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**SPATIAL DIMENSIONS OF
LITERACY AND INDEX OF
DEVELOPMENT IN
KARNATAKA**

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SPATIAL DIMENSIONS OF LITERACY AND INDEX OF DEVELOPMENT IN KARNATAKA*

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Abstract

Vital statistics of a region are crucial in understanding development. Over the years, social scientists have used data on literacy as one of the criteria to understand levels of development. Significance lies in the growing levels of literacy among different groups of society. This paper is a brief appraisal of the Index of Deprivation (IOD) and Crude Literacy Development Index (CLDI) in Karnataka State for the two census years 1991 and 2001. It attempts to show the relative status of talukwise development through literacy. Out of 175 taluks in Karnataka, Mangalore in Dakshina Kannada District has the highest CLDI (0.873) both in 1991 and 2001. Followed by Karwar, Madikeri, Sirsi, Udupi, Sulya, Sringeri, Bantwal, and Bangalore-South taluks. Yadgir taluk of Gulbarga District has the highest IOD (0.374), followed by Shahapur, Devadurga, Manvi, Shorapur, Siruguppa, Jevargi, and Sedam taluks in the districts of Gulbarga, Raichur and Bellary respectively.

Introduction

The Human Development Index (HDI), developed by the United Nations Development Programmes (UNDP), is often used as an alternative to income-based measures of welfare. Broadly, it is based on three indicators viz., life expectancy, education and standard of living. The central concern of human development is not rising income alone but it also consists aspects like non-economic factors such as education, health etc.

In understanding human development, literacy serves as a comprehensive criterion. Since lack of education is a major factor in multiple inabilities, unawareness and inaccessibility. Education is a major aspect in the study of development. Focus on education as a key input in development has been universally recognized.

In a developing country like India, some states are still below the national average in the level of literacy (65.38 per cent) even after fifty years of independence and development initiatives. These include

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Bihar (47.53 per cent), Jharkhand (54.13 per cent), Arunachal Pradesh (54.74 per cent), Uttar Pradesh (57.36 per cent), and Jammu Kashmir (54.13 per cent).

In spite of over fifty years of socio-economic development through planned interventions, yawning gaps still exist particularly with reference to the deprived sections of society. For example, in the year 1951 the crude literacy rate for old Mysore State was 19 per cent (male-29 per cent and female-9 per cent). It has increased to 67 per cent by the year 2001 (male-67 per cent and female 57.45 per cent). There is considerable spatial variation in the Index of Deprivation (IOD) and Crude Literacy Development Index (CLDI) among the 175 taluks in Karnataka. The level of CLDI in the State is the combined influence of five major factors, viz., (1) relief; (2) climatic conditions; (3) level of educational amenities; (4) economic development; and (5) socio-cultural practices of the area. Owing to the growth of tertiary activities, industrialization and - economic development, the taluks of coastal and parts of Southern maidan region have very high CLDI, while the taluks of North-East and some taluks in Central maidan region have low CLDI.

In literacy Karnataka ranks 11th in India and it is always above the national average including 2001 (65 per cent). There are 175 taluks in the State distributed in 27 districts in 4 administrative divisions (Fig 1). Of these Kolar and Uttara Kannada have the maximum number of taluks (11 each), followed by Tumkur, Belgaum and Gulbarga (10 each), Bangalore and Hassan (8 each), Shimoga, Haveri, Bellary, Chikmagalure, Mandya and Mysore (7 each), Chitradurga, Davanagere, Bagalkot and Raichur (6 each), Bijapur, Dharwad, Gadag, Bidar, Dakshina Kannada (5 each), Chamarajnagar (4), Udupi, Kodagu and Bangalore-North (3 each). Among the 4 divisions in the State, Bangalore has the highest number of taluks (51) followed by Belgaum (49) Mysore (44) and Gulbarga (31).

While analysis of data on Human Development at the district level is common, taluk- level information is comparatively meagre. Given this background, the present study highlights talukwise appraisal of Index of Deprivation (IOD) and Crude Literacy Development Index (CLDI) in the Sate for the two census years 1991 and 2001. This comparative study attempts to show the relative status of talukwise development through literacy.

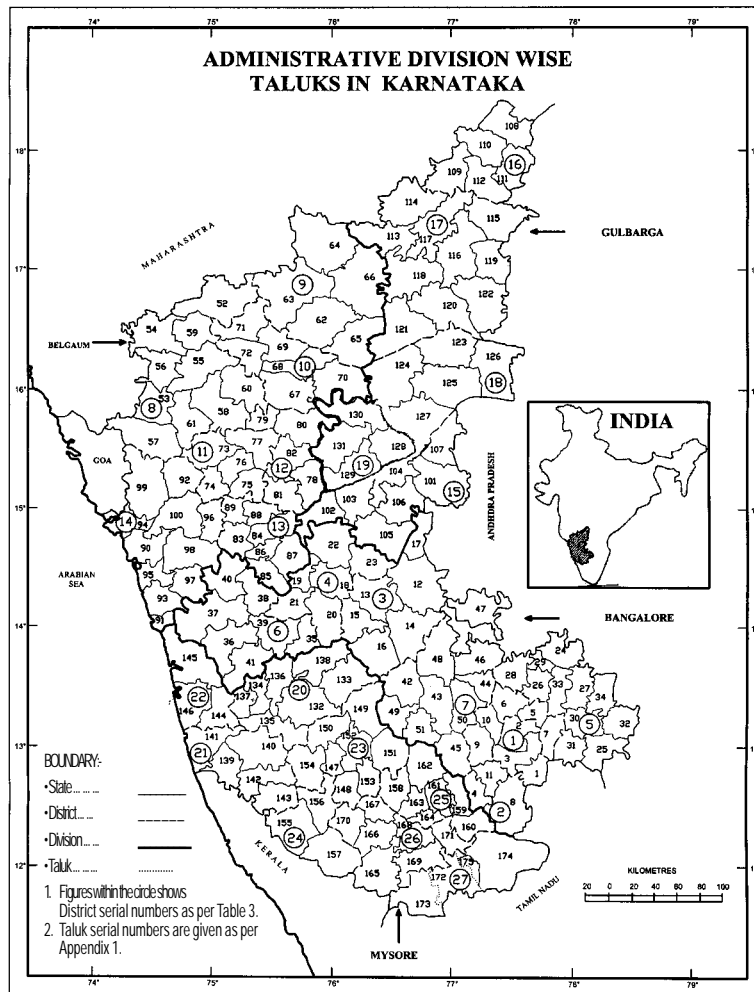


Fig No.1 ADMINSTRITATIVE DIVISION WISE TALUKS IN KARNATAKA

Major Objectives

The study has the following three major objectives:

- a. to understand the talukwise CLDI and IOD for the census years 1991 and 2001
- b. to present a comparative analysis for CLDI levels for 175 taluks in Karnataka for both the censuses.
- c. to understand the level of deprivation in CLDI from achievable target in the taluks of Karnataka

Methodology

For the study, taluk-wise Crude Literacy Rates (CLR) for the years 1991 and 2001 have been considered. Literacy data have been used to calculate talukwise IOD and CLDI, based on the UNDP-HDI framework for the years 1991 and 2001. The calculation includes the following steps:

(i) Calculation of talukwise CLR, (ii) Calculation of Index of Deprivation (IOD) with the help of a formula given below, (iii) Calculation of Crude Literacy Development Index (CLDI), (iv) Ranking of the taluks based on CLDI and IOD has been done both in the districts as well as in the State. Analysis consists of talukwise appraisal of CLDI and IOD in the state in its divisions and also for districts with socio-economic background.

The IOD calculated for literacy shows the level of deprivation that a taluk suffers, from compared with the target value. This index is a measure of how far a taluk is from the achievable target. The index has been calculated based on the following formula:-

$$IOD = \frac{\text{Target}_j - \text{CLR maximum value}_{ij}}{\text{Target}_j - \text{CLR minimum value}_{ij}}$$

$$CLDI = \frac{\text{Crude Literacy Rate}}{100} \quad \text{OR, } 1 - IOD.$$

IOD_j = Index of deprivation for the i th Taluk for j th criterion (here literacy)

Target = Maximum achievable target for the j th criterion (for example it is 100% for literacy)

Min $_j$ = Minimum value for the j th criterion (it is 0 % for literacy)

Value_{ij} = This is the value of the ith Taluk for the jth criterion in %.

Example : The IOD and CLDI for Tiptur taluk in Tumkur district in South-Eastern Karnataka is:

- i. Target_j = 100 percent
 - ii. Min_j = 0.00 percent
 - iii. Value_j = 75.15 per cent (Literacy of Tiptur in 2001)
- (i) IOD = $\frac{100-75.15}{100-0.00} = 0.248$
- (ii) CLDI = $\frac{75.15}{100} = 0.751$ or $1-IOD = 0.751$.

Spatial Variation in CLDI levels by taluks in Karnataka

The talukwise variation in CLR, IOD and CLDI along with the ranks of taluks in the districts as well as in the State has been presented in appendix I. Out of 175 taluks in the State, Mangalore taluk of Dakshina Kannada has the highest CLDI (0.720 in 1991 and 0.873 in 2001), hence, the minimum IOD (0.280 in 1991 and 0.127 in 2001). Devadurga taluk in Gulbarga district has the highest IOD (0.832) and the lowest CLDI in 1991. But in 2001, Yadgir taluk of Gulbarga district had the lowest CLDI (0.374), hence, the highest IOD (0.626). For details of CLDI and IOD for 175 taluks refer appendix I.

Table 1 presents the overall scenario of CLDI and IOD by taluks in Karnataka. In 1991 there were only 5.71 per cent of the taluks had the highest CLDI and the lowest IOD. But by the year 2001 they had increased to 67 per cent, indicating a remarkable increase in high CLDI taluks over a period of 10 years. It refers to remarkable growth of development indicating lower IOD's in these taluk. On the other side there was a virtual decline in medium level of CLDI taluks where the percentage had declined to 25.14 per cent (1991) from 58.28 per cent (2001). Similar change could be seen even in low CLDI taluks where their percentage also declined from 36 per cent (1991) to 7.42 per cent (2001).

Table 1 : CLDI Levels in Karnataka by Taluks 1991 and 2001

CLDI Levels					
1991			2001		
High	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low
(> 0.6)	(0.4-0.6)	(< 0.4)	(> 0.6)	(0.4-0.6)	(< 0.4)
10	102	63	118	44	13
5.71%	58.28	36	67.42	25.14	7.42

Source: Population Census Abstracts 1991 and 2001, Census of India

Division-wise CLDI Levels by Taluks

Table 2 clearly shows that there were no taluks in the high CLDI category in Gulbarga division in 1991. Eight out of 10 taluks in this group have come under Mysore division only. Bangalore and Belgaum divisions have one each. By the year 2001 the high CLDI taluks were concentrated in all divisions. Of these Bangalore division had the maximum followed by Belgaum, Mysore, and Gulbarga. The divisionwise CLDI shows that in 1991 all divisions had low CLDI level taluks. But over a period of 10 years of improvement in literacy there were no taluks in this group in Bangalore and Belgaum divisions (2001). However, owing to inter-district variations in socio-economic development there were only 9 and 4 taluks in this group in Gulbarga and Belgaum divisions.

District-wise CLDI Levels by Taluks in Karnataka

Geographically, Karnataka is divided into three natural regions: Maidan (where it is subdivided into Northern and Southern maidan), Malnad (Western Ghats) and Coastal Karnataka. The Northern maidan consists of Gulbarga and Belgaum divisions. Malnad which consist part of Mysore division has Western Ghats and forests area. The districts of Kodagu, Chikmagalure, and part of Shimoga have plantation agriculture and forest based industries. These districts have very high CLDI (> 0.7) levels (see Appendix I).

Districts like Dakshina Kannada and Uttara Kannada, located in the narrow coastal belt, are the part of Mysore and Belgaum administrative divisions. They have development in banking, trade, commerce and educational institutions like tertiary functions particularly Dakshina Kannada and Uttara Kannada, in Coastal region have highest CLDI with above the state average of 0.670.

In 1991, high CLDI taluks were distributed across the districts of Shimoga, Uttara Kannada, Chikmagalur, Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Kodagu. At this level of CLDI the percentage of taluks in each district to total taluks ranged from 90 - 100 per cent in Bangalore (R) Chitradurga, Davanagere, Tumkur, Bangalore (U), Shimoga, etc., But in high range CLDI there were only 10 per cent in Bijapur and Gulbarga districts.

Table 2 : Division-wise CLDI Levels by Taluks in Karnataka 1991 and 2001

Division	CLDI Levels					
	1991			2001		
	High (> 0.6)	Medium (0.4-0.6)	Low (< 0.4)	High (> 0.6)	Medium (0.4-0.6)	Low (< 0.4)
Bangalore	1 (10)	38 (37.25)	12 (19.04)	43 (36.44)	8 (18.18)	nil
Belgaum	1 (10)	37 (36.27)	11 (17.46)	35 (29.66)	14 (31.81)	nil
Gulbarga	nil	4 (3.92)	27 (42.85)	8 (6.77)	14 (31.81)	9 (69.23)
Mysore	8 (80)	22 (21.56)	14 (22.22)	32 (27.11)	8 (18.18)	4 (30.76)
State	10 (100)	102 (100)	63 (100)	118 (100)	44 (100)	13 (100)

Source: Population census Abstracts 1991 and 2001, Census of India

This scenario of CLDI distribution was entirely different in 2001 as compared with 1991(Fig 2). High-CLDI taluks were distributed in all the districts except in Raichur. The percentage of taluks in total taluks the CLDI was 100 per cent in Bangalore (U), Shimoga, Uttara Kannada, and Dakshina Kannada districts. Further the low-level CLDI taluks were distributed in all the districts in 1991 except Uttara Kannada, Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Dakshina Kannada, and Kodagu. At this level the

percentage of taluks in each district to total taluks in CLDI was 100 percent in Gulbarga and Raichur. It was 20 per cent in Tumkur.

As mentioned earlier, only the districts of Bellary, Gulbarga, Raichur, Mysore and Chamarajnagar had low CLDI in the State. By the year 2001 the percentage of taluks in each district to total taluks in CLDI ranged from 60 per cent to 75 per cent in Chamarajnagar and Gulbarga. The range was 14.28 per cent in Bellary and Mysore districts (Table 3).

For further detailed understanding of CLDI for the convenience of analysis and also with a view to formulating appropriate policy measures for the further improvement of Literacy in Karnataka, on the basis of 2001 census CLDI values have been classified into three groups: High (> 0.6), Medium (0.4-0.6) and Low (< 0.4) CLDI areas.

High CLDI Areas (> 0.6)

Analysis and the observations in the study reveal that, over the years (1991-2001) there was a significant improvement in literacy. However, the taluks in the coastal districts of Dakshina Kannada and Uttara Kannada, southern and central maidan districts like Shimoga, Chikmagalore, Chitradurga, Bangalore (U), Tumkur, Kolar, Bangalore Rural, and Mysore have high-level of CLDI in the State.

The major factors behind high CLDI are: (1) early establishment of educational institutions in earstwhile Mysore State; (2) industrial development; and (3) infrastructure development, accessibility to various services and urbanization, comparatively higher urban population (59.14 per cent). Southern Karnataka had an early introduction to the development of power (in 1902, from Shivanasamudra Hydroelectric power); developmental initiatives like irrigation in agriculture and also growth of educational institutions subsequently were at higher side as compared with North Karnataka. This influenced the overall development including higher levels of CLDI.

DISTRICT WISE CLDI LEVELS IN KARNATAKA

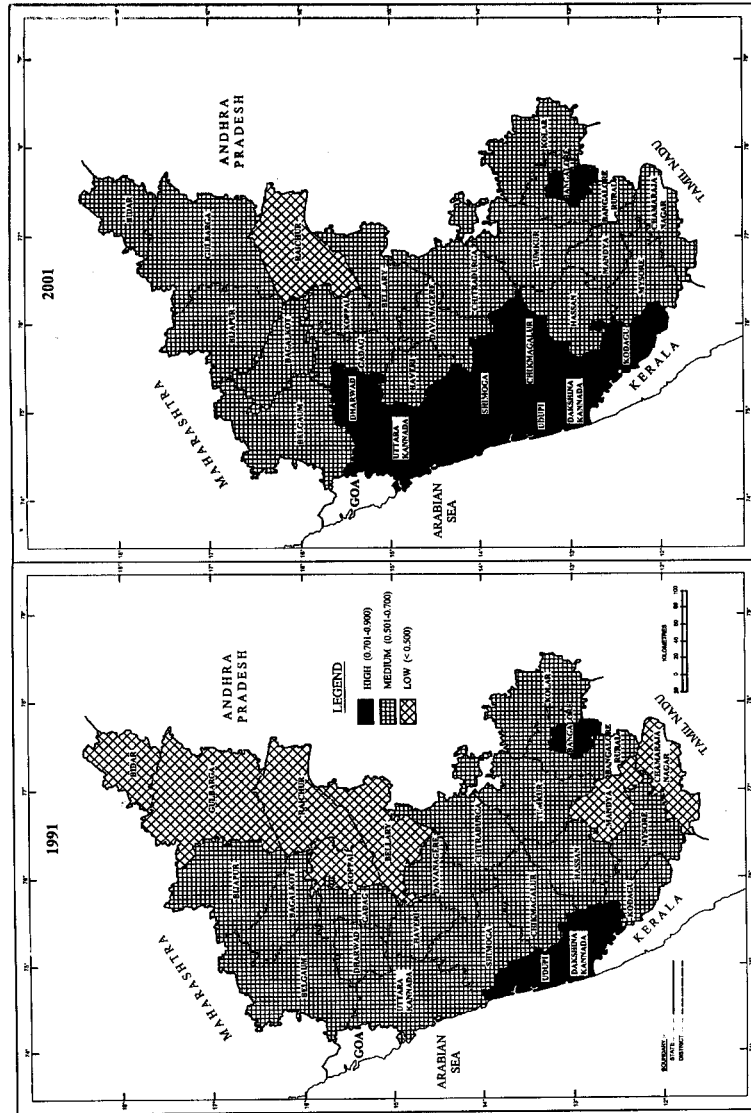


Fig No.2

District / Division	CLDI Levels						Total Districts
	1991			2001			
	High (CLDI>0.6)	Medium (0.4-0.6)	Low (<0.4)	High (CLDI>0.6)	Medium (0.4-0.6)	Low (<0.4)	
Bangalore-U (1)	_	3(100)	_	3(100)	_	_	3 (100)
Bangalore-R(2)	_	7(87.50)	1(12.5)	7(90)	1(12.5)	_	8 (100)
Chitradurga(3)	_	5(83.33)	1(16.66)	5(90)	1(16.66)	_	6 (100)
Davanagere(4)	_	5(83.33)	1(16.66)	5(90)	1(16.66)	_	6(100)
Kolar(5)	_	4(36.36)	7(63.63)	7(63.63)	4(36.36)	_	11 (100)
Shimoga(6)	1(14.28)	6(85.71)	_	7(100)	_	_	7 (100)
Tumkur(7)	_	8(80)	2(20)	9(90)	1(10)	_	10 (100)
Bangalore Division	1(1.96)	38(74.50)	12(23.52)	43(84.31)	8(15.69)	nil	51 (100)
Belgaum(8)	_	5(50)	5(50)	6(60)	4(40)	_	10 (100)
Bijapur(9)	_	5(100)	_	1(10)	4(80)	_	5 (100)
Bagalkot(10)	_	3(50)	3(50)	2(33.33)	4(66.66)	_	6 (100)
Dharwad(11)	_	3(60)	2(40)	3(60)	2(40)	_	5 (100)
Gadag(12)	_	8(80)	1(20)	5(100)	_	_	5 (100)
Haveri(13)	_	7(100)	_	7(100)	_	_	7 (100)
Uttara Kannada(14)	1(9.09)	10(90.90)	_	11(100)	_	_	11 (100)
Belgaum Division	1(2.04)	37(75.51)	11(22.44)	35(71.42)	14(28.57)	nil	49 (100)
Bellary(15)	_	2(28.57)	5(71.42)	4(57.14)	2(28.57)	1(14.28)	7 (100)
Bidar(16)	_	1(20)	4(80)	3(60)	2(40)	_	5 (100)
Gulbarga(17)	_	1(10)	9(90)	1(10)	3(30)	6(60)	10 (100)
Raichur(18)	_	_	6(100)	_	4(66.66)	2(33.33)	6 (100)
Koppal(19)	_	_	3(100)	_	3(100)	_	3 (100)
Gulbarga Division	_	4(12.90)	27(87.09)	8(25.80)	14(45.16)	9(29.03)	31(100)
Chikka- magalore(20)	1(14.28)	6(85.71)	_	7(100)	_	_	7 (100)
Dakshina Kannada(21)	4(80)	1(20)	_	5(100)	_	_	5 (100)

District / Division	CLDI Levels						Total Districts
	1991			2001			
	High (CLDI>0.6)	Medium (0.4-0.6)	Low (<0.4)	High (CLDI>0.6)	Medium (0.4-0.6)	Low (<0.4)	
Udupi(22)	2(66.66)	1(33.33)	–	3(100)	–	–	3 (100)
Hassan (23)	–	6(75)	2(25)	8(100)	–	–	8 (100)
Kodagu(24)	1(33.33)	2(66.66)	–	3(100)	–	–	3 (100)
Mandya(25)	–	4(57.14)	3(42.85)	4(57.14)	3(42.85)	–	7 (100)
Mysore(26)	–	2(28.57)	5(71.42)	2(28.57)	4(57.14)	1(14.28)	7 (100)
Chamaraj nagar(27)	–	–	4(100)	–	1(25)	3(75)	4 (100)
Mysore Division	8(18.18)	22(50)	14(31.81)	32(72.72)	8(18.18)	4(9.09)	44 (100)
Karnataka	10(5.71)	102(58.28)	63(36)	118(67.42)	44(25.14)	13(7.42)	175 (100)

Source : Calculated from Table -1.

Note : Figures in parentheses shows per centage of taluks in total taluks of the district.

Medium-Level CLDI Areas (0.4 -0.6)

Some taluks in the broad belts of eastern drought-prone districts of Northern Maidan, the Cauvery river basin areas of Mysore and Mandya, and the taluks of Kolar district had medium level of CLDI in the state. These areas had comparatively low access to education owing to lack of transportation. Further, in these areas there were pockets of low female literacy due to socio-economic conditions and low level of economic development. In infrastructure development too little remote areas in the districts of Kolar, Tumkur, Chitradurga, Chamarajnagar and parts of Mysore, Hassan, and Shimoga districts also emerged as backward regions. But the degree of backwardness was more severe in the case of the Hyderabad-Karnataka region, especially in Gulbarga and Raichur districts (Aziz, 2002). While settlements closer to state highways and national highways have better access to both transport and education, some settlements of the very same taluks remained relatively inaccessible. For instance Pavagada (Tumkur), H.D.Kote (Mysore), Kollegal (Chamarajnagar), Chintamani (Kolar) etc.

Mandya district characterized by better irrigation, experienced medium level of CLDI in the State. However, some invisible factors (such as male dominant society, low level of participation of women in literacy programmes, etc.) were attributed to medium level of CLDI. Medium-level taluks were distributed among all the divisions, with the highest concentration in Gulbarga followed by Belgaum, Bangalore and Mysore divisions. The percentage of medium-level taluks to total taluks of the division varied from 45.16 per cent in Gulbarga to 15.68 per cent in Bangalore.

Low CLDI Areas (< 0.4)

As aforementioned, the low-level CLDI taluks were concentrated particularly districts like Gulbarga, Chamarajnar, Bellary, Raichur, and Mysore. Major factors responsible for low CLDI were: very low female literacy due to poor socio-economic conditions, lack of educational facilities beyond primary level in interior villages, and relatively low economic development. Further, it is evident that the last thirteen taluks (Table 4) in the ranks of CLDI were Most and More backward taluks in the backward taluks of Karnataka (Nanjundappa 2002).

Further it is understood from Table 5 that prevailing poor socio-economic conditions and lack of adequate infrastructure due to historical reasons were responsible for the low level of CLDI in these taluks.

The study, assumes that, higher the proportion of SC/STs, lower is the level of CLDI, and lower is the SC/STs higher is the CLDI. This Hypotheses correlation was negative (-0.424) in the case of higher CLDI taluks and positive (0.051) in low level of CLDI taluks. But the correlation was positive between irrigated area and the Crude Literacy Rates, both in Low (0.320) and High (0.267) level of CLDI taluks.

Summary and Conclusions

Over the last 20 years of development in literacy in Karnataka through planned interventions by both Central and state governments, improvement is visible. The IOD has declined to 0.330 from 0.440; the CLDI has increased to 0.670 from 0.560, during 1991-2001. Among 175 taluks of Karnataka, IOD taluks decreased to 13 (7.42%) from 63 (36%). The districts of Southern maidan and Coastal areas have high levels of CLDI. It is low in Hyderabad-Karnataka region especially in Gulbarga and Raichur districts. About 38.28 per cent of the taluks had the above State average CLDI (0.670). Mangalore taluk in Dakshina Kannada

had the highest CLDI (0.873) and the lowest IOD (0.127). Yadgir taluk in the backward district of Gulbarga had the highest IOD (0.626) and the lowest CLDI (0.374). Owing to inter and intra district variations in socio-economic development, Bangalore-urban district has had the highest districtwise CLDI value. At the taluk level Mangalore, in Dakshina Kannada, ranked first in the State.

Ranking of CLDI in 175 taluks (2001) of Karnataka, the last thirteen (13) taluks (Table 5) are under low CLDI and highest IOD. They are Yadgir, Shahapur, Shorapur, Jevargi, Sedam, Chincholli (Gulbarga district), Siruguppa (Bellary), Devedurga, Manvi (Raichur), Chamarajnaragar, Gundlupet, Yelandur (Chamarajnaragar) and Nanjangud (Mysore). Incidentally, they are classified as most and more backward taluks under backward taluks in the State.

Table 4 Taluks having highest IOD and lowest CLDI in 2001

Sl. No.	Taluk	IOD	CLDI
1	Yadgir	0.626	0.374
2	Shahapur	0.615	0.385
3	Devadurga	0.604	0.396
4	Manvi	0.572	0.428
5	Shorapur	0.562	0.438
6	Siruguppa	0.559	0.441
7	Jevargi	0.557	0.443
8	Sedam	0.548	0.452
9	Chincholli	0.506	0.496
10	Chamarajnaragar	0.505	0.495
11	Nanjangud	0.501	0.499
12	Gundlupet	0.499	0.501
13	Yelandur	0.499	0.501
Source: Derived from Table 1			

Table 5 : IOD, CLDI and other variables of taluks having Low CLDI in Karnataka (2001)

Sl. No.	Taluk	IOD	CLDI	No. of Primary Schools per 10 sq.kms of area	CLR			% of SC/ST Population in the total population of the taluk
					Male	Female	Total	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Yadgir	0.626	0.374	2	47.5	26.9	37.43	29.28
2	Shahapur	0.615	0.385	1	49.9	27.5	38.53	30.89
3	Devadurga	0.604	0.396	1	50.1	26.3	39.56	53.60
4	Manvi	0.572	0.428	1	54.5	30.1	42.78	42.39
5	Shorapur	0.562	0.438	1	56.3	30.4	43.84	36.07
6	Siruguppa	0.559	0.441	2	56.9	30.3	44.14	37.18
7	Jevargi	0.557	0.443	1	57.9	29.9	44.26	24.66
8	Sedam	0.548	0.452	2	56.4	33.4	45.23	28.42
9	Chincholli	0.506	0.494	1	62.3	34.7	49.38	35.54
10	Chamarajnaragar	0.505	0.495	2	56.6	41.6	49.53	33.09
11	Yelandur	0.502	0.499	3	57.41	42.03	49.85	51.64
12	Gundlupet	0.501	0.499	1	59.51	40.14	49.88	30.65
13	Nanjangud	0.501	0.500	2	57.43	42.16	49.95	35.66

Source : 1. District at a Glance 2001 for the respective districts of Gulbarga, Raichur, Bellary, Chamarajnaragar and Mysore. 2. Final Population Totals- Karnataka (2001) Census of India.

Surprisingly, relatively developed taluks of southern Karnataka, that too, in former Mysore district have higher levels of IOD. There is a need to pay special attention to these areas for the improvement of literacy and other socio-economic aspects of their economy.

Appendix 1: Talukwise CLR, IOD and CLDI: Karnataka 1991 AND 2001

Sl no of Taluk	Taluk	CLR		IOD		CLDI		CLDI Ranks (2001)	
		1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	Dist- rict	Sta- te
		%	%						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I BANGALORE DIVISION									
1	Anekal(1)	47.57	70.56	0.525	0.294	0.475	0.706	3	37
2	B.lore north(1)	59.66	79.64	0.404	0.204	0.596	0.796	2	10
3	B.lore south(1)	59.83	80.60	0.402	0.194	0.598	0.806	1	7
4	Channapatna(2)	41.45	62.16	0.586	0.378	0.414	0.622	7	73
5	Devanahally(2)	43.80	68.76	0.562	0.312	0.438	0.688	4	44
6	Doddaballapur(2)	48.29	68.86	0.518	0.311	0.482	0.689	3	43*
7	Hoskote(2)	41.89	69.59	0.582	0.304	0.418	0.696	2	42*
8	Kanakapur(2)	34.03	56.35	0.660	0.437	0.340	0.564	8	99
9	Magadi(2)	41.89	63.32	0.582	0.367	0.418	0.633	6	67
10	Nelamangala(2)	57.39	72.76	0.427	0.272	0.573	0.728	1	30
11	Ramanagaram(2)	41.20	64.63	0.588	0.354	0.412	0.646	5	58
12	Challakere(3)	52.64	72.39	0.474	0.276	0.526	0.724	2	31
13	Chitradurga(3)	53.57	74.02	0.465	0.260	0.535	0.740	1	27
14	Hiriyur(3)	42.24	63.65	0.578	0.364	0.422	0.637	5	64
15	Holalakere(3)	46.91	68.16	0.531	0.318	0.469	0.682	3	46
16	Hosadurga(3)	43.77	65.09	0.563	0.349	0.437	0.651	4	57
17	Molakalmur(3)	32.18	53.32	0.679	0.467	0.321	0.533	6	113
18	Davanagere(4)	53.57	74.02	0.465	0.260	0.535	0.740	1	27
19	Harihara(4)	47.25	69.57	0.528	0.304	0.472	0.696	2	42*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20	Channagiri(4)	45.00	66.46	0.550	0.335	0.450	0.665	4	52
21	Honnalli(4)	45.29	66.92	0.548	0.331	0.452	0.669	3	51
22	Harapanahally(4)	34.56	56.11	0.655	0.439	0.345	0.561	6	80
23	Jagalur(4)	42.27	62.95	0.578	0.371	0.422	0.630	5	69
24	Bagepally(5)	32.60	51.16	0.674	0.488	0.326	0.512	11	119
25	Bangarpet(5)	53.00	72.35	0.470	0.277	0.530	0.724	1	31
26	Chikkaballpur(5)	44.10	60.16	0.559	0.398	0.441	0.602	6	85
27	Chintamani(5)	40.32	61.14	0.597	0.389	0.403	0.611	4	80
28	Gauribidanoor(5)	39.27	59.79	0.608	0.402	0.392	0.598	7	88
29	Gudibanda(5)	35.01	54.92	0.650	0.451	0.350	0.549	9	106
30	Kolar(5)	47.92	69.66	0.521	0.303	0.479	0.697	2	41
31	Malur(5)	37.50	62.38	0.625	0.376	0.375	0.624	10	72
32	Mulbagil(5)	35.47	59.74	0.646	0.403	0.354	0.597	8	89
33	Sidlagatta(5)	39.99	61.50	0.601	0.385	0.399	0.615	3	77
34	Srinivaspur(5)	39.77	60.75	0.603	0.393	0.397	0.608	5	81
35	Badravathi(6)	53.83	73.93	0.462	0.261	0.538	0.739	4	28
36	Hosanagar (6)	53.07	73.35	0.470	0.267	0.530	0.733	5	29
37	Sagar(6)	57.11	77.97	0.429	0.220	0.571	0.780	2	14
38	Shikaripur(6)	46.05	69.59	0.540	0.304	0.460	0.696	7	42
39	Shimoga(6)	56.94	77.49	0.431	0.225	0.569	0.775	3	17
40	Sorab(6)	50.64	71.11	0.494	0.289	0.506	0.711	6	36
41	Tirthahally(6)	60.59	78.27	0.395	0.217	0.605	0.783	1	13
42	C.N.Hally(7)	49.44	70.30	0.506	0.297	0.494	0.703	4	39
43	Gubbi(7)	44.14	67.89	0.559	0.321	0.441	0.679	5	47
44	Koratagere(7)	42.81	63.33	0.572	0.367	0.428	0.633	6	67

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
45	Kunigal(7)	41.03	61.52	0.590	0.385	0.410	0.615	9	77
46	Madhugiri(7)	42.07	61.57	0.580	0.384	0.420	0.616	8	76
47	Pavagada(7)	36.48	57.03	0.636	0.430	0.364	0.570	10	96
48	Sira(7)	39.24	62.59	0.608	0.374	0.392	0.626	7	71
49	Tiptur(7)	56.80	75.15	0.432	0.249	0.568	0.752	1	23
50	Tumkur(7)	54.42	75.11	0.456	0.249	0.544	0.751	2	24
51	Turuvekere(7)	51.68	70.58	0.484	0.294	0.516	0.706	3	37
II Belgaum division									
52	Athani(8)	39.15	61.40	0.609	0.386	0.391	0.614	6	78
53	Belgaum(8)	58.43	78.31	0.417	0.217	0.583	0.783	1	13
54	Chhikkodi(8)	49.86	68.83	0.502	0.312	0.498	0.688	2	44
55	Gokak(8)	36.47	55.90	0.636	0.441	0.364	0.559	8	102
56	Hukkeri(8)	40.83	62.09	0.592	0.379	0.408	0.621	5	74
57	Khanapur(8)	44.90	65.99	0.551	0.340	0.449	0.660	3	53
58	Parasgad(8)	37.63	56.68	0.624	0.433	0.376	0.567	7	98*
59	Rayabag(8)	31.06	55.68	0.690	0.443	0.310	0.557	9	103
60	Ramadurga(8)	37.32	55.05	0.627	0.450	0.373	0.551	10	105
61	Sampagon(8)	42.55	63.37	0.575	0.366	0.425	0.634	4	66
62	Basavana b.wadi(9)	45.21	54.86	0.548	0.451	0.452	0.549	3	106
63	Bijapur(9)	47.31	63.70	0.527	0.363	0.473	0.637	1	64
64	Indi(9)	48.47	53.35	0.516	0.467	0.484	0.534	4	112
65	Muddebihal (9)	43.21	58.60	0.568	0.414	0.432	0.586	2	92
66	Sindgi(9)	41.83	52.48	0.582	0.475	0.418	0.525	5	114
67	Badami(10)	47.58	56.88	0.525	0.431	0.475	0.569	3	97
68	Bagalkot(10)	49.91	63.80	0.501	0.362	0.499	0.638	1	63

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
69	Bilgi(10)	38.41	51.82	0.616	0.482	0.384	0.518	6	115
70	Hungund(10)	46.84	60.15	0.532	0.399	0.468	0.602	2	85
71	Jamkhandi(10)	38.53	56.68	0.615	0.433	0.385	0.567	4	98*
72	Mudhol(10)	38.38	54.11	0.617	0.459	0.383	0.541	5	109
73	Dharwad(11)	38.42	59.31	0.616	0.407	0.384	0.593	4	91
74	Kalgatgi(11)	35.82	58.29	0.642	0.417	0.358	0.583	5	94
75	Kundgol(11)	46.70	65.42	0.533	0.346	0.467	0.654	1	56
76	Hubli(11)	45.82	63.88	0.542	0.361	0.458	0.639	3	62
77	Navalgund(11)	46.88	64.11	0.532	0.359	0.468	0.641	2	60
78	Mundargi(12)	38.65	62.13	0.614	0.379	0.386	0.621	5	74
79	Naragund(12)	42.86	64.04	0.572	0.360	0.428	0.640	3	61
80	Ron(12)	44.49	64.16	0.556	0.358	0.444	0.642	2	59
81	Shirhatti(12)	43.97	62.85	0.561	0.372	0.439	0.629	4	70
82	Gadag(12)	51.65	71.72	0.484	0.283	0.516	0.717	1	33
83	Hangal(13)	46.28	67.92	0.538	0.321	0.462	0.679	4	47
84	Haveri(13)	44.55	65.46	0.555	0.345	0.445	0.655	6	55
85	Hirekerur(13)	49.99	74.08	0.501	0.259	0.499	0.741	1	26
86	Byadgi(13)	46.16	71.38	0.539	0.286	0.461	0.714	2	35
87	Ranibennur(13)	49.00	69.89	0.510	0.301	0.490	0.699	3	40
88	Savanur(13)	43.33	59.88	0.567	0.401	0.433	0.599	7	87
89	Shiggon(13)	42.68	65.70	0.574	0.343	0.426	0.657	5	54
90	Ankola(14)	57.25	76.87	0.428	0.231	0.572	0.769	5	18
91	Bhatkal(14)	49.47	73.40	0.506	0.266	0.494	0.734	8	29
92	Haliyal(14)	41.81	63.76	0.582	0.362	0.418	0.638	11	63
93	Honnavar(14)	57.22	75.85	0.428	0.242	0.572	0.759	6	21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
94	Karwar(14)	66.71	84.08	0.333	0.159	0.667	0.841	1	3
95	Kumta(14)	59.32	79.69	0.407	0.203	0.593	0.797	3	9
96	Mundgol(14)	42.70	70.46	0.573	0.295	0.427	0.705	9	38
97	Siddapur(14)	60.05	78.59	0.400	0.214	0.600	0.786	4	12
98	Sirsi(14)	63.58	82.10	0.365	0.179	0.635	0.821	2	4*
99	Supa(14)	45.60	65.47	0.544	0.345	0.456	0.655	10	55
100	Yellapur(14)	56.76	73.86	0.739	0.261	0.567	0.739	7	28
III Gulbarga division									
101	Bellary(15)	40.96	60.64	0.591	0.394	0.409	0.606	2	82
102	Hadagali(15)	37.40	60.43	0.626	0.396	0.374	0.604	3	83
103	H.B. hally(15)	37.04	58.58	0.629	0.415	0.370	0.586	4	92
104	Hospet(15)	40.19	61.29	0.599	0.387	0.401	0.613	1	79
105	Kudaligi(15)	36.17	60.42	0.639	0.396	0.361	0.604	3	83
106	Sandur(15)	32.72	53.76	0.673	0.462	0.327	0.538	5	111
107	Siruguppa(15)	25.60	44.14	0.744	0.559	0.256	0.441	6	127
108	Aurad(16)	31.25	60.23	0.688	0.398	0.312	0.602	3	85
109	Basavakalyana(16)	34.33	59.90	0.657	0.401	0.343	0.599	4	87
110	Bhalki(16)	37.11	63.45	0.629	0.366	0.371	0.635	2	65
111	Bidar(16)	40.70	65.42	0.593	0.346	0.407	0.654	1	56
112	Homnabad(16)	33.96	59.46	0.661	0.405	0.339	0.595	5	90
113	Afzalpur(17)	30.01	51.67	0.700	0.483	0.30	0.517	3	116
114	Aland(17)	31.17	53.79	0.689	0.462	0.311	0.538	2	111
115	Chincholli(17)	26.42	49.38	0.736	0.506	0.264	0.494	5	122
116	Chitapur(17)	30.78	50.25	0.693	0.498	0.307	0.503	4	120
117	Gulbarga(17)	46.14	67.46	0.539	0.325	0.461	0.675	1	49

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
118	Jevargi(17)	25.74	44.26	0.743	0.557	0.257	0.443	7	126
119	Sedam(17)	27.68	45.23	0.724	0.548	0.276	0.452	6	125
120	Shahapur(17)	23.09	38.53	0.770	0.615	0.230	0.385	9	131
121	Shorapur(17)	25.60	43.84	0.744	0.562	0.256	0.438	8	128
122	Yadgir(17)	20.70	37.43	0.793	0.626	0.207	0.374	10	132
123	Devadurga(18)	16.87	39.56	0.832	0.604	0.168	0.396	6	130
124	Lingasugur(18)	27.86	51.39	0.722	0.486	0.278	0.514	4	118
125	Manvi(18)	23.12	42.78	0.769	0.572	0.231	0.428	5	129
126	Raichur(18)	35.29	56.05	0.648	0.440	0.352	0.561	1	100
127	Sindanoor(18)	27.35	51.66	0.727	0.483	0.273	0.517	3	116
128	Gangavathi(19)	28.93	53.93	0.711	0.461	0.289	0.539	2	110
129	Koppal(19)	33.61	58.53	0.664	0.415	0.336	0.585	1	93
130	Kustagi(19)	27.70	51.62	0.723	0.484	0.277	0.516	3	117
131	Yelbarga(19)	31.07	55.63	0.690	0.444	0.310	0.556	2	104
IV Mysore division									
132	Chikmagalure(20)	53.52	76.20	0.465	0.238	0.535	0.762	4	20
133	Kadur(20)	48.92	68.33	0.511	0.317	0.489	0.683	7	45
134	Koppa(20)	57.80	79.18	0.422	0.208	0.578	0.792	2	11
135	Mudigere(20)	48.96	68.86	0.511	0.311	0.489	0.689	6	43*
136	N.R.Pura(20)	56.46	77.56	0.436	0.224	0.564	0.776	3	16
137	Sringeri(20)	64.15	80.78	0.359	0.192	0.641	0.808	1	6
138	Tarikere(20)	51.51	70.55	0.485	0.295	0.515	0.706	5	37
139	Bantval(21)	60.51	80.77	0.395	0.192	0.605	0.808	3	6
140	Belthangadi(21)	59.03	77.95	0.410	0.221	0.590	0.780	5	14
141	Mangalore(21)	72.07	87.29	0.280	0.127	0.720	0.873	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
142	Puttur(21)	62.18	80.38	0.379	0.196	0.621	0.804	4	8
143	Sulya(21)	65.41	81.56	0.346	0.184	0.654	0.816	2	5
144	Karkal(22)	65.19	81.63	0.349	0.184	0.651	0.816	2	5
145	Kundapur(22)	56.20	75.74	0.438	0.243	0.562	0.757	3	22
146	Udupi(22)	69.26	82.10	0.308	0.179	0.692	0.821	1	4*
147	Alur(23)	44.88	66.03	0.552	0.340	0.448	0.660	6	53
148	Arkalgud(23)	38.33	60.58	0.617	0.394	0.383	0.606	7	82
149	Arasikere(23)	51.64	71.63	0.484	0.284	0.516	0.716	3	34
150	Belur(23)	48.87	67.23	0.512	0.328	0.488	0.672	5	50
151	Channarayana(23)	46.96	67.67	0.531	0.323	0.469	0.677	4	48
152	Hassan(23)	55.89	75.91	0.442	0.241	0.558	0.759	1	21
153	Holenarsipur(23)	38.69	60.31	0.614	0.397	0.386	0.603	8	84
154	Sakaleshpur(23)	51.45	71.94	0.486	0.281	0.514	0.719	2	32
155	Madikeri(24)	65.85	83.69	0.342	0.163	0.658	0.837	1	2
156	Somavarpeta(24)	56.01	77.91	0.440	0.221	0.560	0.779	2	15
157	Virajpet(24)	55.54	74.47	0.445	0.255	0.555	0.745	3	25
158	Krishnarajpet(25)	40.19	62.04	0.599	0.380	0.401	0.620	3	75
159	Maddur(25)	39.12	59.65	0.609	0.404	0.391	0.597	5	89
160	Malavalli(25)	37.22	56.02	0.628	0.440	0.372	0.560	7	101
161	Mandya(25)	45.72	66.02	0.543	0.340	0.457	0.660	1	53
162	Nagamangala(25)	41.99	61.45	0.581	0.386	0.419	0.615	4	77
163	Pandavapura(25)	37.42	56.92	0.626	0.431	0.374	0.569	6	97
164	Srirangapatna(25)	43.10	63.13	0.569	0.369	0.431	0.631	2	68
165	H.D.Kote(26)	30.34	54.06	0.697	0.459	0.303	0.541	6	109
166	Hunsur(26)	36.20	57.93	0.638	0.421	0.362	0.579	4	95

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
167	Krishnarajnag(26)	41.71	60.09	0.583	0.399	0.417	0.601	2	86
168	Mysore(26)	57.22	76.29	0.428	0.237	0.572	0.763	1	19
169	Nanjangud(26)	31.01	49.95	0.690	0.500	0.310	0.500	7	121
170	Piriyapatna(26)	36.62	59.86	0.634	0.401	0.366	0.599	3	87
171	T.Narasipur(26)	32.86	54.37	0.672	0.456	0.328	0.544	5	107
172	Chamarajnagar(27)	31.34	49.53	0.687	0.505	0.313	0.495	3	123
173	Gundlupet(27)	32.41	49.88	0.676	0.501	0.324	0.499	2	122
174	Kollegal(27)	33.97	54.22	0.661	0.458	0.339	0.542	1	108
175	Yelandur(27)	31.34	49.85	0.498	0.502	0.313	0.499	2	122
	Karnataka	56.04	67.04	0.680	0.320	56.04	0.670	-	-

Source: Population Census Abstract 1991 and 2001.

* Taluks of Hosakote and Shikaripur, Doddaballapur and Mudigere, Sirsi and Udupi, Parasgad and Jamakhandi had the same rank in 2001

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