

Fig.2.1: Map of Tumakuru District

DISTRICT OVERVIEW

2.1 Introduction

Tumakuru district in Karnataka shares historically culture rich heritage and blessed with innumerable inscriptions and monuments. All of them provide by and large a reliable source of information on the historical background. Astoundingly, we rely on two to three versions on the emergence and growth of Tumakuru city.

Tumakuru is the headquarters town of the district, and the district is also called by the same name. Popular tradition has it that Tumakuru once formed part of a territory, whose capital was Kridapura, now a small village known as Kaidala, three miles to the south of Tumakuru, and that it was presented by one of its rulers to a herald or tom-tom beater. 'Tumuke' is the small drum or 'Tabret', which is used for tom-tomming, and the town might have been called 'Tumuke-ooru' to indicate that it belonged to the beater of 'Tumuke'. But the original name of the place, according to the tenth century, was 'Tummegooru', which means that the place of the 'Tumme or Tumbe', a common fragrant herb (Leucas aspera) found abundantly in the area. It is said that the present town was built by Kante Arasu, a member of the Mysuru royal family, and because the area was the same name with the addition of ooru for the town and called it 'Tumme-ooru' or 'Tumbe-Ooru', in course of time came to be pronounced as Tumakuru (or Tumakuru in its anglicised form), as it is now known.

2.1.1 Location

Tumakuru belongs to a group of districts called the 'maidan' (plains) district and is situated in the east-central part of the Mysuru State and to the South and the South-east of Chitradurga district. It is situated between 12.45' and 14.20' north latitude and between 76.20' and 77.31' east longitude.



Fig.2.2: Picture of Channakeshava Temple, Kaidala

It is bounded on the north by the Anantapur district of Andhra Pradesh, on the east by Kolar and Bengaluru rural districts, on the south by Mandya district and on the west by the districts of Chitradurga, Chikmagalur and Hassan.

One unique feature of this district is that one of the taluks, i.e. Pavagada, is not at all connected with it at any point. The taluk is surrounded on all sides by Ananthpur district of Andhra Pradesh and is connected with Karnataka at one point by a narrow strip of land on the north-west, and that too, not with the Tumakuru district to which it belongs, but with another district of Karnataka, i.e. Chitradurga. This is because of the fact that this taluk once formed part of the Chitradurga district and was separated from it and attached to Tumakuru district in 1886.

2.2 Background and Brief Regional History

During the early period, from the 5th to the 10th century A.D., a major portion of the area comprising the present Tumakuru district formed part of Gangavadi and was in the possession of the Gangas. The north-eastern part of the district formed part of Nolambavadi in the 10th and 11th centuries and was ruled by the Nolambas, who had their capital at Penjaru or Henjeru (in the present Madakasira taluk of Andhra Pradesh) and a stronghold at Nidugal in the Pavagada taluk. At this time, the chief divisions of the country seem to have their revenue value affixed to their names. Thus the area under the Gangas was known as Gangavadi, while the area under Nolambas was Nolambavadi or Nolambavadi. In the ninth century, there were matrimonial alliances between these two dynasties, and Nolambadhiraja, who married Jayabbe, younger sister of the Ganga king Nitimarga, assigned certain villages in Sira country for each of his other queens. The Hoysalas, who succeeded the Gangas, held away over almost the entire area. Their occupation of the country, it may be said, was in two stages: Vinayaditya (1047-1100) and Vishnuvardhana (1100-1152) were represented as ruling over only Gangavadi, Whereas Narasimha I (1152-1173) is described as ruling over both Gangavadi and Nolmbavadi. The area later came under the rule of the Vijayanagara kings in the 14th century and under the letters of sovereignty, there were in the area, several small feudatory States such as those of Hagalavadi, Holavanahalli, Madhugiri and Nidugal. When the Vijayapura army invaded the country, the descendants of some of these rulers were driven out of their estates and almost the whole of the northern part of the district was brought under Adil Shahi rule. The Mughals, who later captured Golconda and Vijayapura, made Sira a province, with Doddaballapur, Bengaluru, Hoskote and Kolar, known as Karnataka-Vijayapura - Bagalkot, under a Subedar or Faujdar. The southern part of the district, which was not appropriated by the Vijayapura Government established at Sira, was, in the meanwhile, conquered by the Mysuru ruler, Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar. Thus by the end of the 17th century, the southern taluk of Tumakuru district were part and parcel of the Mysuru territory. The remaining portion fell to Mysuru on the conquest of Sira by Haidar Ali in 1761.

After the fall of Tipu, the territory was restored to the Mysuru royal family, and during the reign of His Highness the Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar III(1811-31), Mysuru State consisted of the six faujdaris of Bengaluru, Madhugiri, Chitradurga, Ashtagram, Manjarabad and Nagar. The present Tumakuru district formed part of Madhugiri Faujdari. In 1834, these six Faujdari were reconstituted into the four divisions of Bengaluru, Nagar, Chitradurga, Ashtagram. The Tumakuru district, along with Chitradurga district, formed the Chitradurga division with headquarters at Tumakuru.

2.2.1 Changes by British Commission

During the days of the British Commission, Mr. Bowring who was appointed as Commissioner in 1862 divided the state in to eight districts and Tumakuru district was one of them. These eight districts were grouped into three divisions. Each division was under the charge of a Superintendent. When the commission was reorganized in 1879, the posts of Commissioners of divisions were abolished and there was only one Chief Commissioner for the whole State. The district was put under the charge of Deputy Commissioners, and Assistant Commissioners and Amildars were in charge of sub-divisions and

taluks, respectively.

The Chitradurga division was broken up in 1863 when the Chitradurga district was added to the Nagar division, while the Tumakuru district was attached to the newly formed Nandidurga division. The Sira taluk was transferred from Chitradurga district to Tumakuru district in 1866. In 1879, all the divisions were abolished. The Chitradurga district was reduced to a sub-established in 1882 under Tumakuru district. It was however, re-established in 1886, but without Pavagada taluk, which was made a part of Tumakuru district.

Huliyar, a town 14 miles north-west of Chiknayakanahalli, was once the headquarters of the Budihal taluk, which was in Chitradurga district. It was the chief town of a sub-taluk named after it and finally it was amalgamated with Chiknayakanahalli. At the time when the survey rates of assessment were first introduced in the district between the years 1870-1882, the Tumakuru district consisted of Sira, Tumakuru, Madhugiri, Koratagere, Chiknayakanahlli, Honnavalli, Kunigal and Kadaba taluks. In 1881-82, Koratagere taluk, which consisted of 330 villages, was broken up and a sub-taluk of the same name attached to Madhugiri taluk was formed with 140 villages. The remaining 190 villages were added on to the adjoining taluks of Sira and Tumakuru of Tumakuru district, Nelamangala and Doddaballapur taluks of Bengaluru district, and Goribidanur (Gouribidanur) taluk of Kolar district. Turuvekere was transferred from the old Kadaba taluk and was made a sub-taluk in Tiptur taluk in the same year. The present Gubbi taluk was called Kadaba taluk while the present Tiptur taluk was called Honnavalli taluk till 1886.

2.2.2 Changes after 1915

In 1915, there were two sub-divisions, eight taluks and two sub-taluks in the district. Tumakuru and Kunigal taluks were under the direct charge of the Deputy Commissioner. While the Madhugiri, Sira, Pavagada taluks and the Koratagere sub-taluk formed the Madhugiri sub-division, the Gubbi Tiptur and Chiknayakanahalli taluks and the Turuvekere sub-taluk constituted the Gubbi sub-division. Madhugiri was given the name of Madhugiri in 1927 at the request of the local people. The Koratagere sub-taluk was covered into a taluk in 1928 and the Turuvekere sub-taluk was formed into a taluk in 1938. A new sub-division, with Tumakuru as its headquarters, was established in January 1938 with a view to relieving congestion of work in the other sub-divisional offices of the district and also for dealing with the large amount of acquisition work arising in connection with the Marconahalli project. The Gubbi sub-division was abolished and Gubbi, Tumakuru and Kunigal taluks, which were constituted into the Tumakuru sub-division. The remaining taluks of Tiptur, Turuvekere and Chiknayakanahalli of the erstwhile Gubbi sub-division were formed into the Tiptur sub-division. There was no change in the Madhugiri sub-division.

Under the Provinces and States (Absorption of Enclaves) Order, 1950, Kotagarahalli and Sarjammanahalli (Jodi) villages of Madakasira taluk of Anantapur district of the former Madras State (now of Andhra Pradesh), having an area of 6.3sq. miles, were transferred to Madhugiri taluk of Tumakuru district.

When the new Mysuru State was formed in November 1956 by the integration of the Kannada areas of the adjoining States of by the Bombay, Hyderabad and Madras States, Coorg and the old Mysuru State as the result ot the States Reorganisation Act of 1956, and the number of districts rose from 10 to 19, it was found necessary, for administrative convenience, to revive the divisions. The new Mysuru State was thus divided into four divisions, each under the charge of a Divisional Commissioner. The Tumakuru district along with Bengaluru, Kolar, Chitradurga and Bellary districts, was constituted into one division called the Bengaluru Division. With effect from 1st February 1966, the Bellary district was transferred to the Mysuru Division and in its place, Shimoga district from

the Mysuru Division was attached to the Bengaluru Division.

2.3 Physiographic Divisions of the District

While Tumakuru district underwent various phases of local self governance in the region since ancient times. The advent of British rule brought several mixed changes in the constitution and working of these institutions, after the independence, a landmark in the local self governance was made in 1992 with the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts by the Government of India. In line with this Act, the state Government also reorganized the three tier system of democratic decentralized governance both in rural and urban sectors.

2.3.1 Present Position

At present there are ten taluks in the district. These taluks are grouped into three revenue sub-divisions for administrative convenience: Tumakuru, Tiptur and Madhugiri. There are ten city/town municipal corporations and 321 Grama Panchayats in the district. There are 2574 inhabited villages in the district while the un-inhabitated villages sum up to 134.

Of the ten taluks of the district, Sira is the largest, being 1552 sq kilometres, followed by Pavagada (1358), Gubbi (1221), Madhugiri (1131), Chiknayakanahalli (1113), Tumakuru (1026), Kunigal (981), Tiptur (785), Turuvekere (778) and the smallest is Koratagere (652) taluk.

According to the 2011 census, it can be seen that the some of the largest taluks are most thinly populated, while the population densities of the smaller taluks is marginally higher. Tumakuru city has the highest population density of 581 persons per sq. km, followed by Tiptur having a density of 287. The least dense taluks are Pavagada (180), Sira (202) and Gubbi (215).

The decennial population growth of the taluks is varying to a large extent. While Tumakuru taluk has a booming population growth of 15.4 percent in the past decade, three taluks, Kunigal (-4.4), Turuvekere (-3.1) and Pavagada (-0.9) have experienced a negative population growth.

Table No. 2.1: Details about Tumakuru District – 2011[No. & %]

Sl. No.	Taluk	Area (sq.km)	Population	Decinial Population growth	Population Density	Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 males)
1	C.N. Halli	1113	212063	1.2	191	1005
2	Gubbi	1221	262291	2.3	215	984
3	Kortagere	652	168039	4.4	258	977
4	Kunigal	981	225695	-4.4	230	999
5	Madhugiri	1131	267935	0.8	237	985
6	Pavagada	1358	244072	-0.9	180	976
7	Sira	1552	313614	4	202	971
8	Tumakuru	1026	596347	15.4	581	949
9	Tiptur	785	222503	2.5	287	999
10	Turuvekere	778	168890	-3.1	217	1011
	Total	**10597**	**2681449**	**3.7**	**253**	**979**

Source: Census of India, 2011, District at a Glance, 2011

Table No. 2.2: Details about Tumakuru District-2011 [No.]

Sl. No.	Taluk	No. of Grama Pan chayats	No. of Inhabitated villages	No. of Un Inhabitated villages	City/ Town Municipalities
1	C.N.Halli	28	221	13	1
2	Gubbi	33	328	18	1
3	Koratagere	23	236	15	1
4	Kunigal	36	294	20	1
5	Madhugiri	39	298	22	1
6	Pavagada	33	145	2	1
7	Sira	36	235	14	1
8	Tiptur	26	227	4	1
9	Tumakuru	41	358	15	1
10	Turuvekere	26	232	11	1
	Total	**321**	**2574**	**134**	**10**

Source: District at a Glance, 2011

2.4 Land, Soil, and Natural Resource Endowments

The district is enclosed by the ranges of the Western Ghats. The general elevation of the region varies from 900 to 1200 meters. A major part of the district is composed of the Archean complex which consists of gneisses, granites and charnockite rocks. The district is also endowed with fairly rich mineral wealth. Most of the ornamental granites are found in Tumakuru and surrounding districts.

Tumakuru district falls in the southern most part of the Tungabhadra river basin with Vedavathi River flowing in the district. Tumakuru district falls under the central dry zone of south interior Karnataka state. The temperature in the district approximately is similar to that of Mandya and Chitradurga and ranges from about 12^{oc} minimum to 35^{oc}maximum. The annual rainfall in the district roughly varies from 50 to 350 mm. the southwestern monsoons the principal rainy season, which sets in during June continues for nearly three months.

2.4.1 Geomorphology and Soil Type

Tumakuru is a land-locked district. It has also no natural features like rivers or mountains dividing it from the other districts of the State. The district is generally an open tract except in the south of the Kunigal taluk, where the country is wooded and hilly, and the other parts consisting mainly of undulating plains interspersed with clumps of tall and well-grown trees. To the east of Tumakuru and the north of Devarayanadurga, the appearance of the region present the scenery of a hilly county intersected by cultivated valleys. The open parts of the district maintain a generally

even level above the sea, except Sira and Pavagada which are at a considerably lower level than the rest of the district.

A narrow range of granitic hills grouped under closepet granites occupies the eastern part. These hills pass through the taluks of Pavagada, Madhugiri, Koratagere and northern parts of Tumakuru. In the eastern part, the hills comprising of schistose rocks pass through Chikkanayakanahalli, Sira, and Gubbi taluks. The prominent hills in the eastern range of hills are Kamandadurga (1077m), Nidugal (1148m), Madhugiridurga (1199m), Channarayadurga (1138 m) Koratagiri (879m), Devarayanadurga (1187 m), Nijagal (1086m), Hutridurga (1130) and Huliyardurga (844 m) above mean sea level. The landmass in the plains ranges between 450 to 840 m above sea level, while hilly areas range between 840 to 1500 m above sea level. Major types of soils occurring in the district are 1) Red loamy soil, 2) Red sandy soil and 3) Mixed red and black soils. Red loamy soil occurs in eastern central part of the district covering Koratgere, Tumakuru, and eastern parts of Madhugiri and Kunigal Taluks. Red Sandy soil covers rest of the area except very small area in the north western part of Chikkanayakanahalli Taluk where Mixed Red and Black soils occur. Red soils have good drainage but poor in lime and bases.

2.4.2 Availability of Minerals

Iron is obtained in large quantities from the hillsides and excellent building stone is quarried. Considerable mineral wealth – Iron Ore, Lime Stone, Graphite, Quartz, Silversand, Corrundum, Dolomite, Clay, Soap Stone are the major mineral resources available in the district.

Table.No.2.3: Production of Mineral 2010-2011 (in tonnes)

NAME OF MINERAL	PRODUCTION OF MINERAL 2010-11 (in tonnes)
MAJOR MINERALS	
Iron Ore	3721956
Limestone	333591
Dolomite	2567
Quartz	250
MINOR MINERALS	
China Clay	35690
Manganese	14259
Silver sand	1121

Source: Department of Industries and Commerce, 2011

2.4.3 Rainfall and Climate

Tumakuru district falls in the eastern dry agro climatic zone. The temperature starts rising from January to peak in May month, around 40°c is common. Thereafter it declines during the monsoon period. The humidity is lowest during the dry season and highest during the monsoon period. The winds are predominantly south-westerly during the summer monsoon and north-easterly during the winter monsoon. The annual potential evapo transpiration is over 1800mm with monthly rates less than 100mm during December and January and over 250 mm during May.

2.5 Demography

This section includes area and population of the district, trends and levels in population growth in the district, concerns of sex ratio, mortality, fertility, urbanisation and migration.

2.5.1 Area and Population

The area of the district according to the census 2011 is 10,597 sq. kms, and its population is 26, 78,980. Both in area and population Tumakuru district occupies the fourth place in the state among other districts. The extreme length from north to south is 102 miles and its greatest breadth from east to west is 67 miles.

Of the total population in 2011, male and female were 13, 50,594 and 13, 28,386 respectively. In 2001 census, Tumakuru had a population of 25, 84,711 of which males were 13, 13,801 and remaining 12, 70,910 were females. Tumakuru District population constituted 4.38 percent of total Karnataka's population. In 2001 census, this figure for Tumakuru District was at 4.89 percent of Karnataka's population.



Fig.2.3: Chennakeshwara Temple, Aralaguppe, Tumakuru District

Table No.2.4: Demographic Details [No.&%]

Sl. No.	Demographic Particulars	Statistical Information	
		2001	**2011**
1	Population – Total	2584711	2678980
	Male	1313801	1350594
	Female	1270910	1328386
2	Decadal Population Growth (2001-2011)	-	3.7
3	Density of Population Per Sq. Km.	244	253
4	Area (Sq. Km.)	10597	10597
5	Literacy level - Overall (in %)	1525485 [67.0%]	1813391 [67.68%]
	Male	887341	1006024
	Female	638144	807367
6	SC Population – Total (Number and %)	474044 [18.34%]	506901 [18.92%]
	Male	212144	254535
	Female	232867	252366
7	ST Population – Total (Number and %)	193819 [7.49%]	209559 [7.82%]
	Male	101795	105265
	Female	95024	104294
8	Urban Population	507202	599078
9	Occupational Pattern of Population –		
	Primary	45.73%	37%
	Secondary	23.91%	19%
	Teritary	30.35%	44%
10	Birth Rate (Per 1000 People) 2001-02	18.8	-
11	Death Rate(per 1000 People) 2001-02	7.1	-
12	Infant Morality Rate (per 1000 births)	23.4	-
13	Total House Holds - 2011	-	640081
	Rural	-	497521
	Urban		142560

Source: Census of India, 2001 & 2011, District At a Glance, 2005 & 2012

2.5.2 Urban Population

Out of the total Tumakuru population for 2011 census, 22.36 percent lives in urban areas of the district. In total 599,078 people live in urban areas of which males are 301,884 and females are 2, 97,194. Sex Ratio in urban areas of Tumakuru district is 984 as per 2011 census data. Similarly child sex ratio in Tumakuru district was 959 in 2011 census. Child population (0-6) in urban region was 62,057 of which males and females were 31,682 and 30,375. This child population figure of Tumakuru district is 10.49 % of total urban population

2.5.3 Rural Population

As per 2011 census, 77.64 per cent population of Tumakuru district lives in rural areas. The total Tumakuru district population living in rural areas is 20, 79,902 of which males and females are 10, 48,710 and 10, 31,192 respectively. In rural areas of Tumakuru district, sex ratio is 983 females per 1000 males. If child sex ratio data of Tumakuru district is considered, figure is 959 girls per 1000 boys. Child population in the age 0-6 is 2, 03,685 in rural areas of which males were 1, 03,989 and females were 99,696. The child population accounts for 9.92 % of total rural population of Tumakuru district.

2.5.4 SC/ST Population

The scheduled caste population is 4.74 lakh accounting for 18.3 per cent of the total district population; of this 86.9 per cent lives in rural areas and 13.1 percent in urban areas. On the other hand, as far as the scheduled tribe population is concerned; it is 1.94 lakh accounting for 7.5 per cent of the district population. Of the tribal population, 12.4 per cent lives in urban areas, 87.6 per cent in rural areas. This means that the district has an SC/ST population of the order of 25.8 per cent of the district population-majority of whom residing in the rural areas.

2.5.5 Trends and levels in population Growth

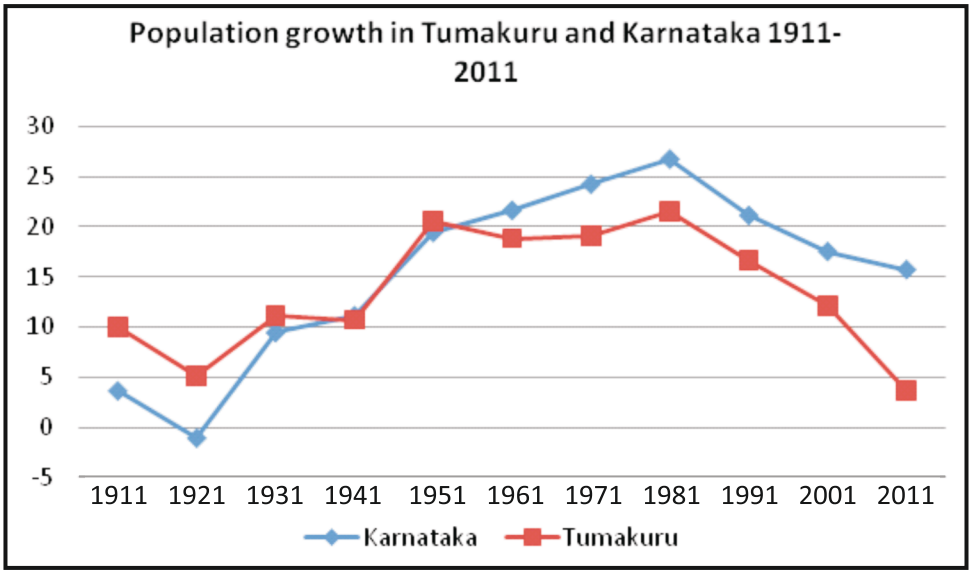
Tumakuru has a population of 2,678,980 (2011) accounting for 4.38 percent of Karnataka's population. The population of Tumakuru, which stood at 13, 67,402 in 1961 increased to 2,678,980 by 2011 showing an inverse growth rate of about 96 percent. The growth rate in the past decade was 3.65%. This growth in population is recorded to be the lowest in the past century, while the highest was recorded in 1981 (21.5 %). There has been a constant decline in the population growth rate ever since in the district.

Table No.2.5: Growth Rate of Population [%]

	Karnataka	Tumakuru
1911	3.6	10
1921	-1.1	5.1
1931	9.4	11.1
1941	11.1	10.7
1951	19.4	20.5
1961	21.6	18.8
1971	24.2	19
1981	26.7	21.5
1991	21.1	16.6
2001	17.5	12.1
2011	15.7	3.65

Source: Census of India, 1911 to 2011

Fig.2.4: Graph Showing Population Growth of Tumakuru



2.5.6 Population Density

The initial provisional data released by census India 2011, shows that density of Tumakuru district for 2011 is 253 people per sq. km. In 2001, Tumakuru district density was at 244 people per sq. km. Tumakuru district administers 10,597 sq.kms of areas.

2.5.7 Sex Ratio

Tumakuru's sex ratio (number of females per 1000 males) of 986 in 2011 is higher than the all-India figure of 973. In Tumakuru in 2001 it stood at 967 per 1000 male, showing a fairly better performance in this decade. The sex ratio of the district is adverse to women and it has continued to be adverse during the last century. Most of the districts in the state except Udupi, Dakshina Kannada and Hassan had adult ratios unfavourable to women.

2.5.8 Child Sex Ratio

During 2011 there were 265,742 children under age of 0-6 against 308,162 of 2001 census. Of total 265,742 male and female were 135,671 and 130,071 respectively. Child Sex Ratio as per census 2011 was 959 compared to 949 of census 2001. In 2011, children under 0-6 formed 9.92 percent of the district population compared to 11.92 percent in 2001. There was net change of -2 percent in this compared to previous census.

2.6 Literacy

Education having its large impact on human development makes it necessary to look into this aspect. As we have seen the demographics of Tumakuru district indicate an average human development. However, by understanding the literacy and education aspects, this trend can be understood better.

Tumakuru district has 2040 primary schools, 1677 upper primary schools and 702 high schools. Tumakuru also has 201 pre-university colleges with a total of 1843 teachers, and 51,732 students enrolled in them. There are 85 general degree colleges in the district, of which 16 are government and 69 are private colleges.

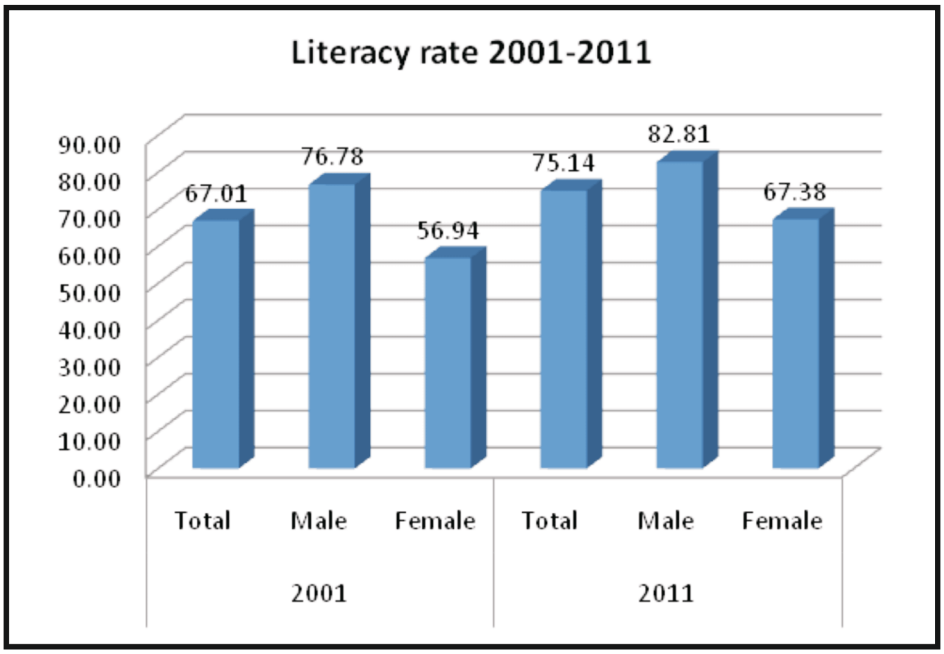
Tumakuru also has 6 engineering colleges, 2 medical Colleges, 15 ITI's, 6 Polytechnic colleges. Some of the prominent educational Institutes are Sri Siddganga Educational institutions, Sri Siddhartha Group of Educational Institutions, H.M.S Group of Educational Institutions, Sarvodaya Group of Educational Institutions and many others.

2.6.1 Literacy Rate

Average literacy rate of Tumakuru in 2011 were

75.14 compared to 67.01 of 2001. If things are looked out at gender wise, male and female literacy were 82.81 and 67.38 respectively. For 2001 census, same figures stood at 76.78 and 56.94 in Tumakuru District. Total literate in Tumakuru District were 1,813,391 of which male and female were 1,006,024 and 807,367 respectively. In 2001, Tumakuru District had 1,525,485 in its district.

Fig.2.5: Graph on Literacy Rate for Tumakuru-2001-2011



2.7 Industry

Tumakuru is one of the districts of Karnataka which has been subject to scarcity in the past. Keeping that in view the economic growth has been well-planned in the recent years, having regard to its potentials in the field of agriculture, irrigation, industries, communication and other spheres.

2.7.1 Income structure

The net domestic income for the year 2004 was Rs. 4, 80,772.89 and for 2009-10 was Rs.7, 23,407.05. This is an increase of other 51 percent during the period under review. While the overall district has shown a good growth, this is not true in the case of all the taluks.

While, looking at the incomes in each sector, Primary, Secondary and Tertiary, it can be observed that primary sector contributes to 32 percent of the total income, while secondary contributes the least 23 percent and the highest contribution comes from the tertiary sector with a share of 45 percent. On the contrary, when the proportion of workers is pointed out, it is observed that the share of workers in the agriculture sector is 63percent, while the sum total of the secondary and tertiary (non-agriculture) is 37 percent.

2.7.2 Industry

The district is industrially not developed. Due to new industrial estates/areas are coming up, growth can be expected during ensuing years in the field of Automobile products, Gherkin products. There are 29 large and medium industries in the district with an investment of Rs. 6193.28 crore. Additionally, there are 342 factories in the district. The most prominent players are Beloor BYIR Biotech Ltd, H&R Johnson India Ltd, HMT Watches Ltd, Maini Granite Ltd etc. The district is flooded with 21,864 Small Scale industries with an investment of Rs. 54,627 lakh and providing employment to 1,15,093 persons.

Table No. 2.6: Details about Industries [No.]

Sl. No	Head	Units
1.	Registered Industrial Unit	23804
2.	Total Industrial Unit	26152
3.	Registered Medium & Large Unit	33
4.	Estimated Avg. No. of Daily Worker Employed In Small Scale Industries	132235
5.	Employment In Large And Medium Industries	7204
6.	No. Of Industrial Area	7

Source: District at a Glance, 2012

There are 7 industrial areas and 8 industrial estates in the district. Four industrial areas are proposed at sira, VN Pura, Tiptur and Kunigal. Five industrial Parks are planned in Gubbi, Pavagada, Kunigal, Turuvekere and Kortigere. The Suvarna Karnataka Development Corridor Proposes an Apparel Zone in the District.

2.7.3 Potentials areas for service industry

Service enterprises in the field of Industrial Filters, Automobile filters, Gherkin, Transformer & Radiators, Inverter UPs & PCB. Springs are the potential areas.

2.7.4 Potential Areas for new MSMEs

There is ample scope for new MSME's in the areas of Automobile products, Gherkin products Inverters UPS products in the taluks of Tumakuru, Kunigal, Tiptur, Sira, in the district.

2.7.5 Agriculture

Agriculture is the main occupation of the district. In 2010-11, the total cultivable land consists of 67539 Hectares.

Tumakuru district falls under agriculture zone 4 (Central dry zone), zone 5 (Eastern dry zone) and zone 6 (Southern dry zone). The Zone 4 consists of 6 taluks namely Chikkanayakanahali, Tiptur, Koratagere, Sira, Madhugiri and Pavagada. The Zone 5 consists of Gubbi and Tumakuru taluks and the Zone 6 consists of Kunigal and Turuvekere taluks. The Annual average rainfall of the district is 593.0 mm. The South west monsoon starts normally from 1st week of June and peak precipitation will occur during September.

In the district, Kharif is the main cropping season. Ragi and Groundnut are the major crops which occupy about 70% of the cultivable area followed by Paddy, Maize and Redgram. The Total normal Kharif area under agricultural crops is 5.00 lakh hectares. Around 0.15 lakh hectares is covered during Rabi and 0.30 lakh hectares during summer season. The production is over and above the requirements of the district with regard to cereals. (3.87 lakh tons) but Tumakuru falls behind in meeting the requirement of pulses and oil seeds 0.306 and 1.06 lakh tons respectively.

Table No. 2.7: Details of Land Use [in Ha.]

Land Utilization	2010-11 (in Hectare)
Total Area	1064755
Forest Cover	45177
Non-agriculture Land	84442
Cultivable Barren Land	67539

Source: District at a Glance, 2011

2.8 Irrigation

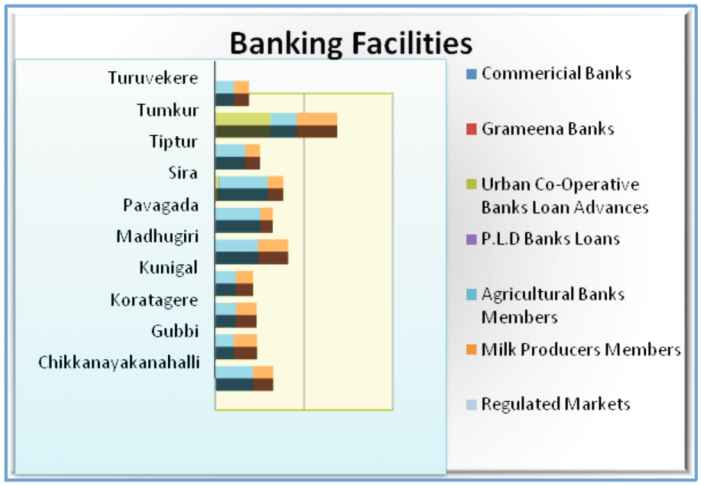
There are no completed major of irrigation projects in the district, but part of the command area of the Hemavathy project (The reservoir built across Hemavathy river is located near Gorur village in Hassan District) falls in Tumakuru district. Other than this major project, there are two medium projects namely Marconahalli reservoir (Kunigal taluk) and Sri Gayatri reservoir (Hiriyur taluk, Chitradurga District) irrigating parts of C.N.Halli taluk irrigating 4610 ha and 1210 ha of land respectively. There are 1462 minor irrigation tanks in the district irrigating 57132 ha.of land and having a cumulative capacity of 778.52 MCM.

2.9 Infrastructure

2.9.1 Banking

The district has 174 commercial bank branches spread across the 10 taluks, 42 grameena banks, 28 taluks urban co-operatives located mostly in Tumakuru (25) and one each in Chikkanayakanahallli, Sira and Tiptur. PLD banks number only seven, 232 agriculture co-operatives, 735 milk producers' societies and 32 regulated markets are there in the district.

Fig: 2.6: Banking Facilities in the District



2.9.2 Transport and Communications

The district has 97 km of broad gauge railway route with 14 railway stations. As for road transport, 2.14 lakh vehicles are on register of which 1,008 are Omni buses, 24 thousand tractors and trailers, as many as 10.2 thousand cars, 5,652 goods vehicles, 8,862 auto rickshaws and so on.

In the district, there are 570 post offices, Tumakuru and Gubbi having 75 and 73 respectively and the least number being 35 in Koratagere. Only two telegraphic offices are there in the district-one each in Tumakuru and Tiptur. However, the district has as many as 112 telephone exchanges which are distributed across all the taluks. The numbers of telephones in use are 68,455-more of them (25,573) in Tumakuru as expected. The least number of telephones are in Koratagere, Chikkanayakanahalli and Pavagada.

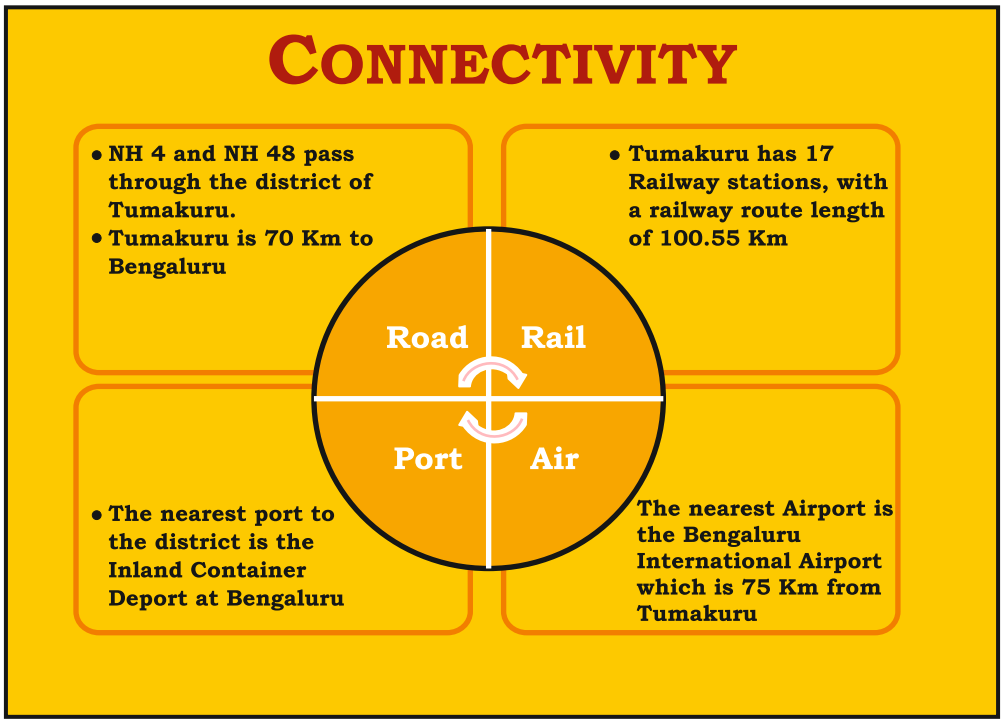


Fig.2.7: Modes of Connectivity to the District

2.9.3 CCDI

A High Power Committee for the Redressal of Regional Imbalance (HPCFRRI) to address the issue of regional imbalance was constituted by the Government in 2000. The committee identified 35 indicators encompassing agriculture, industry, social, economic infrastructure and population characteristic to measure and prepare an index of development. Taluks in the range of 0.89 to 0.99 were classified as relatively developed taluks with index values in the range 0.80 to 0.88 were classified as 'more backward' and taluks with index values between 0.53 and 0.79 were 'Most Backward'.

Table No.2.8: Taluk-wise Backwardness Indices – CCDI values

Sub-Divisions	Taluks	CCDI Value	Rank in the State	Status of Backwardness
Tumakuru	Tumakuru	1.18	33	Relatively Developed
	Gubbi	0.73	151	Most Backward
	Kunigal	0.79	138	Most Backward
Tiptur	Tiptur	1.06	49	Relatively Developed
	C.N. Halli	0.83	124	More Backward
	Turuvekere	0.86	110	More Backward
Madhugiri	Madhugiri	0.74	149	Most Backward
	Sira	0.73	152	Most Backward
	Kortagere	0.83	122	More Backward
	Pavagada	0.72	153	Most Backward

Source: HPCFRRI, Dr. D.M. Nanjundappa Report, 2002

Referring to the status of the district, it can be pointed out that, five taluks lie under 'Most Backward' category; while three taluks fall under 'More Backward' and only two taluks (Tumakuru and Tiptur) are 'Relatively Developed'. To reduce the backwardness in these taluks, the committee had recommended policy implications of Special Development Plan.

2.10 Conclusion

The above district profile has hence helped in gathering a brief background of the district. This will further guide us in unfolding the issues related to human development and fulfil the gap in the taluks and the district, for a better development in the future.

The growth in the district is slow, but has a potential in industrial growth in the near future. The incomes are also increasing, along with the rise in the literacy rate and health status. With the construction of the HDI and other Composite indices, the weaker areas are to be identified and worked on for a bright future of the human race of the district. This report will further unfold the various aspects of Human Development.



Fig.2.8: Channarayana Durga, Tumakuru



Fig. 2.9: Siddarabetta



Fig. 2.10: Monument at Aralaguppe