

## Chapter 15

### Health Infrastructure

#### 15.1 Social Dimension of Health

1. It is only recently that development literature and development policy have come to recognize the decisive role of social variables like 'health' and 'education' in promoting or constraining people's capabilities and through them economic progress. Apart from that they have also recognized the mutually reinforcing relationship between people's capabilities and economic progress. More than that we have come to recognize that given the ongoing process of liberalisation, privatization, marketisation, transnationalisation and globalisation, there is a strong case for social intervention in the provision of health and education. Somehow, the health aspects of development have continued to be out of the main focus. Aside from that, the development experience shows that economic growth, per se, cannot translate itself into the well-being of the people. It is to be consciously transformed into the lives of the people. In the case of Karnataka, there are districts like Bellary whose economic progress has not been effectively translated into the health of the people. There is a wide gap between its wealth and health (Human Development in Karnataka 1999, P.40). It is in this background the HPC-FRRI intends to assess the regional imbalances with reference to health variables and then to come out with some suggestions to redress regional imbalances in health care through Government intervention.

#### 15.2 Health Infrastructure Index

2. Karnataka Government's first ever Human Development Report 'Human Development in Karnataka 1999', and the 'Final Report of the Task Force on Health and Family Welfare 2001', among other things, report the persistence of inter-district disparities both in terms of health-promoting parameters and health-manifesting parameters, despite commendable achievements in matters pertaining to life and death. In this chapter, for want of the latest data on such variables at the taluka level, we have restricted our study to only three parameters of health infrastructure. They are: Number of Doctors per 10,000 Population; Number of Government Hospital beds per 10,000 Population; and Percentage of Habitations having Drinking Water Facility of 40 LPCD or more. Regional imbalances are assessed, first with reference to the Health Infrastructure Index (HII), and then with reference to each of the three indicators that have gone into it. The HII is used to get an aggregate picture of regional imbalances in health infrastructure and the select health indicators are used to get a disaggregated picture of regional imbalances in health infrastructure. Of the two exercises, the latter becomes useful for policy prescription and remedial action. In the committee's view the physical and functional inadequacies in health infrastructure do contribute to regional imbalances in development through their impact on people's health-based capabilities.

3. With a view to identifying the levels of development/backwardness of the taluks, they are classified into four categories. The related data are presented in three tables. Annexure 15.1 gives the details of the relative positions of taluks in the development – backwardness scale. Table 15.1 presents an overall view of regional imbalances by divisions and regions. And Table 15.2 provides the names of the taluks which figure in the four categories against each of the twenty seven districts.

**Table 15.1****Health Infrastructure Index: Classification of Taluks into Relatively Developed, Backward, More Backward, and Most Backward Taluks by Divisions and Regions in Karnataka.**

Sl. No	Division/Region	Relatively Developed Taluks			Backward Taluks			More Backward Taluks			Most Backward Taluks			Total Taluks	
		No	Percentage share in the total taluks of the Division/Region	Percentage share in the total Relatively Developed Taluks of the State	No	Percentage share in the total taluks of the Division/Region	Percentage share in the total Backward Taluks of the State	No	Percentage share in the total taluks of the Division/Region	Percentage share in the total More Backward Taluks of the State	No	Percentage share in the total taluks of the Division/Region	Percentage share in the total Most Backward Taluks of the State	No	Per Centage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Bangalore	13	25.49	23.21	17	33.33	42.50	16	31.37	40.00	05	9.81	12.82	51	100.00
2	Mysore	28	63.64	50.00	07	15.91	17.50	08	18.18	20.00	01	2.27	2.56	44	100.00
	SKR	41	43.16	73.21	24	25.26	60.00	24	25.26	60.00	06	6.32	15.38	95	100.00
3	Belgaum	13	26.53	23.21	13	26.53	32.50	09	18.37	22.50	14	28.57	35.90	49	100.00
4	Gulbarga	02	6.45	3.58	03	9.68	07.50	07	22.58	17.50	19	61.29	48.72	31	100.00
	NKR	15	18.75	26.79	16	20.00	40.00	16	20.00	40.00	33	41.25	84.62	80	100.00
	<b>Karnataka</b>	56	32.00 *	100.00	40	22.86 *	100.00	40	22.86 *	100.00	39	22.28*	100.00	175	100.00

Source : Derived from Annexure 15.1

Note : SKR: South Karnataka Region

NKR: North Karnataka Region

\* The figures indicate the proportion of taluks in the State in the respective categories.

**Table 15.2****Health Infrastructure Index: Classification of Taluks into Relatively Developed, Backward, More Backward, and Most Backward Taluks by Districts in Karnataka.**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Districts</b>	<b>Relatively Developed Taluks</b>	<b>Backward Taluks</b>	<b>More Backward Taluks</b>	<b>Most Backward Taluks</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
1	Bangalore Urban	1. Bangalore (S)	1. Bangalore (N)	Nil	1. Anekal
2	Bangalore Rural	1. Ramanagaram	1. Nelamangala 2. Chennapatana 3. Magadi	1. Doddaballapur 2. Kanakapura 3. Hoskote 4. Devanahalli	Nil
3	Chitradurga	1. Chitradurga 2. Hiriyur	1. Molekalmuru 2. Challakere	1. Hosadurga 2. Holalkere	Nil
4.	Davanagere	1. Davanagere	1. Harihara 2. Harapanahalli 3. Channagiri	1. Honnali 2. Jagalur	Nil
5	Kolar	1. Kolar 2. Chintamani 3. Mulbagal 4. Gudibanda	1. Srinivasapur 2. Gawribidanur 3. Bangarpet	1. Chickaballapur 2. Bagepalli 3. Malur 4. Sidlaghatta	Nil
6	Shimoga	1. Shimoga 2. Thirthahalli 3. Shikaripura	1. Bhadravathi 2. Hosanagara 3. Sagara	1. Soraba	Nil
7	Tumkur	1. Tumkur	1. Tiptur 2. Koratagere	1. Turuvekere 2. Madhugiri 3. C.N.Halli	1. Sira 2. Pavagada 3. Gubbi 4. Kunigal
	<b>Bangalore Division</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>05</b>
8	Chamarajanagar	1. Yelandur 2. Gundalpet 3. Kollegal	Nil	1. Chamarajanagar	Nil
9	Chickmangalur	1. Mudigeri. 2. Koppa 3. Sringeri 4. N.R. Pura	1. Chickmangalur 2. Kadur	Nil	1. Tarikere
10	D. Kannada	1. Mangalore 2. Suly 3. Puttur	1. Belthangadi 2. Buntwal	Nil	Nil
11	Hassan	1. Hassan 2. Sakaleshpur 3. Holenarasipura 4. Arasikere	1. Alur	1. Channarayapatna 2. Arakalgudu 3. Belur	Nil
12	Kodagu	1. Madikere 2. Virajpet 3. Somwarpet	Nil	Nil	Nil
13	Mandya	1. Mandya	1. Malavalli 2. Maddur	1. Srirangapattana 2. Pandvapura 3. Nagamangala 4. Krishnarajpet	Nil

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Sl. No.	Districts	Relatively Developed Taluks	Backward Taluks	More Backward Taluks	Most Backward Taluks
1	2	3	4	5	6
14	Mysore	1.Mysore 2. T.Narasipura 3. Hunsur 4. K.R.Nagar 5. Nanjanagud 6. Periyapatna 7. H.D.Kote	Nil	Nil	Nil
15	Udupi	1.Karkala 2.Udupi 3.Kundapur	Nil	Nil	Nil
	<b>Mysore Division</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>07</b>	<b>08</b>	<b>01</b>
	<b>South Karnataka Region</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>06</b>
16	Bagalkot	1.Bagalkot 2. Hunagund	1.Mudhol 2.Jamakhandi	Nil	1. Badami 2. Bilgi
17	Belgaum	Nil	1.Belgaum	1.Soundathi	1.Bailhongala 2. Ramadurga 3. Khanapura 4. Chikkodi 5. Hukkeri 6. Athani 7. Gokak 8. Raibagh
18	Bijapur	1.Bijapur	Nil	1. Basavana Bagewadi 2.Muddebihal	1.Sindgi 2.Indi
19	Dharwad	1.Hubli 2.Dharwad	1.Navalgund	1. Kundagol	1. Kalghatgi
20	Gadag	1. Gadag	1.Mundargi 2. Ron 3.Shirahatti	1.Naragund	Nil
21	Haveri	1.Shiggaon 2. Haveri 3. Ranebennur	1. Savanur 2.Byadagi 3. Hirekerur	1. Hangal	Nil

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Sl. No.	Districts	Relatively Developed Taluks	Backward Taluks	More Backward Taluks	Most Backward Taluks
1	2	3	4	5	6
22	Uttar Kannada	1.Supa 2. Karwar 3. Mundagod 4. Haliyal	1.Yellapur 2. Sirsi 3. Siddapur	1. Ankola 2. Kumta 3. Honnavar	1.Bhatkal
	<b>Belgaum Division</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>09</b>	<b>14</b>
23	Bellary	1.Bellary	Nil	1.Hadagalli 2. Hospet	1. H.B. Halli 2.Kudligi 3. Sandur 4. Siruguppa
24	Bidar	Nil	Nil	1.Bidar	1.Aurad 2. Humnabad 3. Bhalki 4.Basava kalyana
25	Gulbarga	1.Gulbarga	1.Yadgiri 2. Jewargi	1.Sedam	1. Shahapur 2. Afzalpur 3. Aland 4. Shorapura 5. Chittapur 6. Chincholi
26	Koppal	Nil	Nil	1. Yelburga 2. Kushtigi	1. Koppal 2. Gangavathi
27	Raichur	Nil	1.Raichur	1.Lingsugur	1. Sindhanur 2. Devadurga 3. Manvi
	<b>Gulbarga Division</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>07</b>	<b>19</b>
	<b>North Karnataka Region</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>33</b>
	<b>Karnataka State</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>39</b>

Source: Derived from Annexure 15.1

4. The following facts about regional imbalances emerge out of the tables: -

- i) Wide variations are noticed in the health status of taluks. The index value varies from a low of 0.31 in Raibagh to a high of 2.64 in Hubli (as against the State average index value of 1.00). Of the 175 taluks, only 56 have their index values equal to or higher than the State average.
- ii) Among the regions, SKR is better placed than NKR. The former claims a higher share in the State's Relatively Developed taluks and lower share in the Most Backward taluks. It claims 73.21% of the taluks in the Relatively Developed category, and only 15.38% of the taluks in the Most Backward category. On the contrary the latter has 84.62% of the Most Backward taluks and only 26.79% of the Relatively Developed taluks. A similar situation is also found when we view their claims under different categories from their taluks. SKR excels NKR in terms of the proportion of the taluks in the Relatively Developed category. Whereas the latter excels the former in terms of the proportion of the taluks in the Most Backward category (Table – 15.1).
- iii) Among the divisions Gulbarga, with only 6.45% of its taluks in the Relatively Developed category and 61.29% of its taluks in the Most Backward category emerges as the lagging division not only in NKR but also in the State. At the other end, Mysore, with only 2.27% of its taluks in the Most Backward category and 63.64% of its taluks in the Relatively Developed category, emerges as the leading division in Karnataka (Table – 15.1).
- iv) Among the districts, Kodagu, Mysore, and Udupi with all their taluks in the Relatively Developed category, Chamarajanagar and Dakshina Kannada with 75% and 60% of their taluks respectively in that category, emerge as the relatively better placed districts in the State. At the other end, Belgaum and Bidar districts with 80% of their taluks, and Raichur and Gulbarga districts with 60% of their taluks in the Most Backward category, emerge as the relatively lagging districts in the State. Further, there are 14 districts which have none of their taluks in the Most Backward category. Of them 12 belong to SKR and only two belong to NKR (Table –15.2).

5. As far as redressal measures are concerned, 39 taluks of the Most Backward category (33 taluks of NKR and 6 taluks of SKR) demand redressal measures in the first Phase, 40 taluks of the More Backward category (16 taluks of NKR and 24 taluks of SKR) deserve remedial action in the second Phase, and 40 taluks of the Backward category (16 taluks of NKR and 24 taluks of SKR) attract remedial measures in the third Phase (Annexure 15.1).

### 15.3 Doctors

6. Health of the people among other things, depends upon the number of doctors available. Number of doctors per 10,000 population is used as an indicator of health in our study. It is also one of the indicators that has gone into the health Index as well as the Social Infrastructure Index used in the present study. As is the case with any health facility, doctors are also not equitably distributed across the regions, divisions, districts and taluks of Karnataka. As at the year 2001, the number of doctors per 10,000 population in Karnataka works out to 2.77. And the State average of 2.77 doctors (Government and Private) per 10,000 population is used as the bench mark to distinguish the backward taluks from the relatively developed taluks. As already stated in the 'methodology' section of this chapter, for the purpose of identifying the level of development/backwardness of the taluks, they are classified into four categories.

7. The data pertaining to doctors are presented in three tables. Annexure 15.2 gives the ranks of all the taluks in the state. From it, we come to know the relative positions of the taluks in the state. Table 15.3 shows the classification of taluks into Relatively Developed, Backward, More Backward, and Most Backward, by divisions and regions. And Table 15.4 classifies the taluks into four categories by names across all the 27 districts of the State.

**Table 15.3****Number of Doctors per 10,000 population: Classification of taluks into Relatively Developed, Backward, More Backward and Most Backward Taluks by Divisions and Regions in Karnataka**

Sl.No	Division/ Region	Relatively Developed Taluks			Backward Taluks			More Backward Taluks			Most Backward Taluks			Total Taluks	
		No	Percentage share in the total taluks of the Division/ Region	Percentage share in the total Relatively Develo-ped Taluks of the State	No	Percentage share in the total taluks of the Division/ Region	Percentage share in the total Backward Taluks of the State	No	Percentage share in the total taluks of the Division/ Region	Percentage share in the total More Backward Taluks of the State	No	Percentage share in the total taluks of the Division/ Region	Percentage share in the total Most Backward Taluks of the State	No	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Bangalore	11	21.57	18.97	17	33.33	43.59	10	19.61	25.64	13	25.49	33.33	51	100.00
2	Mysore	27	61.36	46.55	07	15.91	17.95	8	18.18	20.51	02	4.55	5.13	44	100.00
	SKR	38	40.00	65.52	24	25.26	61.54	18	18.95	46.15	15	15.79	38.46	95	100.00
3	Belgaum	17	34.69	29.31	13	26.53	33.33	9	18.37	23.08	10	20.41	25.64	49	100.00
4	Gulbarga	03	9.68	5.17	02	6.45	5.13	12	38.71	30.77	14	45.16	35.90	31	100.00
	NKR	20	25.00	34.48	15	18.75	38.46	21	26.25	53.85	24	30.00	61.54	80	100.00
	<b>Karnataka</b>	58	33.14 *	100.00	39	22.28 *	100.00	39	22.29 *	100.00	39	22.29 *	100.00	175	100.00

Source : Derived from Annexure 15.2

Note : SKR: South Karnataka Region  
NKR: North Karnataka Region

\* The figures indicate the proportion of taluks in the State in the respective categories.



**Table 15.4**

**Number of Doctors per 10,000 population: Classification of Taluks into Relatively Developed, Backward, More Backward, and Most Backward Taluks by Districts in Karnataka.**

Sl.No.	Districts	Relatively Developed taluks	Backward taluks	More Backward taluks	Most Backward taluks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bangalore Urban	1.Bangalore (N) 2.Bangalore (S)	1.Anekal	Nil	Nil
2	Bangalore Rural	Nil	1.Ramanagaram 2.Devanahalli 3.Doddallapura 4.Magadi 5.Hosakote	1.Kanakapura	1.Channapatana 2.Nelamangala
3	Chitradurga	1.Chitradurga	1.Hiriyur 2.Molakalmuru 3.Hosadurga	1.Holakare 2.Challakere	Nil
4	Davanagere	1.Harihara 2.Harapanahalli 3.Davanagere	1.Jagalur	1.Honnali	1.Channagiri
5	Kolar	1.Chintamani 2.Mulbagil	1.Gudibanda 2.Chikkaballapur 3.Kolar	1.Malur 2.Gowribidanur 3.Bagapalli 4.Bangarpet	1.Srinivasapura 2.Sidlagata
6	Shimoga	1.Shimoga 2.Tirthahalli	1.Bhadravathi 2.Shikaripura 3.Hosanagara	1.Soraba 2.Sagar	Nil
7	Tumkur	1.Tumkur	1.Tiptur	Nil	1.Turuvakere 2.Koratagere 3.Pavagada 4.C.N.Halli 5.Sira 6.Madhugiri 7.Kunigal 8.Gubbi
	<b>Bangalore Division</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13</b>
8	Chamarajanagar	1.Gundlepet 2.Yelandur 3.Kollegala	Nil	1.Chamarajanagar	Nil
9	Chickmangalur	1.Koppa 2.Sringere 3.Narasimharajpur	1.Mudigere 2.Chikkamagalur 3.Kadur	1.Tarikare	Nil

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Sl.No.	Districts	Relatively Developed taluks	Backward taluks	More Backward taluks	Most Backward taluks
1	2	3	4	5	6
10	D.Kannada	1.Sulya 2.Mangalore 3.Puttur 4.Belthangadi 5.Bantwal	Nil	Nil	Nil
11	Hassan	1.Hassan 2.Sakaleshpur 3.Alur	1.Arasikere 2.Channarayapatna 3.Holenarasipura	1.Arakalagud 2.Belur	Nil
12	Kodagu	1.Madikeri 2.Somwarpet	1.Virajpet	Nil	Nil
13	Mandya	1.Mandya	Nil	1.Maddur 2.Srirangapatna 3.Malavalli 4.Nagamangala	1.Pandavapura 2.K.R.Pet
14	Mysore	1.Mysore 2.K.R.Nagar 3.Hunsur 4.T.Narasipura 5.Nanjanagud 6.Periyapatna 7.H.D.Kote	Nil	Nil	Nil
15	Udupi	1.Udupi 2.Kundapur 3.Karkala	Nil	Nil	Nil
	<b>Mysore Division</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>07</b>	<b>08</b>	<b>02</b>
	<b>South Karnataka Region</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>
16	Bagalkot	1.Bagalkot 2.Mudhol 3.Jamakhandi 4.Hunagund	Nil	1.Bilagi	1.Badami
17	Belgaum	Nil	1.Soundathi	1.Chikkodi	1.Ramadurga 2.Athani 3.Bailhongal 4.Khanapur 5.Gokak 6.Belgaum 7.Hukkeri 8.Raibagh

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Sl.No.	Districts	Relatively Developed taluks	Backward taluks	More Backward taluks	Most Backward taluks
1	2	3	4	5	6
18	Bijapur	1.Bijapur	1.Basavana Begewadi 2.Muddebihal	1.Sindagi	1.Indi
19	Dharwad	1.Hubli 2.Dharwad 3.Navalgund 4.Kundagol	Nil	1.Kalghatgi	Nil
20	Gadag	1.Gadag 2.Ron	1.Mundargi 2.Naragund 3.Shirahatti	Nil	Nil
21	Haveri	1.Shiggaon 2.Haveri 3.Savanur 4.Ranebennur	1.Byadgi	1.Hirekerur 2.Hangal	Nil
22	Uttara Kannada	1.Yellapur 2.Siddpur	1.Sirsi 2.Karwar 3.Ankola 4.Bhatkal 5.Supa 6.Honnavar	1.Kumta 2.Mundagod 3.Haliyal	Nil
	<b>Belgaum Division</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>
23	Bellary	1.Bellary	Nil	1.H.B.Halli 2.Hadagalli 3.Hospet	1.Siruguppa 2.Sandur 3.Kudligi
24	Bidar	Nil	Nil	1.Bidar 2.Bhalki 3.Humnabad	1.Aurad 2.Basavakalyan
25	Gulbarga	1.Gulbarga	Nil	1.Yadgiri 2.Sadem 3.Jawargi 4.Shahapur 5.Chittapur	1.Shorapur 2.Afzalpur 3.Aland 4.Chincholi
26	Koppal	Nil	1.Koppal 2.Gangavathi	1.Kushtigi	1.Yelburga
27	Raichur	1.Raichur	Nil	Nil	1.Sindhanur 2.Davadurga 3.Manvi 4.Lingasugur
	<b>Gulbarga Division</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>
	<b>North Karnataka Region</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>24</b>
	<b>Karnataka State</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>

Source: Derived from Annexure 15.2

8. These tables help us to make certain important observations about regional imbalances as to the availability of doctors:

- (i) There are wide variations in the availability of doctors. At the one end of the scale, there is Hubli with 10.65 doctors per 10,000 population and at the other end, there is Gubbi with 0.74 doctors per 10,000 population. The former is in Belgaum division and the latter is in Bangalore division. As per the methodology adopted, 58 taluks get the tag of Relatively Developed, and the remaining 117 taluks get distributed at 39 taluks each into Backward, More Backward and Most Backward categories.
- (ii) Among the regions, SKR is in a better position than NKR. In the case of SKR, 40% of its taluks are Relatively Developed, 25.26% of the taluks are Backward and 18.95% of the taluks are More Backward and 15.79% of them are in the Most Backward category. On the Contrary, in the case of NKR, 30% of its taluks are Most Backward, 26.25% of its taluks are More Backward, 18.75% of its taluks are Backward and only 25 % of its taluks are Relatively Developed.
- (iii) Among the divisions, at the one extreme, there is Mysore with 61.36% of its taluks in the Relatively Developed category, 15.91% of its taluks in the Backward Category, 18.18% of its taluks in the More Backward category and only 4.55% of its taluks in the Most Backward category. At the other end, there is Gulbarga with 45.16% of its taluks in the Most Backward category, 38.71% of its taluks in the More Backward category, 6.45% of its taluks in the Backward category and only 9.68% of its taluks in the Relatively Developed category. That means, Gulbarga division emerges as the most backward area. And between Belgaum and Bangalore, the latter lags behind the former (Table 15.3).
- (iv) As far as district level disparity situation is concerned, Dakshina Kannada, Udupi and Mysore with all their taluks in the Relatively Developed category, Dharwad and Chamarajanagar with 80% and 75% of their taluks respectively, and Bangalore Urban, Kodagu, Bagalkot with 67% of their taluks in that category, emerge as the relatively better placed districts in the State. At the other end, Tumkur, Belgaum, and Raichur with 80% of their taluks in the Most Backward category come out as the relatively lagging districts in the State. It is encouraging to note that there is no district in the State which has all its taluks in the Most Backward category. Further, in all, there are 14 districts which do not have any of their taluks in the Most Backward category. Of them ten belong to SKR and only four to NKR (Table – 15.4).

9. As far as the redressal measures are concerned, 117 taluks deserve attention. The Committee recommends a three-phase remedial action. Thirty nine Most Backward taluks, starting from Gubbi (175<sup>th</sup> rank) up to Ramadurga (137<sup>th</sup> rank) figure in the first phase, and thirty nine More Backward taluks starting from Chittapur (136<sup>th</sup> rank) up to Holalkere (98<sup>th</sup> rank) figure in the second phase, and 39 Backward taluks starting at Gangavathi (97<sup>th</sup> rank) and ending at Bhadravathi (59<sup>th</sup> rank) figure in the third phase (Annexure 15.2).

## 15.4 Beds in Government Hospitals

10. Availability of beds in hospitals is an important health facility. And beds in government hospitals are of special significance particularly to the poor and the marginalized, who cannot afford treatment in private hospitals/nursing homes. We have used the number of beds in government hospitals per 10,000 population as an indicator of health facility. There are 39,573 beds in government hospitals in Karnataka, as against a population of 5,27,33,958. Given these two variables, the State average comes to 7.50 beds per 10,000 population. But this extent of facility is not uniformly found across all the regions, divisions, districts and taluks of the State. For the purpose of assessment of backwardness, the State average is used as the benchmark and the taluks are classified into Relatively Developed, Backward, More Backward, and Most Backward taluks.

11. The data available on this variable are presented in three tables. In Annexure 15.3, all the 175 taluks are assigned ranks based on the extent of the given facility. It tells us about the relative positions of all the taluks in the State. Table 15.5 gives an overview of the disparity situation in terms of the number of taluks in different categories by divisions and regions. And Table 15.6 provides the district-wise distribution of taluks across the four categories by names.

Table 15.5

**Number of Government Hospital Beds per 10,000 population: Classification of taluks into Relatively Developed, Backward, More Backward and Most Backward Taluks by Divisions and Regions in Karnataka**

Sl. No	Division/Region	Relatively Developed Taluks			Backward Taluks			More Backward Taluks			Most Backward Taluks			Total Taluks	
		No	Percentage share in the total taluks of the Division/Region	Percentage share in the total Relatively Developed Taluks of the State	No	Percentage share in the total taluks of the Division/Region	Percentage share in the total Backward Taluks of the State	No	Percentage share in the total taluks of the Division/Region	Percentage share in the total More Backward Taluks of the State	No	Percentage share in the total taluks of the Division/Region	Percentage share in the total Most Backward Taluks of the State	No	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Bangalore	14	27.45	31.82	12	23.53	27.27	15	29.41	34.09	10	19.61	23.26	51	100.00
2	Mysore	20	45.45	45.45	11	25.00	25.00	9	20.46	20.46	4	9.09	9.30	44	100.00
	SKR	34	35.79	77.27	23	24.21	52.27	24	25.26	54.55	14	14.74	32.56	95	100.00
3	Belgaum	7	14.29	15.91	12	24.49	27.27	12	24.49	27.27	18	36.73	41.86	49	100.00
4	Gulbarga	3	9.68	6.82	9	29.03	20.46	8	25.81	18.18	11	35.48	25.58	31	100.00
	NKR	10	12.50	22.73	21	26.25	47.73	20	25.00	45.45	29	36.25	67.44	80	100.00
	<b>Karnataka</b>	44	25.14*	100.00	44	25.14	100.00	44	25.14*	100.00	43	24.58*	100.00	175	100.00

Source : Derived from Annexure 15.3

Note : SKR: South Karnataka Region  
NKR: North Karnataka Region

\* The figures indicate the proportion of taluks in the State in the respective categories.

**Table: 15.6**

**Number of Government Hospital Beds per 10,000 population: Classification of Taluks into Relatively Developed, Backward, More Backward and Most Backward Taluks by Districts in Karnataka**

Sl. No.	Districts	Relatively Developed taluks	Backward taluks	More Backward taluks	Most Backward taluks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bangalore Urban	1.Bangalore (South)	Nil	1.Bangalore (North)	1.Anekal
2	Bangalore Rural	1.Nelamangala	1.Channapatna 2.Kanakapura	1.Ramanagaram 2.Devanahalli 3.Magadi	1.Doddallapura 2.Hosakote
3	Chitradurga	1.Chitradurga 2.Hiriyur	1.Holalkare 2.Challakere	1.Molakalmur	1.Hosadurga
4	Davanagere	1.Davanagere 2.Channagiri	1.Jagalur	1.Harihara 2.Harapanahalli	2.Honnali
5	Kolar	1.Chintamani 2.Kolar 3.Srinivasapura 4.Gowribidanur	1.Bangarpet 2.Gudibanda 3.Chikkaballapur	1.Bagepalli 2.Sidlaghatta	1.Mulbagil 2.Malur
6	Shimoga	1.Shimoga 2.Sagar 3.Thirthahalli	1.Shikaripura 2.Hosanagara 3.Soraba	1.Bhadravathi	Nil
7	Tumkur	1.Tumkur	1.Tiptur	1.Turuvekere 2.Koratagere 3.Gubbi 4. Madhugiri 5. C.N.Halli	1. Kunigal 2.Pavagada 3 .Sira
	<b>Bangalore Division</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>
8	Chamarajanagar	1.Gundlepet 2.Kollegal	Nil	1.Yelandur 2.Chamarajanagar	Nil
9	Chickmagalur	1.Koppa 2.Narasimharajpur 3.Mudigere 4.Chikamagalur 5.Kadur	1.Tarikare	Nil	1.Sringere
10	D.Kannada	1.Mangalore	Nil	1.Puttur 2.Bantwal 3.Belthangadi	1.Sulya
11	Hassan	1.Hassan 2.Sakaleshpur 3.Holenarasipura 4.Arasikere 5.Channarayapatna	1. Arakalagud 2. Alur	Nil	1.Belur
12	Kodagu	1.Madikere 2.Somwarpet 3.Virajpet	Nil	Nil	Nil

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Sl. No.	Districts	Relatively Developed taluks	Backward taluks	More Backward taluks	Most Backward taluks
1	2	3	4	5	6
13	Mandya	1.Mandya	1.Maddur 2.Malavalli 3.Pandavapura	1.Nagamangala 2.Srirangapatna 3.K.R.Pet	Nil
14	Mysore	1.Mysore	1.H.D.Kote 2.T.Narasipura 3.Nanjanagud 4.Periyapatna	1.Hunsur	1.K.R.Nagar
15	Udupi	1.Udupi 2.Karkala	1.Kundapur	Nil	Nil
	<b>Mysore Division</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>
	<b>South Karnataka</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>14</b>
16	Bagalkot	Nil	1.Bagalkot 2.Hunagund	1.Badami	1.Bilagi 2.Mudhol 3.Jamakhandi
17	Belgaum	1.Belgaum	1.Soundatti	2.Bailhongal	1.Ramadurga 2.Athani 3.Khanapur 4.Gokak 5.Hukkeri 6.Raibagh 7.Chikkodi
18	Bijapur	1.Bijapur	1.Muddebihal	1. Indi	1.Sindagi 2 B. Bagewadi
19	Dharwad	1.Hubli	Nil	1.Khalghatgi	1.Dharwad 2.Navalgund 3.Kundagol
20	Gadag	Nil	1.Gadag 2.Mundargi	1. Naragund 2. Shirahatti	1.Ron
21	Haveri	Nil	1.Shiggaon 2.Haveri,Hirekerur	1.Hangal 2.Byadgi	1.Savanur 2.Ranebennur
22	Uttara Kannada	1.Karwar 2.Haliyal 3.Supa 4.Mundagod	1.Sirsi 2.Siddpur 3.Kumta	1.Ankola 2.Yellapur 3.Honnavar 4.Bhatkal	Nil
	<b>Belgaum Division</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>18</b>
23	Bellary	1.Bellary	1.Kudligi	1.Hadagali 2.Hospet	1.H.B.Halli 2.Siruguppa 3.Sandur
24	Bidar	1.Bidar	1.Humnabad	1.Aurad	1.Basavakalyan 2.Bhalki
25	Gulbarga	1.Gulbarga	1.Yadgiri 2.Sedam 3.Jawargi 4.Afzalpur 5.Aland	1.Chincholi 2.Chittapur 3.Shahapur	1. Shorapur

Contd...



Sl. No.	Districts	Relatively Developed taluks	Backward taluks	More Backward taluks	Most Backward taluks
1	2	3	4	5	6
26	Koppal	Nil	1.Yelburga	1.Kushtagi	1.Koppal 2.Gangavathi
27	Raichur	Nil	1.Raichur	1.Lingasugur	1.Sindhanur 2.Devadurga 3.Manvi
	<b>Gulbarga Division</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>
	<b>North Karnataka</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>29</b>
	<b>Karnataka State</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>43</b>

Source: Derived from Annexure 15.3

12. The following facts about regional imbalances in the availability of hospital beds emerge out of the data presented in the tables:

- (i) At the State level, as per the norm, of the 175 taluks, 44 (25.14%) figure in the Relatively Developed category, 44 (25.14%) each in the Backward and More Backward categories, and 43 (24.58%) in the Most Backward category. There are wide variations in the availability of beds in government hospitals. The availability of beds varies from a low of 2.60 beds per 10,000 Population in Manvi taluk to a high of 34.76 beds in Madikeri taluk (Table – 15.5 and Annexure 15.3).
- (ii) Interregionally, NKR lags behind SKR. The former has only 12.50% of its taluks in the Relatively Developed category and 36.25% of its taluks in the Most Backward category. On the contrary, the corresponding figures for the latter are 35.79% and 14.74% (Table – 15.5).
- (iii) Inter-divisionally, Mysore occupies the top position and Gulbarga occupies the last position. Mysore has 45.45% of its taluks in the Relatively Developed category and only 9.09% of its taluks in the Most Backward category. Whereas, the corresponding figures for Gulbarga are 9.68% and 35.48%. That way Gulbarga turns out to be the lagging division among the four divisions (Table – 15.5).
- (iv) As to the disparity situation at the district level, Kodagu with all its taluks in the Relatively Developed category, Udupi, Chickmagalur, and Hassan with 67%, 67% and 62.50% of their taluks in that category respectively, emerge as the relatively better placed districts in the State. On the other hand, Belgaum with 70% of its taluks in the Most Backward category, and Dharwad and Raichur with 60% of their taluks in that category, emerge as the relatively lagging districts in the State. It is heartening to note that there is no district in the State which has all its taluks in the Most Backward category. At the same time, it is to be noted that there are only six districts which do not have any of their taluks in the Most Backward category. Of them five belong to SKR and one to NKR (Table – 15.6).

13. The redressal measures are to be taken in three phases: Most Backward taluks figuring in the first phase, More Backward taluks in the second phase and Backward taluks in the third phase. Forty three taluks starting from Manvi (175<sup>th</sup> rank) upto Ron (133<sup>rd</sup> rank) attract remedial action in the first phase, 44 taluks starting from Kalghatgi (132<sup>nd</sup> rank) upto Bailhongal (89<sup>th</sup> rank) attract remedial action in the second phase and 44 taluks beginning with Saundathi (88<sup>th</sup> rank) and ending with Challakere (45<sup>th</sup> rank) demand remedial measures in the third phase (Annexure 15.3).

### **15.5 Drinking Water Facility**

14. Access to adequate quantity of safe drinking water is a basic requirement for human existence. It has a very significant bearing on matters pertaining to life and death including health and food security. Focussing on this aspect, the Task Force on Health and Family Welfare observes, “Fifty percent of infant deaths are attributed to waterborne diseases. An estimated 1.5 million under-five deaths occur in India every year due to water-related diseases, and approximately 1800 million person hours are lost annually in the country due to the same. It is estimated that poor quality and inadequate quantity of water accounts for about 10 percent of the total burden of disease in a developing country, as in Karnataka State”. That way water is one of the critical elements in promoting/ damaging the health and welfare of the born and of the unborn as well. In the backdrop of this, we are using “percentage of habitations having drinking water facility of 40 LPCD or more” as an indicator for measuring regional imbalances. As is the case with many other states, Karnataka also presents a sad spectacle of inter-taluk and inter-district disparities in the spatial distribution of drinking water.

15. Given the twin objectives of the present exercise – of assessing imbalances and of suggesting redressal measures – the taluks are classified into four categories viz., Relatively Developed, Backward, More Backward, and Most Backward. The data pertaining to drinking water facility are presented in three tables. Annexure 15.4 gives a comprehensive picture of the overall disparity situation in the State. It shows the relative positions of all the taluks in the development-backwardness scale. Table 15.7 presents the division-wise and region-wise account of the number and percentage of taluks which figure in each of the four categories. And Table 15.8 gives a classified presentation of the 175 taluks by names across the 27 districts.

Table 15.7

**Percentage of Habitations having Drinking Water Facility of 40 or More LPCD: Classification of taluks into Relatively Developed, Backward, More Backward and Most Backward Taluks by Divisions and Regions in Karnataka**

Sl. No	Division/Region	Relatively Developed Taluks			Backward Taluks			More Backward Taluks			Most Backward Taluks			Total Taluks	
		No	Percentage share in the total taluks of the Division/Region	Percentage share in the total Relatively Developed Taluks of the State	No	Percentage share in the total taluks of the Division/Region	Percentage share in the total Backward Taluks of the State	No	Percentage share in the total taluks of the Division/Region	Percentage share in the total More Backward Taluks of the State	No	Percentage share in the total taluks of the Division/Region	Percentage share in the total Most Backward Taluks of the State	No	Per Centage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Bangalore	36	70.59	42.86	8	15.69	25.81	5	9.80	16.67	2	3.92	6.67	51	100.00
2	Mysore	25	56.82	29.76	9	20.45	29.03	4	9.09	13.33	6	13.64	20.00	44	100.00
	SKR	61	64.21	72.62	17	17.90	54.84	9	9.47	30.00	8	8.42	26.67	95	100.00
3	Belgaum	17	34.70	20.24	7	14.28	22.58	13	26.53	43.33	12	24.49	40.00	49	100.00
4	Gulbarga	6	19.35	7.14	7	22.58	22.58	8	25.81	26.67	10	32.26	33.33	31	100.00
	NKR	23	28.75	27.38	14	17.50	45.16	21	26.25	70.00	22	27.50	73.33	80	100.00
	<b>Karnataka</b>	84	48.00 *	100.00	31	17.72 *	100.00	30	17.14 *	100.00	30	17.14 *	100.00	175	100.00

Source : Derived from Annexure 15.4

Note : SKR: South Karnataka Region  
NKR: North Karnataka Region

\* The figures indicate the proportion of taluks in the State in the respective categories.

**Table 15.8**

**Drinking water Facility: Classification of taluks into Relatively Developed, Backward, More Backward and Most Backward taluks in Karnataka by districts**

Sl. No.	Districts	Relatively Developed Taluks	Backward Taluks	More Backward Taluks	Most Backward Taluks
1	Bangalore Urban	Bangalore (N), Bangalore (S)	Nil	Anekal	Nil
2	Bangalore Rural	Chennapatna, Nelamangala, Magadi, Kanakapura, Doddaballapur, Ramanagaram Hosakote	Nil	Nil	Devanahalli
3	Chitradurga	Molakalmur, Hiyiyur, Challekere, Hosakurga	Chitradurga, Holalkere	Nil	Nil
4	Davangere	Honnali, Channagiri, H.P.Halli, Davangere	Harihara	Nil	Jagalur
5	Kolar	Mulbagal, Kolar Chintamani, Malur Srinivasapur, Bangarpet, Gudibanda, Gowribidanur, Sidlaghatta, Bagepalli	Chickballapur	Nil	Nil
6	Shimoga	Thirthahalli, Shikaripura, Shimoga, Bhadravathi	Soraba	Sagar, Hosanagara	Nil
7	Tumkur	Koratagere, Madhugiri, C.N.Halli, Sira, Turuvekere	Pavagada, Tumkur Kunigal	Tiptur, Gubbi	Nil
	<b>Bangalore Division</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>
8	Chamarajanagar	Yelandur, Gundulpet, Kollegal	Chamarajanagar	Nil	Nil
9	Chikmagalur	Sringeri, Narasimharajapura	Mudigere, Koppa, Kadur	Nil	Tarikere, Chikmagalur
10	D. Kannada	Puttur	Mangalore	Sulya, Buntwal	Belthangadi
11	Hassan	Holenarasipura, Alur, Belur, Arakalgod, Sakaleshpur	Arasikere, Hassan	Nil	Channarayapatna
12	Kodagu	Nil	Nil	Somvarpet	Madikere, Virajpet
13	Mandya	Malavalli, Mandya, Srirangapattana, Maddur, Nagamangala, Pandavapura	K.R.Pet	Nil	Nil

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Sl. No.	Districts	Relatively Developed Taluks	Backward Taluks	More Backward Taluks	Most Backward Taluks
14	Mysore	K.R.Nagar, Hunsur, H.D.Kote, Piriapatna, Mysore, Nanjanagud, T.Narasipura	Nil	Nil	Nil
15	Udupi	Karkala	Kundapura,	Udupi	Nil
	<b>Mysore Division</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>
	<b>South Karnataka Region</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>
16	Bagalakot	Hunagund, Badami	Mudhol,	Bagalkot, Jamakhandi	Bilagi
17	Belgaum	Nil	Nil	Ramadurga, Soundatti, Bailhongal, Belgaum, Khanapur	Hukkeri, Gokak, Athani, Chikkodi, Raibhag
18	Bijapur	Nil	B.Bagewadi, Sindgi,	Bijapur	Mudegihal, Indi
19	Dharwad	Dharwad	Navalgund,	Khalghatagi	Kundagol, Hubli
20	Gadag	Mundargi, Shirahatti, Gadag, Naragund, Ron	Nil	Nil	Nil
21	Haveri	Ranebennur, Hirekerur, Haveri, Byadagi, Savanur, Shiggaon	Hanagal	Nil	Nil
22	Uttara Kannada	Mundagod, Haliyal, Supa	Ankola, Yellapur	Sirsi, Siddapur, Kumuta, Honnavar,	Bhatkal, Karwar
	<b>Belgaum Division</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>
23	Bellary	Sandur	H.B.Halli, Hospet, Hadagali,	Bellary , Siruguppa	Kudligi
24	Bidar	Nil	Nil	Nil	Bidar, Aurad, Bhalki, Basavakalyana, Humanabad
25	Gulbarga	Yadgiri, Jewergi	Gulbarga, Sedam,	Shorapur, Afzalpur, Shahapur	Aland, Chincholi, Chittapur
26	Koppal	Yelburga	Kushtagi,	Koppal , Gangavathi	Nil
27	Raichur	Sindhanur,Lingsugur	Devadurga	Raichur	Manvi
	<b>Gulbarga Division</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>
	<b>North Karnataka Region</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>22</b>
	<b>Karnataka State</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>

Source: Derived from Annexure 15.4

16. The following facts emerge out of the tables:

- i) Wide variations exist among the taluks. At the top there is Yelandur (Chamarajanagar district, Mysore division) with 98 percent of its habitations having access to drinking water facility of 40 or more LPCD. Whereas, at the bottom, there is Virajpet (Kodagu district, Mysore division) which does not have even a single habitation which has access to 40 or more LPCD of drinking water.
- ii) Of the 175 taluks, 84 (48 percent) taluks are relatively developed, 31 (17.72%) taluks are Backward, 30 (17.14%) are More Backward, and the remaining 30 (17.14%) taluks are Most Backward (Table 15.7).
- iii) Interregionally, SKR is better placed than NKR. The former has 64.21 percent of its taluks in the Relatively Developed category, and only 8.42% of its taluks in the Most Backward category. On the contrary, the latter has 27.50% of its taluks in the Most Backward category, and 28.75 percent in the Relatively Developed category. (Table – 15.7)
- iv) As to the disparity situation at the divisional level, the two divisions of SKR are better placed than the two divisions of NKR. In SKR, Bangalore has a higher proportion of its taluks (70.59 percent) in the Relatively Developed Category, and a lower proportion of its taluks in the Backward (15.69 percent) More Backward (9.80%) and Most Backward (3.92%) categories, when compared to those of Mysore. In NKR, Belgaum is better placed than Gulbarga. And among the four divisions, Gulbarga emerges as the most backward area (Table 15.7).
- v) With regard to development imbalances at the district level, we find some districts better placed than some others. Mysore and Gadag districts have all their taluks in the Relatively Developed category and there are nine districts (eight belong to SKR and one to NKR) which have a higher proportion of their taluks (ranging from 62 to 91%) in that category. At the other end, Bidar has all its taluks in the Most Backward category, and Kodagu has 67% of its taluks in that category. Further there are 12 districts which have none of their taluks in the Most Backward category. Of them, nine belong to SKR and three to NKR (Table – 15.8)

17. As far as redressal measures are concerned, the taluks in the Most Backward Category attract remedial action in the first phase, those in the More Backward Category attract remedial action in the second phase, and those in the Backward category demand redressal measures in the third phase. The first phase covers thirty taluks commencing with Virajpet (175<sup>th</sup> rank) and ending with Manvi (146<sup>th</sup> rank). The second one also covers 30 taluks commencing from Anekal (145<sup>th</sup> rank) and ending with Shahapur (116<sup>th</sup> rank). And the third phase covers 31 taluks commencing with Kushtagi (115<sup>th</sup> rank) and ending with Harihara (85<sup>th</sup> rank) (Annexure 15.4).

## 15.5 Some views on Functional Aspects

18. The views of the participants in the district development interaction sessions are recorded below:

- (i) Over one-third of the districts in the State report the presence of fluoride (more than what is desirable) in drinking water.
- (ii) The hospitals in over 30% of the districts do not have adequate staff, particularly doctors.
- (iii) Belgaum and Gulbarga districts need toilet facilities and underground drainage facilities.
- (iv) Bidar district complains of the failure of the World Bank- aided drinking water supply schemes.
- (v) Mandya district needs ambulance facilities.
- (vi) Kodagu district wants a local betterment committee to be constituted to take care of the functioning of hospital and health centers.
- (vii) Dharwad and Gadag districts want their PHCs to be upgraded.
- (viii) Dakshina Kannada complains of the poor quality of instruments used in the hospitals.
- (ix) Gulbarga district needs preventive measures to combat malaria and cholera.
- (x) Raichur district wants its OPEC hospital to be made functional. It also focuses on the need to attend to the problems of the disabled persons.

19. The Sample survey carried out by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, inter alia, brings out the following:

- (i) Twelve percent of the ANM Sub-Centres surveyed are functioning without regular ANMs. Uttara Kannada district does not have such problem.
- (ii) A little over one-third of the ANM Sub-Centres surveyed are functioning in other than Government buildings.
- (iii) The population per ANM Sub-Centre is found to be more than the norm of 5000.
- (iv) Only 5% the PHCs surveyed are functioning without doctors. A substantial proportion of them are functioning with only one doctor. This kind of deprivation is more pronounced in NKR than in SKR.
- (v) Nearly 30% of the PHCs surveyed are functioning without Lab Technicians. This kind of deprivation is reported to be on the higher side in the districts of SKR.
- (vi) Nearly 60% of the PHCs surveyed are functioning without pharmacists. This kind of deprivation is found with little variation in both NKR and SKR.
- (vii) By and large the PHCs suffer from the inadequacy of paramedical staff.
- (viii) The population per PHC is found to be more than the norm of 30,000.
- (ix) Over 20% the PHCs do not have bed facilities at all.

### Annexure 15.1

#### Health Infrastructure Index: Relative Positions of Taluks

Rank	District	Taluk Name	Health Index
1	Dharwad	Hubli	2.64
2	Kodagu	Madikeri	2.39
3	Mysore	Mysore	2.35
4	Udupi	Karkala	1.85
5	D.Kannada	Mangalore	1.83
6	Shimoga	Shimoga	1.73
7	Bellary	Belary	1.59
8	Kolar	Kolar	1.59
9	Davanagere	Davanagere	1.58
10	Uttarakannada	Supa (Joida)	1.56
11	Hassan	Hassan	1.54
12	Hassan	Sakaleshpura	1.53
13	Kodagu	Virajpet	1.52
14	D.Kannada	Sullya	1.45
15	D.Kannada	Puttur	1.44
16	Uttarkannada	Karwar	1.43
17	Mandya	Mandya	1.42
18	Uttarakannada	Mundagod	1.42
19	Chitradurga	Chitradurga	1.42
20	Gulbarga	Gulbarga	1.41
21	Chickamangalore	Mudigere	1.38
22	Hassan	Holenarasipura	1.36
23	Shimoga	Thirthahalli	1.34
24	Haveri	Shiggaon	1.31
25	Bagalkot	Bagalkot	1.31
26	Bijapur	Bijapur	1.29
27	Kodagu	Somwarpet	1.29
28	Udupi	Udupi	1.29
29	Mysore	Hunsur	1.27
30	Mysore	K.R.Nagar	1.25
31	Kolar	Chintamani	1.25
32	Chickamangalore	Koppa	1.25
33	Dharwad	Dharwad	1.22
34	Mysore	T.Narasipur	1.22
35	Mysore	Nanjangud	1.22

Contd...



<b>Rank</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Taluk Name</b>	<b>Health Index</b>
36	Chitradurga	Hiriyur	1.21
37	Mysore	Periyapatna	1.19
38	Mysore	H.D. Kote	1.17
39	Udupi	Kundapura	1.16
40	Haveri	Haveri	1.16
41	Bangalore (U)	Bangalore (S)	1.16
42	Hassan	Arasikere	1.13
43	Chamarajanagar	Yelandur	1.12
44	Chamarajanagar	Gundlpet	1.12
45	Haveri	Ranebennur	1.10
46	Chamarajanagar	Kollegal	1.08
47	Chickamangalore	Sringeri	1.07
48	Chickamangalore	Narasimharajapura	1.06
49	Tumkur	Tumkur	1.06
50	Bagalkot	Hunagund	1.05
51	Gadag	Gadag	1.04
52	Bangalore (R)	Ramanagaram	1.02
53	Uttarakannada	Haliyal	1.02
54	Shimoga	Shikaripura	1.01
55	Kolar	Mulbagal	1.01
56	Kolar	Gudibanda	1.00
57	Haveri	Savanur	0.98
58	Chitradurga	Molakalmuru	0.98
59	Gadag	Mundaragi	0.98
60	Davanagere	Harihara	0.98
61	Hassan	Alur	0.98
62	Raichur	Raichur	0.98
63	Kolar	Srinivaspura	0.97
64	Bangalore (U)	Bangalore (N)	0.96
65	Chickmagalore	Chickmagalore	0.96
66	Davanagere	Harappanahalli	0.96
67	Kolar	Gowribidanur	0.95
68	Dharwad	Navalgund	0.95
69	Bagalkot	Mudhol	0.95
70	Bangalore (R)	Nelamangala	0.94
71	Uttara Kannada	Yellapur	0.93
72	Kolar	Bangarpet	0.93

Contd...

<b>Rank</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Taluk Name</b>	<b>Health Index</b>
73	Mandya	Malavalli	0.92
74	D.Kannada	Buntwal	0.92
75	Gadag	Ron	0.92
76	Bangalore (R)	Chennapatana	0.90
77	Chitradurga	Challakere	0.90
78	D.Kannada	Belthangadi	0.90
79	Uttarakannada	Sirsi	0.89
80	Tumkur	Tiptur	0.89
81	Gulbarga	Yadgiri	0.89
82	Davanagere	Channagiri	0.88
83	Bangalore (R)	Magadi	0.88
84	Shimoga	Bhadravathi	0.88
85	Haveri	Byadagi	0.88
86	Uttarakannada	Siddapur	0.88
87	Chickamagalore	Kadur	0.87
88	Belgaum	Belgaum	0.87
89	Gadag	Shirahatti	0.86
90	Haveri	Hirekerur	0.86
91	Gulbarga	Jevargi	0.86
92	Bagalkot	Jamakhandi	0.86
93	Mandya	Maddur	0.86
94	Shimoga	Hosanagara	0.86
95	Shimoga	Sagara	0.85
96	Tumkur	Koratagere	0.84
97	Bidar	Bidar	0.84
98	Bangalore (R)	Doddabalapur	0.84
99	Bangalore (R)	Kanakapura	0.84
100	Kolar	Chickaballapur	0.83
101	Gadag	Naragund	0.83
102	Shimoga	Soraba	0.82
103	Uttarakannada	Ankola	0.82
104	Hassan	Channarayapatana	0.81
105	Chitradurga	Hosadurga	0.81
106	Hassan	Arakalgod	0.81
107	Davanagere	Honnali	0.81
108	Mandya	Srirangapattana	0.80
109	Chitradurga	Holalkere	0.79

Contd...

Rank	District	Taluk Name	Health Index
110	Bijapur	B Bagewadi	0.76
111	Belgaum	Soundatti	0.76
112	Kolar	Bagepalli	0.76
113	Kolar	Malur	0.76
114	Bangalore (R)	Hosakote	0.76
115	Gulbarga	Sedam	0.75
116	Bijapur	Muddebihal	0.75
117	Bangalore (R)	Devanahalli	0.75
118	Davanagere	Jagalur	0.75
119	Mandya	Pandavapura	0.74
120	Mandya	Nagamangala	0.72
121	Chamarajanagar	Chamarajanagar	0.72
122	Haveri	Hanagal	0.72
123	Koppal	Yelburga	0.71
124	Tumkur	Turuvekere	0.71
125	Bellary	Hadagalli	0.71
126	Dharwad	Kundagol	0.70
127	Uttarakannada	Kumta	0.70
128	Kolar	Sidlaghatta	0.69
129	Uttarakannada	Honnavar	0.69
130	Tumkur	Madhugiri	0.69
131	Koppal	Kushtagi	0.69
132	Tumkur	C.N.Halli	0.68
133	Hassan	Belur	0.68
134	Bellary	Hospet	0.68
135	Raichur	Lingsugar	0.68
136	Mandya	Krishnarajpet	0.67
137	Gulbarga	Shahapur	0.66
138	Bagalkot	Badami	0.66
139	Bijapur	Sindgi	0.66
140	Chickamangalore	Tarikere	0.66
141	Gulbarga	Afzalpur	0.66
142	Belgaum	Bailhongala	0.65
143	Bangalore (U)	Anekal	0.65
144	Koppal	Koppal	0.65
145	Raichur	Sindanur	0.65
146	Uttarakannada	Bhatkal	0.64

Contd...

<b>Rank</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Taluk Name</b>	<b>Health Index</b>
147	Koppal	Gangavathi	0.62
148	Dharwad	Kalghatagi	0.62
149	Bellary	H.B.Halli	0.62
150	Tumkur	Sira	0.62
151	Tumkur	Pavagada	0.60
152	Gulbarga	Aland	0.58
153	Bellary	Kudligi	0.56
154	Gulbarga	Shorapur	0.56
155	Bellary	Sandur	0.56
156	Belgaum	Ramdurg	0.55
157	Bidar	Aurad	0.55
158	Belgaum	Khanapur	0.54
159	Bellary	Siriguppa	0.54
160	Raichur	Devdurga	0.53
161	Tumkur	Gubbi	0.53
162	Bidar	Humnabad	0.53
163	Tumkur	Kunigal	0.53
164	Bijapur	Indi	0.51
165	Bagalkote	Bilagi	0.50
166	Gulbarga	Chittapur	0.49
167	Bidar	Bhalki	0.48
168	Belgaum	Chikkodi	0.47
169	Gulbarga	Chincholi	0.47
170	Belgaum	Hukkeri	0.45
171	Raichur	Manvi	0.42
172	Belgaum	Athani	0.42
173	Bidar	Basavakalyan	0.40
174	Belgaum	Gokak	0.39
175	Belgaum	Raibagh	0.31

Source: High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances, Govt. of Karnataka

## Annexure 15.2

**Number Of Doctors Per 10,000 Population  
Relative Positions of Taluks**

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Name Of The Taluk</b>	<b>No. Of Doctors Per 10,000 Population</b>	<b>Rank</b>	<b>Name Of The Taluk</b>	<b>No. Of Doctors Per 10,000 Population</b>
1	Hubli	10.65	34	Bantwal	3.52
2	Sulya	7.82	35	Harihara	3.46
3	Mysore	6.99	36	Hunugund	3.41
4	Mangalore	6.86	37	Yellapura	3.40
5	Shimoga	6.18	38	Harapanahalli	3.35
6	Puttur	6.09	39	Tumkur	3.32
7	Dharwad	5.90	40	Gadag	3.28
8	Shiggaon	5.82	41	Raichur	3.24
9	Bagalkot	5.61	42	Gundlupet	3.15
10	Udupi	5.23	43	H.D.Kote	3.09
11	Bijapura	4.96	44	Yalandur	3.08
12	Hassan	4.88	45	Sakaleshpur	3.07
13	Koppa	4.79	46	Narasimharajapura	3.05
14	K.R.Nagara	4.68	47	Siddapura	2.98
15	Gulbarga	4.63	48	Kollegal	2.94
16	Hunasur	4.61	49	Ron	2.91
17	T.Narasipura	4.57	50	Bangalore (N)	2.90
18	Nanjanagud	4.52	51	Bangalore (S)	2.89
19	Kundapura	4.48	52	Mandya	2.88
20	Haveri	4.45	53	Chintamani	2.88
21	Karkala	4.40	54	Kundagol	2.87
22	Madikere	4.38	55	Mulabagilu	2.86
23	Mudhol	4.14	56	Davanagere	2.81
24	Navalagund	4.08	57	Alur	2.79
25	Shringeri	4.06	58	Somavarapet	2.77
26	Jamakhandi	3.94	59	Bhadravathi	2.75
27	Savanur	3.82	60	Hiriyur	2.72
28	Belthangadi	3.81	61	Shikaripur	2.72
29	Ranebennur	3.81	62	Hosanagara	2.70
30	Chitradurga	3.59	63	Byadgi	2.66
31	Thirthahalli	3.56	64	Gudibanda	2.66
32	Bellary	3.58	65	Sirsi	2.62
33	Periyapattana	3.57	66	Molakalmur	2.61

Contd...

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Name Of The Taluk</b>	<b>No. Of Doctors Per 10,000 Population</b>	<b>Rank</b>	<b>Name Of The Taluk</b>	<b>No. Of Doctors Per 10,000 Population</b>
67	Tipatur	2.58	102	Gowribidanur	1.88
68	Karwar	2.57	103	Kushtigi	1.88
69	Moodigeri	2.55	104	Bidar	1.88
70	Basavana Bagewadi	2.54	105	Kumta	1.85
71	Ramanagaram	2.53	106	Challakere	1.85
72	Anekal	2.51	107	Honnalli	1.84
73	Hosadurga	2.51	108	Bhalki	1.79
74	Chikkaballapura	2.50	109	Mundagod	1.76
75	Mundargi	2.49	110	Soraba	1.74
76	Devanahalli	2.49	111	Hangal	1.74
77	Arasikere	2.44	112	Sedam	1.73
78	Doddaballapura	2.39	113	Chikkodi	1.73
79	Ankola	2.36	114	Jewargi	1.70
80	Channarayapattana	2.34	115	Kanakapura	1.66
81	Kolar	2.31	116	Maddur	1.66
82	Bhatkal	2.28	117	Shahapura	1.65
83	Naragund	2.27	118	Srirangapatna	1.64
84	Supa	2.25	119	H.B Halli	1.63
85	Virajpet	2.22	120	Sindhigi	1.62
86	Shirahatti	2.18	121	Bilagi	1.62
87	Chikkamagalur	2.17	122	Tarikere	1.61
88	Soundathi	2.15	123	Arakalagud	1.61
89	Muddebihal	2.09	124	Bagepalli	1.59
90	Magadi	2.09	125	Haliyala	1.57
91	Honnavara	2.06	126	Humanabad	1.56
92	Holenarasipura	2.06	127	Hadagali	1.55
93	Kadur	2.04	128	Chamarajanagara	1.54
94	Hosakote	2.02	129	Malavalli	1.53
95	Jagalur	2.01	130	Hospet	1.50
96	Koppal	1.98	131	Sagara	1.50
97	Gangavathi	1.95	132	Belur	1.47
98	Holalkere	1.91	133	Nagamangala	1.47
99	Yadagiri	1.90	134	Bangarpet	1.47
100	Malur	1.89	135	Khalagatagi	1.46
101	Hirekerur	1.88	136	Chittapura	1.45

Contd...

Rank	Name Of The Taluk	No. Of Doctors Per 10,000 Population	Rank	Name Of The Taluk	No. Of Doctors Per 10,000 Population
137	Ramadurga	1.41	157	Shira	1.13
138	Shorapur	1.40	158	Channagiri	1.09
139	Afzalpur	1.39	159	Belgaum	1.09
140	Athani	1.39	160	Indi	1.07
141	Siraguppa	1.36	161	Yelburga	1.06
142	Turuvekere	1.32	162	Madhugiri	1.06
143	Bailhongal	1.32	163	Sandur	1.05
144	Koratagere	1.31	164	Devadurga	0.98
145	Srinivasapura	1.30	165	Manvi	0.97
146	Pavagad	1.30	166	Lingasugur	0.97
147	Krishnarajapet	1.29	167	Hukkeri	0.95
148	Aland	1.29	168	Channapattana	0.95
149	Shidlagatta	1.29	169	Kudligi	0.92
150	Shindanur	1.25	170	Pandavapura	0.91
151	Khanapur	1.23	171	Chincholli	0.89
152	Badami	1.23	172	Nelamangala	0.86
153	Gokak	1.20	173	Kunigal	0.77
154	C.N.Halli	1.19	174	Rayabhag	0.75
155	Aurad	1.14	175	Gubbi	0.74
156	Basavakalyan	1.14		<b>State Average</b>	<b>2.77</b>

Source: High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances, Govt. of Karnataka.

### Annexure 15.3

#### Number of Government Hospital Beds per 10,000 Population: Relative positions of Taluks

Rank	Name of the Taluks	No.	Rank	Name of the Taluks	No.	Rank	Name of the Taluks	No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Madikere	34.76	35	Channagiri	7.97	69	Gadag	6.23
2	Virajpet	24.47	36	Haliyal	7.92	70	Sedam	6.22
3	Hubli	23.26	37	Gowribidanur	7.86	71	Hungund	6.13
4	Mysore	21.89	38	Udupi	7.85	72	Gudibanda	6.13
5	Supa	20.04	39	Kadur	7.82	73	Yadagiri	6.02
6	Karawara	20.02	40	Channarayapatna	7.80	74	Afjalpur	6.01
7	Karkalla	19.65	41	Tumkur	7.78	75	Holalkere	5.99
8	Davanagere	18.68	42	Narashimarajapur	7.62	76	Siddapura	5.95
9	Bellary	18.40	43	Gundlupet	7.61	77	Chikkaballapur	5.75
10	Kolar	18.02	44	Kollegala	7.52	78	Humanbad	5.73
11	Sakaleshpura	16.91	45	Challakere	7.36	79	Kanakapura	5.70
12	Moodigere	15.86	46	Bagalkot	7.34	80	Shiggaon	5.70
13	Mundagod	15.32	47	H.D.Kote	7.34	81	Mundargi	5.67
14	Somavarpur	14.71	48	Tiptur	7.29	82	Hirikerur	5.65
15	Chitradurga	14.04	49	Raichur	7.26	83	Kudligi	5.63
16	Holarashipura	13.94	50	Bangarpur	7.20	84	Alur	5.57
17	Mandya	13.90	51	Sirsi	7.18	85	Kumuta	5.56
18	Hassan	13.28	52	Malavalli	7.14	86	Aland	5.49
19	Mangalore	13.28	53	Jagalur	7.11	87	Haveri	5.48
20	Shimoga	11.80	54	Jewergi	6.98	88	Soundatti	5.45
21	Chickmangalur	11.58	55	T.Narashipura	6.90	89	Bailhongal	5.44
22	Gulbarga	11.07	56	Soraba	6.85	90	Aurud	5.39
23	Arasikere	10.96	57	Piriyapatna	6.83	91	Yalandur	5.39
24	Belgaum	10.40	58	Channapattana	6.77	92	Chincholi	5.37
25	Bangalore (S)	9.69	59	Tarikere	6.69	93	Hadagali	5.36
26	Sagara	9.39	60	Kundapura	6.68	94	Devanahalli	5.36
27	Hiriyur	9.26	61	Hosanagara	6.61	95	Ankola	5.32
28	Chintamani	9.22	62	Pandvapura	6.57	96	Turuvekere	5.30
29	Thirthahalli	9.08	63	Muddebihal	6.39	97	Harihara	5.29
30	Bidar	8.92	64	Nanjanagud	6.36	98	Koratagere	5.29
31	Bijapur	8.75	65	Arakalgud	6.32	99	Chamarajanagar	5.28
32	Srinivasapura	8.13	66	Maddur	6.32	100	Puttur	5.26
33	Nelamangala	8.08	67	Yelburga	6.29	101	Bagepalli	5.25
34	Koppa	7.99	68	Shikaripura	6.28	102	K.R.Pet	5.25



Contd...

Rank	Name of the Taluks	No.	Rank	Name of the Taluks	No.	Rank	Name of the Taluks	No.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
103	Ramanagaram	5.23	128	Nagamangala	4.51	153	Khanapur	3.70
104	Srirangapatna	5.20	129	Sidlaghatta	4.49	154	Gangavathi	3.70
105	Magadi	5.18	130	C.N.Halli	4.49	155	Siraguppa	3.66
106	Bangalore (N)	5.18	131	Badami	4.45	156	Dharwad	3.58
107	Bantawala	5.15	132	Khalaghatagi	4.38	157	Malur	3.54
108	Gubbi	5.00	133	Ron	4.36	158	Deodurga	3.53
109	Molakalmur	4.97	134	Sindagi	4.29	159	Mudhol	3.49
110	Hunasur	4.96	135	Hosakote	4.27	160	Bilagi	3.38
111	Hospet	4.95	136	K.R.Nagar	4.27	161	Chikkodi	3.35
112	Belthangadi	4.95	137	Sulya	4.26	162	Basavakalyan	3.34
113	Hanagal	4.95	138	Mulbagilu	4.24	163	Ranebennur	3.28
114	Shirahatti	4.91	139	Kunigal	4.17	164	Honnali	3.28
115	Yallapura	4.90	140	Hukkeri	4.14	165	H.B.Halli	3.25
116	Honnavaara	4.87	141	Belur	4.04	166	Ramadurga	3.17
117	Madhugiri	4.84	142	Doddaballapur	4.03	167	Sandur	3.14
118	Chittapura	4.80	143	Shorapura	3.98	168	Anekal	3.08
119	H.P.Halli	4.76	144	Hosadurga	3.97	169	Bhalki	3.03
120	Indi	4.71	145	Navalagund	3.96	170	Jamakhandi	2.99
121	Byadagi	4.69	146	Pavagada	3.90	171	Athani	2.86
122	Shahapura	4.65	147	Koppal	3.82	172	Gokak	2.78
123	Bhatkal	4.55	148	Kundagol	3.82	173	Raibagh	2.76
124	Lingasugur	4.55	149	Sringeri	3.79	174	Shindanur	2.61
125	Naragund	4.53	150	Sira	3.78	175	Manvi	2.60
126	Bhadravathi	4.52	151	Basavana Bagewadi	3.76			
127	Kushatagi	4.51	152	Savanur	3.75		State Average	<b>7.50</b>

Source: High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances, Govt. Karnataka, Bangalore

### Annexure 15.4

#### Percentage of Habitations Having Drinking Water Facility of 40 or more LPCD: Relative Positions of Taluks

Rank	Name of the taluks	% of Habitations	Rank	Name of the taluks	% of Habitation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Yalandur	98.00	33	Yadagiri	73.28
2	Channapatna	96.44	34	Malur	72.84
3	Ranibennur	95.80	35	Kanakapura	72.33
4	Ramanagaram	93.46	36	Shirahatti	72.22
5	K.R. Nagara	92.71	37	Hirekerur	72.18
6	Mulabagilu	92.35	38	Alur	72.13
7	Mundagod	92.21	39	Srirangapattana	71.93
8	Nelamangala	91.67	40	Shimoga	71.60
9	Haliyala	90.55	41	Mysore	71.50
10	Hunasur	89.90	42	Gundlupet	70.90
11	Teerthahalli	89.89	43	Bangalore North	70.49
12	Chintamani	89.59	44	Maddur	70.38
13	Korategere	88.71	45	Lingasugur	70.30
14	Honnahalli	87.56	46	Doddaballapur	70.28
15	H.D. Kote	85.92	47	Kollegala	68.69
16	Srinivasapura	85.75	48	Ron	68.69
17	Molakalmur	85.48	49	Gowribidanur	68.10
18	Hiriyur	85.48	50	Naragund	66.67
19	Holenarasipura	85.14	51	Madhugiri	66.59
20	Piriyapattana	82.70	52	Nagamangala	66.46
21	Kolar	82.32	53	C.N. Halli	66.31
22	Bangarapet	82.24	54	Nanjanagud	65.93
23	Puttur	81.00	55	Shidlaghatta	64.71
24	Mundargi	79.66	56	Haveri	64.65
25	Malavalli	79.29	57	Bhadravathi	64.62
26	Sindhanur	77.43	58	Byadagi	64.18
27	Magadi	76.51	59	Savanur	64.06
28	Shringeri	75.96	60	Challakere	63.66
29	Mandya	75.66	61	Gadag	63.49
30	Gudibande	75.38	62	Hunagand	63.41
31	Channagiri	74.60	63	Bagepalli	63.24
32	Shikaripura	73.96	64	Bangalore (S)	63.00

Contd...

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Name of the taluks</b>	<b>% of Habitations</b>	<b>Rank</b>	<b>Name of the taluks</b>	<b>% of Habitation</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
65	Pandvapura	62.84	101	Hospet	51.18
66	Belur	62.50	102	Hadagali	50.93
67	Jewergi	62.42	103	Pavagada	50.84
68	Karkala	62.35	104	Tumkur	50.60
69	Hosadurga	61.35	105	Mudhol	50.55
70	Arakalagud	60.95	106	Sindhigi	50.00
71	H.P. Halli	60.94	107	Devadurga	49.72
72	Hosakote	60.93	108	Hassan	49.39
73	Sira	60.68	109	Navalgund	47.37
74	Narashimarajapura	60.47	110	Kunigal	47.11
75	Badami	60.13	111	Koppa	46.74
76	Davanagere	60.09	112	Chickballapura	46.67
77	Sakaleshpura	59.32	113	Sedam	46.45
78	Turuvekere	59.23	114	Kadur	46.43
79	T. Narasipura	59.00	115	Kushtagi	46.33
80	Sandur	58.04	116	Shahapura	46.32
81	Dharwad	57.89	117	Ramadurga	45.86
82	Shiggon	57.14	118	Soundathi	45.32
83	Supa	57.03	119	Bailhongala	45.21
84	Yelburga	56.49	120	Khalghadagi	45.16
85	Harihara	55.79	121	Udupi	44.41
86	Arasikere	55.73	122	Belgaum	43.85
87	Mangalore	55.57	123	Sulya	43.85
88	Soraba	54.93	124	Buntwal	43.71
89	Chamarajanagar	54.80	125	Bijapura	43.60
90	Moodigere	54.69	126	Bagalkot	43.56
91	Gulbarga	53.66	127	Koppal	43.13
92	Ankola	53.53	128	Khanapur	42.95
93	K.R. Pet	52.87	129	Bellary	42.61
94	B Bagewadi	52.80	130	Jamakhandi	41.22
95	Yallapura	52.65	131	Sirsi	40.69
96	Hanagal	52.53	132	Siddapur	40.69
97	H.B. Halli	52.17	133	Raichur	40.43
98	Kundapura	51.98	134	Somavarpet	40.32
99	Chitradurga	51.72	135	Tiptur	40.05
100	Holekere	51.64	136	Gubbi	40.00

Contd...

Rank	Name of the taluks	% of Habitations	Rank	Name of the taluks	% of Habitataion
1	2	3	4	5	6
137	Kumuta	39.24	157	Hukkeri	25.77
138	Gangavathi	39.13	158	Bilagi	25.00
139	Shorapur	39.00	159	Channarayapatna	24.24
140	Sagara	38.86	160	Bhatkal	24.04
141	Siruguppa	38.36	161	Tarikere	23.81
142	Honnavar	38.12	162	Bhalki	20.75
143	Afzalpur	37.50	163	Gokak	20.39
144	Hosanagara	36.97	164	Athani	20.33
145	Anekal	36.84	165	Chickmagalur	19.91
146	Manvi	36.14	166	Karwar	18.49
147	Kudligi	34.88	167	Basavakalyan	18.09
148	Muddebihal	34.10	168	Chincholi	17.22
149	Devanahalli	33.70	169	Chikkodi	16.67
150	Belthangadi	32.66	170	Raibhag	16.67
151	Bidar	31.21	171	Hubli	15.22
152	Aland	30.34	172	Madikeri	14.14
153	Kundagol	29.31	173	Chittapur	12.67
154	Indi	28.11	174	Humnabad	7.22
155	Jagalur	27.81	175	Virajpet	0.00
156	Aurad	27.27		<b>Karnataka</b>	<b>56.40</b>

Source: High Power Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances, Govt. of Karnataka.