



## AN ANALYSIS OF RELATIVE DEVELOPMENT STATUS: A MICRO LEVEL STUDY IN KOPPAL DISTRICT OF KARNATAKA STATE

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### Abstract

Koppal is a backward and a relatively slow growth district of Karnataka. The district domestic product increased from Rs. 521198 lakhs in 2000-01 to Rs. 648213 lakhs by 2004-05 at a rate of 5.60 % p.a. Koppal showed poor performance and was pushed to lower ranks compared to what it enjoyed in 1970-71. In 1998-99 it was in 14<sup>th</sup> position with a CCDI value of 75.96 which shows a sharp decline in development performance. It is a composite measure consisting of the attainments in health, education, and income levels of the people in a given area. As per KHDR 2005, Belgaum district was ranked 8 out of 27 districts with a HDI value of 0.648 (Table 5). This is an improvement over 1999, when the HDI value was computed at 0.545, and the district rank was 9<sup>th</sup>. So it's very essential to study the Relative Development Status of the koppal district so present study intends to analyse the overall Relative Development Status of the koppal district in Karnataka State.

**Key Words:** Development, Growth rate, Performance, HDI, Health, Education, Income.

### Section-I-Introduction

Koppal, a newborn district of Karnataka state, carved out of Raichur District, came into existence on 01-04-1998. It is situated between 15° 09' 00" to 16° 03' 30" North Latitude and 75° 47' 30" to 76° 48' 10" East Longitude. It consists of four talukas viz : Koppal, Gangavathi, Kushtagi & Yelburga. Koppal district is surrounded by Raichur district in the east, Gadag district in the West, Bagalkot district in the north, Bellary district in the south. Koppal district headquarters is closest to the world heritage Hampi.

The Tungabhadra river is formed by union of two rivers, viz., the Tunga and the Bhadra, both of which rise at Gangamula in the Varaha Parvata of the Western Ghats. This is also a perennial river, very deep in certain places and almost unfordable even in the dry season. This river enters the district near Kesalapur village at the south-western tip of Koppal Taluk. The general slope of the land in the district being north-west to south-east, the Tungabhadra has a large number of rivulets and streams serving as tributaries. But none of these streams is of any great importance by itself and they generally go dry during the summer. There is Thungabhadra reservoir at Munirabad which is in the border of koppal taluk. The Tungabhadra river also is reputed as one of the important rivers of South India.

The study is divided four sections. First section relates to introductory part, Second section deals with Composition and Growth of Income. Human Development Status in Koppal District has been dealt in the third section and Conclusions have been drawn in the last section.

Koppal is a backward and a relatively slow growth district of Karnataka. The district domestic product increased from Rs. 521198 lakhs in 2000-01 to Rs. 648213 lakhs by 2004-05 at a rate of 5.60 % p.a. The per capita DDP recorded a growth rate of 6.71% p. a., increasing from Rs. 11329 to Rs. 14692 during the same period. The growth rate of the district income is lower than that at the state as well as national levels. The High Powered Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances (HPCFRRI) classified the district as a backward district. The ranking of the district in different development indices as worked out by HPCFRRI is presented in Table 1.

**Table 1: Ranking of Koppal District in various Development Indices.**

Sl.No.	Development Indices	Rank
<b>1</b>	<b>Human Development</b>	
a.	Sex Ratio	<b>15</b>
b.	Literacy	<b>11</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Agriculture</b>	
a.	Cropping Intensity	<b>12</b>
b.	% of Net Irrigated Area to Net Area Sown	<b>4</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Live Stock Per Lakh Population</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Industry</b>	
a.	Share in State Total of Factories	<b>4</b>



b.	Share in State Total of Industrial Workers	<b>3</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Education Infrastructure</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Health infrastructure</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Infrastructure</b>	
a.	Total Road Length Per 100 Sq. Kms Area	<b>14</b>
b.	No of Vehicles Per Lakh Population	<b>8</b>
c.	Average Population Per Bank Branch	<b>11</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Share of SC /ST in Total State SC/ST Population</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Agricultural Labourers</b>	
a.	Share in State Total	<b>5</b>
b.	Proportion to Total Workers in District	<b>10</b>
	<b>COMPOSITE INDEX OF DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>14</b>

Source: HPCFRRI, GoK 2002.

Industrially, the district's ranking within the state is among the top five. Even in terms of irrigation development also the district has a good rank. However, in all other indicators, especially health, education, human development and physical infrastructure, the district's position is not encouraging. Thus, the development priorities must focus on aspects of human development, promotion of infrastructure and strengthening of agricultural performance.

Although between 1960-61 and 1970-71, the district improved its ranking from 12 to 11, later on it started to move in downward direction. Between 1970-71 and 1998-99 Koppal showed poor performance and was pushed to lower ranks compared to what it enjoyed in 1970-71. In 1998-99 it was in 14<sup>th</sup> position with a CCDI value of 75.96 which shows a sharp decline in development performance. Similarly, when we look at talukas, the development profile is more diverse (Table 2).

#### Section-II- Composition and Growth of Income

Koppal district is considered as backward and a slow growing district. Table 3 gives information on the income growth of district (compaction)

**Table 2: Relative income of Koppal District**

Sl.No	Income	Koppal		Karnataka	
		1999-2000	2005-06	1999-2000	2005-06
1	Gross Domestic Product(GDP) *	183016	274355	10124745	20092235
2	Per Capita (CPI) **	15170	18021	19574	35469
3	Growth Rate of GDP***		5.30		10.29
4	Growth Rate of PCI***		1.89		8.86

\*Rs. in Lakhs, \*\* Rs; \*\*\*Percent p.a. ; Source : DES, Bangalore

The rate of growth of the District's Domestic product and per capita income is lower than that of the state. In the year 1999-2000 the district's income accounted for 5.30 percent of the state's income and by 2006-07 the share fell down to 6.00 percent. Thus the district has relatively lagged behind the growth in the state as a whole. District's per capita income growth rate is also considerably lower than that of the state. Sector wise distribution of District's income is shown in Table 4.

**Table 3: Sectoral Distribution of DDP**

Sector/Activity	Income (Rs. lakhs)	%
Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	56841	24.83
Forestry	3669	1.60
Fishery	575	0.25
Mining	602	0.26
<b>Primary Sector</b>	<b>61686</b>	<b>26.95</b>
Industries (Regd)	18587	8.12
Industries (Others)	12545	5.48
Construction	21845	9.54
Electricity etc.	7741	3.38
<b>Secondary Sector</b>	<b>60718</b>	<b>26.53</b>
Railway	2235	0.98



Other Transport	10136	4.43
Storage	56	0.02
Communication	6808	2.97
Trade, etc	20216	8.83
Banking and Insurance	9889	4.32
Real Estate, etc.	23155	10.12
Public Administration	5132	2.24
Other Services	28868	12.61
<b>Tertiary Sector</b>	106496	46.52
<b>Total Income</b>	228901	100.00
<b>Per Capita Income (Rs)</b>	17654	

Source: DSO, Koppal

Agriculture is the most important sector, along with animal husbandry; it has generated nearly 23 percent of income. Registered industries and other services are in the subsequent positions by contributory 12 percent each to the district's income generation. All service sector activities including construction are contributing satisfactorily. The service sector as a whole generates half of the total income, agriculture and industries contribute quarter each to the total income. By sustaining service sector's dynamism, encouraging industry development, enhancing agricultural productivity and promoting the allied activities, the district's income can be further increased.

### Section-III- Human Development Status in Koppal District

It is also important to study the human development achievements of the districts. Human development is the currently most used indicator of socio-economic development. It is a composite measure consisting of the attainments in health, education, and income levels of the people in a given area. As per KHDR 2005, Belgaum district was ranked 8 out of 27 districts with a HDI value of 0.648 (Table 5). This is an improvement over 1999, when the HDI value was computed at 0.545, and the district rank was 9<sup>th</sup>.

**Table 4: Human Development Parameters of Koppal District vis-à-vis State And the Best Performing District, 1999 and 2005**

Sl. No	HD Parameter	Koppal		Karnataka		Best Performing District			
		1991	2001	1991	2005	1999		2005	
						Name	Value	Name	Value
1	LEB	65.2	71.9	62.1	65.8	Udupi	66.1	Udupi	67.8
2	GER (6 to 14 yrs)	92	65	92.83	94.14	Udupi	156.02	D. Kannada	112.65
3	PCI	60	63.5	7447	13057	Kodagu	16090	Bangalore (U)	24774
4	GDI	5476	10882	0.525	0.637	D.Kannada	0.645	Bangalore (U)	0.731
5	HDI	<b>0.541</b>	<b>0.650</b>	0.541	0.650	D.Kannada	0.661	Bangalore (U)	0.753
a	Health	0.583	0.642	0.618	0.680	Udupi	0.685	Udupi	0.713
b	Education	0.403	0.576	0.602	0.712	Udupi	0.830	Bangalore (U)	0.887
c	Income	0.351	0.529	0.402	0.559	Kodagu	0.531	Bangalore (U)	0.666

Source: Karnataka HDR, GoK, 2005.

The district's performance compares slightly unfavourably with that of the state whose HDI value is 0.650, although much better than the all India figure (0.590, in 2001). HDI value has increased by 18.90%, but this is less than the percentage improvement in other districts and that of the state. Hence, the immediate task should be to raise the level of human development of the district to the level of the state.

When we look at the components of human development, in respect of health, the district has shown better performance by improving its ranking from 6 to 2; and in terms of life expectancy at birth (LEB) it stands 2<sup>nd</sup> among all the districts of Karnataka. But in education and income, although the absolute values have increased, the relative position of the district has deteriorated, the rank slipping from 14<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> position in education and from 10<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> position in income. Hence, it becomes clear that the development in Belgaum district is not moving at par with those in other districts, which is a matter of concern. Besides, it also shows that the district is lagging behind the best performers and is still a long way from catching up with them, a sign of glaring disparity.



The district is moving almost along with the state in respect of gender equality as measured through gender related human development (GDI), whose value is much better than the all India figure (0.609). The comparison is made in Table 6 and Figure 1.

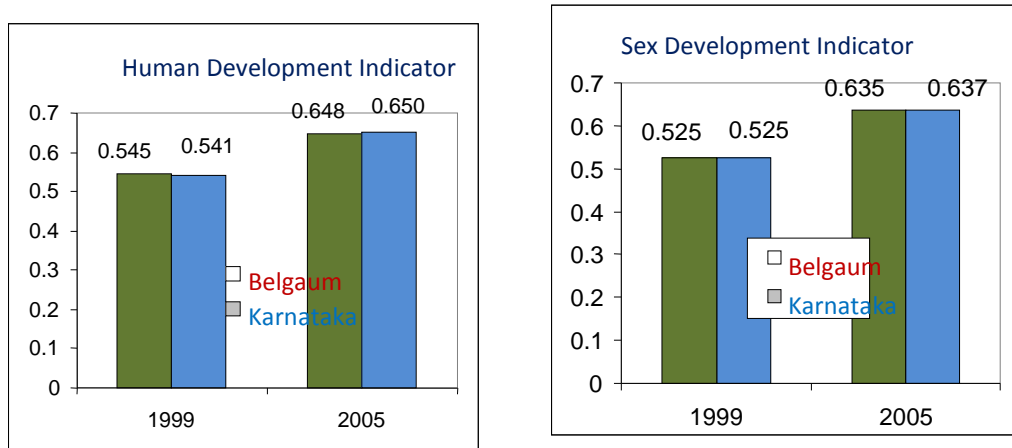
**Table 5: Human Development Indicators of Koppal District and the State**

Indicator	HDI		GDI	
	1991	2001	1991	2001
Koppal	0.446	0.582	0.428	0.561
Karnataka	0.541	0.650	0.525	0.637

Note: Figures in bracket indicate the rank of the district.

Source: Karnataka Human Development Report, 1999 and 2005

**Figure 1: Human and Gender Development Indicators**



Thus, the analysis so far clearly reveals the lop-sided growth in the district like elsewhere. The growth is neither uniform across the constituent talukas nor has translated into HD attainments. There are also substantial gaps and potentialities in terms of sectoral attainments. However, for a planning of sectoral requirements an assessment report needs to be prepared across each sector/activity; regions; and, if possible, by groups of people. The current document aims to present a critical account of the development status of the district so as to identify the development priorities for the next 5 years. It also aims at preparing a 'District Vision' which forms the framework of development for the next 5 to 10 years.

#### Section-IV-Conclusion

Thus the progress achieved by district is not satisfactory and the development in physical terms has not transformed into human terms. Hence, the focus of planning should be towards improving the income levels and resultant improvement in human development status. The present research paper tries to examine the relative development status of the koppal district and it also tries to suggest the state government to identifying strengths, weakness, opportunities and threats and made some effort to overcome some of the severe problems in the district.

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