CHAPTER - IV

DISTRICT PROFILE

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The Davanageri district came into existence on 15 August 1997. This has been formed from 3 districts viz., Chitradurga (Davanageri Harihar, Jagalur) Shimoga (Chinngiri, Honnalli) and Bellary (Harapanahalli). Thus, there are 6 talukas in this district. This new district with geographical area of 5.97 lakh hectares centrally located with Bellary district in the north, Chitradurga and Shimoga districts in the South, and Haveri and Shimoga districts in the west. The major features of the district are indicated below.

4.2 DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES

The total population of the district is 17.90 lakh\(^1\) (2001 census) of which 5.42 lakh are SC/ST and density at population is 333 per sq.km and it varies from 165.59 per Sq. km. in Jagalur to 644 per sq km in Davanageri.

4.3 AGRICULTURE

The Main food crops are paddy, maize and ragi while the important commercial crops are sugarcane, onion, chilly and cotton. The net sown area is 3.8 lakh hectares, and it forms about 64 percent of the geographical area which is slightly higher as compared to the state average of 55 percent. The gross cropped area is 4.81-
lakh hectares, of the total geographical area. The forest area accounts for 15 percent (0.90 lakh ha) and waste land 6 percent. The total cultivable area is 3.87 lakh hectares (63 percent). The net irrigated area is 1.13 lakh hectares, which account for 29 percent. Source-wise, canal irrigation covers 65 percent followed by wells/bore (bore and open) wells 23 percent, while remaining 17 percent is irrigated by tanks and other sources. Harihar (60 percent) and Davanagere (39 percent) taluks have highest irrigation facilities, whereas Jagalur (11 percent) and Harapanhalli (16 percent) have the lowest irrigation facilities.

i) Sugarcane is widely grown in the command areas of Tunga and Bhadra projects. Due to closure of one of the sugar factories cane growers have been put to loss. Sufficient scope exists for setting up of another sugar factory.

ii) Large quantities of fruits produced in the district are sold at very low price in the absence of storing and processing facility. Setting up of storing processing and canning units would bring better price realization to farmers.

iii) Some of the progressive farmers in recent years have taken up cultivation of vanilla under green house conditions, and production of mushroom under controlled conditions etc.
4.4 CROPPING PATTERN

Paddy, Ragi Maize and Jawar are sown in all the talukas. About 48% of the total cropped area is under food crops, and cash crops such as sugarcane, onion, chilly, cotton. The plantation crops i.e., Areca nut and coconut are also grown in 46 percent of the total cultivated area. Fruit crops and Sericulture are becoming more popular in the district.

4.5 CLIMATE

While Channagiri and Honnali talukas, area coming under malnad have got summer, pleasant winter and good monsoon, Davanagiri and Harihar have got summer, pleasant winter and average rainfall. Harapanahalli and Jagalur talukas have very hot summer very low rainfall and a pleasant winter. The district received an average rainfall of 644 mm.

4.6 SOIL

The district consists of mainly 3 types of soil, viz., Black, alluvial and Red soil with shallow to medium depth gravel and clay soil. The black soil has high water retaining capacity with small to medium depth which is rich in clay. It is suitable for crops like cotton, paddy Sugarcane etc. Both Black and Red Soils found in the district are generally fertile.
4.7 LAND HOLDING PATTERN

The small and marginal formers constituting around 89 percent of holdings having 63 percent of area, whereas the other farmers constituting 11 percent are holding 37 percent of the area.

4.8 INDUSTRY

Davanagere and Harihar are the major industrial centres, with major industries like Sugar and paper. The dependent ancillary units are located in these places. Due to slow improvement in infrastructure, especially power and transport the industrial growth has been slow. Number of major industries and medium industries have been stagnant over the years while small-scale industries are increasing. About 70 percent of the total employment created in industrial sector is in the small-scale sector. In small scale sector average rate of employment per unit is 4.13. The share of industrial sector in total employment is mere 8.6 percent. Predominant economic activities are oil industries, textile industries and Distilleries. Transport operators, Food based industries, electrical and electronic industries etc.

4.9 IN THE DISTRICT

Harapanahalli and Jagalur talukas are developed and are having major irrigation projects and mainly depend on cultivation. Any variation in mansoon will adversely affect these areas. Kharif is the major cropping season and projects may be prepared for main
water harvesting season in these areas and submitted to NABARD for consideration of assistance under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF). Areca is the most important plantation crop in the district. 'Kole roga' jungle attack is common in Malanad areas of Channagiri and Hannali, which is controlled by a spray.

4.10 BANKING NETWORK

Twenty-three commercial banks with 85 branches, 3 RRBs with 42 branches, 3 DCCBs with 10 branches and 6 PCARDBs are operating in the district. Specialized institutions like Karnataka state Financial Corporation, Karnataka State Industrial co-operative Bank have also established their branches. The average population per branch work out to 12,500. These branches have on an average 10 to 12 villages as their service area and due to shortage of staff their capacity to serve farmers in their service area is affected. Most of the commercial bank branches have not updated their villages' profiles for enabling them to prepare realistic credit plans based on natural and human endowments.

There is a proposal for setting up district branch of PCARD for Davanageri district. In this case of RRBs Chitradurga Grameen Bank Sayadri Grameena Bank and Tung Bhadra Grameen bank, are operating in the district. The area of operation of the 3 RRB and 3 DCCBs are given below:
a) Chitradurga Grameena bank: Davanageri Harihar and Jagalur Blocks.

b) Sahyadri Grameena bank: Channagiri and Honnali blocks.

c) Tungabhadra Grameen bank: Harapanahalli.

4.11 TRANSPORT

The district has good network of roads as compared to most of other districts in the state. There were total 140667 registered motor vehicles by the end march 2004. The road length is as follows N.H. 13 K.M. (as S.H. km.) Major district roads 994 km and other district roads 50, village roads 1094 k.m. Length etc. The total railway length in the district is 47 Kilometers. The district is served by the broadguage line. The broadeguage line running between Bengalore to Pune in Maharashttra.

4.12 COMMUNICATION

The Post and Telegraph and Telecommunication facilities are in the district. At the end of March 2004 there were 347 post offices and 72438 telephones.

4.13 ELECTRICITY

Davanageri district electricity Board, which provides electricity for both irrigation and electricity in the district. All 923 villages were electrified by the end of March 2004. There are 6 towns in the district
and all of them have been electrified. Irrigation pump sets energised by the end of March 2004.

4.14 REGULATED MARKETS

In the district there are 3 main markets and 2 Sub-markets. The main markets are located in Harapanahalli, Harihar, Honnali and sub markets are located in two talukas of the district. There were in all 05 regulated markets inclusive of sub-markets and their turn over was 50.86 crores by the end of March 2004.

4.15 HEALTH SERVICES

In the district there are General Hospitals of Indian System of medicine. One Hospital, 190 private hospitals (including Nursing Home) 64, primary Health centers 34, primary Health units 04, community Health center 30, dispensaries, Indian system of medicine 03 and 320 Family welfare centre and Family welfare units. The total bed strength of all the hospitals and dispensaries was 3388 at the end of March 2004. There are 8 veterinary Hospitals, 54 Dispensaries, 74 primary Health centre, 06 Mobilie Dispensaries and 26 Artificial insemination centers.

4.16 LITERACY AND EDUCATION

As per 2001 census 58 percent of the population was literate in the district. Literacy rates for males and females were 66 percent and 51 percent respectively. There were 1723 primary schools, 349
LOCATION OF VILLAGES IN DAVANGERE DISTRICT

SHIMOGA

1. Chennagiri
2. Davanagere
3. Honnali
4. Harapanahalli
5. Jagaluru
6. Haveri

CHITTADURGA
CHIKKAMALURU

N
secondary education schools, 93 Junior colleges and 3 polytechnics, 26 general collages at the end of March 2004. There are 3 technical colleges, 1 medical college and 1 dental college at the end of 2002-03. Both in respect of literacy and education the district is considered to be moderately developed when compared with other districts in the state.

**TABLE 4.1**

**THE VILLAGES CHosen FOR STUDY ARE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Name of the village</th>
<th>Taluk</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Nallur</td>
<td>Channagiri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Kerebilichi</td>
<td>Channagiri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Attigeri</td>
<td>Davanagiri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Hadadi</td>
<td>Davanagiri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Chigateri</td>
<td>Harapanahalli</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Haluvagalu</td>
<td>Harapanahalli</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Ganganarsi</td>
<td>Harihar</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Ravanhalli</td>
<td>Harihar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Benakanahalli</td>
<td>Honnali</td>
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<td>10.</td>
<td>Sasevehalli</td>
<td>Honnali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Donnehalli</td>
<td>Jagalur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Thoranagatti</td>
<td>Jagalur</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Field Survey.

12 villages where all the rural employment programmes available are chosen for the study. They are predominantly
agricultural. The villages are Nallur, Kerebilichi, Attigeri, Hadadi, Chigateri Haluvagalu, Rajanahalli Benakanhalli, Sasevehalli, Donnehalli, Thorangagatti and Ganganarsi.

4.18 PROFILE OF THE VILLAGES CHOSEN FOR STUDY

4.18.1 NALLUR

Nallur is a developed village in Channagiri taluk 10 km away from the Channagiri-Davanageri road. The village is connected by a pucca road to facilitate movement of private and Government buses. The total area of the village including lands is 1218 hectares. It is a semimalnad area and annual average rainfall is about 740 MM. The total population of the village is 9,658 Paddy Ragi, Jawar, are the main crops and rice and Jawar are the staple food of the people. The soils are Red, black Sand. The electricity is available for all purposes i.e. for domestic, agricultural, industrial and commercial purposes. Drinking water is supplied by overhead Tank and Mini water tank. There are 2 Anganwadies, 1 Primary School, one high school and a junior college (Private). IT is having PHC (Primary Health Centre) and 5 private clinics and a veterinary Hospital, post and Telegraphic facilities are there. It has a gram panchayat office. Daily newspaper is available. Motorcycle, Scooters and tractors are used as means of transport. There are Yuvak Mandal and Mahil mandal. Vijay bank and Grameen bank and co-op-credit societies, (R.S.S.N) are available Ration shop is available Wednesday is the market day. There is agricultural assistant office. Library facility, police station K.E.B. Office are functioning. Irrigation i.e.canal and Tube well facilities are also there.
4.18.2 KEREBILICHI

It is one of the interior village of Channagiri taluk and is 21 KM away from Channagiri city. It has gram panchayat office. The village is connected by bus upto Kerebilichi cross, which is on Channagiri – Davanageri road, which is a pucca road. The total area of the village is 715.20. The main crops are maize, Jawar, cotton Sunflower. Soil is Red, Red soil mixed with Sand, irrigation is by Tube well and Tank. Electricity is available for all-purposes and it has K.E.B. Office. Gober gas plants are also there in the village. The staple food of the people is rice, Jawar, and meat. The village has one Aangawadi and one primary School, one high school one junior college (Private) and ITI and J.O.C. college (private).

There are 2 health Sub-centre 3, private clinics, and veterinary facilities. Drinking water is available from the overhead Tank and mini water Tank. The village has post office, telegraph and Telephone facility. A newspaper reaches the village. There are 3 Ration shops, Tuesday is the market day.

4.18.3 ATTIGERI

It is one of the developed village of Davanageri taluk, which is 23 km away from Davanageri city. It has total area of 610.10 hectors. Its population 2447 (2001). The main crops grown are paddy, maize and Jawar. The staple food of the people is rice and Jawar, and Drinking water is supplied by overhead Tanks and Mini Tank. Water for irrigation is supplied by the Government canals. There are as many as 3 Aangannwadies, one primary School, a high school, a Junior college and a 1" grade Degree College, veterinary, and a
private clinic facilities are also available. It has bus route with pucca roads. Post, Telephone and Telegraph facilities are available. The village has electricity for all purposes and gober gas plants are also there. It is equipped with library, Yuvak Mandal and Mahila mandal co-op credit society and C.G.bank facilities Ration shops. Dairy society is also there Thursday is market day. Their village has 4 Rice mills.

4.18.4 HADADI

It is a village in Davanageri taluka and it is 13 KM from Davanageri city. It has gram panchayat office. The total area of the village-including land is 149.93 hectares and has a total population of 5020 (2001). The main crops are paddy, Ragi, Sugarcane. The soil consists of Black, Red, and Sand. The staple food of the people is paddy, Ragi and Jawar.

The village has post office, telegraph, and telephone exchange facilities. The village has PHC, a Private medical practitioner and a veterinary Hospital. There are 2 Aanganwadies, primary School, high school and a Junior college. The village has Yuvak Mandal, Mahila mandal, co-operative society, Drinking water facility is by Tank and bore wells. The village has corporation Bank Library, and police station Irrigation facilities are canal and Tube well. There are 3 ration shops. Friday is a market day.

4.18.5 CHIGATERI

It is in Harapanhalli taluk and 11 km away from Harapanhalli having nearly 5,200 population as per Gram Panchayat. The total
area of the village is 3425.59 hectares. There is bus conveyance with pucca roads. Electricity is available for all purposes and gober gas plants are also there. Drinking water is available from mini Tank and hand pumps. Irrigation is by bore wells. There are 2 Aanganwadies, a primary School, and a high school. Medical facilities are provided by primary Health center and three private clinics, Post, telegraphs, and telephone facilities are available. Tunga badhra grameen bank and co-operative society are providing finance in the village (R.S.S.B). The social organizations like youth club and Mahila mandal are there. The village has agriculture assistant office. Rainfall is 464.5 mm (2003) Tuesday is the market day.

4.18.6 HALUVAGALU

It is one of the interior villages in Harapanhalli taluk which is 27 K.M. away from Harapanahalli town. It is having 5,555 population as per 2001 census. This village has gram panchayat. The total area of this village is 4225.50 hectares. Land consists of Red and Black soils with Sand. The main crops are maize, Jawar, Onion and the staple food of the people is Jawar and rice. Drinking water is supplied by over head Tank and also from bore well and from river Tungbhadra. In addiction to these, there are bore wells, pump sets attached to Tungabhadra river are also in existence. There are 3 Aanganwadies, 2 convent schools, 4 primary schools, one high school, one Junior college, one ITI College and a Nursery Training College (Private). The village has pucca road. Medical facilities are one
PHC and 4 private clinics. Post and Telephone exchange facilities are available. Co-operative society, bank. Tungbhadra Grameen bank are functioning. The village has Library facility, police station and K.E.B. office. Thursday is market day.

4.18.7 GANGANRSI

It is one of the backward villages in Harihar taluk which is 8 km away from its nearest town Harihar. It belongs to Harlpur Gram panchayati. The total area of this village is 824.92 hectares including lands. The village has Red and black Soil. Paddy, maize, Jawar are major crops. Irrigation facilities, Tank, Tube well, and pump sets from river of Tungbhadra. There is one Aanganwadi, one primary School, 2 private clinics. It is connected by bus from Harihar. There is pucca road and 1.2 km, Kachha road. The village has Library facility, Electricity supply, and Telephone. It needs a post office. It has co-operative society (R.S.S.N.), Yuvak mandal and Mahila mandal.

4.18.8 RAJANHALLI

It is a village in Harihar taluk and is having mandal panchayat office. The total area of the village is 717.29 hectares. The population of the village 2358. The main crops are paddy, maize and Jawar. The village has road communication with pucca road. Nearest town is Harihar available for all purposes. The staple food is rice, Jawar. Tube well, canal and pump sets from river are the sources of irrigation. There are Two Anganwadies, one primary school and a high school. The village has Telephone facility, newspapers, and
4.18.9 BENAKALLI

It is a village in Honnali taluk and is having Mandal panchayat office. The total area of the village is 1.721 acres including agricultural lands. The population of the village is 1,957 as per 2001 census. The main crops are paddy, maize and Jawar. The village has road connection by a pucca road. There are two Aanganwadies, one primary School and one high school. Primary Health center and one private clinic are also there. Drinking water is available from overhead tank and a mini tank. There are Telephones, post office, and Telegraph, Yuvak Mandal and mahil mandal. The village has electricity facility available for all purposes and gober gas plants. There is one rice mill, Ration shop, milk dairy and community education centre. Saturday is the market day.

4.18.10 SASEVEHALLI

It is 21 km away from Honnali. The population is 5050 (2001). It has Gram panchayat office. The total area is 1897 areas. The main sources of irrigation are Tube well, and main crops are paddy maize, Jawar. It has an overhead tank mini tank and canal to supply drinking water. The village has motarable pucca road. Electricity is used for all purposes. There are two Aanganwadies, primary school, high school, Junior college and Degree college (private). There are primary health center (PHC) and four private clinics. The villages is equipped with post office, telegraph and telephone facility Karnataka 84
bank and Co-operative credit society and private banks are. The village has one Ration Shop, one Dairy, PWD office, Nada Kacheri and police station, and 3 Rice mills. Tuesday is market day.

4.18.11 DONNEHALLI

It is a village in Jagalur taluk and is having gram panchayat office. The total area of the village is 1632.81 hectares. The population of the village is 2486. The main crops are Ragi, Sunflower, maize, Jawar. The soil is a Red and Black. The village has road connection by a pucca road. Jagalur, is 16 km away from the village. Electricity is available for all purposes. The staple food is Jawar, ragi. Tank and borewell water are the sources of irrigation. There is one Aanganwadi and primary school, high school, and community education center, post office, Telegraph office, telephone and Library facilities. There are also a society, bank and a Ration shop. Market day is Wednesday. The village has B.S.N.I. and Mobile Tower, Yuvak mandal and Mahil mandal.

4.18.12 THORANGATTI

It is a village in Jagalur taluk and is having Gram panchayat office. The total area of the village is 213.72 hectares. The population of the village is 2575. The main crops are maize, Ragi, Sunflower, Jawar, ground nut and Soil is Red and Black. The village has road connection with pucca road. It has Telephone office, exchange, Telegraph, Yuvak Mandal and Mahil mandal. The non-conventional source Wind power is also used there. Electricity is available for all purposes. There are tube well for irrigation purposes. Drinking water
is supplied by an overhead tank and 3 mini tanks. It has Chitradurga gramin bank and two Ration shops. The village has ANM facility and veterinary hospital facility. Two Aanganwadies, one primary school one high school are also there in the village.

In a vast country like that of ours, with more than 5 lakh villages, a more 12 villages from only one district in the South India may appear to be micro-scope sample. But the profile of 12 villages chosen reveals unmistakably the scene obtaining in any part of the rural India. South, north, east and west. Most of them are agricultural based, some are nearer to the urban centers trying to forge ahead, some in the remote corners remain least affected, some have better infrastructural facilities, Some have tribal population. So nothing different is found in other parts of the rural India than found in the profile of these 12 villages. Thus the cross section of villages represent the conditions prevailing in the entire rural India.³
Reference:

   (Provisional Report)


3. Gram Panchayat Secretary: Field survey.

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