

CHAPTER 8

ECONOMIC TRENDS

To understand the economic conditions of a region, it is necessary to study the region's natural and economic resources, man-power, employment opportunities, standard of living, urbanisation, rates of saving, district's income, district's consumer price index etc. In this chapter, an attempt is made to give a broad account of the factors which influence the district's economy. Higher emphasis has been laid on the changes that occurred in these decades covering the period from 1960-61 to 1991-92. In Dharwad district, agriculture was predominant till 1950 and in later years, industries started growing and the process of industrialisation gained momentum.

The details of population growth in the district during the period 1901-1991 were as under. The district's population was 12,47,340 in 1901 and 35,03,150 in 1991; it recorded a rise by 180.85 percent. The density of population increased from 142 to 255 (79.5 percent) during the period from 1961 to 1991. The density of population (255) was higher than the state's density (235) in 1991. The proportion of workers to total population was 42 percent in 1960-61 and there was no change in that proportion in 1992-93. Similarly there was no increase in the proportion of sown area to total geographical area.

The proportion of net sown area to the total sown area of the district recorded a fall from 96 percent in 1960-61 to 86 percent in 1990-91. From this, one can understand that 10 percent of the area remained unsown, inspite of it being fit for sowing. But the proportion of the net irrigated area to the net sown area increased from 5.19 percent in 1900-01 to 15 percent after 30 years. The district's total income increased by 50 percent between 1970-71 and 1974-75. The changes in district's per capita income (at current prices) during the period from 1960-61 to 1991-92 are as under: it increased from Rs. 257 in 1960-61 to Rs 586 in 1970-71; from Rs. 820 in 1975-76 to Rs. 1,288 in 1980-81; from Rs. 1,904 in 1985-86 to Rs. 3,705 in 1990-91; and to Rs. 5,108 in 1991-92. percentage wise, the per capita income recorded a rise by 128 percent between 1960-61 and 1970-71, by 128 percent between 1970-71 and 1980-81, by 187 percent between:1980-81 to 1990-91 and by 38 percent between 1990-91 to1991-92. From this it may be inferred that the phenomenal increase in the per capita income during the decade of 1980-81 to 1990-91 was owing to factors such as industrialisation, increase in agricultural resources etc. See Table No. 8.1

Table 8.1 : District Income and Income Indices 1960-61 to 1991-92

Sl.No.	Particulars		1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1991-92
1.	At Current Prices	Rs.in						
	District Income	lakh	4,970	13,585	37,548	61,609	1,29,162	1,22,466
	Per Capita Income	Rs.	257	586	1,288	1,904	3,705	5,108
2.	At Constant Prices (1980-81)	Rs.in						
	District Income	lakh	-	-	-	40,667	55,663	69,017
	Percapita Income	Rs.	-	-	-	1,257	1,597	1,949
3.	Share of District Income in State Income	percent						
	At Current prices		-	-	6.7	6.0	6.1	6.8
	At Constant Prices		-	-	-	6.0	6.1	6.7
4.	Index of District Income							
	At current Prices		-	-	100	164	344	482
	At constant prices		-	-	-	108	148	784
5.	Index of District per capita income							
	At current prices		-	-	100	148	288	396
	At constant prices		-	-	-	98	124	151

Source : Estimates of District Income of Karnataka, Department of economics and Statistics 1994, PP 6, 7

District income is contributed by different sectors. The details of income contributed by some sectors during 1960-61 to 1991-92 are given in Table No. 8.2 and 8.3

Table 8.2 : District Income by some sectors : 1960-61 to 1991-92 (current price)

Sl.No.	Sectors	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1991-92	percent increase for the period 1980-81 to 1991-92
1.	Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	2,733*	5,999*	16,910	17,475	37,250	68,462	305
2.	Forestry	24	49	513	2,274	3,836	4,656	807
3.	Fishing	3	37	47	74	87	289	876
4.	Mining	0.05	3.04	5	19	2	2	-40
5.	Primary Sector	-	-	17,457	19,842	41,175	73,409	320
6.	Manufacturing							
	a) Registered	-	-	2,606	6,248	13,040	14,693	464
	b) Un-registered	-	-	2,161	3,484	7,974	11,833	448
7.	Construction (Building)	-	-	1,974	4,435	8,012	10,303	422

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8. Electricity & water supply	-	-	597	1,578	3,695	4,791	702	
9. Railways	-	-	107	335	531	597	458	
10. Transport	-	-	1,041	2,707	5,534	5,660	444	
11. Storage	-	-	12	41	81	100	733	
12. Communication	-	-	255	388	1,279	1,630	540	
13. Trade and Hotel Industry	-	-	3,979	6,772	16,891	23,049	480	
14. Business	-	-	1,390	3,965	7,772	10,082	625	
15. Public Administration	226	333	1,433	3,161	7,013	6,425	352	
16. Other Services	-	-	2,269	4,927	9,953	11,522	407	

*Excludes Animal husbandary

Source : Estimates of District Income of Karnataka, Department of Economics and Statistics- 1994 (pp. 11, 12)

Table 8.3 : Sectoral contribution of income in Dharwad district at constant prices (1980-81 prices)

Sl.No.	Sector	1985-86	1990-91	1991-92
				Rs. in lakhs
1.	Agricultural and Animal Husbandry	13,207	16,054	25,609
2.	Forestry	482	508	498
3.	Fisheries	56	61	185
4.	Mining	9	-	1
5.	Primary Sector	13,754	16,623	26,293
6.	Manufacturing			
	a) Registered	3,901	6,740	7,146
	b) Unregistered	2,393	3,392	4,584
7.	Construction (Building)	2,370	2,635	2,865
8.	Electricity and water supply	853	858	905
9.	Railways	126	138	146
10.	Transport	1,438	1,968	1,820
11.	Storage	22	33	38
12.	Communication	253	276	325
13.	Trade and Hotel Industry	4,923	8,348	9,792
14.	Business	2,600	3,454	4,385
15.	Public Administration	2,040	2,959	2,609
16.	Other Services	3,206	4,360	4,520

Source : Estimates of District Income of Karnataka Department of Economics and Statistics, 1994 (pp. 15-16)

District income refers to the total value of all the goods and services in the district. This kind of income may have been contributed by the people of the district or by outsiders. It is very difficult to have access to the primary data required to compute district income. For this reason, some times,

the statistics pertaining to the state are also applied to the district. It is said that in 1991-92, a greater part of the state's income was contributed by Bangalore, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dakshina Kannada, Dharwad, and Mysore districts. As far as per capita income is concerned (at current prices), Kodagu had the highest per capita income of Rs.10810 whereas Bidar had the lowest per capita income of Rs. 3725 in 1991-92 and Dharwad district, with Rs. 5108 as its per capita income, was in the 10th position. District witnessed an annual average growth of 7.6 percent in the district income; and an annual average growth of : 4.7 percent. in the district per capita income during 1980-81

The highest growth rate in district income of 11.4 percent was recorded by Bangalore district, whereas the lowest growth of 3.8 percent was recorded by Bidar district. Dharwad district occupied the 7th position. Similarly, during the period from 1980-81 to 1991-92 Belgaum district recorded the highest growth rate in district per capita income of 7.3 percent, whereas the lowest rate 1.7 percent was recorded by Kodagu. Dharwad district was in the 4th position. We notice an increase of 226 percent in district income at current prices and 296 percent in per capita income during the decade of 1980-81 to 1991-92 in the district. The generation of income in all the districts is not uniform; it is more in some districts and less in some others. But when we observe the state income, we do not notice any significant increase in the percentage of the income of the districts. The details of grants allocated to different developmental programmes under plan in the district for the period from 1987-88 to 1990-91 are given in Table 8.4. During the period, we observe an increase of 577 percent in co-operative sector, 483.95 percent in minor irrigation, 273 percent in fisheries and only 3.9 percent in family welfare sector. But the grant allocated to food and nutrition sector and rural water supply sector, declined by 69.84 percent and 16.28 percent respectively. In this regard, it is to be pointed out, that with the establishment of Zilla Parishads, perceptible progress has been achieved in different sectors under the plans of the Government. The related data are given in Table 8.4 (See Table 8.2 also)

Table 8.4 : Sectorwise expenditure of Plan Grants on different development programmes in Dharwad district 1987-88 to 1990-91

Sl.No.	Sector	1987-88 Grants spent (Rs. in lakhs)	1988-89 Grants spent (Rs. in lakhs)	1989-90 Grants spent (Rs. in lakhs)	1990-91 Grants spent (Rs. in lakhs)	percentage increase in fouryears
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Primary and Secondary Education	101.33	98.90	161.14	150.11	+ 48.13
2.	Adult Education	14.73	11.81	16.46	14.43	-
3.	Sports and Youth Services	0.50	0.50	2.35	2.40	+ 380
4.	Medical and Health Services	57.93	48.44	68.21	82.43	+ 42.30
5.	Indian Medicine	0.26	-	-	-	-
6.	Family Welfare	172.12	154.04	167.09	178.93	+ 3.9
7.	Rural Water Supply	309.07	400.02	348.17	258.74	- 16.28
8.	Housing	115.46	50.50	-	12.00	-
9.	S.C., S.Ts Welfare	18.42	34.04	37.14	39.90	+ 116.61
10.	Backward Class Welfare	49.02	23.84	27.32	32.70	- 33.29
11.	Special Component Programme for SCs	56.73	121.71	121.70	135.80	+ 139.37

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Women and Child Development	82.08	94.22	97.25	109.47	+ 33.36
13.	Nutrition	110.01	53.22	45.02	33.17	- 69.84
14.	Agriculture	143.37	143.28	123.17	140.09	- 2.28
15.	Horticulture	7.46	13.71	18.32	22.62	+ 203.21
16.	Soil Conservation	137.81	64.39	79.42	69.33	- 49.69
17.	Animal Husbandary	17.74	31.30	36.20	65.58	+ 269.67
18.	Fisheries	2.15	9.17	11.82	8.02	+ 273.02
19.	Forestry	118.56	98.59	118.36	117.90	-
20.	Co-operation	2.31	124.52	169.92	15.64	+ 577.05
21.	Rural Development and Employment	1080.30	1388.10	1346.81	1424.81	+ 31.89
22.	Minor Irrigation	4.05	14.29	19.50	23.65	+ 483.95
23.	Sericulture	29.23	37.79	39.25	52.88	+ 80.91
24.	Rural and Small Industries	40.75	27.67	34.68	31.53	- 22.6
25.	Roads and Bridges	38.88	103.13	115.61	118.84	+ 205.65
26.	District Level Sub-Plan	35.97	-	18.94	16.62	+ 53.97

Source : Zilla Parishat Report

1. **Trysem** : Under this programme rural youth is given training in self-employment. This programme is a part of IRDP (Integrated Rural Development Programme). Its objective is to train the rural youth living below the poverty line in the age group of 18 and 35 years in different trades, technical skills, and after training, to provide facilities to engage themselves in self- employment in their own places. The selected candidates under this programme are given training for 3 to 9 months and during the period of training, they are paid a sum of Rs. 300 per month as stipend. During the year 1992-93, 1375 candidates were given training and an expenditure of Rs. 37.38 lakhs was incurred.

2. **Seed Money Assistance Programme to small industries** : Industrialists who seek loans from banks or financial institutions to start their own units, are required to invest their own share to an extent of 17.5 percent or 25 percent of the total estimated cost of the projects. But some industrialists, with all their experience and eligibilities, may not be in a position to contribute their share. In such cases, the government meets the shortage in the form of seed money assistance (loan). This programme is applicable only to small industries; and to places where population is below one lakh (1971) and where the total cost of machinery is less than Rs. 2 lakhs per unit.

3. **Interest Subsidy to artisans** : If the rate of interest on the composite loans availed by artisans, departmentally trained candidates and hereditary professionals is higher than 7 percent, this scheme makes a provision for the payment of interest subsidy up to three years subject to a maximum of 5 percent.

4. **Special Component Scheme**: This scheme is available to people belonging to scheduled caste only. Under this scheme, the persons/candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes are trained, Each one of them is given free tools worth Rs.1000(Maximum) and, a monthly stipend of Rs. 250.

5. **Apiculture Development Programme:** Under this scheme, the rural youth are given training for 2 months and during the period of training are paid a monthly stipend of Rs. 200. and after the completion of training, the trained candidates are provided with tools required for bee keeping at 50 percent concession.

6. **Western Ghats Development Programme:** As per this scheme, economically backward persons in the watershed areas of Dharwad taluk are given training in specific trades and are paid a monthly stipend of Rs. 200.

7. **Training for Handloom Weavers:** This programme is sponsored by the central government to increase the number of weavers in weavers' co-operative societies, and train the weavers to weave cloth in improved looms. The candidates are paid a monthly stipend of Rs. 250 and the trainers are paid Rs. 500 as honorarium (per month).

8. **Group Weaving Centres:** Under this scheme, handloom co-operative societies are given subsidies to construct buildings and to buy instruments (machinery /tools). They are also given working capital and subsidy.

9. **Supply of Improved Looms and Instruments:** This is a centrally sponsored scheme. Its aim is to provide loans to weavers to buy improved looms and tools/instruments.

10. **Dye House:** The aim of this scheme is to provide loan to construct building, to buy tools/ machinery, and also administrative expenses and working capital.

11. **Group Housing Colony:** This scheme extends facilities/ assistance through co-operative societies to develop group housing colonies to the members of economically stable Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies.

12. **Supervisory Grant to Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Societies:** Under this centrally sponsored scheme, financial assistance is extended for appointing a paid secretary to handloom weavers' co-operative society for three years. (at decreasing rates)

13. **Government's Share Capital in Handloom Co-operative Societies:** This is a centrally sponsored scheme.

14. **Capital Loan (share) to New Members:** As per this scheme, to enable weavers to become members of handloom co-operative societies afresh, they are provided with a loan facility of 90 percent per share of Rs. 100.

15. **Saving Fund Scheme:** The members of handloom weavers' co-operative societies are to contribute 6 percent of their output (earning) to the societies towards this scheme.

16. **Group Insurance to Master Weavers:** The objective of this scheme is to extend group insurance to all handloom weavers from 1-1-1991.

17. **Power Looms:** On the basis of the recommendations of the managers of small scale industries department, the State's Textile Authority issues certificates.

18. Industrial Co operative Societies : Under this scheme, working capital and supervisory grants are provided.

The following facts emerge when we examine the plan expenditure on developmental programmes in the district. (Table No. 8.4). The expenditure incurred on sectors such as co-operatives, sports and youth services recorded a rise by 300 percent. The expenditure incurred on animal husbandry, fisheries, roads, bridges and horticulture recorded a rise by over 200 percent. But no significant increase is observed in sectors such as family welfare, women and child development, and rural development. Grants expended on forest sector have not increased. No increase is observed in the forest sector because, the development programmes of forest department are being executed by the forest department. Grants expended on sectors such as rural water supply, backward classes welfare, nutrition (food), agriculture and soil conservation have actually declined. The reason for reduction in grants expenditure in certain sectors is due to the expenditure made through the Zilla Parishat.

Prices

Dharwad district did experience economic fluctuations during the 19th century. The American Civil War and the Industrial Revolution in England, affected the textile industry and cottage industries of (salt, paper, oil) the district. The district's economy was also influenced by factors such as frequenting famines, epidemics, plague, and cholera, roads improvement, construction of railways, post and telegraph system and great wars had their impact on the economy of the district as well as on its agriculture, industry, employment situation, money transaction etc. The changes that occurred in the prices of principal food crops like jowar and rice during the period from 1800 to 1880 are given in the table below.

Table 8.5 - Changes in the prices of major food grains

			Kgs. per rupee		
Year	Jowar	Rice	Year	Jowar	Rice
1800	51	24.5	1850	71.4	34
1810	49.5	25.5	1860	41	18.6
1820	28.2	23.6	1870	18.6	7.7
1830	55.5	31	1880	20.9	12.3
1840	58.0	27.3			

Source : Economic life, Choksy

In case of jowar, we observe that its price increased by 50 percent in 1820 and subsequently declined. Further we notice that its price did not record a rise upto 1850, increased in 1860 and again increased by 50 percent in 1870 and 1880. But in the case of rice, its price, more or less remained stable during 1800-1850. We observe that in a matter of 50 years, its price recorded a fall by 40 percent. This kind of fluctuations in the prices of essential commodities are indicative of the economic trends in the district. An attempt is made here to give a brief account of such changes. It is learnt that owing to the impact of revenue settlement made in Hubli of Dharwad district during the period from 1843 to 1845, the farmers became the victims of severe poverty (Choksy : Economic Life of Karnataka,

p.26). Of the regions that suffered this kind of poverty, Kod (now in Hirekerur taluk) is a good example. It was one of the fertile taluks in the then Bombay Karnataka. As per the report of George Pingete, a traveller, the land in this region was not sown after 1848; paddy fields were converted into forests; irrigation tanks were totally silted. Once a prosperous region, was transformed into a village of a few huts. It is said that higher taxes might have been the cause for the poverty of the region. It is also said that with the implementation of new revenue system, the condition in this region improved and with it industries came up.

The prices of some food grains for the period from 1848-1878 are given here:

Sl.No.	Year	Jowar	Rice	Wheat	Dhal
1	1848-1857	122	64	98	60
2	1858-67	60	30	46	30
3	1869-77	52	26	30	22
4	1878	20	16	10	14

(Pounds per Rupee) (2.2 pounds = 1.k.g)

The average price of jowar was 122 pounds per rupee from 1848 to 1857, but by 1878 (in 30 years) it became 20 pounds per rupee (15 percent of what it was). It is said that the wars, (The American Civil War) and the import of gold into Bombay province caused prices to rise in this province. Apart from this, because of the cotton boom, the price of food grains fell and then rose.

When we observe the price index in Dharwad, the price of jowar which was 14 1/4 seers per rupee in 1865 rose to 19 seers per rupee in 1875. Similarly the prices of wheat and rice had also declined. More land came to be sown with cotton owing to increase in the demand for cotton. As a result, all the fallow land came to be transformed into cultivable land. People spent their profits they got by extending agricultural operations, and again they became debtors which induced them to go in for loans to undertake extensive cultivation.

The changes in prices that occurred from 1865 to 1875 are presented here.

	Seers per rupee		
	1865	1874	1875
Wheat	9 1/4	20	26-27
Jowar	12 1/2	23	29
Rice	7 3/4	15	20-21

Dharwad district experienced significant change in the economic life/conditions of its people during the second half of the 19th century, mainly because of the boom in cotton production. Between 1876-1878, the district was affected by severe famine. The prices of essential commodities went up and life became unbearable for the poor. Notwithstanding the relief measures instituted by the government, people began to migrate from the district. However, with the rainfall, in May 1877, people came back, condition improved. The price of jowar was 4 1/2 seers per rupee in August

1877 and by November it was 14 1/2 seers per rupee. Famine disappeared after 1879-80, and the years followed were favourable economically. (Table 8.6)

Table 8.6 : Prices of selected essential goods 1895-96 to 1900-1901

Sl.No.	Year	Jowar	Wheat	Rice	Blackgram	Tordhal	Ghee	Salt
		Re-Anna Pai	Re-Anna Pai	Re-Anna Pai	Re-Anna Pai	Re-Anna Pai	Re-Anna Pai	Re-Anna Pai
1.	1895-96	1-11-5	2-0-9	3-7-9	3-1-5	4-8-7	34-4-10	3-7-3
2.	1896-97	1-11-9	3-0-9	3-4-11	3-4-10	4-0-5	33-9-5	3-5-3
3.	1897-98*	3-4-5	5-1-9	4-4-0	4-12-2	5-10-5	30-14-6	3-7-2
4.	1898-99	2-1-1	3-11-2	3-2-8	3-9-2	4-0-6	34-0-4	3-9-6
5.	1899-1900	2-1-7	2-14-8	3-5-11	2-13-4	3-2-2	28-0-10	4-3-5
6.	1900-1901	3-12-0	4-9-2	4-9-6	4-12-9	5-6-4	34-15-2	3-11-6

* (1897-98 Famine year) price per Maund (40 sers) one rupee = 16 anna, one anna = 12 paise (kasu)

Source : (Economic life of Karnataka, Choksy)

But, from 1897-98 onwards, the district was constantly exposed to the epidemic plague which took a toll of more than two lakh persons. Plague did make its appearance in 1910-1911 also both in Dharwad and Belgaum districts simultaneously. Malaria also made its appearance. Owing to all these reasons, the farmers, instead of engaging themselves in farming activities in villages migrated to towns/cities to make their living as labourers. It is said that as a result of this, some improvement in the standard of living of the poor was also visible. With the connection of Gadag by rail business improved.

By 1915, prices declined because of rich harvest. The price of cotton rose, and the farmers got higher price to the extent of 30 to 75 percent. But the prices of imported goods went up. For example, the price of match box recorded a rise from 13 annas to one rupee six paise for 144 boxes.

Table 8.7 : Prices of selected food grains for the period from 1913-14 to 1937-38

Sl.No.	Year	Price : No. of seers per rupee					
		Jowar	Bajra	Wheat	Rice	Jaggery	Cotton
1.	1913-14	13	11	10	7 1/2	5 3/4	1 3/4
2.	1918-19	4	4	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	-
3.	1922-23	10	8	7	4 1/2	3 1/2	1
4.	1924-25	8	7	5	5 1/2	3 1/2	1
5.	1928-29	10 1/2	8	7	6	4 3/4	1 1/4
6.	1930-31	16	13 1/2	9	7 1/2	6 1/2	2
7.	1933-34	17 1/4	15 3/4	10 1/2	12 1/2	10	-
8.	1937-38	17	13	10	10	8 1/4	2 1/2

Source : (Economic life of Karnataka, Choksy)

We observe an increase in prices during the second world war (1939-45) and their subsequent fall there after. The unstable conditions in the textile mills in Bombay caused changes in the price of cotton. However, the years there after experienced price stability for some time. The price situation after 1960 and some economic indicators/ indices are given in this chapter.

Standard of living

If we examine the trends in the wholesale and retail prices of consumer goods from 1960-61, in Dharwad district the striking fact that emerges is an increase in the cost of living. The monthly expenditure of a small middle class family consisting of husband, wife and two children in 1960 was like this. (these details were obtained from a private family): house rent approximately Rs. 20-30; children's education (upto secondary level) Rs. 5, consumer goods (rice, sugar etc) approximately Rs. 40; and medical expenses approximately Rs. 10; and other expenses Rs. 15. The total expenditure per month approximately was Rs.100. But this total expenditure was Rs.200 in 1970-71, Rs. 500 in 1980-81, Rs. 1200 in 1990-91, and by 1994 it reached Rs. 1800 mark approximately. The expenditure details in 1994 were like this; house rent Rs.500-600; children's education- Rs. 200-300; consumer goods -Rs. 700; and medical and other expenses- Rs.200. The goods which were regarded as luxury goods such as radio, television and two-wheelers, have been found in large numbers in towns and cities in recent decades. The expenditure details given above are applicable to Dharwad-Hubli cities only. The standard of living in rural areas has also been improving. The details of prices of consumer goods (which throw light on standard of living) prevailing in Dharwad market for the years 1970-71, 1980-81, 1990-91, and 1992-93 are given in Table 8.8.

Table 8.8 : Prices of selected agricultural produces in Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee, Dharwad 1970-71 to 1992-93

Sl.No.	Crops	Price per quintal in Rupees			
		Average price			
		1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1992-93
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Cotton				
	Jayadhara	-	518.00	1051	835
	Lakshmi	-	480.00	-	-
	Varalakshmi	-	531.00	-	-
	DCH	-	-	1150	1350
2.	Groundnut	122	295	810	711
3.	Kusube (Safflower)	-	335	840	815
4.	Bengal gram	105	375	750	835
5.	Tur gram	87	260	720	740
6.	Green gram	105	320	730	950
7.	Black gram	110	205	-	640
8.	Agasi (Linseed)	135	412	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Castor (cast)	125	270	-	-
10.	Onion	24	65	-	210
11.	Jowar	65	175 (white)	260(white)	390
12.	Wheat	102	230	415	410
13.	Paddy	69	115	-	-
14.	Rice	118	210	-	-
15.	Coriander seeds	260	480	825	-
16.	Alasandhi (cowpea)	90	289	670	680
17.	Dry Chillies	380	650	-	-
18.	Jaggery	-	350	400	608
19.	Potato	-	180	250	130
20.	Betel leaves (Andige)	-	-	220	538

Source : Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee, Dharwad

The price of jowar in 1960-61 was Rs. 65 per quintal, and at that price, 35,728 quintals arrived at the Dharwad Market. In 1970-71, its average price was Rs. 150 per quintal and at that price only 20,703 quintals came to the market and there was a reduction of 15,025 quintals in the arrivals at the market during this period.

Wholesale Prices

Wholesale prices rose between 1989-90 and 1990-91. The wholesale prices of principal food grains like rice, wheat, jowar, ragi, bajra, the prices of pulses like bengal gram, green gram, tur dhal, black gram, the prices of oil seeds like groundnut, groundnut oil, coconut oil, in 1990-91 were higher than those in 1989-90. During this year (1990-91), the average price per quintal of superior quality rice was Rs. 600, medium quality rice was Rs. 500, ordinary quality rice was Rs. 300, wheat was Rs. 425, jowar was Rs. 300, ragi was Rs. 180, and bajra was Rs. 200.

Of the pulses, the price of tur dhal on an average rose from Rs. 1,200 per quintal in 1989 to Rs. 1,530 per quintal in 1990, and of black gram from Rs. 1,025 per quintal in 1989 to Rs. 1,235 per quintal in 1990.

In the case of oil seeds, the price of groundnut was Rs. 1,500 per quintal, and *kusube* was Rs. 900 per quintal. The prices of groundnut oil and coconut oil which were Rs. 2800 and Rs. 3500 per quintal in 1989 rose to Rs. 3500 and Rs. 4600 per quintal respectively in 1990. On an average, the prices per quintal of sugar, jaggery (superior) and jaggery (ordinary) were Rs. 850, Rs. 600 and Rs. 450 respectively.

Retail prices

A similar trend in retail prices was also noticed. The prices in 1990-91 were higher than those in 1989-90. The price of superior rice rose from Rs. 6 to Rs. 6.50, of medium quality rice rose to Rs. 5.50, of ordinary rice rose to Rs. 4.50 per kg. The price of wheat rose from Rs. 4.50 to Rs. 5 per kg. The prices per kg of jowar, ragi, bajra, turdhal, black gram, bengal gram, green gram (dhal) groundnut,

red chillies, groundnut oil, coconut oil, onion, sugar, superior quality jaggery, ordinary grade jaggery, and peas were Rs. 3.50, Rs. 2.50, Rs. 2.50, Rs. 16.50, Rs. 13, Rs. 11, Rs. 12, Rs. 17, Rs. 30, Rs. 36, Rs. 47, Rs. 3, Rs. 8.50, Rs. 6, Rs. 4.50, and Rs. four respectively. The price of one coconut was Rs. 3.50.

Table 8.9 : Wholesale and Retail prices of Food-Grains (1992-93)

Sl.No.	Particulars	Whole sale Price per quintal in Rupees		Retail Price per kg. in Rupees	
1.	Rice (Superior)	650	- 700	7-10	7-20
2.	Rice (Medium)	600	- 650	6-45	6-50
3.	Rice (Ordinary)	550	- 600	6-00	6-40
4.	Rice (Boiled)	560	- -	6-10	6-20
5.	Ragi	310	- 330	3-70	3-80
6.	Wheat (White)	530	- 550	6-00	6-10
7.	Wheat (Red)	500	- 560	5-60	5-70
8.	Jowar (Hybrid)	300	- 330	3-80	3-90
9.	Jowar (White)	420	- 450	5-10	5-20
10.	Turgram	1500	- 1520		16-00
11.	Groundnut Oil	2675	- 2700		30-00
12.	Coconut Oil	5235	- 5250		61-00
13.	Sugar (Open Market)	1029	- 1050		10-50
14.	Jaggery	660	- 700		7-50
15.	Dry Chillies	3,300	- 3,400		38-00
16.	Onion	310	- 350		4-00
17.	Potato	290	- 300		4-00
18.	Coconut (Big size per thousand)	4,250	- 4,300		5-50

(Per Coconut)

Source : Department of Economics and Statistics

The geographical area of Dharwad district is 13,78,200 hectares, and it constitutes 7.23 percent of the state's total geographical area. Its forest area is 8.20 percent as against the state's forest area of 15.92 percent, and is less than the National area of 20.60 percent. The forest covered in the district increased from 1,11,800 hectares in 1955-56 to 11,60,463 hectares in 1980-81, and to 11,02,777 hectares in 1990-92. As a result, there has been no significant increase in the net sown area. The recent decades have witnessed reduction in net sown area. The changes in crops and prices are discussed here.

Jowar : In 1990-91 the average price of jowar was Rs. 220 per quintal, and the quantity that arrived at the market was 83,850 quintals, in 1992-93, the average price was Rs. 390 and the quantity that arrived at market was 14,297 quintals. The wholesale price of jowar recorded a rise from Rs. 65 to Rs. 390 (500 percent) between 1970-71 and 1992-93. Similarly the retail prices of all goods went up approximately by 300-400 percent. At the same time the income also recorded a significant increase. A farmer, for instance, who used to get Rs. 3,250 for 50 quintals in 1960-61 got Rs. 13,750 in 1992-

93. But, there was also a significant increase in the cost of production. In view of the increase in the income of the farmer by 410 percent, he experienced improvement in standard of living, despite rise in prices. The farmer had put a lot of effort to market his crop. It was difficult to sell his produce without the assistance of middlemen. As such, of the price paid by the consumers, only 30-40 percent reached the farmers and the remaining 60-70 percent went to the middlemen. The Agricultural Produce Marketing Committees have been helping the farmers to sell their products, these days.

In the recent decades, industrial activity has been increasing in Hubli city, and the number of institutions which provide assistance to those who establish industries, has been increasing. They include, Commercial Banks, Grameena Banks, Karnataka State Finance Corporation, Karnataka Industrial Co-operative Bank, etc. Upto 1992, the Karnataka State Finance Corporation alone had extended assistance to 4,918 units involving a sum of Rs. 9,946.73 lakhs. This has caused increase in the purchase of luxury goods on the one hand, and increase in the prices of some consumer goods on the other.

Land value

The extent of dry land (*Khushki*) is more in Dharwad district and it is being traded more. The details of land traded in the district from 1960-61 to 1991-92 (Taluk-wise) are given in Table 8.10.

In Byadgi-taluk, in 1970-71 land to the extent of 1268 acres was traded at Rs. 544 per acre, and later in 1990-91, only 239 acres were sold at an average price of Rs. 6778 per acre. In Gadag taluk, in 1965-66, 6532 acres were sold at Rs. 375 per acre, and later in 1991-92, 1637 acres were sold at Rs. 9473 per acres.

In Haveri taluk, in 1970-71, 884 acres were sold at Rs. 918 per acre and later in 1991-92, the selling price was Rs. 10,901 per acre. In Dharwad taluk the average price per acre was Rs. 405, and Rs. 11,276 in 1970-71 and 1991-92 respectively. In Hangal taluk the average price per acre was Rs. 614 in 1970-71 and went up to Rs. 4,671 at which 821 acres were sold. In 1990-91 in Hirekerur taluk, 5,554 acres of land was sold at an average price of Rs. 350 in 1965-66 and in 1991-92 (December) the average price was Rs. 5,836 per acre, and 1,503 acres were sold for Rs. 87.72 lakh.

In Hubli taluk, in 1960-61, 1,186 acres were sold at an average price of Rs. 524 per acre, and the corresponding figures for 1991-92 were, 1976 acres and Rs.14,080 respectively.

In 1991-92 the highest price for dry land per acre, (average price) was Rs. 14,080 in Hubli, whereas the lowest average price of Rs. 3,444 prevailed in Mundargi taluk. We observe an increase in the land price in all taluks between 1954 and 1975. The increase in land price in the district in three decades (taluk-wise) is given here:- *Kalghatgi*:- Dryland : 61.87 times, Haveri : 39.78 times, Savanur : 37.72 times, Dharwad : 31.40 times, Shiggaon : 31.19 times, Hangal : 30.42 times, Hubli : 26.87 times, Gadag : 25.88 times, Shirahatti : 25.41 times, Byadgi : 24.54 times, Hirekerur : 23.34 times, Kundgol : 21.72 times, Ranibennur : 20.05 times, Irrigated land is sold more in the taluks of *Kalghatgi*, Nargund, and Savanur. The taluk-wise details of land traded in Dharwad district from 1960-61 to 1991-92 are given in Table 8.10. The land traded recorded a rise by 37.72 times in 20 years in Savanur taluk, by 39.78 times in Haveri taluk in 30 years, and by 61 times in Kalghatgi taluk:

Table 8.10 : Selling Price of land per acre (dry land)

Sl.No.	Taluks	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1991-92	Increased by no. of times in relation to the year 1960-61
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Byadgi	318	554	2385	3969	6778	7804	24.54
2.	Dharwad	358	405	1076	6021	9346	11276	31.40
3.	Gadag	366	760	1801	5415	7197	9473	25.88
4.	Hangal	193	64	1776	3075	4671	5872	30.42
5.	Haveri	274	918	2159	4216	9386	10901	39.78
6.	Hirekerur	250	500	1000	2558	4500	5836	23.34
7.	Hubli	524	1374	4173	8040	12317	14080	26.87
8.	Kalghatgi	294	875	2020	4210	8985	18190	61.87
9.	Kundgol	444	842	3372	7894	12335	9646	21.72
10.	Mundargi	-	-	1073	1541	2834	3444	4.14
11.	Nargund	-	-	-	4105	7696	10880	1.54
12.	Navalgund	374	1000	3498	-	-	-	-
13.	Ranebennur	444	870	1930	4541	7368	8885	20.05
14.	Ron	366	583	1701	2583	5032	6721	18.36
15.	Savanur	-	266	1995	3948	6994	10034	37.72
16.	Shiggaon	327	735	2190	3036	7637	10200	31.19
17.	Shirahatti	205	476	1090	2261	4802	5129	25.01

Source : Information provided by Taluk Sub-Registrars

Land Utilisation

Karnataka State Remote Sensing Technology Utilisation Centre.

The land utilisation details of Dharwad district in 1988-89 ascertained by the Centre through satellite are given below:

1) Area covered by construction	:	4529 hectares (0.33 percent of the total geographical area).
2) Agricultural land	:	11,78,452 hectares 85.78 percent.
3) Forest land	:	1,07,704 " 07.84 "
4) Fallow land	:	72,831 " 5.30 "
5) Tanks, wells etc	:	10,221 " 0.74 "
6) Others	:	63 " 0.01 "
Total		13,73,800 " 100.00 "

Table 8.11 : Land Utilisation particulars

Sl.No.	Particulars of land	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1991-92	Increase/ Decrease
1.	Geographical Area according to village records in 000 hectares	1377.1	1378.0	1378.0	1378.0	
2.	Forest area (in % terms)	8.1	8.2	8.20	8.37	+ .27
3.	Area not available for cultivation					
	(a) Area under non-agricultural use (in % terms)	0.7	1.62	2.10	4.54	+ 3.84
	(b) Barren and un-cultivable area (in % terms)	3.9	1.97	2.26	1.56	-2.34
4.	Area not available for cultivation other than fallow land					
	(a) Cultivable waste land (in % terms)	0.7	0.72	0.70	0.49	- 0.21
	(b) Permanent pastures and other grazing land (in % terms)	2.4	2.80	2.68	1.36	- 1.04
	(c) Miscellaneous trees crops and groves not included in the net area sown (in % terms)	0.8	0.35	0.30	0.17	- 0.63
5.	Fallow Land					
	(a) Current fallow land (in % terms)	1.0	1.85	2.84	2.70	+ 1.7
	(b) Other fallow land (in % terms)	1.5	1.58	0.70	0.80	- 0.70
6.	Net Sown Area (in % terms)	80.90.	80.91	80.22	80.01	-0.27
7.	Total cropped Area in Hectares	1162500	1144300	1160463	1102777	-

Source : Department of Economics and Statistics

In the district, from 1979-80 to 1988-89, the forest area increased by 1.91 percent and the area not available for cultivation increased by 38.20 percent. The area of barren land and land where cultivation is not possible recorded a fall by 28.47 percent. In the same way, non-fallow land and land not put to cultivation decreased by 44.20 percent. The area of fallow land out of the presently cultivable land recorded a rise by 241.12 percent. But it should be noted that the net sown area declined by 7.28 percent. The area of land sown more than once increased by 426 percent. Irrigation facilities increased significantly and spectacular changes in the methods of cultivation are quite obvious.

Land Utilisation During 1990-91, in the district's total geographical area of 13.78 lakh hectares, forest constituted 1.15 lakh hectares (8.3 percent), land not available for cultivation 0.83 lakh hectares, (six percent), non-fallow land and land not cultivated 0.28 lakh hectares (2.3 per cent), fallow land 1.9 lakh hectares, and sown area 9.72 lakh hectares. The area where two crops are taken comes to, 1.56 lakh hectares; this is less than previous year's by 18.32 percent. The net sown area in 1990-91: Byadgi taluk 0.30 lakh hectares; Dharwad taluk 0.84 lakh hectares; Gadag taluk 0.62 lakh hectares; Hangal taluk 0.52 lakh hectares; Haveri taluk 0.63 lakh hectares; Hirekerur 0.56 lakh hectares; Hubli taluk 0.64 lakh hectares; Kalghatgi 0.42 lakh hectares; Kundgol 0.61 lakh hectares; Mundargi 0.38 lakh hectares; Nargund 0.35 lakh hectares; Navalgund 0.81 lakh hectares; Ranebennur 0.62 lakh hectares; Ron 0.81 lakh hectares; Savanur 0.48 lakh hectares; Shiggaon 0.42 lakh hectares; and Shirhatti 0.73 lakh hectares. When compared to the previous year, the net sown area recorded a fall by 7.69 percent.

Urbanisation : In any district, urban population denotes the extent of urbanisation. The details of urban population for the period from 1901 to 1991 are given here: 1901-2,67,752; 1911- 2,39,585

(-10.5); 1921-2,77,901 (+13.8) ; 1931- 3,22,717 (+16.12); 1941-3,45,993 (+7.2); 1951- 4,92,804 (+29.7); 1961- 5,24,624 (+6.4); 1971-7,37,973 (+40.6); 1981- 10,38,258 (+28.9); and 1991-12,23,839 (+15.16). Decade-wise, it increased by 29.7 percent between 1941 and 1951 and by 40.6 percent between 1961 and 1971. From this we come to know that the increase in urban population after 1941 probably is ascribable to industrialisation and expansion of employment opportunities in Dharwad-Hubli and some other centres. By taking 100 as base year index for 1901, the urbanisation indices for the subsequent decades are as under:

1901 - 100.00	1951 -184.05
1911 - 89.48	1961 - 195.14
1921 - 103.79	1971 - 275.62
1931 - 120.53	1981 - 387.77
1941 - 129.52	1991 - 456.78

As far as the number of towns is concerned, for the period from 1901 to 1931, the number constantly stood at 25; it was 22 in 1941; 29 in 1951; 17 in 1961; 18 in 1971; 20 in 1981; and 22 in 1991.

Even though the distinction between rural and urban area was observed in 1951 census, in 1961 census towns/cities were classified occupation-wise. As per 1971 census a city area meant;

- 1) Municipality, Corporation, Cantonment, Sanitary Board or all places coming under scheduled area,
- 2) It should satisfy the following conditions :-
 - (a) There should be a minimum population of 5,000;
 - (b) The proportion of non-agricultural workers in the total male workers ought to be 75 percent;
 - (c) It should have a minimum population density of 400 per square k.m.

The census of 1981 has effected some change in the notion of towns/cities. As per this census workers engaged in animal husbandry, forestry, fishing etc., are regarded as agricultural workers for the present purpose. (These workers were considered non-agricultural workers in 1961-71 census) For some of these reasons, the number of towns/cities declined and later recorded a rise. In Dharwad district, in 1971 census, Hirekerur, Kalghatgi, Mulgund and Mundargi, were not regarded as towns/cities, but came to be regarded as towns/cities as per the 1981 census. There are 1,411 villages, 41 becharak villages, and 22 towns/cities. The number of villages with more than 5,000 population as per 1981 census is given in table 8.12. (There are no towns with less than 5,000 population. This aspect has not been substantiated by 1991 census) Class 1: One lakh and more than one lakh population ; Class 2: 50,000 to 99,999; Class 3 : 20,000 to 49,999; Class 4 : 10,000 to 19,999; Class 5 : 5,000 to 9,999; and Class 6 : less than 5,000 population.

Table 8.12 : No. of villages with more than 5,000 population

Sl.No.	Taluks	Villagers	Population	Percentage share in the state's total population
1.	Byadgi	1	7,001	0.03
2.	Dharwad	4	29,906	0.11
3.	Gadag	5	35,838	0.14
4.	Hangal	2	14,106	0.05
5.	Haveri	7	47,634	0.18
6.	Hirekerur	4	27,567	0.10
7.	Hubli	2	15,474	0.06
8.	Kalghatgi	1	5,458	0.02
9.	Kundgol	4	30,990	0.12
10.	Mundargi	3	19,678	0.07
11.	Nargund	1	6,577	0.03
12.	Navalgund	3	17,942	0.07
13.	Ranebennur	3	19,049	0.07
14.	Ron	4	24,262	0.09
15.	Savanur	1	5,116	0.02
16.	Shiggaon	3	21,231	0.08
17.	Shirahatti	3	19,271	0.07
	District	51	3,47,100	1.3

Source : Census of India 1981, Part IIA, Sec.9, P. 176

The proportion of urban population of Dharwad district as per 1901 census was 35.25 percent, and it was 28.89 percent at the state level. In terms of urbanisation, the district occupied the second position in the state. The urban population in the state was 22.33 percent in 1961, 24.31 percent in 1971, 28.89 percent in 1981. For the same reference points, the figures for Dharwad district were 26.88 percent, 31.51 percent, and 35.25 percent. The reduction in the number of towns/cities was responsible for non-increase in urbanisation from 1951 to 1961. But the basic reason for this was the change in the parameters used for identifying towns/cities. The number of towns/ cities recorded a fall from 29 in 1951 to 17 in 1961, and urban population declined from 31.26 percent (1951) to 26.88 percent (1961). But from 1961 onwards, the number of towns as well as urban population increased. From 1961 to 1971, the number of towns increased by only one town, and urban population recorded a rise by 36.59 percent. (The state's urban population increased by 35.23 percent). From 1971 to 1981, the number of towns increased from 18 to 25. But during this decade the extension of urbanisation was 40.69 percent and it was less than the state's (50.65 percent) average. As far as the extension of urbanisation at the taluk level in the decade was concerned, Hirekerur was at the bottom with 6.33 percent (minimum) and Hubli at the top with 84.49 percent (maximum). The figure for Gadag taluk was 51.87 percent. The increase in urbanisation in 15 out of 17 taluks was less than the increase at the district level. Gadag-Betageri and Mulgund in Gadag taluk came to be categorised as towns.

Table: 8.13 : No. of cities / towns, and population in Dharwad district 1901-1991

Sl. Year	Class 1		Class 2		Class 3		Class 4		Class 5		Class 6		Total		
	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	No.	Population	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	1901	-	-	1	81,143	1	30,652	3	38,127	13	95,127	6	22,703	24	2,67,752
2.	1911	-	-	1	91,031	1	29,902	-	-	11	77,968	11	40,684	24	2,39,585
3.	1921	1	1,00,992	-	-	1	41,040	2	23,764	12	81,391	8	30,720	24	2,77,907
4.	1931	1	1,24,398	-	-	1	45,852	3	37,909	14	95,726	5	18,832	24	3,22,717
5.	1941	1	1,43,504	1	56,283	-	-	4	51,390	11	78,925	6	15,981	21	3,46,083
6.	1951	1	1,96,180	1	65,509	1	25,282	5	68,549	16	1,19,756	4	17,528	28	4,92,804
7.	1961	1	2,48,489	1	76,614	2	52,347	10	1,30,788	2	16,386	-	-	16	5,24,624
8.	1971	1	3,79,166	1	95,426	3	88,842	12	1,65,261	1	9,278	-	-	18	7,37,973
9.	1981	2	6,44,767	1	56,118	5	1,30,622	14	2,05,042	-	-	-	-	22	10,38,258
10.	1991	2	782,349	1	67,442	8	2,24,665	9	1,49,435	-	-	-	-	20	12,23,891

Source: Census, General Population Tables 1991 (pp. 469-475) Part IIA

There were 1,359 villages in 1971 and 1,362 villages in 1981. They rose to 1366 in 1991 in the district. During the decade (1981-91) the number of villages that increased were four.

In Dharwad taluk the number of villages increased from 110 in 1971 to 111 in 1981. Kamalapur village, which was not regarded as an independent village in 1971 was so regarded in 1981, and as a result the number of villages increased by one. In this way, the changes so occurred in the description of village, municipality or notified area committee in some taluks were responsible for such difference in the number of villages. There was only one class-I city during the period from 1901 to 1971, and it increased to two in 1981, and the urban population increased by 70 percent during the decade 1971-81. The migration from rural areas to urban areas, especially to Hubli and Gadag was the principal cause for this phenomenon. Migration was caused by industrialisation and expansion of employment opportunities in towns. In the same way the number of class III and IV towns increased only by two during the decade 1971-81.

Recently, i.e., in 1992-93, there were 1,322 inhabited villages, 40 uninhabited villages, and 20 towns, cities and urban centres in the district. The details of increase that occurred in urban population in the past decades are given in table 8.14. Whenever the villages were struck by plague and other epidemics, people deserted their villages and built new villages. There are examples of people belonging to one or more villages building a new village or a new dwelling.

Some of the particulars of the Hubli city's socio-economic survey conducted in 1956-57 by Professor B.R.Dekane under the auspices of the Karnatak University are given here:

House building activities for the period from 1881 to 1951 were as follow:

Year	No. of Houses	Total Population	Population per House
1881	7,468	36,677	4.9
1921	17,703	69,206	3.9
1941	21,228	98,751	4.7
1951	14,092	1,29,609	9.2

During the period from 1881 to 1921, urban population increased by 87 percent, whereas the number of houses increased by 137 percent. As a result the per house population decreased from 4.9 to 3.9. Between 1921 and 1941, population increased by 42.7 percent, whereas the number of houses increased by 20 percent. Between 1941 and 1951, we notice a decline in the number of houses. This decline is due to the change made in the definition of "houses" in the census. The details of 2,589 houses covered in the survey are as follow: households with three or less than three persons: 744; households with 4-6 persons: 1069; larger households with 7-9 persons 538; and households with more than 10 persons: 238. Of these households, 46 percent of the small households had one room, and in middle class households, 79 percent of them had two rooms. The classification of the inhabited houses (2,589) based on their total area is given in the next page.

Built area of the house	No. of House holds	percentage share in the total houses.
1) Less than 100 sq.ft	437	16.90
2) 100-200sq.ft	810	31.30
3) 200-300 sq.ft	477	18.40
4) 300-400 sq.ft.	228	8.80
5) 400-500 sq.ft	195	7.50
6) 500-600 sq.ft.	121	4.70
7) 600-700 sq.ft.	35	1.40
8) 700-800 sq.ft	74	2.80
9) 800-900 sq.ft	26	1.00
10) More than 900 sq.ft	182	7.00
11) Others	4	0.20
Total	2589	100.00

Similarly, the details of per capita availability of space in houses (in sq.ft) are given here.

Sl.No.	Per capita availability of space in sq.ft	No. of households	percentage share in total houses
1)	Less than 25 sq.ft.	538	20.70
2)	25 to 30 sq.ft.	175	6.80
3)	30 to 50 sq.ft.	670	25.90
4)	50 to 100 sq.ft.	701	27.10
5)	100 to 150 sq.ft.	215	8.30
6)	150 to 200 sq.ft.	101	3.90
7)	200 to 300 sq.ft	101	3.90
8)	300 to 500 sq.ft.	51	2.00
9)	500 to 700 sq.ft.	18	0.70
10)	700 to 900 sq.ft.	8	0.30
11)	More than 900 sq.ft	8	0.30
12)	Others	3	0.10
Total		2589	100.00

House Rent : As per this survey report, of those who paid Rs. 5 per 50 sq.ft. area, 0.7 percent of them had been tenants for more than 15 years, and 4.6 percent of them had been tenants for 1-2 years. Of those who paid Rs. 3 per 50 sq.ft of area constituted 97.4 percent and they had been tenants for more than 15 years. During the Second World War quite a few households migrated to Hubli city. Besides this, the famine that hit Bijapur and Bellary districts in 1942 also caused migration.

Again, the trouble that occurred in Hyderabad border in 1948 was also responsible for migration. As a consequence, the demand for houses increased and rent had to be raised, even then, as per the House Rent Act of Bombay State the increased rent was not so high.

An examination of table 8.14, reveals that, during the decade 1981-92, the growth of Dharwad-Hubli city was of the order of 22.87 percent; this growth rate was 55 percent growth of the previous decade. From this it becomes clear that all the cities grew at a faster rate during 1971-81 whereas their growth rate declined in the decade of 1981-91. The facilities made available in villages on the one hand, and higher cost of living in cities on the other, may be regarded as causes for the above trend in the growth of cities. It is only in the case of Annigeri and Alnavar cities, the increase in the growth during 1971-81 was less than that in 1981-91.

House construction : The house construction activity in the district upto 1960 did not proceed at a fast rate. Huts and ordinary houses existed in large numbers. House construction activity increased in later decades. The number of houses per sq. mile for the period from 1921 to 1961 are given here: 1921:38; 1931: 39; 1941: 47; 1951: 39; and 1961: 48. But after independence schemes for the construction of dwellings and sites for the construction of dwelling houses came to be formulated by the government. Both at the centre and state, a separate ministry for Housing came to be established. House construction activity has been accorded priority even in Five Year Plans. Banks, Housing Development Corporations, Urban Development Authorities, and House building Co-operative Societies have been actively involved in this field.

As per 1961 census, in Hubli city, for every thousand houses, there were 64 five-room houses, 81 four-room houses, 149 three-room houses, 350 two-room houses, and 356 one -room houses. According to this census, one room means a place with a door and a roof and has facilities for a person to sleep. (Here it is to be observed that in Hubli, there is quite a good number of large houses belonging to weavers). In 1971 census, for every thousand censused houses, there were 23 five-room houses, 32 four-room houses, 87 three- room houses, 286 two-room houses, and 572 one-room houses. As per 1981 census, in all there were 3,33,640 houses in the district, and of them 1,73,580 houses were owned by the occupants and the remaining 1,60,060 houses were rented houses. In 1961, the cost of construction of an ordinary house (middle class) was Rs. 50-60 per sq.ft. Rs. 175 -200 per sq.ft in 1971, Rs. 300-320 per sq.ft in 1981, and it was about Rs. 350 per sq.ft in 1992-93. In the recent past, i.e., in 1993-94 house construction activity in the district has been increasing, and it is more pronounced in Dharwad, Hubli and Gadag. Of late, multi-storeyed houses and complexes have been coming up in Hubli.

Table 8.14 : Details of growth of cities / towns in the last two decades (1971-81 and 1981-1991)

Sl.No.	Cities/Towns	Population (1991)	Growth rate of Cities / Towns	
			1971-81	1981-91
1	2	3	4	5
Class-I				
1.	Dharwad-Hubli	6,47,640	39.02	22.87
2.	Gadag - Betgeri	1,33,918	22.99	14.10

1	2	3	4	5
	Class 2			
3.	Ranibennur	67.419	42.62	16.00
	Class 3			
4.	Haveri	45.312	32.25	24.59
5.	Nargund	29.917	35.72	27.14
6.	Savanur	29.679	36.39	18.54
7.	Lakshmeshwar	28.771	23.55	13.08
8.	Annigeri	25.237	26.79	35.58
9.	Gajendragad	24.176	30.41	19.53
10.	Hangal	20.904	23.60	22.32
11.	Byadgi	20.574	25.03	14.71
	Class 4			
12.	Shiggaon	19.923	25.78	32.95
13.	Navalgund	19.428	31.48	23.49
14.	Ron	19.100	24.94	16.73
15.	Mundargi	16.541	-	21.47
16.	Mulgund	15.760	-	8.43
17.	Shirahatti	14.983	43.43	12.59
18.	Kundgol	14.686	28.08	2.52
19.	Naregal	14.566	11.62	2.70
20.	Alnawar	14.485	25.58	11.20

Source : Census Reports of 1981 and 1991

Note: Hirekerur and Kalghatgi which were considered as towns in 1981, were not considered so in 1991

Agriculture Sector - As to the sectoral shares of district income, in 1974-75, 65.17 percent of the district income came from agriculture (in the state it was 70.48 percent). Measures are being undertaken to bring in more land under cultivation through new methods. The details of some of the principal crops are given below (see also chapter -4 for details)

Paddy : Area under cultivation of paddy was 97,664 hectares (9.50 percent of the state's paddy cultivation) in 1960-61, 97,513 hectares (8.33 percent of the state's) in 1970 -71, 77, 751 hectares (6.98 percent of the state's) in 1980-81, and it reached 81,993 hectares(6.93 percent of the state's) in 1990-91; We notice a decline in the area under rice cultivation in these 30 years. As to the production of rice, it was 92, 659 tons (6.98 percent of the state's) in 1960-61, 1,27,109 tons (6.36 percent of the state's)in 1970-71, 1,24,611 tons (5.52 percent of the state's) in 1980-81, and it reached 52,550 tons (2.21 percent of the state's) in 1990-91; thus we notice a decline of nearly 40 percent in these 30 years. In the case of yield, it was 990 kg per hectare in 1960-61, 1,372 kg in 1970-71, 1687 kg in 1980-81;831 kg in 1990-91;1480 kg in 1991-92; 1326 kg in 1992-93.

Jowar: Jowar was cultivated in 2,96, 712 hectares (9.99 percent of the state's) in 1960-61, and by 1990-91 it was to 2,66,895 hectares (11. 41 percent of the state's), we notice a decline of 10 percent. In the case of production, it was 1,78,379 tons (15.46 percent of the state's) in 1960-61, it reached

2,06,665 tons (12.79 percent of the state's) by 1990-91. In spite of significant increase in production during this period, its share in the state's production was less. The average yield per hectare was 886 kg. in 1970-71, 1,146kg. in 1980-81, 620 kg in 1990-91, 956kg in 1991-92, and it reached 872 kg. in 1992-93.

Ragi: Ragi was cultivated in 10,886 hectares (1.09 percent of the state's) in 1960-61, and it was 9294 hectares (0.80 percent) in 1990-91. Its production was 15,486 tons (2.06 percent) in 1960-61 came down to 8,909 tons (0.67 percent) in 1990-91. The yield per hectare was 497 kg. in 1960-61, 891 kg in 1970-71: 695kg in 1980-81, 866kg in 1991-92, and it reached 986 kg in 1992-93.

Total cereals : In 1960-61, 3,21,677 tons of cereals were produced in 5,48,951 hectares of land, and the yield per hectare was 584kg. The corresponding figures for the subsequent periods were: 1970-71- 5,23,618 hectares, 3,99,501 tons and 803kg; 1980-81-4,97,813 hectares, 4,78,222 tons and 1,921 kg. And in 1990-91, 4,87,714 hectares, 3,62,091 tons and 781kg. Decline in yield in thirty years is noticeable; in 1980-81, it increased and 1990-91 it declined.

Total oil seeds : In 1960-61, 53,892 tons of oil seeds were produced in 1,59,076 hectares of land, and the yield per hectare was 338 kg. In 1970-71, oil seeds were cultivated in 1,78,697 hectares, and the average yield was 650 kg per hectare. In 1980-81, 1,42,570 hectares were put to oil seeds cultivation, and the per hectare yield was 564 kg. And in 1990-91, 2,32,587 hectares were put to cultivation and their per hectare yield was 545 kg. We notice fluctuations in yield as well as the area under oil seeds production in these 30 years period; yield increased initially and subsequently declined, but the area under cultivation increased between 1960-61 and 1970-71, declined in 1980-81, and again increased in 1989-90.

Cotton : In 1960-61, 1,16,475 bales of cotton was raised by sowing 2,56,284 hectares for its cultivation, and the per hectare yield was 82 kg. In 1970-71, 90,635 bales of cotton was produced in 2,52,547 hectares, and the average yield per hectare was 68 kg. In 1980-81, 1,60,629 bales of cotton was raised in 2,52,142 hectares, and the average yield per hectare was 114kg. In 1989-90, 1,90, 141 bales of cotton was raised in 2,33,049 hectares, and the per hectare yield was 146 kg. In the state, the per hectare yield was 228 kg, in 1989-90. In 1992-93, 1,97,615 hectares of land was brought under cotton cultivation.

Maize : Maize was not cultivated in 1960-61. In 1970-71, it was cultivated in 206 hectares, and the yield per hectare was 3,494 kg. In 1980-81, the area put to maize cultivation was 7,695 hectares and the per hectare yield was 2,304 kg. In 1990-91, it was cultivated in 22,220 hectares, and the per hectare yield was 2,249 kg. The yield per hectare was 3494kg. in 1970-71, 2,304 kg in 1980-81, 2,918 kg. in 1991-92, and 3,192 kg. in 1992-93.

Wheat : In 1960-61, an area of 1,10,120 hectares was put to wheat cultivation, and the per hectare (average) yield was 215kg. In 1970-71, the average yield per hectare was 289kg. In 1980-81, it was cultivated in 1,10,724 hectares, and the per hectare yield was 390 kg. In 1990-91, 80,729 hectares of land was put to its cultivation, and the per hectare yield was 366 kg. The per hectare yield was 526kg, in 1990-1991, 615 kg in 1991-92, and 632 kg. in 1992-93. From these trends we come to know that the area put to wheat cultivation declined, whereas the per hectare yield recorded a rise, during the period under review.

By according primacy to agriculture, the principal occupation of the district, special attention is being given to augment agricultural output. The Department of Agriculture has been assisting the farmers in taking maximum advantage of rain and irrigation facilities, certified seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, and technical advice. In 1990-91 (in three seasons), agricultural activities were undertaken in 17,94,777 hectares, and achieved an output of 6,94,890 tons. Of the total area, food crops were cultivated in 11,55,750 hectares. An area of 1,62,467 hectares was put to cotton cultivation and the output was 1,51,486 bales. Similarly, 1,77,761 hectares were put to the cultivation of pulses and 2,05,232 hectares to oil seeds, and the output attained were 58,564 tons and 93,403 tons respectively. As per the comprehensive rice development scheme/programme implemented in the Malnad taluks of the district, viz., Hangal, Hirekerur, Kalghatgi, Dharwad, Hubli and Shiggaon, 751 quintals of certified seeds were distributed in the year 1990-91. Weedicides were used in 1948 hectares. Demonstrations were held to demonstrate the use of weedicides in 656 hectares and of technical aspects of rice production in 400 hectares. A sum of Rs. 16,74,129 was spent on these programmes. Under the special programme of food production (Jowar), 638 quintals of certified seeds were distributed. In all 584 plant protection devices were distributed. Weedicides and other pesticides were used in 1872 hectares. A sum of Rupees 8.8 lakh was spent on this programme. In addition to this, under special unit programme, 234 beneficiaries in the first phase, and 168 beneficiaries in the second phase, were given assistance in the form of agricultural implements etc.

Irrigation and Land Development

It was estimated to provide irrigation facilities to 1, 45,199 hectares of land under the Malaprabha project in Navalgund, Nargund and Ron taluks of Dharwad district, and irrigation facility has already been extended to 61,176 hectares of land. If irrigation facility is to be put to its best use, it is necessary to develop the cultivable land in the irrigated area. Development of land, would facilitate extension of irrigation facility. With this end in view, as is the case with other irrigated areas, a development authority has been established for Ghataprabha-Malaprabha irrigation project area. This authority has already developed 3,813 hectares of land in Malaprabha Command Area in the year 1990-91. A major portion of this area has been developed by farmers themselves. Under the Special Component Programme, 200 farmers of this area have been supplied with agricultural implements free of cost. The authorities have already spent a sum of Rs.32 lakhs for all the works put together. For the benefit of the tailenders and for those who have been deprived of irrigation facilities, tube wells are being dug. In the same way suction pumps are being installed to drain out the inundated water in the irrigated area. A sum of Rs. 8.40 lakhs and Rs. 50,000 has been spent so far on tube wells and for the development of water-logged areas respectively.

Sericulture: Sericulture is less expensive, but capable of getting more profit and providing more employment. This fast growing industry in Dharwad district. has bright future. With more and more people taking up sericulture, and thereby ensuring more employment opportunities and economic progress. Several programmes have been chalked out for the development of sericulture in the district and already six technical consultancy centres, 78 chaki rearing centres, two grainages and five sericulture farms have been functioning. As per the state assistance programme, in 1990-91 75 beneficiaries were given free items such as Mulberry saplings, chemical fertilisers, pesticides and silk worm rearing equipments etc. worth Rs.1.46 lakhs under the Special Component Programme. A sum of Rs. 43,000 has been spent through the community development centre located in Beladadi of Gadag taluk, and benefit has been extended to 69 persons. Under the Central Assistance Programme, a sum of Rs.

10,000 each has been given to 14 beneficiaries to build silk worm rearing houses; a sum of Rs. 1.40 lakh has been spent on this account. Under the Department's Assistance Programme, 50 persons have been provided with plastic crates (*chandrike*) and one person has been provided assistance to construct a silkworm rearing house and a sum of Rs. 34,000 has been spent on it. Under the Western Ghat Development programme, a sum of Rs. 39,000 has been spent to provide mulberry sticks, silkworm rearing implements, manure and pesticides to 20 beneficiaries, and a sum of Rs. 10,000 has been given to two beneficiaries to construct silk worm rearing houses. A sum of Rs. 23,000 has been spent to install a silk worm rearing implement in one chaki rearing centre. Under the DPAP (Drought Prone Area Programme), 25 lakh silk worms have been distributed to farmers; a sum of Rs. 2.69 lakh has been spent on this programme. A sum of Rs. 1.72 lakh has been spent to provide silk worm rearing equipments to 100 beneficiaries. Under the Jawahar Rojagar Yojana, a sum of Rs. 30,000 has been expended to grow and supply one lakh mulberry saplings to farmers. In 1990-91, silk worm cocoons to the extent of 293 metric tons were produced from 8.80 lakh silk worm eggs. As at 1991, 2,600 sericulturists have taken up sericulture in 3,080 acres of land spread across 575 villages. Apart from that, 18,000 persons have been engaged in this cottage industry, either directly or indirectly.

With a view to meet the demand for silk worm eggs and to maintain the quality of eggs, well equipped cold storage facility has been developed in the silk centre, located in Rayapur near Dharwad by spending a sum of Rs. 100 lakhs with technical aid provided by Japan. Hybrid variety eggs are being produced here by crossing the local and the foreign Bivoltine varieties. Further, efforts are also being made here to provide eggs to farmers well in time by reducing the time required to produce eggs under ordinary conditions, by using modern technology.

In 1992-93, under the Special Component Programme to develop sericulture, 249 beneficiaries have been supplied freely with mulberry sticks, chemical fertilisers, pesticides and worm farming implements by incurring an expenditure of Rs.6.68 lakh. Under the Western Ghat Development Programme, a sum of Rs. 0.92 lakh has been spent to grow 1.10 lakh nurseries and to provide amenities to 20 beneficiaries. Under DPAP, mulberry crop has been cultivated in 1118.72 hectares of area and silk worm cocoons to the extent of 245 tons have been produced; a sum of Rs. 0.98 lakh has been spent on this count.

Important information on some of the key aspects of sericulture in Dharwad district pertaining to the year 1991-92, is given here: 1) Sericulture taluks: 15; 2) Sericulture villages: 523; 3) Sericulture Households : 2137 [among them, SC(210), ST(32), and other (1895)]; 4) Govt. Silk Farms :5 ; 5) Chaki Centres : 78; 6) Charaka Reelers:18; 7) Total Reelers:53; 8) Total Units: 53; 9) *Charakas* :34; 10) Basins :224; 11) Silk Cocoon Production: 400 lakh tons; 12) Silk Production : 251 tons; 13) Worm Production: 17.98 lakh; 14) the value of turnover in silk cocoons: Rs. 133.9 lakh (Source: Department of Sericulture).

Horticulture : Horticultural activities are being carried on in 1,26,232 hectares of area in the district. Fruits like mango, guava, sapota, banana etc., are taken up in around 3,000 hectares. Vegetables like potato, tomato, brinjal, lady's finger etc., are cultivated in around 14,000 hectares. Coconut cultivation is taken up in around 500 hectares, while 80,000 hectares are devoted for the cultivation of chillies, in another 15,000 hectares the cultivation of onion and coriander is taken up.

In the district, 18 horticulture farms are engaged not only in growing fruit saplings, grafted varieties and coconut saplings but also in distributing them to the farmers. In 1990-91 a number of Special Component Programmes like coconut programme; drip irrigation; marketing assistance (finance);

training to farmers; providing basic facilities in horticulture; establishment of mandal nursery; extension of the area under horticultural crops; plant protection and horticulture buildings numbering altogether; 11 Special Component Programmes and Western Ghat Development Programme, besides Scaricity Affected Area Development Programme; nutritional garden; coconut cultivation; numbering four more special programmes pumpset assistance (finance) and others were taken up in the district. 40,000 coconut seeds were collected and sown, 3,45,755 saplings and graftings were produced. Drip irrigation facility was provided to 259 acres of land, 228 farmers were given training, 1,050 beneficiaries were given pesticides for plant protection in the form of 50 percent subsidy. A sum of Rs. 29.88 lakh was spent on horticultural works. In 1992-93, the area devoted to fruit cultivation was 3000 hectares, and in that area mango, banana, grapes, lemon, guava, water melon, pomogranate etc were taken up for cultivation. The total area devoted to the cultivation of vegetables was 35,000 hectares, and of the vegetables grown in that area, potato, onion, tomato, brinjal, and green vegetables figured importantly. Coconut cultivation was taken up in 1,031 hectares, arecanut in 221 hectares, betel leaf creepers in 980 hectares, and flower cultivation in 517 hectares. (for further details see Chapter 4).

Animal Husbandry: The government has implemented a variety of programmes for the development of animal husbandry. Important among them are animal health check up, treatment of domestic animals, development of improved breed, management of animal wealth and fodder development programmes, to protect animals from contagious and other diseases, and to develop improved breed, 190 veterinary service centres have been functioning in the district. Four veterinary hospitals are located one each in Gadag, Haveri, Hubli and Dharwad. There are 30 veterinary dispensaries, 166 primary veterinary clinics, and 17 mobile veterinary dispensaries. They have five routes in each taluk, and in each route there are 5-6 villages. Of the five days in a week, each day they undertake dispensing work in the villages that lie in one route. In 1990, more than 6,500 animals were treated through these mobile dispensaries. Artificial insemination was done to 1.20 lakh cows and buffaloes. 80,000 animals were crossed and of them 34,000 animals became pregnant. To control deadly diseases, 1.49 lakh animals from among 3.48 lakh animals were vaccinated against *ranikhetha* disease spread across 774 villages.

The production of fodder is being developed by distributing better breed grass seeds and grass roots to farmers. In 1990-91, 10 metric tons of fodder was produced in 365 hectares. Under the Special Component Programme, buffalos, were distributed to 87 beneficiaries. Under the Special Animal Breed Development Programme, 250 sheep were distributed to the selected small and marginal farmers, and landless agricultural labourers. Under DPAP, silvilpasture grass development farms were developed in 11 taluks of the district. Under the Western Ghat Development Programme a workshop on animal treatment was arranged, and rabbits and Giriraj breed hens were distributed to 64 beneficiaries.

Under the district plan, in 1990-91, new Primary Veterinary Centres were started in 15 villages of, Hosa Sidenur, Kardigudda, Soratur, Adura, Somapur, Marol, Banahatti, Tadasa, Harasi, Airani, Shantagiri, Bannur, Kadakol, Bannikoppa and Salehosur. In five villages namely, Lakkundi, Dhundasi, Alnavara, Hulikoppa, and Satenahalli- the existing Primary Veterinary Centres were upgraded and converted into Verterinary Hospitals. The department spent Rs.72.74 lakhs in the district towards animal rearing and animal husbandry.

Milk production

The Co-operative Milk Producers' Societies' Union Ltd., of Dharwad has been functioning in the Rayapur Dairy Campus. Dharwad and Karwar districts come under its jurisdiction. The union has been executing programmes such as organising milk producers' co-operative societies in villages, providing good market to milk producers, securing a good price, providing different types of training to members, medical treatment to animals etc. Under the jurisdiction of Dharwad district, there are five cold storage centres, and 460 milk producers' co-operative societies. Every day, 54,000 litres of milk is being marketed through 19 distribution routes. In 1990-91, 618 tons of fatless milk powder, 436 tons of milk powder (with fat), 586 tons of butter, and 256 tons of ghee were produced. In the year 1992-93, there were 431 co-operative societies, 64,000 farmer household members, and 248 milk distribution centres were functioning. Of the 248 centres, 187 were in Hubli and 61 in Dharwad city. In the year 1990-91, 192.74 lakh Kgs of milk was collected, and 489 metric tons of ghee, 9 metric tons of peda, 0.7 metric tons of *srikhanda*, 1,794 metric tons of milk powder, and 1,402 metric tons of butter were produced. Milk is being supplied to the neighbouring states of Maharashtra and Goa also.

Industry

The District Industry Centre has been facilitating the establishment of industries, providing sites, industrial sheds, loans, subsidies and other basic facilities for promoting industrial development. Besides, it has been providing assistance in marketing the goods produced. In this direction the Karnataka State Finance Corporation, Karnataka State Small Industries Development Corporation, Karnataka State Handloom Development Corporation and other organisations have been providing help to the District Industries Centre. In the year 1990-91, the total number of industries in the district reached 10,782 mark; of them, 44 were large scale industries and 930 were small scale industries. Capital worth Rs. 38,325 lakhs was invested in these industries. More than 36,000 persons secured employment in them. The District Industrial Centre, besides providing subsidies and development loans, has been issuing stamp duty exemption letter, new industry letter, and immovable property certificates. Under this, 287 units have been given assistance. In 1990-91, 52 sites and 9 sheds were distributed. 72 sick units out of 194 sick units, were given revival assistance. 40 prospective industrialists were given industry-orientation training. A special movement was launched in Gadag to establish 100 small scale industrial units, and the Karnataka State Finance Corporation granted loans to 40 units. The district's performance under self-employment scheme was more than the target set. In 1990-91, the District Industrial Centre sanctioned loans to 599 candidates amounting to Rs. 122.62 lakh. Of it, 243 candidates were given loan for business, 155 for services, and 201 for establishing industries.

In the year 1991-92, there were 44 large and medium scale industries with an investment of Rs.15,980 lakhs and they provided employment to around 26,200 persons. There were 11, 682 small scale industrial units with an investment of Rs. 7,152 lakhs and provided employment to around 66,780 persons.

The government as well as autonomous organisations have been providing assistance and facilities to the development of industries. The government has been providing subsidies, interest grant, and electricity grant to tiny industrial units. In the district, during the year 1991-92, 117 units were given subsidies to the tune of Rs. 163.98 lakhs and 89 industrial units were provided with materials like iron, steel, kerosene oil, coke, wax, furnace oil, titanium di-oxide etc. The Karnataka State Small Scale Industries Development Corporation has been constructing various types of work shops. By 1991-92,

333 sites were distributed in 7 industrial colonies. In the same year, 40 sites were distributed, and 430 sheds of different types were also distributed.

In the year 1991-92, 20 industrial units obtained assistance from the Karnataka State Small Industries Marketing Corporation. Goods worth Rs. 93.38 lakh were also marketed. In the same year Rs. 57.48 lakhs worth of assistance was provided by the Karnataka State Khadi and Gramodyoga Board to establish 340 cottage industries

'Vishwa' Yojane : The government started the 'Vishwa " yojane in 1991 with a view to augmenting the talented artisans living in rural areas and to market the products they produced. Upto 1991-92, arrangements were made to provide training in 11 activities through 10 training centres in 10 taluks. In 12 taluks, the production of various 'Vishwa' products was undertaken. Of them, 21 units were provided finance by financial institutions; 17 units started production and sold products worth Rs. 1,89,240; and around 1,800 persons secured employment. Raw materials worth Rs. 15.56 lakh were supplied to these units, and they produced products worth Rs. 34.24 lakh. Products worth Rs.28.24 lakh were sold.

Industrial Progress

Regarding industrial development in the district, it is to be said that industries started progressing only after 1956. Since then, with the establishment of the branches of Khadi and Village Industries Board, Karnataka State Small Scale Industries Development Corporation, Karnataka State Finance Corporation, Karnataka Industrial Co-operative Bank, Karnataka Industrial Investment and Development Corporation etc., in the district, has been making progress industrially. The number of registered factories recorded a rise from 37 in 1962 to 77 in 1966, 486 in 1975, and 588 in 1979, but declined to 530 in 1986 (second position in the state), and again rose to 664 in 1992-93. In all there were 11,682 small scale industrial units. The working capital recorded a rise from Rs. 2203 lakhs in 1962 to Rs. 6130 lakhs in 1966, to Rs. 8600 lakhs in 1980-81, and to Rs. 13,210 lakhs. in 1986-87.

The district's progress in industry is attributable to the primacy that the state government accorded to industrial activities in the district. In the pre-independent period, Dharwad district was an economically backward district. In the Bombay State, owing to the influence of people of other languages, there was not much development in the Kannada areas. The following facts emerge when we analyse the district's progress after its merger into the Karnataka state.

(1) The income of the registered manufacturing units went up from Rs. 2,606 lakhs in 1980-81 to Rs. 14,693 lakhs in 1991-92; that means between 1980-81 and 1991-92, it recorded a rise by 564 percent. This was because of the Government's encouragement and in the same way, the value of goods produced in the registered manufacturing units recorded a rise from Rs. 2,161 lakhs in 1980-81 to Rs. 11, 833 lakhs in 1991-92 (448 percent). But in the case of electricity production, notwithstanding significant increase in production, income increased from Rs. 597 lakhs in 1980-81 to Rs. 4,791 lakhs in 1991-92 (702 percent increase).

The income in trade and industrial units recorded a rise from Rs. 3,949 lakhs in 1980 to Rs. 23,049 lakhs in 1991-92 (480 percent increase). From this it may be inferred that the increased urbanisation in Dharwad district was responsible for the increased transactions in the trading units.

The five year plans and the Government's various programmes have been contributing to the economic development that the district has been experiencing in the past and in the recent decades.

The unorganised units, among industries, with significant influence in the state's investment, have been exerting greater influence on the state income as well as the national income. While implementing development programmes, it is necessary to ascertain information about the various economic units existing in rural areas. It is possible to gather information about organised units such as factories, railways, transport department, banks etc. But, it is very difficult, if not totally impossible, to gather such information about unorganised units. In this direction, Economic Census was undertaken in 1990, based on the census, industries were classified as follows:-

(1) Industry or Enterprise : A unit which produces goods for the use of others and not for self use, and does not have any helpers or paid workers.

(2) Household Industry or Own Account Enterprise : A unit which produces goods with the help of the members of the family for the use of others.

(3) *Sthavara* or Establishment : Any unit which employs at least one worker casually and regularly.

According to 1990 Economic Census, there were 16.95 lakh industries (enterprises) and in them there were 59.18 lakh workers. Thus the state's share in the total number of units in the country (238 lakhs) was 7.1 percent and its share in workers was 8.9 percent. In terms of number of units, Bangalore district's share was 12.3 percent (highest), Dharwad's share was 7.4 percent (4th place). The districts which had more than one lakh units were Bangalore (2.08 lakhs), Mysore (1.33 lakhs), Belgaum (1.30 lakhs) and Dharwad (1.25 lakhs). Of the total number of units in the district (1.25 lakhs), 68,901 units were in rural Dharwad (55.14 percent) and 56,083 units (44.86 percent) were in urban Dharwad. The district's share in Industrial units in the state was 7.38 percent.

Table 8.15 : Classification of workers : Dharwad district

Sl.No.	Self Employed and waged workers		District's share in the state	
	1	2	3	4
1.	Total Workers	Nos	3,34,399	(5.65 percent)
2.	Waged Workers	Nos.	1,84,480	(5.97 percent)
3.	Percentage of waged workers in total workers	percent	55.17	-
4.	Total Industries per thousand persons	Nos.	35	(State -38)
5.	Self Industrialist	Nos.	25	(State-28)
6.	Other Industries	Nos.	10	(State-13)
7.	No. of Workers per thousand persons	Nos.	96	(State 132)
10.	District's Rank	-	10	-
11.	Total workers engaged in Non-agricultural Industries and Activity wise particulars :	Nos.	1,21,475	-
	a) Mine workers	Nos.	370	(0.11 percent)
	b) Production : Repairs	Nos.	24,450	(6.99 percent)

1	2	3	4
	c) Electricity and Water Supply	Nos. 253	(0.07 percent)
	d) Construction (Building)	Nos. 1,478	(0.42 percent)
	e) Wholesale and Retail trade	Nos. 43,710	(12.50 percent)
	f) Hotel and Restaurant	Nos. 8,084	(2.31 percent)
	g) Transport	Nos. 1,903	(0.54 percent)
	h) Storage	Nos. 893	(0.26 percent)
	i) Communication	Nos. 675	(0.19 percent)
	j) Lending and Borrowing activity	Nos. 2,302	(0.66 percent)
	k) Social Service	Nos. 37,340	(10.67 percent)
	l) Others	Nos. 17	(0.00)

Note : Total workers 1,24,984 (7.38 percent) the figures in bracket indicate state's average

Agro-Based Industries

Agro-based industries include animal husbandry, farm services, hunting, forest based industries and fisheries. Crop cultivation and horticulture do not come under this category. In 1990, the state's share in the country in agro-based industries was 8.1 percent. Details are as follow: Industrial units : Own Account Enterprises-2705 (2.18 percent): Establishments-804 (0.95 percent): Total - 3,509 (1.68 percent). Number of workers : OIE : 4127 (1.46 percent): Establishments - 2,876 (0.41 percent): Total 7,093 (0.71 percent).

(Source : Report on Third Economic Census 1990).

Table 8.16 : Khadi and Rural Industry

Sl No.	Particulars	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1.	Industries under Khadi and Rural Industries Corporation	No. 31	153	507	366
2.	Units assisted by LIDKAR	No. 18	34	79	29
3.	Handlooms				
	a) Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation	No. 265	426	185	270
	b) Co-operative	No. 181	-	-	-
4.	Powerlooms	No. 56	14	25	129

Industries have been playing a very significant role in the development of the district. Small scale industries and Khadi and Village industries have been playing a crucial role in eradicating unemployment in rural areas and in preventing the migration of workers to urban area. With a view to encourage Handicraft Arts and to prevent their decay, the artisans are being provided with raw-materials and suitable training. Zilla Panchayat has launched comprehensive programmes to facilitate the extensive utilisation of sheep and wool resources. Handloom Development Corporation and Leather Industry Development Corporation have been playing a vital role in this direction.

Details of Bio-gas units

To overcome the scarcity of fire wood, kerosene and electric power, a lot of efforts has gone into the use of waste materials for the generation of power for the purpose of lighting and fuel. Attempts have been made to solve the problem of scarcity of fire wood by developing ' Drum' type of Bio-gas units from 1951 onwards. Since the inception of Dharwad Zilla Parishad in 1987 and upto 31.3.1991, altogether, 1,900 bio-gas units were set up by incurring an expenditure of Rs. 86.51 lakhs. The details of number of bio-gas units installed between 1987-88 and 1990-91 and subsidy released annually are as follows: 1987-88: 831 (Rs. 47.10 lakhs); 1988-89 :448 (Rs. 18.05 lakhs); 1989-90: 414 Rs. (14.39 lakhs) and 1990-91 : 207 (Rs. 6.97 lakhs).

Registered Factories: Population and Workers : Population in the registered factories during the period of 1971 to 1992-93 is as follows: 1971: 6279 (7682), 1976 :5113 (4411), 1981 : 5009 (3735), 1986 : 9420 (3532), 1991 : 5399 (5836), 1991-92 : 5560 (6499), 1992-93 : 5706 (6637). (The figures in brackets refer to state). Number of workers per registered factory was as follows: 1971: 47 (72), 1976 :65 (65), 1981 : 62 (55), 1986 : 178 (68), 1991 : 93 (100), 1991-92 : 95 (107), 1992-93; 96 (107) (the figures in brackets refers to state)

Number of workers per registered factory recorded a significant increase between 1981 and 1986. However it declined in the subsequent years.

Table 8.17 : Employment in Organised Industrial units in Dharwad district 1991 to 1993

Sl.No.	Industry	Percentage in total Employment		
		March 91	March 92	March 93
1.	Primary Sector	5.8	5.7	5.6
	a) Forests and plantations	3.8	3.8	3.7
	b) Mining	2.0	1.9	1.9
2.	Secondary Sector	30.3	30.9	31.5
	a) Manufacturing	27.0	27.6	28.2
	b) Electricity, Gas, Water	3.3	3.3	3.3
3.	Construction	4.1	4.3	4.2
4.	Tertiary Sector	59.8	59.1	58.7
	a) Wholesale trade, Retail trade, Hotel	2.2	2.2	2.1
	b) Transport, Storage and Communication	10.3	10.0	10.0
	c) Economic institution, insurance and other services	7.5	7.3	7.4
	d) Social and Individual other services	39.8	-	39.2

Women workers in organised units

in percentage

Sl.No.	Particulars	March 1992	March 1993
1.	Public Institutions	6.2	6.5
2.	Private	6.8	5.7
3.	Total	6.4	6.2

Source : District Socio-Economic Indicators 1993, Department of Economics and Statistics.

Table 8.18 in next page.

Development of forests

Details of forest area of Dharwad district in proportion to the total geographical area since 1970-71 are as follows: 1970-71: 8.21 percent, 1975-76: 8.08 percent, 1980-81: 8.20 percent, 1985-86: 8.36 percent, 1990-91: 8.36 percent and 1991-92 : 8.37 percent.

The size of forest area has not undergone much change during the last 22 years. Even though forest land in the district has been put to other uses, the district has been able to prevent decline in forest area through social forestry and other programmes. However regarding social forestry, experts say that, this is not a substitute for the protection of natural forests.

The details of the utilisation of land area for non-agricultural purpose in proportion to the total geographical area are given here: 1970-71: 1.62 percent, 1975-76: 2.05 percent, 1980-81: 2.10 percent, 1985-86: 4.02 percent, 1990-91: 4.41 percent and 1991-92 : 4.54 percent. Between 1980-81 and 1985-86, the area used for non-agricultural purpose increased by almost two fold. From, this, it may be inferred that a large extent of land was transferred to industries, house construction, animal husbandary etc. At the state level it recorded a fall from 4.95 percent in 1970-71 to 2.26 percent in 1991-92. Likewise the other district where the area under non-agricultural use increased by two fold was Bangalore.

Details of barren land and land not fit for cultivation in the district are given below.: 1970-71: 1.96 percent, 1975-76: 2.17 percent, 1980-81: 2.26 percent, 1985-86: 1.71 percent, 1990-91: 1.62 percent and 1991-92 : 1.56 percent. It can be observed that the area under this category has declined in 20 years period.

The details of area under permanent pasture and grazing lands in proportion to the total geographical area are as follows: 1970-71: 2.80 percent, 1975 -76: 2.68 percent, 1980-81 : 2.68 percent, 1985-86: 1.67 percent, 1990-91: 1.35 and 1991-92 : 1.36 percent. It has been observed that this area has declined by 50 percent in the last 22 years.

The details of livestock per sq km are as follows: 1966:63, 1972:68, 1977:73, 1983:76 and 1990:69. The fact that there has been an increase in the number of livestock on the one hand and decline in permanent pasture and grazing area on the other hand deserves to be noted.

The details of various categories of animals in the total livestock are given in table 8.19

Table 8.18 : Industrial Development Index of Dharwad district (1990)

Sl.No.	Talukas	No. of industrial units per 10,000 popula-	Percentage of workers to total population	Density of workers	Capital per worker Rs.	Production (Rs) per unit	Production (Rs) per capita sq.km	Electricity per unit	Salary per worker (in Rs.)					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Byadgi	1.82	3.21	0.14	0.25	4.61	36.57	0.02	0.19	3.43	0.01	4266	541	452.43
2.	Dharwad	6.45	8.13	1.08	1.37	9.75	164.02	0.17	2.87	185.21	0.23	23326	1387	2050.79
3.	Gadag	6.04	11.38	0.68	1.28	11.09	124.62	0.30	3.32	200.51	0.38	21337	1898	819.61
4.	Hangal	1.61	2.99	0.06	0.11	24.17	92.48	0.19	0.74	11.89	0.02	28682	7499	970.52
5.	Haveri	3.26	5.75	0.26	0.46	5.04	39.87	0.09	0.67	21.87	0.04	5584	706	602.54
6.	Hirekerur	1.47	2.62	0.09	0.16	8.70	51.81	0.10	0.60	8.86	0.02	4092	687	797.18
7.	Hubli	6.81	37.49	1.11	6.09	13.73	223.08	1.61	26.18	1782.94	9.81	37013	2278	2508.99
8.	Kalghatgi	0.74	0.88	0.05	0.06	23.82	150.83	0.03	0.18	1.36	0.00	13820	2182	707.63
9.	Kundgol	0.40	0.62	0.12	0.03	11.28	50.75	0.86	0.39	1.53	0.00	394	87	788.89
10.	Mundargi	1.37	1.14	0.09	0.08	9.33	61.60	0.88	5.82	79.53	0.07	37128	5625	976.67
11.	Nargund	1.10	1.38	0.05	0.07	7.79	37.67	0.35	1.70	18.79	0.02	17285	3576	1085.79
12.	Navalgund	0.54	0.55	0.73	0.76	7.45	1015.17	0.20	27.70	148.89	0.15	530844	3894	2470.96
13.	Ranebennur	3.73	6.85	1.21	2.22	115.06	3731.87	0.83	26.94	1006.14	1.85	877921	27067	5820.13
14.	Ron	1.05	1.39	0.06	0.09	3.37	20.78	0.03	0.16	1.71	0.00	6905	1120	701.04
15.	Savnur	1.40	2.01	0.10	0.15	5.54	40.27	0.04	0.26	3.68	0.01	14812	2037	464.29
16.	Shiगाon	1.46	2.39	0.06	0.10	7.48	32.57	0.03	0.14	2.05	0.00	7450	1710	301.31
17.	Shirahatti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	District	3.24	5.51	4.77	0.85	29.34	454.40	0.92	14.17	496.71	0.78	99.847	6446	2645.71

Source: ISEC

Table No. 8.19 No. of animals per lakh population

Sl.No	Year	1966	1972	1977	1983	1990
1.	Milking Cows	3,369	3,177	3,302	3,150	2,600
2.	Buffalos	3,828	3,524	3,593	3,250	2,500
3.	Sheep	9,577	9,496	9,017	6,690	7,250
4.	Rams	8,505	12,403	11,109	10,160	8,900
5.	Pigs	143	162	164	200	230
6.	Birds	12,756	15,371	10,286	11,600	17,980

Note : The number of Rams, Pigs and Birds has increased, while that of Cows, Buffalos and Sheeps has declined.

The details of forest area in the district in 1985-86 were thus: Reserve forests: 51,388 hectares; protected rural forest 401 hectares; forest under revenue jurisdiction 2,428 hectares; total 54,217 hectares. There was no change in these figures upto 1992-93. The details of total forest area in the district in 1989-90 are given in Table 8.20

Table No. 8.20 : Details of Talukwise Forest area

Sl.No.	Taluks	Geographical area according to village land Records (in hectares)	Forest area in Hectares	percentage
1.	Byadgi	43,656	4,889	11.2
2.	Dharwad	1,11,788	13,554	12.1
3.	Gadag	1,09,751	1,749	1.5
4.	Hangal	77,525	8,474	10.9
5.	Haveri	79,985	3,849	4.8
6.	Hirekerur	80,694	8,876	10.9
7.	Hubli	73,707	2,033	2.7
8.	Kalghatgi	68,757	19,256	28.0
9.	Kundgol	64,859	-	-
10.	Mundargi	88,398	17,646	19.9
11.	Nargund	43,652	-	-
12.	Navalgund	1,08,218	-	-
13.	Ranibennur	90,475	10,614	11.7
14.	Ron	1,29,091	276	0.2
15.	Savnur	53,901	801	1.4
16.	Shiggaon	58,920	9,051	15.3
17.	Shirahatti	94,913	12,943	13.6
Total		13,78,200	1,15,181	8.35

Source : Department of Forest

In order to meet the growing demand in keeping with the population, there has been a need to grow more varieties like teak, jambu, firewood, fruit-bearing trees etc. The output of fruits declined from 0.50 tons in 1986-87 to 0.265 tons in 1991-92 (around 50 percent fall). Since the eastern part of Dharwad district being plain and the trees like teak, honne, sandal wood, bamboo, cashewnut etc. are being grown there in the western part of the district which is close to the western ghats. It is possible to grow trees giving firewood and fodder in the plain area. The government has undertaken a few forest conservation programmes such as increasing the fertility of fallow forest land to develop green environment, prevent soil erosion, conserving soil, moisture, and preventing the destruction of forest from fire. Forest Development Programme is being enlarged through activities like developing the plantation (*neduthopu*) in fallow degraded forest area, encouraging students and farmers to grow various kinds of saplings in fallow and waste lands and distributing them to the public. Under- Special Component Programmes, the scheduled tribes are encouraged by giving various kinds of trees to be grown in their lands. In this way, the implementation of forest development programme has been helpful in the economic progress of the district. The details of programmes launched by forest department are given below:-

(1) **Fire wood and fodder scheme** : Under forest development programme, this scheme specially aims at growing trees which provide firewood and fodder to the cattle in rural areas.

(2) **Social forestry scheme** : The aim of this state sponsored scheme is to develop forests by adopting both government and private fallow lands with the help of the public . In has the World Bank assistance.

(3) **Special component scheme** : This scheme, which aims at improving the economic condition of persons belonging to SCs has the following objectives.

i) Developing Small Plantation and transferring them to the beneficiaries. ii) giving encouragement to grow saplings of fruit bearing trees and trees giving firewood. iii) Providing Astra oven.

(4) **School Garden Scheme** : The objective of this scheme is to develop forests by growing useful trees in the school campus (on land not in use) with the ultimate goal of contributing the economic progress of the school.

(5) **Centrally-Sponsored Nursery Scheme** : The objective of this scheme is to grow the required saplings and to distribute them freely to the public and farmers, so that they would grow plants and trees in their lands.

(6) **Karnataka Forest Development Fund Scheme** : Under this scheme, forest development activities have been undertaken and plantations have been developed.

(7) **Western Ghats Scheme** : Under this scheme, tree plantation has been developed in Veerapur watcher's shed.

(8) **Road side plantation (Neduthopu) scheme** : Under this scheme, a programme has been launched to grow plantations on both the sides of the National Highways and the State Highways.

(9) **DPAP Scheme** : The objective of this scheme is to provide employment to people in drought-prone areas and to develop plantations. In this regard, mainly fire wood and fodder giving plants are being cultivated.

(10) **DDF Scheme** : As per this scheme, under the programme of forest development, firewood and fodder trees are being specially grown, in destroyed forest area.

Social forestry : The total geographical area of Dharwad district of 13,78,200 hectares, contain 1,15,181 hectares of forest area. The forest area has been dwindling on account of excess pressure exerted on it by the increasing scarcity of firewood, timber, agricultural implements etc. Keeping this problem in view, the social forestry scheme has been going on since 1983. Under this scheme, 77.22 lakh saplings were grown in 3695.60 hectares of area in 1987-88. These figures in the subsequent years are given here: 1988-89 : 157.45 lakh trees, 6146.90 hectares; 1989-90 : 89.48 lakh trees, 2524 hectares; and 1990-91: 31.67 lakh trees, 1895 hectares.

During the period from 1960-61 to 1991-92, forest area increased by 0.37 percent. Experts (non-government- Dr. Saldanha) observed that during the said period forest area increased by 5.1 percent and the figure 0.37 percent refers only to the area under the purview of the Forest Department. The land area used for other purposes other than agriculture out of the land not available for cultivation increased by 4.47 percent. In the same way, the area of barren and uncultivable land declined by 2.34 percent. From this, we witness that progress has been achieved in utilising barren lands. The total sown area declined by 57,686 hectares in the last decade. (see table 8.21)

Famine and Flood

Durga Devi famine of AD 1396 is the oldest famine recorded in the district. It is said to have persisted for 12 years. Failure of rain is said to be the cause for this famine. It is reported that a severe famine occurred in AD 1423 in which countless number of animals died owing to non-availability of water. It is also learnt that Ahamed Shah Bahamini increased the salaries of his military personnel, and for the poor, he opened public shops. A famine is also reported to have occurred in the years AD 1471-73. It is also learnt that the Maratha army led by Parashuram Bhavu Patavardhana, on his way back from Mysore in A.D 1791, suffered from the lack of availability of food near Dharwad. It is said that owing to severe famine conditions in 1791-92, the people of Hubli, Dambala and Kalghatgi, were forced to eat leaves and roots, which forced them to sell their women and children. In fact, for 12 years there was no farming activity in Dambal because of failure of rains. This famine has been named as '*davagi* famine (famine of skulls). It is said that the then Peshwa government did not undertake any constructive programmes except taking away the stored grains of some rich people. At that time, the price of food grains ranged from 2 1/2 pounds (1kg) to 10 pounds (4kg) per rupee. Even though famine occurred in 1802-03 because of Pindaris disturbances, it did not acquire the seriousness of earlier famines. There are also reports that people migrated towards Mysore Principality. It is said that famine became severe in this district because of migration of people from Pandharapura and Bijapur. This famine has been described as "*Bene Bara*" (Disease Famine). Food grain prices ranged between 17 1/2 to 20 pounds (8 to 9 kg) per rupee, and at that point of time, it was regarded as a very high price. Hubli at that time, was under the authority of Chintamani Rao Patavardhana, and his government extended help to the poor. The famine that occurred in AD 1814 is described as "*Besige Bara*" (Summer Famine). It is learnt that its severity was the highest in Dambal. It persisted for two months, and the food grain price was 24 pounds (10kg) per rupee. Again famine struck Dambal in 1832 because of failure of rain and migration of people from the northern parts of Krishna river. The foodgrain price at that time ranged between 24 1/2 to 31 1/2 pounds per rupee. It is said that some of the extremely poor people were living by eating leaves. It is also said that in that situation, some of the rich people extended help and assistance, and the government made arrangements to sell all kinds of grains in

Table No. 8.21: Details of Forest Products in Dharwad district : 1985-86 to 1991-92

Sl.No	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Rose wood (in Cubic meter)	14,483	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Teak wood (in cubic meter)	29,558	-	55.07	-	-	-	-
3.	Matti (in cubic meter)	32,730.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Nandhi (in cubic meter)	600	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Others (in Cubic meter)	2,200	77.29	-	67.129	-	-	-
6.	Fire wood (in cubic meter)	490	-	64,652	-	-	-	-
7.	Beedi leaves (in tons)	0.25	0.20	-	0.28	20.	8.0	5
8.	Takki Taravada (Tons)	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Tamarind (Tons)	40.00	20.00	30	40	42	34	25
10.	Chobeene (Timber) (in cubic meter)	-	187.97	192.02	477.454	-	50.68	176.522
11.	Fire wood and wood for coal (tons)	-	114.00	120.15	-	85.092	121.16	-
12.	Bamboo(Nos)	-	2518	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Pachi (Tons)	-	88	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Sandal Wood	-	1,185 Roots	-	-	5,160kg	1,21 tons	-
15.	Cane (Tons)	-	-	0.20	-	-	-	-
16.	Honey (Tons)	-	-	0.20	-	-	-	-
17.	Honey Bee (Tons)	-	-	-	0.50	-	-	-
18.	Fruits(Tons)	-	-	-	0.50	0.50	3.50	0.260
19.	Rose Oil (Liter)	-	-	-	50	52	27	-
20.	Gross (Fodder in Tons)	-	-	-	200	150	-	-
21.	Rosa Grass (in tons)	-	-	-	50	50	25	-
22.	Tagadi (in tons)	-	-	-	0.10	-	1.5	-
23.	Timber (cubic meter)	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.032
24.	Eucalyptus (in number)	-	-	30,467	-	-	-	-

Source : Department of Forestry, Belgaum

the market at lower price. The famine was severe in Navalgund, Ron, and Dambal in 1866. It is said that failure of crops for 3-4 years was the primary cause for this famine. Some were forced to take to begging, and some were forced to migrate to other places. In the meantime people from Belgaum, Bijapur, and Bellary migrated to Dharwad. With a view to help the victims of famine the works involving manual labour were undertaken in Dharwad, Navalgund and Gadag divisions. A sum of Rs.40,000 from the government's local fund and a sum of Rs.3,500 from the Imperial fund were provided as special famine relief finance. During this period, a special fund was given to take up the construction of roads from Tegur to Harihar as a part of famine relief programme. And a sum of Rs.16,000 was given as advance to develop a big water reservoir. Owing to good rains at the end of the year in Dharwad, Hubli, Navalgund, Annigeri, Basapur, Bhadrapur, Gadag, Dambal, Karjagi, Haveri, Devihosur, and Ron, the price of jowar recorded a fall from 21 pounds to 73 pounds per rupee, and that of rice from 21 pounds to 39 pounds per rupee.

In 1876, because of untimely rain, 2/3 of the area in the district came under floods. An average of 31 inches rainfall destroyed the crops. In 1877-78, rain fall was just 16 inches. In the British-administered part of district, more than 50,000 people died of starvation between 1877 - 88. The damage was more in northern and eastern part of the district. The price of jowar went up from 43 pounds to 17 pounds per rupee. In the summer of 1877, the famine became severe. Having no buyers to buy the products of weavers, the weaving industry suffered a severe setback. Famine occurred in some parts of Dharwad district in 1891-92 because of the failure of north-east monsoons. Short term loans were given to the farmers.

The district was struck by famine again in 1896-97. Kharif crops were damaged because of excessive rain in the July month. Railway and road works were taken up during this time. All the relief works were stopped by December 1897. It is learnt that there was famine, to some extent, in Dharwad district during 1900-01, 1901-02, and 1902-03. Karnataka experienced famine in 1920-21, and famine conditions were also found in Dharwad district. In 1934-35, because of failure of crops, 45 villages of Mundargi taluk, three villages of Gadag taluk, 13 villages of Navalgund taluk, and 19 villages of Nargund taluk altogether involving 3,07,764 acres of land and approximately 62,000 farmers, were declared as famine affected. In 1942-43, because of failure of rains, 57 villages of Navalgund taluk, 86 villages of Ron taluk, 22 villages of Gadag taluk, 21 villages of Hubli taluk, and 13 villages of Mundagri taluk, involving a total area of 8,85,385 acres and approximately 2,55,000 people became famine victims. Under famine relief work in Dharwad district 4,200 persons were given temporary employment in May 1943. Fodder was secured and issued at concessional price. Non-governmental committees collected grants and donations and distributed food and clothing to people, and established sheds for cattle. In addition to the severe famine which affected the district during 1941-43 excessive rains in 1945, caused damage to both Rabi and Kharif crops which further aggravated the situation. The famine affected 33 villages of Dharwad, 15 villages of Hubli, 57 villages of Haveri, 57 villages of Navalgund, 67 villages of Ranibennur 86 villages Ron and 39 villages of Nargund taluks involving 10,89,905 acres and 4 lakh people. On behalf of the Karnataka branch of the All India Weavers' Association, weaving centres were established to provide famine relief. Cow protection centres were established by Bombay Humanitarian League, and free food, vitamin tablets, vegetables, milk, pulses, eggs etc., were supplied by Dharwad District Famine Relief Committee.

In 1949, because of failure of monsoon, 39 villages of Navalgund and 31 villages of Nargund taluks involving 62,875 people and 2,30,000 acres were affected by famine. Generally Mundargi has been regarded as a low-rain and famine prone taluk.

The details of classification of the taluks of Dharwad district based on the severity of drought conditions are given in the following chart (1982-85)

Sl.No.	Particulars	Khariff				Rabi			
		1982	1983 (No. of Taluks)	1984	1985	1982	1983 (No. of Taluks)	1984	1985
1.	Severe Drought	-	-	-	3	2	6	2	11
2.	Not so severe Drought	1	1	3	9	1	8	7	3
3.	Less Severe Drought	4	2	3	2	3	2	4	-
Total No. of Drought prone Taluks in the district		5	3	6	14	6	16	13	14

Source : War on Droughts in Karnataka 1985-86 Appendix

Floods : A lot of damage was caused in the district during 1988-89 by heavy rainfall the district had in that year. The annual average rainfall of the district was 700.8mm. From April 1989 to July the district had 254 mm rain. In June and July alone, it had 202 mm of rain and it resulted in floods. On July 6th alone, four taluks of the district had 127 to 251 percent of the normal rainfall. These floods caused damage to 22 villages, 141 houses crumbled causing a loss of nearly Rs. 1.36 lakh; 189 cattle worth Rs. 1 lakh were killed; over 500 acres of cultivable land suffered damage worth Rs. 5.05 lakh. Loss to the tune of Rs. 6.36 lakh was caused by land - sliding involving an area of 1,235 acres. Loss to public property such as roads, wells, tanks, and electric pumps, was to a tune of nearly Rs. 3.10 lakh. The total loss due to floods was estimated to be Rs. 15.97 lakh. As against the normal rainfall of 39.2mm which the district used to get in the past it got 242 mm. in November 1992; it was nearly six times higher than the normal rainfall. The details of taluk-wise rainfall are as follow; Byadgi: 417mm; Ranibennur: 398mm; Haveri 324mm; Shirahatti: 315mm; Hirekerur: 267mm; Savnur: 259mm; Mundargi: 250 mm; Shiggaon: 245mm; Hubli: 242mm; Hangal: 229; Gadag: 196mm; Kalghatgi: 192mm; and Ron 152mm. As a consequence, 16.75 lakh people living in 1,157 villages of 17 taluks suffered severe loss. Apart from this, 6,898 houses were completely destroyed and 58,256 houses partially damaged. Total loss was estimated to be Rs.626 lakhs

Chickmagalur and Shimoga districts are in the command area of Tungabhadra river. Heavy rain fall in these districts causing swift current in Tungabhadra river inundated four villages of Mundargi, three villages of Ranibennur, and nine villages of Haveri taluks. Chandrapur village of Ranibennur was totally inundated. In the district, 18 people lost their lives and 16,788 animals were killed. Standing crops such as sugarcane, cotton, wheat, sunflower, pulses covering an area of 0.57 lakh hectare were spoiled. The loss was estimated to be Rs. 1,603 lakh and the loss to public property was estimated to be Rs.1,100 lakh.

Workers

Persons employed for more than 183 days in a year are defined as workers. Since the number of workers in any district influences the production of consumer goods in that district, it is necessary

to undertake a study of various aspects of workers. In 1951, of the total population of 15,75,386, 4,63,007 persons were self-employed, 2,26,308 persons were dependent on earning persons whom they helped, and 8,85,981 persons were non-working dependents. 10,38,312 workers were dependent on agriculture, 6,05,698 were owner cultivators, 2,85,227 were landless agricultural labourers, 55,081 were absentee landlords, and 4,87,074 were non-agricultural workers. The details of workers and non-workers as given in 1981 census are given in table 8.22, 8.23 and 8.24

Table No. 8.22 : Details of workers and non-workers in Dharwad district as in 1981

Sl.No.	Taluks		Workers			Non-Workers		
			(percentage in total population)					
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Byadgi	T	57.51	25.18	41.83	42.49	74.82	58.17
		R	58.92	26.54	43.23	41.08	73.46	56.77
		U	51.55	19.47	35.92	48.45	80.53	64.08
2.	Dharwad	T	58.10	28.03	43.37	41.90	71.97	56.63
		R	58.49	29.30	44.18	41.51	70.70	55.82
		U	53.72	13.51	34.25	46.28	86.29	65.75
3.	Gadag	T	53.61	31.17	42.60	46.39	68.83	57.40
		R	57.58	45.66	51.67	42.42	54.34	48.33
		U	49.99	17.43	34.18	50.01	82.57	65.82
4.	Hangal	T	58.65	22.63	41.29	41.35	77.37	58.71
		R	59.07	23.93	42.15	40.93	76.07	57.85
		U	54.84	11.14	33.51	45.16	88.86	66.49
5.	Haveri	T	57.73	32.42	45.45	42.27	67.58	54.55
		R	59.90	37.76	49.16	40.10	62.24	50.87
		U	49.15	10.86	30.74	50.85	89.14	69.26
6.	Hirekerur	T	57.82	25.49	42.18	42.18	74.51	57.82
		R	58.24	26.24	42.74	41.76	73.76	57.26
		U	51.61	14.20	33.81	48.39	85.80	66.19
7.	Hubli	T	47.99	11.82	30.67	52.01	68.18	69.33
		R	57.43	27.53	42.82	42.57	72.47	57.18
		U	46.29	8.86	28.44	53.71	91.14	21.56
8.	Kalghatgi	T	59.49	28.76	44.59	40.51	71.24	55.41
		R	60.11	30.91	45.98	39.89	69.09	54.02
		U	54.49	11.86	33.48	45.51	88.14	66.52
9.	Kundgol	T	58.72	39.50	49.31	41.28	60.50	50.69
		R	59.00	40.67	50.02	41.00	59.33	49.98
		U	56.50	30.31	43.69	43.50	69.69	56.31

1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Mundargi	T	57.09	36.91	47.15	42.91	63.09	52.85
		R	57.92	38.61	48.40	42.08	61.39	51.60
		U	52.61	27.60	40.35	47.39	72.40	59.65
11.	Nargund	T	57.89	37.53	47.72	42.11	62.47	52.28
		R	59.09	43.56	51.28	40.91	56.44	48.72
		U	55.64	25.80	40.91	44.36	74.20	59.09
12.	Navalgund	T	57.56	38.98	48.36	42.44	61.12	51.64
		R	59.11	43.25	51.22	40.89	56.75	48.78
		U	52.95	25.87	39.72	67.05	74.13	60.28
13.	Ranibennur	T	56.43	32.57	44.90	43.57	67.43	55.10
		R	58.64	37.53	48.43	41.36	62.47	51.57
		U	50.32	18.84	35.13	49.68	81.16	64.87
14.	Ron	T	55.84	40.31	48.00	44.16	59.69	52.00
		R	56.87	43.14	49.88	43.13	56.86	50.12
		U	53.03	32.08	42.71	46.97	67.92	57.92
15.	Savnur	T	56.47	30.29	43.80	43.53	69.71	56.20
		R	57.19	35.76	46.82	42.81	64.24	53.18
		U	54.16	12.97	34.20	45.84	87.03	65.80
16.	Shiggaon	T	57.67	27.06	42.86	42.33	72.94	57.14
		R	57.97	28.07	43.50	42.03	71.93	56.50
		U	55.54	19.87	38.29	44.46	80.13	61.71
17.	Shirahatti	T	56.22	32.57	44.63	43.78	67.43	55.37
		R	57.71	35.50	46.80	42.29	64.50	53.20
		U	51.39	24.87	39.01	67.61	75.13	60.99
Total		T	55.10	27.63	41.72	44.90	72.37	58.28
		R	58.43	34.66	46.79	41.57	65.34	53.21
		U	49.06	14.50	32.41	50.94	85.50	67.50

Source : Census 1981

Table 8.23 : Details of migrants in workers and non-workers in Dharwad district as per the 1971 Census

in percentage

Sl.No.	Particulars	Males	Female
1	2	3	4
1.	Total workers	56.54	19.97
2.	Cultivators	13.00	2.53
3.	Agriculture Labourers	14.21	14.00
4.	Animal Husbandry, Forestry and Fishries (Related Workers)	1.42	0.12

1	2	3	4
5.	Mine workers	0.18	0.06
6.	Manufacturing, Service, Repair Works.		
	a) House hold Industries	2.97	0.83
	b) Other than household Industries	3.50	0.51
7.	Construction	1.04	0.13
8.	Commerce and Trade	7.67	0.56
9.	Transport and Communication	3.76	0.17
10.	Other Services	8.79	1.06
11.	Non- Workers	43.46	80.03

Source : 1971 Census

The proportion of main workers to total workers in 1971 was 37.98 percent, and it was higher than the state average. But there were significant changes in the ratio of workers in rural and urban units in different taluks. The proportion of main workers in the urban area of Hubli town was 27.88 percent, whereas that proportion was 46.21 percent in the rural area of Gadag taluk. The proportion of male workers to total workers in Kalghatgi taluk was 59.43 percent, while it was 45.83 percent in the case of urban Hubli. In the case of female workers, the minimum was 7.72 percent in the urban area of Dharwad, while the maximum of 35.76 percent was found in the rural areas of Gadag taluk. As to main workers, it was observed that the proportion was 29.79 percent in Hubli taluk, while it was 44.81 percent in Kundgol taluk. Even though these two taluks are adjacent to each other, urbanisation and industrialisation must have been responsible for this kind of difference. As to the number of main workers, in addition to Hubli two more taluks (Hirekerur: 36.97 percent and Kalghatgi: 37: 64 percent) had less than the average. The number of workers in Mundargi was 44.09 percent, and in Navalgund it was 42.57 percent. In the urban areas of Gadag and Ranibennur taluks, labour-based cotton ginning and processing, and handlooms were important. As for as industrialisation in the rural areas of taluks was concerned, Gadag taluk was in the highest position. Kundgol taluk was in the second position in terms of main workers. Larger number of main workers were found in urban areas; but their number was low in Hubli, (Kundgol 42.5 percent, Hubli: 37.88 percent, in Gadag and Ranibennur taluks it was lower than that in Mundargi, Shiggaon and Byadgi taluks).

The proportion of male workers and female workers to total workers was 54.24 percent and 20.84 percent respectively, and this proportion was higher than the state average of 53.90 and 18.95 percent respectively. The ratio of male and female workers was 5:2 in the district. Except in Hubli taluk, in all other taluks, main workers were more than 50 percent (Kalghatgi 58.82 percent; Hubli: 47.49 percent).

The proportion of main workers to female workers, when considered taluk-wise, Hubli had the minimum (10.52 percent) and Mundargi had the maximum (31.17 percent). When rural area was considered, Gadag taluk had the maximum (35.76 percent) and Mundargi taluk had the minimum (32.79 percent). Agriculture was the principal economic activity in all the rural areas of the district. But because of differences in farming methods, differences were noticed in the activity of female workers. In the eastern and central parts (of the district) quite a large number of women have identified themselves as workers. The fact that women alone are workers in certain castes has also come to light.

Table No. 8.24 : Details of workers and non-workers in Dharwad district as per the 1961, 1971 and 1981 Census

Sl.No.	Particulars	1961			1971			1981			
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1.	Total Workers	R	3,17,688	98,640	4,16,328	4,63,519	1,44,320	6,07,479	5,59,018	2,38,194	7,97,212
		U	1,56,509	77,666	2,34,175	1,86,849	37,150	2,23,999	2,60,878	60,576	3,21,454
		T	4,74,197	1,76,306	6,50,503	6,50,008	1,81,470	8,31,478	8,19,896	2,98,770	11,18,666
2.	Non - Workers	R	4,80,562	3,02,890	7,83,452	3,53,878	6,42,883	9,96,761	4,04,636	6,10,149	10,14,785
		U	2,09,617	1,32,827	3,42,444	1,99,708	3,14,266	5,13,974	2,74,182	4,27,554	7,01,736
		T	6,90,179	1,35,717	1,25,896	5,53,586	9,57,149	5,10,735	6,78,818	10,37,703	17,16,521
3.	Population	R	7,26,688	6,99,050	14,25,738	8,17,037	7,87,203	16,04,240	9,73,470	9,33,759	9,07,229
		U	2,73,116	2,51,508	5,24,624	3,86,557	3,51,416	7,37,973	5,38,218	5,00,040	10,38,258
		T	9,99,804	9,50,558	19,50,362	2,03,594	1,38,619	23,42,213	15,11,688	14,33,799	29,45,487

Source : Census Reports 1961, 1971, 1981

**Table No. 8.25 : Details of registration and placement made at the district
Employment Exchange Centre, Hubli, 1980-81 to 1991-92**

Particulars	1980-81	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90	90-91	91-92
No. of Registered												
Persons	15,915	13,969	13,596	16,909	14,619	15,750	12,118	14,874	17,994	28,145	28,477	23,943
T	13,439	11,649	11,245	13,934	11,980	13,537	10,290	12,877	15,355	24,339	22,350	19,103
M	2,486	2,220	2,351	2,975	2,639	2,213	1,828	1,997	2,639	3,806	6,127	4,840
F												
Placements notified												
Central Government	194	152	240	286	113	155	83	96	116	128	327	234
State Government	476	463	577	715	1,430	339	489	277	129	173	131	258
Central government Enterprise	117	195	94	166	199	420	156	81	100	82	87	163
State government enterprise	97	69	64	33	345	187	512	50	273	302	28	316
Private	338	240	192	211	633	289	405	313	402	289	192	133
Local Institutions	34	234	103	209	81	108	100	47	41	9	6	36
Total	1,256	1,353	1,270	1,620	2,801	1,498	1,745	864	1,061	983	771	1,140
Employment secured												
Central government	75	217	95	151	67	84	28	49	85	93	68	38
State government	405	274	349	311	438	471	213	216	93	148	27	164
Central government Enterprise	92	110	28	156	254	377	141	86	103	90	65	162
State government Enterprise	25	62	11	23	25	58	57	31	98	501	7	9
Private	110	61	40	36	22	37	12	58	6	5	4	5
Local Institutions	77	324	44	61	36	15	17	19	29	84	26	8
Total	784	1,048	567	738	842	1,042	468	459	414	921	197	386
Unfilled vacancies	1,052	494	760	-	-	-	-	1,099	946	1,043	1,316	1,655
No. of Persons in the Register	32,842	36,580	38,668	41,720	46,225	61,285	66,978	61,321	69,910	81,956	96,760	96,760

Source: Employment Exchange Centre, Hubli. T = Total, M = Male, F = Female.

Marginal workers : Marginal workers (those who are in employment for less than six months in a year) constituted 3.74 percent of the total workers (State average :3.48 percent). Female workers were more in this class of workers. In this category, for every two male workers, there were 15 female workers. In nine taluks of the district, the number of female workers was less than the district average number.

Non-workers : All those persons who are not engaged in any economic activity at any point of time in the year, are regarded as non-workers. Their number in the district was 52.28 percent and their number was larger in rural areas. In the total population, 44.90 percent among men and 72.37 percent among women belonged to this category.

Employment and Placement

Employment Exchange Centres are started with the objective of establishing a close link between employment seeking manpower and employment opportunities. They help the employment-seeking persons in searching for a suitable employment, and at the same time they help the employers in getting suitable workers. These centres also perform certain other functions. Providing career guidance to the employment-seeking persons in choosing suitable career and gathering market and career information and giving publicity to it for the benefit of those who formulate policies, students and those who are engaged in the administration of educational institutions, are also the responsibility of these centres. The details of registered candidates in these centres for the period from 1980-81 to 1991-92 are given in table 8.26.

Workers and wages

In the beginning of the 19th century, the system of engaging workers on wages was not widely practised in Dharwad district. The reason was that, at that time, every farmer was carrying on cultivation along with other members of his/ her family. However, wage-system was in vogue in some places. According to the system practised by Marathas, the labourers were paid in cash when the food-grain prices were high, and in grains when prices were low. During the regime of the Peshwas, artisans like carpenters, brick workers and blacksmiths, received a daily wage of 3-4 annas and ordinary wage-workers, received 1-1 1/2 and or 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 seers of bajra as daily wage. In 1834-35, a wage labourer used to lead his /her life with 1- 1 1/2 rupee per month. By 1842, the daily wage of a farm worker was one anna. By 1850, the wages increased with the commencement of railway works. By 1860, wages increased further. Prices started declining after the Civil War of America (1865). By 1870, the worker was in a better position. Later on, the workers' condition improved and labour organisations also emerged. The daily wage, which was less than three annas during the period from 1875 to 1881 rose to 4 annas during the period from 1884-1895. And after 1902, the daily wage recorded a rise from 4 annas to 5 annas.

By 1908-09, because of rise in the prices of food grains, countless deaths due to plague (almost as an annual feature), and expansion of industries, it was difficult to get workers, and as a result wages increased. The wage rates in Dharwad district were higher than those in Belgaum district. Despite increase in wages, workers were not sincere. The daily wage rate at that time ranged from 12 annas to one rupee. Hubli had become a centre of attraction for migrant workers.

At this time, the number of workers was less than the number required. The reason for this was

Table 8.26 : Details of persons registered in Employment Exchange, Dharwad as in March 1992

Sl.No.	Types	Total Registered Candidates			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Graduates									
1.	Arts	1,843	775	2,618	232	54	286	32	15	47
2.	Commerce	1,621	340	1,961	74	10	84	14	-	14
3.	Science	596	270	866	16	2	18	1	-	1
2.	Diploma Holders									
1.	Civil	552	9	561	22	-	22	6	-	6
2.	Mechanical	540	-	540	21	-	21	3	-	3
3.	Electrical	392	-	392	13	-	13	4	-	4
4.	Automobile	193	-	193	3	-	3	4	-	4
5.	Metallurgy	9	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Radio : Telecommunication	102	81	183	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Mining	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Others	151	50	201	21	-	21	-	-	-
3.	I.T.I. Certificate Holders									
1.	Fitter	601	-	601	52	-	52	5	-	5
2.	Turner	404	-	404	33	-	33	6	-	6
3.	Electrician	419	-	419	25	-	25	5	-	5
4.	Machinist	71	-	71	21	-	21	4	-	4
5.	Welder	55	-	55	13	-	13	-	-	-
6.	Sheet Metal Worker	41	-	41	3	-	3	-	-	-
7.	Wiremen	56	-	56	8	-	8	1	-	1
8.	Others	621	-	621	31	-	31	4	-	4
4.	Apprentice Training (Completed)									
1.	Fitter	25	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Turner	19	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Electrician	135	-	135	-	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4.	Machinist	39	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Welder	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Kannada Type-writing	465	340	805	32	17	49	1	-	1
7.	English Type-writing	390	367	757	18	13	31	1	-	1
8.	Kannada Shorthand	52	70	122	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	English Shorthand	64	95	159	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	S.S.L.C with T.C.H	5,698	2,890	8,588	267	770	1037	59	21	80
6.	S.S.L.C. passed	41,065	5,174	46,239	3,418	974	4,392	240	51	291
7.	S.S.L.C with Nursery	-	705	705	-	71	71	-	8	8
8.	PUC passed	3,929	1,105	5,034	705	286	991	57	12	69
9.	Light Vehicle Drivers	410	-	410	45	-	45	6	-	6
10.	Heavy motor vehicle drivers	3,261	-	3,261	213	-	213	18	-	18
11.	Below tenth standard	7,613	1,004	8,617	1,018	930	1,948	51	-	51
12.	Literate Persons	2,731	633	3,364	733	134	867	26	-	26
13.	Illiterate persons	320	251	571	113	51	164	-	-	-
14.	Others	5,189	2075	7,264	982	407	1,389	179	22	201
	Total	79,681	16,234	95,915	8,132	3,719	10,423	727	129	856

Source : Employment Exchange Hubli

their increased desire to work as agricultural labourers. Apart from this, the factors such as demand for factory workers from Mumbai, Ahamedabad, and Sholapur, development of industries in cities, and deaths due to plague, were also responsible for the decline in the number of workers. By 1914-18, the workers number in Dharwad district was declining in keeping with the similar trend at the state level. There was demand for workers in factories and forest-based industries. Besides this, the attitude of the workers to work for the whole day declined. Wages of farm labourers per day recorded a rise from 3 1/4 annas to 4, 5 and 8 annas, while that of artisans from, 11 annas to 12 annas and 1 1/4 rupee. The influenza (Guddavvana Bene) fever that appeared in 1919 had its impact on the number of workers. By 1918-19 with increasing wages, the workers' number declined further.

In the post-war (Great War) period, the owner-cultivators were not in a position to pay higher wages. Wages continued to rise.

In the beginning of the 20th century, wages increased gradually, and able bodied workers started seeking an employer who would pay the right wage. Public works, transport, wage-work-in forest, expansion of trade and industry were responsible for this situation.

Table 8.28 : Details of salaries of some professions in Dharwad district : 1894-1919

Pertaining to Dharwad City

Sl.No. Year		Monthly Salary (in Rupees)				
		Masons	Carpenters	Blacksmiths	Agricultural Labourers	Horse Keepers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	1894	15	18	12	7	6
2.	1897	15	20	20	8	7
3.	1900	15	15-25	15-18	7	8
4.	1903	20	20	20	7	8
5.	1906	15	15	15	7	8
6.	1909	15	15	15	7	8
7.	1912	22.5	22.5	22.5	8.5	8
8.	1915	22.5	26.25	30.0	11.25	11.25
9.	1918	25	25	25	16	14
10.	1919	30	30	30	16	16

Source:- Gazetteer of Bombay presidency (1928) P:17

In the later years, wages went on increasing gradually, and by 1950 the average daily wages rate was as follows: construction worker: Rs. 2.75; carpenter Rs. 2.40; black smith: Rs.2.30 ; agricultural labourers: Re.1.00 (male) and Re. 0.75 (female); other workers: Re. 0.90 (male) and Re. 0.60 (female). In 1967, the wage level was as follows: carpenter: Rs. 3.70; blacksmith : Rs. 3.75; cobbler : Rs 2.80; farm worker : Rs. 2.40 (male) Rs. 1.55 (female) children : Rs. 1.10; other workers: Rs. 2.00 (male); Rs. 1.30 (female). Children : Re. 0.90 ; and cattle herdsman: Rs. 1.70 (male) ; Rs. 1.25 (female); and children Re. 0.90 paise.

Table No. 8.29 : Details of minimum daily wages of some jobs in Dharwad district

As in vogue since 1.04.1994

Particulars	Dryland (Rs.)	Wetland (Rs.)	Plantations (Rs.)
1. Agricultural labourers			
a. Cultivation	27.15	32.75	32.75
b. Preparing field for Paddy sowing	-	32.74	-
2. Transport of Manure	26.00	28.70	31.30
3. Sowing			
4. Harvest			
a. Cutting			
b. Cleaning	27.15	32.75	32.75
c. Separating			
5. Cutting of Beedi leaves (one crate)		0.88	
6. Domestic Workers			
a) With food and Clothing (per month)	Rs. 490		
b) Without food and clothing (per month)	Rs. 628.75		
7. Agarbathi preparation		Daily wage	Rs. 2.95
8. Clerk		Monthly Salary	335 + 693 = 1028.00
9. Sweeper		Monthly Salary	243+554.50=797.50
10. Wood Workers			
a) Unskilled		"	923.00+76.50=999.50
b) Skilled		"	1032.00+76.40=1108.50
c) Clerk		"	923.00+76.50=999.50
11. Hospitals		"	1136+624=1760.00
Junior Doctor		"	947+624=1571.00
Ayurveda, Homeopathy		"	884+624=1508
12. Accountant			
13. Handloom and Powerloom (cotton) industry			
a) Handloom weaving			
40 Counts		per metre	4.30+2.94 allowance daily
100-120 counts		per metre	7.50 + 2.94
b) Furnishing Fabrics		per metre	3.20 to 6.40
c) Shirting		per metre	2.80 to 4.00
d) Powerloom		per metre	2.30 to 4.75
e) clerks, Typists (monthly)			Rs. 1000

Source : Karnataka Karmika Patrike, May 1994

All labourers had to be paid at 3 paise per day per unit subject to a maximum of 1,309 prints in price index wages to be fixed on the basis of consumer price index.

Consumer Price Index : The department has been releasing consumer price index since 1988 in Hubli-Dharwad. The index was 215 in 1991, 246 in 1992 and 259 in 1993. The corresponding indices in Bangalore were 204, 230, and 248 respectively (base year : 1982-100). From this we come to know that the price index in Hubli-Dharwad was higher than that in Bangalore. In April 1994, the industrial workers' index was 273, and it was higher than the previous year's by 7.91 percent, and higher by 14.71 percent than the previous two years'. In the same way, the indices of unskilled urban workers which was 228 in 1994, was 208 in 1993, and 195 in 1992. The index went up by 10.89 percent in one year and by 15.46 percent in two years.

The consumer price index (for fixing wages) for the period from 1981 to 1993 was as follows: 1982-83: 470; 1983-84: 516; 1984-85: 561; 1985-86: 620; 1986-87 : 650; 1987-88: 700; 1988-89: 752; 1989-90 848 ; 1990-91 : 908, 1991-92 : 976; 1992-93: 1167; 1993-94: 1309; and 1994-95: 1394.

(Source : Karnataka Karmika Patrike, May 1994)

Different development schemes

Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) : IRDP is a centrally sponsored programme. The objective of this programme is to improve the economic life of the households living below the poverty line (BPL) and to enable them to cross the poverty line. Under this programme, the BPL households are supplied with improved agricultural implements and they are also given subsidies and bank loans to take up horticulture, dairying, sheep rearing, poultry farming etc. Apart from this, the beneficiaries who intend taking up self-employment, service, and business are identified. In the year 1990-91 a sum of Rs. 147.344 lakh was distributed in the form of subsidy among 6,540 beneficiaries. Of these, 2,898 beneficiaries belonged to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

Jawahar Rojgar Yojane (JRY): JRY has been formulated by combining the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and the Rural Landless Labourers Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP). This programme came into force in April 1989. The development of BPL households/families is the objective of this programme; higher priority is accorded to BPL families belonging to scheduled categories; 30 percent of the employment opportunities created are reserved for women; the total expenditure of this programme is borne by the central and state governments in the ratio of 80 percent and 20 percent respectively.

In 1990-91, 5,434 works were taken up under this programme, and of them, 2,933 works were completed. A sum of Rs. 725.396 lakh was expended on these works . The programme generated employment to the extent of 28.839 lakh mandays. 1907 metric tons of foodgrains were distributed to workers covered under this programme as substitute for their wages.

Drought-Prone Area Programmes (DPAP) : Identification of persistent drought prone areas, initiation of development programmes to reduce the adverse effects of droughts and providing employment to people in drought affected areas are the principal objectives of this programme. This programme includes schemes such as forest development, soil conservation, water conservation, minor irrigation, agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry etc. Except three taluks, viz., Navalgund, Nargund and Hangal, this programme was implemented in the watersheds of the remaining 14 taluks. In 1989-90, a sum of Rs. 215.487 lakh was spent under DPAP programme. Government has been providing relief to people affected by natural calamities such as earthquakes, floods, famines etc. From

1990 to 1992, 437 drought relief works were launched and created seven lakh mandays of employment. In rural areas 232 borewells were sunk. A sum of Rs. 34.50 lakh compensation was paid to 6912 flood-affected families.

Fair price Shops : The details of ration cards and fair price shops in the district in 1990-91 and 1992-93 are given here.

Fair price shops: 1990-91:1332 (Rural: 886;Urban: 446) 1992-93 :1242 (Rural: 800; Urban: 442)
Ration card holders:1990-91: 5,65,000;1992-93: 7,19,000; Green card holders 1990-91: 2,54,000: 1992-93: 3,58,000 Saffron card holders 1990-91: 1,44,000 1992-93:1,42,000; Other card holders 1990-91: 1,67,000 1992-93: 2,19,000 .

Anthyodoya : This programme has been implemented in five taluks, viz, Bydagi, Hangal, Ranibennur, Kalghatgi and Ron. The principal objective of this programme is to give additional assistance of Rs. 1,000/- to extremely poor persons selected under IRDP. During 1990-91, a sum of Rs. Five lakh was distributed among 500 beneficiaries in the form of subsidy.

Million Wells Scheme : Under this scheme 272 borewells were drilled during 1990-91.

TRYSEM training was provided to 938 beneficiaries in various trades and subsidy was provided to 299 beneficiaries to purchase implements.

Karnataka Land Army Corporation : This Corporation is devoted to rural development. It began its work in Dharwad on 22.9.1981. Some of the important works completed by the corporation are as follows: 1) 18 NGRG godowns. (Rs. 17 lakhs); 2) Works relating to Karnataka State Warehousing Corporation (Rs 7 lakh); 3) Construction of godowns in Haveri with a capacity of 3000 tons and one godown each with a capacity of 1000 tons in Ranibennur, Annigeri, and Kundgol. A sum of Rs. 23.5 lakh was spent; 4) Works worth of Rs. 26 lakh under DPAP; 5) Tweleve works of Central Silk Research Centre worth Rs. 23.72 lakh; 6) Works of the Department of Social Forestry (Rs. 6.66 lakh); 7) Works of District Industrial Centre. (Rs. 7.18 lakh); 8) Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee, Nargund (Rs. 7.92 lakh), 9) Musuem and Information Centre in the premises of the Department of Agricultural (Rs. 6.64); 10) Western Ghats Development Programme (Rs. 2 lakh); 11) Construction of residential houses for scheduled caste and scheduled tribe persons of the department of social welfare (Rs. 66.62 lakh); 12) Construction of NGEF Building (Rs. 102 lakh); 13) Seven Warehouses of Karnataka Oil Seeds Corporation (Rs. 9 lakh); 14) Women's Training Centres (Rs., 20 lakh); 15) NCDC Godown (Rs. 20 lakh) and 16) Construction of building under Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Charitable Trust (Rs. 94.85 lakh).

Potentialities of Development

Given the availability of agricultural, forest, animal husbandry and other resources, one can infer that there is a vast scope for the alround development of the district. The department of Industries, on the basis of a survey, has identified some prospective development centres in the district. While identifying such centres, attention is given to the need of transferring industrial activities from urban centres to rural areas. Taking the prospects for industrial development and the availability of required resources and skills into account, the following list of industrial development centres is prepared.

Agro-based Industries - Cotton processing, improved dhal machine, flour mill, jowar cleaning, oil extraction, chilly powder, milk powder, rava mill, oil seeds processings, rice mill, bakery etc.

Forest product based industries - Photoframes, windows, doors, wooden boxes, thick wooden sheets, tools to carpenters, agricultural implements etc.

Textile based industries - Handloom, Powerlooms, spinning mills, cotton thread, woolen products and readymade garments.

Mineral based industries - Stone polishing, manufacturing of colour pencils.

Engineering based industries - Engineering work, repair of tractors and other vehicles, home appliances (steel) nuts and bolts, tin making etc.,

Animal based industries - Manufacture of leather goods, hand bags, leather garments, skin processing, cattls feeds, milk products, bone manure etc.

Construction Material based industries - Bricks, quarrying, window materials, stone slabs etc.,

Chemical and plastic based industries - Soap, detergents, incense sticks, paints, tyre retreading, candles, ink, tooth powder, ice-candy, zinc coating, moulded goods, polythene bags, P.V.C pipes etc.

Multi copier machine, manufacture of plastic buttons, printing, radio and TV. repair, paper bags, hospital instruments, torch light blubs , alcoholic beverages, sports materials, coloured betal nuts etc.

A brief account of some of the places in the district which have potential for industrial development is given below :-

1. **Dharwad** - Large and medium scale industries, plastic goods, paints, paper bags, television, electric relay tools, carpets, phenol etc.
2. **Alnavara** - Small scale industries, wooden packaging boxes, home appliances, sawing machines, Ice-candy etc.
3. **Hebballi** - Small scale industries, agricultural implements, cotton processing, engineering, leather footwear, ready made garments etc.
4. **Uppina Betageri** - Small scale industries, agricultural implements, soaps, khadi cloth weaving by the Khadi Board, etc .
5. **Amminbhavi** - Small scale industries, cotton processing, printing press, leather foot wear, soaps etc.
6. **Gadag** - Small scale industries, skins and hides processing, polyester units,
7. **Byadgi** - Small scale industries, cattle feeds, soap,
8. **Hubli** - Large and medium scale industries, automobile spare parts, cotton seed oil, battery, mosaic, screen printing, alluminium utensils, solar cooker etc.
9. **Byahatti** - Small scale industries, saw mills, cotton processing, bakery, ready made garments.
10. **B. Arlikatte**- Ready-made garments, lime stone, papad, vermicelli, etc.

11. **Hebbur** - Small scale industries, printing, cotton processing, groundnut processing etc.
12. **Sherewada and Budiwada** - Small scale industries, cotton processing, chilly powder, rava, etc.
13. **Mishrikote** - Small scale industries, tooth powder, leather industries, soap nut powder, cattle feed etc.
14. **Kalghatgi** - Small scale industries, match box, wooden furniture, bakery products soap nut powder.
15. **Hirehonnalli** - Small scale industries, agricultural implements
16. **Dummawada** - Small scale industries, stone quarrying, brick making etc.
17. **Moraba** - Small scale industries, farm tools, oil extraction (power) , rava etc.
18. **Alagwadi** - Small scale industries, farm service centres, power driven oil extraction.
19. **Navalgund city** - Small scale industries. wheat rava, farm implements etc.
20. **Annigeri** - Large medium and small scale industries, cotton spinning units, cotton seeds oil extraction, farm equipments, oil mills and printing press.

Table 8.30 : Socio-Economic growth parameters of Dharwad district 1960-61 to 1990-91

Sl.No.	Particulars	Unit	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Workers in total population	%	42	35	42	39
2.	Agricultural workers in total workers	"	72	68	67	69
3.	Forest area in total Geographical Area	"	8	8	8	8
4.	Total Sown Area in total Geographical Area	"	81	81	80	70
5.	Net Sown Area in total Sown area	"	96	95	95	84
6.	Sown Area per cultivator	Hectare	3.1	4.6	4.3	3.9
7.	Net Irrigated Area in Net Sown Area	%	5.19	6	8	15
8.	Total Irrigated Area in total Sown Area	"	5	6	9	14
9.	Area under high yielding variety in total Sown Area	"	N.A.	0.1	N.A.	16
10.	Area under cereals in total Sown Area	"	47	46	43	39
11.	Area under pulses in total Sown Area	"	10	10	11	15
12.	Area under Oil Seeds in total Sown Area	"	15.6	12.33	24.51	21.77
13.	Area under Cotton in total Sown Area	"	22	22	22	15
14.	Area under Sugar cane in total Sown Area	"	0.08	0.12	0.21	0.29
15.	Utilisation of Chemical Fertilizers	Kg/H	N.A.	5.7	N.A.	6
16.	Output of Rice	"	999	1372	1887	848
17.	Output of Jowar	"	640	886	1,145	620
18.	Output of Ragi	"	1497	891	877	780
19.	Output of Turgram	"	389	591	341	176
20.	Output of groundnut	"	391	712	636	519
21.	Output of Cotton	"	82	68	114	148
22.	Per capita Income at current prices	Rs.	N.A.	572	1350	3238
23.	Per capita Income at constant prices	"	"	572	1350	1790
24.	Per capita Agricultural Income at current prices	"	"	273	580	1,121
25.	Per capita Agricultural Income at constant prices	"	"	273	580	657
26.	Value of Transactions in Regulated markets	Rs. in crores	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	277

Source : (Department of Economics & Statistics, Dharwad District Economic & Social Survey P. 27)

Table No. 8.31 : Some Important information in Dharwad district (Taluk-wise) 1992-93

Sl.No.	Particular	Byadgi	Dharwad	Gadag	Hangal	Haveri	Hirekerur	Hubli	Kalghatgi	Kundgol
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Percentage of main workers in Total Population	39.89	39.75	38.97	37.97	39.91	36.96	16.12	37.62	44.83
2.	Percentage of Marginal workers in total population	6.95	3.62	3.63	3.32	5.54	5.22	13.53	6.90	4.40
3.	Percentage of Non-workers in total population	53.15	56.62	57.40	58.71	54.55	57.82	70.35	55.40	50.69
4.	Total Main Workers	37,226	63,696	99,105	64,734	72,510	59,971	1,85,613	37,440	57,105
5.	No. of Agriculturists	13,801	26,747	24,307	26,690	21,479	26,834	22,715	18,292	22,118
6.	Agricultural workers	16,992	28,796	34,071	27,833	33,934	22,806	29,817	13,116	28,439
7.	Net cultivated land (in hectares)	33,010	77,660	1,00,993	51,296	65,735	59,060	69,907	41,492	60,393
8.	Fallow land (in hectares)	316	5,134	1,996	5,350	1,862	2,772	1,034	1,610	1,915
9.	Barren land fit for cultivation (in hectares)	1,583	10,240	1,513	4,138	3,118	2,999	732	1,494	601
10.	Forests (in hectares)	4,889	18,554	1,749	8,474	3,849	8,876	2,033	19,526	-
11.	Barren land not fit for cultivation (in Hectares)	340	2,473	291	735	751	30	793	799	173
Area under different crops (in Hectares)										
12.	Paddy	2,467	12,667	256	25,775	1,094	6,168	1,465	21,242	402
13.	Ragi	202	139	153	1,498	836	4,521	141	25	228
14.	Jowar	6,998	20,774	27,681	3,791	21,007	14,080	13,373	4,054	9,715
15.	Groundnut	1,488	8,994	14,000	1,746	5,589	6,310	7,223	1,380	10,071
16.	Pulses (Kalugalu)	3,524	13,381	21,594	3,429	9,052	10,481	7,854	1,865	3,350
17.	Sugarcane	321	1,084	39	1,485	150	272	28	96	1
18.	Cotton	5,425	17,391	13,786	7,927	20,289	14,729	16,255	8,581	17,232
19.	Potato	-	7,475	-	-	-	-	1,144	87	126
20.	Mulberry	81	54	71	59	57	87	78	12	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
21. Fruits		22	1,291	33	482	36	45	106	49	17
22. Irrigation pumpsets (Electricity driven)		1,685	1,510	1,717	1,760	2,017	2,904	1,164	726	96
Industries										
23. Large & Medium Scale Industries		-	14	6	-	1	-	14	1	-
24. Small Scale Industries (SSI)		9	74	115	25	68	33	272	26	24
25. Industrial Colonies		-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
26. Industrial Sheds		-	16	12	-	-	-	378	-	-

Table No. 8.31 - Some Important information in Dharwad district (taluk-wise) 1992-93 (continued)

Sl.No.	Particular	Mundargi	Nargund	Navalgund	Ranibennur	Ron	Savnur	Shiggaon	Shirahatti	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Percentage of main workers in Total Population	44.00	40.53	52.54	40.44	41.15	40.02	38.74	41.67	37.92
2.	Percentage of Marginal workers in total population	3.15	7.19	5.83	4.76	6.86	13.25	4.10	2.97	3.01
3.	Percentage of Non-workers in total population	52.85	52.20	51.63	55.10	51.99	46.63	57.14	14.55	58.27
4.	Total Main Workers	58,518	27,761	58,747	87,853	79,758	41,822	47,231	58,036	1,17,717
5.	No. of Agriculturists	13,967	11,271	22,099	25,389	27,219	12,486	17,090	17,090	3,48,518
6.	Agricultural workers	17,775	9,384	26,672	32,361	37,029	22,092	20,789	28,773	4,27,169
7.	Net cultivated land (in hectares)	62,000	38,598	1,04,605	69,367	1,17,652	48,631	40,059	73,005	11,08,290
8.	Fallow land (in hectares)	3,886	2,743	225	1,160	2,990	61	3,000	2,246	39,393
9.	Barren land fit for cultivation (in hectares)	146	58	69	3,007	806	895	1,835	1,015	34,629
10.	Forests (in hectares)	17,646	-	-	10,614	276	801	9,915	12,943	11,51,181
11.	Barren land not fit for cultivation (in Hectares)	163	-	61	197	316	434	731	186	7,755

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Area under different crops (in Hectares)									
12.	Paddy	163	115	246	988	95	168	8,392	290	81,993
13.	Ragi	-	-	-	1,034	-	110	398	9	9,294
14.	Jowar	15,993	9,972	23,494	21,070	34,610	13,624	6,948	19,695	2,56,895
15.	Groundnut	12,905	491	6,887	2,727	24,392	9,990	4,624	26,409	1,45,326
16.	Pulses (Kalugalu)	4,665	712	17,336	5,025	20,903	5,850	2,435	6,574	1,41,030
17.	Sugarcane	2	34	-	131	3	50	187	26	3,909
18.	Cotton	7,798	14,855	23,504	12,104	14,804	18,464	8,881	11,025	2,33,049
19.	Potato	-	-	-	-	-	15	170	-	9,026
20.	Mulberry	81	6	-	176	96	43	40	113	1,054
21.	Fruits	46	29	2	39	13	41	33	10	2,994
22.	Irrigation pumpsets (Electricity driven)	2,230	535	592	4,672	3,091	1,211	674	1,716	20,100
	Industries									
23.	Large & Medium Scale Industries	-	1	1	5	-	-	-	-	43
24.	Small Scale Industries (SSI)	33	15	12	77	40	32	27	28	910
25.	Industrial Colonies	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
26.	Industrial Sheds	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	410

Source : District credit plan 1992-93 - Vijaya Bank