

# An Analysis of Human Development in Karnataka State: A Case Study of Raichur District

B. Ravi

*Assistant Professor, Department of Commerce, Govt. First Grade College for Women's, Bengaluru, India*

**Abstract**—Karnataka State is situated in the Southern part of India, it lies between the latitudes 11.31° and 18.45° North and the longitudes 74.12° and 78.40° East on the western part of the Deccan Plateau. The state covers the total area of 1, 91, 791 Sq. kms, accounting for 5.83 per cent of the total geographical area of the country. The state is bounded by Maharashtra and Goa states in the north and northwest by the Arabian Sea in the west by Kerala and Tamil Nadu states in the south and by Andhra Pradesh on the east. Karnataka State is situated in the Southern part of India, it lies between the latitudes 11.31° and 18.45° North and the longitudes 74.12° and 78.40° East on the western part of the Deccan Plateau. The state covers the total area of 1, 91,791 Sqkms, accounting for 5.83 per cent of the total geographical area of the country. The state is bounded by Maharashtra and Goa states in the north and northwest by the Arabian Sea in the west by Kerala and Tamil Nadu states in the south and by Andhra Pradesh on the east. Demographically, Karnataka State has the total population of 53 million which constitutes 5.13 percent of India's population. Out of this 27 million are males and 26 million are females. The Sex Ratio is 965 in the state stands above the all India average of 933. The highest sex ratio in the state has recorded by Udupi district 1,130 and the lowest by Bangalore 908. The state has the Density of Population of 275, compared to 324 at the all-India during 2001. Bangalore has the highest density of population of 2,985 persons per Km whereas Uttar Kannada has lowest density of 132. The literacy rate among the population of 67.04 percent and 59.68 percent in rural and 81.05 percent in urban areas. For administrative purposes, Karnataka has been divided into 4 divisions – Coastal Region, Malnad Region, Northern Region and Southern Region. (Madaiah and Ramapriya 1989), State comprises of 176 taluks, 27 districts, 27,481 inhabited villages, 1,925 uninhabited villages and 270 towns have been conceded by Karnataka state itself. Bijapur has the largest area of 17,069 SqKms and Kodagu has the smallest area of 4,102 SqKms. (Karnataka at a Glance 2006- 07, GOK). The Annual Growth of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) has increased from 5.61 percent in 1994-95 to 6.21 percent in 2003-04, whereas, India has 7.25 and 3.98 percent respectively. At the same time Per Capita GSDP has increased from Rs. 9,027 to Rs. 14,769, while India has increased from Rs.2, 229 to 12.796. The annual Growth of Per Capita GSDP has increased from 3.69 to 4.87 in Karnataka whereas India accounted for 5.36 and 2.21 percent.

**Index Terms**—Recruitment, Resource, selection, Raichur.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The incidence of poverty in the state was marginally higher

than the national average. The expert group set up by the Planning Commission has estimated in 1999-2000 that 20.04 percent of the population was living below the poverty line in Karnataka compared to the all India average of 26.10 percent (Government of India 2001, Planning Commission). However, when only rural areas are considered, poverty ratio was marginally lower in Karnataka State with 17.38 percent in comparison to 27.09 percent at the all India level. Urban poverty appears to be particularly high in Karnataka whereas estimated 25.25 percent of the population live below the poverty line in comparison to 23.62 percent at the all India level. Presently, Karnataka is being recognized as the new growth center in a reforming Indian economy powered by knowledge based industries such as Software, Electronic, Biotechnology Pharmaceuticals and back offices for many Multi-National Companies (MNCs). The software revolution has been aggressively wooing job seekers not only from across the country but also from overseas in the state. Karnataka in recent times seems to be surging ahead powered by its booming higher education sector to produce manpower for diverse jobs in a booming economy. Human development in Karnataka State was guided by the Millennium Development Goals (UNDP, HDR 2001). The progress of human development of Karnataka state was quite good, since the last two decades of human development experiences in terms of literacy rate, life expectancy at birth, infant mortality rate and other human development indicators have been better than all India average. For example, the improvement in the literacy rate in the state during 1991-2001 was 66.64 per cent as against an increase of 56.64 per cent during 1981-91. The increase in the literacy rate in 1990s was less than half of the achievement in 1980s. Similarly, life expectancy has also improved marginally during 1991-92 to 2001-02 from 62.1 to 67.0 years The Infant Mortality Rate was declined from 82per 1000 population in 1991-92 to 55 in 2002-03 and 50 in 2005-06, which is higher than its neighboring states of Kerala 14, Tamil Nadu 37, however lower than Andhra Pradesh 57 and all-India has 58 per 1000 population. The Mortality Rate in Karnataka for the year 2001-03 was 228 per lakh births which are highest among the southern states of Kerala 110, Tamil Nadu 134 and Andhra Pradesh has registered 195. Karnataka State has medium human

development rank which has increased from 0.541 to 0.650 between 1991 to 2001 with 7<sup>th</sup> rank of the 15 Indian states, were well above the national average 0.423 and 0.621 respectively during same period. The human development of Karnataka state is more or less equal to Egypt and considerably higher than South Asian countries such as Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh in 2001. At the international level, state has 120<sup>th</sup> rank while the country has 127<sup>th</sup> rank (UNDP, HDR 2003). The human development indicators such as per capita NSDP, life expectancy at birth, literacy rate and infant mortality rate are also improved over the period of time. The state's per capita gross state domestic product (GSDP) is above the national average and it occupies the sixth place in ranking of 15 major states in India. The total fertility rate in 1999 and has 3<sup>rd</sup> position, which is equal to Tamil Nadu next only to Kerala and West Bengal. Life expectancy at birth for males and females was 62.4 and 66.4 respectively. The literacy rate has been increasing over the time and reached 66.6 percent in 2001.

## II. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Concept of Human Development Ever since the publication of Human Development Report (HDR) by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 1990, the landscape of development theory, practice and policies, and measurement of development at national, state and district level have undergone far reaching changes. Prior to the emergence of human development as a key approach to improve the quality of life, the focus of development paradigm was on materialistic progress, taking growth with equity and social justice for granted. Technocratic model of economic growth based on "trickle-down" mechanism focused on physical aspects of savings, investment and economic growth until 1970s. A mere increase in national income or output did not guarantee an improvement in the quality of people's life in general and weaker sections of the society in particular. Amidst high rates of economic growth, human poverty, social exclusion, vulnerability, gender discrimination, crimes, etc., continues to be widespread and persistent among different sections of the society. Evidence demonstrated that the assumed "trickle-down effect" did not take place. There is no automatic link between economic growth and human development (UNDP, 1990).

According to Dreze and Sen, there is no inevitable connection between economic growth and the quality of life. The effect of economic growth on poverty and inequality is always mediated by public action (Dreze and Sen, 1989: 180-1). MahbubulHaq, architect of human development argues that in many societies Gross National Product (GNP) can increase while human lives shrivel (Haq, 1999: 4). Human Progress does not take place automatically and higher income is no guarantee for a better life. Hence, the focus of development shifted from economic growth based on "trickledown mechanism" to economic development based on "basic needs approach" in the 1980s and to human development based on "capability approach" in the early 1990s. Accordingly,

per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) or Gross National Income (GNI), as an index for economic development is considered to be inadequate in measuring the comforts and well-being of the people. MahbubulHaq, drawing upon scholarly academic inputs from Amartya Sen's writings, went beyond national output or income and 2<sup>nd</sup> architected a composite Human Development Index (HDI) as an important basis for measurement of quality of life and policy intervention. Human development approach, as developed by Amartya Sen and MahbubulHaq, which puts people at the centre of the development, considers economic growth as a means to development, but not merely an end in itself. Therefore, human development is defined as a process of enlarging people's choices as well as raising the level of wellbeing already achieved (UNDP, 1990). Income earning is one of the choices but it is not the sum of all choices. Attainment of better education, health, physical environment and equalization of opportunities to participate in political, social and economic domains of life, freedom to exercise their rights, personal self-respect, etc., are also as important as income. These choices can be infinite and can vary over space and time. The essential choices are to have a long and healthy life, to be knowledgeable and have access to resources needed for a decent standard of living and to be able to participate in the community life. If these essential choices are not available, many other opportunities in life remain inaccessible (UNDP, 1990). Fundamental to enlarging these choices is building "human capabilities"- the range of activities that a person can do. It focuses on two sides of development: one is on the formation of human capabilities, such as improved health or knowledge and other one is on the use of their acquired capabilities for work or leisure (UNDP, 1990). From human development perspective, it is the removal of the obstacles that a person can face in his life such as poverty, illiteracy, ill health, lack of access to resources, or lack of civil and political freedoms (GoI, 2010). Therefore, people are the real wealth of a nation, and human development is about creating an environment in which people can develop their full potential and lead productive, creative lives in accordance with their needs and interests (UNDP, 1990: 9). Human development is captured through an average achievements in three basic domains namely longevity, knowledge and decent standard of living. Access to Livelihood Opportunities and Income Economic growth is a fundamental to human development. As Solow (1956) showed in the Neo-classical Growth Model that human development is both the result of economic growth and is also an input to it. As observed by UNDP (1990) improvement in people's capabilities depends largely on their income and access to basic goods and services. Growth and equal distribution of income is one of the critical elements in improving human development as it ensures access to resources for a decent standard of Reduction in poverty & inequality Environmental conservation Household assets & amenities Migration & Urbanization Health & medical care services Food & nutrition Human rights & protection

Education, training and skills Livelihood & income Good governance & participation Human development 5 living. The most important basic goods and services are food, health care services, education, safe drinking water and sanitation. Reduction in Poverty and Inequality Poverty and human development are inextricably interlinked with each other. Poverty is a major cause of poor quality of human development as well as a big hurdle to achieve sustainable economic development. Poverty, whether defined by income, socioeconomic status, living conditions or educational level, is the single largest determinant of human development and poor economic growth (Borooah, 2005; Baulch and Hoddinott, 2000). Living in poverty is associated with poor sanitary conditions, unabated sewerage system, lack of clean water resources, and increased exposure to environmental risks. Poverty alleviation and ensuring equitable distribution of income, therefore, are the important factors contributing to human development. A strong negative association exists between poverty and human development. Access to Household Assets and Amenities Household assets and amenities reflect quality of life. Household access to radio/transistor, television, computer/Laptop, telephone, mobilephone and motor vehicles (two/four wheelers, bicycles, etc.) Will enable their family members to gain knowledge/general awareness, confidence, move across places and involve themselves in different activities that shape their life. Provision of basic services such as piped water, sanitation systems and electricity contributes to human development. Access to clean water and sanitation reduce the prevalence of gastrointestinal diseases and provision of which forms the backbone of an effective public health system. Access to electric lights enable more reading and education; modern cooking fuels and improved stoves provide a cleaner environment and better health (Desai, et al, 2010).

#### A. Raichur District Human Development Report

The District Human Development Report (DHDR) aims at estimating inter-taluk disparity in different dimensions of human development and identifying the developmental gaps to be addressed at the district level and also across different taluks in the district. Preparation of DHDR provides a sound base for designing and implementing district plans from the human development point of view and also for proper allocation of funds. In this regard, the Idukki district Panchayath in Kerala state was the first to publish the DHDR of Idukki district in 2000. Following the initiation made by Kerala state, a good number of districts in India began to prepare a DHDR with the assistance of the Planning Commission and UNDP. The DHDRs of Bankura (2006), Malda (2007), Birbhum and many others in West Bengal were also other comprehensive reports with sub-district level analysis. The Karnataka state also brought about the DHDRs for four districts in the first phase, namely Vijayapura, Kalaburagi, Mysuru and Udupi in 2008. The main objectives of these reports were to capture variations in the status of human development at the district level; enable

the Government to take a holistic view of the State's development outside the normal governmental functioning and assess the strengths and weaknesses of existing departmental policies. 13 Experience of preparing the DHDRs for the above 4 districts in Karnataka revealed that the indicators used and the time period during which the data collected for different indicators were not similar across these four districts. In order to make the DHDRs more policy oriented, basis for identifying the priority areas and allocation of funds, the Government of Karnataka has published DHDRs for all 30 districts in the State in 2015. The unique features of these DHDRs are the wider coverage of human development and its related issues, uniform computational methodology, indicators and time period adopted, issue based small area studies and radar analysis.

### III. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

#### A. Articles

Review of earlier studies on the present topic of Research enable the Researcher to know the Methodologies, Research tools and techniques used, interpretation process and the areas covered. It also helps to identify the gaps in the area of study to point out the scope of future Research. The variables chosen and the conclusions arrived it can also be examined. A Researcher can carry on the process of Research systematically and scientifically with the help of such review so has to fit in the research work into the body of knowledge on the subject.

#### B. The Researcher has Reviewed the following Studies by Keeping the above in View

UNDP (1990) in the First Global Human Development report concluded that people are the real wealth of a nation. Human Development is all about "process of enlarging people's choices". It mainly focused on building of human capabilities, enhancement of freedom and process of achieving outcomes. The Report treats human beings primarily as inputs in production process. Education, skill formation and health are means for enhancing quality of human capital. Further, the report also addressed how the economic growth translates into human development. The report strongly recommends the restructuring of budgetary expenditures, including military expenditures, and creating an international economic and financial environment conducive to human development. MahbulHaq (1997) in his work "Reflection on Human Development" examines that human development is more than GNP growth, more than income and wealth and more than producing commodities and accumulating capital. A person's access to income may be one of the choices, but it is not the sum total of human endeavour. People are the real wealth of nation. The basic capabilities for human development consist of health, education, access to resources and community participation. Without these, many choices are simply not available, and many opportunities in life remain inaccessible.

Amartya Senv (2000) suggested that society's standard of living should be judged not by the average level of income, but by people's capabilities to lead the lives they value. Nor should

commodities be valued in their own right instead, they should be seen as ways of enhancing such capabilities as health, knowledge, self-respect and the ability to participate actively in community life. Therefore, expansion of human capabilities implies greater freedom of choice. Mazumdar (2003) in his paper "Measuring Human Wellbeing of the Countries: Achievement and Improvement Indices" made an attempt to provide an overview of the changing pattern of human well-being of the countries over the period 1960 to 1994. A comparison of the relative position of a country is attempted on the basis of the overall achievement index and other composite indices used to measure human well-being such as weighted index, physical quality of life index and human development index. Subramanian (2003) in his paper identified the important determinants of human development to estimate their relative effects on the human development and suggest measures to augment human development in the countries with high, medium and low human development index indices. Life expectancy at birth has been the dominant variable in determining the value of HDI in countries with high HDI and countries with low HDI combined enrolment ratio is found to be the dominant variable in the determination of HDI in countries with medium HDI. LEB, adult literacy rate and combined enrolment ratio had the greatest influence on HDI in countries with low human development, per capita real GDP had the greatest influence on HDI in countries with medium HDI for the world as a whole.

Verma (2003) analysed the technique of measurement of human development indices and to bring forth the degree of gaps in different regions of the world and also in different states of India. He concluded that human development is a broader term which conveys planning for a tolerable life for human beings. Poverty is a very micro term, which is either confined to income poverty or calorie poverty. Human development indices show critical scenario for developing countries, least developed countries, Sub-Saharan African countries, South Asian Countries and a few other countries of Southeast Asia. Mehrotra (2007) opines that, human development profile of SAARC countries poses a daunting task for the policy makers of the region considering the enormous problems confronting the countries of the region. It is highlighted that the region might find it difficult to achieve United Nations Millennium Development Goals. However, human development success in Srilanka may serve as a guide for the countries of the region for achieving a high rate of human development with moderate income but focusing more on equal distribution of growth benefits. Nayak (2007) in his article Human Development – Conceptual and Measurement Issues made an attempt to describe evolution and concept of human development which emerged as a new approach to development and the methodological issues relating to its measurement. It provides for various changes in the methods of measurement brought out by UNDP, the planning commission GOI and the individual researchers at different points of time since 1990. Pradhan (2007) in his paper Human Development: A Case Study identified status of human development in India at the global level as well as state level. The study followed two methods

namely the UNDP, Human Development Index and the Alternative Composite Human Development Index (ACDI). The HDI reflects that a state has high human development, if its value is closer to one and has low human development, if its value is closer to zero. On the contrary, ACDI indicates that a state has high human development, its score is closer to zero and has low human development, if its score is close to one. He calls for government intervention to improve the status of human development and convergence of regional variations in human development between the states. Kumar (1993) examined the relationship between human development and economic growth of sixteen states in India for the period of 1960-61 to 1986-87. The paper also focused on trickle-down effects whether human development leads to economic growth and vice-versa. He concluded that human development improved much faster than growth of income in all the states. The gaps in human development between states have been considerably narrowed down during this period. UNDP (1996) Global Human Development Report 1996 discussed the nature and strength of the links between economic growth and human development. The two disturbing findings are growth has been failing over much of the past 15 years in about 100 countries, with almost a third of the world's people. And the links between growth and human development are failing for people in the many countries with lopsided development – either good growth but little human development or good human development but little or no growth. The report concludes that the links between economic growth and human development must be deliberately forged and regularly fortified by skillful and intelligent policy management. It identifies employment as critical for translating the benefits of economic growth into the lives of people.

Haq (1997) studied the challenged conventional theories and argued that there is no automatic link between economic growth and human development, economic growth is a necessary but not a sufficient condition for human development. Therefore, a strong government intervention is necessary for balancing and strengthening the human development goals. He suggested that without a sound social infrastructure economic growth cannot translate itself into human development. Economic growth has to be consciously transformed into the lives of the people otherwise, it would be endangered. Sarkar and Prabhu (1997) made an attempt to highlight the impact of human development on economic growth in 15 South and East Asian countries with the help of Cobb-Douglas production in which apart from labour and capital, health and education were also considered for the two decades of seventies and eighties (1970-80 & 1980-89). The overall analysis showed that the capital played a major role in production system. The role of labour became insignificant in the seventies and it had a negative impact in the eighties, and since 90s education technological progress has contributed to increase in production. This signifies the role of human development in economic growth. Ranis and Stewart (2000) examined the relationship between economic growth (EG) and human development (HD) form two chains. Cross-country regressions show a significant relationship in both directions,

with public expenditures on health and education, notably female, especially important in the chain from EG to HD and the investment rate and income distribution significant in the HD to EG chain. Evidence over time has strong sequencing implications: countries initially favoring economic growth lapse into the vicious category, while those with good HD and poor EG sometimes move into the virtuous category. Where choice is necessary, human development should be given sequencing priority.

### C. Research Design

Attention of development economists shifted from monetary indicators to human development indicators towards the end of last century. This was mainly due to the failure of growth benefits reaching masses. Human development reports were published at the international, national and state level. In this study, an attempt is made to analyse human development in the state in general and Raichur district in particular.

### D. Research Issues

With above details, the following research issues have been raised.

1. What is the position of Raichur district in Human development at individual, group-wise and gender-wise?
2. How changes in district income impacted overall human development and effected standard of living?
3. To what extent changes in income, poverty and employment affected the human development
4. How far the gender related issues impact human development

## IV. OBJECTIVES

The issues raised leads to the following objectives:

1. To study, in-depth, human development attainments in Raichur district at micro and macro level.
2. To study inter-relations between district income and human development.
3. To study mutual influence between poverty, employment and human development.
4. To examine the status of gender related issues under the broader concept of human development.

## V. METHODOLOGY

This study depends heavily on various human development reports at the inter-national, national, state and district level. The methodology adopted in these reports has been used in this study also with suitable modifications. Different indices have been referred to describe attainment of Raichur district. Gender related issues have been studied with GDI with the same methodology. District's statistics have been referred to describe certain amenities in Raichur, denoting changes in standard of living. In fine income, health, education and physical development parameters have been analysed to present the overall picture.

## VI. SCOPE

This is a district level study exclusively confined to Raichur district. It covers HDI and GDI issues as a part of overall development.

## VII. LIMITATIONS

This study is limited only to Raichur district and a comparative study with other districts could not be taken up. This covers only 2014 periods, comparing the same with other time points could be very useful.

## VIII. PROFILE OF RAICHUR DISTRICT

### A. Introduction

Human development being a composite index consisting of education, health and livelihood parameters depends largely on the region-specific factors. Especially the historical and cultural background, the resource base, agro-climatic factors, infrastructure facilities and institutions to promote development are very important. Especially livelihood is dependent on soil, climate, mineral resource availability, agricultural and industrial activity and facilities for furthering these activities. In this context, the present chapter presents a brief historical, physiographical, climatic and developmental background of Raichur district. This helps in understanding the factors affecting the level of present human development and identifying the constraints that need to be addressed for improving development in the future.

### B. Background and Brief Regional History

Being located in the rain shadow area of northern maid an region of Karnataka state and adjoining to the rayala seema region, Raichur evokes a picture of drought, backwardness, poverty, migration and deprivations. The HPCFRRRI classifies it as one of the most backward districts in the state. Accordingly, not only the state government has classified it as a backward district, even the central government has done so under the BRGF scheme. However, despite such efforts, the district continues to remain backward. For instance, the two Karnataka Human Development Reports (KHDR) prepared in 1999 and 2005, put Raichur as the least developed district and Devadurga as the least developed taluk in the whole state. It is one of the five districts in Karnataka currently receiving funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme. How are the physio-geographical features responsible for this situation? How have the historical and cultural factors affected the development? What has been the level and quality of infrastructure? We seek to provide answers to these questions for placing the HD in Raichur district in its proper perspective.

### C. Demography

In 2011, Raichur had population of 19, 28,812 of which males and females were 9, 64,511 and 9, 64,301 respectively. Raichur's with that of Karnataka. The salient features of changing demographic pattern are presented in Table-1, the decadal growth rate of population was higher in the district at 15.27 percent during 2001-2011. While the sex ratio was higher

and favorable at exactly 1000, the density was lower at 228 persons per sq. km. SC and ST sections each accounted or about 16 per cent of population. The ratio of females in these sections was almost equal to that of total population. However, the district's performance with respect to literacy attainment is very poor. Only 60 per cent of district's population is literate and that among females, it is still less than half compared to 71 per cent among males. The proportion of workers to total population was a bit higher than at the state level. However, majority of workers (69 per cent) were engaged in agricultural occupations as against 47 per cent at the state level. Thus, occupational pattern is predominantly agri-based. Similarly, the district is less urbanized with only a quarter of the population living in urban areas Compared to about 39 per cent at the state level. The taluk wise distribution of the population reveals a very little change in the percentage shares of the taluks in the district's population between 2001 and 2011 reveals that Devadurga has increased its share while in all others there is a marginal decline, except Lingsugur taluk.

**Growth in Population:** The population of Raichur has increased by 2.59 lakhs during 2001-2011, i.e., by 15.5 per cent. A lion's share of the increase is in rural areas (73%) vis-a-vis that in the rural areas (31%). Taluk wise Raichur, Lingsugur and Devadurga have contributed to this increase significantly. The same is also reflected in the growth rates with the same three taluks reporting higher growth in population. **Urbanization:** The district is one of the low urbanized districts with hardly one-fourth of the population living in urban areas and between 2001 and 2011, the per cent urban population almost remained constant at 25.2 per cent and 25.4 per cent, respectively. Raichur taluk has the highest proportion of urban population and Devadurga the least. Further, while urbanization ratios have increased in Devadurga, Lingsugur, Manvi and

Sindhnur, it has declined marginally in Raichur taluk. **Density of Population:** Due to the continuous rise in the population, the density of the population has steadily increased throughout the district. Raichur, Sindhnur and Manvi have relatively higher densities compared to Devadurga and Lingsugur taluks.



Fig. 1. Decadal variations in population of Raichur district during 20th century

Source: Provisional Population Totals, Census of India 2011, Paper 2, Volume 1 of 2011

**D. Literacy**

Literacy is a basic indicator of social advancement of a society. A literate population is expected to be more skilled and more concerned about the social evils of the community. Moreover, many intangible benefits follow from providing literacy to the people. In this context, there has been a substantial progress in extending literacy levels by creating infrastructure and enabling milieu for people to be educated and literate. The percentage of people who can read and write are considered to be literate in any socio-economic surveys. Hence, the data generated in the censuses is a good source of information on literacy attainments. Table-2 provides information on literacy levels in Raichur district by gender as well as taluks for 2011. About 60 per cent of the population was

TABLE I  
DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES AND TENDENCIES IN RAICHUR DISTRICT, 2001 AND 2011

Taluk	Area	% Population in Taluk		Absolute increase in population	% Share increase	Growth Rate 2001-11	Sex Ratio	
		2001	2011				2001	2011
Devadurga	Rural	12.01	13.05	51214	19.77	25.55	986	1005
	Urban	1.32	1.5	6935	2.68	31.53	944	978
	Total	13.32	14.55	58149	22.45	26.14	982	1002
Lingsugur	Rural	14.82	15.44	50265	19.4	20.31	981	985
	Urban	4.41	4.56	14392	5.56	19.56	952	984
	Total	19.23	20	64657	24.96	20.14	974	984
Manvi	Rural	17.55	16.81	31099	12.01	10.61	994	1015
	Urban	2.25	2.41	8852	3.42	23.53	973	998
	Total	19.81	19.22	39951	15.42	12.08	992	1013
Raichur	Rural	12.52	12.83	38500	14.86	18.42	989	1008
	Urban	13.56	13.02	24757	9.56	10.93	959	989
	Total	26.07	25.85	63257	24.42	14.53	973	998
Sindhnur	Rural	17.9	16.45	18461	7.13	6.18	1007	1006
	Urban	3.67	3.93	14575	5.63	23.79	955	994
	Total	21.57	20.39	33036	12.75	9.17	998	1003
District	Rural	74.8	74.58	189539	73.17	15.18	992	1004
	Urban	25.2	25.42	69511	26.83	16.52	958	989
	Total	100	100	259050	100	15.51	983	1000

Source: Census Documents

TABLE II  
 LITERACY RATES IN RAICHUR DISTRICT, 2011 (%)

Taluka	Total			Rural			Urban		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Devadurga	49.49	60.47	38.62	47.17	58.4	36.05	69.49	77.72	61.14
Lingsugur	61.14	73.04	49.14	56.89	69.7	43.99	75.02	83.91	66.03
Manvi	54.69	65.54	44.09	52.81	64.1	41.78	67.62	75.18	60.1
Raichur	65.18	75.26	55.16	52.16	64.7	39.89	77.51	85.2	69.79
Sindhnur	62.45	73.44	51.6	59.71	71.4	48.22	73.92	81.98	65.84
District	59.56	70.47	48.73	54.11	66	42.37	75.12	83.1	67.1
State	75.36	82.47	68.08	68.73	77.6	59.71	85.78	90.04	81.36

Source: Census, 2011

TABLE III  
 TALUK-WISE LITERACY RATES IN RAICHUR DISTRICT, 2001 AND 2011

Taluk	2001			2011			Change (2001-2011)		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
Devadurga	38.28	50.1	26.26	49.49	60.47	38.62	11.21	10.36	12.36
Lingsugur	51.02	65.59	36.13	61.14	73.04	49.14	10.12	7.45	13.01
Manvi	42.33	54.55	30.06	54.69	65.54	44.09	12.36	10.99	14.03
Raichur	55.56	66.89	43.94	65.18	75.26	55.16	9.62	8.37	11.22
Sindhnur	50.83	64.57	37.15	62.45	73.44	51.6	11.63	8.87	14.45
District	48.81	61.52	35.93	59.56	70.47	48.73	10.75	8.95	12.81
State	66.64	76.1	56.87	75.36	82.47	68.08	8.72	6.37	11.21

literate in Raichur district, with 70 per cent of males and 49% of females being counted as literates. Literacy rates are lower in Raichur district vis-a-vis the state in all segments. However, the differences in female-male and urban-rural literacy rates are quite stark even today, Rural females in Raichur district have a literacy rate of about 42 per cent compared to 83 per cent for urban males.

While Raichur taluk has reported highest literacy rates, Devadurga has reported lowest rates. The disparity ranges from 36 per cent literacy rates for rural females in Devadurga to 85 per cent literacy in respect of urban males in Raichur taluk. A cursory look at the gender gaps in educational attainments shows that the gaps are higher in the district vis-a-vis the state and are still higher in rural areas than in urban areas. The male-female gap in rural areas is almost double that in the urban areas. Hence, the focus of future development should continue to be on rural females.

*E. Region wise Literacy Attainments*

The district’s literacy levels have been lower than the state literacy Levels. Table-3, presents the information on literacy attainment in Raichur district across taluks. Literacy attainment varies across the taluks. In 2011, it ranged from 49.49 per cent in Devadurga taluk to 65.18 per cent in Raichur taluk. While Sindhnur taluk is in the second place, Lingsugur and Manvi are in third the fourth places, respectively. The difference between the highest and lowest literacy taluks is very high at 15.69 per cent in 2011 which is lower than the difference in 2001 (17.28 per cent). This is due to a greater increase in low literate taluks like Manvi, Sindhnur and Devadurga.

*F. Literacy Attainments by Gender*

Similar to other regions in the country, gender disparity in literacy is quite high in Raichur district with male literacy rate (MLR) being consistently higher than that for females. Across taluks, female literacy rates (FLR) follow the same pattern as that of total literacy rates (TLR). Raichur has one of the lowest literacy for females in the state. In 2011, more than half of the

females were illiterate in the district, and Devadurga talukreports it to be as high as 61 percent.

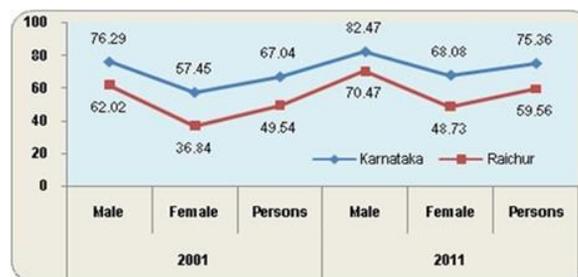


Fig. 2. Literacy attainments by gender

That represents the deprivation of literacy in the district. But fortunately, during 2001-2011, the FLR has increased by higher proportion than MLR in all taluks which has reduced the gender gap in literacy though by a small extent.

The gender inequality continues to be high in all the taluks but has declined in 2011 compared to that in 2001. Lingsugur and Sindhnur taluks have higher than the district level gender gap. For instance, the difference between highest male (Raichur) and lowest female literacy rate (Devadurga) is 36.64 per cent in 2011. An encouraging trend, however, is the higher increase in FLR vis-avis the MLR; FLRs have increased by higher proportion. Hence, increasing FLR will not only increase total literacy but will also reduce gender inequities in literacy attainments.

The number of illiterates is huge in the district, making the task of providing education a stupendous one. Nearly 9.5 lakh people were deprived of the basic literacy in

2011, of which 82.1 per cent were in rural areas; 59 per cent were females; and 48.5 per cent of illiterate persons were females in rural areas. Hence, nearly half of the illiterates were rural women of the district. Among taluks, Raichur accounted for nearly quarter of illiterates followed by Manvi which shared about 21 per cent of illiterates of the district. Devadurga has the largest proportion of illiterates in rural areas as well as among

TABLE IV  
 CHARACTERISTICS OF ILLITERATES IN RAICHUR DISTRICT, 2011

Taluk	% to Dist	%Rural	% Female	% Rural Female
Devadurga	17.3	92.7	57.7	53.5
Lingsugur	19.6	83.5	59.8	49.9
Manvi	20.8	90.3	58.7	53.1
Raichur	23.1	63.2	59.5	37.5
Sindhur	19.1	84.9	60.1	51.1
District	100	82.1	59.2	48.5
Total Number of illiterates	949043	779024	561745	460639

TABLE V  
 ENROLMENT IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN RAICHUR DISTRICT, 2005-06 AND 2011-12

Taluk	2005-06				2011-2012				% change		
	Boys	Girls	Total	% girls	Boys	Girls	Total	% girls	Boys	Girls	Total
Devadurga	21237	17943	39180	45.8	24048	20492	44540	46.01	46.01	14.21	13.68
Lingsugur	29617	25755	55372	46.51	34545	30260	64805	46.69	16.64	17.49	17.04
Manvi	27499	24248	51747	46.86	30366	27110	57476	47.17	10.43	11.8	11.07
Raichur	34065	30894	64959	47.56	38810	35794	74604	47.98	13.93	15.86	14.85
Sindhur	33736	29647	63383	46.77	34347	32213	66560	48.4	1.81	8.66	5.01
District	146154	128487	274641	46.78	162116	145869	307985	47.36	10.92	13.53	12.14

Source: DISE, 2012-13

rural females. Manvi is another problematic taluk with respect to the proportion of illiterates. Hence, literacy is lower in the district and the problem of illiteracy is also quite daunting. Enrolment The progress of literacy and education depends to a large extent upon the level of enrolment of children in schools. Enrolment is the number of children taking admission in schools from among the relevant age cohort. Enrolment is a function of availability of school infrastructure, willingness of parents to send children to school and, of course, willingness of children to attend schools. All these are very complex factors in themselves. Right from the beginning, the governments have initiated measures to provide free and compulsory education to children upto the age of 14 years. Hence, the policy has been to open schools in all habitations, construct school buildings and provide other physical facilities and appoint teachers. Moreover, in order to attract students and motivate parents to send children to schools, a number of schemes are being implemented. This section analyses enrolment levels in primary and secondary schools in Raichur district.

12. Enrolment of both boys and girls has increased but that of girls increased by a higher proportion. The percentage increase in girls' enrolment was about 14 per cent compared to 11 per cent for boys. But the gender composition of enrolment was almost stagnant with the share of girls enrolled in total enrolment increasing very marginally from 46.8 per cent to 47.3 per cent.

Raichur taluk accounts for the highest share in enrolment with 24 per cent, followed by Sindhur (22 per cent), Lingsugur (21 per cent), Manvi (19 per cent) and Devadurga (14 per cent). While Raichur, Lingsugur and Devadurga have reported increased share in enrolment, Manvi and Sindhur have recorded reduced shares between 2005-06 and 2011-12. All taluks have registered rise in enrolment with Lingsugur registering the highest growth and Sindhur the lowest. Interestingly, in all the taluks, the percentage change is higher for girls' enrolment. In terms of regional shares of enrolment Sindhur and Manvi taluks have reported marginal decline in their respective shares in district's enrolment for both boys and girls. Probably, children from these two taluks have gone to other places for schooling purpose.

**G. Social Group-wise Enrolment**

Figure shows the percentage distribution of enrolment by social groups for 2005-06 and 2011-12. The percentage share in enrolment is least for ST students at 20 per cent, followed by SCs at 21 per cent. The combined enrolment of SC and ST students which amounts to 42 per cent, is proportionate to their share in population. The share of ST students is higher in Devadurga (34 per cent) and Manvi (25 per cent) and that of SC students in Devadurga and Lingsugur. (24 percent each) and Raichur (22 percent). In fact, in Devadurga, the combined enrolment share of SC and ST Manvi it is 47 per cent. What is students is 58 per cent; and in interesting is by 2011-12, all taluks witnessed a rise in enrolment share of SC and ST students, the higher change occurring in Devadurga and Manvi taluks. The share of minority students has also marginally increased. This improvement in the enrolment of SC, ST and

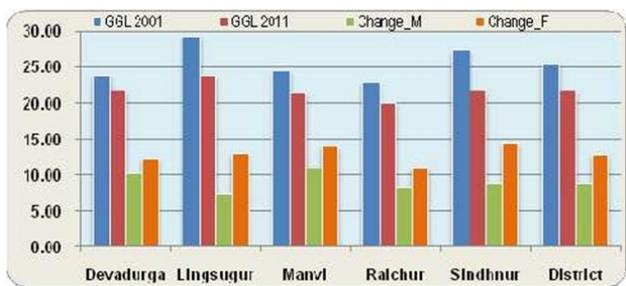


Fig. 3. Illiterates in Raichur district

Note: GGL: Gender gap in literacy rates (MLR minus FLR), Source: Computed from Table.

The Table Provides information on enrolment in primary schools across gender in taluks of Raichur district for 2005-06 and 2011-12. Enrolment in primary section increased by about 12 per cent, i.e., from 2, 74, 641 in 2005-06 to 3,07,985 in 2011-

minority students is a welcome sign as it indicates a greater awareness among these sections about the need for and benefit of education.

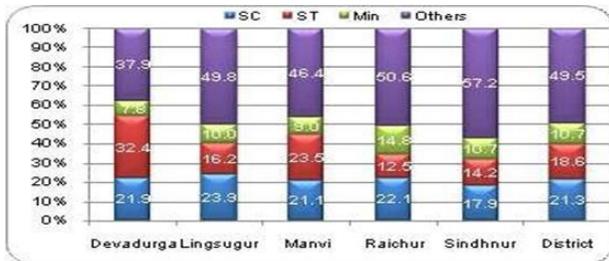


Fig. 4. Social group wise enrolment

#### H. Enrolment Ratios

Analysis of status and trends in enrolment can also be done using the enrolment ratios. In fact, what matters more for achieving universal literacy is whether all children in the eligible age cohort are enrolled and attending the schools or not. There are two types of enrolment ratios - Gross and Net. Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) refers to ratio of children enrolled in particular levels of grades to the population in the relevant age cohort (6-14 years for primary, 15- 16 for secondary), irrespective of age. Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) refers to the ratio of children enrolled in particular levels of grades within the given age cohort.

Thus, while the maximum value of NER is 100 and that for GER could exceed 100. This is because, there is a likelihood of children from other regions attending in a given region; repeaters and drop outs getting enrolled.

Above table gives data on enrolment ratios in Raichur district. The GER in Raichur district is 114.24 in 2011-12, which is higher for boys at 117.79 and lower for girls at 110.54. GER for boys is higher than that for girls in all taluks. Lingsugur taluk has the highest GER at 180 and Raichur too has a higher GER of 141. Sindhnur taluk also reports GER more than 100. But GER in backward taluks of Devadurga and Manvi are far lower. The students from backward taluks are either going to the neighbouring taluks for schooling or many of those, in the advanced taluks, who had dropped out earlier might have enrolled for schooling. Over the years, the GER has declined in Devadurga, Manvi and Sindhnur taluks.

Sex ratio is an important indicator of the demographic quality as it represents the status of women and discrimination meted out at them in access to basic services. The Table-6 provides data on sex ratio across the taluks of Raichur district during 2001 and 2011.

TABLE VI  
TRENDS IN SEX RATIO IN RAICHUR DISTRICT, 2001 AND 2011

Taluk	2001			2011			Change		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Devadurga	982	986	944	1002	1005	978	20	19	34
Lingsugur	974	981	952	984	985	984	10	4	32
Manvi	992	994	973	1013	1015	998	21	21	24
Raichur	973	989	959	998	1008	989	25	19	30
Sindhnur	998	1007	955	1003	1006	994	5	-2	39
District	983	992	958	1000	1004	989	16	11	31
State	965	977	942	973	979	963	8	3	21

Source: Census Documents

The sex ratio, defined as number of females per 1000 males, is adverse (less than 1000) for the state but better in Raichur district. The ratio in the district was higher than the state value in 2001 as well as in 2011. Moreover, whereas the sex ratio has increased by 8 points at the state level, it has increased by 16 points at the district level. Therefore, the district's demographic quality is not only better and has also improved vis-avis the state. Looking across the taluks, Manvi and Sindhnur taluks had higher than the district sex ratio in 2001, but in 2011 Devadurga, Manvi and Sindhnur taluks reported so.

A notable feature is that the sex ratio in these taluks was higher than 1000. Another notable feature is the higher sex ratio in urban areas and a greater increase in it over the decade. The urban sex ratio has increased by 31 points compared to 11 points in the rural areas. While urban sex ratio has increased in all taluks, the rural sex ratio has deteriorated in Sindhnur taluk. Therefore, efforts are needed to sustain rural sex ratios and improve the urban ones. The demographic quality is also judged on the basis of the child sex ratio of population in 0-6 years age group as it reflects the nature of the future population

The child sex ratio has also been higher in the district compared to the state. However, child sex ratio is adverse unlike general sex ratio. Further, overtime the child sex ratio has deteriorated as against a rise at the state level. While the rural child sex ratio has declined by 18 points, the urban child sex ratio by 1 point only. Except Devadurga and Manvi in all other taluks, it is less than 950. However, deterioration in urban child sex ratio in Manvi is very huge. Hence efforts must be made in all taluks for improving the child sex ratios.

#### IX. INCOME, POVERTY AND EMPLOYMENT

##### A. District and Taluk Income

In Karnataka, the district income is estimated by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics. The total district income was estimated to have increased by 31.8 per cent during 2004-2009, from Rs. 3, 07,911 lakhs in 2004-05, to Rs.

TABLE VI  
TRENDS IN CHILD SEX RATIOS IN RAICHUR DISTRICT, 2001 AND 2011

Taluk	2001			2011			Change		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Devadurga	970	975	925	962	965	940	-7	-10	15
Lingsugur	954	959	929	945	940	963	-9	-19	34
Manvi	971	966	1004	954	955	949	-17	-12	-55
Raichur	961	981	938	946	952	940	-15	-19	1
Sindhnur	969	968	979	948	944	968	-20	-23	-7
District	964	969	948	950	951	949	-14	-18	1
State	946	949	940	958	950	946	3	1	7

Source: Computed from Census Documents of respective years

4,05,795 lakhs in 2008-09. The increase, however, was slower than that at the state level. As a result, the district's share in state's income decreased from 1.8 per cent to 1.7 per cent between 2004-05 and 2008-09. The per capita income of the district not only continued to be lower than the state level, the percentage change in PCI was also lower in the district compared to the state. An important analysis with regard to HD implications of income growth is the composition of the income. In Raichur, like at the state level, the service sector dominates, but not at the same level as that in the. Agriculture contributes about a quarter of the district income and total primary sector nearly one third.

Actually, the share of secondary and tertiary sectors in the district's income have declined, which is contrary to the trends at the state level. In the secondary sector construction dominates and manufacturing contributes very little. Similarly, in the tertiary sector, except for banking and insurance all major service activities have contributed lower to the district income. Hence, contrary to the usual tendency, agriculture has increased its share; manufacturing is a very small component of the district's economy and major services are declining. These tendencies are expected to keep the district a low growing one in the years to come.

**B. Taluk Income**

The information on taluk incomes is provided in Table 4.2.1.1 Raichur taluk has almost one-third of the TDP and Manvi taluk accounts for another 24 per cent. Together the two taluks share nearly 56 per cent of income of the district. Thus, there is a severe income disparity, but it has slightly decreased over the years. The most encouraging aspect is that except Manvi, all taluks have registered increases in their shares in the DDP. The inequality becomes still clear when we look at the per capita income. Raichur taluk reports highest PCI in both the years, closely followed by Manvi taluk. The PCI of other taluks was less than Rs. 20,000. Lingsugur taluk had the least PCI. However, in terms of growth, Sindhnur taluk recorded the highest growth followed by Devadurga, Raichur and Lingsugur. Only Manvi recorded lower growth than the district level. The economic base of the region and its potentiality for sustained growth is reflected in the sectoral composition of income of a region. The data reveals that Raichur's economy does not follow the standard economic transition from agriculture to manufacturing and then to services. The proportion of

agricultural/primary sector income has decreased in all taluks except Raichur and Sindhnur taluks.

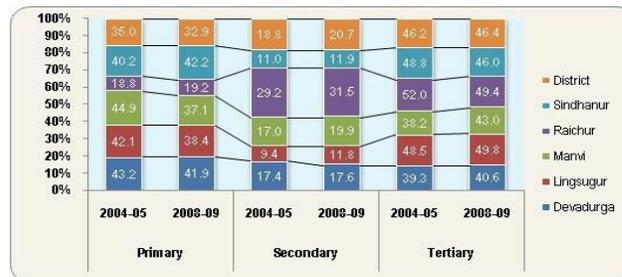


Fig. 5. Sectoral Composition of Taluk Income in Raichur District, 2004-05 and 2008-09 (%)

Source: DES: State and District Domestic Product of Karnataka New Series (Base Year 2004-05) 2010-2011

**X. FINDING AND SUMMARY**

In section four and five of the present study, the different indices have been presented in attainment perspective. Higher value of each index indicates higher level of achievement. In the process, the disparities in achievement among the selected states in various aspects of human development have been examined in detail. This chapter presents summary of major findings of the work study and conclusion.

**A. Major Findings**

- Human development paradigm believes that income is not an end in itself but a means to achieve broader ends of HD itself. Hence, income alone cannot measure human progress completely. Non income indicators are found to be more robust than income indicators.
- IMR is highest in Raichur taluka at 71 and lowest in Manvi taluka at 62 and the inter- taluka variation is not much. Sindhnur and Raichur taluks have CMR even above the district level value of 77. National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) launched in 2005 is made a sub-mission under there formulated National Health Mission (NHM) in 2013.
- Raichur district has lower rates of literacy compared to the state, hence to the country the literacy for all persons has increased steadily from about 49.5 per cent to 60 per cent between 2001 and 2011. Males have higher literacy rates compared to females.

TABLE VII  
 TALUK DOMESTIC PRODUCT (TDP) IN RAICHUR DISTRICT, 2004-05 AND 2008-09

Taluk	TDP (in Rs. Lakhs)		% Share in DDP		% Change of TDP	Per Capita TDP (Rs)		
	2004-05	2008-09	2004-05	2008-09		2004-05	2008-09	% Change in PCTDP
Devadurga	34653	47467	11.25	11.7	36.98	14880	19468	30.83
Lingsugur	46402	61677	15.07	15.2	32.92	13807	17528	26.95
Manvi	73482	86381	23.86	21.29	17.55	21224	23830	12.28
Raichur	99585	133063	32.34	32.79	33.62	21849	27884	27.62
Sindhnur	53789	77207	17.47	19.03	43.53	14266	19558	37.09
District	307911	405795	100	100	31.79	17615	22173	25.87

(Source: DES: State and District Domestic Product of Karnataka New Series (Base Year 2004-05) 2010-2011)

However, Raichur district has lower literacy rates in all categories compared to Karnataka state. Further, while gaps elsewhere have declined, those in Raichur have increased. This needs to be arrested. Raichur taluk has the highest proportion of urban population and Devadurga the least.

- Further, while urbanization ratios have increased in Devadurga, Lingsugur, Manvi and Sindhur, it has declined marginally in Raichur taluk. The population of Raichur has increased by 2.59 lakhs during 2001-2011, i.e., by 15.5 percent.
- Raichur had population of 19,28,812 of which males and females were 9,64,511 and 9,64,301 respectively. The sex ratio, defined as number of females per 1000 males, is adverse (less than 1000) for the state but better in Raichur district. The ratio in the district was higher than the state value in 2001 as well as in 2011.
- The total district income was estimated to have increased by 31.8 per cent during 2004-2009, from Rs. 3,07,911 lakhs in 2004-05, to Rs. 4,05,795 lakhs in 2008-09. The increase, however, was slower than that at the state level.
- Raichur district are connected with electricity. As at the end of 2011-12, there were 7.59 lakh consumers, with nearly 85 per cent of them being domestic consumers. The total electricity consumed in the district was 835.01 lakh units.
- Water quality in the district is poor mainly because of low rainfall. The extensive canal irrigation and the use of chemicals in agriculture has not only affected the surface water but ground water as well.
- The district had a population of 19.3 lakhs, out of which 9.6 lakhs or almost 50 per cent were females in 2011. The district shared about 3.16 per cent of the total population but 3.20 per cent of female population of the state. The growth of female population was higher than that of male population in the district which is favorable trend.
- The condition with respect to housing, amenities and assets is very deplorable in Raichur District. Except Raichur taluk, in all others, the percentage of households living in non-pucca houses is more than two-thirds.

#### XI. CONCLUSION

A single variable to measure well-being of people say GNP/capita has been rejected by the propagators of human development because it neglects too many other important aspects of human good. Human Development Index (HDI) also suffers from same kind of narrowness. Amartya K Sen who devised HDI along with Mahbub ul Haq views that HDI serves very specific purpose for which it is devised, but it would be a

great mistake to identify the capacious human development approach with this useful but intellectually limited index (Sen:2006)'. As such he accepts that there prevails some element of vulgarity in HDI<sup>^</sup>, as it does not focus attention on wider aspects of development. Hence, evaluative aspect of well-being may suffer with few metrics of development considered in HDI. Various deprivation/shortfalls that the average or marginalised sections of the society face particularly in developing countries like India may not be well-depicted with such measure. It is thus important to recognise and -196 - incorporate the various multifarious indicators of human development and development an index which captures the wider aspect of human development. Construction of Comprehensive Human Development Index (CHDI) is an attempt in this direction. Various social, economic and infrastructure variables of human development have been considered in construction of the said index so that it captures wider dimensions of human life and reflect wellness from a boarder angle. Measurement of human development becomes more inclusive and reflexive with such broad-based index. Moreover, the different indicators/variables representing different dimensions of life may not have same level of influence on human development. It is, therefore, necessary to attach weight to the variables in a non-arbitrary scientific manner. The application of sophisticated methods like Principal Component Analysis may solve problem like this. This will also help identifying the relative weight of the indicators which together represent human development.

#### REFERENCES

- [1] Alkire, Sabina, 2009: Conceptual Overview of Human Development: Definitions, Critiques, and Related Concepts, Background paper for the 2010 Human Development Report
- [2] Ariana, Proochista and Arif Naveed, 2009: "Health" in Deneulin, Séverine and Lila Shahani(Eds): An Introduction to the Human Development and Capability Approach: Freedom and Agency, Earthscan, New Delhi 2009
- [3] Banerjee, Nirmala, 1998 "Whatever Happened to the Dreams of Modernity? The Nehruvian Era and Woman's Position", Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 33, No. 17.
- [4] Biradar R.R. 2012: Incidence of Poverty among Social Groups in Rural India: Who are the Poorest and Why?, Monograph Series 24, Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, 2012,
- [5] Chambers, R. 1989: "Editorial introduction", Vulnerability, Coping and Policy, IDS Bulletin, 2(2): 1-7 Chambers, Robert and Gregor von Medeazza, 2013: "Sanitation and Stunting in India: Undernutrition's Blind Spot" Economic & Political Weekly June 22, 2013 vol XLVIII no 25
- [6] Commission of the European Communities, 2009: GDP and beyond: Measuring progress in a changing world, Communication from the commission to the council and the Europeanparliament, Brussels
- [7] Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress, 2009, "Survey of Existing Approaches to Measuring Socio-economic Progress," p. 2.
- [8] Daly, H. 2008: A Steady-State Economy. UK Sustainable Development Commission.
- [9] Department for International Development, 2010, 'Access to Safe Water for the Bottom of the Pyramid: Strategies for Disseminating Technology Research Benefits', UK: DFID, [http://www.dfid.gov.uk/R4D/PDF/Outputs/wate/Secondary\\_Research\\_Report.pdf](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/R4D/PDF/Outputs/wate/Secondary_Research_Report.pdf)
- [10] DES, 2012: State and District Domestic Product of Karnataka New Series (Base Year 2004-05) 2010-2011

- [11] DES, 2013: State and District Domestic Product of Karnataka New Series (Base Year 2004-05), 2010-2011, Govt.of Karnataka , Bangalore
- [12] GOI, 1974: Towards Equality : Report of the Committee on the Status of Women in India, Ministry of Education & Social Welfare, Department of Social Welfare, Government of India. GOI, 1993: National Nutrition Policy, Food and Nutrition Board, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India
- [13] GOI, 2011: Census of India 2011, Instruction Manual For House listing and Housing, Government of India
- [14] GOI, 2012: Census of India 2011,Houses, Household Amenities and Assets, Government of India.
- [15] GOI : Handbook on Service Level Benchmarking, Ministry of Urban Development,Government of India, undated
- [16] GOK, 2006: Karnataka Human Development Report: Investing in Human Development, Planning and Statistics Department, Bangalore
- [17] GOK, 2008: District Human Development Report, Bijapur, Planning, Programme.