Appendix A: Census administrative units/ government structures Hubli-Dharwad.

Census administrative units

In the Census of India 2001, the following location code structure has been adopted:

Area	*Indian names*
State/ Union territory	State/ Union territory
District	Zilla Parishad
Sub-district	Taluk Panchayat
Village (areas)	Gram Panchayat
Town/ City	Town/ City
Ward	Ward/ Community Development Block

The census administrative units used below sub-district level are depended on the area/ settlement being either rural or urban. An urban centre as a town or city (a town 'becomes' a city when it has more than 100,000 inhabitants) is sub-divided in *Wards* or *Community Development Blocks (C.D.B.'s).* In a rural area, *Village areas* are the smallest administrative units (containing a central village, its surrounding area and some smaller villages which fall within the *Village area* boundary). The total population of a *Village area* is not less than 1,500 and no more than 10,000 inhabitants (Hutter 1994). In the case of Hubli-Dharwad, the two cities cover two *Taluka*'s which is the Hubli-Dharwad Municipal Cooperation area, within this area the conurbation area is sub-divided in *C.D.B.*'s and the remaining rural areas in *Village areas*

Government structures in Hubli-Dharwad

There are three levels of administration present in Hubli-Dharwad (in addition to central government): state, municipal (urban) and rural.

At *state level* (Karnataka State agencies) :

- Town Planning Department,
- Karnataka Industrial Estate Development Authority (KIEDA),
- Karnataka Pollution Control Board (KPCB),
- Karnataka Housing Board (KHB)
- Karnataka Slum Clearance Board (KSCB), a.o..

There are two principal bodies active at the *municipal(urban) level*:

- The Hubli-Dharwad Municipal Cooperation (Council) (HDMC), and;
- The Hubli-Dharwad Urban Development Authority (HDUDA)

"The HDUDA takes an urban-oriented, medium to long term, physical town and country planning approach, with emphasis on strategic planning. It is responsible for the planning of urban areas including areas of urban expansion and takes the stance of accommodating urban growth rather than making specific land use decisions. Each ten years it makes a strategic Regional Development Plan, which gives little attention to the sustainability of the environment. The role of the HDMC is the implementation of the plans of the HDUDA" (Brook, Purushothaman and Hunsal 2003).

The rural level is governed by the *Panchayati Raj* (rural local self-government) system, divided in the above mentioned Dharwad Zilla Panchayat (DZP), Taluka Panchayat and Gram Panchayat. In the rural-oriented three tier Panchayati Raj system, the DZP is primarily concerned with short-term socio-economic planning and adopts a non-spatial planning approach, *with no attention to land-use decision making, physical planning or environmental concerns*. The role of DZP is to allocate financial resources to specific project proposals by Village Development Committtes at the Gram Panchayat level (lowest level village authorities) in accordance with Central and State government directions" (Brook, Purushothaman and Hunsal 2003).

Appendix B: Indian Industrial Development policy.

-Sites of Industrial areas in Hubli-Dharwad

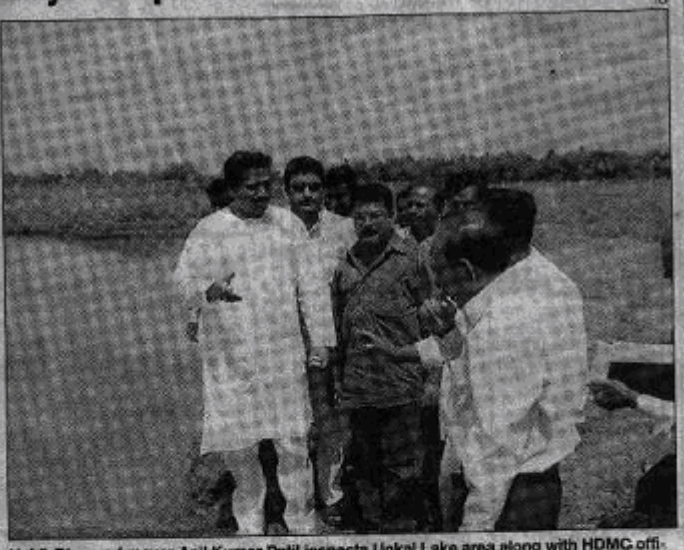
Belur is situated 12km northeast of Dharwad and covers an area of 1312 acres which have been developed providing full infrastructural facilities. Tarihal is situated 10km from Hubli just south of the NH4 by-pass (outside the corridor zone), the area is 312 acres. Lakkamanhalli is located 4km from Dharwad towards Hubli, south of the main road connecting the cities and covers 73 acres. Sattur is situated at 9km fom Dharwad towards Hubli, north of the main road, it covers 54 acres. Rayapur is at about 8km from Dharwad, the areas is under development and covers 94 acres, an extension of 287 acres has been proposed. Finally Gokul area is situated along Gokul road which runs from Tarihall southeast to southwest, at the border of built-up area of Hubli city, opposite of a newly created bus terminal. The area covers 33 acres.

-*Industrial Growth Centres* have been identified all over India and Karnataka by the government of India. Dharwad district is one of the three districts in Karnataka allocated with this special industrial development project of the central government. A Growth Centre area ensures all infrastructural facilities like power, water, telecommunication, banking, post office, housing colony, schools and hospitals. In these large areas different zones are created, special provisions are made for industry categories like Chemical, Textile and General Engineering etc.. ('A brief note on Industrial Areas', KIADB 2000)".

-*Industrial Areas* are areas designated for industrial development on smaller scale than the growth centres. Appointed by the Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board, the areas are smaller and have the more basic amenities like roads, drains, power- and water-supply and occasionally a commercial complex for banks, telecommunication facilities etc. (A brief note on Industrial Areas, KIADB 2000).

Appendix C: Hindu-article "Unkal Lake encroachment" and "Rabi brings some hope for Rabi Crops""

Mayor inspects lake 'encroachment'



Hubli-Dharwad mayor Anil Kumar Patil inspects Unkal Lake area along with HDMC officers in Hubli on Thursday. The inspection follows many complaints of land encroachment allegedly by promoters of a golf ground under construction, besides the lake.

Two more coaches for express train

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

Hubli: The Railways has decided to add two additional coaches to Bangalore - Kolhapur - Bangalore Rani Chennamma Express, which presently has 17 coaches.

According to a Railway release, one additional second class coach and one additional 3 - tier AC coach will be attached to train no 6589 / 6590 Ranichennamma Express between Bangalore and Kolhapur.

SBI vigilance week: State Bank of India is conducting a Vigilance Week from November 3-8.

As part of the programme, the bank has decided to conduct elocution competition for college students on No-

Rain brings some hope for rabi crop

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

Bangalore: Nearly 50 per cent of the state's kharif crop has been destroyed by drought, but the recent rains have held out some hope for the upcoming rabi crop.

Development commissioner Vijay Gore on Thursday said: "Irrespective of whether it was paddy or oil seeds or any other crop, losses have been nearly 50 per cent. We have to make good this."

One rain does not mean that drought has gone or that relief work in 142 drought-hit taluks should stop. "If it rains in my neighbour's house, is my drought gone? Besides, even if rabi crop is 100 per cent, it will not compensate for the kharif losses. Drought is calculated only from one kharif season to the next one," he maintained.

The rabi planting, however, has been good, with 24.15 lakh hectares already sown against the 14.02 lakh hectares sown last year.

The drinking water position has also improved and water is being sent via tankers to 157 villages and 28 townships, as against 300, Vijay Gore said.

The other silver lining has been that farmers' suicides in the state have become almost nil.

Appendix D: Village accountant survey

Village accountant survey

Name of village: Name of village accountant: Date:

1a.Main village in the village area:

1b.Other villages in the village area:

2a.Name and distance to the nearest city:

2b.Name and distance to the second nearest city:

2c.Location of the village relative to nearest city: N/E/S/W

=> Ask for village map

3a.Total geographical area of the village area (in acres):

3b.Land use forms (in acres):

Land use	2003	1998	1993
Cultivable land			
Net area sown			
Forest			
Pastures			
Village area			
Residential areas			
Industrial areas			
Roads			
Government land (functions: schools/ colleges..)			
Common lands			
Reasons for changes and locations of land use change:			

3c.Soil types:

Soil type (in %)	Red	Black	Mixed	Rocky/ hillside
Percentage				
Location				

4a.Used irrigation sources:

Sources	2003	1998	1993
Canal			
Tank			
Open well			
Wastewater (nrs)			
Borewell (nrs)			
Reasons:			

4b.Irrigation area

Acres under irrigation	2003	1998	1993
Mungary			
Hingary			
Summer			
Reasons:			

5. Population

	present	2001	1991
Inhabitants:			
Reasons for change (in/out-migration):			

6.a Land value:

Land value (laks p/acre)	Road side	Interior	Other:
2003			
1998			
1993			
Reasons:			

6b.

	2003	1998	1993
Land transactions			
In-/decrease of number: In/outside village buyers:			

7.a Economic activities

	2003	1998	1993
Percentage working outside village			
Percentage working in agriculture			
Percentage working off-farm			
Reasons:			

7b.Non-agricultural land use forms:

	2003	1998	1993
Brick kilns			
Mines			
Gowdans			
Garages			
Shops			
Industries/factories			
Market			
Restaurants/ hotels			
Petrol station			
Poultry farm			
Agro-industry			
Other:			
Reasons:			

7c. Estimate of number of workers:

Workers in	2003	1998	1993
Brick kilns			

Mining			
Industries/factories			
Commuters			

8.a.What are the dominant forms of transport for agricultural goods to the city (in %):

	Bus	Tractor	Tempo	Bullock card
2003				
1998				
1993				

8b. What are the dominant forms of transport for people to the city (in %):

	Bus	Tractor	Tempo	Jeep
2003				
1998				
1993				

10.a Crop wise land use in acres: 2003-1999

Crops	Mungary 2003-02	Hingary 2003-02	Mungary 2002-01	Hingary 2002-01	Mungary 2001-1999	Hingary 2001-1999	Mungary 1999-98	Hingary 1999-98	Irrigate
Cereals:									
Jowar									
Paddy									
Ragi									
Bajera									
Navane									
Wheat									
Sawi									
Maize									
Pulses:									
Bengal gram									
Green gram									
Horse gram									
Black gram									
Tur									
Alesandi									
Gurellu									
Avare									
Oilseeds:									
Sunflower									
Groundnut									
Castor									
Sesamum									
Soyabean									
Safflower									
Linseed									
Non-food crops:									
Cotton									
Tobacco									
Mulberry									
Vegetables:									
Chillies									

Onion									
Potato									
Garlic									
Peas									
Beans									
Ladyfinger									
Cucumber									
Brinjal									
Cauliflower									
Tomato									
Spices:									
Coriander									
Cardamom									
Horticul-ture:									
Mango									
Sapotha									
Guave									
Banana									
Betalnut									
Coconut									
Pome-grenade									
Papaya									
Lemon									
Teak									
Nime									
Floriculture									
Rose									
Jasmin									
Total:									

10b. What kind of crops have been experimented with in the village in the past?

10c. What are the reasons for the changes in cropping patterns?

Appendix E: Landowners Land Use Questionnaire

Landowners Land Use Questionnaire

Name: Date: Village:

1.a Landownership:

	Amount of land (acres)
Big (>10) > 4 ha	
Medium (5-10) 2-4 ha	
Small (0-5) 0-2 ha	

1b.Type of soil:

1c. Location of land relative to the village/ roadside in km:

2a.Do you lease any land (this year/ before), tyep of arrangement:

2b.What crops were grown before you leased it?

3a.Did you sell/ purchase any land? If yes, to who (private/government):

3b.Is ther any non-agricultural land use on your land (brick kilns/ residential)?

4.a Do you own a tractor/ since when and do you hire out a tractor?

4b.How many animals do you own?

4c.Was there an increase or decrease in the number of animals the last 5 years
Reasons: (lack of fodder/drought/ financial problems/mechanization)
Do you do any diary production?

5a.How long have you been farming here?

5b. What level of education do you have?

5c.How many family members share the income from this…acres of land?

5d.Your family is: nuclear/ joint?

5.e Mmeber engaged in different activities:

Members	Age	Main activity	In/outside village

5f. Is the income of your family now more or less than 5 years back?

6a.How much acres do you have under irrigation?

Irrigation	Acres	Sources
Present		
1998		
1993		

6b. If, no, do you bring water to the field?

6c If, yes, since when and what source (borewell)?

6d.Irrigation type (drip/sprinkler/tube):

7a.How many acres are under cultivation and under which crops in 2003

Crops	Mix cropping	Acres	Season	Irrigated
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				

7b. How many acres are under cultivation and under which crops in 1998

Crops	Mix cropping	Acres	Season	Irrigated
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				

7c Did you experiment with any crops?

8 Plantation/floriculture/vegetables
8a. Do you grow any plantation crops (*chiku/ mao/ perla*)?
Number of trees:

Since when:

Reasons for plantation crops (less labour/ good investment/ demand…..):

How do you mix your crops?

How did you get the idea for plantation crops (neighbours/ agricultural college/ others..):

8b.Do you grown any flowers?

Since when:

Reasons for flowers:

How did you get the idea for flowers:

8c.What kind of vegetables do you grow and on how many acres?

8d. Where do you sell your plantation crops/ flowers/ vegetables?

9a Which of the fieldcrops are for selling/ home consumption?

9b.Where do you sell these crops?

9c. Do you store any harvest?

9d. On what basis do you choose crops for next year (marketprices/ suitable soil/ tradition/
other)?

10a. Do you have any permanent labourers (number)?

10b. Do you have any daily wagers?

10c. Is there an increase/ decrease in the number of labourers you have used the last 5 years
(reasons)?

10c.Do you have any problem with getting labourers?

11. Have you any future plans for agriculture or non-agricultural activities for you and your
family (borewell, plantation crops/ off-farm employment…)?