

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

As assessed by the Planning Department of the State, Belgaum district upto 1979-80, was backward and since 1984-85 developed in almost all the sectors. Agriculture generates major share of income and stands first among the sectors. The wealth of livestock, forests, minerals, manpower, etc have been contributing significantly to the sizable increase of the output in both the major and small scale industries. The major irrigation projects have encouraged many productive sectors such as horticulture, inland fisheries and dairy activities to a considerable extent, and helped the growth of agro-based industries. The ideal climatic conditions and the soil wealth have been a boon for the development of sericulture for which there are immense potentialities. The people of the district are highly conscious of the merits and the potentialities of co-operative sector and also education as the exclusive media to help them in the achievement of economic development. The human resources are competent in quantum and quality for undertaking entrepreneurial functions for the best exploitation of the resources in generating optimum net domestic product. Above all, the infrastructural development being good, the district can raise to enviable altitudes in the map of economic development through an ideal co-ordination of other productive sectors.

Workers and Non-workers

In 1881, out of the total population of 8,64,014, about 50.83 per cent were engaged in productive occupations and this population was considered as active workers. In 1911 and 1921, the total workers comprised of 47.36 and 43.43 per cent of the population respectively. In 1951, 43.35 per cent of the population of the British areas of

Belgaum district including Chandgad taluk were workers, of which 26.42 per cent were self-supporting and the remaining 16.93 per cent were earning dependents. The total working population of the district was 8,60,638 in 1961, 8,59,783 in 1971 and 10,74,785 in 1981 and its percentage to the total population was about 43.38, 35.48 and 36.06 per cent respectively. Among the workers, the percentages of males and females in 1961 were 67.63 and 32.37, and in 1971 they were 80.26 and 19.74 and in 1981, the percentages were 78.30 and 22.70. Similarly, the percentages of rural and urban workers out of the total workers in 1961 were 86.51 and 13.49 respectively and the percentages were 83.15 and 16.85 in 1971 and 81.57 and 18.43 in 1981. More than 80 per cent of the workers were from rural areas though there was a gradual decrease in its percentage and that of the urban, on the increase. The participation rate in work for the district is given in the following table:

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>1961</i> %	<i>1971</i> %	<i>1981*</i> %
Rural area :			
a) Male workers to male population	58.95	57.24	57.23
b) Female workers to female population	32.02	16.08	18.00
Urban area :			
a) Male workers to male population	49.67	48.60	48.55
b) Female workers to female population	13.91	7.76	8.99
Total (rural and urban) :			
a) Male workers to male population	57.26	55.44	55.25
b) Female workers to female population	28.80	14.40	16.00

* Only main workers are considered for 1981.

The participation in work by men had decreased by 1.71% in rural areas, 1.07% in urban areas and 1.82 per cent in total between 1961 and 1971 where as the decrease between 1971 and 1981 was very

insignificant. In the case of female participation, between 1961 and 1971, the decrease was as steep as 15.98% (rural), 6.15% (urban) and 14.40% (total). Between 1971 and 1981 unlike that of men, the participation of work by female increased by 1.92% (rural), 1.22% (urban) and 1.60% (total). The total population of active working age group of 15 to 59 years was 10,22,245 in 1961 and 12,46,241 in 1971. But in this age group, the total actual workers were 7,34,293 (71.83%) in 1961 and 7,29,284 (58.52%) in 1971. The sex-wise composition of workers of this age group is 93.2% and 90.18% for males for 1961 and 1971 respectively and for females, the corresponding percentage being 48.81 and 24.14. The decrease over these decades in workers of each category is more in females than in males. The rural and urban composition of workers in the age group was 63.60 and 55.20 (1961) per cent respectively and for 1971, the corresponding percentage was 61.44 and 48.03 showing a fall of 2.16 in rural and 7.17 in urban areas over the period.

The male workers as a percentage of male population has been almost stagnant during 1971-81 whereas the other sex indicates a slight increase. Between 1971-81, there was an increase in number of female workers in each taluk excepting in Hukeri and Ramdurg in the latter period. But the taluk-wise participation rate in work by male workers does not deviate compared to that of female workers. The percentage increase in male workers is only 0.27 and in female workers the percentage is 2.71 from 1971 to 1981. The taluk-wise and sex-wise distribution of workers in 1971 and 1981 is as shown in table in p 485.

Migration of Workers

About 30.85 and 33.82 per cent of the population in the district was migrated population in 1961 and 1971 respectively from other places. Out of this migrated population, 2,87,282 persons (46.94%) in 1961 and 2,64,295 persons (32.24%) in 1971 were workers engaged in various industrial categories of occupations. Among these migrated workers, 2,19,996 (76.6%) in 1961 and 1,89,495 (71.69%) in 1971 were from outside the place of enumeration in the district. Likewise, 28,680 (1961) and 35,040 (1971) workers constituting 9.98 and 13.26 per cent of the migrated workers were from outside the district and 37,129 (12.92%) migrated workers in 1961 and 38,995 (14.75%) migrated workers in 1971 were from outside the State and only 1,477 (0.5%) and 725 (0.3%) migrated workers came from other countries in 1961 and 1971 respectively.

Table showing taluk-wise and sex-wise distribution of workers in 1971 and 1981 in Belgaum District

Taluk	1971		1981		1971		1981	
	Number of male workers	% of male workers to male population	Number of male workers	% of male workers to male population	Number of females workers	% of female workers to female population	Number of female workers	% of female workers to female population
Athani	78,792	55.21	94,836	56.56	12,040	8.88	22,908	14.32
Belgaum	1,15,783	51.43	1,48,471	51.59	20,870	10.24	34,309	12.99
Chikodi	1,03,680	54.94	1,22,127	56.41	19,348	11.03	25,539	12.41
Gokak	76,165	54.79	1,00,114	54.78	12,530	9.37	27,395	15.49
Hukeri	71,052	57.25	76,137	55.04	23,297	19.94	20,350	15.21
Khanapur	41,950	54.82	52,432	56.12	16,447	21.82	17,437	18.95
Parasgad	53,677	58.23	63,413	56.51	22,122	24.47	27,464	24.84
Raybag	49,898	58.26	62,889	57.19	4,859	6.46	13,329	12.94
Ramdurg	36,342	58.37	47,709	56.43	22,728	34.34	21,821	26.22
Sampgaon	62,745	57.81	73,458	56.46	15,458	14.59	22,647	17.69
Total	6,90,084	55.44	8,41,586	55.71	1,69,699	14.40	2,33,199	17.11

BELGAUM DISTRICT

Among the migrated workers from other States, 34,994 workers (about 1.76% of the population) in 1961 and 29,490 (about 1.2% of the population) in 1971 were from Maharashtra. Next to Maharashtra, were Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu followed by others. Migration to this district is comparatively more from rural areas of other districts and other states than from urban areas of other districts and other states. In 1961 a little more than 90% of the migrants were from rural areas and in 1971 it was 83.2 per cent. The movement from within the state accounted for 86.56 per cent in 1961 and 84.96 per cent in 1971, the remaining being from other states and outside the country.

The sex-wise composition of migration from rural and urban areas reveals that more women workers from rural areas have migrated to the district in 1961 (59%), but in 1971 (42%), whereas migration of men from urban areas in 1961 was 65% and in 1971, 80%.

Livelihood Classification

The 1881 census conceived six classifications of livelihood among the workers of which, the first five were considered to be active workers and the last one as following indefinite and unproductive occupations. About 1.95 per cent workers were returned as engaged in government service, learned professions, literary and art, 1.06% in domestic services, 0.47% in trade, 15.47% in crafts and 31.86% being engaged in agriculture. Eversince that period, agriculture has been a major source for livelihood. The categories of livelihood depended on by the workers have been modified from time to time. The broad industrial categories of work as in 1981 Census are: 1) cultivators, 2) agricultural labourers, 3) manufacturing (other than household industries), 4) other services. In 1961 and 1971, the categories were more in number.

Out of the total workers in the district, the percentage of cultivators in 1961, 1971 and 1981 was 60.33, 46.97 and 45.11 respectively and that of the agricultural labourers 16.71, 25.92 and 25.95 in respective years. From 1961 to 1981, the dependence on cultivation has decreased by 15.22 per cent whereas dependence on agricultural labour has increased by 9.24 per cent. In the case of other classifications of livelihood, the percentages of workers depending on them in 1961 and 1971 were 1.22 and 2.35 in mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, etc, 10.15 and 10.06 (household and non-household industries), 0.77 and 1.66 (construction), 3.41

and 4.91 (trade and commerce), 0.78 and 1.71 (transport, storage and communication), and 6.53 and 6.44 (other services) Thus, mining, quarrying, construction, trade and commerce, transport and communication have significantly attracted the workers. In 1981, classifications being simplified, cultivators were 45.11%, agricultural labourers 26.04%, manufacturing 4.55% and other services 24.30%. The following table gives the percentage of the rural and urban classification of various occupations.

<i>Industrial classification of workers</i>	<i>1961</i>		<i>1971</i>	
	<i>Workers in</i>		<i>Workers in</i>	
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
Cultivators	57.85	2.48	44.43	2.54
Agricultural labourers	15.63	1.08	24.22	1.69
Livestock, forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying, etc.	1.23	0.11	2.15	0.20
Household industries	5.33	1.69	3.67	1.59
Construction	0.49	0.28	1.13	0.53
Industries (other than household)	1.17	1.96	1.74	3.05
Trade and commerce	1.51	1.89	1.85	3.06
Transport, storage and communications	0.22	0.55	0.49	1.22
Other services	3.08	3.45	3.47	2.97
Total	86.51	13.49	83.15	16.85

Wages

The failure of rains and drought conditions have had their effects on wages. During the period of Ahmed Shah Bahmani (1422-1436), the pay of his troops was increased by him and many public stores of grains were opened for the use of the poor. Earlier to British rule, slaves existed in this part, being employed as domestic servants and labour mortgage system was in vogue till recent times. Under the Marathas, wages were paid to daily labour either in

money or grains whichever was comparatively cheaper in value. Normally, wages were very low and the frequent famines and drought conditions worsened the condition of the labourer. During Peshwa rule skilled workers earned about three to four annas (18 to 25 paise) per day and the unskilled about one to one and a half annas i e, six to ten paise. Around 1842, a field labourer got an amount of grains worth only an anna in money value. From 1850, the increasing demand for labour on railways, roads, other public works increased the wages. The daily wages of skilled labourers such as carpenters, blacksmiths, masons were four annas (25 paise) and that of brick layers was three annas in 1853. Around 1863-64, the fall in prices of staple articles due to the American Civil War put the labourers in an advantageous position as the real wages increased. But the famine conditions of 1876-77 resulted in lack of demand for field labourers and consequently, a large number of poorer working classes were thrown into dire distress. Several local fund relief works started during the middle of September of the year, gave employment to them at the wage-rate of two annas for a male, one-and-a half annas for a female and one anna for a boy worker.

The payment of wages given by private employers was mostly in kind, partly in board, partly in clothes, with a small present at the end of the term of service. Cash was paid in Government offices. Around 1876-78, a skilled labourer got eight annas and a unskilled labourer only three annas per day as his wage. The skilled workers working in Public Works Department, under railway contractors, forests, received comparatively higher wages. It was seven to 12 annas for masons, six to 12 annas for carpenters, six to ten annas for blacksmiths, eight annas for tailors, shoe-makers, painters, etc, and six annas for thatchers. The wages in villages were less than that in towns. The village craftsmen supplemented their income through tillage during the season. The field labourer would get his wages in the form of grains, the quantity ranging between two to five seers (80 tolas) of grains for a man, 1½ to 3 seers for a woman and half to one seer for a boy per day.

During the span of about two decades from 1881, wages were almost stable at eight annas per *diem* for skilled workers, excepting in a few years between 1885 to 1890 when the wages touched higher level at 12 annas (75 paise) per day due to the construction of the lengthy Southern Maratha Railway extensions. The maximum wages

per day touched even a rupee for skilled workers and eight annas for unskilled workers. The year 1891-92 witnessed the beginning of falling wages on account of the prevailing distressed conditions and want of regular work in agriculture. At the reduced wage-rate of eight annas per day for a skilled worker and four annas per day for an unskilled worker, the adverse conditions continued for a decade thereafter. The quinquennial average wages per month was Rs 6.8 for the unskilled and between Rs 17.5 to Rs 20.5 (skilled) for 1876-80, Rs 6.6 and Rs 17.6 to 19.2 (1881-85), Rs 6.45 and Rs 17.1 to Rs 17.7 (1886-90), Rs 6.8 and Rs 15.8 to 17.3 (1891-95), Rs 6.1 and Rs 14.00 (1896-1900), Rs 6.00 and Rs 14.00 to Rs 14.30 (1901 to 1905) and Rs 6.30 and Rs 15.6 to 16.7 (1906-10) for unskilled and skilled categories respectively. In 1912, the monthly average wages of agricultural labourer was Rs 6.25 and that of the mason or carpenter or blacksmith was between Rs 16.25 to Rs 18.75.

The period of First World War and the years immediately after it witnessed appreciable rise in wages mostly due to the deficiency of supply of labour in relation to demand for it. The demand for labour increased in the ginning factories, forests, public works, constructions and government departments. The war years saw the growth of industrial and commercial activities without any increase in population. Further, the district suffered the shortage in the supply of labour. Therefore, the wages proportionally increased both in respect of skilled and unskilled workers. The ordinary rate of wages for the skilled ranged from Re one to two per day whereas for the unskilled it ranged between eight annas to twelve annas. Further, the outbreak of influenza in 1918-19 added to the shortage of supply of labour contributing to the wage-rise. The post-war period of the 1920's witnessed a steady rise of wages on account of the availability of work in mills, factories, rice mills, forests, railways, etc. The average wage-rates per diem in the district during the years immediately preceding and succeeding the First World War in respect of the skilled, ordinary and field labourers were 55 paise (99 paise), 27 paise (52 paise) and 23 paise (36 paise) respectively, the figures in brackets representing the wages in 1922-23. Similarly, the average wage-rate in rupees for the same categories of workers in different important towns of the district for the periods of pre-war and post-war period (1922-23) was as follows :

Towns	Skilled		Ordinary		Field labour	
	Pre-war	Post-war	Pre-war	Post-war	Pre-war	Post-war
Athani	0.55	1.00	0.28	0.37	0.27	0.35
Belgaum	0.65	1.13	0.27	0.63	0.20	0.51
Chikodi	0.51	1.04	0.27	0.56	0.27	0.50
Gokak	0.70	1.00	0.28	0.49	0.23	0.48
Hukeri	0.50	1.00	0.22	0.50	0.20	0.37
Khanapur	0.55	1.35	0.27	0.67	0.23	0.55
Murgod	0.59	0.77	0.28	0.50	0.24	0.31
Sampgaon	0.62	0.93	0.31	0.60	0.26	0.48
Saundatti	0.55	1.00	0.28	0.46	0.26	0.47

Source : Statistical Atlas, Bombay Presidency, 1925.

In spite of the depression in prices during the 1920s after the First World War, the effect on wages was not significant at all. The labourers found work in mills, factories, rice mills, forests, railways, etc. However, the demand for skilled workers fell very slightly.

During the general depression of the 1930s, many economic changes took place. Money became very dear generally and the wages for agricultural labour fell significantly. The wages paid to them during 1930 to 1939 ranged between four annas to six annas for men and that for women was still less. In certain taluks, like Athani and Chikodi, these low rates of wages continued even upto 1945. It was only in forest taluk of Khanapur, a higher wage rate prevailed at Rs 0.75 during the 1930s and increased to Rs 1.25 in the 1940s. The period of the Second World War and the post-war situations encouraged the economy of the country in general, causing a gradual increase of wages along with the price rise. In 1947, the wages of workers ranged between 62 paise to Re one in the taluk towns. Around 1948, the increase in the wage-rate was due to the inflated prices of many essential articles, shortage of agricultural implements and the feeding stuffs. The wages increased to Rs 1.26 in urban and to Rs 1.18 in rural areas for field labourers, to Rs 1.41 in urban and Rs 1.14 in rural areas for unskilled labourers and to Rs 2.63 and

Rs 1.84 for the skilled workers in urban and rural areas respectively. In this year, the wages increased to about 12 to 25 per cent. The percentage increase of average daily wages in 1948-49 over 1938-39 was 407 and 421 for field labourer in rural and urban areas respectively and the increase in respect of skilled workers was 153 (urban) and 182 (rural) per cent, and for the unskilled, 290 (urban) and 365 (rural) per cent.

In 1951-52, the daily wages of agricultural labour was about Rs 1.25 in Athani, Rs 1.50 in Chikodi, Re one in Hukeri, Rs 1.25 in Khanapur, 88 paise in Paragad, Rs 1.25 in Ramdurg and Rs 1.50 in Raybag. In other places the wages were almost the same.

The Commissioner of Labour compiled wage-rates of some skilled and unskilled categories of labour as existed in September 1954 in representative urban and rural areas of the district. Accordingly, the wages were Rs 3.25 and Rs 2.50 for carpenters, Rs 2.00 and Rs 2.50 for cobblers, Rs 2.50 for blacksmiths in both the places, Rs 1.50 and Re 1.00 for men-field labour, Rs 1.25 and 62 paise for women field labour, Rs 1.50 and Re 1.00 for other agricultural men labour and Rs 1.25 and 50 Paise for other agricultural women labour in Chikodi and Athani respectively which represented urban places. At Saundatti, which represented the rural area, the wages were Rs 2.50 for the above skilled categories and Re 1.00 and 62 paise only for men and women field labourers respectively. The wages of agricultural labour unlike that of industrial workers are comparatively non-responsive and less sensitive in relation to price rise. During some years after Reorganisation of States, the agricultural wages were mostly stable in certain places and in some others, the rise was marginal. The wages of agricultural labour between 1956 to 1959 was stationary at Rs 1.50 in Chikodi and Khanapur, Re 1.00 in Athani and Paragad, Rs 1.25 in Raybag, Rs 0.75 in Hukeri, but increasing from Re 1.00 to Rs 1.75 in Belgaum and decreasing in Ramdurg from Rs 1.50 to Re 1.00.

The period from the Third Five Year Plan witnessed an increasing trend in wages due to increased government activities, expansion programmes under economic plans, inflationary situation, etc. The average wages paid to the field labour-men has increased gradually from 1966 to 1974 in the district. The rates were Rs 1.82 (1966), Rs 2.11 (1967), Rs 2.40 (1968), Rs 2.45 (1969), Rs 2.56 (1970), Rs 2.62 (1971), Rs 2.68 (1972), Rs 2.75 (1973) and Rs 2.83 (1974).

These rates in the district have been always less than the State average rates for respective years, while comparing the wage pattern in different parts of the State.

The Director of Economics and Statistics in Karnataka has been collecting average agricultural wages of each district since 1965 selecting four villages from each of the taluks. Accordingly, in 1966 the daily wages of skilled workers were Rs 3.72 (carpenters), Rs 3.94 (blacksmiths) and Rs 3.40 (cobblers). These rates rose to Rs 6.11 (carpenters), Rs 6.05 (blacksmiths) and Rs 5.14 (cobblers) in 1975. In 1982, 1983, 1985, the ruling wages were Rs 11.65, Rs 12.48 and Rs 15.57 for carpenters, Rs 10.43, Rs 11.34 and Rs 14.47 for blacksmiths, and Rs 8.78, Rs 8.58 and Rs 11.43 for *mochis* during the respective years. For the field labourers, the wages in 1966 and 1975 ruled at Rs 1.82 and Rs 3.00 for men, Rs 1.18 and Rs 2.01 for women and Rs 0.92 and Rs 1.54 for children. Similarly, for the same years, the wages for other agricultural labourers were Rs 1.90 and Rs 2.98 for men, Rs 1.19 and Rs 1.95 for women and Rs 0.96 and Rs 1.58 for children and the herdsmen were paid Rs 1.51 and Rs 2.43 (men), Rs 0.97 and Rs 1.84 (women) and Rs 0.86 and Rs 1.32 (children). From 1976 onwards the wages of workers were compiled, based on the classification of lands as A, B, C and D in dry, wet and garden lands. From 1976 to 1985, the wages of labour working on the four classified lands of dry lands increased from Rs 4.45 to Rs 7.83 (A), Rs 3.65 to Rs 7.31 (B), Rs 2.10 to Rs 5.55 (C) and Rs 4.45 to Rs 6.70 (D) in 1983. In the case of wet lands, the rise in wages for workers from 1976 to 1985 was from Rs 5.25 to Rs 7.74 in A class, Rs 4.40 to Rs 7.76 in B class, and from Rs 2.20 to Rs 5.52 in C class lands. On the other hand, the wages to workers on the garden lands in 1976 and 1983 were Rs 6.25 and Rs 5.66 (A class), Rs 4.35 and Rs 5.44 (B class) and Rs 2 and Rs 3.80 (C class).

Minimum Wages

Under-employment, absence of a totally monetised agricultural wage system in the rural areas, seasonal unemployment in agriculture and some manufacturing establishments, exploitation of wage earners by employers etc, have initiated the Central and State Governments for enforcing and also revising the Minimum Wages Act which was enacted in 1948 by the Government of India. This Act empowered the State Government to fix and revise the minimum wages from time to time, based on the movement of Consumer Price Index. Thus, the

Government of Karnataka fixed the minimum rate and revised it for several categories of employment.

The minimum wages in the State were fixed for agricultural labourers in 1959 and revised subsequently in 1968, 1973 and 1975, and in addition, wages were also fixed and revised in respect of various other categories of workers. Around February–March 1982, in consultation with the Karnataka State Minimum Wages Advisory Board, Government of Karnataka effected a revision of wages for several categories of workers which finally came into effect from 1985. Accordingly, from February 1985, the revised minimum wages of agricultural labourers ranged between Rs 9.50 and Rs 12.00 on dry land, Rs 10.50 and Rs 12.00 on wet land, Rs 11.50 and Rs 12.00 on garden land in A class category, at Rs 9.50 on all types of land in class B lands, Rs 10 and Rs 14 on all types of lands of C class. Further, the wages on monthly basis, as revised ranged between Rs 180 to Rs 240 for residential labour with and without food and clothing respectively with an additional amount of Rs 15 when the workers supplied the bullocks.

Among the several industrial categories where the Act is operative, films, hotels, motor transport, *agarbatti*, tanneries, leather manufacturing, rice flour and dal mills, Khandasari sugar, tailoring, cotton ginning and pressing, ceramics and potteries, printing presses, carpentry and saw mills are some of the noted manufacturing establishments in the district whose wage particulars are considered here. Minimum wages in film industries were revised in May 1984. The exhibition sector is prominent in the district having 73 cinema houses in all in 1984–85 and the city of Belgaum is in Zone II. The places such as Nipani, Gokak, Athani, Ramdurg, Bailhongal, Sankeshwar, Chikodi and Saundatti are in the Zone IV and the other places having the cinema houses in Zone V. The revised monthly wages range between Rs 381.85 to Rs 440.45 in Zone II, Rs 291.70 and Rs 407.40 in Zone IV and Rs 268.90 and Rs 397.55 in all other places.

The minimum wages of workers in *agarbatti* industries were revised from June 1984, according to which, the daily wages of workers of different categories ranged from Rs 1.55 to Rs 3.55 for *batti* rolling, Rs 8.60 to Rs 10.95 for packing, Rs 1.35 to Rs 4.90 for case packing (piece work rate per maund), and Rs 9.50 per day for others. The monthly wages ranged from Rs 243 to Rs 362 for the clerical and other staff.

The minimum wages for beedi rolling were revised with effect from 25-7-1986; according to which, Rs 11.50 for rolling 1,000 beedis, Rs 25 for tying one lakh beedis, Rs 7.05 for converting 1½ kg of tobacco into snuff and Rs 292.50 per month if appointed on monthly basis were fixed. In this industry for several other categories of work, the monthly wages ranged between Rs 292.50 to Rs 499.50. In snuff industry, a piece rate of wage ranging from Rs 0.65 to Rs 7.05 is fixed for different works. In the case of some other industries, particulars of range of minimum wages are tabulated as in pp: 495-496.

In addition to the basic rates of wages, cost of living allowances for workers in all industries are fixed. Recently, this rate of allowance has been revised with effect from 1-4-1985, for industries namely, *agarbatti*, printing presses, residential hotels, films, tailoring, cotton ginning, rice, flour, dal mills and ceramics.

In actual practice, wages are the result of mutual agreement between the employer and the employee. The employers in most of the ginning factories are paying Rs 348.40 paise for its workers as monthly wages. The gross amount inclusive of allowances figures to about Rs 400 to Rs 800 per month. Tile manufacturing companies of Khanapur are paying daily wages between Rs 8.50 to Rs 11.75 per day for unskilled workers and Rs 12 to Rs 15 per day for skilled workers. The beedi workers in Nipani are paid Rs 10.40 for rolling 1,000 beedis and bonus is also paid to them ranging between Rs 250 to Rs 800. The current wages of workers in some noted establishments are given in the following table:

Statement showing wages of workers as existed in 1986 in some establishments in Belgaum District

Name of the establishment	Monthly wages of			
	Unskilled		Skilled	
	Basic minimum	Gross at the minimum	Basic minimum	Gross at the minimum
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs P	Rs P	Rs P	Rs P
Indian Aluminium Company, Belgaum	210-00	1,232-00	240-00	1,262-00*

(Contd in p 497)

Statement showing the range of revised daily/monthly minimum wages for different categories of workers in some other industries in Belgaum District - in rupees

Name of the industry	Wages effective	Range of Daily wages		Range of Monthly wages		Remarks
		from Rs	to Rs	from Rs	to Rs	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Residential hotels and catering houses	5-6-1984	—	—	247	425	Rs 75 to 90 deductible when food is supplied
Public motor transport	24-5-1984	—	—	390	420	Operational staff
		—	—	360	420	Ministerial staff
		—	—	270	430	Workshop staff
Tile industry	16-5-1978	4.50	6.50	210	—	Inclusive of all allowances
Tanneries and leather manufacturing	5-6-1984	9.50	12.90	—	—	For chrome tanning
		6.00	—	—	—	Other tanneris
		6.85	27.50	243	346	Leather manufacturing
Rice, flour and dal mills	26-5-1984	9.00	16.00	350	390	—
Khandasari sugar factories	25-5-1984	9.50	—	247	600	—
Tailoring industries	24-5-1984	10.50	18.00	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Toddy tapping	25-5-1984	9.40	12.90	243	400	—
Ceramics, Stoneware and pottery	25-5-1984	9.50	15.50	247	403	—
Cotton ginning & Pressing	25-5-1984	9.50	13.90	247	361.40	Rs 360 fixed for office staff
Printing presses	28-5-1984	9.50	15.00	247	390	—
				300	400	For office staff
Carpentry, saw mill industries	9-11-1984	9.50	15.00	247	390	For carpentry only
		10.20	14.50	265	377	For saw mills only
Agriculture (soil conservation)	31-10-1984	10.00	—	—	—	—
Sericulture	6-6-1984	13.00	15.00	—	—	In grainages and rearing work
		9.50	14.00	—	—	In Silk Farms and nurseries

1	2	3	4	5
The Belgaum Co-operative Cotton Spinning Mills Ltd	260-00 average	260-00	520-00 average	520-00
Sri Malaprabha Co-operative Sugar Factory, M K Hubli	339-00 average	795-00 average	382-50 average	858-30 average
Sri Hiranyakeshi Sahakari Sakkare Karkhane, Sankeshwar	339-00	793-60	382-50	856-80
Patson Structurals, Belgaum	300-00	300-00	400-00	400-00
Gokak Mills, Gokak Falls	924-28	952-81	979-41	1,009-35

*Subsidised canteen and conveyance

Employment

During the earlier centuries, several traditional jobs like weaving, oil pressing, carpentry, tailoring, smithy, bangle making, fishing, hunting, fowl rearing, pottery and many other professions offered employment to people besides agriculture as a main occupation. Women engaged themselves in spinning in their spare time. Trading was another important means of livelihood for which Belgaum and Nipani were noted centres. Around 1793, the socio-economic conditions in Kittur revealed that the forest wealth led to the growth of many industries and handicrafts. The rich men used to employ Kalawants who knew the art of dancing and singing which they performed on occasions of marriages, etc, on a contract basis. Weaving industry in the district had been a source of employment in spite of the setback to the industry in 1822 due to rise of price of thread before 1818. Around 1849, over 200 families depended on dyeing and printing the cloth at Manoli. More than half of the population of Gokak at that period depended on weaving, dyeing and printing on the cloth. At Athani, there were about 2,327 looms sustaining about 5,000 people, but by 1898, this industry became insignificant. Sometimes occasions like drought, famine or plague, many development works, etc, created new type of employment. In 1878, the rat plague caused employment of rat-catchers who were paid a rupee for every one hundred rats killed. Railways which were laid around 1882 to 1887 created fresh opportunities to work. The movement of labour into and out of the district, confining to

neighbouring districts of Kolhapur and other southern Maratha native States took place for trade and employment. The coppice burning which was stopped around 1850 in the district encouraged the people to move to Goa and Sawantawadi where it was allowed. When arrangements were made to allot lands for this purpose, such movement stopped since 1875. The Census of 1881 mentions about the workers in government services, learned professions, literature, arts, crafts, etc, besides agriculture. According to 1881 Census 2,75,345 persons depended on agriculture, 1,33,653 engaged in crafts, 17,082 in government services, learned professions, arts, etc, 9,207 in domestic services, 4,085 in trade. In 1921, to mention some categories of employment, apart from 7,12,877 persons engaged in pasture and agriculture, there were (number given in brackets) textile workers, weavers, workers in cotton, wool, silk, etc, at home and factories (34,468), carpenters and joiners (9,881), basket makers, thatchers, workers in bamboos, reeds, etc, (3,590), potters (5,762), blacksmiths (4,689), brass, copper and smiths etc (460), rice pounders and flour grinders (1,715), gram parchers (749), vegetable oil manufacturers (896), sweet-meat makers (399), butchers (2,052), toddy drawers (697), stone cutters, dressers (3,829), brick masons (4,277), tailors (4,556), shoe makers (5,031), washermen (3,393), barbers (4,953), traders in oil, salt, condiments, fruits, etc (18,725), milk, butter, fish, poultry, etc (1,964), grain and pulses (4,034), hay, grass and fodder (223), fuel, cowdung cakes, etc (2,346). trade in piece goods, textiles, etc (5,169). Besides the employment in various cottage and small scale industries, employment in the organised category in the district can be traced through the trade unions and industries that existed.

By the end of December 1947, there were 36 perennial factories employing 4,059 workers and 83 seasonal factories having 2,182 workers in the district. Of the perennial factories, there were one government and one local fund factory employing 60 workers, four textile factories with 2,880 workers, nine engineering (253), nine food, drink and tobacco (503), three chemicals and dyes (184), four paper and printing (49), four processing of wood, stone and glass (39), and one relating to hides and skins (16), and one miscellaneous with 75 workers. Among the seasonal factories, 56 of them relating to food, drink and tobacco employed 1,546 workers, one chemical and dyes factory (15 workers), 26 cotton gins and presses with 621 workers.

The Government of Bombay, collected employment particulars of unskilled labour in the State dividing it into seven areas ; of which,

Belgaum area was one comprising several districts including Belgaum district. According to this, in 1953 in the Belgaum region, the average daily workers numbered 4,537 men, 1,133 women and 113 children. Of all the regions of the State of Bombay, Belgaum region had the least percentage of men workers (78.43) and maximum percentage of women workers (19.61). Around 1952, the average number of workers employed daily in registered factories under the Factories Act in the district was 5,921. The total number of employees, others, etc, as on 31-3-1953 working in establishments governed by Shops and Establishments Act 1948 were 11,376 in the four municipal areas of the district where the act was applicable. Among them, 5,275 were employed in shops, 1,321 in commercial establishments, 148 in residential hotels, 1,610 in restaurants and eating houses, 234 in theatres, etc, and 2,788 members of the employers' families working in all establishments.

The district-wise annual survey of industries in the State of Karnataka revealed that the employment in registered factories had increased considerably from 8,354 in 1962 to 9,601 in 1966, and 16,114 in 1969 and on to 20,112 in 1975. Later, their number increased to 41,448 as on 31-3-1984 and thereon to 49,642 as on 31-3-1985.

The Department of Industries and Commerce in Belgaum has assessed the quantum of existing employment in large, medium, small and cottage industrial units. According to it, the total number employed in all the categories of industries in the district were about 36,547 in 1971-72, 52,786 as on 31-1-1979 and 54,789 as on 31-3-1985. The total number of employees in establishments during recent years is as follows :

<i>Category of employers</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>1981</i>	<i>1982</i>	<i>1983</i>	<i>1984</i>
Central Government	4,566	4,842	4,979	4,798	5,264
State Government	26,292	24,079	24,660	23,993	26,021
Central Quasi Government	2,375	2,719	2,854	2,894	3,290
State Quasi Government	4,126	4,358	4,478	4,474	3,988
Local Bodies	3,835	3,831	3,561	3,593	3,537
Total	41,194	39,829	40,532	39,842	42,100

The District Employment Exchange, Belgaum with the jurisdiction of its activity over the entire district was started in 1956 and is guiding the employment seekers in the choice of suitable jobs. The services of the exchange had been utilised by 326 establishments of several categories of employers in 1984-85 and the number of such establishments in each category in 1984-85 was as follows: 81 in Central Government offices, 86 in State Government offices, 79 in Quasi Government offices, 23 in Local Bodies, 29 in Private Establishments (Act), 28 in Private Establishment (Non-Act). In 1985-86, 299 establishments had utilised the services of the exchange.

The exchange registers the employment seekers of all educational levels including illiterates for their placements. The total applicants on the Live-Register and the placements effected for some years from 1961 has been tabled below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Persons on the Live-Register</i>	<i>Total registered for the year</i>	<i>Vacancies notified</i>	<i>Placements effected in the year</i>	<i>Percentage of placements to no. of vacancies notified</i>
1961	4,767	6,440	1,296	840	64.81
1966	8,942	8,233	1,287	883	68.61
1971	14,910	11,964	2,312	1,741	75.30
1976	26,997	15,640	1,678	1,072	63.89
1981	43,634	21,873	3,176	576	18.14
1982	30,700	13,165	1,416	998	75.64
1983	35,800	16,324	2,611	1,912	73.23
1984	37,615	14,763	1,739	818	46.92
1985	40,230	14,827	1,362	1,062	77.97
1986	53,532	13,268	864	561	64.93

Since the number of placements have been far less than the number of registrations every year, a heavy accumulation of unemployment has resulted. The unemployment of job seekers with general educational qualification is comparatively more

than that of technically qualified persons. The proportion of unemployed persons in the broad groups of different educational levels to total employment seekers as per the Live-Register as at the end of March 1981 and 1986 were 10.24 and 6.9 (Graduates), 0.33 and 0.77 (Diploma holders), 0.29 and 0.56 (ITI Certificate holders), 0.77 and 1.40 (Typists), 0.12 and 0.2 (Stenographers), 1.58 and 3.81 (SSLC with TCH), 0.14 and 0.43 (SSLC with CPED), 0.17 and 0.58 (SSLC with Nursery), 52.41 and 58.71 (SSLC), 2.29 and 3.90 (PUC/Inter), 1.24 and 1.55 (Driving Licence holders), 5.21 and 9.97 (below SSLC), 7.52 and 5.96 (Literates), 0.49 and 0.63 illiterates and others being 17.18 and 4.63 per cent in respective years. Out of 53,532 (46,728 men and 6,804 women) on the live register as at the end of March 1986, 53,377 (46,592 m, 6,785 w) were unemployed and only 155 (136 m, 19 w) got appointments. The education-wise break-up of the applicants on the live register for the period was 3,693 (3,099 m, 594 w) graduates, 411 (407 m, 4 w) diploma holders, 302 ITI/apprenticeship holders, 109 (77 m, 32 w) stenographers, 36,848 (32,080 m, 4,768 w) matriculates, 5,337 (5,073 m, 264 w), below SSLC and 6,832 (6,779 m, 53 w) being literates and illiterates. The sex-wise registration for 1980-81 to 1984-85 in the exchange was 17,457 men and 4,416 women in 1980-81 and it was 11,623 and 1,542 in 1981-82, 14,053 and 2,271 in 1982-83, 12,334 and 2,429 (1983-84) and 12,682 and 2,145 (1984-85) respectively for men and women. The total placements effected out of the total registrations constituted only 3.05 and 0.97 per cent in 1980-81 for men and women in respective sex-wise registration. The percentages for 1981-82 were 7.77 (men) and 6.16 (women), 10.67 and 18.14 (1982-83), 5.93 and 3.58 (1983-84) and 7.62 and 4.43 (1984-85) respectively for men and women. During the year 1985-86, the 1,181 industries generated an investment of Rs 8.38 crores and employment to 4,935 persons.

Prices

The out-break of famines due to failure of seasonal rains had been quite common and is known clearly from the 14th century affecting mostly the eastern parts of the district. This has been responsible for violent fluctuations of prices of staple commodities. The gradual failure of crops from 1787-88 to 1795-96 due to drought and locusts caused great distress though in October of 1791, there was plentiful rain which relieved the distress very much. Earlier to the rainfall following this severe famine of 1787-88, in the month

of May 1791, a rupee fetched six lbs of rice (three seers of 80 tolas per seer) at Dodwad, Murgod, Raybag and Kudachi, eight lbs at Gokak and ten lbs (five seers) at Athani. In the case of grams, the quantity obtained per rupee was six lbs at Dodwad and Murgod, eight lbs at Raybag and Kudachi and ten lbs at Athani. Jowar was obtainable at eight lbs per rupee at Dodwad, Murgod, Raybag, Kudachi and Gokak and twelve lbs at Athani. The years of 1824 and 1825 were of great calamity. Severe famine broke out in 1824 and the prices of grains in general was higher by 35% than in the previous year. During 1876, when serious famine raged nearly half of the district, the prices of grains recorded high and the rupee price of jowar increased from 43 lbs a rupee to 14 lbs a rupee. In Gokak and Athani, owing to the stoppage of exports from other districts, the price of jowar rose to 12 lbs a rupee. In 1877 the price of jowar in the district fluctuated considerably showing an upward trend in the early months. It increased from 19 lbs per rupee at the beginning of the year to 9½ lbs by August 1877 and thereafter gradually fell to 34 lbs by December 1877. During 1832, 1849 to 1851, the price of jowar was more than 100 lbs a rupee and on the other hand, during 1863-66, the rupee fetched about 20 lbs only. Over the period of 58 years, the quantity in lbs of jowar, wheat and rice sold per rupee had gone down by 21.3, 42.16 and 53.97 per cent respectively. The average quantity of these grains a rupee fetched, in the district for several block periods was as follows :

<i>Block period</i>	<i>Prices in lbs per rupee</i>					
	<i>Jowar</i>		<i>Wheat</i>		<i>Rice</i>	
	<i>Average</i>	<i>Min and Max</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Min and Max</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Min and Max</i>
1824 to 1828	61.00	52-68	53.60	46-57	47.80	43-50
1829 to 1836	84.25	47-103	61.50	28-87	50.75	28-69
1837 to 1841	69.80	59-76	55.40	39-69	39.40	35-49
1842 to 1853	86.83	58-112	78.16	53-105	59.92	42-72
1854 to 1862	59.33	39-79	54.00	22-81	40.66	27-65
1863 to 1866	19.00	17-21	13.50	10-17	15.00	13-17
1867 to 1876	38.70	26-45	25.80	11-38	23.77	18-32
1877 to 1879	23.00	20-25	13.33	12-14	16.00	13-19
1880 to 1882	48.00	56-25	31.00	18-40	22.00	21-23

Around 1863-64 and 1876-79, the prices of staple commodities soared very high throughout the district though variation in degrees could be seen in certain tracts. The actual prices at high level of some of them in different places are given below for certain particular years when they had been very high:

Quantity sold per rupee (in seers of 80 tolas)

<i>Place</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Jowar</i>	<i>Bajra</i>	<i>Wheat</i>	<i>Gram</i>	<i>Rice</i>
Athani	1863-64	9	9	8	8	5
	1876-77	8	9	7	8	7
Belgaum	1863-64	9	9	9	8	8
	1878-79	10	11	6	8	9
Bailhongal	1863-64	7	7	6	5	7
Samggaon	1863-64	11	9	8	8	8
	1865-66	10	—	5	5	8
Gokak	1863-64	9	10	6	7	6 1/4
	1877-78	11	11 3/4	5	7	4
Chikodi	1863-64	8	8	6	6	6
	1876-77	8	8	6	6	5
Sankeswar	1863-64	10	10	7	7	10
	1866-67	8	9	5	6	5
	1877-78	4	4	4	4	3
Nipani	1863-64	8	8	6	6	6
	1876-77	8	8	6	6	6
Raybag	1863-64	21*	24 1/2	16	14 1/4	—
	1976-77	20 1/4	16	18	18 1/4	—
Saundatti	1864	6 1/2	8	8	—	6
	1877	6 1/4	6 1/2	5 1/4	—	6
Murgod	1864	6	9	7	—	6
	1877	7	7	5	—	6

*All Raybag figures in lbs of 39 tolas

During the period around 1863-64, high prices were the rule and the American Civil War also was one of the contributing factors. During this period, the grain cultivation gave way to the cultivation of cotton considerably as cotton cultivation was found to be extraordinarily profitable and resulted in high prices of grains due to the scarcity of it in relation to increasing demand. On the other hand, during the period around 1876-77, famine hit hard to dislocate the economic conditions causing an abnormal rise in prices.

During the period of 1882 to 1902, the average prices of some food and other articles in the district had witnessed considerable fluctuations. The variations of prices in a quinquennium of certain commodities were as follows :

Commodity	<i>in rupees per maund of 40 seers</i>				
	1882-83	1887-88	1892-93	1897-98	1901-02
	Rs P	Rs P	Rs P	Rs P	Rs P
Wheat	2-06	2-58	3-27	4-15	4-54
Rice (common)	3-37	3-59	3-34	3-30	3-54
Bajra	1-70	1-64	1-73	2-50	2-60
Jowar	1-42	1-82	1-92	2-48	2-80
Gram	2-80	2-16	2-58	3-86	3-78
Salt	3-60	3-20	3-20	3-86	5-15
Turdal	3-53	2-42	3-08	3-85	4-27
Ghee	27-90	25-38	33-08	29-63	32-30
Wheat flour	2-59	3-07	2-91	5-77	5-00
Fire wood	0-48	0-63	0-56	0-45	0-47
Cotton (cleaned)	—	15-38	16-30	21-54	13-08

Regarding other commodities like timber which could be broadly classified under teak and jungle wood, sale price of teak per cubic foot was Rs 1.80 in 1879-80 and that of jungle wood was Rs 1.39. In later years, the prices fell for short period and in 1881-82, the prices per cft was Rs 1.75 and Rs 1.37 respectively for teak and jungle wood. During the years 1880-89 to 1892-93 the prices of teak rose to Rs 2.25 per cft though the prices of jungle wood was rather declining. In 1901-02, teak was sold at Rs 1.88 and the jungle wood at Rs 1.25 per cft.

As the First World War was approaching, the prices began to show a rising trend with minor degrees of fluctuation. By about 1913-14, the prices of staple articles had risen by more than 40% of the normal prices that existed around 1888-89. The price rise between 1903 to 1913 is evidenced in some taluks of the district like Chikodi, Hukeri and Parasgad. The following table shows the quantity of staple and other articles in the representative taluks sold per rupee:

Statement showing the quantity of certain staple and other articles sold per rupee in representative taluks - Quantity in seers and chatak per rupee

Year and place	Jowar		Turdal		Chillies		Jaggery		Tobacco		Groundnut	
	Sr	Ch	Sr	Ch	Sr	Ch	Sr	Ch	Sr	Ch	Sr	Ch
1903												
Chikodi	26	3	10	3	13	4	9	0	10	5	13	11
Hukeri	25	15	8	15	11	8	8	14	10	0	15	0
Parasgad	25	7	7	8	NA		NA		NA		NA	
1908												
Chikodi	12	8	6	3	4	3	7	4	3	3	8	14
Hukeri	12	8	6	6	3	9	7	0	4	0	7	8
Parasgad	13	6	5	15	NA		NA		NA		NA	
1913												
Chikodi	10	13	7	11	3	9	5	5	3	4	11	6
Hukeri	10	6	6	14	4	2	5	5	NA		NA	
Parasgad	NA		NA		NA		NA		NA		NA	

NA—Not Available

During the First World War period between 1914-17, the prices were mostly stable and in the case of some articles, there was a little decrease. The quantity sold in seers per rupee ranged from 12.37 to 13.25 (jowar), 12.62 to 13.72 (bajra), 8.74 to 9.99 (wheat), 7.80 to 7.75 (rice) and 5.77 to 5.50 (jaggery). Shortly after the war, the prices of food grains rose. In 1918-19, the quantity sold per rupee was 3.94 seers of jowar, 5.68 seers (bajra), 3.81 (wheat), 4.13 (rice) and 4.81 seers (jaggery). During 1920-21 to 1926-27, the prices began fluctuating and then on, the fall in the prices continued. Between these years, the price fluctuation in terms of quantity sold ranged from 6.19 seers to 9.13 (jowar), 6.12 to 9.19 (bajra), 4.94 to 4.69 (wheat), 5.19 to 5.56 (rice) and 3.25 to 5.00 seers (jaggery).

The declaration of peace after war did not bring about the fall in price, contrary to expectation. Controlling of wheat and rice was enforced under Defence of India Rules 1915. Import of rice from Burma from 1921 could bring about only a short-lived relief by lowering the prices. Maximum prices on essential commodities like gram, fire-wood, charcoal, salt and kerosine were fixed by the government. The trade boom at the end of war followed by a natural slump soon after adversely affected the commercial class. The slump in prices which was a feature of the post-war times was explained as the result of general trade depression in the world market and this depression being aggravated by strikes, *hartals*, etc, causing insecurity. The slump in prices became crushing by 1931-32 and thereafter prices began rising slowly for articles like jowar and bajra in the district though the price fall continued in the case of rice, wheat and jaggery. The quantity in seers fetched by a rupee in the district in 1928-29 was 10.81 (jowar), 10.81 (bajra), 7.19 (wheat), 5.94 (rice), 4.81 (jaggery) and the same increased to 22.25 (jowar), 21.00 (bajra), 10.69 (wheat), 11.43 (rice), and 7.87 (jaggery) seers in 1931-32. By about 1933-34 and onwards, the prices of staple articles like jowar, bajra and rice began to rise slowly and in the case of wheat and jaggery, the fall continued for some more years. By 1937-38 jowar was sold at 16.00 seers per rupee, bajra at 14.25 seers, wheat at 9.87 seers, rice at 10.69 seers, jaggery at 10.00 seers. The average retail prices of food stuffs were a little higher during 1939-40 as compared with that of the previous year. The prices were moving within limits till August 1939 and with the out-break of the Second World War, there came a general rise in prices in September 1939. In order to put a stop to profiteering by the merchants, the government issued a price control order on 9-9-1939 under the Defence of India Rules according to which, prices of essential commodities like grains, flour, meat, oils, groceries, etc, were fixed by the Government at the level prevalent on 1-9-1939, plus 20 per cent on the amount of such prices as the maximum prices to facilitate the retailers. Further, cheap gram shops were started in many places. From May 1945, the grains were sold in the district at concessional rates. The average retail prices of principal food grains showed a little downward trend during 1945-46 as compared to the previous year.

On account of the gradual rise in retail prices of food articles, statutory rationing was introduced for five years from 1943 to 1948 restricting the free-play of economic factors influencing the prices. In January 1948, deration was ordered and as the prices began to rise

during the first half of the year, fair price shops were opened for the people with low income from June 1948 and rationing was enforced from January 1949 which was removed in 1953.

Government of Bombay, beside rationing and opening of fair price shops had enforced several measures of price control during 1946-47 in the state. The price of some essential articles during the period from 1939 to 1947 which stretches from the years of Second World War to the year of Independence of India is given in the following table:

(price in rupees per maund of 3,200 tolas)

Commodity	1938-39	1939-40	1944-45	1946-47
	Rs P	Rs P	Rs P	Rs P
Rice	3-55	4-11	12-43	13-23
Wheat	4-46	3-40	15-18	14-86
Jowar	2-39	2-52	9-84	10-06
Bajra	2-24	2-48	8-83	8-49
Gram	4-20	4-86	11-11	NA
Turdal	6-00	5-73	15-49	24-39
Sugar	10-62	12-69	18-09	17-34
Tea	40-00	40-00	73-50	134-00
Salt	2-99	2-65	4-33	3-80
Beef	10-00	10-00	26-80	24-80
Mutton	20-00	20-00	181-20	67-20
Milk	6-86	5-72	12-24	18-33
Ghee	35-55	35-74	113-75	160-00
Potatoes	4-71	4-93	19-68	17-52
Onions	1-97	1-74	4-92	4-64

During the post—Independence years, the prices continued to rule high in the early years of the 1950s and the rationing of staple articles was still continuing upto 1953. Around 1955-56, the prices of jowar, paddy, ragi and bajra fell to some extent and again began to increase by the end of the decade. During 1955 and 1956, jowar

was sold at four to seven seers per rupee, rice at $1\frac{1}{2}$ to three seers, ragi at three to six seers, wheat around three seers, bajra at five to eight seers per rupee in the growing area of the crop in the taluks of the district. In subsequent years, the prices had an upward trend and the degree of change varied from place to place. By 1959-60, the quantity of staple articles which a rupee fetched was reduced to to about 40 to 50 per cent as compared to that in the middle of the decade. The average prices in rupees per Bengal maund during the later half of the 1950s for certain staple articles in the marketing centres were as follows: Rs 12.12 (Khanapur) and Rs 11.81 (Belgaum) for paddy, Rs 13.30 in Belgaum and Rs 11.65 in Khanapur for ragi, Rs 14.38 Athani, Rs 13.91 Gokak, Rs 12.05 Belgaum, Rs 13.11 Nipani and Rs 14.00 Kittur for jowar, Rs 11.85 Ramdurg, Rs 28.55 Athani, Rs 21.03 Gokak and Rs 17.93 Kittur for wheat, Rs 20.45 Athani, Rs 12.54 Gokak for bajra. The prices for groundnut and cotton respectively were Rs 17.98 and Rs 36.91 in Athani, Rs 15.25 and Rs 31.73 in Bailhongal, Rs 16.96 and Rs 35.58 in Ramdurg, Rs 16.22 and Rs 34.21 in Gokak and Rs 14.38 and Rs 30.48 in Kittur.

Since 1962, there has been a persistent upward trend in prices. There was further rise since 1972-73. Among several reasons, the increased money supply and consequent inflationary tendencies, increased Plan expenditure, frequent drought conditions, frequent and continuous deficit budgets, prevalence of black marketing, hoarding and other anti-social activities in spite of measures to curb them are notable. As directed by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India, the Director of Economics and Statistics in the State has been collecting the rate of prices of various agricultural crops from 1962-63 under four categories, namely, cereals, pulses, oilseeds and others. In order to collect the data, two villages per taluk are selected at the district office level. Similarly, the Marketing Department also is collecting the retail prices. The retail prices which existed as per the data collected by it in respect of some staple commodities in the district are given in the table on p 509 from 1963 to 1985.

Wholesale Prices

Wholesale prices of commodities differ from the retail prices due to various factors. There exists a gap usually between the wholesale and retail prices. In the district, the particulars of wholesale prices of commodities prior to 1955 were not available. Yet in

Statement showing annual average retail prices of commodities during some years upto 1985

(in Rs per kg)

Commodity	1963	1967	1971	1975	1979	1982	1983	1984	1985
Rice	0.40	1.38	1.24	2.52	1.81	2.64	3.56	3.79	3.50
Wheat	0.62	1.61	1.29	2.25	2.06	2.73	3.31	2.98	3.02
Jowar	0.56	0.99	1.02	2.00	1.55	2.42	2.32	2.55	2.49
Ragi	0.42	0.97	0.75	1.61	1.11	1.75	2.28	2.36	1.90
Tur	0.82*	0.78	2.01	3.00	5.08	5.49	4.39	5.35	4.78
Horsegram	0.42	1.18	0.96	1.50	1.44	2.79	3.66	4.04	4.47
Gur	0.83	1.83	1.43	2.48	2.07	4.33	3.41	4.27	4.27
Groundnut	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.32	—	—
Groundnut oil	1.96	2.87	4.53	7.65	9.14	14.24	15.96	16.81	15.95
Potato	0.41	0.77	0.76	1.20	1.54	2.19	2.27	2.18	2.00
Onion	0.37	0.42	0.46	1.07	1.60	1.32	2.06	1.46	1.84
Chilli	2.63	4.03	4.62	12.21	9.68	8.75	8.18	11.79	18.50
Tobacco leaf	NA	5.63	5.86	8.29	9.00**	8.75	NA	18.80	22.34
Tamarind	2.56	2.79	1.80	3.20	5.58	6.61	7.71	11.82	7.51

*1964 **1977 NA—Not Available

BELGAUM DISTRICT

Khanapur taluk, the wholesale prices per Bengal maund of 3,200 tolas were about Rs 2.50 for jowar, Rs 3.00 paddy Rs 1.62 ragi, Rs 4.00 wheat and Rs 2.50 for *huruli* or horsegram in 1936-37. This rate of prices continued to rule with minor variations upto 1941-42 and thereafter, began to increase. In 1942-43, the price per Bengal maund of jowar was Rs 10.00, paddy Rs 4.00, ragi Rs 8.00, wheat Rs 20.00 and *huruli* Rs 8.00 and in 1943-44, it went up to Rs 18.00 jowar, Rs 8.00 paddy, Rs 8.00 ragi, Rs 20.00 wheat and Rs 10.00 for *huruli*. From 1947-48, the prices began still rising and the following table suggests the wholesale prices for some years upto 1959-60 in the taluk of Khanapur :

<i>In rupees per Bengal maund</i>					
<i>Year</i>	<i>Jowar</i>	<i>Paddy</i>	<i>Ragi</i>	<i>Wheat</i>	<i>Huruli</i>
1947-48	13.00	9.00	20.00	26.00	11.50
1951-52	16.00	16.00	13.00	NA	11.50
1954-55	10.00	16.00	7.00	NA	11.50
1955-56	7.00	7.00	7.00	13.00	11.50
1959-60	20.00	13.00	13.00	26.00	16.00

In some places of the district, the prices per Bengal maund of commodities at the marketing centres during 1955 and 1960 were as follows : Rs 11.75 and Rs 15.72 for jowar, Rs 25.17 and Rs 36.71 wheat, Rs 16.25 and Rs 23.43 bajra, Rs 9.31 and Rs 12.99 maize and Rs 10.50 and Rs 22.20 gur in repective years in Athani and Raybag; Rs 8.25 and Rs 14.90 jowar, Rs 16.42 and Rs 25.46 wheat, Rs 11.18 and Rs 13.69 bajra in Nipani, and in Gokak the prices during 1956 and 1960 were Rs 15.85 and Rs 14.12 for jowar, Rs 19.12 and Rs 24.05 wheat and Rs 14.12 and Rs 14.08 bajra in respective years. In the case of commercial/money crops, the prices in some marketing centres for 1955 and 1960 were Rs 13.08 and Rs 21.93 for groundnut, Rs 46.33 and Rs 86.39 chillies and Rs 12.42 and Rs 25.17 gur in Sankeshwar; Rs 13.58 and Rs 21.90 for groundnut, Rs 31.35 and Rs 33.12 cotton and Rs 11.44 and Rs 22.31 for gur in Bailhongal; Rs 47.15 and Rs 83.08 chillies, Rs 10.74 and Rs 22.58 gur in Nipani; Rs 10.64 and Rs 20.16 for groundnut, Rs 25.50 and 42.94 cotton, Rs 67.50 and Rs 83.33 chillies, Rs 11.69 and Rs 25.28 gur in Gokak, Rs 33.11 and Rs 42.36 cotton, Rs 14.04 and Rs 21.97 for groundnut,

Rs 10.50 and Rs 22.20 gur in Athani and Raybag; tobacco was sold in Nipani at Rs 92.62 in 1958-59 and at Rs 129.67 in 1959-60.

Since 1962-63, the Department of Economics and Statistics in the State has been compiling the wholesale rates of prices also along with the retail prices. The table in p 512 gives the average wholesale prices of some commodities from 1963 for some years upto 1984.

The Agricultural Produce Market Committee of Belgaum, announces the existing rates for certain commodities. Accordingly, as on 12-6-1986, the range of wholesale prices in rupees per quintal was Rs 350 to Rs 460 for rice, Rs 250 to Rs 350 wheat, Rs 175 to Rs 180 ragi, Rs 230 to Rs 300 jowar, Rs 600 to Rs 680 turdal, Rs 380 to Rs 400 blackgram, Rs 260 to Rs 280 horsegram, Rs 175 to Rs 400 potatoes, Rs 40 to Rs 145 onions, Rs 360 to Rs 450 gur and Rs 900 to Rs 930 husked groundnut.

SURVEYS

Village Survey

Village survey monographs have been prepared by the Census of India 1961 for three villages namely, Balekundri-Budruk of Belgaum, Turnur of Ramdurg and Umarani in Chikodi which are mostly socio-economic surveys and they reveal the conditions existed at the time of the survey.

Balekundri-Budruk (Panth) presented the characteristics of a merged state village with some urban influence from the northern maidan region where the culture of both Maharashtra and Karnataka meet. This village is situated at a distance of about 13 km from Belgaum with convenient facilities of transport and communication. The village with its 210 households and a population of 1,337 at the time of the survey in 1962, revealed that its people were basically poor being subjected to subsistence level of living. The working population of the villages was only 549 (41%), distributed among cultivators (205), agricultural labour (156), other services (103), household industry (43), forest, fishing, etc (33), and trade and commerce (9). Agriculture is the mainstay of the village. Out of the total area of 1,084 acres, nearly 94% is cultivated and the remnant land is not fit for cultivation. Out of the 209 households, 100 households

Statement showing annual wholesale prices of commodities upto 1984

Commodity	(in rupees per quintal)								
	1963	1967	1971	1975	1979	1981	1982	1983	1984
Rice	57.81	105.69	112.96	237.92	172.71	242.50	246.88	294.94	341.89
Wheat	56.34	146.69	113.73	195.23	188.64	220.42	252.29	282.08	274.98
Jowar	42.67	81.58	91.61	187.08	147.81	195.83	202.00	193.02	230.42
Ragi	40.65	70.33	69.60	147.21	103.13	152.71	170.83	182.71	198.75
Tur	39.94	111.45	100.37	233.96	296.67	337.92	330.52	366.25	460.31
Horsegram	36.96	107.25	89.95	136.38*	133.30	246.25	254.75	314.06	340.00
Gur	96.04	173.88	128.39	217.08	196.88	366.27	221.88	269.58	384.50
Groundnut	61.36	139.30	140.96	271.59	230.00	613.25	NA	NA	NA
Groundnut oil	177.44	399.25	422.58	781.11	1,033.13	1,597.92	1,514.58	NA	1,729.17
Potato	36.60	75.33	58.44	102.46*	141.88	123.06	139.67	165.60	148.86
Onion	26.36	40.48	31.65	106.33	147.71	91.46	106.50	150.63	102.94
Chilli	248.08	352.56	396.59	1,130.00	947.92	669.98	718.75	681.56	968.96
Tobacco	485.00**	559.79	513.25	921.99@	652.08	641.88	NA	NA	NA
Tamarind	66.02	298.75	148.18	450.63*	549.79	523.71	560.42	641.58	932.71

Note : **1964 *1974 @1976

do not own any land and out of the 110 households owning lands, majority of the households owned less than five acres. The cropping pattern of the village mainly consisted of jowar, paddy and sugarcane, chillie and groundnut being minor. Apart from 136 households engaged in agriculture, 13 households were engaged in household industries such as amber charaka, carpentry, blacksmithy, goldsmithy, silk thread twisting, etc, six in trade, one in hotel business and the remaining in miscellaneous services. The average annual income of a household in the village came to about Rs 1,350 and the average annual income per adult male worked out to be Rs 232. According to occupational group, the average annual income per household and the income per equivalent adult male was about Rs 2,630 and Rs 379 for owner cultivators, Rs 1,728 and Rs 242 for cultivators of leased lands, Rs 676 and Rs 154 for agricultural labourers, Rs 949 and Rs 181 in household industries and Rs 771 and Rs 207 for others respectively. With regard to expenditure, the principal items of expenditure were only on bare necessities and the villagers could not afford to spend on recreations, luxuries, etc. The percentage of monthly expenditure on necessities like food and clothing was 35.8 and 10.8 for cultivators of owned lands, 40 and 11.2 for cultivators of leased lands, 61.7 and 15.14 for agricultural labourers, 58.0 and 15.9 for those in household industries and 45.9 and 13.9 in the case of others. Amount spent on education by the cultivators of leased lands was comparatively higher than that of others, being 6.4 per cent. In the village, debt had been incurred for various productive and also unproductive causes.

Turnur was another village selected for socio-economic survey. This village, 1.5 km from Ramdurg had a majority of the Kurubas who formed 71.5% of the population. At the time of the survey, the village had 224 households with a population of 1,109. The living conditions in the village were far from satisfactory since 208 households out of 224 lived in single compartment huts. About 60% of the population was workers, of whom, 90% depended upon agriculture and 50% of them being agricultural labourers. Out of the net cultivable land, nearly 7.5 per cent of it remained fallow. Besides agriculture, rearing of sheep was a major traditional occupation. In addition to these, tailoring, carpentry, weaving, blacksmithy, trading in grocery articles, milk vending, running tea shops, etc, were other occupations. Some of the workers followed other occupations as supplementary source of income. Out of 224 households, cultivation was followed by 94, household industries by 10, 104 households depended on agricultural

labour and the remaining 16 pursued other occupations. As regards the earnings per annum, about 10.2 per cent of the households earned less than Rs 300, 31.2 per cent between Rs 301 and Rs 600, 20.5 per cent between Rs 601 and Rs 900, 19.6 per cent between Rs 901 and Rs 1,200 and the remaining 18.5 per cent earned more than Rs 1,200 per annum. The tenant cultivators earned highest average annual income at Rs 2,295 and the lowest being Rs 576 that of agricultural labourers. The average annual income per adult male was Rs 281.7 for owner cultivator, Rs 468.5 for tenant cultivators, Rs 172.5 for agricultural labourers, Rs 220 in the household industry and Rs 490.3 for others which include such categories like services, trades, livestock, rearing, industrial labour, hotel keeping, etc. Likewise, the average expenditure was also the highest in the case of others (Rs 128.63) and lowest in agricultural labourers (Rs 47.48). The percentage expenditure on food, clothing and other bare necessities was higher for poorer categories and the expenditure on food and clothing respectively was 50.8 and 17.0 per cent for agricultural labourers, 45.85 and 12.81 for workers of household industries, 36.9 and 11.66 for owner cultivators and 20.79 and 7.44 for others. The percentage expenditure on education was negligible among the categories of workers excepting the tenant cultivators who spent about 1.56 per cent of their income. About 30 per cent of the households had incurred debt to the extent of Rs 26,281 and the average debt per household was Rs 386.5.

Umarani was another village predominantly agricultural, situated at about 6 km from Chikodi. In this village, 70 per cent of the population depended upon land either as cultivators or as agricultural labourers. Livestock, handicrafts like carpentry, basketry, leather works, tailoring, rope-making, broom making, manufacture of lime, village industries and trade, etc, were the other occupations to depend upon. Among 1,055 workers in the village, 582 (55.17%) were engaged in cultivation, 130 as agricultural labourers, 140 as general labourers, 133 as shepherds, 30 in household industries, 15 in trade, one in transport and the remaining 24 in service occupations. The village had 312 households, of which, 124 were owner cultivators, 46 tenant cultivators, 31 agricultural labourers, 68 labourers, eight in household industries and 35 of others comprising of livestock, trade, transport, services, etc. The average income and the income per adult equivalent of the household respectively were Rs 1,702 and Rs 328 for owner cultivators, Rs 1,594 and Rs 266 for tenant cultivators, Rs 677 and Rs 177 for agricultural labourers, Rs 757 and Rs 80 for labourers, Rs 914 and Rs 216 in household industries and

Rs 884 and Rs 267 in the case of others. The agricultural and general labourers had the lowest *per capita* income. The expenditure pattern revealed that major proportion of income was devoted to food, followed by clothing in all the families. The percentage of expenditure on food and clothing was 43.54 and 11.86 (owner cultivators), 46.70 and 10.83 (tenant cultivators), 62.98 and 14.60 (agricultural labourers), 65.49 and 15.88 (labourers), 57.34 and 14.84 (household industries), and 51.14 and 14.05 for others. About 57.4 per cent of the households are in debt, the average debt per indebted household being Rs 565.

Kolachi: A socio-economic survey of Kolachi, a village located at a distance of six km to the south-east of Ramdurg town was conducted in 1977 under the guidance of Dr K R Madi associated with A R Katti. The survey was sponsored by the Lions Club of Ramdurg, specifically to study the changes brought about in the village by development programmes and implementation of 20 point economic programme. At the time of the conduct of this survey, the village had 63 households with a population of 452, of which, the Reddy (48.4%) and the Kuruba (32%) were the major communities followed by Lingayats (9.7%) and others. There were no houses of Scheduled Caste people. The average size of the household was 7.2 persons. Nearly, 91.1 per cent of the people of the village belonged to agricultural class, either as cultivators or as agricultural labourers and the remaining 8.9 per cent followed non-agricultural occupations like carpentry, lime-making, running teashops etc. Among the crops grown in the area, bajra occupied 22.4% of the area cultivated, the rest being pulses (26.0), groundnut (25.5), jowar (9.9), and the remaining 16.2 per cent of the area being shared by sugarcane, cotton and *navane*. About 50 per cent of the households held about zero to five acres of land and 35% were having five to ten acres.

All the male workers appeared to follow the occupation of the ancestors. The main source of income of the village was cultivation and 50 households out of 63 depended on cultivation, eight on working as labourers, two in business and one as artisan, one in industry and one in miscellaneous services. Regarding the earnings of the households, 17.5 per cent of the households earned about Rs 11 to Rs 25 per week, 38% between Rs 26 and Rs 50, 14.3% between Rs 51 and Rs 75, 11.0% between Rs 76 and Rs 100 and 19 per cent above Rs 100. The expenditure pattern revealed that more than 40 per cent

of the households had been balancing their budget and a little more than 20% of the households were having the deficit. Most of the households earning Rs 11 to Rs 25 and Rs 26 to Rs 50 per week went under debt. More than 80 per cent of the households were spending part of their income i. e. 5% to 25% on medicines showing that people suffered from one disease or the other due to mal-nutrition or unhygienic conditions. About 80 per cent of the households had gone under debt for one reason or the other. More than 60 per cent of them had taken loans for productive purposes. The total amount of debt was Rs 1,08,583 shared by 50 households and the average debt per household worked to be Rs 2,172. The increasing contacts of the villagers with Ramdurg town had developed in them urbanised attitudes.

Socio-Economic Conditions in Kittur in 1793

An article by Dr K N Chitnis dealing with certain aspects of Socio-Economic Conditions in Kittur taluk around 1793 which had 285 villages comprising of 91 *inams* and 194 *khalsa* villages, mentions that the taluk had a total income of Rs 4,10,786.05 in 1793. Nearly 81.1 per cent of the income was derived by land revenue and the remaining 18.9% from other sources. There had been a practice of levying additional cesses besides the standard assessment. This extra revenue was Rs 45,161.62 in 1792 of which, 96.4% was derived from land revenue. Thus, land revenue had been the chief source of income to the taluk. The taluk had fertile lands watered by rains or rivers. Famines were not totally absent. The famine in August 1787 in the area due to failure of rains caused the price rise and jowar became very dear and was sold at 8-9 seers per rupee. The poor were starved to death. Kittur was also connected with many important towns and cities, industrial and commercial centres by a network of roads. There had been a sizable traffic in goods both during war and peace. The amount of Rs 6,618.62 collected on imports and exports indicates the increased traffic in goods. The fact that in Kittur, taxes were to be paid twice, showed that it was a viable unit economically.

A Business Survey of LIC

The Divisional Office of the Life Insurance Corporation of India initiates the conduct of a survey often in its jurisdiction and prepares a profile-plan-budget in order to assess the net potential for future insurance coverage. Belgaum district is in the Dharwad division of LIC, covered by the four branches located at Belgaum,

Chikodi, Gokak and Direct Agents' Branch at Belgaum. The LIC considers the workers between the age-group of 15 to 49 as the potential for its business in five market segments namely: a) professional and managerial, b) regular income, c) self-employed, d) agricultural labour and e) salary saving. The business potential of the Corporation is assessed on the basis of the income of workers per year who are broadly classified as high (Rs 18,000 and plus), middle Rs 6,000 to 18,000 and low (below Rs 6,000). The branches at Chikodi and Gokak have assessed the potential of the insurance coverage from 1983-84 taking both the urban and rural workers and the two branches at Belgaum from 1984-85 onwards. According to their estimation the number of persons who could get the insurance coverage and the total business in crores of rupees would be around 1,52,545 and Rs 83.85 crores (Gokak branch), 1,12,838 and Rs 112.94 crores (Chikodi branch), 4,15,902 and Rs 252.31 crores (Belgaum branch) and 1,76,845 and Rs 115.33 crores (Direct Agents' Branch, Belgaum) respectively.

Lead Bank Survey

Syndicate Bank is the lead bank of the district under the Lead Bank Scheme since its inception in 1969. During the first round of survey in 1971, a thorough assessment of the economic conditions in the unbanked centres was made with a view to chalk out a phased programme of branch expansion in the district. During the first round of survey, 22 unbanked centres were identified in the district in 1971. The second round of survey completed in 1973 revealed another 13 unbanked and one under-banked centres. Many of these places have been covered one by one.

The first district credit plan formulated for 1976-79, assessed the credit needs of various sectors of the economy at an estimated outlay of Rs 37.80 crores and the achievement was Rs 42.48 crores. The outlay and achievement of subsequent annual action plans were Rs 32 crores and Rs 30.46 crores in 1979. (See p 379 for subsequent years). At the review meeting of the Lead Bank held on 24-1-1984, the need for financing handloom weavers in Ramdurg, Sulebhavi and Katakol, leather industries in Athani and Belgaum, rope-making out of vegetable fibres in Athani, Bailhongal, Saundatti and Gokak was stressed. Further, places were identified for opening new branches namely Desur of Belgaum, Hiremanoli and Bailur of Khanapur, Ullagaddi-Khanapur and Sollapur of Hukeri, Kadrolli, Ambadagatti, Degaon, Anigol, Nayanagar and Bailur of Sampgaon, Inchal,

Asundi, Sopadla, Hooli and Hosur of Paragad, K Chandargi and Mudenur of Ramdurg, Shirgaon, Kerur, Borgaon, Hirekudi and Kothali of Chikodi, Mahiswadagi, Mole and Kusanal of Athani, Nasalapur and Kankanawadi of Raybag and Masaguppi, Akkatangerahal and Tukkanatti of Gokak taluks. Nine new centres were identified in 1985 for opening branches of banks. They are Gandigwad of Khanapur, Ghodgeri and Yalimunoli of Hukeri, Turakarshigihalli of Sampgaon, Mullur of Ramdurg, Aigali of Athani, Nandikurali and Saundatti of Raybag and Waderhatti of Gokak taluk. The action plan of 1986 envisaged an amount of Rs 90.90 crores for disbursement as credit to economic sectors to benefit 82,706 beneficiaries. The resource availability for loaning programme for 1986 from the banks including KSFC was about Rs 126.67 crores. The sub-group constituted consequent to Reserve Bank of India's new branch expansion policy during the period of 1985-90, identified twenty centres for opening new branches of commercial banks and 17 centres for opening new branches of Regional Rural Banks in a phased manner.

Industrial Survey

The Belgaum Chamber of Commerce and Industries, Belgaum sponsored an investigational survey of the industrial units in and around Belgaum city in 1973, entrusted to the Kirloskar Consultants Ltd, Pune. This organisation carried on the survey sending a questionnaire to 100 units of which, 61 units responded. Among them, based on the scale of operation, 52 were small, three medium and six large units. The survey in its findings, analysed the several problems faced by the units which existed then and classified them under broad categories as relating to land, labour, technical, marketing, utilities and other assistances. The majority of units faced problems relating to utilities such as raw materials, power, fuel, water, transport, storage facilities, etc and the next problems in importance were availability of labour, marketing, etc. The findings of the survey revealed that the estimated demand for various consumer items based on the total consumption in the district would be around Rs 209.55 crores in 1978-79 in which rural component would be Rs 152.53 crores. In this survey, the industrial development of the district had been compared with that of the neighbouring Kolhapur of Maharashtra as it was considered to have had similar background, and opined that Belgaum district had been relatively backward industrially but had a good potential for

development if manufacturing of standard products, diversification of industries based on the available natural resources and development of proper marketing structure take place early instead of the present manufacture of ancillary items.

DISTRICT INCOME

According to the National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, the income of Belgaum district in 1955-56 was 36.66 crores which was about 8.39 per cent of the State's income of Rs 436.98 crores. Belgaum district stood second, next to Bangalore District, in its share to State Income. The Bureau of Economics and Statistics estimated the income of the district for 1960-61 and it was Rs 52.45 crores forming 7.58 per cent of the State Income and occupied the fourth place. The State Income Unit of the Government has been revising the income estimates frequently. According to its latest revised series, the district income of Belgaum at current prices was provisionally Rs 132.02 crores for 1970-71, Rs 224.67 crores for 1975-76, Rs 389.38 crores for 1980-81, Rs 478.60 crores for 1982-83, Rs 551.28 crores (provisional) in 1983-84 showing a rise of 262.5 per cent between 1970-71 and 1982-83 and 317.57% between 1970-71 and 1983-84. The state income of corresponding period rose by 249.2 and 318.52 per cent. The income of the district as a percentage of state income at current prices was 7.11 in 1970-71, 7.27 in 1975-76, 7.29 in 1980-81, 7.38 in 1982-83 and 7.00 in 1983-84 and at constant prices was 7.44 in 1975-76, 7.29 in 1980-81 and 7.80 in 1982-83, showing a rise of 0.69 per cent at constant prices from 1970-71. The economy of the district can be broadly grouped into a) primary, b) secondary and c) tertiary sectors. The sectoral contribution of the district towards district income compared with the State figures for 1960-61 to 1982-83 for some years is given below.

<i>Sectors</i>	<i>1960-61</i>	<i>1970-71</i>	<i>1975-76</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1982-83</i>
Primary :					
District	65.70	55.55	50.65	50.48	45.17
State	61.26	54.66	48.47	42.94	38.86
Secondary :					
District	11.55	22.59	24.17	24.89	28.07
State	15.16	23.17	24.95	29.75	30.87
Tertiary :					
District	22.75	21.86	25.18	24.63	26.76
State	23.58	22.17	26.58	27.31	30.27

The district in conformity with the State has been depending less and less on the primary sector and more and more on secondary sector in later years. This is a welcome factor from the point of development of the economy and generation of employment for further rise in income. The income of the state and that of the district from primary sector had decreased by 22.40 and 20.53 per cent between 1960-61 and 1982-83, whereas it had increased by 15.71 and 16.52 in secondary sector and 6.69 and 4.01 per cent in tertiary. The contribution of income from different productive sectors along with its percentage share from 1960-61 to 1982-83 for some years is as given in table in p 521.

Between 1970-71 and 1982-83, the district income had increased by 262.5% as also the State Income by 249.2 per cent at current prices. The rise in these 12 years had been possible not only due to developmental efforts but also partly due to rise in prices and factor costs. Therefore, at constant prices income had increased to Rs 160.98 crores in 1975-76 from Rs 132.02 crores in 1970-71, with the prices of 1970-71 as base and to Rs 183.97 crores in 1980-81 and on to Rs 209.80 crores in 1982-83, revealing a real rise of income by 58.9 per cent. The rate of rise of income per year between 1970-71 to 1982-83 at constant prices was 4.9 per cent. The sectoral share of income at constant prices of 1970-71 in percentage to total income is given with reference 1982-83 also in the previous table.

Per Capita Income

As compiled by National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, the estimated *per capita* income of the district in 1955-56 was Rs 202 at current prices and the district ranked ten in the State with its *per capita* income of Rs 203. The State Income Unit has been estimating the *per capita* income for the year 1960-61 and onwards and accordingly, it was Rs 266.65 in 1960-61 (Rs 295.72), Rs 551 for 1970-71 (Rs 641.21), Rs 860.15 for 1975-76 (Rs 950.80), Rs 1,319.49 for 1980-81 (Rs 1,453.48), Rs 1,542.38 for 1982-83 (Rs 1,679.07) and Rs 1,730 (Rs 1,960) at current prices for the same year. The figures in the bracket are for the State. Thus from 1960-61 to 1983-84, the *per capita* income has increased by 548.79 per cent as compared to that of the State being 562.79 per cent. At constant prices the *per capita* income of the district increased from Rs 551 in 1970-71 to Rs 676.12 in 1982-83 with 1970-71 prices as base year prices. The rise in the district was 22.71%, whereas that in the State was only

Statement showing sectoral contribution of income for some years from 1960-61 to 1982-83 at current prices

(Rs in lakhs)

Sectors	1960-61	% to total income	1970-71	% to total income	1980-81	% to total income	1982-83	% to total income	1982-83 based on constant price of 1970-71
Agriculture	3,301	62.93	7,123	53.95	19,249	49.43	21,109	44.11	51.86
Forestry and Logging	144	2.75	162	1.23	324	0.83	434	0.91	0.28
Fishing	1	0.02	35	0.27	65	0.17	47	0.10	0.08
Mining & Quarrying	—	—	13	0.10	17	0.04	26	0.05	0.03
Manufacturing: Registered	205	3.91	824	6.24	1,947	5.00	3,341	6.98	7.12
Unregistered	255	4.86	1,086	8.23	4,232	10.87	5,226	10.92	10.03
Construction	139	2.65	1,013	7.67	2,908	7.47	3,660	7.65	6.76
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	7	0.13	59	0.45	607	1.56	1,205	2.52	1.62
Railways	33	0.63	75	0.57	144	0.37	194	0.41	0.48
Transport by other means & storage	65	1.24	165	1.25	577	1.48	780	1.63	1.37
Communications	22	0.42	96	0.73	227	0.58	269	0.56	0.75
Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	532	10.14	1,182	8.95	4,013	10.31	5,051	10.55	8.43
Banking & Insurance	78	1.49	176	1.33	852	2.19	1,086	2.27	1.54
Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings	170	3.24	270	2.04	741	1.90	963	2.01	1.92
Public Administration	68	1.30	342	2.59	1,119	2.87	1,801	3.76	3.88
Other Services	225	4.29	581	4.40	1,919	4.93	2,668	5.57	3.85
Total	5,245	100.00	13,202	100.00	38,938	100.00	47,860	100.00	100.00*

*This is percentage taking the prices of 1970-71 as base.

8.64%. During this period of 12 years between 1970-71 and 1982-83, the average rise of *per capita* income per year has been roughly 13.49 and 14.99 in the State and in the district respectively at current prices, 0.72 and 1.89 per cent respectively at constant prices. This favourable position of the district compared to the State in addition to the increased production was also due to greater percentage of rise of population in the State (33.4) than in the district (29.5).

Urbanisation

During the recent decades, a trend towards the growth of towns, cities, agglomerations as also the movement of people into such places is perceived. The Department of Census is also modifying the criterion for urban areas from time to time. As per the earliest known town Census of Bombay Karnataka which dates back to 1825, there were three towns in Padshapur taluk (Belgaum). In 1872, there were six towns with total town population of 85,559 in Belgaum district, more important of them being Belgaum (38,512), Gokak (12,612) and Athani (11,588), the figures in the brackets being their population. The growth in the number of towns and cities was from nine in 1901 to 20 in 1981 showing a growth of 122 per cent as against 30.7 per cent of growth in the State. In the district, the urban population has increased from 1,07,645 in 1901 to 6,71,418 in 1981, with the index of growth varying to 98.64 (1911), 115.18 (1921), 149.0 (1931), 169.48 (1941), 385.68 (1951), 332.08 (1961), 462.44 (1971) and 623.75 in 1981 taking the 1901 population as base (100). (See page 176 for details). For population growth of major towns see table at the end of this chapter.

Till 1951, the eligibility test for treating a place as a town was not uniform throughout and it was from 1961, a uniform and rigid principle was made applicable throughout the country. Therefore, the number of towns as well as the urban population has decreased after 1951 and began to increase gradually from 1961 to 1981. Therefore, the number of towns went up from 14 to 19 and the population from 3,57,469 to 6,71,418 in this period. The index of urban and rural population of the district and the State with the urban and rural population of 1901 as base=100, revealed that the index of urban population in the district was higher than that of the State upto 1971 but in 1981 the reverse was true. On the other hand, the index for rural population of the district was lower than that of the State excepting in 1941. The increase in the rate of growth in urban population

during 1911-1921 was attributed to migration of people from rural areas and deaths due to influenza, etc, but the increase in 1941-51 was due to the increased number of towns and also the after-effects of Second World War such as inflation, growth of industries, etc. Between 1951-61, the urban population decreased only due to the application of uniform and rigid tests in classifying places as urban. In subsequent decades, development of manufacturing sectors in the vicinities of towns and cities having infrastructural and marketing facilities, increased development activities of the government and the other agencies, increased public administration activities particularly in headquarter towns had attracted people from other parts to settle in the urban areas. In this district, the number of towns based on the concept of 1981 Census was 19 in 1981, 18 in 1971, 14 in 1961, 34 in 1951, 10 in 1941, 13 in 1931, 10 in 1921, 9 in 1911 and 9 in 1901. The towns are classified from I to VI based on the total number of population in the town. The number of towns in each Class in 1981 as per the 1981 concept are Class I-1; II-nil; III-9; IV-6; V-3; and VI-nil. (Class I is above one lakh; Class III is between 20,000 to 49,999; Class IV 10,000 to 19,999; V Class 5,000 to 9,999).

Level of Development

The Planning Department, took into account 22 indicators for assessing the status of the development in the district and these indicators were reduced further to form broad groups, namely: a) Demographic factors, b) Occupational pattern, c) Land utilisation, d) Agricultural development, e) Industrial development and f) Infra-structural development. Different weightage for each factor was given and they were 8, 12, 15, 12, 8 and 45 respectively for each of the groups. Higher weightages were given to demographic and industrialisation factors as guided by the previous plan outlays. A composite index of development was arrived at by using the 22 indicators in order to assess how the district stood in relation to each other and also in comparison to the State. Accordingly, keeping the State's development index as 100, the composite index of development and also the rank of the district (in bracket) were 91.12 (12) in 1960-61, 95.06 (11) in 1971-72, 94.18 (11) in 1974-75, 91.89 (12) in 1976-77, 91.97 (12) in 1979-80 and 115.75 (4) in 1984-85. Thus, the district of Belgaum over a period of about 24 years had improved considerably, with greater pace in recent years. The district was considered as backward in the overall development as per the assessment in 1976-77 and also in 1979-80, but developed in 1984-85. The sectoral develop-

ment revealed that the district was more backward in 1976-77 than in 1979-80 in industrial sector and in other sectors like agriculture, infrastructure, the position being good in the latter period. By 1984-85, the district had developed in almost all the sectors with composite development index of 115.75.

The Central Government had notified eleven districts in the State as industrially backward of which, Belgaum district was also one. The State had selected the district under group III for giving the concessions, incentives for the industrial development. In order to ensure industrial development in interior areas beyond the district headquarters, the Government of Karnataka had identified Gokak, Belgaum and Nipani as industrially backward around June 1980 and as such being eligible for investment subsidy and other benefits.

The Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore, conducted a study for determining the level of development of the taluks in the state. According to it, productive sectors covering: a) agriculture, general and small scale industries, b) economic infrastructure comprising transport, communication and power, c) financial institutions and d) social institutions consisting of health, education, were the determining factors. According to the study, taking into consideration the above factors, Belgaum taluk was in the take-off stage, but requiring special attention on social and financial infrastructure, the taluks of Athani, Sampgaon, Gokak, Khanapur, Ramdurg, Hukeri and Paragad being backward requiring the intense development efforts from the scratch, Chikodi and Raybag taluks being backward with only one sector developed. The table on p 525 indicates the level of development of each taluk as identified by the Institute.

The development status of the district can be expressed by the rank obtained by different sectors of the economy contributing to district income both at current and constant prices. The following table shows the rank of the sectors of the district obtained from 1960-61 to 1982-83 in current prices and also under constant prices from 1970-71 to 1982-83 in brackets :

Sectors	Rank among the districts of the state				
	1960-61	1970-71	1975-76	1980-81	1982-83
1	2	3	4	5	6
Agriculture	2	1 (1)	1 (1)	1 (1)	1 (1)

(Contd on p 526)

Statement showing the Level of Development of the taluks on a Sectoral basis around 1979-80 in Belgaum District

Taluk	General Industrial Index	Small Scale Industrial Index	Educational Index	Banking Index	Co-operative Index	Transport Index	Communication Index	Health Index	Power Index	Agricultural Index	Composite Index	Development Index
Athani	B	EB	B	B	ED	B	HB	EB	B	B	EB	-10.023
Belgaum	MD	D	ED	A	ED	D	ED	HD	ED	D	ED	23.810
Chikodi	HB	B	HD	HB	ED	A	D	HB	A	A	A	-0.606
Gokak	HB	EB	HB	A	ED	A	B	D	B	A	HB	-6.324
Hukeri	HB	EB	A	A	ED	A	A	A	A	A	B	-3.127
Khanapur	HB	B	A	HB	HD	B	EB	EB	B	B	HB	-9.201
Parasgad	HB	EB	A	B	ED	A	EB	B	B	BH	HB	-9.030
Raybag	HB	EB	EB	HB	HD	A	HB	B	B	ED	HB	-7.708
Ramdurg	HB	HB	B	HB	ED	A	EB	EB	A	HB	HB	-6.467
Samnagaon	HB	EB	A	B	ED	D	A	HB	B	B	HB	-5.329

Note : HD : Highly Developed D : Developed MD : Moderately Developed A : Average ED : Extremely Developed
 B : Backward HB : Highly Backward EB : Extremely Backward

1	2	3	4	5	6
Forestry and Logging	4	5 (5)	5 (5)	5 (4)	5 (5)
Fishing	10	14 (14)	10 (10)	12 (12)	11 (14)
Mining and Quarrying	19	9 (9)	11 (10)	14 (13)	14 (14)
Manufacturing :					
a) Registered	5	5 (5)	3 (3)	7 (7)	3 (3)
b) Unregistered	3	3 (3)	4 (4)	4 (4)	4 (4)
Construction	11	3 (3)	3 (3)	3 (3)	3 (3)
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	13	11 (11)	8 (11)	6 (7)	4 (4)
Railways	6	5 (5)	4 (4)	4 (4)	4 (4)
Transport by other means and storage	5	5 (5)	6 (6)	5 (5)	6 (5)
Communications	3	3 (3)	3 (3)	5 (5)	5 (5)
Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	4	4 (4)	4 (4)	4 (4)	4 (4)
Banking and Insurance	2	5 (5)	5 (5)	4 (4)	5 (5)
Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Business Services	2	2 (2)	3 (2)	3 (3)	3 (3)
Public Administration Services	10	2 (2)	2 (2)	2 (2)	2 (2)
Other Services	3	5 (5)	5 (4)	5 (5)	4 (4)

The share of sectoral income in broad groups, namely, primary, secondary and tertiary sectors also are reckoned as indicators of the level of development. The increasing share from secondary and tertiary sector reveals the march of the economy towards industrial growth. Between 1960-61 and 1982-83, the share of income for primary sector has decreased from 65.7 per cent to 45.17 per cent whereas it has increased from 11.55 to 28.07 per cent in secondary and from 22.75 to 26.76 per cent in tertiary sectors. This is a welcome change in keeping with the development formula.

The level of development has been discussed while dealing with the subject matter of economic development of Karnataka wherein

four indicators, a) general, economic and social development, b) rural facilities of development, c) urban facilities, d) agricultural development are considered for about three decades from 1956-57. Grouping of ranks viz, 1 to 3 (highly developed), 4 to 7 (fairly developed), 8 to 11 (average), 12 to 16 (less developed) and 17 to 19 (backward), put the district at an average level in the overall development. The distribution of ranks revealed that Belgaum had one first rank, one second rank, one fourth, one fifth, one sixth, two seventh, six eighth, three ninth, two tenth, one eleventh, two twelfth, one thirteenth, three fourteenth, two fifteenth, three seventeenth and one nineteenth ranks (1980).

The centre for monitoring Indian economy, Bombay, in its report on July 1985, had computed the index of the levels of economic development for a general understanding of regional imbalance. According to the report, Belgaum scored 109 points as against 126 for the State and 100 for the country. This showed that the level of development attained by the district was lower than that of the State in general.

The State Planning Department evolved a comprehensive set of 22 indicators which reflect the stages of development in the productive and service sectors. These indicators are as given in table for the district in pp 528-29.

In addition to the 22 indicators, a few more indicators valuable to assess the regional development have been furnished by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics of the State. Some of them are shown in table on p 530.

DEVELOPMENT UNDER PLANS

The First Five Year Plan (1951-56) aimed at expanding the cultivable area, increasing the yield per hectare, supply of improved seeds, extending irrigational facilities, distribution of fertilisers, etc. The Ghataprabha Project was included in it. The achievements in several noted sectors as at the end of the First Plan were as follows . total production of food stuffs 2.952 lakh tonnes, area under cultivation 1.002 lakh acres, supply of fertilisers 2,885 tonnes, area under plant protection 1.00 lakh acres, area under Japan system of cultivation 18,593 acres, contour bunding under soil conservation for 32,827 acres, the area under sugarcane 32,900 acres, area under cotton

Statement showing the 22 Indicators of Development at Periodical Intervals in Belgaum District

Indicators	Unit	1960-61	1971-72	1979-80	1981-82	1984-85
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Density of population	No.	148 (1961)	181 (1971)	—	222 (1981)	—
Percentage of urban population to total population	%	18.2 (1961)	20.5 (1971)	—	22.53(1981)	—
Percentage of non-agricultural workers to total workers	%	—	27.3 (1971)	—	—	—
Net area sown as percentage of total area	%	70.1	67.7(70-71)	67.30	68.2	67.0 (83-84)
Double cropped area as percentage of net area sown	%	2.1	2.00(69-70)	3.1	3.9	4.19 (83-84)
Net area sown as percentage of cultivable land	%	—	90.2	89.2(78-79)	90.7	—
Average yield per hectare (cereals)	kg	621	901	844 (77-78)	821 (82-83)	—
Average yield per hectare (pulses)	kg	229	322	477 (77-78)	391 (82-83)	—
Average yield per hectare (oilseeds)	kg	673	749	502 (77-78)	565 (82-83)	—
Number of industrial establishments as percentage of the State total	%	—	8.59 (1969)	4.04	11.5(84-85)	—
Net area irrigated as percentage of net area sown	%	—	13.1	16.7	19.6	22.9
Number of vehicles per lakh of population	No.	—	410 (72-73)	940	1,406.51(83-84)	821.2 (85-86)
Road-length per 100 sq km	km	—	32	44	46	49

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Population served by a bank branch	000's	—	15.4	13.0	13.9	11.56(31-12-85)
Value of turnover per regulated market	Rs in crores	—	4.28	7.64	—	—
Percentage of literates to total population	%	26.03(1961)	30.73(1971)	—	36.64(1981)	—
Number of schools per lakh of population (primary+secondary)	No.	—	91 (70-71)	83 (78-79)	84.7(83-84)	86.1
Population per University Educational Institution	000's	—	121.5(72-73)	94.16(78-79)	93.13(83-84)	76.42
Population served by one Health Unit	000's	—	29.9	24.9	19.87(83-84)	18.06
Number of beds	No.	—	1,485	1,638	1,637	1,535
Number of towns and villages electrified as percentage of total towns and villages	%	—	37.0(72-73)	56.50	84.2(81-82)	90.58
Number of Irrigation Pump-sets electrified as percentage of State total	%	—	5.2	8.56	12.51(83-84)	12.77

Statement of other Indicators of Development for periodical intervals in Belgaum District

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>1960-61</i>	<i>1971-72</i>	<i>1976-77</i>	<i>1981-82</i>	<i>1984-85</i>
Percentage of area under high-yielding varieties to gross area sown	%	—	4.4	11.2	19.0	—
Number of tractors per thousand hectares of net area sown	No.	1.66 (1966)	0.62	1.42	—	—
Livestock served by a veterinary institution	000's	35.83(1966)	31.56	26.30	25.4(83-84)	—
Number of persons per registered motor vehicle	No.	—	271	158	91	62
Number of persons per vehicle used in agriculture	No. (000's)	—	2.11(72-73)	1.04	0.73	—
Population served by a post office	No. (000's)	—	3.9	4.4	4.4	4.3
Population served by a telegraph office	No. (000's)	—	20.9	15.4	10.9	9.4
Population served by a co-operative society	No. (000's)	—	1.52	1.47	1.47(80-81)	1.3
Number of telephones in use per lakh of population	No.	—	150	237	247 (80-81)	404

Note: For later figures, 1981 population is taken.

1.367 lakh acres, number of veterinary hospitals 20, treatment to livestock 84,281, number of co-operative societies 820 covering 43.6% of rural families, area under large and medium irrigation facilities 27,564 acres and 387 irrigation wells. Progress in other sectors was 309 small scale and two large scale industries with total value of industrial production worth Rs 2.6 crores, six colleges, 52 high schools, 1,838 primary schools (including the pre-primary), with literates being 18%, the total beds in hospitals 155 and 741 miles of all types of roads. The Second Plan (1956-57 to 1960-61) also aimed to develop the district giving due emphasis on major and medium irrigational works, social services and agriculture. As a result of Reorganisation, the effective integration and harmonising of individual plans of different regions presented some problems during the Second Plan. Still, fair measure of success was perceived in this Plan. The Third Plan (1961 to 1966) envisaged optimum exploitation of resources. Besides the achievement of a co-ordinated growth in agriculture and industrial sectors, several special objectives were given emphasis for reducing social and economic imbalances. The financial allocation under several heads of development during the Third Plan for the district was (Rs in lakhs) 89.87 for agricultural production including horticulture, food crops, etc, 45.00 minor irrigation, 27.13 soil conservation, 12.25 animal husbandry, 2.77 fisheries, 19.50 forest and soil conservation, 27.23 co-operation, 71.92 industries and minerals, 124.60 education, 75.54 rural amenities, 16.67 public health and medical, 8.78 medical, 96.85 roads and bridges, 27.44 welfare of backward classes, 6.25 labour and labour welfare, 59.85 irrigation, 68.07 power and power supply and Rs 108.69 lakhs for block programmes. The achievements at the end of the Second and the Third Plans respectively in the district in some sectors were as follows: area under cultivation 1.276 and 1.767 lakh acres, area irrigated 1.347 and 1.726 lakh acres, area under food grains 16.51 and 17.21 lakh acres, area under other crops 7.03 and 6.50 lakh acres, veterinary hospitals 37 and 38, co-operative societies 908 and 1,065, co-operative credit to farmers Rs 6.18 crores and Rs 13.26 crores, bed strength in hospitals 177 and 560, colleges six and seven, high schools 52 and 81, primary schools 1,838 and 1,939 and large scale industries two and four and small scale industries 311 and 350 existed.

During the Fourth Plan between 1969-70 to 1973-74 after the Annual Plans of 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69, emphasis was laid on irrigation, utilisation of power, development of industries co-ordinated

with exploitation of minerals, implementation of family planning programmes besides maximising job opportunities. During this Plan period, the drought conditions in 1972-73 hindered the achievement of the targets of the Plan. The Fifth Plan was executed from 1974-75 to 1977-78 with the main stress being given to the removal of poverty, attainment of economic stability, ensuring balanced regional development and to tackle the problems of poverty and unemployment to help establishing growth with social justice. Since quick implementation of projects to raise production and to check the inflationary conditions effectively was the order of the day, the Fifth Plan had to be run on the basis of annual plans. Much attention was focussed on employment generation, rural development, minimum needs programme, irrigational facilities, reducing the regional imbalances and on 20 Point Economic Programmes. The Fifth Plan was considered concluded in March 1978. During 1978-79 and 1979-80, two annual plans were executed at the conclusion of which, the Sixth Five Year Plan began from 1980 to 1985. The primary objectives of the Plan were to increase the gainful employment opportunities and achieve full employment by 1988 and secondly to bring about a fuller utilisation of the resources and assure a better distribution of income in favour of the weaker sections of the society.

Two-tier planning structure was introduced in the State since 1978-79 demarcating the district sector schemes and State sector schemes. The physical achievements in selected items at the end of 1978-79 were 6.78 lakh metric tonnes in food grains, 1.11 lakh metric tonnes in oilseeds, 1.45 lakh hectares of crop under high-yielding varieties, 76 hectares covered under rehabilitation of degraded forests, estimated production of 700 metric tonnes of fish, 10,122.8 metric tonnes of vegetable production, 71,733 tree plantings, 12,55,253 vegetable seedlings, 48,779 hectares of fruit plants, 1,77,972 hectares of contour bunding and also 5,830 hectares covered under soil conservation, production of 9,879 kg of mulberry cocoons and 2,42,000 tusser cocoons in sericulture, 289 villages for drinking-water supply with bore well programme, distribution of 886 house sites, 1,275 Janata houses, 867 low cost houses. The financial outlay and expenditure in lakhs of rupees respectively in different sectors for 1978-79 were Rs 6.34 and Rs 5.86 for agriculture, 3.38 and 2.77 for forest, 0.989 and 0.997 for fisheries, 2.30 and 2.09 for horticulture, 3.97 and 3.78 in animal husbandry, 21.73 and 20.78 in soil conservation, 4.72 and 1.86 in village and small scale industries sector, 4.42 and 5.02 in sericulture, 32.08 and 44.94 in roads and bridges, 33.37 and 29.83 for primary

and 22.69 and 21.11 for secondary education schemes, 6.00 and 5.37 for establishment of public health centres, 59.16 and 46.53 for bore well programme, 15.13 and 13.80 under programmes for backward classes and minorities, 16.34 and 13.03 for various programmes in social welfare sector, 6.42 and 6.42 for programmes in co-operative sector, 41.977 and 41.977 for programmes for rural housing, 107.00 and 100.56 under Drought Prone Area Programme.

Under the district sector annual plans, the proposed outlay (in lakhs of rupees) for various sectors of development excluding that of the allotment under Residuary State Sector Schemes was Rs 486.910 for 1979-80, Rs 558.69 for 1980-81, Rs 555.11 for 1981-82, Rs 623.15 for 1982-83, Rs 946.794 for 1983-84 and Rs 964.26 for 1984-85. Against the above proposal, the expenditure (in lakhs of rupees) for 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 was Rs 485.682, Rs 664.87 and Rs 871.68 lakhs respectively. The sectoral break-up of the expenditure from 1981-82 to 1983-84 and also the proposed outlay for 1984-85 was as follows :

(Rs in lakhs)

Sector	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85*
1	2	3	4	5
Agriculture	42.826	44.123	60.18	60.22
Forests	21.250	20.735	39.28	40.84
Fisheries	2.327	5.050	5.36	7.61
Horticulture	8.630	15.390	8.72	9.07
Animal husbandry and Veterinary services	0.156	0.160	8.11	8.15
Marketing	—	—	0.85	0.85
Minor irrigation	93.490	49.170	77.65	85.98
Soil conservation	0.400	5.000	—	—
Village and Small Scale Industries	10.023	43.193	36.66	36.69
Sericulture	2.329	2.314	3.17	3.20
Roads and bridges	65.630	74.300	139.22	178.29
Primary and Secondary Education	29.615	37.245	107.95	124.60

1	2	3	4	5
Medical and Public Health	9.430	19.350	45.76	49.36
Indian System of Medicine	0.900	1.100	1.55	1.55
Drinking Water Supply	94.340	125.980	138.99	140.60
Urban Development	—	—	—	—
Slum Improvement	—	2.000	2.73	2.73
Welfare of Backward Classes and Minorities	15.918	19.000	23.92	24.25
Welfare of SC and ST	14.450	24.632	32.26	32.75
Women and Children Welfare	13.060	18.650	19.33	21.88
Co-operation	6.200	8.765	11.01	11.01
Housing	54.708	148.710	108.98	124.63
Total	485.682	664.87	871.68	964.26

*Proposed outlay

The outlay for 1985-86 of district sector programmes in the District Plan was Rs 1,845.43 lakhs which was about 6.42 per cent of the total district share outlay. As against this, the district spent an amount of Rs 1,515.22 lakhs or 82 per cent of the allocation. The sectoral outlay and the expenditure in brackets for the district in lakhs of rupees in 1985-86 are as follows: Rs 37.80 (37.59) for agriculture, 5.06 (3.85) for horticulture, 9.39 (7.02) for animal husbandry, 5.06 (3.58) for fisheries, 75.38 (60.38) for forests, 0.58 (0.28) for marketing, 10.50 (9.01) for co-operation, 164.91 (117.67) for minor irrigation, 39.83 (30.87) for village and small scale industries, 12.06 (6.12) for sericulture, 610.47 (698.95) for rural development programmes, 118.75 (110.47) for roads and bridges, 129.95 (4.30) for primary and secondary education, 17.06 (16.08) for adult education, 35.80 (4.35) for rural health, 198.37 (nil) for family welfare, 0.76 (0.38) for Indian system of medicine, 185.41 (351.46) for rural water supply, 133.49 (21.11) for rural housing, 4.21 (0.53) for slum clearance, 13.58 (7.60) for welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, 3.79 (8.37) for the welfare of Backward Classes, 6.12 (5.34) for social welfare and 27.20 (9.91) in the district level sub-plan.

The physical achievements in some prominent aspects as in

March 1985 were as follows : Production of 5.54 lakh tonnes of food grains and 22.9 per cent of net sown area being irrigated, 1.89 lakh hectares being under high-yielding varieties programme and 61,200 tonnes fertilisers (NPK) consumption in agriculture, 2.15 lakh hectares of area being contour bunded under soil conservation, existence of 18 medium and large scale and 4,102 small scale units in industrial sector, employment of 75,000 workers in organised sector, electrification of 1,048 villages and energisation of 56,300 pump-sets under rural electrification, 49 km of roads in 100 sq km of area, 695 post offices, 603 villages having postal facilities, 2,309 primary, 256 secondary schools and 39 colleges inclusive of general, technical and professional colleges with a population of 307 per school in the age-group 5-14, and 15,462 per college as in 1983-84 in the age-group 15-25 under educational sectors, 129 health institutions inclusive of hospitals, PHCs, PHUs, 1,942 hospital beds, 36 family welfare centres under health facilities, 85 veterinary institutions under veterinary facilities, Rs 2,077.26 lakh short term, Rs 335.83 lakh medium term and Rs 186.32 lakh long term credit given under co-operative sector, 249 commercial bank branches in March 1985 with total advances to the tune of Rs 10,649 lakhs in March 1984, of which, Rs 7,200 lakhs advanced to priority sector and Rs 240 lakhs under Differential Interest Rate being some of them

Based on the District Plan proposals and final State Plan outlay, the district plans were finalised for 1986-87 and accordingly, the district sector outlay for 1986-87 from State Plan and also from Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes will be of the order of Rs 2,254.59 lakhs.

Jayanti Villages

A village in every community development block was selected as 'Jayanti Village' in 1972-73 as a mark of celebrating the Silver Jubilee of the country's independence. Out of such 180 Jayanti villages in the State, ten villages, namely, Badachi, Byakud, Kanagali, Kothali, Kukadoli, Mohiset, Mattikop, Sirasangi, Toranagatti and Udagatti were selected in the district. In these villages, several programmes of development were taken up such as drinking water facilities, housing for weaker sections, establishment of schools, post offices, providing drainages, electrification, veterinary dispensaries, community centres, balawadis, mahila-mandals, infra-structure facilities and other services.

Growth Centres

The District Planning Office had suggested 35 growth centres inclusive of 10 taluk headquarters, the remaining 25 being Nipani, Sadalga, Sankeshwar, Kudachi, Kittur, Shedbal, Bagewadi, Ankali, Bedkihal, Kabbur, Examba, Khadaklat, Konnur, Khanagaon, Ankalgi, Mudalgi, Yamakanmaradi, Pachapur, Londa, Itagi, Manoli, Murgod, Katkol, Sampgaon and Dodwad. The Town Planning Authority had considered the above mentioned growth centres for development in a phased manner on the basis of priority, treating Kudachi, Sadalga and Konnur as Market-cum-Service Centres and the other 22 villages as Service Centres. The Department of Industries and Commerce under Rural Industries Project suggested some growth centres as per the Techno-Economic Survey of April 1972. Accordingly, the growth centres identified were Athani, Shedbal, Kagwad and Ugar-khurd in Athani taluk, Sulebhavi, Hirebagewadi, Peeranwadi, Hindalga, Hudali, P Balekundri and Bhendigeri of Belgaum taluk ; Bailhongal, Kittur, M K Hubli, Sampgaon, Dodwad and Nesargi of Sampgaon taluk ; Nipani, Chikodi, Examba, Ankali, Sadalga, Bedkihal, Nanadi, Khadaklat and Akkol of Chikodi taluk ; Gokak, Gokak Falls, Ghataprabha, Yadwad, Mudalgi, Kaujalagi, Mamadapur, Khanagaon and Ankalgi of Gokak taluk ; Hukeri, Sankeshwar, Yamakanmaradi, Bellad Bagewadi, Kanagale, Hebbal, Daddi, Pachapur and Hidkal of Hukeri taluk ; Khanapur, Londa, Bidi, Nandgad, Itagi, Jamboti and Nagargali of Khanapur taluk ; Raybag, Chinchali, Kudachi and Budihal of Raybag taluk ; Ramdurg, Sureban, Katkol, Hoskote, Hulkund, Salhalli and Batakurki of Ramdurg taluk, Saundatti, Manoli, Yaragatti, Hirekumbi and Hireulligeri of Paragad taluk.

The District Industries Centres, Belgaum identified 63 growth centres during 1979, 84 centres in 1985 taking into consideration their potential for the development of industries, being well served with infra-structural facilities. Among the 84 centres, eleven are located in Chikodi taluk, nine in Hukeri, ten in Belgaum, nine in Khanapur, eight in Sampgaon, six in Paragad, seven in Ramdurg, twelve in Gokak, six in Raybag and six in Athani taluk. Apart from the growth centres identified during the Techno-Economic Survey of April 1972 and also those mentioned in 1979 by the District Industries Centre, Belgaum, the additional growth centres added to the list in 1980 were Konganolli and Manakapur of Chikodi taluk, Honage, Mache, Kanabargi, Belgundi and Santibastwad of Belgaum; Parishwad

and Garlagunji of Khanapur; Belawadi and Kurgund of Sampgaon, Murgod of Parasgad, Konnur, Arbhavi, Shindikurbet and Kuligod of Gokak; Harugeri and Paramanandwadi of Raybag; Ainapur and Madhabhavi of Athani taluks. Between 1963 and 1984 the Department of Town Planning in the State has surveyed 17 towns and 19 villages considering them as promising growth centres, base-maps having been prepared.

District Rural Development Society

Various special economic and other programmes are being implemented to uplift the rural people who are below the poverty line. Rural Development programmes are broadly grouped as I) Beneficiary oriented programmes II) Employment programmes III) others.

In March 1979, District Rural Development Society was formed in the district with the intention of speedier implementation of the programmes. Following special rural development programmes were entrusted to the Society for being executed:

Beneficiary oriented programmes: Integrated Rural Development Programme (Central Sector) was introduced in 1978-79 with the aim of raising the poorest families in rural areas above the poverty line by providing such selected beneficiaries with income-generating economic assets. Financial assistance in the form of loans and subsidy to undertake suitable occupations, setting-up of agro-based and small scale industries, programmes like intensification of agriculture, animal husbandry, dairying, piggery development etc, are envisaged. In the district, to start with, the programme covered only six taluks namely Sampgaon, Chikodi, Hukeri, Gokak, Ramdurg, Parasgad and since 1981-82, the entire district was brought under its operation. In 1982-83, the cluster approach was followed for implementing the scheme and 275 villages were selected in 63 clusters. A sum of Rs 411.10 lakhs had been spent during the Sixth Plan period upto 1984-85 for different schemes benefiting 43,559 families including 9,857 SC/ST families. The progress under this programme since 1980-81 to 1984-85 under different sectors was as follows: Rs 3.55 lakhs were spent to benefit 908 small and marginal farmers including 119 families of SCs/STs under agriculture, Rs 86.08 lakhs on 4,593 families (2,801 small and 1,792 marginal farmers) inclusive of 497 SC/ST families under irrigation schemes, a total of 29,481 families

(5,532 small farmers, 8,853 marginal farmers, 13,669 agricultural labourers, 1,110 non-agricultural labourers, 317 rural artisans) benefited, of which 7,190 belonged to SCs/STs under animal husbandry scheme with the spent amount of Rs 210.16 lakhs, benefiting 3,558 families including 1,432 SC/STs with an expenditure of Rs 26.95 lakhs over village industry programmes, 3,889 families with 446 families of SC/STs benefited under the tertiary sector over an expenditure of Rs 31.84 lakhs, 0.56 lakhs for rearing silk worm benefiting 47 families, and Rs 2.19 lakhs for establishing technical service centres under sericulture, 59 families benefited at an expenditure 0.20 lakhs for supply of fishing nets to fishermen, Rs 2.96 lakhs utilised for stipend to rural youths under TRYSEM, Rs 0.10 lakhs for development of fuel and fodder trees under farm forestry, Rs 14.40 lakhs spent for infrastructure developments, Rs 2.78 lakhs spent to supply four vehicles to Dairy Co-operative Societies, Rs 1.23 lakhs spent for supply of milk coolers to Dairy Co-operative Societies, Rs 4.00 lakhs spent to Government dairy for establishing chilling unit, 608 women supplied with tailoring machine after giving training to them upto 1983-84. Upto 1984-85, 971 villages have been covered as against 1,142 villages in the district of which some villages have been repeated. During 1985-86, 71 clusters covering 395 villages had been selected taking into consideration the infrastructure facilities like existing financial institutions, shandis, milk routes, panchayat headquarters, etc. Accordingly 14,402 fresh families have been identified for assistance in 1985-86, consisting of 3,888 small farmers, 4,315 marginal farmers, 2,956 agricultural labourers, 1,594 non-agricultural labourers and 1,649 rural artisans. In addition to fresh families, 13,920 old families were also to be covered during 1985-86. The total amount of subsidy to be adjusted for the year 1985-86 to fresh and also old beneficiaries was Rs 259.14 lakhs. The Annual Action Plan under the programmes for 1985-86 envisaged an expenditure of Rs 347.51 lakhs covering about 29,922 beneficiaries including the old families under different sectors. At the end of December 1985, a sum of Rs 95.00 lakhs had been spent on subsidy benefiting 6,928 persons.

Anthyodaya Programmes (State sector): This programme was launched for the financial year of 1983-84 and it envisaged to uplift five poorest families in every village every year in the selected taluk. In Belgaum district, 5 taluks namely Bailhongal, Athani, Hukeri, Raybag and Ramdurg had been selected and 487 villages had been covered. The number of beneficiaries identified in 1985-86 were

2,455 and the number covered upto December 1985 was 1,274 and the subsidy amount actually adjusted was about 13.00 lakhs and the credit disbursed was about Rs 41 lakhs.

Negilu Bhagya (State sector): This is operating from August 1982 and intends to provide assistance to families to whom surplus land is distributed and ex-tenants on whom occupancy rights had been conferred under the Karnataka Land Reforms Act. The amount of assistance is Rs 1,500 per family of surplus land grantees and Rs 1,000 per family to each ex-tenant for purchase of one pair of bullocks and an amount of not exceeding Rs 500 for purchase of agricultural implements and inputs. In the district, 392 families had been assisted with a total amount of Rs 3.85 lakhs from 1-4-1985 to 31-12-1985 and the *per capita* assistance was Rs 982.00.

Assistance to Surplus Land Grantees (Central sector): This Central sector scheme covering the entire State from 1-4-1980 envisages financial assistance to assignees of surplus land at the rate of Rs 2,500 per hectare both for purchase of inputs and for land development. In Belgaum district, 195 persons from 1-4-1985 to 31-12-1985 had been assisted financially to the tune of Rs 2.54 lakhs.

Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers (Central sector): This scheme for wells and pumpsets has two programmes, namely a) 100 wells programme (minor irrigation) b) Fruit and fuel component, launched by the Government of India during 1983-84, mainly to assist small and marginal farmers to help increase the agricultural production. In the district, during 1985-86, upto 31-12-1985, Rs 19.60 lakhs of subsidy had been adjusted and a credit of Rs 88.35 lakhs had been distributed benefiting 810 cases. Under this category of beneficiary oriented programme, scheme for development of women and children in rural areas (DWCRA) is also existing in the district.

Small Farmers Development Agency: The SFDA began its operation in the district as a State-sponsored programme from November 1978 with the main object of developing the potential of the farmers and agricultural labourers besides assisting them to achieve economic stability. Agricultural programmes, Minor irrigation, Animal Husbandry, Sericulture, Fisheries, etc, were the sectors in which the agency concentrated its programmes. The programme involved financial and material assistance including subsidies, subsidiary occupation,

technical know-how and employment opportunities. In 1978-79, Rs 4.75 lakhs of subsidy was released, for the benefit of about 2,600 persons. A sum of Rs 1.195 lakhs had been spent for the execution of its programme out of the outlay of Rs 25.00 lakhs upto the end of March 1980 and during 1980-81 another Rs 1.940 lakhs had been expended out of the allocation of Rs 39.4 lakhs upto 30th September 1980. SFDA was merged with District Rural Development Society, from October 1980.

II Employment Programme: Prior to the implementation of the National Rural Employment Programme (Central Sector) in November 1981, another State Government Scheme 'Employment Affirmation Scheme' was in existence since 1978 in the three taluks of Ramdurg, Sampgaon and Parasgad. The Employment Affirmation Scheme envisaged to provide employment of manual work to the poor people for a period of 100 days in a year. Several labour intensive production works were included in this scheme. The payment of wages being both in kind and cash was Rs four per day. Under this EAS, about 89,000 mandays were generated in March 1979 and 13 lakhs mandays were expected to be generated during 1979-80. A sum of Rs 2.829 lakhs was spent during March 1979 and about Rs 75 lakhs (including the value of food grains) was provided for these three taluks in 1979-80. The total number of persons employed and the mandays generated were 5,670 and 5,91,517 in 1979-80 and 11,700 and 12,86,000 in 1980-81. Consequent upon the Government of India, changing the "Food for Work" scheme into National Rural Employment Programme, the Government of Karnataka amalgamated the EAS, with the NREP, the objectives of which were almost similar. Under the NREP, Rs 33.6 lakhs was spent in 1981-82. In 1982-83, Rs 79.30 lakhs had been provided. In this year, about 3,46,216 persons were to be benefited. In 1984-85, Rs 233.84 lakhs (Rs 163.71 lakhs on wages and Rs 70.13 lakhs on materials) were spent out of the available Rs 263.66 lakhs, generating 24.49 lakhs of mandays of work out of 1,155 works taken up during the year. In 1985-86, out of the released amount of Rs 114 lakhs, Rs 57.88 lakhs were spent and 384 fresh works were taken up in that year, completing 16 fresh works, and 40 spill-over works.

Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme: It is a Central sector scheme with 100 per cent assistance from Government of India, started from 15-8-1983, with a view to tackle rural poverty particularly

relating to rural employment opportunities for the landless workers during the lean period of agriculture. It is intended to provide employment to atleast one member of every landless household upto 100 days in a year, preference being given to landless labourers, SC and ST persons. The total value of schemes approved by Government of India during 1983-85 was Rs 244.967 lakhs. A sum of Rs 28.045 lakhs and Rs 119.001 lakhs had been released during 1983-84 and 1984-85 respectively, of which Rs 4.77 lakhs and Rs 128.81 lakhs had been spent for the respective years. During 1985-86 Rs 225.311 lakhs worth of schemes had been approved. Upto the end of December 1985, Rs 69.65 lakhs had been spent.

Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme : This (State Sector) was introduced in the State from 26-1-84 in a phased manner and the State is fully covered under the scheme since July 1985. The main aim of the programme is to provide guaranteed gainful employment to all illiterate unskilled able-bodied job seekers residing in villages, between the age group of 18 to 60 years. The physical progress upto the end of December 1985 in the district was, out of 56,654 registered persons, 14,260 got work and an amount of Rs 205.7 lakhs was paid as wages. The mandays generated were 8,88,619 and 539 works were started in the district.

Self Employment Scheme for the Educated Unemployed Youth initiated in 1983 by Government of India envisages financial assistance to the educated unemployed youth to start their own enterprise and this scheme has been extended till the end of VII Five Year Plan. In Karnataka, the scheme is applicable in all towns and cities with a population below 10 lakhs and a composite loan (25 per cent of it being Government subsidy) limited to Rs 35,000 to start industrial unit, Rs 25,000 for service units and Rs 15,000 for business units is given to eligible person. In Belgaum district, 1,640 persons were benefited with a loan of Rs 239.06 lakhs in 1983-84 and Rs 163.70 lakhs advanced to 990 persons in 1984-85. Out of the loan of Rs 162.26 lakhs distributed among 901 persons in 1985-86, Rs 101.00 lakhs had been advanced among 546 persons for starting industries, Rs 33.66 lakhs among 94 persons for service units and Rs 27.60 lakhs among 161 persons for starting business units (-*Kaigarika Varthe*, March to September, 1986 issues).

TRYSEM : The National Scheme of Training of Rural youth for self-employment is being implemented in Karnataka through

DRDS involving the Block Development agency. The main thrust of the scheme is for equipping the rural youth with necessary skills and technology to enable him to seek self-employment. Only youth belonging to families of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, rural artisans, and others below the poverty line are eligible. In Belgaum district 239 youths were trained of which 159 were self-employed. In 1984-85, 409 candidates received training under the scheme.

Other Schemes : a) *Special Livestock Production Programme:* The main objectives of this programme are a) to produce high-quality-bred cows from indigenous cattle breed possessed by the small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, etc. In this district, 113 persons have been benefited at an expenditure of Rs 1.50 lakhs under sheep breeding during 1985-86 upto the end of 31-12-1985.

Community Development Movement: With the advent of Planning, the rural development found expression through the Community Development Movement in 1952 supported in later years by a network of Panchayatraj institutions. The district's community development movement dates from 2-10-1952 when Hukeri and Gokak taluks first came under its fold and thereafter, Athani in April 1956, Raybag, Khanapur and Ramdurg taluks from 1-4-1957, 2-10-1957 and 1-4-1958 respectively were covered. A pre-extension block was sanctioned to Chikodi taluk in April 1959. The remaining taluks were brought under CD movement subsequently. In 1959, a three-tier Panchayat Raj system was launched and since then the blocks are being managed by the Taluk Development Board which are statutory bodies having overall charge of the total development works in the rural areas. By the end of October, 1963, the entire State was covered by the Community Development Programme.

b) *Rural Energy Programme:* Under this programme, several schemes like National Project of Biogas Development through Agricultural Department, DRDS and voluntary agencies, National Project on Demonstration of Improved *chulas* as a Central sector scheme are being executed in the State. During 1985-86 a provision of Rs 6.075 was made and the expenditure upto end of December 1985 was Rs 1.82 lakhs in Belgaum district. (See pp 352-53).

Some of the other schemes initiated by the Government are

Community Development and Panchayatraj, Land Reforms (see Chapter XI), Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour (see p 380), Rural Water Supply and Sanitation schemes. (See Chapter XIV). Besides the beneficiary oriented and employment schemes, there are other major area development programmes which intend to develop the area in general. Among them, Drought Prone Area Programme, Western Ghats Development Programme, Karnataka Development Programme (20 Point Economic Programme), Land Army Programme, and Command Area Development Authority Programme are major ones.

Drought Prone Area Programme (Central sector) (DPAP) is one among several schemes initiated to achieve the objective 'Growth with Social Justice'. The scheme of improving the conditions in the chronically drought-affected area as a Central sector scheme though not in the name of DPAP started during the Fourth Plan period and activities like irrigation works, soil conservation, Roads, afforestation, etc, with rural bias were initiated. The project of DPAP in Belgaum is in operation since 1974-75 i.e., from Fifth Plan period, in five taluks of Athani, Gokak, Raybag, Ramdurg and Paragad. This project was entrusted to DRDS for execution from March 1979. Since 1983-84, the taluk Raybag was excluded. Since inception of the project from 1974-75, upto the end of 1984-85, an amount of Rs 780.494 lakhs had been spent out of the total outlay of Rs 903.544 lakhs. The sector-wise expenditure for the period upto 1984-85 (in lakhs of rupees) were 328.911 (Minor irrigation), 102.301 (Soil conservation), 71.146 (Afforestation), 30.882 (Horticulture), 27.739 (Fisheries) and Rs 56.591 (Animal Husbandry), 13.786 (Expansion of Dairy), 64.089 (Sericulture), 16.882 (Credit Plan-Risk Fund), 41.715 (other programmes), and 26.452 (Administration). During the project period 1985-87, the total outlay for two years would be Rs 96.00 lakhs, excluding the balance of 20.14 lakhs.

The State Sector of DPAP was started in 1977-78. Raybag taluk is covered under the State sector with full State finance from 1-4-1983. Several incomplete works of the year 1981-82 were taken up for execution as spill-over works, for 1983-84 onwards such as lift irrigation scheme at Kudachi, water supply to horticultural farm at Mekhali Farm, afforestation work, land development and minor irrigation tank at Jodhatti, Community Lift Irrigation scheme, at Gundwad, Grainage and Chawki rearing buildings etc, under sericulture. The total allocation of finances during 1984-85 was

Rs 15.69 lakhs of which Rs 11.35 lakhs have been spent. The Plan allotment for 1985-86 was Rs 7.50 lakhs.

Western Ghats Development Programme: The Western Ghat areas by virtue of the resources provide good scope for development of industries. In 1958, the Government constituted 'Malnad Development Board' which considered Khanapur taluk of the district as coming under the purview of the definition 'Malnad areas'. In 1969, a special committee was formed at the Centre and as per its advise, among the 55 taluks of the State, Belgaum and Khanapur taluks were identified as belonging to this region. Later, on the basis of the study by Town and Country Planning organisation, as directed by the Planning Commission, a few more taluks were added. This integrated development programme was initiated from 1974-75 during the Fifth Plan as a Central Sector Scheme. The scheme relates to the development of Animal Husbandry, Horticulture, Agriculture, Minor Irrigation, Communication, Forestry, Small Scale Industries, Sericulture, Tourism, etc. At present, the areas of the district covered by the programme are the taluks of Khanapur, Hukeri, Belgaum, Bailhongal and Saundatti. The total financial outlay and expenditure from 1974-75 to 1984-85 was, 42.99 and 44.00 lakhs (upto 1982-83), outlay of 30.39 lakhs fully spent in 1983-84, and Rs 17.45 lakhs being spent out of 21.45 lakhs in 1984-85.

Twenty Point Economic Programme: This programme launched from 1-7-1975 as a major thrust to hold the price line due to the serious inflation at that time was revised as New 20 Point Programme on 4-1-1982 with modified priorities to suit the changed economic environment. It was further revised in 1986 and the 20-points as stated briefly are, attack on rural poverty, strategy for rainfed agriculture, better use of irrigation water, bigger harvest, enforcement of land reforms, special programmes for rural labour, clean drinking water, health for all, two-child norm, expansion of education, justice to Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes, equality for women, new opportunities for youth, housing for the people, improvements of slums, new strategy for forestry, protection of the environment, concern for the consumer, energy for the villages and a responsive administration. Thereafter, since January 1983, Government of Karnataka evolved a Karnataka Development Programme in which are included additional schemes such as Aksharasena, Anthyoda, Negilubhagya etc, besides the 20-point programme. The achievements under this programme during 1984-85 are as follows: number of

families benefited under IRDP (10,087), Anthyodaya (2,155), Negilubhagya (516), 60 wells under 100 wells programme, 409 candidates trained under TRYSEM programme, 24.09 lakh mandays created under NREP, 13,395 benefited under RLEGP, 918 villages provided with drinking water facilities, 7,300 rural families given construction assistance, 9,233 rural families allotted house sites, distribution of houses to 351 families of economically weaker sections, planting of 1.96 lakh saplings, setting up of 1,105 biogas plants, sterilisation under family planning done for 18,825 cases, opening 25 new fair price shops, setting up of 1,248 village and small scale units, opening 690 adult literacy centres, electrification of 39 main villages and 34 hamlets, energising 6,487 pumpsets, electrifying 5,023 houses under Bhagyajyoti scheme, setting up of 210 units by Khadi and Village Industries Board and production of 15.52 metric tonnes of bivoltine silk.

Land Army

The Land Army Programme was launched in 1971 primarily to tackle rural unemployment and under-employment. In 1974-75, a Corporation was formed with share capital of one crore rupees and executed, on agency basis, for various approved works of several departments of the Government. In September of 1979, minor irrigation works under DPAP in the district of Belgaum were entrusted to the Corporation. As on March 1984, the Corporation had completed six minor irrigation schemes at a cost of Rs 79 lakhs facilitating 1,266 acres of land to be irrigated. Five community bore well schemes costing Rs 12 lakhs and irrigating about 75 hectares had been completed. Many other works like four minor irrigation works, 12 NGRG godowns of 200 MT capacity, three ware-houses costing about Rs 36 lakhs, 34 units of house-cum-sheds under leather sector were completed and five sericulture buildings were under different stages of completion. Three more minor irrigation tank works, sericulture building works, hostel buildings, Rural Veterinary Dispensary buildings, Somapur to Sogal road work and eight Chauki rearing centres were new works taken up for execution. The Corporation aims to help the poor rural labourers by directly providing them work and livelihood thereof. Since the inception of KLAC in 1979 in the district, upto the end of March 1986, about Rs 337.7 lakhs had been spent on the entrusted works and in 86-87 the organisation has a workload of about Rs 400 lakhs for execution.

POTENTIALITIES OF DEVELOPMENT

Belgaum district though considered a backward district attaining 12th rank in 1979-80, gained the developed status, being elevated to the fourth rank in the State in 1984-85 in overall aspect, as opined by the Planning Department. However the level of development seems to be average in certain sectors like sericulture, inland fisheries, animal husbandry, utilisation of certain minerals and forest produce, number of cottage and small scale industries, demand based industrial establishments, necessitating greater attention on their development. The man-power in the district, the developed status of co-operative and infrastructural facilities could be better utilised for gaining a higher level of net domestic product.

Agriculture and Related Sectors: Agriculture happens to be the main sector of the economy in the district which has about 67% of the geographical area fit for cultivation and is responsible for providing livelihood to nearly 71% of the population. The district has ideal irrigation resources in rivers, tanks, wells, etc. If the major river irrigation projects are completed, an ultimate irrigation potential of about 2.25 lakhs hectares will be created of which more than 50 per cent remains still to be covered. The irrigated area as a per cent of the net sown area is about 23.0 around 1983-84 and there remains much scope for bringing more land under irrigation. Only about five per cent of the uncultivable land can be brought under the plough through land reclamation methods. Tobacco cultivation is very significant in some parts of the district particularly near Nipani, Chikodi, etc. The demand for tobacco calls for the increase of tobacco production, atleast by 25 per cent more than the present level. Pachapur, Hukeri, Gokak, etc, are other areas where the crop can be considerably extended. Tobacco in different forms has a greater scope for starting small scale units of production.

Sugarcane is another crop for which abundant potential exists for growing and also utilisation as raw material. The increasing area of land under irrigated conditions due to the irrigation projects, other schemes, the necessity for the expansion of the sugar industries have given rise to ample scope for growing more sugarcane. As a commercial crop, sugarcane still enjoys a coveted place. Similarly cotton as a commercial crop has equal potential in the district in view of the everlasting demand for textiles throughout the length and

breadth of the country as also the existing ginning and textile mills in and around the district.

Horticulture : The soil and climatic conditions of the district places it favourably for the development of horticultural crops like fruits and vegetables which are comparatively more profitable. By about 1990, the total area and also the production in tonnes of all the horticultural crops can be considerably increased to about 54,500 hectares and 5.5 lakh tonnes. Several kinds of fruits, flowers etc, can be grown successfully, notable among them being rose-apple, litchi, pomegranate, mosambi, mandarin, new varieties of ber and mango (Amrapati of Malluka), etc, under fruits, *pulak*, zettence, etc under vegetables, *dhavan*, tube-rose, jasmine under commercial flower crops, pepper, oil palm, cinnamon, *jeera* curry leaf, etc, under spices. Increase of the cultivable area to the extent of 15 to 20 per cent can be possible in *malnad* tracts of Khanapur and Sampgaon taluks for growing coconut, cashewnut, cardamom, pepper, clove, pineapple, ginger, mango, sapota, rose-apple, banana and vegetable crops like potato, tomato, cole crops, peas, beans, sweet potato, etc. In the transition *gadinad* tract comprising eastern part of Sampgaon, Hukeri and western parts of Gokak, Raybag and Chikodi taluks, the cultivable area for horticultural crops can be increased by 12 to 15 per cent. The dry tract or *yerenad* tract comprising of eastern part of Gokak, Raybag, Chikodi, Athani, Parasgad and Ramdurg taluks, the cultivable area under horticultural crops can be increased by 10 to 15 per cent. Floriculturists can also take to bee keeping profitably.

The livestock wealth of the district is in no way insignificant. This wealth provides ample scope for increased animal husbandry programmes particularly for nutritive food, as a measure against drought and scarcity. Poultry and dairy activities have unlimited scope in the district. Cultivation of a plant namely Soobabul which has an extensive use as fodder, fuel and manure can be a boon to the cattle wealth in the district.

Inland fisheries : In view of the existing water spread area of about 23.5 thousand hectares, also about 475 kms of river streaks, inland fishing offers scope for development. Construction of fresh tanks along the major canals of irrigation projects, bringing the entire number of resources under the fold of fish culture, utilisation of saline

water-logged areas in the major irrigation project areas through construction of fish-culture tanks of manageable size will improve fish production considerably.

Sericulture : An ideal climate, the forest area and the soil of the district offer excellent scope for the development of sericulture as a supplementing source of income. Sericulture is in the infant stages because district is non-traditional compared to a traditional district, having only about 642 hectares of land under mulberry. In the coming years more than 5,300 hectares can be brought under mulberry cultivation additionally. Besides mulberry development, tusser culture can be developed in Khanapur taluk and forested areas of other taluks. There is a possibility of rearing superior quality cocoons since spread of diseases is less due to larger distances between rearing houses.

Industry : The district is declared as industrially backward by the Planning Commission, entitling for concessional finance. It has been observed that the average worker in the district can pick up skills quickly and is comparatively industrious. Under agro-based sector, many medium scale units can be started newly. The surplus bagasse which is available for the existing sugar factories could be sufficient for being used as raw material to start a paper, and pulp mill in Ugar, and the groundnut shell, bagasse, waste paper etc, for starting Chip Board factory in the district. The four sugar factories (Chikodi, Gokak, M K Hubli and Ugarkhurd) together have crushed 13,74,666 tonnes of cane in 1985-86 and the bagasse residue was 4,71,975, tonnes $\frac{1}{3}$ of cane crushed by weight. About 85% of this on an average is used as fuel in sugar factories. Thus all the sugar factories in the district can provide about 1.50 lakhs tonnes of bagasse for a paper or pulp unit, and if alternative fuel can be used, an average of 5 to 6 lakh tonnes of bagasse can be made available as raw material necessary in view of the scarcity of bamboo and eucalyptus and import of pulp by paper units. But the sugar factories hold that bagasse is cheaper than power or coal and displacing this fuel by others require introducing change in the plants too. Still, the surplus bagasse can be utilised by installing digesters to convert it into pulp as has been done at the Bhadravati unit. Some more ginning factories can come up in Athani, Raybag, Parasgad and Gokak taluks, where cotton is extensively grown. The oil seeds production can accommodate one more unit of oil mill in each of the

taluks of Athani, Raybag, Gokak, Sampgaon, Parasgad and Ramdurg. The increasing production of wheat in Parasgad and Ramdurg taluks and the marketable surplus of the command area can afford new *chakki rawa* mills to be established in Parasgad and Ramdurg taluks. Similarly maize which is mainly grown in Hukeri and Gokak can be utilised for manufacture of maize *rawa* in Sankeshwar and Gokak areas. Mudalgi can be an ideal place for starting a big cattle feed unit. A cold storage plant either at Khanapur or Saundatti can be set up due to the increasing production of fruits and vegetables in Belgaum and Khanapur and the taluks of the command area. Under the agro sector, chilli pounding units, oil pressers, agricultural implements, Poha mills, bakery units, agro services centres in all the taluks of the district, dal mills, fried grams, *churmuri bhattis* in Belgaum, Khanapur, Sampgaon, Chikodi Raybag taluks can be started. Belgaum taluk offers ideal opportunities for starting units to produce consumer goods like potato/banana chips, jams and jellies, pop corn, cashew kernels, condiments, sweets, coffee grinding, *masala* powder, mini baby food, etc, of common use. The beedi tobacco, a unique crop in some taluks of the district offers excellent scope for the tobacco processing units, manufacture of *jarda* and other chewing tobacco, snuff, nicotine, beedi units, etc, in Chikodi and other tobacco growing areas.

The dense forests of Khanapur and parts of other taluks, abundant in valuable wood trees, canes, bamboo, etc, offer good scope from many forest-based industries. Manufacturing bullock carts, wooden furniture, wooden electrical switch boards, sound boxes, stereo boxes, bamboo baskets, etc, can be taken up in the area.

Consequent upon the availability of various minerals such as bauxite, lime stone, china clay, manganese, fire clay, etc, good potential for starting many mineral-based units is identifiable. In a seminar organised by Mining Engineers Association of India, Belgaum sub-centre, suggestions that several industries manufacturing silicon carbide, ferrosilicon, aluminium and allied products, cement, porcelain, stoneware pipes, fire bricks, moulding sand and paints were given based on the available minerals. Since lime stone of high quality is available in Yadwad belt and some parts of Ramdurg, Sampgaon and Khanapur taluks, mini and medium scale cement plants could be started in these areas. Many industrial units based on

Animal Husbandry have a potential for growth in the district and of them leather footwear units in all taluks, dairy product units in Belgaum, Chikodi, Athani and Sampgaon, bone meal manufacturing in Belgaum, Khanapur, tanning units in Belgaum, Hukeri and Athani, horn articles in Hukeri, milk chilling in Khanapur, Gokak and Raybag and wool industry in Athani were worth mentioning. The district has a good potential for new units in manufacturing building materials like mosaic tiles, cement hollow bricks, door handles and hinges, glazed tiles, etc, in Belgaum, Chikodi and Gokak, bricks wooden building materials, steel gates and grills in most of the taluks. Many engineering and allied units have still scope in several taluks of the district for being started such as steel furniture, motor re-winding, auto repairs and servicing, steel rolling shutters, auto body building, aluminium utensils, watch straps, chokes and coils, hydraulic jacks, gas stoves, electric motors, fans, G I Castings, xerox, printing presses, aerated waters, paper cones, battery charging and reconditioning, manufacture of beds and pillows, imitation jewellery, Ayurvedic medicines, gunny bags, repair works of electrical appliances, ice candy and cool drinks, voltage stabilisers, watch repairs, T V and Radio servicing, production of lamps and florescent tubes, T V antenna, emergency light, screen printing, umbrella, locks, wires and cables, transformers, electric bells, miniature lamps, ammonia printing, refrigerator, mirrors, tooth paste and host of other articles.

Among other demand based and resource based production items, manufacturing units of sports goods, plastic rain coats, scented supari, bicycle components, gummed paper tapes, emery paper and cloth, elastic bands, gelatine capsules, hacksaw blades, welding rods, crown corks, sodium silicate, citric acid from molasses, smokeless charcoal, etc, have good potential. The District Industrial Centre estimated that in the near future, say upto 1990, more than 3,500 small scale units could be started in addition to many one-man units in the district, covering the above-mentioned production field.

In the transport sector, besides the need for developing auto building industry by providing sufficient industrial estate facilities, there is much scope for the existing units to go for aluminium bodies for the chasis. Further in the railway, the line from Miraj to Hubli and on to Bangalore should be converted to broad gauge. The aerodrome of Belgaum is of strategic importance to the Government

and also for military purpose. The importance of this station will increase if feeder lines like Belgaum to Hubli and Bijapur are provided. Further, this aerodrome having about 480 acres of land has ample scope for expansion of the traffic and for landing bigger planes. In the road transport sector, there is scope for a little extent to increase the schedules under the existing system of motorable roads. If the motorable roads are increased in the district, additional 230-240 villages can be covered by operating fresh schedules. The inter-state agreements between Karnataka and Maharashtra can afford to cover about 50,000 km of additional trips and schedules.

The district is influenced by the blow of south-west monsoon from June to September and north-east monsoon from October to February. Further, the dry tracts of Athani, Gokak, Ramdurg and Raybag taluks are subjected to the piercing hot winds blowing over the plateau. Thus the blow of wind offers tangible occasion for production of power through the erection of wind mills. One such experiment had been made in a village of Hukeri for the first time in the State. Since the wind can effectively work to lift water from the borewells even at a low velocity of 7.5 km per hour, this mechanism may be made use of extensively in the district.

The live stock wealth of the district (20.34 lakhs) provides abundant scope for the production of biogas which can be used as fuel, as a good substitute to electricity. This gas can be used to motivate 5 Hp pumpset in lifting water.

The district can potentially develop to attract tourists from far and wide on account of its pleasant climate, and also due to locations such as bird sanctuary at Ghataprabha, several places of antiquity and scenic beauty. Belgaum Fort and forts in many places in the district with historical background, Gokak Falls, Kamala Narayana temple at Degaon, Kittur Fort, Yellamma Hills and the Parasgad Fort, Navil Thirtha near Saundatti, Yogi Kolla near Gokak, Shabhari Kolla or Siddeshwara Kolla near Ramdurg, Hooli and Halasi are only a few of them. Good network of all weather roads for plying vehicles, rest houses, hotels and publicity will increase tourist traffic.

Statement showing the growth of Population in the major towns of Belgaum District

Name of the town	1881	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
Athani	11,186	10,416	11,107	11,157	10,549	12,868	13,787	17,089	19,479	24,378	27,549
Bailhongal	7,806	NA	NA	NA	8,676	9,572	10,913	14,166	16,055	19,440	26,465
Belgaum City	23,115	28,423	22,434	29,636	36,354	49,873	71,831	1,01,110	1,27,885	1,92,427	2,74,430
Belgaum (Cant)	9,582	123,14	10,641	11,172	10,014	11,430	14,431	16,717	18,905	21,445	25,942
Chikodi	5,699	NA	10,779	11,632	NA	9,199	10,070	13,713	15,745	18,338	22,789
Gokak	10,205	12,106	9,860	5,607	9,759	11,478	13,826	17,694	21,854	29,960	42,496
Hukeri	5,523	NA	4,556	4,487	NA	NA	NA	9,455	10,751	12,463	15,545
Khanapur	4,016	NA	NA	NA	NA	4,881	5,409	6,175	8,127	10,193	12,513
Nipani	9,777	NA	11,394	10,476	11,272	17,857	16,387	24,325	29,374	35,116	41,783
Ramdurg	6,810	8,645	9,452	8,843	8,117	9,693	11,496	13,227	15,986	19,697	27,555
Raybag	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5,926	8,981	12,241	9,635
Sankeswar	8,106	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	13,186	15,045	18,950	24,018
Saundatti	7,133	8,930	9,323	5,315	7,189	7,175	8,730	10,030	12,299	16,011	26,404

Some towns have recorded an increase in population also due to some villages in their neighbourhood being brought into their civic limits.