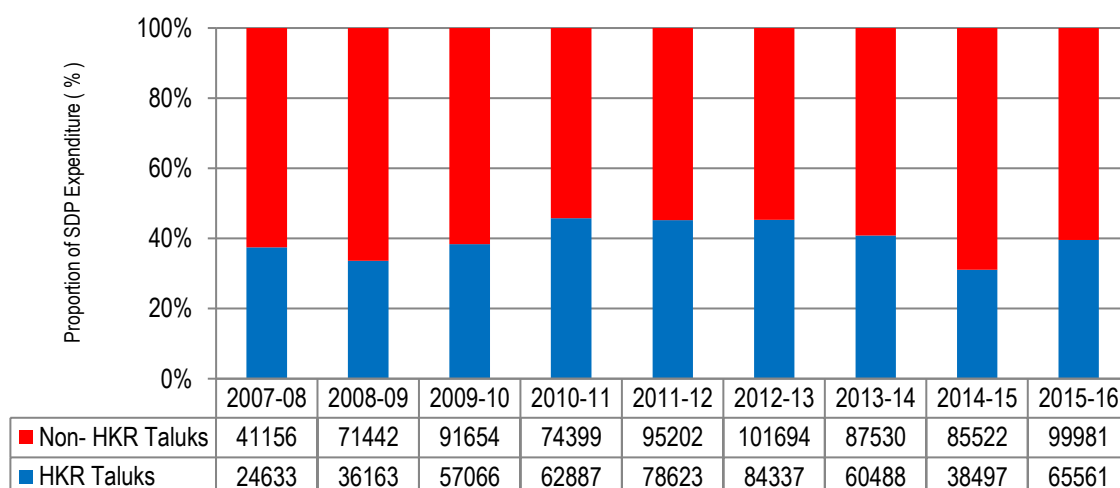
Figure 6: Total SDP Outlay, Release and Expenditure

The HPCRRI had recommended allocations to taluks based on the Cumulative Deprivation Index (CDI) of the four divisions as per Table 1. Based on this table, the Hyderabad-Karnataka region would receive 40 percent of the allocations while the remaining three divisions would account for the remaining 60 percent.

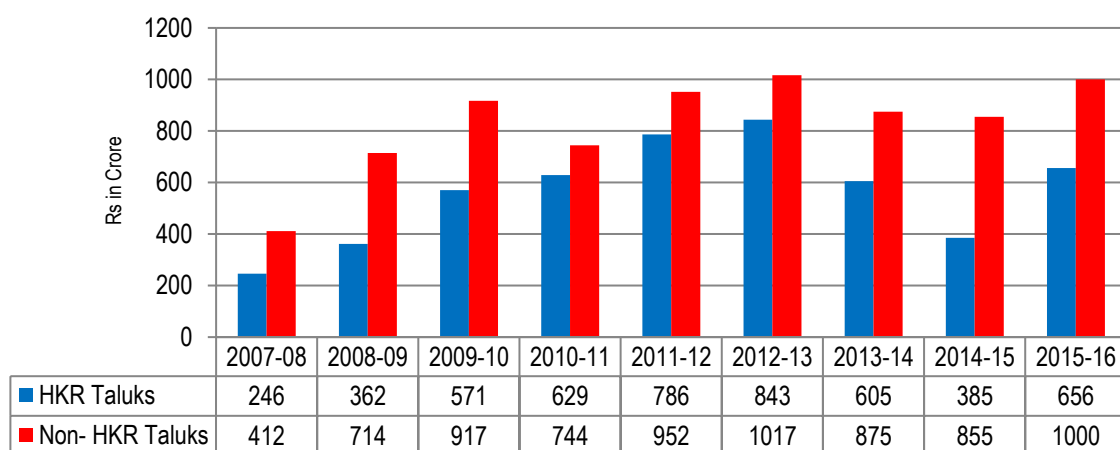
Table 13: Resource allocation based on divisions

DIVISION	Cumulative Deprivation Index (CDI)	% Resource Allocation
Gulbarga Division	8.06	40%
Belgaum Division	4.12	20%
Bangalore Division	5.32	25%
Mysore Division	2.76	15%

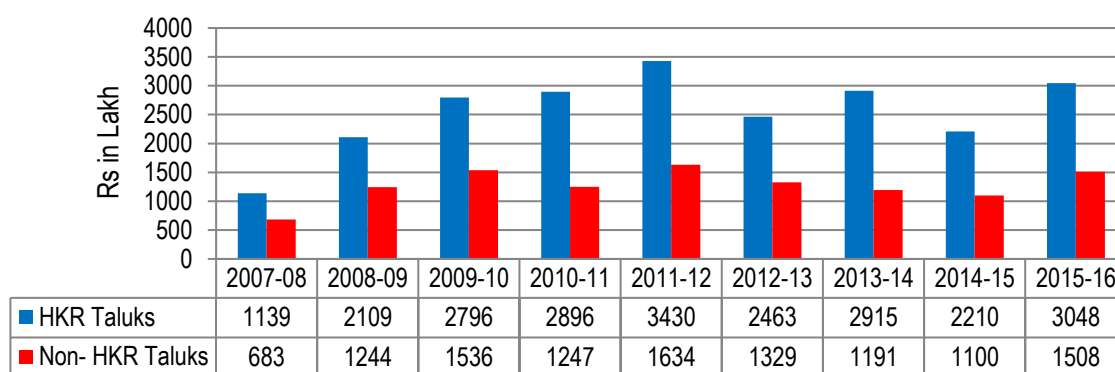
The SDP budget data obtained from the Planning Programme Monitoring & Statistics Department of Karnataka does confirm that over the 9 years, the Hyderabad-Karnataka Region has received close to the 40 percent it was mandated to receive. During the same years, the outlay for the Hyderabad-Karnataka was 39.5 percent while expenditure in the region was 40.44 percent of the total expenditure. In fact, when looking at year-wise allocations and expenditures to the various regions, the Hyderabad-Karnataka area accounted for approximately 40 percent of all the expenditures consistently. This shows that the region continued to remain a priority in spite of lower absolute number of taluks classified as backward.

Figure 7: Proportion of SDP Expenditure by region (2007-2016)

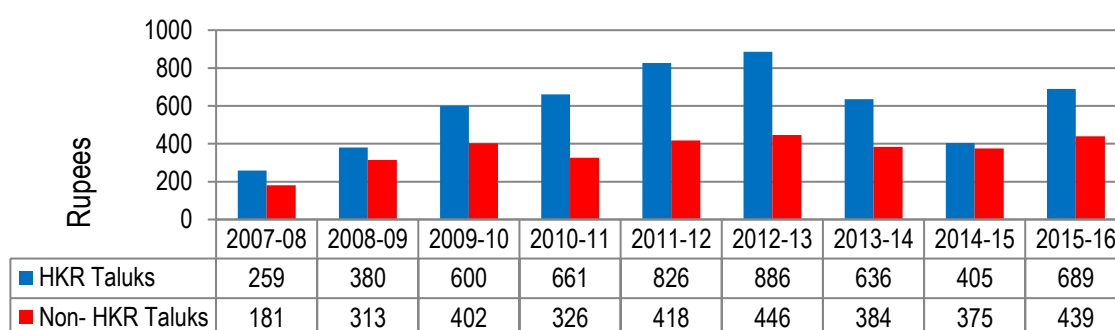
Out of a total of 114 backward taluks in the state, 28 of them belong to the Hyderabad-Karnataka region and yet, looking at the yearly expenditures, significant investments have been made compared to the other divisions. Since 2007-08, expenditure in the Hyderabad-Karnataka region was found to be Rs. 5083 crore, while in the Non- Hyderabad-Karnataka regions, it was Rs. 7486 crore. Expenditure in the Hyderabad-Karnataka region has increased from Rs. 246 crore in 2007-08 to Rs. 843 crore in 2012-13, a 300 percent increase. Similarly, other divisions of the state have also seen significant investments. In 2007-08, SDP expenditure in the Bangalore, Mysore and Belgaum division was Rs. 412 crore. Through the years, the investments made in these areas have increased steadily with Rs. 1000 crore being spent in 2015-16 (Figure 8).

Figure 8: SDP Expenditures in HKR and Non- HKR Taluks (2007-2016)

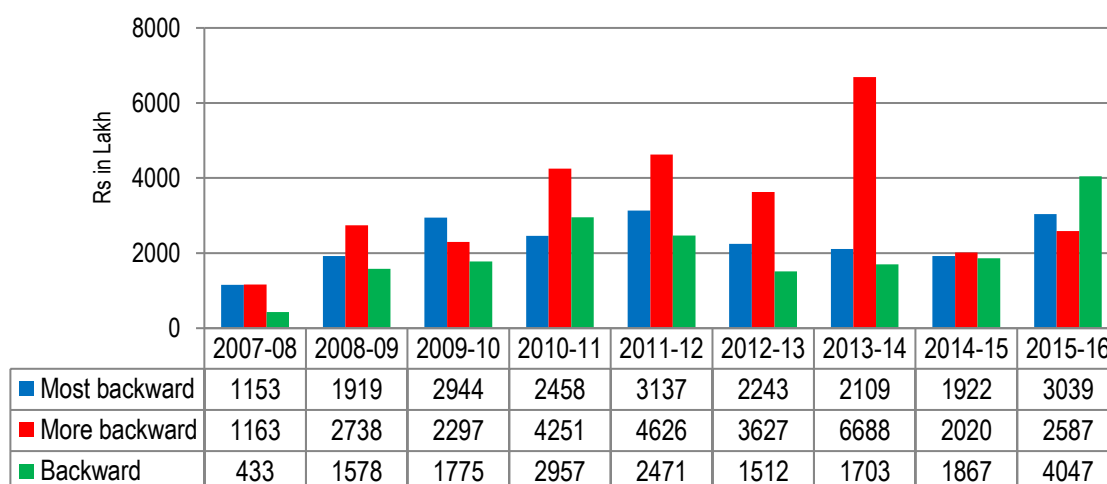
It is understandable that allocations and expenditures to the Hyderabad-Karnataka region is less when compared to other areas since the number of taluks in this region is less. However, on an average, taluks in the Hyderabad-Karnataka region received significantly more than the other divisions. Expenditures per taluk in the Hyderabad-Karnataka region were, in some years, double the expenditure in the Bangalore, Mysore and Belgaum divisions combined. For example, in 2015-16, average expenditure in HK taluks was Rs. 3048 lakhs, while in non-HK taluks, expenditures across all sectors was Rs. 1508 lakhs. These trends are seen across all the years from 2007-08 to 2015-16 (Figure 9).

Figure 9: Average SDP expenditures in HK and Non- HK Regions

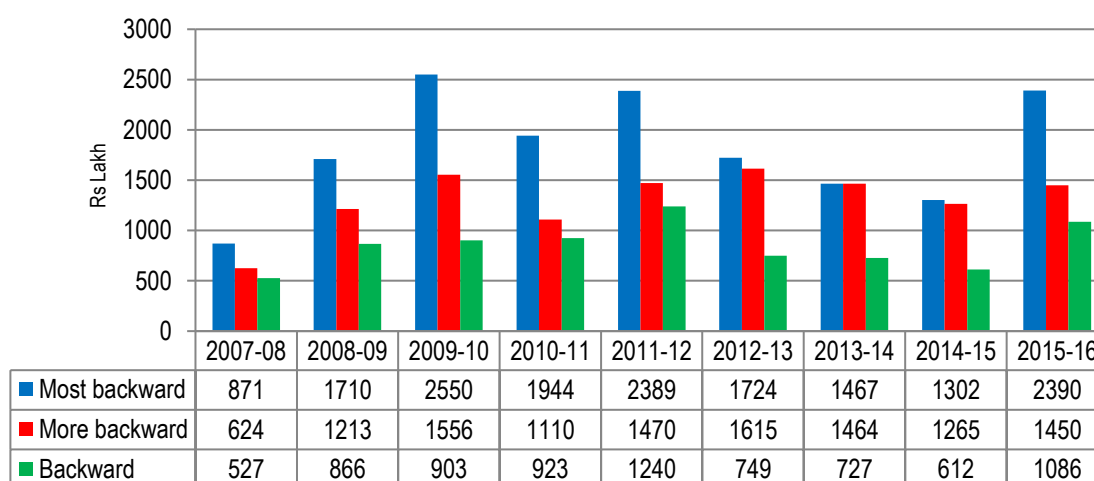
Furthermore, considering 2014-15 population figures as the base, per capita SDP expenditures was also higher in the Hyderabad-Karnataka region compared to the other divisions. Per capita expenditure had risen from Rs. 259 in the HK region to Rs. 689 per person in 2015-16, with peak per capita expenses seen in the year 2012-13 where the per capita expenditure was Rs. 886 (Figure 10).

Figure 10: per capita SDP expenditures in HK and Non- HK Regions

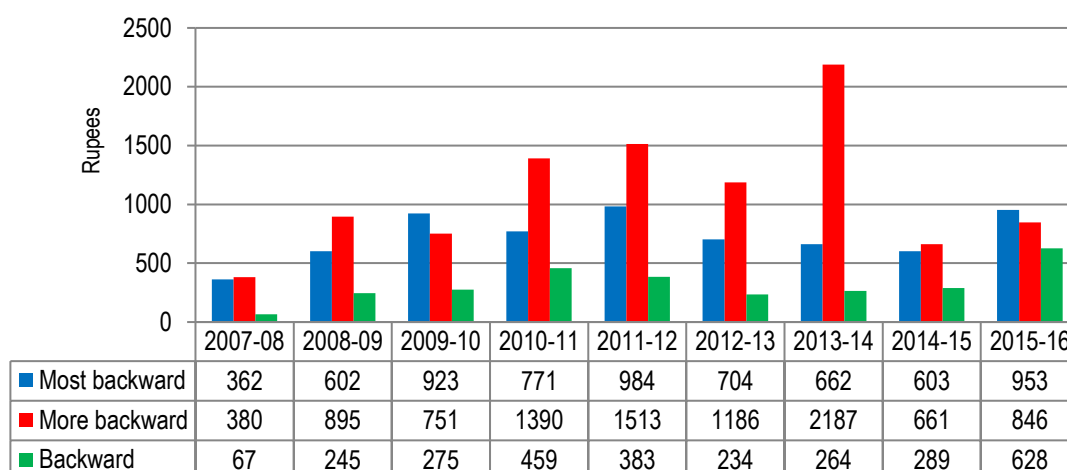
Based on the HPCRRI, taluks in these regions had been classified as ‘backward’, ‘more backward’ and ‘most backward’ as per their development index. Therefore, it is slightly surprising to see that within the Hyderabad-Karnataka region, highest average outlay per taluk was towards taluks deemed more backward (Figure 11). Out of the nine years, outlay has been more for more backward taluks in seven of those years. Taluks deemed most backward received the highest average outlay in only in one year i.e. 2009-10. Taluks deemed just backward received the highest average outlay for the year 2015-16. There have also been some years where in the average outlay for backward taluks was higher than the most backward taluks. For example, in 2010-11, average outlay for backward districts was Rs. 2957 lakhs while average outlay for most backward districts stood at Rs. 2458 lakhs. Similarly, in 2015-16, Rs. 3039 lakhs was allocated per most backward district while Rs. 4047 lakhs was the mean allocation to backward districts.

Figure 11: SDP outlay per taluk based on backwardness (HK Regions)

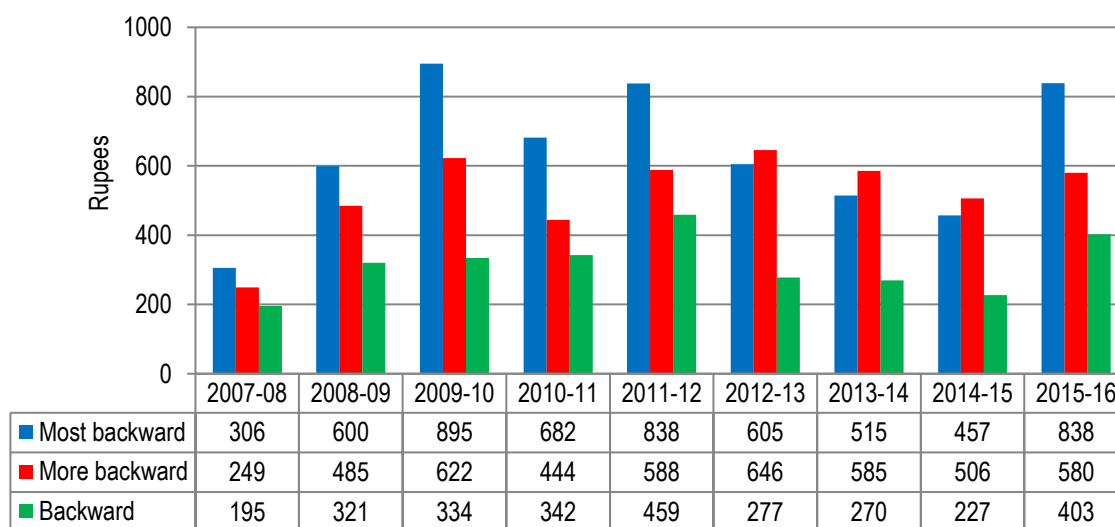
However, this not the case for the regions classified as Non- Hyderabad-Karnataka region. For the same years, the average SDP outlay was the highest for taluks deemed most backward. The second highest allocation went to taluks classified as more backward followed by the backward taluks. These are the trends one expects to find and in this case it was true for every year since the inception of the SDP (Figure 12). Average outlay in most backward taluks has risen from Rs. 871 lakhs in 2014-15 to approximately Rs. 2390 lakhs in 2015-16. Average outlay to more backward taluks and backwards taluks have also seen increases. In 2007-08, mean SDP outlay to more backward taluks was Rs. 624 lakhs while Rs. 527 lakhs was allocated to backward areas. This has since risen to Rs. 1450 lakhs and Rs. 1086 lakhs respectively in 2015-16.

Figure 12: SDP outlay per taluk based on backwardness (Non- HK Regions)

When comparing SDP outlays per capita, similar trends can be seen particularly in the Gulbarga division. Except for two years i.e. 2009-10 and 2015-16 where allocations to most backward taluks was the highest, per capita outlays to more backward taluks werethe highest in the division (Figure 13). It is expected that per capita allocations to backward areas would be the least owing to the fact that these are relatively less backward and the trends do show that. However, allocations to most backward regions have been lower in comparison to more backward taluks of Gulbarga division. For example, in 2013-14, outlay per person in the backward regions was Rs. 264 while in most backward areas it was Rs. 662. However, in more backward areas allocations per capita was Rs. 2187.

Figure 13: SDP outlay per capita based on backwardness (HK Regions)

On the other hand, when looking at Non- HK regions, taluks classified as most backward received the highest per capita allocations for all years except for three where more backward taluks received the highest (Figure 14). Allocations for most backward taluks have increased gradually from Rs. 306 during 2007-08 to Rs. 838 per person in 2015-16 while per capita outlay for more backward taluks and backward taluks were Rs. 580 and Rs. 403 during 2015-16.

Figure 14: SDP outlay per capita based on backwardness (Non- HK Regions)

As shown in Table 12, about 52 taluks have moved up one to three places on the backwardness scale (most back ward to forward). We have tried to see whether such positive movement is correlated with higher per capita spending. Such a correlation is not evident from the data. It is perhaps the case that movements one way or the other have been influenced by other factors as well.

7. Conclusion

The adoption of neoliberal reforms post-1991 is believed to have increased the growth in output at both the national level and at the level of the state of Karnataka. However, scholarly literature largely has argued that regional disparities or regional inequality has increased. Economic Growth allegedly has not benefitted every region of the country resulting in differences in per capita income. This pattern is reflected in sectoral growth inequalities. The state of Karnataka is not far from this reality. The development deficit in Hyderabad-Karnataka region always has been an issue as it has lagged behind in all spheres of growth and development. In this context, many commissions were constituted to accelerate the growth and development in this region. With similar intention, to study the disparity and suggest strategies to reduce inter-district and inter-regional disparities for balanced development, the then Karnataka government in 2000 under the leadership of Dr. D M Nanjundappa appointed a High-Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances (HPCRRRI). This committee has constructed Comprehensive Composite Development Index (CCDI) to ascertain the development status of all taluks and HK region in particular. This study is an attempt to see the progress between this time span of 2002 and 2014-15.

An Inter Taluk Development Ranking of 175 Taluks in the entire state of Karnataka based on the CCDI index that captures five dimensions for the year 2014-15 indicates that Bangalore (S) taluk in Bangalore Urban District has the highest Index (5.76) while Kudligi taluk in Bellary district has the lowest Index (0.64) putting the taluk in the backward category. Out of the total 109 backward taluks, 36 taluks fall under most backward category and out of these 36, 18 belong to HK region. Further, a comparison of administrative divisions shows that, out of the 31 taluks in HK Region, 28 (90%) are backward of which 18 are most backward. Only three taluks are in the relatively developed category i.e. Raichur, Bellary and Hospet. The situation is grave in comparison to other administrative divisions. In terms of inter-regional variation, CCDI of 2014-15 for Kalburgi division observes an improvement only in social infrastructure and population sectors but fares poorly in Agriculture & Allied, Industry, Trade & Finance and Economic Infrastructure sector. An intertemporal analysis of the CCDI index values between 2002 and 2014-15 for Karnataka shows an improvement across taluks. The index value for 2014-15 ranges between 5.76 in Bangalore South taluk (Bangalore Urban District) to 0.64 in Kudligi taluk (Bellary District) whereas in, 2000, the range of variation was between 1.96 in Madikeri taluk (Kodagu District) and 0.53 in Devdurga taluk (Raichur). But the number of relatively developed taluks remained the same (3) in this time span for Kalburgi division.

The aggregate figures mentioned above reflects the macro situation and overall picture says that there has been some improvement. At the micro level, it is important to see which sectors are witnessing growth and which are lagging in the race of development. The sector specific progress in development levels shows that in the sphere of Agriculture and Allied sectors, disparities across taluks have gone up between the time period under consideration. This is visible through the rise in the value of coefficient of variation from 34 percent to 40 percent between 2002 & 2014-15. The Industry, Trade and Finance Sector shows an improvement from 0.90 in 2002 to 1.07 in 2014-15 but solely due to progress in Bangalore Urban and Dharwad district taluks. This hints at the concentration of growth and lack of spread. The coefficient of variation for industry, trade and finance sector has increased from 42 percent to 97 percent between 2002 and 2014-15. The sector of economic infrastructure though witnesses quite a progress, shows an increase in inter-taluk disparities with coefficient of variation increasing from 30 percent in 2002 to 85 percent in 2014-15. These values also corroborate the same tendency of agglomeration economies. Within the sphere of social infrastructure, index value progresses but inter-taluk disparities have widened as shown by increase in coefficient of variation values from 29 percent in 2002 to 39 percent in 2014-15. Lastly, the population dimension

saw a moderate rise in index value with marginal rise in inter-taluk disparity in population characteristics. Specifically, inter-temporal sector specific analysis of the HK region was assessed to show that in 2014-15, number of taluks in relatively developed and backward category is same as of 2002. However, the deviation from the state average is declining within sub-category of backwardness.

The pace and pattern of development is further examined with sole emphasis on HK region especially the progress at sectoral levels. An examination of the indicators under Agriculture and Allied sector for H-K region reveals that taluks such as Aurad, Bhalki, Basavakalyan, Humnabad and Kudligi are at bottom of the table. In the industry, trade and finance sector, number of developed taluks declined in 2014-15 and mostly all taluks of Bidar and Bellary districts from H-K region have shown poor performance in indicators such as number of industrial units per lakh population, percentage to industrial workers to total workers, per capita Development Credit by banks and number of enterprises engaged in trade, hotels and transport per lakh population has reduced between two time periods. The dimension of economic infrastructure reveals that there has been a decline in the developed category taluks. In particular, Number of post offices per lakh population and Number of telephones per lakh population have drastically dropped down for all the taluks between 2002(20, 1730) and 2014-15(17,722). Social Infrastructure is the only dimension where HK region has performed better between 2002 and 2014-15 with the increase in number of taluks in developed category from 7% to 35%. Population and demography dimension saw a marginal improvement. This shows that there is no taluk in HK region that has witnessed multisectoral development.

The Special Development Plan, a plan initiated to ensure multi-sectoral development in the region of Hyderabad-Karnataka is analysed in terms of resource allocation. The budget analysis shows that total SDP outlays for backward taluks was found to be Rs. 16307 crore during 2007-2016, which was slightly higher than the recommended Rs. 16000 crore by the HPCRRI. As compared to the outlays, the actual total expenditure was, however, lower at Rs. 12568 crore. Out of the total outlay of Rs. 16307 crore, Rs. 6442 crore was earmarked for the Gulbarga division i.e. Hyderabad-Karnataka Region while the remainder (Rs. 9865 crore) was set aside for Bangalore, Mysore and Belgaum divisions combined. The HK region received the prescribed allocation amount but expenditure in the region was 40.44 percent of the total expenditure. Further, the per capita SDP expenditures and per capita SDP outlay in HK region is highest towards more backward than most backward unlike the Non-HK region.

This study has shown that there is progress in terms of reducing acute backwardness but inter-taluk disparities are widening pointing towards the fact that growth has perpetuated inequality through agglomeration economies as they ensure scale economies. The institution of market requires this dynamism to work efficiently but interventions are necessary to be inclusive and accelerate development that reduces inequality.

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Theories on Regional Development		
Dualistic Growth	Cumulative Causation Theory	According to Cumulative Causation Theory increasing returns to scale produces clustering of economic activity within those regions that are first to industrialize and process of growth tends to feed on itself through a process of cumulative causation. Even though underdeveloped regions offer the advantage of low-wage labor, these benefits tend to be offset by the cluster economies found in the industrialized regions. Theory also states that underdeveloped regions may benefit from growth in developed regions through “spread” effects resulting from the dispersion of innovations into a “lagging” region and the growing export markets for lagging region products. However, these benefits will tend to be offset by the “backwash” effects resulting from the flow of capital and labor from the lagging region into the developed region. Free trade results among regions only serve to reinforce this process of cumulative causation by further catalysing growth in developed regions at the expense of lagging regions. (Myrdal,1957). Another economist Nicholas Kaldor (1970) also elaborates on Myrdal theory of Cumulative Causation.
	Growth Pole Theory	Growth Pole Theory discusses how polarized development may benefit both the growing region and the surrounding hinterland. According to Growth Pole Theory growth developed region produces favourable “trickling-down” effects within a lagging region as the lagging region’s goods are purchased and labor hired by the developed region. Theory also states that growth may also produce unfavourable “polarization” effects resulting from competition and trade barriers created by the developed region. Despite these similarities, Growth Pole approach rejects cumulative causation approach as overly bleak since it hides “the emergence of strong forces making for a turning point once the movement towards North-South polarization within a country has proceeded for some time”. In the end, according to growth pole theory trickle-down effects will outweigh polarization effects due to increased pressure to enact economic policies to combat the latter (Hirschman,1958).

Structuralist Theories	Sector Theory of Growth	According to the sectoral theory growth in the early stages of regional growth, agricultural production predominates and the economy is largely self-sufficient. As transportation improves, producers begin to specialize and engage in outside trade with other regions. As diminishing returns begin to occur in the production of the region's primary extractive and agricultural industries, the region enters a phase of industrialization. At the most advanced stage, the region specializes in export production. In this theory, the progression from self-sufficiency to export producer is largely seen in terms of the internal changes in the division of labor that produce economic specialization (Hoover and Fisher,1949). Schumpeter (1934) like Hoover and Fisher, sees economic development occurring from within the region.
	Stage Theory of Growth	According to stage theory which visualizes the process of a national economy moving through its spatial organization from its primitive agriculture to an advanced industrial age. According to stage theory dualistic tendencies are very high in the first and the second stages because there exists functionally isolated towns and cities and they possess strong centre with a weak periphery. However, regional dualism becomes less evident with the emergences of small but numerous sub-centres in the third stage, which will be successful in establishing greater inter connection and inter dependence with already developed centres.This would result in more economic integration across a macro space with stronger spread effects and reduction of inequalities (Friedman,1996).
	Central Place Theory	According to Central Place Theory the relative size of a firm's market area, defined as the territory over which it sells its product and is determined by the collective influence of scale economies and transportation costs to markets. If cost advantages (scale of economies) are strong relative to transportation costs, all production will take place in a single plant. If transportation costs are large relative to cost advantages (scale of economies), firms will be scattered around the region. For any given market, free entry among firms drives profits to zero and causes all spaces to be occupied by equally spaced firms with "hexagonal" market areas. However, due to differences in transportation costs, scale economies, and demand for different products, the size of the individual hexagons will be different for different markets. Central places emerge in locations where market areas for different products overlap (Christaller,1933).

Growth Concentration	Location Theory	Location theory states that, firms will tend to locate near markets when the monetary weight of the final product exceeds the monetary weight of the inputs required to produce that product. On the contrary, firms will tend to locate near primary input sources when the monetary weight of raw materials is large relative to the weight of the final product. Firms may also weigh the relative production cost savings from locations with the increased transportation costs to minimize the total costs of production and transportation (Alfred Weber, 1929).
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For all indicators 2014-2015-year data has been used. Exceptions are noted below.

We have used proxy data as it avoids the missing data problem, so that standard statistical analysis method (Iyengar and Sudarshan's method) can be applied. Limitation is that proxy data may differ from the actual data and there can be discrepancy of possible bias and heterogeneity from the actual data.

Indicator	Proxies Used / Districts
<i>Fertilizer (NKP) consumption in Kilogram per hectare</i>	We have used 2013-2014 data for Chikkaballapura and Chamrajnagar Districts
<i>Number of tractors per 1000 hectares area sown</i>	We have used 2013-2014 data for Chikkaballapura and Chamrajnagar Districts
<i>Per capita bank credit (commercial and regional rural banks) to agriculture (in rupees)</i>	We have used 2002 Data for Yadagiri and Haveri District
<i>Per Capita Development Credit by banks</i>	We have used 2008-2009 data for Yadgiri, Belgavi and Haveri
<i>Number of enterprises engaged in trade, hotels and transport per lakh population</i>	We have used 2002 Data for Chikmangalur, Bellary, Udupi, Tumkur, Gadag and Raichur District
<i>Number of telephones per lakh population</i>	We have used 2013-2014 data for Chamrajnagar& Belagavi and 2008-2009 data for Chitradurga and Bangalore Urban District
<i>Proportion of villages having access to all weather roads (in percentage)</i>	We have used 2013-2014 data for Bidar and Bangalore Rural and Census 2011 data for Hassan, Chikmangalur and Chikkaballapura district
<i>Railway track in kilometres per 1000 square kilometers</i>	We have used 2008-2009 data for Raichur district.
<i>Number of motor vehicles per lakh population</i>	We have used 2013-2014 data for Chikkaballapura and Chamrajnagar District
<i>Number of regulated and markets and sub- markets (equivalent regulated markets) per lakh population</i>	We have used 2008-2009 data for Raichur and Bangalore Urban district.
<i>Percentage of non- agricultural workers to total workers</i>	We have used 2013-2014 data for Gadag and Bangalore Urban districts

Table 1: Sectorwise Index & Comprehensive Composite Developemnt Index- Ranking of Taluks

District	Name of Taluka	Agricu lture & Allied Index	Agricultu re & Allied Index	Industry Trade & Finance Index	Industry Trade & Finance Index	Economic Infrastruc ture Index	Economic Infrastruc ture Index	Social Infrastruc ture Index	Social Infrastruct ure Index	Populati on Index	Populati on Index	Index	Overall Rank
Bangalore (U)	Bangalore South	3.37	1	9.90	1	10.22	1	4.32	1	0.97	95	5.76	1
Bangalore (U)	Bangalore North	1.84	6	3.86	4	5.49	2	1.81	4	1.00	80	2.80	2
Dharwad	Navalagund	0.97	76	5.57	2	1.18	32	0.82	121	0.98	92	1.90	3
Bangalore (U)	Anekal	1.23	38	3.70	5	1.97	4	0.91	94	1.07	54	1.78	4
Dharwad	Kundagol	0.66	143	4.56	3	1.07	44	0.78	131	0.88	134	1.59	5
Chikmagalur	Shringeri	1.50	17	1.42	21	1.71	6	2.20	3	0.86	140	1.54	6
Hassan	Hassan	2.54	2	1.89	12	0.84	78	1.02	65	1.02	71	1.46	7
Mysore	Mysore	1.47	19	1.16	41	1.65	8	1.45	10	1.47	2	1.44	8
Raichur	Raichur	0.99	74	0.82	83	3.11	3	0.90	97	1.24	13	1.41	9
Dakshina	Mangalore	0.86	109	2.13	10	1.51	13	0.97	82	1.40	5	1.38	10
Uttar Kannada	Karwar	0.60	158	1.33	24	1.34	21	2.39	2	1.16	30	1.36	11
Dakshina	Puttur	0.89	100	2.28	8	1.30	24	1.32	22	0.97	94	1.36	12
Dharwad	Hubli	0.75	124	2.22	9	1.23	28	0.88	106	1.47	4	1.31	13
Davanagere	Davanagere	1.45	20	1.41	23	1.06	46	1.29	25	1.31	10	1.30	14
Dharwad	Dharwad	0.65	148	2.41	7	0.83	86	1.07	54	1.23	16	1.24	15
Dharwad	Kalaghatagi	0.74	129	2.86	6	0.82	90	0.85	111	0.86	141	1.23	16
Mandya	Mandya	1.87	4	0.99	56	1.06	47	1.19	36	0.98	90	1.22	17
Dakshina	Sullia	0.78	118	1.65	15	1.48	14	1.20	35	0.93	115	1.21	18
Chamarajanagar	Yalanduru	1.26	37	2.11	11	0.63	156	0.85	112	1.19	23	1.21	19
Udupi	Udupi	0.65	147	1.16	40	1.41	19	1.65	6	1.16	29	1.20	20

Critical Evaluation – cum – Impact Study

Chikmagalur	Koppa	1.17	44	0.99	55	1.47	16	1.28	26	0.88	132	1.16	21
Belagavi	Belagavi	1.13	50	0.74	98	1.92	5	0.74	145	1.28	11	1.16	22
Kodagu	Madikeri	0.96	82	1.89	13	1.17	34	0.83	117	0.91	119	1.15	23
Gadag	Naragund	1.41	24	0.81	85	1.18	33	1.42	12	0.94	110	1.15	24
Hassan	H.N. Pura	1.20	41	1.33	25	0.79	97	1.64	7	0.79	159	1.15	25
Bagalkot	Mudhol	1.60	12	1.41	22	0.82	92	0.88	103	1.05	58	1.15	26
Mysore	K.R. Nagar	1.63	10	0.75	92	0.99	56	1.46	9	0.86	139	1.14	27
Udupi	Karkala	0.76	122	1.20	35	1.13	38	1.65	5	0.90	127	1.13	28
Mandya	Srirangapatna	2.02	3	0.86	75	1.06	48	0.80	126	0.89	131	1.12	29
Kolar	Kolar	1.64	9	1.22	34	0.60	161	1.02	66	1.13	34	1.12	30
Chikkaballapura	Chikkaballapura	1.45	21	1.18	38	0.77	106	1.07	55	1.11	39	1.11	31
Davanagere	Harihara	1.39	27	1.16	39	0.95	65	0.97	81	1.04	59	1.10	32
Hassan	Sakleshpura	1.19	42	1.54	18	0.71	129	1.05	58	1.02	74	1.10	33
Bellary	Bellary	1.32	35	1.06	48	0.84	79	0.90	98	1.37	7	1.10	34
Kodagu	Somwarpet	0.96	85	1.82	14	1.09	41	0.67	157	0.88	133	1.09	35
Tumkur	Tiptur	0.76	119	1.49	19	1.09	42	1.10	49	0.94	111	1.08	36
Uttar Kannada	Yellapur	0.61	155	0.98	58	1.43	17	1.39	16	0.97	98	1.08	37
Dakshina	Beltangady	1.02	67	1.58	16	0.91	68	1.04	60	0.81	153	1.07	38
Chikmagalur	Mudigere	0.89	103	0.63	121	0.91	69	1.21	31	1.72	1	1.07	39
Mysore	T. Narsipura	1.65	8	0.71	104	0.75	120	1.14	41	1.11	40	1.07	40
Mysore	Hunsur	1.38	29	0.74	96	0.86	74	1.39	15	0.97	96	1.07	41
Shivamogga	Sagara	0.99	75	0.95	60	1.25	26	1.18	37	0.96	101	1.07	42
Hassan	Alur	1.08	57	1.56	17	0.78	99	1.08	52	0.81	155	1.06	43
Mandya	Maddur	1.84	5	0.85	78	1.07	43	0.78	130	0.76	163	1.06	44
Shivamogga	Shimoga	1.07	58	1.04	50	0.80	95	1.01	70	1.37	8	1.06	45
Shivamogga	Thirthahalli	1.02	69	0.99	57	1.15	35	1.30	24	0.82	149	1.06	46

Critical Evaluation – cum – Impact Study

Mysore	Nanjangud	1.56	13	0.76	91	0.76	116	1.16	39	1.03	68	1.05	47
Kodagu	Virajpet	0.91	95	1.27	29	1.20	29	0.93	93	0.95	105	1.05	48
Chitradurga	Chitrdurga	0.68	139	1.19	36	0.98	60	1.23	29	1.19	24	1.05	49
Bagalkot	Bagalkot	0.97	80	1.00	54	1.02	54	1.08	51	1.20	20	1.05	50
Uttar Kannada	Kumta	0.50	171	1.27	30	1.39	20	1.17	38	0.91	120	1.05	51
Uttar Kannada	Sirsi	0.65	144	0.89	73	1.30	23	1.35	20	1.03	67	1.05	52
Bellary	Hospet	1.41	25	0.98	59	0.84	84	0.53	172	1.47	3	1.04	53
Bagalkot	Jamkhandi	1.44	23	1.08	46	0.74	123	0.87	108	1.09	44	1.04	54
Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur	1.33	34	0.59	128	1.02	53	1.11	48	1.15	31	1.04	55
Uttar Kannada	Ankola	0.52	168	1.04	51	1.25	25	1.38	18	0.98	91	1.03	56
Shivamogga	Hosanagara	1.04	64	1.12	43	1.14	37	1.13	45	0.75	168	1.03	57
Chamarajanagar	Chamarajanagara	0.87	106	1.33	26	0.63	155	1.20	34	1.12	35	1.03	58
Belagavi	Raibag	1.79	7	0.44	153	1.57	9	0.55	171	0.78	161	1.03	59
Mysore	H.D. Kote	1.60	11	0.57	134	0.63	154	1.22	30	1.08	49	1.02	60
Hassan	C.R. Patana	1.20	40	1.42	20	0.77	107	0.97	83	0.73	170	1.02	61
Ramanagar	Ramanagar	1.06	62	1.28	28	0.83	89	0.84	115	1.07	52	1.02	62
Udupi	Kundapura	0.76	123	1.09	44	1.04	50	1.34	21	0.85	143	1.01	63
Kolar	Malur	1.35	30	1.19	37	0.76	113	0.73	148	1.01	78	1.01	64
Chikmagalur	N.R. Pura	1.22	39	0.88	74	1.02	52	1.00	71	0.91	122	1.01	65
Bangalore (R)	Nelamangala	0.97	79	1.06	47	1.03	51	0.95	89	0.96	99	1.00	66
Uttar Kannada	Honnar	0.54	166	1.05	49	1.18	31	1.38	17	0.80	158	0.99	67
Uttar Kannada	Siddaur	0.52	169	0.71	103	1.48	15	1.37	19	0.81	152	0.98	68
Shivamogga	Bhadravathi	1.17	46	0.93	66	0.82	91	0.72	152	1.24	14	0.97	69
Belagavi	Ramadurg	1.10	55	0.54	139	1.42	18	0.98	79	0.83	148	0.97	70
Chitradurga	Molakalmuru	0.74	127	0.93	63	0.78	101	1.26	27	1.14	32	0.97	71
Mandya	Pandavapura	1.53	15	0.75	93	0.97	63	0.89	102	0.71	172	0.97	72

Critical Evaluation – cum – Impact Study

Gadag	Gadag	0.89	102	0.72	102	1.10	40	0.91	96	1.19	22	0.96	73
Belagavi	Khanapur	0.90	97	0.57	133	1.54	12	0.78	132	1.01	79	0.96	74
Kalburagi	Gulbarga	0.86	108	0.34	165	1.04	49	1.15	40	1.39	6	0.96	75
Hassan	Belur	1.06	63	1.27	31	0.76	111	0.78	134	0.90	124	0.95	76
Chamarajanagar	Gundlupete	0.79	117	1.26	32	0.66	141	1.04	61	1.02	75	0.95	77
Hassan	Arkalagud	1.30	36	1.13	42	0.81	93	0.77	137	0.75	165	0.95	78
Tumkur	Tumkur	0.65	150	1.08	45	0.84	80	0.98	78	1.21	17	0.95	79
Mandya	Malavalli	1.44	22	0.55	137	0.99	57	0.89	101	0.89	130	0.95	80
Koppal	Koppal	1.39	26	0.50	144	0.74	122	1.10	50	1.02	72	0.95	81
Hassan	Arsikere	1.11	52	1.30	27	0.83	88	0.66	158	0.85	144	0.95	82
Bagalkot	Bilagi	1.50	16	0.69	112	0.90	70	0.64	161	0.99	82	0.95	83
Koppal	Gangavathi	1.39	28	0.46	148	0.78	102	0.96	86	1.11	37	0.94	84
Shivamogga	Shikaripura	1.12	51	0.67	117	0.86	76	1.04	62	1.01	77	0.94	85
Gadag	Mundaragi	1.15	49	0.71	105	0.76	115	1.11	46	0.96	103	0.94	86
Haveri	Ranebennur	1.10	56	0.89	72	0.92	66	0.83	119	0.94	112	0.94	87
Belagavi	Gokak	1.55	14	0.39	160	1.20	30	0.62	163	0.91	123	0.93	88
Dakshina	Bantwal	0.83	112	0.91	68	1.07	45	0.85	113	0.99	85	0.93	89
Mysore	Periyapatna	1.34	32	0.67	118	0.76	110	1.11	47	0.76	164	0.93	90
Bidar	Bidar	0.60	159	0.74	97	0.73	124	1.40	14	1.16	27	0.92	91
Belagavi	Chikkodi	1.10	53	0.60	126	1.54	11	0.56	169	0.82	150	0.92	92
Belagavi	Bailhongal	0.82	113	0.57	131	1.67	7	0.73	147	0.81	154	0.92	93
Kolar	Bangarpet	1.15	48	0.75	95	0.79	98	0.56	170	1.35	9	0.92	94
Vijayapur	Vijayapur	0.75	126	0.67	116	0.84	83	1.14	43	1.20	19	0.92	95
Kolar	Srinivasapura	1.35	31	0.77	88	0.64	148	0.74	144	1.04	61	0.91	96
Chikkaballapura	Gowribidanur	0.95	87	0.93	64	0.68	135	0.94	90	1.04	64	0.91	97
Bagalkot	Badami	0.97	81	0.69	111	0.84	81	0.95	87	1.07	51	0.91	98

Critical Evaluation – cum – Impact Study

Chikkaballapura	Shidlagatta	1.07	61	1.01	53	0.64	151	0.76	140	1.04	62	0.90	99
Chikkaballapura	Chintamani	0.99	73	0.82	82	0.64	153	0.99	76	1.08	50	0.90	100
Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	0.72	131	1.25	33	0.45	175	0.96	85	1.11	38	0.90	101
Chikkaballapura	Gudibande	1.00	71	0.77	89	0.66	140	1.06	56	1.00	81	0.90	102
Uttar Kannada	Bhatkal	0.47	173	0.85	79	1.14	36	0.99	75	1.02	70	0.90	103
Chitradurga	Hosadurga	0.65	145	0.95	61	0.88	72	1.01	69	0.97	93	0.89	104
Belagavi	Hukkeri	0.91	93	0.51	143	1.56	10	0.65	160	0.83	147	0.89	105
Haveri	Haveri	0.90	96	0.85	76	1.00	55	0.78	133	0.89	129	0.89	106
Uttar Kannada	Mundgod	0.87	107	0.64	119	0.71	127	1.24	28	0.96	102	0.88	107
Chitradurga	Hiriyuru	0.80	116	0.91	67	0.71	130	0.91	95	1.09	42	0.88	108
Haveri	Byadagi	0.92	92	0.85	77	0.96	64	0.81	123	0.87	138	0.88	109
Kolar	Mulbagal	1.33	33	0.71	106	0.53	171	0.79	128	1.04	63	0.88	110
Davanagere	Honnali	0.96	84	0.79	86	0.78	103	1.05	57	0.81	156	0.88	111
Uttar Kannada	Haliyal	0.80	115	0.54	140	0.90	71	1.04	63	1.10	41	0.87	112
Chitradurga	Holalkere	0.68	137	0.90	69	0.98	59	0.84	114	0.95	106	0.87	113
Chitradurga	Challakere	0.70	134	1.02	52	0.75	118	0.81	124	1.08	48	0.87	114
Uttar Kannada	Supa	0.54	167	0.84	81	0.77	108	1.55	8	0.65	174	0.87	115
Ramanagar	Channapatna	1.17	47	0.72	101	0.66	139	0.83	118	0.97	97	0.87	116
Vijayapur	Muddebihal	0.62	153	0.59	129	0.81	94	1.31	23	1.03	66	0.87	117
Bidar	Humnabad	0.54	164	0.46	149	0.65	146	1.44	11	1.26	12	0.87	118
Belagavi	Athani	1.17	45	0.40	159	1.33	22	0.68	155	0.75	167	0.87	119
Mandya	Nagamangala	1.03	65	0.70	108	0.98	58	0.96	84	0.64	175	0.86	120
Belagavi	Savadatti	1.01	70	0.37	164	1.24	27	0.86	110	0.83	146	0.86	121
Raichur	Sindhanur	1.49	18	0.61	124	0.64	152	0.60	166	0.96	100	0.86	122
Chikkaballapura	Bagepalli	0.95	86	0.64	120	0.65	147	1.02	67	1.03	65	0.86	123
Kalburagi	Sedam	0.74	128	0.29	172	0.77	109	1.40	13	1.09	45	0.86	124

Critical Evaluation – cum – Impact Study

Davanagere	Jagalur	1.00	72	0.59	127	0.74	121	1.00	73	0.95	109	0.86	125
Davanagere	Channagiri	0.90	99	0.69	110	0.69	133	1.08	53	0.88	135	0.85	126
Chikmagalur	Tarikere	1.07	59	0.45	152	0.86	75	0.88	104	0.96	104	0.84	127
Bangalore (R)	Hosakote	0.65	149	0.90	71	0.97	61	0.72	151	0.95	107	0.84	128
Tumkur	Turuvekere	0.70	135	0.93	65	1.10	39	0.73	150	0.73	169	0.84	129
Mandya	K.R.Pet	1.17	43	0.61	122	0.88	73	0.84	116	0.68	173	0.84	130
Bagalkot	Hungund	0.76	121	0.68	114	0.78	104	0.80	127	1.16	28	0.83	131
Haveri	Savanur	0.62	152	0.75	94	0.92	67	0.93	92	0.93	116	0.83	132
Kalburagi	Afzalpur	0.96	83	0.30	170	0.76	114	1.13	44	0.94	113	0.82	133
Bellary	Siruguppa	1.07	60	0.57	135	0.70	132	0.52	173	1.23	15	0.82	134
Bangalore (R)	Devanahalli	0.73	130	0.90	70	0.67	137	0.68	156	1.08	47	0.81	135
Yadagiri	Yadagiri	0.87	104	0.32	168	0.65	144	0.99	74	1.21	18	0.81	136
Tumkur	Gubbi	0.71	133	0.69	113	0.97	62	0.89	99	0.78	160	0.81	137
Ramanagar	Magadi	0.94	88	0.81	84	0.65	143	0.76	141	0.85	142	0.80	138
Bangalore (R)	Doddaballapura	0.62	154	0.94	62	0.69	134	0.70	153	1.06	56	0.80	139
Tumkur	Chikkanayanahalli	0.80	114	0.78	87	0.65	145	0.80	125	0.92	117	0.79	140
Davanagere	Harapanahalli	0.93	89	0.45	151	0.66	138	0.93	91	0.99	86	0.79	141
Shivamogga	Soraba	0.92	91	0.57	132	0.85	77	0.81	122	0.81	157	0.79	142
Tumkur	Kunigal	0.66	142	0.84	80	0.75	119	0.95	88	0.75	166	0.79	143
Vijayapur	Sindagi	0.68	138	0.48	147	0.73	125	1.14	42	0.87	137	0.78	144
Haveri	Shiggaon	0.67	140	0.68	115	0.76	117	0.87	109	0.87	136	0.77	145
Gadag	Ron	0.85	110	0.40	157	0.84	82	0.76	139	0.99	83	0.77	146
Yadagiri	Shahapur	0.97	78	0.33	167	0.56	168	0.77	136	1.17	26	0.76	147
Kalburagi	Chittapur	0.66	141	0.24	175	0.70	131	1.00	72	1.19	21	0.76	148
Yadagiri	Shorapur	0.93	90	0.30	169	0.54	170	0.89	100	1.13	33	0.76	149
Haveri	Hangal	0.91	94	0.57	130	0.76	112	0.78	135	0.76	162	0.76	150

Critical Evaluation – cum – Impact Study

Kalburagi	Jewargi	0.97	77	0.24	174	0.66	142	0.98	80	0.94	114	0.76	151
Haveri	Hirekerur	0.90	98	0.55	138	0.83	85	0.79	129	0.72	171	0.76	152
Gadag	Shriahatti	0.89	101	0.40	158	0.79	96	0.62	162	1.07	53	0.75	153
Chikmagalur	Kadur	0.57	161	0.42	155	0.83	87	1.04	59	0.90	126	0.75	154
Raichur	Lingasugur	1.03	66	0.48	146	0.60	163	0.66	159	0.98	89	0.75	155
Bidar	B.Kalyan	0.48	172	0.37	162	0.57	166	1.20	32	1.09	46	0.74	156
Raichur	Manvi	1.02	68	0.53	142	0.63	157	0.51	174	1.02	73	0.74	157
Kalburagi	Chincholi	0.60	157	0.24	173	0.60	164	1.20	33	1.06	55	0.74	158
Bellary	Hadagali	0.75	125	0.61	123	0.61	159	0.62	164	1.09	43	0.74	159
Bellary	H.B.Halli	0.76	120	0.73	99	0.62	158	0.60	165	0.95	108	0.73	160
Raichur	Devdurga	1.10	54	0.41	156	0.53	172	0.58	167	1.04	60	0.73	161
Ramanagar	Kanakapura	0.87	105	0.70	109	0.55	169	0.73	149	0.82	151	0.73	162
Vijayapur	B.Bagewadi	0.54	165	0.53	141	0.78	100	0.88	105	0.92	118	0.73	163
Vijayapur	Indi	0.84	111	0.49	145	0.72	126	0.75	142	0.85	145	0.73	164
Bidar	Bhalki	0.41	174	0.45	150	0.71	128	1.03	64	1.03	69	0.73	165
Tumkur	Pavagada	0.55	163	0.77	90	0.51	173	0.75	143	1.06	57	0.73	166
Tumkur	Koratagere	0.59	160	0.72	100	0.56	167	0.82	120	0.91	121	0.72	167
Tumkur	Madhugiri	0.51	170	0.70	107	0.64	150	0.76	138	0.98	87	0.72	168
Kalburagi	Aland	0.71	132	0.30	171	0.60	162	0.98	77	0.99	84	0.72	169
Koppal	Yelburga	0.69	136	0.34	166	0.77	105	0.87	107	0.89	128	0.71	170
Bellary	Sandur	0.64	151	0.60	125	0.61	160	0.46	175	1.18	25	0.70	171
Tumkur	Sira	0.65	146	0.56	136	0.58	165	0.69	154	0.98	88	0.69	172
Bidar	Aurad	0.34	175	0.38	161	0.67	136	1.02	68	1.01	76	0.69	173
Koppal	Kushtagi	0.61	156	0.37	163	0.64	149	0.74	146	0.90	125	0.65	174
Bellary	Kudligi	0.57	162	0.42	154	0.51	174	0.56	168	1.12	36	0.64	175

Table 2: Five top and bottom ranking Taluks in CCDI: 2014-2015

District	Name of Taluk	Agriculture and Allied Index	Industry Trade and Finance Index	Economic Infrastructure Index	Social Infrastructure Index	Population Index	Index	Overall Rank
Bangalore (U)	Bangalore South	3.37	9.90	10.22	4.32	0.97	5.76	1
Bangalore (U)	Bangalore North	1.84	3.86	5.49	1.81	1.00	2.80	2
Dharwad	Navalagund	0.97	5.57	1.18	0.82	0.98	1.90	3
Bangalore (U)	Anekal	1.23	3.70	1.97	0.91	1.07	1.78	4
Dharwad	Kundagol	0.66	4.56	1.07	0.78	0.88	1.59	5
Bottom Five								
Bellary	Sandur	0.64	0.60	0.61	0.46	1.18	0.70	171
Tumkur	Sira	0.65	0.56	0.58	0.69	0.98	0.69	172
Bidar	Aurad	0.34	0.38	0.67	1.02	1.01	0.69	173
Koppal	Kushtagi	0.61	0.37	0.64	0.74	0.90	0.65	174
Bellary	Kudligi	0.57	0.42	0.51	0.56	1.12	0.64	175

Table 3 :Sectorwise Index & Comprehensive Composite Developemnt Index for Hyderabad- Karnataka Region

District	Name of Taluk	Agricultur e and Allied Index	Agricultur e & Allied Index Rank	Industr y Trade & Finance Index	Industr y Trade & Finance Index Rank	Economic Infrastructur e Index	Economic Infrastructur e Index Rank	Social Infrastructur e Index	Social Infrastructur e Index Rank	Populatio n Index	Populatio n Index Rank	Inde x	Overall Rank
Raichur	Raichur	0.99	74	0.82	83	3.11	3	0.90	97	1.24	13	1.41	9
Bellary	Bellary	1.32	35	1.06	48	0.84	79	0.90	98	1.37	7	1.10	34
Bellary	Hospet	1.41	25	0.98	59	0.84	84	0.53	172	1.47	3	1.04	53
Kalburagi	Gulbarga	0.86	108	0.34	165	1.04	49	1.15	40	1.39	6	0.96	75
Koppal	Koppal	1.39	26	0.50	144	0.74	122	1.10	50	1.02	72	0.95	81
Koppal	Gangavathi	1.39	28	0.46	148	0.78	102	0.96	86	1.11	37	0.94	84
Bidar	Bidar	0.60	159	0.74	97	0.73	124	1.40	14	1.16	27	0.92	91
Bidar	Humnabad	0.54	164	0.46	149	0.65	146	1.44	11	1.26	12	0.87	118
Raichur	Sindhanur	1.49	18	0.61	124	0.64	152	0.60	166	0.96	100	0.86	122
Kalburagi	Sedam	0.74	128	0.29	172	0.77	109	1.40	13	1.09	45	0.86	124
Kalburagi	Afzalpur	0.96	83	0.30	170	0.76	114	1.13	44	0.94	113	0.82	133
Bellary	Siruguppa	1.07	60	0.57	135	0.70	132	0.52	173	1.23	15	0.82	134
Yadagiri	Yadagiri	0.87	104	0.32	168	0.65	144	0.99	74	1.21	18	0.81	136
Yadagiri	Shahapur	0.97	78	0.33	167	0.56	168	0.77	136	1.17	26	0.76	147
Kalburagi	Chittapur	0.66	141	0.24	175	0.70	131	1.00	72	1.19	21	0.76	148
Yadagiri	Shorapur	0.93	90	0.30	169	0.54	170	0.89	100	1.13	33	0.76	149
Kalburagi	Jewargi	0.97	77	0.24	174	0.66	142	0.98	80	0.94	114	0.76	151
Raichur	Lingasugur	1.03	66	0.48	146	0.60	163	0.66	159	0.98	89	0.75	155
Bidar	B. Kalyan	0.48	172	0.37	162	0.57	166	1.20	32	1.09	46	0.74	156
Raichur	Manvi	1.02	68	0.53	142	0.63	157	0.51	174	1.02	73	0.74	157
Kalburagi	Chincholi	0.60	157	0.24	173	0.60	164	1.20	33	1.06	55	0.74	158
Bellary	Hadagali	0.75	125	0.61	123	0.61	159	0.62	164	1.09	43	0.74	159
Bellary	H.B. Halli	0.76	120	0.73	99	0.62	158	0.60	165	0.95	108	0.73	160
Raichur	Devdurga	1.10	54	0.41	156	0.53	172	0.58	167	1.04	60	0.73	161
Bidar	Bhalki	0.41	174	0.45	150	0.71	128	1.03	64	1.03	69	0.73	165
Kalburagi	Aland	0.71	132	0.30	171	0.60	162	0.98	77	0.99	84	0.72	169

Critical Evaluation – cum – Impact Study

Koppal	Yelburga	0.69	136	0.34	166	0.77	105	0.87	107	0.89	128	0.71	170
Bellary	Sandur	0.64	151	0.60	125	0.61	160	0.46	175	1.18	25	0.70	171
Bidar	Aurad	0.34	175	0.38	161	0.67	136	1.02	68	1.01	76	0.69	173
Koppal	Kushtagi	0.61	156	0.37	163	0.64	149	0.74	146	0.90	125	0.65	174
Bellary	Kudligi	0.57	162	0.42	154	0.51	174	0.56	168	1.12	36	0.64	175

Table 1: Taluk wise Values of Sectoral Indices and CCDI, 2002 and 2014-15

District	Taluk	Agriculture and Allied		Industry, Trade and Finance		Economic Infrastructure		Social Infrastructure		Demographic Characteristics		CCDI		Rank		Change
		2002	2014-15	2002	2014-15	2002	2014-15	2002	2014-15	2002	2014-15	2002	2014-15	2002	2014-15	
Bagalkot	Badami	0.84	0.97	0.74	0.69	1.14	0.84	0.76	0.95	0.95	1.07	0.82	0.91	126	98	0.09
Bagalkot	Bagalkot	0.99	0.97	0.84	1.00	1.34	1.02	1.29	1.08	1.03	1.20	1.05	1.05	50	50	0.00
Bagalkot	Bilagi	1.16	1.50	0.6	0.69	0.75	0.90	0.6	0.64	0.91	0.99	0.77	0.95	143	83	0.05
Bagalkot	Hungund	0.64	0.76	0.83	0.68	0.89	0.78	1.08	0.80	0.96	1.16	0.85	0.83	113	131	0.17
Bagalkot	Jamkhandi	1.33	1.44	0.95	1.08	0.85	0.74	0.85	0.87	0.99	1.09	1	1.04	54	54	0.00
Bagalkot	Mudhol	1.32	1.60	0.92	1.41	0.91	0.82	0.86	0.88	0.96	1.05	1.01	1.15	55	26	0.00
Bangalore (R)	Devanahalli	1.46	0.73	0.93	0.90	0.82	0.67	0.82	0.68	1.05	1.08	1.03	0.81	51	135	0.19
Bangalore (R)	Doddaballapura	0.93	0.62	1.35	0.94	0.96	0.69	0.91	0.70	0.94	1.06	1.07	0.80	46	139	0.20
Bangalore (R)	Hosakote	1.27	0.65	0.89	0.90	0.87	0.97	0.81	0.72	0.91	0.95	0.97	0.84	67	128	0.16
Bangalore (R)	Nelamangala	1.13	0.97	0.94	1.06	1.08	1.03	1	0.95	0.84	0.96	1.01	1.00	56	66	0.00
Bangalore (U)	Anekal	0.98	1.23	0.93	3.70	0.98	1.97	0.72	0.91	0.97	1.07	0.9	1.78	91	4	0.00
Bangalore (U)	Bangalore North	1.61	1.84	1.53	3.86	1.89	5.49	1.19	1.81	1.33	1.00	1.5	2.80	11	2	0.00
Bangalore (U)	Bangalore South	1.83	3.37	1.37	9.90	2.05	10.22	1.16	4.32	1.33	0.97	1.51	5.76	10	1	0.00
Belagavi	Athani	1.17	1.17	0.79	0.40	0.95	1.33	0.68	0.68	0.8	0.75	0.88	0.87	97	119	0.13
Belagavi	Bailhongal	0.92	0.82	1.03	0.57	1.02	1.67	0.86	0.73	0.79	0.81	0.95	0.92	74	93	0.08
Belagavi	Belagavi	1.08	1.13	1.67	0.74	1.36	1.92	1.08	0.74	1.06	1.28	1.31	1.16	22	22	0.00
Belagavi	Chikkodi	1.08	1.10	1.13	0.60	1.1	1.54	0.72	0.56	0.85	0.82	1	0.92	57	92	0.08
Belagavi	Gokak	1.13	1.55	0.78	0.39	0.96	1.20	0.64	0.62	0.92	0.91	0.86	0.93	108	88	0.07
Belagavi	Hukkeri	1.06	0.91	0.83	0.51	1.16	1.56	0.67	0.65	0.82	0.83	0.89	0.89	93	105	0.11

Critical Evaluation – cum – Impact Study

Belagavi	Khanapur	1.26	0.90	0.94	0.57	1.35	1.54	0.71	0.78	0.69	1.01	1	0.96	58	74	0.04
Belagavi	Raibag	1.7	1.79	0.72	0.44	1.14	1.57	0.53	0.55	0.8	0.78	0.97	1.03	68	59	0.00
Belagavi	Ramadurg	0.99	1.10	0.92	0.54	1	1.42	0.72	0.98	0.87	0.83	0.9	0.97	92	70	0.03
Belagavi	Savadatti	0.99	1.01	0.83	0.37	0.93	1.24	0.74	0.86	0.81	0.83	0.86	0.86	109	121	0.14
Bellary	Bellary	1.23	1.32	1.14	1.06	1.01	0.84	1.23	0.90	1.1	1.37	1.17	1.10	34	34	0.00
Bellary	H.B.Halli	0.95	0.76	0.75	0.73	1.17	0.62	0.72	0.60	0.81	0.95	0.84	0.73	114	160	0.27
Bellary	Hadagali	0.78	0.75	0.73	0.61	0.99	0.61	0.86	0.62	0.95	1.09	0.81	0.74	129	159	0.26
Bellary	Hospet	1.89	1.41	1.2	0.98	1.46	0.84	0.9	0.53	1.29	1.47	1.34	1.04	19	53	0.00
Bellary	Kudligi	0.77	0.57	0.6	0.42	0.85	0.51	0.81	0.56	1.05	1.12	0.74	0.64	146	175	0.36
Bellary	Sandur	0.78	0.64	0.7	0.60	1.05	0.61	0.62	0.46	0.99	1.18	0.75	0.70	145	171	0.30
Bellary	Siruguppa	1.18	1.07	0.8	0.57	0.87	0.70	0.57	0.52	1.07	1.23	0.86	0.82	110	134	0.18
Bidar	Aurad	0.68	0.34	0.47	0.38	1.03	0.67	0.66	1.02	0.96	1.01	0.65	0.69	164	173	0.31
Bidar	B.Kalyan	0.76	0.48	0.62	0.37	0.76	0.57	0.64	1.20	1.02	1.09	0.69	0.74	158	156	0.26
Bidar	Bhalki	0.7	0.41	0.66	0.45	1.09	0.71	0.71	1.03	0.96	1.03	0.74	0.73	147	165	0.27
Bidar	Bidar	0.81	0.60	1.16	0.74	0.98	0.73	0.96	1.40	1.12	1.16	1	0.92	59	91	0.08
Bidar	Humnabad	0.79	0.54	0.69	0.46	0.8	0.65	0.65	1.44	1.09	1.26	0.73	0.87	150	118	0.13
Chamarajanagar	Chamarajanagara	0.79	0.87	0.73	1.33	0.9	0.63	0.77	1.20	0.97	1.12	0.78	1.03	139	58	0.00
Chamarajanagar	Gundlupete	0.86	0.79	0.66	1.26	0.91	0.66	0.92	1.04	0.87	1.02	0.81	0.95	130	77	0.05
Chamarajanagar	Kollegala	0.78	0.72	0.78	1.25	0.59	0.45	0.92	0.96	0.99	1.11	0.8	0.90	134	101	0.10
Chamarajanagar	Yalanduru	1.36	1.26	1.25	2.11	0.76	0.63	0.9	0.85	1.15	1.19	1.13	1.21	38	19	0.00
Chikkaballapura	Bagepalli	1.05	0.95	0.52	0.64	0.56	0.65	0.88	1.02	0.86	1.03	0.76	0.86	144	123	0.14
Chikkaballapura	Chikkaballapura	1.47	1.45	0.72	1.18	1.09	0.77	0.92	1.07	1.05	1.11	1.02	1.11	52	31	0.00
Chikkaballapura	Chintamani	1.15	0.99	0.72	0.82	0.95	0.64	1.16	0.99	0.97	1.08	0.97	0.90	69	100	0.10

Critical Evaluation – cum – Impact Study

Chikkaballapura	Gowribidanur	0.94	0.95	0.58	0.93	1	0.68	0.94	0.94	0.97	1.04	0.83	0.91	122	97	0.09
Chikkaballapura	Gudibande	1.07	1.00	0.65	0.77	0.77	0.66	0.89	1.06	0.97	1.00	0.84	0.90	115	102	0.10
Chikkaballapura	Shidlagatta	1.25	1.07	0.83	1.01	0.65	0.64	0.77	0.76	0.97	1.04	0.91	0.90	89	99	0.10
Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur	2.06	1.33	1.76	0.59	1.07	1.02	1.04	1.11	1.02	1.15	1.55	1.04	8	55	0.00
Chikmagalur	Kadur	0.75	0.57	0.68	0.42	1.08	0.83	0.94	1.04	0.85	0.90	0.81	0.75	131	154	0.25
Chikmagalur	Koppa	1.66	1.17	1.38	0.99	1.71	1.47	1.22	1.28	0.89	0.88	1.43	1.16	17	21	0.00
Chikmagalur	Mudigere	2.13	0.89	1.47	0.63	1.1	0.91	1.12	1.21	1.01	1.72	1.49	1.07	12	39	0.00
Chikmagalur	N.R. Pura	1.68	1.22	1.44	0.88	0.72	1.02	1.05	1.00	0.89	0.91	1.3	1.01	24	65	0.00
Chikmagalur	Shringeri	1.86	1.50	1.95	1.42	2.68	1.71	1.68	2.20	0.87	0.86	1.9	1.54	2	6	0.00
Chikmagalur	Tarikere	1.09	1.07	0.73	0.45	1.15	0.86	0.8	0.88	0.9	0.96	0.89	0.84	94	127	0.16
Chitradurga	Challakere	0.87	0.70	0.67	1.02	0.81	0.75	0.88	0.81	1.14	1.08	0.81	0.87	132	114	0.13
Chitradurga	Chitrdurga	1.07	0.68	1.01	1.19	1.03	0.98	1.4	1.23	1.13	1.19	1.13	1.05	39	49	0.00
Chitradurga	Hiriyuru	0.88	0.80	0.77	0.91	0.78	0.71	1.04	0.91	1.02	1.09	0.87	0.88	102	108	0.12
Chitradurga	Holalkere	0.87	0.68	0.76	0.90	0.93	0.98	0.85	0.84	0.94	0.95	0.84	0.87	116	113	0.13
Chitradurga	Hosadurga	0.68	0.65	0.72	0.95	0.86	0.88	0.9	1.01	0.87	0.97	0.78	0.89	140	104	0.11
Chitradurga	Molakalmuru	0.8	0.74	0.8	0.93	0.96	0.78	0.84	1.26	1.13	1.14	0.84	0.97	117	71	0.03
Dakshina	Bantwal	1.36	0.83	1.42	0.91	0.8	1.07	0.91	0.85	0.88	0.99	1.19	0.93	31	89	0.07
Dakshina	Beltangady	1.43	1.02	1.68	1.58	0.82	0.91	1.02	1.04	0.81	0.81	1.32	1.07	20	38	0.00
Dakshina	Mangalore	1.07	0.86	2.62	2.13	1.29	1.51	1.55	0.97	1.15	1.40	1.75	1.38	3	10	0.00
Dakshina	Puttur	1.6	0.89	1.56	2.28	0.95	1.30	1.47	1.32	0.95	0.97	1.46	1.36	14	12	0.00
Dakshina	Sullia	1.37	0.78	1.29	1.65	1.26	1.48	1.32	1.20	0.98	0.93	1.3	1.21	25	18	0.00
Davanagere	Channagiri	1.04	0.90	0.49	0.69	0.83	0.69	0.88	1.08	0.95	0.88	0.78	0.85	141	126	0.15
Davanagere	Davanagere	2.22	1.45	1.35	1.41	1.3	1.06	1.36	1.29	1.22	1.31	1.56	1.30	7	14	0.00

Critical Evaluation – cum – Impact Study

Davanagere	Harapanahalli	0.81	0.93	0.5	0.45	0.75	0.66	0.88	0.93	1	0.99	0.72	0.79	153	141	0.21
Davanagere	Harihara	1.7	1.39	0.97	1.16	1.29	0.95	0.86	0.97	1.05	1.04	1.17	1.10	35	32	0.00
Davanagere	Honnali	1.09	0.96	0.7	0.79	0.93	0.78	0.82	1.05	0.88	0.81	0.86	0.88	111	111	0.12
Davanagere	Jagalur	0.84	1.00	0.8	0.59	0.62	0.74	0.81	1.00	1.05	0.95	0.8	0.86	135	125	0.14
Dharwad	Dharwad	1.01	0.65	1.03	2.41	1.16	0.83	1.19	1.07	1.07	1.23	1.08	1.24	44	15	0.00
Dharwad	Hubli	1.22	0.75	2.01	2.22	1.71	1.23	2.06	0.88	1.2	1.47	1.75	1.31	4	13	0.00
Dharwad	Kalaghatagi	0.99	0.74	0.72	2.86	1.28	0.82	0.66	0.85	0.75	0.86	0.84	1.23	118	16	0.00
Dharwad	Kundagol	1.24	0.66	0.71	4.56	1.54	1.07	0.74	0.78	0.81	0.88	0.95	1.59	75	5	0.00
Dharwad	Navalagund	1.26	0.97	0.81	5.57	1.32	1.18	0.83	0.82	0.88	0.98	0.99	1.90	62	3	0.00
Gadag	Gadag	0.91	0.89	1.38	0.72	1.44	1.10	1.07	0.91	1.1	1.19	1.18	0.96	32	73	0.04
Gadag	Mundaragi	0.87	1.15	0.72	0.71	1.25	0.76	0.92	1.11	0.93	0.96	0.88	0.94	98	86	0.06
Gadag	Naragund	1.5	1.41	1.18	0.81	1.63	1.18	0.85	1.42	0.93	0.94	1.22	1.15	28	24	0.00
Gadag	Ron	0.99	0.85	0.77	0.40	1.12	0.84	0.96	0.76	0.97	0.99	0.92	0.77	82	146	0.23
Gadag	Shriahatti	0.92	0.89	0.8	0.40	1.14	0.79	0.86	0.62	0.99	1.07	0.89	0.75	95	153	0.25
Hassan	Alur	1.44	1.08	1.17	1.56	1	0.78	0.94	1.08	0.85	0.81	1.15	1.06	36	43	0.00
Hassan	Arkalagud	1.05	1.30	0.69	1.13	0.7	0.81	0.9	0.77	0.74	0.75	0.84	0.95	119	78	0.05
Hassan	Arsikere	0.8	1.11	0.78	1.30	1.21	0.83	1.07	0.66	0.81	0.85	0.91	0.95	90	82	0.05
Hassan	Belur	1.31	1.06	0.74	1.27	1.01	0.76	0.84	0.78	0.86	0.90	0.94	0.95	78	76	0.05
Hassan	Channarayapatna	1.05	1.20	0.82	1.42	1	0.77	0.92	0.97	0.7	0.73	0.92	1.02	83	61	0.00
Hassan	Hassan	1.38	2.54	0.95	1.89	1.35	0.84	1.52	1.02	0.86	1.02	1.25	1.46	27	7	0.00
Hassan	Holenarasipura	0.93	1.20	0.75	1.33	1.4	0.79	1.15	1.64	0.79	0.79	0.97	1.15	70	25	0.00
Hassan	Sakleshpura	1.72	1.19	1.53	1.54	1.51	0.71	1.2	1.05	1	1.02	1.48	1.10	13	33	0.00
Haveri	Byadagi	1.06	0.92	0.79	0.85	1.5	0.96	0.9	0.81	0.97	0.87	0.97	0.88	71	109	0.12

Critical Evaluation – cum – Impact Study

Haveri	Hangal	1.06	0.91	0.85	0.57	1.09	0.76	0.81	0.78	0.86	0.76	0.92	0.76	84	150	0.24
Haveri	Haveri	1.03	0.90	0.89	0.85	1.27	1.00	0.99	0.78	0.93	0.89	0.99	0.89	63	106	0.11
Haveri	Hirekerur	1.07	0.90	0.64	0.55	1.13	0.83	0.92	0.79	0.86	0.72	0.88	0.76	99	152	0.24
Haveri	Ranebennur	1.23	1.10	1.11	0.89	1.21	0.92	1.09	0.83	1.02	0.94	1.15	0.94	37	87	0.06
Haveri	Savanur	0.85	0.62	0.79	0.75	1.17	0.92	0.86	0.93	0.94	0.93	0.87	0.83	103	132	0.17
Haveri	Shiggaon	0.93	0.67	0.67	0.68	0.65	0.76	1.06	0.87	0.9	0.87	0.84	0.77	120	145	0.23
Kalburagi	Afzalpur	0.67	0.96	0.48	0.30	0.77	0.76	0.65	1.13	0.92	0.94	0.62	0.82	170	133	0.18
Kalburagi	Aland	0.62	0.71	0.54	0.30	0.59	0.60	0.65	0.98	0.97	0.99	0.61	0.72	172	169	0.28
Kalburagi	Chincholi	0.54	0.60	0.49	0.24	0.77	0.60	0.56	1.20	1.02	1.06	0.57	0.74	173	158	0.26
Kalburagi	Chittapur	0.55	0.66	0.67	0.24	0.83	0.70	0.57	1.00	1.15	1.19	0.65	0.76	165	148	0.24
Kalburagi	Gulbarga	0.65	0.86	0.78	0.34	0.9	1.04	1.25	1.15	1.22	1.39	0.89	0.96	96	75	0.04
Kalburagi	Jewargi	0.54	0.97	0.45	0.24	0.56	0.66	0.71	0.98	0.95	0.94	0.57	0.76	174	151	0.24
Kalburagi	Sedam	0.57	0.74	0.71	0.29	0.96	0.77	0.73	1.40	1.01	1.09	0.72	0.86	154	124	0.14
Kodagu	Madikeri	1.96	0.96	2.37	1.89	1.44	1.17	1.78	0.83	0.92	0.91	1.96	1.15	1	23	0.00
Kodagu	Somwarpet	1.84	0.96	1.3	1.82	1.24	1.09	1.1	0.67	0.89	0.88	1.37	1.09	18	35	0.00
Kodagu	Virajpet	2.11	0.91	1.63	1.27	1.33	1.20	1.34	0.93	0.98	0.95	1.62	1.05	5	48	0.00
Kolar	Bangarpet	0.9	1.15	0.8	0.75	1.24	0.79	1.07	0.56	1.19	1.35	0.96	0.92	73	94	0.08
Kolar	Kolar	1.46	1.64	0.76	1.22	0.97	0.60	1.33	1.02	1.01	1.13	1.11	1.12	41	30	0.00
Kolar	Malur	1.25	1.35	0.7	1.19	1.22	0.76	0.81	0.73	0.93	1.01	0.93	1.01	80	64	0.00
Kolar	Mulbagal	1.34	1.33	0.48	0.71	0.83	0.53	0.97	0.79	0.92	1.04	0.88	0.88	100	110	0.12
Kolar	Srinivasapura	1.57	1.35	0.54	0.77	1.09	0.64	0.93	0.74	0.96	1.04	0.98	0.91	64	96	0.09
Koppal	Gangavathi	1.35	1.39	0.89	0.46	0.74	0.78	0.64	0.96	1.04	1.11	0.93	0.94	81	84	0.06
Koppal	Koppal	0.78	1.39	0.81	0.50	1.01	0.74	0.72	1.10	0.97	1.02	0.81	0.95	133	81	0.05

Critical Evaluation – cum – Impact Study

Koppal	Kushtagi	0.65	0.61	0.54	0.37	0.78	0.64	0.68	0.74	0.82	0.90	0.64	0.65	166	174	0.35
Koppal	Yelburga	0.63	0.69	0.52	0.34	0.81	0.77	0.67	0.87	0.83	0.89	0.63	0.71	168	170	0.29
Mandya	K.R.Pet	1.14	1.17	0.54	0.61	0.99	0.88	0.74	0.84	0.69	0.68	0.8	0.84	136	130	0.16
Mandya	Maddur	1.13	1.84	0.72	0.85	1.44	1.07	0.89	0.78	0.77	0.76	0.95	1.06	76	44	0.00
Mandya	Malavalli	0.98	1.44	0.53	0.55	0.87	0.99	1.12	0.89	0.85	0.89	0.84	0.95	121	80	0.05
Mandya	Mandya	1.71	1.87	1.09	0.99	1.54	1.06	1.22	1.19	0.9	0.98	1.32	1.22	21	17	0.00
Mandya	Nagamangala	1.09	1.03	0.64	0.70	0.92	0.98	0.81	0.96	0.66	0.64	0.83	0.86	123	120	0.14
Mandya	Pandavapura	1.4	1.53	0.74	0.75	0.93	0.97	0.8	0.89	0.73	0.71	0.94	0.97	79	72	0.03
Mandya	Srirangapatna	1.4	2.02	0.82	0.86	0.91	1.06	0.81	0.80	0.85	0.89	0.98	1.12	65	29	0.00
Mysore	H.D. Kote	0.66	1.60	0.59	0.57	0.76	0.63	0.91	1.22	0.87	1.08	0.72	1.02	155	60	0.00
Mysore	Hunsur	0.88	1.38	0.76	0.74	0.89	0.86	1.02	1.39	0.88	0.97	0.88	1.07	101	41	0.00
Mysore	K.R. Nagar	0.96	1.63	0.66	0.75	1.36	0.99	1.08	1.46	0.74	0.86	0.92	1.14	85	27	0.00
Mysore	Mysore	0.93	1.47	1.94	1.16	1.52	1.65	1.82	1.45	1.21	1.47	1.58	1.44	6	8	0.00
Mysore	Nanjangud	0.78	1.56	0.84	0.76	0.95	0.76	0.98	1.16	0.88	1.03	0.87	1.05	104	47	0.00
Mysore	Periyapatna	1.28	1.34	0.77	0.67	0.93	0.76	0.98	1.11	0.7	0.76	0.97	0.93	72	90	0.07
Mysore	T. Narsipura	0.9	1.65	0.76	0.71	0.92	0.75	0.99	1.14	0.91	1.11	0.87	1.07	105	40	0.00
Raichur	Devdurga	0.56	1.10	0.47	0.41	0.41	0.53	0.55	0.58	1.05	1.04	0.53	0.73	175	161	0.27
Raichur	Lingasugur	0.59	1.03	0.55	0.48	0.7	0.60	0.68	0.66	0.98	0.98	0.63	0.75	169	155	0.25
Raichur	Manvi	1.11	1.02	0.49	0.53	0.67	0.63	0.49	0.51	1.04	1.02	0.69	0.74	159	157	0.26
Raichur	Raichur	0.91	0.99	0.78	0.82	0.94	3.11	0.87	0.90	1.15	1.24	0.87	1.41	106	9	0.00
Raichur	Sindhanur	1.19	1.49	0.62	0.61	0.6	0.64	0.64	0.60	0.94	0.96	0.78	0.86	142	122	0.14
Ramanagar	Channapatna	1.06	1.17	0.85	0.72	0.97	0.66	0.97	0.83	0.91	0.97	0.95	0.87	77	116	0.13
Ramanagar	Kanakapura	0.74	0.87	0.62	0.70	0.66	0.55	0.94	0.73	0.79	0.82	0.74	0.73	148	162	0.27

Critical Evaluation – cum – Impact Study

Ramanagar	Magadi	0.74	0.94	0.76	0.81	0.67	0.65	0.94	0.76	0.79	0.85	0.79	0.80	137	138	0.20
Ramanagar	Ramanagar	1.09	1.06	1.04	1.28	0.86	0.83	0.95	0.84	0.94	1.07	1	1.02	60	62	0.00
Shivamogga	Bhadravathi	1.49	1.17	1.14	0.93	1.23	0.82	1.02	0.72	1.13	1.24	1.21	0.97	29	69	0.03
Shivamogga	Hosanagara	1.42	1.04	0.98	1.12	0.96	1.14	0.95	1.13	0.74	0.75	1.07	1.03	47	57	0.00
Shivamogga	Sagara	1.39	0.99	1.2	0.95	1.2	1.25	1.07	1.18	0.89	0.96	1.2	1.07	30	42	0.00
Shivamogga	Shikaripura	1.06	1.12	0.77	0.67	1	0.86	0.93	1.04	0.95	1.01	0.92	0.94	86	85	0.06
Shivamogga	Shimoga	1.61	1.07	1.48	1.04	1.24	0.80	1.42	1.01	1.18	1.37	1.46	1.06	15	45	0.00
Shivamogga	Soraba	1.1	0.92	0.64	0.57	0.69	0.85	0.87	0.81	0.75	0.81	0.82	0.79	127	142	0.21
Shivamogga	Thirthahalli	1.7	1.02	1.19	0.99	0.98	1.15	1.31	1.30	0.78	0.82	1.31	1.06	23	46	0.00
Tumkur	Chikkanayanahalli	0.76	0.80	0.81	0.78	0.83	0.65	0.9	0.80	0.88	0.92	0.83	0.79	124	140	0.21
Tumkur	Gubbi	0.84	0.71	0.57	0.69	0.96	0.97	0.75	0.89	0.76	0.78	0.73	0.81	151	137	0.19
Tumkur	Koratagere	0.89	0.59	0.68	0.72	0.98	0.56	0.9	0.82	0.86	0.91	0.83	0.72	125	167	0.28
Tumkur	Kunigal	0.84	0.66	0.75	0.84	0.91	0.75	0.74	0.95	0.74	0.75	0.79	0.79	138	143	0.21
Tumkur	Madhugiri	0.77	0.51	0.61	0.70	0.9	0.64	0.78	0.76	0.92	0.98	0.74	0.72	149	168	0.28
Tumkur	Pavagada	0.73	0.55	0.67	0.77	0.79	0.51	0.69	0.75	1.04	1.06	0.72	0.73	156	166	0.27
Tumkur	Sira	0.72	0.65	0.68	0.56	0.81	0.58	0.74	0.69	0.93	0.98	0.73	0.69	152	172	0.31
Tumkur	Tiptur	0.86	0.76	1.09	1.49	1.31	1.09	1.13	1.10	0.87	0.94	1.06	1.08	49	36	0.00
Tumkur	Tumkur	1.07	0.65	1.2	1.08	1.22	0.84	1.24	0.98	1.04	1.21	1.18	0.95	33	79	0.05
Tumkur	Turuvekere	0.88	0.70	0.75	0.93	1.16	1.10	0.88	0.73	0.72	0.73	0.86	0.84	112	129	0.16
Udupi	Karkala	1.49	0.76	1.79	1.20	1.08	1.13	1.59	1.65	0.85	0.90	1.55	1.13	9	28	0.00
Udupi	Kundapura	1.3	0.76	1.1	1.09	1.01	1.04	1.12	1.34	0.8	0.85	1.13	1.01	40	63	0.00
Udupi	Udupi	1.06	0.65	1.9	1.16	1.38	1.41	1.32	1.65	0.94	1.16	1.45	1.20	16	20	0.00
Uttar Kannada	Ankola	0.86	0.52	0.92	1.04	1.05	1.25	1.17	1.38	0.82	0.98	0.98	1.03	66	56	0.00

Critical Evaluation – cum – Impact Study

Uttar Kannada	Bhatkal	0.76	0.47	0.76	0.85	1.12	1.14	0.81	0.99	0.94	1.02	0.82	0.90	128	103	0.10
Uttar Kannada	Haliyal	0.82	0.80	0.98	0.54	1.33	0.90	1.06	1.04	0.95	1.10	1	0.87	61	112	0.13
Uttar Kannada	Honnar	1.02	0.54	1.05	1.05	1.37	1.18	1.05	1.38	0.78	0.80	1.07	0.99	48	67	0.01
Uttar Kannada	Karwar	0.75	0.60	1.38	1.33	1.64	1.34	1.6	2.39	0.97	1.16	1.29	1.36	26	11	0.00
Uttar Kannada	Kumta	0.9	0.50	1.05	1.27	1.56	1.39	1.15	1.17	0.81	0.91	1.09	1.05	43	51	0.00
Uttar Kannada	Mundgod	1	0.87	0.88	0.64	1.36	0.71	1.14	1.24	0.81	0.96	1.02	0.88	53	107	0.12
Uttar Kannada	Siddaur	0.75	0.52	0.72	0.71	1.61	1.48	1.1	1.37	0.78	0.81	0.92	0.98	87	68	0.02
Uttar Kannada	Sirsi	1.15	0.65	0.87	0.89	1.32	1.30	1.21	1.35	0.96	1.03	1.08	1.05	45	52	0.00
Uttar Kannada	Supa	0.71	0.54	0.74	0.84	0.83	0.77	1.26	1.55	0.64	0.65	0.87	0.87	107	115	0.13
Uttar Kannada	Yellapur	1.29	0.61	0.8	0.98	1.74	1.43	1.08	1.39	0.77	0.97	1.1	1.08	42	37	0.00
Vijayapur	B.Bagewadi	0.73	0.54	0.57	0.53	0.75	0.78	0.75	0.88	0.9	0.92	0.69	0.73	160	163	0.27
Vijayapur	Indi	0.8	0.84	0.52	0.49	0.74	0.72	0.64	0.75	0.88	0.85	0.66	0.73	163	164	0.27
Vijayapur	Muddebihal	0.59	0.62	0.53	0.59	0.95	0.81	0.88	1.31	0.96	1.03	0.69	0.87	161	117	0.13
Vijayapur	Sindagi	0.66	0.68	0.5	0.48	0.78	0.73	0.73	1.14	0.89	0.87	0.64	0.78	167	144	0.22
Vijayapur	Vijayapur	0.77	0.75	0.83	0.67	0.93	0.84	1.16	1.14	1.08	1.20	0.92	0.92	88	95	0.08
Yadagiri	Shahapur	0.76	0.97	0.47	0.33	0.66	0.56	0.6	0.77	0.97	1.17	0.62	0.76	171	147	0.24
Yadagiri	Shorapur	0.98	0.93	0.5	0.30	0.69	0.54	0.64	0.89	0.98	1.13	0.7	0.76	157	149	0.24
Yadagiri	Yadagiri	0.68	0.87	0.54	0.32	0.88	0.65	0.7	0.99	1.03	1.21	0.67	0.81	162	136	0.19
	Average	1.07		0.9	1	1.04	1.00	0.94	1.00	0.93	1.00	0.97				
	Standard Deviation	0.36		0.38	0.97	0.32	0.85	0.27	0.39	0.15	0.17	0.28				
	Coefficient of variation	0.34		0.42	0.97	0.3	0.85	0.29	0.39	0.16	0.17	0.29				

Table 2: Taluks with Major Changes in Ranking

District	Taluks	Agriculture and Allied		Industry, Trade and Finance		Economic Infrastructure		Social Infrastructure		Demographic Characteristics		CCDI		Rank		Changes	Category	
		2002	2015	2002	2015	2002	2015	2002	2015	2002	2015	2002	2015	2002	2015		2002	2015
Chamarajanagar	Chamarajanagar	0.79	0.85	0.73	1.53	0.9	0.63	0.77	1.2	0.97	1.12	0.78	1.07	140	45	↑95	MSB*	RDEV
Mysore	H.D. Kote	0.66	1.63	0.59	0.60	0.76	0.63	0.91	1.28	0.87	1.08	0.72	1.05	156	55	↑101	MSB*	RDEV*
Bangalore R	Devanahali	1.46	0.71	0.93	1.02	0.82	0.69	0.82	0.63	1.05	1.09	1.03	0.83	51	135	↓84	RDEV*	MRB*
Bangalore R	Doddaballapur	0.93	0.61	1.35	1.07	0.96	0.71	0.91	0.62	0.94	1.06	1.07	0.81	46	139	↓93	RDEV*	MRB*
Uttarakannada	Haliyal	0.82	0.79	0.98	0.62	1.33	0.86	1.06	0.93	0.95	1.1	1	0.86	60	127	↓67	RDEV*	MRB*
Uttarakannada	Mundagod	1	0.85	0.88	0.74	1.36	0.7	1.14	1.13	0.81	0.96	1.02	0.88	52	122	↓70	RDEV*	MRB*
Mysore	Hunsur	0.88	1.43	0.76	0.79	0.89	0.82	1.02	1.38	0.88	0.97	0.88	1.08	101	41	↑60	MRB*	RDEV*
Dharwad	Kalghatagi	0.99	0.72	0.72	3.34	1.28	0.8	0.66	0.91	0.75	0.86	0.84	1.32	120	16	↑104	MRB*	RDEV*
Chitradurga	Molakalmuru	0.8	0.73	0.8	1.06	0.96	0.76	0.84	1.4	1.13	1.14	0.84	1.02	119	60	↑59	MRB*	RDEV*
Mysore	Nanjanagud	0.78	1.64	0.84	0.82	0.95	0.75	0.98	1.18	0.88	1.03	0.87	1.08	105	40	↑65	MRB*	RDEV*
Raichur	Raichur	0.91	0.96	0.78	0.94	0.94	3.01	0.87	0.8	1.15	1.25	0.87	1.39	107	10	↑97	MRB*	RDEV*
Mysore	T. Narasipur	0.9	1.75	0.76	0.79	0.92	0.74	0.99	1.14	0.91	1.11	0.87	1.10	103	37	↑66	MRB*	RDEV*

*** RDEV- Relatively Developed*MRB- More Backward*MSB- Most Backward**

Table 3: Classification of Taluks on the level of Agriculture Development

Year	2002
Relatively Developed	Davanagere,Mudigere, Virajpet, Chikmagalur, Madikeri, Hospet, Shringeri, Somwarpet, BangaloreSouth, Sakleshpura, Mandya, Raibag, Harihara, Thirthahalli, Koppa, N.R.Pura, BangaloreNorth, Shimoga, Puttur, Srinivasapura, Naragund, Bhadravathi, Karkala, Chikkaballapura, Devanahalli, Kolar, Alur, Beltangady, Hosanagara, Pandavapura, Srirangapatna, Sagara, Hassan, Sullia, Yalanduru, Bantwal, Gangavathi, Mulbagal, Jamkhandi, Mudhol, Belur, Kundapura, Yellapur, Periyapatna, Hosakote, Khanapur, Navalagun, Shidlagatta, Malur, Kundagol, Bellary, Ranebennur, Hubli, Sindh anur, Siruguppa, Athani, Bilagi, Chintamani, Sirsi, K.R. Pet., Nelamangala, Gokak, Maddur, Manvi, Soraba, Tarikere, Honnali, Nagamangala, Ramanagar, Belagavi, Chikkodi, Gudibande, Chitrdurga, Mangalore, Hirekerur, Tumkur, Hukkeri, Byadagi, Hangal, Channapatna, Shikaripura, Udupi, Bag epalli, Arkalagud, Channarayapatna, Channagiri, Haveri, Honnavar, Dharwad, Mundgod. (90 Taluks)
Backward	Bagalkot, Ramadurg, Savadatti, Kalaghatagi, Ron, Anekal, Malavalli, Shorapur, K.R. Nagar, H.B. Halli, Gowribidanur, Doddaballapura, Holenarasipura, Shiggaon, Mysore, Bailhongal, Shriahatti, Gadag, Raichur, Bangarpet, T. Narsipura, Kumta (23 taluks)
More Backward	Koratagere, Hiriyuru, Hunsur, Turuvekere, Challakere, Holalkere, Mundaragi, Gundlupete, Tiptur, Ankola, Savanur, Badami, Jagalur, Gubbi, Kunig al, Haliyal, Bidar, Harapanahalli, Molakalmuru, Arsikere, Indi. (20 taluks)
Most Backward	Humnabad, Chamarajanagara, Hadagali, Sandur, Kollegala, Koppal, Nanjangud, Kudligi, Madhugiri, Vijayapur, B. Kalyan, Chikkanayanahalli, Bhatkal, Shahapur, Kadur, Karwar, Siddaur, Kanakapura, Magadi, Pavagada, B. Bagewadi, Sira, Supa, Bhalki, Aurad, Hosadurga, Yadagiri, Afzalpur, H. D. Kote, Sindagi, Gulbarga, Kushtagi, Hungund, Yelburga, Aland, Lingasugur, Muddebihal, Sedam, Devdurga, Chittapur, Chincholi, Jewargi (42 taluks)
Total Backward	Bagalkot, Ramadurg, Savadatti, Kalaghatagi, Ron, Anekal, Malavalli, Shorapur, K.R. Nagar, H.B. Halli, Gowribidanur, Doddaballapura, Holenarasipura, Shiggaon, Mysore, Bailhongal, Shriahatti, Gadag, Raichur, Bangarpet, T. Narsipura, Kumta, Koratagere, Hiriyuru, Hunsur, Turuvekere, Challa kere, Holalkere, Mundaragi, Gundlupete, Tiptur, Ankola, Savanur, Badami, Jagalur, Gubbi, Kunigal, Haliyal, Bidar, Harapanahalli, Molakalmuru, Ar sikere, Indi, Humnabad, Chamarajanagara, Hadagali, Sandur, Kollegala, Koppal, Nanjangud, Kudligi, Madhugiri, Vijayapur, B. Kalyan, Chikkanayanahalli, Bhatkal, Shahapur, Kadur, Karwar, Siddaur, Kanakapura, Magadi, Pavagada, B. Bagewadi, Sira, Supa, Bhalki, Aurad, Hosadurga, Yadagiri, Afzalpur, H. D. Kote, Sindagi, Gulbarga, Kushtagi, Hungund, Yelburga, Aland, Lingasugur, Muddebihal, Sedam, Devdurga, Chittapur, Chincholi, Jewargi. (85 Taluks)

Year	2014-15
Relatively Developed	BangaloreSouth,Hassan,Srirangapatna,Mandya,Maddur,BangaloreNorth,Raibag,T.Narsipura,Kolar,K.R.Nagar,H.D.Kote,Mudhol,Nanjangu d,Gokak,Pandavapura,Bilagi,Shringer,Sindhanur,Mysore, Davanagere, Chikkaballapura, Malavalli,Jamkhandi, Naragund, Hospet, Koppal, Harihara,Gangavathi,Hunsur,Malur,Srinivasapura,Periyapatna,Mulbagal,Chikmagalur,Bellary,Arkalagud,Yalanduru,Anekal,N.R.Pura,C.R., Patana,H.N.Pura,Sakleshpura,K.R.Pet,Koppa, Athani, Bhadravathi, Channapatna, Bangarpet, Mundaragi, Belagavi, Shikaripura, Arsikere, Chikkodi, Devdurga,Ramadurg,Ranebennur,Alur,Shimoga,Tarikere,Siruguppa,Shidlagatta,Ramanagar,Belur, Hosanagara, ,Beltangady, Manvi,Thirthahalli,Savadatti,Gudibande,Jagalur ()
Backward	Chintamani,Raichur,Sagara,Navalagund,Jewargi,Shahapur,Nelamangala,Bagalkot,Badami,Madikeri,Afzalpur,Honnali,Somwarpet,Bagepalli,Gowribidanur,Magadi,Harapanahalli,Shorapur,Soraba,Byadagi,Hukkeri,Hangal,Virajpet,Haveri,Khanapur,Hirekerur,Channagiri,Puttur,Shriahatti,Gadag, Mudigere ()
More Backward	Yadagiri, Kanakapura, Chamarajanagara, Mundgod,Gulbarga,Mangalore,Ron,Indi,Bantwal,Bailhongal, Chikkanayanahalli, Haliyal, Hiriyuru ()
Most Backward	Gundlupete,Sullia,Tiptur,H.B.Halli,Hungund,Karkala,Kundapura,Hubli,Hadagali,Vijayapur,Molakalmuru,Sedam,Kalaghatagi,Devanahalli, Kollegala,Aland,Gubbi,Challakere,Turuvekere,Yelburga,Holalkere,Sindagi,Chitrdurga,Shiggaon,Chittapur,Kunigal,Kundagol,Sirsi,Hosadurga,Sira,Udupi,Dharwad,Hosakote,Tumkur,Sandur,Savanur,Muddebihal,Doddaballapura,Yellapur,Kushtagi,Chincholi,Karwar,Bidar,Koratagere,Kadur,Kudligi,Pavagada,Humnabad,B.Bagewadi,Honnavar,Supa, Ankola, Siddaur, Madhugiri, Kumta, B.Kalyan, Bhatkal, Bhalki ,Aurad ()
Total Backward	Chintamani,Raichur,Sagara,Navalagund,Jewargi,Shahapur,Nelamangala,Bagalkot,Badami,Madikeri,Afzalpur,Honnali,Somwarpet,Bagepalli,Gowribidanur,Magadi,Harapanahalli,Shorapur,Soraba,Byadagi,Hukkeri,Hangal,Virajpet,Haveri,Khanapur,Hirekerur,Channagiri,Puttur,Shriahatti,Gadag,Mudigere,Yadagiri,Kanakapura,Chamarajanagara,Mundgod,Gulbarga,Mangalore,Ron,Indi,Bantwal,Bailhongal,Chikkanayanahalli,Haliyal,Hiriyuru,Gundlupete,Sullia,Tiptur,H.B.Halli,Hungund,Karkala,Kundapura,Hubli,Hadagali,Vijayapur,Molakalmuru,Sedam,Kalaghatagi,Devanahalli,Kollegala,Aland,Gubbi,Challakere,Turuvekere,Yelburga,Holalkere,Sindagi,Chitrdurga,Shiggaon,Chittapur,Kunigal,Kundagol,Sirsi,Hosadurga,Sira,Udupi,Dharwad,Hosakote,Tumkur,Sandur,Savanur,Muddebihal,Doddaballapura,Yellapur,Kushtagi,Chincholi,Karwar,Bidar,Koratagere,Kadur,Kudligi,Pavagada,Humnabad, B.Bagewadi, Honnavar, Supa, Ankola, Siddaur, Madhugiri, Kumta, B.Kalyan, Bhatkal,Bhalki ,Aurad.

Table 4: Classification of Taluks on the level of Industry, Trade and Finance Development

Year	2002
Relatively Developed	Doddaballapura, Bangalore North, Bangalore South, Belagavi, Chikkodi, Bailhongal, Hospet, Bellary, Bidar, Yalanduru, Shringeri, Chikmagalur, Mudigere, N.R.Pura, Koppa, Chitrdurga, Mangalore, Beltangady, Puttur, Bantwal, Sullia, Davanagere, Hubli, Dharwad, Gadag, Naragund, Sakleshpura, Alur, Ranebennur, Madikeri, Virajpet, Somwarpet, Mandya, Mysore, Ramanagar, Shimoga, Sagara, Thirthahalli, Bhadravathi, Tumkur, Tip tur, Udupi, Karkala, Kundapura, Karwar, Honnavar, Kumta. (47 Taluks)
Backward	Hosanagara, Haliyal, Harihara, Jamkhandi, Hassan, Nelamangala, Khanapur, Devanahalli, Anekal, Mudhol, Ramadurg, Ankola, Hosakote, Haveri, Gangavathi. (15 Taluks)
More Backward	Mundgod, Sirsi, Hangal, Channapatna, Bagalkot, Nanjangud, Hungund, Hukkeri, Savadatti, Shidlagatta, Vijayapur, Channarayapatna, Srirangapatna, Navalagund, Koppal, Chikkanayanahalli, Siruguppa, Molakalmuru, Jagalur, Shriahatti, Bangarpet, Yellapur (22 Taluks)
Most Backward	Athani, Byadagi, Savanur, Gokak, Kollegala, Arsikere, Gulbarga, Raichur, Hiriyuru, Ron, Periyapatna, Shikaripura Holalkere, Kolar, Hunsur, T.Narsipura, Magadi, Bhatkal, H.B.Halli, Holenarasipura, Kunigal, Turuvekere, Badami, Belur, Pandavapura, Supa, Hadagali, Chamarajanagara, Tarikere, Raibag, Chikkaballapura, Chintamani, Hosadurga, Kalaghatagi, Mundaragi, Maddur, Siddaur, Kundagol, Sedam, Sandur, Honnali, Malur, Humnabad, Arkalagud, Kadur, Koratagere, Sira, Challakere, Shiggaon, Chittapur, Pavagada, Bhalki, Gundlupete, K.R.Nagar, Gudibande, Hirekerur, Naamangala, Soraba, B.Kalyan, Sindhanur, Kanakapura, Madhugiri, Bilagi, Kudligi, H.D.Kote, Gowribidanur, Gubbi, B.Bagewadi, Lingasugur, Aland, Srinivasapura, Kushtagi, K.R.Pet, Yadagiri, Malavalli, Bagepalli, Yelburga, Indi, Harapanahalli, Sindagi, Shorapur, Channagiri, Chincholi, Manvi, Afzalpur, Mulbagal, Aurad, Devdurga, Shahapur, Jewargi (91 Taluks)

Total Backward	Hosanagara,Haliyal,Harihara,Jamkhandi,Hassan,Nelamangala,Khanapur,Devanahalli,Anekal,Mudhol,Ramadurg,Ankola,Hosakote,Haveri,Gangavathi,Mundgod,Sirsi,Hangal,Channapatna,Bagalkot,Nanjangud,Hungund,Hukkeri,Savadatti,Shidlagatta,Vijayapur,Channarayapatna,Srirangapatna,Navalagund,Koppal,Chikkanayanahalli,Siruguppa,Molakalmuru,Jagalur,Shriahatti,Bangarpet,Yellapur,Athani,Byadagi,Savanur,Gokak,Kollegala,Arsikere,Gulbarga,Raichur,Hiriyuru,Ron,Periyapatna,ShikaripuraHolalkere,Kolar,Hunsur,T.Narsipura,Magadi,Bhatkal,H.B.Halli,Holenarasipura,Kunigal,Turuvekere,Badami,Belur,Pandavapura,Supa,Hadagali,Chamarajanagara,Tarikere,Raibag,Chikkaballapura,Chintamani,Hosadurga,Kalaghatagi,Mundaragi,Maddur,Siddaur,Kundagol,Sedam,Sandur,Honnali,Malur,Humnabad,Arkalgud,Kadur,Koratagere,Sira,Challakere,Shiggaon,Chittapur,Pavagada,Bhalki,Gundlupete,K.R.Nagar,Gudibande,Hirekerur,Nagamangala,Soraba,B.Kalyan,Sindhanur,Kanakapura,Madhugiri,Bilagi,Kudligi,H.D.Kote,Gowribidanur,Gubbi,B.Bagewadi,Lingasugur,Aland,Srinivasapura,Kushtagi,K.R.Pet,Yadagiri,Malavalli,Bagepalli,Yelburga,Indi,Harapanahalli,Sindagi,Shorapur,Channagiri,Chincholi,Manvi,Afzalpur, Mulbagal,Aurad,Devdurga, Shahapur,Jewargi(128 Taluks)
Year	2014-15
Relatively Developed	BangaloreSouth,Navalagund,Kundagol,BangaloreNorth,Anekal,Kalaghatagi,Dharwad,Puttur,Hubli,Mangalore,Yalanduru,Hassan,Madikeri,Somwarpet,Sullia,Beltangady,Alur,Sakleshpura,Tiptur,C.R.Patana,Shringeri,Mudhol,Davanagere,Karwar,H.N.Pura,Chamarajanagara,Arsikere,Ramanagar, Virajpet,Kumta,Belur,Gundlupete,Kollegala,Kolar,Karkala,Chitrdurga,Malur,Chikkaballapura,Harihara,Udupi,Mysore,Arkalgud,Hosanagara,Kundapura,Tumkur,Jamkhandi,Nelamangala,Bellary,Honnagar,Shimoga,Ankola,Challakere,Shidlagatta, Bagalkot(54 Taluks)
Backward	Koppa,Mandya,Thirthahalli,Yellapur,Hospet,Sagara,Hosadurga,Doddaballapura,Molakalmuru,Gowribidanur,Turuvekere,Bhadravathi,Hiriyuru,Bantwal,Holalkere,Devanahalli,Hosakote,Ranebennur,Sirsi (19 Taluks)
More Backward	N.R.Pura,Srirangapatna,Haveri,Byadagi,Maddur,Bhatkal,Kunigal,Supa,Chintamani,Raichur,Magadi,Naragund (12 Taluks)

Most Backward	Honnali,Chikkanayanahalli,Srinivasapura,Gudibande,Pavagada,Nanjangud,K.R.Nagar,Pandavapura,Savanur,Bangarpet,Hunsur,Bidar,Belagavi,H.B.Halli,Koratagere,Channapatna,Gadag,Siddaur,T.Narsipura,Mundaragi,Mulbagal,Madhugiri,Nagamangala,Kanakapura,Channagiri,Badami,Bilagi,Gubbi,Hungund,Shiggaon,Vijayapur,Shikaripura,Periyapatna,Mundgod,Bagepalli,Mudigere,K.R.Pet,Hadagali,Sindh anur,Sandur,Chikkodi,Jagalur,Chikmagalur,Muddebihal,Hangal,Bailhongal,Soraba,Khanapur,H.D.Kote,Siruguppa,Sira,Malavalli,Hirekerur,Ramadurg,Haliyal,B.Bagewadi,Manvi,Hukkeri,Koppal,Indi,Lingasugur,Sindagi,Gangavathi,Humnabad,Bhalki,Harapanahalli,Tariker e,Raibag,Kudligi,Kadur,Devdurga,Ron,Shriahatti,Athani,Gokak,Aurad,B.Kalyan,Kushtagi,Savadatti,Gulbarga,Yelburga,Shahapur,Yadagiri,Shorapur,Afalpur,Aland,Sedam,Chincholi,Jewargi,Chittapur(90 Taluks)
Total Backward	Koppa,Mandya,Thirthahalli,Yellapur,Hospet,Sagara,Hosadurga,Doddaballapura,Molakalmuru,Gowribidanur,Turuvekere,Bhadravathi,Hiriyuru,Bantwal,Holalkere,Devanahalli,Hosakote,Ranebennur,Sirsi,N.R.Pura,Srirangapatna,Haveri,Byadagi,Maddur,Bhatkal,Kunigal,Sup a,Chintamani,Raichur,Magadi,Naragund,Honnali,Chikkanayanahalli,Srinivasapura,Gudibande,Pavagada,Nanjangud,K.R.Nagar,Pandavapura,Savanur,Bangarpet,Hunsur,Bidar,Belagavi,H.B.Halli,Koratagere,Channapatna,Gadag,Siddaur,T.Narsipura,Mundaragi,Mulbagal,Madhugiri,Nagamangala,Kanakapura,Channagiri,Badami,Bilagi,Gubbi,Hungund,Shiggaon,Vijayapur,Shikaripura,Periyapatna,Mundgod,Bagepalli,Mudigere,K.R.Pet,Hadagali,Sindh anur,Sandur,Chikkodi,Jagalur,Chikmagalur,Muddebihal,Hangal,Bailhongal,Soraba,KhanapurH.D.Kote,Siruguppa,Sira,Malavalli,Hirekerur,Ramadurg,Haliyal,B.Bagewadi,Manvi,Hukkeri,Koppal,Indi,Lingasugur,Sindagi,Gangavathi,Humnabad,Bhalki,Harapanahalli,Tarikere,Raibag,Kudligi,Kadur,Devdurga,Ron,Shriahatti,Athani,Gokak,Aurad,B.Kalyan,Kushtagi,Savadatti,Gulbarga,Yelburga,Shahapur,Yadagiri, Shorapur,Afalpur,Aland,Sedam,Chincholi,Jewargi,Chittapur(121 Taluks)

Table 5: Classification of Taluks on the level of Economic Infrastructure Development

Year	2002
Relatively Developed	Shringeri, Bangalore South, Bangalore North, Yellapur, Koppa, Hubli, Karwar, Naragund, Siddaur, Kumta, Kundagol, Mandya, Mysore, Sakleshpura, Byadagi, Hospet, Gadag, Madikeri, Maddur, Holenarasipura, Udupi, Honnavar, Belagavi, K.R. Nagar, Mundgod, Khanapur, Hassan, Bagalkot, Virajpet, Haliyal, Navalagund, Sirsi, Tiptur, Davanagere, Mangalore, Harihara, Kalaghatagi, Haveri, Sullia, Mundaragi, Malur, Tumkur, Arsikere, Ranebennur, Sagara, H.B. Halli, Somwarpet, Bangarpet, Shimoga, Bhadravathi, Savanur, Hukkeri, Dharwad, Turuvekere, Tarikere, Badami, Raibag, Shriahatti, Hirekerur, Ron, Bhatkal, Chikkodi, Mudigere, Bhalki, Chikkaballapura, Hangal, Srinivasapura, Nelamangala, Kadur, Karkala, Chikmagalur, Sandur, Ankola, Aurad, Chitrdurga, Bailhongal, Bellary, Belur, Koppal, Kundapura, Ramadurg, Gowribidanur, Alur, Channarayapatna, Shikaripura. (85 Taluks)
Backward	Hadagali, K.R. Pet, Anekal, Bidar, Thirthahalli, Koratagere, Kolar, Channapatna, Doddaballapura, Gokak, Molakalmuru, Sedam, Hosanagara, Gubbi, Athani, Chintamani, Puttur, Nanjangud, Muddebihal, Raichur, Savadatti, Holalkere, Honnali, Pandavapura, Periyapatna, Vijayapur, Nagamangala, T. Narsipura, Mudhol, Gundlupete, Srirangapatna, Kunigal, Chamarajanagara, Gulbarga, Madhugiri, Hungund, Hunsur (37 Taluks)
More Backward	Yadagiri, Hosakote, Siruguppa, Malavalli, Hosadurga, Ramanagar, Jamkhandi, Kudligi, Channagiri, Chittapur, Mulbagal, Chikkanayanahalli, Supa, Devanahalli, Beltangady, Challakere, Yelburga, Sira, Humnabad, Bantwal (20 Taluks)
Most Backward	Pavagada, Hiriya, Kushtagi, Sindagi, Gudibande, Afzalpur, Chincholi, B. Kalyan, Yalanduru, H.D. Kote, Bilagi, Harapanahalli, B. Bagewadi, Gangavathi, Indi, N.R. Pura, Arkalagud, Lingasugur, Soraba, Shorapur, Manvi, Magadi, Kanakapura, Shahapur, Shidlagatta, Shiggaon, Jagalur, Sindhanur, Kollegala, Aland, Bagepalli, Jewargi, Devdurga (33 Taluks)
Total Backward	Hadagali, K.R. Pet, Anekal, Bidar, Thirthahalli, Koratagere, Kolar, Channapatna, Doddaballapura, Gokak, Molakalmuru, Sedam, Hosanagara, Gubbi, Athani, Chintamani, Puttur, Nanjangud, Muddebihal, Raichur, Savadatti, Holalkere, Honnali, Pandavapura, Periyapatna, Vijayapur, Nagamangala, T. Narsipura, Mudhol, Gundlupete, Srirangapatna, Kunigal, Chamarajanagara, Gulbarga, Madhugiri, Hungund, Hunsur, Yadagiri, Hosakote, Siruguppa, Malavalli, Hosadurga, Ramanagar, Jamkhandi, Kudligi, Channagiri, Chittapur, Mulbagal, Chikkanayanahalli, Supa, Devanahalli, Beltangady, Challakere, Yelburga, Sira, Humnabad, Bantwal, Pavagada, Hiriya, Kushtagi, Sindagi, Gudibande, Afzalpur, Chincholi, B. Kalyan, Yalanduru, H.D. Kote, Bilagi, Harapanahalli, B. Bagewadi, Gangavathi, Indi, N.R. Pura, Arkalagud, Lingasugur, Soraba, Shorapur, Manvi, Magadi, Kanakapura, Shahapur, Shidlagatta, Shiggaon, Jagalur, Sindhanur, Kollegala, Aland, Bagepalli, Jewargi, Devdurga (90 Taluks)

Year	2014-15
Relatively Developed	Bangalore South, Bangalore North, Raichur, Anekal, Belagavi, Shringeri, Bailhongal, Mysore, Raibag, Hukkeri, Chikkodi, Khanapur, Mangalore, Sullia, Siddaur, Koppa, Yellapur, Ramadurg, Udupi, Kumta, Karwar, Athani, Sirsi, Puttur, Ankola, Sagara, Savadatti, Hubli, Virajpet, Gokak, Honnavar, Navalagund, Naragund, Madikeri, Thirthahalli, Bhatkal, Hosanagara, Karkala, Turuvekere, Gadag, Somwarpet, Tiptur, Maddur, Kundagol, Bantwal, Davanagere, Mandya, Srirangapatna, Gulbarga, Kundapura, Nelamangala, N.R.Pura, Chikmagalur, Bagalkot, Haveri (55 Taluks)
Backward	K.R.Nagar, Malavalli, Nagamangala, Holalkere, Chitrdurga, Hosakote, Gubbi, Pandavapura, Byadagi, Harihara, Ranebennur, Savanur, Beltangady, Mudigere, Bilagi, Haliyal (16 Taluks)
More Backward	Hosadurga, K.R.Pet, Hunsur, Tarikere, Shikaripura, Soraba, Hassan Bellary, Tumkur, Badami, Ron, Vijayapur, Hospet, Hirekerur, Dharwad, Kadur, Arsikere, Ramanagar, Kalaghatagi, Bhadravathi, Mudhol, Arkalagud, Muddebihal, Shimoga (24 taluks)
Most Backward	Shriahatti, H.N.Pura, Bangarpet, Alur, B. Bagewadi, Molakalmuru, Gangavathi, Honnali, Hungund, Yelburga, Chikkaballapura, C.R. Patana, Supa, Sedam, Periyapatna, Belur, Hangal, Malur, Afzalpur, Mundaragi, Nanjangud, Shiggaon, Challakere, Kunigal, T. Narsipura, Jagalur, Koppal, Jamkhandi, Bidar, Sindagi, Indi, Mundgod, Bhalki, Sakleshpura, Hiriyuru, Chittapur, Siruguppa, Channagiri, Doddaballapura, Gowribidanur, Aurad, Devanahalli, Harapanahalli, Channapatna, Gudibande, Gundlupete, Jewargi, Magadi, Yadagiri, Chikkanayanahalli, Humnabad, Bagepalli, Srinivasapura, Kushtagi, Madhugiri, Shidlagatta, Sindhanur, Chintamani, H.D. Kote, Chamarajanagara, Yalanduru, Manvi, H.B. Halli, Hadagali, Sandur, Kolar, Aland, Lingasugur, Chincholi, Sira, B. Kalyan, Koratagere, Shahapur, Kanakapura, Shorapur, Mulbagal, Devdurga, Pavagada, Kudligi, Kollegala (80 Taluks)
Total Backward	K.R.Nagar, Malavalli, Nagamangala, Holalkere, Chitrdurga, Hosakote, Gubbi, Pandavapura, Byadagi, Harihara, Ranebennur, Savanur, Beltangady, Mudigere, Bilagi, Haliyal Hosadurga, K.R.Pet, Hunsur, Tarikere, Shikaripura, Soraba, Hassan Bellary, Tumkur, Badami, Ron, Vijayapur, Hospet, Hirekerur, Dharwad, Kadur, Arsikere, Ramanagar, Kalaghatagi, Bhadravathi, Mudhol, Arkalagud, Muddebihal, Shimoga Shriahatti, H.N.Pura, Bangarpet, Alur, B. Bagewadi, Molakalmuru, Gangavathi, Honnali, Hungund, Yelburga, Chikkaballapura, C.R. Patana, Supa, Sedam, Periyapatna, Belur, Hangal, Malur, Afzalpur, Mundaragi, Nanjangud, Shiggaon, Challakere, Kunigal, T. Narsipura, Jagalur, Koppal, Jamkhandi, Bidar, Sindagi, Indi, Mundgod, Bhalki, Sakleshpura, Hiriyuru, Chittapur, Siruguppa, Channagiri, Doddaballapura, Gowribidanur, Aurad, Devanahalli, Harapanahalli, Channapatna, Gudibande, Gundlupete, Jewargi, Magadi, Yadagiri, Chikkanayanahalli, Humnabad, Bagepalli, Srinivasapura, Kushtagi, Madhugiri, Shidlagatta, Sindhanur, Chintamani, H.D. Kote, Chamarajanagara, Yalanduru, Manvi, H.B. Halli, Hadagali, Sandur, Kolar, Aland, Lingasugur, Chincholi, Sira, B. Kalyan, Koratagere, Shahapur, Kanakapura, Shorapur, Mulbagal, Devdurga, Pavagada, Kudligi, Kollegala (120 Taluks)

Table 6: Classification of Taluks on the level of Social Infrastructure Development

Year	2002
Relatively Developed	Hubli, Mysore, Madikeri, Shringeri, Karwar, Karkala, Mangalore, Hassan, Puttur, Shimoga, Chitrdurga, Davanagere, Virajpet, Kolar, Sullia, Udupi, Thirthahalli, Bagalkot, Supa, Gulbarga, Tumkur, Bellary, Koppa, Mandya, Sirsi, Sakleshpura, Bangalore North, Dharwad, Ankola, Bangalore South, Chintamani, Vijayapur, Holenarasipura, Kumta, Mundgod, Tiptur, Mudigere, Malavalli, Kundapura, Somwarpet, Siddaur, Ranebennur, Hungund, Belagavi, K.R. Nagar, Yellapur, Gadag, Arsikere, Bangarpet, Sagara, Shiggaon, Haliyal, N.R. Pura, Chikmagalur, Hiriyuru, Honnavar, Beltangady, Hunsur, Bhadravathi, Nagamangala (60 Taluks)
Backward	Haveri, T. Narsipura, Nanjangud, Periyapatna, Mulbagal, Channapatna, Bidar, Ron, Ramanagar, Hosanagara, Gowribidanur, Kadur, Alur, Kanakapura, Magadi, Srinivasapura, Shikaripura, Gundlupete, Kollegala, Chikkabalapura, Mundaragi, Channarayapatna, Hirekerur, Doddaballapura, Bantwal, H.D. Kote, Hospet, Yalanduru, Hosadurga, Arkalagud, Byadagi, Chikkanayanahalli, Koratagere, Gudibande, Maddur (35 Taluks)
More Backward	Bagepalli, Challakere, Channagiri, Harapanahalli, Turuvekere, Muddebihal, Raichur, Soraba, Mudhol, Bailhongal, Hadagali, Harihara, Shriahatti, Savanur, Jamkhandi, Holalkere, Naragund, Molakalmuru, Belur, Navalagund, Devanahalli, Honnali, Hosakote, Kudligi, Jagalur, Hangal, Malur, Nagamangala, Srirangapatna, Bhatkal, Tarikere, Pandavapura (32 Taluks)
Most Backward	Madhugiri, Chamarajanagara, Shidlagatta, Badami, Gubbi, B. Bagewadi, Savadatti, Kundagol, K.R. Pet, Kunigal, Sira, Sedam, Sindagi, Anekal, Chikkodi, Ramadurg, H.B. Halli, Koppal, Khanapur, Bhalki, Jewargi, Yadagiri, Pavagada, Athani, Kushtagi, Lingasugur, Hukkeri, Yelburga, Aurad, Kalaghatagi, Humnabad, Afzalpur, Aland, Gokak, B. Kalyan, Gangavathi, Sindhanur, Indi, Shorapur, Sandur, Bilagi, Shahapur, Siruguppa, Chittapur, Chincholi, Devdurga, Raibag, Manvi (48 Taluks)

Total Backward	Haveri, T.Narsipura, Nanjangud, Periyapatna, Mulbagal, Channapatna, Bidar, Ron, Ramanagar, Hosanagara, Gowribidanur, Kadur, Alur, Kanakapura, Magadi, Srinivasapura, Shikaripura, Gundlupete, Kollegala, Chikkaballapura, Mundaragi, Channarayapatna, Hirekerur, Doddaballapura, Bantwal, H.D.Kote, Hospet, Yalanduru, Hosadurga, Arkalagud, Byadagi, Chikkanayanahalli, Koratagere, Gudibande, Maddur, Bagepalli, Challakere, Channagiri, Harapanahalli, Turuvekere, Muddebihal, Raichur, Soraba, Mudhol, Bailhongal, Hadagali, Harihara, Shriahatti, Savanur, Jamkhandi, Holalkere, Naragund, Molakalmuru, Belur, Navalagund, Devanahalli, Honnali, Hosakote, Kudligi, Jagalur, Hangal, Malur, Nagamangala, Srirangapatna, Bhatkal, Tarikere, Pandavapura, Madhugiri, Chamarajanagara, Shidlagatta, Badami, Gubbi, B. Bagewadi, Savadatti, Kundagol, K.R.Pet, Kunigal, Sira, Sedam, Sindagi, Anekal, Chikkodi, Ramadurg, H.B.Halli, Koppal, Khanapur, Bhalki, Jewargi, Yadagiri, Pavagada, Athani, Kushtagi, Lingasugur, Hukkeri, Yelburga, Aurad, Kalaghatagi, Humnabad, Afzalpur, Aland, Gokak, B. Kalyan, Gangavathi, Sindhanur, Indi, Shorapur, Sandur, Bilagi, Shahapur, Siruguppa, Chittapur, Chincholi, Devdurga, Raibag, Manvi (115 taluks)
Year	2014-15
Relatively Developed	Bangalore South, Karwar, Shringeri, Bangalore North, Karkala, Udupi, H.N.Pura, Supa, K.R.Nagar, Mysore, Humnabad, Naragund, Sedam, Bidar, Hunsur, Yellapur, Honnavar, Ankola, Siddaur, Sirsi, Kundapura, Puttur, Muddebihal, Thirthahalli, Davanagere, Koppa, Molakalmuru, Mundgod, Chitrdurga, H.D.Kote, Mudigere, B. Kalyan, Chincholi, Chamarajanagara, Sullia, Mandya, Sagara, Kumta, Nanjangud, Gulbarga, T.Narsipura, Sindagi, Vijayapur, Afzalpur, Hosanagara, Mundaragi, Periyapatna, Chikmagalur, Tiptur, Koppal, Bagalkot, Alur, Channagiri, Dharwad, Chikkaballapura, Gudibande, Honnali, Sakleshpura, Kadur, Beltangady, Gundlupete, Shikaripura, Haliyal, Bhalki, Hassan, Kolar, Bagepalli, Aurad, Hosadurga, Shimoga, N.R. Pura, Chittapur, Jagalur (73 Taluks)
Backward	Yadagiri, Bhatkal, Chintamani, Aland, Tumkur, Ramadurg, Jewargi, Harihara, Mangalore, C.R.Patana, Nagamangala, Kollegala, Gangavathi, Badami, Kunigal, Nelamangala, Gowribidanur, Harapanahalli, Savanur, Virajpet, Anekal, Hiriyuru, Gadag, Raichur, Bellary, Gubbi, Shorapur, Malavalli, Pandavapura (29 Taluks)
More Backward	Mudhol, Tarikere, B. Bagewadi, Hubli, Yelburga, Jamkhandi, Shiggaon, Savadatti, Kalaghatagi, Yalanduru, Bantwal, Holalkere, Ramanagar, K.R.Pet, Madikeri, Channapatna, Ranebennur, Koratagere, Navalagund, Soraba, Byadagi, Challakere, Chikkanayanahalli, Srirangapatna, Hungund (25 Taluks)

Most Backward	Mulbagal,Hirekerur,Maddur,Kundagol,Khanapur,Haveri,Belur,Hangal,Shahapur,Arkalagud,Madhugiri,Ron,Shidlagatta,Magadi,Indi,Pavagada,Srinivasapura,Belagavi,Kushtagi,Bailhongal,Malur,Kanakapura,Turuvekere,Hosakote,Bhadravathi,Doddaballapura,Sira,Athani,Devanahalli,Somwarpet,Arsikere,Lingasugur,Hukkeri,Bilagi,Shriahatti,Gokak,Hadagali,H.B.Halli,Sindhanur,Devdurga,Kudligi,Chikkodi,Bangarpet,Raibag,Hospet,Siruguppa,Manvi,Sandur (48 Taluks)
Total Backward	Yadagiri,Bhatkal,Chintamani,Aland,Tumkur,Ramadurg,Jewargi,Harihara,Mangalore,C.R.Patana,Nagamangala,Kollegala,Gangavathi,Badami,Kunigal,Nelamangala,Gowribidanur,Harapanahalli,Savanur,Virajpet,Anekal,Hiriyuru,Gadag,Raichur,Bellary,Gubbi,Shorapur,Malavalli,PandavapuraMudhol,Tarikere,B.Bagewadi,Hubli,Yelburga,Jamkhandi,Shiggaon,Savadatti,Kalaghatagi,Yalanduru,Bantwal,Holalkere,Ramanagar,K.R.Pet,Madikeri,Channapatna,Ranebennur,Koratagere,Navalagund,Soraba,Byadagi,Challakere,Chikkanayanahalli,Srirangapatna,HungundMulbagal,Hirekerur,Maddur,Kundagol,Khanapur,Haveri,Belur,Hangal,Shahapur,Arkalagud,Madhugiri,Ron,Shidlagatta,Magadi,Indi,Pavagada,Srinivasapura,Belagavi,Kushtagi,Bailhongal,Malur,Kanakapura,Turuvekere,Hosakote,Bhadravathi,Doddaballapura,Sira,Athani,Devanahalli,Somwarpet,Arsikere,Lingasugur,Hukkeri,Bilagi,Shriahatti,Gokak,Hadagali,H.B.Halli,Sindhanur,Devdurga,Kudligi,Chikkodi,Bangarpet,Raibag,Hospet, Siruguppa, Manvi, Sandur (102 Taluks)

Table 7: Classification of Taluks on the level of Population Characteristics Development

Year	2002
Relatively Developed	Bangalore North, Bangalore South, Hospet, Davanagere, Gulbarga, Mysore, Hubli, Bangarpet, Shimoga, Yalanduru, Mangalore, Chittapur, Raichur, Challakere, Chitrdurga, Molakalmuru, Bhadravathi, Bidar, Bellary, Gadag, Humnabad, Vijayapur, Siruguppa, Dharwad, Belagavi, Devanahalli, Kudligi, Chikkaballapura, Harihara, Jagalur, Devdurga, Gangavathi, Manvi, Pavagada, Tumkur, Bagalkot, Yadagiri, B. Kalyan, Chikmagalur, Hiriyuru, Ranebennur, Chincholi, Mudigere, Sedam, Kolar, Harapanahalli, Sakleshpura. (47 Taluks)
Backward	Jamkhandi, Sandur, Kollegala, Shriahatti, Sullia, Virajpet, Lingasugur, Shorapur, Anekal, Chamarajanagara, Chintamani, Gowribidanur, Gudibande, Shidlagatta, Ron, Byadagi, Aland, Koppal, Karwar, Shahapur, Hungund, Mudhol, Aurad, Bhalki, Srinivasapura, Sirsi, Muddebihal, Badami, Hadagali, Puttur, Channagiri, Jewargi, Shikaripura, Haliyal, Doddaballapura, Holalkere, Savanur, Sindhanur, Ramanagar, Udupi, Bhatkal, Mundaragi, Naragund, Haveri, Malur, Sira, Gokak, Afzalpur, Madikeri, Mulbagal, Madhugiri, Bilagi, Hosakote, T. Narsipura, Channapatna, Tarikere, Shiggaon, Mandya, B. Bagewadi, Koppa, N.R. Pura, Somwarpet, Sagara, Sindagi. (64 Taluks)
More Backward	Bantwal, Honnali, Navalagund, Hunsur, Nanjangud, Chikkanayanahalli, Indi, Ramadurg, Gundlupete, Shringeri, Hosadurga, H.D. Kote, Tiptur, Bag epalli, Belur, Hassan, Hangal, Hirekerur, Koratagere, Chikkodi, Kadur, Alur, `Malavalli, Srirangapatna, Karkala, Nelamangala, Yelburga, Hukkeri, Kushtagi, Ankola, Savadatti, H.B. Halli, `Beltangady, Kundagol, Arsikere, Kumta, Mundgod, Athani, Raibag, Kundapura (40 Taluks)
Most Backward	Bailhongal, Holenarasipura, Kanakapura, Magadi, Thirthahalli, Honnavar, Siddaur, Maddur, Yellapur, Gubbi, Kalaghatagi, Soraba, Arkalagud, K.R. Nagar, Hosanagara, Kunigal, Pandavapura, Turuvekere, Channarayapatna, Periyapatna, Khanapur, K.R. Pet, Nagamangala, Supa (24 Taluks)

Total Backward	Jamkhandi, Sandur, Kollegala, Shriahatti, Sullia, Virajpet, Lingasugur, Shorapur, Anekal, Chamarajanagara, Chintamani, Gowribidanur, Gudibande, Shidlagatta, Ron, Byadagi, Aland, Koppal, Karwar, Shahapur, Hungund, Mudhol, Aurad, Bhalki, Srinivasapura, Sirsi, Muddebihal, Badami, Hadagali, Puttur, Channagiri, Jewargi, Shikaripura, Haliyal, Doddaballapura, Holalkere, Savanur, Sindhanur, Ramanagar, Udupi, Bhatkal, Mundaragi, Naragund, Haveri, Malur, Sira, Gokak, Afzalpur, Madikeri, Mulbagal, Madhugiri, Bilagi, Hosakote, T. Narsipura, Channapatna, Tarikere, Shiggaon, Mandya, B. Bagewadi, Koppa, N.R. Pura, Somwarpet, Sagara, Sindagi, Bantwal, Honnali, Navalagund, Hunsur, Nanjangud, Chikkanayanahalli, Indi, Ramadurg, Gundlupete, Shringeri, Hosadurga, H.D. Kote, Tiptur, Bagepalli, Belur, Hassan, Hangal, Hirekerur, Koratagere, Chikkodi, Kadur, Alur, Malavalli, Srirangapatna, Karkala, Nelamangala, Yelburga, Hukkeri, Kushtagi, Ankola, Savadatti, H.B. Halli, `Beltangady, Kundagol, Arsikere, Kumta, Mundgod, Athani, Raibag, Kundapura, Bailhongal, Holenarasipura, Kanakapura, Magadi, Thirthahalli, Honnavar, Siddaur, Maddur, Yellapur, Gubbi, Kalaghatagi, Soraba, Arkalagud, K.R. Nagar, Hosanagara, Kunigal, Pandavapura, Turuvekere, Channarayapatna, Periyapatna, Khanapur, K.R. Pet, Nagamangala, Supa (128 Taluks)
Year	2014-15
Relatively Developed	Mudigere, Mysore, Hospet, Hubli, Mangalore, Gulbarga, Bellary, Shimoga, Bangarpet, Davanagere, Belagavi, Humnabad, Raichur, Bhadravathi, Siruguppa, Dharwad, Tumkur, Yadagiri, Vijayapur, Bagalkot, Chittapur, Gadag, Yalanduru, Chitrdurga, Sandur, Shahapur, Bidar, Hungund, Udupi, Karwar, Chikmagalur, Molakalmuru, Shorapur, Kolar, Chamarajanagara, Kudligi, Gangavathi, Kollegala, Chikkaballapura, T. Narsipura, Haliyal, Hiriyuru, Hadagali, Jamkhandi, Sedam, B. Kalyan, Devanahalli, Challakere, H.D. Kote, Chintamani, Badami, Ramanagar, Shriahatti, Anekal, Chincholi, Doddaballapura, Pavagada, Mudhol, Harihara, Devdurga, Srinivasapura, Shidlagatta, Mulbagal, Gowribidanur, Bagepalli, Muddebihal, Sirsi, Nanjangud, Bhalki, Bhatkal, Hassan, Koppal, Manvi, Sakleshpura, Gundlupete, Aurad, Shikaripura, Malur, Khanapur, Bangalore North, Gudibande (81 Taluks)
Backward	Bilagi, Ron, Aland, Bantwal, Harapanahalli, Madhugiri, Sira, Lingasugur, Mandya, Ankola, Navalagund, Hosadurga, Puttur, Bangalore South, Hunsur, Channapatna, Yellapur, Nelamangala, Sindhanur, Sagara, Mundgod, Mundaragi, Tarikere, Virajpet, Holalkere, Hosakote, H.B. Halli, Jagalur, Naragund, Tiptur, Ranebennur, Afzalpur, Jewargi, Sullia, Savanur, Chikkanayanahalli, B. Bagewadi, Madikeri, Kumta, Koratagere, N.R. Pura, Gokak, Belur, Kushtagi, Kadur, Karkala, Yelburga, Haveri, Malavalli, Srirangapatna (50 Taluks)
More Backward	Koppa, Somwarpet, Kundagol, Channagiri, Shiggaon, Sindagi, Byadagi, K.R. Nagar, Shringeri, Kalaghatagi, Magadi, Kundapura, Arsikere, Indi, Savadatti, Hukkeri, Ramadurg, Thirthahalli, Chikkodi, Kanakapura, Siddaur, Beltangady, Bailhongal, Alur, Honnali, Soraba, Honnavar (27 Taluks)

Most Backward	H.N.Pura,Gubbi,Raibag,Hangal,Maddur,Periyapatna,Arkalagud,Kunigal,Athani,Hosanagara,Turuvekere,C.R.Patana,Hirekerur,Pandavapura,K.R.Pet,Supa,Nagamangala (17 Taluks)
Total Backward	Bilagi,Ron,Aland,Bantwal,Harapanahalli,Madhugiri,Sira,Lingasugur,Mandya,Ankola,Navalagund,Hosadurga,Puttur,BangaloreSouth,Hunsur,Channapatna,Yellapur,Nelamangala,Sindhanur,Sagara,Mundgod,Mundaragi,Tarikere,Virajpet,Holalkere,Hosakote,H.B.Halli,Jagalur,Naragund,Tiptur,Ranebennur,Afzalpur,Jewargi,Sullia,Savanur,Chikkanayanahalli,B.Bagewadi,Madikeri,Kumta,Koratagere,N.R.Pura,Gokak,Belur,Kushtagi,Kadur,Karkala,Yelburga,Haveri,Malavalli,Srirangapatna,Koppa,Somwarpet,Kundagol,Channagiri,Shiggaon,Sindagi,Byadagi,K.R.Nagar,Shringeri,Kalaghatagi,Magadi,Kundapura,Arsikere,Indi,Savadatti,Hukkeri,Ramadurg,Thirthahalli,Chikkodi,Kanakapura,Siddaur,Beltangady,Bailhongal,Alur,Honnali,Soraba,Honnavar,H.N.Pura,Gubbi,Raibag,Hangal,Maddur,Periyapatna,Arkalagud,Kunigal,Athani,Hosanagara,Turuvekere,C.R. Patana, Hirekerur, Pandavapura, K.R.Pet, Supa, Nagamangala (94 Taluks)

Table 1: Sector Specific Comparison of Hyderabad- Karnataka Region (2002 &2014-15)

District	Taluks	Agriculture and Allied		Industry, Trade & Finance		Economic Infrastructure		Social Infrastructure		Demographic Characteristics		CCDI		Rank		deprivation Index	
		2002	2015	2002	2015	2002	2015	2002	2015	2002	2015	2002	2015	2002	2015	2002	2015
Bellary	Bellary	1.23	1.32	1.14	1.06	1.01	0.84	1.23	0.90	1.1	1.37	1.17	1.10	35	34	0	0
Bellary	H.B. Halli	0.95	0.76	0.75	0.73	1.17	0.62	0.72	0.60	0.81	0.95	0.84	0.73	115	160	0.16	0.27
Bellary	Hadagalli	0.78	0.75	0.73	0.61	0.99	0.61	0.86	0.62	0.95	1.09	0.81	0.74	130	159	0.19	0.26
Bellary	Hospet	1.89	1.41	1.2	0.98	1.46	0.84	0.9	0.53	1.29	1.47	1.34	1.04	19	53	0	0
Bellary	Kudligi	0.77	0.57	0.6	0.42	0.85	0.51	0.81	0.56	1.05	1.12	0.74	0.64	148	175	0.26	0.36
Bellary	Sandur	0.78	0.64	0.7	0.60	1.05	0.61	0.62	0.46	0.99	1.18	0.75	0.70	145	171	0.25	0.30
Bellary	Siruguppa	1.18	1.07	0.8	0.57	0.87	0.70	0.57	0.52	1.07	1.23	0.86	0.82	109	134	0.14	0.18
Bidar	Aurad	0.68	0.34	0.47	0.38	1.03	0.67	0.66	1.02	0.96	1.01	0.65	0.69	164	173	0.35	0.31
Bidar	Basavakalyan	0.76	0.48	0.62	0.37	0.76	0.57	0.64	1.20	1.02	1.09	0.69	0.74	158	156	0.31	0.26
Bidar	Bhalki	0.7	0.41	0.66	0.45	1.09	0.71	0.71	1.03	0.96	1.03	0.74	0.73	146	165	0.26	0.27
Bidar	Bidar	0.81	0.60	1.16	0.74	0.98	0.73	0.96	1.40	1.12	1.16	1	0.92	61	91	0	0.08
Bidar	Humnabad	0.79	0.54	0.69	0.46	0.8	0.65	0.65	1.44	1.09	1.26	0.73	0.87	150	118	0.27	0.13
Gulbarga	Afzalpur	0.67	0.96	0.48	0.30	0.77	0.76	0.65	1.13	0.92	0.94	0.62	0.82	170	133	0.38	0.18
Gulbarga	Aland	0.62	0.71	0.54	0.30	0.59	0.60	0.65	0.98	0.97	0.99	0.61	0.72	172	169	0.39	0.28
Gulbarga	Chincholi	0.54	0.60	0.49	0.24	0.77	0.60	0.56	1.20	1.02	1.06	0.57	0.74	173	158	0.43	0.26
Gulbarga	Chitapur	0.55	0.66	0.67	0.24	0.83	0.70	0.57	1.00	1.15	1.19	0.65	0.76	165	148	0.35	0.24
Gulbarga	Gulbarga	0.65	0.86	0.78	0.34	0.9	1.04	1.25	1.15	1.22	1.39	0.89	0.96	93	75	0.11	0.04
Gulbarga	Jevargi	0.54	0.97	0.45	0.24	0.56	0.66	0.71	0.98	0.95	0.94	0.57	0.76	174	151	0.43	0.24
Gulbarga	Sedam	0.57	0.74	0.71	0.29	0.96	0.77	0.73	1.40	1.01	1.09	0.72	0.86	155	124	0.28	0.14

Critical Evaluation – cum – Impact Study

Koppal	Gangavathi	1.35	1.39	0.89	0.46	0.74	0.78	0.64	0.96	1.04	1.11	0.93	0.94	81	84	0.07	0.06
Koppal	Koppal	0.78	1.39	0.81	0.50	1.01	0.74	0.72	1.10	0.97	1.02	0.81	0.95	132	81	0.19	0.05
Koppal	Kushtagi	0.65	0.61	0.54	0.37	0.78	0.64	0.68	0.74	0.82	0.90	0.64	0.65	167	174	0.36	0.35
Koppal	Yelburga	0.63	0.69	0.52	0.34	0.81	0.77	0.67	0.87	0.83	0.89	0.63	0.71	168	170	0.37	0.29
Raichur	Devadurga	0.56	1.10	0.47	0.41	0.41	0.53	0.55	0.58	1.05	1.04	0.53	0.73	175	161	0.47	0.27
Raichur	Lingsugur	0.59	1.03	0.55	0.48	0.7	0.60	0.68	0.66	0.98	0.98	0.63	0.75	169	155	0.37	0.25
Raichur	Manvi	1.11	1.02	0.49	0.53	0.67	0.63	0.49	0.51	1.04	1.02	0.69	0.74	160	157	0.31	0.26
Raichur	Raichur	0.91	0.99	0.78	0.82	0.94	3.11	0.87	0.90	1.15	1.24	0.87	1.41	107	9	0.13	0
Raichur	Sindanur	1.19	1.49	0.62	0.61	0.6	0.64	0.64	0.60	0.94	0.96	0.78	0.86	141	122	0.22	0.14
Yadgir	Shahapur	0.76	0.97	0.47	0.33	0.66	0.56	0.6	0.77	0.97	1.17	0.62	0.76	171	147	0.38	0.24
Yadgir	Shorapur	0.98	0.93	0.5	0.30	0.69	0.54	0.64	0.89	0.98	1.13	0.7	0.76	157	149	0.3	0.24
Yadgir	Yadgir	0.68	0.87	0.54	0.32	0.88	0.65	0.7	0.99	1.03	1.21	0.67	0.81	162	136	0.33	0.19
Mean												0.76	0.82				
Standard Deviation												0.18	0.16				
Coefficient of Variation												0.23	0.19				

Table 1: Comparison between HPCCRI and HDR Ranking

District	Name of Taluks	Index Value	Rank	Index Value	Rank	Index Value	Rank
Kodagu	Madikeri	1.96	1	1.15	23	0.621	17
Chikmagalur	Sringeri	1.9	2	1.54	6	0.617	20
D. Kannada	Mangalore	1.75	3	1.38	10	0.736	1
Dharwad	Hubli	1.75	4	1.31	13	0.675	5
Kodagu	Virajpet	1.62	5	1.05	48	0.602	30
Mysore	Mysore	1.58	6	1.44	8	0.707	2
Davanagere	Davanagere	1.56	7	1.30	14	0.606	28
Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur	1.55	8	1.04	55	0.642	10
Udupi	Karkala	1.55	9	1.13	28	0.554	51
Bangalore U	Bangalore South	1.51	10	5.76	1	0.662	7
Bangalore U	Bangalore North	1.5	11	2.80	2	0.638	14
Chikmagalur	Mudigere	1.49	12	1.07	39	0.582	34
Hassan	Sakleshpura	1.48	13	1.10	33	0.454	132
D. Kannada	Puttur	1.46	14	1.36	12	0.614	23
Shimoga	Shimoga	1.46	15	1.06	45	0.682	4
Udupi	Udupi	1.45	16	1.20	20	0.61	26
Chikmagalur	Koppa	1.43	17	1.16	21	0.614	23
Kodagu	Somwarpet	1.37	18	1.09	35	0.661	9

Bellary	Hospet	1.34	19	1.04	53	0.55	55
D. Kannada	Belthangadi	1.32	20	1.07	38	0.565	45
Mandya	Mandya	1.32	21	1.22	17	0.642	10
Belagavi	Belagavi	1.31	22	1.16	22	0.668	6
Shimoga	Thirthahalli	1.31	23	1.06	46	0.57	41
Chikmagalur	N.R. Pura	1.3	24	1.01	65	0.627	15
D. Kannada	Sullia	1.3	25	1.21	18	0.59	33
Uttarakannada	Karwar	1.29	26	1.36	11	0.621	17
Hassan	Hassan	1.25	27	1.46	7.00	0.542	65
Gadag	Naragund	1.22	28	1.15	24	0.48	112
Shimoga	Bhadravathi	1.21	29	0.97	69	0.662	7
Shimoga	Sagara	1.2	30	1.07	42	0.542	65
D. Kannada	Bantwal	1.19	31	0.93	89	0.642	10
Gadag	Gadag	1.18	32	0.96	73	0.565	45
Tumkur	Tumkur	1.18	33	0.95	79	0.601	31
Bellary	Bellary	1.17	34	1.10	34	0.544	59
Davanagere	Harihara	1.17	35	1.10	32	0.544	59
Hassan	Alur	1.15	36	1.06	43	0.455	129
Haveri	Ranebennur	1.15	37	0.94	87	0.553	52
Chamarajanagar	Yalanduru	1.13	38	1.21	19	0.484	111
Chitradurga	Chitrdurga	1.13	39	1.05	49	0.562	47

Udupi	Kundapur	1.13	40	1.01	63	0.556	50
Kolar	Kolar	1.11	41	1.12	30	0.568	43
Uttarakannada	Yellapur	1.1	42	1.08	37	0.575	37
Uttarakannada	Kumta	1.09	43	1.05	51	0.459	127
Dharwad	Dharwad	1.08	44	1.24	15	0.623	16
Uttarakannada	Sirsi	1.08	45	1.05	52	0.522	82
Bangalore R	Doddaballapur	1.07	46	0.80	139	0.613	25
Shimoga	Hosanagara	1.07	47	1.03	57	0.494	106
Uttarakannada	Honnavar	1.07	48	0.99	67	0.52	84
Tumkur	Tiptur	1.06	49	1.08	36	0.576	36
Bagalkot	Bagalkot	1.05	50	1.05	50	0.514	89
Bangalore R	Devanahalli	1.03	51	0.81	135	0.616	21
Chikkaballapura	Chikkaballapura	1.02	52	1.11	31	0.551	53
Uttarakannada	Mundgod	1.02	53	0.88	107	0.561	49
Bagalkot	Jamkhandi	1.01	54	1.04	54	0.455	129
Bagalkot	Mudhol	1.01	55	1.15	26	0.436	145
Bangalore R	Nelamangala	1.01	56	1.00	66	0.642	10
Belagavi	Chikkodi	1	57	0.92	92	0.517	87
Belagavi	Khanapur	1	58	0.96	74	0.5	101
Bidar	Bidar	1	59	0.92	91	0.512	93
Ramanagar	Ramanagar	1	60	1.02	62	0.618	19

Uttarakannada	Haliyal	1	61	0.87	112	0.578	35
Dharwad	Navalagund	0.99	62	1.90	3	0.418	155
Haveri	Haveri	0.99	63	0.89	106	0.536	71
Kolar	Srinivasapura	0.98	64	0.91	96	0.51	94
Mandya	Srirangapatna	0.98	65	1.12	29	0.541	69
Uttarakannada	Ankola	0.98	66	1.03	56	0.525	80
Bangalore R	Hosakote	0.97	67	0.84	128	0.6	32
Belagavi	Raibag	0.97	68	1.03	59	0.409	160
Chikkaballapura	Chintamani	0.97	69	0.90	100	0.513	91
Hassan	H.N. Pura	0.97	70	1.15	25	0.44	142
Haveri	Byadagi	0.97	71	0.88	109	0.53	75
Mysore	Periyapatna	0.97	72	0.93	90	0.543	61
Kolar	Bangarpet	0.96	73	0.92	94	0.573	39
Belagavi	Bailhongala	0.95	74	0.92	93	0.46	126
Dharwad	Kundagol	0.95	75	1.59	5	0.4	163
Mandya	Maddur	0.95	76	1.06	44	0.574	38
Ramanagar	Channapatna	0.95	77	0.87	116	0.55	55
Hassan	Belur	0.94	78	0.95	76	0.449	137
Mandya	Pandavapura	0.94	79	0.97	72	0.504	97
Kolar	Malur	0.93	80	1.01	64	0.535	73
Koppal	Gangavathi	0.93	81	0.94	84	0.435	146

Gadag	Ron	0.92	82	0.77	146	0.503	98
Hassan	C.R. Patana	0.92	83	1.02	61	0.478	114
Haveri	Hangal	0.92	84	0.76	150	0.524	81
Mysore	K.R. Nagar	0.92	85	1.14	27	0.527	79
Shimoga	Shikaripura	0.92	86	0.94	85	0.604	29
Uttarakannada	Siddaur	0.92	87	0.98	68	0.45	135
Vijayapur	Vijayapur	0.92	88	0.92	95	0.422	153
Chikkaballapura	Shidlagatta	0.91	89	0.90	99	0.529	77
Hassan	Arsikere	0.91	90	0.95	82	0.457	128
Bangalore U	Anekal	0.9	91	1.78	4	0.615	22
Belagavi	Ramadurg	0.9	92	0.97	70	0.454	132
Belagavi	Hukkeri	0.89	93	0.89	105	0.472	117
Chikmagalur	Tarikere	0.89	94	0.84	127	0.568	43
Gadag	Shriahatti	0.89	95	0.75	153	0.462	124
Kalburagi	Gulbarga	0.89	96	0.96	75	0.539	70
Belagavi	Athani	0.88	97	0.87	119	0.415	157
Gadag	Mundaragi	0.88	98	0.94	86	0.467	119
Haveri	Hirekerur	0.88	99	0.76	152	0.536	71
Kolar	Mulbagal	0.88	100	0.88	110	0.543	61
Mysore	Hunsur	0.88	101	1.07	41	0.534	74
Chitradurga	Hiriyur	0.87	102	0.88	108	0.48	112

Haveri	Savanur	0.87	103	0.83	132	0.461	125
Mysore	Nanjangud	0.87	104	1.05	47	0.515	88
Mysore	T. Narsipura	0.87	105	1.07	40	0.522	82
Raichur	Raichur	0.87	106	1.41	9	0.51	94
Uttarakannada	Supa (Joida)	0.87	107	0.87	115	0.608	27
Belagavi	Gokak	0.86	108	0.93	88	0.448	139
Belagavi	Savadatti	0.86	109	0.86	121	0.433	148
Bellary	Siruguppa	0.86	110	0.82	134	0.437	144
Davanagere	Honnali	0.86	111	0.88	111	0.53	75
Tumkur	Turuvekere	0.86	112	0.84	129	0.57	41
Bagalkot	Hungund	0.85	113	0.83	131	0.439	143
Bellary	H.B.Halli	0.84	114	0.73	160	0.471	118
Chikkaballapura	Gudibande	0.84	115	0.90	102	0.503	98
Chitradurga	Holalkere	0.84	116	0.87	113	0.492	108
Chitradurga	Molakalmuru	0.84	117	0.97	71	0.431	150
Dharwad	Kalaghatagi	0.84	118	1.23	16	0.514	89
Hassan	Arkalagud	0.84	119	0.95	78	0.428	151
Haveri	Shiggaon	0.84	120	0.77	145	0.49	110
Mandya	Malavalli	0.84	121	0.95	80	0.542	65
Chikkaballapura	Gowribidanur	0.83	122	0.91	97	0.501	100
Mandya	Nagamangala	0.83	123	0.86	120	0.545	58

Tumkur	Chikkanayanahalli	0.83	124	0.79	140	0.492	108
Tumkur	Koratagere	0.83	125	0.72	167	0.542	65
Bagalkot	Badami	0.82	126	0.91	98	0.441	141
Shimoga	Soraba	0.82	127	0.79	142	0.543	61
Uttarakannada	Bhatkal	0.82	128	0.90	103	0.499	102
Bellary	Hadagali	0.81	129	0.74	159	0.467	119
Chamarajanagar	Gundlupet	0.81	130	0.95	77	0.506	96
Chikmagalur	Kadur	0.81	131	0.75	154	0.528	78
Chitradurga	Challakere	0.81	132	0.87	114	0.465	122
Koppal	Koppal	0.81	133	0.95	81	0.493	107
Chamarajanagar	Kollegal	0.8	134	0.90	101	0.45	135
Davanagere	Jagalur	0.8	135	0.86	125	0.467	119
Mandya	K.R.Pet	0.8	136	0.84	130	0.549	57
Ramanagar	Magadi	0.79	137	0.80	138	0.571	40
Tumkur	Kunigal	0.79	138	0.79	143	0.562	47
Chamarajanagar	Chamarajanagar	0.78	139	1.03	58	0.495	105
Chitradurga	Hosadurga	0.78	140	0.89	104	0.499	102
Davanagere	Channagiri	0.78	141	0.85	126	0.551	53
Raichur	Sindhanur	0.78	142	0.86	122	0.415	157
Bagalkot	Bilagi	0.77	143	0.95	83	0.432	149
Chikkaballapura	Bagepalli	0.76	144	0.86	123	0.455	129

Bellary	Sandur	0.75	145	0.70	171	0.463	123
Bellary	Kudligi	0.74	146	0.64	175	0.474	115
Bidar	Bhalki	0.74	147	0.73	165	0.443	140
Ramanagar	Kanakapura	0.74	148	0.73	162	0.543	61
Tumkur	Madhugiri	0.74	149	0.72	168	0.518	86
Bidar	Humnabad	0.73	150	0.87	118	0.453	134
Tumkur	Gubbi	0.73	151	0.81	137	0.513	91
Tumkur	Sira	0.73	152	0.69	172	0.52	84
Davanagere	Harapanahalli	0.72	153	0.79	141	0.449	137
Kalburagi	Sedam	0.72	154	0.86	124	0.399	164
Mysore	H.D. Kote	0.72	155	1.02	60	0.497	104
Tumkur	Pavagada	0.72	156	0.73	166	0.474	115
Yadgir	Shorapur	0.7	157	0.76	149	0.323	175
Bidar	B.Kalyan	0.69	158	0.74	156	0.435	146
Raichur	Manvi	0.69	159	0.74	157	0.381	165
Vijayapur	B.Bagewadi	0.69	160	0.73	163	0.375	166
Vijayapur	Muddebihal	0.69	161	0.87	117	0.362	168
Yadgir	Yadagiri	0.67	162	0.81	136	0.423	152
Vijayapur	Indi	0.66	163	0.73	164	0.353	170
Bidar	Aurad	0.65	164	0.69	173	0.421	154
Kalburagi	Chittapur	0.65	165	0.76	148	0.405	161

Koppal	Kushtagi	0.64	166	0.65	174	0.404	162
Vijayapur	Sindagi	0.64	167	0.78	144	0.286	176
Koppal	Yelburga	0.63	168	0.71	170	0.411	159
Raichur	Lingasugur	0.63	169	0.75	155	0.417	156
Kalburagi	Afzalpur	0.62	170	0.82	133	0.336	174
Yadgir	Shahapur	0.62	171	0.76	147	0.338	173
Kalburagi	Aland	0.61	172	0.72	169	0.364	167
Kalburagi	Chincholi	0.57	173	0.74	158	0.353	170
Kalburagi	Jewargi	0.57	174	0.76	151	0.361	169
Raichur	Devdurga	0.53	175	0.73	161	0.351	172