

FOOD SECURITY IN KARNATAKA: A TALUK LEVEL ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

In the present study, using the data of Global Food Security Index (GFSI), Indian status has been compared with the other countries. Similarly, taking district and taluk wise data on Food Security Index (FSI) of Karnataka, performance of different districts and taluks are analysed. Further, FSI has been linked with the some socio-economic indicator. Interesting observations are made this study. Many studies have already found that north Karnataka is under developed in general and Kalaburagi (Hyderabad Karnataka) division is in particular. But in the present study, with respect to FSI, that trend is not observed. Deprivation as well as development is observed in all the divisions in FSI.

However, negative associations are found between FSI and socio-economic indicators like rural population, people dependent on agriculture and Dalits. Hence, special focus has to be paid for this group of people through the training along with implementation of the existing programme and policies more efficiently and meaningfully.

KEYWORDS: Food Security, Regional Disparity, Human Development

INTRODUCTION

Recently Karnataka state government has released district human development reports for all the districts of the state. It is one of the benchmarking and a Hercules task. The main objective of the District Human Development Reports (DHDRs) is to bridging the gaps in social sectors indicators among different taluks/regions of the state. District human development reports are the output of the collective efforts made by all the line departments, universities, research institutions, NGOs, taluk and district level officials of all the departments, and so on. These reports are the great value addition for the developmental literature of the state. In coming days, the findings and recommendations of these reports will be helpful various police formulations.

These district human development reports have constructed different indices using the various indicators. The indices constructed are - Human Development Index (HDI), Gender Inequality Index (GII), Child Development Index (CDI), Food Security Index (FSI), Urban Development Index (UDI), Dalit Development Index (DDI). Among these indices food security index is one of the import index. There are many studies, which have analysed and discussed the different socio-economic issues. When it comes to food security, there are very less studies. Food Security Index (FSI) has been calculated by DHDRs of Karnataka using three dimensional indices with 19 indictors as shown in the below.

Food Security Index (FSI) has been calculated by DHDRs of Karnataka using three dimensional indices with 19 indictors

Availability: 1) Cropping Intensity, 2. Percentage Change in Net Sown Area over the years (2001-2011), 3) Per-capita Food Grain Production (in kgs), 4) Percentage of Forest Cover to Total Geographical Area, 5) Irrigation Intensity 6) Percentage of Area Degraded (Cultivable Waste) to Total Geographical Area, 7) Percentage of Leguminous (Area under Pulses) Crops in the Gross Cropped Area;

Accessibility: 1) Percentage of BPL Card Holders to Total Card Holders in the Taluk 2. Per-capita Income (GDP at Current Prices in the Taluk) 3) Percentage of Non-agricultural Workers to Total Workers 4) Average Size of Holdings 5) Percentage of Agricultural Labourers to Total workers 6) Percentage of Villages having PDS Outlets within the Village;

Absorption: 1) Child Mortality Rate (0-5 years) 2) Percentage of HHs with Access to Water 3) Percentage of Pregnant Women with Anaemia 4) Percentage of Malnourished Children (excluding normal) 5) Percentage of Children Born under Weight 6) Female Literacy Rate.

Source: Guideline Document for preparation of DHDR, GoK

At the inter-nation level there are number of studies which have analysed the issue related to food security as well as food security index. Whereas, in India studies related to food security are in good number among them very important are Bhushan (2013), Dev (1996), Geetha, Suryanarayana (1993), Gulati, Gujra, Nandakumar, Jain, Anand, Rath, Joshi (2012), Jayasuriya, Mudbhary, Broca (2013), Jha, Gaiha, Pandey, Kaicker. (2013), Kumar, Ayyappan (2014), Mahadevan, Suardi (2013), Suryanarayana, (1995), Upadhyay, Palanivel (2011), Chukwukere, Umeh, Chidinma, Okezie and Jamalludin (2011), Goswami, Chatterjee (2010). But studies on food security index and factors affecting on food security index are very less in number. In the present study using district and taluk level data on food security index, an attempt has been made to analyse the status of food security among different regions and different socio economic groups in Karnataka.

Present study has been divided into four sections, apart from introduction, section two analyses the Indian status in global food security index (GFSI) in comparison with the some of the selected countries. Section three analyses the food security index in Karnataka with special focus on districts and taluks. Fourth section is devoted on association of food security with some of the socio-economic indicators. Last section concludes the present paper.

INDIA AND GFSI

According to Global food security index (GFSI) 2015, India ranks 68th (with the GFI score of 50.9) out of 109 countries of world over. Countries like United States, Singapore, Ireland, Austria and Netherlands are found in the top list with the GFSI score higher than 85. It is to be noted that United States of America's value is 89.0, which is around 30 score higher than that of India. Countries such as Sierra Leone, Madagascar, Chad and Burundi (have GFSI score less than 30) are in the bottom position in the index. Among the neighboring countries, except Srilanka, Indian ranking is somewhat appreciable. But it needs to achieve a lot as compared to 'developed' and many 'developing countries' (Table 1).

Table 1: Score and Ranks of Global Food Security Index (GFSI) of the selected Countries, 2015

Countries	Score /100	Rank
United States	89.0	1
Singapore	88.2	2
Ireland	85.4	3
Austria	85.1	4
Netherlands	85.0	5
Switzerland	84.4	6
Germany	83.9	8
United Kingdom	81.6	15
Japan	77.4	21
Sri Lanka	53.7	63
India	50.9	68
Pakistan	45.7	77
Myanmar	44.0	78
Nepal	40.5	85
Bangladesh	37.4	89
Sierra Leone	29.0	106
Madagascar	28.8	107
Chad	27.9	108
Burundi	25.1	109

Source: Global food security index 2015

FOOD SECURITY INDEX (FSI) IN KARNATAKA

District wise FSI has been presented in table 2. It is found from the table that Dharwad (FSI Value 0.216) (FSI Value 0.695) is found in the first position in FSI, whereas, Chikkaballapur is in the bottom position. Districts like Dharwad, Dakshinakannada, Udupi, Bengaluru Urban and Bidar are in the top five positions. Out of these five districts, except Dharwad and Bidar, remaining districts are from Southern part of the state. On the other hand, Chitradurga, Bengaluru Rural, Koppal, Raichur and Chikkaballapur are in the bottom five positions. Out of these five districts, except Koppal and Raichur, remaining districts are from southern part of the state.

Taluk wise food security index has been presented in appendix table 1. It is found from the table that out of 175 taluks, Mangalore, Navalagund, Udupi, Hubli, Dharwad, Karkala, Bantwal, Sulya, Beltangady and Puttur are found in the top ten positions. A point here is to be noted that out of these ten taluks, 7 are from southern part of the state and only Hubli, Dharwad and Navalagund are from the northern part of the state (Belagavi Division). Another important observation is that remaining seven taluks are from Mysuru division. No taluks is observed either from Bangalore or from Kalaburagi division. On the other hand taluks like Srinivasapur, Gowribidanur, H.B.Halli, Chintamani, Bagepalli, Heggadadevanakote, Kushtagi, Gudibanda, Devadurga and Yadgir are found in the bottom ten positions in the food security index. Out of these 10 bottom listed taluks four (Kushtagi, Devadurga and Yadgir and H.B.Halli) are from north Karnataka. These all are from Kalaburagi division. Remaining six taluks (Srinivasapur, Gowribidanur, Chintamani, Bagepalli, Heggadadevanakote, Kushtagi and Gudibanda) are from southern part of the state. Out of these six taluks except Heggadadevanakote all are from Bengaluru division.

Table 2: District-wise Food Security Index in Karnataka, 2014

Districts	FSI Value	FSI Rank
Dharwad	0.695	1
Dakshinakannada	0.694	2
Udupi	0.664	3
Bengaluru Urban	0.589	4
Bidar	0.569	5
Kodagu	0.568	6
Uttar Kannada	0.547	7
Belagavi	0.544	8
Bagalkot	0.519	9
Vijayapura	0.508	10
Mysuru	0.493	11
Kalaburagi	0.466	12
Gadag	0.452	13
Haveri	0.422	14
Davanagere	0.405	15
Chamarajanagara	0.398	16
Tumakuru	0.393	17
Chikkamagaluru	0.380	18
Mandya	0.364	19
Hassan	0.362	20
Shivamogga	0.358	21
Ballari	0.350	22
Yadagiri	0.348	23
Kolar	0.346	24
Ramanagar	0.343	25
Chitradurga	0.301	26
Bengaluru Rural	0.28	27
Koppal	0.269	28
Raichur	0.266	29
Chikkaballapur	0.216	30

Source: GoK (2014) "Human Development: Performance of Districts, Taluks and Urban Local Bodies in Karnataka, 2014 – A snapshot", Planning Department

Nexus between FSI and Socio-Economic Indicators

Another exercise is made in this section to see the Nexus between FSI and socio-economic Indicators. For this purpose taking into consideration of 175 taluks of the Karnataka state FSI has been linked to the indicators - share of rural population, share of people dependent on agriculture and percentage of SC population. For this purpose three scatter diagrams have been made and presented in figure 1, 2 and 3.

Negative association is found between the 'share of rural population and FSI', 'share of people dependent of agriculture and FSI', and 'share of Dalit population and FSI', It means, these three disaggregated groups have comparatively lower status in Food Security measures.

Rural people, who provide the food to the nation, have lower food security than the urban area, which is evident through the strong negative association between share of rural population and FSI in Figure 1. Further, the tragedy is that FSI has a strong negative association with the 'people dependent on agriculture'. It shows that people who are struggling to product food grains for entire nation have no proper food security for themselves.

Dalits are lagging behind in getting the food security than non-Dalits. As it is known that Dalits are in the need of food security measures more as compared to others, in such circumstances, higher negative association between Dalit population and FSI is not acceptable.

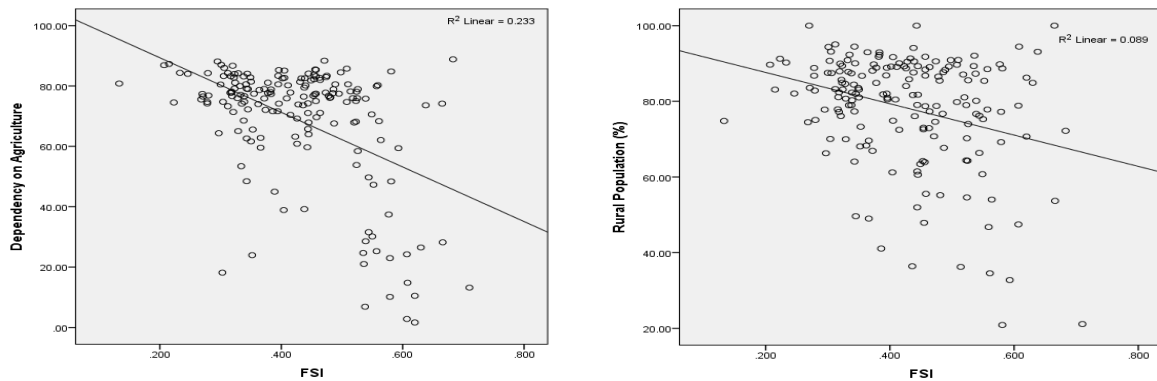


Figure 1: Scatter Diagram of % of Rural Population and FSI

Figure 2: Scatter Diagram of % of Dependency on Agriculture and FSI

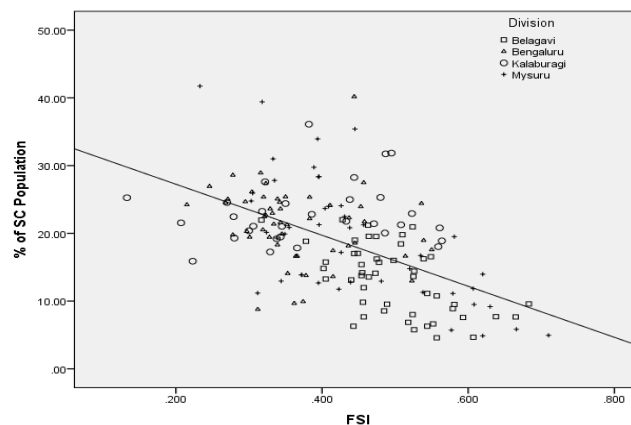


Figure 3: Scatter Diagram of % of SC population and FSI

CONCLUSIONS

Food is a very basic need. If somebody dies due to hunger is the great insult to the human society. This also indicates failure of government policies and programmes. Many acts, policies and programmes have been implemented to eradicate the problem of hunger world over. India has also implemented various policies and programmes in this direction. These efforts have resulted positively over the period of time. Hence, the problem of hunger has declined significantly. However, India needs to achieve a lot in this direction. Among the effort on eradication of the problem of starvation, public distribution system (PDS) is one of the most important initiatives since independence.

In the present study, using the Global Food Security Index (GFSI) data, Indian status has been compared with other countries. Similarly, taking district and taluk level data on Food Security Index (FSI) of Karnataka, performance of different districts and taluks are analysed. Further FSI has been linked with the some socio-economic indicators. Interesting observations are made this study. Many studies have already found that north Karnataka is under developed in general and Kalaburagi (Hyderabad Karnataka) division is in particular. Some of the important studies are Dadibhavi (1982), Nanjundappa (2002) (popularly known as D M Nanjundappa Committee report), Hanagodimath (2014), Panchamukhi

(2001), Kadekodi (2000), Shiddalingaswami and Raghavendra (2010), Shiddu and Aziz (2012), Shiddu et al (2012) and so on. But in the present study, with respect to FSI, that trend is not observed. Deprivation as well as development is observed in all the divisions in FSI.

However, negative association is found between FSI and socio-economic indicators like rural population, people dependent on agriculture and *Dalits*. Hence, special focus has to be paid for this group of people through training and awareness creation programmes along with implementation of the existing schemes and policies more efficiently and meaningfully.

Appendix Table 1: Taluk wise Food Security Index (FSI), % of SC Population Rural Population (%) and Dependency on Agriculture (%)

District	Taluks	FSI	Ran k	% of SC Population	Rural Population (%)	Dependency on Agriculture (%)
Bagalkot	Badami	0.473	57	14.11	74.59	77.79
Bagalkot	Bagalkot	0.549	25	16.55	60.74	70.59
Bagalkot	Bilagi	0.378	110	18.83	88.90	81.08
Bagalkot	Hungund	0.444	76	17.02	61.48	71.04
Bagalkot	Jamkhandi	0.449	72	17.04	63.41	81.85
Bagalkot	Mudhol	0.445	73	19.00	81.74	84.12
Bangalore (R)	Devanahalli	0.329	140	23.62	69.99	65.05
Bangalore (R)	Doddaballapur	0.297	162	20.29	66.27	64.36
Bangalore (R)	Hoskote	0.334	137	21.37	78.96	53.43
Bangalore (R)	Nelamangala	0.343	128	21.59	77.33	48.44
Bangalore (U)	Anekal	0.352	121	21.27	68.09	23.95
Bangalore (U)	Bangalore East	0.536	31	24.43	92.06	21.02
Bangalore (U)	Bangalore North	0.539	28	18.96	76.67	28.55
Bangalore (U)	Bangalore South	0.550	24	17.58	75.28	30.14
Belgaum	Athani	0.498	46	16.01	90.90	84.51
Belgaum	Bailhongal	0.518	41	6.86	87.10	75.96
Belgaum	Belgaum	0.593	12	7.58	32.75	59.40
Belgaum	Chikodi	0.539	28	16.24	80.13	75.79
Belgaum	Gokak	0.557	21	10.77	77.83	79.92
Belgaum	Hukkeri	0.526	33	14.41	85.57	78.95
Belgaum	Khanapur	0.457	63	7.67	86.79	75.00
Belgaum	Raibag	0.508	44	18.44	89.67	85.74
Belgaum	Ramdurg	0.478	54	15.72	86.54	76.74
Belgaum	Saundatti	0.489	48	9.54	88.32	80.55
Bellary	Bellary	0.559	20	18.03	46.76	80.27
Bellary	H.B.Halli	0.270	169	24.55	100.00	77.37
Bellary	Hadagali	0.322	146	27.61	85.67	82.77
Bellary	Hospet	0.386	106	22.81	41.08	71.62
Bellary	Kudligi	0.279	165	22.46	82.85	84.27
Bellary	Sandur	0.366	115	17.84	69.60	59.56
Bellary	Siraguppa	0.471	58	21.42	70.75	88.38
Bidar	Aurad	0.495	47	31.85	89.19	77.45
Bidar	B.Kalyana	0.508	44	21.26	79.81	74.70
Bidar	Bhalki	0.480	53	25.30	85.46	76.04
Bidar	Bidar	0.564	18	18.89	54.03	62.08
Bidar	H.Bad	0.523	38	22.92	79.00	68.17

Chamarajnagar	Chamarajanagar	0.409	95	23.99	80.47	75.90
Chamarajnagar	Gundlupet	0.338	134	19.30	87.40	83.17
Chamarajnagar	Kollegal	0.396	100	28.37	80.94	74.16
Chamarajnagar	Yelandur	0.445	73	35.40	89.30	67.90
Chikkaballapura	Bagepalli	0.246	171	26.93	82.06	84.02
Chikkaballapura	Chikkaballapura	0.304	158	26.12	70.05	74.75
Chikkaballapura	Chintamani	0.268	170	24.52	74.48	75.55
Chikkaballapura	Gowribidanur	0.271	168	25.05	83.55	76.50
Chikkaballapura	Gudibanda	0.215	174	24.24	83.09	87.31
Chikkaballapura	Sidlaghatta	0.321	147	22.47	76.11	71.38
Chikkamagalore	Chikkamagaluru	0.404	98	23.68	61.23	38.90
Chikkamagalore	Kadur	0.396	100	21.27	80.50	85.27
Chikkamagalore	Koppa	0.438	82	20.82	94.12	39.22
Chikkamagalore	Mudigere	0.303	159	24.77	90.70	18.16
Chikkamagalore	Narasimharajapura	0.426	89	17.19	88.72	60.86
Chikkamagalore	Sringeri	0.423	91	11.75	89.27	63.21
Chikkamagalore	Tarikere	0.426	89	24.08	84.05	69.19
Chitradurga	Challakere	0.323	144	22.66	84.91	79.14
Chitradurga	Chitradurga	0.453	71	23.95	64.20	76.75
Chitradurga	Hiriyur	0.339	132	25.07	80.28	76.63
Chitradurga	Holalkere	0.323	144	27.37	89.38	83.99
Chitradurga	Hosadurga	0.319	149	20.53	87.93	76.64
Chitradurga	Molakalmuru	0.278	166	19.78	88.82	74.19
D. Kannada	Bantwal	0.620	7	4.87	70.69	10.48
D. Kannada	Beltangady	0.608	9	9.50	94.45	14.81
D. Kannada	Mangalore	0.710	1	4.95	21.12	13.18
D. Kannada	Puttur	0.607	10	11.83	78.85	2.81
D. Kannada	Sulya	0.620	7	13.97	86.26	1.65
Davanagere	Channagiri	0.383	107	25.34	92.95	77.33
Davanagere	Davanagere	0.514	42	16.64	36.22	78.21
Davanagere	Harappanahalli	0.342	131	24.60	84.42	80.57
Davanagere	Harihara	0.523	38	12.96	64.39	75.04
Davanagere	Honnalli	0.383	107	22.16	92.31	78.85
Davanagere	Jagalur	0.320	148	25.36	89.96	86.70
Dharwad	Dharwad	0.638	5	7.70	93.11	73.61
Dharwad	Hubli	0.665	4	7.66	100.00	74.16
Dharwad	Kalghatgi	0.464	59	13.56	89.06	81.99
Dharwad	Kundgol	0.581	13	9.50	88.69	84.83
Dharwad	Navalgund	0.683	2	9.58	72.20	88.83
Gadag	Gadag	0.455	68	14.19	47.89	77.23
Gadag	Mundargi	0.317	152	21.96	81.11	83.23
Gadag	Nargunad	0.456	67	9.83	63.93	85.45
Gadag	Ron	0.454	69	15.39	72.60	83.69
Gadag	Shirhatti	0.463	61	21.21	72.91	82.71
Hassan	Alur	0.335	136	27.81	92.33	74.12
Hassan	Arakagud	0.457	63	21.26	91.78	83.22
Hassan	Arasikere	0.324	143	20.15	83.12	81.08
Hassan	Belur	0.333	138	31.00	87.81	77.10
Hassan	Channarayana	0.312	154	11.19	83.24	84.27
Hassan	Hassan	0.481	52	12.93	55.20	76.23

Hassan	Hole Narasipura	0.349	124	19.91	83.55	82.85
Hassan	Shakaleshapur a	0.389	105	29.76	81.85	44.98
Haveri	Byadagi	0.457	63	11.99	78.72	85.34
Haveri	Hanagal	0.402	99	14.82	89.19	82.51
Haveri	Haveri	0.440	80	13.13	76.07	80.15
Haveri	Hirekerur	0.405	96	13.26	91.70	85.11
Haveri	Ranebennur	0.525	35	13.63	64.29	75.96
Haveri	Savanur	0.405	96	15.76	74.88	82.70
Haveri	Shiggaon	0.454	69	13.76	73.00	82.25
Kalaburugi	Afzalpur	0.486	50	20.05	87.71	78.90
Kalaburugi	Aland	0.438	82	24.99	87.62	79.46
Kalaburugi	Chincholi	0.382	109	36.11	91.78	78.02
Kalaburugi	Chitapur	0.487	49	31.73	67.70	67.59
Kalaburugi	Jewargi	0.433	86	21.78	91.35	82.53
Kalaburugi	Kalaburugi	0.561	19	20.80	34.55	68.35
Kalaburugi	Sedam	0.444	76	28.25	79.04	74.24
Kodagu	Madikeri	0.579	15	11.12	77.23	10.14
Kodagu	Somwarpet	0.535	32	16.72	89.32	24.67
Kodagu	Virajpet	0.538	30	11.30	87.31	6.87
Kolar	Bangarpet	0.444	76	40.18	51.97	65.75
Kolar	Kolar	0.343	128	23.61	64.07	62.62
Kolar	Malur	0.350	122	25.40	83.10	61.64
Kolar	Mulbagal	0.316	153	28.93	77.88	77.73
Kolar	Srinivasapur	0.278	166	28.59	86.76	74.70
Koppal	Gangawati	0.280	164	19.30	75.07	76.84
Koppal	Koppal	0.338	134	19.20	78.99	68.55
Koppal	Kushtagi	0.223	173	15.89	91.26	74.53
Koppal	Yelbarga	0.343	128	19.46	94.46	79.10
Mandya	Krishnarajpet	0.344	127	12.95	90.04	84.06
Mandya	Maddur	0.372	113	13.88	88.10	75.86
Mandya	Malavalli	0.355	119	20.87	86.73	77.42
Mandya	Mandya	0.372	113	13.87	66.91	78.98
Mandya	Nagamangala	0.439	81	12.77	90.54	82.56
Mandya	Pandavapura	0.395	102	12.68	88.87	80.56
Mandya	Shrirangapattana	0.520	40	14.78	81.06	67.90
Mysore	Heggadadevanakote	0.233	172	41.73	90.24	84.35
Mysore	Hunsur	0.395	102	28.36	82.02	83.37
Mysore	Krishnarajana gar	0.431	87	22.48	85.83	81.35
Mysore	Mysore	0.581	13	19.51	20.87	48.39
Mysore	Nanjangud	0.394	104	33.94	86.85	71.63
Mysore	Periapatna	0.305	157	25.93	93.14	83.30
Mysore	T Narasipur	0.318	150	39.41	82.37	77.79
Raichur	Devadurga	0.207	175	21.55	89.69	86.89
Raichur	Lingasugur	0.318	150	23.25	77.20	78.17
Raichur	Manvi	0.306	156	21.06	87.46	85.98
Raichur	Raichur	0.345	125	21.03	49.63	78.98
Raichur	Sindhanur	0.329	140	17.26	80.71	84.22
Ramanagara	Channapatna	0.415	92	17.46	72.47	70.43
Ramanagara	Kanakapura	0.328	142	19.42	84.61	75.94
Ramanagara	Magadi	0.345	125	19.90	81.99	72.25
Ramanagara	Ramanagara	0.445	73	18.57	60.59	63.99

Shimoga	Bhadravati	0.458	62	21.74	55.54	69.65
Shimoga	Hosanagara	0.312	154	8.79	95.06	73.29
Shimoga	Sagara	0.362	118	9.65	68.30	73.99
Shimoga	Shikaripura	0.295	163	24.67	77.80	88.13
Shimoga	Shimoga	0.436	85	18.15	36.40	73.61
Shimoga	Soraba	0.301	160	19.44	94.36	87.02
Shimoga	Thirthahalli	0.374	112	9.92	89.77	72.08
Tumkur	CN Halli	0.339	132	18.29	82.32	74.77
Tumkur	Gubbi	0.364	117	16.61	92.97	78.68
Tumkur	Koratagere	0.332	139	22.97	90.89	79.99
Tumkur	Kunigal	0.378	110	13.78	84.87	77.67
Tumkur	Madhugir	0.411	94	24.12	89.11	80.21
Tumkur	Pavagada	0.457	63	27.50	88.38	77.46
Tumkur	Sira	0.437	84	22.29	81.66	76.47
Tumkur	Tiptur	0.353	120	14.08	73.27	65.56
Tumkur	Tumkur	0.366	115	16.63	49.00	62.81
Tumkur	Turuvekere	0.415	92	13.62	90.05	77.83
Udupi	Karkala	0.630	6	9.18	84.88	26.50
Udupi	Kundapur	0.577	17	5.71	89.79	37.42
Udupi	Udupi	0.666	3	5.84	53.68	28.20
Uttara Kannada	Ankola	0.524	36	8.01	70.24	53.82
Uttara Kannada	Bhatkal	0.579	15	8.88	69.22	22.97
Uttara Kannada	Haliyal	0.485	51	8.55	76.71	77.59
Uttara Kannada	Honavar	0.557	21	4.58	88.51	25.27
Uttara Kannada	Karwar	0.607	10	4.66	47.46	24.24
Uttara Kannada	Kumta	0.544	26	6.29	76.20	31.57
Uttara Kannada	Mundgod	0.475	55	16.21	78.77	83.40
Uttara Kannada	Siddapur	0.552	23	6.63	85.41	47.28
Uttara Kannada	Sirasi	0.544	26	11.13	66.36	49.73
Uttara Kannada	Supa	0.443	79	6.29	100.00	59.71
Uttara Kannada	Yellapur	0.526	33	5.77	74.00	58.45
Vijayapura	Basavan Bagewadi	0.428	88	22.01	90.48	73.88
Vijayapura	Indi	0.510	43	19.80	90.93	80.56
Vijayapura	Muddebihal	0.464	59	19.56	77.33	71.08
Vijayapura	Sindagi	0.474	56	19.54	90.59	82.96
Vijayapura	Vijayapura	0.524	36	20.96	54.59	78.10
Yadgir	Shahapur	0.350	122	24.40	81.04	81.41
Yadgir	Shorapur	0.300	161	20.37	87.53	80.49
Yadgir	Yadgir	0.133	176	25.26	74.81	80.81

Source: GoK (2014) "Human Development: Performance of Districts, Taluks and Urban Local Bodies in Karnataka, 2014 – A snapshot", Planning Department

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