CHAPTER – 4

BACKGROUND OF STUDY AREAS
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The Study area geographically covers Mysore and Uttara Kannada districts, including 4 World Bank Assisted externally aided project villages (two villages from each district) and 3 non-project villages (1 from Mysore district and 2 villages from Uttara Kannada District).

4.1 Mysore District

Mysore District is situated in the southern region of Karnataka state, at an altitude of 763 m and lies between 11° 30' & 12° 45' North latitude and between 75° 45' & 77° 45' East longitude. The district has eleven taluks and the district covers an area of 834.8 sq.km. It is basically a dry region with an annual average rainfall of 977.70 mm with an average temperature of about 25°C. Nearly 70% of the annual rainfall occurs during the monsoon period, June-September. The major source of rural water supply in this district is ground water and surface water sources are exploited in some areas only. Several areas of the district experience water scarcity during summer season, due to low rain fall and massive irrigation bore well schemes. Agriculture, sericulture and foot loose industries form the main occupation of the inhabitants of the rural community. The major crops grown are paddy & tobacco. Major rivers flowing through the district include Kabini, Kaveri, Taraka, Nugu & Suvarnavathi, and the major reservoirs are Kabini dam, Harangi dam, and K.R.S. Dam. The K.R.S. Dam is located in Mandya District. Several lift irrigation schemes and large number of minor irrigation tanks serve the irrigation needs in several taluks.

The major places of tourist attraction are Mysore palace, Chamundi Hills, Somanathapura, Gomatagiri, M.M. Hills, B.R. Hills, Talakadu, Bandipura, Nagarahole etc.
4.1.1 Kadakola Village

The revenue village Kadakola is located in Kadakola Mandal, Mysore Taluk and District, located at a distance of about 15 Kms south of Mysore City. The village has three hamlets namely Karadi Mariaianahundi (K.M.Hundi), Beeragowdanahundi (B.G.Hundi), Kongarananjaianahundi (K.N.Hundi). The main village and the hamlet K.M.Hundi are spatially spread out on both sides of the Bangalore-Nilgiri road.

The main village and hamlet K.M.Hundi has topography sloping gradually from South to North-West and North-East directions. The main occupation of village is mining, business and agriculture, majority of the area being dry land. There is small stream (Yanne Hole) flowing just North of Kadakola village.

4.1.1.1 Status of Water Supply and Sanitation in Kadakola Village Before the Project

The roads in the interiors of the village are mainly water bond macadam, gravel and earthen types. The existing water supply before selected under externally aided project was from three bore wells with hand pump and piped water supply schemes with one bore well with power pump and one infiltration well of PWS fitted with power pump was connected to one square over head tank of 25000 liters capacity. The infiltration well (seasonal) was located by the side of Yanne hole. The village has three schools, one bus stand, railway station, one bank, mandal panchayath office, hospital, post office, veterinary hospital and other related public infrastructure.

The Kadakola village has drainage system along few road segments and due to inefficient system of drainage, stagnation of sullage water occurs
resulting in unsanitary conditions. There were manure pits beside the houses as well as along the approach roads in the outskirts of the village. There were sanitary latrines in few individual households.

**Existing Water Supply Facilities**

Open well : 11 No. (Dried)

BW with HP : 2 No.

**PWS Scheme:**

Rising Main : Length = 900 m, 110mm dia, PVC

Distribution System : 63 mm dia, 1062 m length

Pump set : 1 No; 7.50 HP

Pump house : 1 No. (RCC Hume pipe)

Service Reservoir : One OHT of 25000 litres capacity, 7.50m staging.

Stand posts : 2 No

Hours of Supply : 6 hours (8 AM to 11 AM) & (5 PM to 8 PM)

Households : 376

House Connections : 72

(Source: Engineering Study Report of World Bank assisted IRWS & ES Project, 1992)

**4.1.2 Siddalingapura Village**

The Siddalingapura is one of the Gram panchayat villages of Mysore Taluk and District, located at a distance of about 8 Kms North of Mysore City. The village has three hamlets. The main village and the hamlet are spread out on both sides of the Bangalore-Mysore road.
The main occupation of village is business and agriculture, majority of the area being wet land. The main canal flowing just east of Siddalingapura village.

4.1.2.1 Status of Water Supply and Sanitation in Siddalingapura Village Before the Project

The roads in the interiors of the village are mainly water bond macadam, gravel and earthen types. The existing water supply before selected under externally aided project was from nine bore wells with hand pump and piped water supply schemes with one bore well with power pump and is connected to one over head tank of 1,00,000 liters capacity. The village has one school, one bus stand, one bank, Gram panchayath office, veterinary hospital, two Anganawadis, one public Library and other related public infrastructure. People have to go 3 km to Naganahalli for general hospital.

Siddalingapura village has drainage system along few road segments and due to inefficient system of drainage, stagnation of sullage water occurs resulting in insanitary conditions. There were manure pits beside the houses as well as along the approach roads in the outskirts of the village. There are sanitary latrines in few individual households.

Existing Water Supply Facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Open well</td>
<td>7 No. (3 Dried)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BW with HP</td>
<td>9 No.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PWS Scheme:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rising Main</td>
<td>Length = 90 m, 110 mm dia, PVC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distribution System</td>
<td>63 mm dia, 1062 m length</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pump set : 1 No; 7.50 HP  
Pump house : 1 No. (RCC Hume pipe)  
Service Reservoir : One OHT of 100000 litres capacity,  
7.50 m staging  
Stand posts : 8 No  
Hours of Supply : 6 hours (8 AM to 11 AM) & (5 PM to 8 PM)  
Households : 469  
House Connections : 73  
(Source: Engineering Study Report of World Bank assisted IRWS & ES Project, 1992)

4.1.3 Mandakalli Village

Mandakalli is one of 6 revenue villages of Kadakola Gram Panchayat and this village is 9 Km away from Mysore city situated along Mysore-Ooty National Highway and it is just 1 Km interior to this highway. The proposed Mysore Airport is situated very close to this village and about 25% of land belongs to this village. The houses are in group and most of them are of pucca construction, with tiles roof and few houses are with RCC roof. The total population of this village as per 2001 census is 3310 and the number of house holds in the village is 641. About 7.9% of the total population depends upon the agriculture, which is their main occupation. About 22.1% are labourers working at Kadakola and Mysore industries. 13% of the total population is working as labourers in construction field at Mysore. About 57% of total population is unemployed (including both men and women).

4.1.3.1 Status of Water Supply and Sanitation in Mandakalli Village

The roads in the interior of the village were mainly gravel and earthen types. The existing water supply was from 4 bore wells with hand pump and Mini Water Supply scheme with one bore well with power pump and three
cisterns of each 2500 lts capacity erected at suitable places in the village. The village experiences heavy water scarcity during summer. People use to travel about 1.5 Km to fetch water from near by tank. The village has two schools, one Anganwadi and one bus stand near highway.

**Existing Water Supply Facilities**

- **Open well**: 4 No. (3 Dried)
- **BW with HP**: 4 No.

**PWS Scheme:**

- **Rising Main**: Length = 105 m, 63 mm dia, PVC
- **Pump set**: 1 No; 7.50 HP
- **Pump house**: 1 No. (RCC Hume pipe)
- **Stand posts**: Three Cisterns of 2500 litres capacity, each
- **Hours of Supply**: 2 hours (9.30AM to 10.30 AM) & (6.30 PM to 7.30 PM)
- **Households**: 364
- **House Connections**: Nil

(Source: G.P. Office, Kadakola)

### 4.2 Uttara Kannada District

Uttara Kannada district lying between latitudes of 13° 55' to 15° 31' and longitudes of 74° 09' to 75° 10' covers a total area of 10,291 Sq. km and is bestowed with a long beach of the Arabian Sea, picturesque river valleys and rich hilly forest tracts endowed with captivating landscape. The district is administratively covered by 11 talukas namely (i) Ankola (ii) Bhatkal (iii) Haliyal (iv) Honnavar (v) Karwar (vi) Kumta (vii) Mundgod (viii) Siddapura (ix) Sirsi (x) Joida and (xi) Yellapura. There are 11 municipal towns, 35 hoblies, and 1,264 inhabited and 53 uninhabited villages in the district. Total population of the district is 13, 53,299 (Rural-9, 65,345; Urban- 3, 87,954) as
per 2001 census. The growth rate of population is 11% during the last
decade.

Out of the total geographical area, 8,151 Sq. km is covered under
forest. Tank irrigation to a tune of 10,338 hectares is popular in Haliyal,
Mundgod and Sirsi talukas whereas well irrigation to the tune of 4.7%
hectares is mostly adopted in Honnavar, Bhatkal and Kumta talukas. Sandy
soils are more pertinent to the coastal area of the district and the remaining
part of the area is covered under red / lateritic soils. Paddy is the major crop
grown in the district. Groundnut, pulses, jowar and cotton are the other crops
grown in the district.

The district comprises of three distinct topographic units namely (i)
narrow coastal strip (ii) valleys and hills of Sahyadri Ghat and (iii) Table land.
Leaving the coastal part, the topography is undulating in nature. The district
covers part of Malnad tract in the State. The rivers flowing in the district are
Kali, Bedthi, Aghanashini and Sharavathi, which are the west flowing ones.
Kali Hydro Electric Power Project built across Kali River at Supa generates
315 MW power per annum.

The average rainfall recorded in the district is 2,741 mm, which is
received mainly during South-West monsoon. The average rainy days for the
district are 103.

Geologically the district comprises mainly of alluvium, laterites, schist,
gneisses and granites from recent to Achecean. Alluvium occurs in the
coastal area with an average thickness of 10 to 15 m and at places this
extends up to 25 m. The coastal alluvium in the district covers an aerial extent
of 250 Sq. km of Bhatkal, Honnavar, Kumta, Ankola and Karwar talukas.
Schist of Dharwad group comprises of chlorite schist and phyllites associated
with quartzite, limestone / dolomite, etc. Granites represented as multiple intrusions emplaced within peninsular gneisses.

4.2.1 Bellekeri Village

Bellekeri hamlet is one among 7 hamlets of Mundagesar village of Yadalli Gram panchayat. It is 1 Km from Yadalli Gram panchayat and 4 Kms away from Sirsi Taluka head quarters. The area of Mundagesar village is 263.13 hectare including Bellekeri hamlet. The present population of the hamlet is 145 souls and house holds in the hamlet are 16 Nos. The temperature of this village ranges from 30°C to 20°C. the maximum temperature will be between March and May during summer season. The village experiences heavy rainfall during the month of July. The ground water available in and around the hamlet is found to be satisfactory. Open wells are the main source of water supply. The Mundagesar village has 237.12 acres (including Bellekeri hamlet) of cultivable land and agriculture is the main source of income of the hamlet. Agriculture and Agricultural based business are the dominant activities. Apart from this, livestock rearing is an important occupation of the villages. In this area Arecanut, Venilla Pepper and Paddy are the major crops.

The hamlet is well planned. Most of the houses are pucca and have tiles roof. Main road of the hamlet is mud road and runs through the village. The coverage of Individual household latrine, smokes less chullas and literacy level is 100%.

4.2.1.1 Status of Water Supply and Sanitation in Bellekeri Village Before the Project

The roads in the village are mainly earthen types. The existing water supply before selected under externally aided project was from individual open wells, these well were seasonal and dried during summer. People use to go 1 Km to fetch the water. Since this is a small hamlet, not even single
public facility is provided so far. People have to go at least 4 Km to Sirsi taluka head quarters for all purposes.

4.2.2 Yadalli Village

The Yadalli Gram panchayat village is 3 Km away from Sirsi taluka head quarters. The main village and 12 hamlets come under Yadalli Gram panchayat. Out of 12, 2 hamlets come under Yadalli village. The temperature of this village ranges from 30°C to 20°C. The maximum temperature will be between March and May during summer season.

The village experiences heavy rainfall during the month of July. The ground water table is very high in and around the village and was found to be satisfactory. Open wells are the main sources of water supply. The total population of the village is 345 souls and the houses are pucca and have tiled roof. The village has one Gram panchayat office and one school.

4.2.2.1 Status of Water Supply and Sanitation in Yadalli Village Before Project

The main road of the village is mud road and runs through the village. The individual house hold latrine coverage was about 60%. The existing water supply is from individual open wells since these wells, are seasonal, even today people go about 1 Km to fetch water from near by water tank.

4.2.3 Asnoti Village

Asnoti village is 11 Km from taluka head quarters, Karwar, the households along the main road are scattered while in some places the households are in groups. Most of the houses are of pucca construction with tiled or RCC roofs. About 50% of villagers are depending upon the agriculture, that is their main occupation and rest of the households are labourers engaged in working at areca nut harvesting and processing units. The average annual rainfall is 3116.5 mm.
The average monthly income of households varies from Rs. 600 to Rs. 3000. The average daily wages for men is Rs. 70 and for women, it is Rs.50 per day. The number of days the villagers get employment depends on the seasonal changes.

4.2.3.1 Status of Water Supply and Sanitation in Asnoti Village Before Project

The roads in the interior of the village are mainly asphalted and remaining metalled. Some of them are gravel and earthen types. The water supply before selected under externally aided project was from 9 bore wells with hand pump and piped water supply schemes with one bore well with power pump connected to OHT of 50000 lts. capacity. The village has two schools, one bus stand, one bank, Gram panchayath office, hospital, post office and other related public infrastructure.

Asnoti village has drainage system along few road segments and due to inefficient system of drainage, stagnation of sullage water occurs resulting in insanitary conditions. There were manure pits beside the houses as well as along the approach roads in the outskirts of the village. There were sanitary latrines in few individual households.

Existing Water Supply Facilities

Open well : 4 No. (3 Dried)
BW with HP : 9 No.

PWS Scheme:

Rising Main : Length = 850 m, 110mm dia, PVC
Distribution System : 63 mm dia, 1236 m length
Pump set : 1 No; 7.50 HP
Pump house : 1 No. (RCC Hume pipe)

Service Reservoir : One OHT of 50000 litres capacity, 7.50 m staging.

Stand posts : 2 No

Hours of Supply : 6 hours (8 AM to 11 AM) & (5 PM to 8 PM)

Households : 483

House Connections : 63


4.2.4 Amdalli Village

Amdalli gram panchayat village is 21 Km from taluka head quarters, Karwar, and covers a total area of 9275.06 hectares including two revenue villages with 6949.07 hectares, 1791.37 hectares of agricultural area and 93.24 hectares of non-agricultural area. Paddy is the main crop growing in 1565 hectares. About 9 hectares of private land is depending upon individual bore wells. There is a large scope for dairy activities. The total population of the whole gram panchayat is 9391 souls and house holds in the gram panchayat is 2412. The households along the main road are scattered while in some places the households are in groups. Most of the houses are of pucca construction with tiled or RCC roof. About 30% of villagers are depending upon agriculture, that is their main occupation and rest of the households are labourers engaged in Industries, Trade and government jobs.

The average monthly income of households varies from Rs. 800 to Rs. 4500. The average daily wage is Rs.90 for men and for women, it is Rs.60 per day. The number of days the villagers get employment depends on the seasonal changes. The village has 3 Anganawadi centres, 3 Schools, 1 junior college and a Library, a Hospital, a Gram panchayat office, a Post Office, a Telephone exchange and a Police Station.
4.2.4.1 Status of Water Supply and Sanitation in Amdalli Village

The interior roads of this village are mainly WBM, Gravel and Earthen types and have drainage system along few road segments. Due to inefficient system of drainage, stagnation of sullage water occurs resulting in insanitary conditions. There were manure pits beside the houses as well as along the approach roads in the outskirts of the village. There were sanitary latrines in few individual households.

The village has two primary schools, three higher primary schools, one junior college, one bus stand, one bank, one Gram panchayath office, veterinary hospital, two Anganawadis, one public Library, one General Hospital and other related public infrastructure.

Existing Water Supply Facilities

Open well : 3 No. (1 Dried)
BW with HP : 23 No.
PWS Scheme:
  Rising Main : Length = 4500 m, 75 & 110mm dia, PVC
  Distribution System : 63 mm dia, 1236 m length
  Pump set : 2 No; 7.50 HP
  Pump house : 2 No. (RCC Hume pipe)
  Service Reservoir : One OHT of 100000 litres capacity, 7.50 m staging.
Stand posts: 20 No
Hours of Supply: 6 hours (8 AM to 11 AM) & (5 PM to 8 PM)
Households: 1128
House Connections: 138