

Chapter 16

Education Infrastructure

16.1 Social Dimension of Education

1. Education is a decisive variable in participatory development in which people occupy the centre stage both as means and ends. It is also a catalysist of social change. Its capacity to minimise socio-economic and political inequalities in hierarchical societies like India is very high. We do notice reciprocal relationship between educational progress and social change and Kerala provides the best illustration for this. The spread of education in Kerala has been helpful in overcoming the traditional inequalities of caste, class and gender. And the removal of these inequalities has contributed to the spread of education. But the educationally backward states of North India have made comparatively little progress in this direction (Jean Dreze and Amartya Sen, India; Development and Participation, OUP. 2002, Pp 143-144). Further, the economic opportunities that economic reforms may create would be of little use unless we empower people with enabling factors like education and health. Somehow, the educational aspects of development continue to remain out of the main focus, in spite of very radical changes in economic policy in India. As such, in the current context of progressive privatization, in the larger interest of the masses, there is a strong case for Government intervention in the provision of education atleast up to the school level.

2. In addition to the above, education has a regional dimension too. It is heartening to know that between the two Censuses – 1991 and 2001 – Karnataka has moved up the literacy scale. Not only that, the State has also achieved substantial reduction in gender gaps in literacy rates. But it is a matter of concern to note that regional disparities in educational attainments persist at all the areal levels considered in the present study.

16.2 Education Infrastructure Index

3. In the present study, imbalances in education are assessed with reference to an index of education, and then with reference to each of the indicators that have gone into the index of education. The assessment of regional imbalances in terms of education index gives an overview of imbalances at the aggregate level. Whereas, the indicator-wise assessment gives a disaggregated picture of regional imbalance. The latter assessment is useful in providing indicator-wise prescription, and the former in drawing attention to education sector. Together they help us in devising sector-wise and indicator-wise redressal measures by taluks. In all, four indicators have gone into the index of education (literacy, pupil-teacher ratio, percentage of Children out of school in 6-14 age group, and enrolment of students at the tertiary level). In this section, we take up the index of education, and each of the four indicators in the subsequent sections.

4. To fix up the positions of taluks in the development-backwardness scale, we have classified the 175 taluks into four categories. The related data are presented in three tables. Annexure 16.1 gives an account of the relative positions of the taluks. It is a rank list. Table 16.1 gives an overall picture of regional imbalances by divisions and regions. And Table 16.2 gives a classified picture of taluks by districts. It provides us with the actual names of taluks.

Table 16.1

Education 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	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Bangalore	49	96.08	34.27	2	3.92	18.18	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	51	100.00
2	Mysore	41	93.18	28.67	1	2.27	9.09	2	4.55	18.18	Nil	Nil	Nil	44	100.00
	SKR	90	94.74	62.94	3	3.16	27.27	2	2.10	18.18	Nil	Nil	Nil	95	100.00
3	Belgaum	40	81.63	27.97	7	14.29	63.64	2	4.08	18.18	Nil	Nil	Nil	49	100.00
4	Gulbarga	13	41.94	9.09	1	3.23	9.09	7	22.58	63.64	10	32.25	100.00	31	100.00
	NKR	53	66.25	37.06	8	10.00	72.73	9	11.25	81.82	10	12.50	100.00	80	100.00
	Karnataka	143	81.71 *	100.00	11	6.29 *	100.00	11	6.29 *	100.00	10	5.71 *	100.00	175	100.00

Source : Derived from Annexure 16.1

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

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

Table: 16.2**Education Infrastructure Index: 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) 3.Anekal	Nil	Nil	Nil
2	Bangalore Rural	1.Kanakapura 2.Channapatna 3.Nelamangala 1. 4.Doddallapura 5.Magadi 6.Devanahalli 7.Ramanagaram 8.Hosakote	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	Chitradurga	1.Chitradurga 2.Hosadurga 3.Holalkare 4.Hiriyur 5.Challakere	1.Molakalmur	Nil	Nil
4	Davanagere	1.Davanagere 2.Channagiri 3.Jagalur 4.Harapanahalli 5.Honnali 6. Harihara	Nil	Nil	Nil
5	Kolar	1.Bangarpet 2.Kolar 3.Chintamani 4.Chikkaballapur 5.Bagepalli 6.Gowribidanur 7.Mulbagil 8.Srinivasapura 9.Malur 10.Sidlaghatta	2.Gudibanda	Nil	Nil
6	Shimoga	1.Thirthahalli 2.Sagar 3.Shimoga 4.Bhadravathi 5.Hosanagara 6.Soraba 7.Shikaripura	Nil	Nil	Nil
7	Tumkur	1.Tumkur 2.Tiptur 3. C.N.Halli 4.Turuvekere 5.Koratagere 6.Gubbi 7.Kunigal 8. Sira 9. Madhugiri 10.Pavagada	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Bangalore Division	49	2	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
8	Chamarajanagar	1.Chamarajanagar 2.Kollegal	1.Gundlepet	1.Yelandur	Nil
9	Chickmagalur	1.Sringere 2.Koppa 3.Chikamagalur 4.Narasimharajpur 5.Kadur 6.Tarikare 7. Mudigere	Nil	Nil	Nil
10	Dakshina Kannada	1.Puttur 2.Mangalore 3.Sulya 4.Belthangadi 5.Bantwal	Nil	Nil	Nil
11	Hassan	1.Hassan 2.Channarayapatna 3.Arasikere 4.Arakalagud 5.Belur 6.Holenarasipura 7.Sakaleshpur 8.Alur	Nil	Nil	Nil
12	Kodagu	1.Madikeri 2.Virajpet 3.Somwarpet	Nil	Nil	Nil
13	Mandya	1.Malavalli 2.Mandya 3.Maddur 4.Nagamangala 5.Pandavapura 6.Srirangapatna 7.K.R.Pet	Nil	Nil	Nil
14	Mysore	1.Mysore 2.K.R.Nagar 3.Hunsur 4.Nanjanagud 5.Periyapatna 6.T.Narasipura	Nil	1.H.D.Kote	Nil
15	Udupi	1. Karkala 2.Udupi 3.Kundapur	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Mysore Division	41	1	2	Nil
	South Karnataka Region	90	3	2	Nil
16	Bagalkot	1.Bagalkot 2.Hunagund 3.Jamakhadi 4.Badami 5.Mudhol	Nil	1.Bilagi	Nil
17	Belgaum	1.Belgaum 2.Bailhongal 3.Chikkodi 4.Athani 4.Gokak 5.Ramadurga 6.Hukkeri 7.Khanapur	1.Raibagh 2.Soundatti	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
18	Bijapur	1.Bijapur 2.Muddebihal 3.Sindagi	1.Indi 2 Basavana Begewadi	Nil	Nil
19	Dharwad	1.Hubli 2.Dharwad 3.Kundagol	1.Khalghatgi	1.Navalgund	Nil
20	Gadag	1.Gadag 2.Ron 3.Mundargi 4.Naragund 5.Shirahatti	Nil	Nil	Nil
21	Haveri	1.Ranebennur 2.Hirekerur 3.Byadgi 4.Hangal 5.Shiggaon	1.Savanur 2.Haveri	Nil	Nil
22	Uttara Kannada	1.Karwar 2. Kumta 3.Sirsi 4.Ankola 5.Honnar 6.Siddpur 7.Yellapur 8.Haliyal 9.Bhatkal 10.Mundagod 11.Supa	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Belgaum Division	40	07	02	Nil
23	Bellary	1.Hospet 2.Kudligi 3.Hadagali 4.Bellary 5.H.B.Halli	Nil	1.Sandur	1.Siruguppa
24	Bidar	1.Bidar 2.Bhalki 3.Basavakalyan 4.Humnabad 5.Aurad	Nil	Nil	Nil
25	Gulbarga	1.Gulbarga	1.Shorapur	1.Aland 2.Sedam 3.Chincholi	1.Afzalpur 2.Chittapur 3.Jawargi 4.Shahapur 5.Yadgiri
26	Koppal	1.Koppal	Nil	1.Gangavathi 2.Kushtagi	1.Yelburga
27	Raichur	1.Raichur	Nil	1.Lingasugur	1.Sindhanur 2.Devadurga 3.Manvi
	Gulbarga Division	13	1	07	10
	North Karnataka Region	53	8	9	10
	Karnataka State	143	11	11	10

Source: Derived from Annexure 16.1

5. If we read in-between the columns and rows of the three tables, we get to know some important aspects of regional imbalances in education.

- (i) There are wide variations in the aggregate education status of the taluks in Karnataka. The index values vary from a low of 0.68 in Yadgiri to a high of 2.92 in Sringeri. Of the 175 taluks, 143 taluks have their index values equal to the State average of 1.00 and above (Annexure 16.1).
- (ii) Among the regions, the position of SKR is better than that of NKR. The former claims a higher share in the State's Relatively Developed taluks (62.94%) and none in the State's Most Backward taluks. Whereas, the latter claims a lower share in the State's Relatively Developed taluks (37.06%) and all the Most Backward taluks of the State (100%) are in it. A similar situation also emerges when we consider their relative shares in different categories from their taluks. SKR excels NKR by having 94.74% of its taluks in the Relatively Developed category and none in the Most Backward category. On the other hand NKR has 66.25% of its taluks in the Relatively Developed category and the rest are distributed among the remaining three categories. (Table 16.1)
- (iii) Among the divisions, Bangalore, Mysore, and Belgaum by having 96.08%, 93.18% and 81.63% of their taluks in the Relatively Developed category respectively and none in the Most Backward category, emerge as the leading divisions in Karnataka. Whereas, by claiming 9.09% of the State's Backward taluks, 63.64% of the More Backward taluks and 100% of the Most Backward taluks, Gulbarga turns out to be the lagging division not only in its region, but also in the State (Table 16.1).
- (iv) As far as the district level disparity situation is concerned, it is heartening to note that 14 districts have all their taluks in the Relatively Developed category, and nine districts have 60 to 90% of their taluks in that category. Further, it is interesting to know that only four districts have their taluks in the Most Backward category, but it is intriguing to know that all the four districts belong to Gulbarga division.

6. As to redressal measures in all only 32 taluks require remedial action (27 taluks of NKR and five taluks of SKR). The ten taluks that figure in the Most Backward category (all the ten belong to Gulbarga division) need remedial action in the first phase, the 11 taluks figuring in the More Backward category (9 taluks of NKR and two of SKR) ought to be considered in the second phase, and 11 taluks figuring in the Backward category (eight taluks of NKR and three of SKR) deserve remedial action in the third phase (Annexure 16.1 and Table 16.1).

16.3 Literacy

7. Literacy is considered an important determinant of human development. It explains people's capability and thereby their choice. Besides contributing to the ability of the people to read and write, it has significant implications for matters pertaining to life and death like CBR, IMR, TFR etc. The Committee had used this as one of the two indicators to assess regional imbalances in education in its First Phase of Recommendations. That assessment was based on the literacy rates of 1991 Census. Now we are using it as one of the four indicators to measure regional imbalances in educational attainment of people, of course, based on the literacy rates of 2001 Census. We did notice wide variations in the literacy rates across the districts and taluks of Karnataka. Notwithstanding perceptible improvement in the literacy rates of the districts between 1991 and 2001 Censuses, we do notice glaring disparities. The literacy rate of Karnataka has moved up from 56.04% (1991) to 67.04 (2001), an eleven point increase. Most of the low literacy rate districts of NKR have registered impressive improvement, but yet continue to lag behind the State average literacy rate.

8. The latest data available on literacy rates of the 175 taluks are presented in three tables. Annexure 16.2 gives details about the relative positions of taluks in terms of literacy rate. It assigns ranks based on their relative values. By using the benchmark (State average) it distinguishes the Relatively Developed taluks from those of the Backward, More Backward and Most Backward taluks. Table 16.3 presents an overview of the disparity situation with reference to the number of taluks in each of the four categories by divisions and regions. Table 16.4 gives the classification of taluks into four categories by names across the 27 districts of Karnataka.

Table: 16.3**Literacy Rate: 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	25	49.02	36.23	14	27.45	38.89	9	17.65	25.71	3	5.88	8.57	51	100.00
2	Mysore	24	54.55	34.78	5	11.36	13.89	8	18.18	22.86	7	15.91	20.00	44	100.00
	SKR	49	51.58	71.01	19	20.00	52.78	17	17.89	48.57	10	10.53	28.57	95	100.00
3	Belgaum	19	38.78	27.54	15	30.61	41.67	8	16.33	22.86	7	14.28	20.00	49	100.00
4	Gulbarga	1	3.23	1.45	2	6.45	5.55	10	32.26	28.57	18	58.06	51.43	31	100.00
	NKR	20	25.00	28.99	17	21.25	47.22	18	22.50	51.43	25	31.25	71.43	80	100.00
	Karnataka	69	39.43*	100.00	36	20.57 *	100.00	35	20.00*	100.00	35	20.00*	100.00	175	100.00

Source : Derived from Annexure 16.2

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

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

Table: 16.4**Literacy Rate: 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) 3.Anekal	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Bangalore Rural	1.Nelamangala 2.Hosakote 3.Doddaballapura 4.Devanahalli	1.Ramanagaram 2.Magadi 3.Channapatna	1.Kanakapura	Nil
3	Chitradurga	1.Chitradurga 2.Holalkere	1.Hosadurga 2.Hiriyur	1.Challakere	1.Molakalmuru
4	Davanagere	1.Davanagere 2.Harihara	1.Honnalli 2.Channagiri 3.Jagalur	1.Harapanahalli	Nil
5	Kolar	1.Bangarpet 2.Kolar	1.Malur 2.Sidlaghatta	1.Chintamani 2.Srinivasapur 3.Chikkaballapur 4.Gowribidanur 5.Mulabagilu	1.Gudibanda 2.Bagepalli
6	Shimoga	1.Thirthahalli 2.Sagar 3.Shimoga 4.Bhadravathi 5.Hosanagara 6.Soraba 7.Shikaripura	Nil	Nil	Nil
7	Tumkur	1.Tiptur 2.Tumkur 3.Turuvekere 4.C.N.Halli 5.Gubbi	1.Koratagere 2.Sira 3.Madhugiri 4.Kunigal	1.Pavagada	Nil
	Bangalore Division	25	14	9	3
8	Chamarajanagar	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.Kollegal 2.Gudulpet 3.Yelandur 4.Chamarajnagar
9	Chickmagalur	1.Shringeri 2.Koppa 3.Narasimharajapura 4.Chickmagalur 5.Tarikere 6.Mudigere 7.Kadur	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
10	D.Kannada	1.Mangalore 2.Buntwal 3.Sulya 4.Puttur 5.Belthangadi	Nil	Nil	Nil
11	Hassan	1.Hassan 2.Sakaleshpura 3.Arasikere 4.Channarayapatna 5.Belur	1.Alur	1.Arakalagud 2.Holenarasipura	Nil
12	Kodagu	1.Madikeri 2.Somwarpet 3.Virajpet	Nil	Nil	Nil
13	Mandya	Nil	1.Mandya 2.Srirangapatna 3.K.R.Pet 4.Nagamangala	1.Maddur 2.Pandavapura 3.Malavalli	Nil
14	Mysore	1.Mysore	Nil	1.Hunsur 2.K.R.Nagar 3.Piriyapatna	1.T.Narasipura 2.H.D.Kote 3.Nanjangud
15	Udupi	1.Udupi 2.Karkala 3.Kundapura	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Mysore Division	24	5	8	7
	South Karnataka Region	49	19	17	10
16	Bagalakot	Nil	1.Bagalkot	1.Hunagund 2.Badami 3.Jamakhadi	1.Mudhol 2.Bilagi
17	Belgaum	1.Belgaum 2.Chikkodi	1.Khanapur 2.Soundatti 3.Hukkeri 4.Athani	1.Bailhongal 2.Gokak	1.Raibagh 2.Ramdurga
18	Bijapur	Nil	1.Bijapur	1.Muddebihal	1.B. Bagewadi 2. Indi 3.Sindgi
19	Dharwad	1.Hubli 2.Dharwad	1.Kundagol 2.Navalgund	1.Kalghatagi	Nil
20	Gadag	1.Gadag	1.Ron 2.Naragund 3.Shirahatti4.Mundargi	Nil	Nil
21	Haveri	1.Hirekerur 2.Byadagi 3.Ranebennur 4.Hanagal	1.Shiggaon 2.Haveri	1.Savanur	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	Uttara Kannada	1.Karwar 2.Sirsi 3.Kumta 4.Siddapur 5.Ankola 6.Honnavar 7.Yallapur 8.Bhatkal 9.Haliyal 10.Mundagod	1.Supa	Nil	Nil
	Belgaum Division	19	15	8	7
23	Bellary	Nil	Nil	1.Hospet 2.Bellary 3.Hadagali 4.Kudligi 5.H.B.Halli	1.Sandur 2.Siruguppa
24	Bidar	Nil	1.Bidar 2.Bhalki	1.Aurad 2.Basava-kalyan 3.Humanbad	Nil
25	Gulbarga	1.Gulbarga	Nil	Nil	1.Aland 2.Afzalpur 3.Chittapur 4.Chincholi 5.Sedam 6.Jewargi 7.Shorapur 8.Shahapur 9.Yadgiri
26	Koppal	Nil	Nil	1.Koppal	1.Yelburga 2.Gangavathi 3.Kushtagi
27	Raichur	Nil	Nil	1.Raichur	1.Sindhanur 2.Lingasugur 3.Manvi 4.Devadurga
	Gulbarga Division	1	2	10	18
	North Karnataka Region	20	17	18	25
	Karnataka State	69	36	35	35

Source: Derived from Annexure 16.2

9. The data presented in the tables reveal some important facts about regional imbalances:

- (i) At the State level, of the 175 taluks, 69 (39.43%) taluks are in the Relatively Developed category, 36 (20.57%) in the Backward category, and 35 (20%) each in the More and Most Backward categories.
- (ii) Wide variations exist across the regions and sub-regions. Among the taluks the literacy rate varies from a high of 87.29% in Mangalore to a low of 37.43% in Yadgir. Among the districts, it varies from a high of 83.91 in Bangalore (U) to a low of 49.54 in Raichur. Among the divisions, it varies from a high of 72.91 in Bangalore to a low of 54.40 in Gulbarga division.
- (iii) Among the regions, SKR is better placed than NKR. The former has 71.01% of the State's Relatively Developed taluks, 52.78% of the Backward taluks, 48.57% of the More Backward taluks and 28.57% of the Most Backward taluks. On the contrary, the latter has only 28.99% of the State's Relatively Developed taluks, 47.22% of the Backward taluks, 51.43% of the More Backward taluks, and 71.43% of the Most Backward taluks (Table 16.3).
- (iv) Among the divisions of the two regions, the two divisions of SKR are better placed than the two divisions of NKR. The former have a higher proportion of their taluks in the Relatively Developed category than those of the latter (Table 16.3)
- (v) At the district level, backwardness is more pronounced in the districts of NKR. There are six districts which have all their taluks in the Relatively Developed category, and all of them belong to SKR. And Hassan which has 62.50% of its taluks in that category also belongs to SKR. There is only one district which has all its taluks in Most Backward category; of course, it also belongs to SKR. There are three districts which have a major proportion of their taluks (varying between 75 and 90%) in the Most Backward category, and all of them belong to NKR. Further, of the 16 districts which have none of their taluks in the Most Backward category, 11 belong to SKR and five to NKR. (Table 16.4)

10. As far as redressal measures are concerned, 106 taluks deserve remedial action - 35 each in the first and second phases and 36 in the third phase. Most Backward taluks commencing at Yadgiri (175th rank) and ending at Mudhol (141st rank) attract remedial action in the first phase, More Backward taluks commencing at Gokak (140th rank) and ending at Hospet (106th rank) attract remedial action in the second phase, and Backward taluks commencing at Athani (105th rank) and ending at Honnali (70th rank) deserve remedial measures in third phase (Annexure 16.2).

16.4 Pupil-Teacher Ratio

11. The efficiency of teachers and the effectiveness of their teaching at the school level - primary and secondary – inter alia, depend upon the pupil-teacher ratio. To a great extent, other things remaining constant, the efficiency and effectiveness of teaching or simply, the

quality of education varies inversely with the pupil-teacher ratio. If class rooms, black boards and furniture constitute the hardware of education, pupil-teacher proportion is one of the constituents of education software. As such, of late, educationists look upon higher pupil-teacher ratio as a feature of educational backwardness, particularly at primary and secondary education levels. So, we are assessing regional imbalances in pupil-teacher ratio with a view to using the findings in the formulation of redressal measures which would reduce regional imbalances in education and through it in overall development. As at 2000, there are 98,34,759 students in standards from first to tenth. Against this student strength, there are 2,88,227 teachers. Given these strengths of students and teachers, the State average pupil-teacher ratio turns out to be 34.47. Based on the State average pupil-teacher ratio, the taluks are classified into four categories- Relatively Developed, Backward, More Backward and Most Backward. Taluks with ratios equal to or less than the State average are regarded as Relatively Developed, and those whose ratios are more than the State average figure under the three backward categories.

12. The data pertaining to pupil-teacher ratio are presented in three tables. The data in Annexure 16.3 present the pupil-teacher ratios of all the 175 taluks. From it, we come to know the relative positions of all the taluks in the State. Table 16.5 gives an account of the distribution of taluks among the four categories by divisions, and regions. Table 16.6 gives the classification of taluks into four categories by names across the 27 districts of the State.

Table: 16.5**Pupil - Teacher Ratio: 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	46	90.20	49.46	2	3.92	7.14	3	5.88	11.11	Nil	Nil	Nil	51	100.00
2	Mysore	32	72.73	34.41	7	15.91	25.00	4	9.09	14.82	1	2.27	3.70	44	100.00
	SKR	78	82.11	83.87	9	9.47	32.14	7	7.37	25.93	1	1.05	3.70	95	100.00
3	Belgaum	15	30.61	16.13	15	30.61	53.57	12	24.49	44.44	7	14.29	25.93	49	100.00
4	Gulbarga	Nil	Nil	Nil	4	12.90	14.29	8	25.81	29.63	19	61.29	70.37	31	100.00
	NKR	15	18.75	16.13	19	23.75	67.86	20	25.00	74.07	26	32.50	96.30	80	100.00
	Karnataka	93	53.14*	100.00	28	16.00*	100.00	27	15.43*	100.00	27	15.43*	100.00	175	100.00

Source : Derived from Annexure 16.3

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

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

Table: 16.6

Pupil-Teacher Ratio (1st to 10th standard): 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	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bangalore Urban	1.Bangalore (N) 2.Bangalore (S) 3.Anekal	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Bangalore Rural	1.Magadi 2.Nelamangala 3.Ramanagaram 4.Channapatna 5.Hosakote 6.Doddaballapura 7.Devanahalli 8.Kanakapura	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	Chitradurga	1.Chitradurga 2.Hosadurga 3.Hiriyur 4.Holalkere	1.Challakere 2.Molakalmuru	Nil	Nil
4	Davanagere	1.Davanagere 2.Honnalli 3.Channagiri 4.Jagalur	Nil	1.Harapanahalli 2.Harihara	Nil
5	Kolar	1.Gudibanda 2.Bagepalli 3.Bangarpet 4.Kolar 5.Chintamani 6.Chikkaballapur 7.Sidlaghatta 8.Mulabagilu 9.Malur 10.Srinivasapur 11.Gowribidanur	Nil	Nil	Nil
6	Shimoga	1.Thirthahalli 2.Sagar 3.Shimoga 4.Bhadravathi 5.Hosanagara 6.Soraba 7.Shikaripura	Nil	Nil	Nil
7	Tumkur	1.Tiptur 2.Tumkur 3.Turuvekere 4.C.N.Halli 5.Gubbi 6.Kunigal 7.Koratagere 8.Sira 9.Madhugiri	Nil	1.Pavagada	Nil
	Bangalore Division	46	02	03	Nil

Contd..

Sl. No.	Districts	Relatively Developed Taluks	Backward Taluks	More Backward Taluks	Most Backward Taluks
1	2	3	4	5	6
8	Chamarajanagar	1.Yelandur 2.Chamarajnagar	1.Kollegal	1.Gudulpet	Nil
9	Chickmagalur	1.Shringeri 2.Koppa 3.Narasimharajapura 4.Tarikere 5.Mudigere 6.Kadur 7.Chickmagalur	Nil	Nil	Nil
10	D.Kannada	1.Sulya	1.Puttur 2.Mangalore	1.Belthangadi	1.Buntwal
11	Hassan	1.Alur 2.Hassan 3.Sakaleshpura 4.Arasikere 5.Belur 6.Holenarasipura 7.Channarayapatna 8.Arakalagud	Nil	Nil	Nil
12	Kodagu	1.Madikere 2.Somwarpet 3.Virajpet	Nil	Nil	Nil
13	Mandya	1.Nagamangala 2.Pandavapura 3.Srirangapatna 4.Maddur 5.Malavalli 6.K.R.Pet	1.Mandya	Nil	Nil
14	Mysore	1.K.R.Nagar 2.T.Narasipura 3.Piriyapatna 4.Hunsur	1.Nanjangud 2.H.D.Kote	1.Mysore	Nil
15	Udupi	1.Udupi	1.Karkala	1. Kundapura	Nil
	Mysore Division	32	7	04	01
	South Karnataka Region	78	9	7	01
16	Bagalakot	1.Bagalkot 2.Hunagund	Nil	1. Badami 2. Bilagi	1.Jamakhandi 2.Mudhol
17	Belgaum	1.Khanapur	1.Chikkodi 2.Belgaum 3.Bailhongal 4.Hukkeri	1.Ramdurga 2.Athani 3.Saudathi	1.Gokak 2.Raibagh
18	Bijapur	Nil	1.Muddebihal 2.B.Bagewadi 3.Indi	1.Bijapur 2.Sindgi	Nil
19	Dharwad	1.Hubli	Nil	2.Kundagol	1.Kalaghatagi 2..Navalgund 3.Dharwad
20	Gadag	Nil	1.Ron 2.Gadag 3.Naragund	1.Mundargi 2. Shirahatti	Nil
21	Haveri	1.Hirekerur	1. Byadgi 2. Haveri 3. Hanagal 4.Ranebennur	1.Shiggaon 2.Savanur	Nil

Contd..

Sl. No.	Districts	Relatively Developed Taluks	Backward Taluks	More Backward Taluks	Most Backward Taluks
1	2	3	4	5	6
22	Uttar Kannada	1.Karwar 2. Sirsi 3.Kumta 4. Siddapur 5.Ankola 6. Honnavar 7.Yellapur 8. Supa 9. Haliyal 10.Mundagod	1. Bhatkal	Nil	Nil
	Belgaum Division	15	15	12	07
23	Bellary	Nil		1 Hadagali 2.Kudligi 3.H.B.Halli 4.Siruguppa 5.Hospet	1.Sandur 2.Bellary
24	Bidar	Nil	1. Bhalki 2. Basavakalyan	1 Aurad	1.Bidar 2.Humanbad
25	Gulbarga	Nil	1.Sedam 2.Gulbarga	1.Aland	1.Afzalpur 2.Chittapur 3.Chincholi 4.Jewergi 5.Shorapur 6.Shahapur 7.Yadgiri
26	Koppal	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.Koppal 2.Yelburga 3.Gangavathi 4.Kushtagi
27	Raichur	Nil	Nil	1. Raichur	1.Sindhanur 2.Lingsugur 3.Manvi 4.Devadurga
	Gulbarga Division	Nil	4	8	19
	North Karnataka Region	15	19	20	26
	Karnataka State	93	28	27	27

Source: Derived from Annexure 16.3

13. Some vital facts from the point of view of policy prescription to remedy regional imbalances emerge out of the data presented in the tables:

(i) At the State level, the situation is encouraging because 53.14% of the taluks figure in the Relatively Developed category, 16% in the Backward, and 15.43% each in the More Backward and Most Backward categories.

(ii) Wide variations in ratios exist at all areal levels – taluk, district, division and regions. Among the taluks, the ratio varies from a low of 14.81 (1st rank) in Sringeri to a high of 51.31 (175th rank) in Raibagh. Among the districts, the ratio varies from a low of 25.10 (1st rank) in Chikkamagalur to a high of 65 (27th rank) in Bangalore Urban. The Task Force on Education has come out with a similar finding. It says “Great disproportions exist in pupil-

teacher ratios across districts. There is urgent need for rational deployment of teachers within and across districts and additional posts to be sanctioned in needy districts. Districts in Gulbarga Division and Belgaum Division need to be sanctioned additional posts of teachers urgently to move towards the teacher requirement norms spelt out here." For details see the Interim Report of Task Force on Education (pp 2-17). Among the divisions, the ratio varies from a low of 30.77 (1st rank) in Bangalore to a high of 42.44 (4th rank) in Gulbarga. And among the regions, the ratio varies from a low of 31.31 (1st rank) in SKR to a high of 38.36 (2nd rank) in NKR (Annexure 16.3).

(iii) As to the incidence of backwardness, the incidence is more pronounced in NKR than in SKR. The latter has only 1.05% of its taluks in the Most Backward category, 7.37% of its taluks in the More Backward category, 9.47% of its taluks in the Backward Category and 82.11% of its taluks in the Relatively Developed category. On the contrary, the former has only 18.75% of its taluks in the Relatively Developed category, 23.75% of its taluks in the Backward category, 25% of its taluks in the More Backward category and 32.50 % of its taluks in the Most Backward category. With reference to their shares in the State, a similar picture emerges. SKR claims 83.87% of the State's Relatively Developed taluks, 32.14% of the Backward taluks, 25.93% of the More Backward taluks, and 3.70% of the Most Backward taluks. On the contrary, NKR claims only 16.13% of the Relatively Developed taluks, 67.86% of the Backward taluks, 74.07% of the More Backward taluks, and 96.30% of the Most Backward taluks of the State (Table 16.5).

(iv) As to the divisions across the regions, the two divisions of SKR are better placed than the two divisions of NKR. The former have higher proportion of their taluks in the Relatively Developed category and lower proportion of their taluks in the three backward categories put together. The opposite holds good in the case of NKR. In the case of SKR, Bangalore is better placed than Mysore, whereas in the case of NKR, Belgaum is better placed than Gulbarga. Among the four divisions, Gulbarga with none of its taluks in the Relatively Developed category emerges as the most backward division in Karnataka (Table 16.5).

(v) As far as district level disparity situation is concerned, the districts of NKR lag behind those of SKR. In all, there are seven districts which have all their taluks in the Relatively Developed category, and all of them belong to SKR. There are five districts which have higher proportion (ranging from 67 to 91%) of their taluks in that category, and of them only one belongs to NKR. On the other hand, there is only one district which has all its taluks in the Most Backward category and there are three districts which have a higher proportion (ranging from 60 to 80%) of their taluks in that category, and all of them belong to NKR. Further there are 18 districts which have none of their taluks in the Most Backward category, and of them 14 belong to SKR and four to NKR. (Table 16.6)

14. As to redressal measures 27 Most Backward taluks attract remedial action in the first phase, 27 More Backward taluks attract remedial action in the second phase, and 28 Backward taluks attract remedial action in the third phase. The first phase begins at Raibagh (175th rank) and ends at Chittapur (149th rank), the second phase at Raichur (148th rank) and

ends at Savanur (122nd rank), and the third phase at H.D. Kote (121st Rank) and ends at Basavana Bagewadi (94th rank) (Annexure 16.3).

16.5 Children Out of School in 6-14 Age Group

15. We have used this variable as a parameter of education deprivation in Chapter 5 of this study to assess inter-district disparities. Here, we are using it as a parameter of development imbalances (education) carrying the analysis beyond the districts into the 175 taluks of the State. It is one of the four indicators that make up our Education Infrastructure Index. As at 2001, there are 81,09,494 children in the age group of 6-14 years in Karnataka. Of them, 8,13,563 (10.03%) children are out of school. And that State average of 10.03% is used as the benchmark for drawing a line of demarcation between the relatively developed and the relatively backward taluks. All those taluks which have 10.03% or less than that percentage of children out of school in 6-14 age group come under the classification of Relatively Developed category, and those which have more than 10.03% of children out of school in 6-14 age group are spread across the 'Backward', 'More Backward' and the 'Most Backward' categories. The data pertaining to the parameter under consideration are presented in three tables. Annexure 16.4 ranks the 175 taluks based on their respective values. The taluks are arranged in the descending order of values and ascending order of development. Table 16.7 shows the classification of taluks into Relatively Developed, Backward, More Backward and Most Backward by Divisions and Regions. It gives the relative shares of divisions and regions in each of the four categories of taluks. And Table 16.8 classifies the taluks into four categories by names across all the 27 districts of Karnataka.

Table: 16.7

Percentage of Children Out of School in 6-14 age group: 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	44	86.28	38.26	4	7.84	20.00	03	5.88	15.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	51	100.00
2	Mysore	40	90.91	34.78	03	6.82	15.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	2.27	5.00	44	100.00
	SKR	84	88.42	73.04	07	7.37	35.00	03	3.16	15.00	1	1.05	5.00	95	100.00
3	Belgaum	29	59.18	25.22	09	18.37	45.00	10	20.41	50.00	01	2.04	5.00	49	100.00
4	Gulbarga	2	6.45	1.74	04	12.90	20.00	07	22.58	35.00	18	58.07	90.00	31	100.00
	NKR	31	38.75	26.96	13	16.25	65.00	17	21.25	85.00	19	23.75	95.00	80	100.00
	Karnataka	115	65.71*	100.00	20	11.43*	100.00	20	11.43*	100.00	20	11.43*	100.00	175	100.00

Source : Derived from Annexure 16.4

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

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

Table 16.8

Percentage of Children Out of School in 6-14 age group: 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	2	3	4	5	6
1	Bangalore Urban	1. Anekal 2. Bangalore (S) 3. Bangalore (N)	Nil	Nil	Nil
2	Bangalore Rural	1. Ramanagaram 2. Kanakapura 3. Chennapatna 4. Doddaballapura 5. Hosakote 6. Devenahalli 7. Magadi 8. Nelamangala	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	Chitradurga	1. Challakere 2. Hiriyur 3. Holalakere 4. Hosadurga 5. Chitradurga	Nil	1. Molakalmuru	Nil
4.	Davanagere	1. Chennagiri 2. Harihara 3. Honnali 4. Davanagere 5. Jagalur	1. Harapanahalli	Nil	Nil
5	Kolar	1. Kolar 2. Bagepalli 3. Sidlaghatta 4. Bangarpet 5. Srinivaspura 6. Gowribidanur	1. Malur 2. Gudibanda 3. Chikkaballapur	1. Mulabagal 2. Chintamani	Nil
6	Shimoga	1. Shikaripura 2. Soraba 3. Bhadravathi 4. Shimoga 5. Hosanagara 6. Sagara 7. Thirthahalli	Nil	Nil	Nil

Contd..

Sl. No.	Districts	Relatively Developed Taluks	Backward Taluks	More Backward Taluks	Most Backward Taluks
1	2	3	4	5	6
7	Tumkur	1. Sira 2. Pavagada 3. Madhugiri 4. Kunigal 5. Tiptur 6. Gubbi 7. Koratagere 8. Tumkur 9. C.N.Halli 10. Turuvekere	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Bangalore Division	44	4	3	Nil
8	Chamarajanagar	1. Kollegal 2. Chamarajanagar 3. Gundalpet 4. Yelandur	Nil	Nil	Nil
9	Chickmangalur	1. Chickmangalur 2. Mudigeri. 3. Kadur 4. Tarikere 5. Koppa 6. N.R. Pura 7. Sringeri	Nil	Nil	Nil
10	D. Kannada	1. Puttur 2. Sulya 3. Belthangadi 4. Buntwal 5. Mangalore	Nil	Nil	Nil
11	Hassan	1. Arasikere 2. Arakalgudu 3. Holenarasipura 4. Sakaleshpur 5. Channarayapatna 6. Hassan 7. Alur 8. Belur	Nil	Nil	Nil
12	Kodagu	1. Somwarpet 2. Madikere	Nil	Nil	Virajpet

Contd..

Sl. No.	Districts	Relatively Developed Taluks	Backward Taluks	More Backward Taluks	Most Backward Taluks
1	2	3	4	5	6
13	Mandya	1.Krishnarajpet 2.Pandvapura 3.Malavalli 4.Srirangapattana 5. Maddur 6.Nagamangala 7. Mandya	Nil	Nil	Nil
14	Mysore	1.Periyapatna 2.Hunsur 3.K.R.Nagar 4.Mysore	1. T.Narasipura 2. Nanjanagud 3. H.D.Kote	Nil	Nil
15	Udupi	1.Karkala 2.Udupi 3.Kundapur	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Mysore Division	40	03	Nil	01
	South Karnataka Region	84	07	03	01
16	Bagalkot	1.Bagalkot 2. Hunagund	1. Jamakhandi	1. Badami 2. Bilgi 3.Mudhol	Nil
17	Belgaum	1. Hukkeri 2.Raibagh 3.Athani 4.Khanapura 5.Bailhongala 6.Belgaum 7.Chikkodi	Nil	1.Gokak 2. Ramadurga 3. Soundathi	Nil
18	Bijapur	1.Muddebihal	Nil	1.Bijapur 2. Basavana Bagewadi 3. Indi	1.Sindgi
19	Dharwad	1. Navalgund 2.Hubli 3. Kundagol	1. Dharwad 2.Kalghatgi	Nil	Nil
20	Gadag	1. Naragund 2. Ron 3. Gadag	1.Mundargi	1. Shirahatti	Nil

Contd..

Sl. No.	Districts	Relatively Developed Taluks	Backward Taluks	More Backward Taluks	Most Backward Taluks
1	2	3	4	5	6
21	Haveri	1.Shiggaon 2.Byadagi 3.Ranebennur 4.Hirekerur	1. Savanur 2. Haveri 3. Hangal	Nil	Nil
22	Uttar Kannada	1. Bhatkal 2.Mundagod 3.Honnavar 4.Supa 5.Siddapur 6.Ankola 7.Sirsi 8.Kumta9.Karwar	1.Yellapur 2.Haliyal	Nil	Nil
	Belgaum Division	29	9	10	01
23	Bellary	Nil	1.H.B.Halli, 2. Hospet 3.Kudligi	1.Hadagali 2. Sandur	1. Siruguppa 2. Bellary
24	Bidar	1.Bidar 2. Bhalki	Nil	1. Aurad 2.Humna- bad 3.Basavakalyan	Nil
25	Gulbarga	Nil	1.Aland	1.Gulbarga	1. Shahapur 2. Yadgir 3.Shorapura 4.Sedam 5.Jewargi 6.Chittapur 7.Chincholi 8. Afzalpur
26	Koppal	Nil	Nil	1. Yelburga	1.Gangavathi 2.Kushtigi 3.Koppal
27	Raichur	Nil	Nil	Nil	1. Devadurga 2. Manvi 3.Sindhanur 4.Raichur 5.Lingasugur
	Gulbarga Division	02	04	07	18
	North Karnataka Region	31	13	17	19
	Karnataka State	115	20	20	20

Source: Derived from Annexure 16.4

16. From the data presented in the three tables referred to above, some vital facts about regional imbalances emerge:

- (i) It is encouraging to note that 115 out of 175 taluks emerge as the Relatively Developed taluks and the remaining 60 taluks are distributed equally (20 each) among the Backward, More Backward and the Most Backward Categories.
- (ii) Wide variations are found across the taluks, districts, divisions, and regions. Among the taluks, Shahapur with 36.50% of its children out of school at the one extreme, and Kundapur with only 0.90% of its children out of school at the other extreme, emerge as the most backward and the most developed taluks respectively in the State. Among the districts, Udupi with the lowest value of 1.10% and Raichur with the highest value of 26.73% turn out to be the most developed and the most backward districts respectively. Among the four divisions, Mysore with a value of 5.45% and Gulbarga with a value of 20.82% emerge as the most developed and the most backward divisions in the State respectively. And of the two regions, SKR gets the first place with a value of 5.53% and NKR the second place with a value of 15.21%.
- (iii) Viewed from the point of view of their relative shares, among the regions, SKR's position is better than that of NKR's. The former has 88.42% of its taluks in the Relatively Developed Category, whereas, the latter has only 38.75% of its taluks in that category. And among the divisions, Gulbarga with 58.07% of its taluks in the Most Backward category and only 6.45% of its taluks in the Relatively Developed Category, emerges as the most backward division, not only in NKR but also in the State. On the other hand, Mysore with only 2.27% of its taluks in the Most Backward Category and 90.91% of its taluks in the Relatively Developed Category, emerges as the most developed division not only in SKR but also in the State. And between Bangalore and Belgaum, the latter lags behind the former. (Table 16.7).
- (iv) The district level disparities present some contrasting images as to the intensity of development and backwardness. At the one extreme, there are 10 districts which have all their taluks in the Relatively Developed Category, and peculiarly all of them belong to SKR. At the other extreme there is only one district which has all its taluks in the Most Backward Category, and it belongs to NKR. Further, there are four districts which have none of their taluks in the Relatively Developed Category, and all of them are found in Gulbarga division. There are six districts which have a higher proportion (ranging from 60 to 83%) of their taluks in the Relatively Developed Category, and they are distributed equally between the two regions. On the other hand, there are two districts which have a higher proportion (ranging from 75 to 80%) of their taluks in the Most Backward Category, and both of them belong to NKR. In all there are 21 districts which do not have any of their taluks in the Most Backward Category, and of them 14 belong to SKR and seven to NKR (Table 16.8).

17. As far as redressal measures are concerned 20 taluks commencing from Shahapur and ending with Bellary attract remedial action in the First Phase, 20 taluks commencing at Bijapur and ending at Shirahatti attract remedial action in the Second Phase, and the

remaining 20 taluks commencing at Aland and ending at Hanagal attract remedial action in the Third Phase (Annexure 16.4).

16.6 Enrolment of Students in Degree colleges (Aided and Government)

18. Enrolment of Students in Degree colleges, like enrolment at the primary and secondary levels, is one of the capability generating and augmenting factors. It is of great importance in making adults more productive. It influences the development potential of a region as far as human resource is concerned, on the one hand, and the scope for participatory development, on the other. Every taluk in Karnataka has a degree college – private (unaided or aided) or Government. But, in the present chapter, we are confining our analysis to aided and Government degree colleges only. As far as the colleges are concerned, 172 out of 175 taluks in the State have such degree colleges. But, regional imbalances in terms of enrolment of students are observed across the taluks, districts, divisions and regions of Karnataka. So, the assessment of these disparities becomes useful in assessing the educational imbalances, and through them development imbalances. As against its population of 5,27,33,958, Karnataka has 3,53,021 students enrolled in government and aided degree colleges. The State average of enrolment per lakh population comes to 669.44. The taluks are classified into Relatively Developed, Backward, More Backward and Most Backward Taluks, keeping the State average as the benchmark.

19. The data pertaining to enrolment of students in degree colleges are presented in three tables. Annexure 16.5 gives the relative positions of 175 taluks based on their respective values of enrolment. It shows the range of disparity across the taluks. Table 16.9 presents an overview of disparity situation in terms of the number and proportion of taluks in each of the four categories of taluks by divisions and regions. Table 16.10 gives the classified picture of taluks by names across the 27 districts of Karnataka.

Table: 16.9**Number of Students Enrolled in Government and Aided Degree Colleges per lakh 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	26.92	10	19.61	24.39	17	33.33	41.46	10	19.61	24.39	51	100.00
2	Mysore	14	31.82	26.93	9	20.45	21.95	13	29.55	31.71	8	18.18	19.51	44	100.00
	SKR	28	29.47	53.85	19	20.00	46.34	30	31.58	73.17	18	18.95	43.90	95	100.00
3	Belgaum	18	36.73	34.61	17	34.69	41.46	5	10.21	12.20	9	18.37	21.95	49	100.00
4	Gulbarga	6	19.35	11.54	5	16.13	12.20	6	19.36	14.63	14	45.16	34.15	31	100.00
	NKR	24	30.00	46.15	22	27.50	53.66	11	13.75	26.83	23	28.75	56.10	80	100.00
	Karnataka	52	29.71*	100.00	41	23.43*	100.00	41	23.43*	100.00	41	23.43*	100.00	175	100.00

Source : Derived from Annexure 16.5

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

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

Table 16.10

Number of Students Enrolled in Government and Aided Degree Colleges per Lakh 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)	Nil	Nil	1.Anekal
2.	Bangalore Rural	1.Kanakapura	1.Channapatna 2.Nelamangala 3.Doddaballapura	1. Magadi	1.Ramanagaram 2.Hosakote 3.Devanahalli
3	Chitradurga	1.Chitradurga	1.Challakere 2.Hosadurga	1.Hiriyur 2.Holalkere	1.Molakalmuru
4	Davanagere	1.Davanagere		1.Channagiri 2.Harapanahalli. 3.Jagalur	1.Honnalli 2.Harihara
5	Kolar	1.Bangarpet 2.Kolar 3.Chintamani	1.Gowribidanur 2.Chikkaballapur 3.Bagepalli 4.Mulabagilu	1.Malur 2.Sidlaghatta 3.Srinivasapur	1.Gudibanda
6	Shimoga	1.Sagar 2.Shimoga 3.Thirthahalli 4.Bhadravathi	Nil	1.Hosanagara 2.Shikaripura	1.Soraba
7	Tumkur	1.Tumkur 2.Tiptur	1.C.N.Halli	1.Koratagere 2.Turuvekere 3.Pavagada 4.Sira 5.Kunigal 6.Gubbi	1.Madhugiri
	Bangalore Division	14	10	17	10
8	Chamarajanagar	Nil	Nil	1. Chamarajnagar 2. Kollegal 3.Gudulpet	1.Yelandur
9	Chickmagalur	1.Shringeri	1.Koppa 2.Chickmagalur 3.Kadur	1.Narasimharajapura 2.Tarikere	1.Mudigere
10	D.Kannada	1.Puttur 2.Mangalore 3.Belthangadi 4.Sulya	Nil	Buntwal	Nil
11	Hassan	1.Hassan	1.Channarayapatna 2.Arasikere 3.Arakalagud 4.Holenarasipura	1.Belur	1.Sakaleshpura 2.Alur

Contd..

Sl.No.	Districts	Relatively Developed Taluks	Backward Taluks	More Backward Taluks	Most Backward Taluks
1	2	3	4	5	6
12	Kodagu	1.Madikere 2. Virajpet	Nil	1. Somwarpet	Nil
13	Mandya	1.Mandya 2.Malavalli	1.Maddur	1.Pandavapura 2.Nagamangala	1.Srirangapatna 2.K.R.Pet
14	Mysore	1.Mysore	1. K.R.Nagar	1 Nanjangud 2.Hunsur 3.T.Narasipura	1.Piriyapatna 2.H.D.Kote
15	Udupi	1.Karkala 2.Kundapura 3.Udupi	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Mysore Division	14	9	13	8
	South Karnataka Region	28	19	30	18
16	Bagalakot	1.Bagalkot 2.Hunagund	1.Jamakhanda 2.Badami 3.Mudhol	Nil	1.Bilagi
17	Belgaum	1.Bailhongal 2.Belgaum	1.Gokak 2.Athani 3.Ramdurga 4.Hukkeri 5.Chikkodi	1.Raibagh	1.Soundatti 2.Khanapur
18	Bijapur	1.Muddebihal 2.Bijapur	1.Sindgi	1. Indi	1..B.Bagewadi
19	Dharwad	1.Hubli 2.Dharwad	Nil	Nil	1.Kalghatagi 2.Kundagol 3.Navalgund
20	Gadag	1.Ron 2.Gadag	1.Naragund 2.Mundargi 3.Shirahatti	Nil	Nil
21	Haveri	1.Ranebennur	1.Hanagal 2.Hirekerur 3.Byadgi	1.Shiggaon 2.Haveri	1.Savanur
22	Uttara Kannada	1.Karwar 2.Kumta 3.Honnavar 4.Sirsi 5.Haliyal 6.Ankola 7.Siddapur	1.Yallapur 2. Bhatkal	1.Mundagod	5. Supa
	Belgaum Division	18	17	5	9
23	Bellary	1.Kudligi 2.Hadagali 3.Bellary 4.Hospet	Nil	1.H.B.Halli	1.Siruguppa 2.Sandur
24	Bidar	1.Bidar	1.Bhalki 2.Basavakalyan	1. Humanbad 2.Aurad	Nil

Contd..

Sl.No.	Districts	Relatively Developed Taluks	Backward Taluks	More Backward Taluks	Most Backward Taluks
1	2	3	4	5	6
25	Gulbarga	1.Gulbarga	1.Shorapur	1.Sedam	1.Shahapur 2.Yadgiri 3.Aland 4.Afzalpur 5.Chincholi 6.Jewergi 7.Chittapur
26	Koppal	Nil	1.Koppal	1.Gangavathi	1.Yelburga 2.Kushtagi
27	Raichur	Nil	1.Raichur	1.Lingsugur	1.Sindhanur 2.Manvi 3.Devadurga
	Gulbarga Division	6	5	6	14
	North Karnataka Region	24	22	11	23
	Karnataka State	52	41	41	41

Source: Derived from Annexure 16.5

20. The data reveal some important facts about development imbalances:

- i) It is interesting to know that 172 taluks in the State have degree colleges (either Government or Government aided or both) but it is intriguing to know that three taluks - Alur, Supa, Yelandur -have no such colleges in them, and two of them belong to SKR.
- ii) There are wide regional variations in the enrolment of students. Among the taluks, it varies from a high 2580.42 students per lakh population in Sringeri to a low of 35.46 in Anekal (ignoring the three taluks which have no Government or Government aided colleges). Among the districts, the enrolment value varies from a high of 1126.92 in Dakshina Kannada to a low of 209.44 in Raichur. Among the divisions, it varies from a high of 742.39 in Bangalore to a low of 410.21 in Gulbarga. And in respect of regions, it is 739.07 in SKR and 576.08 in NKR.
- iii) At the regional level there is no significant spread between the relative shares of SKR and NKR in respect of the taluks that figure in the Relatively Developed Category. However, in respect of the Most Backward taluks the latter has a relatively higher proportion of its taluks than the former. (Table16.9)

- iv) Among the divisions, Belgaum claims the top position with 36.73% of its taluks in the Relatively Developed category, whereas Gulbarga occupies the bottom position with only 19.35% of its taluks in that category. The second and third positions are occupied by Mysore and Bangalore with 31.82% and 27.45% of their taluks in that category respectively.
- v) As to the district level disparities, it is heartening to note that there is not even one district in the State which has all its taluks in the Most Backward category. At the same time it is intriguing to note that there is only one district which has all its taluks in the Relatively Developed category. However, there are four districts which have a higher proportion (ranging from 64 to 80%) of their taluks in the Relatively Developed category, and of them three belong to SKR and one to NKR. Similarly there are three districts which have a higher proportion (ranging from 60 to 70%) of their taluks in the Most Backward Category, and all of them belong to NKR. Further, there are five districts which do not have any of their taluks in the Most Backward category, and of them three belong to SKR and two to NKR. (Table 16.10)

21. As to redressal measures, 123 taluks deserve attention – 41 each from the three backward categories. 41 Most Backward taluks deserve redressal measures in the first phase; the priority begins at Yelandur (175th rank) and ends at Navalgund (135th rank). 41 More Backward taluks deserve redressal measures in the second phase; the priority begins at Srinivasapura (134th rank) and ends at Humnabad (94th rank) and 41 Backward taluks deserve redressal measures in the third phase; the priority begins at Doddaballapur (93rd rank) and ends with Chickballapur (53rd rank). For the names of taluks which figure in the three phases of redressal, Annexure 16.5 may be referred to.

16.7 Grant-in-Aid Institutions

22. Education, irrespective of the level - higher or lower - has a decisive role in expanding human capabilities and choices and thereon enabling people to live the life they value most. It is considered an important ingredient of participatory development in which people matter. Education's role being what it is, educational attainments of people across regions would be of immense use in understanding inter regional and inter personal imbalances in development and deprivation. It is in this perspective, the Committee intends to inquire into the distribution of educational institutions in Karnataka with particular focus on Grant-in-Aid institutions. In the opinion of the Committee, Grant-in-Aid, inter alia, may be used as a strategy for dispersal of educational institutions with a view to reducing regional imbalances in education and development. The government of Karnataka has been fully aware of this live link between education - deprivation and socio-economic deprivation of the regions in Karnataka. Our discussion here is confined to only five categories of institutions - Engineering colleges, Polytechnic colleges, Industrial Training Institutes, Degree Colleges, and Higher Secondary Schools. The related data are presented in Table 16.11.

Table 16.11
Distribution Educational Institutions
(Government, Aided, and Unaided) by Regions

Sl. No	Educational Institutions	South Karnataka Region		North Karnataka Region		Karnataka	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
I.	Engineering Colleges	59	71.95	23	28.05	82	100
	a. Government	6	100	nil	nil	6	100
	b. Private-Unaided	45	69.23	20	30.77	65	100
	c. Private-Aided	8	72.73	3	27.27	11	100
II.	Polytechnic Colleges	122	65.59	64	34.41	186	100
	a. Government	27	71.05	11	28.95	38	100
	b. Private-Unaided	83	68.6	38	31.4	121	100
	c. Private-Aided	12	44.44	15	55.56	27	100
III.	Industrial Training Institutions.	248	54.39	208	45.61	456	100
	a. Government	53	52.48	48	47.52	101	100
	b. Private-Unaided	128	54.24	108	45.76	236	100
	c. Private-Aided	67	56.3	52	43.7	119	100
IV.	Degree Colleges	571	62.34	345	37.66	916	100
	a. Government	108	71.52	43	28.48	151	100
	b. Private-Unaided	310	65.54	163	34.46	473	100
	c. Private-Aided	153	52.4	139	47.6	292	100
V	Higher Secondary Schools	5010	61.5	3137	38.5	8147	100
	a. Government	1596	59.84	1071	40.16	2667	100
	b. Private-Unaided	1957	66.2	999	33.8	2956	100
	c. Private-Aided	1457	57.73	1067	42.27	2524	100

Source: Director of Technical Education, Director of Collegiate Education & Commissioner of Public Instruction.

Note : 1) Engineering colleges in South Karnataka: four out of six government and 26 out of 45 Private-Unaided Colleges are in Bangalore.

2) Polytechnic Colleges in South Karnataka: 10 out of 27 government and 46 out of 83 Private-Unaided Polytechnic Colleges are in Bangalore.

23. The data, among other things, show that North Karnataka Region's (NKR's) share in all the five categories of educational institutions considered is less than the share of South Karnataka Region (SKR). The implication of this is that NKR lags behind SKR as far as the number of educational institutions is concerned. This fact, with minor exceptions, holds good whether we view their relative shares with reference to the total number of institutions in each category or with reference to their ownership and management.

i) SKR, with 57.28% of the State's population, claims 71.95% of the State's Engineering colleges, 65.59% of the Polytechnic colleges, 54.39% of the Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) 62.34% of the Degree colleges, and 61.50% of the Higher Secondary Schools. On the other hand, the corresponding shares of NKR which claims 42.72% of the State's population are 28.05% , 34.41%, 45.61%, 37.66% and 38.50% . Except in the case of ITIs in which SKR's share is slightly lower than its share in population, and that of NKR's slightly higher, the latter emerges as the lagging region.

ii) A similar picture of disparity emerges when we consider the relative shares of SKR and NKR in the government aided private institutions (Grant-in-Aid institutions) Except in the case of Polytechnic Colleges, in which NKR's share (55.56%) exceeds SKR's share (44.44%), in all other categories, the share of the latter exceeds the share of the former.

iii) NKR turns out to be the lagging region, even if we consider the relative shares of two regions in government institutions and unaided private institutions (Table 16.11).

24. The data , thus, show the relative backwardness of NKR with reference to the number of educational institutions(in the select five categories) and also with reference to the number of government , unaided private and aided private institutions. However, the Committee's focus on the inadequacy of institutions, does not mean that physical adequacy, per se, cures the malady of regional imbalances in education. The factors such as accessibility and affordability of the local people and the quality of education are equally important in matters pertaining to regional imbalances. Of course, the Committee considers 'number of institutions' an important variable in the dynamics of regional imbalances.

25. Given the educational backwardness of NKR in terms of the number of the educational institutions, the government's policy, in the opinion of the Committee, ought to be to start new institutions in NKR to bridge the gap between the two halves. For this, the government has two options; either it should open government colleges or it should extend grant-in-aid facility to private educational institutions. Of course, its financial position may not permit it to start government colleges. But, it can very well think in terms of extending grant-in-aid facility to start institutions in NKR.

26. But the recent policy of the government does not seem to favour either. On the contrary, the government have been tightening the Grant-in-Aid rules. As a result, many of the aided institutions are thinking in terms of closing down their schools/colleges. We feel that this kind of drastic changes in Grant-in-Aid Rules would adversely affect the backward pockets of NKR. Not only that, it would also contribute to the widening of the existing development - deprivation spread between SKR and NKR. Therefore, we urge the government to keep in view the possible implications of their Grant-in-Aid policy on regional imbalances. However, it is heartening to note that the government have been quite responsive to the problem of regional imbalances in education. To bridge the gap between

the two halves, the government has established a separate Education Directorate in NKR to take care of the educational needs of seven districts (all the five districts of Hyderabad-karnataka and two districts of Bombay Karnataka).

27. However, the government's policy should not end there; it has to go beyond it to expand educational opportunities to the people of NKR by opening some more institutions in that region. It is here that the Grant-in-Aid Policy of the government becomes highly relevant and significant.

16.8 Some Views on Functional Aspects

28. The individuals who participated in the district level interaction sessions drew the attention of HPC not merely to the physical inadequacies of education facilities, but also to the functional inadequacies. But the views, by and large, were general in nature; they are not specific enough to be of much use in policy prescription. Across the 27 districts in general, the need for additional schools (primary and secondary), hostels for girls, Anganawadis, teachers' quarters, compound walls to schools, drinking water facilities, and urinals (particularly for girls) was stressed.

As to the district-specific needs, the following observations deserve attention:

- (i) Dharwad district needs government's permission to fill up teachers' vacancies in aided schools.
- (ii)
 - Courses to be started in food processing
 - Upgradation of the existing mental hospital into a post-graduate centre.
- (iii) Uttara Kannada, Gadag, and Belgaum districts need more adult education centers to be functionalised.
- (iv) Belgaum district wants SSLC and PUC Regional Boards to be established in Belgaum.
- (v) Kodagu district needs a military school.
- (vi) Chamarajanagar, Hassan, Mandya, and Dakshina Kannada districts need Polytechnic colleges.
- (vii) Udupi district wants primary education facility to be extended to Koravas.
- (viii) Tumkur district needs a Youth Hostel.
- (ix) Shimoga district needs a Medical College, a P.G. Centre in Agricultural Sciences, and a Veterinary Research Centre.

- (x) Chickmagalur district needs buildings to house education offices, teacher education institutes, and also a P.G. Centre for Information Technology, Biotechnology, and Industrial Engineering.

29. The Report of the Director, DPEP observes:

- (i) All the five districts of Gulbarga division and two districts of Belgaum division (Bijapur and Bagalkot) continue to be backward in literacy rates.
- (ii) The Pupil-Teacher ratio in these seven districts is higher than the State average.
- (iii) Nearly 60% of the out of school children in the State are found in the seven districts.
- (iv) The drop-out rate and the rate of retention are reasonably high in these districts.

Annexure 16.1**Education Infrastructure Index: Relative Positions of Taluks**

Rank	District	Taluk Name	Education index
1	Chickamagalore	Sringeri	2.92
2	Uttarakannada	Karwar	2.41
3	D.kannada	Puttur	2.14
4	Uttarakannada	Kumta	2.11
5	Hassan	Hassan	2.09
6	Dharwad	Hubli	2.08
7	Uttarakannada	Sirsi	2.00
8	Uttarakannada	Ankola	1.97
9	Chitradurga	Chitradurga	1.95
10	Udupi	Karkala	1.94
11	Mysore	Mysore	1.94
12	Tumkur	Tumkur	1.93
13	Bangalore(U)	Bangalore (N)	1.93
14	Udupi	Udupi	1.89
15	D.kannada	Mangalore	1.85
16	Uttarakannada	Honnavar	1.83
17	Tumkur	Tiptur	1.80
18	Mandya	Malavalli	1.78
19	Bagalkote	Bagalkote	1.77
20	Belgaum	Belgaum	1.76
21	Shimoga	Thirthahalli	1.69
22	Uttarakannada	Siddapur	1.68
23	Shimoga	Sagara	1.68
24	Kodagu	Madikeri	1.66
25	D.kannada	Sullya	1.66
26	Dharwad	Dharwad	1.66
27	Kolar	Bangarpet	1.63
28	Davanagere	Davanagere	1.61
29	Bangalore(U)	Bangalore (s)	1.60
30	Shimoga	Shimoga	1.58
31	D.kannada	Belthangadi	1.58
32	Gulbarga	Gulbarga	1.55
33	Kodagu	Virajpet	1.54
34	Chickamagalore	Koppa	1.53

Contd..

Rank	District	Taluk Name	Education index
35	Shimoga	Bhadravathi	1.52
36	Bagalkote	Hunagund	1.52
37	Bidar	Bidar	1.51
38	Bellary	Hospet	1.51
39	Gadag	Gadag	1.51
40	Uttarakannada	Yellapur	1.50
41	Haveri	Ranebennur	1.50
42	Kolar	Kolar	1.49
43	Udupi	Kundapur	1.48
44	Uttarakannada	Haliyal	1.47
45	Kolar	Chintamani	1.45
46	Chickamagalore	Chickamagalore	1.45
47	Bijapur	Bijapur	1.44
48	Mandya	Mandya	1.43
49	Belgaum	Bailhongala	1.41
50	Bangalore (R)	Kanakapura	1.39
51	Bellary	Kudlugi	1.39
52	Tumkur	C.n.halli	1.38
53	Bellary	Hadagalli	1.37
54	Bangalore (R)	Chennapatna	1.35
55	Gadag	Ron	1.34
56	Bijapur	Muddebihal	1.34
57	Bangalore (R)	Nelamangala	1.34
58	Kolar	Chickaballapur	1.33
59	Hassan	Channarayapatna	1.32
60	Hassan	Arasikere	1.31
61	Uttarakannada	Bhatkal	1.30
62	Chickamagalore	Narasimharajapura	1.30
63	Haveri	Hirekerur	1.29
64	Shimoga	Hosanagara	1.29
65	Chickamagalore	Kadur	1.29
66	Tumkur	Turuvekere	1.29
67	Bellary	Bellary	1.29
68	Kolar	Bagepalli	1.28
69	Hassan	Arakalgod	1.28
70	Chitradurga	Hosadurga	1.28
71	Belgaum	Chikkodi	1.26

Contd..

Rank	District	Taluk Name	Education index
72	Bangalore (R)	Doddaballapur	1.25
73	Kolar	Gowribidanur	1.24
74	Hassan	Belur	1.24
75	Hassan	Holenarasipura	1.24
76	Belgaum	Athani	1.23
77	Kolar	Mulbagal	1.22
78	Mandya	Maddur	1.22
79	Kodagu	Somwarpet	1.22
80	D.kannada	Buntwal	1.22
81	Haveri	Byadagi	1.22
82	Bangalore (R)	Magadi	1.22
83	Tumkur	Koratagere	1.22
84	Mysore	K.r.nagar	1.21
85	Bidar	Bhalki	1.20
86	Uttarakannada	Mundagod	1.19
87	Tumkur	Gubbi	1.19
88	Gadag	Mundaragi	1.19
89	Uttarakannada	Supa (Joida)	1.18
90	Haveri	Hanagal	1.18
91	Chickamagalore	Tarikere	1.17
92	Belgaum	Gokak	1.17
93	Belgaum	Ramdurg	1.17
94	Chitradurga	Holalkere	1.17
95	Hassan	Sakaleshpura	1.16
96	Tumkur	Kunigal	1.16
97	Gadag	Naragund	1.16
98	Bagalkote	Jamakhandi	1.16
99	Chitradurga	Hiriyur	1.16
100	Chitradurga	Challakere	1.15
101	Chickamagalore	Mudigere	1.15
102	Shimoga	Soraba	1.14
103	Gadag	Shirahatti	1.14
104	Mandya	Nagamangala	1.14
105	Davanagere	Channagiri	1.14
106	Belgaum	Hukkeri	1.14
107	Kolar	Srinivaspura	1.13
108	Bidar	Basavakalyan	1.13

Contd..

Rank	District	Taluk Name	Education index
109	Bagalkote	Badami	1.13
110	Haveri	Shiggaon	1.12
111	Shimoga	Shikaripura	1.12
112	Bangalore (R)	Devanahalli	1.12
113	Davanagere	Jagalur	1.11
114	Bangalore (R)	Ramanagaram	1.11
115	Bangalore (R)	Hosakote	1.11
116	Hassan	Alur	1.11
117	Kolar	Malur	1.11
118	Tumkur	Sira	1.10
119	Mandya	Pandavapura	1.10
120	Tumkur	Madhugiri	1.09
121	Belgaum	Khanapur	1.08
122	Kolar	Sidlaghatta	1.08
123	Davanagere	Harappanahalli	1.08
124	Chamarajanagar	Chamarajanagar	1.07
125	Bellary	H.b.halli	1.07
126	Davanagere	Honnali	1.07
127	Bagalkote	Mudhol	1.06
128	Koppal	Koppal	1.06
129	Mysore	Hunsur	1.06
130	Mandya	Srirangapattana	1.05
131	Raichur	Raichur	1.05
132	Bijapur	Sindgi	1.04
133	Mandya	Krishnarajpet	1.04
134	Dharwad	Kundagol	1.03
135	Bidar	Humnabad	1.03
136	Mysore	Nanjanagud	1.03
137	Mysore	Periyapatna	1.03
138	Tumkur	Pavagada	1.02
139	Chamarajanagar	Kollegal	1.02
140	Davanagere	Harihara	1.02
141	Bangalore(U)	Anekal	1.02
142	Mysore	T.narasipur	1.01
143	Bidar	Aurad	1.00
144	Kolar	Gudibanda	0.99
145	Haveri	Savanur	0.98

Contd..

Rank	District	Taluk Name	Education index
146	Chamarajanagar	Gundlpet	0.98
147	Bijapur	Indi	0.97
148	Belgaum	Raibagh	0.97
149	Belgaum	Soundatti	0.94
150	Bijapur	B bagewadi	0.94
151	Gulbarga	Shorapur	0.93
152	Dharwad	Kalghatagi	0.93
153	Haveri	Haveri	0.93
154	Chitradurga	Molakalmuru	0.91
155	Gulbarga	Aland	0.91
156	Gulbarga	Sedam	0.91
157	Bellary	Sandur	0.90
158	Bagalkote	Bilagi	0.90
159	Raichur	Lingsugar	0.90
160	Mysore	H.d.kote	0.89
161	Chamarajanagar	Yelandur	0.89
162	Koppal	Gangavathi	0.88
163	Koppal	Kushtagi	0.87
164	Dharwad	Navalgund	0.87
165	Gulbarga	Chincholi	0.85
166	Koppal	Yelburga	0.85
167	Raichur	Sindanur	0.84
168	Gulbarga	Afzalpur	0.84
169	Gulbarga	Chittapur	0.83
170	Bellary	Siriguppa	0.77
171	Gulbarga	Jevargi	0.76
172	Raichur	Devdurga	0.72
173	Raichur	Manavi	0.71
174	Gulbarga	Shahapur	0.70
175	Gulbarga	Yadgiri	0.68

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

Annexure 16.2

Literacy Rate: Relative Positions of Taluks

Rank	Name of the Taluk	Literacy Rate	Rank	Name of the Taluk	Literacy Rate	Rank	Name of the Taluk	Literacy Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Mangalore	87.29	41	Chitradurga	72.39	81	Ramanagaram	64.63
2.	Bangalore North	84.55	42	Bangarpet	72.35	82	Ron	64.16
3	Bangalore South	84.55	43	Sakaleshpur	71.94	83	Navalagund	64.11
4	Karwar	84.08	44	Gadag	71.72	84	Naragund	64.04
5	Madikere	83.69	45	Arasikere	71.63	85	Bagalkot	63.80
6	Sirsi	82.10	46	Byadagi	71.38	86	Srirangapattana	63.74
7	Udupi	82.10	47	Soraba	71.11	87	Bijapur	63.70
8	Karkala	81.63	48	Haliyal	70.61	88	Hiriyur	63.65
9	Shringeri	80.78	49	Turuvakere	70.58	89	Bhalki	63.45
10	Buntwal	80.77	50	Anekal	70.56	90	Soundatti	63.37
11	Sulya	81.56	51	Tarikere	70.55	91	Koratagere	63.33
12	Puttur	80.38	52	Mundagod	70.46	92	Magadi	63.32
13	Kumta	79.69	53	C.N.Halli	70.30	93	Jagalur	62.95
14	Koppa	79.18	54	Ranibennur	69.89	94	Shirahatti	62.85
15	Siddapur	78.59	55	Kolar	69.66	95	Sira	62.59
16	Belgaum	78.31	56	Shikaripura	69.59	96	Malur	62.38
17	Thirthahalli	78.27	57	Hosakote	69.59	97	Channapattana	62.16
18	Sagar	77.97	58	Harihara	69.57	98	Mundargi	62.13
19	Belthangadi	77.95	59	Mudigere	68.86	99	Hukkeri	62.09
20	Somvarpet	77.91	60	Doddaballapur	68.86	100	Krishnarajpet	62.04
21	Hubli	77.62	61	Chikkodi	68.83	101	Madhugiri	61.57
22	Narasimharajapur	77.56	62	Devanahalli	68.76	102	Kunigal	61.52
23	Shimoga	77.49	63	Kadur	68.33	103	Sidlaghatta	61.50
24	Ankola	76.87	64	Holekere	68.16	104	Nagamangala	61.45
25	Mysore	76.29	65	Hanagal	67.92	105	Athani	61.40
26	Chickmagalur	76.20	66	Gubbi	67.89	106	Hospet	61.29
27	Hassan	75.91	67	Channarayana-pattana	67.67	107	Chintamani	61.14
28	Honnavar	75.85	68	Gulbarga	67.46	108	Srinivasapur	60.75
29	Kundapur	75.74	69	Belur	67.23	109	Bellary	60.64
30	Tiptur	75.15	70	Honnali	66.92	110	Hadagali	60.43
31	Tumkur	75.11	71	Channagiri	66.46	111	Arakalgud	60.58
32	Virajpet	74.47	72	Alur	66.03	112	Kudligi	60.42
33	Hirekerur	74.08	73	Mandya	66.02	113	Holenarasipura	60.31
34	Davanagere	74.02	74	Khanapur	65.99	114	Aurad	60.23
35	Bhadravathi	73.93	75	Shiggaon	65.70	115	Chickka-ballapur	60.16
36	Yallapur	73.86	76	Supa	65.47	116	Hunagund	60.15
37	Dharwad	73.63	77	Haveri	65.46	117	K.R.Nagar	60.09
38	Bhatkal	73.40	78	Kundugol	65.42	118	Basavakalyan	59.90
39	Hosanagara	73.35	79	Bidar	65.42	119	Savanur	59.88
40	Nelamangala	72.76	80	Hosadurga	65.09	120	Piriyapattana	59.86

Rank	Name of the Taluk	Literacy Rate	Rank	Name of the Taluk	Literacy Rate
121	Gowribidanur	59.79	167	Chincholi	49.38
122	Mulabagilu	59.74	168	Sedam	45.23
123	Maddur	59.65	169	Jewargi	44.26
124	Humanbad	59.46	170	Siruguppa	44.14
125	Challekere	59.29	171	Shorapur	43.84
126	Muddebihal	58.60	172	Manvi	42.78
127	H.B.Halli	58.58	173	Devadurga	39.56
128	Koppal	58.53	174	Shahapur	38.53
129	Kalghatgi	58.29	175	Yadgiri	37.43
130	Hunsur	57.93			
131	Pavagada	57.03		State Average	67.04
132	Pandavapura	56.92			
133	Badami	56.88			
134	Bailhongala	56.68			
135	Jamakhandi	56.68			
136	Kanakapura	56.35			
137	Harapanahalli	56.11			
138	Raichur	56.05			
139	Malavalli	56.02			
140	Gokak	55.90			
141	Mudhol	55.68			
142	Raibagh	55.68			
143	Yelburga	55.63			
144	Ramadurga	55.05			
145	Gudibanda	54.92			
146	B. Bagewadi	54.86			
147	T.Narasipura	54.37			
148	Kollegal	54.22			
149	H.D.Kote	54.06			
150	Gangavathi	53.93			
151	Aland	53.79			
152	Sandur	53.76			
153	Indi	53.35			
154	Molakalmuru	53.32			
155	Sindagi	52.48			
156	Bilgi	51.82			
157	Afzalpur	51.67			
158	Sindhaur	51.66			
159	Kushtagi	51.62			
160	Lingasugur	51.39			
161	Bagepalli	51.16			
162	Chittapur	50.25			
163	Nanjagud	49.95			
164	Gundulpet	49.88			
165	Yelandur	49.85			
166	Chamarajanagar	49.53			

Annexure 16.3
Pupil-Teacher Ratio (1st to 10th standard): Relative Positions of Taluks

Rank	Name of the Taluk	Pupil-Teacher Ratio	Rank	Name of the Taluk	Pupil-Teacher Ratio	Rank	Name of the Taluk	Pupil-Teacher Ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Sringeri	14.81	41	Arakalgud	27.88	81	Maddur	33.03
2.	Supa	18.16	42	Doddaballapur	28.35	82	Hunsur	33.03
3	Yellapur	18.74	43	Tumkur	25.66	83	Udupi	33.08
4	Hubli	19.88	44	Bagepalli	29.00	84	Davanagere	33.15
5	Koppa	21.41	45	Madhugiri	29.16	85	Malavalli	33.41
6	Siddapur	21.46	46	Khanapur	29.14	86	Malur	33.50
7	Tirthahalli	21.56	47	Holalkere	29.28	87	Hungund	33.57
8	Magadi	22.21	48	Somavarpet	29.29	88	Bangalore (N)	33.72
9	Narasimha- rajapura	22.23	49	Bhadravathi	29.35	89	Bagalkot	33.78
10	Ankola	22.45	50	Hosadurga	29.60	90	Krishnarajpet	33.80
11	Alur	22.53	51	Gudibanda	29.72	91	Anekal	34.20
12	C.N.Halli	22.69	52	Hiriyur	29.76	92	Chamaraj- nagar	34.21
13	Karwar	22.70	53	Kolar	29.80	93	Chitradurga	34.21
14	Turuvekere	22.75	54	Chintamani	29.80	94	B. Bagewadi	35.07
15	Hosanagara	23.44	55	Channapattna	29.81	95	Haveri	35.43
16	Virajpet	23.55	56	K.R.Nagar	30.03	96	Chikkodi	35.59
17	Madikere	23.80	57	Haliyal	30.10	97	Byadgi	35.63
18	Nelamangala	23.93	58	Nagamangala	30.23	98	Kollegal	35.78
19	Sirsi	24.17	59	Hosakote	30.35	99	Bhalki	35.94
20	Belur	24.29	60	Mundagod	30.78	100	Bhatkal	36.08
21	Sakaleshpura	24.63	61	Chickballapur	30.88	101	Ron	36.15
22	Tiptur	24.81	62	Shimoga	31.22	102	Hukkeri	36.27
23	Arasikere	25.17	63	Jagalur	31.28	103	Belgaum	36.29
24	Holenarasipura	25.56	64	Sira	31.32	104	Molakalmur	36.34
25	Kadur	25.64	65	Shikaripura	31.39	105	Nanjangud	36.38
26	Sagar	25.65	66	Sidlaghatta	31.72	106	Mandya	36.56
27	Kunigal	25.68	67	Mulabagilu	31.74	107	Gadag	36.59
28	Kumta	25.71	68	Bangarpet	31.84	108	Muddebihal	36.72
29	Hassan	26.09	69	Honnali	31.93	109	Karkala	36.85
30	Channaraya- patna	26.23	70	Channagiri	32.00	110	Ranebennur	36.95
31	Koratagere	26.25	71	Sulya	32.02	111	Hanagal	37.11
32	Srinivasapura	26.30	72	Pandavapura	32.02	112	Puttur	37.14
33	Gubbi	26.42	73	Gowribidanur	32.10	113	Sedam	37.27
34	Ramanagara	26.43	74	Kanakapura	32.14	114	Gulbarga	37.29
35	Chickmgalur	26.59	75	T.Narasipura	32.25	115	Basavakalyan	37.43
36	Soraba	26.68	76	Sriranga- pattana	32.27	116	Naragund	37.49
37	Honnavar	26.77	77	Periyapatna	32.27	117	Indi	37.54
38	Tarikere	26.90	78	Yelandur	32.38	118	Bailhongal	37.55
39	Devanahalli	27.00	79	Bangalore South	32.72	119	Mangalore	37.60
40	Mudigere	27.10	80	Hirekerur	32.83	120	Challakere	37.67

Contd..

Rank	Name of the Taluk	Pupil-Teacher Ratio	Rank	Name of the Taluk	Pupil-Teacher Ratio
121	H.D.Kote	38.04	166	Sindhanur	46.63
122	Savanur	38.05	167	Gangavathi	47.04
123	Gundlupet	38.23	168	Bidar	47.45
124	Kudligi	38.24	169	Kalghatagi	47.52
125	Mysore	38.29	170	Shahapur	48.49
126	Mundargi	38.35	171	Jamakhandi	48.50
127	Belthangadi	38.40	172	Navalgund	49.59
128	Aurad	38.47	173	Manvi	50.48
129	Badami	38.51	174	Humnabad	50.76
130	Bijapur	38.54	175	Raibhag	51.31
131	Hadagali	38.58			
132	Shiggaon	38.68		State Average	34.47
133	Harihara	38.99			
134	Pavagada	39.28			
135	Ramdurga	39.40			
136	Shirahatti	39.52			
137	Harapanahalli	39.91			
138	Soundatti	40.03			
139	Sindgi	40.04			
140	H.B.Halli	40.11			
141	Hospet	40.28			
142	Aland	40.40			
143	Athani	40.53			
144	Kundagol	40.91			
145	Bilagi	41.08			
146	Siruguppa	41.17			
147	Kundapur	41.22			
148	Raichur	41.62			
149	Chitapur	41.77			
150	Afzalpur	41.92			
151	Lingasugur	42.02			
152	Kushtagi	42.18			
153	Bhantwal	42.31			
154	Devadurga	42.97			
155	Gokak	43.60			
156	Yadgiri	43.94			
157	Mudhol	44.02			
158	Chincholi	44.67			
159	Bellary	44.81			
160	Jewargi	44.85			
161	Shorapur	45.26			
162	Yelburga	45.55			
163	Koppal	45.62			
164	Dharwad	45.79			
165	Sandur	46.38			

Annexure 16.4

Percentage of Children out of school in 6 - 14 age group, 2001

Rank	District	Taluk Name	Actual	Normalised to St. Average
		State Average	10.03	1.00
1	Gulbarga	Shahapur	36.50	3.64
2	Gulbarga	Yadgiri	35.67	3.56
3	Raichur	Deodurga	35.02	3.49
4	Bellary	Siriguppa	32.96	3.29
5	Raichur	Manavi	30.95	3.09
6	Gulbarga	Shorapur	27.90	2.78
7	Raichur	Sindanur	26.83	2.67
8	Gulbarga	Sedam	25.65	2.56
9	Gulbarga	Jewargi	25.08	2.50
10	Koppal	Gangavathi	24.90	2.48
11	Bijapur	Sindagi	24.23	2.42
12	Gulbarga	Chitapur	23.75	2.37
13	Raichur	Raichur	22.37	2.23
14	Koppal	Kushtagi	22.24	2.22
15	Raichur	Lingsugur	22.22	2.22
16	Gulbarga	Chincholi	19.92	1.99
17	Gulbarga	Afzalpur	18.39	1.83
18	Koppal	Koppal	18.23	1.82
19	Kodagu	Virajpet	18.00	1.79
20	Bellary	Bellary	17.74	1.77
21	Bijapur	Bijapur	17.43	1.74
22	Bagalakote	Bilagi	17.11	1.71
23	Gulbarga	Gulbarga	16.70	1.67
24	Bijapur	Basavanabagevadi	16.34	1.63
25	Bijapur	Indi	16.25	1.62
26	Koppal	Yelburga	16.14	1.61
27	Bagalakote	Mudhola	16.10	1.61
28	Bellary	Sandur	15.45	1.54
29	Belgaum	Savadatti	15.27	1.52
30	Bidar	Basavakalyan	15.22	1.52
31	Chitradurga	Molakalmuru	15.16	1.51
32	Bidar	Aurad	15.10	1.51
33	Kolar	Chintamani	15.00	1.50
34	Belgaum	Ghokak	14.52	1.45

Contd...

Rank	District	Taluk Name	Actual	Normalised to St. Average
35	Bagalakote	Badami	14.47	1.44
36	Bellary	Hadagali	14.43	1.44
37	Kolar	Mulabagal	14.34	1.43
38	Bidar	Humnabad	14.27	1.42
39	Belgaum	Ramadurga	13.95	1.39
40	Gadag	Shirahatti	13.90	1.39
41	Gulbarga	Aland	13.79	1.37
42	Davangere	Harapanahalli	13.66	1.36
43	Bagalakote	Jamakandi	13.45	1.34
44	Kolar	Malur	13.35	1.33
45	Bellary	Hagaribommanahalli	13.35	1.33
46	Mysore	T.narasipur	13.01	1.30
47	Kolar	Gudibande	12.91	1.29
48	Uttara kannada	Yellapur	12.75	1.27
49	Gadag	Mundarigi	12.67	1.26
50	Mysore	Nanjangud	12.65	1.26
51	Haveri	Savnur	12.43	1.24
52	Bellary	Hosapete	12.35	1.23
53	Kolar	Chikkaballapura	12.20	1.22
54	Dharwad	Dharwad	12.00	1.20
55	Mysore	H.d.kote	11.34	1.13
56	Uttara kannada	Haliyal	11.21	1.12
57	Dharwad	Kalaghattigi	11.16	1.11
58	Haveri	Haveri	10.84	1.08
59	Bellary	Kudluga	10.70	1.07
60	Haveri	Hanagallu	10.16	1.01
61	Belgaum	Hukkeri	9.99	1.00
62	Bagalakote	Bagalakote	9.97	0.99
63	Bijapur	Muddebihal	9.94	0.99
64	Gadag	Naragunda	9.94	0.99
65	Uttara kannada	Bhatkal	9.94	0.99
66	Kolar	Kolar	9.70	0.97
67	Bidar	Bidar	9.68	0.97
68	Chamarajanagar	Kollegal	9.51	0.95
69	Chamarajanagar	Chamarajanagar	9.48	0.95
70	Chitradurga	Challakere	9.48	0.94
71	Mysore	Periyapatna	9.42	0.94
72	Kolar	Bagepalli	9.24	0.92

Contd...

Rank	District	Taluk Name	Actual	Normalised to St. Average
73	Bagalakote	Hunagunda	9.20	0.92
74	Dharwad	Navalgunda	9.04	0.90
75	Mysore	Hunsur	8.98	0.90
76	Gadag	Rona	8.86	0.88
77	Haveri	Shiggaon	8.77	0.87
78	Chamarajanagar	Gundlupete	8.47	0.84
79	Shimoga	Shikaripura	8.42	0.84
80	Belgaum	Rayabaga	8.15	0.81
81	Uttara kannada	Mundagod	8.10	0.81
82	Gadag	Gadag	8.05	0.80
83	Kolar	Shidlagatta	7.97	0.79
84	Chickmagalur	Chickmagalur	7.94	0.79
85	Tumkur	Sira	7.87	0.79
86	Davangere	Chennagiri	7.85	0.78
87	Bidar	Bhalki	7.78	0.78
88	Chickmagalur	Mudigere	7.75	0.77
89	Belgaum	Athani	7.74	0.77
90	Tumkur	Pavagada	7.64	0.76
91	Chamarajanagar	Yelandur	7.55	0.75
92	Chitradurga	Hiriyur	7.49	0.75
93	Shimoga	Soraba	7.42	0.74
94	Davangere	Harihara	7.42	0.74
95	Chickmagalur	Kadur	7.33	0.73
96	Dharwad	Hubli	7.24	0.72
97	Hassan	Arasikere	7.05	0.70
98	Hassan	Arakalgud	6.82	0.68
99	Bangalore rural	Ramanagara	6.81	0.68
100	Chitradurga	Holalkere	6.78	0.68
101	Chickmagalur	Tarikere	6.76	0.67
102	Shimoga	Bhadravathi	6.64	0.66
103	Haveri	Byadagi	6.56	0.65
104	Mysore	K.r.nagara	6.46	0.64
105	Shimoga	Shimoga	6.46	0.64
106	Uttara kannada	Honnavar	6.44	0.64
107	Davangere	Honnali	6.43	0.64
108	Dharwad	Kundagol	6.28	0.63
109	Bangalore rural	Kanakapura	6.28	0.63
110	Kolar	Bangarapete	6.07	0.61

Contd...

Rank	District	Taluk Name	Actual	Normalised to St. Average
111	Haveri	Ranibennur	6.06	0.60
112	Hassan	Holenarisipur	6.06	0.60
113	Hassan	Belur	5.95	0.59
114	Mandya	Krishrajpet	5.95	0.59
115	Uttara kannada	Supa	5.88	0.59
116	Davangere	Davanagere	5.82	0.58
117	Tumkur	Madhugiri	5.81	0.58
118	Chitradurga	Hosadurga	5.63	0.56
119	Belgaum	Khanapura	5.54	0.55
120	Belgaum	Bailhongala	5.42	0.54
121	Haveri	Hirekerur	5.41	0.54
122	Kolar	Srinivasapura	5.40	0.54
123	Uttara kannada	Siddapur	5.28	0.53
124	Kolar	Gowribidanur	5.28	0.53
125	Davangere	Jagalur	5.21	0.52
126	Mandya	Pandavapura	5.18	0.52
127	Mysore	Mysore	4.90	0.49
128	Bangalore urban	Anekal	4.84	0.48
129	Mandya	Malavalli	4.81	0.48
130	Bangalore rural	Channapattana	4.77	0.48
131	Uttara kannada	Ankola	4.62	0.46
132	Uttara kannada	Sirsi	4.62	0.46
133	Hassan	Saklespur	4.61	0.46
134	Tumkur	Kunigal	4.41	0.44
135	Hassan	Chennarayapatna	4.40	0.44
136	Belgaum	Belgaum	4.33	0.43
137	Uttara kannada	Kumta	4.19	0.42
138	Chitradurga	Chitradurga	4.19	0.42
139	Bangalore rural	Doddaballapur	4.08	0.41
140	Kodagu	Somavarpur	4.07	0.41
141	Mandya	Srirangapatna	4.04	0.40
142	Tumkur	Tiptur	3.90	0.39
143	Mandya	Maddur	3.87	0.39
144	Kodagu	Madikeri	3.79	0.38
145	Tumkur	Gubbi	3.76	0.37
146	Chickmagalur	Koppa	3.74	0.37
147	Shimoga	Hosanagara	3.68	0.37
148	Shimoga	Sagara	3.50	0.35

Contd...

Rank	District	Taluk Name	Actual	Normalised to St. Average
149	Mandya	Nagamangala	3.46	0.34
150	Bangalore rural	Hosakote	3.42	0.34
151	Chickmagalur	Narasimharajpur	3.26	0.33
152	Mandya	Mandya	3.15	0.31
153	Tumkur	Koratagere	3.11	0.31
154	Uttara kannada	Karwar	3.04	0.30
155	Shimoga	Thirthahalli	3.01	0.30
156	Hassan	Hassan	2.93	0.29
157	Bangalore urban	Bangalore (s)	2.88	0.29
158	Tumkur	Tumkur	2.88	0.29
159	Bangalore rural	Devanahalli	2.85	0.28
160	Belgaum	Chikkodi	2.69	0.27
161	Bangalore rural	Magadi	2.50	0.25
162	Bangalore rural	Nelamangala	2.47	0.25
163	D.kannada	Puttur	2.42	0.24
164	D.kannada	Sulya	2.39	0.24
165	Bangalore urban	Bangalore (n)	2.32	0.23
166	Hassan	Alur	2.23	0.22
167	Tumkur	Chikkanayakanahalli	2.02	0.20
168	Tumkur	Turuvekere	1.91	0.19
169	Chickmagalur	Sringeri	1.89	0.19
170	D.kannada	Belthangady	1.88	0.19
171	D.kannada	Buntwal	1.77	0.18
172	Udupi	Karkala	1.50	0.15
173	D.kannada	Mangalore	1.32	0.13
174	Udupi	Udupi	1.04	0.10
175	Udupi	Kundapur	0.90	0.09
	Std. Dev			0.72
	Inverse of Std. Dev			1.39

Source: Commissioner Public Instruction, Government of Karnataka

Annexure 16.5

**Number of Students enrolled in Government and Aided Colleges per lakh population:
Relative Positions of Taluks**

Rank	Name of the Taluk	Students per lakh population	Rank	Name of the Taluk	Students per lakh population	Rank	Name of the Taluk	Students per lakh population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Sringeri	2580.42	40	Kudligi	833.79	79	C.N.Halli	417.11
2	Karwar	2031.90	41	Hadagali	828.47	80	Mudhol	411.86
3	Puttur	1858.08	42	Madikeri	819.52	81	K.R.Nagar	409.36
4	Kumta	1651.89	43	Kolar	813.09	82	Naragund	409.09
5	Hassan	1644.23	44	Bhadravathi	801.21	83	Raichur	406.88
6	Mysore	1585.79	45	Haliyal	787.54	84	Koppal	406.18
7	Chitradurga	1577.01	46	Mandya	782.71	85	Byadagi	400.38
8	Karkala	1547.63	47	Virajpet	779.60	86	Kadur	392.26
9	Hubli	1471.32	48	Kundapura	777.22	87	Hanagal	386.00
10	Malavalli	1440.58	49	Kanakapura	774.45	88	Shorapur	383.74
11	Tumkur	1437.16	50	Bellary	760.76	89	Arasikere	380.53
12	Bangalore (N)	1410.53	51	Muddebihal	740.38	90	Hukkeri	374.66
13	Sirsi	1407.61	52	Ron	691.99	91	Holenarasipura	361.00
14	Bagalkot	1387.82	53	Chickballapur	653.00	92	Nelamangala	357.71
15	Udupi	1370.10	54	Chennapatna	611.73	93	Doddaballapur	354.66
16	Ankola	1362.02	55	Bagepalli	611.72	94	Humanbad	354.46
17	Mangalore	1303.63	56	Chickmagalur	610.30	95	H.B.Halli	350.84
18	Belgaum	1254.92	57	Jamakhandi	583.20	96	Chamaraj-nagar	347.29
19	Honnar	1250.16	58	Gokak	580.00	97	Shiggaon	336.75
20	Dharwad	1238.81	59	Athani	568.53	98	Harapanahalli	335.67
21	Tiptur	1147.93	60	Koppa	561.24	99	Haveri	327.84
22	Gulbarga	1080.86	61	Ramdurga	545.64	100	Buntwal	315.88
23	Bidar	1060.46	62	Bhatkal	543.83	101	Nanjangud	314.72
24	Hospet	1058.70	63	Yellapur	529.22	102	Malur	310.11
25	Bangarpet	1035.25	64	Mulbagal	511.11	103	Mundagod	305.38
26	Davanagere	1004.55	65	Mundargi	495.06	104	Koratagere	296.26
27	Hunagund	998.95	66	Arakalgud	492.87	105	Hiriyur	295.09
28	Belthangadi	979.94	67	Gowribidanur	481.43	106	Pandavapur	277.13
29	Sulya	976.39	68	Hosadurga	468.74	107	Hosanagar	272.13
30	Sagara	934.01	69	Maddur	460.12	108	Belur	272.01
31	Bijapur	930.95	70	Chikkodi	458.45	109	Channagiri	269.53
32	Gadag	898.42	71	Hirekerur	455.67	110	Turuvekere	261.50
33	Shimoga	896.62	72	Badami	453.21	111	Nagamangala	258.89
34	Ranebennur	895.56	73	Bhalki	445.88	112	Holekere	252.57
35	Bangalore (S)	868.02	74	Challakere	438.09	113	Sedam	249.89
36	Chintamani	853.10	75	Channarayapatna	437.23	114	Raibagh	248.03
37	Bailhongal	850.93	76	Shirahatti	433.57	115	Jagalur	246.81
38	Siddapur	839.50	77	Sindgi	428.69	116	Kollegal	243.08
39	Thirthahalli	839.33	78	Basavakalyan	427.35	117	Pavagada	242.45

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Rank	Name of the Taluk	Enrolment Ratio	Rank	Name of the Taluk	Enrolment Ratio
118	Somwarpet	242.26	163	Soundathi	101.04
119	Sira	236.01	164	Devadurga	97.51
120	Indi	230.96	165	Devanahalli	94.66
121	Hunsur	227.79	166	Manvi	81.38
122	Kunigal	218.98	167	Jewargi	71.54
123	Gubbi	218.63	168	Afzalpur	70.07
124	Gudlupet	217.95	169	Yadagiri	64.15
125	Narasimharajapura	213.34	170	H.D.Kote	61.41
126	Shikaripura	212.17	171	Yelburga	60.78
127	Silaghatta	211.02	172	Anekal	35.46
128	Aurad	209.71	173	Alur	0.00
129	T.Narasipur	205.64	174	Supa	0.00
130	Lingasugur	200.70	175	Yelandur	0.00
131	Magadi	200.54			
132	Tarikere	197.69		State Average	669.44
133	Gangavathi	194.04			
134	Srinivasapur	193.38			
135	Navalgund	188.52			
136	Mudigere	185.48			
137	Kundagol	185.30			
138	Sandur	176.82			
139	Harihara	175.47			
140	Madhugiri	171.30			
141	Savanur	165.31			
142	Sindhanur	161.04			
143	Kalghatgi	159.88			
144	Kushtagi	156.73			
145	Bilagi	155.81			
146	Periyapatna	155.34			
147	Krishnarajpet	154.18			
148	Hosakote	144.12			
149	Soraba	144.00			
150	Ramanagaram	140.88			
151	Chincholi	136.03			
152	Aland	135.33			
153	B.Bagewadi	130.93			
154	Srirangapatna	127.93			
155	Gundibanda	124.64			
156	Shahapur	120.76			
157	Honnali	120.01			
158	Khanapura	117.21			
159	Siruguppa	111.40			
160	Molakalmuru	111.33			
161	Sakaleshpur	109.98			
162	Chitapur	105.59			

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