

## CHAPTER VIII

### MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

THE strength and stamina of the district's economy are being well built up at present by the series of Five-Year Plans which have come into operation in this country since 1951. The character and extent of every type of economic activity—agriculture, industry, commerce and finance—are determined or at least profoundly influenced by the structure of the plans. It will not be wrong if it is said that for the welfare of the district, the plans, which help greatly the economic and social progress, have become paramount. In the earlier chapters, an account of the district's major sectors of the economy, *viz.*, agriculture, industries, banking, trade and commerce, has been given and in this and the next chapter an attempt has been made to examine how far the plans have been helpful in promoting the economic well-being of the population. The district of Gulbarga being economically backward and having an agricultural economy with meagre industrialisation, is characterised by a low standard of living.

#### Livelihood Pattern

Gulbarga district is not dissimilar to other contiguous districts in its main occupational pattern, which is of course agricultural. From the perusal of census reports, it appears that the livelihood pattern of the district has been more or less constant from the last five or six decades. According to the 1951 census, out of the total population of 12,13,608, about 78 per cent or over 9 lakh persons were found to be dependent on agriculture. The census enumeration of the livelihood pattern was divided into eight classes with a broad division, *viz.*, agricultural and non-agricultural. The agricultural classes have been divided into four sub-divisions. They are cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependants, cultivators of land wholly or mainly un-owned and their dependants, cultivating labourers and their dependants, and non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent-receivers and their dependants. The non-agricultural classes have also been sub-divided into four categories. They are : those engaged in production other than cultivation, commerce, transport and other

services. The tables given below show the distribution of the livelihood classes in 1951, taluk-wise :—

<i>Agricultural Population</i>					
<i>Taluks</i>	<i>Owner Cultivators</i>	<i>Tenant Cultivators</i>	<i>Cultivating labourers</i>	<i>Non-cultivating owners</i>	<i>Total Agricultural population</i>
Gulbarga ..	63,096	11,076	21,049	9,361	1,04,582
Chittapur ..	54,868	8,751	25,463	11,547	1,00,629
Yadgir ..	85,083	8,091	16,314	10,690	1,20,178
Shahapur ..	75,001	6,157	20,117	5,705	1,06,980
Shorapur ..	77,651	5,369	11,162	5,027	99,209
Jevargi ..	54,190	9,840	12,821	7,515	84,366
Afzalpur ..	37,267	9,822	14,775	5,198	67,062
Aland ..	67,175	11,783	26,213	8,364	1,13,535
Chincholi ..	43,294	8,897	21,355	7,664	81,210
Seram ..	38,309	7,203	15,175	5,427	66,114
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>5,95,934</b>	<b>86,989</b>	<b>1,84,444</b>	<b>76,498</b>	<b>9,43,865</b>

<i>Non-Agricultural Population</i>					
<i>Taluks</i>	<i>Production other than cultivation</i>	<i>Commerce</i>	<i>Transport</i>	<i>Other Miscellaneous sources</i>	<i>Total non-agricultural population</i>
Gulbarga ..	28,321	16,685	4,936	31,922	81,864
Chittapur ..	28,989	5,863	5,419	10,158	44,429
Yadgir ..	18,279	7,518	2,229	11,626	39,652
Shahapur ..	8,070	3,112	179	5,489	16,850
Shorapur ..	11,899	4,133	298	8,015	24,345
Jevargi ..	3,059	862	14	2,913	6,848
Afzalpur ..	2,068	612	192	2,218	5,090
Aland ..	11,587	2,926	163	6,313	20,989
Chincholi ..	9,697	2,897	111	5,212	11,917
Seram ..	7,835	2,805	628	5,606	16,874
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,17,804</b>	<b>47,413</b>	<b>14,163</b>	<b>89,472</b>	<b>2,68,858</b>

It is apparent from the perusal of the above figures that the district, being predominantly agricultural, the pressure on the land was enormous. As said earlier, about 78 per cent of the total population were engaged in agriculture ; 49.2 per cent of the total population were owner-cultivators, 7.2 per cent tenant cultivators, 15.2 per cent cultivating labourers and 6.2 per cent non-cultivating owners. So far as industries were concerned, persons engaged in them were 9.7 per cent to the total population of the district.

Persons engaged in commerce and transport constituted 3.9 and 1.2 per cent respectively. Other services and miscellaneous sources accounted for 7.4 per cent of the total population. From 1951 to 1961 there was an increase of 15.31 per cent in the population, the 1961 census having disclosed that the population of Gulbarga district was 13,99,457.

**Workers and  
Non-workers**

Though details of population according to livelihood category as disclosed by the 1961 census are not yet available (as the District Census Handbook is yet to be published), some statistics are published in the '1961 Census Report—Final Population Totals'. The 1961 census has broadly classified the population under two heads, *viz.*, workers and non-workers. The following table shows the total number of workers and non-workers in Gulbarga district as per 1961 census.

<i>Category</i>		<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.	Workers ..	4,22,587	2,39,579	6,62,166
2.	Non-workers ..	2,80,860	4,56,431	7,37,291
Total ..		7,03,447	6,96,010	13,99,457

It is seen from the above that out of a total population of 13,99,457, more than 50 per cent are non-workers. The workers have been further classified under nine sub-heads as follows:—

<i>Workers</i>		<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
(1)	as cultivators .. ..	2,08,377	93,224
(2)	as agricultural labourers .. ..	84,433	90,623
(3)	in mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities .. ..	2,911	1,112
(4)	in household industry .. ..	42,604	18,390
(5)	in manufacturing other than household industry .. ..	11,265	2,851
(6)	in construction .. ..	3,793	727
(7)	in trade and commerce .. ..	18,377	3,458
(8)	in transport, storage and communications .. ..	4,288	129
(9)	in other services .. ..	46,539	29,056
Total ..		4,22,587	2,39,579

Another feature of these now available 1961 census figures is the classification into urban and rural population with workers

and non-workers and men and women break-ups as shown in the following table :

Area	Workers			Non-Workers		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1. Rural ..	3,66,087	2,17,538	5,83,625	2,21,571	3,67,840	5,89,411
2. Urban ..	56,500	22,041	78,541	59,289	88,591	1,47,880
Total ..	4,22,587	2,39,579	6,62,166	2,80,860	4,56,431	7,37,291

The rural population of the district as per the 1961 census was 11,73,036 as against 9,34,361 in 1951. The urban population according to the 1961 census was 2,26,421 as against 2,17,675 in 1951 which meant an increase of only 8,746 as between 1951 and 1961. It has been worked out that the proportion of rural/urban population to 1000 total population in Gulbarga district as per 1961 census was 838 (Rural) and 162 (Urban) as against 820 (Rural) and 180 (Urban) in 1951. The population—both rural and urban—has been further sub-divided (in 1961 census) into nine categories as indicated below :—

#### Rural

	Workers		Men	Women
	Men	Women		
(1) as cultivators .. .. .	..	..	2,02,502	90,782
(2) as agricultural labourers .. .. .	..	..	80,671	87,065
(3) in mining, quarrying, live-stock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantation, orchards and allied activities .. .. .	..	..	1,581	720
(4) in household industry .. .. .	..	..	36,256	12,181
(5) in manufacturing other than household industry .. .. .	..	..	2,673	345
(6) in construction .. .. .	..	..	1,808	294
(7) in trade and commerce .. .. .	..	..	8,495	2,134
(8) in transport, storage and communications .. .. .	..	..	1,775	97
(9) in other services .. .. .	..	..	30,326	23,920
Total .. .. .	..	..	3,66,087	2,17,538

## Urban

<i>Workers</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
(1) as cultivators .. .. .	5,875	2,442
(2) as agricultural labourers .. .. .	3,762	3,567
(3) in mining, quarrying, live-stock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantation, orchards and allied activities .. .. .	1,330	392
(4) in household industry .. .. .	6,348	6,209
(5) in manufacturing other than household industry .. .. .	8,592	2,506
(6) in construction .. .. .	1,985	433
(7) in trade and commerce .. .. .	9,882	1,324
(8) in transport, storage and communications .. .. .	2,513	32
(9) in other services .. .. .	16,213	5,136
Total .. .. .	56,500	22,041

Though agriculture, industries, trade and commerce, transport and communications are the major sectors of employment, there is still a small percentage of the population unaccounted for who find employment in other avenues classified under miscellaneous occupations. This percentage, though small, has an important bearing on society and the administration. During 1951, out of the total population in the district, 77.8 per cent were engaged in agriculture and the percentage of the total non-agricultural population was 22.2. Out of the total non-agricultural population, the percentage of population engaged in industries, trade and commerce and transport was 9.7, 3.9 and 1.2, respectively. The remaining percentage of the population, *i.e.*, 7.4 was engaged in other avocations grouped under miscellaneous occupations. The District Census Handbook of Gulbarga, 1951, did not contain much details of these minor occupations and it had only given a broad outline of the livelihood classes and sub-classes coming under miscellaneous sources. The table below indicates tract-wise statistics of men and women, who were self-supporting or earning dependants or non-earning dependants.

Livelihood classes and sub-classes coming under miscellaneous sources (1951 Census):

		<i>Other services and miscellaneous sources</i>							
Sl. No.	Tract	<i>Self-supporting persons</i>		<i>Earning dependants</i>		<i>Non-earning dependants</i>		<i>Total</i>	
		<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
1.	Gulbarga ..	1,034	181	239	312	783	1,369	2,066	1,862
2.	Chittapur ..	1,150	202	276	472	674	1,203	2,100	1,877
3.	Yadgir ..	1,200	401	236	336	843	1,525	2,279	2,262
4.	Shahapur and Shorapur taluks.	1,550	437	396	331	1,029	1,755	2,975	2,523
5.	Jevargi ..	846	157	111	153	569	1,077	1,526	1,387
6.	Afzalpur ..	543	72	91	126	323	565	957	763
7.	Aland ..	945	128	291	296	666	1,443	1,902	1,567
8.	Chincholi ..	906	121	150	213	584	908	1,610	1,242
9.	Seram ..	974	172	197	314	665	1,146	1,836	1,632
10.	Gulbarga town	6,075	969	937	611	7,710	11,692	14,722	13,272

Gulbarga town has always had its importance in the field of **Public Administration service**. Even when it was part of the Nizam's Dominions, it was the headquarters of a Suba. Hence, there had been all along a concentration of Government officials in Gulbarga town. To-day, Gulbarga being the headquarters of a Division as also of the district, it continues to have a large number of Government servants who hail from the different parts of the district and the State. Next in importance to Gulbarga town is Yadgir, which is now a sub-divisional headquarters. Taluk headquarters towns also account for an appreciable number of Government servants.

The importance of correct statistics of Government employment, especially in the context of planning, can hardly be emphasised. Realising this, the first joint conference of Central and State Statisticians held in 1951 recommended that a continuous series of figures should be made available through periodic collection, regularly once a year. In Mysore, statistics relating to certain aspects of Government employees were being collected by the Public Service Commission and the Government in the General Administration Department. But these statistics were of limited scope and were not comprehensive. As such, Government decided that a comprehensive census of Government employees and posts should be undertaken. The State Directorate of Statistics is conducting annual surveys; figures from reports of the surveys of 1960 and 1962 and published in 1962 and 1964 respectively, are given below. They contain, among other things, the distribution of Government employees as on 31st March 1960 and 31st March 1962, working in the district by category of appointment and the distribution of Government employees as on that date according to their native district, *viz.*, Gulbarga.

TABLE 1

The following table indicates the distribution of Government employees as on 31st March 1960 by category of appointment in Gulbarga district :—

	<i>Class I</i>	<i>Class II</i>	<i>Class III</i>	<i>Class IV</i>	<i>All</i>
Gulbarga City ..	37	68	1,778	658	2,541
Gulbarga district (excluding city) ..	11	34	3,986	1,002	5,033
Total ..	48	102	5,764	1,660	7,574

TABLE 2

The following statement shows the distribution of Government employees as on 31st March 1962 in the district of Gulbarga by category of appointment :—

	<i>Class I</i>	<i>Class II</i>	<i>Class III</i>	<i>Class IV</i>	<i>All</i>
Gulbarga City ..	32	75	2,589	848	3,544
Gulbarga district (excluding city) ..	14	41	4,380	431	4,866
Total ..	46	116	6,969	1,279	8,410

It can be seen from the above tables that the total number of Government employees in the district which was 7,574 in 1960 increased to 8,410 in 1962, an increase of 836 employees. Of the total number of 7,574 employees in 1960, 6,361 of them belonged to their district of birth, *i.e.*, Gulbarga, while the corresponding figure for 1962 was 7,288. According to the 1963 census of Government employees, there were 9,958 Government servants in the district, registering an increase of 1,548 over 1962 figures.

In addition to these employed in the service of the Government, there are a few who are employees of local bodies like municipalities. The total number of employees coming under this category was over 350.

The teaching profession forms one of the most important of the learned professions. It had been gathered that in 1961-62, the total number of teachers employed was 3238, of whom 2466 were teachers of primary, middle and basic schools. The number of

teachers in the high schools was 772. The total number of women teachers in the district was 248. In 1964-65, the total number of teachers of all these categories in the district had risen to 4,308. The next important occupation is the medical profession. It was gathered that in 1961 the total number of doctors (allopathic and others) in the district was 265. The number of lawyers in the district has been continually on the increase and during 1961, the number of legal practitioners in the district was 170.

A considerable number of people are engaged in domestic service. Most of the middle class and almost all the upper-class families employ domestic servants. Their wage rates are less attractive when compared to other occupations, but this is because many of them are given food in addition to their wages. The hereditary barbers are found all over the district. Urban places of the district contain some saloons where some workers are also employed. The hereditary washermen of the district are found both in villages and towns, as their services are essential for the people of the urban and rural areas alike. Laundries are a common feature in the urban areas of the district. The owners of the laundries engage washermen for washing and ironing clothes on payment basis. Usually the womenfolk of the washermen community do much of the washing and the ironing is done by men.

**Domestic and  
Personal  
Services**

The Mysore Shops and Commercial Establishments Act of 1961 is in force in three towns of the district, namely, Gulbarga, Yadgir and Shahabad. The Weekly Holidays Act is in force in nine towns, namely, Gulbarga, Yadgir, Shahabad, Seram, Chittapur, Shorapur, Shahapur, Chincholi and Aland.

**Employment  
in Shops  
and Establish-  
ments**

As on 1st December 1965, there were 3,253 shops and establishments in the three towns of Gulbarga, Yadgir and Shahapur. A total number of 2,837 persons were in employment in these establishments.