

CHAPTER III

HISTORICAL AND ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF DHARWAD

3.1: HISTORY OF DHARWAD CITY:

Copper plate inscriptions seem to show that in the First Century B.C., parts of Dharwad were under the rulers of Banavasi in Uttar Kannada district. The Cutu-Satakarnis of Banavasi were succeeded by and gave place to the early Kadambas, who held sway over Banavasi unit in the Sixth Century A.D.

The stone inscription found near the Durga Temple in the old fort at Dharwad City dates back to the Chalukya period under the rule of King Vikramaditya-VI (1117 A.D.). This inscription and the inscriptions near Narendra Village in Dharwad suggests that Dharwad was built somewhere in the Twelfth Century A.D. Later, it was ruled by Kalachuri (1165-84), Hoysala (1192-1203),

and Deogiri Yadava emperors (1210-95). In 1310 A.D. Malik Kafur ruled Karnataka which was again invaded by Muhammad bin Taghalak. Later, Dharwad district became a part of the Vijayanagara Kingdom.

Local belief holds that Dharwad fort was built by one Dhara Rao in 1403 A.D. He was an officer in forest department under Vijayanagar Kings, the town was named after him. During the early days, Dharwad fort was considered to be the storngest fort in Karnataka¹.

A pamphlet issued by the Posts and Telegraphs Department at the time of the release of special cover on the occasion of Dharpex on 10-12-1983, states as follows:

"Surabhatah Karnatah the great worrior of Karnataka had built impregnable forts. "Dharapur" or "Dharwada" as known in the old Kannada inscriptions of the early 12th Century, was a fortified city during the reign of later Chalukyas.

"The architecture of the fort has undergone many substantial changes, with the result that it goes very difficult to trace original lay-out.

"... The lay-out, the planning and the defence architecture of the fort "Dharwada" go with the canons of Arthashastra of Kautilya. Now, only a part of fortification is traceable"².

In 1573 A.D. Dharwad was annexed to the Bijapur Kingdom. Dharwad was made into a Sub-division in 1673 A.D. under the rules of the Governor of Bijapur.

Within a short time, Dharwad was captured by the Great Maratha leader Chatrapati Shivaji. After fortifying Nargund, Chhatrapati Shivaji captured and ruled over Dharwad till 1685 A.D. Between 1753 and 1788 A.D. The fort of Dharwad changed hands a number of times between the Peshwas and the rulers of Mysore. In 1817 A.D. Dharwad came into the hands of the British. They retained Dharwad as an administrative place. Dharwad Town Municipality was formed in 1856 A.D. by the British.

Dharwad has been a district Head Quarters since the British took it over.

In March 1962 the twin cities of Hubli and Dharwad were brought under a single Municipal Corporation.

3.2: LOCATION OF DHARWAD CITY:

The location of Dharwad City is on a beautiful site with striking picturesque surroundings and excellent hillocks of half-hidden rising grounds. The twin city of Hubli-Dharwad extends from 15° 20' to 15° 28' N. latitude along the National Highway Number 4 and from 75° 0' to 75° 9' E. longitude. The extension of the city is in a typical linear pattern of growth extending along the road and the railway line linking Poona-Bangalore, with two focal points of intense development - one at Hubli and the other at Dharwad. (This can be seen in Map 1 of Dharwad District and Map 2 of Dharwad Taluka)

The twin-city of Hubli-Dharwad were separate towns before 1962. In March 1962 they were brought under a single Municipal Corporation for proper development. Dharwad is a district headquarters and is popular as an educational, cultural and administrative centre.

3.3: POPULATION OF HUBLI-DHARWAD CITY:

According to the 1981 census, population of Hubli-Dharwad twin city was 5,27,108.

POPULATION OF WORKERS AND NON WORKERS:

Out of the total population of 5,27,108 in Hubli-Dharwad Corporation area, the population of workers was 1,49,905 and population of non-workers was 3,77,203. (Table 3)

TABLE 3: POPULATION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS
IN HUBLI-DHARWAD CITY (1981 CENSUS)

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Total Population</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
1.	Workers	1,49,905	39.74
2.	Non-workers	3,77,203	60.26
	Total Population	5,27,108	100

It can be concluded that in Hubli-Dharwad twin city Non-workers who are 60.26% are more than workers (39.74).

3.4: AREA COVERED:

Hubli-Dharwad Corporation area according to 1981 census covers 191 sq.kms.

3.5: SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION:

According to 1981 census there were 47,052 people belonging to Scheduled Caste and there were 9,112 people belonging to Scheduled Tribes.

3.6: ECONOMIC ASPECTS DHARWAD DISTRICT:⁴

There are 17 talukas in Dharwad district. (Refer Map).

According to the 1981 census the area covered by Dharwad district was 13,738 sq.kms.

Total population of Dharwad district according to 1981 census was 29,45,487. The growth rate of population between 1971 and 1981 was 25.76%.

Density of population was 214 per sq.km.

Male population according to 1981 census was 15,11,688 and Female population was 14,33,799.

The population in urban areas was 10,38,258. Remaining 19,07,229 people were residing in rural areas.

The working population of Dharwad district according to 1981 census was 12,28,966 and non-working population was 17,16,521.

There were 3,01,491 people belonging to scheduled castes and 1,37,461 belonging to Scheduled Tribes in Dharwad district.

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Rainfall in Dharwad district during 1983 was estimated at 691.1 mms.

Dharwad district was having 1,13,018 hectares of forest land during 1982-83.

Agricultural cultivation was undertaken in 10,99,056 hectares of land during 1982-83.

Upto 1982-83, 86,755 hectares of land was brought under irrigation.

The important crops of Dharwad district are Jowar, Cotton, Groundnut, Wheat, Paddy etc.

As on March 31, 1984, there were 738 factories registered in Dharwad district providing employment to 50,240 workers.

Mineral resources worth Rs.4,34,000 was produced as on March 31 1984. The total quantity of mineral resources produced in Dharwad district was 32,812 M.tons.

3.7: SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES IN DHARWAD DISTRICT:⁵

In the following paragraphs an attempt is made to give the clear picture of the role played by the small scale industries in Dharwad district.

REGISTRATION OF SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIAL UNITS IN DHARWAD DISTRICT:

Table 4 depicts the trends in the small-scale industrial units registered with the District Industrial Centre, Dharwad. Prior to the establishment of the DIC in 1978, the number small scale industries registered were 1124. The number has been increasing every year. In 1978-79, 224 small scale units were registered with the DIC, with capital investment of Rs.223.60 lakhs. They provided employment to 1985 persons. In 1982-83, 1517 units were registered with an investment of Rs.1557.46 lakhs and providing employment to 10,855 persons.

TABLE 4: REGISTRATION OF S.S.I. UNITS:

Sl. No.	Year	SSI Units Registered	Investment (Rs. Lakhs)	Employment (in No.)
1.	Prior to DIC (1978)	1,124	-	-
2.	1978-79	224	223.60	1,985
3.	1979-80	230	392	1,661
4.	1980-81	233	245	2,352
5.	1981-82	300	291.11	2,095
6.	1982-83	530	425.75	2,762
Total		1,517	1,557.46	10,855

Source: S.S.I. Register, DIC, Dharwad.

It can be concluded that the number of small-scale industrial units registered, investment and employment have been steadily rising since the establishment of District Industries Centre at Dharwad. This helps the regional economy to develop.

INDUSTRIAL SHEDS AND PLOTS IN INDUSTRIAL ESTATES OF DHARWAD DISTRICT:

Table 5 shows the details of industrial sheds and plots in industrial estates of Dharwad district. There are four industrial estates in Dharwad district. The industrial estate at Hubli is the biggest in the district having 198 sheds and 57 plots. 46 sheds are under construction and 120 plots are proposal to be constructed. In the industrial estate at Lakamanhalli in Dharwad city there 4 D-type sheds. Four more sheds are under construction. 14 sheds are proposed to be constructed under the institutional finance scheme.

Under the various schemes efforts have been made to provide industrial sheds and plots in the Industrial Estates of Dharwad district. Industrial Estates programme is one of the best programmes to encourage the small entrepreneurs to come forward and start their enterprise.

TABLE 5: INDUSTRIAL SHEDS/PLOTS IN INDUSTRIAL ESTATES OF DHARWAD DISTRICT:

Sl. No.	Location	Total Sheds	Total Plots	Remarks
1. a)	Hubli (Existing)	198	57	-
b)	Hubli (Under Construction)	46	-	14 under State Govt.funds & 32 under Dutch assistance scheme.
c)	Hubli (Proposed)	120	-	Under L.I.C. Scheme.
2. a)	Gadag (Existing)	8	17	Sheds ready for allotment.
b)	Gadag (Under Construction)	8	-	Under State Govt.funds.
3.	Ranebennur (Existing)	4	-	Reddy for allotment.
4. a)	Dharwad (Existing)	4	-	Ready for allotment at Lakamanahalli.
b)	Dharwad (Under Construction)	4	-	Ready for allotment at Lakamanahalli.
c)	Dharwad (Proposed)	14	-	Under Institutional Finance Scheme.

Source: SSI. Register, DIC, Dharwad.

INDUSTRIAL AREAS IN DHARWAD DISTRICT:

There are four Industrial areas in Dharwad district. They are at Sattur and Lakamanahalli in Dharwad City, Gokul in Hubli and Tarihal. At Sattur Industrial area of Dharwad 16 plots are developed and all these 16 plots are allotted.

At Lakamanahalli industrial area of Dharwad city out of the 33 plots developed 20 plots have been allotted. At Gokul industrial area of Hubli city out of eleven plots developed three plots have been allotted. At Tarihal industrial area 62 plots have been developed. Extent of land acquired, allotted and the number of plots developed and allotted at different industrial areas of Dharwad district is shown in Table 6.

TABLE 6: INDUSTRIAL AREAS IN DHARWAD DISTRICT

Sl. No.	Industrial Area	Extent of land				No. of Plots	
		Acquired		Allotted		Deve- loped	Allotted
		A	G	A	G		
1.	Sattur	59	04	51	23	16	16
2.	Lakamanahalli	73	18	60	04	33	33/20Units
3.	Gokul	38	05	31	12	11	11/3 Units
4.	Tarihal	79	00	-	-	62	-

Source: SSI Register, DIC, Dharwad.

Quick expansion of Sattur and Lakamanahalli industrial areas in Dharwad city was one of the important reasons for quick development of Dharwad region. In recent years more number of plots have been developed and acquired.

INDUSTRIAL AREAS FOR SINGLE UNIT COMPLEXES:

Table 7 gives the detail account of the industrial areas notified, acquired and allotted by Karnataka Industrial Development Board for single Unit Complexes in Dharwad district. These areas are - Kelgeri-I Phase, Kelgeri-II Phase, Lakamanahalli and Attikolla. All these areas are located in Dharwad city. The industrial area at Kelgeri first and second phase has been acquired by M/s. Mehta and Company 9 acres and 36 guntha land at Lakamanahalli Industrial area has been notified to KLIDC under Dutch credit assistance. 119 acres of land at Attikolla in Dharwad city has been notified as industrial area for single unit complex. A large scale engineering unit to be started at Kelgeri has the potentiality of helping the ancillary units.

TABLE 7: INDUSTRIAL AREAS FOR SINGLE UNIT COMPLEXES IN DHARWAD:

Taluka	Name of Ind. area	Notified		Acquired		Allotted		Name of Company	Remarks
		A	G	A	G	A	G		
Dharwad	Kelgeri I Phase	194	00	194	00	113	00	M/s. Mehta and Co.	{ Balance Land yet
	Kelgeri II Phase	28	00	-	-	-	-	M/s. Mehta and Co.	{ to be allotted
	Lakamanahalli	9	36	-	-	-	-	KLIDC	-do- under Dutch Credit Assistance.
	Attikolla	119	00	-	-	-	-	-	More declaration of land Industrial area

Source: SSI Register, DIC, Dharwad.

3.8: SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIAL UNITS IN DIFFERENT DISTRICTS OF KARNATAKA:

Table 8 depicts the district-wise total number of small-scale industrial units registered, capital invested and persons employed in Karnataka State.

TABLE 8: District wise total number of SSI Units registered, Capital Investment and persons employed in Karnataka State as on March 31, 1981.

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Name of District</u>	<u>No. of Units registered</u>	<u>Investment (Rs. Lakhs)</u>	<u>Persons employed</u>
1.	Bangalore (R)	3931	4,452.29	51,549
2.	Bangalore (U)	5661	5,706.21	81,681
3.	Belgaum	1135	1,043.14	9,372
4.	Bellary	1303	452.46	7,153
5.	Bidar	368	239.41	3,883
6.	Bijapur	877	501.81	10,148
7.	Chikmagalur	443	278.61	3,335
8.	Chitradurga	1341	719.94	9,149
9.	D. Kannada	1777	2976.10	48,767
10.	Dharwad	1811	1341.03	18,293
11.	Gulbarga	481	403.98	5,269
12.	Hassan	624	475.89	5,066
13.	Kolar	1112	656.67	8,948
14.	Kodagu	365	891.93	9,440
15.	Mandya	959	518.39	6,748
16.	Mysore	1873	1686.09	16,241
17.	Raichur	645	871.14	8,551
18.	Shimoga	1253	1300.27	9,710
19.	Tumkur	917	813.87	14,211
20.	U. Kannada	657	342.89	7,071
Total		27,533	24,672.11	3,34,585

Source: DIC, Dharwad.



As on March 31, 1981, Dharwad ranked fourth as far as the number of small industrial units established was concerned, and enjoyed fifth place in case of investment and fourth place in providing employment.

It can be concluded that the small-scale industries established in Dharwad district are relatively less capital intensive and more employment oriented.

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REFERENCES

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3. Ibid.
4. Government of Karnataka, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Dharwad district at a Glance, 1983-84.
5. Small-scale industries Register, District Industries Centre, Dharwad.

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