

City: Davanagere
State: Karnataka

Category: Business & Industrial Centre, Tier 3 and below

Davanagere, a city in central Karnataka, was accorded the status of city Municipal Corporation as recent as January 2007. Davanagere is currently the only city corporation within its district (also called Davanagere), which was recognized to be one of India's 250 most backward districts (in terms of poverty) by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj in 2006. Davanagere is one of five districts in Karnataka to receive funds from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Program (BRGF). The city's most notable industries include textile and agro-processing. Lately, Davanagere has been promoting itself as a centre for higher education, and as part of this agenda, there are on-going efforts to set up a branch of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) in the region.

1. Demographic Profile

Indicator	City (Municipal Corporation)	State (Urban)	India (Urban)
Total Population	434971	23625962	377,106,125
Total Population of UA (if)			
Share of ULB population in District Urban population (%)	69.15		
Population Growth Rate (AEGR) 2001-11	1.77	2.74	2.76
Area (sq. km)*	77.12		
Share of ULB area in district (%)* #	1.30		
Density of population (person per sq. km)*	5640		
Literacy Rate (%)	84.90	85.78	84.11
Schedule Caste (%)	12.44	12.61	12.60
Schedule Tribes (%)	6.17	3.47	2.77
Youth, 15 - 24 years (%)	20.61	19.78	19.68
Slum Population (%)	13.79	1.60	17.36
Working Age Group, 15-59 years (%)	66.68	67.04	65.27

Source: Census of India, 2011

* District Census Handbook, Census of India, 2011

The ULB is spread in more than one district

2. Economic Profile

Indicator	City (Municipal Corporation)	State (Urban)	India (Urban)
Per Capita Income (Rs.) at 2004-05 constant price *	30219	43266	Rs. 35, 947 ^a
Urban Poverty Ratio (% of urban population)**	23.76	15.3	13.7
Unemployment Rate, 2011-12***	3.64	2.9	3.4
Work Participation Rate, 2011-12***	31.68	37.6	35.5
Work Status, 2011-12 (%) ***			
Self-employed:	47.49	39.2	42.0
Regular/wage salaried employees:	40.26	44.9	43.4
Casual labour:	12.25	15.9	14.6
Sectoral Distribution of Workers, 2011-12 (%) ***			
Primary	15.38	8.1	7.5
Secondary	21.68	28.9	34.2
Tertiary	62.94	63.0	58.3
Workers Classified by Major Occupation, 2011-12(%) ***			
Legislators, senior officials and managers	28.38	28.5	15.8
Professionals	7.86	12.1	8.8
Technicians and associate professionals	2.51	6.5	6.7
Clerks	4.40	5.6	5.0
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	15.09	8.0	14.7
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	13.77	5.1	4.6
Craft and related trades workers	12.80	16.0	19.2
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	4.03	6.6	9.2
Elementary occupations	11.14	11.7	16.1
Workers not classified by occupation	0	0	0.1

Primary Commodity Manufactured [#]	Clothes		
Major Industries ^{##}	Steel wires, Sugar, Cotton Yarn		
No. of sanctioned SEZ	0	60	413

Note: 3 year average of 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12

Source: * Directorate of Economics and Statistics of respective State Governments and for all India- Central Statistics Office

**Unit Level Data of National Sample Survey Organization, Household Consumer Expenditure in India, 68th Round, 2011-12

***Unit Level Data of National Sample Survey Organization, Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, 68th Round, 2011-12

[#]District Census Handbook, Census of India, 2011

^{##}District Industrial Profile, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Government of India

[∞] Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce and Industry

3. Infrastructure Status

Indicator	City (Municipal Corporation)	State (Urban)	India (Urban)
% of households with access to tap water (from treated source) within Premises	82.45	68.39	84.14
% of households with access to electricity	97.10	96.42	92.68
% of households having toilet facilities within premises	82.34	71.57	72.57
% of household Waste water outlet connected to drainage	94.85	87.60	81.77
Type of sewerage system*	Underground sewerage system		
Type of solid Waste system*	Door to Door		
% of households with access to computer/laptop with internet	5.10	10.96	8.27
% of households with access to computer/laptop without internet	12.95	12.63	10.40
% of households with access to mobile phones	65.01	64.79	64.33
Ownership Pattern of Housing (%)			
Owned	51.87	51.05	69.16
Rented	44.92	46.05	27.55
% of households living in congested houses	33.54	35.10	32.94
Indicator	City (Municipal Corporation)		
No. of Hospitals per 1,00,000 people *	.23		
No of Schools per 1,00,000 people			
Primary	51		
Middle	45		
Secondary	37		
College	16		

Source: Tables of Houses, Household Amenities and Assets, Census of India, 2011

* District Census Handbook, Census of India, 2011

4. Political Profile: Leadership and Administrative Structure

<p>Architecture of Governance Structure of Elected and Executive Bodies. Give indication of hierarchies</p>	<p>Davanagere City Corporation (DCC) is responsible for the civic infrastructure and administration of the twin cities of Hubli and Dharwad. The DCC consists of two wings i.e., the Deliberative Wing and the Executive Wing. The executive wing has an elected council comprising of a directly elected Mayor and Ward councilors. There are 41 wards and one elected councilor represents each division. The Commissioner, who is also the executive head of the Corporation, heads the administrative wing. He is designated by the State Government. Municipal Corporations is responsible for provision of services and basic amenity to the citizens, which include: public lighting; sanitation and public hygiene; maintenance of public parks and gardens; ensuring systematic urban growth; regulation of building construction; and licensing of commercial activities, etc. The function of water supply and drainage systems is being performed by the Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board (KUWSDB), which under takes capital projects related to water supply.</p> <p>Slum clearance and improvement is the responsibility of the Karnataka Slum</p>
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	<p>Clearance Board (KSCB). Karnataka Housing Board is responsible to provide housing to the people of Karnataka at affordable cost.</p> <p>The town planning functions is performed by the Karnataka State Town Planning Board, and the Town Planning Department. The Public Works Department (PWD) is responsible for road works including maintenance of state highways and major district roads and construction and maintenance of government buildings.</p> <p>The Directorate of Municipal Administration (DMA) Acts as the chief controlling authority in respect of all matters relating to the administration of the ULBs. It is responsible for supervising the functioning of the municipalities, formulating suitable human resource development policies, exercising disciplinary control over the staff of municipalities, monitoring the tax collection of ULBs, laying down policies for transparency in expenditures, hearing appeals against the decisions of municipalities, releasing the government transfers to the ULBs, as well as implementing schemes like SJSRY (for urban poverty alleviation), IDSMT, and Nirmala Nagar Project.</p> <p>The Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Board (KIADB) is an infrastructure agency responsible for establishing infrastructure for orderly development of industries. The Directorate of Social Welfare (DSW) is responsible for the implementation of various schemes and programmes, funded by both central and state governments for the welfare of scheduled caste population within the state.</p>
No of elected representatives	41
<u>Election Details*</u> <i>Election cycle, last election, Name, party affiliation where relevant, date office taken for: chief minister, commissioner, and mayor.</i>	Mr. Siddaramaiah from Indian National Congress is the Chief Minister of Karnataka. He was elected on 13-May 2013. The Commissioner is Mr. B H Narayanappa. The council is headed by Mayor Mr. H B Goneppa of INC.

Source: *Respective ULB website and Media Search

5. Performance of Urban Local Body (ULB)

Credit and Tax

Credit Rating of ULBs (As on Nov 2012)*	
Property Tax #	Coverage (%): Collection Efficiency (%): Amount(Rs.):

Source: *www.jnnurm.nic.in

Reform Appraisal Report, JNNURM, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India

E-governance & Computerization in ULB

Reform	Status (implemented, in progress and any comment)
Property Tax*	In Progress
Accounting*	Implemented
Water Supply & Other Utilities*	Implemented
Birth & Death Registration and Health programmes*	Implemented
Citizens' Grievance Monitoring*	Implemented
Personnel Management System*	Implemented
Building Plan Approval*	In Progress
e-Procurement*	Implemented
Can Citizens pay their bills and Taxes at citizen facilitation centre (CFC)?#	Yes
Does ULB has facility to Accept Online Payments#	No
What is the E-mail Software being used in the ULB#	NIC
Are ULB offices connected with each other through local area network (LAN)/ wide area network (WAN) #	Yes
Do you have access to State Data Centre (SDC)? #	No
Does the ULB have their own website#	Yes
Implementation of 74th CAA#	1 function is yet to be transferred i.e Fire services

Note : * Modules of e-governance implemented in ULB

Source: * Reform Appraisal Report, JNNURM, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India and respective ULB's website
#Information and Services Need Assessment (ISNA) Study for Urban Local Bodies, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, 2012

Recognition

List any national or international recognition such as awards, pilots, horizontal networks.	
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6. Finance & Health

Financial

Indicator	City (Municipal Corporation)	State (Urban)	India (Urban)
% of households with access to banking facilities *	53.28	64.35	67.77

Financial Status [#]		
Details of municipal income and expenditure (Rs. Lakhs)	Income	Expenditure
2009-10	44082.59	47633.47
2010-11	35087.27	36307.97
2011-12	33119.82	33841.44
% of municipal Budget reserved for urban poor [@]	33% has been allocated for the poor which is further bifurcated as 22.75% for SC/ST urban poor and 7.25% to other urban poor and 3% for physically disabled persons.	

Source: * Tables of Houses, Household Amenities and Assets, Census of India, 2011

[#]Information and Services Need Assessment (ISNA) Study for Urban Local Bodies, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, 2012

[@] Reform Appraisal Report, JNNURM, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India

Environmental

Swachh Bharat ranking *	NA
Comprehensive Environmental Assessment for available cities [#]	NA

Source: *Press Information Bureau , Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, 2015

[#]Central Pollution Control Board, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India, 2009

7. Capacity: Track Record & Initiatives

JNNURM Projects	Status or Comment			
BSUP/IHSDP				
UIG/UISSMT	UIDSSMT: Total 2 projects were approved and both are under progress.			
Total Approved Cost of projects (Rs.Lakhs)	3464			
Sectorwise details of projects	Sector	No of Projects	Total Cost (Rs Lakhs)	Share of sector in total projects approved
	Sewerage	1	336	9.7
	Transport	1	3128.4	90.3
Share of Central Assistance released (%)	97.55			
% of work completed (Physical Progress)	81			
Funds Utilised (%)	104.09			

Source: www.jnnurm.nic.in (accessed on November, 2015)

Alignment with MoUD Schemes	Status, Comment
Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY)	
AMRUT	Is Covered
JNNURM	Was Covered
NUIS	Is Covered
North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP)	

Source: Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India