

CHAPTER VIII

ECONOMIC TRENDS

The indicators of development have undergone significant change from simple per capita income to the complex of Human development that is measured in terms of achievements and deprivations in basic indicators that are essential to lead a decent life with dignity and self-respect. The gains from development should reach to the poorest of the poor and hence development today is conceptualized as inclusive growth. However, the magnitude and the achievements in development are still measured with a set of variables that include per capita income, employment, output, urbanization, wages, prices and infrastructure etc., as they are quantifiable and measurable. The trends in these variables in the district are analyzed here to understand the nature and pace of development which may be useful for effective formulation of policies and programmes in future.

The district economy is predominantly an agricultural economy. The natural resource base is very low hence development of major resource based industries is not possible. Through the share of primary sector in district income at current price has declined from 54.1 per cent in 1960-61 to 24.83 per cent in 2008-09 but agriculture continues to be a source of

livelihood for 49.28 per cent of population (2011). The district was assigned a status of no industry district in 1980. Thereafter efforts are being made to attract the industries to this area. Many fiscal and financial incentives were extended to the investors to set up industries in the district. Even then, there are only 83 factories employing 5,425 workers. The district is famous for Bidari ware. The industry has grown in cottage and small industrial sector. It has great export potential today, but to utilize this large scale investment is required to bring a change in organizational structure and modernization of the industry. The number of small scale industries registered with DIC is only 284 that indicate a slow pace of industrial development.

However, the service sector is growing at a fast rate in recent years contributing to 53 per cent of district income. This is a trend observed at the State as well as national level. This sector includes trade, finance, construction, banking, insurance, hotels and restaurants etc., in formal as well as informal sector. 77 per cent of the total population lives in rural economy. This indicates that the trend of urbanization is very slow. This is an account of low level of economic development and industrialization. The district is a part of Hyderabad Karnataka region in the state and the whole region is at the bottom of development in Karnataka State. The district was a part of Hyderabad State and it could not grow during that time due to the inadequate attention of the rulers. Thus the historical factors have significantly influenced the economic trends in the district.

The development process is initiated in the district after its integration with Mysore (now Karnataka) State in 1956. The investment in various sectors such as agriculture, irrigation, industry, banking and transport and communication has put the district on development path. The district has few sugar factories in Co-operative sector. The District Central Co-operative Bank has played the role of a nodal agency in provision of finance for development. The completion of Karanja medium irrigation project has helped for commercialization and development of agriculture in Bhalki taluk of the district.

The completion of the Major State Highway from Bidar to Srirangapattana has improved the connectivity of the district with the State capital. The intra district roads were in bad shape but these have been taken up for

improvement in recent years and with the increased number of buses, the connectivity within the district has increased significantly. But the district is not on the national railway map. This will become feasible with the completion of Bidar Kalaburgi railway line.

People in the district live in rural areas. They lead a simple life and many of them are still illiterate, but with education and health facilities reaching the village and the panchayat system getting deep rooted in the villages a change is being observed in village life. The change is in lifestyles of the people, their incomes and value systems. This is evident from the present rural life as compared to the life depicted in the village monographs in 1961.

Socio Economic Survey of Kamalnagar village in Aurad Taluk

A socio-economic survey of Kamalnagar Village of Aurad taluk was conducted in 1961 by the Census authorities and the Monograph Kamalnagar was published. About a decade earlier, this was a typical *Jagir* village. In 1961, the village had a population of 3,286 persons. Of these, 1,342 were workers, 40 per cent of whom were agricultural labourers, 31 per cent were engaged in animal husbandry, 18 per cent in cultivation, 7 per cent in trade and commerce and 4 per cent in household industry. More than 50 per cent of those who possessed lands and cultivated their own lands and 29.8 per cent of those who were engaged in trade, service etc., earned Rs. 100 and more per month. The table given below shows percentage share of income of the five categories of workers in different income groups in the village:

Levels of Income across the categories of workers

Category	Income range per month				
	Below Rs. 25	26-50	51-75	76-100	100 and above
Cultivation of lands owned	-	1.1	4.0	6.5	50.4
Cultivation of leased in lands	-	-	-	0.9	10.7
Agricultural labour	38.5	54.7	35.1	24.1	05.5
Household Industry		8.4	4.0	5.5	3.6
Others, including trade, service etc.	61.5	35.8	56.9	63.0	29.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Survey monograph.

Agriculture was the basic occupation of the people. Cultivation of owned and leased lands was profitable. Majority of cultivators had income above Rs. 100 per month. It is the agricultural labour class which was in the lowest category of income. 55% of those who earned income between Rs. 26-50 were agricultural labourers. Those who were engaged in trade and service category were among the lowest income group as well as highest earning group.

The social structure in the village was hierarchical across the caste and class. The traditional value system guided the social life of the people. A major part of income in lower income groups was spent on food items. The expenditure was also more on religious functions and ceremonies. The social unity was observed in social fairs and festivals. The village was multilingual in nature. People spoke the languages of Kannada, Urdu and Marathi. The village is on border area and therefore, it had more transactions with Maharashtra. The village monograph serves as a base to assess the current rural situation in the district.

Trends in Urbanization: Industrialization and urbanization go together during the process of economic development. Urbanization brings about modernization and change in traditional value systems. Industrialization and urbanization leads to shift of population from rural to urban areas. The Lewis model of development with unlimited supplies of labour envisages that such a shift is conducive to growth. In India, the concept of Urban Area is not the same under various Censuses. However, from 1971 Census an urban Unit is defined in a uniform way. In 1971 Census an urban area was defined as follows.

1. All places with a municipality, Corporation, Cantonment, board or notified towns area Committee etc.
2. All other places which satisfy the following criteria:
 - Minimum population of 5,000
 - At least 75 per cent of male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits
 - A density of population at least 400 persons per sq. km.

The urbanization process is very slow in the district. The percentage of urban population to total population was 14.45 per cent in 1951 and

has increased to 22.95 per cent in 2001 and to in 2011. This implies still 75 per cent of population lives in rural area. The percentage of urban population is lowest in Aurad taluk and this taluk is the most backward taluk in the district and the State. Only Bidar taluk has urban population exceeding 40 per cent.

Trends in Urbanization-1971 to 2011

Sl.No	Taluks	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
		Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
1	Aurad	-	4.59	-	6.44	10.81
2	B, Kalyan	14.65	16.64	17.35	19.60	20.19
3	Bhalki	8.37	10.43	12.05	13.65	14.54
4	Bidar	26.54	31.93	34.94	42.97	45.96
5	Humnabad	18.79	20.09	17.94	20.68	20.99

Humnabad taluk has 21 per cent of urban population. Slow trend of urbanization indicates the presence of a traditional rural society and the traditional social and economic structure nurtures anti progressive values. These social and institutional factors pose a serious obstacle to development. The level of literacy is also low and the outcome of all these factors is low level human development.

District income and Per Capita Income:

The district income and per capita income are the traditional measures of economic development. Increasing the total income and per capita income was the primary goal of development in the fifties and sixties. The focus of the development strategy was on production and development of economic activities. But with a shift in focus of development from economic development to human development the other indicators like health and education were introduced in the measure of development. Increase in per capita income leads to increase in personal consumption and welfare. Therefore, per capita income continues to be a component of measuring human development.

Now there is a shift in planning process from national and state level to district level, the data base at district level is being strengthened for preparing effective plans. District income is a single indicator of measuring development at district level. In Karnataka attempts are being made since

1960-61 to estimate income at district level, District income estimates, help to identify the requirements of different sectors for planned development. The variations across the districts help to identify the spread of development.

District income estimates are made based on the contributions of primary, secondary and tertiary sectors at the district level. This is called income originating approach. District income is the sum total of the economic value of goods and services produced in the district across these sectors. The district income estimates are not very accurate due to inadequate and less reliable data and the openness of the district economy. The data on production in organized and registered manufacture is available accurately. The fast growth of small units in informal sector has made the estimation of district income more difficult. Further, the indicators for which data is not available, relevant proportions have been utilized to allocate state level estimates to district.

The net district income of the district in 2008-09 was 2,78,244 lakh (at Current prices) and the NSDP at state level was 1,79,64,533 lakh. The contribution of the district to the state income is 1.54 per cent, the per capita income was 17,279 (at Current prices). The PCI at state level is 31,713. The gap between the state per capita income and the district per capita income is 14,434, which is highly significant. At constant prices the district per capita income is 12,629 (1999-2000) while the state per capita income is 23,593.

The district income at both current and constant prices indicates increasing trend the district income at current prices has increased from 1,309 lakh in 1960-61 to 4,34,129 lakh in 2008-09. Similar trend is also observed in per capita income at current prices which has increased from Rs. 99 in 1960-61 to Rs. 2,304 in 1985-86 and to Rs. 26,364 in 2008-09.

Trends in District income and Per capita income

Year	District Income		P.C.I	
	At current prices (Rs in lakh)	At constant prices	At current prices	At constant prices
1985-86	25,477	19,189	2,304	1,735
1990-91	47,088	65,290 (1993-94)	3,197	5,136
1991-92	47,357	18,573 (1980-81)	1,725	1,461 (1980-81)
1998-99	1,59,903	1,09,248	10,980	7,502

2001-02	1,86,261	1,16,167	12,273	7,654
2006-07	2,78,244	2,03,359 (1999-00)	17,279	12,629 (1999-00)
2007-08	4,24,888	3,54,152	26,088	21,744 (2003-04)
2008-09	4,34,129	4,70,447 (2003-04)	26,364	23,754 (2003-04)
2013-14	11,57,069	9,87,850	66,059	56,398

Source: Bidar district At A Glance for various years

The district income at constant prices has increased from Rs. 18,573 (1980-81 prices) to Rs. 4,70,447 (2003-04 prices) in 2008-09. The per capita income also has increased from Rs. 7,502 (1994-95 prices) in 1998-99 to Rs. 23,754 in 2008-09 at 2003-04 prices. The increase in district income both at current and constant prices as well as per capita income indicates that the district economy is growing. The average annual growth rate of income at current prices over the period 1990-91 to 2008-09 is 45.66 per cent. The growth rate of income at constant prices is 34.47 per cent per annum.

The low growth rate of income and the extremely low share in the State income indicates the poor resource base of the economy and the low level of development over the period of time. Though the per capita income of the district is Rs. 26,364 at current prices, it is far below the state average of Rs. 31,713 and the per capita income of south Karnataka of Rs. 36,913 and also well below the per capita income of the Bengaluru urban (Rs. 74,709) district. The district income is increasing both at current and constant prices. The rate of increase is faster in the post 1990 period. It was Rs. 47,357 lakh in 1991-92 and increased to Rs. 94,482 crore in 1995-96 and to Rs. 1,86,261 in 2001-02. 4,34,129 lakh in 2008-09. It indicates increase at constant prices also. The same trend is also observed in PCI at both current and constant prices. At current prices it increased from Rs. 12,273 (2001-02) to Rs. 26,364 (2008-09) during last years. District income or per capita income at current prices does not give a correct picture about the growth trends in the district economy because it reflects combined influence of two factors viz., a) the increase in the production of real goods and services and b) the rise in prices. If the increase in district income is due to the first factor it indicates the real growth because it implies more goods and services because available to the people for consumption. This

also increases income and employment and increase welfare of the people. Now economic development is measured in terms of human development. It is measured in terms of parameters like health, education and per capita income. Now in the place of per capita income, livelihood indicators like housing, drinking water, sanitation, source of energy etc., are taken into account. Mere increase in per capita income does not provide access to health and education. The provision of these goods has to be undertaken by the society or the government. Further increase in per capita income does not reflect increase in income of all the people when income distribution pattern in the society is highly unequal. Hence, now the increase in per capita income has to be looked from the angle of human development. As per the Karnataka Human Development Report 2005 Bidar is placed at 21st among 30 districts in Karnataka state. The position of the district is 17th in the state with regard to health and education, but it is placed at 26th place in terms of income. The incidence of poverty is high in the district as the percentage of population below poverty line has been 30.4% in 1999-2000.

Composition of district income:

Theoretically as well as practically it is an established fact with economic development the share of primary sector i.e. Agriculture and allied sectors declines and the share of secondary and tertiary sectors increase. The decline in the share of primary sector is both in terms of income as well as employment as this is also accompanied by shift of workers from agriculture to industry and service sector. The expansion of service sector is at a rapid rate in later stages of development. The increased productivity of workers in secondary and tertiary sectors enables them to share the gains of the development in the expanding sectors. The trends in district and per capita of income are presented in following table. The shares are measured at both current as well as constant prices.

Composition of District income

Year	At current prices			At constant prices		
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1960-61	54.1	13.0	32.9	-	-	-
1970-71	62.0	12.5	25.5	-	-	-
1980-81	60.4	11.9	27.7	60.4	18.7	27.7
1990-91	48.1	15.1	36.8	52.9	15.2	36.0

1995-96	50.2	13.5	36.3	51.8	13.6	37.0
1998-99	35.1	21.9	43.0	35.6	23.3	41.1
2001-02	31.0	16.9	52.1	34.1	18.8	47.1
2008-09	24.83	21.80	53.36	28.86	19.83	51.30

Source: Karnataka Human Development Report 1999 and 2005, Bidar district at a Glance (various years)

The structural change in district income over the last 30 years indicates that economic development is taking place in the district. The share of primary sector is consistently declining. It has declined from 60.4% in 1980-81 to 24.83 per cent in 2008-09 at current prices. The share of secondary sector was 11.9 per cent in 1980-81, it has increased to 16.9 per cent in 2001-02 and 21.8 per cent in 2008-09. Further the share of tertiary sector has increased rapidly from 27.7% to 53.36 per cent during the same period. This indicates that service sector now contributes half of the district income, but agriculture continues to be a source of livelihood for 62.4% of population (2001) and service sector provides employment to 35% of workforce. Thus, though the structure of district income has undergone a change as the development is advancing but this is not accompanied by the expected shift in workforce. The pressure of population on land continues leading to low production and productivity and growing incidence of rural poverty.

Similar trend in sectoral shares is observed at constant prices over the time period 1980-2009. The share of agriculture has declined from 60.4% to 28.86% in 2008-09 and that of tertiary sector has increased from 27.7% to 51.3% during the same period. The sectoral growth rates in NDDP between 1981-2001 at current and constant prices are presented in the table below.

Growth rate of NDDP in different sectors (current and constant prices)

NSDP	Growth rate Current prices		Constant prices	
	1981-91	1991-2001	1981-91	1991-2001
Primary sector	3.3	8.2	3.9	2.5
Secondary sector	4.1	11.2	4.5	5.5
Tertiary sector	10.1	16.1	7.0	6.9
All sector	5.6	12.0	4.9	4.9

Source: KHDR 2005

The growth rates of NDDP in various sectors have increased significantly between 1991-2001 than between 1981-91 at current prices. Tertiary sector registered a higher growth rate than the other two sectors in both the periods. The growth rate was 10.1% during 1981-91 and increased to 16.1% during 1991-2001. But the Growth rate at constant prices remains the same. This means that growth is more or less constant in real terms. The average growth rate across all the sectors was 5.6 per cent during the first period and 12 per cent during the second period. The growth rates at constant prices indicated an increase only in secondary sector. The overall growth rate remained constant at 4.9 per cent indicating stagnation in the economy.

The share of district income in the state income remained below 2.5% in all the years from 1960-61 to 2001-02 at current prices. It was 1.8 per cent in 2001-02. The share remained below 2 per cent during 1990-91 to 2001-02 at constant prices in all the years. This indicates the low resource base and low level of development in the district. The per capita income is also well below the state average. More details see Table 8.1 and 8.2.

Percentage of district income to state income (current and constant prices)

	Current prices	Constant prices
1960-61	1.9	1.6
1970-71	2.1	1.6
1980-81	2.3	1.8
1990-91	1.9	1.9
1995-96	2.1	1.8
1998-99	1.8	1.8
2001-02	1.8	1.8

Source: KHDR 1999 and 2000

Table 8.1 Sector wise Net District Product (NDDP) Current Prices

Sl.No.	Sector	Year										
		1980-81	2000-01	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2013-14		
1	Agriculture	7,712	53,362	40,802	62,841	85,484	77,915	85,884	1,15,678	1,62,610		
2	Forest	186	4,225	6,226	5,894	17,573	21,819	18,170	24,736	21,112		
3	Fishing	13	307	315	333	361	910	1,443	478	1,772		
4	Mining and Quarrying	-	-	102	15	2,889	55	242	1,42,879	4,102		
	Total	7,911	57,894	47,445	69,083	1,06,307	1,00,699	1,05,739	2,83,771	1,89,596		
5	Manufacturing	628	8,635	12,230	14,521	29,329	25,324	23,816	47,143	1,16,744		
6	Construction	814	13,712	20,345	34,099	43,436	49,811	54,211	61,047	55,801		
7	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	160	8,070	4,504	3,560	3,906	4,738	7,731	7,397	14,420		
	Total	1,602	30,417	37,079	52,180	76,671	79,873	85,758	1,15,587	70,221		
8	Railway	26	540	1,408	2,304	2,911	2,565	3,503	3,304	4,089		
9	Transport by other means	371	9,010	12,134	14,346	23,652	27,920	21,751	23,149	4,44,180		
10	Storage	2	57	106	114	105	121	2,137	210	481		
11	Communication	17	1,194	2,092	1,975	2,879	3,388	4,196	5,185	5,507		
12	Trade, Hotel and Restaurant	1,079	12,666	14,761	26,601	27,999	22,066	19,394	35,970	1,34,374		
13	Banking	163	5,031	11,031	13,306	14,243	17,144	17,787	20,849	1,61,668		
14	Services	826	15,169	40,096	46,797	59,658	56,914	69,480	79,406	93,415		
15	Public Administration	448	9,290	13,370	11,941	16,645	23,989	23,089	27,601	20,457		

(Rs. in Lakh)

16	Other Services	693	23,209	33,138	39,598	51,658	60,173	61,790	87,015	93,415
	Total	3,625	76,166	1,28,136	1,56,982	1,99,750	2,14,280	2,23,127	2,82,689	9,57,586
17	Net District income	13,138	1,08,477	2,12,660	2,78,244	3,82,770	3,94,854	4,12,724	5,41,154	14,97,883
18	Rank in District	17	24	25	24	23	25	26	23	-
19	Per capital income	1,334	10,611	13,361	17,279	23,502	23,979	24,796	32,173	66,655
20	Rank to P.C.I	15	27	28	26	28	29	30	29	-

Table 8.2 Sector wise Net District Domestic Product (NDDP) for Constant Prices

SI.No.	Sector	Year									
		1980-81	2000-01	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2013-14	
1	Agriculture	7,712	34,596	36,051	47,343	67,489	57,228	57,207	69,794	1,27,816	
2	Forest	186	2,556	4,819	4,263	12,628	13,886	14,639	15,202	18,266	
3	Fishing	13	92	292	302	354	567	866	1,259	1,072	
4	Mining and Quarrying	-	-	82	11	4,541	38	172	342	3,716	
	Total	7,911	37,244	41,244	51,919	85,012	71,719	72,884	86,597	1,50,870	
5	Manufacturing	628	5,869	10,021	11,045	25,322	20,181	18,766	34,754	1,07,772	
6	Construction	814	9,112	16,330	24,798	35,764	36,547	37,781	40,022	56,560	
7	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	160	1,019	3,859	2,556	2,653	2,936	4,527	4,404	12,346	
	Total	1,602	16,000	30,210	38,399	63,739	59,664	61,074	79,180	1,76,678	
8	Railway	26	363	1,505	2,349	2,565	2,313	2,473	2,714	4,232	
9	Transport by other means	371	3,886	9,717	10,206	19,748	21,575	13,963	13,875	39,544	

(Rs. In Lakh)

10	Storage	2	29	81	89	86	98	123	16	417
11	Communication	17	1,036	2,550	3,090	1,937	3,840	4,430	5,384	4,728
12	Trade, Hotel and Restaurant	1,079	8,081	12,115	17,851	26,242	17,334	14,410	24,895	1,40,750
13	Banking	163	3,435	8,922	12,064	15,964	18,297	19,041	20,572	88,062
14	Services	826	8,431	28,690	28,492	46,123	41,532	42,133	43,147	-
15	Public Administration	448	5,395	10,635	9,399	12,936	15,267	13,126	14,138	17,513
16	Other Services	693	13,585	26,711	28,501	42,586	45,067	40,713	52,099	74,964
	Total	3,625	44,241	1,00,926	1,12,041	1,68,187	1,65,323	1,50,412	1,76,840	3,70,210
17	Net District income	13,138	97,485	1,79,380	2,03,359	3,16,999	2,96,706	2,84,389	3,42,667	9,87,850
18	Rank in District	17	26	25	25	24	25	26	25	-
19	Per capital income	1,334	6,528	1,09,130	12,629	19,463	18,018	17,086	2,03,73,784	56,390
20	Rank to P.C.I	15	27	30	27	29	29	30	29	-

1980-81 is with base year 1980-81 and 2000-01 is with base year 1993-94

22005-06 and 2006-07 are with 1999-2000 as base year.

007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are with 2004-05 base year.

PRICES

As agriculture has been the mainstay of the people of the district, the general rise and fall of prices agricultural commodities have been of keen interest to the consuming public and the Government. Between 1800 and 1890, the price behavior in the district was more or less erratic with wide fluctuations. Chief among the reasons for this were scarcity conditions owing to frequent visitations of famine. At times, there was difficulty in securing even drinking water. In 1804, intense distress was experienced due to drought and a raid by the army of Holkar. Jowar was sold at six seers a rupee. In 1813, there was insufficient rainfall and jowar was sold at five seers a rupee. A widespread famine of great intensity was experienced throughout southern India in 1876-78, which affected also Bidar district. The price fluctuations between 1890 and 1914 were attributed more or less to agricultural situation. Between 1890 and 1905, the fluctuations were very sharp. This was attributed to vagaries and failures of monsoons and also to other reasons styled as "world factors". The statement given below shows the percentage increase or decrease in the index numbers of annual average retail prices of main foodgrains from 1892 to 1913:

Base: 1901-1905=100

Year	Jowar	Wheat	Rice
1892	198	112	94
1897	217	170	127
1899	303	209	157
1902	81	128	103
1905	128	112	118
1908	123	164	127
1911	157	159	165
1913	140	192	157

Source: Statistical year Book, 1938 A.D., H.E.H. the Nizam's Government. 1093

The years 1899 and 1900 were famine years. Later for a few years, there was an appreciable decrease. Then the prices started rising from 1906 onwards. The First World War (1914-18) spurred the prices to an unprecedented degree. The index numbers of average quinquennial retail prices of a few agricultural commodities, with the base year 1901-1905=100, for rice. The index numbers of prices of some staple food grains from 1915-16 to 1919-20 were as given below:

Base year: 1914-15=100

Year	Jowar	Wheat	Rice
1915-16	91	78	100
1916-17	120	78	112
1917-18	281	140	161
1918-19	225	208	242
1919-20	148	227	242

In 1918, in order to arrest this tendency, the Government of Hyderabad passed a law regulating civil supplies. The export of foodgrains outside the State of Hyderabad was prohibited. The two years (1919 and 1920) that followed this legislation witnessed failures of monsoons causing famine. The adjacent States also prohibited free movement of foodgrains outside their respective States. During the next some years, there were some fluctuations again. The annexed statement shows the index number of retail prices of some foodgrains in the district from 1922 to 1930:

Base year: 1921=100

Year	Jowar	Wheat	Rice
1922	75	65	114
1923	99	54	91
1924	86	49	89
1927	105	45	103
1930	75	35	63

In 1930, Prices started falling. It was a period of depression which was common to many countries of the world. Which lasted for more than a decade. The index numbers of some agricultural commodities from 1931-32 to 1940-41 were as follow:

Base year: 1921-22=100

Year	Jowar	Wheat	Rice
1931-32	38	37	58
1934-35	52	30	65
1937-38	43	52	67
1940-41	51	58	80

Effects of War

The Outbreak of the Second World War in 1939 worsened the situation. There was a general panic in the markets and the prices moved upwards.

As the war continued, there was the real shortage of food grains and there was inflation throughout the country. These and other circumstances like seasonal conditions in the area influenced the prices and they increased to very abnormal extent. Statistics relating to price movements for some years from 1940 onwards for this district are not readily available. However, figures for Kalaburgi, the headquarters town of the neighboring district of Kalaburgi are available, which may be taken as approximately applicable to Bidar. The table given below shows the wholesale commodity index prices of the three main agricultural commodities at the Kalaburgi Centre during some years from 1939 to 1944:

Base Year: 1914=100

Year	Jowar	Wheat	Rice
1939	108	101	103
1942	116	137	150
1944	234	272	223

In order to arrest this trend, the Hyderabad State Government set up a committee at Hyderabad which was called the Central Price Control Committee, and a local Price Control Committee was appointed at Bidar. These bodies strove to create mutual understanding and co-operation between the trade interests and the price control organizations. The failure of crops in 1941-42 and 1942-43 in some parts of the district made it more difficult to check the rise in prices. The food situation in this district as also in other parts of the then Hyderabad State worsened. The Government Unforced a Food grains Control order. For the purpose of creating buffer stocks, a Food grains Collective Levy order was promulgated and the Government started purchasing food grains. A statutory ceiling was imposed on prices in October 1943. The prices were fixed at Rs.8-12-0 per Bengali maund for rice and Rs.5-7-0 per Bengali maund for jowar. As there are discontentment among the cultivators about this, the Government raised the rates to Rs.21 for jowar and Rs.32 for rice perpalla of three maunds in 1945. In 1952, the Hyderabad Government promulgated a foodgrains (Licensing and Procurement) Order under which the dealers in foodgrains were required to obtain licenses. The average retail prices of principal commodities in Bidar market center from 1951-52 to 1955-56 in respect of some selected commodities were as given below:

(Price are in seers of 80 total rupee)

Year	Rabi Jowar	Bajra
	Rs.	Rs.
1951-52	--	--
1952-53	2.12	4.00
1953-54	3.00	3.13
1954-55	3.04	5.00
1955-56	4.00	4.04

Source: Survey and Settlement Report of Bidar Zone, Bidar dist. 1964.

It was expected that the prices would come down after the Second World war. But the upward trend of prices persisted. The large quantities of foodgrains were procured in the open market at fixed rates in 1957 and 1960. This stock was sold in the scarcity areas and populous towns at fixed prices through fair price shops. The Average prices of some selected crops at Bidar Marketing center from 1954-55 to 1958-59 were Rs. 14.02 per Bengali maund for rabi jowar, Rs.11.17 per Bengali maund for Bajra and Rs.16.29 per Bengali maund for groundnut. The highest price quoted was in 1956-57. Rabi jowar was sold at Rs.18.37 and Bajra at Rs.14.44 per Bengali maund. On the other hand, groundnut was sold at Rs.19.75 Bengali maund in 1958-59. The farm harvest prices of certain crops from 1961-62 to 1964-65 were as under:

(Unit: per maund of 82 2/7 lbs.)

Year	Rice	Jowar	Bajra
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1961-62	25.69	22.50	--
1962-63	22.19	16.23	--
1963-64	21.18	16.35	16.23
1964-65	21.18	24.72	16.35

The Period between 1965 and 1968 was a difficult one. The years 1965-66 and 1966-67 were years of consecutive drought conditions, when there was serious food shortage. There was heavy pressure on prices after 1969-70 also. It aggravated in given below shows the movement of wholesale prices of agricultural commodities in Bidar district from 1965 to 1973:

(Prices in Rs./quintal)

Year	Jowar	Bajra	Rice (Medium)	Wheat
1955	81.99	72.19	102.57	116.16
1966	76.89	67.36	118.27	121.28
1967	80.96	60.42	122.08	133.30
1968	82.10	60.36	127.08	147.43
1969	72.36	70.50	138.85	115.00
1970	86.30	70.65	120.55	106.16
1971	101.46	68.81	126.38	105.69
1972	112.50	88.00	146.33	105.69
1973	166.75	96.70	197.59	180.83

In October 1974, the State Government took measures to curb the smuggling activity. There was a drop in the prices of essential commodities. The decline in wholesale prices was noticeable, but it was not so significant in respect of retail prices. The National emergency was declared in June 1975. There was a slight drop in the prices of essential commodities. In the month of June 1975, rice of medium variety was sold at Rs. 235.00 per quintal, jowar at Rs.193.00 and bajra at Rs.163.00. This soaring tendency caused much anxiety to the consuming public. In February 1976, rice was sold at Rs. 275 per quintal (medium variety), jowar at Rs. 148.00. While in June 1975, coarse rice was sold at Rs. 2.50 per kg., the same variety of rice was sold at Rs. 3.10 in February 1976. Under a progressive economic programme vigorous and speedy steps were taken by the State Government to check effectively the rise in prices. The wholesale and retail dealers of all essential commodities were required to display recommended retail prices and statement of stocks. These steps and the vigilant watch over the dealing of merchants have brought down the prices of essential commodities. The reduction in prices the monthly prices of some agricultural commodities prevailing at Bidar center in January 1975 to the end of April 1976.

(prices in Rs./kg.)

Month/Year	Rice	Jowar	Month/Year	Rice	Jowar
Jan. 1975	2.58	2.23	Sept. 1975	3.10	1.67
Feb. 1975	2.78	1.98	October 1975	3.15	1.65
March 1975	2.80	1.65	Nov. 1975	2.62	1.65
April 1975	3.08	1.65	Dec. 1975	2.20	N.A
May 1975	3.40	1.70	Jan. 1976	2.38	1.78

June 1975	2.95	1.63	Feb. 1976	2.23	1.45
July 1975	2.95	1.60	March 1976	2.30	1.50
Aug. 1975	N.A	N.A	April 1976	2.30	1.65

India is yet to attain price stability. Prices of consumer goods have been rising consistently since post war period. During the second five year plan the Government adopted Mahalanobis model of development. It was a model based on development of basic, capital intensive industries at the cost of agriculture and consumer goods. It led to deficit financing and rising prices in the country. At the same time two Indian economists Prof. P.R.Brahmananda and Prof. Vakil had proposed a 'Wage goods' model of development. This was a more suitable model but was not implemented. In the later plan the level of deficit financing increasing continuously pushes the economy into a continuous inflationary phase. In recent years of country was facing double digit inflation. The continuous efforts made by the Govt. and the conditions of structural adjustment programme have partially brought it down now.

The prices of agricultural commodities have strong impact on the poor and lower middle class people. A large proportion of their expenditure is on food grains. Therefore, any rise in prices of agricultural goods leads to lower levels of food consumption or reduction in savings and future security to maintain the current consumption levels. The country is passing through a phase of food inflation. The prices of essential food grains are increasing in the district. But there are fluctuations in it. The prices are observed to be low during the harvest season due to larger sales by the farmers. The small and medium farmers in the district sale a large part of their produce soon after the harvest to meet the immediate payment that are involved in the raising of the crop. The variations in prices of all the basic commodities are observed. The fluctuations in the prices of the some of the commodities are quite significant. The price of the rice high quality indicates fluctuations in the range of +5% to 11.90 per cent. It has peak level of Rs.4200 incept and come down to Rs.3700 during the harvest season. The variations are higher in the price of Jowar the price 33.3% higher than the harvest price in September. The rise is Rs.1000. It is slightly low during January but still Rs.800 more than the harvest price. Jowar is the staple food of 90 per cent of the people. The low price during harvest season is not remunerative to

small farmers, who are force to sell immediately after harvest. The prices of pulses through high are stable over the period. The prices of groundnut show a secular trend. The prices of food grains and pulses are generally high during the drought years. For more details see Table 8.3 and 8.4

Table 8.3 Wholesale prices of important agricultural commodities in Bidar District

Sl. No.	Commodities	Year													(Rs. in / quintal)	
		1980	1981	1990	1991	2000	2001	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2015		2016
1	Paddy	126.00	128.00	300.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1304.00	-	-
2	Rice (Fine)	230.71	290.31	645.20	750.75	1182.58	1308.75	1800.00	1942.00	1881.00	2417.00	3825.00	2973.00	4900.00	5050.00	
3	Rice (Medium)	201.06	257.08	522.92	641.46	-	1097.92	1508.00	1529.00	1711.00	2195.00	3058.00	2424.00	3904.00	3742.00	
4	Jowar (White)	135.15	202.60	301.50	409.08	859.75	714.58	952.00	971.00	1579.00	1883.00	1518.00	1403.00	2979.00	3313.00	
5	Black Gram	236.32	256.75	652.42	776.67	1968.60	1905.42	1870.00	3246.00	2952.00	2351.00	3788.00	3840.00	8842.00	9425.00	
6	Horse Gram	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1943.00	2104.00	-	-	
7	Cowpea	-	-	-	-	-	-	1250.00	1542.00	2579.00	2425.00	2608.00	3006.00	6854.00	6633.00	
8	Chilly (Byadagi)	-	463.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8237.00	-	-	
9	Onion	-	-	252.63	346.88	-	-	-	-	-	878.00	1242.00	1444.00	2478.00	3063.00	
10	Potato	-	-	245.62	298.33	-	-	-	-	-	880.00	1379.00	1327.00	3033.00	2033.00	
11	Coconut (per 1000)	-	-	2927.08	3295.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5896.00	-	-	
12	Bajra	103.78	103.78	-	-	-	-	501.00	633.00	853.00	778.00	901.00	1224.00	2379.00	2017.00	
13	Wheat (White)	45.81	236.96	310.00	-	783.92	770.83	-	-	-	1531.00	1600.00	1832.00	2726.00	2850.00	
14	Tamarind	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3500.00	3504.00	3848.00	8417.00	9500.00	

Table 8.4 Retail prices of important agricultural commodities in Bidar District

Sl. No.	Commodities	Year													(Rs. / Kg)	
		1980	1981	1990	1991	2000	2001	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2015		2016
1	Paddy	2.67	3.06	6.78	8.41	13.24	14.73	19.65	21.42	20.81	23.13	40.29	31.44	51.00	52.00	
2	Rice (Fine)	2.26	2.75	5.68	7.17	-	12.60	16.52	17.17	19.00	23.92	32.46	26.58	41.00	42.00	
3	Rice (Medium)	1.53	2.17	3.35	4.72	10.71	7.65	11.02	11.67	17.92	20.79	17.00	16.35	32.00	34.00	
4	Jowar (White)	3.00	3.29	8.57	10.45	-	-	20.13	34.27	30.85	25.40	39.92	42.43	91.00	100.00	
5	Black Gram	4.00	2.60	-	11.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.61	24.24	-	-	
6	Horse Gram	-	1.00	9.24	9.16	17.13	17.10	14.31	1738.00	27.96	-	27.96	33.42	741.00	70.00	
7	Cowpea	6.79	11.40	13.68	30.38	42.05	65.40	-	-	-	-	-	90.05	-	-	
8	Chilly (Byadagi)	0.83	1.40	3.12	4.33	5.17	7.08	8.29	5.88	13.75	10.25	14.54	16.42	29.00	35.00	
9	Onion	2.11	1.81	3.13	3.85	5.96	7.79	9.50	11.29	12.04	12.42	16.67	15.33	32.00	24.00	
10	Potato	1.37	1.76	3.15	3.68	6.21	5.90	7.63	7.88	7.71	7.79	7.79	7.63	-	20.00	
11	Coconut (per 1000)	1.14	1.50	2.41	2.97	5.50	5.37	6.31	8.06	10.38	9.54	10.90	13.73	26.00	24.00	
12	Bajra	2.00	2.52	3.48	4.20	9.17	9.04	-	-	-	17.06	17.88	20.64	29.00	31.00	
13	Wheat (White)	8.98	7.81	10.01	11.63	24.27	23.71	27.75	43.58	30.75	38.75	39.96	44.88	89.00	100.00	
14	Tamarind	-	-	-	-	22.14	20.60	24.29	23.83	30.21	58.79	49.17	35.90	89.00	90.00	

Wages

In the old days, in the rural areas, wages were paid partly in cash and partly in kind. But whenever grains became dear, wages were paid in cash only. In urban centers, cash wages were the rule. The higher prices of foodgrains pushed up the rates of wages to some extent. In 1935 blacksmiths were paid at the rate of Rs.2-9-8 per day, while carpenters got Rs.1-8-0, ploughmen Rs.0-8-9, herdsmen Rs. 0-1-1 and other agricultural labourers Rs.0-3-9 for men and Rs.0-2-4 for women. The statement given below show the average rates of wages paid to various categories of labourers between 1941 and 1945 in the district of Bidar for Bidar town and the rural areas separately:

Category	Rates at Bidar	Average rate for the then Hyderabad State
	Rs.As.P.	Rs.As.P.
Blacksmiths (daily rates) superior	1 12 0	1 2 6
Ordinary	0 12 0	0 11 6
Carpenters (daily rates) superior	0 12 0	1 5 0
ordinary	0 12 0	0 13 0
Masons (daily rates)		
Superior	1 8 0	1 2 6
Ordinary	0 12 0	0 11 6
“Cooli” (daily rates)		
Men	0 6 0	0 5 3
Women	0 3 0	0 3 3
Child	0 3 0	0 2 3
Sweepers (monthly)	7 0 0	4 12 0
Motor drivers (monthly)	20 0 0	25 0 0
Cook (monthly rates)	10 0 0	10 0 0
Rural areas		
Blacksmiths (daily rates)	2 6 0	1 9 6
Carpenters (daily)	3 4 0	1 9 6
Ploughmen (daily)	0 4 5	0 3 9
Woddars (daily)		
Men (daily)	0 4 0	0 3 0
Women (daily)	0 2 6	0 2 6
Reapers		
Men (daily)	0 5 6	0 4 3
Women (daily)	0 3 6	0 2 9

Herdsmen (daily)	0 3 0	0 3 1
Other agricultural labourers		
Men (daily)	0 4 6	0 3 9
Women (daily)	0 2 3	0 2 8

Increases in the rates of wages paid were noticed in 1953, 1957 and 1958, mainly in Bidar taluk. It was stated that the rise in the rates of wages in Bidar taluk was 30 per cent in 1953 and 100 per cent by 1958, Agricultural wages. Prevalent in Bidar and Humnabad taluks for some years from 1950 to 1959 were as given here under:

Year	Bidar taluk		Humnabad taluk	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
	Rs.P.	Rs.P.	Rs.P.	Rs.P.
1950	0.75	0.25	1.00	0.50
1953	1.00	0.37	1.00	0.50
1957	1.25	0.50	1.00	0.50
1959	1.50	0.62	1.00	0.50

Source: The Revision Settlement Report of Bidar zone, 1964.

Owing to continuous considerable rise in prices of essential commodities and the higher cost of living, the wages also increased though not commensurately. There was a greater demand for labour with the launching of many development schemes in the district. The daily average rates of wages during some subsequent years were as mentioned here under:

Year	Skilled labour			Field labour			Other agricultural labour	
	Carpenters	Black smiths	Mochis	Men	Women	Child	Men	Women
	Rs.P.	Rs.P.	Rs.P.	Rs.P.	Rs.P.	Rs.P.	Rs.P.	Rs.P.
1966	2.67	1.94	2.65	1.17	0.92	0.65	1.86	1.08
1968	4.19	3.97	3.67	2.26	1.31	0.83	1.88	1.25
1970	4.61	4.59	3.73	2.59	1.54	1.17	2.46	1.47
1972	4.82	4.21	4.05	2.55	1.52	1.22	2.53	1.42
1973	4.28	3.95	4.00	2.81	1.66	1.15	2.83	1.59
1974	4.25	4.00	3.70	2.87	1.75	1.20	2.50	1.62
1975	4.68	4.37	4.06	3.00	1.78	1.15	2.33	1.58

Source: The State Bureau of Economics and Statistics

Especially, the agricultural labourers found it very hard to make both ends meet. Therefore, it was felt necessary to assure them of minimum wages. Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, (Central Act XI of 1948), employment in agricultural field is one of the scheduled employment. The State Government had fixed the minimum rates of wages in respect of several categories of employment in agriculture in the State in 1959, which were revised in 1968, 1973 and 1975 as shown in the following tables:

1959 and 1968

Class of employment	Dry areas		Irrigated areas		Perennial garden areas	
	1959	1968	1959	1968	1959	1968
	Rs.P.	Rs.P.	Rs.P.	Rs.P.	Rs.P.	Rs.P.
Class A:						
1 Ploughing	1.25	1.85	1.50	2.20	1.75	2.55
2 Digging						
3 Harrowing						
4 Sowing						
5 Inter-culturing						
6 Irrigating or watering						
7 Uprooting						
Class B:						
1 Manuring	1.00	1.45	1.12	1.65	1.37	2.00
2 Transplanting						
3 Weeding						
4 Reaping						
(a) Harvesting						
(b) Thrashing						
(c) Winnowing						
5 Picking in the case of cotton						
Class C:						
1 Cattle, Sheep and goat grazing	0.50	0.75	0.50	0.75	0.50	0.75

1973 and 1975

Class of Employment	All inclusive of minimum rates of daily wages					
	Dry land		Wet land		Garden land	
	1973	1975	1973	1975	1973	1975
	Rs.P.	Rs.P.	Rs.P.	Rs.P.	Rs.P.	Rs.P.
Class A:						
1 Ploughing	3.15	4.10	3.75	4.90	4.30	5.60
2 Digging						
3 Harrowing						
4 Sowing						
5 Inter-culturing						
6 Irrigation or watering						
7 Uprooting						
Class B:						
1 Manuring	2.50	3.25	2.80	3.65	3.40	4.45
2 Tran planting						
3 Weeding						
4 Reaping						
(a) Harvesting						
(b) Threshing						
(c) winnowing						
5 Picking in case of cotton						
Class C:						
1 Cattle Sheep and grazing	1.30	1.70	1.30	1.70	1.30	1.70
Class D:						
1 Harvesting in arecanut and coconut	3.15	4.10	3.75	4.90	4.30	5.60
2 Gardens						
3 Peeling the coconuts & arecanuts						
4 Trimming and spraying in are arecanut and coconut gardens						
5 Any other operations						

Persons working as attached labour, i.e., labour employed permanently for agricultural and incidental operations, under class A and D would get Rs.48.75 per month with food and clothing and Rs.97.30 per month without food and clothing, for class 'B', it was Rs.31.60 and Rs.48.75 per month respectively. The wages of workers employed in rice flour or dal mills were Rs.5.40 per day. For 'A' class skilled worker, Rs.4.90 for 'B' class skilled worker, Rs.4.30 for semi-skilled worker, Rs.3.75 per day for unskilled worker ('A' class), Rs. 3.25 for unskilled worker ('B') and Rs.2.15

per month for manager, Rs.162.00 per month for clerk/typist and Rs.162 per month for lorry driver. For the daily wage-earners, the minimum daily rates of wages were worked out by dividing the minimum monthly rates of wages by 26.

The State Government revised the minimum rates of wages Payable to workers in tile factories and for those employed in rice flour and dal mills with effect from 15th January 1974, in so far as tile workers are concerned and from 19th March 1974 in respect of workers in rice flour and dal mills. The revised rates were as follows:

Sl. No.	Class of employment	All-inclusive minimum rates per day	
		Tile factories	Rice flour and Dal mills
		Rs.P.	Rs.P.
1	Skilled:	5.05	..
	(a) Skilled-A	..	5.40
	(b) Skilled – B	..	4.90
2	Semi-Skilled	3.90	4.30
3	Un-Skilled:	3.40	..
	(a) Unskilled –A	..	3.75
	(b) Unskilled-B	..	3.25
4	Office staff:		
	(a) Manager	..	215.00 per month
	(b) Clerk/Typist	167 per month	162.00 per month
	(c)Cashier	167.00 per month	..
	(d)Store keeper	167.00 per month	..
	(e) Lorry driver	..	162.00

The minimum rates of wages notified by the state Government for employees in any oil mills of the State, which were brought into effect from 15th April 1974, were the same as those fixed for workers employed in rice flour and dal mills. See further details given below table.

AGRICULTURAL WORKS

Notification No. KAE 30 LMW 2012 dated: 14-05-2013

Published in gazette dated 14-05-2013

Minimum Wages With effect from 14-05-2013

Cost of Living Allowance to be paid over and above 4,284 points

Cost of Living Index: 6,537-4,284=2,253 points

Minimum wages and VDA from 01-04-2016 to 31-03-2017.

Sl. No.	Category of work		Minimum Rates of wages			
			Per day			Per Month
			Dry Land	Wet Land	Garden Land	
			Rs. ps.	Rs. Ps.	Rs. Ps.	
CATEGORY-A						
1	Up-rooting	Basic VDA Total	200.00 103.98 303.98	200.00 103.98 303.98	200.00 103.98 303.98	5200.00 2703.60 7903.60
2	Excavating					
3	Tractor					
4	Ploughing					
5	Breaking lumps of soil					
6	Trimming of bunds					
7	Alignment & Leveling of bunds					
8	Ploughing to form bunds					
9	Making beds for close broad casting					
10	Leveling the land for paddy cultivation					
11	Carrying out kunte and haluble operations	Basic VDA	200.00 103.98	200.00 103.98	200.00 103.98	5200.00 2703.60
12	Working in bushes and carrying out kunte, haluble operations to cover soil on seeds broadcasted					
13	Transportation of Manure					
14	Feeding Manure					
15	Feeding Chemical Manure					
16	Trimming the seedlings mixing Chemical Manure					
17	Sowing					
18	Drill Sowing					
19	Transplanting					
20	Transplanting in dry land					
21	Irrigation					
22	Lefting water fom picotta and lifting water					
23	Spacing by removal of intervening plants in paddy area					
24	Thinning of Sugarcane					
25	Midterm cultivation					
26	Winnowing					
27	Casting soil to the roots of garden crops, sugar-cane, Maize and potato crops					
28	Plant protection operation					
29	To tie up sugarcane to avoid swaying					
30	Harvesting					
	a) Cutting					
	b) Threshing					
	c) Winnowing					
31	Transportation of produce					
32	Cleaning					
33	Plucking (in cotton crops)					
34	Other works					

35	Tandu Leaves (Beedi leaves)-for one bundle		83.10	83.10	83.10	-	
CATEGORY : B							
1	Watching over from birds	Basic	200.00	200.00	200.00	5200.00	
2	Driving out Birds from eating the crops						
3	Grazing cows and washing the cattle	VDA	103.98	103.98	103.98	2703.60	
4	Grazing cattle, sheep and goats						
5	Poultry and piggery farm works	Total	303.98	303.98	303.98	7903.60	
CATEGORY : C							
1	Jaggery making	Basic					
2	Curing Tobacco						
3	Immanulation in hybrid seeds production						
4	Pruning work in grape farms						
5	Harvesting coconut and arecanut						
6	Plucking coconut and arecanut						
7	Trimming and spraying work in arecanut and coconut farms						
8	De-husking coconut and arecanut		VDA	103.98	103.98	103.98	2703.60
9	Baking arecanut		Total	303.98	303.98	303.98	7903.60
10	Other works in arecanut and coconut farms						
11	Harvesting betel leaf and pepper						
12	Other works in plant nursery fruit and flowers cultivation						
13	Other works (Horticulture)						

V.D.A : In Addition to the basic wages, all Category of Employees in the state shall be paid

V.D.A. at the rate of 4 Paise per point over and above 4284 points.

Occupational Structure- Employment and unemployment

The proportion of non-workers in an economy indicates the dependency burden on the society. The children, students and those who are not able to get employment and those above 60 years constitute the non workers in the society. The proportion of non-workers in India's population is 60.8 per cent in Karnataka it is 55.47 per cent and in Bidar district it is 62.88 per cent which is well above the state average as well as national average.

Workers and Non workers

Category	2001	Percentage
Main	4,24,985	28.29
Marginal	1,32,618	08.82
Total	5,57,603	37.11
Non workers	9,44,770	62.89
Total	15,02,373	100.00

Source: Census of India 2001.

The total number of workers in 1981 was 4,02,138 and out of them 3,66,547 were main workers. The work participation rate was 40.38 per cent. The total number of non workers was 5,93,553 (59.62 per cent). The total number of workers increased to 5,01,000 in 1991, but the proportion of work force slightly declined to 39.88 per cent, further in 2001 the absolute number of workers increased to 5,57,603 but the proportion of working population declined to 37.11 per cent. The proportion of non workers is increasing in the district and also the burden of non productive consumers. The absolute number of non workers increased to 7,55,000 in 1991 and to 9,44,770 in 2001.

Livelihood pattern: There is a close link between occupational structure and economic development. In an underdeveloped economy, the workforce is concentrated in agriculture sector with economic development. There is significant variation in the occupational structure of developed and developing countries. Economies of developing countries continue to be basically agricultural in character. With the process of development, there is shift of workers from agriculture sector to industry and to tertiary sector. However, in India agriculture continues to be a source of livelihood for 56.7 per cent of population (2001). There is a decline in proportion of population engaged in agriculture and allied sector from 72.1 per cent in 1951 to 56.7 in 2001. Karnataka state also has experienced the decline in population engaged in agricultural sector. It declined from 69 per cent in 1981 to 55.7 in 2001. With the development of industries and service sector, more employment opportunities are created in this sector. There is shift of workforce from agriculture to industrial and service sector. Thus there is diversification of occupational structure with increasing percentage of workforce in secondary and tertiary sector followed by decline in workforce in agriculture. In India the structural change in workforce is very low. This is due to slow pace of industrialization accompanied by growing pressure of population. The decline in workforce in agriculture and allied sector in India between 1951-2001 has declined from 72.1 per cent to 56.7 per cent. The decline is only 15 per cent in 50 years.

In Bidar district between 1971 and 2001 the workforce in agriculture has declined from 70.65 per cent to 62.4 per cent. The decline is only 8.25 per cent during last thirty years. The percentage of population engaged in

agriculture is only 55.7 in Karnataka state level in 2001. In Bidar district there is very slow decline in proportion of population engaged in agriculture from 70.65% in 1971 it has come down to 62.4 per cent in 2001. A large percentage of workers in agriculture work as agricultural labour. Their proportion is fluctuating. It was 42.18 per cent in 1981, 45.6 per cent in 1991 and 37.5 per cent in 2001. This labour is drawn from lower social strata that lives in poor conditions. The higher percentage of agricultural labourers also indicates high incidence of poverty in the district.

The percentage of other workers in total workers is increasing. This indicates that more employment is being generated in tertiary sector. The per cent of workers engaged as other workers has increased from 25.28 per cent in 1971 to 35.1 per cent in 2001. These other workers are engaged in transport trade and commerce, communication, construction and other activities in service sector. Thus between 1991-2000 there is a shift of workers from agriculture and household industry to other workers in service category.

Work participation rate

The overall work participation rate has increased very significantly from 37.1 to 47.5 per cent during 2001-2011. The work participation rate was stagnant since last two decades and now it has increased. This also confirms the fact that work opportunities are increasing in the district. The work participation rate for male labourers has increased from 47.49 per cent to 60.79 per cent. But for the female workers it has increased from 26.16 per cent to 33.65 per cent.

Work participation Rates for Male and Female Workers

Sl. No.	Taluks	Total		Male		Female	
		2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
1	Aurad	39.6	50.29	48.16	62.41	30.67	37.63
2	B,Kalyan	39.8	49.93	49.42	62.05	29.79	37.35
3	Bhalki	38.9	50.02	47.95	61.55	29.38	38.02
4	Bidar	32.9	43.35	45.94	59.13	19.07	26.76
5	Humnabad	36.9	46.45	46.74	59.86	25.66	32.52
District		37.1	47.51	47.49	60.79	26.16	33.65

Source: Census of India -2001 and 2011

The work participation rate has increased for the State between 1991-

2011 from 42 to 45.62 per cent but it has increased by 10.4 per cent for the district. Across the gender categories, the work participation rate for female has declined at the State level (from 44.6 to 31.87 per cent) but it has increased in the district (by 7.5 per cent). It is slightly above the State average. The significant and positive changes in work participation rates have not increased incomes of the people. This is evident from the low livelihood index. The new employment generated is less remunerative and not in highly productive sectors. However, some change is observed in asset position of the households over the last decade.

Occupation Pattern of the Workforce

Change in occupation pattern is a significant indicator of development. The shift of population out of agriculture and its distribution in secondary and tertiary sector is an outcome of structural transformation in development process. In the district, the impact of sectoral changes in income is not observed on occupational structure as 60 per cent of population is still dependent on agriculture for their livelihood. During 2001-2011 there is a decline in proportion of population engaged in agriculture by 4.8 percentage points but increase in agricultural labourers from 37.5 per cent to 39.8 per cent. Thus some changes are observed during the last decade. The percentage of other workers is increasing due to the expansion of the service sector. But the proportion of workers in the secondary sector has remained constant.

Occupational pattern of the workforce (Main workers)

Census Year	Cultivators	Agricultural labourers	Household industry	Other workers
1971	33.00	37.65	4.07	25.28
1981	32.84	42.81	2.78	22.20
1991	29.5	45.6	6.3	21.9
2001	24.9	37.5	2.5	35.1
2011	20.11	39.80	2.57	37.52

Source: Census of India 1971-2011.

The occupational pattern has not changed significantly in the district. This is due to three factors viz., rapid growth population and slow growth of jobs in secondary and tertiary sector due to low level of economic development. Productivity in agriculture is low due to traditional agricultural practices.

Employment pattern- Gender dimensions

The distribution of main workers-male and female in different taluks of the district is dependent on the intensity of economic activity and its employment elasticity. The distribution of workers in the district is indicated in the following table:

Gender Distribution of workers across the district-2001

Category	Male	Female	Total	Proportion of workers to population
Aurad	60,559	36,678	97,237	39.64
B.Kalyan	75,615	43,768	1,19,383	39.80
Bhalki	63,308	36,738	1,00,046	38.92
Bidar	96,136	37,344	1,33,480	32.91
Humanbad	70,610	36,847	1,07,457	36.47
Total	3,66,228	1,91,375	5,57,603	37.11

Source: Census of India 2001

The maximum number of workers are in Bidar taluk, but the proportion of worker to total population is lowest here i.e., 32.91 per cent. This is because only 19% of female population is in the workforce. This is quite below the district average of 26.2 per cent. The low female work participation rate is observed in the urban areas, which has declined from 6.3 per cent in 1991 to 2.5 per cent in 2001.

Employment provides economic security and independence to women and leads to their empowerment. There fore, their integration in development process is possible through providing them gainful employment opportunities in expanding sectors of the economy. The pattern of women employment in the district is indicated in the following table.

Occupational classification of workers- 2001 Male Female Rural and Urban

Workers	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Cultivators	27.7	19.6	34.3	21.1	2.4	2.9
Agri-labourers	26.1	59.7	31.7	63.1	4.6	17.5
HH Industry	2.3	2.9	2.3	2.4	2.4	8.2
Other workers	44.0	18.2	31.7	13.4	90.6	71.4

Source: Census of India 2001

Occupational pattern of workers differs across the regions- rural and urban and also across the male and female workers. In rural areas a large

number of workers are working in agriculture. Whereas in urban areas, they are concentrated in other workers category in service sector like construction, transport, trade and business, banking hotel etc. This urban informal sector is growing rapidly in recent years but the employment in this sector is not remunerative compared with high cost of living in urban areas. In Bidar district similar trend is observed from occupational classification of workers in rural and urban areas. In rural areas 66% of male workers and 84.2 per cent of female workers are found in agriculture but in urban areas 90.6 per cent of male workers and 71.4 per cent of female workers are working in other sectors. There are gender differences across the occupational categories. In rural areas women mainly work as agricultural labourers while only 26.1 per cent of male workers work as agricultural labourers, 59.7 per cent of female workers work as agriculture labourers at a low wage rate. Only 19.6% of them work as cultivators and some of them are 'helpers or assistant'.

In urban areas, though they mainly work as other workers (71.4%) but their proportion is less as compared to men (90.6%). Many of them work in construction sector, where wage differentials are quite significant. Women also work in household industry (8.2%) and as agricultural workers (17.5%).

In occupations like dairy, poultry, sheep and goat rearing there are more women workers than men in rural area. Though women are employed in these categories, they have less access to income mainly because they don't participate or control market transactions that produce income from these activities.

The low work participation rates and their participation in low paid jobs has led to marginalization of women work force and has led to feminization of poverty. Poverty is also due to low mobility of women that reduces employment opportunities for women outside agriculture in rural areas and their concentration in low paid jobs in urban areas. Their low literacy and lack of skills also leads to their concentration in low paid jobs. This is also supported by the patriarchal social values.

Employment: Dimensions

The level of income of the workers depends on their participation in employment as main workers and marginal. It also depends on status of

employment. The workforce participation rate has declined between 1991 to 2001 in Bidar district. It has come down from 37.9% in 1991 to 37.1 per cent in 2001 (2.8%). The decline is more for female workers from 30.5% to 26.2 per cent than for male workers from 48.8 per cent to 47.5 per cent.

Main and Marginal workers:

The proportion of main workers in the district is declining. This is a phenomena observed all over the country on account of rapid increase in labour force on the one hand and jobless growth on the other hand.

Growth of Main Workers in the district 2011

Category	Work participation rate		Total Workers Rural +Urban		
	1991	2001	2011	1991	2001
Male	48.8	47.5	60.79	48.6	40.9
Female	30.5	26.2	33.65	25.1	15.0

Source : Census 1991-2011

The percentage of main workers to total workers is 76.21 per cent in 2001. Thus about 24 per cent of the workforce does not have adequate employment. Among the women, the proportion of female workers to total female population is only 26 per cent. The growth rates of main workers are negative in rural areas. There is significant decline in female main workers in rural areas and the growth rate is – 32.7 per cent. Their proportion in total workers is also low i.e., 34.3 per cent. The work participation rate is also low due to invisibility of women's work and greater involvement of women in unpaid jobs. The increase in female work participation is essential to promote their empowerment. There is overall decline in percentage of main workers in rural area as the percentage of marginal workers has increased. At the state level also there is decline in percentage of main workers in rural area from 38.5 to 36.6 during the same period. The figures also vary due to differences in definition and criteria of identification of main and marginal workers.

In urban area, the percentage of main workers has declined marginally for male from 41.2 per cent to 38 per cent and for female from 7.8 per cent to 6.8 per cent. But at the state level there is increase in percentage of main workers from 31.4 per cent to 32.9 per cent.

Distribution of Main workers in the District -2001

Sl. No.	Taluk	Rural			Urban			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Aurad	48,438	17,994	66,432	3,274	657	3,931	51,712	18,651	70,363
2	B, Kalyan	52,748	22,938	75,686	12,262	1,755	14,017	65,010	24,693	89,703
3	Bhalki	48,125	19,874	67,999	6,894	1,312	8,206	55,019	21,186	76,205
4	Bidar	50,336	19,474	69,810	33,623	5,392	39,015	83,959	24,866	1,08,825
5	Humnabad	47,727	17,923	65,650	12,021	2,218	14,239	59,748	20,141	79,889
	Total	2,47,374	98,203	3,45,577	68,074	11,334	79,408	3,15,448	1,09,537	4,24,985

Source: Census of India 2001

The proportion of workers to total population is lowest in Bidar taluk. Among the total non workers 9,44,770; 2,72,060 are in Bidar taluk. This is due to fact that Bidar taluk is more urban in character and the participation of women in workforce is low in urban area. The maximum number of workers i.e. 81.3 per cent are in rural area. The maximum number of workers in urban area are in Bidar taluk. The number is 39,015. The lowest is in Aurad taluk which has the lowest percentage of urban population.

Marginal workers- 2001-2011

	2001	2011
Male	14.86	16.25
Female	42.76	31.28

Source: Census of India 2001

Marginal workers are those who are not able to get 8 hours of work on a day. The proportion of marginal workers has increased from 2.7 to 8.8 in the district. The marginalization is more among female workers (11.2%) than in male workers (6.6%). This indicates low earnings of women.

The declining trend in main workers in post globalization period indicates marginalization of workforce

and the decline in the living conditions of workers. This situation is confirmed by the growing proportion of marginal workers in the district. The proportion of marginal workers has increased from 2.7 per cent in 1991 to 8.8 per cent in 2001. It has increased for both the male and female workers for male workers it is from 0.2 per cent to 6.6 per cent. This is identified as marginalization phenomena. The trend is also confirmed at state level. Further, more women workers are participating as marginal workers in the labour market.

Employment-educated and skilled workers:

Educated unemployment is by and large a part of urban employment. This is due to the mismatch between the skills acquired by the people and the skills demanded in the labour market. This varies in nature and dimensions. There are critical shortages of skills in certain modern sectors like financial services, para medical staff, hotel management, tourism, small repairs, construction etc. and surpluses in some other sectors like clerical staff, administrative staff etc.,. There is a need for manpower planning and implementation to correct the imbalances in the labour market. The National Skill Development Corporation has recommended for providing various courses in vocational education and skill development to suit the requirements of the dynamic labour market. The traditional courses in education are not able to generate employment now.

It is difficult to get accurate data on educated unemployment. The data from employment exchanges gives some information about it. But this information is less reliable. This is on account of flexibility for registration in employment exchanges and negative tendency on the part of the job seekers to withdraw their names from the live register when they get employment. However, some idea about the dimensions of it is available from this data. The extent of unemployment among the educated youths in the district is presented in the following table.

Employment trends- Applicants Registered 2009-10

Taluk	Diploma	TCH CPED Nursery	Typists	ITI	Drivers	B.Ed B.PEd holders	Others	Total
Aurad	113	539	61	75	149	181	2,280	6,500
B.Kalyan	108	498	69	88	171	193	2,296	6,963
Bhalki	86	541	77	66	166	360	2,304	7,075

Bidar	221	1,212	100	127	567	674	3,329	12,514
Humnabad	98	476	78	101	172	290	2,288	7,127
Total	626	3,266	385	457	1,225	1,698	12,497	40,179

Source: Bidar District at A Glance 2010-11

The data on live register (2009-10) indicates more number of applicants belong to TCH, CPED and Nursery education category. (3,266) B.Ed and B.P.Ed degree holders are 1,698 and Diploma holders are 626 and others are 12,497. Thus there are 40,182 registered applicants. Who are job seekers in the district. There are about 32,000 S.S.L.C, degree holder who are job seekers and 8,226 PUC degree holders among the job seekers. Their number is more in Bidar taluk as compared to other parts of the district. The total number of job seekers registered is 40,182 in the district. Their number is maximum in Bidar taluk. The extent of unemployment is more among those with lower levels of education. For them finishing schools and short term skill development courses are required to meet the job requirements in the market.

Rural Employment Programmes

Majority of the poor in the district live in rural areas. The nature of employment in rural farm and non farm sector is seasonal and irregular in nature. Therefore, there is no security of income and employment in rural areas. To safeguard the incomes of these poor and vulnerable groups and ensure them food security, Government intervention in labour market to generate adequate employment becomes essential.

India had a history of four decades of Wage employment programmes. Following the Bhagwat Committee report, Government introduced many programmes for development of Small and Marginal farmers and wage employment programmes for agricultural labourers in rural areas including the Crash programme for Rural Employment and Employment Guarantee Scheme, Food for work, Small farmers development Agency, Marginal farmers and Agricultural Labourers. Drought prone Area Programme, Command Area Development Programme during the Fourth Five Year Plan. The major programmes in post 80s are: National Rural Employment Programme (1980), Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (1985), Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, Employment Assurance Scheme (1996-97) and Sampoorna Grameena Rozgar Yojana (2001).

MGNREGA

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is the most powerful intervention of the Government to transform rural livelihoods in India. The Act was passed in 2005 and was implemented from February 2006. It ensures the development right of the people i.e., right to work. It is a precedent to Right to food. Freedom from hunger can be achieved only through generation of adequate and remunerative employment for unskilled masses in the country. The Act has been passed at a critical time when globalization and liberalization is moving with rapid pace in the country pushing the vulnerable rural masses into poverty and unemployment. Today, India ranks 66th out of 88 developing countries on the Global Hunger Index (IFPRI 2009:7) which is an evidence of Exclusive growth in the country.

The objective of the Act is to enhance the livelihood security in rural India by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed unskilled wage employment for at least one member of every rural household. It thus ensures a floor level of income and employment for them.

It has therefore, the potential to transform the economy and geography of poverty. It supports people's right to fight endemic hunger and poverty with dignity by utilizing their physical labour for infrastructure and economic growth. Thus NREGA fosters conditions for inclusive growth ranging from basic wage security and recharging rural economy to a transformative empowerment process of democracy. The NREGAS is now renamed as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Scheme (MGNREGS)

The focus of MGNREGS is on works relating to water conservation, drought proofing- afforestation and tree plantation, land development, flood control and rural connectivity. Panchayats have a key role in planning, implementation and monitoring of the scheme through preparation of perspective plan, approval of projects and execution of works. A social audit of the works is undertaken. Job cards are issued to the households and employment has to be provided within 15 days on demand. Wage payment is through bank and post office accounts. This has led to the 'financial inclusion' of the poor.

Agriculture is a basic sector of Bidar District economy. 85.59 per cent of net area sown is under dry land agriculture where only one crop is

grown in a year. Employment in agriculture is seasonal and partial. During the lean season, labourers migrate to nearby urban areas in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh in search of employment. This distress migration is an issue of concern. Therefore, to control such migration and generate adequate employment in rural areas, the Government has introduced Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. The Act provides a legal guarantee of 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work at the minimum wage rate notified for agricultural labour prescribed in the State or else an unemployment allowance. It is expected to enhance people's livelihood on sustained basis by developing social and economic infrastructure in rural areas for inclusive growth. The employment generated under the scheme for last five years is indicated in the following table.

Employment Generation Under MGNREGS (In Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Taluk	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	Aurad	5.719	15.84	11.278	7.167	3.725	3.37
2	B, Kalyan	5.403	7.8	10.442	11.090	5.129	3.74
3	Bhalki	6.385	8.80	6.336	13.930	3.028	3.42
4	Bidar	6.531	13.20	9.502	6.890	3.233	2.31
5	Humnabad	6.958	7.72	5.954	5.916	2.783	2.03
Total		30.996	53.36	43.512	44.993	17.898	14.87

Source : Bidar District at A Glance for various years

Job cards are issued to 2,09,646 households and 33,153 households worked under the scheme. On the average 10% of the households availed employment of 100 days.

Self Employment Programmes**Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)**

This programme was launched in 1978-79 and was extended to cover all the villages in 1980-81. It was a major poverty alleviation programme through provision of income generating asset and self-employment in a variety of activities like sericulture, animal husbandry and land based activities in primary sector, handicrafts and cottage industries in secondary sector and service and business activities in tertiary sector. The target

during sixth plan was to cover about 3,000 families per Block. The assets provided to these households were financed through a mix of Government subsidy and institutional credit in the ratio of 1:2. IRDP contributed to reduction in poverty levels in Bidar district. It led to the growth of animal husbandry and trade and service activities in the district.

SGSY

A major Self-Employment Programme in rural area is Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojane. SGSY was introduced in 1999. Now it is modified as Swarnajayanti Gram Samrudhi yojane (SGSY). It is now accepted that wage employment and self-employment programmes are complementary to each other. The wage employment is a short run solution and self-employment is the long run solution to the problem. A suitable combination of these programmes based on the needs and skills of the poor should be chosen for implementation. This has been followed currently in the country.

Salient features

- SGSY aims at establishing a large number of micro enterprises in rural areas, building upon the potential of the poor.
- It links various agencies at the micro level such as DRDA, Banks, line departments, Panchayat institutions, NGOs and semi government organizations.
- The assisted families may be individual or SHGs. The emphasis is on the group approach. The target is to cover 30 per cent of the poor in each block within five years.
- The target is to bring every assisted family above poverty line in the period of three years with a monthly net income of at least Rs.2,000.
- It is holistic programme of micro enterprises covering all aspects of self-employment viz., organization of the rural poor is SHGs and their capacity building, planning of activity clusters, infrastructure build up, technology credit and marketing. It also emphasis on skill development through training courses.
- The approach adopted is cluster approach covering 4-5 activities in each block depending on resources and skills. The project reports are prepared, with the help of banks and the groups are linked with banks for financial assistance.
- SGSY is implemented through DRDA. The process of planning monitoring

organization and training integrated banks, financial institutions, PRIs & NGOs.

- The financial assistance includes the bank credit and government subsidy. The subsidy is 30 per cent of the project cost subject to a maximum Rs 7,500 for S.C & S.T, it is 50 per cent subject to a maximum of Rs 10,000. For SHGs the subsidy is 50 per cent of the cost subject to a ceiling of Rs 1.25 lakh.
- SGSY is funded by the center and the state in the ratio of 75:25.
- Assistance is given to ensure application of better technologies in micro enterprises. Emphasis is on kind based activities and on creation of micro irrigation facilities. These may help the farmers to take up horticulture, floriculture etc.,
- Arrangements are also made to provide marketing facilities for the products produced by the beneficiaries of SGSY through creating proper infrastructure and marketing linkages.
- Provision of Infrastructure is also a component of the programme. The infrastructure is created for arrangement of training programmes, providing refrigeration facilities, market sheds etc.,

Thus SGSY is an integrated programme, which includes the various components of self employment from the initial stage of identification and preparation of a project report to the marketing of the products. Each block is directed to concentrate on 4-5 activities and attend to all aspects of it. Thus SGSY is a broad based programme meeting all the requirements of the beneficiaries. Adequate financial assistance is also ensured under SGSY to enable the beneficiaries to take up viable projects. It is expected that the programme may be more effective in lifting the assisted BPL families above poverty line within a period of three years. In Bidar district, the progress achieved under SGSY is indicated in the following table.

Progress of SGSY in Bidar District

Name of the Taluk	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Aurad	34	46	50	64	53	38
Basavakalyan	40	53	47	59	52	48
Bhalki	35	47	42	57	52	44
Bidar	41	43	41	54	52	47
Humnabad	41	48	47	54	52	41
Total	191	237	227	288	261	218

Source: Bidar district At A Glance for various years

Trends in Economic Development

The district has undergone rapid development under the five year Plans. Many programmes are introduced in different sectors to faster the pace of development. The fiscal and financial incentives have helped to promote industrial development. The trends in development of various sectors are indicated presented below.

Agricultural Development

The district mainly depends on agriculture as a source of income and employment. But a major proportion of land is under dry land cultivation. The district is a drought prone area. Therefore, there is no security of income and employment in agriculture. The district falls under North Eastern Transitional Zone. The average normal rainfall in the district is 886 mm. It varies over time.

The rainfall is very low in Aurad and B'Kalyan. It also varies over the time period. The average rainy days are between 45 to 50 days. Low rainfall is observed once in every three years. Therefore, this is a drought prone area. Scanty rainfall and lack of adequate irrigation facilities contributes to low income and poverty in the district.

LAND UTILISATION

In an agrarian economy, land is a very important natural resource. Land is a scarce resource and its supply cannot be increased. Land is used for different agricultural and non-agricultural purposes.

Land utilization

Taluk	Geo-graphical area	Area under forest	Land not available for cultivation	Other un-cultivated land	Fallow land	Net area sown
Aurad	1,21,622	2,311 (01.9)	5,874 (04.83)	7,850	18,503	87,084 (71.60)
B' Kalyan	1,19,438	7,143 (05.98)	10,941 (09.16)	9,573	14,335	77,446 (64.84)
Bhalki	1,09,259	2,584 (02.36)	5,655 (05.17)	13,946	5,609	81,465 ((74.56)
Bidar	92,203	4,655 (05.05)	6,824 (7.40)	3,477	22,930	54,317 (58.91)
Humnabad	99,243	11,014 (11.09)	11,839 (11.93)	9,415	6,563	60,412 (60.87)

Source: Bidar District at A Glance 2010-11

The forest cover in the district is very low. The percentage of land under forest is only 5.11 per cent, well below the requirement. There is a need to increase the area under forest through afforestation programme. This

is necessary for soil and water conservation and to control natural disasters. Only 66.58 per cent of the total area is under cultivation. This indicates that about 28.31 per cent of the total land is not available for cultivation. It is only in Bhalki taluk the land under cultivation is 75 per cent. It is only 61 per cent in Humnabad taluk and 58.9 per cent in Bidar taluk. About 12.5 per cent of land is fallow land. A part of it may be brought under cultivation. About 8 per cent of land in uncultivated. This may also be brought under cultivation to increase agricultural production. The size of fallow land is also significant (12.5%). This also can be reduced to increase the land under cultivation. More details see table 8.5.

Table 8.5

Land Utilization in Bidar District

Year	Geo-graphical Area	Land not available for Cultivation Other uncultivated land										Area sown			
		Forest	Land put non-Agriculture uses	Barren	Total	Culti-vable Waste	Perma-nent pasture	Trees and Groves	Total	Current	Others	Total	Net	More than Once	Total
1980-81	5,41,765	16,157	19,576	21,979	41,555	23,464	14,344	15,847	53,655	26,767	54,510	81,277	3,48,321	57,935	4,06,256
1990-91	6,41,765	25,092	19,503	21,535	41,038	19,385	14,266	11,593	45,244	35,037	35,470	70,507	3,51,565	79,879	4,31,444
2000-01	5,41,765	25,560	21,962	21,517	43,479	19,264	13,964	10,074	43,302	32,124	22,867	54,991	3,73,223	79,252	4,52,475
2010-11	5,41,765	27,707	22,006	19,127	41,133	19,382	13,964	15,915	49,261	24,169	33,751	57,920	34,720	63,243	97,963
2014-15	5,41,765	27,707	22,768	19,127	41,895	19,382	13,964	10,998	44,344	66,331	49,089	1,15,420	3,12,399	55,348	3,67,747

LAND HOLDINGS

Among the holdings, 28.33 per cent of total holdings are very small holdings covering only 8.24 per cent of total area. One per cent of the very large holdings cover 7.3 per cent of the area. Medium size holdings are 8 per cent of the total holdings and the area covered by them is 23.5 per cent. Majority of the holdings i.e. 38.62 per cent are small holdings and cover 28.1 per cent of the area. For further more details see table 8.6 and 8.7.

Table 8.6 Size of land holdings (agricultural Census-2005-06)

Taluk	Very small holdings (no.)	Area (Ha.)	Small holdings	Area	Semi medium (no.)	Area	Medium	Area	Large	Area
Aurad	11,549	6,936	20,005	28,755	13,190	35,393	5,240	30,800	800	10,617
B'Kalyan	14,610	8,598	20,219	28,704	13,272	35,586	4,237	24,568	565	7,336
Bhalki	16,463	9,201	19,664	28,165	12,784	34,996	4,232	24,229	539	7,058
Bidar	13,227	7,212	14,391	20,670	7,800	20,809	2,367	13,639	341	4,685
Humnabad	11,694	6,544	17,802	24,881	10,119	26,238	2,959	16,460	340	4,637
Total	67,543	38,491	92,081	1,31,175	57,165	1,53,022	19,035	1,09,696	2,585	34,333

Source: Bidar District At A Glance-2010-11

Table 8.7 Number and Area of Operational Holdings by Size Class

Sl. No.	Size Class (in ha)	No. of Operational Holdings			Area Operated (in Ha.)			Total	Area Operated (in Ha.)	
		Individual	Joint	Institutional	Individual	Joint	Institutional			
1	Below 0.5	M	25945	519	0	26464	7188.99	147.95	0.00	7336.94
		F	6230	61	0	6291	1711.88	17.25	0.00	1729.13
		T	32175	580	0	32755	8900.87	165.20	0.00	9066.07
2	(0.5 - 1.0)	M	36313	616	0	36929	27044.59	460.71	0.00	27505.30
		F	10820	112	0	10932	8155.71	85.84	0.00	8241.55
		T	47133	728	0	47861	35200.30	546.55	0.00	35746.85
	Marginal	M	62258	1135	0	63393	34233.58	608.66	0.00	34842.24
		F	17050	173	0	17223	9867.59	103.09	0.00	9970.68
		T	79308	1308	0	80616	44101.17	711.75	0.00	44812.92
3	(1.0 - 2.0)	M	75865	1424	0	77289	107270.26	2029.81	0.00	109300.07
		F	19207	121	0	19328	27359.32	169.89	0.00	27529.21
		T	95072	1545	0	96617	134629.58	2199.70	0.00	136829.28

Small	M	75865	1424	0	77289	107270.26	2029.81	0.00	109300.07	
	F	19207	121	0	19328	27359.32	169.89	0.00	27529.21	
	T	95072	1545	0	96617	134629.58	2199.70	0.00	136829.28	
4	(2.0 - 3.0)	M	30679	649	0	31328	71171.19	1511.73	0.00	72682.92
		F	6664	65	0	6729	15467.75	153.79	0.00	15621.54
		T	37343	714	0	38057	86638.94	1665.52	0.00	88304.46
5	(3.0 - 4.0)	M	13286	292	0	13578	45119.11	986.05	0.00	46105.61
		F	2595	22	0	2617	8799.23	75.86	0.00	8875.09
		T	15881	314	0	16195	53918.34	1061.91	0.00	54980.25
Semi Medi-um	M	43965	941	0	44906	116290.30	2497.78	0.00	118788.08	
	F	9259	87	0	9346	24266.98	229.65	0.00	24496.63	
	T	53224	1028	0	54252	140557.28	2727.43	0.00	143284.71	
6	(4.0 - 5.0)	M	6059	138	0	6197	26583.37	600.85	0.00	27184.22
		F	993	11	0	1004	4343.70	47.73	0.00	4391.43
		T	7052	149	12	7213	30927.07	648.58	51.88	31627.53
7	(5.0 - 7.5)	M	6309	180	0	6489	37451.17	1084.06	0.00	38535.23
		F	975	17	0	992	5776.48	98.77	0.00	5875.25
		T	7284	197	17	7498	43227.65	1182.83	99.27	44509.75
8	(7.5 - 10.0)	M	2259	77	0	2336	19127.83	645.38	0.00	19773.21
		F	334	8	0	342	2820.95	71.83	0.00	2892.78
		T	2593	85	12	2690	21948.78	717.21	100.63	22766.62
Medium	M	14627	395	0	15022	83162.37	2330.29	0.00	85492.66	
	F	2302	36	0	2338	12941.13	218.33	0.00	13159.46	
	T	16929	431	41	17401	96103.50	2548.62	251.78	98903.90	

9	(10.0 - 20.0)	M	1651	75	0	1726	20967.72	981.06	0.00	21948.78
		F	246	8	0	254	3073.16	106.50	0.00	3179.66
		T	1897	83	22	2002	24040.88	1087.56	286.58	25415.02
10	(20.0 and Above)	M	71	6	0	77	1774.29	159.37	0.00	1933.66
		F	8	1	0	9	181.96	23.48	0.00	205.44
		T	79	7	11	97	1956.25	182.85	390.42	2529.52
	Large	M	1722	81	0	1803	22742.01	1140.43	0.00	23882.44
		F	254	9	0	263	3255.12	129.98	0.00	3385.10
		T	1976	90	33	2099	25997.13	1270.41	677.00	27944.54
	All Classes	M	198437	3976	0	202413	363698.52	8606.97	0.00	372305.49
		F	48072	426	0	48498	77690.14	850.94	0.00	78541.08
		T	246509	4402	74	250985	441388.66	9457.91	928.78	451775.35
	Prev. Census Figure	T	224738	13145	525	238408	437999.42	26918.05	1785.95	466703.42
			9.69%	-66.51%	-85.90%	5.28%	0.77%	-64.86%	-48.00%	-3.20%
Totals may not tally due to rounding off										
National Informatics Centre										

Major Crops

Low rainfall, hard laterite soil, undulating terrain has forced farmers to go for very few varieties of crops. The major crops grown in the district are food crops. Jowar and wheat are the major cereals grown in the district. Black Gram, Bengal gram, Green gram and Red gram are the major pulses of the district. Groundnut, sunflower, soya bean, safflower, sesamum are the major oil seeds. Sugarcane is a major commercial crop of the district. The size of farm holdings is very low and the average farm size is 1.63 ha. per family. Mixed cropping is a popular practice in the district. The average per ha. consumption of N.P.K nutrient is 52 kgs., in the district as against 62 kgs., in the state. Because of low agricultural productivity and low returns in agriculture, people are shifting their attention towards other non-farm activities. More details see table 8.8.

Table 8.8 Area under principal food crops production in Bidar District (In Hectare)

	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2013-14
Cereals and minor millets					
Area	1,87,132	1,58,678	97,584	99,444	78,682
Production	1,36,265	1,10,636	1,29,817	1,08,874	1,06,463
Yield	767	734	1,400	1,152	1,424
Total Pulses					
Area	1,24,203	17,229	2,34,188	2,07,684	1,95,792
Production	48,067	30,262	88,029	1,21,877	1,27,800
Yield	407	368	396	618	687
Total food grains					
Area	3,11,335	3,30,907	3,73,396	3,07,128	2,74,474
Production	1,84,332	1,70,898	2,40,838	2,30,751	2,34,263
Yield	623	544	679	791	898
Oil seeds					
Area	30,658	70,826	38,448	74,165	1,30,460
Production	19,988	24,989	19,893	66,680	1,91,505
Yield	347	371	545	946	1,545

IRRIGATION

The proportion of land under irrigation is very less as only 15 per cent of net irrigated area is under irrigation. Borewells and wells form a major source of irrigation. Karanja Project is the only medium irrigation project that irrigates land in Bhalki taluk only. More details see table 8.9 and 8.10.

Table 8.9 Area under Irrigation

Name of the taluk	Net area irrigated from different sources						Total
	Canals	Tanks	Wells	Borewells	Lift Irrigation	Other Sources	
Aurad	-	407	1,096	1,768	20	443	3,734
B.Kalyan	30	-	4,344	6,437	-	-	10,811
Bhalki	4084	344	4,810	4,265	435	344	14,282
Bidar	-	286	5,479	6,291	35	154	12,245
Humnabad	44	26	6,590	6,943	-	-	13,603
Total	4158	1,063	22,319	25,704	490	941	54,675

Source: Bidar District at A Glance 2010-11

Table 8.10 : Area irrigated in Bidar District

Years	(Area In Hectares)																
	Govt. Canal			Private Canals		Tank		Wells		Tubewells		Lift Irrigation		Others		Total	
	Total	Net		To- tal	Net		Total	Net	Total	Net	Total	Net	Total	Net	Total	Net	
1998-99	114	115	-	1139	1114	24625	23407	11678	11328	11678	11328	268	251	1055	941	38879	37155
2000-01	81	81	-	1017	997	33181	32396	12587	11894	12587	11894	289	239	1618	1613	48773	49220
2010-11	4419	4158	-	1186	1063	23645	22319	27728	25704	27728	25704	490	490	1161	941	58629	54675
2014-15	35	-	-	-	-	19287	-	24833	-	24833	-	-	-	204	-	44359	-

Development under the five year plans

The economic conference (between 1911 and 1931) initiated by Sir M. Vihweshvaraya in princely Mysore introduced through his book 'Planned Economy for India' has suggested schemes for the development of Industries and thus for the improvement of the State economy. 'Industrialize or Perish' was his slogan. Princely Mysore State was the first State in the country to formulate an economic plan which contained a

number of schemes in 1946 at an estimated cost of Rs. 48.99 crore.

In order to promote development with equity and social justice in the State Plans, the major thrust was on the following facts:

1. Removal of poverty and attainment of self-reliance,
2. Increasing the level of per capita income both in real and in money terms,
3. Providing employment opportunities,
4. Optimum utilization of available resources,
5. Development of Agriculture and Industry.
6. Holding the price line,
7. Meeting the minimum requirements of the people through Minimum Needs Programme,
8. Equitable distribution of wealth and income.

Major Achievements under the Plans

In the first plan the outlay was Rs. 47.58 crores and the expenditure was Rs. 40.51 crores in the erstwhile Mysore State. The major expenditure was Rs. 15.37 crores for irrigation, Rs.10.39 crores for power, Rs.4.80 crores for industries and Rs. 3.60 crores for agriculture. The Second plan was revised after State Re-organization, with an outlay of Rs.145.13 crores. The expenditure was 142.82 crores. The major expenditure was on irrigation (Rs.28.27 crores), on power Rs.28.02 crores and on social services Rs.32.42 crores.

Bidar district did not come under the purview of the first two five year plans. Third five year plan was the first comprehensive plan for the economic development of the State, with an outlay of Rs.246.22 crore and an expenditure of Rs.264.75 crore. About 41 per cent was earmarked for better utilization of water and power development, 18.46 per cent for agricultural and allied activities. In the successive plans the State has allocated resources for the development of the district. From Fifth Five Year Plan onwards a large number of poverty alleviation and employment generation programmes have been introduced to generate more income and employment.

The district is also brought under special assistance programme from Central Government. This programme is called Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF). This special assistance is mainly to fill up the critical gaps

in infrastructure and skill development in backward areas to promote their faster development and their integration with the main economy. The focus is on watershed development, construction of Rait Sampark Kendras, rural roads and skill development as well as women empowerment through Self Help Groups.

The district is also identified among 90 minority concentrated most backward districts in the Country. A base line survey of minority communities was carried out and based on the needs and requirements of minorities, a Multi Sector Development Plan (MSDP) is being implemented for overall development of the district and the minority community.

All these efforts have promoted development in the district. But the process of development is very slow. This is evident from the indicators of development across the sectors.

Development of Agriculture: The pace of agricultural development is very slow in the district. In respect of the indicators related to agriculture the position has not improved much over the time period.

Dairy and Animal Husbandry: There is good scope for development of dairy activities and animal husbandry. In recent years livestock economy is growing at a faster rate. For small and marginal farmers the land size is too small to provide adequate livelihood. The livestock income provides them supplementary livelihood. It also provides them security of income during crop failures. The investment in dairy and animal husbandry is less capital intensive and the cost of maintenance of livestock is also less because a considerable proportion of fodder requirement is met by grazing on common land and the labour cost is also low because women at home are engaged in livestock business. Dairy activity provides more self-employment opportunities to the socially and economically disadvantaged sections of the society including women and unemployed youths.

In Bidar district, there is tremendous potential for dairy activity. The climatic conditions are also suitable for the growth of livestock economy. There is also increasing demand for animal food. The livestock in the district is increasing as it is promoted as a source of income generation under poverty alleviation programmes like Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Swarnajayanthi Gram Swarozgar Yojan (SGSY) etc.,

people in the district treat livestock as a store of wealth, a living saving bank and an insurance against unexpected disasters such as drought and floods. Fodder is available throughout the year and people have been rearing cattle for many years and every body knows the basics of rearing cattle. On an average, one milking animal is available for every three persons. As per the livestock census of 2012 the estimated livestock in the district is presented in the following table 8.11.

Table 8.11 Livestock census 2012 in Bidar District

Taluk	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep	Goats	Pigs	Rabbits	Dogs	Others	Total Live stock	Poultry
Aurad	57,837	29,089	34,490	29,488	3,220	4	2,299	2,497	1,58,920	38,241
B.Kalyan	57,746	24,170	15,664	32,668	2,515	0	2,365	8	1,38,136	20,196
Bhalki	50,016	23,988	13,430	24,705	4,589	1	1,569	250	1,18,547	18,570
Bidar	27,459	30,040	16,162	29,622	3,074	10	1,988	62	1,08,407	40,132
Humnabad	41,461	23,494	8,656	29,459	5,314	0	1,074	20	1,09,478	2,85,522
Total	2,34,519	1,30,781	88,402	1,45,942	18,712	15	9,295	2,837	6,33,488	4,02,661

Source: Bidar district At A Glance 2014-15.

The total number of cattle in the district is 2,77,524. It is indigenous in nature. The cross breed is only 5% of the total cattle. The total number of buffaloes is 1,76,809 and sheeps are 84,651. The total livestock is 7,77,152 and is more or less equally distributed across the five taluks. The total number of poultry is 1,61,954. Poultry is more observed in Bidar taluk (51,484) and very less in Bhalki. The livestock population of the district and the climatic conditions are favourable for the development of dairy and animal husbandry activities. Bidar is the birth place of 'Deoni breed of cows'. The major breeds found in the district are as follows.

Cows : Deoni, HF cross, JR cross and desi cows. **Buffaloes :** Surti, Murrah and Pandharpuri. The others are Osmanabadi goats, deccanisheeps, Broilers, Layers and Desi Poultry. The average milk production is 3 lakh litres per day. The average milk yield per cow is 2-3 litres per day. The annual meat production is 1,016 tones and the annual egg production is 143 lakh. There is a need to establish support services for promoting animal husbandry. These include supply of concentrated feed to small and medium farmers with cattle, conducting animal health camps regularly, supply of AI equipment's, distribution of improved rams/bucks and cold

storage services etc.,

Sericulture is also growing in the district. The total area under mulberry is 438.60 Ha and the cocoon production is 155.468 tonnes. The value of silk produced exceeds Rs. 563.90 lakh in 2014-15 see table 8.12.

**Table 8.12 Details of Sericulture in Bidar district during 2014-15
(In Numbers)**

SI No	Taluk	Area under mulberry (Hects)	Cocoon Production (in tonnes)	No. of villages engaged on Mulberry	No. of farmers engaged in occupation				Value of silk Produced (Rs. in lakhs)	Co-coon Markets
1	Aurad	135.5	51.438	24	10	9	111	130	186.57	0
2	B, Kalyan	80.8	27.459	19	14	13	53	80	99.6	0
3	Bhalki	59.8	14.390	24	10	3	59	72	52.19	0
4	Bidar	25.2	4.505	13	2	3	19	24	16.34	0
5	Humnabad	138.1	57.676	31	8	51	89	148	209.2	1
Total		439.40	155.468	111	44	79	331	454	563.90	1

Source: Bidar district at a glance 2014-15.

Trends in Industrial Development

Till early eighties Bidar district had only traditional cottage industries such as carpentry, black smithy, cotton weaving, wool weaving, pottery, shoe making etc., The mineral base of the district is very low. Bauxite Clay is found near Basavakalyan, Alwal and Kamthana villages of Bidar taluk. Red Ochre is found near Sirsi and Aurad villages. Bidar district is well known for its special handicraft namely 'Bidari Ware'. After getting the special status of "No industry District". The district has witnessed growth of industrial activity due to availability of concessions and subsidies. A basic obstacle to industrial development is inadequate infrastructure base. The basic infrastructure like roads, power, communication and marketing is not available. There is also shortage of skilled labour and entrepreneurship. The growth of factories and employment is indicated in the following table.

Growth of factories in Bidar district

Year	Register Factories	Employment	Small Industries	Employment
------	--------------------	------------	------------------	------------

1970-71	29	1,141	75	797
1975-76	32	2,265	205	2,466
1980-81	84	2,678	381	3,883
1985-86	106	5,009	1,330	9,364
1988-89	124	6,417	2,346	14,575
1993-94	64	4,500	2,857	16,785
1999-00	86	6,700	6,205	34,980
2006-07	106	9,400	7,477	40,534
2009-10	89	5,690	7,588	41,552

Source: Bidar District At a Glance for various years

The growth of registered factories is not stable in post liberalization period. The number of factories was 124 in 1988-89 and the employment was 6,417. It come down to 64 units in 1993-94 but further increased to 106 units with employment of 9,400 people. It again come down to 89 units in 2009-10 and employment also has come down 5,690. The small industrial units are increasing over the time period. The employment in small scale units is 40,534. These units are largely working in unorganized sector and many of them are home based industries. These industries are suffering from lack of adequate market due to growing competition. The quality of products should be improved through modern technology and better designing.

Industrial development possibilities: Bidar district has good industrial base for food processing, garments, sugar and wine industries. 500 acres of land is proposed for pharmaceutical and chemical industries in coming years.

Potential for food processing industries: Bidar is known as pulse bowl of the state. There is vast scope for the establishment of Dal mills, oil processing, decorticating of oil seeds, de husking of pulses, dairy units, milk products, turmeric processing etc.

It is proposed to establish readymade garments zone, sugar and co-gen zone in the district in near future. Glass and ceramic industries can also be developed because of availability of raw material in abundance. Wine distilling is also a promising industry. Bidari works, Fullers Earth, leather and rubber are some other industries with potential for development. There is a need to provide training to artisans to acquire modern skills and provide

them access to markets including exports.

Co-operation: The Co-operative sector has developed significantly in Bidar district. "Bidar model" of Co-operation has established its own identity in various social and economic fields. The DCC bank is actively engaged in spreading the message of co-operation among the people. Co-operative societies are observed in credit, marketing, dairy etc., the total number of credit and non credit societies are 614 and the total members are 1,45,246.

Development of Co-Operative sector.

Taluk	Total Credit societies Credit + non credit	Total no. of PACs	Total No. of Co-operative Societies	Total Members	Primary Land development Banks	Milk Producers Societies	Total Members
Aurad	84	36	120	28,573	450	64	6,400
B.Kalyan	67	32	99	26,155	440	46	2,440
Bhalki	66	36	102	26,250	600	54	5,200
Bidar	134	39	173	3,19,995	520	63	6,300
Humnabad	92	28	120	32,273	440	66	6,750
Total	443	171	614	4,33,246	2,450	293	27,090

Source: Bidar District At A Glance-2010-11

ELECTRICITY

Power is a basic requirement for development of agriculture as well as industry. Lack of adequate power, especially in summer season, is a basic hurdle for the development of industry.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Transport and communication system is a basic requirement of development. Establishment of a transport network proceeds economic development. Expansion of transport and communication leads to expansion of markets, creates new markets, facilitates transfer of goods and services from production centers to consumption centers. It promotes exchange of ideas and innovations. In a backward district like Bidar, transport plays a key role in social and economic transformation. One of the reasons for the backwardness of the district is its distance from the Capital. This distance factor is ruled out with the development of a good transport network. The State highway from Bidar to Srirangapattana has established a good link

of Bidar with Bengaluru. Bidar district lacks much behind in development of transport network.

Road length per 100 Sq. kms is 89.8 and percentage of villages with access to all weather roads is 96 per cent. This indicates faster development of transport infrastructure in the district. But the district does not have good railway network. The total length of railway line is 79 kms. The project of linking Bidar with Kalaburgi through a railway line is going on. This may help Bidar to get connected with Delhi, Mumbai and Chennai. Development of transport in future will help to promote faster development of agriculture and industry.

COMMUNICATION

A good communication network is very essential for development of agriculture, industry and service sector. It helps to get access to markets. It also helps for social transformation of the village society by bringing them in contact with modern ideas and living styles. The development of communication system in the district.

There are 305 post offices and 22,389 telephones. All the villages are electrified but some of the Hamlets, Tandas are still not electrified.

Finance is the life blood of economic activity. Bank credit as a source of development finance was put forward by Schumpeter. The rapid expansion of banking facilities in Europe and USA was one of the major source of rapid development in these countries. In India, banking facilities are mainly concentrated in urban areas. The expansion in rural areas is very slow. But expansion of banking facilities in rural areas is very essential to promote financial inclusion. In Bidar district, there are only 109 number of bank branches. The average number of bank branches per one lakh population are 7.1 in the district. This indicates that one branch serves about 14,000 population. There is a need to open more branches in the district to meet the financial requirements of development.

Development across the Taluks: The position of the various taluks in the district in 2009-10 with respect to the development indicators is presented in the table on indicators of development. From the below table it is clear that the spread of development within the district is uneven. A larger percentage of irrigated area is located in Bidar and Humnabad taluks,

21.08 per cent and 22.2 per cent respectively. 80 per cent of the factories are concentrated in Bidar taluk and another 15 per cent in Humnabad taluk. The other three taluks have not experienced industrial development.

Regional Development and Backwardness-Alternative measures:

Growth process has a tendency to concentrate in more favorable regions. This leads to emergence of developed and backward regions. Uneven Geographical spread of natural resources and diversity in social formations both led to varied experiences that many regions are much behind the mainstream development levels. Even in characteristically defined backward regions which may be otherwise homogeneous, within the region there could still be many sub-regions thoroughly devoid of development gains, and may be categorized as

‘Back-Wash Residual Areas’: The growing development gap across different regions of the country has been a source of growing social discontent. Karnataka state is experiencing high growth in recent years. But it is noticed that the high growth in the past and the present has not been inclusive with 25 per cent of population living below poverty line and with the sharp North-South divide existing in the State. The problems related to uneven spread of development emerged in the state on the eve of the reorganization of the State in 1956. The new areas that joined the State from Hyderabad state and Bombay State were relatively less developed than the Old Mysore State. For historical reasons these areas remained on the periphery of development.

The sixth Five Year Plan of Karnataka State adopted 22 indicators classified under six categories viz., 1) Demographic 2) Occupational Pattern 3) Land utilization 4) Productivity 5) Industrial Development 6) Infrastructure Facilities. With weights assigned 8,12,15,12,8 and 45 respectively. Infrastructure facilities were assigned a highest weight of 45 because infrastructure facilities were considered as a precondition to economic development. This social overhead capital consisting of economic infrastructure as related to power, irrigation, transport and education lays down the foundation of development. It creates markets and provides facilities for agricultural and industrial development. It promotes mobility of human resources for development. Therefore it is a precondition to take

off to fast and sustainable development.

Based on these indicators, the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85) of Karnataka State for the periods 1960-61, 1970-71, 1975-76 and 1980-81 prepared the development Index for the then 19 districts in the State. The High Powered Committee on Redressal of Regional Imbalances updated the indicators and calculated the index for 1998-99. The index and Rank of the district along with neighboring districts of Kalaburgi (including Yadgir) and Raichur (including Koppal) are indicated in the following table:

Development Bidar District and Hyderabad Karnataka Region

District	1960-61		1970-71		1976-77		1979-80		1998-99	
	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank
Bidar	64.28	17	86.85	14	85.86	15	82.11	17	69.22	19
Kalaburgi	60.10	19	63.19	19	66.83	19	65.77	19	66.44	20
Raichur	63.04	18	80.53	17	76.34	18	80.72	18	73.17	16

Source: Sixth Five Year Plan GoK and HPCRRI Report 2002.

The composite index of development in respect of Bidar district was 64.28 for 1960-61. It increased to 86.85 in 1970-71, but again come down to 82.1 during 1974-75. It rank was 17 in 1960-61 and 16 in 1974-75. Its index further has fallen down to 82.11 in 1979-80.

The High Power Committee on Redressal of Regional imbalances estimated the index for these indicators for the period in 1998-99 for all the twenty districts in Karnataka. The index of Bidar district has come down to 69.22 and its rank also come down to 19 second from the bottom in 1998-99. Kalaburgi, the neighboring district was at the lowest position. It is thus observed that the district has experienced a very slow rate of development between 1980 to 2000. The same is the case with other districts in the Hyderabad Karnataka Region. But the position of Raichur district has slightly improved in 1998-99. The declining trend in the level of economic development is a concern to all the people and policy makers in the district. This may be on account of lack of adequate resource transfer during the planning period as well as lack of effective and need based planning and implementation of the programmes in the district.

Further the relative degrees of economic backwardness of different districts were assessed in comparison with the state average. The districts

with index below less than 25% of the state average were classified as backward and these below the state average with more than 25% difference were classified as most backward. Bidar was a most backward district in 1960-61 but it moved to backward category in 1971-72 and the position continued during 1976-77 and 1979-80. But it is pushed back again to backward category in 1998-99.

Regional imbalances- extent and dimensions.: The main objective of development is growth with social justice. The basic development priorities are now human development and inclusive growth. The focus is on capacity building of the people, especially marginalized groups and gender and equitable distribution of gains from development across the regions. The variations in resource endowments across the regions and the differences in initial level of development contribute to growing regional imbalances.

Bidar district was a part of Hyderabad Karnataka State and when it joined the Karnataka state, it was at a very low level of development. There is no significant change in the development status of the district over the period of time. Some parts of Karnataka, especially the districts of Bidar, Kalaburgi and Raichur have remained at the bottom of development in the state. These facts were brought out by Dharam Singh and Telkar Committee Reports.

To assess the level of development across the districts on the basis of scientific approach the Govt. of Karnataka appointed a High Power Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr.D.M.Nanjundappa (Dec.2000). The High Powered Committee for Redressal of Regional Imbalances (HPCRRI) submitted its final report in June 2002.

The committee assessed the levels of development across the 175 taluks in 27 districts of the state with the help of 35 indicators of development. These are related to Agriculture (9) Industry and trade and Finance (5) Economic Infrastructure (9) Social Infrastructure (7) and Population characteristics (5) On the basis of these indicators a Comprehensive Composite Development Index (CCDI) was computed at taluk level. On the basis of the CCDI value the taluks were classified into four categories- Relatively Developed (CCDI>1), Backward (CCDI between 0.89 to 0.99), More Backward (CCDI between 0.80-0.88), Most Backward (CCDI 0.53 to 0.79). The position of the taluks in Bidar District is indicated in the

following table.

Levels of development across the taluks

Name of the taluk	Category	CCDI	CDI	Rank among the taluks in the state (175)
Aurad	Most backward	0.65	0.35	164
B.Kalyan	Most Backward	0.69	0.31	158
Bhalki	Most Backward	0.74	0.26	146
Bidar	Relative Developed	1.00	0.00	61
Humnabad	Most Backward	0.73	0.27	150

Source: Bidar district At A Glance for various years

Out of the five taluks in the district, four taluks are in most backward category. These are Aurad, Basavakalyan, Bhalki and Humnabad. Only Bidar taluk with CCDI of 1.00 is just equal to the state average. Aurad is at the bottom of development with CCDI value of 0.65. The deprivation of the taluk in various indicators is highly significant as indicated by Cumulative Deprivation index of 0.35 (CCDI = 1-CCDI). The deprivation is thus about 35%. The next position is occupied by Basavakalyan with CCDI value of 0.69 and the CDI is 0.31. Only Bidar taluk is in relatively developed category with CCDI value of 1.00. Bhalki Taluk with CCDI of 0.74 ranks 146th in the state. Humnabad is also in most backward category with CCDI of 0.73 and CDI of 0.27.

This analysis indicates that the district falls in the category of most backward districts, and there are extreme variations in the levels of development across the taluks in the district.

Bidar taluk is developed taluk as many development indicators are on par with state average its positions 61 among the 175 taluks. But Aurad taluk with lowest CCDI is at the bottom of development. Its rank is 164 among the 175 taluks in the state. Basavakalyan is also at the lower level of development. Its rank in development is 158. Humnabad is placed at 150th rank and Bhalki is placed at 146th rank. Thus the spread of development is very uneven across the taluks in the district. There is a need to reduce these regional imbalances through the development of agriculture and industries in the backward taluks along with development of basic infrastructure facilities.

Development across the sectors in the taluks : The level of development across the sectors in these taluks is presented in the following

table.

Sector wise Index of Development

Taluk/ Sectors	Agriculture and Allied	Industry trade and Finance	Economic Infrastructure	Social Infrastructure	Demographic characteristics
Aurad	0.68	0.47	1.03	0.66	0.96
B.Kalyan	0.76	0.62	0.76	0.64	1.02
Bhalki	0.70	0.66	1.09	0.71	0.96
Bidar	0.81	1.16	0.98	0.96	1.12
Humnabad	0.79	0.69	0.80	0.65	1.09

Source: HPCRRI-2002.

The sector wise index of development indicates that the agricultural development is more evenly distributed across the district. But there are significant variations in industrial development across the taluks. Bidar taluk is above the state average and Aurad taluk with index of 0.47 is at the bottom of development. The gap between minimum and maximum is 0.69 Humnabad with the development index of 0.69 is at the second place of development while economic infrastructure development has less variations across the district but in social infrastructure all the taluks are at very low level, only Bidar taluk has an index of 0.96.

Thus, a large part of the development in the district is concentrated in Bidar taluk. Therefore, Bidar taluk is in relatively developed group. All the other taluks are most backward with respect to many development indicators. Thus regional imbalances in the district are increasing over the period of time.

Conclusion: The district economy is in the process of growth and transition. But the development process is very slow due to many factors. The major among them are inadequate resources, poverty and illiteracy, slow growth of agriculture and industry, lack of adequate infrastructure and locational disadvantage. Now the district is receiving assistance under various Central and State government schemes. These schemes should be implemented effectively to promote development at a faster rate. There is a need to promote faster, sustainable and inclusive growth to mainstream the district economy.
