

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

THE various factors which help to strengthen the economic balance of the district are dealt with in this chapter. It is pertinent to note that in any discussion of the economic development of an area or a tract, the agronomic prospects, together with the industrial potentialities have to be looked into. An attempt has been made here to discuss the price trends from the last decade of the last century upto the present times. The district of Gulbarga was not an exception to the general inflationary tendency noticed in other parts of India and this aspect has been duly dwelt upon. The economic prosperity of any area depends on agriculture, industry, commerce, trade and the like. Bearing these important factors in mind, the various economic trends of the district have been discussed.

Price Movements

In a district like Gulbarga where the mainstay of the economy is agriculture, the importance of understanding the price movements of staple agricultural commodities is obvious. Prices* not only indicate the movements taking place within the economy of a district, but also show their effect on the whole economy for good or bad. A change in the prices of agricultural staples affects the purchasing power of the agriculturist, which in turn produces its effects on the entire economy, as the country is predominantly dependent on agriculture. Price changes affect the wage-level and the question whether they represent increasing prosperity or *vice versa* has always been a subject of contention. In examining the price movements of some of the important agricultural commodities, it will be convenient to divide the study into distinct periods, each marked by some important event. Thus, the study of price trends in the district of Gulbarga, as elsewhere, can easily be divided into the following periods :

1. From 1890 to 1914
2. From the Great War to the Great Depression

* Price trends are discussed from 1890 to 1964 with the help of index numbers of agricultural prices, and tables showing actual prices are appended to this chapter (Tables I to X.)

3. The Great Depression and the Recovery
4. The Second World War and after.

The characteristic phenomenon of the period from 1890 to 1914 is violent fluctuation in the prices due to the changing agricultural conditions. In 1913, the Government of India appointed the "Prices Enquiry Committee" to investigate the causes of rising prices. The period of enquiry related to the years 1890 to 1912. During 1890-1912, there was a general rise in prices throughout India and this was specially marked after 1905. The Prices Enquiry Committee divided the causes into two classes, viz., (a) causes confined only to India, (b) causes which forced an upward trend in the prices all over the world, i.e., world factors. But in the opinion of the committee, a distinct line of demarcation could not be drawn between the two sets of causes, because one was reacting on the other.

Causes peculiar to India.—According to the Committee, the main causes disclosed were :—

(i) Shortage in supply of agricultural products, and chiefly of foodgrains, due to the growth of cultivation not keeping pace with the growth of population and the substitution of non-food crops for food crops.

(ii) Increase in demand for these commodities.

(iii) Development of railways and other communications which brought down the direct and indirect costs of transport.

(iv) Increase in the volume of the circulating medium.

World Factors.—

(i) Shortage in the supply of and increase in the demand for agricultural products.

(ii) Increased gold supply.

(iii) Destructive wars and heavy expenditure on the army.

(iv) Diversion of capital and labour into unproductive channels.

In the light of the above analysis, an attempt may be made to study the price trends in Gulbarga district.

Unfortunately, it is only from 1890 that price statistics are available for the district of Gulbarga. These statistics have been mainly obtained from such secondary sources as weekly returns published in the Hyderabad Government Gazette or the

**Prices
during
1890-1913**

Jaridai A'lamia. The following table illustrates the general trends of prices in Gulbarga district from 1890 to 1913 :—

INDEX OF AGRICULTURAL PRICES

1890-1913

Base for index : 1890=100

<i>Year</i>	<i>Rice</i>	<i>Wheat</i>	<i>Jowar</i>
1890	100	100	100
1891	..	..	..
1892	95	106	150
1893	83	97	169
1894	..	..	..
1895	..	..	..
1896	141	171	219
1897	120	150	193
1898	85	109	103
1899	135	180	246
1900	130	171	184
1901	118	157	133
1902	101	116	83
1903	83	75	71
1904	90	80	101
1905	125	116	153
1906	116	129	135
1907	141	180	184
1908	135	164	169
1909	120	144	162
1910	125	129	150
1911	147	150	176
1912	162	164	193
1913	162	164	184

The above table not only shows a state of frequent fluctuations in prices, but also indicates that the prices were generally falling between 1890 and 1903, except sudden spurts in some years. Afterwards, prices began to rise till the outbreak of the First World War. Except for a sudden jump in the prices of foodstuffs between 1896 and 1900, owing to the famines in 1896 and 1899, prices were generally falling from 1890 to 1903. Thus, the index number of rice which stood at 100 in 1890 fell to 83 in 1893 and then in 1896 rose to 141, and then gradually came down to 83 in 1903. The index of wheat was 100 in 1890, fell to 97 in 1893, then went up to 180 in 1899 due to famine conditions and again came down to 75 in 1903. But in the case of jowar, price fluctuations were wider due to a succession of failures of jowar crops and the consequent scarcity conditions. Thus, the index number of jowar which stood at 100 in 1890 was 150 in 1892, 219 in 1896 and 246 in 1899. The quinquennium, 1896-1900, was a period of acute scarcity as it contained two famine years, 1896 and 1899. Consequently, the prices of jowar experienced a sharp rise and the

index reached the mark of 219 in 1896 and 246 in 1899. Thereafter there was a fall and the index came down to 71 in 1903.

From 1904, the price level showed a general upward tendency. The world factors affecting prices came into prominence during this period. Thus, the index number of rice moved up from 83 in 1903 to 90 in 1904 and then gradually to 141 in 1907. In the following quinquennium, the index, after a temporary decline in 1908-1910 due to a slight trade depression, continued its upward movement and stood at 162 at the outbreak of the First World War. The index of wheat which stood at 80 in 1904 went up to 180 in 1907, declined to 129 in 1910 and then moved up to 164 by 1913. The index number of jowar went up from 71 in 1903 to 184 in 1907 and in 1910, it fell to 150 and again rose to 184 by 1913.

Before the outbreak of the war of 1914-1918, prices were generally rising and the war only added momentum to this tendency and spurred the prices to an unprecedented degree, especially from 1918 to 1921. This was a period in which forces other than local continued to influence the price trends in Gulbarga district. The rise in prices in this district and elsewhere in India was smaller than in countries directly engaged in war. The following table shows the movements of prices in the district during 1914-1929 :—

Prices during
1914—1929

INDEX OF AGRICULTURAL PRICES

1914-1929

Base for index: 1914=100

Year	Rice	Wheat	Jowar
1914	100	100	100
1915	78	100	90
1916	81	84	95
1917	95	89	100
1918	122	131	179
1919	175	191	216
1920	170	188	179
1921	206	223	260
1922	181	247	180
1923	178	202	185
1924	175	188	139
1925	181	171	145
1926	169	175	130
1927	181	180	145
1928	180	180	147
1929	157	155	136

The price of rice went up from 100 in 1914 to 122 in 1918, to 175 in 1919 and finally in 1921 moved up to 206. In the case of wheat the index went up to 131 in 1918, 191 in 1919 and to 247 in

1922. The greatest rise was in the price of jowar. The index advanced to 179 in 1918, to 216 in 1919 and to the high figure of 260 in 1921.

Thus, during the early post-war period, prices of the most important foodstuffs were more than doubled, when compared to the prices at the outbreak of the war. Two severe famines in 1919 and 1920 aggravated the situation. Hence, the prices reached the topmost pitch in the above-mentioned years.

To arrest this upward tendency, a serious attempt was made in Hyderabad State, of which Gulbarga district was a part, by passing the law regulating civil supplies. The law which was passed towards the middle of 1918 prohibited the export of foodgrains outside the State (ex-Hyderabad State) except under a licence. In ordinary years, this measure of legislation, whatever its other economic consequences, might have had a beneficial effect on the course of prices inasmuch as the total production of foodgrains in this part of the area in a normal year is decidedly more than the total consumption. But unfortunately, a succession of bad years set in, in which owing to partial and in some cases total failure of monsoon, famine conditions prevailed. To aggravate matters, some of the adjoining provinces in turn prohibited exports from their territory into Hyderabad State. Others allowed restricted exports and that too very reluctantly. Thus the beneficial effects contemplated by the enacting of the law of civil supplies were counteracted in a great measure by circumstances beyond human control. The boom conditions in the early post-war years kept the prices steady. But soon this phase passed away, slump set in the market and prices began to decline. It must be noted that this decline was gradual and not so very steep as in the early thirties of the century. Thus, the index of rice went down from 206 in 1921 to 175 in 1924 and 180 in 1928. Similarly, the index of wheat came down from 247 in 1922 to 180 in 1928. Above all, the decline in the price of jowar was remarkable as the index came down from 260 in 1921 to 130 in 1926, *i.e.*, a decline of about 50 per cent. It may be mentioned here that in spite of the general fall in prices in the middle of the thirties, prices in general remained 50 to 75 per cent higher than the pre-war level (1914).

**Prices during
1929-1939**

The ten-year period between 1929 and 1939 is important in the history of price fluctuations all over the world as it was a period of depression. This period witnessed a price debacle which adversely affected the agricultural class of the district. The effects of that depression were not confined to any one continent, any one industry, or group of industries, or any one trade as such. It involved almost all the countries of the civilised world. Throughout a period of five years, 1929-1934, almost all the agricultural countries had to face this calamity and their condition

in many respects—*e.g.*, the fall of prices, the diminution in the value of trade, the maladjustment of costs and prices and the increase in the burden of contractual obligations—was far worse than that of industrial countries. The fall in prices in India could not but affect the prices in Hyderabad of which Gulbarga was a part, as it is closely linked up with other parts of India by economic and commercial relations.

Prices began to fall in Gulbarga district more or less in the same manner as in other parts. The table below indicates the index numbers of wholesale prices of certain important commodities in Gulbarga district for the period under review:—

1928—1934

Base for index : 1921-22=100

Year	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	All commodities
1928-29	87	62	75	77
1929-30	81	59	73	75
1930-31	75	48	45	59.5
1931-32	50	37	43	50.5
1932-33	50	37	43	50.7
1933-34	48	36	43	47

The table above indicates that the index of wholesale prices fell from 77 in 1928-29 to 47 in 1933-34—a fall of 39 per cent. The table also shows that this tendency became acute and continuous from 1930-31 when the price fell from 75 in 1929-30 to 59.5 in 1930-31. Thus, there was a setback of 20 per cent in one year. The tendency of a fall in prices continued even after that. In 1931-32, the index was at 50.5 which showed a fall of 35 per cent as compared to 1928-29. Conditions were more or less depressed to the same extent in 1932-33, but prices showed a steeper fall in 1933-34 when, as has been stated above, the index came down to 47. This price decline adversely affected the agricultural class of the district as also of trade and industry. By the middle of 1933-34, the worst period of the depression was over. By the end of 1933-34, the situation slightly improved and signs of recovery, though partial, were visible. The district of Gulbarga too responded to these world-wide trends and in 1934-35 and 1935-36, the process of recovery was pronounced. There was a definite acceleration in this process from October 1936 to October 1937. But from the beginning of October 1937, again a period of setback commenced.

The following table indicates the progress of recovery from the depths of depression :—

Price Index of certain important agricultural commodities during the period of recovery, 1933—1938.

Base for Index : 1921=100

<i>Year</i>	<i>Rice</i>	<i>Wheat</i>	<i>Jowar</i>	<i>All commodities</i>
1933-34	48	36	43	47
1934-35	55	34	54	53
1935-36	54	33	49	53
1936-37	56	44	53	58
1937-38	58	44	51	56

The table shows that the index for the prices of all commodities rose from 47 in 1933-34 to 58 in 1936-37 or an increase of 23.4 per cent. Taking the commodities individually, we find that the price of rice did not go up very much. The index rose to 56 in 1936-37 showing a rise of only 16.6 per cent from the worst period of depression. This, it may be noted, was still 35.6 per cent less than the pre-depression level. The case of wheat affords yet another example of the distress of the peasant. Wheat did not recover, as some other commodities did, from 1933-34 onwards. In fact, the process of deterioration continued for further two years when the index fell to 33 in 1935-36 from 36 in 1933-34. It was only in 1936-37 that the tide was turned in the case of wheat, the figure rising to 44 after a painful process of deterioration during the previous seven years. The fall in the wheat prices in Gulbarga was in accordance with the general universal slump in the price of wheat during this period. As for the price of jowar, there was a recovery of 25 per cent on the price prevailing during the depth of the depression though it was 30 per cent less than the pre-depression level.

**Prices during
1939-1944**

The outbreak of the Second World War in September 1939 may be said to have been the signal for a general rise in prices of almost all commodities, and in the succeeding years prices touched heights unheard of before. The initial rise in prices was due to 'panic' among both the traders and consumers, the former trying to make hay while the sun shone and the latter trying to hoard all that they could get at the moment. But with the progress of the war, all-India influences such as real shortage of food-grains and inflation, and various other circumstances began to operate

and consequently the prices jumped to phenomenal heights. The following table shows the rise in prices during the period :—

Wholesale commodity prices 1939—44

Base for Index : 1914=100

<i>Year</i>	<i>Rice</i>	<i>Wheat</i>	<i>Jowar</i>
1939	103	101	108
1940	121	113	116
1941	125	112	99
1942	150	137	116
1943	220	258	217
1944	223	272	234

The rise in the price of rice had been uniform and steady in the first three years of the war and galloping in the next two years. The index went up from 103 in 1939 to 125 in 1941 and 150 in 1942, whereas the same in 1943 was 220 and in 1944, 223. Thus the price of rice at the beginning of the Second World War was almost at the level as at the outbreak of the First World War, but whereas in the fourth year of the First War, the prices had gone up only by about 25 per cent, in the fourth year of the Second World War, it was 116 per cent more than in 1939. The price of wheat showed even greater rise than the price of rice during the Second War. Thus, the index went up from 101 in 1939 to 137 in 1942 and 272 in 1944, whereas the highest increase in the price of wheat during the First War was 31 per cent only. It may also be noted here that the price of wheat in 1944 was more than thrice the price in 1936, the lowest price of wheat during the Depression. In the case of jowar too, as in the case of rice and wheat, prices did not rise so high in the first three years of the war as in the last two years. Thus, the index of jowar was not more than 116 before 1942. But by 1944, it had gone upto 234 or a rise of 216 per cent since the outbreak of the war. This was almost double the price level at the dawn of the century, 30 per cent above the highest price attained during the last war (1918), 72 per cent more than the price on the eve of the Depression (1929) and thrice the price at the worst period of the Depression, *i.e.*, 1934.

As soon as the war began, it was realised that price control would be a vital part of national defence. The Government decided to set up a committee to control the prices and movements of essential commodities. There was a **Price Control**

central price control committee at Hyderabad and a local price control committee in each district which tried to secure mutual understanding and co-operation between the trade interests and the price control organisations. The State Government kept in close touch with developments in other parts of India. The loss of supplies of rice from Burma, the shortage of rolling stock on the railways, the inflation of the currency, the smuggling of foodgrains across the border and the exploitation of the war conditions by profiteering producers and tradesmen—all contributed to the spiral in prices of foodgrains. The failure of crops in 1941-42 and 1942-43 in some of the taluks of Gulbarga and the difficulty of movement of grains from other districts to this deficit area made the problem a difficult one. The daily worsening of the food situation compelled the Government to enforce the Foodgrains Control Order and units of the State army were sent to patrol the borders in order to put a stop to illicit trade. The Government also felt it necessary to create buffer stocks of foodgrains and for this purpose, the Foodgrains Collective Levy Order was promulgated and the Government entered the market as the direct purchaser. A vast network of purchasing agencies was spread covering practically every village. Statutory ceiling prices were fixed in October 1943. The consideration that was kept in view was that, while the producer should get a fair return in keeping with the increased cost of production and the high prices of other necessities of life, foodgrains should not be beyond the purchasing capacity of the average consumer both in rural and urban areas.

**Prices from
1945 onwards**

The price of rice (as per statutory ceilings) was Rs. 8-12-0 per Bengal maund, and the price of jowar was Rs. 5-7-0 per Bengal maund. These were calculated as 125 per cent higher than the pre-war prices and ten to twenty per cent lower than the prices prevailing immediately before the Notification was issued. The price ceilings fixed by Government gave rise to much discontent among cultivators and the Government, therefore, in consultation with the Food Advisory Committee, decided to raise the statutory ceiling prices. The price of jowar was raised to Rs. 21 and that of rice to Rs. 32 per palla of three maunds (1945). In 1952, the Government promulgated the Foodgrains (Licensing and Procurement) Order under which the dealers in foodgrains were to get licences. The war and its after-effects of inflation brought about a steady and steep rise in the general level of prices. The upward movement of prices continued during the decade from 1951 to 1960 also. In this period, the factors responsible for the rise in prices were the conditions created by the developmental activities initiated during the First and Second Five-Year Plans. The prices of essential commodities like rice, wheat and jowar increased rapidly. The following table shows

the index numbers of wholesale prices of agricultural commodities from 1950-51 to 1955-56:—

Base for Index : 1949-50=100

Year	Rice	Wheat	Jowar
1950-51	100	97	103
1951-52	106	96	104
1952-53	119	144	122
1953-54	125	156	143
1954-55	141	109	127
1955-56	151	100	129

The following statement shows the index numbers of wholesale prices of agricultural commodities during 1960 and 1961 : *

Base for Index 1952—1953=100

Year	Rice	Wheat	Jowar
Annual Average 1960	96	139	122
January 1961	89	128	103
February 1961	91	125	95
March 1961	93	119	92

During the post-war period and during the 1950's, there was inflation all-round. Besides, other factors like growth of population, short-fall in production, ruling prices of gold and silver and the export and import policy—all these influenced the price movements. Between 1950-51 and 1955-56, the prices were rising but during 1960-61, the price level was almost steady. During 1961-62, there was again a rise in prices of essential commodities. The price level was more or less the same with slight variations here and there, during the subsequent two years, viz., 1962-63 and 1963-64. But there was a further sharp rise in prices in 1964-65 touching, perhaps, an all-time new high, in that the prices of food-grains like wheat (bansi) and jowar (argadi) almost doubled themselves, as could be seen from the following statement:—

Statement showing the year-wise modal prices per quintal of foodgrains in Gulbarga district from 1960-61 to 1964-65:—

Name of the Commodities	1960-61		1961-62		1962-63		1963-64		1964-65	
	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.
Rice (fine)	74	00	82	00	65	00	75	00	84	00
Rice (coarse)	61	00	58	00	50	00	58	00	70	00
Wheat (bansi)	56	00	58	00	55	00	55	00	103	00
Jowar (white)	38	00	41	00	40	00	42	00	69	00
Jowar (argadi)	33	00	35	00	36	00	36	00	68	00

* Index numbers for Gulbarga Centre are not available for this period. Hence, index numbers of adjoining district, viz., Bijapur, are adopted.

From the above, it can be seen that a quintal of wheat (bansi), which used to cost Rs. 55 in 1963-64, rose up to Rs. 103 in 1964-65. Similarly, the price of a quintal of jowar (argadi) which was Rs. 36 in 1963-64, increased to Rs. 68 in 1964-65. There were similar rises in the prices of other foodgrains also. In the retail market, a kilogram of fine rice was sold at Re. 0.94 (June 1964) during the year, while the prices of wheat (bansi) and jowar (white) were Rs. 1.31 and Re. 0.94 per kilogram (December 1964) respectively. The following table indicates the month-wise retail prices of foodgrains in Gulbarga district in 1964-65 :

Months and Year	Rate per one kilogram				
	Rice fine	Rice coarse	Wheat bansi	Jowar white	Jowar argadi
	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
April 1964	0 94	0 70	0 75	0 55	0 50
May 1964	0 88	0 70	0 90	0 62	0 55
June 1964	0 94	0 75	0 90	0 56	0 50
July 1964	0 92	0 75	0 94	0 71	0 60
August 1964	0 90	0 75	1 12	0 81	0 62
September 1964	0 88	0 75	1 15	0 90	0 75
October 1964	0 88	0 75	1 25	0 80	0 62
November 1964	0 88	0 75	1 25	0 87	0 75
December 1964	0 88	0 75	1 31	0 94	0 81
January 1965	0 88	0 75	1 00	0 81	0 75
February 1965	0 88	0 75	0 95	0 81	0 75
March 1965	0 88	0 75	0 87	0 62	0 55

In this abnormal situation, the policy of the Government was to mop up the excess purchasing power which tended to push up demands above the level of available supplies. The taxation principles adopted in the socialistic pattern aim at keeping down consumption to the limits provided in the plan. The fiscal policy of the State had to put a check on the creation of an excess purchasing power and the monetary policy had to regulate the credit formation through institutional endeavour. There was also need to have some sort of control by which reasonable price could be fixed, not only to help the producer but also the consumer. The general failure of monsoon on the one hand and the rapidly growing population on the other, had aggravated the situation and there was shortage of foodgrains in the State as elsewhere in the country. The Government, who were alive to these problems, issued a series of orders from time to time, all aimed at tiding over the food shortage in the State, by regulating the wholesale and retail sale of foodgrains, fixing the selling and purchasing prices of food articles, requiring the foodgrains dealers to declare their stocks periodically, controlling the movement and export of foodgrains, arranging for the procurement (levy) of foodgrains from the growers, mills, etc.

All these measures helped, to a great extent, to check the further rise in prices and also in tiding over the difficult food situation in the State. Wages

The wage level has undergone somewhat similar fluctuations as the price level. The information given here is based on the material contained in the statistical abstracts and the year books published by the Government of Hyderabad, statistical abstracts of the Government of Mysore and local investigations. In the early days, wages, especially in the agricultural sector, were determined by custom and tradition. The agricultural labourers were generally paid in kind. The wages for the artisans were paid in cash. The example of the artisans tempted the agricultural labourers gradually to put forth demands for payment of wages in cash and this was acceded to by the land-owners. Tables relating to urban wages in Gulbarga district in 1935, 1940 and between 1941-45 are given at the end of the Chapter (Tables 11 and 12).

The rates of wages have recently increased in the district owing to the general rise in the cost of living. The following are the figures of daily wages in Gulbarga district of skilled as well as field labour during 1961 :—

Year and Month	Skilled Labour			Field Labour		
	Carpenter	Blacksmith	Cobbler	Men	Women	Children
	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
January 1961	2-68	2-53	2-15	1-20	0-71	0-47
February 1961	2-68	2-83	2-18	1-28	0-77	0-50
March 1961	2-73	2-58	2-23	1-23	0-74	0-48

SURVEY OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The economic development of a district is determined by the main occupations of the people. These occupations are closely inter-related to the natural potentialities that are available in the district or region. The existence of raw materials and the skill and talents of the people go to build up the economic prosperity of that particular area. The character and prosperity of the district's economy are determined by the progress achieved in the prominent economic sectors, *viz.*, agriculture, industry, commerce or trade. In the modern era, when the emphasis is on economic growth through a series of plans, several new factors are also taken into account in the determination of the economic potential of a region. The accumulated savings, the credit available for starting new enterprises and the institutional advantages are the more important among these factors.

**Natural
Resources**

Natural resources indicate the inherent wealth of a district. This wealth, when properly harnessed by the people, can become the key factor in the process of economic development. Gulbarga district, by and large, offers possibilities for economic growth by virtue of its natural resources. Two important rivers, Krishna and Bhima, flow through the district and the former forms the boundary between Raichur and Gulbarga districts. There are two main tributaries of the Bhima in the district, *viz.*, Kagna and Amerja. These rivers have not so far been harnessed and their water used for irrigation purposes. From time immemorial, the district has offered scope for the development of several small-scale industries and ever since independence, the Government has made sustained efforts to give varied incentives to industry. Limestone, the raw material required for the cement industry, is not only available in plenty in the vicinity of Shahabad, but deposits are also found in Shorapur taluk of the district. The cement factory at Shahabad, started in 1925 to utilise the limestone available nearby, is the earliest large-scale industry, save the M.S.K. Mills started in 1883. It was also the first cement factory to be established in the Nizam's Dominions. There are rich deposits of red ochre in Jevargi and Shorapur taluks, feldspar for ceramic use scattered in different parts of Shorapur and Yadgir taluks, potters' clay near the village Tirtha in Shorapur taluk, which is a good material for the manufacture of bricks, tiles and pottery and Fuller's earth at Koryi, a village about 13 miles to the north-west of Chincholi, for bleaching vegetable and mineral oils. Thus, the district is endowed with inherent natural potentialities needed for the fast economic growth of the area.

**Human
Resources**

The human material available in the district also counts for economic progress. The population of the district which was 8,82,042 in 1901, increased to 13,99,457 by 1961. The following table indicates the growth of population during the last six decades :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Population</i>
1901	.. 8,83,062
1911	.. 9,64,468
1921	.. 8,87,875
1931	.. 9,90,505
1941	.. 10,59,716
1951	.. 12,13,608
1961	.. 13,99,457

Urbanisation

The process of urbanisation is another factor, the impact of which is seen in the extent of economic growth. The number of towns in the district is ten. Out of the total population of 12,13,608 in 1951, only 2,17,675 lived in towns, which worked out to 18 per cent of the total population. The urban population of the district in 1961 was 2,26,421 out of a population of 13,99,457. The table

below indicates the taluk-wise rural and urban population of the district in 1961 :—

<i>Taluk</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Total</i>
Afzalpur	90,071	..	90,071
Aland	1,42,326	18,009	1,60,335
Chincholi	1,01,716	6,047	1,07,763
Chittapur	1,42,948	31,828	1,74,776
Gulbarga	1,31,704	97,069	2,28,773
Jevargi	1,11,212	..	1,11,212
Seram	82,162	8,527	90,689
Shahapur	1,26,325	11,776	1,38,101
Shorapur	1,19,895	17,689	1,37,584
Yadgir	1,24,677	35,476	1,60,153

The following statement relates to the urban population of the district town-wise and according to sex as per 1961 census :

<i>Town</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Gulbarga	51,019	46,050	97,069
Yadgir	12,865	12,899	25,764
Shahabad	10,302	10,152	20,454
Aland	9,065	8,944	18,009
Shorapur	8,686	9,003	17,689
Shahapur	5,823	5,953	11,776
Chittapur	5,802	5,572	11,374
Gurmatkal	4,811	4,901	9,712
Seram	4,345	4,182	8,527
Chincholi	3,071	2,976	6,047

The district is predominantly agricultural in character and the major portion of the population of the district, therefore, lives in villages. The process of urbanisation has been very slow in the district and the increase in the urban population of the district was only by 8,746 as between 1951 and 1961. Though there is an increase in the total urban population of the district, there is an actual decline in the percentage of the urban population to the total population of the district.

The whole agricultural economy of the district rests on farm produce, which in the case of Gulbarga consists mainly of jowar crop. Out of the total land area of 39,29,947 acres, the cropped area alone came to 31,29,243 acres, out of which 15,45,353 acres were sown with jowar, both *kharif* and *rabi*, in 1962-63. Nearly half of the cropped area was sown with *rabi* jowar. The estimate of yield from modern farming methods of jowar has a bearing on the agricultural economy. The average yield per acre was about

**Cultivated
area and
main crops.**

500 lbs including both the rabi and kharif varieties. From a rough calculation, the jowar yield in the entire district was about 1,85,670 tons. Jowar is not only consumed in the district but is also exported outside in normal years. The rich black cotton soil of the area facilitates the cultivation of cotton, groundnut, bajra, wheat and gram. The main crops which occupy a large acreage * are groundnut (2,04,482 acres), cotton (1,81,111 acres), bajra (2,51,501 acres), wheat (57,811 acres), rabi jowar (13,17,964 acres), and rice (58,990 acres). Though the district has two big rivers, the Krishna and the Bhima, the irrigational potential has yet to be tapped. The Upper Krishna Project and the Hattikuni Project are included in the plan programme and when these materialise, the agricultural economy of the district will have a brighter outlook. Irrigation at present is through wells and tanks, well irrigation alone commanding an area of 21,321 acres. The command area of all the tanks is 16,271 acres. Only in Chittapur and Seram taluks there is some small irrigation through Government canals.

The cultivators are slowly taking to modern methods, though in this sphere much persuasion and propaganda have become necessary. In 1962-63, there were 92,488 acres of cultivable waste land, which is being gradually put to agricultural use now. The use of tractors in the district has given a new shape to farming practices. Several methods have been pursued to improve the quality of the soil and thereby getting more out of the land. The soils in this area have a strong tendency to develop alkalinity. It is estimated that 73 per cent of the soil is alkaline. The salt content is normally low and reaches harmful concentrations only in about six per cent of the soils. Reclamation to a certain extent is being done to arrest the increase of alkalinity. A large area can be brought under the Krishna irrigation scheme, when rice and sugarcane can be grown in plenty.

Agricultural Holdings

The statistics of agricultural holdings in the district indicate that a large portion of these is uneconomic. There were only ten persons in the district who owned more than 1,000 acres. The number of persons owning more than 500 acres but not more than 1,000 acres was 37. The distribution of land-holdings in Gulbarga district according to extent owned is given in Chapter IV.

Occupational Pattern

Agriculture being the mainstay of the district, the occupational pattern naturally allows of small-scale industries like oil mills, cotton-ginning and handloom industry. As regards large industries, there is a solitary textile mill—the M.S.K. Mills—in the district headquarters town. The cement factory at Shahabad is another large industry in the district. The oil-seeds which are produced on a large scale are being converted into vegetable oils. In addition to these industries, there are others like soap manufacture, wire-nail industry, beedi manufacture and plastic industries.

*Figures relate to the year 1963-64.

The industrial prosperity of the district will increase with the availability of power from Tungabhadra and Sharavathi.

Trade and commerce are mainly carried on in towns and to a lesser extent in villages which have a large population. The trade is both wholesale and retail and is largely handled by the mercantile classes which are concentrated in urban areas. The changes from the old traditional method of weekly shandies to one of organised pattern are of particular interest. There is a swing towards better organisation in trade after the advent of regulated markets which are now nine in number. These markets, set up on a scientific basis, assure a fair price to the producers. The retail establishments in towns cater to the needs of the consuming public and their stores are well stocked with goods. Small shops exist even in villages. These, together with weekly shandies in some taluk headquarters, turn over a large amount of trade. **Trade**

Some developments in finance have been apparent in the district over the decades. In the old days, there were no institutional financing agencies supplying credit to those who needed it. There were of course the traditional money-lenders who advanced loans to agriculturists and rural craftsmen. The district had large jagirs owned by wealthy persons. These jagirdars had enough surplus money to lend and they were giving it on usurious rates of interest. Avenues of investment were not much in evidence. Institutional banking came into existence with the establishment of the District Co-operative Central Bank in 1917. This was the beginning of the co-operative movement in the district. Thereafter, some joint-stock banks opened their branches. The establishment of the Saraswathi Bank at Gulbarga in 1922 marked the real beginning of joint-stock banking in the district. The first joint-stock branch bank which was opened at Yadgir in 1939 was that of the Central Bank of India. These and other similar banking institutions which came to be opened later and the co-operative credit institutions changed the financial aspect of the district. The people put their faith in institutional banking and the facilities offered by banks. The number of co-operative institutions in the district in 1964 was 1,122. Further, the State Government is offering many incentives by way of financial assistance to the farmers and industrial establishments. **Finance**

Organised planning has come to stay and has been accepted as the national policy. In the task of raising the economic level of the district, successful efforts have been made in the agricultural field, but in the industrial sphere there had not been much progress till recently because of the paucity of power. More foodgrains are being grown from the land by improved methods. As mentioned earlier, the irrigation potential is yet to be harnessed. In several other fields notably in minor irrigation, animal husbandry, **Planning**

small-scale industries, community development and communications, much work has been done. All these will assure a better economic condition for the people of the district.

Power.

Till recently, the district had no hydro-electric power supply. But power generated at the Tungabhadra Left Bank Power Station has been made available since 1963. This power runs from Raichur to Shahabad and from there to Humnabad through Gulbarga. The hydel power now supplied has opened up the path to promotion of several industries in the district. The speed with which the Sharavathi hydel scheme is being pushed through also promises further possibilities for the economic development of this area.

Minerals

The mineral wealth of a district is its great asset and the district of Gulbarga has long been noted for its mineral resources. Gold is found near Manglur village in Shorapur taluk. Numerous old workings for gold in the western parts of Shorapur taluk indicate that this area was systematically explored, prospected and mined for gold by ancient miners who were skilled in mining and metallurgy. A survey conducted by the Hyderabad Geological Survey has disclosed a few more old workings on the eastern flank of Manglur hill. Copper is available near the village Tintini. Gypsum, useful for the cement industry, is found to the south of Gundgurthi, 16 miles east of Gulbarga along the Gulbarga-Seram Road. This mineral occurs in black-cotton soil in the form of small crystals and nodules. Small crystals are found distributed near Kembhavi in the Shorapur taluk. Further, extensive deposits of limestone suitable for the manufacture of cement are found in Gulbarga district notably near Chittapur, Jevargi, Chincholi, Shahapur, Shorapur, Nalwar, Wadi, Shahabad, Seram and Malkhed covering an area of 1,500 square miles. At present, the Associated Cement Company, which has established a big cement-plant at Shahabad, is exploiting the limestone occurrences near Bankur. Every day, about 2,500 tons of limestone are quarried and utilised in the manufacture of cement. There is scope for establishment of more cement factories in the district, due to the availability of limestone in large quantities.

**Communica-
tions**

Road communications in Gulbarga were quite inadequate in relation to the size of this district. However, with the implementation of the Five-Year Plans, the position gradually improved. The total length of different types of roads, which was 720 miles in 1962 increased to 1,064 miles in 1964. These roads include State highways, major district roads, other district roads and village roads. Most of the important places have been linked by roads. It is possible now to go from the district headquarters to all the taluk headquarters. But the soil pattern of the area and the surface of roads make it impossible to run vehicles in some

areas in the rainy season. There are several schemes in the Five-Year Plans to asphalt all the major roads. When these schemes are fully implemented, the roads can carry a heavier traffic than at present. The submersible bridge across the Bhima river in Shahapur taluk and the Tintini bridge across the Krishna in Shorapur taluk open up great potentialities in the sphere of communications. The broad gauge railway lines from Madras to Bombay and from Hyderabad to Wadi run through the district. After the Bombay-Madras line was laid between 1861-1871 and also after the Hyderabad-Wadi railway line was opened for traffic in 1874, the trade of the district began to increase and these railway lines have afforded good scope for economic development. There is a possibility of laying a broad gauge link from Gulbarga through Humnabad right up to Purli-Vaidyanath. As the means of communications in the north of the district are scanty, this new line will be a boon. As the inter-village communications in the district are not very satisfactory, there is a great deal yet to be done in this sphere.

In one of the publications of the Hyderabad Government published in 1948, an account of the economic conditions of the then Hyderabad State of which Gulbarga was a district is given. The relevant paragraphs are quoted here in full. **Standard of Living**

“The Hyderabad economy is still more or less feudalistic. Nearly 45 per cent of the State is under the feudalistic overlordship of the jagirdars and zamindars. People are poor Population is growing at a tremendously rapid rate accelerating poverty and misery. Illiteracy and ignorance are rampant. The average income per capita, the average standard of life, the average value of work are so low and poor that they make living precarious. More than 90 per cent of the population are victims to old habits and traditions of bygone days. Progress and prosperity are considered as gifts from heaven and not the result of human effort and regulation.

“Economically, Hyderabad is still deficit in certain food items and is dependent to a very large degree upon import of consumer goods. For vital necessities such as cloth, building materials and food and food products, we depend upon outside markets. There is neither cheap nor plentiful power which is so essential for prosperity.”¹

“Economic crisis of the worst type is deepening. Production is falling down precipitously. Evil effects of inflation are working havoc. Deflationary trends are pressing hard. Deficit

¹ The Hyderabad Government Bulletin on Economic Affairs with Conference Supplement, December 1948, p. 1056.

budgets both in the Centre and the Provinces and States are indicated."¹

As regards the agricultural conditions in the Karnatak region of the old Hyderabad State, which includes Gulbarga district, it has been said that ".....the rainfall is less and the soil naturally so rich that the ryots have never been anxious to grow wet crops. In some places, advantage has been taken of the water obtainable from rivers and wells and garden crops which were more profitable than dry crops, are extensively grown..... the ryots are not interested in growing rice crops..... People use wheat or jowar for food. Physical condition of both the ryots and their cattle is reflected by their staple food crops and establishes a superiority of wheat and jowar rice."²

The living conditions of the people in the district of Gulbarga have changed since the time of the above quoted publications. In 1952, jagirs were abolished and the other agrarian reforms introduced by the Government have helped, to some extent, to better the standard of living of the rural masses. Further, there is more of urbanisation through the years, more lands have been put to agricultural use, a definite beginning has been made in the sphere of industrialisation and a growth of a sense of social values is apparent. Educational advancement is proceeding rapidly and more boys and girls are attending schools. Compulsory primary education also has been introduced. The various land laws assuring a permanency in the land tenures have pushed up agricultural production. The agricultural labourers have grown in strength, as also industrial labour. The produce from the cultivated field is fetching a higher return. Though farming has remained the main occupation, there are other avocations which assure extra income which contributes to a better standard of living. The district is particularly marked in the size of its middle-class group, which constitutes an important factor of the social structure. The socialistic approach in Government policies is gradually reducing the imbalance between the rich and the poor.

In the absence of any detailed economic survey of the area, it is rather difficult to assess the standard of living, as it differs from class to class and from place to place. One popular method of knowing the standard of living is to find out the items of income and expenditure, that is, to adopt the method of the formation and analysis of the family budgets. It is not possible to deal with the standard of living of Gulbarga district on the basis of this method as there is no authentic record or survey report throwing light on the income and expenditure of different classes of families.

¹ Ibid, p. 1056—1057.

² The Economic Life of Hyderabad, All India Economic Conference, Twenty-first Session, Hyderabad-Deccan, 1937, pp. 28-29.

Therefore, an attempt may be made here to sketch only the general standard of living in the district with the help of cost of living index numbers. Standard of living may be easily assessed in relation to the past when foodgrain prices were low and the purchasing power of the rupee was high. It cannot be denied, particularly after 1939 when the Second World War broke out and the subsequent years, that the consumer was hit hard. Rising prices invariably tell upon the standard of living of the community. Those of low income groups, and especially those with fixed salaries, suffer the severest in times of rising prices. The cost of living index of Gulbarga has been fluctuating from 1949 to 1965. The following statement shows the increase in the cost of living index in Gulbarga town from time to time.

Monthly working class cost of living index numbers for Gulbarga Town—1948 to 1965 (Base: August 1943—July 1944=100).

Year or Month	Food	Fuel or Lighting	Clothing	Rent	Misce- llaneous	Intoxicants	General cost of living index
1948	177	199	130	100	203	210	178
1949	186	204	125	100	182	249	178
1950	154	183	123	100	191	293	156
1951	160	169	129	100	210	293	161
1952	138	157	129	100	200	316	147
1953	151	154	130	100	190	322	154
1954	146	157	125	100	186	322	150
1955	125	158	124	100	184	319	136
1956	169	156	130	100	199	269	165
1957	163	136	116	100	184	239	157
1958	144	128	124	100	190	263	146
1959	160	136	131	100	193	263	158
1960	169	..	..	..	..	..	166
1961	160.72	155.07	134.06	100.00	197.96	292.68	161.29
1962	167.19	155.45	134.19	100.00	202.05	292.68	165.41
1963	175.14	158.59	135.06	100.00	211.73	296.34	172.49
1964	216.83	161.99	143.15	100.00	232.53	332.27	204.12
1965	244.56	162.72	145.05	100.00	219.94	351.19	222.27
1965—							
January	270.53	161.52	144.88	100.00	210.10	333.33	238.17
February	239.19	161.52	144.87	100.00	210.23	333.33	217.38
March	221.97	161.52	144.90	100.00	211.35	333.33	205.99
April	223.50	161.52	145.15	100.00	212.29	357.14	207.71
May	224.50	161.52	145.15	100.00	217.45	357.14	208.81
June	233.29	161.52	145.15	100.00	218.70	357.14	214.76
July	244.17	162.58	144.70	100.00	219.64	357.14	222.08
August	251.17	163.81	145.33	100.00	224.91	357.14	227.34
September	253.18	163.81	145.33	100.00	225.23	357.14	228.71
October	253.99	163.81	145.33	100.00	228.62	357.14	229.53
November	259.43	164.75	145.33	100.00	229.56	357.14	233.29
December	259.75	164.75	144.52	100.00	230.76	357.14	233.27

The general cost of living index in Gulbarga town (August 1943 to July 1944 as the base year) increased to 178 in 1948 and the cost of living index for food was 177. There was a further rise in 1949 and then on from 1950 to 1955, there were fluctuations in the cost of living index numbers. There was a sudden rise between

1955 and 1956 and the cost of living index numbers for food and the general index in 1956 were 169 and 165, as against 125 and 136 in the previous year. Except in the year 1958, when there was a little fall in the cost of living, the general level was almost the same from 1956 to 1961. Since then it is steadily rising and touched 222.27 in 1965. It is also evident from the table above that the prices of food and non-food articles and the general cost of living recorded a sharp rise during the last decade. Whether it is due to food articles or non-food articles, the fact remains that the cost of living has gone up to a level at which it is rather difficult for a majority of people to make both ends meet. In the pre-war period, a rupee could purchase commodities worth 16 annas on an average; the same rupee could purchase commodities worth eleven annas in 1941-42, six and a half annas in 1942-43 and four and three-fourths annas in 1943-44. The value of the rupee in 1961, it has been calculated, was between annas two to annas three only. It is, therefore, clear that a man getting one rupee per day as wages in 1943-44 was as good as a man getting four and three-fourths annas per day in the pre-war period. In spite of all these, it must be said that the living standard in general is better now than in the past decade. The impact of urban life and modern means of communication also had some bearing on the food habits in the remote villages. People in villages have begun to adopt the ways of urban life. The socialistic pattern adopted as a measure of State policy and the rising tempo of industrial and agricultural activities under the successive plans may usher in a better standard in the years to come.

**Shift from
agriculture
to industry**

The district of Gulbarga, as mentioned elsewhere, has a good prospect of starting several small-scale industries and a few large-scale industries. The industrial potentiality of the district is still untapped. At the moment, there is only one large-scale cement factory at Shahabad which employed about 2,000 persons in 1964 and a textile mill at Gulbarga which employed about 2,600 persons in 1965. Apart from these, persons employed in small-scale industries are not more than four to five per cent of the total population. The shift from agriculture to industry is as yet not very marked nor is there much of shift from one industry to another.

**Employment
Exchange.**

The district of Gulbarga had no independent Employment Exchange till very recently. It was only on 13th February 1959 that an Employment Exchange was opened at Gulbarga. The general level of employment in the district is fairly satisfactory, according to the District Employment Office. The District Employment Exchange is the central clearing house for purposes of securing employment in different categories. The Employment Exchange follows a scientific system. It sorts out the vacancies notified to it by employers and classifies the employment-seekers registered with it according to their qualifications, degree of skill and previous experience. All the particulars are noted on cards

and the cards are arranged in such a manner that they can be picked out quickly whenever a candidate has to be matched against a vacancy. When the vacancy is notified, the exchange examines the cards of persons of the appropriate category on its register and matches the vacancies with the men most suitable for filling them. As a rule, the employment exchanges are manned by staff who are able to assess the aptitudes of the persons who seek their assistance in securing employment and fit them into jobs where their qualifications and skills will have scope and will be of advantage to the community. Till 1959, it was not compulsory to notify the vacancies through the Employment Exchange. The enforcement of the Compulsory Notification of Vacancies Act, 1959, has made it obligatory on the part of private employers also to notify their vacancies through the Exchange. The following statistics as supplied by the District Employment Exchange, Gulbarga, show the employment situation in the district :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Registra- tion</i>	<i>Placements</i>	<i>Vacancies notified to the Employment Exchange</i>	<i>Applicants on the Live Register at the end of the year.</i>
1960-61	6,097	1,111	1,204	3,217
1961-62	4,578	1,461	1,752	2,591
1962-63	5,805	1,209	2,441	3,258
1963-64	6,214	923	1,131	4,347
1964-65	6,151	688	1,132	4,512

After 1947, the character of the administration, both at the Centre and in the States, has undergone a change. The aim now is to frame schemes of development and to decentralise the activities of the State. The administration now has been taken right to the villages. The idea is that the raiyat in his village will get the services of a trained animal husbandry man and experts on medicine and public health, agriculture, co-operation, industries and the like. The Community Development programme was started in the country on 2nd October 1952 with the establishment of 55 Community Projects in various parts of India. Three projects out of these were located in Mysore State but it was only in 1954 that two Blocks were first set up in Gulbarga district, one at Gulbarga and the other at Yadgir.

Community Development.

The First Plan struck the keynote of this programme when it stated : " National Extension Service is the agency and the community development the method through which the Five-Year

Plans seek to initiate a process of transformation of the social and economic life of the villages". Thus, this new movement of "aided self-help" symbolises an integrated extension agency, a multi-purpose development programme, new extension methods and techniques of community mobilisation and a process of education.

Community Development is a process designed to create conditions of economic and social progress for the whole community and the fullest possible reliance upon its initiative. It implies the integration of two sets of forces making for human welfare, neither of which can do the job alone: (1) the opportunity and capacity for co-operation, self-help, ability to assimilate and adopt new ways of living that are latent in every human group and (2) the availability of a fund of techniques and skills in every social and economic field, drawn from world-wide experience, and now in use or at the disposal of the national Government and agencies. It is a most promising agency for improving rural life.

The multi-purpose programme of community development blocks was meant to bring about an extensive and diversified area under development. It includes schemes for the development of agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operation, rural industries, health and sanitation, rural communication, education and social education. Thus, it is a comprehensive covering of all phases of rural life. The nucleus Block budget contains financial provision in respect of all these programmes. No doubt, the pattern of this budget has undergone changes from time to time. The pattern which was initially called as community projects was later on converted into the N.E.S./C.D. Blocks and then into intensive and post-intensive. To-day, the accepted system consists of pre-extension, I stage and II stage blocks. But at all times, the community development programme was characterised by its comprehensiveness, simultaneously including livelihood amenities and social recreation aspects of rural life. Over the years, however, the emphasis of this programme has undergone a change and the centre of gravity has shifted from the mere amenity aspects to the more demanding aspect of economic development which lays a premium on agriculture and rural industries.

The unit of operation in the community development programme is the development block which represents, on an average, 100 villages with a population of 60,000 to 70,000 spread over an area of 150 to 170 square miles. In Gulbarga district, as said already, the community development programme was introduced in 1954 and it is now extended to all the taluks of the district. The following is the statement indicating the details of blocks, like dates of their inception and year of allotment, stage, dates of

conversion to the present stage and the number of villages covered, etc :—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Block</i>	<i>Year of allotment</i>	<i>Date of inauguration</i>	<i>Stage</i>	<i>Date of conversion to the present stage</i>	<i>No. of villages covered</i>
1.	Gulbarga Block Unit I.	1954	3-7-1954	Stage II	1-4-1958	137
2.	Gulbarga Block Unit II.	1954	3-7-1954	Stage II	1-4-1958	137
3.	Aland Block Unit I.	1956	4-4-1956	Do	..	127
4.	Aland Block Unit II.	1957	1-4-1957	Stage I	....	127
5.	Afzalpur Block	1959	3-10-1959	Do	2-10-1960	90
6.	Chittapur Block	1960	2-10-1960	Do	2-10-1961	120
7.	Chittapur (Kalgi Block).	1962	1-4-1962	Do	..	120
8.	Seram Block	1958	2-10-1958	Do	2-10-1959	112
9.	Chincholi Block	1957	2-10-1957	Do	Do	126
10.	Yadgir Block Unit I.	1954	2-10-1954	Stage II	1-4-1965	130
11.	Yadgir Block Unit II. (Saidapur)	1957	1-4-1957	Stage I	..	130
12.	Shahapur Block Unit I.	1956	5-10-1956	Do	..	143
13.	Shahapur Block Unit II.	1957	1-4-1957	Do	..	143
14.	Jevargi Block Unit I.	1961	2-10-1961	Do	..	158
15.	Jevargi Block Unit II.	1962	6-7-1962	Pre-extension	..	158
16.	Shorapur Block Unit I.	1962	2-10-1962	Stage I	2-10-1963	} 187
17.	Shorapur Block Unit II.	1962	2-10-1962	Stage I	2-10-1963	

During the First Five-Year Plan, Community Development Blocks were started in Gulbarga district in parts of four taluks, viz., Gulbarga, Yadgir, Aland and Shahapur. The expenditure incurred during the First Five-Year Plan in these blocks was Rs. 15,20,195. During the Second Five-Year Plan, further eight blocks were started which covered the remaining portions of the above four taluks (viz., Gulbarga, Yadgir, Aland and Shahapur) and the entire taluks of Chincholi, Seram and Afzalpur and 66 villages of Chittapur taluk. The rest of the area of Chittapur taluk was covered under the Third Five-Year Plan, as also the remaining two taluks of Jevargi and Shorapur. Thus in October 1965, there were, in all, 17 blocks in the district covering all the taluks, of which 7 were Stage II Blocks, 8 Stage I Blocks and 2 post-Stage II. The expenditure incurred during the Second Plan by all the blocks functioning in the district was Rs. 52,87,204. The amount which was made available under the community development programme in the district during the Third Five-Year Plan was Rs. 1,14,65,118.

For advising on and co-ordinating the developmental activities in the district, there is a District Development Council with the Deputy Commissioner as the ex-officio Chairman. The District Development Council consists of Members of the State Legislature, Members of Parliament, Presidents of Taluk Development Boards of the district, a representative each of women, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the district heads of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Co-operation, Health Services and other development Departments. At the taluk level, there is a Taluk Development Board with a non-official Chairman and with the Block Development Officer as the *ex-officio* Chief Executive Officer. At the village level there is a village level worker, who works in co-operation with the village panchayat. He is ultimately responsible for putting into practice plans formulated for the development of villages under his charge and, as the person directly in contact with the village people, it is he who can make them fully appreciate the significance of the programme and draw them out to take a leading part in its implementation. The village level worker who is a multi-purpose worker seeks to act as an adviser on agriculture, education, public health, veterinary aid, co-operation, housing and in fact, on all problems that may confront the villagers in their work. The block development institutions are thus intended to enlist their active co-operation and to assist them in their efforts to improve their own condition.

The following is the statement showing the block expenditure in Gulbarga district from the inception of the scheme upto the end of 1964-65:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Block	Total amount sanctioned for the project period	Progressive expenditure since the inception of the Block to the end of March 1965	Allotment for the Year 1965-66
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Gulbarga Block Unit I	25,50,116	22,39,960	68,060
2.	Gulbarga Block Unit II	5,82,148	5,29,151	68,060
3.	Aland Block Unit I ..	17,00,000	11,95,580	1,18,510
4.	Aland Block Unit II ..	17,00,000	12,40,618	1,08,510
5.	Afzalpur Block ..	12,00,000	6,57,916	1,08,510
6.	Chittapur Block Unit I	12,00,000	3,55,563	1,68,510
7.	Chittapur Block Unit II	12,00,000	2,45,627	1,68,510
8.	Seram Block ..	12,00,000	9,91,312	1,28,510
9.	Yadgir Block Unit I ..	17,00,000	9,80,832	1,18,510
10.	Yadgir Block Unit II ..	17,00,000	4,95,366	1,18,510
11.	Shahapur Block Unit I	17,00,000	11,17,549	1,18,510
12.	Shahapur Block Unit II	17,00,000	9,61,219	1,18,510
13.	Jevargi Block Unit I ..	12,00,000	1,89,423	1,68,000
14.	Jevargi Block Unit II ..	12,00,000	1,64,195	1,68,000
15.	Shorapur Block Unit I ..	12,00,000	1,64,749	1,68,000
16.	Shorapur Block Unit II	12,00,000	1,25,301	1,68,000
17.	Chincholi Block ..	17,00,000	11,69,643	1,18,510
	Total ..	2,46,32,264	1,28,24,012	22,01,730

The progress reports of the blocks suggest that the blocks are helping to bring about better cropping pattern, larger turnover and better facilities for rural credit. With the available facts, a picture is given below of the progress made in some of the departments in the district.

Agriculture

Increasing importance is being given to distribution of improved seeds and fertilisers, preparation of urban and rural compost, supply of tractor and bull-dozer services and timely plant protection measures in the Community Development areas. Ample propaganda is done in regard to the application of manures and fertilisers by the agriculturists in the district and adequate attention is also paid towards the supply of manure and fertilisers to the agriculturists to the extent possible. Sufficient quantities of insecticides and pesticides are supplied in times of need to the agriculturists to fight pests and various types of diseases. During 1965, an area of one lakh acres, sown with tur crop was sprayed with insecticides and pesticides. The number of irrigation wells sunk during the period from 1960 to 1965 was about 1,500 and sinking of 1,530 more wells was in progress; 1,215 pump sets worked by diesel engines and 25 by electrical power were supplied to the agriculturists. To introduce a spirit of competition amongst the cultivators, crop competition scheme was introduced in the district. To impress upon the agriculturists, the importance of manures and fertilisers and the use of improved seeds, demonstrations were conducted in all the taluks of the district. Special training classes in dry-farming practices were conducted on seed-multiplication farms and about 50 sets of dry-farming implements were supplied to the cultivators interested in dry-farming cultivation. About 30 agricultural demonstration centre farms were established on the fields of selected cultivators and improved methods of cultivation were shown to the agriculturists. To acquaint the agriculturists with the latest and most promising methods of agriculture, training classes were also conducted. During the *kharif* and *rabi* seasons, field days were organised on all the seed multiplication farms, and training in improved methods of cultivation, use of improved seeds, manures, implements, and manufacture of compost and farm manure was imparted. Farmers' forums were established in selected taluks and a District Farmers' Forum was also established.

Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services

At the commencement of the First Five-Year Plan, there was only one veterinary hospital at Gulbarga, and six veterinary dispensaries in six taluks including Gulbarga taluk. During First Five-Year Plan, veterinary aid centres with small poultry units were opened at Kamalapur and Saidapur. During the Second Five-Year Plan, six rural veterinary dispensaries were opened. By the end of the Second Five-Year Plan, all the dispensaries in the district were upgraded and converted into taluk-type dispensaries. To improve the breed of cattle breeding bulls at the rate of five per year were distributed since 1957. One Poultry Extension Centre

at a cost of Rs. 53,000 and one Key Village Scheme at a cost of Rs. 73,000 were started at Gulbarga.

Seven trained industrial extension officers were working in the various blocks of the district. A sum of Rs. 1,92,337 was expended during the Second Plan period for the development of rural arts and crafts. The number of candidates trained in various crafts was 340 and the amount spent out of the block budget for payment of stipends was Rs. 13,036. The grant-in-aid towards managerial charges paid to the industrial co-operatives in the district was Rs. 38,200. A sum of Rs. 47,443 was spent from the block funds for the supply of improved tools and equipment to the artisans on a subsidy basis. Besides, demonstration equipment worth Rs. 2,833 to the blocks, and equipment to the Rural Artisan Training Institute worth Rs. 26,182 were supplied. A sum of Rs. 20,204 was given as grant-in-aid to the crafts. In addition to the above, a training centre was organised from the block funds at Yadgir for imparting training to artisans and a sum of Rs. 41,885 was spent for the purpose. Besides all these, loans and grants were given by the development blocks of the district to industrial co-operatives of the area.

Industries

Under the housing programmes undertaken by the community development blocks in the district, the following number of houses were constructed in the district during the period from 1960 to 1965 :—

Housing

<i>Name of the Block</i>	<i>Target fixed</i>	<i>No. of houses completed</i>	<i>No. of houses in progress</i>
Gulbarga ..	55	39	16
Yadgir (Saidapur) ..	144	100	44
Aland ..	361	66	271
Afzalpur ..	72	72	..
Chincholi ..	73	61	12
Seram ..	75	19	53
Farhatabad ..	118	46	72
Chittapur ..	50	..	26
Total ..	948	403	494

During the Second Five-Year Plan, 118 primary schools were converted into basic schools. The single teacher junior primary schools and new primary schools which were opened mainly to relieve educated unemployment, were 149 and 217 respectively. Since the reorganisation of States till 1964-65, there was much improvement in the construction of school buildings.

Education

TABLE 1

Annual average retail prices of wheat, rice and jowar from 1892 to 1919 in Gulbarga district. (In seers per rupee).

Year	Wheat	Rice	Jowar
1892	8½	8½	13½
1893	9¾	9¼	12
1894	..	..	..
1895	..	..	..
1896	5¾	5¼	9¼
1897	6¾	6	10½
1898	9½	8½	19¾
1899	6	5	8½
1900	6¼	5¼	11
1901	7¼	5¾	15½
1902	8	7¾	24½
1903	9¾	12	28½
1904	9	11¼	20
1905	6¼	7¾	13¼
1906	7	7	15
1907	5¾	5	11
1908	6	5½	12
1909	6¾	6¼	12½
1910	6½	7	13½
1911	5½	6	11½
1912	5	5½	10½
1913	5	5½	11
1914	6¼	5¾	14
1915	6¼	6¾	14
1916	6¼	7	12¾
1917	4½	4½	5½
1918	2¾	2½	4½
1919	2¾	2¾	6½

Source :—“Wholesale and Retail Prices in the Hyderabad State from 1300 Fasli to 1329 Fasli (1889-90 to 1918-19 A.D.)” pp.19 to 41, 1922.

TABLE 2

Quinquennial retail prices of rice, wheat and jowar from 1890 to 1940 in Gulbarga District (In seers per rupee) :—

<i>Period</i>	<i>Rice</i>	<i>Wheat</i>	<i>Jowar</i>
1890—1895 ..	9	9	12 $\frac{3}{4}$
1896—1900 ..	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
1901—1905 ..	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	9	20 $\frac{1}{4}$
1906—1910 ..	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	12 $\frac{3}{4}$
1911—1915 ..	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	12
1916—1920 ..	4	4	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
1921—1925 ..	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	7
1926—1930 ..	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
1931—1935 ..	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
1936—1940 ..	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	11 $\frac{1}{4}$

Source :—“Retail and Wholesale Prices in the Hyderabad State from 1341 to 1350 Fasli (1931-32 to 1940-41 A.D.)” pp. 40, 42 and 44.

TABLE 3

Statement showing retail prices of staple foodgrains during several famine years in Gulbarga district (In seers per rupee).

<i>Year</i>	<i>Rice</i>	<i>Jowar</i>
1876—1877 ..	5	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
1877—1878 ..	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1896—1897 ..	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
1899—1900 ..	6	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
1918—1919 ..	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1919—1920 ..	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1920—1921 ..	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
1921—1922 ..	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	5
1939—1940 ..	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
1940—1941 ..	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{3}{4}$

Source :—“Retail and Wholesale Prices in the Hyderabad State from 1341 to 1350 Fasli (1931-32 to 1940-41 A.D.)”, pp. 54 and 56.

TABLE 4

Retail prices of paddy, coarse rice, wheat and jowar in seers and chataks per rupee in Gulbarga Centre during 1922 to 1940—41.

Year	Paddy		Coarse Rice		Wheat		Jowar	
1922	7	4	4	2	3	13	4	15
1931—32	16	7	6	4	7	4	16	1
1932—33	18	11	7	7	7	11	14	15
1933—34	19	7	7	6	7	12	15	3
1934—35	14	14	5	14	7	10	11	15
1935—36	15	11	6	8	7	2	13	13
1936—37	14	4	5	13	5	7	10	4
1937—38	13	12	5	9	5	5	10	13
1938—39	14	3	6	5	5	15	10	10
1939—40	13	3	5	14	6	15	11	4
1940—41	13	11	5	8	6	7	12	11
Average of 1931—32 to 1935—36	17	0	6	11	7	8	14	6
Average of 1936—37 to 1940—41	13	13	5	13	6	0	11	2

Source :—“Retail and Whole-sale Prices in the Hyderabad State from 1341 to 1350 Fasli (1931—32 to 1940—41 A.D.)”, pp.4, 6, 8 and 10

TABLE 5

Average retail prices of rice, wheat and jowar in Gulbarga Centre from 1948 to 1955 (Prices per seer of 80 tolas).

Year	Rice			Wheat			Jowar		
	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
1948	0	10	10	1	4	0	0	7	5
1949	0	12	5	0	15	6	0	7	7
1950	0	6	4	0	8	1	0	5	4
1951	0	6	5	0	8	0	0	5	4
1952	0	7	5	0	9	0	0	5	5
1953	0	8	0	0	10	6	0	5	4
1954	0	8	7	0	10	3	0	5	8
1955	0	5	7	0	7	5	0	4	3

Source :—Statistical Abstract of Hyderabad State 1954, pp. 274—276 and Ibid, 1955, pp. 310—312.

TABLE 6

Statement showing average whole-sale prices of staple foodgrains in Gulbarga district. (Wholesale price per palla of 120 seers.)

Year	Rice	Wheat	Jowar
	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
1922 ..	30-1	45-5	29-8
1931-32 ..	14-12	14-7	7-10
1932-33 ..	14-8	13-10	7-11
1933-34 ..	13-8	13-5	7-8
1934-35 ..	17-0	14-14	9-14
1935-36 ..	16-11	13-15	8-10
1936-37 ..	17-15	19-9	11-0
1937-38 ..	20-6	21-3	10-12
1938-39 ..	18-8	20-7	11-2
1939-40 ..	19-15	17-5	10-9
1940-41 ..	21-2	18-12	9-8
Average from 1931-32 to 1935-36	15-5	14-1	8-4
Average from 1936-37 to 1940-41	19-9	19-7	10-9

Source :—“Retail and Wholesale Prices in Hyderabad State from 1341 to 1350 Fasli (1931-32 to 1940-41 A.D.)”, pp. 60, 62, 64 and 66.

TABLE 7

Statement showing quinquennial average wholesale prices of staple foodgrains in Gulbarga district.
(in Rupees per palla of 120 seers).

Year	Rice	Wheat	Jowar
	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
1921-25 ..	33-13	36-11	20-8
1926-30 ..	30-1	29-2	15-5
1931-35 ..	15-5	14-1	8-4
1936-40 ..	19-9	19-7	10-9

Source :—“Retail and Wholesale Prices in Hyderabad State from 1341 to 1350 Fasli (1931-32 to 1940-41 A.D.)”, pp. 128, 129, 130 and 131.

TABLE 8

Average wholesale prices of staple foodgrains in Gulbarga district
(Prices in rupees per maund).

<i>Commodity</i>	1957	1958	1959
	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
Rice	19.49	19.95	21.59
Wheat	20.10	19.84	20.96
Jowar	14.30	12.04	14.12

TABLE 9

Statement showing the year-wise modal prices per quintal of
foodgrains in Gulbarga district from 1960-61 to 1964-65.

<i>Commodity</i>	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rice fine ..	74	82	65	75	84
Rice coarse ..	61	58	50	58	70
Wheat bansi ..	56	58	55	55	103
Jowar white ..	38	41	40	42	69
Jowar argadi ..	33	35	36	36	68

TABLE 10

Statement showing the monthly average prices of some of the Agricultural Commodities in the Regulated Market, Gulbarga, for the year 1964-65 (Rates per quintal).

Commodity	April 1964	May 1964	June 1964	July 1964	Aug. 1964	Sept. 1964	Oct. 1964	Nov. 1964	Dec. 1964	Jan. 1965	Feb. 1965	March 1965
<i>Cereals—</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Paddy ..	45	47	55	52	59	64	65	58	69	65	73	65
2. Rice (fine) ..	88	84	90	85	83	84	80	84	83	84	84	..
3. Rice (coarse) ..	65	65	70	72	72	66	..	78	..	..	..	..
4. Wheat (bansi) ..	68	85	85	90	107	115	125	119	132	143	90	80
5. Jowar (white) ..	48	55	60	65	70	84	72	78	88	91	62	56
6. Bajra ..	45	46	55	55	56	59	60	68	75	72	60	46
<i>Pulses—</i>												
7. Gram ..	60	65	68	68	80	98	105	118	133	175	118	110
8. Tur ..	75	82	85	85	91	90	95	108	130	115	72	82
9. Moong ..	68	80	75	75	80	86	95	86	95	77	60	60
<i>Oilseeds—</i>												
10. Groundnut Pods (bold)	79	86	90	97	98	112	76	72	94	88	85	83
11. Linseed ..	82	83	84	88	88	96	85	95	104	83	89	82
12. Castorseed ..	59	59	60	66	68	70	71	71	77	75	74	70
13. Til (white) ..	128	138	145	162	164	148	138	145	175	160	130	144
<i>Miscellaneous—</i>												
14. Chillies ..	230	225	225	200	180	150	200	200	250	250	225	225
15. Onions ..	12	12	23	20	20	28	25	40	34	14	15	14
16. Tamarind ..	68	78	100	95	92	100	..	108	112	104	115	140
17. Turmeric ..	140	130	125	120	150	145	145	160	153	150	130	125
18. Coriander ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	228	185	..	175

TABLE 11

Urban Wages in Gulbarga District in 1935, 1940 and between 1941 and 1945

Year	Blacksmiths		Carpenters		Masons		Unskilled workers		
	Superior daily	Ordinary daily	Superior daily	Ordinary daily	Superior daily	Ordinary daily	Men daily	Women daily	Children daily
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1935 ..	1 0 0	0 11 0	0 14 0	0 9 0	0 15 0	0 10 0	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 2 0
1940 ..	1 8 0	0 13 0	1 3 0	0 12 6	1 2 0	0 11 6	0 5 2	0 3 0	0 2 6
1941-45 ..	..	..		No Change			..	..	..

TABLE 11—contd.

Year	Malis							Source
	Sweepers Monthly	Bishies Monthly	Men Monthly	Women Monthly	Syca Monthly	Motor driver Monthly	Cook Monthly	
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		18
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1935	1 3 0	1 13 0	9 0 0	..	7 2 0	..	..	Statistical Year Book 1938, published by the Director of Statistics, Hyderabad Government 1941, pp. 978- 979.
1940	4 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	25 0 0	12 0 0	Statistical Year Book 1941, published by the Director of Statistics, Hyderabad Government 1946, pp. 996- 997.
1941-45	..	..	..	No Change	..	..	..	Statistical Year Book, 1941-42 to 1944-45, 1949, p. 1274.

TABLE 12

Average rates of wages for various types of agricultural labourers according to nature of agricultural operations in Gulbarga in 1938-39 and 1949-50.

Agricultural operations and Year	Cash Wage (No Perquisites)						Kind (No Perquisites)												
	Men			Women			Children			Men			Women			Children			
1	2			3			4			5			6			7			
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ploughing—																			
1938-39 ..	0	6	1	0	3	4	..	0	4	3	0	3	6	0	8	0	0	11	4
1949-50 ..	1	1	10	0	11	4	0	8	0	1	3	8	0	11	4	0	8	0	
Embanking—																			
1938-39 ..	0	5	3	0	2	6	0	2	5	0	5	0	0	2	3	0	1	10	
1949-50 ..	1	0	7	0	10	3	0	9	0	1	3	3	0	10	3	0	10	9	
Harrowing—																			
1938-39 ..	0	5	0	..	0	1	11	0	3	8	0	3	6	0	2	4	0	11	7
1949-50 ..	1	0	1	0	13	4	0	11	1	1	2	1	0	13	4	0	11	7	
Manuring—																			
1938-39 ..	0	5	2	0	2	6	0	2	5	0	4	2	0	2	2	0	1	5	
1949-50 ..	0	15	3	0	9	3	0	8	4	1	2	1	0	10	8	0	11	3	

TABLE 12—(contd.)

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			
Sowing—																			
1938-39	..	0	5	3	0	3	2	0	2	5	0	5	4	0	3	9	0	2	0
1949-50	..	1	2	0	0	8	7	0	7	9	1	4	1	0	11	6	0	11	3
Transplanting—																			
1938-39	..	0	4	10	0	2	4	0	2	4	0	4	3	0	2	10	0	2	8
1949-50	..	1	1	10	0	8	8	0	8	4	1	1	10	0	10	2	0	11	7
Weeding—																			
1938-39	..	0	4	5	0	2	5	0	2	4	0	4	0	0	2	6	0	2	2
1949-50	..	0	13	0	0	8	1	0	8	3	0	14	4	0	9	8	0	8	11
Irrigating—																			
1938-39	..	0	5	0	0	2	6	..	..	..	0	4	5	0	3	0	..	..	..
1949-50	..	0	15	6	0	6	3	0	8	0	1	2	1	0	8	0	0	8	0
Harvesting—																			
1938-39	..	0	5	1	0	2	11	0	2	2	0	6	2	0	3	8	0	3	9
1949-50	..	1	4	4	0	12	3	0	7	1	1	3	1	0	11	2	0	10	3
Threshing—																			
1938-39	..	0	4	8	0	2	8	0	2	5	0	6	2	0	4	1	0	3	7
1949-50	..	1	1	2	0	8	10	0	7	6	1	5	3	0	13	0	0	14	7

Source :—Report on Agricultural Wages in India, issued by the Ministry of Labour, Government of India.