

CHAPTER 8

ECONOMIC TRENDS

A study of the economic trends of an area should encompass factors like its density of population, income, per capita income, different occupations, availability and utilization of natural resources, literacy, existing industries with possibilities of establishment of new ones, soil varieties, extent of agricultural land, transport and communication, production and consumption of electricity, agriculture, animal husbandry and so on. In addition the study should also include the contribution made by institutionalised finance companies in the district, both in public and in private sectors. So also, it is possible to analyse the social/ economic conditions of the district and study the economic trends. With all these issues in the background an attempt has been made here to present a scenario of economic progress of district.

Human Resource

An analysis of the population of Bijapur indicates that the population in 1901 was 9,03,092 which rose to 16,60,178 in 1961 and is expected to reach a figure of 35 lakhs by 1998 – 2001. Out of this, persons categorized as labourers in 1991 was 41.02% and their efforts have a significant influence on the economic condition of the district. Between 1901 and 1961 the population of the district increased by 83.03% and later during the three decades between 1961 to 1991 the population increased by 77% from 16,60,178 to 29,27,990. Till 1961 the population increase in urban areas (146.79) was higher than that of rural areas (73.58). According to 1961 census out of the total population of 16,60,178 persons, 13,46,772 lived in rural areas and 3,13,406 lived in urban areas which indicated that 81% of the population were ruralites while 19% were urbanites. This indicates that agriculture was predominant in the district and urbanisation was not strong.

According to 1991 census the population was 29,27,990 out of which 22,39,244 was

rural population and 6,88,746 urban population. During the decades from 1961 to 1991 the total increase in population was 12,67,817(76.36%) and out of this the rural population was 8,92,472(66.26%) and the increase in urban population was 3,75,340 (119.76%). The urban population increased by 119.76% and this showed that the number of people migrating to towns from rural areas increased. This is further established due to considering some places as towns which were earlier classified under rural area. There were 1281 villages in 1981 and 1253 in 1991. In 1991, the population density was 172 per square kilometer (141 in 1981) and this was lesser than state average that was 235.

The rural population of the district was 76.36% and this was higher than state's average rural population proportion. No area of Bilgi taluk has been considered as urban area (1991 census). In the remaining taluks Sindagi and Indi taluks had higher proportion of rural population (94.24% and 91.71% respectively). Basavanabagewadi taluk, Hungund and Muddebihal taluks- 75.90%; Badami, Bagalkot, Jamkhandi and Mudhol- 60.75%; and Bijapur-59.1%. There were 18 towns in the district and they had a combined population of 6,88,746. Rate of urbanization, i.e. percentage of urbanites in the total population - 24.09% in 1981 reduced to 23.52% in 1991. This shows that there was no significant progress in urbanization in the district. It is found that the urban population decreased in only 5 taluks in the district.

Land utilization

When a land area is utilized complementary to its natural characteristics it will improve the economic development of that area. Land can be classified as; forest land, cultivable region, Net cultivable land, uncultivable barren land and other land. Of these it is economical to increase the cultivable land as far as possible. In 1960-61 the forest area in the district was 4.8% of the total land area and there has been no change in 1991(4.8%). Cultivable area was 86.08% in 1960-61, 84.48% in 1970-71, 69.90% in 1980-81, 86.37% in 1990-91 and 80.82% in 1994-95. This shows that the cultivable area decreased. The net cultivable area was 90.77% in 1996-97, 84.66% in 1960-61, 98.90% in 1970-71, 98.00% in 1980-81, 91.97% in 1990-91 and 90.92% in 1994-95. In 1996-97, the net cultivable area was reduced to 90.77% The forest area in the district increased in Badami, Bagalkot, Hungund, Mudhol, Jamkhandi, and Bilgi taluks. The geographical area of the district in 1978-79 was 17.12 lakh hectares with 68% cultivable area and 57.9% fallow land. The particulars of land utilisation in the district from 1980-81 to 1996-97 are given in table 8.1.

Land Holdings

In this district, during 1960-62, of the total land ownership 25% was distributed among 1,48,511 land owners. Each land owner had an average ownership of 6.3 acres. In respect of ownership of agricultural land 63% of such land was distributed between 15 to 100 acres among 70,000 persons. In this group each land owner had owned an average of 31 acres. In the third group there were 2,336 land owners with 187 acres owned by each on an average. Particulars of land ownership in 1976-77 are given in table. 8.2.

Table 8.1 : Particulars of land utilization in the district (1980-81 to 1997-98)

(In lakh hectares)

Year	Forest	Area unavailable for cultivation	Fallow land (other non- cultivable land)	Waste land	Net cultivated land
1980-81	0.83 (4.9)	0.96 (5.6)	0.27 (5.9)	3.38 (19.2)	11.6 (68.2)
1982-83	0.83 (4.9)	1.12 (5.9)	0.22 (1.3)	1.31 (7.7)	13.7 (80.2)
1983-84	0.83 (4.9)	1.02 (5.9)	0.22 (1.3)	1.75 (10.2)	13.3 (77.7)
1987-88	0.83 (4.9)	1.08 (6.4)	0.23 (1.3)	0.83 (4.9)	14.1 (82.6)
1989-90	0.83 (4.9)	1.08 (6.4)	0.23 (1.3)	1.20 (7.0)	13.78 (80.4)
1991-92	0.83 (4.9)	1.09 (6.5)	0.23 (1.3)	1.11 (6.7)	13.58 (80.6)
1992-93	0.83 (4.9)	1.11 (6.8)	0.22 (1.3)	1.16 (6.8)	13.48 (78.74)
1993-94	0.83 (4.9)	1.11 (6.8)	0.22 (1.3)	1.54 (8.13)	13.52 (78.97)
1994-95	0.83 (4.9)	1.11 (6.8)	0.22 (1.3)	1.50 (1.5)	12.58 (73.48)
1995-96	0.83 (4.9)	1.11 (6.8)	0.22 (1.3)	1.84 (10.74)	13.12 (76.63)
1996-97	0.83 (4.9)	1.11 (6.9)	0.22 (1.3)	1.27 (7.4)	15.54 (90.77)

Note : Figure in brackets indicates percentages.

There were 3.46 lakh land ownership belonging to all groups. Out of this, the smallest ownership was 9.2 (less than one hectares). There were 24.3% small ownerships (1 to 2 hectares), 30.6% semi-medium ownerships (2 to 5 hectares), 27.5% medium ownerships (5 to 10 hectares) and 8.4% large ownerships (above 10 hectares). Later, according to 1980-81 Agricultural Census there were 9.4% very small ownerships, 19.6% small ownerships, 29.0% medium ownerships, 30.9% large ownerships and 11.1% very big ownerships. This shows that there was increase in small, semi-medium, medium ownerships in 1985-86. There was a total of 14.6% increase in overall land ownership.

**Table 8.2 : Particulars of land ownership in the district (1976-77)
according to Agriculture Census (1985-86)**

Ownership extent (in hectares)	No. of Ownership	Percentage of total	Area (in hectares)	Percentage of total
Below 1	27,767	10.0	15,770	1.1
1 to 2	48,129	17.3	74,104	5.1
2 to 5	1,00,045	36.0	3,25,035	22.2
5 to 10	64,074	23.1	4,56,481	31.2
10 to 20	31,355	11.3	4,21,618	28.8
20 to 40	5,598	2.1	1,38,103	9.5
Above 40	478	0.2	30,320	2.1
Total	2,77,446	100.0	14,61,431	100.0

Source : Bijapur District Economic Review (1978-79)

In 1985-86, the total land ownership area in the district was 14.74 lakh hectares out of which 1.2% was very small ownership, 8.8% semi-medium ownership, 20.3% medium ownership and 29.3% large ownership. According to 1990-91 Agricultural Census there were 4 lakh land owners and 14.99 lakh hectares of land was utilized. Out of this, the particulars of land utilization by different categories of land owners were; very small land owners 1.4%, small land owners 11.9%, semi-medium land owners, 23.6% medium land owners 39.4% and big land owners 22.7%.

The chief crops of a region in the district will help in knowing the economic condition of the region. Rough details of the character of some of the main crops in the district are given here. Since a very long time the main crops of the district were Jowar, pulses, sunflower, oilseeds and cotton. It is noticed that cultivation of crops such as wheat, lentil was started at the start of this decade. The rice grown per hectare was 672 kgs in 1960-61, 1080 kgs in 1970-71, 1297 kgs in 1980-81 and 957 kgs in 1990-91. Of late, grapes, sugarcane, onion, pomogranate, lime and Ber fruit were being grown. The jowar grown per hectare was 285 kgs in 1960-61, 431 kgs in 1970-71, 362 kgs in 1980-81 and 550 kgs in 1990-91. Similarly, the production per hectare of lentil, groundnut, cotton and sugarcane was 414, 236,54 and 67 kgs respectively in 1960-61; 591, 545,53 and 73 kgs respectively in 1970-71; 623,571, 65 and 90 kgs respectively in 1980-81; 625,605, 173 and 80 kgs respectively in 1990-91. The area cultivated for different crops during selected years from 1977-78 to 1996-97 is given in table 8.3

Table 8.3 :
Particulars of cultivated area for different crops in the district (1977-78 to 1996-97)
(In hectares)

Years	Cereals and Millets	Pulses	Oilseeds
1977-78	8,62,062	1,30,034	1,91,773
1981-82	8,13,873	1,42,042	2,27,135
1983-84	8,19,067	1,44,803	3,08,959
1993-94	7,07,326	1,20,097	5,72,020
1994-95	7,67,611	1,43,388	3,42,812
1995-96	7,90,585	1,30,068	3,94,358
1996-97	7,92,125	1,88,141	4,60,714

Source : Department of Economics and Statistics.

In 1990-91, the total cultivated area (in lakh hectares) was 14.81, out of which 10.62 (71.7%) were total food crops and 4.19 (28.3%) were non-food crops. Of the total food crops jowar 5.52 (52%) Bajra 1.72 (16.2%), wheat 0.58 (5.4%), maize 0.49 (4.6%), paddy 0.02(0.2%) sub-straw grains 0.04 (0.04%), lentils 0.28 (2.6%) chick pea 0.41(3.8%) horse gram 0.38(3.5%) greengram 0.24(2.2%), other dicots 0.38 (3.6%), sugarcane 0.33 (3.1%) other food crops 0.26 (2.4%).

Details for 1994-95 are as follows

	Lakhs hectares	Percentage
Total cultivated area	9.99	67.12
Food crops	9.10	65.79
Jowar	5.71	40.99
Bajra	0.85	6.00
Wheat	0.62	4.48
Maize	0.47	3.39
Paddy	0.01	0.72
Grains	7.67	55.45
Turdhal	0.12	0.79
Chick pea	0.75	5.35
Other pulses	1.43	10.1
Sugarcane	0.64	4.62

Out of the total cultivated area of non-food crops (in lakh hectares) ground nut 1.18 (27.7%), cotton 0.41 (9.8%), sunflower 1.93 (43.7%), sesbania gravriflora 0.21 (5.0% safflower 0.47 (11.2%) were the main crops. In 1989-90 a total of 2.24 lakhs hectares was high yielding

area. In 1992-93 the total cultivated area was 14.88 lakh hectares and out of this the area cultivated the different crops in lakhs hectares was as follows (figures in brackets refer to percentage) food crops 8.99 (60.43). Of this jowar 5.24 (35.85), Bajra 0.74 (5), wheat 0.58 (3.89), maize 0.50 (3.63), paddy 0.1 (0.73), non food crops 5.89 (39.57); total grains and corn 7.03 (51.05), lentils 0.14 (1.01), chick pea 0.41 (2.98), horsegram 0.34 (2.47), greengram 0.31(2.25), other dicots 0.62 (4.50) and sugarcane 0.5 (3.63). Among non-food crops, groundnut 0.76 (5.52), cotton 0.17 (1.23), sunflower 3.06 (22.22), lin-seed ..0.14 (1.02), safflower 0.29 (2.10).

The total area cultivated was 14.81 lakh hectares in 1979-80, 14.88 lakh hectares in 1992-93 and it is notable that this reduced to 10 lakh hectares in 1994-95. It can be construed that cultivable land was utilized for other purposes. But no significant change has been observed in respect of food and non-food crops cultivated areas.

Food crop production area in 1995-96 (in hectares) and production (in MTS).

	Area	Production
Cereals	7,63,500	6,76,700
Pulses	1,47,600	66,240
Oilseeds	4,87,800	2,65,569
Commercial crops	60,900	40,58,092

In this direction the agriculture department had formulated many programmes to achieve better crop production in the district. The following were some of the programmes implemented during the year 1996-97.

Centrally sponsored Accelerated Cotton Development projec.

1. Oilseed Production Project.
2. Natural cultivation
3. Drip Irrigation Scheme.

In addition, soil conservation schemes were implemented during 1995-96. Some of them are listed below.

1. 44 hectares cantour barrage, 11 hectares agricultural ponds and 14 hectares cantour bunds at a cost of Rs. 5.5 lakhs under special unit plan.
2. Rs. 1.5 lakhs spent under dry Irrigation and Technology plan
3. Rs. 30 lakhs under Jawahar Yojger Jojana
4. Rs. 46 lakhs under one million well plan.
5. Rs. 45 lakhs under DPAP.
6. Rs. 76 lakhs under Employment Guarantee Scheme.

Targets fixed and achieved for growing some main crops in the district during 1996-97 and details of programmes undertaken during 1997-98 are given in table 8.4 to 8.7.

Table 8.4 : Targets and Achievements for the year 1996-97 and programmes for 1997-98 Season :
Khari area in hectares (A) 1996-97 Targets (B) 1996-97 Achievement (C) 1996-97 Programmes.

Taluk	Turdhal			Horse gram			Greengram			Total		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Bijapur Division,												
Bijapur	2000	2400	2500	9000	9233	5000	1500	4046	4000	12500	15679	12500
Bagewadi	2000	827	1000	2500	1260	1000	1200	2036	2000	5700	4123	4000
Sindgi	9000	9481	9000	5000	3686	5000	5000	6480	6000	19900	19647	20000
Indi	3800	3869	4000	7000	1260	5000	5000	10998	6000	15800	16118	15000
Jamakhandi	1200	280	500	400	540	500	1000	728	1000	2600	1548	2000
Total												
Bijapur Division,	18000	16857	17000	23900	15979	17500	13700	24288	10000	45600	57155	53500
Bagalkot Division												
Bagalkot	4500	1578	1500	2000	2183	2000	3500	3570	3000	10000	7331	6500
Muddebihal	500	924	500	200	1084	2000	800	16800	2000	1500	2696	4500
Mudhol	600	343	500	300	254	500	1000	813	1000	1900	1410	2000
Bilagi	1700	405	500	2000	750	1000	4000	720	1000	7700	1875	2500
Badami	2500	4040	4000	600	1204	1000	3000	7753	2000	6100	12997	7000
Hunagund	2200	1300	1000	1050	400	1000	4000	6275	7000	7250	7975	9000
Total												
Bagalkot Division	12000	8590	8000	6100	5875	7500	16300	20819	16000	34450	35284	54000
Total												
Bijapur Dist	3000	25447	25000	30000	21854	25000	30000	45107	35000	80050	92399	107500

**Table 8.5 : Targets and Achievement for the year 1996-97
and programmes for 1997-98 Season Kharif area in hectares**
(A) 1996-97 Targets (B) 1996-97 Achievement (C) 1996-97 Programmes

Taluk	Madaki			Cow Pea			Other Pules			Total		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Bijapur Division, Bijapur	-	7052	-	400	985	900	-	243	-	12900	16907	13400
Bagevadi	-		-	450	514	600	-	206	-	6150	18243	4600
Sindigi	-	1531	-	500	381	500	-	-	-	19500	20028	20500
Indi	-	3120	-	500	240	500	-	5	-	16300	18363	15500
Jamakhandi	-		-	250	330	500	-	-	-	2850	1878	2500
Total												
Bijapur Division,	-	11713	-	2100	2450	3000	-	454	-	57700	73419	56500
Bagalkot Division												
Bagalkot	-	988	-	500	216	500	-	-	-	10500	7547	7000
Muddebihal	-	815	-	200	515	500	-	8	-	1700	4211	5000
Mudhol	-	80	-	100	205	500	-	103	-	2000	1615	2500
Bilagi	-		-	300	214	500	-	-	-	8000	2039	3000
Badami	-	720	-	500	759	1000	-	100	-	6000	13997	8000
Hunagund	-	70	-	300	704	500	-	60	-	7500	8679	9500
Total Bagalkot Division	-	-	-	1900	-	3600	-	271	-	36300	38136	35000
Total Bijapur Division	-	-	-	4000	-	6600	-	725	-	94000	111557	91500

**Table 8.6 : Targets and Achievement for the year 1996-97 and programmes
for 1997-98 Season : Rabi (area in hectares)
(A) 1996-97 Targets (B) 1996-97 Achievement (C) 1996-97 Programmes**

Taluk	Greengram			Horsegram			Cow Pea			Green gram		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Bijapur Division,												
Bijapur	3000	5252	5000	40	50	1000	-	-	10	20	-	20
Bagewadi	10000	9640	10000	1900	1130	2500	-	5	10	20	-	20
Sindigi	5000	2728	4500		260	250	-		10	20	-	20
Indi	12000	16585	14000		400	500	-	10	10		-	20
Jamakhandi	4000	3400	4000	10		250	100	80	50		-	20
Total Bijapur												
Division,	34000	37605	37500	1950	1840	3500	100	95	100	80	-	100
Bagalkot Division												
Bagalkot	2000	2904	3000	500	535	500	-	-	10	50	-	10
Muddebihal	2500	2800	3000	1000	2144	1000			10	50	-	10
Mudhol	2500	3000	3000				100	10	50	50	-	20
Bilagi	1500	1655	2000	100	150	500	-	-	10	50	-	20
Badami	2000	2280	1500	1150	1398	1000	-	-	10	25	-	20
Hunagund	2500	6214	5000	300	747	500	-	-	10	25	-	20
Total Bagalkot												
Division	13000	19453	17500	3050	4974	3500	100	10	100	250	-	100
Total Bijapur												
Dist	47000	57058	55000	5000	6814	7000	200	105	200	500	-	200

Table 8.7 : Targets and Achievement for the year 1996-97
and programmes for 1997-98 Season : Rabi (area in hectares)
(A) 1996-97 Targets (B) 1996-97 Achievement, (C) 1996-97 Programmes.

Taluk	Green gram			Cow Pea			Other			Total		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Bijapur Division												
Bijapur	10	-	10	10	10	10	-	-	-	20	10	20
Bagevadi	10	-	10	10	10	10	-	-	-	20	10	20
Sindigi	-	-	10	10	10	10	-	-	-	10	10	20
Indi	10	-	10	20		10	-	-	-	30		20
Jamakhandi	10	5	10	40	57	60	-	-	-	50	63	70
Total Bijapur												
Division,	40	5	50	90	88	100	-	-	-	130	93	150
Bagalkot Division												
Bagalkot	10	-	10	160	168	150	-	-	-	170	168	160
Muddebihal	30	-	10	20	25	25	-	-	-	50	25	35
Mudhol	30	5	10	70	33	50	-	-	-	100	38	60
Bilagi	60	-	10	50	52	50	-	-	-	110	52	60
Badami	20	-	5	100	140	125	-	-	-	120	140	105
Hunagund	10	-	5	10	-	25	-	-	-	20	-	30
Total Bagalkot												
Division	160	5	50	410	418	400	-	-	-	570	423	450
Total Bijapur												
District	200	10	100	500	506	500	-	-	-	700	516	600

HORTICULTURE

Horticulture has not developed in the district during previous centuries. In recent years fruits as grapes, Chikoo, Vegetables such as brinjal, tomato, greens and flowers such as Chrysanthemum, jasmine, Marigold are being grown.

In 1983-84 a total of 9000 hectares area was cultivated with fruit crops (245 hectares higher than the previous year). Out of this, banana was grown in 2896 hectares, lime 1387 hectares, mango 1046 hectares, chikoo 641 hectares, and grapes 542 hectares. While pomegranate

was grown in Kaladgi, chikoo in Indi, lime in Basavanabagewadi and onion in Bijapur were grown. Grapes grown in Babanager and Kanamadi are famous in the entire state. Vegetables were grown in 11,743 hectares, chrysanthemum, Jasmine in 291 hectares and coconut in 3217 hectares.

Other resources that should find mention in the study of economic development of the district are: forest wealth, mineral wealth and live stock (cattle), fuel, electricity generation, irrigation facilities, milk production, honey production, industry, manpower. In this direction, these issues have been discussed in the respective chapters. However, in order to know their impact on the economic development they have been discussed here briefly.

Forest Wealth

The forest area in the district is 4.9% of the total area in the district and this has remained constant since 25 Years. That means, it can be assumed that forests have not been destroyed and through schemes such as social forestry the government has embarked upon programmes to retain the forest area constant. The income from the forest will also agument the economic development of the district. The income from the forest for the district is not significant. In 1978-79 there was an income of Rs. 1.68 lakhs and Rs. 0.53 lakhs from firewood and other items respectively and in 1981-82 the income was 0.61 lakhs. In 1979-80 the forests in this district had trees useful only for firewood and these were no trees such as sandal sagwani and honne, which could give large income. Out of the total forest area the highest forest area was in Badami taluk and the least forest area was in Bijapur taluk.

The income from firewood and other produce was Rs.1.9 lakhs in 1982-83, Rs.2.4 lakhs in 1983-84 and Rs. 2.3 lakhs in 1984-85. In the forest area expansion programme, 103.48 lakhs saplings were planted during 1984-85. In order to increase the forest wealth the government implemented social forestry scheme in the district and the particulars of saplings planted in the district are as follows.

1990-91	91 lakhs	1991-92	39 lakhs	1992-93	32 lakhs
1993-94	20 lakhs	1994-95	74 lakhs	1995-96	60 lakhs
1996-97	68 lakhs	1997-98	70 lakhs		

The Social forestry scheme has started from 1984 with the aid of World Bank. Its basic objective is to provide for the increasing demand for firewood and fodder to the cattle in the rural areas and to supply fodder, fruits, bamboo etc., to small business. For this propose each taluk has been divided as a forest region. The value of forest produce from 1985-86 to 1996-97 is given in table 8.8.

Table 8.8 : Value of forest produce in the district from 1985-86 to 1996-97 (in Rs.)

Year	Main product	Value
1985-86	Mucilage (gum)	115000
1986-87	Tamarind	65000
1987-88	Mucilage (gum)	78000
1988-89	Tamarind	42660
1989-90	Tamarind	67879
1989-90	Mucilage (gum)	40000
1990-91	Tamarind	85372
1990-91	Mangosteen leaves	81785
1991-92	Tamarind	75552
1991-92	Mucilage (gum)	46000
1992-93	Tamarind	59054
1992-93	Mangosteen leaves	83152
1993-94	Tamarind	160075
1994-95	Tamarind	216735
1994-95	Mangosteen leaves	176000
1995-96	Tamarind	44500
1995-96	Mucilage (gum)	287300
1996-97	Tamarind	88000

The government sponsored programmes for development of forest wealth.

1. Programme of using plantation in 298 hectares in 1997-98.
2. Distribution of 3,98,000 fruit saplings to farmers through horticulture department.
3. Under special unit programme distribution of 25 Bamboo saplings to selected beneficiaries belonging to scheduled caste.

The details of wildlife in the district from 1985-86 to 1996-97 was as follows (approximate numbers):

Fox-812, Jackal - 800, hyena -30, Peacock- 3000, wildpig-400, Iguana -400. Also there were other wild animals such as mongoose, snake, rabbit, deer, black monkey, red monkey, crocodile. But enumeration of these animals has not been undertaken.

Though Bijapur district is hailed as "Land of Five Rivers", 'Karnataka's Punjab', it is a backward district with respect to irrigation facilities. Tanks, canals and wells are the main sources of water here and the left bank of the dam constructed at Hidkal in Belgaum district across the river Ghataprabha provides water for irrigation to Jamkhandi, Mudhol and Bilgi taluks and is responsible for the allround development of the district.

Since about six years areas of Badami taluks are being irrigated by the left bank canal of the dam constructed across Malaprabha river at Naviluthirtha near Savadatti taluk. In addition the dam being constructed across Krishna river near Almatti, when completed, will be responsible for the development of the district by providing irrigation facilities to Indi, Sindgi, Muddebihal and Basavanabagewadi taluks. Presently, the statistics reveal that dry farming is predominant and the district depends upon rainwater only.

The district has a geographical area of 17,12,348 hectares and during 1996-97 the net cultivated area was 13,69,641 hectares. Of this the net irrigated area was 2,89,747 hectares. The net irrigated area from 1977-78 to 1996-97 in the district from different irrigation sources is given in table 8.9.

The net cultivated area in the district during 1997-98 was 13,73,136 hectares.. Of this only 1,03,828 hectares was irrigated. The total cultivated area during 1996-97 was 13,69,641 hectares. The net irrigated area was 2,89,747 hectares. Out of this 67,001 hectares area was irrigated from canals, 7,153 hectares from tanks 1,08,875 hectares from wells, 23,370 hectares from tube wells 5,287 hectares from Lift Irrigation and 78,061 hectares from other irrigation sources.

Table 8.9 : Net irrigated Area (in hectares) Different Irrigation source

Year	Canals	Tanks	Wells	Others	Total from all sources	Net cultivated area
1977-78	32822	7766	53933	9307	103828	1373136
1978-79	32416	8638	65250	9663	115967	1369248
1979-80	19292	5837	65285	11604	102018	1309309
1980-81	17282	2718	66099	14830	100929	1168033
1981-82	23804	7080	75414	20913	127211	1398324
1993-94	69281	9357	121165	108555	308358	1351908
1995-96	71117	7056	102148	101266	281587	1312417
1996-97	67001	7153	108875	106718	289747	1369641

Source : Bijapur District Economic Survey 1980-81 and 1982-83 and Karnataka Statistical Outlook 1994-95 and 1996-97.

Mineral Wealth

The Southern part of this district has abundant mineral wealth. Good quality silica, calcium chloride and granite for building construction are available here. The stones available here get good shine and the silica is good for glass production. The calcium chloride available in Kaladgi was being used in Bagalkot cement factory. The details of different types of minerals produced in the district from 1979-80 to 1983-84 is given in Table 8.10.

In this district calcium chloride is available mainly in Bagalkot, Mudhol, Talikot and Surrounding areas of Muddebihal, iron ore in Herekal, Maragatte, Kamatagi, Kadlimatti and cuddapah(*parasikallu*) stone in Nidagundi, Muddabihal, Talikot Ilakal and Mudhol.

Table 8.10 : Details of various minerals produced in the district from 1979-80 to 1983-84.
(in lakhs tones)

Particulars	1979-80		1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84	
	Production	Value	Production	Value	Production	Value	Production	Value	Production	Value
Clay	0.21	0.22	—	—	—	—	0.037	0.18	—	—
Lime stone	48.64	121.6	46.56	146.39	28.5	71.29	21.80	65.42	303	9.10
Dolomite	0.33	0.65	0.16	3.22	0.025	0.51	0.028	0.56	0.008	1.78
Iron ore	0.015	77.7	0.30	16.20	0.24	14.35	0.12	7.36	0.14	8.40
Sandstone	—	—	—	—	0.0014	0.11	—	—	—	—
Trap	0.016	0.12	0.020	0.14	0.015	0.15	0.016	0.166	—	—

Source : Bijapur District Economic Survey 1983-84

In 1993-94, in areas around Bagalkot Mudhol and Muddebihal towns minerals such as calcium chloride, ore, cuddapah stone, dolomite, calsite and Traps were found. 6.5 lakhs metric tonnes of major minerals were produced during the current year. This was produced in Bagalkot Badami, Hunagund and Mudhol taluks. Of this the highest production of 4.63 lakh tonnes was in Bagalkot taluk. The lowest production of 20 metric tonnes was in Badami taluk. In addition the quantity of other minerals produced was 13.46 lakhs metric tonnes. The production of 9.42 lakh square feet of cuddapah stone was in Muddebihal taluk. The quantity of granite produced was 20,000 metric tonnes and it was in Hungund taluk.

The quantity of construction stone produced in the five taluks of the district - Bijapur, Bilagi Mudhol, Sindgi and Badami was 33,000 metric tonnes. Out of this, the highest i.e. 17,000

MTs was in Mudhol while the lowest i.e. 230 MTs of construction stone production was in Badami taluk. In addition in Jamkhandi taluk of the district 3.41 lakh metric tonnes of bricks was produced.

Details major minerals available in Bijapur district during 1994-95 is given in Table 8.11.

Table-8.11 : Particulars of Production of Major minerals with district and their value.

Name of Minerals	Production in tones 93-94	Production in tones 94-95	Value (in Rs.)	Production in tones 97-98
Iron ore	65964	143886	11510830	Nil
Dolomite	12220	18750	1218750	Nil
Lime stone	597257	702092	63188280	Nil

The details of other minerals available in Bijapur district during 1993-94,1994-95 and 1997-98 is given in Table 8.12

Table 8.12 : Details of production of other minerals in the district and their value

Name of Minerals	Production in tonnes 93-94	Production in tonnes 94-95	Value (in Rs.)	Production in tonnes 97-98	Value (in Rs.)
Building stone	32,932	25,577	10,23,080	27,500	2,78,200
Shahabad stone	9,41,785 Sft.	9,64,809 Sft.	2894427 Sft.	N/A	N/A
Ordinary stone	7679	14,944	7,47,200	36972	5,54,592
Decean Trap	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pink granite (ornamental stone)	21,172 Cu.m	42,290	1,50,11,922	—	—
Sand stone	110	214	10,70,000	—	—

Cattle Wealth

According to 1977 cattle census, there were 16.09 lakh cattle in the district. By 1983 it increased to 18.81 lakhs, i.e. 17%. Out of this, there were 5.77 lakh cow and ox (30.08%), 2.56

lakhs buffaloes (13.61%), 3.51 lakh sheep (16.6%), 5.78 lakh goat (30.73%) and 1.19 lakh other cattle (6.33%). In addition 5.24 lakhs livestock was also available. According to 1990 cattle census there were 18.47 lakhs cattle and it can be seen that this number reduced compared to that in 1983. Out of this there were 5.24 lakh cow and oxen (28.4%) 3.10 lakh buffaloes (16.78%), 3.50 lakh sheep (19%) 5.31 lakh goats (28.47%). 1.04 lakh dogs (5.63%), 0.27 lakh pigs (1.46%) and 0.01 laks other cattle (0.05%). The number of livestock was 6.41 laks. As cows and buffaloes are the main sources of milk, 8 veterinary hospitals, 33 veterinary clinics, 12 mobile veterinary clinics, 115 primary veterinary centers and 14 Artificial Insemination (solidified semen) centers were involved in providing veterinary services in the district. Here, milk production centers are developing in the recent past.

Dairy Production

Dairy production is one occupation which has provided self-employment to villagers and of late to people in towns (including women) and also is responsible for improving the economic condition of the district. As mentioned earlier the district has 5 to 6 lakh cows (according to 1990 cattle census) and there is ample scope for dairy development. In 1961, a cow costed Rs.300 to Rs.400 while a pair of bullock costed Rs 1,200 (Khilari breed), bullock pair cost Rs.2000 to 2,500. Milking buffalo costed Rs.150-300. Of late, i.e. (in 1995-97) the prices are an follows: Milking Buffalo Rs.2,000 to 6,000 cow Rs. 1,500-5,000; ox Rs. 12,000-16,000; Khilari breed Rs. 2,500-40,000.

The production of milk in the district during the year 1977 was 40,000 litres per day. That means 1.70 mililitre per person. Butter, khova etc., were manufactured from milk and sold to other districts and to Mumbai. In 1979-80 extensive dairy development programmes were undertaken under DPAP. The Milk producers co-operative society of Bijapur supplied milk to Bijapur town and milk to Bagalkot, Guledgudda and Hungund was being supplied from Kamatgi.

With the abundance of milk in Bijapur district a private dairy was established at Asangi with a capacity of 130000 litres per day. Later, in order to increase milk production the number of milk producing centres were increased in Bijapur, Bagalkot, Kamatgi and Kathanur. With the World Bank aided Dairy Development Project, milk production rose to 71,000 litres by 1987-88. There were 160 Dairy Co-operatives in addition to private milk dairies. By 1994-95 there were 335 Dairy Co-operatives in the district.

Milk Rates

The rate of milk per liter was Rupee one in 1961, Rs. two in 1971, Rs.3.50 in 1981, Rs.7.00 in 1991, Rs.9 in 1995, Rs.10 in 1997 and Rs.11 in 1998.

Fisheries

The main sources of fishing activity in the district are the rivers Krishna, Dhoni, Ghataprabha, Malaprabha and a few tanks. There are about 13 tanks in the district. The total area occupied by these tanks is 3,000 acres. By about 1964-65 initial survey was undertaken for irrigation tanks in Malaprabha, Nandargi, Asangi, Taranal and Bhutanal, Sindgi, Ramanahalli.

Finding that these tanks were suitable for growing some hybrid variety fish, the Fisheries Department had formulated a plan. About one lakh fish were planted in these tanks. In 1965-66 a fish tank was established in Bhutanal at a cost of Rs. 23,000. Later, Rs. 1.7 lakh was sanctioned for development of fishery in the Third Five Year Plan. On account of this, 500 tonnes of fish per year was produced. Fish markets in Bijapur, Jamakhandi in Bagalkot were utilized for distributing this yield. By 1964 there were seven fishery co-operatives. By 1978-79 five lakh baby-fish were accumulated. The rates prevailing at these times were Rs. 3.5 to Rs. 6 per Kg. Later the fishery Co-operatives grew to 12. The tonnage yield of fish from various tanks from 1974-75 to 1982-83 is as below:

1974-75 =68.11	1975-76 =208.18	1976-77= 386.77
1977-78=239.65	1978-79=168.18	1982-83=148.00

For preservation of the fish six ice factories were opened in the district. By 1990, there were 15 Fishery Societies, the State Government had provided Rs. 128 lakh Share Capital and a marketing federation at district level is functioning. The fish production increased gradually and by 1993 - 94 a total of 1,482 Metric tonnes of fish was collected. The highest of 350 tonnes was in Bijapur Taluk with a lowest yield of 50 tonnes was in Mudhol Taluk. By 1995-96 this industry had provided direct employment to about 2,000 persons. The maximum number of persons were in Indi Taluk. During the current year sale of baby fish and auction of tanks and rivers yielded revenue of Rs. 26 lakhs.

Silk Industry

It is noticed that Mulberry cultivation was not in practice in the district till 1980. But, gradually this developed and by 1990-91 Mulberry was cultivated in 337 Hectares and yielded 335 tonnes of cocoon. During 1992-93 Mulberry was cultivated in 823 hectares of land and yielded 330 tonnes of cocoon. Also, 81 Chaki silk worm rearing centres were functioning. Gradually the growth picked up and by 1994-95 mulberries was grown in 1,172 Hectares of land and yielded 342 tonnes of Cocoon. In order to develop silk cultivation nine technical service centres and 60 chaki silk worm rearing centres have been established. The objective of these is to spread the industry and provide necessary technical knowledge about the silk worm rearing in addition to helping farmers in their silkworm rearing efforts by rearing the worms scientifically up to second stage in the chaki silk worm rearing centres. This enables the farmers to develop silk cocoons of good quality. Further, there is a Government Silkworm Rearing Centre in Bijapur and this centre distributes good quality hybrid eggs. This way, there are silk marketing centres in Bijapur and Mudhol for marketing silk produced by farmers. Further, the silk thread reeling complexes in Jamakhandi and Mudhol have distributed 10 sheds each to silk manufacturers. In addition, 32 private silk reeling units have been established and for marketing the silk so produced, a Silk Exchange has been established in Guledgud. In 1995-96, Mulberry cultivation was undertaken in 2,994 acres in the district and this industry had spread to 375 villages in 11 taluks. A total of 2,420 families are involved in silk industry and this number comprise of 346 scheduled castes, 36 scheduled tribes, 169 minorities, 102 women and 1,757 other silk growers. In this year the farmers produced 248 mt of silk cocoons.

As there is scant rainfall in the district silk growing is undertaken only in the areas where there is rainfall. Therefore it is necessary to provide water facilities and this has been arranged in the Special Unitary Plan. Taluk-wise area of Mulberry plantation in the district during 1996-97 is given in tables 8.13 and 8.14.

Table 8.13 : Taluk-wise area of Mulberry cultivation in the district (96-97) (in hectares)

Bijapur	Basavana Bage- wadi	Mudd- ebihal	Indi	Sindgi	Jama- khandi	Bilagi	Mudhol	Hungund	Bagalkot	Badami	Total
140.00	25.80	14.00	90.00	68.00	98.00	13.00	79.60	40.80	40.00	42.00	651.20

Taluk-wise silk worm rearing villages and families in the district

	Sericultural Families				
	No. of villages cultivating mulberry	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Others	Total
Bijapur	32	34	—	287	321
Basavana					
Bagevadi	12	6	2	40	48
Muddebihal	18	8	1	17	26
Indi	36	62	3	174	239
Sindagi	34	36	—	117	153
Jamakhandi	29	37	—	246	282
Bilagi	15	4	7	23	34
Mudhol	31	29	6	167	202
Hunagund	34	4	—	77	81
Bagalakot	23	9	2	67	78
Badami	29	05	5	60	80
Total	293	243	26	1275	1544

3. Silkworm breeds in use in the district

1. Cross breed Multivoltine X Bivoltine (Double breed)
2. Bivoltine breed NB4D2 X (2) N B 18

Table 8.15 : No. of Disease-Free Laves distributed to beneficiaries and the quantity of cocoons yield in the district during 1996-97

No. of layer breeding	Bijapur	Basavana Bagewadi	Mudde -bihal	Indi	Sindgi	Jamk- handi	Bilagi	Mudhol	Hungund	Bagalkot	Badami	Total
Cross Breed	130150	13440	6876	107773	48067	72203	9225	72170	27284	26680	32005	545873
Bivoltine	16175	3427	825	3105	1930	26383	350	12590	5100	6780	1345	78010
Total	146325	16867	7701	110878	49997	98586	9575	84760	32384	33460	33350	623883
Production (in M.tons)												
Cross Breed	45.590	5.135	2.903	41.483	15.615	26.021	2.917	22.940	8.926	8.758	10.264	190.552
Bivoltine	3.777	0.803	0.077	0.653	0.464	7.401	0.109	4.122	4.936	1.803	0.273	20.418
Total	49.367	5.938	2.980	42.136	16.079	33.422	3.026	27.062	9.862	10.561	10.537	210.970
Average yield (in Kgs) by department	33.7	45.0	43.0	40.0	33.4	35.8	35.3	33.3	32.0	32.0	32.0	34.7
Depending upon the climatic condition of the district the more profitable variety of silk worms are Multivoltine X bi-voltine cross breed Brief particulars of schemes planned by department in the district for the development of mulberry cultivation												
Silk farms						Financial			Physical			
Growing nursery						Rs. 3.00 Lakhs			1) 11,25,000			
Advisory services, Demonstration, publicity, audio and visual						Rs.3.25 Lakhs			2) 24 M.tons.			
Field days, exhibitions, workshops									1) 155 2) 27			

Table 8.16 : No. of Disease-Free laying distributed to beneficiaries and the quantity of silk cocoons yield in the district during 1997-98

	Bijapur	Bage	Mudd-	Indi	Sindgi	Jamak -handi	Bilagi	Mudhol	Hung- und	Bagalkot	Badami	Total
No. of layer bressing												
Cross Breed	1,16,436	23,219	9,075	1,47,107	55,333	1,00,700	10973	79100	19357	30995	32690	625085
Bivoltine	20640	4144	600	2095	3780	16509	875	7485	2100	8210	4820	71258
Total	137076	27463	9675	149202	59113	117209	11848	86585	21457	39205	37510	696343
Cucoon production (M. tons)												
Cross Breed	47.194	8.434	3.193	58.873	19.759	36.189	4.476	26.721	6.943	10.877	10.926	233.255
Bivoltine	4.205	1.340	0.154	0.293	0.519	5.408	0.306	1.419	0.186	1.913	0.964	18.707
Total	51.399	9.774	3.347	58.866	20.278	41.567	4.782	28.140	7.129	12.790	11.890	249.96
Total Average												
yeild (in K.G)	35.10	35.90	36.0	38.20	34.20	35.10	40.80	32.50	30.0	37.70	31.0	35.20

Table 8.17 : Financial and physical development in the district in silk industry (1996-97)

Details	Financila (in Lakhs)	Physical
Women demonstration	2.00	101
Training Programme	2.00	426
Bivoltine cocoon subsidy	1.00	20,000 K.G
Subsidy for silkworm rearing house	2.25	30 Benifisiaries
Disease control	4.00	4,000 Houses
Development centres	1.00	10 Numbers
Special Unit Plan (State) Jilla Panchayat		
Community development centre	0.66	40 Benifisiaries
Coccon rearing room subsidy	1.26	7 Benifisiaries
New mulberry subsidy	1.08	54 Benifisiaries
Special Unit Plan (Central) Jilla Panchayat		
Subsidy for Irrigation well	3.00	10 Benifisiaries
Package benefit	1.00	50 Benifisiaries
Special Unit Plan (State Department)		
Subsidy for silkworm rearing house	1.80	10 Benifisiaries
Tribal sub-plan		
Incentives for new plantation	0.40	20 Benifisiaries
Package benefit	0.50	20 Benifisiaries
Subsidy for silkworm rearing house	0.90	5 Benifisiaries
Subsidy for Irrigation well	1.20	4 Benifisiaries
No. of silk farm centres and persons involved in the district at the end of 1996		
Silk farm centres	No. of workers	
Government - 5	Charaka 118	
Private - 46	Cottage basin 154	

Employment

Human power is an asset if it is utilised for some benefit. Although the field of agriculture is providing substantial employment opportunities there is still lot of unemployment compared to the industrial sector. Under-employment is rampant in this area. There are two types of under-employment - visible and invisible. Visible under-employment can be identified with employment with lesser amount of time. But, invisible under-employment can be seen in lower income generation, inadequate utilization of skills or manpower utilisation in units with lower productivity.

As per 1991 census, the population of the district was 29,27,990 and of this workers amounted to 37.62%. But, according 1961 census 47.46% of the population were workers, of this the number of workers engaged in agriculture were 75.50%, 71.78%, 72.81%, 74.67% in 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991 respectively. These figures clearly indicate that agriculture was the mainstay in the district and was the major employment avenue. The other employment avenues in the district apart from agriculture and industry are trade and commerce, transport, professions and services.

Bijapur is the centre for district administration and also an education centre. The employment exchange office (like National Employment Service Unit) is functioning from April, 1960. The details of registrations made by the job aspirants under the guidance of this unit as at March 31, 1963 and March 31, 1964 are given in Table 8.18

Table 8.18 : Employment registrations made under National Employment Service

Worker category	31 st March 1963	31 st March 1964
Clerical jobs	2,022	1,450
Unskilled workers	1,627	1,605
Semi-skilled and with technical knowledge	158	201
Working in Educational institutions	83	10
House workers	29	65
Industrial workers in industries	10	70
Workers in other trades	193	100
Total	4,122	3,501

The details of employees working in Government and other institutions from 1978-79 to 1997-98 is given in Table 8.19

Table 8.19 : Details of employees in Government and other institutions (in numbers)

Year	Central Government	State Government	Quasi Government	Local bodies	Private sector
1978-79	2497	17841	5472	2111	7298
1979-80	1778	17849	5480	2004	6665
1980-81	1922	17652	5922	1726	6840
1981-82	2893	18375	6157	1835	6744
1982-83	2987	18273	6629	1694	7096
1984-85	2999	19105	7034	1660	7542
1985-86	2976	19295	7643	1656	7776
1986-87	2978	20411	8005	1725	6801
1987-88	2966	21123	8448	1760	9132
1989-90	2887	22910	9339	1552	9101
1990-91	2892	24240	9879	1574	8776
1991-92	2935	25545	10269	1562	9599
1992-93	2962	25994	10794	1645	9741
1993-94	2965	26896	11625	1624	9253
1994-95	2992	28894	10905	1498	9244
1995-96	2970	29340	11223	1392	9720
1996-97	3087	29478	11050	2711	9995
1997-98	3085	29210	11633	2847	10997

Source : District Employment Exchange, Bijapur,

The above table indicates that the State Government employees are more in number. But, in 1982-83 the State Government employees number came down by 0.6% compared to the previous year. Whereas the number increased by 3.3%, 7.7% and 5.22% respectively in central government, quasi-government and private employment. It decreased by 7.7 % in respect of local bodies.

There was one recognized factory for every 14,082 persons in the district during 1971. However, it is observed that this came down to 5,560, 11,234 and 13,188 in 1981, 1991 and

1995-96 respectively. The number of employees per registered factory was 31 in 1971, 36 in 1981, 51 in 1991 and 57 in 1995-96. In 1990, there were 35 entrepreneurs per thousand populations. In the same period there were 83 persons per thousand population engaged in entrepreneurship. In 1980 there were 11 persons in one thousand populations working in non-agricultural organizations and this number was 10 in 1990.

There are two employment exchanges in Bijapur district and as on 31.3.95 there were 85,000 registered job-seekers, 91,000 in 1997, and 85,100 in 1998. The details of number of job-seekers registered during 1984-85 to 1997-98, publicized vacant posts and posts filled up are given in Table 8.20.

Table 8.20 : Number of job-seekers registered during 1984-85 to 1997-98,

Year	No. of persons registered	No. of posts advertised	No. of posts filled	No. of posts vacant
1984-85	10017	1184	293	891
1985-86	8458	345	284	61
1986-87	6581	337	88	249
1987-88	7178	229	152	77
1988-89	9839	192	140	52
1989-90	17532	637	97	540
1990-91	22922	117	87	30
1991-92	17898	201	427	—
1992-93	17909	781	505	276
1993-94	23496	1566	406	1160
1994-95	20052	941	1126	—
1995-96	16584	1906	1444	462
1996-97	16316	1024	1058	—
1997-98	1538	3075	548	2527

Table 8.21 : Educational Qualification and male/female division of job-seekers registered.

Education	1983-84			1993-94			1997-98			1998-99		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Graduate Arts	1691	184	1875	1039	368	1407	1380	438	1818	915	320	1235
Science	236	19	255	380	116	496	390	108	498	220	89	309
Commerce	692	32	724	552	135	687	512	135	647	255	71	326
Diploma holders	284	--	284	1204	30	1234	1117	42	1159	665	36	701
I.T.I	259	--	259	1623	--	1623	3405	--	3405	1510	--	1510
Stenographers	--	--	--	46	26	72	46	54	100	42	47	89
Typists	--	--	--	481	170	651	401	349	750	262	218	480
B.Ed	--	--	--	2738	765	3503	2066	804	2870	1135	519	1654
B.P.Ed	--	--	--	816	07	823	308	11	319	126	--	126
C.P.Ed	--	--	--	1407	54	1461	2285	85	2370	866	48	914
T.C.H.	--	--	--	2198	3151	5342	7251	2728	9979	4243	1882	6125
PUC Pass	--	--	--	4949	1461	6410	6940	1718	8658	4139	1099	5238
SSLC Pass	18172	2056	20258	27178	2451	29629	26318	3051	29369	16598	2337	18935
Conductor	--	--	--	816	07	823	308	11	319	129	--	21129
NTC	--	--	--	02	1838	1840	--	2203	2203	--	1306	1306
Middle school educated	1819	63	1692	3575	409	3984	3655	541	4196	2990	500	3490
Literates	--	--	--	278	299	577	270	296	566	192	165	357
Illiterates and others	3706	753	4459	8291	449	8740	2898	1185	4083	1427	445	1872

Source : District Employment Exchange office, Bijapur

Table 8.22 : Number of persons registered in Bijapur district employment exchange from 1991-92 to 1998-99

Year	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		1996-97		1997-98		1998-99	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Post Graduates																
Arts	-	-	01	-	04	-	01	-	01	01	-	01	01	01	01	-
Science	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commerce	01	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	01	-
Total	01	-	01	-	05	-	01	-	02	01	-	01	01	01	02	-

M = Male F= Female

Note: Post graduates in engineering and medical have not registered for employment in the district employment exchange.

The details of Scheduled castes, Scheduled Tribes registered in Bijapur District Employment Exchange and the appointments got by them is given in Table 8.23

Table 8.23 : Scheduled castes, Scheduled Tribes registered in Bijapur District Employment Exchange and the appointments got by them.

Years	Scheduled castes	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled castes appointed	Scheduled Tribes appointed
1958-86	694	09	69	06
1991-92	1708	135	58	09
1992-93	2764	226	73	17
1993-94	3237	320	51	23
1994-95	2518	281	84	08
1995-96	1977	283	170	43
1996-97	1796	212	94	21
1997-98	1385	177	10	09

Table 8.24 : Wholesale prices of certain essential commodities in the district (Rs. Per quintal)

Items	Type	80-81	82-83	84-85	86-87	88-90	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99
Rice	Fine	300	360	440	500	640	690	710	1000	1100	1200	1200	1300
	Medium	280	340	410	440	450	500	540	900	900	950	950	1000
	Average	250	320	390	400	400	400	400	450	450	450	500	600
Wheat	White	300	260	300	340	318	450	520	574	650	750	700	950
Jowar	White	180	180	210	154	255	364	352	600	650	625	575	950
Toor dhal	—	300	340	420	613	540	890	910	2200	1400	1300	1200	1600
Chana													
dhal	—	350	280	475	490	647	742	980	880	775	1300	1350	1200
Green													
gram	—	380	255	550	570	690	875	1080	1200	1450	1350	1500	1550
Sugar	—	785	870	800	—	—	880	1250	1200	1250	1300	1300	1300
Jaggery	—	350	270	380	410	—	—	715	810	750	850	975	700
Groun													
dnut	—	395	400	480	690	693	912	985	1100	1250	1250	1100	1200
Ground													
nut oil	—	1,350	1320	1500	2000	2300	3200	4100	4100	3900	3900	4000	—
Red chilli	—	600	1250	1700	1200	1370	2890	1500	2600	3000	6500	3000	3000
Coconut													
(per 1000)	—	1100	1000	1870	2000	1600	1800	2000	2200	2400	2400	2700	4000

Standard of Living

The economic and social level of people is dependant upon their income and expenditure. This district, from the beginning, was an agricultural district and there appears to be not much improvement in the standard of living of agriculturists. As per a survey conducted in the district in 1961 and as per 1961 censuses 81% (13,46,772) of the total population of 16,60,178 belonged to rural areas and lived in 1229 villages. 3, 13,406 persons lived in 14 towns. Agriculturists comprised both land owners and lease holders. There were about 2.23 lakh agricultural labourers. Majority of the areas in the district depended on rain water. In agricultural terms the district was divided as Black soil, Masari soil and red soil. The district has a history of an agricultural district engulfed in meager crop yield, famine and other catastrophes. To come out of these disasters government embarked upon providing irrigation facilities. There were about three lakh people apart from agriculturists living in towns who were dependent on non-agricultural jobs such as skilled work, weaving, and employment in small industrial units. Some had secured jobs in hand weaving units. Hand weaving was a major employment. The life of this category of people was different. Every member of the family used to do some job or the other. But, most of these jobs were not viable economically and provided for bare necessities. Generally, the income of a middle class family ranged from Rs. 4,500 to Rs.5, 000 per year.

Those who possessed lands were growing their family needs, vegetables and lived in own houses. Agriculture labourers got paid in the form of grains and spent money for house rent and other needs. As per a survey, in 1960, the average annual expenses of a family of 12 members were as follows: clothing Rs.600, pilgrimage, charity, entertaining guests, religious ceremonies etc. Rs.250, medical expenses Rs.100. Annual repairs for those with own houses Rs.200, visits to fairs and temples Rs.100 (for entertainment). Some families had the following type of expenses: pulses Rs.80 to 90, milk and milk products Rs.20, oil, spices, sugar Rs.30, tobacco Rs.150.

The value of grains given to household workers and land labourers amounted to Rs.300 a year. In spite of these expenses there used to be savings. From these savings they purchased clothes, watch and other household items. A middle class farmer's family had a monthly income of Rs.180 to Rs.200. A middle class family of four people (2 adults and 2 children) had a monthly expenditure as follows: clothes Rs. 200, festivals, guests and charity Rs.100, house repairs for those having own house Rs.50 to 70, medical expenses Rs.75, fairs and tours Rs.50. In addition, provisions Rs.35, milk and milk products Rs.10, edible oil Rs.5 sugar, jaggery Rs.5, firewood-kerosene Rs.10, education, entertainment Rs.5, kerosene for light Rs.10, education Rs.3 to 5, Beedi, Pan-Supari Rs.2. The income and expenditure used to more or less match in these families. In times of emergency there used to be situations of availing loans. In later years the standard of living started to improve. However, compared to other towns, Bijapur and Bagalkot need a lot of improvement. On an analysis of the situation during 1997 a middle level person (government officer, famous doctor, advocate) had a few facilities. Their monthly income could be Rs.10,000. A middle class person such as government employees, teacher, worker (i.e., with monthly income of about Rs.5000) accounted for 30% to 40% of these owned two-wheeler, TV etc. Substantial improvement is needed in respect of living standards in the district.

People were to be considered as poor people if their annual income was about Rs.1000. This amount was enough for a family of four for their food and clothing needs. In this group were road hawkers, labourers, petty shop owners etc. In this way, the living standard of Bijapur district was varied. When the situation in 1997 is viewed analytically it is observed that rich people meant income tax payers and higher income group meant people with monthly income of Rs.2000 to Rs.25,000. People with a monthly income of Rs.10,000-15,000 are supposed to belong to middle class and this group comprised senior government officers, advocates, doctors, chartered accountants etc. People with a monthly income of Rs.2,500 to Rs.8,000 belonged to lower middle class. The population of this group was increasing and they had a normal living standard with food, clothing and small houses. They did not possess many luxury items. Poor people meant people below the poverty line i.e., whose monthly income was less than Rs.1500. It is estimated that people who belonged to this group in the district account for 35% to 40%.

Prices

Like in other places, the prices of essential commodities increased here also during the first and second world wars. Subsequently the prices continued to rise. The details of whole-sale and retail prices of certain items in the district during 1980-81 are given in table 8.24 and 8.25.

Table: 8.24 : Wholesale prices of certain essential commodities in the district (Rs. Per quintal)

Items	Type	80-81	82-83	84-85	86-87	88-90	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99
Rice	Fine	300	360	440	500	640	690	710	1000	1100	1200	1200	1300
	Medium	280	340	410	440	450	500	540	900	900	950	950	1000
	Average	250	320	390	400	400	400	400	450	450	450	500	600
Wheat	White	300	260	300	340	318	450	520	574	650	750	700	950
Jowar	White	180	180	210	154	255	364	352	600	650	625	575	950
Redgram		300	340	420	613	540	890	910	2200	1400	1300	1200	1600
Bengal garms		350	280	475	490	647	742	980	880	775	1300	1350	1200
Greengram		380	255	550	570	690	875	1080	1200	1450	1350	1500	1550
Sugar		785	820	800	--	--	880	1250	1200	1250	1300	1300	1300
Jaggery		350	270	380	410	--	--	715	810	750	850	975	700
Groundnut		395	400	480	690	693	912	985	1100	1250	1250	1100	1200
Groundnut oil		1,350	1320	1500	2000	2300	--	3200	4100	4100	3900	3900	4000
Red chilli		600	1250	1700	1200	1370	2890	1500	2600	3000	6500	3000	3000
Coconut													
(per 1000)---		1100	1000	1870	2000	1600	1800	2000	2200	2400	2400	2700	4000

Table: 8.25 : Retail prices of certain essential commodities in the district (Rs. per Kilogram)

Items	80-81	82-83	84-85	86-87	88-89	90-91	92-93	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98
Rice(Fine)	3.70	3.80	5.20	5.20	6.50	7.00	7.40	7.60	10.30	14.60	15.96
" (Middle)	3.50	3.60	4.80	4.60	5.80	6.30	6.80	7.00	7.50	11.15	13.85
Wheat	3.00	3.40	3.85	3.95	3.75	5.75	5.24	6.30	8.00	8.40	9.48
Jowar	2.10	1.90	2.30	2.16	3.20	5.10	4.05	6.70	8.20	7.34	7.16
Redgram	3.50	3.75	5.00	10.50	10.00	17.10	17.50	26.10	30.20	30.71	29.94
Bengal gram	4.80	3.00	5.00	5.10	5.20	7.80	7.90	10.00	14.00	14.62	15.69
Green gram	3.40	3.00	5.50	5.30	5.35	6.50	6.60	11.00	13.00	20.80	21.48
Sugar	6.00	4.50	5.20	6.50	6.85	8.90	8.90	12.05	12.50	13.53	14.31
Jaggery	3.30	3.20	4.00	3.95	4.50	4.50	4.50	10.50	11.00	10.03	13.96
Groundnut	4.50	4.50	5.00	—	5.70	11.00	11.00	10.00	13.00	13.75	19.88
Groundnut oil	16.30	14.00	15.40	22.40	20.00	38.85	38.85	34.90	37.00	42.59	NA
Red chilli	13.00	12.00	25.00	25.50	28.00	42.00	42.00	32.00	30.00	54.46	48.96
Coconut (each)	1.80	1.30	2.00	2.40	2.75	2.75	2.75	3.10	4.00	5.17	7.42

A study of wholesale and retail prices of essential commodities in the district will lead us to understand the production and import of those commodities and the consumer's buying power. Food crops are grown in 75% of cultivable land in the district. Main crops grown are wheat, jowar, paddy, maize, toor dal, horse gram, greengram, vegetables and fruits, the details of which are given in table 8.25.

Table 8.26 : Table showing the basic amenities that were available in the district as compared to figures for other districts and the state as a whole during 1995-96

Particulars	Bijapur	Belgaum	Dharwad	North Kanara	State
1	2	3	4	5	6
Town /City	18	20	20	14	254
Electrification done					
a) Municipalities	18	16	22	11	216
b) Hamlets	148	--	--	--	--
c) I.P Sets	97,267	1,10,287	46,027	23,413	10,01,209
Dist Income at current prices(Rs.in Lakhs)	1,79,609	2,72,805	2,19,052	88,418	33,51,399
Per capita income at current prices (in Rs.)	5,890	7,807	6,003	6,965	7,155
Jilla Panchayat budget estimates (Rs. Lakhs)	7,526	7,973	7,995	3,751	1,10,031
Unemployed (in 1000s) (31.3.96)	91	103	117	51	1,739
Fair price shops	1,332	1,490	1,257	411	19,450
Ration card holders (in 1000s)	6,24,386	7,00,172	7,38,268	2,54,637	99,20,984
Theatres	67	63	88	26	1,230
Rate of development (% of 1981-82)	21	18	19	13	21
Land utilisation (in hectares)	17,12,348	13,44,382	13,78,200	10,24,679	1,90,49,836

Contd...

1	2	3	4	5	6
Land available for					
Agriculture	1,10,628	1,12,716	84,472	37,670	20,30,618
No.of land holdings	400	425	392	142	5,766
area1000 hectare	1,499	1,011	1,136	147	12,321
Net irrigated area					
(in hectares)	2,94,864	2,86,288	2,07,067	24,555	23,20,548
main crops (1994-95)					
in hectares					
Paddy	763	77,512	62,043	87,716	12,95,536
Jowar	57,12,268	2,22,087	2,45,167	165	10,38,687
Ragi		1884	8,514	143	9,44,155
Wheat	64,350	46,200	86,110	-	2,43,544
Other cereals	1,185	6,982	25,253	-	1,04,851
Bengal grain	74,909	25,091	55,268	181	4,41,211
Red grain	12,017	11,050	17,062	151	3,01,923
Ground nut	85,460	88,381	1,53,819	4,715	12,00,135
Sugarcane	64,475	1,05,145	11,993	1,845	3,44,928
Cotton	1,66,311	2,11,188	1,86,870	54,382	3,33,80,926
Mulberry	1,259	1,158	1,165	449	1,59,604
Chaki rearing centres	61	12	78	26	1,575
Silk cocoon production	248	455	174	66	70,709
(in M.tons)					
Total Factories (94-95)	236	284	609	68	7,765
Employments (100)	126	450	616	131	8,180
Industries Area	7	10	9	6	125
Industrial sheds	134	318	550	106	5,176

1	2	3	4	5	6
Sugar Factories in operation	2	7	0	—	29
Banks including					
Rural Banks	534	989	985	442	21,394
Total Loans (in crores)	350	606	623	172	15,531
Deposit –loan ratio	65.84	61.27	63.25	38.91	72.60
Regulated market	33	41	--	--	54
Value of Business (in Crores)	277	264	605	166	5192
Total Motor Vehicles	65,723	1,61,739	1,44,551	45,298	22,49,890
Roads length (KM) (31.03.95)	7,731	8,012	10,136	6,805	1,35,104
Lenth of Railway in (KM)	208	220	321	46	3,079
Post offices	751	712	643	494	9,787
Telephone Exchanges	158	141	134	87	2,021
No.of Telephones	21,995	38,145	43,853	19,553	7,83,697
No.of Small Industries units (1995-96)	472	1,103	999	193	11,856
Total (upto 1995-96)	6,505	11,271	14,939	3,170	1,75,380
Arrack shops	647	657	791	344	10,345
Excise revenue (Rs. Lakhs)	2,548	4,651	3,910	1,583	86,062
Literacy(percentage)	55.13	53.00	58.63	66.73	56.06
Libraries	133	105	154	104	1,810
No.of sites distributed under					
Ashraya Scheme	6,821	4,784	12,195	1,499	25,299
Police Stations	61	67	80	43	1,071

Industry

Bijapur is a backward district with respect to the field of industries. In 1984-85, in the district, there was one textile mill each in Bagalkot, Bijapur and Rabkavi Benahatti in co-operative sector, one cement factory each in Bagalkot and Mudhol (Lokapur) taluk and one Sugar factory in Samirwadi. Apart from these, there was no other major industry in the district. In 1984-85, 2.46 lakh MT (valued at Rs.2,302 lakh) cement and 0.32 lakh MT (132 lakh) sugar were produced. In addition, 425 factories had registered under the Indian Factories Act. There were 15,237 employees working in these factories with Jamakhandi Taluk having the highest number of factories (187) and Bilgi taluk had the lowest number of factories (3). Of these 266 were textile factories (powerloom) and 187 engineering goods and 75 chemical factories. In 1994-95 the total number of factories that were in the district was 6033. Of these 392 are registered in Bijapur taluk. The lowest number of factories i.e. 30 was registered in Basavanabagevadi taluk. Out of these factories, there were 138 textile factories, three chemical factories were working and had employed 27,699 persons in the district.

District Industries Centre, Bijapur

District Industries centre was started in Bijapur on 1.5.78. The main objective of this centre was to industrialize the district at a faster pace. This centre provided the necessary assistance for industrial development in the district.

Being an industrially backward district from a very long time, there were a few small industries making Agarbathii and handmade paper. There was encouragement for Agarbathi production, handloom (cotton, silk and wool), black smithy, leather processing and earthen pots even during the time of Adil Shah. Handmade paper industry existed in Bagalkot till recently. Gradually, cotton threading and bundling mills, ground nut oil crushing mills, sugar and textile mills were started widely. By 1983-84, about 3.3 lakh ton cement and 0.23 lakh ton sugar was produced. By 1983-84, there were 475 factories registered under Indian factories Act and the number of employees was 11,886. Of these factories 275 were textile mills (power loom), 149 engineering factories and 69 chemical factories.

By 1988-89 there were 528 registered factories in the district, of which, the highest number (194) was in Jamakhandi taluk and the lowest (four) in Basavanabagevadi taluk. There was one textile mill each in Bijapur, Bagalkot and Banahatti. There were cement factories in Bagalkot and Mudhol and one sugar factory in Samirwadi. Apart from these, there were some 2000 small scale village industries. This district is famous for handloom saree and bordered blouse. There are about 30,000 handlooms in the district (1988-89) and were found mostly in Badami, Hungund, Ilakal, Gulegud, Amingad and Sulibavi.

By 1995-96 there were 307 factories in the district with the highest number of 224 factories in Bijapur taluk and the least, 23 factories in Bilgi taluk. There were 193 textile factories in the district six chemical factories, 113 engineering factories and 495 other factories that were working in the district. (for further details see chapter-5)

Electricity

Bijapur district gets electricity supply from Sharavati. In 1978-79, a 33 KV receiving station was established in the electrical sub station. The electricity consumption during that year was 100 million kilowatts. In 1977-78 the electricity consumption was 32-35 million kw. Of this, 51.2% was consumed for industries, 15.5% for household and commercial purposes, 29.9% for irrigation and 2.2% for street lighting. The detail categories of electricity consumers during 1978-79 are given in table 8.27.

Table 8.27 : Electricity consumption in the district during the year 1978-79

Consumer Category	Number	Electricity consumed (KWH)	Percentage
Domestic			
Heat & Power	988	27,35,287	2.7
Light & Fan	21,643	83,35,334	8.3
Total	22,631	40,70,621	---
Commercial and Low Tension			
Heat & Power	189	12,396	0.2
Light & Fan	5,789	42,87,197	4.3
Power supply to Factories			
Low and Medium Voltage	1,699	1,98,32,904	19.8
High tension	11	3,14,53,485	31.4
Street Lights	9,169	22,04,588	2.2
Pumping of Water and under ground drainage for public use			
Irrigation Pump sets	53	12,08,688	1.2
Irrigation Pump sets	10,235	2,99,48,794	29.9
Total	49,776	10,00,18,673	100.00

By the end of 1978-79, 256 villages and 886 towns were provided with electricity (70.5%) and this was 66.4% in 1977-78. All villages in Jamakhandi taluk had been electrified. By 1979-80, 947 towns and villages (75.4%) were given electricity. Along with Jamakhandi, electrification was done in all villages in Mudhol taluk.

The division of electricity consumers and the electricity consumption from 1978-79 to 1997-98 is given in table 8.28

Table 8.28 : Electricity Consumption in the district (1978-79 to 1997-98)

Year	Domestic consumption	Commercial	Industries	Street light	Irrigation	Total
No. of consumers						
1978-79	52,006	13,139	4,209	805	21,022	90,181
1979-80	56,724	13,548	4,649	876	22,886	98,693
1980-81	62,861	14,161	5,100	1,016	24,401	1,07,539
1981-82	68,864	14,587	5,436	1,083	28,043	1,17,963
1982-83	76,976	14,686	6,071	4,450	31,604	1,33,787
1983-84	81,726	15,006	5,494	16,954	37,206	1,56,386
1984-85	91,956	15,611	6,029	18,015	42,358	1,73,969
1990-91	1,42,804	20,104	9,269	37,173	75,354	2,47,531
1994-95	1,77,529	23,824	10,885	38,304	94,615	3,06,853
1995-96	1,85,409	24,656	11,383	38,504	97,257	3,08,704
1996-97	1,91,075	25,414	11,927	38,583	99,118	3,27,544
1997-98	1,99,251	26,142	12,502	38,713	1,02,169	3,40,064

Note: From 1990-91 the total connections under Bhagyajyothi and Darideepa schemes have been excluded.

By 1994-95, 1246 villages, 148 hamlets and 19 towns were provided with electricity supply. A total of 94,615 irrigation pumpsets got electricity. Of this the highest, 15,361 was in Indi taluk, while the lowest, 3,298 was in Hungund taluk. While the number of household electricity consumers was 1,42,804 in 1990-91, it was 1,85,409 in 1995-96.

In 1995-96, there were 24,646 commercial consumers, as on January 31, 1999 there were 27,219 connections. A critical analysis from 1990-91 to January 31, 1999 reveals that the total number of electricity consumers increased from 2,47,531 to 3,51,452 (for further details, see chapter-5)

Transport and communication

Transport facilities and communication play a major role in the economic development of a region. This part of the state did not have good transport and communication facility prior to the British Rule. According to available documents it is understood that in 1820 there was Shikaripur, Bijapur and Sholapur road and Nizam administered roads passing through Bagalkot. The details of roads existing by 1964 are as follows. National Highway 192 km, State Highway 532 km, Main District Roads 966 km, other district roads 600 km. village roads 375 km, total 2,665 km. By 1981-82, National Highway 192 km, State Highway 673 km, Main District Roads 882 km, Other District Roads 748 km Village Roads 1,960 km, total 4,436 km.

Transport and communication plays a very major role in the economic development, trade and commerce of a region. Even in the field of transport and communication, the scientific developments and technological research that took place during this century has brought about revolutionary changes. In existing transport facilities in Bijapur district except road transport and rail transport, air transport is not available.

Details various types of roads in the districts and their lengths are as follows: National Highways: While it was 192 KM in 1977-78, it is the same 192 KM in 1980-81 also. State Highways: In 1977-78, 1981-82 and 1997 it was 673, 673 and 821 KM respectively. Further, there are also irrigation department roads, Taluk Development Authority, Municipality roads, Forest roads. In 1984, 275 KM of irrigation department roads were there and this increased to 415 KM by 1996.

Table 8.29 Lengths of roads of different types from 1977-78 to 1998 (Selected years) (in KM)

	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1996-97	1997-98
National Highway	192	192	192	187	187	157	157	187	187	187
State Highway	539	541	694	835	835	821	821	821	821	821
Main District Roads	924	1071	934	1429	1429	2202	2158	2,158	2,158	2,158
Other District Roads	610	739	747	227	227	181	181	85	85	85
Rural Roads	234	1,025	1925	4,077	4,118	4,399	1,924	1,932	1,932	1,932

Source: PWD, Bijapur; Office of District Statistical Officer, Bijapur

National Highways mean roads connecting two different states and forming a national road network. National Highway No. 13, Sholapur-Chitradurga Highway passes through Indi (45 KM), Bijapur (32 KM), Bagewadi (50 KM), Bagalkot (22 KM) and Hungund (38 KM) taluks in the district and passes through Khustagi to join the National Highway No. 4 (Poona-Bangalore) at Chitradurga.

State Highways: In total 13 state highways pass through the district. These are good quality roads and cover a distance of 821 KM in the district.

There were 10 major bridges in the district during 1960-61 and by 1993-94 the number increased to 53. The motor vehicles registered in the district during 1961 was 987 and this increased to 65,743 by 1996. For details of motor vehicles registered in the district from 1961 to 1998 see tables 7.14 and 7.15 of chapter 7.

The district has two regional transport offices located in Bijapur and Bagalkot. By the end of 1996-97 there were 48,771 motorcycles, 2,420 motor cars, 137 taxis, 1,189 autorikshaws,

911 heavy vehicles, 3,032 transport vehicles and 17,121 other vehicles, total 73,671. Tangas are famous in Bijapur district.

Rail Transport

Another source of transport in the district is rail transport. By the end of March 1996 there was 208 KM railway line. The taluk-wise details of the 29 railway stations in the district is given hereunder : - Badami, 5; Bagalkot 4; Basavanabagewadi 7; Bijapur 6; and Indi 7 stations. For further details of taluk-wise railway stations in the district see Table 7.18 of Chapter 7.

Water Transport

The district, which acquired the name – the land of five rivers due to the river Krishna and its tributaries had boating facilities from the beginning for crossing rivers. There were 43 boats for river crossing in the district by 1982. By 1992, 434 boats were in operation in various places in the district. Of these, seven vessels were managed by the Department of Ports and Internal Water Transport and are leased to private contractors. The rest of 22 boats were under the private ownership.

Posts

For managing postal jobs in the district there was a Divisional Post Office by 1965 itself. For receipt and distribution of letters there were Central Post Offices at Bijapur and Bagalkot. In addition, there were 58 Sub-Post Offices in the district and 18 Extra-Departmental Sub-Post Offices. For postal operation at village level there were 502 Post Offices.

Later, as a result of substantial improvement in Posts and Telegraphs system in the district 749 Post Offices were in operation in the district by 1996. There were 750 Post Offices by 1998. In 1970-71 there were 90 telephones per one lakh people and it was the same in 1975-76 also. By 1985-86 there were 203 telephones, 1990-91, 301 telephones, 1991-92, 352 and by 1992-93, 430 telephones.

District Income

The net internal revenue of the district commonly known as district revenue is an indicator of the economic development of the district. This indicates the total value of goods and services of the district for the year under study.

While the internal revenue estimates at current prices reflects the value of goods, the effect of these estimated prices is removed at fixed prices and reflects the true economic development.

The per capita internal production is another tool for measuring the economic development of the district. It is also an instrument to measure regional imbalances. District Revenue is the net value of goods and services produced in a district during a year utilising capital, manpower and available natural resources.

Agriculture, animal husbandry, forest, fisheries, mining, industry, small scale institutions,

construction activities and all other services are the district revenue resources. It is advisable to remove imbalances among districts and give more priority to backward districts so that these districts rise to the level of other districts.

In Bijapur, at existing prices, during 1982-83 the district revenue was Rs. 34,067 lakhs and the per capita income was Rs. 1,362.68. During 1986-87, at prevailing prices, the district revenue was Rs.485 crores and the per capita income was Rs. 1,793. Whereas in 1970-71, it was Rs. 148 crores with a per capita income was Rs. 546.

During 1986-87, at current prices, the region-wise revenue in the district was as follows: Mainly from agriculture Rs. 188 crores, manufacturing Rs. 79 crores, trade and hotel services Rs. 68 crores, construction activities Rs. 36 crores and Rs. 114 crores from other sources.

According to a report, during 1988-89, at current prices the revenue of the district was Rs. 762 crores and per capita income was Rs. 2,712 and in 1980-81, at fixed prices the revenue of the district was Rs. 437 crores and the per capita income was Rs. 1,553.

At current prices, the revenue of the district accrued mainly from agriculture Rs. 330 crores, manufacturing Rs. 138 crores, trade and hotel services Rs. 79 crores, construction activities Rs. 43 crores and Rs. 172 crores from other sources.

During 1990-91, the total revenue of the district, at current prices, was Rs. 1109 crores. This has accrued from, mainly, agriculture and animal husbandry Rs. 51,233 lakhs, forests Rs. 3,557 lakhs, fisheries Rs. 32 lakhs, mines Rs. 655 lakhs, manufacturing (registered and unregistered) Rs. 9,952 lakhs, construction activity Rs. 6,875 lakhs, electricity, gas and water supply Rs. 2,644 lakhs, railways Rs. 366 lakhs, transport Rs. 2,861 lakhs, collections Rs. 16 lakhs, communication Rs. 1,558 lakhs, trade and hotel services Rs. 12,619 lakhs, banking and insurance Rs. 2,744 lakhs, fixed assets and residential building ownership Rs. 5,277 lakhs, public administration Rs. 4,687 lakhs and other services Rs. 5,837 lakhs. The per capita income at current prices was estimated at Rs. 3,784 and stood at 14th place in comparison with other districts.

During 1980-81, at fixed prices, it was estimated that the total revenue of the state was Rs. 9,253 crores and that of the district was Rs. 478 crores. The total revenue of the district stood at 5.2% of the state's total revenues.

During 1980-81, at fixed prices, it was estimated that the per capita income of the state was Rs. 2,055 and that of the district was Rs. 1,632. When compared to other districts this district was at 14th place.

During 1991-92, the total revenue of the district, at current prices, was Rs. 1,048 crores. This has accrued from agriculture and animal husbandry Rs. 614.77 crores, forests Rs. 4,447 lakhs, fishery Rs. 54 lakhs, mines Rs. 301 lakhs, manufacturing (registered and unregistered) Rs. 14,712 lakhs, construction activity Rs. 6,634 lakhs, railways Rs. 387 lakhs, transport Rs. 3,647 lakhs, collections Rs. 18 lakhs, communication Rs. 839 lakhs, trade and hotel services Rs.

13,171 lakhs, banking and insurance Rs. 3,775 lakhs, fixed assets and residential building ownership Rs. 5,742 lakhs, public administration Rs. 3,377 lakhs and other services Rs. 7,978 lakhs.

The per capita income at current prices was estimated at Rs. 4,414 and stood at 15th place in comparison with other districts.

During 1980-81, at fixed prices, the total revenue of the state was estimated at Rs. 10,292 crores and the district revenue was estimated at Rs. 448 crores. The total revenue of the district stood at 4.7% of the state's total revenues.

During 198-81, at fixed prices, it was estimated that the per capita income of the state was Rs. 2,267 and that of the district was Rs. 1,653 and was at 16th place.

Table 8.30 : District Income and Per Capita Income at current and constant prices

Particulars	1986-87	1988-89	1990-91	1994-95	1995-96
Total District Income (Rs. Crores)					
a) At Current prices	485	762	1,109	2,182	23.08
b) At constant prices	148 (70-71) constant prices	437 (80-81) constant prices	478 (80-81) constant prices	705 (80-81) constant prices	669 (80-81) constant prices
Per Capita Income					
a) At Current prices	1,793	2,712	3,784	705.2	7,350
b) At Constant prices	546 (70-71) Constant prices	1553 (80-81) Constant prices	1632 (80-81) Constant prices	2278 (80-81) Constant prices	2130 (80-81) Constant prices

Table : 8.31

Particulars of Sector-wise Income of the district: 1979-80, 1988-89, 1990-91, 1991-92
(Rs. In lakhs)

Area	79-80	88-89	90-91	91-92	96-97
1	2	3	4	5	6
Agriculture and Animal					
Husbandry	10,997	33,000	51,233	61,477	1,28,664
Forest and Logging	222	--	3,557	4,447	5,917
Fishery	13	--	32	54	527
Mines and Quarrying	202	--	655	851	368

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1	2	3	4	5	6
Manufacturing (registered and unregistered)	2,243	13,800	9,952	14,712	22,169
Construction Activity	1,427	4300	6,875	6,634	16,361
Electricity, gas and water supply	273	--	2,644	3,401	3,038
Railways	166	--	366	387	643
Transport and storage	754	--	2,877	3,665	7,513
Communication	138	--	1,558	839	6,442
Trade, housing and Hotel	2113	7,900	1,261	13,171	29,535
Banking and Insurance	466	--	2,744	3,575	9,973
immovable assets and residential ownerships	663	--	5,277	5,742	9,927
Public administration	901	--	4,687	3,377	7,709
Others services	1,398	17200	5,837	7,978	17,044

District Plan

Plans have placed districts in the path of development with regard to economic and social areas such as agriculture, industry, animal husbandry, forests, cooperation, education, panchayatraj, labour welfare etc., The absence of an organisation comprising elected representatives which could prepare meaningful plans and oversee effective implementation of such district plans had long been felt. With the establishment of Jilla Parishats and Mandal Panchayats this gap has been filled.

These institutions have started functioning from 1st April 1987. Presently, in Karnataka, there is a three level planning system – State Level, District Level and Mandal Panchayat level these institutions were established with the objective of achieving decentralised decision making and to provide government grants for implementation of programmes in related areas.

Jilla Parishats and Mandal Panchayats have been empowered to formulate plans in accordance with the aspirations of the people and the requirements of the local areas. In order to give freedom to these institutions to formulate plans, a part of state's total plan outlay will be earmarked and to achieve the objective of regional equality, budget grants shall be distributed to these institutions on the basis of real requirements. With a view to provide sufficient time for formulation of plans at Jilla Parishat and Mandal Panchayat levels government has prepared a time bound action plan. This action plan directive starts from July 15th every year.

The officers of various departments of Jilla Parishats have been given powers to accord

technical sanction to programmes costing upto Rs. 2 lakhs. Prior to the establishment of these institutions these powers vested with officers of Public Works Department. Now, Jilla Parishats are empowered to accord administrative sanction to all programmes costing upto Rs. 10 lakhs. Jilla Parishats and Mandal Panchayats have got powers to utilise 10% of funds over and above the approved budget estimates.

Apart from plan formulation, the aforesaid provisions are in force from 1st April 1987. In 1987-88, the District Level Plans were formulated at the State Level by the respective departments. In a way this facilitated the Jilla Parishat and Mandal Panchayat members to understand the ongoing projects and get an analytical view of these, in addition to providing opportunity to formulate a definite vision on their plans for 1988-89.

Bijapur district's Jilla Parishat plan grants were Rs. 2,536 lakhs in 1987-88 that rose to Rs. 2,726 lakhs in 1988-89. In 1990-91, it was Rs. 3,846 lakhs, in 1991-92 it rose to Rs. 4,547 lakhs, in 1992-93 to Rs. 4,533 lakhs, in 1993-94 to Rs. 5,291 lakhs, in 1994-95 to Rs. 6,854 lakhs, in 1995-96 to Rs. 7,526 lakhs, in 1996-97 to Rs. 8,017 lakhs and in 1997-98 it rose to Rs. 9,181 lakhs. That means, while in 1987-88 the Jilla Panchayat plan grants released was Rs. 2,536 lakhs and in 1997-98 Rs. 9,181 lakhs was released. The difference is Rs. 6,645 lakhs and this indicates that the district was in the path of progress.

In 1992-93, Bijapur district panchayat plan grants were marginally low compared to the preceding year. However, from 1993-94 onwards statistics indicate that there was constant increase in release of grants. The details of Bijapur District Jilla Parishat grants from 1987-88 to 1998-99 are given in Table 8.32

Table 8.32 : Jilla Parishat Outlets from 1987-88 to 1997-98

(Rs. In lakhs)			
Year	State	Central	Total
1987-88	1502	1034	2536
1988-89	1678	1048	2726
1989-90	1832	1161	2993
1990-91	2125	1721	3846
1991-92	2537	2010	4547
1992-93	2642	1891	4533
1993-94	3225	2066	5291
1994-95	3676	3178	6854
1995-96	4229	3297	7526
1996-97	4620	3397	8017
1997-98	4620	4561	9181

Source : Economic Survey 98-99

The following tables show the rate of social and economic growth of the district for selected years from 1960 to 1997 are given below.

Social and Economic Indicators of Bijapur District

Subject	Unit	1961	1971	1981	1991
1	2	3	4	5	6
Percentage of decadal population growth			19.60 (1961-71)	20.96 (1971-81)	21.91 (1981-91)
Population growth rate (Rural)	"		16.16	16.54	22.82
population growth rate(Urban)	"		34.39	37.38	19.03
Percentage of Rural population to total population	"	81.1	78.8	75.9	76.5
Percentage of Urban population to total population	"	18.9	21.2	24.1	23.5
Percentage of Scheduled castes population to total population	"	9.85	10.07	15.11	17.41
Percentage of Scheduled tribes population to total population	"	0.57	0.33	4.80	1.35
Percentage of workers to total population	"	47.46	35.56	41.60	41.18
Percentage of Rural workers to total population	"	49.54	37.02	44.94	44.70
Percentage of Urban workers to total population	"	38.54	30.13	31.07	26.80
Percentage of agriculture workers to total workers	"	75.50	71.80	72.81	74.67
Density of Population (persons per Sq.km)		97	116	141	172
a) Rural		81	95	109	134
b) Urban		773	729	1806	2222
Sex ratio	Females per 1000 males	979	975	982	964
Literacy rate	Percentage				
Male	"	38.04	40.33	45.22	70.18
Female	"	10.52	14.30	18.46	41.57
Literacy - Rural	"	21.08	22.95	22.01	52.38
Male	"	33.98	35.55	40.31	66.09
Female	"	7.98	10.18	13.61	35.29
Literacy - Urban	"	38.91	44.32	47.56	68.42
Male	"	55.13	57.66	60.38	80.88
Female	"	21.69	30.04	34.07	55.27

Social and Economic Indicators of Bijapur district

Subject	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	1996-97
1	2	3	4	5	6
Agriculture					
Percentage of forest area to the total geographical area	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85
Percentage of land put to non-agricultural use to the total geographical area	2.62	2.62	3.40	3.33	3.33
Percentage of barren and unclivable land to the total geographical area	3.07	3.00	2.95	3.15	3.15
Percentage of Permanent pastures and other grazing land to the total geographical area	1.00	1.00	0.79	0.76	0.26
Percentage of land under misc., Trees, groves etc., to the total geographical area	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09
Percentage of Cultivable waste land to the total geographical area	0.48	0.48	0.44	0.44	0.44
Percentage of other fallow land to the total geographical area	1.74	1.48	0.87	1.04	0.76
Percentage of current fallow land to the total geographical area	2.69	18.26	7.44	9.70	6.62
Percentage of net area sown to the total geographical area	83.46	68.21	79.17	76.64	79.98

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1	2	3	4	5	6
Percentage of area sown more than once to the net area sown	1.10	2.06	9.09	9.00	10.76
Percentage of total cropped area to the net area sown	101.10	102.06	109.09	109.00	88.13
Percentage of net area irrigated to the net area sown	3.6	8.6	19.1	21.46	21.46
Percentage of gross irrigated area to the gross cropped area	3.90	10.48	20.63	22.22	21.15
Percentage of net area irrigated by canals to the net area irrigated by all sources	11.92	17.10	26.28	25.22	23.12
Percentage of net area irrigated by tanks to the net area irrigated by all sources	11.00	2.69	3.78	2.50	2.46
Percentage of net area irrigated by all type of wells to the net area irrigated by all sources	68.00	64.00	46.00	42.94	37.57
Percentage of net area Irrigated by other sources to the net area irrigated by all sources	2.00	11.00	25.00	29.30	26.94
Percentage of area under paddy to the total cultivated area	0.25	0.23	0.13	0.04	0.03
Percentage of area under Ragi to the total cropped area	--	--	--	--	--
Percentage of area under jowar to the total cropped area	39.43	35.01	31.86	38.19	33.51
Percentage of area under wheat to the cropped area	6.33	6.48	3.14	3.74	3.92
Percentage of area under Bajra to the total cropped area	16.73	13.79	9.31	9.63	10.10

Contd..

1	2	3	4	5	6
Percentage of area under other cereals to the total cropped area	1.43	2.41	3.64	3.67	55.25
Percentage of area under cereals and small millets to the total cropped area	64.17	57.93	47.78	55.27	50.97
Percentage of area under pulses to total cropped area	6.76	9.35	11.37	9.09	12.10
Percentage of area under cotton to the total cropped area	14.25	17.05	1.73	2.59	1.88
Percentage of area under sugarcane to the total cropped area	0.21	0.97	2.35	3.47	3.36
Percentage of area under oilseeds to the cropped area	13.62	13.02	34.85	27.57	29.64
Average yeild of rice (Kg / hectare)	1080	1,297	1,029	1,376	1587
Average yeild of jowar (Kgs/hect.,)	431	362	471	765	679
Average yeild of ragi (Kgs/hect.,)	--	--	--	--	--
Average yeild of Bajra (Kgs/hect.,)	206	242	546	726	--
Average yeild of wheat (Kgs/hect.)	364	700	723	846	--
Average yeild of gram (Kgs/hect.)	411	438	307	463	--
Average Yeild of Tur. Kgs/hect	591	323	473	388	199
Average Yeild of sunflower Kgs/hect	--	254	416	356	--
Average Yeild of cotton Kgs/hect	53	31	107	259	276
Average Yeild of sugarcane (Tonnes / hectare)	73	65	75	106	76
Average Yeild of groundnut (Kgs / hectare)	545	371	701	664	--
Per capita land available for cultivaion (area in hectare)	0.73	0.61	0.51	--	--
Per capita food grains production (in Kgs)	195.57	135.81	170.81	226.61	--

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1	2	3	4	5	6	
Average size of operational holding (hectares)	5.88	4.82	3.75	3.32	--	
Average size of marginal holdings of all castes (in hectares)	--	0.56	0.59	0.62	--	
Average size of small holding of all castes (in hectares)	--	1.55	1.54	1.53	--	
Average size of semi-medium holding of all castes (hectares)	--	2.86	2.78	2.78	--	
Average size of medium holding of all castes (hectares)	--	6.32	6.16	6.07	--	
Average size of large holding of all castes (hectares)	--	5.11	14.31	14.18	--	
Per hectare consumption of fertilizer (Kgs)	12 (1983-84)	27 (1993-94)	--	33	--	
List of Cattle in the District	1966	1972	1977	1983	1990	1997
Bovine population persq.km	45	44	46	49	48	39
Bovine population per lakh of human population	42,600	37,481	34,361	33,328	28,655	23,198
No. of cows in-milk per lakh human population	4,524	3,811	3,670	3,620	3,310	2,759
No. of she buffaloes in -milk per lakh human population	4,099	3,853	3,690	3,390	4,170	3,492
No. of Goats per lakh human population	18,445	23,342	21,068	23,080	18,460	20,514
No. of Sheep per lakh human population	16,833	14,810	13,309	14,030	12,100	14,574
No. of Pigs per lakh human population	761	619	772	630	930	1,890
No. of fowls per lakh human population	23,664	23,225	21,923	20,840	22,220	16,937
No. of livestock Population per veterinary institution	35,800	25,794	2,986	31,841	18,470	10,701

Floods and Drought

Severe drought occurred in the district in 1717 and 1791 and the 1791 drought is termed as 'Dogi Drought'. It is understood that the district witnessed severe drought in later years also.

In October 1993, the district experienced unexpected heavy rains and large scale destruction of public property due to massive floods. Further, many people and cattle lost their lives. Immediate rehabilitation measures were undertaken. Hungund taluk was the most affected with an estimated loss of Rs. 1,142.29 lakhs. Muddebihal was the least affected with an estimated loss of Rs. 32.32 lakhs.

Total 1234 villages in the district were affected with a death toll of 21. The amount of compensation paid to the families of the diseased was Rs. 12.60 lakhs. 30 people were injured and 196 cattle died with an estimated loss of Rs. 2.99 lakhs. The agricultural land damaged was 1,66,627 (acres) and the estimated loss on account of this was Rs. 4,336.29 lakhs. Partially damaged houses were 3,664 and their loss was estimated at Rs. 111.17 lakhs. Completely damaged houses were 73,097 and their loss was estimated at Rs. 1,430.59 lakhs. The total houses damaged were 76,361 and their combined estimated loss was Rs. 1,541.76 lakhs, the compensation amount released was Rs. 361.00 lakhs. 976 irrigation pumpsets were damaged and the loss was Rs. 36.14 lakhs, 282 irrigation wells were damaged and the loss was Rs. 34.14 lakhs, damage to private property was Rs. 5,953.42 lakhs, the total damage to public property was Rs. 442.71 lakhs, the total loss on account of rains was Rs. 6,393.13 lakhs (both public and private property). On account of this the progress of the district has retarded. The damages caused due to October 1993 rain are given in Table 8.33.

Life and property were damaged on a large scale on account of the earthquake that occurred in the early hours on 30.9.1993 in the district. 198 houses were totally damaged in the earthquake of September 1993. The houses that required repairs were 1738 excluding those houses that developed cracks. Partially damaged houses- 4,463; total 6,399 houses. Number of lives lost six; number of persons injured - 56; number of cattle died - 21; number of government buildings damaged - 62; other damaged buildings 106; compensation amount paid to immediate kin of the deceased was Rs. 6.00 lakhs at Rs. 1.00 lakh per family of the diseased. Rs. 0.20 lakh paid to the injured and the total loss in the district was Rs. 428.84 lakhs, the amount of compensation released was Rs. 73.35 lakhs. This grant included Rs. 20.00 lakhs released to Karnataka Land Army, Bijapur for construction of temporary sheds.

The rivers Krishna, Ghataprabha, Malaprabha, Bhima and Doni flow in the district and in July 1994, on account of widespread rains in Belgaum district and Maharashtra State floods erupted in all the rivers except Doni causing extensive damages to life, public and private property

in addition to massive damages to crops. The damages caused on account of July 1994 rains were as follows: Number of villages affected - 158; number of families affected - 2793; number died - two; compensation amount sanctioned - Rs. 1.00 lakh; number of houses completely damaged - 100; estimated loss - Rs. 5.00 lakhs; partially damaged houses - 232; estimated loss - Rs. 5.72 lakhs; total number of houses damaged - 332; total estimated loss - Rs. 10.72 lakhs; cattle died - four; estimated loss - 0.11 lakhs; area of crop damage - 44,646 hectares; loss Rs. 4,676.98 lakhs; number of pumpsets damaged - 587; loss Rs.11.74 lakhs, loss to Jilla Panchayat property (roads etc) - 68; loss Rs.25.85 lakhs. Damages to public Public Works Department property (roads etc.) - three - loss Rs. 24 lakhs. Damages to Karnataka Electricity Board property 299 - loss on account of this damage Rs. 419 lakhs. While the total loss to private property was Rs. 4,699.55 lakhs, the loss to public property was Rs. 423.85 lakhs. The total loss on account of these massive floods was Rs. 5,123.40 lakhs. The details of losses that occurred in the district are given in Table 8.34.

Rs. 88.71 lakhs was distributed on account of damage to houses in 1994-95. In 1995-96, 95 houses were damaged due to heavy rains and floods. Of this, the least of one house was damaged in Jamakhandi taluk and the most of 38 houses in Badami taluk were damaged. Rs. 1.70 lakhs was distributed to the affected families as compensation.

In 1998-99, 34,352 houses fell down due to earthquake of a massive scale. The lowest number of houses damaged - 6,260 in Basavanabagewadi taluk and Rs. 36.98 lakhs was distributed in this taluk as compensation. The highest number of houses 17,321 was damaged in Sindgi taluk and an amount of Rs. 83.25 lakhs was distributed as compensation. The total amount of compensation distributed in the district was Rs. 281.02 lakhs. Due to these mishaps of massive scale the development of the district retarded.

An analytical report on the damages caused in the district due to floods, excessive rains, earthquake from 1993-94 to 98-99 is given in Table 8.35.

Table 8.33 : Report on the damages caused due to heavy rains in October 1993 (Rs. In lakhs)

Name of Taluk	No. of villages affected	Persons died		No. injured	Cattle died		Agricultural Land damaged		About damage to houses			
		No.	Compensation amount released		No.	Estimated loss	Area in hectares	Estimated loss	Partially damaged	Estimated loss	Full damage	Estimated loss
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Bijapur	105	8	2.40	—	5	0.20	11,068	276.70	183	22.40	14,950	750.00
Basavana	120	—	—	1	20	0.30	10,043	251.07	1,199	23.78	7,194	143.88
Bagewadi	15	—	—	3	2	0.04	19,517	487.92	—	—	3,203	31.46
Muddebihal	12	—	—	3	24	0.15	40,843	1,021.07	437	12.47	5,583	52.14
Indi	127	—	—	6	7	0.14	54,274	1,328.46	405	6.20	8,475	50.00
Sindgi	71	1	—	1	13	0.17	3,302	75.14	192	1.88	5,194	73.00
Jamakhandi	78	—	—	—	2	0.05	3,199	54.05	178	4.30	3,930	31.26
Mudhol	64	2	0.20	3	8	0.21	1,599	39.97	178	17.80	3,970	48.94
Bilagi	90	6	6.00	5	60	0.56	2,472	45.02	35	7.80	4,728	104.25
Bagalkot	160	1	1.00	3	52	0.42	10,943	190.97	68	3.40	8,715	79.15
Hunagund	146	3	3.00	5	3	0.75	10,367	563.02	409	11.14	7,925	66.15
Badami	1234	21	12.60	30	196	2.99	1,66,627	4,336.39	3,264	111.12	73,097	1,430.59
Total												

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Bijapur District

Name of the Taluk	Total Houses Collapsed	Estimated Total Loss	Relief given		IP sets damaged		Wells Damaged		Total damage incurred to private property (8+10+16+19+21)	Total damage incurred to public property	Total damage incurred due to rain
			No.	Loss	No.	Loss	No.	Loss			
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
Bijapur	15,132	772.40	38.00	-	-	-	-	1,049.30	146.30	1,195.64	
Basavana											
Bagawadi	8,383	167.66	35.00	158	11.06	158	31.60	461.69	39.95	501.64	
Mudde											
bihal	3,203	3.46	25.00	-	-	-	-	519.42	25.65	545.07	
Indi	6,020	64.61	28.00	15	1.50	43	0.93	1,088.26	22.76	1,111.02	
Sindgi	8,880	56.20	34.00	-	-	-	-	1,384.80	17.05	1,401.85	
Jamakhandi	5,386	74.88	27.00	-	-	6	1.25	151.44	64.55	215.99	
Mudhol	1,988	35.56	20.00	-	-	-	-	89.66	15.81	105.47	
Bilagi	4,148	66.74	30.00	3	0.20	3	0.15	107.43	8.15	115.42	
Bagalkot	4,763	112.05	35.00	-	-	6	0.80	61.43	48.54	209.97	
Hunagund	8,783	82.1	44.00	752	22.56	-	-	296.86	35.45	332.31	
Badami	8,334	77.29	45.00	48	0.82	66	1.41	643.29	18.45	661.74	
Total	76,361	1,541.76	361.00	976	36.14	282	36.14	5,953.42	442.71	6,396.13	

Table -8.34 Details of loss incurred into floods in the district during July 1994

Name of the Taluk	No. of Villages affected	No. of Families affected	No. of Person deceased	Compen- sation released	Fully damaged houses	Estimated Loss	Partially damaged Houses	Estim- ated loss	Total No. of Houses collapsed	Estimated Loss	No. of Cattle deceased	Estimated loss	Destroyed Crops
													Area Loss
Bijapur	10	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	650 85.00
Basavana													
Bagawadi	10	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500 70.00
Mudde													
bihal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indi	14	550	-	-	-	-	121	4.50	121	4.50	-	-	18,125 3,900
Sindgi	2	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25 0.50
Jamakhandi	29	580	1	-	-	-	24	0.35	24	0.35	3	0.10	2,863 467.00
Mudhol	20	375	-	-	1.00	5.00	65	0.65	165	5.65	1.00	0.01	20,000 100.00
Bilagi	15	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	968 9.68
Bagalkot	43	650	1	1.00	-	-	22	0.22	22	0.22	-	-	1,740 34.80
Hunagund	3	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Badami	10	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100 10.00
Total	158	2793	2	1.00	1.00	5.00	232	5.72	332	10.72	4	0.11	44,646 4,676.98

Contd..

Bijapur District

Name of the Taluk	IP sets Damaged	Total Damage incurred to ZP property		Total Damage incurred to PWD properties (roads etc)		Total Damage incurred to KEB properties		Total Damage incurred to Private Property		Total Damage incurred to Public Property		Total Amount loss due to floods
		No.	Loss	No.	Loss	No.	Loss	No.	Loss	No.	Loss	
Bijapur	-	-	-	-	-	12	27.00	85.00	27.00	112.00	-	-
Basavana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bagawadi	10	0.20	-	-	-	-	-	70.20	-	70.20	-	-
Mudde	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
bihal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indi	-	-	1	0.80	-	-	-	3,904.50	0.80	3,905.30	-	-
Sindgi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	00.50	-	00.50	-	-
Jamakhandi	347	6.94	11	10.80	-	29	107.00	474.39	117.80	592.19	-	-
Mudhol	100	2.00	28	5.50	3	24.00	200.00	107.66	229.50	337.16	-	-
Bilagi	-	-	7	4.00	-	-	-	3.68	4.00	13.68	-	-
Bagalkot	120	2.40	21	4.75	-	67	30.00	37.42	34.75	72.17	-	-
Hunagund	10	0.20	-	-	-	13	5.00	0.20	5.00	5.20	-	-
Badami	-	-	-	-	-	7	5.00	10.00	5.00	15.00	-	-
Total	587	11.74	68	25.85	3	24.00	299	419.00	4,699.55	423.85	5,123.40	

Table 8.35 : Loss incurred due to Earthquake, Heavy rain and Floods in the district

Name of the Taluk	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		1996-97		1997-98		1998-1999	
	No. of houses fallen	Relief Distri- buted	No. of houses fallen	Relief Distri- buted	No. of houses fallen	Relief Distri- buted	No. of houses fallen	Relief Distri- buted	No. of houses fallen	Relief Distri- buted	No. of houses fallen	Relief Distri- buted
Bijapur	15775	30.77	-	-	31	0.14	7961	32.50	3	0.01	12576	77.21
Basavana												
Bagawadi	6394	28.30	-	-	11	0.55	2773	5.70	-	-	6260	36.98
Mudde												
bihal	3450	20.45	-	-	10	0.78	2170	5.68	-	-	7153	35.76
Indi	6020	22.33	-	-	3	0.01	2364	8.58	169	1.48	8953	47.82
Sindgi	7102	24.00	-	-	2	0.01	5907	11.56	12	0.06	17321	83.25
Jamakhandi	6199	24.99	-	-	1	0.05	2810	9.23	-	-	-	-
Mudhol	3347	14.11	-	-	-	-	973	5.28	-	-	-	-
Bilagi	3861	19.07	-	-	-	-	814	2.68	-	-	-	-
Bagalkot	6518	34.07	-	-	-	-	1086	4.54	-	-	-	-
Hunagund	9198	4.16	-	-	10	0.05	4318	8.04	-	-	-	-
Badami	8334	35.23	-	-	38	0.11	2366	7.42	232	0.96	-	-
Total	75758	257.48	-	88.71	95	1.70	33550	102.21	416	2.51	34,357	281.02