CHAPTER-III

PROFILE OF DHARWAD DISTRICT
MAP OF INDIA SHOWING KARNATAKA STATE
MAP OF DHARWAD DISTRICT

Dharwad

Navalgunda

Hubli

Kundagol

Kalghatagi
CHAPTER-III
PROFILE OF DHARWAD DISTRICT

Location:

Dharwad district is situated in the western sector of northern half of Karnataka State. The district encompasses an area of 4263 Sq. Kms lying between the latitudinal parallel's of 15.15 north and 15.35 South and Longitudes 75.00 East and 75.20 west. The district bounded on the north by district of Belgaum, on the east by Gadag district, on the south by district of Haveri and on the west by the district of Uttar Kannada.

Climate:

Dharwad district has an agreeable and healthy climate. The western belt has a more pleasant weather. The year is usually divided into the four seasons. Summer starts during the second half of February and lasts till the end of may. This season is marked by hard easter winds, rising temperature, whirl winds and occasional thunderstorms accompanied by a sharp shower. Southwest monsoon season starts during early June and lasts till the end of september. This is a period of cool and damp climate. The months of October and November constitute the post-monsoon or the north east monsoon season and this period witnesses a gradual rise in day temperature and sustainable amount of rainfall as well. The winter season
covers the period from December to mid February. Dharwad district enjoys moderate weather and it is not subjected to extremes either during summer or winter.

**Rain Fall:**

The average rainfall of the district as a whole is 722mm. Kalaghatagi taluk receives higher amount of rainfall 1076mm and Kundagol taluk receives lower amount of rainfall 488mm.

**Area and Population:**

The area of Dharwad district was 4263 Sq. Kms., and population was 817756 in 2001. Navalgund taluk is the biggest taluk with area of 1080 Sq. Kms., and Hubli taluk is the smallest taluk with an area of 631 Sq. Kms. The district is divided into 5 talukas for the administrative purpose.

**Forests:**

Amongst the districts situated in northern maidan of the Karnataka state. Dharwad district especially its western portion is relatively rich in flora and fauna. The forests of the districts are of three types. The monsoon forests, anacia or thorna forests and the scrub forests. The wild animals found in the district include the panther, leopard cat, bear, wolf, hyena, and the jackal besides the Indian fox and the deer.
Agriculture And Irrigation:

Dharwad district is an agriculturally advanced district in Karnataka State served with moderate rainfall. The total geographical area of the district is 4.27 lakh hectors as computed by survey of India. The total cultivated area in 1999 - 2000 was 3.31 lakh hectors. Some of the important crops grown in the district are jawar, wheat, groundnut, cotton etc.

Irrigation:

The Navalgund and Hubli taluks are irrigated by the Malaprabha river project. The total irrigated area of the district was 0.44 lakh hectors in the year 1999 - 2000.

Education:

Education in Dharwad district had its beginning in Agraharas, which were centers of learning in ancient times. Dharwad district is known for education in north Karnataka.

Educational Infrastructure:

The following data throw light on the sound educational base that the district can be proud of:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number of Primary Schools</th>
<th>896</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Number of High Schools</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Number of Pre-University Colleges</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Number of Degree Colleges</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Number of Engineering Colleges</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Number of Medical Colleges</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Number of Polytechnic Colleges</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Number of Universities</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Literacy:**

In 2001, the literacy rate in Dharwad district was 67.04% of which male literacy was 76.29 and female 57.45 percent.

**Co-Operative Banks:**

Co-operative banking sector plays an important role in the district. There are 155 primary Agricultural Credit Societies. 92 milk producer co-operatives and 6 marketing co-operative societies in the district.

**Transport:**

Dharwad district is well connected with road and railways. During 2001-02 the total road length in this district was 2355 kms. and the railway line of 151 km.
Languages:

Dharwad district is a unique district, where number of languages are spoken. Kannada is the mother tongue of considerable sections of people in the district as major spoken language.

In Dharwad - Hubli, mixture of Urdu and Marathi language is also spoken. Despite the existence of various linguistic and cultural groups like Urdu and Marathi, Kannada has been the predominant language in this district.

Political Parties:

The political parties like, Indian National Congress (INC), Bhartiya Janata Party (BJP), Janata Dal Secular, United Jantata Dal and Raith Sang are the important political parties keenly contested to general elections, both to parliament and state legislatures with the implementation of adult franchise.

Important Castes in District:

Caste system is the peculiar character of Hindu Society. Dharwad district is consisting of different caste people. Thus ranging into variety of languages.

The major caste groups are Lingayats, Kurubas, Muslims, Christian, Dhore, Madigas, Holeyas, etc.
The list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes members of gram panchayat, taluk panchayat and zilla panchayat in Dharwad district as follows;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Panchayat</th>
<th>Total members</th>
<th>Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Zilla Panchayat</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Taluk Panchayat</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Gram Panchayat</td>
<td>1570</td>
<td>273</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Historical Background of Dharwad District:**

Dharwad district was first formed after the conquest of southern Maratha state by the east India company in 1818, presenting itself as a fragmented and irregular broken belt of patawardhan and savanur erstwhile princely states. The intersected areas of the district which were administered by the former states of Jamakhandi, Miraj, Savanur and Ramadurg were merged in the district of Dharwad on 1st August 1949. At the same time there was an exchange of a few villages with that of the erstwhile Hyderabad state. Thus the present compact shape of the district is the result of a long process of merger and exchange of areas.
REFERENCES

1. Dharwad Districts Gazattaire

2. Statistical Report Of Dharwad District, 2002-03