

## CHAPTER 8

### ECONOMIC TRENDS

**W**hile undertaking a study of the economic progress and trends of a region, it is essential to have a through glimpse of organised and unorganised financial institutions, transport facilities and means of communication. A survey of natural and economic resources, utilisation of manpower, potential for industrialisation and trade, progress in commerce, marketing facilities, exports-imports and employment opportunities are major factors to be considered. After Bijapur, Gulbarga is the second largest district in the state. There were 1,386 villages in the district in 1995 of which 1,305 were inhabited while 81 were without habitation.

As per the 1991 census, the district had 25.82 lakh persons and this constituted 5.74 per cent of the total population of the state. The density of population of the district of 159 persons per square kilometer, is much below the density of population of the state (254). The normal rainfall between 1901 and 1970 was 777.5 mm as an annual average while it was 708.7 mm in 1993. In 1993-94, the forest cover was 68,759 hectares, while land not available for cultivation was 1,18,541 hectares. Total cultivated area was 1,35,862 hectares while area under multiple cropping was 1,56,357 hectares.

#### Economic Survey

The Department of Census had conducted an economic survey in 1961 in the villages of three different divisions of Gulbarga district in order to gauge economic trends. This was done to reflect the economic and social conditions of the district. Hadanur, in Surpur taluk, was one of the villages covered in this survey. A few findings of the survey of Hadanur village relating to economy are referred here.

Hadanur is a small roadside village in the Surpur taluk of Gulbarga District. It is in the northern maidan region of the Karnataka State and falls in the north eastern belt producing chiefly Jowar, Bajra, Wheat, Oilseeds, Pulses, Cotton, etc. It lies on the important state road connecting Bijapur with Gulbarga and is equidistant from both these places, being 64 miles away

from each. It is with a view to study the socio-economic conditions of a typical village in the north maidan region which, though lying on an important road has all the rural characteristics of a backward village, that this village has been selected for the survey.

The total area of the village is about 3,012 acres or 4.7 Square Miles. Out of it about 8 acres are occupied by the Gaothana or the village proper, 45 acres are covered by the Hadnoor nala, about 32 acres are covered by footpaths and cart tracks, about 25 acres are declared as uncultivable or 'Potkharab' and 20 Gunthas are assigned for the burial ground. The total population of the village has increased from 863 in 1951 to 1140 in 1961, thus recording an increase by 32.09% during the 1951-1961 intercensal period. During the same period the population of Surpur Taluk has increased from 105,202 in 1951 to 119,895 in 1961 i.e., by 13.97% and the District population has increased from 994,361 in 1951 to 1,173,036 in 1961 i.e., by 17.97%. For compiling the figures of the population of Gulbarga District, the Taluks of Tandur and Kodangal, which formed part of the district till 1956 have been excluded so as to make the figures of 1951 and 1961 comparable. The number of households in the village has increased from 150 in 1951 to 160 in 1961. At the time of this survey, there were 180 households with a total population of 950 in the village. There is a slight decrease in the population in 1964 as compared with the population at the time of enumeration in 1961, as the houseless population has not been considered for this survey. A number of field labourers who seasonally migrate to this village for harvest of crops were considered in 1961 but they were left out in 1964. Again a few families have migrated from the village in search of work. There are in all 180 households in the village. All the houses have a rectangular ground plan with a horizontal mud roof. These households by number of rooms and by number of persons occupying them. 39.99% of the households have houses with single room; 32.23% have two rooms each; 16.67% have three rooms each; 8.89% have four rooms each; 0.55% have five rooms each and 1.67% have more than five rooms each. Considering this aspect from another angle it is seen that 31.68% of the population reside in houses with one room; 33.47% of the population reside in houses with two rooms; 21.05% of the population reside in houses with three rooms; 10.32% reside in houses with four rooms; 0.74% reside in houses with five rooms; and 2.74% reside in houses with more than five rooms.

Among the different type of houses except for 4 houses, with thatched roofs, all the houses are having flat roofs and among these houses with flat roofs, two have roofs, turned out of reinforced cement concrete and the rest have mudroofs. Thus it is seen that 96.67% of the houses have mud roofs, 1.11% have R.C.C. roofs and 2.22% have thatched roofs. It is said that considering the local climatic conditions, mudroofs are very suitable here.

Regarding the walls of the houses almost 98.89% of the houses have stone walls and only 2 houses of Lamanis have thatched walls. Building stones are available in plenty in the nearby quarries and at times they are also excavated from the fields.

There are no skilled masons in the village. But the villagers usually requisition the services of the masons from the neighbouring villages. A skilled mason usually charges about Rs.3.50 per day and the labourer employed to assist him is paid Re.1 to Rs.1.50 per day. On an average they together construct a wall 3 feet in length and 3 feet in height in a day. Some persons who are economically better off engage masons from Sindgi, Talikot or Bijapur. The size of the houses is generally fixed in terms of ankanas. An ankana roughly measures 10' to 12' in length and 6' to 8'

in width and generally the area covered is some odd number of ankanas like 3,5,7 or 9. When the walls rise to a height of 3 to 4 feet above the ground level, the door frames made of neem wood are fixed and when they rise to a height of about 7' to 8', the work of ceiling starts. The ceilings generally consist of neem wood rafters on which some twigs called *Onti kasa* are spread and on this mud is plastered to a thickness of about 2' to 2 1/2'. Once in three or four years fresh layers of mud are plastered on the roof. On this mud plaster, some dry earth called *Garasu* is spread. The doors and windows are all made up of neem wood. Only a few houses have their front doors made of teak on which some floral designs are carved. Such doors are obtained from Bijapur. The doors are usually 6 feet in height and 2 feet wide. There are some local carpenters who attend to woodwork in the construction of houses. Windows, if there be any, are about 2'X1'. The rooms in a majority of the houses are small. The store rooms are generally 8'X8', the kitchen and the living rooms being 8'X10'. Only in a few houses are there bigger rooms covering about 12'X16'.

Consumer goods among the villagers included: seven petromax lights, 19 torches, seven stoves, six cycles, five radio sets, 15 wrist watches, one wall clock and one camera.

There were no economic resources existing in the villages. In the absence of proper economic resources and local Industries in the village, three persons belonging to Madiga and Holeya communities were engaged in stone cutting. Manual labour was confined to only carpenters and Cobblers through which they could not make out a living. Private money lenders and commission agents form the only important sources of finances. In 1959, a service co-operative society was started in the village. It provided some credit to its members in 1959, 1960 and 1961 but since then it is more or less defunct as the advances made in 1961 are yet to be recovered. Government has advanced only Rs. 1,500 under the National Extension Scheme. So the needy persons mostly depend on the traders from Malla Buzrug, Shahpur and Bijapur for their credit needs. The village has no market of its own. The bigger agriculturists sell their produce at Bijapur and some do so at Shahpur. The chief marketable commodity of the village is cotton. They carry it to Bijapur on motor trucks and to Shahpur on bullock carts. Produce in small quantities are traded in Malla Buzrug.

The estimated cost of cultivation per acre of the principal crops of Rabi jowar and Cotton is as follows.

	Robi/ jowar	Cotton
Preparation of land, including ploughing/ harrowing etc	6.00	6.00
Seed and sowing	10.00	10.00
Weeding and interculturing	10.00	10.00
Harvesting	12.00	10.00
Average cost per year for manuring with 20 cartloads of farm-yard manure once every five years	16.00	16.00
Other expenses	5.00	5.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>59.00</b>	<b>57.00</b>

The estimated yield per acre of these crops are about, was two quintals of jowar valued at about Rs.100 in all and 1.5 quintals of cotton valued at Rs.165.

The total cattle in the village were 1076 comprised of 138 cows, 305 bulls, 93 calves, 22 buffaloes, 116 she buffaloes, 90 buffaloe calves, 307 sheep and goats and five horses. In order to know the economic utility of cattle, the details of number of cattle in a family, expenses incurred, and income earned from them are given here.

Total number of cattle (13); working bullocks four, bull (aged about 2 years) one, cows(aged six years and three years) two, calves two, she-buffaloe(aged 8 years) one, young stock three.

Annual expenditure of this household on cattle feed is:-

Sl.No.	Nature of feed	Quantity	Estimated Value in Rupees
1	Jowar stalk	26 cart-loads	390-00
2	Hottu	60 Jalige	120-00
3	Safflower cake	40 local maunds	220-00
4	Cotton Seeds	20 bags	360-00
5	Horsegram	2 bags	80-00
6	Jowar	2 bags	90-00
7	Other Sundries		40-00
<b>Total</b>			<b>Rs. 1,300-00</b>

The annual returns obtained from those animals are estimated as follows:-

(in rupees)

1.	Farm-yard manure (40 cart-loads)	200-00
2.	Value of milk	250-00
3.	Work in the fields	1800-00
<b>Total</b>		<b>Rs. 2,250-00</b>

Total Savings: Rs.950 (for 13 cattle).

### Practices regarding Industries and other Occupations

The only industries found in the village are leather craft, tailoring, carpentry, cotton ginning, oil pressing and flour mill. They are all household industries conducted on very small scales. Among them only cobblery and carpentry form the principal source of income to three households. Cotton ginning is done on a very small scale and most of the villagers take their cotton to Malla Buzrug for ginning. There is no blacksmith or goldsmith in the village. For blacksmith the villages depend on some workers from Malla Buzrug. The goldsmith for the village stays in Wodgera, a village 3 miles away. There are also no potters or basket weavers. They

generally obtain these supplies at the weekly shandy at Malla Buzrug held on every Tuesday. At times the potters and basket makers from some neighbouring villages visit Hadnoor with their wares, and they are generally paid in the form of grain.

The carpenters and cobblers in the village are simple artisans whose finished products appear to be crude, though sufficiently strong. They generally attend to only simple repairs to the agricultural implements. The raw material, especially wood is supplied by the customers and so these are more or less servicing stations. The wood used for making agricultural implements is generally Babbul which is available locally. Their tools are simple. The carpenters have a saw, mallet, levelling board, bachi (knife) etc. The cobblers use the rapi(knife), uli (boring needle), kodti (Mallet), suiyan (sewing needle) etc. The local cobblers turn out some simple chappals also. For tanning hides, they use lime, bark of the Babbul tree and such other ingredients. Generally the hides and skins required by them are available locally. These are all hereditary crafts and the craftsmen are given a share of the produce after the harvest of the principal crops. At times they are also paid in cash. On special ceremonial occasions and festivals some presents are given to them.

There is very little of trading activity in the village. There is one bangles shop and 2 kirani (grocery) shops in the village. They generally obtain their requirement from the shops at Malla Buzrug and sell them to the villagers with some margin of profit. The villagers too purchase their needs generally at Malla Buzrug and approach the local shop-keepers only when there is some sort of urgency. The annual turnover of each of these shops does not exceed Rs.500. During the times of harvest, they put up some sweets and fried articles for sale. Then some other households also put up small temporary stalls to sell sweets and fried eatables. This is the time when the trade is a bit brisk. The hotel in the village is more or less only a gossiping centre.

Other occupations in the village relate to agricultural labour and services like those of barbers, washerman, priests (Jangams) etc. Work in the fields being seasonal, the agricultural labourers do not find enough work throughout the year. There are also no fields in the village, raising two or more crops in a year. Thus the rates of their wages varies with seasons, ranging from one rupee in the off season to rupees two to rupees three in the harvesting seasons. There are also no crafts introduced in the village to enable them to supplement their income by working in them. Thus most of the labour classes are economically in stringent circumstances. The village barbers are of Lingayat caste and they serve people of all the castes excepting the Madigas and Holeyas. The barber is paid annually 36 seers of Jowar per adult. Some of the bigger landholders pay them about 64 seers of jowar per annum. The barber has to serve all the male members of the households including their labourers. On important occasions like marriages, births, christening etc., the barber is given some presents. Till about 4 years back there was no washerman in the village. The villagers used to wash all their clothes, themselves. But now, one washerman has come from Wodgera village and settled down here. He is usually paid in cash. But many of the bigger landholders give their clothes to the washermen from Malla Buzrug as they not only wash but also iron the clothes.

### Indebtedness

The incidence of indebtedness is very high in the village. Out of 180 households in the village 158 or 87.78% of the households are indebted. The total amount of debt also presents a staggering figure of Rs.1,92,470 giving an average debt of Rs.1,218.16 per indebted household. The indebted households are found more in the middle and higher income groups. It is noticed that both the percentage of indebted households and the average indebtedness increase with the income of the households. Thus if the percentage of indebted households is 44.44 in the 'below Rs.25' income group, it is 80.49 in the 'Rs.26 to Rs.50' income group; 88.46 in the 'Rs.51 to Rs.75' income group; 89.47 in the 'Rs.76 to Rs.100' income group; and 95 to 29 in the 'above Rs.100' income group. Similarly the average indebtedness in the 'below Rs.25' income group is 237.05; in the 'Rs.26 to Rs.50' income group it is 418.94; in the 'Rs.51 to Rs.75' income group it is Rs.608.04; in the 'Rs.76 to Rs.100' income group it is Rs.844.41; and in the 'above Rs.100' income group it is as high as Rs.1,843.89.

### Standard of Living

In an official publication of 1948 of the erstwhile Hyderabad government, there is a reference to the state's standard of living including that of Gulbarga district.

The economic condition of Hyderabad was by and large, based on the Jahagirdhar (feudal) system. Nearly 45 percent of the area of the State was under the administration of Jahagirdhar and landlords. The rapid growth of population had direct impact on poverty of people with illiteracy and ignorance. With the then existing average per capital income, the standard of living and labour provided, it was difficult task for the poor to lead a normal life. More than 90 per cent of the people were addicted to traditional habits and practices and thus had become "sacrificial goats".

People believed that growth and welfare were considered to be god given and not fruits of human efforts. The Hyderabad state was experiencing scarcity in certain foodgrains and hence dependent on import of several consumer goods. They relied on external markets to a large extent for some very highly essential goods such as clothes, building materials and food items. Electricity which was an essential economic growth was neither produced nor was available at low rates. It was opined that for lack of rain farmers did not depend on dry land crops. In some areas they depended on rivers and wells to grow more profitable horticultural crops. Their staple food was jowar and wheat. Considerable changes are observed in the contemporary economic and social life of the people of Gulbarga district. Economic progress and social development that took place after independence, especially after the reorganisation of states were attributed to the launching of five year plans.

With the abolition of jahagir system and the reforms in the agricultural sector in 1952, there was an improvement in the standard of living of the people. Because of the increasing urbanisation and adoption of modern methods of agriculture, larger areas were brought under agriculture and industrialisation also improved considerably. The government undertook stimulating methods such as institutional financing, agriculture and industry in order to encourage productive

economic activities. Agricultural production increased as land rights were permanently restored to farmers through a variety of land reforms. Other enterprises also increased side by side, which resulted in the appreciation of the standard of living. However, as there has been no systematic survey to evaluate the standard of living in Gulbarga district, it is difficult to compare the present standard of living with other areas of the state. Gulbarga is also a divisional headquarters of the state. The standard of living in Gulbarga is distinct from all the other three divisional headquarters. When other regions that were integrated with the state are comparatively studied along with this district from the erstwhile Hyderabad region, the economic inequalities in this region became self-evident. Among the three districts that got integrated from the Hyderabad region, it is noted that the economic status of Gulbarga follows after the Raichur district. The government has planned several programmes for the economic growth and development of this district. The absence of response of local village populace for growth in sufficient proportion may also be construed as a reason for the inequalities in the standards of living.

The consumer was subjected to acute hardships during the Second World War and the years that followed it. Spiraling prices began to cast their shadow on the standard of living. Selected indices for the period 1949 to 1965 in Gulbarga town are given in table 8.1.

Table 8.1 : (August 1943 - July 1944 - 100)

Year	Food	Fuel and Electricity	Goods	Rent	Others	Beverages	General Index
1948	177	199	130	100	203	210	178
1950	154	183	123	100	191	293	156
1952	138	157	129	100	200	316	147
1954	146	157	125	100	186	322	150
1956	169	156	130	100	199	269	165
1958	144	128	124	100	190	263	146
1961	160-72	155-07	134-06	100	147-96	292-68	161-29
1962	167-19	155-45	134-19	100	202-05	292-68	165-49
1963	175-14	158-59	135-06	100	211-73	296-34	172-49
1964	216-85	161-99	143-15	100	232-53	322-27	204-12
1965	244-56	162-72	145-05	100	219-94	351-19	222-27

The general price index in Gulbarga town in 1948 was 178 while food items price index was 177. The index increased in 1949 and again several changes took place between 1950 and 1955. With increases in prices of food and non-food items during the decade following 1950, price index increased considerably. Because of this, it became difficult for the ordinary consumer to maintain a living. The comparative purchasing power money varied during the pre-war period (when one could purchase four anna worth goods for one rupee) i.e., 1941-42 the purchasing power of rupee raised to 11 annas and during 1942-43 and 1943-44 it raised to 6.5 anna (40 ps) and 4.75 (34 ps) respectively which indicates the sudden fall in the purchasing power of rupee.

Later during 1961 the purchasing power of rupees stood at two anna to three anna (19 paise). Owing to urbanisation and modern transport methods, there was improvement of life in remote villages and there were changes even in food habits. In order to fulfil the shortage of food grains and paddy seeds in rural areas in the post-war period, grain banks began functioning in the co-operative sector. The prices of produced goods reveal the economic condition of farmers. Likewise, even the wages of agricultural labourers (chiefly paid in the form of grains), also indicate the economic condition of farmers. An attempt has been made to study the prices in the district in this direction in five stages.

There were extreme fluctuations in prices between 1890 and 1914, 1914 and 1929, 1930 and 1956, 1956 and 1980. The fluctuations are understood to have been caused by changing conditions in agriculture. The Government of India appointed a "Prices Enquiry Committee" in 1913 to ascertain the reasons for price rise. In the report of this Committee, the following reasons have been attributed for increase in prices after 1905.

- a) shortage in the supply of agricultural produces (production of crops not matching the increase in population, as well as increase in commercial crops in place of food crops).
- b) Appreciations in the requirement of these agricultural produces.
- c) Increase in the prices of agricultural produces over and above the prices prevailing earlier because of costs of transportation by rail and other modes.

After a study of the trends in crops of the district the following information has been obtained. As per information from the Gazettes of the Hyderabad State (Zaridai Alamia), the indices of agricultural production between 1890 and 1913 were as follows.

Table 8.2 : (Base Year: 1890 -100)

Year	Rice	Wheat	Jowar
1890	100	100	100
1893	83	97	169
1896	141	171	219
1898	85	109	103
1900	130	171	184
1903	83	75	11
1905	125	116	153
1907	141	180	184
1909	120	144	162
1911	147	150	176
1913	162	164	184

The prices of rice and wheat were by and large stable during the years 1890 to 1903 and specifically during 1893, 1898 and 1903. The price of jowar in several years was lower than that in 1893. The price of jowar was highest in 1896 and began to decrease slowly thereafter. It did not touch the 1896 level in the following decade. The price of wheat was highest (180) during 1899 and it is observed to be falling during the following years. It is reported that there was famine in this district between 1897 and 1900. There were changes in price subsidies also during



1908-1910 because of trade depression and it became stable by the time of the First World War. It can be observed that the prices had skyrocketed during the First World War (1914-1918). There were certain extraneous causes for the increase in prices. The increase in prices in this district was lower than the changes in other parts of the country. The table 8.3 gives the changes in price index during 1914-1929.

**Table 8.3 : (Base Year: 1914-100)**

Year	Rice	Wheat	Jowar
1914	100	110	100
1916	81	84	95
1918	122	131	179
1920	170	188	179
1922	181	247	180
1924	175	188	139
1926	169	175	130
1928	180	180	147
1929	157	155	136

During the period, the price of rice was highest in 1921 and lowest in 1915. Later on, along with fluctuations in prices it reached an index of 157 by 1929. Likewise, the price of wheat was lowest in 1916 and it was highest in 1922. Later, with fluctuations in prices the index reached 155 by 1929. The price of jowar was lowest in 1915 and was highest in 1921. Later, the index reached 136 by 1929.

It is observed that prices went on increasing during the post war period and later on showed decrease. In order to contain the spiraling prices, the then Hyderabad government prohibited the export of food grains by 1918. It is reported that such a measure of prohibition was counter productive as the agricultural production in this region was higher than the requirement during the same period. However, in the following years, local crop production appeared to be inadequate owing to a severe famine. Just as the neighbouring states also prohibited the movement of foodgrains to Hyderabad, a condition was created wherein the prices of foodgrains went up in the state including the Gulbarga district. Because of this situation, the prohibitory measures adopted earlier by Hyderabad State led to more inconveniences. Prices went on declining in the following years. Even then, the prevailing prices were, on an average, higher by 50-75 percent as compared to pre-war prices.

It is understood that the fluctuations in prices during the decade following the 1930s is notable in global history and this is attributed to the economic depression. Likewise, there were changes in prices in Gulbarga district also. The following table gives the wholesale price index of the district between 1928 and 1934.

Table 8.4 : (Base year: 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	59-6
1932-33	50	37	43	50-7
1933-34	48	36	43	47

The price index of rice that was 87 during 1928-29, went down to 48 during 1933-34. Likewise, it is realised that the price indices of wheat, jowar and all commodities had declined from 62 to 36, 75 to 43 and 77 to 47 respectively.

These fluctuations in prices created in negative effects on agricultural and industrial sectors. The price situation came under control by 1933-34 and during 1936 and 1937 the situation further improved. Later on, the prices went up again.

The general price index that was 47 in 1933-34, went up by 1936-37. There was no considerable raise in the price of rice. This variation continued further and the index of wheat was 33 by 1935-36 (it was 36 in 1933). The prices of all the commodities went up as a result of the second world war. It could be surmised that one of the reasons for soaring prices was the large scale hoarding of food grains by the traders. The price index for the period 1939 to 1944 is given in the table 8.5.

Table 8.5 : (Base Year: 1924-100)

Year	Rice	Wheat	Jowar
1939	103	101	118
1940	121	113	116
1941	125	112	99
1942	150	137	116
1943	220	258	217
1944	223	272	234

The price of rice, wheat and jowar was quite low in 1940 and it soared in 1944 while in the following five years the increase has been observed to be cent percent.

As soon as the World War broke out, the then government realised that it was very essential to control the prices immediately in the interest of the nation. It resolved to constitute a committee to regulate the movement of essential commodities. A "Central Prices Regulation Committee" in Hyderabad and a "Local Prices Regulation Committee" in the districts were set up. It became difficult to control prices for various reasons such as failure of crops in certain taluks during 1941-

42 and 1942-43 and problems of import of food commodities to this district from other districts as they themselves experienced shortage. When the situation became serious, the government had to enforce the Food Commodities Regulation Act. The army was commissioned in border areas to check smuggling of food grains.

The government issued an order to procure food commodities through levy and also directly purchased the produce from the farmers. The government appointed a representative in every village to make the purchases. Prices were lawfully determined in October 1943. Alongwith ensuring a fair price to the farmers, the prices were specified to balance the purchasing capacity of the average consumer.

After 1945 the rate of rice exceeded the pre-war prices by 100 to 125 per cent (the increase in the price of a maund of Bengal rice was 12 annas, and jowar 7 annas). Farmers got dissatisfied with the legally valid fixation of prices by the government. Hence, the government consulted the Food Advisory Committee and increased the fixed prices. The price of jowar and rice per pallah (3 maunds) went up to Rs.21 and Rs.32 respectively. Traders had to obtain Licenses to sell food grains as the government enforced. The Food Commodities (Licencing and procurement) Regulation Act in 1952. The increase in prices from 1950-51 to 1955-56 is given in the table 8.6.

Table 8.6 : (Base Year 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	110	129

The prices that increased due to rise in population, shortage of food commodities, export-import policies got stabilised during 1960-61 and again hiked in 1964-65. The following table gives the prices of certain essential commodities from 1960-61 to 1964-65.

Table 8.7 : Prices of Certain Essential Commodities from 1960-61 to 1964-65.

Commodities	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Rice (Superior )	74	82	65	75	84
Rice (Ordinary)	61	58	50	58	70
Wheat (Bansi)	56	58	55	55	103
Jowar (White)	38	41	40	42	69
Jowar	33	35	36	36	68

It may be observed that the prices of wheat and jowar in 1964-65 had gone up by cent percent as compared to the prices in 1960-61. The following table gives the changes in retail prices between 1964 and 1965.

**Table 8.8 : Changes in Retail Prices between 1964 and 1965.**

(Prices per kilo in paise)

Month-Year	Superfine Rice	Ordinary Rice	Bansi Wheat	White Jowar
April 1964	94	70	75	55
July 1964	92	75	94	71
October 1964	88	75	125	80
January 1965	88	75	100	81
March 1965	88	75	87	62

The policy of the government in this situation was to increase the purchasing capacity of the common man. The government introduced several measures to regulate the wholesale and retail prices as well as to overcome shortage of food. Some of the measures introduced were - fixing the wholesale and retail prices of food grains, specifying that traders shall display the stocks of their commodities and regulation of movement of foodgrains.

The later years experienced increase in prices rather than any decrease.

The table 8.9 gives the retail prices (per kilo) of selected important food commodities during 1980-81 to 1995-96.

**Table 8.9 : Retail Prices (per kilo) of Selected Important Food Commodities**

Commodities	1980-81		1991-92		1992-93		1995-96	
	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.	Rs.	Ps.
Rice (Fine)	6.80		8.80		10.00		14.00	
Jowar	4	.10	5.05		6.03		6.50	
Onions	2	.60	3.25		2.59		3.50	
Sugar	7.05		8.75		12.89		13.00	
Tur Dhal	14	.10	16.70		16.15		40.00	
Groundnut Oil	24	.30	39.80		38.08		38.00	

The price rise during 1960-65 in this district was acute and was around 67 percent. The price rise during 1965-70 was 46 percent, but in the following five years, i.e., during 1970-75 it was static and the prices went up again. During the period following 1990, the rise in prices was acute and between 1993-94 to 1994-95 it can be observed that the prices shot up to a level which

Table 8.10 : Prices of certain chief agricultural commodities in Gulbarga district in rupees per quintal 1984-85 to 1994-95

Name of the commodity	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Paddy Max.	265	215	250	305	300	351	428	490	460	535
Min.	210	180	190	175	150	145	250	230	205	250
Fine Max.	480	500	550	575	430	600	920	950	1250	1400
Rice Min.	365	410	480	470	300	500	421	750	635	800
White Max.	230	225	290	450	380	430	640	640	450	310
Jowar Min.	155	170	180	250	190	160	270	280	225	250
TurDhal Max.	210	235	216	210	N.A.	345	375	450	740	505
(10 Kgs) Min.	200	200	202	185	N.A.	285	275	265	280	400
Ground Max.	590	650	740	746	971	1140	1200	1135	1385	1365
Nut Min.	520	576	670	450	400	500	720	700	600	950
Dry Max.	1100	750	1995	3895	2100	2800	5000	4500	2100	1300
Chillie Min.	1100	500	1680	1150	740	600	3000	1400	900	300
Onion Max.	90	260	225	350	225	560	470	300	700	450
Min.	40	150	165	100	135	75	30	40	120	80
Potato Max.	150	220	465	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	350	300	400
Min.	90	210	400	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	123	150	200
Tama- Max.	1700	1000	700	800	1300	850	1600	950	1800	1800
- rind Min.	525	100	600	670	400	425	500	700	700	1000
Bansi Max	450	350	480	502	500	560	700	710	350	775
Soji Min.	300	290	350	310	310	260	400	44	500	500

was beyond the reach of the ordinary consumer. Consumer prices are normally higher than the wholesale prices. There are several indices in these consumer prices. they are industrial workers, middle class people and agricultural labourers.

The cost of living of the agricultural and industrial workers had gone up significantly during 1960-61 and the index of food articles had soared from 101 to 326.

**Table 8.11 : Per Capita Income Status**

Year	Income	(in rupees)
		Status (Rank in the State)
1960-61	223	17
1970-71	599	12
1980-81	1385	13
1989-90	1794	11
1992-93	1893	-
1993-94	1974	-
1994-95	2015	-
1995-96	2070	-

The general consumer price index in Gulbarga District between 1987 to 1996 (1982=100) was as follows:

1987 - 744; 1988 - 866; 1989 - 945; 1990 - 926; 1991- 991; 1992 - 1031; 1993- 1100; 1994- 1156; 1995- 1178; 1996- 1201

The consumer price index for 1990 when compared with that of 1991, the rise in prices of food articles was 37.52 percent while the rise in index of the other items/goods was 28.69 percent. The indices of general food and non-food commodities during 1990 and 1991 were as follows:

	1990	1991
Index of food items	906	1246
Index of other commodities	920	1184

The index of the urban unskilled labourers living in the Gulbarga district was as follows:

1988- 134; 1989- 145; 1990- 154; 1991- 166; 1993- 153; 1994- 190; 1995- 193; 1996- 201

Likewise, the price index values of ordinary workers are also given here.

March 1990- 909; December 1990- 959; March 1991- 1018; December 1991- 1421

It is observed that the prices of consumer goods increased by 30 to 40 percent in the period following 1990. Just as the prices of consumer goods increased, the indices also increased.

### DISTRICT INCOME

The total internal productive income is an indicative of the District Income will be considered as a medium to measure the economic growth of the district. From this, we can determine the annual production of goods and the value of labour in the district. Current prices in the district, based on the internal total production of goods in the district reflects the operational value of the so determined prices. The total District income in current prices during 1990-91 being 1093.16 crores, the break-up of income from shown in crores from different sources was as follows.

Agriculture (including Animal Husbandry) - Rs.348.38 ; Forestry - Rs.31.57 ; Fisheries - Rs.0.92 ; Mining - Rs.5.97 ; Processing - Rs.219.23 ; Construction activities - Rs.105.83 ; Electricity, Fuel, Water Supply - Rs.16.75 ; Railways - Rs.3.63 ; Other transport collections - Rs.31.83 ; Storage - Rs.9.15 ; Communications - Rs.13.02 ; Trade and related activities - Rs.144.27 ; Banking and Housing - Rs.27.09 ; Immovable Property and Housing - Rs.48.84 ; Public Administration - Rs.43.47 and Other services - Rs.52.21 .

The per capita income of the District was Rs.4,223 and it was higher by Rs.472 (1989-90 figure Rs.3751),

Table 8.12 : Development Index of Gulbarga District

Year	Development Index	Range
1960-61	60-10	19
1970-72	63-19	19
1974-75	67-04	19
1976-77	66-83	19
1979-80	65-77	19
1981-82	68-10	19
1985-86	138-4	19
1990-91	149-5	19
1991-92	153-2	-
1992-93	160-8	-
1993-94	169-8	-
1994-95	175-3	-

### WAGES

At the beginning of the 20th century the daily wages of agricultural labourers was 2 annas (12 paise) for male and 1.5 annas (10 paise) for female Later the wages went upto 6 annas and 4.5 annas respectively during the war time. Around 1960, the daily wage was around Rs.3. The wages for a Supervisor was around Rs.4, for a painter Rs.2.50, an helper between Rs.1.50

and Rs.2.00. For a government clerk the monthly salary was Rs.70, Superintendent Rs.90, Tahsildar or equivalent rank Rs.100, a High School Teacher Rs.65-75. As per the government rules, salaries were determined on the basis of consumer price index.

In this way, the salaries of a second division clerk, a first division clerk and a college lecturer were Rs.90, Rs.110 and Rs.275 respectively during 1964-65. The Basic Pay of state government staff for selected jobs during 1957 to 1991 was as follows:

**Table 8.13 : Basic Pay of State Government Staff for Selected Jobs during 1957 to 1991**

Post/Designation	As on 1.1.57	As on 1.1.61	As on 1.1.70	As on 1.1.77	As on 1.1.82	As on 1.7.86	As on 1.7.96
Attender (D Group)	25	50	65	250	390	780	840
Dafedar Police Constable	30	55	80	280	410	810	870
Primary School Teacher	30	65	80	300	490	960	1040
II Division Clerk	50	80	100	340	550	1040	1130
I Division Clerk	50	80	90	340	490	960	1040
Clerk	75	110	130	400	630	1190	1280
High School Teacher	75	130	175	500	750	1400	1520

The aforementioned pay scales were in force in government offices while in non-government offices, the pay scales were still lower. The salary of a second division clerk in a private company used to be hardly 50 to 60 percent of that in the government. The monthly salary of selected daily wage workers was as follows.

Bill collector, Industrial worker, Salesman, Shop Assistant, and the like Rs.335 (1980-81), Rs.435 (1988-89);, Manager, Pharmacist, Chemist - Rs.584 (1988-89); Accountant, Stenographer - Rs.503 (1988-89), Gunny bags sewing assistant - 70 paise per bag for sewing. The Monthly salary for the following workers in a hotel was Cook - Rs.400; room boy - Rs.350; coffee maker - Rs.285; vegetable slicer - Rs.265; receptionist - Rs.400; Electrician - Rs.380; lift operator - Rs.265.

The Daily wage for agricultural labour was as follows: Weeding - Rs.15-20; digging the land - Rs.15-20; Tilling with tractor - Rs.16-40; Ploughing - Rs.15-20; and Transporting native Fertilisers - Rs.13-25.

The Daily wage for all types of agricultural labourer by 1980 ranged between a minimum of Rs.13-25 and a maximum of Rs.16-40. The monthly wage for a housemaid by 1990 was in the range of Rs.60 to Rs.100. The latest update of this wage is between Rs.100 to Rs.175 (in a house with 5 to 6 persons and all types of jobs included). However, there is no regulation for this wage.



The wages of selected category of workers had been fixed before 1950 in Gulbarga district as per the Minimum Wages Act. The salaries of selected categories of workers as specified in 1952 used to be between Rs 39 and Rs. 47. Some of the jobs in this category are listed here. Work which included road repairs and building construction, driving public vehicles, stone quarrying, leather work, gardening, flour mill assistance, silk reeling, tobacco processing, cotton handloom and cotton powerloom, bakery, assistance in petrol/diesel pump stations, hospital assistance, oil mills, shops, printing work, foundry etc.

The government prescribed the minimum wages for the industrial workers to come into effect from the 1st October 1994 are given in table 8.14

**Table 8.14 : Minimum Wages for the Industrial Workers**

Sl. No	Type of workers	Minimum Monthly wage
1.	Skilled Industrial workers:	
	a) Fitter	1,047.40
	b) Electrician	
2.	Semi-skilled Industrial workers:	
	a) All industrial workers in Biscuit production	935.90
	b) Packers	
3.	Unskilled workers	935.90
4.	Office Staff:	
	a) Supervisor	1,321.10
	b) Accountant	
5.	Clerk	1,095.70
6.	Cashier	1,218.20
7.	Clerk-cum-Stenographer	1,321.10
8.	a) Watchman	935.90
	b) Office boy	

The employees are to be paid cost of living allowance for all categories of employees three (03) paise per point per day for increase over and above 1,394 points in the consumer price index for industrial workers on the basis of state average in the series of 1960-100 base. The calculation of cost of living allowance is to be done once in a year. It is to be calculated every year on the 1st April on the basis of average of the consumer price index of the 12 months of the preceding calendar year. It may further it is to be noted that the cost of Living Allowance will be calculated on a sliding basis going higher or lower depending on the annual average of consumer price index. The handloom, powerloom and sericulture workers had been covered earlier by the wages of the Industrial Workers Act and the government gave exemption from this Act for these workers during 1990-92. There has been a re-examination of this exemption for this Sericulture/handloom/powerloom sector which has more than five lakh workers and the government planned to bring

them again under the Wages Act. As such, this arrangement is being enforced even for handloom, powerloom and sericulture workers in Gulbarga District.

### Land Value

An inscription of 1103 A.D. of Rudrawadi (Aland Taluk) by Vikramaditya VI informs about an endowment of 300 Mattaru of dry land for a temple which had been purchased for 500 Gadyanas. The land value has increased considerably during the years in Gulbarga District because of several reasons. The price of land which was in the range of Rs.200-300 per acre before 1960 (Rs.334 in Sedam taluk and Rs.178 in Aland taluk), increased in the following decades. Taluk-wise increase in land prices are given here. Value of agricultural land in Aland taluk during 1960-61 to 1990-91, i.e., in a 30 year period, increased by 950 per cent. Later, during the period 1990-91 to 1994-95, the price of agricultural land shot up by 443 per cent. The value of agricultural land in Jevargi taluk went up by 1322 per cent in the period between 1960-61 to 1990-91. However, in the following five years, i.e., during 1990-91 to 1994-95, the value of land went up by 106 per cent. The value of dry land in Sedam taluk in 30 years, i.e., during 1960-61 to 1990-91 had increased by 2790 per cent, while it went up by 54 per cent in the next 5 years. The value of wet land during 1985-86 to 1994-95 increased by 145 per cent. However, the land value declined by 13 per cent in 1993-94 as compared to prices in 1992-93. The value of dry land went up by 1504 per cent during the period 1960-61 to 1990-91 in Yadgir taluk. It went up by 111 per cent in the following five years. The wet land value rose up by 900 per cent from 1960-61 for thirty years and there was a further increase of 59 percent during the next five years later.

The taluk-wise value of agricultural land sold in Gulbarga district during 1960-61 to 1994-95, indicating the extent of land and the value per acre are given in the tables No. 8.15, 8.16, 8.17, 8.18, 8.19, 8.20.

**Table 8.15 : Aland Taluk**

Year	Land sold in Acres	Rate per Acre (in Rs.)	Percentage increase over previous year
1960-61	2586	178	-
1970-71	7568	461	158
1980-81	2862	1042	126
1990-91	4107	1869	79
1991-92	3025	5630	201
1992-93	2683	7516	33
1993-94	2665	8865	18
1995-96	3201	10157	15
1960-61 to 1990-91 in thirty years			950
1990-91 to 1994-95 in 5 years			443

Table 8.16 : Jevargi Taluk

Year	Land sold in Acres	Rate per Acre (in Rs.)	Percentage increase over previous year
1970-71	8400	249	-
1980-81	1630	2036	717
1990-91	3250	1343	67
1991-92	3800	3741	05
1992-93	3620	4458	19
1993-94	3915	4283	-03
1994-95	4050	7510	80

Table 8.17 : Sedam Taluk - Dry Land

Year	Land sold in Acres	Rate per Acre (in Rs.)	Percentage increase over previous year
1960-61	882	334	-
1970-71	1,150	1,537	360
1980-81	600	6,168	301
1990-91	1,431	9,654	56
1991-92	1,698	14,403	49
1992-93	1,580	13,265	-08
1993-94	1,200	16,605	25.7
1994-95	1,650	14,927	-10.0

Table 8.18 : Wet Land

Year	Land sold in Acres	Rate per Acre (in Rs.)	Percentage increase over previous year
1985-86	09	12,222	-
1990-91	10	21,300	74.2
1991-92	32	24,312	14
1992-93	10	29,308	20
1993-94	13	25,307	-13
1994-95	12	30,000	19

Table 8.19 : Dry Land in Yadgir Taluk

Year	Land sold in Acres	Rate per Acre (in Rs.)	Percentage increase over previous year
1960-61	820	241	-
1970-71	5,913	365	47
1980-81	2,118	100	47.5
1990-91	2,132	3,866	84
1991-92	2,646	5,207	34
1992-93	1,987	6,602	27
1993-94	2,020	6,611	00
1994-95	2,054	8,161	23

Table 8.20 : Wet Land

Year	Land sold in Acres	Rate per Acre (in Rs.)	Percentage increase over previous year
1960-61	23	1,501	-
1970-71	237	2,247	50
1980-81	280	5,532	146
1990-91	101	15,010	171
1991-92	139	20,712	38
1992-93	111	23,099	12
1993-94	118	23,101	00
1994-95	137	23,912	03

### Gulbarga Taluk

The Increase in land value in Gulbarga taluk between 1960 to 1995 is presented in the following table. The rate per acre of dry land in this taluk in 1960 being Rs.174, increased to Rs.10579 by 1995. The increase thus has been 5980 percent. The area of land sold was almost constant. The highest acreage sold was 5853 acres in 1980-81 and the lowest sale was 2004 acres in 1966-67. Otherwise, the annual average transaction of acres ranged between 3800 to 3900 acres.

The increase in crop production in 1985-86 was 2.33 percent as compared to the figure in 1980-81. The rate of land also went up during this period.

Table 8.21: Gulbarga Taluk

Year	Land sold in Acres	Rate per Acre (in Rs.)	Percentage increase over previous year
1960	3539	174	-
1965	4910	371	+ 113
1966-67	2004	260	-30
1970-71	4659	715	+ 175
1975-76	4210	743	+ 04
1980-81	5853	1209	+ 62
1985-86	3231	4033	+ 233.5
1990-91	3682	5169	+ 28
1991-92	4394	7632	+ 47.7
1992-93	3731	7761	1.6
1993-94	3475	9039	16.5
1994-95	4366	10579	17

Source: Sub-Registrar's office, Gulbarga

#### EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE

The Employment Exchange was started in Gulbarga in February 1959. The practice of registering in the exchange and getting employment was steady in the initial years, that is during 1960 to 1965. It may not be correct to conclude that all those who got jobs got it through the exchange. The applicants secured jobs either through direct applications or by other means. This procedure is continuing even now. Still those registered in the Exchange are being appointed in government and semi-government offices. There is a rule that even for private sector jobs, the employers should select candidates through the employment exchange. The details about the applicants registered in employment exchange of Gulbarga district from 1960-61 to 1964-65 are as follows:

Table 8.22 : Applicants Registered in Employment Exchange of Gulbarga District

Year	No. of Registered	No. that obtained Jobs	Vacancies reported by the Exchange	No. of applicants that remained pending in the Registers by the year end
1960-61	6097	1111	1204	3217
1961-62	4578	1461	1752	2591
1962-63	5805	1209	2441	3258
1963-64	6214	923	1131	4347
1964-65	6151	688	1132	4512

Table 8.23 : No of Applicants on the live Register of the district  
Employment exchange, Gulbarga during 1980-81 to 2002-2003

Year	Males		Females		Total	
	Unemployed	Employed	Unemployed	Employed	Unemployed	Employed
1980-81	23,814	45	2,814	-	26,628	45
1985-86	31,582	54	4,267	-	35,849	54
1990-91	34,264	49	5,462	-	39,726	50
1995-96	61,425	50	11,413	-	72,838	50
2000-01	80,914	144	19,043	23	99,742	167
2002-03	82,971	154	20,754	25	1,03,725	179

### HORTICULTURE

Horticultural activities came to be introduced in this district around 1960 under the auspices of the government. Though the department functioned in an advisory capacity, it took care of the supply of seeds and saplings for flowers, fruits and vegetables at reasonable prices. To an extent of 20 acres, 1000 saplings were supplied in 1965-66 and 2000 saplings were supplied for 40 acres in 1966-67 to the farmers. The extent of coverage by 1978-79 was 324 acres for fruits, 2,632 acres for vegetables, 63 acres for coconuts, 3196 acres for decorative plants and 63 acres for development of grapes. Training in horticulture for 90 farmers and coconut saplings for 800 families of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes was given. There were eight horticultural farms and seven horticulture nurseries in the district. This district is not conducive to horticulture. Because of inadequate irrigation facilities and recurrent droughts, this district leaves much to be desired in horticultural activities.

The area under cropping of certain important horticultural crops in the district in 1994-95 was as follows (in hectares): Mango - 1485 Banana - 2752 ; Lemon - 1094; Grapes - 98 ; Coconut - 995 ; Betel leaves - 215; Chillies - 2995 . Being a district which is largely dependent on rains and also a region which is prone to severe droughts, the area under horticultural crops has declined. Even though there have been increasing activities under several programmes which lay higher emphasis on production of food crops requiring irrigation, it is observed that there has been production of horticultural crops also in certain selected regions. Nearly three lakh families are dependent on horticulture.

The extent of horticulture in the district has been declining because of high cost of irrigation and shortage of storage and marketing facilities in the district. Horticulture will not contribute to the progress unless there is an improvement in the conditions of the rural economy. However, a higher growth in this sector is expected in the coming years. It is observed in an analysis of the value of production in this sector that the value was Rs.34.15 lakhs in 1993-94 and it went up by 21 per cent, i.e.,Rs.41.24 lakhs in 1994-95.

Reasons for growth of this sector as per a report of the NABARD (National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development) are as follows:

a) Increasing proportion of imports of commodities essential for growing mango and plantains; adoption of alternative horticultural activities which do not require rain; adoption of insurance programmes against drought.

b) Increasing adoption of facilities for sprinkler irrigation and the increase of farmers interest in this sector.

c) Horticultural activities being quite intense through non-government organisations such as DLDB (Dry Land Development Board) and development of horticultural activities through private nurseries.

Details about loans provided to this sector by NABARD in 1996-97 through banks and on the basis of activities during the preceding years are as follows:

Types of Crop	Mango	Grapes	Others - Guava, Pomegranate, Betel leaves, Cashew	Total
Physical Coverage (in hectares)	85	40	130	255
Financial Support (in .lakhs)	18.28	71.00	19.50	108.78

### DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

Approval was accorded by the Government to the Milk Supply Scheme of Gulbarga in the Third Five Year Plan. The potential for availability of milk in Gulbarga and surrounding areas was examined then and it was estimated that 30 lakh litres of milk may be available per year. Later in 1966, a Lead plan for supply of milk was executed. The Milk Centre here attained a capacity to supply 1000 litres of milk everyday. This capacity increased gradually and reached a figure of 40,000 litres per day in 1990-91 through pasteurization. By 1995-96, the capacity reached 60,000 litres per day. It has been programmed to convert the Bidar Milk Refrigeration Centre, which comes under the jurisdiction of the Gulbarga Milk Producers, Societies Federation, into a Mini Dairy. This Centre has a daily capacity of 30,000 litres. The Shahpur Milk Refrigeration Centre has already been set up and its capacity has been increased to 10,000 litres per day.

Irrigation system is being introduced into Shahpur, Surpur, Yadgir and Jevargi taluks and the farmers therein are being provided information on dairying through the Federation.

Table 8.24 : Details of Milk Production and Marketing in Gulbarga district from 1988 to 1994

Sl. No.	Year	Milk Production	Sale of Milk (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	1987-88	1012689	106.20
2	1988-89	1245057	112.45
3	1989-90	1280560	126.37
4	1990-91	1903219	109.22
5	1991-92	2030562	103.51
6	1992-93	2004590	102.63
7	1993-94	2914125	113.02

### FISHERIES

The Fisheries Department was started in Gulbarga in 1958. The Bhima, the Krishna, the Amarja and the Kagina rivers as well as 414 tanks of this district facilitate pisciculture. By 1966, fingerlings were transported every year from Calcutta and the Tungabhadra reservoir. Arrangements had been made to sell fingerlings in the six nurseries of the fishing zone of Bhosga reservoir which was supplying drinking water to Gulbarga city. Though the landga market did not exist then the fish sale was arranged in other fish markets. Details of Pisciculture from 1959-60 to 1966-67 are given in the following table.

Table 8.25 : Details of Pisciculture from 1959-60 to 1966-67

Year	No. of fishers cultivated in Nurseries	No. of fishes cultivated in Tanks	Income from sales of fishes (Rs. in thousands)
1959-60	74,250	13,100	81
1960-61	50,000	19,600	669
1961-62	50,000	9,600	671
1962-63	40,000	8,771	1,030
1963-64	30,000	39,146	2,946
1964-65	30,000	10,000	1,937
1965-66	1,00,000	16,000	7,154
1966-67	75,000	N.A.	N.A.

[Source: Information Department, Gulbarga District, 1966]

Gulbarga district is a drought-prone region. 1200 out of 7109 hectares of water spread area of the district is fit for fisheries development. 60 out of a total of 250 tanks in the district contain water all through the year. Apart from this, the rivers the Krishna, the Bhima, the



Benethura, the Kagina and the Amarja are suitable for pisciculture. 21 Fisheries Co-operative Societies are functioning in the district. These societies take on lease ponds, rivers and reservoirs to develop pisciculture. Six taluk-level Fisheries Development officers are functioning in 10 taluks to implement government programmes for fisheries development. The supervision of these programmes is done by the District Office. Taluk-wise details of fishing in the district (in tons) during 1994-95 are given here. Afzalpur - 130, Aland - 32, Chincholi - 150, Chittapur - 60, Gulbarga - 160, Jevargi - 30, Sedam - 70, Shahpur - 150, Surpur - 90 and Yadgir - 90; Total - 962 tons.

### SERICULTURE

Sericultural activities were not found in the district till recent years. Sericulture has been developed in rain-fed areas to augment the income. Likewise the objective of engaging family members in gainful occupations is also complimentary to this programme. Sericulture development is taking place in some of the taluks. Mulberry was being grown in 1504 hectares by 1990 and of this 1266 hectares are irrigated. There are 2950 sericulturists in the district. Out of which 60 percent of them are women. The production of mulberry in irrigated areas in 1994-95 was around 265 metric tons. This enterprise has proved to be an additional source of income for rural women. The value of production in this sector during 1992-93 was Rs.22.47 lakhs. As per a report of the NABARD the development in this sector is 54.51 percent of the potential. This is worked out on the basis of the objectives of credit-plans using the potential linked credit plan. The climate of this drought-prone district is non conducive for cocoon rearing. The market price of cocoons fell from Rs.160 to Rs.60 per kg. It may be inferred that such a fall in prices may be detrimental to the progress of the district. The changed policies of the ministries of agriculture and textiles of 1994-95 envisage a bright future for sericulture cultivation. Training through the technical staff of the Central Silk Board, workshops etc., in recent years has given a fillip to this sector. The production in this sector in 1994-95 that was Rs.38.83 lakhs, was lower than the target of Rs.128.50 lakhs. It is observed that the sericulturists of the district sold their cocoons in markets of Ramnagara and Chennapatna even though there is a market in Jevargi taluk of this district, in order to get a better price for their produce. The following reasons have been attributed as per a survey of the NABARD for the declining interest in sericulture.

- a) Absence of improvements in market prices;
- b) Apprehension among farmers due to a 20 percent decline in the prices of cocoons and shifting of cultivation from mulberry to oilseeds;
- c) Not filling up vacant posts in the Extension Wing of the Sericulture Department;
- d) Utilisation of Bank loan for purposes other than sericulture.

Keeping in view the foregoing facts and changes that came about in 1994-95, the following plan objectives had been set during 1996-97. 150 acres of cropping, inputs worth Rs.150 lakhs, 80 reeling centres at a total cost of Rs.44.11 lakhs. There are 414 villages in the district, where small and marginal farmers have taken to sericulture. 3175 acres of land has been brought under

mulberry cultivation and 2950 sericulturists were engaged during 1994-95. These measures generated indirect employment for 15000 persons of whom 60 percent were women.

As per a NABARD report the loans advanced during the year 1996-97 for sericulture were as follows: Commercial Banks - Rs.17.64 lakhs, Regional Rural Banks - Rs.8.80 lakhs, SLDB - Rs.17.67 lakhs and totaling of all loans - Rs.44.11 lakhs.

### URBAN DEVELOPMENT

No significant work had been taken up in this district in the direction of urban development before 1962. Even though the Chief Town Planner of the Hyderabad State was performing the function of preparing developmental plans of towns/cities of this district prior to 1956, such survey based plans did not get translated into action. The state government set up an office of Town Planning Department in Gulbarga in 1962. A survey of a few cities and towns had been completed by this department and certain Master Plans had been prepared. In this way, plans had been prepared for Gulbarga, Devara Ganagapura and Chincholi. Certain important features of Gulbarga Town Plan are discussed here. The city is spread over 6500 acres of land and 32 percent of it is used for habitation. In accordance with the then existing population (nearly 1 lakh), 2000 acres was the extent of the habitation. It worked out to an average of 50 persons per acre. The population estimated for 1981 was 1.75 lakhs and it had been planned to spread their habitation in an area of 5427 acres. Inhabited houses spread over 853 acres in 1966 and 118 persons were inhabited per acre. This ratio had gone up to 200 in Mominpura, Gazipura, Brahmapura and Roja of Gulbarga. It was estimated to utilise 2505 acres for dwelling houses as per the new plan. 300 acres of land on Sedam road had been acquired for this purpose.

78 acres of land had been used for buildings of trading business. It was estimated to extend this to 245 acres as per the new plan. It was planned to reserve 75 acres for extension of wholesale markets. It was proposed to shift the central prison which was located in the heart of the city to a new building on the outskirts (Jevargi road) and develop into a Super Market in the heart of the city. As per an estimate of 1966, there would be 15000 workers in the Industrial sector in 1981 and it was proposed to reserve 562 acres of land to them in the new plan. It was proposed to utilise 341 acres of land for government and non-government organisations and educational institutions. It had been proposed to construct a ring road.

As per the census of last three decades, the increase in population between 1981 and 1991 was 50 percent more than the previous decades. As such, the government created the Gulbarga Town Planning Authority in order to facilitate the growth of the ever expanding Gulbarga as a model city. Later, in order to implement the development map prepared by the Gulbarga Town Planning Authority, the "Gulbarga City Improvement Board" was created as per the Karnataka City Improvement Board Act of 1976.

The Planning Authority acquired 771 acres of land in various regions of the city by the end of 1996. Housing projects were taken up in 660 acres of land wherein 8,848 sites were created and of which 7,152 sites were distributed to the public.

This Authority spent Rs.8.29 crores for 13 housing development projects such as road construction, sewerage, storm water drains, sanitation drain, electricity and lighting arrangement , drinking water supply and compensation for land acquisition.

A extensive development plan to serve an estimated population of 4.5 lakhs by 2001 for Gulbarga Plan Area had been developed and the approval of the government was obtained. The following villages were covered under the City Area Plan.

1. Brahmapur 2. Kashanur 3. Nizampur 4. Rajapur 5. Daddapur 6. Dhariapur 7. Vakkalager 8. Naganahalli 9. Udanur 10. Biddapur 11. Maderasenahalli 12. Kotanur 13. Zafarabed 14. Hirapur 15. Malewadi 16. Pallapur 17. Sheika Roja 18. Taj Sultanpur and 19. Badhepur.

The villages which are already included under the City Planning jurisdiction (in 1989) were: 1. Kusnur 2. Kaleganur 3. Azadpur 4. Hagaragi 5. Malagatti 6. Uplaon 7. Kesaratagi 8. Belur 9. Sindhagi 10. Babaladi 11. Sirasagi 12. Sitanur 13. Nandikur.

In this way, the planning area has a range of 253 square kilometers. The Authority planned to maintain five drinking water centres for the benefit of tourists and has already set up such outlets at super market, Central Bus Station and the garden adjoining the City Municipality.

It had been proposed to construct a "Truck Terminus" in an area of 25 acres at a cost of Rs.four crores at the junction of the Ring Road and the Hyderabad Aland Road, on the model created at Bangalore in order to regulate the vehicular movement.

### **CHINCHOLI EXTENSION PLAN**

The town extension plan of Chandapur which was a large dwelling settlement of Chincholi town had been implemented. As there are rivers and canals all around Chincholi, it was a difficult plan to link the town at its outskirts and develop them. However, so as to develop the small village Chandapur into a well planned town, a plan for a city with all modern amenities was formulated on a plot of 310 acres. The plan so formulated included dwelling houses occupying in area 97 acres of land, commercial complexes in about 19.5 acres of land, other scheduled buildings extending an area of occupying in area 69 acres of land and industrial structures built in an area of 18.5 acres of land.

### **BULLOCKS AND BULLOCK CARTS**

For the development of Agro-based Industries, Bullocks and Bullock Carts are considered to be a main source of cattle strength for the swift movement of men and material for the remote rural areas, where vehicles cannot be easily run. Along with these two facilities, they have contributed significantly to rural economic conditions. The bullocks and carts have been the chief sources of animal driven power for Agro-based Industries. Therefore, financial assistance is provided for them through government programmes.

The area and activity wise achievements as per a NABARD report are given in the table 8.26

Table 8.26 : (1992-93) Area and Activity wise Achievements as per a NABARD Report

Head of Account	Targets		Achievements		Percent-age Financial (Rs in lakhs)
	Physical (in Nos)	Financial (Rs.in lakhs)	Physical (in Nos)	Financial (Rs.in lakhs)	
Bullocks	2220	72.10	789	18.75	26.00
Bullock Carts	1712	72.09	789	33.87	46.85
<b>Total</b>	<b>3932</b>	<b>144.19</b>	<b>1578</b>	<b>52.62</b>	<b>36.49</b>

Considerable changes did not take place in promoting this programme and infrastructural facilities provided during 1993-94 and the years that followed.

### Rationing System

Rationing system was in force in Gulbarga district since a long time. By 1991, the arrangement for issuing saffron cards to families with an annual income exceeding Rs.6400 had been completed. Further, eligible beneficiaries with an annual income below Rs.6400 had been identified and tricolour rationing cards had been given to 3,25,078 eligible beneficiaries. Tricolour cards have increased by 1,21,033 as per a resurvey of 1993. The steps to issue tri-colour cards in notified slums had been taken up in all the 32 slums of the district and subsequently 3,782 beneficiaries living in 29 slums in town areas had been issued with tri-colour ration cards.

A total of 10 kgs of rice, seven kgs of wheat, three kgs of cereals were distributed to every tri-colour card holder at concessional rates. The rates of rice and wheat per kg. in DPAP (Drought Prone Area Programme) areas for tri-colour and saffron card holders were as follows: Tri-colour card holders - one kg. of rice and wheat Rs.4.45 and Rs.2.95 and for saffron card holders - Rs.6.45 and Rs.3.95 respectively. In non-DPAP areas (Jevargi and Chincholi) - rice Rs.4.45 and wheat Rs.2.95 for tri-colour and rice Rs.7.05 and wheat Rs.4.45 for saffron card holders respectively. In order to supply food commodities for the fair price shops in rural areas, each taluk centre is provided with a wholesale godown. While TAPCMS had been running the wholesale godown in Shahapur the remaining nine wholesale godowns are being run by the Karnataka Food and Civil Supplies Department. There were around 1500 Fair Price Depots in the district. The volume of grains distributed to people during 1993-94 in rural, urban and rationed areas were as follows: Rice - 4,92,900 kgs, Wheat - 1,74,430 kgs, Sugar - 1,13,480 kgs.

### Hyderabad-Karnataka Area Development Board

Bellary district from the erstwhile Madras Presidency and Kannada speaking districts of Bidar, Gulbarga and Raichur from the erstwhile Hyderabad state which were integrated into the new Karnataka state after the Reorganisation of States in 1956 are together referred to as Hyderabad-Karnataka region. This region had been identified as the most backward region in the state.

Continuous droughts, non-utilisation of groundwater resources, low forest cover, shortage of civic amenities and shortage of industries were the reasons for the backwardness of this region. Among the areas of Hyderabad-Karnataka the city Gulbarga, which is a district headquarters is considered to be a prominent centre. The around development of the whole state will be impeded if any one of its regions remains backward.

In this background the state government prepared a measuring schedule of districts in 1960-61 on the basis of their progress in social, economic and other fields. Gulbarga had obtained the 19th rank in this schedule. Apart from this, the per capita income in Gulbarga district was Rs.749 as per the 1977-78 estimate while the State's average per capita income was Rs.1,132. Likewise even the Bidar, Raichur and Bellary districts were also backward. The government had appointed a committee in 1980 to prepare a comprehensive report and to suggest the programmes to be taken up in these four districts so as to overcome the regional imbalances and to steer the state on the path of progress. This committee had submitted a comprehensive report for achieving an around development in a period of 10 years at a cost of Rs.350 crores. The committee had recommended the investment of this amount on a few selected significant sectors such as health, education, road construction, agriculture, Industries, minor irrigation, rural development and rural water supply schemes, schemes for water supply and sewerage in city limits, hospital and complexes. Electrification of Harijan settlements and tandas were also included. It had suggested the creation of the Hyderabad-Karnataka Development Board for the achievement of this goal.

In the background of this report, the government set up a "high-level committee" in May 1990. This committee had the apex powers to prepare plans for the development of the Hyderabad-Karnataka region, sanction for grant-in-aid and giving administrative sanctions.

Later, as per the suggestions from the study report of the special team of the Planning Commission, the proposal to create the Hyderabad-Karnataka Area Development Board was for the with executed. The Act for Hyderabad-Karnataka Area Development Board was passed in 1991 and the Board became operational on 10.3.1992.

The schemes taken up by this Board in the Gulbarga district in various sectors were as follows:

### **Roads and Bridges**

The road length in the Hyderabad-Karnataka region was 20,387 km, appears to be very bleak when compared to that of total road length of 131659 km, at the state level. Gulbarga stands 18th position in respect of road lengths when compared with other districts. Some of the proposed programmes are to construct new roads in the Hyderabad-Karnataka region in order to match the State average road length and to improve the existing roads. By the end of 1994-95 an amount of Rs.33.12 crores had been spent in the Gulbarga district to construct 366 roads with a total length of 1387.46 kilometres.

### Minor Irrigation

By the end of 1994-95 Rs.5.84 crores had been spent in the district for 45 construction works. More importance was given to this sector in 1995-96 and Rs.923.88 lakhs was earmarked for the Hyderabad-Karnataka region.

### Education

Rs.4.40 crores had been spent in the district for 386 infrastructure projects.

### Health

Rs.4.33 crores had been spent in the district for 14 infrastructure projects.

### Electrification

Mainly the Thandas and the Harijan Basthis had been electrified. The Karnataka Electricity Board prepared five stages for electrification. The progress made by the Board by 1995 March is given here.

The number of villages covered from the first, second, third, fourth and fifth stages respectively was 31, 30, 49, 49 and 39.

### Water Supply and Sewerage

Rs.9.68 crores had been spent in the district for four projects.

### Rural Development Projects

Projects implemented herein and details of expenditure are as follows:

Rural water supply scheme	139 projects - Rs.2.43 crores
Youth Services	29 projects - Rs.0.15 crores
Others	169 projects - Rs.5.99 crores

The subsidy earmarked for these projects between 1990-91 and 1995-96 was Rs.140.94 crores.

### Jawahar Rozgar Yojana

This centrally-sponsored programme was started in April 1989. The chief objective of this programme is to provide employment opportunities to the rural youth directly and continuously. The programme also proposes to increase the standard of living in rural areas. The total cost is met by the Union and State Governments on a 80:20 ratio. As per this scheme,

persons belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and bonded labourers released from bondage are given prominence, out of this 30 percent is reserved for women. Two kilos of foodgrains per manday are distributed. Persons given employment under this scheme are given a minimum wage of Rs.16 per day. This programme is implemented by the district and village panchayats.

### Basic Amenities in the District

There are no power generation projects or power production schemes using fuel in the district. Hence, the district is supplied with electricity through the State Electricity network. Electricity is being supplied to 1,436 villages (including hamlets) and to 26,049 irrigation pump sets. By 1997, 94 commercial banks and 75 rural banks were functioning in the district. They had advanced a total of Rs.200 crores. The Credit Deposit Ratio was 66 percentage. Besides, 16 Co-operative Banks, 10 Primary Land Development Banks were also functioning. The Primary Land Development Banks had distributed loans of the value of Rs.991.92 lakhs. There were 2.95 lakh members in 1,177 co-operative societies and among these societies 232 were Agriculture Finance Co-operative Societies. By 1991-92 the district had 6692 kilometres of roads. Of this, 792 kms were State Highways, 915 kms were Major District Roads, 89 kms were other district roads, 2,443 kms of rural roads, 1454 kms of TDB roads, five kms of forest roads, 930 kms of irrigation roads, 57 kms of Municipality roads, and two kms of panchayat roads. Apart from this, there were 207 kms of Broad gauge Railway line with 23 Railway Stations in the district.

The taluk-wise list of villages and newly electrified irrigation pumpsets in the district during 1993-94. (Total number of pumpsets are given in the bracket) is given here under

Afzalpura	08 (5983)	pumpsets
Aland	29 (7339)	"
Chincholi	23 (2138)	"
Chitapur	22 (1181)	"
Gulbarga	22 (5661)	"
Jevargi	05 (1332)	"
Sedam	06 (956)	"
Shahpur	06 (937)	"
Surpur	10 (1636)	"
Yadgir	11 (1167)	"
<b>District Total</b>	<b>142(28330)</b>	

Table 8.27 : Number of Fair Price Shops (FPS) and Public Distribution Cards from 1990-91 to 1995-96 in the district

Taluk	1990-91			1991-92			1992-93			1993-94		
	FPS.	G.C.H.	S.C.H.	FPS.	G.C.H.	S.C.H.	FPS.	G.C.H.	S.C.H.	FPS.	G.C.H.	S.C.H.
Afzalpur	50	15859	14009	80	15865	13963	92	25888	10289	92	23000	12000
Akard	95	22972	19200	100	23196	19200	113	40720	12725	133	40000	14000
Chincholi	69	22956	12270	74	22849	12147	79	34064	9072	90	32000	9000
Chitapura	131	19123	19065	137	19182	19016	164	33850	12270	179	33000	15000
Gulbarga	206	22514	15993	215	22672	15792	231	35965	13513	235	37000	15000
Jevargi	74	20426	13234	92	20617	13234	109	36254	10836	1115	31000	11000
Sedam	50	14386	8219	50	15934	8219	58	22353	8047	76	23000	7000
Shahpura	81	18800	15964	84	18788	156088	125	31150	13669	106	28000	15000
Surpura	79	21779	15188	81	21131	15152	97	30147	15203	108	39000	16000
Yadgir	90	25235	13194	99	27131	13165	128	34688	11074	125	36000	14000
<b>Total</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>204060</b>	<b>146713</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>208013</b>	<b>149566</b>	<b>1223</b>	<b>325278</b>	<b>116698</b>	<b>1259</b>	<b>312000</b>	<b>128000</b>

FPS. - Fair Price Shops; G.C.H. - Green Card Holders; S.C.H. - Saffron Card Holders



Table 8.28 A. : Progress achieved in Gulbarga District through the Hyderabad-Karnataka Development Board as in August, 1995 (Projects other than that of Legislators)(Expenditure Rs.in lakhs)

Sector	Implementing Department	Projects to be completed	Estimated Expenditure	Expenditure incurred in 1995	Expenditure since Beginning
1. Roads & Bridges	Public Works` Zilla Parishat	12	3005.93	132.26	2678.48
2. Education	Public Works & Land Army	9 306	490.10 332.46	27.24 1.63	278.93 318.11
3. Health	Public Works Land Army KWSSB	4 12 -	38.17 509.87 11.92	3.27 50.67 -	38.96 499.18 3.00
4. University	Zilla Parishat Gulbarga University	6 7 -	109.12 681.10 -	0.05 31.09 -	18.28 500.39 -
5. Minor Irrigation	Minor Irrigation	18	1583.99	1.59	487.70
6. Major & Medium Irrigation	-	2	63.33	-	62.52
7. Co-operation	-	1	25.00	-	25.00
8. Youth Services	KEB	-	30.00	-	-
9. KEB	KWSSB	201	360.23	5.19	223.51
10. Water Supply & Sewerage Board	Zilla Parishat	4 49	1.76 0.02	17.95 2.80	1469.00 116.22
11. Social Welfare	-	1	5.00	-	5.00
12. Board Administration	-	-	-	84.3	154.40
<b>Total</b>		<b>668</b>	<b>14970.80</b>	<b>343.05</b>	<b>7654.58</b>

Table 8.28 B : Progress achieved in Gulbarga district through the Hyderabad Karnataka Development Board as in August 1995 (Legislator Projects)

Sl. No.	Sector	Implementing Department	Projects to be Completed	Estimated Expenditure	Expenditure incurred during 1995	Expenditure since Beginning
1.	Roads & Bridges	PWD	14	243.56	3.15	102.41
		Zilla Parishat	179	1846.92	62.59	1366.87
2.	Other Buildings	PWD	2	8.33	0.96	7.80
		Zilla Parishat	107	517.94	9.30	383.57
3.	Water Supply	Zilla Parishat	45	138.32	7.29	119.15
4.	Minor Irrigation	Zilla Parishat	21	103.63	3.26	102.46
5.	Minor Irrigation	Minor Irrigation Dept.	18	1583.99	1.59	487.70
6.	Sewerage	Zilla Parishat	-	59.60	-	-
	<b>Total</b>		<b>368</b>	<b>2918.30</b>	<b>86.55</b>	<b>2082.26</b>

Source: Hyderabad-Karnataka Development Board.

Table 8.29 : Socio-Economic Indicators of the district from 1960-61 to 1990-91

Sl. No	Subject	Unit	1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1999-00
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Density of Population (per sq.km.)	number	85	107	128	159	183 (2001)
2.	Percentage of workers to total population	%	47.32	34.94	40.30	40.27	NA
3.	Percentage of Agricultural Workers to total	%	71.99	70.70	71.03	74.77	NA
4	Percentage of Forest area to the total Geographical area	%	24.0	4.45	4.32	4.23	4.27
5	Percentage of net area sown to the total Cultivable area	%	99.80	90.38	85.60	83.82	83.82
6	Per capita land available for cultivation.	%	NA	0.73	0.65	0.54	0.49
7	Percentage of net area irrigated to the net area sown	%	-	1.7	2.3	11.5	13.67
8	Percentage of area and cereals and small millets to the total cropped area	%	NA	42.62	45.48	39.51	40.10

Continued...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	Percentage of area under pulses to the total cropped area	%	-	22.44	16.96	26.92	42.51
10	Percentage of area under oil seeds to the total cropped area	%	-	22.44	16.96	26.92	14.45
11	Percentage of area under cotton to the total cropped area	%	-	10.22	9.75	0.43	0.86
12	Average yield of Jowar	Kgs/hect	-	570	731	430	815
13	Average yield of rice	"	-	1855	1592	1517	2268
14	Average yield of Tur	"	-	475	256	393	614
15	Average yield of Groundnuts	"	-	857	350	607	790
16	Average yield of Bajra	"	-	769	463	601	758
17	Average yield of Wheat	"	-	675	557	707	4,550
18	Average yield of Sunflower	"	-	-	447	258	367
19	Average yield of Cotton	Kgs/hect	-	127	79	138	278
20	No. of persons served by a Commercial Bank	No	-	63,689	19,265	15,555	17,959
21	No. of scheduled Commercial Bank and Credit Deposit Ratio	No	-	-	62	83	53
22	No. of Persons served by a Co-operative Society (All type)	No	-	-	1,461 (1971-72)	3,179	-
23.	Average number of members per society (All type)	No	-	124	185	232	709
24.	Total Road Length per 100 sq. Kilometres of geographical area	100 sq.kms	-	19	26	38	47
25.	Surfaced road length per 100 sq.kms of geographical area	Kms	-	10	14	24	33
26.	Unsurfaced road length per 100 sq.kms of geographical area	Kms	-	9	12	14	13
27.	Number of registered motor vehicles per lakh persons	No.	-	174	487	1,400	2,930
28.	Number of stage carriages per lakh persons	No.	-	15	24	29	36
29.	Number of goods vehicles per lakh persons	No.	-	27	60 (1971-72)	65	126
30.	Population per post office	No	-	3,257	3,445	4,178	5,016
31.	Number of telephone per lakh population	No.	-	78	-	291	1,462
32.	Population per telephone exchange	in lakhs	-	1.34	-	0.28	0.22

Source : Socio-Economic indicators - 2001

Table 8.30 : Physical and Financial Targets and Achievements (during 1994-95) of different development programmes in Gulbarga District

Sl. No.	Name of the Programme	Target		Cumulative achievement		Percentage	
		Physical (in Nos.)	Financial (Rs.in lakh)	Physical (in Nos.)	Financial (Rs.in lakh)	Physical (in Nos.)	Financial (Rs.in lakh)
1	Integrated Rural Development Programmes	7346	367.300	7146	273.354	97.3	74.4
2	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (in mandays)	16.473	713.832	13.421	581.593	81.5	81.5
3	Indira Awaas Yojana	1019	149.420	1105	149.032	99.7	99.7
4	Million Wells scheme	10.702	463.770	10.266	444.891	95.9	95.9
5	Employment Assurance scheme	18.462	800.000	14.328	620.986	77.6	77.6
6	Drought Prone Area Programme	5.005	241.000	3.683	150.526	73.6	62.5
7	Bio-Gas scheme	180	5.000	45	2.625	25.0	52.5
8	Rural Fuel scheme	1654	4.000	1654	3.810	100.00	95.2
9	Training of Rural Youth for self employment	1040	52.909	1210	49.203	116.0	92.9
10	Development of Women and Children in Rural area Programme	10	1.520	10	1.520	100.0	100.0

Table 8.31 : Taluk-wise Progress of the Million Wells Scheme in Gulbarga District upto March 1995

Sl. No.	Taluku	No. of wells		No. of Wells completed during 1994-95	Amount available for wells as on 1.4.1994	Total Expenditure during the Financial Year 1994-95	Balance
		that are pending completion	that are completed				
1.	Afzalpura	159	66	17.554	15.200	2.354	
2.	Alanda	181	32	21.540	18.464	3.076	
3.	Chincholi	367	05	24.822	5.174	19.648	
4.	Chitapura	254	29	15.730	8.306	7.424	
5.	Gulbarga	283	03	26.734	7.320	19.423	
6.	Jevargi	364	137	19.621	13.121	6.500	
7.	Sedam	119	5	13.417	5.915	7.502	
8.	Shahapura	109	6	8.787	3.288	5.499	
9.	Surapura	97	19	7.273	6.066	1.207	
10.	Yadgir	258	16	29.448	4.706	-	
11.	Asst. Director, Land Army Corporation, SRVP, Gulbarga Dy. Director,	-	-	11.500	11.500	-	
12.	Land Army Corporation, Gulbarga	1370	1370	345.994	345.831	00.162	
	Total	2191	318	542.429	444.891	119.892	
		+1370	+1370				

Source : Zilla Panchayath, Gulbarga

Table 8.32 : Progress under Employment Assurance Scheme in the Gulbarga district till March 1995

Sl. No.	Implementing Officer	Works undertaken as per project	Amount earmarked	Amount spent	Fees	No. of works completed	Pending
1.	Dy. Director Agriculture (Land Conservation), Gulbarga	214	60.000	60.000	-	214	-
2.	Dy. Conservator (Social Forestry), Gulbarga	219	40.000	40.000	-	186	-
3.	Karnataka Irrigation Develop-ment, ZP Engg. Divn., Gulbarga.	45	60.000	44,800	15,200	25	18
4.	Karnataka Irrigation Development, ZP Engg. Divn., Yadir	59	80.000	66.054	13.946	44	15
5.	BDO, Afzalpur	12	7.200	4.987	2.213	3	9
6.	BDO, Aland	12	7.200	4.157	3.043	2	10
7.	BDO, Chitapura	13	7.800	6.576	1.224	10	3
8.	BDO, Gulbarga	13	7.600	5.360	2.240	3	10
9.	BDO, Sedam	13	7.600	6.324	1.276	5	8
10.	BDO, Shahapur	12	7.200	2.200	5.000	-	12
11.	BDO, Surepura	13	7.800	3.958	3.842	9	4
12.	BDO, Yadgir	638	300.000	251.476	48.524	512	91

[Source: Zilla Panchayat, Gulbarga]

Table 8.33 : Progress Under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana during 1994-95

Villages/Taluks	Grama Panchayats	Funds earmarked (Rs.in lakh)	Amount spent (Rs.in lakh)	Works Completed (Nos.)
Afzalpura	23	44.698	44.276	81
Aland	38	95.675	47.141	75
Chincholi	32	79.889	66.179	118
Chitapura	36	79.794	65.515	238
Gulbarga	38	83.892	66.017	140
Jevargi	34	59.753	42.682	112
Sedam	23	47.230	36.636	161
Shahapura	36	72.227	59.894	170
Surapura	41	84.274	81.766	150
Yadgir	39	76.215	71.487	309
<b>Total</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>723.647</b>	<b>581.593</b>	<b>1554</b>

Table 8.34 : Physical and Financial Progress ( Rs.in lakh) in the Gulbarga district of the Indira Awaas Yojana from 1991-92 to 1994-95

Taluk	1991-92		1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
	No.of houses constructed	Amount Spent	No.of houses constructed	Amount Spent	No.of houses constructed	Amount Spent	No.of houses constructed	Amount Spent
Afzalpur	41	5.549	40	5.404	89	12.578	36	10.186
Aland	41	5.549	40	5.404	114	15.680	40	6.301
Chincholi	39	5.160	38	4.741	91	7.766	92	4.662
Chitapura	40	4.944	38	5.132	53	10.821	48	10.244
Gulbarga	41	5.549	40	5.404	88	10.421	26	2.740
Jevargi	41	5.549	40	5.404	90	12.717	26	5.893
Sedam	40	5.422	39	5.259	93	8.996	70	9.516
Shahapura	40	5.422	40	5.404	93	12.717	54	11.088
Surapura	40	5.549	40	5.404	70	12.763	76	9.482
Yadgir	41	5.549	40	5.404	94	11.862	78	8.815
<b>Total</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>54.115</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>52.96</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>116.321</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>78.927</b>

Source: Zilla Panchayat - Gulbarga

Table 8.35 : Taluk-wise Economic programmes during 1995-96

Taluk	IRDP	100 wells No. of Beneficiaries	TRYSEM	No. of mandays generated under JRY	Ashraya/ Sites distributed	No. of houses constructed under Housing schemes
Afzalpur	290	56	62	2.758	490	241
Aland	813	53	70	5.034	1348	509
Chincholi	392	82	75	3.866	543	192
Chitapura	798	20	71	3.997	-	148
Gulbarga	639	34	80	3.552	235	562
Jevargi	447	24	65	3.620	466	327
Sedam	795	38	65	2.603	734	285
Shahapura	569	19	68	3.626	825	408
Surapura	673	28	66	3.409	223	383
Yadgir	-	15	70	3.420	81	155
<b>Total</b>	<b>6012</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>35.885</b>	<b>4945</b>	<b>3210</b>

Table 8.36 : Details of HKDB distribution of Sector-wise allotment and Expenditure in Gulbarga District  
(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Sector	1997-98		2000-01		2002-03	
		Allotted	Expenditure	Allotted	Expenditure	Allotted	Expenditure
1	Roads and Bridges	358.97	301.48	1722.12	97.41	696.41	205.67
2.	Roads and Bridges NABARD	-	-	1207.38	477.86	734.03	487.11
3.	Minor Irrigation	76.60	72.12	105.19	7.28	8.57	4.83
4.	Education	191.46	134.02	69.52	1.33	73.91	57.04
5.	Drinking Water	-	-	58.27	32.59	26.41	-
6.	Health	85.68	52.67	3.46	2.10	30.29	18.59
7.	Electrification	75.67	-	-	6.67	25.52	-
8.	Projects of Corporation	13.00	5.00	-	4.87	70.00	51.38
9.	Rural Development and Panchayat Raj	1525.55	-	-	369.15	1126.41	484.41
10.	Social Welfare	29.47	23.89	-	-	-	6.75
11.	Forest	-	-	-	-	27.00	-
12.	Others	145.97	57.82	515.50	247.69	365.65	109.98