

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

Introduction

THE economic growth of Chitradurga district has been well planned, having regard to its potentialities in the fields of agriculture, irrigation, industries, communications and other spheres. In this respect, it may be said that the district offers scope for development in all these fields. The Third Five-Year Plan envisaged a magnitude of effort which was much greater than that of the preceding Plans. In order to get the maximum out of plan schemes, the implementation part of it was carried out with the highest possible efficiency at all levels, especially at the levels of the district, block and village. In any study of economic growth, the man-power potentiality plays a prominent part. According to the 1961 Census, out of the district's total population of 10,94,284, 5,57,592 persons actually put their shoulders to developmental work. These persons were classed as workers doing manual work in the fields and factories. A further classification of this figure indicates that 3,37,014 persons were engaged in cultivation. Either they owned lands or were classed as tenants. These cultivators were assisted by 79,707 agricultural labourers. The district contains 1,485 villages and nearly 83 per cent of the district's population live in rural areas. The urban percentage was only 17 to the total population and these reside in 12 towns. The bulk of the man-power, barring those who were engaged in industries, carried out farming in an area comprising about 5,42,000 hectares (1964-65). The total production of all kinds of foodgrains was estimated at 1,89,000 metric tonnes according to the Statistical Abstract of Mysore published recently. A booklet on the district's Third Five-Year Plan programme published in 1965 gives figures concerning the yield of principal food crops. It is estimated that jowar, which is a principal crop in the district, had a total output of 8,41,638 pallas (100 seers=one palla). The poor man's food, ragi, had a total output of 11,73,168 pallas, whereas the district produced 9,64,329 pallas of paddy. Among the non-food crops, cotton had a good yield with 4,96,405 maunds. There was also a good production of groundnut amounting to 30,315 tons.

In the industrial sphere also, there is good scope for development. The 1961 census reveals that 16,274 persons were engaged in manufacturing industries, 11,414 in constructional work, 38,376 persons in household industries and 15,926 persons in mining, plantation and fishing industries.

Iron ore is found in some places in the district and the production was 2,09,398 metric tonnes, valued at Rs. 9,07,630 during 1965. Manganese ore is also mined in the district and its production was over 39,000 metric tonnes in the year 1965. Limestone production is being geared up in the district.

The number of bigger industrial establishments, both perennial and seasonal in the district, was 62 in 1963-64 giving employment to about 9,000 workers. The average number of workers employed daily in the several mines came to about 4,325.

The situation and economic resources of a region exert an immense influence on its industrial development. The landlocked position of the district is a factor of considerable importance in determining the nature of its economy. Since no direct access to the sea is available, the exportation of industrial products would normally pose a serious problem, but as the industrial centres like Davangere, Harihar and Chitradurga are on railway routes and trunk roads, the transportation of finished products to distant places has become somewhat easy.

Agro-industries play a prominent role in the economy of the district. Prior to the advent of power, all the cotton produced in the district was being sent outside the State. But with the emergence of large-scale industries like cotton mills in Davangere, the cotton grown in the district is being retained. The district is particularly noted for its ginning factories. The raw cotton gathered from the fields is taken for ginning and sent to various textile mills for weaving and carding. The oil industries also have potentialities and in recent years vegetable oil factories have sprung up.

The cotton textile industry is one of the important large-scale industries in the district. Most of the mills are located in Davangere and they have all been licensed under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. The units are producing cloth, yarn, staple fibre yarn and the like. Some more textile units are expected to come up in the near future, adding to the economic development of the district.

As there is already a well developed sugarcane area and potentiality for increasing the sugarcane acreage in the Hiriyur region, a licence has been issued to the Vanivilas Co-operative Sugar Factory, Ltd., to put up their co-operative unit near Hiriyur

for manufacture of sugar. This new enterprise will further add to the economic development of the area.

The development of village and small-scale industries is being carried out according to plan, providing employment to a large number of persons. While this policy helps to reduce unemployment and particularly under-employment, in the villages, it also facilitates the setting up of industrial units supplementary to the large and medium industries.

The Reserve Bank credit schemes, as also the financial help extended by the State Financial Corporation, the Mysore Central Co-operative Rural Industrial Financing Bank, Ltd., and other agencies have helped industrial promotion to a large extent.

**Scope for
more Small-
scale
Industries**

There are possibilities of establishing more small-scale industries in the district. A review of the resources of the district has shown that plenty of tanning bark is available and that there is also a fairly large cattle population. Besides, there is a concentration of the Chammar community in Challakere, Jagalur, Davangere, Doddasiddavanahalli and a few other places. These factors indicate that it might be possible to organise the tanning and leather-stitching industry on modern lines in some selected centres in the district. The availability of good quality clay holds some prospects for the establishment of units making potteryware, distemper and some varieties of paints. A sizeable area in the district is devoted to coconut cultivation. Coconut husk, which is at present used as fuel, can be converted into fibre and utilised for the manufacture of scrubbing brushes.

A study of the items of import into the district also indicates that there is some scope for the establishment of small units for the manufacture of builders' hardware, Mangalore tiles, leather goods and furniture. Some of the other industries which could be started in the district relate to mixed fertilisers, sponge rubber chappals, heat-releasing transformers, elastic tapes, tyre-retreading, automobile battery assembly and servicing and cement products.

The Department of Mines and Geology has investigated the quality of the ore and reserve of deposits of pyrites at Inghadhal. The total length of the ground indicated by the geophysical survey and tested by diamond drilling is about 2,000 feet. The width of the ore body over this, as indicated by drilling, is taken at 20 feet on an average. It gives a total surface area of 40,000 square feet, capable of yielding five lakh tons for 100 feet of depth. Since the ore is likely to extend farther deep, a further quantity of 30 lakh tons is estimated as indicated ore. The average sulphur content of the run of mine ore analyses between 25 and 30 per cent, which can be improved by crushing and beneficiation. During an

excavation, considerable quantity of marginal ore, analysing between 10 and 20 per cent of sulphur content, is also likely to be available for crushing and beneficiation. Tests carried out at the National Metallurgical Laboratory have indicated that it is possible to beneficiate and upgrade the ore to yield material having a sulphur content of 45 per cent.

The index of development is the *per capita* income, because it reflects the average economic standard of the population. In 1960-61, the *per capita* income in the district was Rs. 285 as compared to Rs. 245 in Bangalore district, Rs. 358 in North Kanara and Rs. 558 in Coorg. The *per capita* income of the whole State was Rs. 289 which was less than the national average. The *per capita* income of Chitradurga district was thus lower than both the State and national averages. But with the increasing tempo of development under the Five-Year Plans, it is expected that the income would rise considerably by the end of the Fourth Plan.

**Per capita
income**

Taking food production as a whole, the district is normally surplus in jowar and ragi and deficit in rice. The basic nutritional minimum requirement of an adult per day is estimated at 18 ounces. But the entire food production in the district is not sufficient for the million and odd population at the rate of the national nutritional minima. Even with the present 12 ounces, the food-grains grown in the district are insufficient. With the double-cropping methods and the increased irrigational facilities afforded by the Bhadra channel waters, the food production is expected to go up. Several intensive cultivation methods have been initiated to help the district to grow more food and thereby meet the nutritional requirement of the people.

In view of the available facilities and resources, it is possible to achieve an accelerated economic growth in the district, if an increased investment of Rs. 67 *per capita* per annum is achieved. The avenues for mobilising additional financial resources are taxation to a reasonable extent, growth of public enterprises and small savings and economy in expenditure. Planning is a sure method of economic growth and if this is sustained by the interest evinced by the people to exploit all potentialities, the district can become self-sufficient.

Communications play an important part in the economic well-being of the people. In this respect, Chitradurga district has shown good progress during the recent decades. In the year 1930, there existed in all about 495 miles of roads. This had increased to about 1,606 miles in 1965.

**Communica-
tions**

No new railway lines have been added in recent years. The Bangalore—Poona metre gauge line runs for about 61 miles in the district, together with another 21 miles of branch line from

Chikkajajur to Chitradurga. The line from Chitradurga to Rayadurg has been surveyed and there is a persistent demand for construction of this line.

Price levels

In any study of the economic condition of a particular area, the price level is an important factor. The standard of living of the people is reflected on the price line and fluctuations in the commodity prices greatly upset the even tenor of life. Even during the last century, the State Government kept a watch on the fluctuations in the market prices and in the year 1866 a detailed statement of the prices of commodities was published in the *Mysore Gazette*, under the Kannada caption *Nirakpatti* or current prices. Each district had to send fortnightly reports to Government on the current prices. An abstract was made and embodied in an official publication entitled "Retail prices of some principal articles of food in Mysore" which was first published in March 1901.

Price fluctuations in the district are noticed with the variations of the seasons. Due to periodical near-famine conditions occurring in the district, the prices of principal commodities had a tendency to rise with short-falls and non-availability. The purchasing power of the rupee tended to fall beginning with this century and the inflationary spiral noticed at present is the highest ever recorded. Various reasons have been attributed to the fall in the purchasing power of the rupee, the chief reason being the general inflationary tendency all over the country due to various causes. The increase in population at the rate of two per cent per year and the short-fall in the production of food-grains have all tended to spiral up the prices with all the evil effects of a fall in living standards. It is a question now of making both ends meet and there is a persistent demand to hold the price-line.

During the years 1886 to 1890, the average quantity of rice sold per rupee was 13.51 seers, ragi 39.96 seers and jowar 28.90 seers. But from 1901 to 1905, the prices registered an upward trend on account of scarcity and other disturbed seasonal conditions. Rice, ragi and jowar sold at 10.35 seers, 24.40 seers and 14.90 seers per rupee respectively. Prices fluctuated much with the onset of the First World War. During 1917, the quantity sold per one rupee was, rice 7.34 seers, ragi 17.68 seers and jowar 15.42 seers. The end of the First World War did not improve matters. In 1919-20, the quantity of those commodities sold per rupee fell to a large extent. Rice was sold at 4.21 seers per rupee, ragi 7.55 seers and jowar 8.33 seers. The price-line was definitely held during the subsequent years and in 1923-24, the prices quoted were rice 4.70 seers, ragi 8.51 seers and jowar 8.33 seers per rupee, respectively. The principal staple commodities of the people in the district of Chitradurga are ragi and jowar.

The district of Chitradurga mainly depends on the south-west monsoon or in the local parlance *mungar* rains. Whenever there is a copious fall of rain, the harvests are good and prices have a tendency to fall. During 1910-11, there was a fall in prices due in a large measure to the favourable seasonal conditions and to the good harvests of the year. During the next three years, there was a general rise in the prices owing to the failure of the *mungar* rains.

During 1916-17, the prices of ragi and Bengal-gram, however, remained stationary in Chitradurga district. In 1919-20, there was a slight rise in the prices of rice and ragi and an appreciable fall in the price of jowar. The prices were stable in 1920-21.

The world-wide depression which set in during the closing months of 1929 led to a steep fall in prices. In 1930-31, rice in Chitradurga was quoted at Rs. 14-8-0 per 100 seers, ragi at Rs. 4-12-0 and jowar at Rs. 5-8-0. A rupee fetched nearly 7 seers of rice and 20 seers of ragi. This phenomenal downward trend in prices continued till 1936 after which the prices again showed a slight upward trend. In 1935-36, the price of rice in Chitradurga was Rs. 14 per palla, ragi Rs. 5 per palla and jowar Rs. 6-4-0 a palla. This trend continued till 1938 and prices shot up on the declaration of the Second World War in September 1939. The price trend was largely due to the speculators and hoarders who held back large quantities of foodgrains to reap a rich gain afterwards.

The Statistical Abstract of Mysore published by the Commissioner of Economic Development and Planning gives figures prevailing in the early war years. In 1940-41, the price of rice in Chitradurga was Rs. 15-12-0 per palla, ragi Rs. 5-6-0 per palla and jowar Rs. 7-0-0 per palla. Steep rise was noticed by 1944-45 when the war came to an end. In 1944-45, the price of rice was Rs. 29 per palla, ragi Rs. 13-12-0 per palla and jowar Rs. 14-4-0 per palla.

Apprehending rise in prices of staple commodities, the Government had introduced price control measures during the war years under the provisions of the Defence of India Act. Food-grains trade was based on licensing. It was found both by economists and administrators that mere control on prices would not do but there should be stricter control on supplies. Large reserve stocks of grains were built to stabilise prices. For this purpose, the Mysore Government introduced the Food Grains Procurement Order which made the growers part with a certain quantity of their stock compulsorily. As the intensity of war prolonged, the prices in the market registered a steep rise when the Government introduced rationing of rice, ragi, sugar, etc., in urban areas and

small towns. The whole trade in rice was the monopoly of the Government.

It was believed that with the termination of the World War, the food situation would ease but these hopes were shattered. The district passed through a difficult period. Prices which were somewhat stationary in 1945 began to rise again. With the growth of population and increased urbanisation, people who were habituated to ragi and jowar began to substitute them with rice to a certain extent. This factor also contributed to the rise of price of rice.

Rise in Prices

In 1952, all control measures were abolished in regard to rice, ragi, jowar and other commodities, but the free flow of commodities into the market did not register any appreciable reduction in the prices. By the end of 1955, prices of foodgrains again started rising steeply.

The prices in January 1960 quoted authoritatively by the Regulated Market Committees of the district were rice Rs. 64 per palla, ragi Rs. 40 per palla and jowar Rs. 37 per palla. In the succeeding months of the year, these prices fluctuated in spite of remedial measures like curbs on credit, zonal control and buffer stocks in Government godowns.

After 1964, the prices of principal food commodities began to rise further with the result that the consumers began to experience a great difficulty. Since the winter of 1964, and throughout 1965, the prices quoted for rice, jowar, ragi, chillies, groundnut oil and pulses were considerably high. Controlled distribution was resorted to in selected urban areas of the State in respect of the staple commodities. The whole-sale prices of certain essential commodities in the Chitradurga district, in 1964-65, were as follows :

Rice fine, per quintal, Rs. 71 to 80, medium quality Rs. 65 to 70, coarse variety Rs. 45 to 50, wheat Rs. 55 to 60, jowar Rs. 60 to 75, ragi Rs. 80 to 100, tur dhal Rs. 80 to 110 and groundnut oil Rs. 300 to 350.

The Government have made continuous efforts to hold the price-line. Because of the rise in prices of food-grains and other articles, the people have found it rather difficult to make both ends meet and this has a retarding influence on the standard of living.

Wages- Urban

The belief that wages chase prices is true to a certain extent. Whenever prices of essential commodities rise due to economic pressure, there is a demand for more wages. Wages are generally determined having regard to the price index and are paid piecemeal or in a lumpsum monthly. Wages are paid for casual labour and

common rates are paid for monthly work. The urban wage-earners are classified according to their calling like the labourer, porter, domestic servant, watchman, gardener, wood-cutter, carpenter, blacksmith and barber.

In the old days, immediately after the termination of the First World War and the years preceding the Second World War, the daily wages for unskilled and skilled labour varied from district to district in the State. In 1923-24, unskilled labour was paid in the district of Chitradurga at annas four to rupee one and the skilled labour at annas eight to rupees two. Looking back to the closing years of the last century, one could get a picture of how the wages stood when the price-line of commodities was the lowest on record. In 1893, the unskilled labour in Chitradurga district was paid annas two to six per day and skilled labour from annas eight to rupee one per day. During the period of thirty years, the wages got doubled due to changes in economic structure.

From 1893 to 1916, the minimum rate of wages for skilled labour rose by 50 per cent in some districts of Mysore while it remained almost stationary in Chitradurga. But after 1916, the wages registered an increase and in 1923-24, it was anywhere from annas eight to Rs. 2 for skilled labour per day, as already mentioned. **Increase in wages**

The wages of skilled labour are not strictly controlled by the usual theory of supply and demand and rest chiefly on relative factors as obtaining in the adjacent parts. But the basis of unskilled labour rests solely on the local rate of wages and is not subject to competition.

In these days of high costs, the rates of wages are fairly high. The urban wages are about 75 per cent higher than those of the ordinary agricultural labour. The domestic servants, watchmen and other menials are paid monthly and sometimes with or without food. In Chitradurga, a common house-hold servant or a watchman in a factory gets Rs. 45 to Rs. 60 a month. The casual wage for a porter who carries a load for a length of about a mile is usually fifty paise and sometimes rupee one per maund.

In some places of the district, the domestic servants are paid about Rs. 25 a month with two meals a day. They have to work about ten hours a day.

For skilled labour like carpenters or blacksmiths, the daily wages are Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 a day. Motor drivers are paid Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 a month while lorry drivers are paid Rs. 100 to Rs. 125. Tailors quote various prices for preparing garments and in Chitradurga these are cheaper than in Bangalore. The municipal scavengers are paid between Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 a month. The barber's

charges are twenty-five paise for a shave and the usual rate for hair-cut is seventy-five paise.

All these rates are liable to fluctuations. When the prices of staple commodities rise, wages paid for services tend to increase proportionately.

Wages
—Rural

In the past, the wages of agricultural labourers were subject to no regulation whatsoever. The Government instituted remedial measures and fixed minimum wages for agricultural labour. The traditional occupations of village carpenter, blacksmith, well-sinker, weaver and the like are based on village self-sufficiency and the services of these people are being made use of by the agricultural population on a traditional basis, sometimes the payment being in kind. Unlike the urban occupations, the rural occupations are generally seasonal and temporary. This results in the choice of more than one occupation.

Since the introduction of "grow more food" schemes and increased incentives to agriculture, the entire labour in the fields is being paid in cash. The rates vary from Rs. 1.25 to Rs. 1.75 a day. Skilled workers are paid Rs. 2.50 to Rs. 3.50 a day.

The skilled carpenter in villages gets Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 a day, while the cobbler gets Rs. 1.25 to Rs. 1.75 a day and the blacksmith from Rs. 2.25 to Rs. 2.75.

For weeding, reaping and harvesting, an individual is paid Re. 1 to Rs. 1.37 a day. For ploughing, a wage of Rs. 1.25 to Rs. 1.75 is generally accepted.

The men do heavy manual work while the lighter side of the task is managed by women. Casual labourers are employed on daily wage basis and are paid in cash.

Standard of living

In this section of the chapter, an attempt has been made to determine the standard of living of the people from the days when the district was restored to the Wodeyars. Buchanan in his travel notes has given a graphic description of the condition of the people towards the close of the 18th century. He says "Many farmers in every part of the country are so poor that they cannot stock a farm of one plough. A man who keeps three or four ploughs is a wealthy person. Wages are extremely low." The remarks of Buchanan indicate the then prevailing low standard of living of the people of this district also.

After 1800 A.D. when a settled Government was in office, ameliorative measures were introduced to raise the standard of the masses. Before 1800, the ravages committed by invading troops

laid the country to the north of old Mysore bare. Several districts formerly prosperous, suffered heavily, due to the incessant ravages.

In 1834, the state of things improved to a certain extent. In 1861-62, the revenues of the State reached a crore of rupees. The condition of the people improved in many respects. At the time of the British occupation in 1831, the people in the district lived mostly in rural areas. Urbanisation had just set in. The number of people engaged in urban occupations rose by 50 per cent during a period of 30 years from 1831 to 1861. The new occupational pattern resulted in better wages and most of the wage-earners were above want. Except in periods of scarcity when the prices of foodgrains rose, the consumer was generally not hit hard because there was a sort of self-sufficiency in rural areas.

But with the outbreak of the Second World War, the hard hit individual was of the middle-class and the poorer sections. The low-income group and especially those with fixed incomes suffered greatly due to price-rise.

In the district, the bulk of the population cannot by any means be called wealthy. Apart from a few who are mill owners, large-scale exporters and importers, the majority are poor by modern standards. The cost of living in Chitradurga district is not readily available. However, the index figures for the State as a whole furnish a rough guide. Form 1943 and onwards, there was a steep rise in the cost of living. Taking 1939 as the base year, in 1943, the food stuffs registered a rise to 306 and the general cost of living rose to 315. In 1950, the cost of living rose to 450. In 1959-60, it was somewhere in the neighbourhood of 498 and continued to show an upward trend in 1964-65. The price increase in food articles affected the standard of living. It has been estimated that in the pre-war years, a rupee could purchase annas 16 (equal to the present 100 paise) worth of commodities. But in the year 1965, the same rupee value had fallen to about 19 naye paise. It is thus seen that an individual who in 1965 was getting a rupee a day was as good as a man who got 3 annas a day in the pre-war period.

**Higher cost
of living**

To obviate the difficulties of the enhanced cost of living, the Government and many private employing bodies instituted a scheme of dearness or high-price allowances. This is being continued even now on an enhanced scale.

But the picture is not altogether gloomy. Some sections of the population in the district like skilled personnel, labourers and artisans are earning better wages. There is full-employment for those people. There is even a dearth of skilled personnel. The introduction of prohibition has been a blessing to many members

of the poorer classes and they are said to be saving some money from their incomes which otherwise would have gone for drinking alcoholic beverages. It may be said that the increased expenses of the fixed salary groups are not as much compensated by the high-price allowances. Many of the middle-class groups have run into debt with a possible loss in standard of living.

In the urban areas, the middle-classes are the worst hit. Under the existing commodity prices, there is hardly any margin of income over expenditure, with the result that they often have to square up the deficit by borrowing.

But many producers of agricultural commodities have comparatively a better standard of living. The increased prices they obtained for their produce have helped them to clear away debts.

The rural electrification schemes and the improved transport have changed the pattern of life in rural areas. Now many villages in the district are lit by electricity and are also on the transport bus routes. Many villagers now can afford to have modern amenities. In short, it may be said that the picture of village life has now considerably changed.

Employment Exchange.

In the work of assessing the employment potential and assisting employment-seekers in getting the right type of jobs suited to them and the employers in securing the right type of personnel, the Employment Exchange plays a notable role. In the beginning, the Exchanges confined their activities to the public sector. But later on, the regulations were amended so as to bring private enterprises also under their purview. As per the Compulsory Notification of Vacancies Act, 1959, a statutory obligation is now cast on private employers employing more than 25 workers to notify all vacancies, carrying a salary of Rs. 60 and above per month, to the Exchanges. However, there is no binding on them to fill up the vacancies through the Exchanges.

It was only on 23rd June, 1959, that a District Employment Exchange was opened in Davangere to serve the needs of this district. Before that (from June 1956) the Bellary District Employment Exchange exercised jurisdiction over Chitradurga district also.

The following table indicates the number of applicants registered and the number who secured employment through the Employment Exchange in the district :

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF APPLICANTS REGISTERED IN AND NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO SECURED EMPLOYMENT THROUGH THE DISTRICT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, CHITRADURGA, FROM 1959 TO 1965.

Year	No. of applicants registered			No. of persons who secured jobs		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1959 (from 23rd June)	2,815	103	2,918	186	6	192
1960 ..	3,586	340	3,926	336	23	359
1961 ..	3,995	430	4,425	707	36	743
1962 ..	4,399	370	4,769	973	98	1,071
1963 ..	4,402	442	4,844	675	95	770
1964 ..	4,436	574	5,010	624	85	709
1965 ..	5,789	628	6,417	787	102	889
Total ..	29,422	2,887	32,309	4,288	445	4,733

Separate categorisation of the level of employment secured in different occupations has not been maintained and a survey is not yet made to assess the employment potential in each sector. The Exchanges have merely to call for applications and wait till demands are made on them to point out as to who is best qualified and experienced for the job. The Exchanges are thus clearing houses for employment-seekers.

**Community
Development
Programme**

“Community Development” is a phrase which has gained wide currency after India attained independence. In the advanced countries, it meant activities of the people in local groups and communities, wherein they gathered together over common specialised interests and through which they found democratic expression for their energy and aspirations. In the under-developed countries, the concept has grown beyond the borders of specialisation. The community development programme is one of the most significant development programmes for improving rural life under conditions of democratic planning. The basic principle of this programme as enunciated by the Planning Commission is as follows :—

“Community development is the method and rural extension the agency through which the Five-Year Plan seeks to initiate a process of transformation of the social and economic life of the villagers”.

This programme makes a comprehensive approach to the social and economic aspects of life of the rural population and includes, within its scope, activities relating to agriculture, co-operation, animal husbandry, minor irrigation, health and sanitation, social education and village industries. It enables the rural folk to put forward their efforts through village institutions organised on the basis of self-help and co-operation. The main emphasis in the programme is on increased agricultural production. Attention is also being given to the development of cottage and small-scale industries as a means of providing fuller and increasing employment, the development of co-operatives, the promotion of panchayats as the basic institutions for Local Self-Government, improved village communications, promotion of education, health and recreation in the villages and the provision of improved techniques and designs for rural housing and social education. In the beginning, community projects, each covering about 300 villages and a population of about two lakhs were launched. This created a great enthusiasm among the rural population to work for their economic and social uplift, on a programme of aided self-help. The demand for extension of the programme to other areas also increased. It was felt necessary to give meaning to this newly aroused consciousness, despite the country's limited resources of finance and trained personnel. The Government, therefore, decided to introduce another programme called the National Extension Service which was

somewhat less intensive in character. Thus, the programme was carried out in three stages, *viz.*, the N.E.S. Stage, the C.D. Stage and the Post-Intensive Stage. The N.E.S. Stage extended over three years during which a relatively less comprehensive programme was executed within a budget ceiling of Rs. 4 lakhs and with a limited staff. This was followed by another three years of intensive community development with a fuller complement of staff and a provision of Rs. 8 lakhs. Thereafter, the Block entered the Post-Intensive stage, when only Rs. 30,000 were annually available.

The programme was rephased from 1st April 1958. The **Revised** distinction between the three phases of operation, *viz.*, N.E.S., C.D. **Pattern** and the Post-Intensive was abolished. The new programme envisaged an intensive development over a longer period. In order that the development activities in the rural areas are intensive, continuous and of substantial duration, the programme is now being implemented in two stages, *viz.*, Stage I and Stage II of five years' duration. As a result of the revised pattern, a staggering of the plan coverage was also made. The new arrangement implied an automatic conversion of the existing N.E.S. Blocks into C.D. Blocks with an increased budget provision. The funds provided for the first and second stages are Rs. 12 lakhs and Rs. 5 lakhs respectively for each Block. Stage I is the intensive development phase in which the people's participation is promoted as the method connected with the formulation of plans for their respective areas.

The success attained in Stage I will be the evidence of growth and functioning of self-reliant rural communities. Accordingly, Stage II, which is the Post-Intensive Phase, has been designed to intensify the operation of the method of community development in its fuller amplitude and the comparatively small schematic budget provides only for such items in which the emphasis is more on community development rather than on developmental programmes as such. In view of the renewed emphasis on agricultural production, each new Block allotted had a one-year period of pre-extension activity exclusively in the field of agriculture. Provision has been made for one Block Development Officer, six Extension Officers, one Social Education Organiser, one Mukhya Sevika, ten trained gramasevaks and two gramasevikas for each Block.

In consonance with the all-India programme, the community development programme in Mysore was started on 2nd October 1952. The first series of N.E.S. Blocks were started on 2nd October 1953 in as many as 17 taluks and in Chitradurga district, Harihar was the first taluk to have a Block. The next taluk to be covered by the National Extension Service Block was Holalkere followed by the Jagalur Block, which were started on 2nd October 1954 and 1st April 1956 respectively. The Molakalmuru Block was opened on 2nd October 1957 and the next two Blocks to be

inaugurated were Davangere and Hosadurga which were opened in October 1956 and April 1958 respectively. Afterwards, the programme was extended to Chalakere, Chitradurga and Hiriyur. The Table on the next page gives particulars of date of starting and expenditure incurred for the period from 1961-62 to 1964-65 in respect of each Block in the district :—

STATEMENT SHOWING EXPENDITURE INCURRED BY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS IN CHITRADURGA DISTRICT FROM 1961-62 TO 1964-65

Name of Block	Date of inauguration	Block head-quarters	Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	Irrigation and Reclamation	Health and Sanitation	Education	Social Education	Communications	Rural Arts and Crafts	Rural Housing
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Chitradurga I ..	1-10-1960	2,30,346	42,405	1,04,170	60,403	19,777	17,976	850	16,124	17,256
Chitradurga II ..	1-4-1961	1,42,144	32,057	..	28,104	19,402	11,086	1,950	18,395	93,752
Challakere I ..	1-4-1960	2,73,430	40,301	..	63,718	16,150	26,605	6,529	19,699	28,906
Challakere II ..	1-4-1960	1,33,178	30,882	10,562	32,998	11,490	8,837	17,842	24,145	17,842
Hiriyur I ..	1-10-1962	91,736	15,521	5,000	2,858	3,000	4,803	..
Hiriyur II ..	1-10-1962	79,561	18,619	4,539	4,500	2,917	4,794	..
Molakalmuru ..	2-10-1957	2,18,492	28,963	61,652	32,033	21,280	28,750	13,983	45,982	10,184
Jagalur ..	1-4-1956	89,131	34,349	93	63,034	17,313	33,004	27,049	31,250	12,768
Davangere ..	2-10-1956	11,547	8,113	5,547	19,417	15,345	11,396	8,093	12,283	16,586
Holalkere ..	2-10-1954	1,71,434	29,883	9,119	35,919	24,425	27,093	25,484	14,142	6,166
Hosadurga ..	1-4-1958	30,303	26,400	1,34,250	34,579	26,833	40,017	43,951	31,263	64,045
Harihar ..	2-10-1953	2,38,564	30,777	37,860	56,317	1,20,414	59,024	83,082	1,08,537	1,91,598