

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

Bangalore District has been economically a highly advanced region in Karnataka. The district derives lion's share of its income from secondary and tertiary sectors, agriculture and allied activities being only of minor consequence, excepting in Anekal taluk and a portion of Bangalore South taluk. Likewise, in the district generally, urban population dominates the rural population; similar is the case regarding workers. Bangalore City, the State capital is the major urban centre with all the virtues and vices of urbanisation. The vast growth of the city has created several socio-economic problems. The ecological imbalance due to the increased vehicular traffic, high-rise concrete buildings, polluted atmosphere, the congested habitations and slums have posed a threat to the planners of the city.

WORKERS

The working population of a district exerts a sizeable influence on the production of goods and services while its composition directs the line of production. Though the first census was said to have taken place in 1841, followed by the next in 1851, no figures about the working population in the district are procurable. Like-wise, the quantum of working force in the district during census periods of 1871 to 1891 is also not readily available. However, during 1871-1881, workers of different categories and working in various lines of production particularly under professional, commercial and industrial classes had concentrated in the city of Bangalore. In 1871, out of 2,063 workers in transport sector, 1,187 of them were in Bangalore. Nearly 24,556 workers in the domestic category belonged to the town and Cantonment of Bangalore in 1881. Similarly, workers who were engaged in houses and buildings, work connected with books and chemicals were mostly found in Bangalore. Out of 1,589 bamboo workers in 1881 in the district, 1,335 workers were in Bangalore alone.

The present Bangalore district which was carved out in 1986, of erstwhile Bangalore district comprised of Bangalore South and North taluks and Anekal

taluk. The growth of working population of the district from 1901 to 1981 was phenomenal with the figures in the bracket being the percentage of workers to total population: 1,26,295 (38.97) in 1901, 1,41,706 (33.71) in 1921, 1,98,188 (37.84) in 1931 and 1,88,002 (28.14) in 1941. The working population for 1951 in the district excluding the figures of Anekal taluk was 3,32,828, being 31.01 per cent of the population. In 1961 and 1971 census years, the number of workers and their percentage to total population respectively were 4,86,544 and 34.4 in 1961, 6,31,362 and 30.21 in 1971, and in 1981, the corresponding figures were 10,15,407 and 30.36. The absolute figures have remarkably increased though not being the case of percentage. The taluk-wise number of workers in the district was as follows from 1901 to 1981.

| Year | Bangalore city and TBA | Bangalore North | Bangalore South | Anekal | Total |
|------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1901 | 61,857 (38.89) | 41,493* (39.52) | - | 22,945 (38.19) | 1,26,295 (38.97) |
| 1921 | 88,797 (37.39) | 37,045* (29.99) | - | 15,864 (26.73) | 1,41,706 (33.71) |
| 1931 | 1,07,450 (35.06) | 61,990* (41.25) | - | 28,748 (42.92) | 1,98,188 (37.84) |
| 1941 | 1,16,854 (28.73) | 24,284 (27.32) | 24,563 (25.82) | 22,301 (28.87) | 1,88,002 (28.14) |
| 1951 | 2,48,705 (31.93) | 45,400 (29.65) | 38,723 (27.42) | NA NA | 3,32,828 (31.01) |
| 1961 | 3,51,564 (32.14) | 48,961 (39.62) | 35,138 (41.32) | 50,881 (45.31) | 4,86,544 (34.39) |
| 1971 | 4,52,490 (29.37) | 61,281 (33.30) | 74,833 (31.73) | 42,758 (32.99) | 6,31,362 (30.21) |
| 1981 | 7,34,684 (29.67) | 1,02,453 (31.27) | 1,21,080 (32.26) | 57,190 (34.55) | 10,15,407 (30.36) |

Note:- a) The figures of 1951 are exclusive of Anekal taluk; b) * indicates the figures of undivided Bangalore taluk; c) Bangalore South and North taluks exclude the newly added hoblies in 1986; d) the figures in the brackets are the percentage of workers to total population of the taluk, and e) TBA means Trust Board Area.

The concept of marginal workers was introduced in 1981 and in addition to the main workers as mentioned in the above table, the district had 23,579 marginal workers of which 14,057 were female workers and 9,522 being male workers. Between 1901 and 1981, workers in the district had increased by 703.9% as against the increase of population by 931.9%. Between 1941 and 1981, the percentage increase of workers as against the percentage increase of population given within

the brackets was 440.1 (400.7) in Bangalore district, 528.72 (508.8) in Bangalore City Corporation and Trust Board Area, 321.9 (268.6) in Bangalore North taluk, 392.9 (294.5) in Bangalore South taluk and 156.4 (114.3) in Anekal taluk.

The working population of the district had been dominated throughout this century by males only, the females constituting a minority. However, the city of Bangalore including the Trust Board area had provided work to a sizeable proportion of female workers in each decade compared with the proportion in any other taluk. In 1901, 58.8 per cent of the total female workers in the district had been working in the city and TBA, the remaining being spread over in other taluks. In the other decadal years, it was 60.0 in 1921, 40.1 in 1931, 63.1 in 1941, 48.3 in 1951, 57.6 in 1961, 70.7 in 1971 and 70.2 in 1981 in the city and Trust Board area. The area-wise rate of work-participation (percentage of workers to total population in each sex) in the district was as follows.

Percentage of Female workers to Female population

| Year | Bangalore City and TBA | Bangalore North | Bangalore South | Anekal | District |
|------|------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1901 | 16.16 (60.75) | 10.84* (67.92) | - | 10.53 (66.15) | 13.36 (64.05) |
| 1921 | 14.39 (57.91) | 12.75* (46.52) | - | 10.31 (42.86) | 13.31 (52.56) |
| 1931 | 14.00 (54.07) | 21.81* (59.77) | - | 20.84 (64.39) | 17.17 (56.97) |
| 1941 | 5.90 (49.25) | 4.46 (48.51) | 5.42 (45.33) | 5.84 (51.08) | 5.63 (48.81) |
| 1951 | 8.21 (52.87) | 7.12 (48.46) | 9.89 (43.96) | - | 8.29 (51.09) |
| 1961 | 9.49 (51.98) | 18.23 (58.35) | 23.76 (57.63) | 28.12 (61.68) | 12.67 (53.61) |
| 1971 | 6.85 (49.13) | 6.82 (55.84) | 8.54 (52.89) | 7.95 (56.66) | 7.11 (50.60) |
| 1981 | 8.43 (48.74) | 7.65 (51.70) | 11.40 (51.25) | 12.24 (55.54) | 8.88 (49.65) |

Note: a) The figures of 1951 are exclusive of Anekal tq; b) * indicates the figures of Bangalore undivided taluk; c) Bangalore South and North taluks exclude the newly added hoblies in 1986; d) The figures in the brackets are the percentages of male workers to male population; and e) TBA means Trust Board Area.

In respect of the urban and rural composition of the working population, the former has exceeded the latter in number in the district. The Bangalore City and Trust Board Area had good majority of the urban workers of the district. In 1901, as much as 61,857 (48.98%) workers lived in the city and Trust Board Area. In the

later census years, the number of workers in the city and TBA were 88,797 (62.66%) in 1921, 1,07,450 (54.22) in 1931, 1,16,854 (62.16) in 1941 and 2,48,705 in 1951. During this period of 50 years (*ie.* 1901-1951), female workers in the city were a minority. Between 1961 and 1981, the urban population as also the urban workers outnumbered the rural population and also the rural workers in the district. Out of 4,86,544 workers in 1961, urban workers were 3,97,100 (81.62%) in number and in 1971 and 1981, their number increased to 4,96,748 (78.68%) and 8,74,736 (86.15%) respectively. This supremacy of urban workers in the district was due to the contribution of Bangalore City and TBA only unlike the taluk figures. The taluk-wise strength of urban and rural workers during 1961 and 1981 in the district was as follows.

| Taluk/Area | 1961 | | 1971 | | 1981 | |
|----------------------|----------|--------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural | Urban | Rural |
| Bangalore City & TBA | 3,51,564 | - | 4,52,490 | - | 7,34,684 | - |
| Bangalore North | 30,796 | 18,165 | 22,356 | 38,925 | 66,273 | 36,180 |
| Bangalore South | 9,231 | 25,907 | 16,399 | 58,434 | 67,499 | 53,581 |
| Anekal | 5,509 | 45,372 | 5,503 | 37,255 | 6,280 | 50,910 |
| District | 3,97,100 | 89,444 | 4,96,748 | 1,34,614 | 8,74,736 | 1,40,671 |

Some comparative percentages of workers under rural and urban areas for 1961, 1971 and 1981 in the district are given in table I at the end of chapter.

Migration of Workers:

Migration to the District is mostly confined to the Bangalore agglomeration and it is insignificant in other parts of the District. The total migrant workers in the Bangalore City and Trust Board area were 2,02,548 (Males: 1,74,005 and Females: 28,543) in 1961 forming about 57.6 percent of the total workers. The sex-wise percentage of migrant workers to total respective workers was 57.4% for males and 58.9% for females. Among the migrant workers in the city, 34,466 (17.0%) were born else where in the District, 56,054 (27.7%) were born in other Districts of the state, and 1,07,682 (53.2%) were from other states of the country, the remaining percentage being from other countries. Among the other states, the percentage of migrant workers from Madras (Tamilnadu) was 62.3%, followed by Andhra Pradesh 15.0%, Kerala 14.3%, Rajasthan 1.8% etc. (In 1961, place of birth was considered as the criteria)

In 1971, out of the total workers of 4,87,920 in the Bangalore Agglomeration, 2,59,770 (53.2%) of total workers were migrant workers and out of the migrant workers, 2,34,605 (90.3%) were males and 25,165 were females. Out of migrant workers, 46,280 (17.8%) were from within the district, 89,720 (34.5%) from other

districts of the State, 1,21,735 (46.9%) from other states and 2,035 (0.8%) from other countries. Among the states from which the workers migrated, Tamilnadu (58,785) contributed majority, followed by Kerala (19,610), Andhra Pradesh (18,235), Maharashtra (4,795), Rajasthan (3,890) etc. (In 1971, the place of last residence was the criteria for a migrant). In 1981, total migrants for the reason of 'employment' to the Bangalore Urban Agglomeration were 2,95,340 males and 32,456 females (total 3,27,796) of which 55,968 (50,787 M + 5,181F) were from within the district, 1,26,939 (1,14,479 M + 12,460F) from other districts of the state, 1,43,482 (1,28,779 M and 14,703 F) from other states of the country and the remaining from other countries. In respect of other states, migrants for this reason from Tamilnadu were 73,636 followed by Kerala: 29,222, Andhra Pradesh: 22,725, Maharashtra: 4,978 and Rajasthan: 3,564 etc. Migrants from Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal had also been significant.

Note: M = males, F = females.

LIVELIHOOD CLASSIFICATION

In the early census years prior to 1901, various occupation were existing and were grouped into a) professional, b) domestic, c) commercial, d) agricultural, e) industrial and f) industrial and non-productive classes. During 1901 census, considerable changes in the occupational classifications were effected. From 1911 to 1941, twelve sub-classes in the livelihood classification were maintained. The number of workers in the district under each sub-class during 1921 to 1941 is tabulated as under:

| Sl. No. | Sub-Class | 1921 | 1931 | 1941 |
|---------|--------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1) | Exploitation of the surface of earth | 42,901 | 68,157 | 47,409 |
| 2) | Extraction of minerals | 4 | 21 | 190 |
| 3) | Industrial occupation | 28,652 | 43,008 | 42,540 |
| 4) | Transport | 4,702 | 5,738 | 5,701 |
| 5) | Trade | 17,616 | 24,058 | 25,082 |
| 6) | Public force | 9,043 | 7,082 | 12,597 |
| 7) | Public administration | 4,725 | 6,354 | 7,412 |
| 8) | Professions and liberal arts | 5,745 | 6,563 | 9,322 |
| 9) | Persons living on their income | 3,234 | 3,761 | 6,328 |
| 10) | Domestic services | 10,987 | 12,282 | 8,101 |
| 11) | Insufficiently described occupations | 12,359 | 19,141 | 20,983 |
| 12) | Unproductive services | 1,738 | 2,031 | 2,337 |
| | Total | 1,41,706 | 1,98,196 | 1,88,002 |

In the district, workers in the former two categories came mostly from the taluks of Bangalore and Anekal (excluding the Bangalore City and Civil and Military Station) whereas in the City and C&M Station, workers in the above two categories constituted only 11.3% in 1921, 7.2% in 1931 and 9.8% in 1941. Further, major proportion of workers of the sub-classes III to XII were from Bangalore City and C&M Station comprising 84.9% in 1921, 78.9% in 1931 and 79.9% in 1941. The percentage of workers in each sub-class from 1921 to 1941 is given in table II at the end of the chapter.

In the district, Bangalore City and C&M Station (later identified as Bangalore City Corporation and Trust Board Area) has majority of workers of the district belonging to each of the occupational sub-class excepting 'exploitation of animals and vegetation' during the early decades. Likewise, between the South and North Bangalore taluks the North taluk had the majority of workers in each of the sub-classes of livelihood excepting the above mentioned 'exploitation of animals and vegetation' as evidenced in 1941 census. During the decades of the later half of this century, agriculture as an occupational medium had a declining prominence in the district. Between 1961 and 1981, the number of workers under various livelihood classification as per the format of 1981 pattern was as follows:

| Classification of workers | Rural/ Urban | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 |
|---------------------------|-----------------|----------|----------|------------|
| Cultivators | Urban | 21,867 | 4,519 | 8,500 |
| | Rural | 57,644 | 56,567 | 54,237 |
| Agricultural labourers | Urban | 5,350 | 4,468 | 8,083 |
| | Rural | 11,851 | 29,364 | 33,938 |
| Household industries | Urban | 18,925 | 14,809 | 26,008 |
| | Rural | 4,551 | 2,798 | 3,338 |
| Others | Urban | 3,29,912 | 4,72,952 | 8,32,145 |
| | Rural | 36,444 | 45,885 | 49,158 |
| Total | Urban | 3,76,054 | 4,96,748 | 8,74,736 |
| | Rural | 1,10,490 | 1,34,614 | 1,40,671 |
| | Total | 4,86,544 | 6,31,362 | 10,15,407* |

Note: a) * Figures are exclusive of 23,579 marginal workers, and b) above figures do not include the figures of the added four hoblies.

Between 1961 and 1981, agricultural labourers have increased in number. The workers in manufacturing, trade, commerce, etc., have undergone a glaring increase. The taluk-wise total workers under each livelihood class as per 1981 census pattern was as given in table III at the end of the chapter.

The percentage of workers in each of the classifications in 1961, 1971 and 1981 respectively was 16.4, 9.6 and 6.2 under cultivators, 3.5, 5.4 and 4.1 under agricultural labourers, 4.8, 2.8 and 2.9 under household industries, and 75.3, 82.2 and 86.8 under 'others' which included such occupations as manufacturing, trade, communication and transport, etc. Majority of the workers of the district lived in urban area following mostly such occupations of manufacturing in industries, trade, communication, transport and other occupations of secondary and tertiary sectors. Only Anekal and Bangalore South taluks had been dominated with workers depending on cultivation and agriculture labour. Workers in each livelihood class under sex-wise bifurcation in urban and rural areas, and also their percentage to respective total sex-wise population in the area within brackets during 1961 to 1981 were as shown under table IV at the end of the chapter.

The taluk-wise number of workers in each livelihood class revealed that the 'Other' category workers had more than doubled over the decades of 1961 to 1981, excepting in Anekal taluk where the increase was not as much. The following table gives the percentage of workers under each category to the total workers of the respective area:

| Taluk | Year | Cultivators | Agri. labourers | Household industries | Others |
|----------------------|------|------------------|-----------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Bangalore City & TBA | 1961 | 5.23 (1.68) | 1.28 (0.41) | 4.35 (1.40) | 89.13 (28.65) |
| | 1971 | 0.51 (0.15) | 0.57 (0.17) | 2.78 (0.82) | 96.14 (28.23) |
| | 1981 | 0.26 (0.08) | 0.16 (0.05) | 2.84 (0.84) | 96.74 (28.70) |
| Bangalore North | 1961 | 26.98 (10.69) | 4.39 (1.74) | 4.51 (1.79) | 64.12 (25.40) |
| | 1971 | 23.91 (7.96) | 11.94 (3.98) | 3.15 (1.05) | 61.00 (20.31) |
| | 1981 | 13.16 (4.12) | 8.79 (2.75) | 2.32 (0.73) | 75.73 (23.68) |

continued

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-----------|------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| Bangalore | | | | | |
| South | 1961 | 50.42 (20.83) | 9.10 (3.76) | 4.06 (1.68) | 36.42 (15.05) |
| | 1971 | 29.37 (9.32) | 18.52 (5.88) | 1.15 (0.36) | 50.96 (16.17) |
| | 1981 | 18.40 (5.94) | 14.11 (4.55) | 2.10 (0.68) | 65.39 (21.09) |
| Anekal | 1961 | 59.34 (26.89) | 14.44 (6.54) | 8.91 (4.03) | 17.31 (7.84) |
| | 1971 | 51.83 (17.10) | 23.55 (7.77) | 5.21 (1.72) | 19.41 (6.40) |
| | 1981 | 43.84 (15.14) | 25.83 (8.92) | 6.23 (2.15) | 24.10 (8.33) |

Note:- The figures in the brackets are the percentages to total population of the area/taluk.

Classification of migrant workers under major Industrial Classes

In 1961, out of 2,02,548 migrant workers in the City and T.B.A of Bangalore, 4,180 (1,423 M + 2,757 F) were cultivators, 1,635 (980 M + 655F) were agricultural labourers, 1,645 (1,161 M + 484 F) in mining, quarrying, livestock, fishing etc., 7,105 (3,830 M + 3,275 F) in household industries, 55,506 (50,512M + 5,094F) in manufacturing, 11,864 (9,697 M + 2,167 F) in construction, 26,699 (24,545 M + 2,154 F) in trade and commerce, 9,772 (9,591 M + 181 F) in transport, storage etc., and 84,042 (72,266 M + 11,776F) in others. Out of the total of migrant workers from other states of the country who were 1,07,682 in number, manufacturing was followed by majority being 31,423 and 45,835 in others. Among the migrant workers working in manufacturing, Madras (22,628) topped the list followed by Andhra Pradesh: 4,199, Kerala: 3,592 etc., (In 1961, place of birth was the criteria for a migrant)

In 1971, out of the total migrant workers of 2,59,770, workers under various categories of industrial classification were 1,160 (1,090 M + 70F) under cultivators, 990 (850M + 140F) under Agriculture labourers, 1,695 (1,485 M + 210F) under livestock, forestry, fishing etc., 125 (115 M + 10F) under mining and quarrying, 5,170 (4,040M + 1,130F) in household industries, 80,070 (74,980 M + 5,090F) in manufacture, 11,180 (9,795 M + 1,385F) in construction, 49,650 (47,200 M + 2,450F) in trade and commerce, 28,540 (25,755 M + 2,785F) in transport, storage and communication and the rest in others. Out of the migrant workers from the States of the country, categories of manufactures, transport, storage and communications and other services attracted large numbers. (In 1971, the place of last residence was criteria for a migrant). In 1981, migrant workers on the basis of the Division of N.C.O were compiled taking 20% of the sample enumeration blocks and the following statistics were estimated for the Bangalore Urban Ag-

glomeration. According to this data, the total migrant workers in 1981 were estimated to be 2,82,177 of which 2,66,137 were males and 16,040 were females. According to classification of occupation Division, the following number were estimated.

| Migrant workers in 1981 | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|----------|--------|----------|
| Division | Details of the Divisions as per N.C.O. | Male | Female | Total |
| 01 | Professional, Technical and related workers | 28,285 | 3,879 | 32,164 |
| 02 | Administrative, Executive and Managerial | 21,225 | 433 | 21,658 |
| 03 | Clerical and related | 39,439 | 3,479 | 42,918 |
| 04 | Sales workers | 24,331 | 523 | 24,854 |
| 05 | Service workers | 28,616 | 2,662 | 31,278 |
| 06 | Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, loggers etc. | 2,090 | 154 | 2,244 |
| 07 | Production, Transport, Equipment | | | |
| 08 | etc., related workers | 1,08,998 | 4,271 | 1,13,269 |
| 09 | | | | |
| 10 | Workers not classified by occupation | 13,153 | 639 | 13,792 |
| | Total | 2,66,137 | 16,040 | 2,82,177 |

Note: M-male, F= female.

WAGES

Wages influence the demand for goods and services and the increasing wages in recent decades have affected the price-level in general and also the cost of production. The post-war years followed by the economic plan periods have witnessed steep rise of wages in almost all the categories of employment.

Cash payment was in vogue even from the earlier centuries though barter prevailed mostly. During the 13th century, *gadyanas* (Hoysala *gadyanas* were of 62 grain gold) were used to pay the wages. Around 1220, a priest was paid ten *gadyanas* annually and a cook six *gadyanas*. Around 1291, wage had been reduced considerably to some categories of employment in temple services. The rates were six *gadyanas* to a priest, two to a cook, four to an attendant, two to water carriers and ten to twenty *gadyanas* to an officer in charge of the granary in the temples.

Around 1800, Buchanan who travelled in and around Bangalore City observed that wages per month paid in *fanam* were about six to a male labourer and five to a female worker in general. (A *fanam* was equal to 5.2 grains of gold). Bangalore city, at the time of his stay was famous for textile industry and the master weavers

would employ two to five servants who were paid on piece-rate basis. Workmen employed to manufacture cotton cloth with silk borders earned daily about a *fanam* or eight pence. Those who worked on silk entirely earned less than a *fanam* or about 6 d to 6¾ d. Weavers of muslin cloth earned higher wage-rate. A labourer at finer work could gain a *fanam* a day and a worker on coarse work would earn about three pence a day. Weavers of *romals* (turban or head-dress) and hand-kerchiefs were rather poorly paid. They worked on contract basis, usually earning four to five pence a day.

Around the 1850s, the wages got appreciated and particularly steep rise was seen during the 1860s. Between the 1860s and the 1870s the wages had almost doubled. Around 1872-73, in Kengeri taluk higher wage rates were ruling due to its proximity to Bangalore city. In Kengeri and Uttarahalli maganis male coolies would get ten to nineteen paise per day and six to ten paise by female coolies. During these decades, wages were also paid in kind and in which case the market value of the grain would be approximately equal to cash-wages. The hire charges for a plough and a pair of bullocks were Rs. 0.31 per diem, while a bandy with bullocks for agricultural purposes was available for Rs. 0.50 per diem. Around 1882-83, Jala hobli of the present urban district would have almost the same situation as its then taluk headquarters and in that hobli the wage rate for a labourer was about eight paise or four seers of *ragi* during the harvesting period. When a worker was employed for a year, he got four *khandies* of *ragi* or six rupees. A female worker for weeding work would be paid eight paise per day and ten paise would be paid to a male worker for the same work. The ploughmen would get about 38 paise a day provided they supply plough and bullocks.

Between 1890 and 1895, the average wage rate had gone up from 17 paise to 34 paise per day respectively for the unskilled and from 63 paise to 75 paise per day for the skilled category. However, during the next decade of 1900 to 1905, the wage rate decreased a little from 75 paise to 50 paise for the skilled workers and in the case of the unskilled workers the rates increased from 30 paise to 50 paise almost equalling the wage-rates for the skilled workers.

During the period of economic depression of the 1930s, the wages for agricultural labourers went down to 25 paise at the minimum and ranged upto 50 paise in different areas of the district. Virtually the wages showed a gradual upward trend simultaneously with the price level which began rising from the start of the II World War. After the II World War, the political independence and the economic planning and a host of other factors which were the causes of the rise of prices of essential commodities caused rise in wage rates. During the harvesting period due to greater demand for workers, the labourers would be given a meal in addition to the cash wages. In areas with greater proximity to the Bangalore City, the wage rates were higher than in the villages farther to the city. In respect of non-agricultural workers, the wage rates would be normally more. Between 1930 and 1960, the percentage increase in wage rates was approximately 430 in Anckal and 440 in Bangalore North and South taluks. The annual average wage-rates per day during

the period of the 1930s to 1950s have been given as recorded by the revision settlement officers:

in rupees per day

| Year | Agricultural labourers | | | Non-Agricultural labourers | | |
|------|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | Anekal | Bangalore North | Bangalore South | Anekal | Bangalore North | Bangalore South |
| 1930 | 0.33 | 0.37 | 0.37 | 0.33 | 0.50 | 0.50 |
| 1934 | 0.33 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.33 | 0.63 | 0.63 |
| 1937 | 0.33 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.33 | 0.75 | 0.75 |
| 1939 | 0.33 | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.33 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| 1941 | 0.37 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.37 | 1.25 | 1.25 |
| 1942 | 0.44 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 0.44 | 1.25 | 1.25 |
| 1947 | 0.44 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 0.44 | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| 1949 | 0.69 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 0.69 | 1.50 | 1.50 |
| 1952 | 0.81 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 0.81 | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| 1955 | 1.00 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| 1956 | 1.00 | 1.50 | 1.50 | 1.00 | 2.50 | 2.50 |
| 1958 | 1.12 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 1.12 | 3.00 | 3.00 |
| 1960 | 1.12 | 2.00 | 2.00 | 1.12 | 3.00 | 3.00 |

The above table indicate that the wage rate was always on the upward trend and further, the wages were comparatively higher in the taluks of Bangalore than in Anekal taluk. Around 1960, the farm workers employed on yearly payment basis would get about Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 in cash besides the daily meals, two pairs of knickers and shirts together with some petty allowance to meet their sundry expenses. In subsequent decades to 1960, wages registered upward trend in all fields of work due to rising prices and also consequent rise in the cost of living for various reasons. The general expansion of the economic activities of the State due to execution of plans, huge investments by the government and also by the private sectors magnified the demand for labour with consequent effect to increase the wage rate in general. The trade union movement which gained tremendous momentum during the latter half of the century supported the labour force in protecting them against the exploiting employer which ultimately resulted in agitations and industrial disputes culminating in higher wage rates.

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics has been collecting annual average wage rates for both agricultural and non- agricultural labourers in the district selecting a few villages in each taluk. Since Bangalore (Urban) district was very recently carved out (in 1986), the average wage rate per day so far collected, related to the erstwhile district of Bangalore. Between 1967 and 1975, the wages for a male field labourer increased from Rs. 2.13 to Rs. 3.93, from Rs. 1.48 to Rs. 3.08 for a female and from Rs. 1.12 to Rs. 1.96 for a child labourer. During the same period, the wages per day of skilled workers increased from Rs. 5.08 to Rs. 6.35 for a blacksmith, Rs. 5.76 to Rs. 7.29 for a carpenter. From 1976 and onwards, wage

rates were collected for different jobs in agricultural operations which were classified as A, B, C and D according to the nature of work. Between 1976 and 1985, the average wages (in rupees) varied from 4.45 to 7.83 for A Class, 3.65 to 7.31 for B Class and 2.00 to 5.55 for C Class on dry lands, from 5.25 to 7.74 for A, 4.50 to 7.76 for B and from 2.20 to 5.52 for C Class on wet lands. The rates varied on garden lands from Rs. 2.20 to Rs. 6.50 in 1976 for A to D Class of work with corresponding increase to Rs. 7.34 and Rs. 9.25 in 1984 for respective classes.

In 1986, the annual average agricultural wages (in rupees) for various jobs in this (urban) district for men (for women in brackets) ranged from 6.00 to 14.12 (5.00 to 8.00) on dry land, from 6.00 to 10.93 (5.00 to 8.00) on wet land and 7.50 to 11.40 (6.50 to 10.33) on garden land for jobs of Class 'A', from 8.00 to 11.00 (6.50 to 9.00) on dry land, 8.00 to 11.20 (6.50 to 9.00) on wet land and 9.50 to 10.00 (8.00 to 9.00) for garden land for jobs of Class 'B' and 5.75 (5.00) for jobs of Class 'C'. In 1988, average wages (Rupees) had increased considerably under corresponding categories. They ranged from 10.00 to 20.00 (8.00 to 10.00) on dry, wet and garden lands for Class 'A' jobs, 15.00 to 20.00 (10.00 to 18.00) on each kind of land for Class B jobs and 7.00 (6.00) for jobs under Class 'C'.

Monthly wages or salary system was in vogue during the last quarter of the 18th century. Under Tipu's new administration, an Amildar's pay was 10 pagodas (52-grain gold coin), five to a Sheristedar and two to a *gumasta* or *munshi*. Similarly in the Asof's (governor) cutchery, the Asof's pay ranged between 50 and 60 pagodas and that of other officials was between 25 and 30 to a Sheristedar, eight to a *gumasta*, five to a kazi and two to a shorff. Around 1800, a Gowda (village headman) was paid two pagodas a month or 20 fanams. Buchanan during his travel in this tract in 1800, observed that a farm servant was paid 10 fanams a month. (A spinner at the wheel earned as much, he also says). Around 1835, a trooper in Mysore horse was paid a salary of Rs. 20.00 per month. Between 1855 and 1865, the monthly average pay of postal runners and postmen worked out to be Rs. 7.00. Later on in 1870, the pay was increased. By 1904, the pay range was Rs. 9.00 to Rs. 15.00 and between 1905 and 1913, the range of pay was Rs. 10.00 to Rs. 20.00. During 1862-63, Bangalore, Anekal and Kengeri taluks existed in the district of which the first and the last two taluks were respectively considered as first and fifth class taluks. Therefore, the pay of an Amildar of Bangalore taluk was Rs. 250.00 per month and that of the amildar of other taluks was Rs. 100.00. Similarly, the salary of Paishkar was Rs. 75.00 and Rs. 40.00 and that of Sheristedar Rs. 50.00 and Rs. 35.00, that of Munshi Rs. 25.00 and Rs. 20.00 in respective taluks of Bangalore and other two taluks. In respect of Kandachar police also, the pay of officials differed in Bangalore from other taluks. A *killedar* would get Rs. 50.00 and Rs. 30.00, a *daffedar* between Rs. 8.00 and Rs. 7.00 and peons between Rs. 5.00 and Rs. 4.00 in respective taluks. During the early part of the 20th century, several departments came into being. In Police Department, around 1921-22, a Constable's salary was from Rs. 12 to

Rs. 16, a *daffedar*'s salary from Rs. 21 to Rs. 24, Sub-Inspector's salary from Rs. 46 to Rs. 56 and that of Police Inspectors being from Rs. 68 to Rs. 150.

In the Medical department, in 1871, a 'passed medical pupil' was paid Rs. 16.00, who later on was promoted as Hospital Assistant on a pay of Rs. 25.00. Around 1886, a Surgeon and an Assistant Surgeon was paid Rs. 350.00 and Rs. 100.00 respectively. In 1888, a post of Sub-Assistant-Surgeon on Rs. 70.00 with an allowance of Rs. 30.00 was created. In 1897, a S.A.S was paid Rs. 80.00 and Rs. 75.00 to a Lady Doctor. By 1911, the pay range of S.A.S was from Rs. 30.00 to Rs. 60.00. After re-organisation in 1918, a Medical graduate was started on Rs. 80.00 in the scale of Rs. 80-5-100.

In the education department, prior to 1860, the lowest pay of a village school master was Rs. 5.00. Subsequently, the pay was raised to Rs. 7.00, Rs. 8.00, and Rs. 10.00 in 1900, 1907 and 1908 respectively. After the I World War, the lowest pay was Rs. 15.00 and in 1920, it went up to Rs. 20.00 inclusive of high price allowance. During 1914-15, the teachers in Anglo-Vernacular Schools were paid Rs. 20.00 in the scale of Rs. 20-1-25. Additional teachers when required were appointed on Rs. 30.00 in District places and on Rs. 25.00 in other schools. In 1929-30, a post-graduate was allowed Rs. 50.00 in the scale of Rs. 40-2-50. From 1941, a few primary school teachers were given a graded scale of Rs. 15-1-20 which was extended to all the teachers in 1944. In secondary and lower secondary schools, during 1941, the graduates and non-graduates were allowed the minimum scales of Rs. 35-3-65-5-100 and Rs. 20-1-35 respectively. In 1947, Rs. 60.00 for graduates and Rs. 40 for under-graduates were allowed at the minimum of the scale.

The post-war years of the II World War and the later decades witnessed a series of revisions of pay scales effected by the State Government to its various categories of employees. Prior to the implementation of equated pay scales after Reorganisation, which was made effective from 1.1.1957, a peon earned Rs. 18.00, a primary school teacher Rs. 30.00 per month as their salary. In other categories, the pay was Rs. 40.00 to a II division clerk and Rs. 60.00 to a I division clerk. The following table gives a picture of the movement of minimum basic pay of some common categories of employment periodically:

Basic pay in rupees

| Category of employment | As on 1st January | | | | | As on |
|------------------------|-------------------|------|------|------|------|--------|
| | 1957 | 1961 | 1970 | 1977 | 1982 | 1.7.86 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Peon | 25 | 50 | 65 | 250 | 390 | 780 |
| Daffedar | 30 | 55 | 80 | 280 | 410 | 810 |
| Driver | 45 | 70 | 80 | 280 | 450 | 870 |
| Police Constable | 30 | 65 | 80 | 300 | 490 | 960 |
| Police Head Constable | 40 | 85 | 90 | 400 | 630 | 1,190 |
| Primary Teacher | 50 | 80 | 100 | 340 | 550 | 1,040 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|--------------------|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| | | | | 300 | 490 | 960 |
| Typist | 55 | 80 | 90 | 300 | 490 | 960 |
| Clerk I Division | 75 | 110 | 130 | 400 | 630 | 1,190 |
| Graduate Assistant | 75 | 130 | 175 | 500 | 750 | 1,400 |

Note: In addition to the basic pay, D.A. H.R.A. C.C.A., etc., will be paid in addition.

Minimum Wages

Several issues such as exploitation of workers by employers, seasonal unemployment prevailing in agriculture and manufacturing sectors, barter exchange mostly carried on in rural areas etc., have compelled the Government of India to enact the Minimum Wages Act to ensure security and protection to the wage earners. The State Governments were empowered to fix and revise the minimum wages as and when they found the need. In this district, almost all the employments for which the Act has been made applicable to, have existed in varied degrees of importance. However, a few prominent employments are dealt with briefly.

Agriculture sector has limited importance in the district. The minimum wages as revised from 12.7.1988 for various agricultural operations ranged (in rupees) from 12.00 to 15.20 for work on dry lands, 13.25 to 16.40 on wet lands, 14.50 to 16.40 on garden lands for 'A' Class works, 12.00 for 'B' Class works on all types of lands and 12.60 to 17.65 for 'C' Class of works. The jobs have been classified as A, B, C and D, the details of which could be got from any labour office. The residential labour was fixed at Rs. 227.00 with food and clothing and Rs. 287.00 without them per month. *Film* industry is very prominent particularly in Bangalore City where all the sectors of the industry like production, distribution, exhibition, studio sectors, etc., are covered. With effect from 25.4.84, the minimum wages, in Bangalore City which comes under Zone I, for various categories of employment ranged (in rupees per month) from 268.90 to 467.50 in exhibition sector, 368.95 to 467.50 in production and distribution sectors, and from 381.85 to 467.50 in studio sector. In other places and touring talkies, the wages were fixed from 268.90 to Rs. 397.55 per month. In respect of employment in *residential hotels and eating houses* in Bangalore City (Zone A), the minimum wages had been fixed from Rs. 285.00 to Rs. 425.00 with effect from 14.6.1986 and in other places, the range was from Rs. 247.00 to Rs. 380.00. If food was served, Rs. 90.00 per month in Bangalore City and Rs. 75.00 in other places would be deductible.

Public Motor Transport workers had been fixed the minimum wages from 24.5.1984 ranging from Rs. 390.00 to Rs. 420.00 for operational staff, Rs. 360.00 to Rs. 420.00 for ministerial staff and from Rs. 270.00 to Rs. 430.00 for workers in workshops. *Tiles manufacturing* is a popular industry in the district and its various employments had been fixed minimum wages as revised from 11.3.1987 and at the maximum level, the wages per day fixed were Rs. 22.00, Rs. 20.00 and Rs. 16.00 for

the skilled, semi- skilled and the office staff, and for the unskilled respectively. In respect of *Agarbathi industry* which has been widespread in the district as a labour intensive production unit, the minimum wages per day as revised from 5.6.1984 were ranging from Rs. 1.55 to Rs. 3.55 for the bathi rolling, Rs. 8.60 to Rs. 10.95 for packing, piece-work rate of Rs. 1.35 to Rs. 4.90 per maund for case packing and Rs. 9.50 for others. The monthly wages for the office staff ranged from Rs. 243.00 to Rs. 362.00. *Hospitals and Nursing Homes* came under the Act from 26.10.1987 and the minimum wages per month ranged from Rs. 500.00 payable to a scavenger/gate-keeper and Rs. 1,136.00 to doctors with graduate qualification. The *Engineering industry*, excluding the workers in automobile and foundry came under the Act from 18.2.1987 and the daily wage-rate in the industry was fixed (in rupees) at 30.00 and 26.00 for the highly skilled, 21.00 and 16.50 for the skilled, 16.50 and 13.50 for the semi-skilled and 15.00 and 12.50 for the unskilled in Bangalore City and in other places respectively. The workers in the *Recreation Clubs* were covered by the Act from 26.10.87 and the monthly wages of various categories of workers ranged from Rs. 494.00 to Rs. 602.00 and for the manager, it was fixed at Rs. 777.00. *Bakery* was also covered by the Act from 26.10.1987 and the monthly wages fixed were from Rs. 363.00 to Rs. 500.00 in Bangalore City Agglomeration and from Rs. 325.00 to Rs. 450.00 in other places and for the managers, the wages in respective areas were Rs. 600.00 and Rs. 500.00. *Tailoring* in Bangalore City has gained prominence and its workers in the City and other places respectively were allowed the minimum wages (in rupees) of 18.00 and 14.50 to the highly skilled, 17.00 and 14.00 for the skilled, 15.50 and 12.00 for the semi-skilled, 14.00 and 10.50 for the unskilled and the office staff with 14.50 and 11.00 per day.

The above cases of employments are from only a few important industries and the Labour Commissioner in Bangalore can be consulted for details about other industries covered by the Act. Besides the basic minimum wages, cost of living allowances would also be payable to workers at the rates prescribed by the Act. Despite the enforcement of the Act, now-a-days, wages are fixed as per the mutual agreements between the employer and the employee in many cases, or between the management and the trade unions. Frequent revisions are effected based on the mutual agreements to the satisfaction of workers and their demands. The current wages of workers in some establishments in Bangalore City and other places are given in table V at the end of the chapter.

EMPLOYMENT

Men and women would be employed in temples for various services since long ago on monthly or annual remuneration either in cash or kind and both. Even land grants for services rendered in temples had been in vogue. Construction of temples, fortifications, construction and repairs to tanks and tank-bunds involved many skilled and unskilled workers. During the 13th century, several traditional crafts and occupations particularly building activities, quarrying, engraving, jewellery

works, leather works, wood and bamboo works, manufacture of lime and salt, trade and commerce, pottery, brick-making, smithy, toddy tapping, animal husbandry, etc., provided employment to many. Textile industry including *kambli* weaving provided employment to a very large section, being next only to agriculture. Women in every household (except among brahmins) were engaged in spinning and the wages of a day-long spinner was as much as that of a farm labourer, says Buchanan in 1800. Collection of forest products helped considerable rural folk and tribals to earn their livelihood.

Around 1800, Bangalore City was looked upon as an important trade centre with ample scope for employment in various production and service sectors. Transportation of commodities on bullock carts and pack animals like bullocks and asses provided employment to many. Weaving of silk and cotton fabrics and dress making had engaged a large number of the work force and this vocation encouraged several small industrial units in spinning, reeling, twisting, dyeing, cloth-printing, designing, tailoring, etc. Buchanan estimated that about 5,000 looms existed in the city itself. But due to import of machine made yarn by 1810, hand spinning had to be totally given up, throwing thousands of women into penury. Leather tanning and oil extraction from oilseeds had assumed importance during this period giving employment to many. The weavers also existed in large number in Sarjapur of Anekal taluk.

During the period of Mark Cubbon, after 1834, many employment opportunities were created for the skilled and unskilled workers when several public works between 1831-1856 such as construction of new roads for Bangalore, a few industrial establishments besides agriculture, laying of telegraph lines from 1853 and onwards, improvement of irrigation works, tanks and administrative reforms were implemented. In 1841, the Kamatis who did repairing and services, the *khalihats* who did general services were as a body turned over to the Maramat Department. The years of 1849-50 however proved bad from the point of textile looms since due to the policy of the government, the large number of employees were thrown out of employment as the number of looms decreased from 5,000 in 1800 to about 2,921 in 1849-50. During the administration of L.B. Bowring, several departmental reforms and also the opening of new departments increased white collared employment. Several original works taken up during 1862-63 such as town building, markets, paving and streets, lighting, water supply, sewerage, etc., involving Rs. 16,420.00 in Bangalore petta had benefited several job seekers. The taxes on shops, looms, oilmills around 1860 which amounted to more than Rs. 2.06 lakhs indicated that there had been a large number of establishments involving ample employment potential. Prior to 1872, Sarjapura of Anekal taluk had weavers in great number. Kengeri which was a taluk around 1872 had a flourishing silk factory but due to the out-break of an epidemic attacking the silk worms, the industry dwindled. In the taluk about this period, 70 cloth looms, 80 *kambli* weaving units, 15 iron forges, 40 gold smith shops, 22 oil mills and 199 miscellaneous shops had

employed many labourers. Collection and carrying of fire wood, casual labour and hiring the cart when not engaged in agriculture were the main bread earning jobs to a large proportion of population.

Famine relief works around 1876-78 provided jobs to thousands of workers and many skilled craftsmen sold their looms and tools and joined these public works since wages were regular and assured. The 1891 Census mentioned several employment categories which existed then, a few notable among them being priesthood, temple service, toddy tapping, trading, gold smithy, tailoring, weaving, livestock rearing, pottery, oil pressing, fishing, leather works, stone dressing, etc. The latter half of the 19th century did not witness any brisk or long strides in industrial development. With only a few mills during the end of the century, the number of hands employed in the industrial sector formed only 3% of the industrial population. However, it was only after 1900, Bangalore saw isolated growth spots, due to cropping up of a few more factories, consequent upon the entry of foreign capital and technology. Further, the growth of infrastructure, transport, additional roads, highways, bridges, construction of two railway stations *ie.* city and Cantonment stations in 1892 gave a major thrust to employment sector.

The development of trade and industries together with hydro- electric power in the early decades of this century increased the employment potential particularly in Bangalore. The Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills Co. Ltd. established in 1884, Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Co. Ltd. in 1894, Government Industrial Workshop in 1897, Shimoga Manganese Co. Ltd. in 1907, Mysore Chrome Tanning Co. in 1908, Bangalore Printing and Publishing Co. in 1916, the Government Soap Factory in 1918, Mysore Metal Industries in 1919, Mysore Asbestos Products Co. Ltd. in 1920, House Building and Engineering Co. in 1924 and many others created industrial class of employment. The 1930s and later years during the II World War witnessed several industrial establishments coming up in the city. (See chapter V) Besides, a large number of small scale industries and textile looms had made significant contribution to the employment sector.

According to 1941 Census, the City and the Civil and Military Station had about 739 organised industrial establishments employing 21,986 workers in the organised sector in addition to many rural and cottage industries having several thousand workers which existed in the taluks of Bangalore and Anckal.

As per the return of large industrial establishments given by the Department of Industries in 1945 (see chapter V) and in 1947 (the figures of 1947 being given in brackets), the average number of workers employed daily in about 146 (261) perennial establishments was 37,591 (35,717) the break-up being 15,693 (17,813) textiles, 13,813 (8,323) in engineering, 738 (716) in mineral and metals, 362 (1,215) in food, drink and tobacco, 829 (1,001) in chemicals and dyes, 730 (813) in paper and printing, 2,700 (2,445) in processing of wood, stone and glass, 1,007 (1,494) in hides and skin processing and 1,719 (1,897) in miscellaneous establishments.

By about 1950-52, there had been significant increase in the workers' strength in industries of both organised and un-organised sector due to increased number of industrial establishments and expansion of some others. The number of workers in some industrial establishments around the period were as follows: 7,486 in Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills Co. Ltd., 3,700 in Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Co., 3,100 in Minerva Mills, 1,400 in Government Electric Factory, 6,400 in Hindustan Aircraft, 526 in Government Porcelain Factory, 400 in Mysore Machinery Manufacturers Ltd., 300 in Mysore Plywood Corporation etc. Besides, a large number of factories had employed workers ranging from 50 to 200. Weaving was a very big industry in the city, providing employment to about 13,000 workers having about 8,000 looms. Besides industrial labour, employment in transport, services and public utilities had been increased in the city and still promised ample scope for future development.

With the advent of planned economy, in the 1950s and onwards, Bangalore (Urban) district had an exclusive advantage of quick expansion in the sectors of industries, trade, transport, communication and other services, with consequent increase in employment potential. Since, out of many industrial establishments that were located in the erstwhile Bangalore district, majority had been in the Bangalore City and its surrounding South and North taluks of Bangalore, the number of employment in the erstwhile Bangalore district and its increase from time to time could be a fair indicator of the growth of employment in the (Urban) Bangalore district as well. In 1957 and 1958, there were more than 504 and 524 perennial factories in the erstwhile district respectively wherein about 64,973 and 65,673 persons were working. In 1959, the daily average number of workers in the factories of erstwhile Bangalore district was 40,220 and about 18,945 workers were in the shops, commercial establishments, restaurants and theatres.

In 1972, the registered factories in the erstwhile district increased to 1,406 with the increase of employment to 1.49 lakhs and in 1975, the respective figures were 1,747 and 1.69 lakhs. In this (urban) district alone, the number employed in the organised sector in 1975-76 and 1976-77 was respectively 3.03 and 2.798 lakhs. The Institute for Social and Economic Change in Bangalore in its study on 'Regional Disparities.....' had mentioned that during 1979-80, the (Urban) district had about 2.16 lakh workers on the role in 6,059 manufacturing units inclusive of 2,912 small scale units.

During the 1980s, a phenomenal growth of employment in the organised sector could be perceivable, and in 1983-84, there were 3,843 registered factories with 3.16 lakhs being employed in them. In subsequent years, the corresponding figures increased to 4,208 registered factories and 3.32 lakh workers in 1985-86, 4,372 and 3.42 lakhs in 1986-87 and 4,480 and 3.52 lakhs in 1987- 88.

Employment of women and also the number of Government servants have increased substantially in the recent years in this (Urban) district. According to the

1980 economic Census, the number of women employment in non-agricultural activities was 1,01,221 in the erstwhile district of Bangalore. The women employees of the erstwhile Bangalore district working in organised sector (both public and private establishments) as on March 1977 was about 39.3 thousands and increased to (thousands) 52.2 in 1981-82, 52.6 in 1982-83, 53.4 in 1983-84, 56.8 in 1984-85, 59.9 in 1985-86 and 59.6 in 1986-87. Major proportion of these employees were from the organisations located in Bangalore City and also surrounding area and out-growths. The recent increase in the number of employees of the fair sex was attributable to the growing urbanisation and technological inventions in the economy and consequent need to support the family economically.

The (Urban) district of Bangalore has employees of State Government in greater number, more particularly in Bangalore City and its out-growths since the former is the seat of the State Government. More than 75% of the State Government employees in the erstwhile district are employed, in general, in the Agglomeration of Bangalore. In 1959, the number of employees in the erstwhile district was 31,290, and in 1961 and 1962, the number of employees in respective years were 33,741 and 33,064. In 1963, the number increased to 35,591 of which, 27,814 were in Bangalore City only. In 1967, the number increased to 41,060 comprising 32,251 employees in the city and in 1968, the employees in the city were 32,850. Between 1980 and 1984, the employees of the State Government pertaining to Bangalore erstwhile district had increased from 57,364 in 1980 to 64,409 in 1984, whereas during the same period, the total number of employment in public sector branches including the Central and State Governments, Quasi- Government and Local Bodies had increased from 2.46 lakhs in 1980 to 2.79 lakhs in 1984.

Employment Exchanges in the city which have the jurisdiction of their activities over the entire erstwhile district and some of them even with State-wide jurisdiction, have assisted the job seekers who have registered in them. These exchanges with the year of the set-up are, a) Sub-Regional Employment Exchange (for S.S.L.C. and above qualification, graduation in 1957), b) District Employment Exchange (General), established in 1960 (for below Matric), c) District Employment Exchange (Technical), bifurcated from the 'b' in 1976, d) Special Employment Exchange in 1963 separately for the Physically Handicapped, e) Professional and Executive Employment Exchange in 1967 and f) State Special Exchange for the SCs and STs in 1976. The last two exchanges have the jurisdiction all over the State. Besides these, two more exchanges, each attached to Bangalore University and Agricultural Sciences University in Bangalore have been giving vocational guidance service. Since the Directorate of Employment and Training in Bangalore and its subordinate offices are not compiling the statistical information, exclusively for the Bangalore (Urban) district, some particulars relating to the erstwhile Bangalore district are furnished. The department is of the opinion, that major proportion of these figures related to the Urban district.

| Year | Persons on the live Register | Total regd. for the year | Vacancies notified in the year | Placements effected in the year | Percentage of placements to no. of vacancies notified |
|-------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| 1961 | 23,643 | 45,153 | 5,996 | 3,967 | 66.16 |
| 1962 | 29,790 | 51,924 | 6,436 | 4,959 | 77.05 |
| 1963 | 29,468 | 53,281 | 11,417 | 4,957 | 43.42 |
| 1964 | 32,940 | 46,209 | 6,175 | 3,448 | 55.84 |
| 1965 | 38,924 | 57,337 | 10,082 | 5,074 | 50.33 |
| 1966 | 43,591 | 56,854 | 5,739 | 3,233 | 56.33 |
| 1967 | 49,839 | 61,491 | 5,278 | 3,543 | 67.13 |
| 1968 | 57,281 | 57,053 | 6,598 | 4,630 | 70.17 |
| 1969 | 57,100 | 59,348 | 6,501 | 6,787 | 104.40 |
| 1970 | 69,825 | 65,895 | 8,583 | 4,582 | 53.38 |
| 1971 | 72,984 | 71,033 | 10,868 | 5,589 | 51.43 |
| 1972 | 87,093 | 67,356 | 10,843 | 5,348 | 49.32 |
| 1973 | 89,970 | 59,106 | 12,247 | 4,211 | 34.38 |
| 1974 | 90,309 | 62,591 | 11,022 | 5,269 | 47.80 |
| 1975 | 1,10,845 | 59,964 | 6,814 | 3,079 | 45.18 |
| 1976 | 1,45,713 | 61,179 | 9,695 | 4,706 | 48.54 |
| 1981 | 1,99,722 | 54,139 | 12,210 | 5,821 | 47.67 |
| 1982 | 2,18,087 | 60,372 | 14,016 | 5,123 | 36.55 |
| 1983 | 2,31,332 | 68,852 | 13,412 | 4,091 | 30.50 |
| 1984 | 2,45,478 | 67,528 | 11,313 | 4,352 | 38.47 |
| 1985 | 2,89,668 | 61,784 | 9,070 | 5,343 | 58.91 |
| 1986 | 3,34,352 | 58,366 | 11,250 | 3,592 | 20.82 |
| 1987 | 3,37,688 | 68,703 | 9,306 | 3,163 | 33.99 |
| 1988 | 3,59,473 | 64,189 | 7,615 | 3,515 | 46.16 |
| 1989* | 4,03,822 | 69,415 | 6,005 | 2,681 | 44.65 |

*upto October 1989

The registration had gradually increased during the period from 1960-61 to 1988-89 though a little fluctuation was perceivable in intermediate years. It was significant to note that during the same period, the percentage of placements to the vacancies notified had decreased particularly during the 1980s and little improvement in recent years. The annual percentage increase of the number in the live register ranged from less than 1.0 in 1974 to 31.4 in 1976. The percentage rise was comparatively high in 1962 (25.9), 1965 (18.2), 1970 (22.3), 1972 (19.3), 1975 (22.7), 1976 (31.4) and 1985 (18.0) and was comparatively low in 1971 (4.5), 1973

(3.3), 1974 (0.3) and 1987 (1.0). In 1989, even upto October 1989 already a 12.34% increase of persons was on the live register along with 8.1% increase of the registrations over the previous year of 1988.

In 1984, the job seekers who have been on the live register under educational break-up, were about 2.46 lakhs which increased to 3.6 lakhs in 1988 and as at the end of October 1989, the figure went upto 4.04 lakhs in the district of erstwhile Bangalore. The table VI at the end of the chapter gives the number of employment seekers as on the live register under several categories of educational levels from 1984 to Oct. 1989.

Employment particulars about the physically handicapped as given by the Directorate indicated that between 1981 and 1989 (upto October 89) the number in the live register had increased from 2,531 to 4,364 in the corresponding years. The number of physically handicapped employment seekers who were assisted to get employment through the exchange cumulatively from 1981 to 1989 (October 89) was 1,365 as against the cumulative registrations of 7,355 employment seekers in the corresponding period.

PRICES

Buchanan during his stay in Bangalore from 22-6-1800 to 2-7-1800 has given a vivid account of Bangalore as a busy market for innumerable articles of consumption brought from within the State and also from near and far off countries. The average price of certain commodities per hundred weight ruling then at Bangalore was as follows: (price in pounds, shilling, pence). Betelnut (deshavara) 3-0-8¼, sandal wood (I sort) 1-15-1, cardamom (gettadu) 14-11-8, asafoetida (multany) 29-11-4, dates (green I quality) 1-9-2, saffron (cashmere) 350-1-2, nutmegs 29-11-4, cloves 35-1-8, raw silk (white China) 73-8-7¼, camphor (1st sort) 23-6-8, sugar (Madras) 2-18-4, jaggery (best) 0-13-1¼, tin 5-2-1, lead 1-9-2, zinc 2-18-4, copper 7-5-10, quick-silver 23-6-8, honey 0-17-6½, bee's wax 4-7-8½, stick lac (cleaned) 2-0-10, alum 2-6-8, opium 46-13-4, tamarind 0-4-4½, and coconuts per 100 nuts 0-6-8½. Milk was sold at three seers for a fanam or 2¾ pence an ale quart. In respect of grains the price per bushel was 0-2-6½ for salt, 0-1-2 for ragi, 0-6-5 for rice of best quality and 0-2-9 for coarse rice and 0-5-6 for wheat. Black blankets or *kambles* brought from Madhugiri, Sira, Chatrakal (Chitradurga), Bellary, etc., were sold in Bangalore and their price varied from four fanams to 15 pagodas or (in pounds) 0-2-9¼ to 3-3-6¾. Most of them were valued less than a pagoda or 0-6-8½, (pounds). While speaking of drawing animals, the bullocks used in cotton trade were the best animals costing 15 to 25 pagodas or 5-0-8½ to 8-7-10¾ pounds. The oxen employed in transporting betelnut, pepper, etc., cost four to five pagodas or 1-6-10¼ to 1-13-7 pounds. An ass cost from 1½, to 2 pagodas or 0-10-¾ to 0-13-5¼ pounds. Weaving and selling of cotton, silk clothes being very prominent in Bangalore, the average price of certain type of clothes manufactured for common

sale at Bangalore had been as follows: (in pound-shilling-pence) from 9- 0-9 to 1-6-10¼ for a saree, 1-13-7 to 0-13-5 for *kirige*, 4-0-7 to 1-3-6 for blouse piece, 3-13-10½ to 1-0-1¾ for dhotra all made of silk, from 2-0-3½ to 0-10-1 for saree, 1-6-10¼ to 0- 8-¾ for *kirige*, 1-13-7 to 0-10-1 for blouse piece all made of cotton mixed with silk with figures pattern, from 1-13-7 to 0-5- 4¼ for saree, 0-13-5 to 0-2-0 for *kirige*, 1-13-7 to 0-5-4¼ for *dhotra*, 1-0-1¾ to 0-3-4¼ for *khana* all made of plain white cotton cloth with silk borders, from 0-13-5 to 0-10-1 for saree, 0-6-8½ to 0-2-0 for *kirige*, 1-0-1¾ to 0-5-4¼ for blouse piece made of coloured cotton cloth with silk border. The price of finer varieties of goods made to order were many times more than the highest price mentioned above and even the clothes manufactured by different weaving communities like the Devangas, Shalay, Shaynagaru, Togataru, Whalliaru, etc., differed in prices and cubits.

During the span of 1845 to 1875, there had been moderate fluctuations in the prices of the staple food grains in Bangalore taluk though after 1864-65, they were more pronounced. However, the communication facilities in the city of Bangalore and the nearby villages helped the prices to be stable and decrease the fluctuations to some extent. The prices of certain common food grains and other commodities for certain years during 1845 to 1870 were as follows in the taluk of Bangalore:

| Year | In seers per rupee | | | Rate per 100 | Rupees per maund | |
|---------|--------------------|------|--------|-----------------|------------------|---------|
| | Rice | Ragi | Kulthi | Coconut | Supari | Jaggery |
| | | | | Rs. P. | Rs. P. | Rs. P. |
| 1845-46 | 18 | 55 | 31 | - | 5.88 | 0.82 |
| 1850-51 | 20 | 70 | 51 | - | 4.25 | 0.63 |
| 1852-53 | 26 | 78 | 53 | - | 4.50 | 0.82 |
| 1854-55 | 16 | 50 | 40 | 2.38 | 4.56 | 0.88 |
| 1858-59 | 11 | 23 | 23 | 2.94 | 5.88 | 1.69 |
| 1863-64 | 11 | 28 | 23 | 3.00 | 7.56 | 1.19 |
| 1866-67 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 6.06 | 9.50 | 2.25 |
| 1869-70 | 9 | 31 | 27 | 3.50 | 8.19 | 2.00 |

The annual average prices of ragi, rice and jaggery during the latter half of the 19th century (as per Survey and Settlement Report) were almost the same in Yelahanka, Krishnarajpur, Begur and Vartur maganis when compared to strikingly contrasting prices in Kengeri and Uttarahalli maganis. The figures of prices, in the next page are worth noting:

| Year | Yelahanka, Krishnarajapura, Begur and Vartur maganis | | | Kengeri and Uttarahalli maganis | | |
|----------|---|------|---------|---------------------------------|------|---------|
| | Rice | Ragi | Jaggeri | Rice | Ragi | Jaggeri |
| 1852-53 | 26 | 78 | 0.81 | 64 | 90 | 1.00 |
| 1854-55 | 16 | 50 | 0.88 | 40 | 64 | 1.00 |
| 1857-58 | 13 | 40 | 1.62 | 42 | 40 | 1.50 |
| 1859-60 | 11 | 22 | 1.31 | 28 | 24 | 1.44 |
| 1863-64 | 11 | 27 | 1.62 | 30 | 35 | 1.25 |
| 1864-65 | 9 | 30 | 1.56 | 22 | 39 | 1.63 |
| 1866-67 | 6 | 10 | 2.25 | 15 | 13 | 2.28 |
| 1869-70 | 9 | 31 | 2.00 | 30 | 38 | 1.64 |
| 1872-73 | 10 | 47 | 1.48 | 31 | 59 | 1.37 |
| 1875-76* | 13 | 27 | 1.46 | - | - | - |

Note:- Ragi and rice: in seers per rupee; Jaggeri: in rupees per maund; * figures refer to Begur and Vartur maganis only.

In respect of Anekal taluk, rice and *ragi* were obtainable at 47 and 90 seers respectively per rupee in 1871-72. Around 1876-77, the price increased and only 22 and 16 seers of rice and *ragi* could be obtained. In later years, these fluctuations were moderate. The number of seers of rice and *ragi* per rupee respectively was 42 and 80 in 1872-73, 22 and 16 in 1876-77, 17 and 18 in 1878-79, 29 and 30 in 1881-82, 35 and 48 in 1883-84, 37 and 35 in 1886-87 and 28 and 39 in 1889-90. The highest price ruled during 1877-78 and 1878-79 which were the years of famine. The partial failure of rains during 1875 and 1876, followed by the famine caused the prices to rise high by more than 3 to 6 times the ordinary rates. Between 1873 to 1916, the prices were rising and the rise was 105% for rice. In the case of other commodities, the percentage rise was 24.2 for wheat, 52.1 for jowar, 162.9 for *ragi*, 245.2 for *kadalai* and 45.1 for *turdhal*. The following prices were ruling during those years for certain food grains and commodities of common use:

in rupees per maund of 3,200 tolas

| Year | Rice common | Wheat | Jowar | Ragi | Kadalai | Turdhal | Salt |
|------|----------------|-------|-------|------|---------|---------|------|
| 1873 | 3.03 | 4.63 | 1.88 | 0.97 | 1.66 | 4.06 | 2.88 |
| 1876 | 4.12 | 4.04 | 2.25 | 2.28 | 2.47 | 2.66 | 2.99 |
| 1882 | 3.52 | 3.45 | 1.45 | 1.45 | 1.24 | 2.41 | 3.34 |
| 1885 | 4.11 | 3.74 | 1.98 | 1.50 | 2.07 | 3.29 | 3.35 |
| 1888 | 3.43 | 3.94 | 1.68 | 1.18 | 3.21 | 2.50 | 4.31 |
| 1892 | 5.29 | 5.36 | 2.58 | 2.17 | 4.48 | 4.04 | 3.97 |
| 1904 | 3.60 | 3.46 | NA | 1.31 | 3.54 | 4.99 | 3.36 |
| 1913 | 7.27 | 6.40 | 4.00 | 2.95 | 4.98 | 6.49 | 2.30 |
| 1916 | 6.22 | 5.75 | 2.86 | 2.55 | 5.73 | 5.89 | 2.54 |

* These prices are the annual averages for the erstwhile district of Bangalore. NA: Not available.

During the above period, the highest and the lowest price respectively in rupees per maund of 40 seers were 7.27 in 1913 and 2.80 in 1875 for rice, 6.73 in 1915 and 2.98 in 1895 for wheat, 4.60 in 1877 and 1.39 in 1883 for jowar, 4.74 in 1877 and 0.97 in 1873 for *ragi*, 6.15 in 1915 and 1.11 in 1881 for gram (*kadalai*), 8.73 in 1915 and 2.11 in 1881 for *turdhal* and 4.31 in 1888 and 2.10 in 1908 for salt.

The prices in 1879 were very low in Bangalore, according to the conversations of old pensioners who lived in 1929 as overheard by the author Glen Hicken of the book 'Beautiful Bangalore'. The author mostly refers to the prices of non-vegetarian food stuffs and fruits. Good beef was available at 12 to 16 lbs. a rupee, mutton at 5 to 6 lbs. a rupee, eight to nine measures of rice per rupee and gingelly oil at Rs. 0.37 to 0.50 per lb. Among the fruits, peaches were available at one rupee per 100, best mangoes at Rs. 2.00 per 100 and 16 lbs of straw berries or rasp berries per rupee. There would be happiness and contentment in life it being very simple without any care for the morrow. The post-war years after the I World War had not been much affected regarding the prices of commodities which were considered to be very low even during the last years of the 1920s. The cost of living was said to be cheaper in Bangalore than at any other place in the country.

In 1929, the Russel Market was the Chief market of the City besides the two other markets. Glen Hicken referring to the ruling prices of meat, vegetables, etc., (in rupees and paise per lb) has written as follows: Beef at 0.15 to 0.19, mutton at 0.31 to 0.37, shin at 0.06 to 0.25 each, fish and prawns at 0.31 to 0.44, pork at 0.37 to 0.50, fowls at 0.50 to 0.75 each, ducks at 0.50 to 1.25 each, eggs at 0.50 to 0.56 per dozen, chickens at 0.31 to 0.44 each. In respect of vegetables, the price was as follows (in rupees and paise): Cabbage 0.03 to 0.12 each, beans 0.06 per lb., cauli-flower 0.10 to 0.12 each, green peas 0.12 per lb, onion 0.05 per lb, spring onions 0.02 for a bundle of 5 to 6, turnips 0.06 for a dozen, brinjal 0.12 per lb, potatoes 0.06 per lb, lettuce 0.06 per dozen, carrot and raddish at 0.06 per two dozen, beetroot 0.12 per dozen, and knolkhol 0.06 for nine. Milk was sold at three to four seers a rupee and an ounce of butter could be procured at Rs. 0.14 or one anna and three pies. Fruits were plentiful and available very cheaply during the respective seasons. The price of a few kinds in rupees and paise was: apple at 1.00 to 4.00 per dozen, Australian apple at 6.00 to 12.00 per dozen, bael fruit at 0.12 each, bull's heart (*rama phala*) at 0.37 to 1.00 per dozen, cashewnuts at 0.06 to 0.12 per dozen, custard apple at 0.12 to 0.37 per dozen, jack fruit at 0.19 to 0.50 each, lemons at 0.19 per dozen, *rasapuri* mangoes at 2.00 to 4.00 per 100, *badami* mangoes at 6.00 to 8.00 and mulgoa mangoes at 6.00 to 15.00 per 100, sweet melon at 0.06 to 0.19 each, water melon at 0.25 to 0.50 each, oranges at 0.75 to 1.50 per dozen, pine-apple at 0.12 to 0.19 each and the imported ones at 0.10 to 0.12 a lb, plantains at 0.06 to 0.19 per dozen, pomogranates at 0.75 to 2.00 per dozen, papayas at 0.06 to 0.25 each, straw-berries at 0.75 to 1.50 a lb and rasp-berries at 0.12 a lb. Rice was available at eight to nine measures (seers) a rupee and gingelly oil at Rs. 0.37 to Rs. 0.50 a lb.

The world-wide depression of the 1930s had caused a steep fall in the prices of agricultural commodities even in this district. During 1930 to 1939, a rupee would fetch on an average 21 seers of *ragi*, 12 seers of paddy in Anekal taluk and in subsequent years, the prices began to rise. In Bangalore North taluk, during the same period, the average quantity per rupee was 16.75 seers of *ragi* and 11.19 seers of paddy in the retail transaction. In Bangalore district the average quantity of principal food grains obtainable (in seers per rupee) was 6.80 (6.00) of rice of II sort, 14.70 (18.00) of *ragi*, 12.50 (12.60) of jowar and 6.8 (6.90) of gram in 1939-40 and the figures in the brackets being the quantity available in 1940-41. The average quantity in seers per rupee in Anekal and Bangalore North taluks for *ragi* and paddy were as follows:

in seers per rupee

| Years | Anekal tq | | Years | Bangalore North | |
|---------|-----------|-------|---------|-----------------|-------|
| | Ragi | Paddy | | Ragi | Paddy |
| 1930-39 | 21.00 | 12.00 | 1930-41 | 16.75 | 11.19 |
| 1940-42 | 16.75 | 12.00 | 1942-44 | 15.00 | 7.50 |
| 1944-52 | 5.25 | 6.00 | 1945-46 | 10.50 | 5.56 |
| 1953-55 | 4.31 | 4.81 | 1947-50 | 8.38 | 4.75 |
| 1956 | 3.50 | 4.00 | 1951-53 | 6.31 | 3.75 |
| 1957-58 | 3.00 | 3.13 | 1954-55 | 5.25 | 3.13 |
| 1959 | 2.63 | 2.75 | 1956-57 | 4.19 | 2.69 |
| 1960 | 2.50 | 2.50 | 1958 | 3.50 | 2.50 |
| | | | 1959-60 | 3.13 | 2.31 |

With the introduction of rationing, rice, *ragi*, jowar were distributed at controlled rates. Prior to 10.4.1952, quantity fixed per rupee was 2.37 seers of rice (II sort), 2.00 seers of rice (I sort) and 4.5 seers of *ragi* or jowar. From 10.4.1952 and onwards, the quantity per rupee was reduced to 1.75 seers of rice II sort, 1.50 seers of rice I sort and 4.00 seers of *ragi* or jowar. Again from 16.8.1953, the price was increased and the rate per seer was Rs. 0.60 for rice II sort, Rs. 0.65 for rice I sort, and Rs. 0.30 for millets. From 22.3.54, price of rice (II sort) was revised to Rs. 0.47 per seer and that of wheat to Rs. 0.37 per seer. Around 1953-54 and 1954-55, respectively, a rupee fetched 2.09 and 2.35 seers of rice II sort, 3.63 and 4.80 seers of *ragi*, 3.54 and 4.44 seers of jowar and 1.90 and 2.55 seers of bengal gram in the open market indicating that in the latter year, the price-level was a little lower comparatively.

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics collected the retail and wholesale prices of agricultural commodities under four categories namely cereals, pulses, oilseeds and others from 1962- 63 selecting a few representative villages of each taluk. The annual average retail prices of certain commodities of common use from

1963 to 1988 as existed in the district (inclusive of the taluks of rural district) are given in the table VII at the end of the chapter to serve as a fair indicator of the price movement.

Wholesale prices

Wholesale prices are considered to be more sensitive to changes in economic factors, changing policies of the government, production level of goods and services and many other factors. In the early days, commodity prices varied mostly due to agricultural and seasonal variations. But from 1905 and onwards, several factors of international importance have influenced them. During last years of the 19th century and particularly in 1897 in the erstwhile Bangalore district, price of 10 maunds of rice and *ragi* was Rs. 53.04 and Rs. 22.62 respectively. By 1904, the same quantity of rice and *ragi* was available for Rs. 35.46 and Rs.13.36 respectively. In respect of other commodities, the average price per 10 maunds (in rupees) in 1897 and 1904 respectively was 31.91 and 16.80 for gram (*kadalai*), 50.8 and 58.05 for gingelly, 409.49 and 342.85 for ghee, 63.23 and 58.04 for gur, 206.46 and 205.71 for cotton, 340.80 and 311.42 (inclusive of octroi of Rs. 103.00) for tobacco leaf, and 73.08 and 39.22 for turmeric. By 1913, the prices increased significantly to Rs. 70.00 for rice of 10 maunds and in respect of other commodities for 10 maunds, the average price (in rupees) was 28.92 for *ragi*, 31.17 for *kadalai*, 77.83 for gingelly, 654.98 for ghee, 342.86 for cotton, 240.0 (including octroi) for tobacco leaf and 154.98 for turmeric.

The economic depression had its impact on the wholesale prices also. A maund (3,200 tolas) of *ragi* and paddy respectively was available at Rs. 2.00 and Rs. 3.40 in 1930 in Anekal taluk on an average. These rates continued upto 1939 in the taluk. In the north taluk of Bangalore, the price of *ragi* was slightly more at Rs. 2.25 per maund, though price of paddy was almost the same. From 1940 and onwards, the price increased gradually and by 1960, the percentage of price-rise was about 590 in the case of *ragi* and 355 in the case of paddy in the taluks of Anekal and in Bangalore North, a rise of 433% for *ragi* and 400% for paddy was perceivable. The following table gives the trend of rise over the three decades of 1930 to 1960 in Anekal and Bangalore North taluks:

Average annual wholesale prices in rupees per maund (3,200 tolas)

| | Anekal | | | Bangalore North | |
|---------|--------|-------|---------|-----------------|-------|
| | Ragi | Paddy | | Ragi | Paddy |
| 1930-39 | 2.00 | 3.40 | 1930-41 | 2.25 | 3.40 |
| 1940-42 | 2.25 | 3.40 | 1942-44 | 2.60 | 5.00 |
| 1943-45 | 7.50 | 6.80 | 1945-46 | 4.00 | 6.80 |
| 1953-55 | 9.50 | 8.50 | 1947-50 | 4.55 | 8.50 |
| 1956 | 11.40 | 10.60 | 1951-53 | 6.00 | 10.50 |
| 1957-58 | 13.30 | 12.80 | 1954-55 | 7.50 | 12.80 |
| 1959 | 15.20 | 14.90 | 1956-57 | 9.50 | 14.65 |
| 1960 | 15.50 | 15.50 | 1959-60 | 12.00 | 17.00 |

Between 1961 and 1968, there had been a visible appreciation in the price level. Though a shortfall in prices was noticed during 1969-70 and 1976-78, the trend was generally a rising one. As the wholesale prices for the exclusive Bangalore (Urban) district have not been computed, the wholesale prices of some commodities in the erstwhile district of Bangalore for some years were as follows as a general indicator of the trend:

Average wholesale prices in rupees per quintal

| Commodity | 1963 | 1971 | 1975 | 1976 | 1980 | 1986 |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Rice (coarse) | 56.75 | 126.63 | 230.83 | 171.88 | 188.65 | 341.21 |
| Ragi | 35.08 | 74.92 | 156.50 | 114.88 | 119.75 | 188.43 |
| Jowar | 41.23 | 70.13 | 135.83 | 106.17 | 136.00 | 182.40 |
| Horse gram | 33.27 | 84.71 | - | 114.08 | 144.79 | 230.36 |
| Gur I sort | 92.78 | 144.17 | 240.21 | 231.46 | 337.30 | 437.20 |
| Coconut/100 | 234.50 | 548.13 | 1023.96 | 950.63 | 1027.29 | - |
| Groundnut oil | 174.04 | 409.09 | 727.66 | 596.68 | 1038.57 | 1896.00 |
| Potatoes | 36.44 | 61.56 | - | 100.44 | 143.96 | 261.60 |
| Onions | 23.24 | 26.15 | 97.32 | 56.15 | 63.67 | 122.25 |
| Dry chillies | 275.94 | 483.00 | 1303.75 | 925.21 | 742.19 | 1359.33 |
| Castor oil | 184.32 | 436.82 | - | 636.79 | 849.46 | 1189.58 |
| Tamarind | 84.48 | 196.00 | - | 346.46 | 579.38 | 914.58 |
| Plantains/100 | 7.06 | 10.75 | - | 23.93 | 16.67 | 35.29 |
| Wheat | 65.75 | 126.09 | 220.83 | 193.75 | 180.00 | - |
| Bengal gram | 52.19 | 107.73 | 248.73 | 178.71 | 336.75 | 490.77 |
| Groundnut (unshelled) | 58.67 | 128.83 | 234.48 | 213.38 | 291.88 | 414.72 |
| Coconut oil | 345.25 | 728.75 | 1072.50 | 1124.86 | 1747.40 | - |

Commodities in bulk arrive at the regulated market centres where they are either auctioned or sold through tendered quotations. In this district, the only market centre is at Yeshvanthpur and no restriction exists for the growers to take their produces to any market centre. In 1976-77, the annual average farm harvest price as it is so termed, of a few commodities at Yeshvanthpur centre was (in rupees per quintal) 105.00 for paddy, 125.00 for *ragi*, 110.00 for horse gram, 250.00 for groundnut (unshelled), 210 for jaggery, 700.00 for 1,000 coconuts, 280.0 for tamarind, 100.00 for potatoes, 80.00 for onions, 1,000.00 for dry chillies. In 1982-83 and 1987-88 respectively, the annual average farm harvest prices for certain commodities at Yeshvanthpur market (in rupees per quintal) were 360.0 and 438.8 for rice, 180.0 and 224.8 for *ragi*, 195.0 and 82.1 for horsegram, 420.0 and 333.9 for jaggery, 550.0 and 430.3 for tamarind, 270.0 and 187.9 for potato, 176.0 and 132.7 for onion, 1,000.00 and 746.1 for dry chillies and 1,600.0 and 2,750.0 for 1,000 coconuts.

Price stabilisation: During the economic depression of the 1930s, government concentrated on arresting the fall of prices of food and other essential commodities

in order to protect the growers. In the later half of the 1940s, measures to check the upward movement of prices had been taken, such as fixing the prices of essential commodities, setting up price-monitoring committees at the district level, establishment of a separate Department of Civil Supplies in 1942-43, introduction of quota system for distribution of essential food grains, etc. During 1944-45, promulgation of Food Acquisition (Harvest) Order, introduction of ration system in towns, imposing severe punishments to offenders of statutory Acts, etc., were enforced. Around 1946, decreasing scale of rations, opening free kitchens in scarcity areas, enforcing austerity measures, passing orders to regulate and control the supply and also prices of goods like cloth, paper, jaggery, bread, oil and oilseeds, potato, onion, tamarind, chillies, etc., were some of the important measures. From 1.7.1948, the statutory rationing was removed, but yet informal rationing continued. In 1949, the Department of Food Production was set up to ensure more effective implementation of the "Grow More Food" campaign which had been started in 1942 to discourage the growing of commercial crops in preference to food grains. From 1.1.1950, imported food grains on the basis of pool prices were supplied to the public and in 1950-51, ban on polishing of rice was imposed. The travelling public were prohibited to carry with them even small quantities of food grains. The statutory rationing was again called off from 12.8.1952 and procurement of rice through mill owners was started. From 1956-57, imported rice was supplied through public distribution system under price stabilisation scheme. Even today, there exists controlled supply of food grains, regulations relating to the licencing of dealership, display of prices and stock position of commodities, etc., in order to arrest the abnormal rise of prices. Of late, several fair price depots and janata bazaars are being operated in many places in whom the consumers could be more confident of their interests being safeguarded.

Land value

The value of land just like that of any other commodity has appreciated over these decades particularly during the last quarter of this century. Several factors like increased purchasing power on account of increased income-level, increased land-man ratio causing greater demand for land, industrial and urban development, craze for the status in the society as an owner of landed property, splitting of families into smaller and smaller independent units, have singly and severally caused the appreciation of land value. In a city like Bangalore which has a large area of surrounding out-growth, prices of sites have shot up steeply over recent decades. Similarly, the agricultural lands in the surrounding areas also are being quoted very high price in anticipation of their alienation to non-agricultural purpose.

In 1941, the Census Department conducted an economic survey of selected villages in this district in order to have an idea of the land value in the villages in general among other factors. According to the survey, the average value of dry, wet and garden land per acre in the villages respectively was (in rupees) 177.4, 367.7 and 455.5 in Nagavara, 61.6, 376.2 and 540.3 in Mallattahally and 44.8, 200.9 and

156.7 in Harohally (all of Bangalore North taluk), 156.4, 342.6 and 260.0 in Kempapura, 33.7, 280.4 and 70.0 in Thattiguppe, 132.6, 183.7 and 336.2 in Kadugudi, 80.9, 162.7 and 333.3 in Bidarahally and 65.5, 97.2 and 284.0 in Dodderi (all of Bangalore South taluk), 114.5, 248.5 and 306.2 in Manchanahally, 115.8, 333.1 and 319.6 in Dommasandra and 117.4, 317.6 and 275.0 in Noshenur (all of Anekal taluk).

Prior to the II revision settlement around 1961, according to the enquiries made by the Settlement Officer the average sale value per acre of dry, wet and garden land respectively was Rs. 753, Rs. 2,250 and Rs. 1,400 in Anekal taluk, Rs. 826, Rs. 2,412 and Rs. 3,010 in Bangalore North taluk and Rs. 1,100, Rs. 2,695 and Rs. 4,711 in Bangalore South taluk. The city's proximity happened to be the fundamental factor for the higher averages in Bangalore South and North taluks.

Bangalore Development Authority (erstwhile City Improvement Trust Board) allots house sites, built houses to the general public in the City and Trust Board area. Around 1963, a site of 40' x 60' dimension was rated around Rs. 8.00 per Sq. Yd. In subsequent years, the allotment rates have increased depending on various factors. In 1975, the allotment rate per Sq. Yd. ranged between (in rupees) 14.00 and 22.50 for 20' x 30' sites, 28.00 and 45.00 for 30' x 40' sites, 30.00 and 80.00 for 40' x 60' sites and 36.00 to 100.00 for larger sites. Rajamahal Vilas Extension layout had the highest value followed by H.A.L. II stage, the lowest being that of Banashankari II and III Stages. In 1982, the value in rupees per Sq. Yard, had increased to 60.00 for a 30' x 40', 70.00 for a 40' x 60', and 90.00 for higher dimension site. Between 1984 and 1986 respectively, the allotment rates of sites in various layouts per square Metre ranged in rupees from 78.00 to 180.00 for a 30' x 40', from 105.00 to 225.00 for 40' x 60' and from 105.00 to 112.00 in 1984 to 229.00 for a 50' x 80' site. In July 1987, October 1988 and May 1989, sites were allotted at Rs. 25,000/-, Rs. 28,000/-, and Rs. 33,600/- for a 30' x 40', Rs. 55,000/-, Rs. 58,000/- and Rs. 67,200/- for a 40' x 60' and Rs. 90,000/-, Rs. 98,000/- and Rs. 1,12,000/- for a 50' x 80'. The value of stray sites on allotment would be increased by 150 to 175% of the original rate depending on the development of the locality. Usually corner sites and of late middle sites are auctioned in which case a real market rate could be understood. The minimum and maximum bid rate per Sq. Mtr. of the site during the auction were Rs. 1,270/- and Rs. 1,418/- in 1984-85, Rs. 1,000/- and Rs. 1,130/- in 1985-86, Rs. 507 and Rs. 1,187/- in 1986-87 and Rs. 1,188/- and Rs. 1,435/- in 1987-88. In 1989, the minimum and maximum rates (in rupees per Sq. Mtr.) quoted in the auctions were respectively 1,648/- and 2,879/- in Koramangala, 1,163/- and 2,510/- in HAL III Stage, 2,010/- and 2,948/- in HAL II stage, 1,219/- and 2,509/- in West of Chord Road, 1,456/- and 2,082/- in Banashankari II Stage, 1,450/- and 2,679/- in B.T.M., 1,556/- and 2,909/- in Raja Mahal Vilas, 1,702/- and 2,430/- in R.T. Nagar Layouts. The Bangalore Development Authority had auctioned also shop sites in 1989 and the average rate per Sq. Mtr. was Rs. 3,017/- in Koramangala, Rs. 5,288/- in HAL III Stage, Rs. 2,549/- in R.P.C. Layout and Rs. 4,742/- in R.T. Nagar. In the earlier years of 1984-85 to 1987-88, the rates of Commercial sites were comparatively less ranging from Rs. 985/- to Rs. 1,643/- per Sq. Mtr. in several layouts. B.D.A. paid compensation to land owners after their lands were acquired

for the formation of layouts and in 1988-89, the compensation paid per acre of land varied from Rs. 35,000/- to Rs. 63,000/- for dry, wet and garden land and at Rs. 20,000/- in respect of Kharab lands.

Price trends in Bangalore City

The trend of both the retail and wholesale prices in the City of Bangalore, correspond with the trend in the State as also the country. Further, a similarity in the movement of both retail and wholesale prices can also be perceivable. The wholesale prices of some commodities in 1952-53 was (in rupees per quintal) 30.73 for paddy (fine), 53.97 for rice (fine), 48.57 for rice (medium), 28.23 for wheat, 20.37 for jowar, 21.38 for *ragi*, 70.17 for gram, 52.07 for tur, 61.32 for *moong*, 63.67 for *urd*, 38.57 for *gur* (I sort), 92.00 for sugar, 137.82 for groundnut oil, 153.03 for castor oil, 191.47 for coconut oil, 161.19 for 1,000 coconuts, 15.96 for onions, 36.86 for potatoes 74.39 for turmeric, 44.67 for tamarind and 128.19 for dry chillies. The retail prices would be a little higher by 10 to 20 per cent to cover the marginal charges of profit, transportation, etc. During the 1980s, both the wholesale and retail prices had gone up considerably. The table VIII at the end of the chapter gives the wholesale and retail prices of essential commodities in Bangalore City between 1982 and 1988.

Consumer price index in Bangalore City as an indicator of fluctuations in prices reflects on the purchasing capacity of the consumer. Even the price index that is available indicates the cost of living in general. The following table gives the index for several heads of expenditure on 54 commodities in Bangalore City from 1923-24 to 1947-48:

| Period as on July 1 | Index | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|----------|--------|--------------------|
| | Food grain and Pulses | Oils and oil- seeds | Other food articles | Textiles | Others | General average |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1924 | 196 | 197 | 180 | 206 | 160 | 183 |
| 1925 | 164 | 177 | 176 | 182 | 150 | 168 |
| 1926 | 168 | 159 | 181 | 151 | 133 | 159 |
| 1927 | 205 | 170 | 170 | 142 | 137 | 163 |
| 1928 | 162 | 163 | 176 | 151 | 149 | 161 |
| 1929 | 154 | 140 | 160 | 144 | 143 | 149 |
| 1930 | 154 | 120 | 141 | 127 | 137 | 136 |
| 1931 | 97 | 92 | 112 | 117 | 118 | 108 |
| 1932 | 100 | 107 | 113 | 108 | 107 | 108 |
| 1933 | 82 | 91 | 106 | 98 | 105 | 98 |
| 1934 | 102 | 84 | 106 | 97 | 104 | 100 |
| 1935 | 118 | 112 | 99 | 114 | 111 | 109 |
| 1936 | 102 | 104 | 98 | 111 | 114 | 105 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1937 | 103 | 107 | 105 | 117 | 125 | 112 |
| 1938 | 108 | 91 | 102 | 97 | 121 | 106 |
| 1939 | 112 | 97 | 102 | 106 | 123 | 109 |
| 1940 | 112 | 110 | 104 | 112 | 136 | 116 |
| 1941 | 125 | 100 | 121 | 149 | 158 | 131 |
| 1942 | 175 | 170 | 181 | 163 | 206 | 183 |
| 1943 | 284 | 267 | 303 | 296 | 349 | 306 |
| 1944 | 312 | 275 | 297 | 293 | 396 | 323 |
| 1945 | 318 | 277 | 300 | 293 | 373 | 318 |
| 1946 | 435 | 354 | 371 | 245 | 368 | 363 |
| 1947 | 522 | 449 | 438 | 210 | 435 | - |
| 1948 | 605 | 469 | 366 | 319 | 474 | - |

The general price index of A) working class and B) non-manual employees in Bangalore were as follows to indicate the continuous price level causing thereby increase in cost of living (as per Labour Bureau-Simla).

A. Price Index of Working Class

| Year | Index | Year | Index | Year | Index | Year | Index |
|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1951 | 344.7 | 1961 | 451.8 | 1971 | 193.0 | 1981 | 492.0 |
| 1952 | 346.2 | 1962 | 461.3 | 1972 | 206.0 | 1982* | 516.0 |
| 1953 | 343.1 | 1963 | 473.1 | 1973 | 250.0 | 1983* | 550.0 |
| 1954 | 319.8 | 1964 | 501.7 | 1974 | 305.0 | 1984* | 632.0 |
| 1955 | 308.0 | 1965 | 618.5 | 1975 | 338.0 | 1985* | 648.0 |
| 1956 | 342.0 | 1966 | 712.0 | 1976 | 314.0 | 1986* | 713.0 |
| 1957 | 379.8 | 1967 | 169.0 | 1977 | 344.0 | 1987* | 758.0 |
| 1958 | 392.9 | 1968 | 179.0 | 1978 | 337.0 | 1988* | 838.0 |
| 1959 | 419.5 | 1969 | 182.4 | 1979 | 364.0 | 1989* | 906.0 |
| 1960 | 438.6 | 1970 | 184.5 | 1980 | 416.0 | 1989 | 940.0 |

(Aug)

Remarks: a) Upto 1966, the base year is 1935-36 = 100, b) From 1967, the base year is 1960 = 100, c)

*Reference period is on March of every year

B. Price index of Urban non-manual employees

| Year* | Index | Year* | Index | Year* | Index | Year* | Index |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|
| 1961 | 105 | 1968 | 160 | 1975 | 285 | 1982 | 450 |
| 1962 | 110 | 1969 | 165 | 1976 | 282 | 1983 | 490 |
| 1963 | 114 | 1970 | 172 | 1977 | 304 | 1984 | NA |
| 1964 | 122 | 1971 | 178 | 1978 | 309 | 1985 | NA |
| 1965 | 130 | 1972 | 189 | 1979 | 329 | 1986 | 627 |
| 1966 | 142 | 1973 | 218 | 1980 | 373 | 1987 | 682 |
| 1967 | 154 | 1974 | 262 | 1981 | 417 | 1988 ** | 134 |

Remarks: * base year is 1960 = 100; ** base year is 1984-85 = 100

Rupee value in the City of Bangalore as an indicator of price rise or inflationary trend offers a realistic picture of the common man's living condition. The City of Bangalore happened to be the costliest of the cities of the country when the value of a rupee in the city is considered. From May 1987 to May 1989, the intrinsic value of a rupee in Bangalore City had gone down from 12.84 paise to 10.91 paise i.e. by 15.03%. The falling value continued even in December 1989 to 10.45 paise. The following table gives the comparative value of a rupee in Bangalore with other cities on a monthly basis during the years 1986 to 1989, with the base year of 1960 = 100 paise per rupee:

Rupee value in Paise

| Month/ year | Bangalore | Bombay | Madras | Hyder- abad | Calcutta | Delhi | Country |
|----------------|-----------|--------|--------|----------------|----------|-------|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1986 | 13.78 | 14.27 | 14.99 | 14.74 | 15.22 | 14.40 | 15.13 |
| May 87 | 12.84 | 12.92 | 13.93 | 13.87 | 14.56 | 13.61 | 14.22 |
| Jun 87 | 12.65 | 12.94 | 13.76 | 13.78 | 14.19 | 13.30 | 13.99 |
| 1987 | 12.73 | 12.97 | 13.62 | 13.71 | 14.29 | 13.08 | 13.92 |
| Feb 88 | 11.88 | 12.27 | 12.71 | 12.84 | 14.03 | 12.47 | 13.35 |
| Mar 88 | 11.93 | 12.12 | 12.82 | 12.79 | 13.55 | 12.30 | 13.28 |
| Apr 88 | 11.70 | 11.95 | 12.77 | 12.71 | 13.11 | 12.30 | 13.17 |
| May 88 | 11.63 | 11.79 | 12.69 | 12.71 | 13.02 | 12.02 | 12.97 |
| Jun 88 | 11.51 | 11.67 | 12.52 | 12.42 | 12.77 | 11.95 | 12.79 |
| Jul 88 | 11.37 | 11.58 | 12.31 | 12.09 | 12.59 | 11.58 | 12.57 |
| Aug 88 | 11.43 | 11.59 | 12.33 | 11.86 | 12.59 | 11.42 | 12.50 |
| Sep 88 | 11.25 | 11.53 | 12.21 | 11.81 | 12.58 | 11.49 | 12.41 |
| Oct 88 | 11.19 | 11.27 | 12.02 | 11.70 | 12.14 | 11.27 | 12.15 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Nov 88 | 11.04 | 11.22 | 11.79 | 11.59 | 12.12 | 11.24 | 12.08 |
| Dec 88 | 11.11 | 11.56 | 11.86 | 11.81 | 12.33 | 11.49 | 12.22 |
| 1988 | 11.48 | 11.74 | 12.38 | 12.26 | 12.89 | 11.83 | 12.73 |
| Jan 89 | 11.11 | 11.49 | 11.86 | 11.88 | 12.33 | 11.49 | 12.30 |
| Feb 89 | 11.11 | 11.49 | 11.86 | 12.02 | 12.33 | 11.36 | 12.30 |
| Mar 89 | 11.04 | 11.42 | 11.93 | 11.95 | 12.27 | 11.36 | 12.22 |
| Apr 89 | 10.98 | 11.35 | 12.00 | 11.88 | 12.20 | 11.30 | 12.15 |
| May 89 | 10.91 | 11.22 | 11.86 | 11.66 | 12.05 | 11.24 | 12.00 |
| Jun 89 | 10.78 | 11.10 | 11.79 | 11.52 | 12.05 | 11.24 | 11.93 |
| Jul 89 | 10.71 | 11.10 | 11.64 | 11.52 | 11.92 | 11.17 | 11.79 |
| Aug 89 | 10.64 | 10.79 | 11.44 | 11.45 | 11.85 | 11.05 | 12.73 |
| Sept 89 | 10.45 | 10.79 | 11.31 | 11.31 | 11.72 | 10.88 | 11.52 |
| Oct 89 | 10.45 | 10.85 | 11.31 | 11.34 | 11.52 | 10.88 | 11.58 |
| Nov 89 | 10.52 | 10.85 | 11.31 | 11.31 | 11.59 | 10.94 | 11.52 |
| Dec 89 | 10.45 | 10.79 | 11.31 | 11.45 | 11.79 | 11.05 | 11.59 |

In Bangalore City, essential foodgrains are being distributed to ration card holders and also green-card holders at lower prices in fair price shops. The percentage variation of prices of commodities under public distribution during 1980-81 to 1988-89 was 21.2 (coarse rice), 77.9 (fine rice), 64.0 (superfine rice), 76.9 (wheat), 36.8 (coarse grain), 40.3 (kerosene) and 95.7 (palm oil). The issue prices of the commodities in rupees per quintal were as follows:

| Year | Rice | | | Wheat | Coarse grains | Kerosene Rs. per litre | Palm oil Rs. per Kg. |
|------------|-------------------|------|---------------|-------|---------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Common variety | Fine | Super fine | | | | |
| 1980-81 | 165 | 177 | 192 | 130 | 106 | 1.64 | N.A. |
| 1981-82 | 175 | 187 | 202 | 145 | 117 | 1.80 | N.A. |
| 1982-83 | 188 | 220 | 215 | 160 | 118 | 1.80 | 9.20 |
| 1983-84 | 208 | 220 | 235 | 132 | 124 | 1.85 | N.A. |
| 1984-85 | 217 | 229 | 224 | 172 | 130 | 2.25 | 12.80 |
| 1985-86 | 231 | 243 | 258 | 190 | 130 | 2.44 | 14.00 |
| 1986-87 | 266 | 251 | 234 | 195 | 132 | 2.35 | 14.00 |
| 1987-88 | 200 | 315 | 315 | 220 | 135 | N.A. | 15.80 |
| 1988-89 | 200 | 315 | 315 | 230 | 145 | 2.40 | 18.00 |
| (31.12.88) | | | | | | | |

Silk: Out of the five Silk Exchanges in the State, Bangalore Silk Exchange, Bangalore comes under the jurisdiction of Bangalore (Urban) district. As per the Karnataka Silk Worm Seed Cocoon and Silk Yarn (Regulation of Production, supply, Distribution and Sale) Act 1959, the first sale of silk will be done by auction in the Silk Exchange by the licenced reelers, the bidding being done by the licenced trader. The prices that prevailed in general in the Silk Exchange, Bangalore since 1980-81 to 1988-89 for varieties of silk were as follows:

in rupees per kg.

| Year | | Filature | Charaka | Dupion |
|---------|------|----------|---------|--------|
| 1980-81 | Min. | 222 | 175 | 25 |
| | Max. | 350 | 290 | 130 |
| | Ave. | 307 | 245 | 80 |
| 1981-82 | Min. | 270 | 200 | 45 |
| | Max. | 665 | 610 | 381 |
| | Ave. | 466 | 375 | 181 |
| 1982-83 | Min. | 255 | 200 | 71 |
| | Max. | 567 | 486 | 355 |
| | Ave. | 425 | 359 | 224 |
| 1983-84 | Min. | 225 | 200 | 108 |
| | Max. | 570 | 536 | 352 |
| | Ave. | 444 | 377 | 231 |
| 1984-85 | Min. | 285 | 205 | 151 |
| | Max. | 600 | 540 | 351 |
| | Ave. | 468 | 395 | 278 |
| 1985-86 | Min. | 300 | 280 | 150 |
| | Max. | 680 | 595 | 380 |
| | Ave. | 525 | 438 | 292 |
| 1986-87 | Min. | 355 | 200 | 111 |
| | Max. | 700 | 580 | 360 |
| | Ave. | 541 | 433 | 278 |
| 1987-88 | Min. | 340 | 200 | 100 |
| | Max. | 1,000 | 825 | 596 |
| | Ave. | 637 | 524 | 399 |
| 1988-89 | Min. | 400 | 190 | 105 |
| | Max. | 1,130 | 930 | 615 |
| | Ave. | 780 | 629 | 446 |

Electricity, protected water, milk, city transport etc., have become highly essential in the City life and their prices or service charges have increased from time to time.

The B.W.S.S.B. has been supplying protected water to the inhabitants and the charges have been fixed on the basis of slab-system of consumption for domestic, non-domestic, industrial etc., purposes. The rates charged from time to time for domestic purpose have been tabulated as under (in the Corporation area):

* rate in rupees per 1000 litres

| Slab in litres of consumption. | W.E.F. 28-11-69 | W.E.F. 1-4-74 | W.E.F. 1-7-79 | W.E.F. 1-11-81 | W.E.F. 1-4-85 | W.E.F. 1-4-87 |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| a. Upto 25,000 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.35 | 0.45** |
| b. 25,000 to 50,000 | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.35 | 0.40 | 0.50 | 0.75 |
| c. 50,000 to 75,000 | 0.30 | 0.40 | 0.45 | 0.75 | 1.00 | 2.00 |
| d. 75,000 to 1,00,000 | 0.40 | 0.60 | 0.70 | 1.25 | 1.70 | 3.00 |
| e. Above 1.00,000 | -- | 0.80 | 0.92 | 1.75 | 2.45 | 4.00 |

Note:

* The rates of the slab 'a' relates to the non-assessed connections and in the case of assessed connection water is free upto 25,000 litres.

** The rate refers to the slab of 10,001 to 25,000 litres. For 10,000 and below, rate is Rs. 0.35 per 1,000 litres.

In respect of non-domestic consumption the rates are comparatively higher.

The supply of electricity to the various categories of consumers has been given by the Karnataka Electricity Board, which replaced the previous Government Electric Department. The energy charges for various popular categories of consumers from 1-4-66 till to- day have been tabulated as under:

* rate in rupees per unit.

| Category | W.e.f. 1-4-66 | w.e.f. 10-4-71 | w.e.f. 20-5-74 | w.e.f. 1-4-78 | w.e.f. 1-2-81 | w.e.f. 24-10-83 | w.e.f. 27-9-85 | w.e.f. 2-5-87 (current) |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Domestic | 0.24 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.43 | 0.50 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.45 |
| A.E.H. | 0.09 0.10 | 0.12 | 0.14 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.60 |
| Shops (Commercial) Offices etc., | 0.30 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 0.60 | 0.80 | 1.00 | 1.25 | 1.40 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|----------------------------|--|--------------------|------|------|-------|------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Irrigation** (pumpsets) | 24.0 | 36.00 | 50.0 | 60.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 | 60.00 to 75.00 | 75.00 to 100.00 |
| Industrial purposes. | 0.045 to 0.02 (wef 1-8-66) | 0.05 to 0.03 | 0.06 | 0.11 | 0.225 | 0.30 | 0.45 | 0.80 |

Note:

- * These rates mostly refer to the initial slab of consumption unit and are exclusive of several fixed charges, taxes, Central Excise duty etc.,
- ** The rates refer to "per annum per horse power".

In respect of Milk supplied by Bangalore Dairy, the rate per litre was Rs. 0.90 during 1965 and it increased to Rs. 2.00 by 1975. The following table gives the revised rates for milk, ghee and butter for certain years:

rate in rupees per litre of milk and per Kg of ghee/butter

| Item | 1981-82 | 82-83 | 83-84 | From 18.6.85 | From 10.11.86 | From 5.10.89 |
|-------------------|---------|-------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Milk* | 2.80 | 2.80 | 3.10 and 3.20 | 3.60 and 4.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 |
| Ghee** | 34.00 | 33.00 | 35.00 | 34.00 | 42.00 | 60.00 |
| Butter*** | 33.80 | 35.00 | 39.00 to 41.00 | 33.00 | 40.00 | 61.00 |
| Curds (per Kg) | 3.20 | 3.30 | 3.70 | 4.00 | 4.50 | 5.50 |

*.Milk with 3% and 5% fat

**Ghee in loose form

***Butter in 500 gm. packet.

Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation has been operating its buses in the City and suburbs of Bangalore replacing Bangalore Transport Company buses. On account of the increased operational costs, the fare rates have been revised

several times. The following table gives the periodical revisions of fares in the city and suburb services for a few number of stages of 2 kms and four km. respectively.

*fare in Rupees per stage of 2 km/4km distance.

| Fare W.E.F. | I stage | II stage | III stage | IV stage | V stage | VI stage | VII stage |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 13.1.74 | 0.15 (0.25) | 0.20 (0.30) | 0.25 (0.45) | 0.30 (0.55) | 0.35 (0.70) | 0.40 (0.80) | 0.45 (0.95) |
| 1.12.75 | 0.20 (0.30) | 0.25 (0.40) | 0.30 (0.55) | 0.35 (0.65) | 0.40 (0.80) | 0.45 (0.90) | 0.50 (1.05) |
| 15.3.79 | 0.20 (0.35) | 0.30 (0.55) | 0.40 (0.75) | 0.45 (0.90) | 0.50 (1.05) | 0.60 (1.20) | 0.65 (1.40) |
| 26.12.80 | 0.30 (0.40) | 0.40 (0.60) | 0.45 (0.80) | 0.50 (1.00) | 0.60 (1.20) | 0.60 (1.40) | 0.65 (1.60) |
| 1.2.84 | 0.30 (0.50) | 0.50 (0.80) | 0.60 (1.00) | 0.60 (1.20) | 0.70 (1.40) | 0.70 (1.60) | 0.90 (1.80) |
| 12.10.85 current | 0.50 (0.75) | 0.50 (1.00) | 0.75 (1.25) | 0.75 (1.50) | 1.00 (1.75) | 1.00 (2.00) | 1.25 (2.25) |

* Figures in brackets are the fares charged for suburb services having 4 kms stage.

The rates for express services in the city are a little higher. In respect of Moffusil services, for a stage of 6.5 km, the rates have increased from Rs. 0.35 in 12.5.74 to Rs. 0.75 in 12.10.85 for ordinary buses, from Rs. 0.60 to Rs. 0.94 in semiluxury buses in the corresponding period. In respect of luxury services, the minimum fares have increased from Rs. 0.90 to Rs. 5.00 for the first stage of journey.

SURVEYS AND STUDIES

Several studies and surveys of economic and social importance have been conducted by eminent persons and institutions with particular attention on Bangalore City and its problems which have been the outcome of its growth in recent decades.

Waste Recycling

A study of waste recycling in Bangalore, as related to the urban poor of the city was done by the Institute of Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, in 1982, selecting 206 respondents coming from City market area (63), Russel market area (41), Mysore road and Vijayanagar (51) and 51 from Rajajinagar-Yeshvanthpur area. These areas were considered as famous for a good number of informal economic activities of the urban poor particularly the rural migrants to the city. The

study considered the economic activities like hawking, peddling, retailing of consumer goods, working in households, repair shops, carrying headload, pushing carts, plying manual rickshaws, etc., as coming under the purview of informal economic activities and collection of rags, metals, paper, bottles, etc., as the core activities of the waste recycling sector. The study mentioned that 40.34% of the work-force of Bangalore city had been engaging in the informal sector. The process of waste recycling involved four sectors namely, a) waste pickers/ buyers, b) mohalla agent buyers, c) bulk buyers and d) petty manufacturers. The capital used (including the fixed and working) by these sectors was about Rs. 35.0 by 'a', Rs. 5,530.0 by 'b', Rs. 23,118.0 by 'c' and Rs. 5,983.0 by 'd'. The percentage proportion of workers by caste in these activities was highest in Hindus (57.21) followed by Muslims (37.02) and among the Hindus, the Vokkaligas formed the majority (14.9%) followed by the SCs. (12.5%) and the others including many artisan castes. Most of the workers being illiterate (50.49)%, the other educational categories were primary (30.1%), secondary (13.11%), intermediate (2.43%), graduates (1.9%) and about 1.0 per cent being technically qualified. By birth, more than 50 per cent of the workers were in Bangalore and among the migrants, 36.8% were from Tamilnadu, 3.4% from Kerala, 2.0% from Andhra, 0.5% from Maharashtra, 2.0% from other states and 55.4% from other areas of Karnataka. The distribution of migrants by reason for migration was 32.33% due to non-availability of work, 21.05% due to drought conditions, 4.5% due to low wages and poverty, 5.26% due to loss of income-yielding assets, 6.77% to set up business, 7.52% being motivated by friends, relations, etc., 9.02% due to social compulsions like father's migration marriage, etc., 11.28% due to family quarrels and 2.25% for other reasons. The expenditure pattern by these people was that the majority of income being spent on food and fuel (64.11%), the remainder was spent on clothing (4.96%), for house rent (3.93%), on transport and communication (6.79%), on taxes (10.20%), on education (1.38%), on health (1.54%), on social ceremonies (0.70%) and 6.39% on durable goods. The study estimated that about 93,731 workers forming 40.3% of the total workers, were in this informal sector, of which 46.6% were in wholesale and retail trading, 33.9% in industries (household and other than household) and others in the miscellaneous activities. The estimated number of total enterprises, and the value of out-put respectively in the waste recycling industry under each sector were 808 and Rs. 19.56 lakhs in 'a' sector, 136 and Rs. 15.75 lakhs in 'b' sector, 344 and Rs. 31.95 lakhs in 'c' sector and 112 and Rs. 35.8 lakhs in 'd' sector totalling 1,400 enterprises and Rs. 103.1 lakhs.

Living conditions

A socio-economic survey was conducted in 1973 by ISEC., Bangalore to study the living conditions of the people of different income groups i.e. low income (below Rs. 300 pm.), middle (Rs. 300 to Rs. 999) and high (above Rs. 999), in which 24%, 58% and 18% of total respondents (1,742) were covered. The survey observed that the level of satisfaction was a function of income, and the choice of location of the

house largely depended on the availability of other facilities and also the economic capacity of the head of the household. The level of dissatisfaction regarding the overall living condition differed with income levels. The low income people were the most dissatisfied, consistently with all the aspects except the location of the house. All the groups of people had the least dissatisfaction with regard to religious facilities. The sanitary conditions were found to be most unsatisfactory by the low and middle income groups. Greater dissatisfaction was felt by the poorer section than richer section even in relatively better localities. It is very interesting to observe the spatial variation in living conditions in the city. The central areas of the city were ranked higher by low and middle income groups whereas peripheral parts were ranked higher by high income groups. Crowded areas and busy commercial centres such as Commercial Street, Shivajinagar and Majestic areas were more satisfactory to the low and middle income people whereas Jayanagar, Malleswaram, Palace Orchards were found more satisfactory by the high income households. Generally, low rentals were the basic factor for the residential choice and 29% indicated their selection of the residences for this reason. The following table gives the factors affecting residential choices:

| Income groups and respondents | percentage of responses | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|
| | Good neighbourhood | Nearness to place of work | Nearness to shopping facility | Low rentals | Nearness to friends, relatives |
| Low Income (278) | 12.6 | 24.1 | 10.1 | 40.3 | 12.9 |
| Middle Income (706) | 21.9 | 24.9 | 12.3 | 29.5 | 11.3 |
| High Income (176) | 52.3 | 25.0 | 8.5 | 9.6 | 4.5 |
| All (1,160) | 24.3 | 24.7 | 11.2 | 29.0 | 10.7 |

The survey also revealed the localities in Bangalore as best or worst according percentage of response:

| Locality | percentage of responses | |
|--------------|-------------------------|----------|
| | as best | as worst |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Rajajinagar | 8.4 | 1.4 |
| Yeshvanthpur | 0.7 | 2.7 |
| Malleswaram | 9.5 | - |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---------------------|------|------|
| Sheshadripuram | 2.0 | 0.6 |
| Srirampuram | - | 14.1 |
| Ramachandrapuram | - | 4.5 |
| Gandhinagar | 3.3 | 0.2 |
| Chikpet | 0.3 | 2.9 |
| K.R. Market | 1.9 | 7.7 |
| Padarayanapura | - | 4.8 |
| Shanthinagar | 2.3 | 0.2 |
| Chamarajapet (West) | 3.1 | 2.2 |
| Basavanagudi | 4.1 | 1.2 |
| Jayanagar | 27.7 | 2.6 |
| Kalasipalya | - | 16.9 |
| Palace | 13.4 | 1.9 |
| Munireddypalya | 5.2 | 1.6 |
| Fraser Town | 1.7 | 3.8 |
| Cox Town | 0.3 | 0.9 |
| Shivajinagar | 1.5 | 3.9 |
| Maciver Town | 1.7 | 0.2 |
| Ashoknagar | 0.4 | 0.8 |

Impact of Colonialism

A study of colonialism on the economic structure of the Indian Cities, with Bangalore as the subject in this case was made for the period of 1800-1900 when the British had the direct control over the city. The study detailed the stages of production system that existed in 1800 and traced its course during the century. It highlighted the development of the economic activities in Bangalore Cantonment which was decided in 1807 for being opened up. The authors, based on the information written by Buchanan in his book about the conditions of production, importance of productive sectors particularly textile, trade, manufacture of oil and gunny, dyeing and painting, allied sectors of textile industry, tanning, prominent play of export trade, etc., in Bangalore, had said that with the coming of British rule, the export trade dwindled in Bangalore. Another immediate consequence of the coming of British rule was the disappearance of the Mysore Durbar in its old form which also affected adversely the weavers of Bangalore. Thus around 1849, the number of looms in Pettah of Bangalore had reduced to only 2,921 from 5,000 in 1800. In 1807, a settlement directly under the rule of imperial crown, which later came to be known as Civil and Military Station of Bangalore was envisaged and this land of the settlement was given to the British by the Maharaja. This settlement

had been practically isolated that even the traders from Pettah were not allowed to set up shops in the Cantonment, but could sell their ware in wholesale only to the merchants of general or regimental bazaars in the Station. The economic system which had almost collapsed during the 1829-30 was revived due to the introduction of administrative reforms during the period of Mark Cubbon. Payment of labour was enforced in cash instead of in kind and unpaid labour of every description was entirely abolished. An organised and regulated method of dealing with indebtedness was introduced into judicial and administrative system. Several measures like reorganisation of the sayer system, standardisation of weights and measures, breaking of monopolies of tobacco and betelnut held by a section of wealthy merchants through a decree issued for their abolition, etc., were responsible for a change in economic system. The British policy helped the trade to flourish under the direct British patronage, but local cotton and silk industries were much hit due to the abolished sayer on imported European cotton and also unchanged import duty on the foreign silk entering to Mysore. The export duty on silk produce also had an adverse effect on the silk industry. Between 1860 and 1890, industrial development crippled very much due to very little encouragement, though importance to trade continued. Only jail was given support to manufacture utilising the services of the convicts. This enterprise initially started as Government Industrial School in 1862 became a full fledged industry in 1869 where several items were manufactured. Even in Pettah where nearly 34.87% of the population was employed in manufacturing, construction, etc., as against 11.05% in Cantonment, there was no evidence of any flourishing factory system of production upto 1877. It was only with the starting of Bangalore Wollen Factory in 1877 and onwards an industrial atmosphere was set to begin. The plague during the end of the century which was supposed to have taken a toll of about 5,000 in Pettah alone, gave a setback to mills with an adverse impact on labour, due to the mass exodus of about 35,000. The authors concluded that the development of Bangalore in the 19th century was not merely a result of British policy but as the effect of colonialism as a whole.

In an article "The Industrial Sub-system of Bangalore" by Vinod Vyasulu, industrial activities as on 1975 had been highlighted. The article mentioned that before 1926, there were 46 industries in Bangalore (but 42 industries in Bangalore as per the industrial directory of 1975) and by 1975 it had a spurt of growth to 3,612 of which nearly 93.91% belonged to individual proprietors and partners, the remaining percentage being those of companies and miscellaneous like co-operatives, charitable institutions, etc. The industrial units in Bangalore had not evenly spread. Magadi Road had been the most industrialised part of the city, followed in order by Dooravaninagar, Government Electric Factory as the third. The industrial areas in Bangalore had mostly concentrated in north and north-east portion of the city and interestingly enough it was this part of the city which had been serviced by railways. About 70% of the units were individual proprietary concerns mostly being automobile, food and beverage, tobacco, job works, printing

and textiles. Of the remaining, 24.8% and 5% of the units respectively were of partnerships and companies. The employment provided by the proprietary and partnership concerns were respectively 4.6 and 3.9 per cent only, whereas by companies it was 91%. The part played by textiles, electronic, electrical and chemical industries in the companies sector, plastic, printing, food, beverages and tobacco, ferrous and non-ferrous engineering, etc., in partnership and proprietary concerns in generating job opportunities were significant.

Use of fuel: Fire Wood and Charcoal

The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore through its Department of Industrial Management published in 1981, an analysis of energy fuel cycle i.e. transmission, distribution, production and consumption of a) Firewood and b) Charcoal. The percentage of firewood supplied to Bangalore City came from privately owned forests (50%), private lands (35%), Government forests (6.7%) and Government forests of Goa (8 to 9%) routed through the Forest Department of the State and private contractors. The monthly supplies to the City accounted for 1809 tonnes by the Forest Department and 32,336 tonnes by private contractors, by means of transport like trucks, railways, bullock carts and headloads. The consumers of Bangalore City had been classified into 11 categories namely households, dyeing factories, bakeries, hotels, industries, choultries, hostels, cremation grounds, canteens, road building and soap factories. Under the domestic consumption, 1,000 houses were surveyed. The casual labourers forming nearly 80.9% of the households depended wholly on firewood for both cooking and water heating in contrast to 87.6% of the households with a monthly income of Rs. 1,000 and above, who used other sources like electricity, kerosene, L.P.G., etc., and only 1.1% used fire wood for both tasks. According to locality, the percentage of households, using firewood for cooking and water heating was 42.2 in Mathikere, 10.4 in Yeshvanthpur, 4.4 in Malleswaram and 2.4 in Rajajinagar. The expenditure on firewood as percentage of income, decreased as the income level increased from 17.0% for less than Rs. 100.00 *per capita* monthly income-to 4.6% for *per capita* monthly income range of Rs. 300-349. The survey revealed that the consumption of firewood per day from all consumers was about 1,252 tonnes, the composition of which was (in tonnes) 970 by the domestic sector, 62 by dyeing factories, 55 by bakeries, 48 by hotels of C and D grades, 47.5 by industries, 24 each by choultries and hostels, 10 in cremation grounds, 4.5 by canteens, 4.0 in road building and 3.0 in soap factories. Of this 1,252 tonnes, nearly 530.5 was spent for cooking, 657 for water heating and 64.5 for the process heat. The demand for firewood was calculated to be about 1,760 tonnes per day and about 20% of the State consumption of firewood was done in Bangalore city only. The firewood consumption at present is not put to optimum efficiency by households and when optimum efficiency is achieved in the consumption, only 84 tonnes could be sufficient as against 970 tonnes now used, in household sector. The study concluded that over-all energy consumption for cooking in Bangalore households would be much less if there were

efficiency improvements in the cooking devices used by the poor. Further, there were heavy social costs arising from the poor people having no alternative to firewood for cooking and water heating. At present, firewood is indirectly subsidised since the cost of growing trees has not been included. The poor people would be benefited if highest priority is given to provide them with inexpensive fuel devices for cooking and water heating by the government machinery.

Charcoal comes to Bangalore not only from within the state but also from other states of Tamilnadu and Andhra and it is used by all groups of people. The study estimated that between April 81 to March 1982, nearly 48,441 tonnes of charcoal was transported accounting to be 132.7 tonnes of charcoal per day. The major consumers of charcoal in Bangalore are households, hotels, industries, coffee and tea stalls, sweet stalls, laundries, K.E.B., choultries, blacksmiths, gold and silver smiths. The survey enumerated about 1,000 households at 250 in each of the suburbs viz, Malleswaram, Mathikere, Rajajinagar and Yeshvanthpur. Out of 1,000, the study observed that the percentage of households using charcoal seemed to rise slightly with the rise of income and then decline sharply. The middle income groups used charcoal rather than the poorest or the richest sections. The estimated charcoal consumption for both cooking and water heating was 17,999 tonnes per year of which 13,562 tonnes by households for cooking only and 7,070 tonnes for water heating only. This amounts to 105.8 tonnes of charcoal per day for the domestic sector. The total average consumption of charcoal at Bangalore per day was about 150.35 tonnes of which domestic sector consumed 105.8 tonnes, the rest of the consumption being done by hotels (19.6 tonnes), industries (10.0), coffee and tea stalls (6.21), sweet stalls (3.15), laundries (3.1), K.E.B. (1.6), choultries (0.5), and the smiths sharing the remaining quantity. The purpose-wise consumption per day worked out to be 87.3 tonnes for cooking, 47.9 tonnes for water heating, 8.00 for process heat and 7.1 tonnes for miscellaneous. The study threw light on the impact of charcoal consumption on forests, transport system, energy cost of charcoal supply, foreign exchange costs, etc. It showed that the charcoal consumption per day involved clearance of four hectares of forest per day, use of 19 trucks, and consumption 0.55 million litres of diesel per year. The annual foreign exchange expenditure on diesel for charcoal transportation involved was about Rs. 8.9 lakhs. As per the study, under the then existing trend of growth in population of Bangalore, nearly 208 tonnes of charcoal per day was required involving 5.8 hectares of deforestation per day, in-flow of 27 trucks per day and diesel consumption of 0.81 million litres per year. The study concluded that, since the charcoal was used more for cooking than for water heating, more attention had to be focussed on more efficient devices for cooking and water heating and also for alternative fuels. Greater efficiency in the charcoal production by using volatile by-products was advocated by the study.

Supply of Food Grains

A study about the food grain supply system of Bangalore city was done by Sukumar Muralidharan about 1984-85. The chief food articles under the study were

rice, wheat, wheat products, ragi, jowar, bajra and other cereals. The supply of food grains are effected through the public distribution system, regulated market committees and private organised sector. Around 1981, there were 1,288 fair price depots distributing rations to 36.75 lakh adults and 4.07 lakh child beneficiaries through 6.335 lakh ration cards. The levy prices in 1982-83 season for rice was Rs. 206.75 for super fine, Rs. 202.75 for the fine and Rs.194.75 for the medium per quintal. The retail prices were Rs. 2.45, Rs. 2.10 and Rs. 2.00 per kg of respective rice and in January 1983, these prices were reduced to Rs. 2.10, Rs. 2.00 and Rs. 1.90 per kg respectively. By August 1983, the retail rates per kg were increased to Rs. 2.45, Rs. 2.30 and Rs. 1.90 for the three grades of rice. In November 1983, the levy price was to raise by Rs. 12.0 per quintal of rice across all varieties. The study observed that the intermediaries had enormously increased in the system leading to several leakages as also the increased disgruntlement among the primary producers.

Milk Supply

A study of milk supply, distribution and consumption was done by Thomas P. Benjamin around 1982 based on the survey conducted by the Institute of Marketing and Management, Bangalore. According to the study, the demand for milk had increased from 4.75 lakh litres in 1971 to 8.50 lakh litres in 1981 and it was estimated to double by 2001 assuming 40% increase *in population*. The milk supply to Bangalore city came from the milk shed area and also the city, the former comprising about a radius of 64 km from Bangalore including the districts of Bangalore, Mandya and Kolar. Around 1972, the production of milk in the city met only 5% of the demand for milk in the city whereas 95% ie 3.03 lakh litres were procured in the milk shed area. In 1982, out of 6.2 lakh litres per day of milk supply, the KDDC supplied 2.1 lakh litres and the remaining 4.1 lakh litres came from private organised and unorganised sectors. The distribution of milk in Bangalore is being done through plastic sachets by the KDDC and a few private dairies. The bulk vending machines recently introduced in Bangalore are being used by 15% of the households and about 45% of the households obtained their milk in loose form and about 28% of the households get the milk in sachets. The IMM's survey revealed that if given a choice, 21% of the households would prefer milk in bottles, 32% in plastic bags, 15% in vending machines and only 32% would continue to purchase milk in loose form. The study concluded that the *per capita* milk supply was very inadequate being only 200 ml. as against the requirement of 280 ml. About 41% of the milk was used in beverages, 30% in the form of liquid milk, 20% in the form of curds and the remaining percentage in miscellaneous ways. Since the pattern of consumption depended on the income, the study revealed that should the present level of income of low income groups be doubled, the demand for milk would be trebled. Considering the seasonality of milk production and constant demand for milk, the supply system and the processing sector have to be developed

for optimum supply of milk for all seasons besides evolving a competitive pricing system.

Water Supply

Bangalore city's water supply system was studied by D.K. Subramanian of Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore in 1983-84. According to the study, water had been in short supply ever since 1980 against the demand. The supply and the demand for water was assessed to be 435 and 820 mld in 1982, 435 and 1,017.65 mld in 1985 respectively (mld = million litres per day). Besides, the study estimated the supply to be constant at 705 mld from 1990 as against the increasing demand upto 1,354 mld in 1990, 1,691 mld in 1995, 2,025 mld in 2000, and 2,080 mld in 2001. Thus by 2001 A.D., a deficit of 1,375 mld of water would be likely to arise in the system. In the early years, there had been fluctuations in the quantity supplied. The *per capita* supply (in gallons) per day was 10.6 in 1910, 15 gallons in 1921, 18.0 in 1932, 10.7 in 1951, 13.0 in 1958, 20.0 in 1967 and 16.0 in 1982. Similarly, the water inflow to Bangalore had been slowly increasing from 1.5 mgd (million gallons per day) in 1921 to 11.0 in 1951, 59.08 in 1980, 58.13 in 1981, 65.68 in 1982 and 75.13 in 1983. The pattern of water consumption was estimated to be 54.8 per cent (136.146 mld) for domestic consumption out of the total 248.2 mld of water consumed, the remaining being shared by nondomestic (12.3%), public fountains (taps) (23.3%), industries (7.76%), railways (1.18%), etc. In Bangalore, in all its seven divisions, the length of distribution pipes were 142.5 km of trunk pipes, 290.2 km of feeder pipes, 362.0 km of sub-feeder pipes and 1,062.1 km of distribution pipes totalling about 18,568 km of pipe-line (1983). The consumption of energy involved in this supply system was about 16.17 million units per month in 1984 costing Rs. 69.52 lakhs of which, 30 to 45 lakh units per month were on account of house connections. The study also did some case studies of water consumption in certain industries, supplied by the B.W.S.S.B. The average daily consumption of water in Bangalore Dairy for its various activities was around 7.5 lakh litres, 6,625 litres in Premier Asbestos Cement Products, about 300 litres for cars, 150 litres for two wheelers and 1,800 litres for lorries in a day in a service station, 240 litres a day in a bakery and about 1,500 litres in winter to 9,000 litres in summer per day in the six swimming pools of Bangalore which actually needed about 7.86 lakhs gallons of water. The study revealed that about 57.9 mld (23.3% of water) were used through public fountains (taps). The study observed that with the development of command area, water available for the city has reduced considerably. Since the Cauvery is at a lower level requiring a large amount of power to pump the water to a height of more than 1,500 feet, alternative sources of water such as measures like water conservation and economy, rain water harvesting, water recycling and ground water tapping etc. are inevitable. According to the study, the rain water harvesting with proper collection of rain water and its use would meet nearly 30.8% of the demand for water. The study, lamenting on the decreasing number of tanks in and around the city from 114 in 1931 to only 11 in 1981 and also the deplorable status of some of

those which were in 1931, strongly advocated the banning of conversion of tanks into building sites by BDA or BMRDA. Among the several suggestions, a) pressurising the industries and institutions like HAL, HMT, BEL, Peenya Industrial Estates, IIM, Defence establishments, etc. to start their own rain water harvesting schemes by building reservoirs with drains leading to them so that they can tap the rain water for their industrial and domestic requirement, b) recycling of waste water which would work out to about 756 mld after the III stage of the Cauvery, and which can be again used after treatment, c) distribution of water through rational planning, taking into consideration the existing disparity of 1:6 on water consumption of different localities, d) adopting a dual system of water supply depending on the requirement of the quality of water and the purpose of using it, e) encouraging water conservation through revision of water charges in accordance with price index, taking into consideration the replacement and also the current costs of the supply system, f) establishing a tank maintenance division for regeneration of old tanks and construction of new tanks, g) establishing localised treatment plants of waste water, h) using of underground water by drilling a shaft of a larger diameter in an inclined manner running over a long distance instead of piece-meal efforts by individuals, i) reservation of areas for lakes and sewage treatment systems in the new extensions while preparing the land use plans, etc. were notable. The study observed that 4.8 mld of water were being used after treatment and about 25.16 mld of additional water can be subjected to treatment by 26 industries. The 40 million gallons of water reaching Bellandur tank could be used by industrial areas after treatment.

Firewood Consumption

A survey of the pattern of fuel (firewood) consumption was conducted in March 1985 and in this survey, 115 fire-wood selling depots in Bangalore city were given the questionnaire. In the fuel wood market, sale of casuarina dominated, being 49.8 per cent of the total sale of wood. About 3,228 quintals per month of casuarina species were purchased out of the 6,480 quintals of total wood. The sales of other species were eucalyptus (862 quintals), ficus (478), *jamun* (229), mango (110), pongamia (987) and tamarind (586) per month. The average selling rate per quintal was (in rupees) 56.75 for casuarina, 46.42 for *jamun*, 45.00 for mango, 47.17 for pongamia and 56.25 for tamarind. The study observed that plantations of casuarina and eucalyptus were the main sources of firewood for the city of Bangalore and that the tendency of the depots to under-report the quantity sold cannot be neglected.

Benefits of Welfare Measures

A study of the success of the welfare measures in Bangalore district was done by Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, in 1981, selecting two sample villages of which 'Halli' (Amruthahalli) a village in Bangalore (North) taluk was one. The focus of the study was whether the welfare measures reached the poorest

and also whether it strengthened or weakened the social structure. In this regard, the people's housing scheme popularly known as the Janata Housing Programme was under the evaluation. The criteria to identify the poorest was said to be those who were siteless and landless and earned less than Rs.2,000 per annum. The cost of the house was estimated to be Rs. 2,500 when the scheme was initiated in 1973 which was further revised to Rs. 3,000 in 1979. The village in question had 253 households with a population of 1,407 in 1971. The study revealed that the village being located on the outskirts of Bangalore city and also having several industries in the vicinity was subjected to urban influence. In the village, 132 households owned lands and less than 20 persons were identified as landless agricultural labourers. The urban influence was very much evidenced by the kind of assets owned by the people besides the farming techniques, employment in industries like H.M.T., B.E.L., etc. Though the village happened to be a low investment economy, ample credit facilities were available through landlords, money lenders and a bank which had adopted the village to help the beneficiaries for the improvement of their economic assets. The survey revealed that the poorest could neither afford the initial expenditure of Rs. 500 for laying the foundation, nor the subsequent additional costs and as a result, the application of the criteria of the landless and the siteless could not be strictly followed. Therefore the beneficiaries selected were of assorted type including hoteliers, bangle-sellers, black-smiths, etc., and those owning some sort of land. In the village, 17 beneficiaries were allotted the Janata houses, namely eight for agricultural labourers, one for land owner, three for the professionals and five for others, which comprised of a handicapped person, a road worker, a peon, a religious mendicant. The fact that only five persons had spent Rs. 500 each for the incidentals to own the house, showed that more among the poorer categories were selected as beneficiaries. The study concluded that the dominating influence of the T.D.B. Chairman who belonged to this village was instrumental in the choice of the beneficiaries, in providing the required credit and other assistance at every stage of the scheme. The study observed that this scheme was well utilised as an instrument by the Chairman to exercise a social and political control in the village and to reinforce the patron-client relationship. Thus the people's housing scheme was an effective step to reinforce the inequalities within the rural structure rather than mitigate them. The study concluded that the index for determining the poorest was defective and also that the net impact of the scheme was to increase the control of the landlords-cum-money lenders over the poor, thwarting the very purpose of the scheme.

Facets of Urbanisation

A comprehensive research study on Bangalore by V.L.S. Prakash Rao and V.K. Tewari during 1973-76, which was based on Urban Frame Survey by National Sample Survey Organisation, provided an insight into the socio-economic and living conditions in the city. It attempted to study the aspects of urbanisation such as employment, income and expenditure levels, savings and borrowings, migration

aspects, and many demographic features. At the time of the survey in 1974, the estimated total population of the city was 1.8 million with 39,780 unemployed persons including 8,840 graduates and 27,710 undergraduates. The estimate of workers under various categories was 4,76,510, the break-up being 54,570 professionals, 24,990 administratives, 78,540 clerical staff, 58,140 in sales category, 2,60,100 in service, production and others. About 71,740 households had an income of less than Rs. 300 p.m., 50,660 households with an income of more than Rs. 1,000 p.m. The estimated households owning the houses were 1,07,270 and the rented residential houses being 1,87,850. The size of the responded households was 1,745 of which 661 were resident households and 1,084 being those of migrants. The occupational category of the respondents was 37.8 per cent in production, 2.0 in farming, 7.8 in service, 11.2 in sales, 13.5 in clerical, 5.9 in administration, 9.9 being professionals, the remaining 11.9 were non-workers. While dealing with the aspects of income, expenditure, onwership of assets, savings, borrowings, employment, unemployment of the households, the study observed that out of 1,733 households responded, 890 had a monthly income of less than Rs. 500, and the range of income varied from Rs. 11 to Rs. 2,902 p.m. The *per capita* income showed that nearly 1/3 of the sample households lived in poverty, taking the poverty line of income as Rs. 60 p.m. The *per capita* income of the head of the household was Rs. 134 with the male as the head of the household and Rs. 104 in case when the head is female. Similarly, *per capita* income of the head of the migrant household was greater, being Rs. 151 than that of the resident household which was Rs. 103 per month. On the basis of the age, the *per capita* income of the household with the members between 15 and 24 years of age was Rs. 148 and it reduced to Rs. 121 for those between the age group 55 to 64 years and the income increased with the age from 65 years to Rs. 158. The sources of income revealed that 21.1 per cent had self-employment, 67.7 per cent earned by wages and salaries, 8.3% having income from properties and the remaining 2.9% had sources from pension, remittances, etc. The average monthly income and expenditure per household were respectively Rs. 657 and Rs. 594 and the average expenditure of the migrant household was more than that of the resident household being respectively Rs. 614.9 and Rs. 559.3. The expenditure on food consumed more than 50% of the income. The composition of expenditure was Rs. 341.6 on food, Rs. 36.5 on fuel, 24.5 on clothing, Rs. 20.6 on education, Rs. 10.1 on medicine, Rs. 42.5 on rent, 13.6 on consumer durables and 104.5 on miscellaneous.

The study on the assets owned by the households revealed that out of 1,541 households, 8.2% did not possess any assets and 46.4% of the households had assets worth below Rs. 10,000, 14.9% between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 24,999, 14.3% between Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 49,999, 10.8% between Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 99,999 and 5.4% with Rs. one lakh and above. In respect of savings, among the 1,691 households which responded, the mean savings as a percentage of mean income was negative and increased from 21% dis-savings to 18% savings. Similarly, the mean savings as percentage of income increased with age. The average indebtedness increased with

age from Rs. 721 among the household heads below 25 years to Rs. 1,488 among the aged between 55 and 64 years of age though indebtedness decreased after 64 years to Rs. 681. The average size of the debt was Rs. 4,176 and among the households, 69% had no debt, 25% with less than Rs. 5,000, 3.6% between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 9,999, 3.0% above Rs. 10,000. Among the sources of loans, more than 42% of the loans were from friends and relatives, followed by money lenders (16.7%), employers (9.3%), cooperative banks (9.1%), commercial banks (8.2%), L.I.C. (4.2%), Government (3.5%) and the remaining percentage by miscellaneous sources. The city's employment structure dominated only by tertiary and secondary sectors. Out of the 2,799 workers identified in the study, 44.6% were in productive sector, 16.5% in clerical jobs, 8.0% in services sector, 2.0% in primary sector and the others in miscellaneous jobs. The total employed were classified as employee, employer, single worker and the family worker forming 78.2%, 4.2%, 9.9% and 7.7% respectively. Of the unemployed who were 234 in the sample, 83% were in the age group 15-24, 12% in 25-34, and the rest in the age groups of 0-14 and 35-59. The waiting period had been from 12 to 23 months for 30% of the unemployed, from 24 to 35 months for 24.9%, from 36 to 59 months for 19.3%, and from 60 months and above for 5.6% of the job seekers. About 20.2% waited for only 0 to 11 months. Likewise, only 60% of the unemployed had registered their names in the employment exchanges. Among those who had not registered, 19% had no knowledge of it, 11% were indifferent, 32% did not believe in the usefulness of registration, 15% had registered earlier and had found not worth the trouble and 23% did not do so for various other reasons.

Some aspects of living conditions were dealt with in the study taking 1,745 samples of which 47% of dwelling houses had compound walls, and the rest being outhouses. Regarding the materials used for dwellings, cement had been used for floors in 78% of the houses, mud was used in 15% and stone in 4%. About 3% had mosaic floorings. Cement concrete roofing were applied to 48% of the dwellings, 36% had tiles, 12% with sheets and the thatched, etc., being in 4%. About 33% of the dwellings were owned, 63% were rented and the remaining being free accommodations provided by a relative or employer. With regard to basic amenities, 40% of the sample households had no taps, 26% had no toilets, 25% had no electricity and 12% had no independent kitchen. The core area of the city had the highest proportion of kitchenless (16%) and tapless (50%) households in the sample. Of the 1,095 households living in rented accommodation, 6.7% paid rent upto Rs.10, 50.1% between Rs. 11 and Rs. 50, 25.1% between Rs. 51 and Rs. 100, 10.8% between Rs. 101 and Rs. 200, and the rest of 5.7% between Rs. 201 and Rs. 800. Normally, the rent increased with the increasing household income. In respect of the fuel used, no household with income below Rs. 150 used gas or electricity. Only 10% of the households with income between Rs.150-299 and 56% in the income group of Rs. 2,000 and above used LPG and electricity. The use of firewood, kerosene and charcoal decreased and that of LPG and electricity increased among the households as their location varied from the core to the periphery.

Regarding the ownership of selected items, wrist watches/clocks were owned by 78% of the households, radio/transistors by 65%, electric fans, sofa-sets by 22%, record players, mixers, refrigerators, geysers, etc., by 6% and regarding sewing machine, camera, hotplate, and dining table, etc., each item was owned by nearly 15% of the households.

The study attempted to assess the occupational and educational mobility for three generations in respect of the castes like Brahmins, trading castes, agricultural castes, artisans, service castes, scheduled castes, Muslims, Christians, etc. A ranking of the degree of mobility showed that there was a general tendency to move away from the traditional occupation and also from the low educational level to higher level. The ranking of social groups based on the proportion of upward mobility in educational level between father to head of the household showed that Brahmins topped in the scale followed by agricultural castes, trading castes, Christians, artisans and servicing castes, Muslims and Scheduled Castes and between Father's father to father, the scale in the descending order was Brahmins, trading castes, Christians, Muslims, artisans and service castes, agricultural castes and Scheduled castes. Relating to the change of occupation, to professional and related occupation, the proportion of mobility from father to head of the household showed that Brahmins stood first in the ladder followed by trading castes, Christians, artisans and servicing castes, agricultural castes, Muslims and Scheduled Castes and in respect of father's father to father, Brahmins remained in the top of the ladder followed by trading castes, Christians, agricultural castes, Muslims, artisans and servicing castes and Scheduled Castes.

Lead Bank Survey

Canara Bank being the lead bank of the district, conducted a survey to formulate the credit plan with the aim of meeting the credit needs of the needy people for productive purposes. Ultimately, the scheme also intended to reduce unemployment. With the Bangalore (Urban) district coming into being from 15.8.1986, the annual action plan of 1987 and 1988 was prepared for Rs. 18.09 crores and Rs. 19.84 crores respectively; of which, the performance as at the end of December 1987 and of December 1988 was respectively Rs. 25.16 and Rs. 44.74 crores. The sector-wise target and achievement respectively at the end of December 1988 (with the figures of December 1987 in the brackets) were (in lakhs of rupees) 830.51 (824.0) and 794.45 (987.59) under agriculture, 850.0 (718.1) and 3,356.52 (1,007.34) under small scale industries, and 304.34 (267.52) and 333.87 (521.49) in tertiary sectors. The district credit plan for 1989 and 1990 envisaged an outlay of Rs. 2,115.71 lakhs for 1989 and Rs. 2,257.89 lakhs for 1990. The sector-wise outlay in the plan was (in lakhs of rupees) 935.0 under agriculture and allied activities, 860.0 under small scale industries and 320.71 under tertiary sector in 1989. For 1990, the outlay was increased to Rs. 1051.89 lakhs, Rs. 870.0 lakhs and Rs. 336.0 lakhs under the corresponding sectors.

District Service Area Plan for 1989-90 was introduced in 1989 which also included urban plan excepting in Anekal taluk, and the total credit allocation for the district was Rs. 2,943.07 lakhs, the block-wise break-up being Rs. 1,004.03 lakhs to Anekal, Rs. 1,213.63 lakhs to Bangalore South and Rs. 722.41 lakhs to Bangalore North. Out of the allocation mentioned, the break-up for the priority and non-priority sectors were respectively Rs. 2,597.51 and Rs. 175.76 lakhs under Service Area Plan, and Rs. 66.3 and Rs. 103.5 lakhs to corresponding sectors under urban plan.

Industrial Potential of Anekal Taluk

A survey of industrial potential was undertaken covering Anekal taluk only of the district by the Economic Division of Small Industries Service Institute, Bangalore in 1984-85, at the request of the General Manager of the District Industries Centre at Bangalore. The objective of the survey was to analyse the existing industrial structure and also to identify the scope for setting up industries based on the resources of the district. The taluk had been considered highly suitable for locating small scale industries since about 3,370 acres of land had been allocated exclusively for small scale units. The survey also provided information about the infrastructural development in the taluk like education, roads, power, water, communication, marketing and finance facilities. Anekal had been selected by the Government of Karnataka under Group III area to provide assistance and incentives to encourage the setting up of new industries. The survey indicated that the taluk had 15 factories out of the 40 factories in the erstwhile district of Bangalore (excepting Bangalore South and North taluks and Bangalore City Corporation and Bangalore Development Area). Further the taluk had 169 registered small scale units employing over 1,340 persons besides 258 units of the Khadi and Village Industries. Similarly, 1,564 looms existed in the taluk of which 1,152 were working. The survey unit thought that increased facilities of transport and communication would help to increase production by minimising the problem of absenteeism with consequent loss of production.

Many studies on several useful aspects have been conducted as a part of the programme of *Indian Institute of Management*, Bangalore in relevance to Bangalore City, and some of them are briefly discussed here.

A study of **consumer motivation and behaviour** in respect of the **consumption of butter and ghee** was under-taken in the early part of this decade in order to assess the consumption pattern of butter and ghee. A sample of 300 respondents from nearly 21 stratas of the Bangalore market area were interviewed. Out of 300, 245 consumers used ghee either exclusively or in addition to using butter. The study showed that consumption rate of ghee per family had an increasing trend with the increasing income groups and similar was the case with butter also. Plain butter

was consumed by 86 persons and table butter by 69 persons in addition to ghee, though latter item was more popular with consumers of bread and owners of refrigerators. Seventy-two per cent of the total ghee consumption came from the family with family size of 4, 5, 6 and 7 members. The average consumption rate of ghee was ranging from 0.9 kg to 1.3 kg per month. Bangalore Dairy ghee and butter were known by greater number of persons. Seventy six per cent of respondents were aware of Bangalore Dairy ghee whereas the percentage was 37% for Nilgiris, 11% for Nambisons and 17% for Shree. In respect of butter, 31% of respondents were aware of Bangalore Dairy, 25% of Nilgiris, 20% of Amul and 5% of Nambisons. As regards the use of ghee, out of 245 consumers, 179 used the ghee of Bangalore Dairy, 21 of Nilgiris, 2 of Nambisons, 5 of Shree and 38 of miscellaneous brands. Similarly in respect of butter also, Bangalore dairy product topped the list being consumed by 40 out of 76, the remaining consumers having attached to Nilgiris (19), Amul (11), and Nambison six only. The general opinion was that the Nilgiris ghee was comparable to Bangalore dairy ghee in consistency and all other brands being inferior to that of Bangalore dairy. The survey felt that serious attention should be paid to package system and that ghee in 1/4 kg for small families and introduction of 1 kg. plastic or tin containers would be more suitable.

City Bus Transport and Institutional Transport System:

A study of institutional Buses in the Metropolitan City of Bangalore and certain related aspects compared with B.T.S. buses was made by Mahesh Chand about 1979. The author of the study said the traffic in Bangalore had enormously increased between 1958- 78 as below:

| Types of vehicles | 1958-59 | 1965-66 | 1978 (October) |
|--------------------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------|
| I. Private (Vehicles) | | | |
| a) Cars, Jeeps etc., | 4,740 | 11,148 | 31,837 |
| b) Secooters and Motor Cycles | 1,753 | 11,254 | 84,045 |
| II. Commercial Vehicles | | | |
| a) Buses | 920 | 3,228 | 3,775 |
| b) Taxis | 155 | 761 | 977 |
| c) Auto-rickshaws | 227 | 1,662 | 10,549 |
| III. Government Vehicles | 1,716 | 4,799 | 7,104 |
| IV Other vehicles | 134 | 2,427 | 3,082 |
| Total | 9,645 | 35,279 | 1,41,368 |

(Source: R.T.O. Bangalore)

The peak traffic volume in certain roads

| | Morning peak | | Evening peak | |
|---|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|
| | 1964 | 1977 | 1964 | 1977 |
| J.C.Road | 1,925 | 4,550 | 2,221 | 4,323 |
| M.G.Road | 943 | 2,281 | 1,048 | 2,136 |
| Shivajinagar (Opposite road to bus stand) | 1,559 | 2,655 | 1,621 | 3,204 |
| Lalbagh Road | 964 | 1,568 | 1,034 | 2,003 |

Among many reasons which motivated the industries, educational institutions, etc., to provide transport for their employees, the important are industrial relations and labour welfare, improvement in productivity, less pressure on housing demand due to distance to the place of work, incapacity of mass transport system, peculiarities of transport demand, etc. The study made a comparison of certain aspects of institutional transport system with that of Bangalore Transport Service. The operational costs are higher in I.T.S. being 280.0 paise per vehicle per km as against 250.3 paise for a B.T.S. vehicle. Similarly the fuel cost was 64.4 paise per km per vehicle of I.T.S. and 39.0 paise for B.T.S. The maintenance charges per vehicle km in B.T.S. was 49.7 paise compared to 64.4 paise for I.T.S. However, the study showed that buses of I.T.S. were better maintained as against the B.T.S. viewed from the rate of break down per lakh vehicle km respectively being 15.0 and 48.6. The rate of accidents per lakh vehicle for I.T.S. and B.T.S. was respectively 0.93 and 0.35. The study observed that the quality of service of I.T.S. as compared to B.T.S. was better, being more regular, dependable and safe and the former buses had a better status in respect of the condition of bus, availability of seats and company of other passengers. While giving a list of merits and demerits of both the systems, the study suggested a partial integration of both B.T.S. and I.T.S. for decreasing the congestion on roads, saving the fuel, better service to the public, low overall transport cost and less subsidisation particularly in I.T.S. buses which have high subsidisation rates. The study suggested certain measures for partial integration such as pooling up of all I.T.S. buses to operate as an independent single system and the spare capacity during certain hours to be sold to B.T.S. at mutually acceptable prices, sparing the service of I.T.S. buses to some selected small industrial undertakings which cannot afford to own a bus, striking an ideal golden mean between I.T.S. and B.T.S. systems in various aspects of general interest to the passengers.

Authorickshaws Transport Service:

A study of autorickshaw transport system in Bangalore City was taken up in Feb. 1979 by Maheshchand, aimed to study its characteristics and to suggest

methods of improvement in the service. The absence of other modes like taxis, cyclerickshaws, horse-carts, etc. have made this mode of conveyance vital to normal life of the City. At the time of the survey, there were about 25,000 licenced drivers and 50% of these drivers were operating the vehicles on contract basis, the contract rate ranging between Rs. 10 to Rs.15 for a 8-hour shift. The vehicle owners were financed by private financiers and banks, the former charging about 18 to 24% interest for the loan which covered nearly 60% of the cost of the vehicle. The survey questioned 95 drivers and 150 commuters about their problems. Maximum trips were generated by Government and Company officials followed by businessmen. Professionals like the doctors and lawyers used the autorickshaws to the minimum. The reasons for using autorickshaws varied from one income group to another and from persons of different occupations. The people of lower strata had the prime reason as to carry the luggage and goods but no one reported the use of autorickshaw as a status symbol. The earnings of drivers using rented rickshaws and owned rickshaws were respectively Rs. 400 and Rs. 500 per month. Among the problems of commuters created by the drivers were charging excess fare, reaching the destination by circuitous routes, exploiting the passengers during night times due to non-availability of other modes of conveyance, rude behaviours, etc. The study said that nearly 75% of the drivers were self-trained and hence lacked the knowledge of traffic rules. Being brought up under poor socio-economic conditions, frustration in life, etc., had caused them taking to bad habits like drinking and gambling. The drivers' problems were accident risk, bad expenditure pattern, low savings, high family burden, longer driving hours, etc. The survey indicated the increase in autorickshaws from 284 in 1959-60 to 9,307 in 1977-78. The general impression of the commuters was that the autorickshaws were in short supply to demand. The survey gave several suggestions for the betterment of the system of which, booking cases in large numbers for demanding excess fare, supply of fare list on routes between important places, permitting the drivers to charge a comparatively higher fare rate during night service, opening of more driving schools recognised by the Government and that the drivers to be sponsored by these schools for issuing or renewing licences, incentive schemes for good, accident-less drivers, compulsorily carrying complaint books issued by R.T.O. and the commuters to record their experience with the driver in those books and to base the renewal of licences on the general remarks, generous attitudes of banks towards these drivers in granting them loans at a lower interest rate, subsidising the fuel costs and vehicle costs, providing rickshaw stands at places very near to the main traffic generation points or the bus terminals with certain basic facilities of toilet, telephone and shed in order to reduce the period of waiting by the commuters, etc. were of greater relevance.

Hotel feasibility

A study of hotel feasibility in this State was taken up in Nov. 1982 in which the feasibility of additional hotels in the city of Bangalore was dealt with. The survey expressed that the number of foreign tourists visiting this city had increased 5 times in the previous 10 years. It estimated that the inflow of foreign visitors had increased

from 28,082 in 1970 to 93,828 in 1980, and 1,17,698 in 1982, and it projected the inflow in 1989 and 1990 to be 2.42 and 2.66 lakhs. Based on the ratio of 1:9 between foreign and domestic tourists, the domestic tourist inflow in the City was projected to be 8.45 lakhs in 1980 and 23.97 lakhs in 1990 of which (at the rate of 5%) nearly 0.42 lakhs in 1990 were expected to stay in star hotels. The study selected 25 star-hotels of Bangalore City as per the document of the Federation of Hotels and Restaurants Association of India (FHRAI) guide 1982, of which 12 were the approved Hotels by the Department of Tourism. The number of rooms and the beds in these 25 hotels (of which 80% were air conditioned) were respectively 1,645 and 3,118. In most of the new hotels, the estimated investment cost per room varied between Rs. 3.0 to 4.0 lakhs to have a five-star status. The study anticipated that the increased tourist flow would provide a great scope for the expansion of this industry. The projected number of rooms in star hotels required per day by both the foreign and domestic tourists in 1982 would be 676 and as against only 366 available rooms a short fall of 310 rooms had existed. Even after several expansion programme of the industry since 1983, there would be a short fall of 472 rooms in 1990 as the projected demand for rooms would have increased to 1,531, as against the availability of 1,059 rooms only.

Brick Workers

A study was conducted in 1983 (July) to understand the employment and working conditions of brick workers, their problems, their business prospects, etc. The study was conducted in and around Bangalore City, covering an area of about 10 km from the periphery of the City and 27 brick manufacturers were interviewed. Manufacturing the bricks required a set of 3 to 4 persons and the wage rates varied between Rs. 30 to Rs. 36 per block of 2,000 bricks on contract basis. The various jobs in the manufacturing are mud preparation, brick laying and kiln-setting and a total expense of Rs. 125.00 per 2,000 brick would be incurred. The selling price of one lorry load (1500-1800) bricks including the cost of transport was Rs. 600 in 1983. The survey observed that the profit or the returns would be four times the cost incurred. The majority of brick manufacturers were of the Reddy community, mostly being the traditional agriculturists of Andhra Pradesh. The labourers were mostly migrants, about 45% being from other States and 50% being from villages of this State. Besides the wages, (which would be around Rs. 9 to Rs. 12 per day for an adult male worker, Rs. 7.00 to Rs. 8.00 for a female adult worker and Rs. 5.00 to Rs. 6.00 for a child labourer), the brick workers would be given some fringe benefits like actual bus fare to and fro work place from their native place, food for two or three days after arriving at Bangalore, a good dinner or lunch at the time of departure and a pair of clothes. The survey observed that the workers were dissatisfied with their present wages and they preferred the daily rated wages at Rs. 25.0 to 30.0 for an adult male worker, Rs 20.0 to 25.0 for female adult worker and Rs 15.0 to Rs 20.0 for child labour, for a regulated work of 8 hours per day as against the existing 12 hours. The study observed that the brick manufacturers through forced labour had become rich by exploiting the labourers who were

extremely poor. The survey suggested the interference of the Government in improving the living conditions and employment relations.

DISTRICT INCOME

District Income reflects the level of production in general as also the sectorial development in generating the income. Since no figures of net domestic product relating to the Bangalore (Urban) district are available, the particulars of income generated in several sectors and also the *per capita* income for the erstwhile district have been dealt with as a trend indicator.

The National Council of Applied Economic Research in Delhi estimated that the district income of erstwhile Bangalore district was about Rs. 467.8 lakhs in 1955-56 and it was around 10.71 per cent of the State Income which was Rs. 4,369.8 lakhs. The Bureau of Economics and Statistics in Karnataka has been working out the estimates of the State as well as the district income figures from 1960-61 and onwards. In 1960-61, the income of the district at current prices was Rs. 6,366 lakhs, being 9.21 per cent of the State income and it ranked first in the State. The district income had increased to Rs. 24,482 lakhs in 1970-71, Rs. 47,915 lakhs in 1975-76, Rs. 99,877 lakhs in 1980-81 and Rs. 2,37,234 lakhs in 1986-87 at current prices. Thus, the district ranked first in all these years of reference and this income accounted to about 13.18% in 1970-71, 15.49% in 1975-76, 18.7% in 1980-81 and 21.52% in 1986-87 of the State Income at the current prices. At constant prices with 1970-71 prices as the base, the district income and its percentage (in brackets) to the State Income worked out to be (in lakhs) Rs. 24,482 (13.18) in 1970-71, Rs. 31,154 (14.39) in 1975-76, Rs. 46,680 (18.48) in 1980-81 and Rs. 70,255 (21.02) in 1986-87. The following table gives the sectoral income figures of the district for these years in current prices and also in constant prices within the brackets:

| | | in lakhs of rupees | | | |
|---------|----------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Sl. no. | Sector | 1970-71 | 1975-76 (all provisional) | 1980-81 | 1986-87 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | Agriculture | 4,284 | 6,846 (5,194) | 8,471 (4,768) | 18,919 (6,896) |
| 2. | Forestry & logging | 65 | 101 (74) | 143 (46) | 102 (8) |
| 3. | Fishing | 94 | 204 (137) | 330 (124) | 450 (125) |
| 4. | Mining & quarrying | 3 | 32 (17) | 36 (9) | 511 (54) |
| 5. | Manufacturing: Regd. | 6,629 | 13,836 (9,267) | 39,587 (18,792) | 95,745 (29,652) |
| | Unregistered | 3,023 | 4,738 (3,120) | 7,876 (3,811) | 13,668 (4,081) |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|-------|---|--------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 6. | Construction | 2,110 | 3,085 (2,405) | 6,051 (2,785) | 14,919 (4,397) |
| 7. | Electricity, Gas & Water supply | 354 | 1,134 (546) | 2,615 (984) | 7,095 (1,536) |
| 8. | Railways | 121 | 175 (139) | 228 (169) | 751 (222) |
| 9. | Transport by other means & storage | 808 | 1,737 (1,152) | 2,821 (1,325) | 6,489 (1,730) |
| 10. | Communication | 324 | 398 (314) | 1,208 (804) | 3,560 (1,447) |
| 11. | Trade, hotels & Restaurants | 2,823 | 5,559 (3,455) | 10,522 (4,441) | 22,355 (5,336) |
| 12. | Banking & Insurance | 1,095 | 4,217 (1,711) | 8,847 (2,993) | 26,625 (4,990) |
| 13. | Real estate, ownership of dwellings, business services | 411 | 812 (544) | 1,421 (710) | 2,136 (926) |
| 14. | Public administration | 1,059 | 2,757 (1,739) | 5,629 (3,331) | 14,182 (6,621) |
| 15. | Other services | 1,279 | 2,284 (1,340) | 4,092 (1,588) | 9,727 (2,234) |
| Total | | 24,482 | 47,915 (31,154) | 99,877 (46,680) | 2,37,234 (70,255) |

Between 1970-71 to 1986-87, the percentage rise of income was 869 in current prices or 51.1 per cent annually. On the other hand, under constant prices, the percentage rise over the period as well as annual rise were respectively 186.9 and 10.99.

The *per capita* income in 1955-56 as estimated by NCAER for the erstwhile district of Bangalore was Rs. 202, only a rupee less than the State *per capita* income. In 1960-61, it increased to Rs. 256.28 as against the State figure of Rs. 295.72 securing the eighth rank. Subsequently, the *per capita* income in 1970-71 to 1986-87 in current prices and the rank in the State were Rs. 735.2 (5th rank) in 1970-71, Rs. 1,106.07 (4th rank) in 1975-76, Rs. 2,040.39 (2nd rank) in 1980-81 and Rs. 4,260.13 (2nd rank) in 1986-87. Under the constant prices of 1970-71, the *per capita* income had been Rs. 719.16 (5th rank) in 1975-76, Rs. 953.63 (3rd rank) in 1980-81 and Rs. 1,261.61 (2nd rank) in 1986-87. The percentage increase of *per capita* income between 1970-71 to 1986-87 was 479.45 (28.2% annually) under current prices and 71.6 (4.2% annually) under constant prices. During the period of 17 years, the *per capita* income of the State had increased from Rs. 641.21 in 1970-71 to Rs. 2,636.49 in 1986-87 registering a percentage increase of 311.1 only and 18.3 annually under current prices as against 24.67 cumulatively and 1.45 annually under the constant prices.

The sector-wise discussion of the district income and *per capita* income would not be appropriate as the treatment for the (urban) district separately are not possible for want of exclusive figures of the (urban) district.

URBANISATION

The growth of urban population as a measure of urbanisation between 1871 to 1981 (a span of 110 years) had been significant being 1,801% and the average annual increase had been 16.37 per cent. However, between 1871 to 1911, the average annual increase was a meagre 0.7% and during the next 40 years *ie.* from 1911 to 1951, the average annual growth rate of urban population was 7.5%. Between 1951-1981, the growth rate was 5.4% during 1951-61, 3.78% during 1961-71 and 7.49% during 1971-81 annually. The increase in 1951-61 was partly due to the inclusion of new towns, namely, Devarajeevanahally, Jalahalli, Jodi-Kempapura, Kadugondanahalli (Kalagondanahalli in 1981), Kethamaranahalli, Yeshwanthpur and H.A. Sanitary Board in addition to the increased urban population in the already existing towns. In 1961-71, a few more localities namely B.E.L. Township, H.A.L., H.M.T., and I.T.I. areas with their inhabitants along with increased population in the already existing urban areas contributed to the urban growth. In 1981, Hebbal, H.M.T. Watch factory, Kadenahalli, Kengeri, Krishnarajapura, Lingarajapura, Baiyyappanahalli including Ramamurthynagar were included on account of demographic and other criteria. The progress of the number of towns in the district from 1901 to 1981 was seven in 1901, four in 1911, five in 1921 till 1941, four in 1951 (due to the merger of Civil and Military Station in the City of Bangalore in 1947-48), 11 in 1961, 12 in 1971 and 18 in 1981 inclusive of the Bangalore City and B.D.A. area. The development of towns in the district were practically confined to Anekal and Bangalore Urban Agglomeration of 1981 Census year, which included the Bangalore City and B.D.A. area. The remaining 16 towns, namely, Devarajeevanahalli, H.A. Sanitary Board, Hebbal, H.M.T. Township, H.M.T. Watch Factory Township, I.T.I. Notified Area, Jalahalli, Kadenahalli, Kalagondanahalli, Kengeri, Krishnarajapura, Lingarajapura, Yelahanka, Baiyyappanahalli-Manavartikaval, B.E.L. Township and H.A.L. Township have become the part of the Bangalore Urban Agglomeration.

In addition to the list of 18 towns as stated in 1981, a few others had been existing separately which were either included in the agglomeration or declassified in subsequent Census years. They are a) Sarjapura (a town from 1901 to 1971 but declassified in 1981), b) Civil and Military Station (independent city from 1901 to 1941 but merged with Bangalore City in 1951), c) Jodi-Kempapura, Kethamaranahalli and Yeshwanthpura (treated as towns in 1961 but merged within the City Corporation in 1971).

Several changes in the class of towns of the district had occurred between 1901 to 1981. The decadal change of class of all the towns from 1901 to 1981 are as follows: Anekal town was a class V town from 1901 to 1951 excepting in 1911 when it was relegated to Class VI. From 1961 to 1981, it continues to have Class IV status.

Bangalore City was Class II between 1901 and 1911 and from 1921 to 1981 it gained Class I status. The Civil and Military Station was Class II in 1901 and from 1911 to 1941, it had the Class I status and thereafter, it was merged with the City Corporation. The status of the other towns was VI for Dommasandra in 1901, for Kengeri in 1901, Sarjapur during 1901 to 1971 and Yelahanka in 1901 and 1921 to 1941. Later, Yelahanka gained the Class V status upto 1961 and IV in 1971. In 1961 Yeshwanthpura became a town of Class IV and from 1971 was merged in the Corporation of Bangalore City. Likewise other towns with their class recognised as such in 1961 were Jodikempapura (V), Kethamaranahalli (III), but were merged in the Corporation of Bangalore City in 1971. Devarajeevanahalli (IV in 1961-1971), H.A. Sanitary Board (III in 1961-1971), Jalahalli (IV in 1961-1971) and Kadugondanahalli (VI in 1961 and V in 1971), were classified as towns in 1961. In 1971, for the first time, B.E.L. Township (V), H.A.L. Township (IV), H.M.T. Township (IV) and I.T.I. Notified Area (V), were given separate town status. In 1981, Urban status was given to Baiyyappanahalli Manavarthi Kaval, Hebbal, H.M.T. Watch Factory Township, Kalagondanahalli (former Kadugondanahalli) including Ramamurthynagar, Kengeri, Krishnarajapura and Lingarajapura though these towns were not assigned any class based on population but were considered as Class I being added to Bangalore Agglomeration.

The decadal percentages of the population growth of Anekal Town and Bangalore Urban Agglomeration between 1901 to 1981 were respectively - 11.84 and 16.18 for 1901 to 1911, 37.91 and 26.69 (1911 to 1921), -0.30 and 29.05 (1921 to 1931), 11.75 and 32.66 (1931 to 1941), 33.92 and 91.34 (1941-1951), 13.07 and 53.49 (1951-1961), 18.32 and 37.88 (1961 to 1971), and 52.56 and 75.56 (1971-1981). The highest growth rate in Bangalore was between 1941 to 1951 followed by that in 1971-1981. The decadal growth rate (in percentage) of other towns which were included in the Urban Agglomeration of Bangalore in 1961 and in 1971 was 34.6 (1961 to 1971) and 110.3 (1971 to 1981) in Devarajeevanahalli, 19.82 (1961 to 1971) and 44.35 (1971 to 1981) in H.A. Sanitary Board, -6.35 (1961 to 1971) and -35.36 (1971 to 1981) in Jalahalli, 47.19 (1961 to 1971) and 167.59 (1971 to 1981) in Kalagondanahalli, 48.36 (1961 to 1971) and 127.13 (1971 to 1981) in Yelahanka (this town was declassified in 1911), -13.36 in 1971-81 in H.M.T. Township, 3.69 in 1971-81 in H.A.L. Township, 186.43 in 1971-81 in I.T.I. Notified Area and 196.05 in 1971-81 in B.E.L. Township. The remaining towns were included into the Urban Agglomeration of Bangalore in 1981 whose Urban population was 19,955 (Baiyyappanahalli-Manavartikaval), 18,182 (Krishnarajapura), 13,170 (Hebbal), 12,950 (Kengeri, a town in 1901 only), 10,515 (Kadenahalli), 8,561 (Lingarajapura) and 2,351 (H.M.T. Watch Factory Township).

The growth of a town depended on the nature of economic activities. Between 1961 and 1971, Bangalore Urban Agglomeration had remained mono-functional city having only industrial sector as dominating, with service sector growing slowly. More than 40% of the total workers of the Agglomeration had been in the industrial sector and about 30% of the workers in service sector. Similarly, Yelahanka also

was a monofunctional town with more than 42% of its workers engaged only in industrial activities. Sarjapura and Anekal towns were treated as mono and bi-functional towns respectively since the former had more than 59% of its workers in only primary activity and the latter having both industrial and primary activities with equal importance. The above towns have continued to remain unchanged in their functional categories in 1971 also.

LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT

The Planning Commission and the Government of Karnataka ranked the districts on their level of development which was based on the weighted mean ranking system using 14 indicators between 1961 and 1963. Using these 14 indicators, the erstwhile district had secured 5.74 points and was ranked fourth in the State. Later, Planning Department used 22 indicators to assess the composite index of development for ranking the districts and according to the assessment, Bangalore (erstwhile) district had secured the first rank among the districts of the State from 1971-1972 to 1979-80 with composite index of 206.26 in 1971-72, 206.01 in 1974-75, 206.42 in 1976-77 and 198.57 in 1979-80. There had been considerable improvement since 1960-61 when it had secured the second rank. Even in 1985-86, the district ranked first with 172.73 points as composite index. Since the bifurcation of the erstwhile district in 1986, a separate treatment to assess the development have not yet been attempted. Though the erstwhile Bangalore District had received the first rank and considered as highly developed upto 1979-80, still the sectoral picture of development in the district revealed that it was backward in the land utilisation. This was because of large scale non-agricultural use of lands for industries and human habitation.

Around 1980, Anekal taluk was treated as industrially backward and became eligible for investment subsidy and other benefits. Later in 1988, this taluk was grouped under zone II by the State Government for giving special concessions to the new industries that would be set up.

The Rural Economics unit of the Institute of Social and Economic Change in its attempt to identify the backward taluks and also to delineate the homogenous regions of Bangalore district, around July 1980, using the composite index of agriculture in taluks observed that the Bangalore South (70.443), Anekal (69.007) and Bangalore North (65.011) were agriculturally developed. Further the study observed that Bangalore South and Anekal taluks were homogenous in terms of their level of development. Considering the development of taluks in Agriculture, based on the irrigation system, the north and south taluks of the Bangalore were treated as extremely developed compared to Anekal which was highly developed. In all these taluks the development was mostly due to surface water irrigation as against ground water irrigation system. In order to arrive at the general level of development during 1979-80, four sectors namely a) productive sector consisting of agriculture, industry and small scale industries, b) infrastructure (transport, communication and power) (c) Financial institution (banking and co-operation)

and d) social institutions namely health, education etc., were taken into account and the study observed that the south and north taluks of Bangalore were exceptionally highly developed and Anekal taluk was backward. The sector-wise development status of these taluks as per the assessment of the Institute was as follows:

| Sl. Sectors No. | Anekal | Bangalore north | Bangalore south. |
|---------------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. General Industries | B | PR | HD |
| 2. Small Scale Industries | B | PR | D |
| 3. Education | A | EXD | ED |
| 4. Banking | HB | EXD | A |
| 5. Co-operative | EB | EB | EB |
| 6. Transport | A | ED | ED |
| 7. Communication | HB | EXD | EXD |
| 8. Health | B | EXD | A |
| 9. Power | HB | EXD | EXD |
| 10. Agriculture | HD | ED | ED |
| Composite Index | B -1.435 | EXHD 196.120 | EXHD 63.302 |

Note: EB: extremely backward, HB: highly backward,
B: backward, A: average, D: developed,

HD: highly developed, ED: extremely developed,

EXD: extremely highly developed, P.R: Polarised growth, EXHD: exceptionally highly developed.

The above composite index of development and also sectorwise index in each taluk revealed that even though the two taluks of North and South of Bangalore are highly developed, a great disparity between them could be seen in many sectors. The industrial sectors have polarised growth in North taluk with communication and banking also at the same time. The following factor scores of the sectoral development in each taluk gives the concrete picture:

| Sl. No. | Sector | Anekal | Bangalore North | Bangalore South |
|---------|------------------------|--------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 1. | Agriculture | 3.83 | 8.608 | 8.913 |
| 2. | Industries (General) | -0.249 | 31.011 | 8.158 |
| 3. | Small Scale Industries | -0.003 | 29.257 | 3.561 |
| 4. | Education | -0.332 | 18.467 | 9.506 |
| 5. | Health | -0.413 | 17.090 | 0.062 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----|---------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 6. | Transport | 0.458 | 12.757 | 5.409 |
| 7. | Communication | -0.646 | 47.802 | 15.220 |
| 8. | Banking | -0.822 | 35.652 | 0.203 |
| 9. | Co-operative | -3.635 | -7.420 | -5.945 |
| 10. | Power | -3.336 | 29.828 | 27.574 |

Remarks: Negative value indicates the degree of backwardness. Positive values indicate the development. Higher the + value, higher the development level.

A few indicators of development in various fields of economic and social facilities have been listed for some years:

| Indicator | Year of ref. | Unit | Anekal | Banga-lore North | Banga-lore South | Banga-lore City BDA | Banga-lore district |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|-------|--------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Urban Population to total population | 1971 | % | 13.4 | 93.1 | 25.0 | - | 80.4 |
| | 1981 | % | 11.6 | 67.5 | 58.9 | - | 87.8 |
| Density | 1971 | No/ | 243 | 2,225 | 355 | 11,462 | 968 |
| | 1981 | Sq Km | 309 | 592 | 535 | 16,382 | 1,595 |
| Net area sown to total area | 1971-2 | % | 58.4 | 46.0 | 49.2 | - | 51.6 |
| | 1981-2 | % | 50.0 | 43.2 | 51.8 | - | 48.6 |
| | 1987-8 | % | 60.1 | 39.2 | 46.1 | - | 47.1 |
| Gross cropped area to total area. | 1971-2 | % | 65.2 | 46.3 | 50.1 | - | 54.7 |
| | 1981-2 | % | 52.4 | 47.2 | 57.0 | - | 52.6 |
| | 1987-8 | % | 63.3 | 40.6 | 49.0 | - | 49.5 |
| Net area irrigated to net area sown. | 1971-2 | % | 20.5 | 16.2 | 16.7 | - | 18.1 |
| | 1981-2 | % | 20.3 | 25.0 | 21.6 | - | 22.1 |
| | 1987-8 | % | 18.6 | 19.2 | 17.6 | - | 18.5 |
| Area under HYV to net area sown. | 1971-2 | % | 4.8 | 5.7 | 6.1 | - | 5.5 |
| | 1981-2 | % | 53.8 | 54.1 | 52.5 | - | 52.5 |
| | 1987-8 | % | 43.2 | 53.3 | 50.9 | - | 50.9 |
| Villages electrified | 1971-2 | Nos. | 106 | 69 | 45 | - | 220 |
| | 1981-2 | Nos. | 166 | 89 | 161 | - | 416 |
| | 1987-8 | Nos. | 244 | 208 | 296 | - | 748 |
| Pumsets (Irrigation) energised | 1971-2 | '000 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 2.6 | - | 5.2 |
| | 1981-2 | '000 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 4.5 | - | 9.8 |
| | 1987-8 | '000 | 5.0 | 4.0 | 6.2 | - | 15.2 |
| Number of registered factories. | 1983-4 | Nos. | 83 | 668 | 1,360 | 1,732 | 3,843 |
| | 1985-6 | Nos. | 89 | 776 | 1,611 | 1,732 | 4,208 |
| | 1987-8 | Nos. | 138 | - | 4,342 * | - | 4,480 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|---|----------|------|-------|--------|-------|--------|--------|
| Population served by a health unit. | 1971-2 | '000 | 16.50 | 13.15 | 22.08 | - | 13.23 |
| | 1981-2 | '000 | 18.39 | 29.15 | 40.51 | 29.48 | 29.62 |
| | 1987-8 | '000 | 23.65 | 20.40 | 16.50 | 18.34 | 18.21 |
| Literacy level of females | 1971 | % | 18.0 | 48.9 | 29.2 | - | 26.77 |
| | 1981 | % | 25.8 | 36.8 | 35.9 | 58.16 | 51.27 |
| | (Census) | | | | | | |
| Literacy level of total population | 1971 | % | 27.6 | 57.1 | 38.5 | - | 53.22 |
| | 1981 | % | 36.8 | 48.4 | 48.2 | 64.9 | 59.32 |
| | (Census) | | | | | | |
| Population served by a Primary School. | 1971-2 | '000 | 0.64 | 1.95 | 0.83 | - | 1.53 |
| | 1986-7 | '000 | 0.67 | 0.68 | 1.21 | 1.94 | 1.51 |
| | 1987-8 | '000 | 0.71 | 0.68 | 1.31 | 3.11 | 1.58 |
| Population served by a secondary school. | 1971-2 | '000 | 12.96 | 0.27 | 13.10 | - | 9.77 |
| | 1986-7 | '000 | 12.73 | 5.28 | 9.15 | 8.37 | 8.48 |
| | 1987-8 | '000 | 12.73 | 5.28 | 11.73 | 7.71 | 8.17 |
| Total Road length. | 1971-2 | Km | 147 | 213 | 213 | - | 573 |
| | 1981-2 | Km | 354 | 402 | 982 | - | 1,758 |
| | 1986-7 | Km | 482 | 1130 | 430 | - | 2,035 |
| Number of Post and Telegraph offices | 1972 | Nos. | 22 | 168 | 36 | - | 226 |
| | 1982 | Nos. | 32 | 53 | 28 | 210 | 323 |
| | 1987 | Nos. | 31 | 53 | 46 | 90 | 220 |
| Number of Telephones | 1972 | Nos. | 16 | 30,623 | 30 | - | 30,669 |
| | 1982 | Nos. | 89 | 183 | 375 | 54,611 | 55,258 |
| | 1987 | Nos. | 737 | 613 | 950 | 85,475 | 87,775 |
| Number of Co-operative and Commercial Banks with branches | 1972 | Nos. | 6 | 238 | 1 | - | 245 |
| | 1982 | Nos. | 11 | 34 | 25 | 425 | 495 |
| | 1988 | Nos. | 14 | 41 | 34 | 540 | 629 |

Note: Wherever the figures for Bangalore City are not given, it is assumed that its figures are included in Bangalore (North) taluk.

* Refers to the entire Bangalore taluks and the city

DEVELOPMENT UNDER PLANS

Planned economic development had been resorted in the State even prior to the First World War. Economic Conferences of 1911 and subsequent occasions were a landmark in this direction. In order to bring back to normalcy the war torn economy after II World War, several reconstruction programmes were initiated. Development scheme were formulated in 1946 with an estimate of Rs. 46.99 crores of which 25 per cent of the amount had been spent by 1950.

After Independence, the First Plan 1951-52 to 1955-56 gave priority to major and medium irrigations and power sector followed by agriculture, transport, communication etc. The Second Plan of 1956-57 to 1960-61 continued the priority to major and medium irrigation programmes, followed by social service, power, agriculture, community development etc. During the III Plan of 1961-62 to 1965-66

power generation was given the top priority followed by social services, agriculture and irrigation, community development etc. The wars of 1962 with China and of 1965 with Pakistan, and the scarcity conditions due to failure of timely rains did not promote the achievements of the targets in many sectors.

After the three Annual Plans from 1-4-1966 to 1-4-1969, the Fourth Plan was taken up from 1969-70 to 1973-74. The position of the district at the end of 1973-74 was as follows in a few sectors: 0.82 lakh ha of total cropped area and 7,052 ha under H.Y. varieties, production of 56,601 tonnes of food grains, 795 tonnes of oil seeds and 32,860 tonnes of sugarcane under agriculture, 12,667 ha irrigated from all sources, 415 villages including hamlets being electrified, 6,015 pumpsets energised under power, existence of 111 large and medium and 2,823 small scale registered units and, 54 cottage industries under industries, 135 hospitals and dispensaries and 53 PHCs and FPC under health sector, 1,271 primary, 233 secondary schools with an enrolment of 2.22 lakhs pupils to I to IV and 0.71 lakhs pupils to V to VII Standards, 47 general, 30 technical and professional education colleges under education, 595 km of surfaced and 400 km of unsurfaced roads, 157 km railways, 241 post offices, 23,349 telephones, under transport and communication, 294 commercial bank offices, 31 co-operative bank offices, 262 credit and 723 non-credit societies under banking and co-operation. Severe drought conditions prevailed in certain parts of the district which could allow the Plan scheme to achieve only partial success.

The Fifth Plan began from 1974-75 under most unfavourable economic conditions such as drought of preceeding years, inflationary circumstances and global crisis. As a result, annual plans were executed for four years from 1974-75 to 1977-78 and at the end of which the, Fifth Plan was treated as concluded. During 1978-79 and 1979-80, mid-term plans were implemented. At the end of 1979-80, the position of the district in some sectors was as follows:- 89,443 ha of total cropped area, 17,384 ha of net irrigated area, 8,611 ha under paddy, 60,897 ha under ragi, 2,927 ha under maize, 10,017 ha under pulses under agriculture, 119 hospitals and dispensaries, 52 PHUs and PHCs and 9,652 beds in hospitals and dispensaries under health, 173 villages and 154 hamlets electrified, 8,905 pumpsets energised under power, 524 nursery, 1,601 primary, 247 secondary, 50 schools for professional and special education, and 68 general and technical education colleges including polytechnics under education, 455 commercial bank offices, 42 urban co-operative banks, 3 P.L.D. banks, 1,399 co-operative societies, 33 agricultural credit co-operative societies under banking and co-operation, 835 km of road length, 282 post offices, 104 telegraph offices, 18 telephone exchanges, 69,484 telephones in use and 2.443 lakhs radios under transport and communication. Nearly 114 fair price depots were engaged under Public Distribution system.

The Sixth Plan (1980-85) succeeded the mid-term plan of 1978-1980 with the primary objectives to increase the gainful employment opportunities. More stress was given to the utilisation of resources and better redistribution of income in

favour of the weaker sections of the Society. The achievements at the end of the Plan *i.e.*, 1984-85 in some sectors were as follows: 71,028 hectares of total cropped area, 1,792 ha of contour bunding in soil conservation programme, 35,401 ha under H.Y. varieties, 15,475 ha under irrigation, production of food grains (in tonnes) being, rice: 17,131, *ragi*: 63,500, total cereals: 87,093, total oil seeds: 4,541, total pulses: 2,186 under agriculture, production of 625 tonnes of fish, 12,096 pump sets energised, 492 inhabited villages electrified, 4.41 lakhs total electric connections so far effected under industrial, agricultural, domestic and other sectors, with a total consumption of 776.416 million KWHS under power, 33 large and medium units, 3,630 small scale units, 2,232 handloom industries, 1,276 cottage industries, 1,328 industrial sheds under industries, 176 hospitals and dispensaries including PHUs and PHCs, 85 FWCs, 76 maternity and child welfare centres, 2.8 lakhs sterilisation performed, existing bed strength of 10,616 under health, 33 veterinary dispensaries including two hospitals and RVDS, 69 milk co-operatives under animal health, 680 nursery, 1,881 primary, 370 secondary, 48 professional and technical education schools, 111 colleges of all categories, enrolment of 3.84 lakhs of pupils to Class I to IV and 1.79 lakhs to V to VII standards, 265 adult education centre under education, 853 km of surfaced and 1,183 km of unsurfaced roads, 321 post offices, 73,576 telephones, 123 telegraph offices, about 2.8 lakhs of registered motor vehicles under transport and communications, 27 co-operative societies, 76 co-operative godowns, 576 commercial bank offices and 109 co-operative banks under co-operation and banking sector and 1,643 fair price shops under Public Distribution System in the district. The weaker section in the district was estimated to be 84,341 persons as per 1981 agriculture census and the study of artisans carried out by Economic Adviser Division in 1975 estimated 11,858 small farmers, 23,344 marginal farmers, 42,021 agricultural labourers and 7,118 artisans. During the Sixth Plan, several measures to benefit weaker sections were implemented. The achievements at the end of 1984-85 in some schemes were as follows: 5,440 tenants benefited under land reforms, 745 bonded labours rehabilitated out of the total estimated number of 2,434 in the district, 2,243 debtors being relieved of indebtedness, employment of 452 stipendiary graduates under the respective scheme, employment provided to 6,558 persons under N.R.E.P. and 2,002 under R.L.E.G.P, 89 subcentres and seven PHCs. set up for rural health, 49,621 children covered under mid-day meals programmes and 1,626 borewells sunk under minimum needs programme. Under several beneficiary schemes, deserving persons were given financial loan and subsidy. In 1984-85, 2,098 persons were assisted under IRDP, 659 under Anthyodaya, 67 under Negilu Bhagya, 75 under 100 wells programme, 179 under S.L.P.P. (calf rearing) scheme and only two persons under S.L.P.P. (Piggery) scheme. Despite the drought condition in the previous years the Seventh Plan was implemented from 1985-86 and it emphasised among many objectives, the reduction of poverty and inequalities of wealth and income by providing greater economic opportunities to the weaker sections of the society and encourage them for self-employment. The position of the district at the end of 1985-86 and 1987-88

respectively during this Plan period was as follows in some major sectors: the total cropped area was 1,04,962 and 1,07,584 ha, 15,714 and 18,928 ha being irrigated, 35,811 and 51,958 ha under high-yielding varieties, 3,552 and 8,185 ha under paddy, 44,900 and 54,824 ha under ragi, 2,004 and 2,115 ha under maize, 953 and 587 ha under groundnut under agriculture, 35 and 41 veterinary institutions under animal health, 714 and 748 villages including hamlets being electrified and 13,074 and 15,204 irrigation pumpsets being energised under power sector, 4,208 and 4,480 registered factories of which 1,357 and 1,367 concerned with textiles, 191 and 202 with chemicals, 996 and 1,031 with engineering, 3.318 and 3.53 lakhs of workers in registered factories, 2.14 lakh tonnes of mineral production valued at Rs. 44.38 lakhs in 1987-88 under industries and minerals, 3.08 and 3.59 (1986-87) lakhs of registered motor vehicles, 75,322 (1985-86) and 87,775 (1986-87) telephones in use under transport and communication, 618 and 628 nurseries, 1,910 and 1,211 primary, 349 and 428 secondary, 48 and 56 teachers training and technical schools, and 132 and 131 colleges of general and technical education under education, 58 and 64 hospitals, 112 and 118 PHUs, 7 and 10 PHCs, 47 and 51 FWCs, 10,766 and 10,798 beds in hospitals and dispensaries under health, 923 and 1,885 co-operative societies of all categories, 534 (as on 31-12-84) and 586 commercial bank offices, 39.61 lakhs (1985) and 40.09 lakhs of rupees of loan given by Primary Land Development Banks, Rs. 91.56 lakhs (1984) and Rs. 96.17 lakhs of medium term loans given by Agricultural Co-operative Credit Societies under banking and co-operative sector and 1,632 and 1,743 fair price depots working under public distribution system.

Under the benefits to the weaker section many schemes were implemented. The progress in 1985-86 and 1987-88 respectively under a few important schemes were as follows: rehabilitation of 512 and 888 released bonded labourers, 1,283 and 536 houses being distributed to the families coming from weaker section of the Society, 233 (1986-87) and 63 house sites distributed to siteless families.

District sector plans: Since 1978-79 two-tier system of planning namely District sector and State sector planning had been adopted, with a lumpsum allotment exclusively for the district plan. In 1983-84, instead of lumpsum allotment, allocation for each head of scheme/sector was made and freedom to vary the priorities was given and also a separate outlay under district level sub-plan was given to compensate the rigid financial allocations. In Bangalore (Urban) district which is newly created one, Zilla Parishad and Mandal Panchayats are yet to be constituted. This district had been provided with an outlay of Rs. 959.46 lakhs in 1988-89 as against Rs. 894.73 lakhs in 1987-88. Out of this outlay for 1988-89, Rs. 514 lakhs formed the State Plan outlay, and the Central share was Rs. 445.46 lakhs. The outlay earmarked for the Special Component Plan was Rs. 97.91 lakhs for 1988-89. The sectoral outlay was (in lakhs rupees) 264.15 for rural development, 141.22 for family welfare, 73.16 for rural water supply, 41.80 for primary and secondary education, 38.70 for Co-operation, 35.32 for Social Welfare and 32.79 for Women and Children

Welfare. In 1989-90, a proposed outlay of Rs. 932.71 lakhs had been earmarked of which Rs. 541.74 lakhs were under State sector and Rs. 390.97 lakhs were under Central sector Plans.

Jayanti villages: A village in every community block was selected as Jayanti village in 1972-73 to mark the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of India's Independence. These villages were selected for being developed fully to make them model villages. In the district of Bangalore (Urban), Kammasandra and Thamanayakanahalli from Anekal taluk, Seetha Kempanahalli of Bangalore North and Horamavu of Bangalore South taluks were selected. Among the development measures to these villages, providing drinking water facilities, housing to the weaker sections, schools, post office, drainages, electrification, human and animal health care units, balavadis, etc. were stressed. Besides, the village youth were to be provided with opportunities to take active part in cultural, sports, folk arts, and other such activities.

Growth Centres

Growth Centres are settlements which have relatively greater importance than other places due to their functional composition, resource potentiality, possession of infrastructural facilities and a overall development status by virtue of which they hold the surrounding area together by offering functions to other places which do not possess them. The District and Regional Planning unit of the State of Karnataka had identified growth centres of graded order namely: lower order (Service Centre), medium order (Market-cum-service centre), higher order (growth centres) and the highest order (growth pole). The identification of the hierarchical centres are based on several aspects like population, amenities available, functional characteristics and administrative status. The functional characteristics were existence of education, health, transport, communication, marketing, finance and other productive sectors in the settlement. In the Bangalore (urban) district, there was identified one growth pole (Bangalore City), one market-cum-service centre (Anekal) and ten service centres namely Yelahanka, Kacharakanahalli, Hebbal, Bagalur, Jarakabandekaval and Hesaraghatta (all from Bangalore North taluk), Krishnarajapura, Begur and Kengeri (all from Bangalore South Taluk) and Sarjapur of Anekal taluk. Besides, the Deputy Director of Town Planning, Bangalore Metropolitan Planning Area had prepared Development plans for villages namely Kannahalli, Bettahalasoor, Chikkajala, Bagalur, Sonnappanahalli, Hesaraghatta and Chikkabanavara (all in Bangalore North Taluk), Doddathogur and Gubbalalu of Bangalore South, Sarjapur and Bannerghatta of Anekal Taluk.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The fundamental aims of economic planning was the growth of economic sectors with social justice, fair redistribution of economic prosperity in favour of the poor and that the fruits of the planned economy should reach the rural masses. Therefore rural development programme implemented in this district could be

broadly classified as A) Beneficiary oriented, B) Employment oriented and others including 20-point economic programmes etc.

Small Farmers Development agency was taken up in 1970-71 in the district and it implemented many schemes to improve the economic conditions of small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers by making them economically viable. The Agency involved many programme like intensive agriculture, multiple cropping, use of HYV seeds, minor irrigation programmes, soil conservation activities, land development with emphasis on dry farming, and water harvesting measures, introduction of dairying, poultry, sheep rearing etc., as subsidiary occupations. The scheme completed its period of operation in 31-3-1976 but was extended for further three years from 1976 and it was merged with Integrated Rural Development Programme from 2-10-1980.

Besides, IRDP, several other schemes are being executed namely, Anthyodaya, Sprinkler irrigation, 100 wells programme, Rehabilitation of released bonded labourers, Bio-gas, ASTRA oven, National Rural Employment programme, Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, Special Component (irrigation) Plan, etc. The schematic particulars in brief of the several schemes are as follows: (The financial and physical achievements of the schemes have been given in a table at the end of the section).

a) Integrated Rural Development Programme (a Central and State sector scheme at 50:50 grants) intended to raise the standard of living of the poorer families in rural areas above the poverty line through encouraging self employment. The quantum of subsidy assistance is 25% of the unit cost for smaller farmers, 50% for the Scheduled tribes and 33 1/3% in the case of others under weaker sections subject to the maximum of Rs. 3,000.00. Besides second assistance to old beneficiaries who have not crossed the poverty line will be also given.

b) Anthyodaya (State sector) was implemented besides I.R.D.P. to help the five poorest of the poor families in each village through viable economic programme. This scheme is implemented in the South taluk of Bangalore.

c) Sprinkler Irrigation scheme, a State and Central Sector scheme on 50:50 basis helps to provide sprinkler irrigation facility to small and marginal farmers with subsidy assistance of 25% and 33 1/3% respectively per unit cost.

d) Hundred Wells Programme, a State and Central sector scheme on 50:50 basis helps the small and marginal farmers to increase agricultural production by providing assistance for digging wells, pumpsets etc. The assistance per unit will be 25% of the unit cost as per the assessment by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development.

e) Rehabilitation of Bonded labourers, a scheme assisted by Centre and State Government on 50: 50 basis helps to rehabilitate the released bonded labourers by giving them income-generating assets worth Rs. 6,250.

f) Integrated Rural Energy Programme, a fully Central assistance scheme intends to distribute the new non-conventional energy sources like wind, solar etc. Energy devices at subsidised rates will be provided in order to stop the degradation of forest fuel resources. This scheme is in Bangalore North taluk only.

g) Biogas development scheme (Central and State sector on 50: 50 basis) intends to harness the bio-energy particularly in rural areas. The beneficiaries are provided with subsidy. (see chapter V).

h) National Programme on Improved Chulhas, a Central and State sector scheme, envisages the use of ASTRA oven designed by the Indian Institute of Sciences, Bangalore, in place of the traditional fuel ovens. (see chapter V)

i) National Rural employment programme-a State and Central sector scheme, helps to provide employment to the unemployed and under-employed rural people and thereby to create durable productive and community assets which accelerate the growth of the rural economy. Social Forestry Programmes, construction of school buildings, roads, minor irrigation programmes etc., are some of the activities.

j) Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, a Central sector programme aimed to provide employment to landless labourers in the rural areas for atleast 100 days in a year and thereby create durable economic assets which eventually increase the growth of the rural economy.

k) Irrigation bore wells under Special Component Plan have been taken up for providing wells for small and marginal farmers of the Scheduled Castes under 100% Central assistance scheme. Under this scheme each of the beneficiary will be provided 75% of the unit cost as assistance grant and 25% as bank loan.

In the year 1989-90, from 1-4-89, Jawahar Rojgar Yojana was implemented in which N.R.E.P. and R.L.E.G.P. have been merged and for the implementation of this scheme, the Central grant being 80% the rest of 20% finance is being given by the State Government. Under this scheme an unemployed or under-employed rural worker will be given work for atleast 100 days a year and it is intended to generate durable productive assets, in the economy. Several works like canal and road formation, construction of minor irrigation tanks, school buildings, social forestry, soil conservation, etc., are taken up. The physical and financial achievements under each of the schemes for the year 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 (upto November) are tabulated in the next page.

Twenty Point Economic Programme was started from 1-7-1975 in order to arrest the shooting up of prices on account of inflationary circumstances. In April 1982, the programme was modified with the change of priorities compatible with the altered economic situation. In 1986, the programmes were re-enunciated as attack on rural poverty, strategy for rainfed agriculture, better use of irrigation water, health for all, two-child norm, expansion of education, justice to the SCs and the STs, equality for women, new opportunities for the youth, housing for the people, improvement of slums, new strategy for forestry, protection of the environment, concern for the consumer, energy for the villages and a responsive

Physical and financial achievements: for 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90

Financial achievements: in lakhs rupees.

Physical achievements: in no of beneficiaries.

| Sl. No. | Schemes | 1987-88 Achievements | | 1988-89 Achievements | | 1989-90* Achievements | |
|---------|---|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| | | Financial | Physical | Financial | Physical | Financial | Physical |
| a) | Integrated Rural Development | 42.01 | 1,901 | 56.152 | 2,684 | 32.975 | 1,444 |
| b) | Anthyodaya | 0.52 | 27 | 0.58 | 45 | 0.040 | 4 |
| c) | Sprinkler irrigation | - | - | 0.671 | 2 | - | - |
| d) | 100 Wells Programme | 6.50 | 202 | 10.061 | 199 | 2.956 | 46 |
| e) | Rehabilitation released bonded labourers. | 59.75 | 956 | 14.375 | 230 | - | - |
| f) | Integrated Rural Energy Programme | 8.521 | 2,451 | 8.68 | 1,252 | 1.959 | 500 |
| g) | Bio-gas programme | 4.643 | 147 | 3.061 | 130 | 2.711 | 115 |
| h) | National Programme on improved chulhas (ASTRA oven) | 0.386 | 342 | 0.484 | 1115 | 0.646 | 730 |
| i) | National Rural employment Programme | 44.607 | 2.179 | 76.588 | 3.140 | 84.62 | 2.476 |
| | | | (lakh man-days) | | (lakh man-days) | | (lakh man days) |
| j) | Rural landless employment guarantee programme | 27.257 | 1.292 | 77.246 | 2.959 | - | - |
| | | | (lakh man-days) | | (lakh man-days) | | |
| k) | Irrigation tube wells under Special Component Plan. | 7.591 | 21 | 20.609 | 75 | 12.744 | 58 |

* upto November 89.

administration. Since January 1983, Karnataka Government initiated and implemented "Karnataka Development Programme" with many additional programmes. The achievements in this district from 1984-85 to 1987-88 under this programme in some of the aspects were as in the table.

| Programme | Unit | 1984-85 | 1985-86 | 1986-87 | 1987-88 |
|--|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. Beneficiaries under IRDP | No. | 2,098 | 2,698 | 1,915 | 1,927 |
| 2. Beneficiaries under Anthyodaya | No. | 659 | 314 | 71 | 27 |
| 3. Negilu Bhagya | No. | 67 | 35 | 49 | - |
| 4. 100 Wells Programme | No. | 75 | 398 | 87 | 181 |
| 5. TRYSEM | No. | - | - | 906 | 370 |
| 6. Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour | No. | 225 | 512 | 160 | 888 |
| 7. N.R.E.P.(Mandays) | No. (In lakhs) | 6.44 | 1.90 | 2.2 | 0.47 |
| 8. R.L.E.G.P. (mandays) | No. (In lakhs) | 2.01 | 0.31 | 0.91 | - |
| 9. Villages provided with drinking water facilities. | No | - | - | 113 | 93 |
| 10. Families receiving house construction assistance in rural areas. | No. | - | - | 24,766 | 489 |
| 11. Rural families with house sites granted | No. | - | - | 233 | 63 |
| 12. Slum improvement scheme (Beneficiaries) | No. | - | - | 12,620 | - |
| 13. Distribution of houses to economically weaker section. | No. | 860 | 1,283 | 672 | 536 |
| 14. Saplings Planted | No. (in lakhs) | 1.75 | 1.20 | 18.77 | 3.08 |
| 15. Bio-gas Plants | No. | 37 | 98 | 88 | 77 |
| 16. Sterilisations under Family Welfare Programme. | No. ('000s) | - | - | 39.28 | 36.25 |
| 17. Primary health sub-centres established | No. | - | - | 111 | - |
| 18. Fair Price depots opened. | No. | - | - | 8 | 13 |
| 19. Establishment of rural small scale industrial units. | No | - | - | 914 | 799 |
| 20. Establishment of Adult Literary Centre | No | - | - | 100 | 413 |

Karnataka Land Army Corporation Ltd., has been executing many development works in the district through the Assistant Directors (Urban 1 and 2) who are under the control of a Deputy Director. In 1971, the scheme was initiated by the State Government to tackle the problem of rural unemployment under the Directorate of Land Army and in 1974-75, the Corporation was formed. In April 1988, Bangalore Urban division was formed under a Deputy Director, who controls the activities in Bangalore (Urban) district. So far upto the end of 1987-88 since inception, 150 houses under R.L.E.G.P. Group housing scheme, 182 sanitary latrines of which 109 family based latrines under R.L.E.G.P., a Chawki Rearing Centre for sericulture activities, construction of 100 living-cum-work sheds at Anekal for Karnataka Handicrafts Development Corporation and many items of work have been completed. The value of work turned out by the organisation in the district, was (in lakhs of rupees) 28.485 in 1977-78, 50.886 in 1983-84, 3.05 in 1984-85, 5.665 in 1985-86, 10.362 in 1986-87 and 10.722 in 1987-88. Since inception about 464 works in all were contemplated to be completed though by the end of 1987-88, 400 works had been completed. The organisation has an ambitious work schedule at present having on hand 580 works, estimated to be worth Rs. 468.5 lakhs, relating to several departments of Government, State-sector plan schemes, hostels, dwelling houses under Indira Awas Yojana (III & IV Phase), besides several miscellaneous small works.

Apart from the above-mentioned schemes, the Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes, Community development programmes, etc. are being executed in the district. (see chapter XVII).

POTENTIALITIES OF DEVELOPMENT

Bangalore Urban district is practically a district with concentration of industries excepting the Anekal taluk, where considerable scope exists for starting medium and small scale units which produce demand-based goods. There has been a hew and cry for the dispersal of industries beyond the urban periphery and thus Anekal taluk and some remote borders of Bangalore south taluk could be selected for setting up new industrial units or for demarcation of industrial areas. The great need for the dispersal of industries arises also on account of the already created urban congestion in the taluks of Bangalore North and some portions of Bangalore South taluk including the City Corporation and B.D.A. area and any further increase in the number of industrial units either small or large will intensify the ecological imbalance rendering the life and living conditions of the inhabitants miserable as if from the frying pan to the fire. Thus the original attributes of the City namely, an air- conditioned city, a garden city and an industrial metropolis should be at all costs maintained.

Avoiding the mal-effects of increasing urbanisation in the Bangalore agglomeration, such as congested habitation, pollution of air and water, degradation

of green vegetation in and around the city, increased hazards of life of the citizens in the city due to unmanageable traffic system etc., and finding rational solution for all the abuses of the present day 'modern' life are the needs of the day. This step becomes all the more imperative due to the growth of the city in all the directions unlike Bombay or Madras which have some natural barriers. Regulation of vehicular traffic and pedestrian movements, widening of roads, construction of fly-overs, fly-unders at the inter-section of railways and roads, circular or ring-roads for city transport system to touch all the important extensions of the city, deviation roads to help uninterrupted movement of inter-state transport vehicles must be given priority. Quicker execution of the scheme of laying a circular railway in the City, making use of the already existing connections between Kengeri and Anekal, Bangalore City and Yelahanka, the railway stations namely Hebbal, Banasawadi, Bellandur Road, Krishnarajapura, Baiyyappanahalli etc., (for details see Chapter VII) and introduction of electric traction particularly in the case of suburban trains which would touch the major extensions of the city, should be given prior consideration in the plan.

Of late, the Bangalore Transport Service division has introduced many routes which connect distant extensions. This Division has to give priority for a rationalised system of plying the schedules so that passenger's waiting period for any route-bus would be as far as possible minimised. Shifting of the present bus terminals (stations) at the Jayanagar, Jayanagar 9th Block, Jayanagar East, Banashankari, Vijayanagar, Marutisevanagar and the like which have been almost reduced to bus stops *en route* for a large number of buses, to a more extensive area or field in the nearby location must be examined as an immediate necessity.

Keeping in view the development of the City and its inherent features of transportation and communication system, width of roads, power supply system, water supply (both quantitative and qualitative) and a host of civic amenities for its inhabitants, the Bangalore Metropolitan Development Authority which has been already formed must leave no stone unturned in preparing a perspective plan which could ideally fit in to the coming hundred years.

In this district, as already explained, the scope of agriculture activities are limited, being restricted only to Anekal taluk and some limited parts of the Bangalore South taluk. The district does not present any bright picture for extensive cultivation as only about 3.97 thousand hectares of land (*i.e.* 1.83 per cent of land area) remained as cultivable waste. Intensive cultivation could be adopted beneficially. Multiple cropping system has ample scope for adopting since the present level of the coverage is only 5% of the net sown area. The scope for irrigation improvement is rather limited in the case of ground water usage, and in respect of tank irrigation about additional 40% of the sown area could be brought under tank irrigation under good rainy conditions. Soil conservation has ample scope in the

district since only about 10% of the land has been covered under contour bunding so far and the about 90% i.e., about 30,000 ha remained to be covered by the method. Since tank irrigation very much depended upon the rainy conditions, dry farming and water harvesting techniques in agriculture should be invaluable for effective agricultural activities.

Horticulture in the district has great scope in view of ideal soil and climatic conditions. Further, the city of Bangalore offers a good market for horticultural produces. Export oriented horticultural farms of All India Scheduled Caste Development Co-operative Society, for vegetables-cum-flowers, have enhanced the scope for growing horticultural produces. This society had been allotted 288 ha of land for growing flowers and vegetables. The district has ample scope for raising kitchen gardens in the extensions/layouts which have been formed of late. Growing of fruits, particularly grapes, papaya, sapota, etc., have been developed through farms in a scientifically organised way and the ever lasting demand for them has created a good market in Bangalore and elsewhere.

The animal wealth of the district promises good scope for the allied industries depending on them. The ever increasing demand for good milk and poultry products has created a bright future for setting up the milk diaries and poultry farms. In view of the existing wealth of livestock, the number of veterinary hospitals particularly in Bangalore City which are only two, are quite insufficient. An immediate action to upgrade some of the veterinary dispensaries in the city to hospitals must be taken so as to provide specialised services and treatment to the sickly animals at the hands highly qualified veterinary surgeons. The upgradation of dispensaries could be done in a phased manner.

Bangalore district has abundant tourist importance with the State capital being included in it. Besides, the City has been widely acclaimed as an important place of visit by all sections of the society as it caters to the desires and aspirations of the people of heterogenous dispositions. The City attracts experts from several fields of life like historians, pilgrims, educationists, scientists, businessmen, artists, industrialists, etc., by virtue of it being a treasure house of all faculties of knowledge. In a sense, the City is a gateway to the State being the centre from which emanate roads and rail transport to several other places of interest in the State. A great scope exists for facilities of board and lodge to visitors since people from outside belonging to middle rank of the economic strata may find the city costlier than other cities of the country.

Table-I showing some comparative percentages of workers under rural and urban areas for 1961, 1971 and 1981

| Particulars | 1961 | | 1971 | | 1981 | |
|--|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| I. Rural male/female workers: | | | | | | |
| a) as % to total workers | 12.55 | 5.84 | 18.78 | 2.54 | 11.45 | 2.40 |
| b) as % to total male/female workers | 15.17 | 33.75 | 21.11 | 23.03 | 13.29 | 17.34 |
| c) as % to total rural workers | 68.26 | 31.74 | 88.08 | 11.92 | 82.68 | 17.32 |
| II. Urban male/female workers: | | | | | | |
| a) as % to total workers | 70.16 | 11.46 | 70.18 | 8.50 | 74.70 | 11.44 |
| b) as % to total male/female workers | 84.83 | 66.25 | 78.89 | 76.97 | 86.71 | 82.66 |
| c) as % to total urban workers | 85.96 | 14.04 | 89.20 | 10.80 | 86.72 | 13.28 |
| III. Workers in relation to population: | | | | | | |
| a) Male/femal workers as % of respective population | 53.61 | 12.67 | 50.60 | 7.11 | 49.65 | 8.88 |
| b) Rural male/rural female workers as % of respective population | 61.72 | 30.16 | 55.57 | 8.22 | 54.80 | 12.54 |
| c) Urban male/urban female workers as % of respective population | 52.38 | 9.78 | 49.42 | 6.83 | 48.94 | 8.37 |

Table-II showing the taluk-wise percentage of workers in each Sub-class from 1921 to 1914 in the district

| Sl. no. | Sub-class | Bangalore City and Civil & Military Stn. | | | Bangalore Taluk | | | Anekal Taluk | | |
|---------|--|--|------|------|-----------------|------|------|--------------|------|------|
| | | 1921 | 1931 | 1941 | 1921 | 1931 | 1941 | 1921 | 1931 | 1941 |
| I. | Exploitation of animals and vegetation | 11.3 | 7.2 | 9.8 | 62.4 | 60.3 | 56.8 | 26.3 | 32.5 | 33.4 |
| II. | Exploitation of minerals | 100.0 | 9.5 | 20.5 | - | 90.5 | 55.3 | - | - | 24.2 |
| III. | Industry | 82.9 | 79.1 | 76.7 | 9.5 | 14.1 | 17.6 | 7.6 | 6.8 | 5.7 |
| IV. | Transport | 88.3 | 84.9 | 91.9 | 10.7 | 12.2 | 5.8 | 1.0 | 3.8 | 2.3 |
| V. | Trade | 77.8 | 74.8 | 79.8 | 15.7 | 18.2 | 14.6 | 6.5 | 7.0 | 5.6 |
| VI. | Public force | 91.8 | 84.2 | 87.1 | 7.5 | 14.9 | 12.3 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.6 |
| VII. | Public administration | 78.6 | 82.6 | 69.3 | 13.0 | 11.4 | 21.0 | 8.4 | 6.0 | 9.7 |
| VIII. | Professions and liberal arts | 86.2 | 87.4 | 85.8 | 8.4 | 7.9 | 9.3 | 5.4 | 4.7 | 4.9 |
| IX. | Persons living on their income | 94.7 | 96.1 | 95.4 | 4.4 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 1.1 |
| X. | Domestic service | 92.7 | 88.8 | 91.4 | 6.7 | 10.2 | 6.8 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.8 |
| XI. | Insufficiently described occupations | 89.5 | 67.1 | 70.5 | 10.1 | 29.5 | 25.3 | 0.4 | 3.4 | 4.2 |
| XII. | Unproductive | 61.7 | 69.8 | 83.0 | 21.6 | 20.5 | 10.8 | 16.7 | 9.7 | 6.2 |

Table III shows the talukwise total workers under each livelihood-class as per 1981 Census

| Livelihood class | Census year | Bangalore City & T.B.A. | Bangalore North | Bangalore South | Anekal | Total |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------|-----------|
| Cultivators | 1961 | 18,393 | 13,208 | 17,716 | 30,194 | 79,511 |
| | 1971 | 2,296 | 14,649 | 21,981 | 22,160 | 61,086 |
| | 1981 * | 1,903 | 13,488 | 22,275 | 25,071 | 62,737 |
| Agricultural labourers | 1961 | 4,506 | 2,149 | 3,197 | 7,349 | 17,201 |
| | 1971 | 2,586 | 7,318 | 13,858 | 10,070 | 33,832 |
| | 1981 * | 1,158 | 9,002 | 17,087 | 14,774 | 42,021 |
| Household industries | 1961 | 15,309 | 2,208 | 1,428 | 4,531 | 23,476 |
| | 1971 | 12,585 | 1,931 | 861 | 2,230 | 17,607 |
| | 1981 * | 20,856 | 2,379 | 2,548 | 3,563 | 29,346 |
| Others | 1961 | 3,13,356 | 31,396 | 12,797 | 8,807 | 3,66,356 |
| | 1971 | 4,35,023 | 37,383 | 38,133 | 8,298 | 5,18,837 |
| | 1981 * | 7,10,767 | 77,584 | 79,170 | 13,782 | 8,81,303 |
| Total | 1961 | 3,51,564 | 48,961 | 35,138 | 50,881 | 4,86,544 |
| | 1971 | 4,52,490 | 61,281 | 74,833 | 42,758 | 6,31,362 |
| | 1981 * | 7,34,684 | 1,02,453 | 1,21,080 | 57,190 | 10,15,407 |

Note- * refers to main workers only

Table IV shows the workers in each livelihood class under sex-wise bifurcation in urban and rural areas and their percentage to respective population in the area is given within brackets during 1961 to 1981 in the district

| Year | Urban/ Rural | Cultivators | | Agril. labourers | | Household industries | | Others | |
|------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| | | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| 1961 | Urban | 16,158 (2.48) | 5,709 (1.00) | 3,826 (0.59) | 1,524 (0.27) | 11,647 (1.79) | 7,278 (1.28) | 3,09,731 (47.53) | 41,227 (7.23) |
| | Rural | 39,735 (40.17) | 17,909 (19.02) | 7,093 (7.17) | 4,758 (5.05) | 2,808 (2.84) | 1,743 (1.85) | 11,416 (11.54) | 3,982 (4.23) |
| 1971 | Urban | 4,287 (0.48) | 232 (0.03) | 3,666 (0.41) | 802 (0.10) | 11,997 (1.34) | 2,812 (0.36) | 4,23,159 (47.19) | 49,793 (6.34) |
| | Rural | 52,582 (24.64) | 3,985 (2.04) | 22,273 (10.44) | 7,091 (3.63) | 2,535 (1.19) | 263 (0.13) | 41,176 (19.30) | 4,709 (2.41) |
| 1981 | Urban | 7,846 (0.51) | 654 (0.05) | 6,160 (0.40) | 1,923 (0.14) | 19,403 (1.25) | 6,605 (0.48) | 7,25,139 (46.78) | 1,07,006 (7.71) |
| | Rural | 49,733 (23.43) | 4,504 (2.32) | 21,665 (10.21) | 12,273 (6.31) | 2,697 (1.27) | 641 (0.33) | 42,209 (19.89) | 6,949 (3.57) |

Table V shows the current wages of workers in some establishments in Bangalore City and other places in the district

| Sl. No. | Name of the establishment | Unskilled | | Skilled | | Clerical lower grade | | Wages with allowances at the maximum level | | | Wages with effect from |
|---------|--|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|--|---------|----------------------|------------------------|
| | | Min. basic wage | Min. wage with allow-ances | Min. basic wage | Min. wage with allow-ances | Min. basic wage | Min. wage with allow-ances | Un-skilled | Skilled | Clerical grade lower | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 1. | UB-MEC Batteries Ltd. Bg | 150.0 | 1,448 | 240 | 1,538 | 130 | 1,428 | 1,808 | 2,138 | 1,628 | Current |
| 2. | Kirloskar Elec. Co. Ltd. Bg. | 500 | 1,827 | 545 | 1,972 | 645 | 1,942 | 2,077 | 2,462 | 2,412 | 1.1.1987 |
| 3. | Karnataka Vidyuth Kar-khane Ltd., Bangalore. | 780 | 1,147 | 1,190 | 1,776 | 1,190 | 1,776 | 1,590 | 3,203 | 3,203 | 1.9.1987 |
| 4. | John Fowler (India) Ltd. Bg. | 410 | 1,531 | 505 | 1,626 | 445 | 1,566 | 1,701 | 1,996 | 1,846 | 1.1.1987 |
| 5. | Ingersoll-Rand, B'lore. | 435 | 1,455 | 506 | 1,634 | 463 | 1,483 | 2,175 | 2,791 | 2,275 | 1.1.1985 |
| 6. | Kar Mobiles Ltd., B'lore. | 250 | 1,710 | 530 | 1,990 | 400 | 1,820 | 1,995 | 2,340 | 1,955 | 1.7.1987 |
| 7. | Bengal Lamps Ltd., B'lore. | 375 | 1,436 | 420 | 1,481 | 375 | 1,436 | 1,621 | 1,746 | 1,621 | 1.1.1985 |
| 8. | Mafatlal Plywood Industries Ltd., Bangalore. | 420 | 1,015 | 440 | 1,035 | 456 | 1,051 | 1,160 | 1,240 | 1,256 | 1.4.1986 |
| 9. | Graphite India Ltd., Bg. | 960 | 1,749 | 1,040 | 1,837 | 1,040 | 1,837 | 1,886 | 2,007 | 2,002 | 1.1.1987 |
| 10. | Tillers, Tractors Ltd., Bg. | 376 | 1,425 | 420 | 1,469 | 397 | 1,446 | 1,485 | 1,559 | 1,518 | 4.3.1988 |
| 11. | Elgin Electric Flour Mills, Bangalore. | 260 | 831 | 360 | 875 | 390 | 905 | 1,168 | 1,474 | 1,184 | 1.4.1989 |
| 12. | Yuken India Ltd., B'lore. | 275 | 1,402 | 410 | 1,727 | 400 | 1,722 | 1,937 | 2,332 | 3,072 | 1.1.1989 |

BANGALORE DISTRICT

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|-----|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|
| 13. | Krishna Flour Mills (Bangalore) Ltd., B'lore. | 387 | 814 | 640 | 1,180 | 514 | 982 | 1,488 | 1,665 | 1,845 | 1.1.1987 |
| 14. | *Best & Crompton Eng., Ltd., Bangalore. | 1,576 | 1,683 | 1,625 | 1,732 | 1,606@ | 1,646 | 2,118 | 2,415 | 2,516 | 1.1.1987 |
| 15. | Karnataka Consumer Products Ltd., Bangalore. | 380 | 1,453 | 450 | 1,523 | 450 | 1,666 | 1,514 | 1,722 | 2,061 | 1.4.19 88 |
| 16. | Shetron Metals Ltd., Bg. | 350 | 625 | 676 | 951 | 1,200 | 1,370 | 634 | 1,217 | 1,880 | 1.5.1986 |
| 17. | Kap Steel Ltd., Bangalore. | 345 | 1,187 | 630 | 1,554 | 810 | 1,352 | 1,378 | 1,895 | 1,472 | 1.10.1989 |
| 18. | Welcast Steels Ltd., Bg. | 343 | 1,453 | 354 | 1,464 | 150 | 1,120 | - | 1,690 | 1,356 | 1.1.1987 |

Note:-

- a) * The basic wages includes the D.A. of Rs. 1,526 for all categories of workers.
- b) The wages are rounded off to nearest rupee.
- c) Besides the wages several incentives such as reimbursement of school fee to children, free or subsidised canteen, conveyance, medical allowances, foodgrains free of cost, performance incentive, attendance bonus and many other allowances are paid depending on the agreement.
- d) '@' the wages are effective from 1.10.87.

Table VI shows the number of employment seekers as on the live registers under several categories of educational levels

| Sl. No. | Category | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 as at the end of Octo. |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| I. Graduates: | | | | | | | |
| a) | Arts | 7,233 | 8,122 | 8,956 | 9,360 | 9,847 | 10,369 |
| b) | Science | 4,631 | 5,368 | 5,890 | 6,211 | 6,498 | 6,624 |
| c) | Commerce | 3,692 | 4,450 | 5,197 | 5,829 | 6,405 | 6,820 |
| d) | Engineering | 3,273 | 4,616 | 6,420 | 7,341 | 8,260 | 10,195 |
| e) | Medicine | 1,773 | 1,097 | 1,080 | 680 | 712 | 740 |
| f) | Agriculture | 778 | 578 | 522 | 663 | 682 | 765 |
| g) | Horticulture | 84 | 18 | 26 | 35 | 48 | 47 |
| h) | Veterinary | 65 | 65 | 96 | 112 | 124 | 131 |
| i) | Law | 179 | 240 | 308 | 306 | 288 | 318 |
| j) | Education | 5,803 | 10,487 | 13,639 | 12,671 | 14,233 | 16,399 |
| k) | Others | 543 | 706 | 828 | 874 | 1,089 | 1,253 |
| II. Post-Graduates: | | | | | | | |
| a) | Arts | 4,365 | 4,447 | 4,717 | 3,914 | 4,184 | 4,958 |
| b) | Science | 2,274 | 1,951 | 2,185 | 2,024 | 2,228 | 2,695 |
| c) | Commerce | 434 | 467 | 581 | 384 | 540 | 764 |
| d) | Engineering | 22 | 24 | 29 | 42 | 79 | 104 |
| e) | Medicine | 41 | 30 | 33 | 22 | 20 | 34 |
| f) | Agriculture | 40 | 40 | 41 | 38 | 30 | 32 |
| g) | Veterinary | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 6 |
| h) | Education | 63 | 154 | 209 | 201 | 213 | 222 |
| i) | Others | 243 | 335 | 477 | 453 | 433 | 453 |
| III. | Diploma holders | 4,646 | 6,099 | 6,942 | 8,246 | 10,208 | 12,165 |
| IV. | ITI/ATS/Other Certificate holders | 6,530 | 7,809 | 9,169 | 12,537 | 12,514 | 13,834 |
| V. | Matriculates (in lakhs) | 1.095 | 1.313 | 1.531 | 1.506 | 1.678 | 1.875 |
| VI. | Below Matric | 45,908 | 50,361 | 54,390 | 56,204 | 55,938 | 59,560 |
| VII. | Literates, illiterates, etc. | 43,394 | 50,973 | 59,556 | 58,931 | 57,081 | 67,869 |
| | Grand total (in lakhs) | 2.455 | 2.897 | 3.344 | 3.377 | 3.595 | 4.038 |

Table VII shows the average annual retail prices of commodities of common use from 1963 to 1988 as existed in the district (inclusive of the taluks of Rural district) in Rs. per kg.

| Commodities | 1963 | 1969 | 1973 | 1976 | 1980 | 1983 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Rice coarse | 0.62 | 1.42 | 1.90 | 1.92 | 2.63 | 3.19 | 3.48 | 3.90 | 4.18 | 4.83 |
| Ragi | 0.39 | 0.89 | 1.31 | 1.26 | 1.35 | 1.95 | 1.95 | 2.08 | 2.15 | 2.52 |
| Turdal | 0.61* | 1.37 | 1.92* | 1.52* | 4.90 | 7.13 | 7.08 | 7.83 | 11.57 | 12.83 |
| Uriddal | 0.81* | 1.62 | 2.88* | 2.50* | 4.49 | 6.76 | 8.17 | 8.28 | 8.34 | 10.04 |
| Moongdal | 0.73* | 1.85 | 2.88* | 2.34* | 5.14 | 6.08 | 7.95 | 8.02 | 8.10 | 9.98 |
| Gramdal | 0.61* | 1.58 | 1.95* | 2.00* | 4.19 | 4.70 | 7.33 | 7.29 | 7.36 | 8.37 |
| Potato | 0.45 | 0.82 | 1.14 | 1.20 | 1.79 | 2.26 | 2.03 | 3.22 | 3.21 | 3.81 |
| Onion | 0.31 | 0.50 | 0.76 | 0.82 | 0.94 | 1.81 | 1.54 | 2.03 | 3.32 | 3.25 |
| Groundnut oil | 1.85 | 4.42 | 7.35 | 6.21 | 10.56 | 15.90 | 15.84 | 19.00 | 25.16 | 24.59 |
| Castor oil | 2.08 | 4.20 | 7.73 | 6.75 | 8.86 | 13.88 | 13.86 | 11.33 | 18.38 | 20.30 |
| Dry chillies | 3.33 | 4.27 | 5.76 | 11.31 | 9.67 | 12.72 | 20.28 | 18.05 | 20.00 | 21.50 |
| Gur II sort | 1.22@ | 1.48@ | 1.98@ | 2.41@ | 4.27@ | 3.80 | 4.46 | 4.66 | 5.36 | 5.76 |
| Coconut oil | 3.85 | 6.71 | 10.74 | 11.96 | 18.05 | 25.52 | 33.67 | 28.38 | 39.66 | 43.16 |
| Tamarind | 0.99 | 2.17 | 3.74 | 4.00 | 7.46 | 7.00 | 9.81 | 10.45 | 11.25 | 12.28 |
| Coconut each | - | - | - | 1.15 | 1.37 | 1.99 | 2.43 | 2.26 | 3.00 | 3.25 |
| Sugar | - | - | - | - | - | 4.98 | 6.40 | 6.58 | 6.73 | 7.04 |
| Salt | - | - | - | - | - | 0.42 | 0.61 | 0.61 | 0.61 | 0.70 |

Note:- 1) * refers to the price of whole-grains 2) @ refers to the price of Gur I sort 3) the figures of 1983 to 1988 refer to the B'lore (Urban) Dt.

Table VIII shows the wholesale and retail prices of essential commodities in Bangalore City between 1982 and 1988

(Wholesale prices are given in brackets in rupees per quintal and retail prices in Rs. per kg)

| Commodities | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1988 |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | March | March | March | March | March | March | March | December |
| Rice (medium) | 3.35 (307.5) | 3.60 (302.5) | 4.50 (395.0) | 3.80 (427.5) | 4.74 (396.7) | 4.43 (365.0) | 5.30 (383.8) | 6.40 (526.3) |
| Rice (coarse) | 2.65 (260.0) | 3.15 (277.5) | 3.90 (298.8) | 3.33 (300.0) | 3.89 (307.5) | 3.75 (300.0) | 4.40 (308.75) | 4.73 (413.5) |
| Ragi | 1.85 (140.0) | 1.81 (161.3) | 1.75 (156.3) | 1.85 (162.5) | 2.19 (180.0) | 2.18 (181.3) | 2.20 (173.3) | 3.34 (267.5) |
| Jowar | 1.56 (130.0) | 1.78 (140.0) | 1.85 (152.5) | 1.90 (172.5) | 2.37 (188.8) | 2.30 (197.5) | 2.13 (155.0) | 3.15 (210.0) |
| Wheat | 2.75 (233.8) | 2.93 (255.0) | 3.10 (270.0) | 2.70 (255.0) | 3.98 (363.0) | 3.60 (342.5) | 4.40 (350.8) | 4.83 (422.5) |
| Gramdall | 4.23 (321.3) | 4.13 (346.3) | 5.25 (495.0) | 6.70 (604.0) | 7.12 (641.3) | 6.25 (477.5) | 7.15 (645.0) | 11.75 (1,025.0) |
| Moongdall | 4.27 (402.5) | 4.85 (405.0) | 6.40 (628.8) | 8.10 (740.0) | 7.15 (617.5) | 7.08 (697.5) | 12.50 (1,162.5) | 12.50 (875.0) |
| Uriddall | - | 5.90 (412.5) | 7.33 (700.0) | 8.25 (740.0) | 7.59 (711.3) | 7.98 (735.0) | 8.50 (750.0) | 11.75 (1,000.0) |
| Turdall- | - | 5.92 (541.3) | 7.64 (661.3) | 6.24 (572.2) | 6.73 (563.8) | 10.13 (965.0) | 12.50 (1,142.5) | 12.50 (1,037.5) |
| Sugar (open Market) | 5.60 (537.0) | 4.67 (466.3) | 4.70 (449.8) | 5.80 (553.5) | 6.80 (662.5) | 6.55 (600.0) | 6.60 (620.3) | 6.55 (625.0) |
| Gur I sort | 2.78 (232.0) | 3.03 (220.0) | 4.50 (402.5) | 4.30 (370.0) | 4.44 (380.0) | 5.23 (340.0) | 5.32 (452.5) | 6.08 (405.0) |
| Groundnut oil | 13.15 (1,272.5) | 13.58 (1,337.5) | 15.70 (1,545.0) | 15.50 (1,510.0) | 15.95 (1,530.0) | 21.50 (2,025.0) | 23.50 (1,653.8) | 20.75 (1,970.0) |
| Coconut oil | 16.75 (1,600.0) | 21.63 (1,825.0) | 36.00 (3,350.0) | 33.50 (3,000.0) | 22.50 (2,075.0) | 36.75 (3,250.0) | 40.50 (3,700.0) | 43.50 (4,200.0) |
| Potato | 1.40 (100.0) | 1.68 (142.5) | 1.90 (160.0) | 1.35 (102.1) | 2.80 (205.0) | 1.80 (140.0) | 1.80 (125.0) | 2.15 (315.0) |
| Onion | 1.14 (80.0) | 1.08 (85.0) | 1.20 (83.8) | 1.15 (76.0) | 1.45 (90.0) | 1.38 (112.5) | 2.23 (140.0) | 3.70 (270.0) |
| Dry chillies | 13.25 (762.5) | 11.00 (675.0) | 11.00 (812.5) | 18.50 (1,450.0) | 16.75 (1,612.5) | 13.60 (925.0) | 19.75 (1,435.0) | 44.50 (3,300.0) |