

CHAPTER VIII

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

AN account of the occupations of the working force engaged in the major sectors of the district's economy like agriculture, industry, banking, trade and commerce, transport and communications, has been given in the preceding chapters. But there is another section of the population, which earns its income from other pursuits, that remains still to be accounted for. Their contribution to the economic well-being of the district is considerable. They are rendering useful service to the community by following learned professions and other occupations like carpentry, tailoring, hair-cutting, running of hotels and restaurants, laundries, etc. These occupations also provide employment to a considerable number of persons who render useful services in different ways to different persons or produce goods or aid production of articles of daily consumption. A considerable number of them live in urban areas where the chances of getting suitable employment are many. With the growth of urbanisation in recent decades, the miscellaneous occupations have also grown helping to stabilise the economic fabric of the area. Further, the mechanisation of agriculture that has been gaining prominence in the ayacut taluks of the district, the new industries that are coming up in the private and public sectors and the improvements effected in the field of transport and communications have opened up new avenues of employment in the district. No detailed survey, either sociological or economic, has been made about these occupational groups and in the absence of such a survey, any attempt to describe these groups would inevitably be limited in scope.

Out of the total population of the district, which was 11,22,686 according to the final census figures of 1971, 4,26,462 persons (*i.e.*, 38.36 per cent) of the total population were classified as workers and 6,96,224 persons (*i.e.*, 61.64 per cent) of the total population were classified as non-workers. In the 1961 census, of the total population of 9,15,261, the total number of workers were 4,22,350 or 46.1 per cent of the total population, the

number of non-workers being 4,92,911 or 53.9 per cent of the total population. The corresponding percentage figures for the 1971 census were 49.63, 22.43 and 27.94 respectively. Of the total population in 1971, 8,17,914 persons or 72.84 per cent lived in the rural parts and 3,04,772 persons or 27.16 per cent in the urban parts. The corresponding percentage figures for 1961 census were 77.43 and 22.57 respectively. The taluk-wise distribution of persons who were engaged in 'other services' as per the 1961 census figures was as follows :—

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	Number of persons
1.	Bellary	15,474
2.	Hadagalli	3,356
3.	Harapanahalli	5,623
4.	Hospet	11,483
5.	Kudligi	4,496
6.	Mallapuram	523
7.	Sandur	2,893
8.	Siruguppa	6,103
	Total	49,951

**Public
Administration
service**

Apart from persons engaged in agriculture, trade, commerce, transport and industries, a part of the population is engaged in occupations such as public administration. This includes persons working in various offices under State and Union Governments and in semi-Government institutions. In 1951, there were 834 persons in police force (other than village watchmen), 468 village officers and servants including village watchmen, 227 persons in municipalities and local boards, 5,596 persons in State Government offices and 1,260 in the Union Government offices in the district. According to the 1961 census figures, there were 916 persons in police force, of whom 647 persons were in the urban parts and all the 916 of them were males, 1,780 persons in offices of quasi-Government organisations like municipalities, local boards, etc., and about 3,959 persons in offices of State Government (excluding those engaged in education, medical and health services). The persons engaged in public administration derive various benefits like security of service, provident fund, gratuity, advances, free medical facilities, etc., and in some cases living quarters. Among such workers, the largest number is constituted by State Government employees. With the increase in the volume and variety of developmental activities, the number of employees in this category has been also increasing.

Realising the importance of a regular collection of the statistics of persons employed in Government, the State Bureau of Economics and Statistics conducted a survey in 1959. This survey was the first of its kind. The report of the survey was published in 1961. This contains, among other things, the distribution of Government employees in the district, as on 31st March 1959, by category and tenure of appointment and the distribution of employees as on that date according to their native district, viz., Bellary. Since then a regular survey was conducted for some years. However, the survey for 1966 could not be completed owing to lack of timely response from some of the offices. The two subsequent annual census reports also did not disclose a full picture. After 1968, it was decided to take the census once in three years. Though these census figures are not complete they are given below as they are of some interest :—

Sl. No.	Year	Number of employees			
		Gazetted	Non-gazetted	Class IV	Total
1.	As on 31st March 1959	113	2,613	1,060	3,786
2.	As on 31st March 1962	107	3,033	979	4,119
3.	As on 31st March 1965	188	3,692	1,364	5,244
4.	As on 31st March 1968	189	3,869	1,557	5,615

A large number of these employees work in the district headquarters town. In 1968, as many as 36 Class I Officers, 82 Class II Officers, 1,878 Class III officials and 874 Class IV staff were working in Bellary city. The census revealed that there were about 624 Government employees for every lakh of population in the district. The emoluments of the Government employees have been increased from time to time so as to enable them as far as possible to meet the increased cost of living. The latest upward revision effected in the emoluments was in 1971.

Persons in the category of learned professions have more or less a good educational background and belong to various smaller groups which are quite distinct from one another. They are lawyers, doctors, teachers, engineers, authors, journalists, musicians, actors, dancers, priests, etc. The District Census Handbook of Bellary published in 1963 included them under services not elsewhere classified. According to it, the number of persons engaged in services not elsewhere classified was 7,921 men and 3,341 women. It also includes domestic services.

Medical profession.—The medical profession, in general, is attracting a large number of persons as it is found to be a lucrative one. There are doctors, qualified dentists, nurses, health

visitors, midwives, pharmacists, etc., working in various hospitals, dispensaries and nursing homes. Steady improvement in health services is one of the factors helping a developing economy. Doctors, who set up an independent practice, earn according to their own ability and the paying capacity of patients. The income of a private medical practitioner may range from Rs. 500 to Rs. 3,500 a month in the district. According to the 1961 census figures, there were 1,216 persons engaged in medical and health services, of whom 1,177 were working in hospitals, sanatoria, nursing homes and child welfare clinics. This figure included allopathic, ayurvedic, unani and homeopathic practitioners. The State Government had, till recently, disallowed private practice by Government doctors.

Legal profession.—This category includes jurists, lawyers, their clerks and petition-writers. In 1951, there were 260 persons, in all, engaged in this profession in the district which then included the three taluks which were later transferred to the Andhra State. They live in urban areas where courts are situated. They try both civil and criminal cases. Any appeal to a higher court, especially the High Court of Mysore, will also be accepted by them. While a few of them take such cases to the High Court, most of the others direct their clients to the reputed lawyers at Bangalore whom they know very well. Whether the judgement is in favour of the client or not, the client is, of course, required to pay the fees. The amount of fees varies according to the stakes involved, seriousness of the case and the popularity of the lawyer who handles it. Thus the profession exacts greater ability on the part of the person who takes it up. As such, the business is not particularly lucrative in the beginning for a young man of average education. But the fact of its being an independent profession with plenty of opportunities to make a mark, particularly in public life, has made it attractive to ambitious young men. According to 1961 census figures, there were 215 persons of this category in the district excluding the three taluks transferred to the Andhra State. All of them were men. Of the 215 persons, 138 were legal practitioners and advisors. As many as 200 persons were in the urban areas.

Teaching profession.—Among the learned professions, the teaching profession is able to absorb a far larger number of persons. Especially in a developing country, this profession has a great importance. It has been recognised as a 'built-in condition for economic progress' and large funds are being spent on it. A programme of expansion, especially in primary education has been adopted by the Government. According to the 1961 census, there were 3,010 persons working in colleges, schools and similar other institutions of non-technical type. Among 809 teachers working in middle and primary schools, 203 or about 25 per cent were women.

Engineering profession.—A major irrigational work like the Tungabhadra project and the other minor works like Hagari-bommanahalli project and Gondabommanahalli project taken up in the district have drawn a large number of Engineers, Overseers and Draughtsmen into the district. The two sugar factories, the Tungabhadra Products Ltd. and the like have also provided opportunities for such technical personnel. There will be ample scope for technical personnel when the Vijayanagara Steel Plant is set up. There were 367 surveyors, engineers and architects in the district, all of them being males, as in 1961. Of these, 222 were civil engineers (including overseers). Besides these, there were also 133 draughtsmen and science and engineering technicians. The demand for technically qualified persons is on the increase because of the many increased developmental activities in the several sectors.

Arts and Letters.—This profession includes musicians, actors, writers, journalists, etc. According to the 1961 census, there were 524 artists, writers and related workers. Of these, 76 were actors and 397 were musicians and related workers. They provide recreation to the community. While some of these persons entirely depend upon the profession for their living, many have taken these as a subsidiary occupation. There are a few institutions in the district which impart training in fine arts.

The category of working proprietors includes those who are found self-employed in shops and other establishments of their own. Many of these persons are carrying on their activities especially in the important trade centres of the district. According to the 1961 census, there were 11,727 such persons in wholesale and retail trades. Among them as many as 5,293 persons lived in the urban areas, 2,593 being women. A large majority of them were maintaining small and petty shops and such other small establishments. A good number of paid employees work under these proprietors on monthly wages who assist them in their business. These establishments of working proprietors play an important role in distribution and supply of such goods as are in great demand in the district, both for purposes of production and consumption.

**Working
proprietors**

The hotel and restaurant business in the district of Bellary is considered to be a lucrative one. Only a few hotels that conform to the modern standards are found in the district. In the rural areas, most of the restaurants are devoid of sanitary and hygienic standards. The growth of the industry is yet haphazard.

**Hotels and
Restaurants**

While the proprietors of many hotels in the urban parts employ men and women to assist them, their counterparts in the rural areas work themselves and the members of their family assist them. Restaurants in the urban areas serve varied dishes of food

both in the mornings and evenings. They do their business mostly in rented buildings, while a few have their own buildings constructed to suit their conveniences. The common comforts provided in a good hotel, for instance, at Bangalore, are to be seen in a few hotels located at Bellary and Hospet. There are good hotels at these two centres where boarding and lodge facilities of modern standards are provided.

The working capital investment required for a hotel is more than that for a restaurant. A small establishment in a town, which serves also meals to its customers, requires a minimum capital ranging from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 10,000. About two dozen chairs and tables, some eating plates and spoons, cups and saucers and cooking utensils form the minimum equipment of an average hotel. In a bigger establishment, finer varieties of such equipment, refrigerator, sofa sets, etc., can also be seen.

Both men and women are employed in this business. The business provides employment throughout the year even to unskilled and illiterate workers. Jobs like cooking food and preparing other dishes are assigned to men, while boys serve and clean the tables and women wash utensils, clean rice, pulses and other grains. There are managers in some of the establishments who assist the proprietors in carrying on the business. The average salary paid to managers of hotels varies from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 with food, while other workers are paid between Rs. 40 to Rs. 120 besides two meals a day and a set of clothes a year. In these establishments, a return of about 10 to 15 per cent is assured. The total monthly charges for boarding and lodge varies from Rs. 90 to Rs. 150. For casual lodgers, the rate for lodge per day of 24 hours varies from Rs. 2 to Rs. 12 according to the comforts provided, while a single meal costs about a rupee to Rs. 1.75. The number of casual lodgers and boarders at Bellary and Hospet is very large, while the same is small in other towns of the district. According to the 1961 census, the number of persons engaged in hotels, boarding houses, eating houses, cafes, restaurants and other similar organisations stood at 3,718, of whom 3,390 were males and 328 females. Out of this total number, as many as 2,081 persons were employed in the urban areas.

**Domestic
services**

The category of domestic services includes persons who render personal services like servants and cooks. The total number of such persons engaged in this profession as per the 1961 census was 797 and of these as many as 596 were living in the urban areas where there are many persons belonging to high income groups and middle-income groups who are capable of employing servants and cooks. Many of these workers are provided with free food and clothing and sometimes shelter in addition to which they are also paid monthly wages ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40. This wage rate would be higher in respect of those who are not

given food and clothing. Some middle class families engage servants on part-time basis for attending to various items of routine domestic work.

According to the 1961 census, there were 3,326 persons engaged in laundry servicing work. This category of work includes all types of cleaning, dyeing, bleaching and dry cleaning of clothes. These persons are scattered throughout the district. Of 3,326 launderers in 1961, 1,795 were men. Only about a thousand launderers lived in the urban areas. Most of the laundries are family concerns, where the owners carry on their business assisted by the members of their families and only bigger establishments make use of hired labour. With increasing urbanisation, the number of laundries is also increasing. The common means of transporting the clothes to and from the place where they are cleaned is the ass. At Bellary and Hospet most of the laundries are better equipped. In rural parts, washing of clothes is still a hereditary occupation of the *Agasas*. They are following the age-old method in cleaning the clothes. In rural parts, the practice of paying them in kind is still prevalent to some extent. Soiled clothes are first marked and bundles of them are drenched in a tub of water mixed with washing soda and sometimes *chaulu mannu* and then put on a kiln which is heated to the required temperature. After this, they wash them. The dry-cleaning establishments are very few in number and practically confined to Bellary and Hospet towns. **Laundries**

The equipment in the case of medium-sized establishments consists of a couple of ironing boxes, one or two show cases for keeping cleaned clothes, a large table for ironing, one or two asses or a push-cart for transporting purpose. The total cost of this equipment varies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000. The working capital for the purchase of charcoal, soap, petrol, washing soda, and bleaching substances may be about Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per month. As the majority of the laundries are housed in rented buildings, they have to pay a monthly rent from Rs. 15 to Rs. 50 in places like Bellary and Hospet and less in other places. They get about 12 to 15 paise for each of ordinary clothes washed and about 25 to 30 paise for urgent wash. For heavy clothes like blanket, the charges go up to 50 paise. The income of a medium-sized establishment may range from about Rs. 300 to Rs. 600 depending upon the size of the business.

Hair-cutting is another age-old traditional occupation of a section of the population. The village barber moves from house to house and village to village with his small box which contains all the necessary instruments. Some of the villagers still pay him in kind. He goes to their thrashing ground and collects grains. According to the 1961 census, there were 1,181 persons engaged in this occupation. Of this total number, 425 persons were **Hair-cutting Saloons**

living in the urban parts and 1,180 were males and one was a woman. They are found scattered all over the district. Some of these persons maintain hair-cutting saloons located in big villages and towns. In towns, they hire a room for the purpose and pay a monthly rent which may range from Rs. 15 to Rs. 60. Normally, the owner of the saloon works with one or two assistants. But in a few cases four to six persons are employed to serve the customers. The assistants get either a monthly salary or a share in every rupee he earns for the saloon. The daily earnings of an independent barber or an assistant in a saloon is estimated to vary from Rs. 3 to Rs. 8. The capital investment ranges from Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000 in the case of small shops and from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 or even more in the case of bigger ones. The average daily expenditure on soap, oil, face powder, toilet requisites, electricity, etc., may vary from Rs. 2 to Rs. 10 according to the size of the business. The monthly income of small establishments may vary from Rs. 150 to Rs. 350 and those of larger ones, which are very few, from Rs. 500 to Rs. 800 a month. Some of the barbers utilise their spare time for cultivating instrumental music. This subsidiary occupation helps them to supplement their income during marriage and festival seasons, etc.

Tailoring

The occupation of tailoring has been attracting a considerable number of persons skilled in this work to Bellary, where garment-making has become an important industry. In 1961, the district had, in all, 3,464 tailors, cutters, furriers and related workers. Of these, 2,857 persons were men and 607 women. As many as 1,764 persons were living in the urban parts. Tailoring also has been a traditional occupation of some families. But in recent years many others have also entered the field. A large majority of the tailoring shops in the district are small establishments, where the owners with the help of one or two relations, carry on the work. There are quite a large number of one-man establishments. Some of them, who cannot afford to have independent shops of their own, keep their machine in a cloth shop by paying a nominal rent of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per month. There are instances where the owners of cloth shops give machines to tailors on hire basis and have them kept in their own shops. In such cases, the hire charge is about Rs. 50 per month. Many of the customers who come to buy cloth in their shops would give them there for stitching also. This works to the mutual advantage of the shop-keeper and the tailor. There are some shops at Hospet and Bellary which have made a good name in stitching. While tailoring provides occupation throughout the year, there is brisker business during marriage and festival seasons.

Besides sewing machines and scissors, cutting tables, cupboards, mirrors, ironing boxes, etc., are needed for a better class establishment. The capital investment in respect of larger establishments of repute ranges from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000 or

even more. In addition, threads, buttons, lining cloth, etc., have to be purchased. The expenditure on this account may be about Rs. 50 per month in the case of smaller establishments and about Rs. 150 to Rs. 500 in respect of larger ones. There is division of labour and specialisation. Some workmen are specialised only in cutting for particular garments. Boys are engaged for making buttonholes, hemming, etc. One-man establishments are common especially in the rural areas. In a large number of others, there are two to three persons assisting the owner. Boys are taken as apprentices and are paid from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 during the period of their learning. Specialised workers get about 20 paise to 40 paise in every rupee they earn for the establishment. In other cases, the monthly salary paid to a worker ranges from Rs. 75 to Rs. 200 according to the ability and skill of the worker. The value of business done daily varies from Rs. 10 to Rs. 75 or more according to the size of the establishment. The charge for stitching a cotton suit varies from Rs. 12 to Rs. 18, while that for a woollen suit from Rs. 50 to Rs. 90. Some shops maintain a good worker, who does embroidery work on sarees and children's garments. This requires a special type of machine on which additional capital investment has to be made.

Carpentry has been an age-old occupation of a section of the *panchalas*. The village carpenter prepares some of the agricultural implements and repairs them and makes doors, windows, etc., required for house-construction. In the urban parts, the carpenters are needed for making a good deal of furniture also. Usually they work under a master craftsman or a contractor who provides them with work. They get their wages generally at the week end. Ordinarily they carry with them the equipment required and sometimes the contractor lends them some of the instruments needed. A well-skilled carpenter gets wages ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 per day, whereas a less skilled worker gets Rs. 2.50 to Rs. 4 per day. According to the 1961 census, there were 6,747 persons engaged in manufacture of wooden products. Of these, 281 were manufacturing wooden furniture and fixtures and 283 structurals, wooden goods such as beams, posts, doors and windows, while 3,922 were making materials from cork, bamboo, cane, leaves and other products and about 2,214 were engaged in the manufacture of other wood and allied products. Of the total number of 6,747 persons, only 1,972 persons lived in the urban parts and 2,568 were women.

A village blacksmith, like the carpenter, is also needed by agriculturists. Every big village is having the services of blacksmiths, who have their workshops adjacent to their dwelling houses. According to the 1961 census, there were 1,333 blacksmiths and related workers, of whom 34 were women. Of them, only 506 persons lived in the urban areas.

The work of a blacksmith is a hard one. He requires the assistance of an able-bodied man as an hammer-man and another person, may be a woman, to work at the bellows. Mostly, the members of his own family work with him. During the busy agricultural seasons, they have brisk work and as such, they may have to take the help of one or two more workers. They manufacture or repair agricultural implements like plough-share, sickle, weeding-hook, etc. For this purpose, they require a big anvil, hammers of different sizes, bellows, furnace, etc. The cost of all these may be about Rs. 500 to Rs. 2,000. Charcoal and paddy husk are used to keep the fire burning in the furnace. The expenditure on this item may come to about Rs. 8 to Rs. 15 per month. The iron rods for making the implements are usually supplied by the customers. The blacksmiths make and repair agricultural implements usually on demand. Some of them manufacture sickles, weeding-hooks, etc., in spare time and sell them in the nearby market. The village blacksmiths are paid both in cash and kind. The daily earning of a blacksmith may be estimated to vary from Rs. 2 to Rs. 6.

Goldsmithy

Another hereditary occupation is goldsmithy. According to the 1961 census, there were 1,374 persons engaged in the manufacture of jewellery, silver-ware and they were using gold and other precious metals. Of these, 1,319 were males and 55 females. They carry on their profession in their houses in the rural parts. In towns and big villages, some goldsmiths have shops of their own, paying a rent for it. They make or mend ornaments, generally on demand, of both gold and silver and other articles of silver such as plates, lamps meant for ceremonial purposes, etc. Often, the metal is supplied by the customers. Sometimes, the goldsmith purchases gold or silver from the market and prepares the ornaments. The equipment of a goldsmith consists of an anvil, bellows, hammers, crucibles, moulds, saws, scissors, etc. The cost of the equipment ranges from Rs. 200 to Rs. 600, but in respect of larger establishments in the urban parts it may go up to Rs. 2,000. Sometimes, individual goldsmiths work under a big jeweller in his shop and get wages for each article made or on daily wages. In view of the special skill involved in executing this work, boys learn and work for several years under the head of the family or under a master craftsman. A skilled craftsman earns about Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 a month on an average. The gold control measures introduced in 1963 had affected this category of workers and the Government took several measures to rehabilitate them, such as grant of lands for agricultural purposes, educational and training facilities for their children, liberal loans for starting cottage industries, etc. The later relaxation of the gold control measures further mitigated their hardships.

Pottery

Pottery is an age-old industry still surviving in the rural parts. The availability of cheap metallic vessels, etc., has

greatly affected this occupation. The village potter works with his potter's wheel and prepares earthenware and takes them to the nearby village or town, shandy or fair and sells them. Some of the potters manufacture country tiles also. According to the 1961 census, there were 1,251 potters and related workers. Of this number, 434 were women. This is now mostly a rural occupation. Some of the poorer people still use the earthenware for cooking food, storing water and even grains. The potter carries on the work with the help of the members of his family in his own house. The only raw material required for this work is fine clay. Availability of fine clay in the vicinity of the village is of great importance as it reduces the cost of transport. A few of the potters maintain a cart to bring clay and also to take the finished products to the market place. In such cases there is an investment of about Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000. Many of the potters depend upon agriculture or agricultural labour for supplementing their income. It is difficult to arrive at an average of daily earning of each worker, as those doing this work are generally the members of the family. On a rough estimation, it may be put at Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 5 per day.

Basket and mat-making has been also among the oldest occupations. This does not provide a whole-time occupation to most of the persons engaged in this work. They do agricultural labour also to supplement their income. They make baskets out of bamboo and mats from the leaves of date palms, etc., by their skill and experience. The finished products are taken to the nearby shandies and fairs for sale. According to the 1961 census, there were 3,938 persons engaged in this profession. Of these, as many as 2,534 were women, and 1,404 men; only 734 persons lived in the urban parts. The average daily earning of a person engaged in this work varies from about Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 4.00.

The modern textile industry producing machine-made goods has greatly affected the occupation of traditional spinners and weavers. The district of Bellary had 3,643 spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers in 1961, of whom 1,814 were women. Out of the total number, only 780 persons lived in the urban areas. Included in the figure of 3,643 were 1,071 drawers and weavers and 557 spinners, piecers and winders. The work involves considerable skill and diligence on the part of the workers. Generally, the family as a whole works as a unit, unskilled or less skilled work being entrusted to women and boys. For some, it is a whole-time occupation, while for others it is subsidiary. The initial cost of the equipment consisting of spinning wheels, a loom, etc., of an ordinary establishment varies from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 3,500. In addition to this, they would have to invest on cotton, raw yarn, bobbins, etc., to the tune of about Rs. 500 or more according to their requirement. The whole work

is carried on in their own houses. The average daily earning of a worker ranges from Rs. 3 to Rs. 8.

Bicycle shops

The bicycle has become a common man's vehicle. A good number of persons both in rural and urban parts now use this handy vehicle. As such, the demand for bicycles has been steadily increasing; with this, there has been greater need of bicycle shops which hire out bicycles for short durations and repair them also. A big bicycle shop, on an average, has about 15 to 20 bicycles, each costing about Rs. 150 to Rs. 300. In order to maintain them properly, the owner engages one or more boys and skilled workers to help him in his workshop. The equipment required for this consists of spanners, air-pump, screw drivers, hammers, solution, grease and spare parts like tyres, tubes, bells, seats, etc. The value of all these articles including bicycles, in the larger shops, may be estimated at Rs. 3,500 to Rs. 12,000 and in the case of smaller ones from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000. The minimum working capital, besides the initial investment required, varies from Rs. 250 to Rs. 500. The owner pays Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 per month to boys and Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per day to skilled workers. He has to pay a rent of about Rs. 15 to Rs. 50 for the shop. His income consists of hire charges and repair charges as also a profit on spare parts sold. Bicycle hire charge is 15 paise per hour and Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 2 for the entire day. Some of the bicycle shops also keep petromaxes for hiring out for which they charge from Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 2 per petromax for a night's use. A very few of the establishments at Bellary are having welding and brazing units also. According to the classification of persons at work in 1961, there were 267 persons engaged in repairing of bicycles and tricycles.

Bakeries

Every town is having now at least one or two bakeries. At Bellary and Hospet, there are a good number of them. These bakeries manufacture bread, biscuits and buns. In addition to selling them in their shops to individuals, they supply also to hotels and shops in the town and nearby villages. In most cases, they follow the old traditional method of manufacturing. There are a few bakeries at Bellary and Hospet which are having modern machines. This business provides employment throughout the year. Many of the bakeries are family establishments run mainly with the help of the members of the family. The industry has a good scope for development as the demand for bread and biscuits is increasing.

The equipment of an ordinary bakery establishment consists of a large wooden table to prepare the dough, an oven with its accessory equipment like tin trays, small iron sheet boxes, moulds, cup-boards and baskets. The cost of the equipment may vary from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,500. In cases where the bakeries use modern machines, the initial capital investment may go up to

Rs. 10,000. The main raw materials required for a bakery are wheat flour, sugar, yeast and butter; the cost of all these may vary from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60 per day in an ordinary bakery. He has to pay a heavy amount towards the fuel. Some of the shops are housed in rented buildings, the rent varying from Rs. 20 to Rs. 60. Ordinarily, a small establishment working 8 hours a day prepares goods worth about Rs. 70 to Rs. 100. In a few cases, the bakeries engage one or two workers in addition to the family members, and they are paid a salary of Rs. 60 to 120 per month. The net income derived from an ordinary bakery may range from Rs. 300 to Rs. 600 a month.

According to the 1961 census, there were 3,799 persons working in transport and communications. Of them, as many as 3,745 were males. Out of the total number, 2,663 lived in the urban parts. Included in this figure were 2,148 drivers of road transport, 1,022 conductors and other transport workers and 167 inspectors and supervisors. Persons employed in Government Road Transport establishments get better salaries and have better service conditions than those who are in private services.

**Transport
workers**

In 1961, there were 1,278 stone-cutters, stone-carvers and stone-dressers; the work of stone-quarrying and cutting is the hereditary occupation of the *Voddas*, while there are also other individual workers in this line. They prepare stone slabs, size stones, polished stones, etc. The stones are cut and supplied on demand according to the requirements of the customers. A large number of stone-cutters work under a master craftsman, who is a petty contractor. The equipment required for this occupation consists of hammers, chisel, tape, levelling instrument, etc., all costing about Rs. 50. A cart for carrying the stones would cost Rs. 400 to Rs. 800. The average daily earning of a stone-cutter may be put at Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per day, while the net income of a petty contractor who owns a cart may range from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 a month.

**Stone-quarrying
and cutting**

A fairly good number of persons in the district are engaged as farmers and farm-workers, other than agricultural. The 1961 census recorded 5,578 as farmers, fishermen, hunters, loggers and related workers. Of this total, 4,690 were men and 888 women and only 674 persons lived in the urban areas. As many as 5,200 workers, out of the total figure of 5,578, were engaged in farm work relating to rearing of animals, birds and insects. Their wage rate ranges from about Rs. 3 to Rs. 6 according to the nature of the work. (See also Chapter V).

Farm Workers