

## 4.0 CHAMARAJANAGAR DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

### Background

- 4.01 Till 1997, Chamarajanagar district was part of Mysore district. This new district with four taluks was formed during 1997 after the reorganisation of districts in the state. The district comprises of four taluks namely Chamarajanagar, Kollegal, Yelandur and Gundlupet taluks. The district headquarters is Chamarajanagar town.
- 4.02 Chamarajanagar District with a geographical area of 5685 square kms., constitute 2.96 % of the states area. The district with a population of 859431 (1991 census) accounts for 1.97 % of the total population of the state. About 86 % of district population is living in rural areas as against the state average of 69 %. SC/ST population accounts for 28 % of total population in the district. The density of population is 193 per sq. km as against the state average of 235. Nearly 65 % of total working population is dependant on agriculture, either as cultivators or as agriculture labourers. The literacy level in the district is 38 % which is lower than the state average of 56%.
- 4.03 In 1996, the Government of Karnataka has brought out Human Development Report indicating developments in social and economic sectors at district level. The Human Development Indices (HDI) calculated for the Mysore District also includes the four talukas of the present Chamarajanagar District. The Human Development Indices (HDI) calculated for the district (using the UNDP technique) throw light upon development disparities in the social sectors at regional level.
- 4.04 The HDI based for Mysore District inclusive of the present Chamarajanagar district is 0.440 with 16<sup>th</sup> rank in 20 districts of the state. Table - 4.1 gives the relevant information for the years 1981 and 1991.

**Table - 4.1 : HDI for Karnataka State and Mysore District**

Indicator	1981			1991		
	State	District	Rank	State	District	Rank
Health Index	0.545	0.559	6	0.618	0.638	13
Education Index	0.483	0.417	13	0.596	0.510	17
Income Index based on Per Capita GDP	0.051	0.039	10	0.196	0.174	9
<b>HDI based on GDP</b>	<b>0.360</b>	<b>0.338</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0.470</b>	<b>0.440</b>	<b>16</b>

*Note : 1) The Human Development Index is a composite index covering longevity measured by the expectancy at birth, educational attainment computed as a combination of adult literacy and enrolment ratios at primary, secondary and tertiary levels combined and the standard of living measured by per capita real GDP adjusted for purchasing power parity in dollars.*

*2) Rank denotes the relative ranking of the district in the state.*

## **Land Holdings**

4.05 The land holding pattern in the district indicates that small and marginal farmers account for 79% of the total land holdings with 45% of total land. Six percent of the farmers holding above 4 hectares account for 26% of land. While the remaining 15 % of the farmers own 29 % of the land. The average size of land holdings is 1.46 hectares as against the State average of 2.13 hectares.

## **Land Utilisation**

4.06 The Net Sown Area (NSA) of 1.586 lakh hectares forms about 28% of the geographical area (State average 55 %). The Gross Cropped Area (GCA) is about 1.866 lakh hectares. Thus, the cropping intensity is 118 % (State average 115%). Forest cover in the district is about 48.36 lakh hectares. About 23% of the NSA is under irrigation. Dugwell irrigation accounts for 54% of total area under irrigation. No major irrigation project is in operation in the district.

## **Cropping Pattern**

4.07 The Cropping Pattern in the district reveals that about 53% of the GCA is under cereals (mostly Paddy and Ragi), 25% under pulses, 11% under oil seeds and the remaining under plantation / horticulture crops, sugarcane, mulberry, vegetables, etc.. Sericulture is the traditional activity in the state.

4.08 The profile of the district is given in the following Table - 4.2 :

**Table - 4.2 : District Profile**

Sl. No	Particulars	Chama rajanagar	Kollegal	Gundlupet	Yelandur	District
1.	Geographical area (Lakh hectares)	1.28	2.75	1.41	0.26	5.70
2.	Forests (Lakh hectares)	0.27	1.93	0.45	0.11	2.76
3.	Other uncultivated land (Lakh hectares)	0.13	0.16	0.11	0.06	0.46
4.	Net Sown Area (NSA) (Lakh hectares)	0.46	0.50	0.55	0.07	1.58
5.	Gross Cropped Area (GCA) (Lakh hectares)	0.54	0.57	0.67	0.08	1.86
6.	Cropping intensity (CI) (Percentage)	118	103	121	117	118
7.	Net Irrigated Area (NIA) (Lakh hectares)	0.08	0.15	0.08	0.05	0.36
8.	Percentage NIA to NSA (Percentage)	17	30	15	71	23
9.	Cropping pattern (1998-99) (hectares)					
	Paddy	2375	9345	554	6332	18606
	Ragi	5774	12537	2388	386	22312
	Total cereals	16107	28195	18449	6861	69612
	Total pulses	12914	6438	13108	951	33411
	Total oil seeds	5224	11965	9046	1382	27617
	Sugarcane	5247	4626	3673	1561	15107
	Mulberry	16483	3898	3456	2012	26209
	Coconut	5767	1676	3228	861	11532
	Cotton	168	9372	8951	-	18491
10.	Rainfall (mm) 1998					
	Normal	689	830	693	793	751
	Actual	666	713	484	570	608
11.	No. of villages inhabited	173	103	144	26	446
12.	Total population (lakh)	3.1	3.04	1.96	0.72	8.83
13.	SC/ST population (%)	25.36	31.81	19.78	45.75	27.71
14.	Literacy Rate (1991)					
	Male	38.52	41.33	34.30	38.64	47.30
	Female	23.80	26.11	17.37	23.68	28.60
	Total	31.34	33.97	25.94	31.34	38.20

## Rainfall and Ground Water Potential

- 4.09 Chamarajanagar district depends heavily on monsoon for agricultural operations. The normal rainfall in the District is 751 mm. Of the total 446 villages, 144 receive more than 950 mm of rainfall and 199 villages receive between 720 and 750 mm. The remaining villages receive less than 550 mm. There are no perennial rivers flowing in the district where lift irrigation could be taken up on a large scale. However, the seasonal rivers like, Gundluhole and Suvarnavathi flow through Gundlupet and Kollegal taluks respectively where, small individual lift irrigation pumpsets with pipelines could be considered on both sides of these rivers depending on its feasibility. As per the latest ground water assessment data available from the Department of Mines and Geology (Ground Water), Gundlupet and Yelandur are categorised\* as White, Chamarajanagar as Grey, and Kollegal as Dark. Therefore, there is scope for further exploitation of ground water in the district, particularly in the taluks of Gundlupet and Yelandur and to some extent in Chamarajanagar.
- 4.10 With erratic rainfall, high surface run-off due to undulating terrain and granite hills with poor percolation of rain water into the soil as also increasing ground water draft, the water table has been depleted in the last decade resulting in Kollegal taluk becoming Dark and Chamarajanagar Taluk Grey. The open wells, which once served as a major source of irrigation have either turned dry or have water only during monsoon months. The maximum number of feasible dug wells and borewells in the district is estimated at 2093 and 4432 respectively.
- 4.11 As the state of development of ground water varied between 47 and 66% of net utilisable recharge, there exists scope for further installation of water lifting device such as electrical or diesel pumpsets and Minor Irrigation structures such as DW and BW in three taluks viz., Gundlupet, Yelandur and Chamarajanagar. In case of Kollegal, as the stage of development is 89%, there can be only replacement of old pumpsets which have outlived their useful life period and also switch-over from diesel to electric pumpsets on account of electrification.
- 4.12 The following Table - 4.3 gives talukwise details on Ground water status :
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**Table - 4.3 : Ground Water Status in Chamarajanagar District**

Taluk	Utilisable Recharge (ham)	Net draft as on Dec. '98 (ham)	Balance Draft as on Dec. '98 (ham)	No. of DW feasible	No. of BW feasible	Stage of Development (%) at present	Stage of Development (%) after 5 Years	Category
Chamarajanagar	7467	4965	1382	439	929	66	76	GREY
Kollegal	5695	5085	(-) 244	-	-	89	99	DARK
Gundlupet	9098	3167	4566	1450	3070	35	45	WHITE
Yelandur	1709	809	644	204	433	47	57	WHITE
<b>Total</b>	<b>23969</b>	<b>14124</b>	<b>6690</b>	<b>2093</b>	<b>4432</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>-</b>

- \* White : The level of exploitation of ground water is less than 65%.  
 Gray : The level of exploitation of ground water is between 65% and 85%.  
 Dark : The level of exploitation of ground water is more than 85%.

### Irrigation

- 4.13 During the year 1998-99, the Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Limited had energised 2846 pumpsets. 702 in Chamarajanagar, 1374 in Kollegal, 733 in Gundlupet and 37 in Yelandur Taluks as against the target of 490.
- 4.14 The climatic conditions of the district are most conducive for growing horticulture. Crops like mango, grape, banana, pomegranate etc., and at present the horticulture crops cover an area of 21,537 ha.
- 4.15 Subsidy available for Drip Irrigation System (DIS) ranges from 70.9% of the cost of the system Or Rs.25,000 per ha. whichever is lower depending on the category of farmers.
- 4.16 The Horticulture Department has assisted 580 farmers to the extent of Rs.133.80 lakhs covering an area of 1173.08 ha. under DIS during 1997-99.
- 4.17 Subsidy for installation of Sprinkler Irrigation System (SIS) is also available from the Department of Agriculture at the rate of Rs.20,000 per set under National Pulses Development Programme (NPDP) and Oil Seeds Production Programme (OPP). The Department has assisted 88 farmers to the extent of Rs.17 lakhs during 1997/99.

## Plantation and Horticulture

- 4.18 The district is having 21,537 ha. under Plantation and Horticulture crops. This constitute 11.54 % of GCA, which is less than the state average of 13.7 %. Crops like fruits (Mango, Lime, Sapota, Grapes, Guava etc.), vegetables (Tomato, Brinjal, Carrot, Cabbage, Potato, Beans, Chillies etc.) plantation crops (Areca, Coconut, Betelvine, Tamarind etc.) and flowers (Rose, Jasmine, etc.) are grown in the district.
- 4.19 The area and production of plantation and horticultural crops for the last three years is presented in the Table - 4.4 below :

**Table - 4.4 : Area and production of Plantation and Horticultural Crops**

Crops	Area (Ha.)			Production (Tonnes)		
	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
Fruits	3475	4894	5287	52125	78304	87235
Vegetables	2666	4349	4400	77314	126121	127602
Commercial crops (including Plantation Crops)	10896	11353	11850	11768	12937	13864
<b>Total</b>	<b>17037</b>	<b>20596</b>	<b>21537</b>	<b>141207</b>	<b>217362</b>	<b>228701</b>

- 4.20 Under the SCP the number of beneficiaries in the district during 1999 - 2000 is 418 and under the TSP 100 beneficiaries are covered in this period. The benefits include providing seedlings, Fertilisers, equipment and cash component. The provision is made for a period of three years. During the second and third years only fertilisers and cash component is given.

## Sericulture

- 4.21 Sericulture is one of the traditional activity of Chamarajanagar District. In terms of number of families engaged in silkworm rearing as also the area under mulberry crop, the district occupies prominent place. The District is having 285 sericulture villages with 28,381 sericulturists accounting for 26209 ha. of mulberry crop.
- 4.22 There are five cocoon markets in the district, one each at Chamarajanagar, Harave, Santhemarahally, Kollegal and Hanur. The silk reeling activity is confined mostly in the two taluks namely, Kollegal and Chamarajanagar.
- 4.23 The details on the beneficiary under this programme is presented in the Table - 4.5 below :

**Table - 4.5 : Number of Beneficiaries under Sericulture programme**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Programme</b>	<b>No. of Beneficiaries 1997/98</b>	<b>No. of Beneficiaries 1998/99</b>
1.	Training of Farmers	250	280
2.	Subsidy for rearing house	20	20
3.	Special component plan - Package benefits	352	361
4.	Tribal sub-plan Package benefits	40	45
5.	Subsidy for rearing house (SC rearers)	20	20

### **Allied Activities**

#### **Animal Husbandry (AH)**

- 4.24 Animal Husbandry is one of the important allied activity in the district. Besides, AH Department, Karnataka Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation Ltd., Karnataka Co-operative Poultry Federation, Karnataka Sheep and Sheep Products Development Board are actively involved in the development of AH sector. The activities undertaken by the Department broadly cover treatment and control of diseases of livestock, Poultry, Calf rearing, infertility camps, fodder development and conservation of feed and fodder.
- 4.25 The infrastructure facilities available for providing animal health care services in the district is presented in the Table - 4.6 below :

**Table - 4.6 : Infrastructure Facilities Available for Animal Health**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Institutions</b>	<b>Number</b>
1.	Veterinary Hospitals	4
2.	Veterinary Dispensaries	16
3.	Veterinary Sub - Centres	38
4.	Artificial Insemination Centres	12
5.	Integrated Cattle Development Programme Centres	16
6.	Veterinary Mobile Vans	4

- 4.26 During 1997/98 and 1998/99, an allocation of Rs.3.82 and Rs.4.13 lakhs respectively was made by the Govt. of Karnataka to ZP for development of infrastructure for the establishment of rural veterinary dispensaries, polyclinics, veterinary hospitals, supply of equipments for artificial insemination, organisation of sterile / infertile livestock camps, etc. The following Table - 4.7 gives the relevant information :

**Table - 4.7 : Financial Progress of Animal Husbandry (AH) Activities**

	<b>Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in Lakhs)</b>	<b>Amount Spent (Rs. in Lakhs)</b>
1997 /98	3.82	3.42
1998/99	4.13	3.81
1999 /2000	4.50 (Allocation for development of AH activities)	

### **Milk Societies**

4.27 There are 241 milk societies in the district with a total membership of 67099. The membership covers Small Farmers (44%), Marginal Farmers (22%) and the remaining members are others. Women members constitute 19.80 %. Of the 241 societies, 10 are defunct (not working). The average milk collected per day was 50,000 litres and the average milk collected by each society is 806 litres. There are two chilling centres - one each at Chamarajanagar and Kollegal with a capacity of one lakh and 0.50 lakh litres respectively. The Milk routes are 15 in number covering 410 villages and the milk is collected twice a day.

### **Social Forestry**

4.28 The Social Forestry Wing of Farm Forestry Department is functioning under ZP with a view to encourage forestry by small and marginal farmers. The Department has nursery to produce adequate number of seedlings. The Department has nursery to produce adequate number of seedlings. Government is also making adequate budgetary provision each year in this regard (Rs.2 lakhs during 1998/99).

### **Non-Farm Sector**

4.29 Chamarajanagar is one of the most industrially backward districts among the 27 districts of Karnataka. The main factors responsible for industrial backwardness of the district are the non-availability of good infrastructure facilities like roads, railways, technical manpower, location of financial institutions, training institutions and inadequacy of the marketing facility.

4.30 The district is rich in mineral resources. A survey conducted by the Department of Mines and Geology, a good number of mineral deposits are known to be available in Chamrajanagar and Kollegal taluks. The black granite, one of the high value granite is available in Chamarajanagar, Kollegal and Yelandur Taluks.

4.31 The district is having a total road length of 3654 Kms, of which State highways, main roads, village roads constitute 282, 2358 and 1014 Kms respectively. The total number of vehicles including motor cycles, cars, autorickshaws, goods carriers, tractors, etc., in the district was 16075 as at the end of March 1999. The district is having a railway route (Meter gauge) length of 18 Kms.



- 4.32 Occupational pattern of the district provides some insight into the development achieved by various sectors of the district. From the details given below ( Table - 4.8) it is seen that workers constituted about 44% of total population.

**Table - 4.8 : Occupational Pattern in Chamarajanagar District (1991)**

Sl. No.	Occupation	No. of Persons	% to Total Workers	% to Total Population
1.	Cultivators	148716	38	17
2.	Agricultural Labourers	96721	25	11
3.	Household Industry	6889	2	1
4.	Other Workers	108558	28	12
5.	Total Main Workers	360884	93	41
6.	Marginal Workers	26676	7	3
7.	Total Workers	387560	<b>100</b>	44
8.	Total Non-workers	495740	-	56
9.	Total Population	883300	-	<b>100</b>

- 4.33 Of the total workers about 63% depend on agriculture either as cultivators or agricultural labourers, indicating that district economy is mainly an agrarian in nature.
- 4.34 There are about 3 large and medium scale units and about 5569 small scale industries including cottage industries in the district. These industries are providing employment to 23,474 persons.
- 4.35 Artisans in the district are engaged in the manufacture of a variety of products such as ploughs, bullock carts, leather products, leather tanning, clay vessels, etc.
- 4.36 The district has handloom units (there are no power looms) and the details are given below :

Sl. No	Sector	Number of Units
<b>A</b>	<b>Handloom Sector</b>	
1	Cooperative Societies	16
2	Active Societies	6
3	Dormant Societies	10
<b>B</b>	<b>Household Sector</b>	
4	No. of persons Working : Men - 374 ; Women - 337; Children - 7;	
5	No. of Looms Working	276
6	No. of Looms idle	37
<b>C</b>	<b>Non Household Sector</b>	
7	No. of Looms Working	276
8	No. of Looms non working	48

4.37 As per the data on cluster development and National Programme on Rural industrialisation, the basic statistics on industrial clusters, the list of existing and the list of suggested cluster in the district is as under :

**i. Activity Cluster :**

1.	Chamarajanagar Taluk	Agro-food based, textile, forest based, printing and stationary, leather based, chemical and its products, General Engineering
2.	Kollelgal Taluk	Agro-based, textile and garments, forest based, glass and ceramics, rubber/plastic, General Engineering
3.	Gundlupet Taluk	Agro-based, textiles, forest based, leather / plastic / rubber, General Engineering
4.	Yelandur Taluk	Agro-based, forest based, textiles, General Engineering

**ii. Existing Clusters :**

1.	Chamarajanagar Taluk	Agro-based, Printing and stationary, glass and ceramics, General Engineering, desiccated coconut
2.	Kollelgal Taluk	Agro-based, forest based, chemicals, glass and ceramics, rubber / plastics
3.	Gundlupet Taluk	Agro-based, forest based, leather/plastic / rubber, glass and ceramics
4.	Yelandur Taluk	Agro-based, forest based, General Engineering

**iii. Suggested Industrial Clusters (for all the Taluks)**

1.	Agro-based	Oil expeller, Cattle feeds, Desiccated coconut powder
2.	Textiles	Power loom, silk based looms, readymade garments
3.	Forest based	Bamboo products, wooden toys, broom sticks, sports goods
4.	Chemicals	Phenyl, Asbestos powder, Agarabathi, Pigments and dyes, Lime products (for Gundlupet taluk only)
5.	Glass & Ceramic	Granite cutting and Polishing, Artistic Pottery, Stone crushing
6.	Rubber / Plastic	PVC pipes, Polythene bags, Vulcanising
7.	General Engineering	Steel furniture, Agricultural implements, Barbed wires, Fabrication works
8.	Others	TV servicing / repairs, coir defibering, coconut shell powder, Motor rewinding, Automobile service station.

4.38 The climate of the district is well suited for the development of plantation, horticulture and animal husbandry activities in all the four blocks of the district. In addition, the district also offers good scope for the development of sectors for small road transport operators, business and service activities. The district is one of the industrially

backward among 27 districts of Karnataka. The district has potential for agro-processing, small scale industries, khadi and village industries, handicrafts and handlooms.

4.39 Details of available data on different indicators for Karnataka State and Chamarajanagar District is given in Annexure - 1.