

CHAPTER VIII

ECONOMIC TRENDS

Karnataka having varied climatic and topographical conditions possesses very rich natural resources. The State income and the *per capita* income have considerably increased in recent times. The various Plans have had their significant impact on the developmental activities in the State. The wage structure have been somewhat stabilised and thereby the standard of living of the people of the State has been steadily increasing despite rise in price level. Agriculture, industry, transport facilities, education, health and other social welfare measures have been developing in a planned manner. The composite index which was 60 to 233 in 1960-61 has come to 66 to 199 in 1979-80. Even in Gulbarga district, which has the last place in the development index, has also developed year by year. The imbalances in regional development have been reduced. In this chapter various aspects of developmental activities and their impact on economic life, prices, standard of living and employment are attempted to be surveyed together with assessing the potentialities of growth.

Standard of Living

In Karnataka, while major part of the income of the people is spent on daily necessities of life such as food, clothing, shelter, etc., expenditure on education, medical care and other durable goods is not significant. However, there are occasions when the families have to spend a large amount on social and religious ceremonies and those causing indebtedness. States like Punjab, Haryana, Maharashtra and Tamilnadu have a better standard of living than Karnataka. The monthly *per capita* expenditure on important items of necessities of life is shown in the following table.

(Rs in lakh)

Items	1957-58		1973-74	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1 FOOD				
a Cereals	12.89	12.79	39.01	45.67
b Pulses & Products	7.00	5.57	24.87	21.33
c Milk	0.90	0.70	1.84	2.35
d Edible Oils	0.98	1.22	2.12	4.96
e Others	0.69	0.79	1.43	2.60
2 NON-FOOD				
a Clothing	8.10	7.43	13.31	20.83
b Fuel & Light	2.52	1.85	3.45	3.56
c Durable Goods	1.10	1.48	3.20	4.20
d Others	N.A	N.A	0.67	0.71
Total expenditure	20.99	20.22	52.32	66.50

Total expenditure which was about Rs 20 in both the urban and rural areas in 1957-58 has gone upto Rs 66 and Rs 52 respectively by 1973-1974. This does not clearly indicate whether the standard of living of the people has gone up. During 1957-74, the prices have gone up very significantly and probably the pattern of consumption both in terms of quantity and quality might have undergone a change. Therefore, the data are not strictly comparable though they give an indication of proportion of expenditure made on food and non-food items. By and large, it is clear that expenditure on food items is relatively more and increasing over the years.

The State has a large number of poor sections comprising agricultural labourers, small and marginal farmers, rural artisans, etc., and they are identified as the constituents of weaker sections of the society. Most of them are considered as poor. Poverty in the State is also estimated on the basis of the consumption level. National Sample Surveys give an account of consumption levels of the families for different years. An account of families with different levels of consumption expenditure is given in the table below.

**Percentage Distribution of households by monthly *per capita*
Expenditure—in the State. ***

<i>Expenditure Class (in Rs per month)</i>	<i>1973-74</i>	
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
0—13	0.16	nil
13—15	0.48	nil
15—18	0.48	0.27
18—21	1.61	0.54
21—24	3.54	0.81
24—28	5.64	2.98
28—34	13.69	6.23
34—43	18.36	14.37
43—55	18.68	13.82
55—75	19.31	24.40
75—100	9.18	14.36
100—150	5.64	30.01
150—200	2.44	5.42
200 and above	0.81	3.79
Total ...	100.00	100.00

*for details on household, see part I, pp : 401—02.

**Percentage Distribution of households by monthly *per capita*
Expenditure—in the State.**

<i>Expenditure Class (in Rs per month)</i>	<i>1959-60</i>	
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
0—8	6.05	4.41
8—11	15.15	4.31
11—13	10.28	5.07
13—15	10.01	7.96
15—18	15.28	21.24
18—21	10.77	13.13
21—24	7.35	5.58
24—28	6.76	6.23
28—34	5.51	7.70
34—43	4.85	6.09
43—55	3.79	5.27
55 and above	4.20	12.41
Total ...	100.00	100.00

Here again, the consumption level is given in terms of money expenditure. However, the real worth of money has undergone a significant change between 1959 and 1974. Therefore, for these two years, minimum requirement for an individual per month differs. Experts are of the opinion that *per capita* monthly expenditure of about Rs 21 and Rs 28 in rural and urban areas respectively might be a required expenditure in 1963-64 as against about Rs 28 and Rs 43 in 1970-71. This might be still less in 1959-60. These presumptions are based on prices in the respective years. Experts have made some estimation regarding the number of people below the poverty line in the State. Broadly it is estimated that about 50 per cent of the population might be considered as poor in the State.

Reorganisation of the States has led to relatively greater heterogeneity in terms of physical features, social and cultural heritage, economic conditions and social infrastructure. By and large, it is evident that the princely State of Karnataka was relatively better with some sort of socio-economic homogeneity and a planned provision of civic amenities. Parts of northern integrated area were relatively more drought-prone with occasional rich harvests of jowar, oilseeds, pulses, etc. Uttara Kannada and Dakshina Kannada and Kodagu were high rainfall areas with ever-green forests. The major food crops in the Hyderabad Karnataka and most of the Bombay Karnataka area were jowars, bajra and rice though gram, tur and groundnut were extensively grown. Cotton was the primary commercial crop. Land was extensively sub-divided and fragmented in the different constituents. In Dakshina Kannada alone the *per capita* acreage of cultivable land was the least, *i.e.* 0.3 acre. Important indicators of development of the Constituents of the State (1956) were as follows.

	<i>Bombay Karnataka</i>	<i>Hyderabad area</i>	<i>Madras area</i>	<i>Kodagu</i>	<i>Princely Mysore</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
AGRICULTURE					
Per capita cultivated land (acres)	1.6	2.1	0.3	1.9	0.9
Cropped area (Lakh acres)	96.50	80.22	6.07	3.01	86.16
Area irrigated as per cent of cultivated area	3.33	1.37	11.50
Cattle per veterinary Institution	44,245	45,570	1,11,342	10,000	28,187

1	2	3	4	5	6
Co-operative Societies (Nos.)	2,936	2,732	722	260	5,269
ROAD LENGTH					
(a) Miles	4,593	1,604	1,275	413	10,848
(b) Length in Miles per 100 sq. miles	21.6	8.6	26.0	26.3	36.7
EDUCATION					
Colleges	16	3	9	1	48
High Schools	134	24	68	11	266
Primary Schools	5,675	2,114	1,260	76	11,763
Literacy ratio	22.3	8.5	23.3	27.2	20.6

No clear account of the investment under the Plan in different areas is available. The following table gives the First Plan outlay in different areas.

(Rs in crores)

1951-56	
Hyderabad	21.44
Bombay	30.27
Madras	N.A.
Kodagu	1.69
Mysore	47.58
Total	100.98

Price Trends

It is said that the prices are the most important indicators of the nation's wealth. Prices in Karnataka, as in the rest of the country, have shown a remarkable fluctuation and rising trend. A steep price rise inhibits growth, distorts all economic calculations, seriously affects the poor and transfers the income from the poor to the rich. Inequality of income and wealth and concentration of economic power accentuate. Savings and investments get a serious set back, and capital formation suffers.

Wholesale Prices

The index numbers of wholesale prices of all the commodities are not available for Karnataka. Wholesale price index numbers for agriculture

commodities have been constructed since 1961. Trends in the wholesale prices of agricultural commodities are shown in the table given below.

(base year 1953)

	1961	1966	1969	1973	1975	1978	1979
Cereals	136	290	269	451	516	381	380
Pulses	92	212	191	377	392	607	623
Oilseeds	160	287	300	522	483	495	528
Gur	108	206	189	431	537	347	521
Fibre	112	193	241	333	378	382	373
Condiments & spices	141	337	316	322	739	556	595
Miscellaneous	167	231	224	227	318	334	399
All commodities	142	264	270	389	476	435	461

It can be seen that the prices have sharply increased during 1960-65 which is about 67 per cent as against 46 per cent during 1965-1970. In the next five years, *i.e.*, 1970-75, the price rise was of the order of 54.5 per cent. Subsequently, in the years 1978 and 1979 there was relative price stability. The wholesale price index of agricultural commodities has come down from 476 in 1975 to 435 in 1978, though this has reached 461 in 1979. Thus, the wholesale price index of agricultural commodities has registered an annual growth of about 12 per cent during 1960-79. There are a number of factors influencing the general prices in the State. A large number of factors affecting the prices are of the national phenomena. Some of them are, money supply, production of essential commodities and problem of warehousing, transport, etc.

Annual average wholesale prices of important agricultural commodities in the State are shown in the table below :

(Rs per quintal)

	1952-53	1965	1968	1973	1978	1979
Rice	50.00	105.15	136.11	223.68	213.26	224.74
Wheat	48.00	86.92	144.07	231.30	175.15	180.25
Jowar	30.00	77.10	85.06	152.39	100.09	110.20
Ragi	21.00	75.30	86.03	140.88	100.32	93.11
Gram	54.00	135.98	124.17	251.58	254.98	263.55
Groundnut oil	N.A.	279.53	310.50	814.82	722.49	913.82
Gur	45.00	69.29	177.94	177.56	147.88	275.14
Sugar	112.00	118.58	167.10	420.43	285.12	374.48

It can be seen that the relative prices of different commodities have undergone considerable changes by 1973.

Consumer Prices

By and large, it is found that consumer prices move in sympathy with the wholesale prices and often the consumer prices are a little higher than the wholesale prices. From the point of view of common people the general rise in the prices of consumer goods is a matter of serious concern as they affect the level of their living standards. Consumer price indices are of different kinds such as consumer price index for working class, middle class and agricultural labourers, etc. The index for working class in Karnataka State is given below.

(base year 1960)

	<i>Index for</i>	
	<i>Food</i>	<i>General</i>
1956	—	70
1960	100	100
1965	145	139
1970	194	188
1975	367	342
1979	357	361

The indices have been prepared on the basis of prices at 10 industrial centres in the State. During 1961-79 the consumer price index in the centres like Mangalore and Davanagere showed a spectacular rise from 100 to 379 and 377 respectively (see page 126).

The consumer price index for Mysore, Hassan, Bangalore, Davanagere and Harihara has been more than 360. The years since 1972 have registered a very steep rise in prices in all the centres of the State and that due to several measures taken up by the State and the Centre, the prices began falling from the month of January 1976. However, prices have been almost stable in the subsequent two years though there had been a significant rise in the prices in 1979.

Consumer price index numbers for industrial workers (general) — in the State

(Base : 1960=100)

126

KARNATAKA STATE GAZETTEER

<i>Year</i>	<i>Bangalore</i>	<i>Bellary</i>	<i>Bhadravati</i>	<i>Davanagere</i>	<i>Gulbarga</i>	<i>Hassan</i>	<i>Harihara</i>	<i>Mandya</i>	<i>Mangalore</i>	<i>Mysore</i>
1961	105	101	103	103	96	102	102	101	108	102
1962	108	101	104	103	99	103	102	99	114	102
1963	111	103	106	105	103	106	104	100	117	104
1964	124	109	113	110	122	113	112	107	127	112
1965	139	140	145	139	133	136	139	132	142	134
1966	156	162	175	158	152	159	157	156	154	157
1967	169	177	195	178	166	164	179	164	170	170
1968	179	183	203	183	172	169	181	172	188	179
1969	182	196	199	182	172	171	177	175	176	181
1970	184	204	203	188	184	175	183	183	180	188
1971	193	211	209	198	198	184	192	192	195	196
1972	206	218	218	211	212	193	204	200	204	208
1973	250	262	274	269	281	243	260	245	250	270
1974	305	319	340	322	317	302	317	295	324	325
1975	338	339	369	349	339	335	347	320	333	351
1976	314	310	345	317	315	313	315	300	322	324
1977	344	331	359	335	333	341	343	322	352	344
1978	337	334	356	341	333	342	345	328	365	341
1979	364	347	377	361	346	365	360	349	379	368

Price Index for Agricultural Labourers

Karnataka has over 36 lakhs of agricultural labourers (1981). They constitute the poorest of the poor. Their income and employment are uncertain. A steep rise in the prices of consumer goods is bound to affect their standard of living very seriously. Details of cost of living index of consumer prices of agricultural labourers are given below :

(Base: 1960-61 = 100)

Year	Index	
	Food	General
1961	101	100
1963	104	104
1965	169	157
1967	197	179
1969	189	175
1971	205	190
1972	215	199
1973	277	247
1975	394	352
1977	342	318
1978	313	296
1979	326	310

During 1961-79, the cost of living of agricultural labourers has increased a little more than three times. In effect, the real content of their money wages has decreased to one-third. It can be seen that the prices of food articles has increased from 101 points to 326 points, *i.e.*, 3.25 times. Such a sharp rise in the prices is bound to have distorting effect on various components of the economy. It is often mentioned that big doses of successive deficit finances will result in rise in prices immediately though in the long run increased production of consumption articles would absorb inflationary shocks if the deficit financing was undertaken for investment purposes. Longer the gestation period of different projects, the more is the impact of deficit finance on prices. However, a developing country cannot totally abstain from deficit finance unless it finds out huge foreign aid/assistance or pushes up the saving ratio to a very considerable extent even in sacrificing the consumption expenditure, which is already

very low. Nevertheless, none can support either on the practical grounds or with theoretical reasoning the prevalence of inflation. As could be seen from the various tables already given, by determined efforts inflation could be contained to a great extent as was done in 1977 and 1978. Probably, a larger part of the credit containing inflation should go to the favourable monsoon and other seasonal and climatic factors that prevailed during those years.

Trends in Wages

Wages have special significance in the over-populated and under-developed countries. Wages are both a major contributor to the gross national product as well as a basic support to the poorer sections of society mainly constituted of manual labour classes. If the wages actually paid are less than the marginal productivity of the worker any enhancement of wages will contribute to an increase of employment, income and production. It is widely accepted that the workers are under-paid in the poorer countries. The view of under-payment to the workers is generally been supported by the consideration that it generates enough surplus for investment. With the advent of trade unions, workers in the organised sector could form their unions to fight out their legitimate share of wages. There are two major factors which tend to push up the wages. One is the strident inflationary trends prevalent since the Reorganisation of the State, more particularly during 1970s. In order to protect the level of consumption of the workers, wages were to be readjusted time and again upwards. Another factor is a rise in the productivity of the workers themselves. In that event, the reward to the workers will have to be correspondingly enhanced with a view to realise some sort of equilibrium in the wage market. In the organised sector, there is a force within the system, *i.e.*, trade unions which can be presumed to set right the imbalances which may develop in course of development. There is a multitude of wage structure in the organised sector which includes both public and private organisation. The entire spectrum of wages are being moved upwards year after year in sympathy with the rising prices. However, the response of wages to the productivity is yet to be investigated. Broadly, it was estimated that about Rs 20 to Rs 30 would be the monthly *per capita* requirement on a very minimum scale for a subsistence living in 1960-61. Since then, the cost of living has gone up by about 2 1/2 times, and the consumption requirement is estimated at Rs 80 to 90 (1979). Keeping in view of this, the wages of agricultural labourers seem to be a matter of serious concern. It is the bulk of our population

which is below the poverty line and wages which they earn are the only support to them. Further, there is not an automatic force in the market of the agricultural labourers, to bring about corresponding variations in tune with the changes in the cost of living and productivity. They are totally unorganised and are affected by large scale seasonal unemployment and under-employment. Their bargaining capacity for wages is poor. Therefore, wage structure of agricultural labourers and trends of wages are highlighted here.

The major part of the income of the agricultural labourer is derived from wages. The second agricultural labour enquiry revealed that 71 per cent of the total annual income of labour family was accounted for by earning from agricultural labour. The period of employment of casual male worker was 192 days in 1956-57 *i.e.*, less than seven months in the year. The *per capita* income of an agricultural labourer is worked out to Rs 226 in 1970-71 as against the *per capita* income of Rs 540 for all classes in the State, and thus his wages are only 45 per cent when compared to others.

The table given below shows the different wages prevalent in the respective years for the important classes of the agricultural labourers.

Type of work	(wages in rupees)			
	1957	1966	1970	1975
FIELD LABOUR				
Men	1.47	2.00	2.71	3.71
Women	N.A.	1.42	1.86	2.91
Children	N.A.	1.04	1.37	2.16
HERDSMEN				
Men	1.00	1.33	2.30	3.13
Women	N.A.	1.26	1.68	2.42
Children	N.A.	0.79	1.23	1.78
OTHER AGRI. LABOUR				
Men	1.22	1.97	2.64	3.61
Women	N.A.	1.38	1.77	2.71
Children	N.A.	0.97	1.32	2.00
SKILLED LABOUR				
Carpenter	3.16	3.61	4.78	6.44
Blacksmith	2.98	3.42	4.54	5.84
Cobbler	2.46	2.89	3.70	4.59

By and large, the skilled labourers like carpenters, blacksmiths, cobblers, etc., have relatively higher wages, *i e.*, about 2 times of the wages that others get. It is the children who are paid the least. There are discriminatory wages between those paid to the men and women and the latter is always paid less. Over the years the wages have more than doubled. However this cannot be a matter of satisfaction as the cost of living of labourers has tribled over the period in an ultimate analysis. It amounts to say that the agricultural labourers and other rural workers are gradually exploited in the process.

Wages paid during 1978 shows that there has been some improvement. For operations like ploughing, digging, harvesting, etc., the wages have gone upto about 5.60 rupees in dry land area, Rs six in the wet land area and Rs 6 1/2 in the garden lands. It is obvious that the wage paid to the agricultural labourer has not caught up with the increase in prices and the gap has continuously widened. This means, in real terms, the agricultural labour wage in recent years, forms significantly less than what ought to have been paid in accordance with the price rise. While the increase in price has been neutralised by the payments of Dearness Allowance in respect of organised labour, the real income of agricultural labourer has gradually shrunk. It is very clear that in 1974 the day's wage was much lower than that in 1961. Thus, there has been a serious erosion in the living conditions of agricultural labourers because of the declining real income.

Agricultural wages reveal a structural variation over different regions of the State. In a Coastal region the wages paid to agricultural labourer are fairly high. Particularly in Dakshina Kannada district, the wages are highest. The wages paid in Northern Karnataka regions are the lowest. Next to the coastal region, the wages are higher in *malnad* regions. The difference in the wage rate in coastal regions as compared to the wages paid in other regions is significant.

Wage Policy

The Government of India enacted the Minimum Wages Act 1948 to regulate wage structure of certain categories of employment. Employment in agriculture is one of the scheduled employment under this Act. The Act empowered the State Government to fix and revise from time to time the rates of minimum wages of agricultural labourer. The revision of the rate of minimum wages is contemplated to be based on the movement of

the consumer price index numbers for those workers. Therefore, the Labour Bureau, Government of India, undertook the task of constructing consumer price index numbers for agricultural labourers from 1952 with 1950-51 (June-July) as the base year for each State. Subsequently the base year was changed to 1960-61. In 1973, the Government of Karnataka fixed the rate of minimum wages and revised it in 1975.

While fixing the rate of minimum wage for agricultural labourers during 1973, the State Government has adopted a new criteria. Instead of classifying the labourers into four groups, the agricultural operations have been classified under four classes and minimum wage for each operation has been fixed for dry land, wet land and garden lands respectively. The skilled workers of the agricultural labourers have not been included in this classification. Further, there is no discrimination in the wage between a man and a woman.

Community Development Programme

The Community Development Programme was launched in Mysore State as in the rest of India on 2nd October 1952 in selected taluks of the State. The entire State was covered under this programme by 2nd October 1963. Improvement of agriculture and industry for creating employment and to step up production, drinking water facilities, communications, primary and adult education, social education and promotion of community organisations are the main features of the programme. The block programme is no longer confined merely to the schemes to be implemented from the block budget. It has to be considered as only a nucleus to be supplemented with the development resources of all other development departments as well as local resources so that an integrated programme is built up out of the total resources available.

The Community Projects were later replaced by National Extension Service (N.E.S.) blocks. It is stated that the N.E.S. is the agency and the Community Development the method through which the Five-Year Plans seek to initiate a process of transformation of the social and economic life of the villages. The Grow More Food Enquiry Committee felt that there should be a team of Extension Officers assigned to the field of agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operation, rural industries, rural engineering, panchayats and social education. The new administrative machinery is characterised not only by its integrated approach but also by its identification with the popular aspirations of the rural folk. The

village level worker has come to be recognised as a friend, philosopher and guide to the villages in all the walks of life.

In 1959, a three-tier Panchayat Raj system was launched. Since then, the Blocks are being handled by the Taluk Development Boards which are statutory bodies, having overall charge of all the development works in rural areas and they have at their command, their own resources as also the funds provided in the Community Development budget. The Self-help Programme of the Community Development Blocks implies the development of the entire rural community extending its benefits especially to the weaker and the under-privileged sections. It is an experiment of planned economic and social change through the joint efforts of the people and the official agencies.

In the beginning, advisory committees of local people were set up to assist the Block Development Officers. Later, these were replaced by Block Development Committees. In order to make it a people's programme in the real sense of the term it was entrusted to the elected representatives. It is the complete responsibility of the Taluk Development Boards and Village Panchayats to implement the schemes. The various developmental agencies of the Government works together as a team for execution of the programmes. The Community Development Programme symbolises an integrated extension agency, multi-purpose development programme, new extension methods and techniques of community mobilisation and process of education. At the end of the Second Plan there were 187 Community Blocks covering 138 taluks. By the end of October 1963 (during the Third Plan period) the entire State was covered by the Community Development Programme. The Programme helps the mobilisation of idle manpower for increasing production and rebuilding the rural economy. The object of the programme is to establish Yuvak Mandal in each village. At the end of the Second Plan there were 9,000 Yuvak Mandals and Farmers' Unions in the State. During the Third Plan period, orientation and job training for Block Development Officers, Extension Officers, Gramasevaks and Gramasevikas was initiated. Under "Public Co-operation Schemes", programmes like, Lok Karya Kshetras, educational and promotional works for prohibition, Planning Forums, Research, Training and Pilot Projects, National Consumer Services, Public Co-operation for Suppression of Immoral Traffic, etc., have been taken up in the State. Applied Nutrition Programme was taken up in six Blocks, namely, Dharwad, Mandya, Gangavati, Semwarpet, 60 villages in Anekal and five villages of Bagalkot, under Horticulture 12 community orchards,

40 School gardens and 610 kitchen gardens were the achievements during the Third Plan period. Twenty seven Diesel pumpsets and 23 electrical pumpsets were distributed for community orchard and selected school gardens. In respect of the poultry programme, out of 205 village units of poultry planned, 185 were completed. Out of 100 tanks surveyed, 72 were found suitable for pisciculture and 57 panchayats were entrusted to take up the same; 160 selected fishermen have been given training in pisciculture and fisheries management and 300 persons have been trained under the Fishery Development Programme. The Coastal Fisheries Scheme was an adjunct to the Applied Nutrition Programme spread over a period of five years from 1965-66. In 1966-67 and 1967-68 the programme was extended to five and 15 additional blocks respectively and 99 poultry units were started. Eight community gardens, 23 school gardens and 750 home gardens were the targets achieved under horticulture. Under Fisheries, 110 tanks were surveyed, 15 fish nurseries were established, nearly 7.66 lakh fish seeds were stocked and the fish produced was utilised for distribution amongst 62 feeding centres. Under the Coastal Fisheries Scheme five fishing boats were mechanised and a building to instal an ice plant was completed. Nets were fabricated and supplied to trained fishermen.

During the Fourth Plan it was proposed to have 100 Applied Nutrition Programme Blocks at the rate of 20 per year; under poultry, 10 units in a taluk with a population upto 1.5 lakhs, 12 units in a taluk with a population between 1.5 and 2 lakhs, 15 units in a taluk with a population exceeding 2 lakhs; under fisheries, a maximum of 150 acres of water spread areas; under horticulture, six community gardens, 15 school gardens and 200 kitchen gardens in each taluk, sought to be achieved during the Fourth Plan.

During the Fifth Plan period, the emphasis was laid on the welfare of weaker sections, namely, small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, rural artisans, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and also by the utilisation of local resources. During the year 1981-82, there was an allocation of Rs 25.00 lakhs, against which an expenditure of Rs 17.95 lakhs was incurred. In 1982-83, Rs 25.00 lakhs was spent and it is proposed to spend Rs 27.50 lakhs during 1983-84.

Land Army

Land Army projects are implemented mainly under cash scheme for Rural Employment and also Rural Works Programme. Under this

project, labour intensive and developmental works, such as, construction and improvement of roads, tanks, minor irrigation works, soil conservation, school buildings and afforestation are being taken up. The training in various basic trades, such as, carpentry, masonry, blacksmithy, etc., is also imparted for self-employment. The youths who come forward will be provided with immediate employment and also will be trained in various trades and skills and help them for future employment.

The Directorate of Land Army has been constituted under the Development, Housing, Panchayat Raj and Co-operation Department in March 1971 primarily to tackle the problem of rural unemployment and under-employment. The Government also constituted an Executive Committee having a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary and selected Heads of Departments as members. The Director of Land Army was the *ex-officio* Secretary of the Executive Committee. The basic unit of the Land Army is "Task Force", its strength depending upon the nature of project and availability of labour. Each Task Force is commanded by one Task Force Commander and two or three Assistant Task Force Commanders depending on the strength of Bhusainiks. The execution of the project at the field level rests with the Task Force Commanders. Recruitment to the Land Army is generally confined to young unemployed in the age group of 18 to 25 years of the project area or its neighbourhood but never from outside the district in which the project is undertaken. The training of Bhusainiks is carried out in two phases. In the first phase they are trained in elementary physical education as well as project work for about a fortnight. In the second phase, they are given training in various skills and trades. The projects of the Land Army are mainly situated in rural areas and the Block Development Officer is entrusted with the financial matters for the Cash Scheme in Rural Employment and the Integrated Development Projects. A High-Power Steering Committee under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister supervises and assists the functions of the Land Army in the State.

Integrated Development Project of Land Army was taken up on a pilot basis in three taluks of Aurad, Bidar and Challakere to ensure all-round development of these areas and to provide employment to the local unemployed. The different development departments and Public Works Department have been associated with this work under the Project Commander. The Land Army is also entrusted to take up additional training schemes under the Half-a-million Job Programme.

Follow-up training in certain basic trades, such as, carpentry, masonry, blacksmithy, etc., has been taken up to enable the rural youth to find self-employment and sense of achievement in producing something for the benefit of their own village. Many employment-oriented programmes like Drought-Prone-Area Programme and Cash Scheme for Rural Employment Programme have been entrusted to the Land Army. The Directorate completed 34 school buildings, 38 minor irrigation providing irrigation for an extent of 2,988 acres, 61 rural communication works to a length of 283 km (1974).

Land Army Corporation

In 1974 the Karnataka Land Army Corporation was established in the place of the Department of Land Army. The share capital of the Corporation is Rs one crore, out of which a sum of Rs 25 lakhs has been subscribed by the Government. The main objective of this Corporation is to undertake and carry out all types of rural development works entrusted to it by Government Departments, local bodies and the like. *Inter alia*, it aims at creating a sense of devotion to duty and discipline. The main construction activities of the Corporation relate to minor irrigation, communication, school buildings, etc. It has trained artisans in various skills to enable youngmen to find self-employment. It launched a number of small development projects largely in economically backward and chronically drought-affected areas of the State. It sponsored two Khadi and Gramodyoga Sanghas at Aurad (Bidar dt.) and Byadagi (Dharwad dt.) to take up khadi and village industries in order to provide employment to the rural poor and thus improve their economic conditions.

The Government of Karnataka have declared the Karnataka Land Army Corporation as a designated agency of Government during 1981-82 for execution of rural development works and it has been entrusted with new works under several schemes, such as National Rural Employment Programme, Integrated Rural Development Programme, Scarcity Works, etc. The Corporation has taken up the construction of godowns under "National Grid" to an extent of Rs two crores. It is proposed to open new units in the districts so far not covered as a step to build up further infrastructure. It executes on an average works to an extent of Rs four to five crores per year. So far (end of 1982), it has executed 90 minor irrigation works, providing irrigation facility for 9,000 acres, 109 road communication works of a total length of 650 km, 70 school buildings, 567

Janatha Houses, two care godowns, 30 residential quarters and sheep farm works, at a total cost of Rs 500 lakhs. The Land Army Corporation has got fixed assets amounting to Rs 100.50 lakhs as on 31-3-82. During 1981-82, nine minor irrigation works, one barrage work, one lift irrigation scheme, one community irrigation well, stone lining of the tank canals, Drought-Prone Area Programme works, etc., were taken up under DPAP/DRDS in Bijapur district. In Belgaum, four minor irrigation tank works, two lift irrigation, one percolation tank work, one planking arrangement, two *nala* building works and one community irrigation work are in progress. In Dharwad, out of 50 school buildings under National Rural Development Programme, 47 have been completed. In Uttara Kannada, Danish International Development Agency with the help of People's Action for Development India, has entrusted 34 minor irrigation works and 30 communication works; out of this eight works have been completed and remaining works are under various stages. The State Government entrusted four works under Western Ghat Development Scheme, and five Rural Communication Works under Special Scheme have been completed. The cold storage plant at Baithkol of the Karwar Port has been taken up for execution. In Bidar district out of 11 minor irrigation tanks, two works were completed. One building and a road work under NREP and 26 drinking water wells are in progress. In Chitradurga district the State Government has entrusted Rangayyana Durga Dam work, several building works like quarters, sheep pens, sheep sheds, etc. These works are in various stages. Indo-Australian Agricultural Authorities have entrusted the construction of pump houses, sunkpit godown and chain link mesh fencing of Rs 3.16 lakhs which are completed. In Mysore district, the District Rural Development Society has entrusted the works of cattle ward, veterinary dispensary and milk collection centre of Rs 11 lakhs and the works are in progress. In Bangalore district, the Indian Institute of Horticultural Research Centre has entrusted many construction works, amounting to Rs 14.08 lakhs. The Corporation is taking part in the development of National Park at Bannerghatta.

The State Government has entrusted a portion of canal works under Major and Medium Irrigation projects like five km length of Manchanabele canal at an estimated cost of Rs 20 lakhs, part of excavation of the Harangi Right Bank Canal at an estimated cost of Rs 16.50 lakhs and the Hemavati Left Bank Canal of Rs 52.70 lakhs.

Statement showing the district-wise number of works completed and the amount spent during 1981-82

<i>Name of the district</i>	<i>No. of works completed</i>	<i>Amount spent (in lakhs)</i>
Bijapur	2	76.00
Bidar	2	25.62
Belgaum	3	40.00
Dharwad	47	12.42
Uttara Kannada	36	102.79
Chitradurga	2	15.44
Mysore	NA	1.07
Bangalore	1	14.08
(a) Harangi Project		5.04
(b) Manchanabele Project		0.26
(c) National Park	1	0.91

Twenty Point Economic Programme

The Twenty Point Economic Programme, which was announced by the Prime Minister of India, in the wake of emergency, on 1st July, 1975 is a programme for economic discipline. They are (1) Maintenance of Downward Trend of Prices (2) Land for Landless, (3) Rural Housing, (4) Abolition of Bonded Labour, (5) Rural Debt Relief, (6) Enhancement of Minimum Wages, (7) Increase in Water Supply, (8) Increase in Power Supply, (9) Development of Handloom, (10) Supply of Controlled Cloth, (11) Urban Land Ceiling, (12) Avoidance of Tax Evasion, (13) Drive against Smugglers, (14) Simplifying the Process of Licences, (15) Workers' Participation in Industries, (16) Easy Movement of Essential Commodities, (17) Income Tax Relief, (18) Help for Students, (19) Supply of Books and Stationaries to Students, and (20) Apprenticeship Measures. These programmes were executed vigorously in the State. The essence of this economic programmes was described as a fresh national emphasis on discipline and determined work, so that the energies of the nation are focussed on constructive co-operation for higher production and fairer distribution.

The Government of Karnataka constituted co-ordination committees at taluk and district levels for reviewing the progress of implementation of

the Programme. Several steps to stimulate production, speed up procurement and streamline the distribution of essential commodities were taken up. Increased allocation of food grains and levy sugar to the districts were made. The wholesale and retail dealers of all essential commodities were required to display recommended retail prices and statement of stocks. Effective steps were taken to implement Land Reforms Act expeditiously. Land Tribunals were constituted (see chapter IX-Revenue Administration). The Scheme for distribution of house sites to the landless persons and weaker sections started in 1972 was speeded up (see chapter IX-Local Self-Government). The Government of Karnataka enacted Karnataka Debt Relief Act 1976 on loan repayments by small farmers, agricultural labourers and artisans and others (see part I, pp 939-40). A review of the rates of minimum wages for agricultural labourers was made and rates were revised upwards by 30 per cent in 1975. The State Government gave priority in its Plans for investment in primary sectors like Agriculture, Horticulture, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Soil Conservation and Irrigation. The Special programmes such as Drought-prone Area Programme and Small and Marginal Farmers Programme were geared up.

Steps were taken to bring more land under irrigation and during 1975-76, an additional cropped area of 83,000 hectares were brought under irrigation, and 1,350 minor irrigation works were executed. Taluk-wise ground water surveys on a preliminary basis were completed in 161 taluks of the State. During 1975-76, installed capacity in power generation of the State was 966.6 MW. The ninth and tenth units of the Sharavati, the Linganamakki dam power house and works of the Kalinadi project were under progress. With the load demand increasing at a rapid rate, it was essential that the hydel capacity was backed up by thermal generation to provide adequate assured supply of power. The Centre decided to set up five super thermal power stations in Karnataka. The Government have promulgated an ordinance prohibiting alienation of vacant lands from 1st May 1975 in Bangalore and 10 other cities in the State in order to prevent speculative sales and to prepare the ground for legislation on socialisation of urban land. Similarly, under-valuation of property has also been prohibited by amending the Stamp Act for assessment by Deputy Commissioner. The Government of India decided to take stern action against smugglers and black marketeers and to mobilise the resources from the parallel money structure for productive purposes by confiscating the properties of these anti-socials.

The Central Government assured to supply inputs at reasonable prices to handloom weavers and gave greater protection to them by rationalising the policy of reservation. Action was initiated for revitalisation of Apex and primary weavers' co-operative societies in the State. A Handloom Development Corporation was set up for intensifying the development of handloom industry on modern lines. In order to ensure that controlled cloth reaches the rural areas and the vulnerable sections of the community, the system of distribution was geared up to provide more outlets in rural areas.

A new package of incentives and concessions to encourage the establishment of new industries in the State was implemented. Workers participation in industries was initiated. Arrangements were made for supply of full requirements at controlled prices to all students' hostels in the State. For the weaker sections of the society, who constitute the bulk of the population, various far-reaching measures were undertaken.

New Twenty Point Programme

The New Twenty Point Programme (1980) represents a balanced blend of programmes and policies which aim at increasing production and at the same time providing benefits to the weaker sections. Agricultural production is sought to be stepped up by increased irrigation. Power generation and development of industries are also aimed to be increased. To improve the income of the weaker sections, programmes like Integrated Rural Development Programmes, N.R.E.P., Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour, Land Reforms, Enforcement of Minimum Wages for Agricultural Labourers and Accelerated Programmes for Development of SCs/STs., are included in the Plans. Basic amenities like drinking water, sites for the siteless, houses for weaker sections and electrification of villages are also aimed at. Nutrition for children, pregnant and nursing women, specially in tribal, hill and backward areas are taken up. Universal primary education for age group 6 - 14 years and adult literacy programmes are included. To safeguard the consumer interest, strict action against smugglers, hoarders, and tax evaders are sought to be taken. Particular case for students' needs are sought to be strengthened in this New Twenty Point Programme.

Jayanti Villages

A village in every Community Development Block was selected as 'Jayanti Village' in 1972-73, to mark the celebration of the Silver Jubilee

of India's Independence. These villages were sought to be developed fully and they were expected to serve as model villages. In the State, 180 villages were selected as Jayanti villages and several programmes for development of these villages such as drinking water facilities, housing for the weaker sections, establishments of schools, post offices, infrastructural facilities, provision of drainages and electrification, veterinary dispensaries, local fund dispensaries, community centres, *Balavadies*, *Mahila Mandals*, *Yuvak Mandals*, etc. are being taken up. The Department of Social Welfare had released a total of Rs 24.75 lakhs for construction of 1,237 houses in these Jayanti villages under the Centrally-sponsored schemes for the weaker sections.

District-wise break up of selected 180 Jayanti villages are Gangalur, Horamavur, Hulikatte, Kadaramangala, Kaggalahalli, Kodihalli, Kamma-sandra, Maralehalli, Mayasandra, Seethakempanahalli and Thamanayakanahalli in Bangalore, Badachi, Byakod, Kanagali, Kothali, Kukadolli, Mahishet, Mattikop, Sirasangi, Torangatti and Udagatti in Belgaum, Bagewadi, Gadiganoor, Hampana Hosahalli, Mudlapur, Sridhara-ghatta, Sushilanagar, Tonda and Towdoor in Bellary district, Andura, Bhatambra, Hallikhed, Khanapur and Mudbi in Bidar district, Atharga, Baragi, Belachikkalki, Chiksindgi, Galagali, Golasangi, Hiremural, Khajjidoni, Konnur, Kunibehchi and Nivilahalli in Bijapur district, Chikkapatnagere, Gadihalli, Javali, Jayapura, K. Kanaboor, Lakhya and Menase in Chikmagalur, Arehallihatti, Allimage colony, Basapura, Byada-reddihalli, Hirekerehalli, Bovi colony, Kalahatti, Kallahatty, Malebennur and Medihalli in Chitraduga, Amblamogru, Bellipadi, Belthangadi, Herga, Kepu, Kukkundur, Shiroor and Sullia in Dakshina Kannada, Baad, Basarkod, Belur, Chunchihal, Hirebasur, Hirekoppa, Kalasa, Komargop, Kurgund, Madaganur, Madaki Honnihalli, Masur, Nagenhalli, Neeralgi, Shigli, Sulla and Todar in Dharwad, Adki, Devergonal, Gogi, Korajigi, Kunchavaram, Madan Hipperaga, Malhar, Mandewal and Rajpur, in Gulbarga, Revoor, Annekere, Belagumba, Belgodu, Devaramudnahalli, Markuli, Nettikere, Ragimarur, Rayarakoppal of Kargod village and Uddur Hosahalli in Hassan, Besagur, Gowdalli and Murnad Badaga in Kodagu, Balamande, Beedaganahalli, Bellur, Chikkareddihalli, Devappana-gudi, Doddaganjur, Jinkalavaripalli, K. Baipalli, Thoranahalli, Uppakunta-nahalli and Veerammanahalli in Kolar, Akkihebbal, Chamanahalli, Honnavara, H.Malligere, Kyathanahalli, Srinivasa Agrahara and Purigali in Mandya, Alanahalli, Bachahalli, Belale, Bhogadi, Gowdahalli, Dugga-halli, Galavinattiguppe, Itna, Mukanapalya, Talkad and Thattekere in

Mysore, Hirejantakal, Honmapur, Hosagudda, Kolor, Kotigudda, Kudrikolagi, Nandihalli (uninhabited), Nilagal and Pagadadinni in Raichur, Adrante, Halesorab, Hanumasagara, H. Kallakoppa, Heggodu, Honnavalli, Mangenahalli (uninhabited), Navalebasapura, Talagunda and Thilinirakatte in Shimoga, Adalagatti, Chikkaseedi, Kadlapura, Kolala, Koppehalli, Kotagudda, Malligehalli (uninhabited), S. Gollarahatti, Rajendrapura and Thogarghatta in Tumkur and Bailur, Devalmakki, Gardalli, Hillur, Hunsekoppa, Jankadkal, Joida, Kalwe, Kangod, Kirwatti, Kodambi and Samsi in Uttara Kannada.

EMPLOYMENT

The man power of the State is an asset if used properly, and otherwise it can be a liability. Though agriculture provides adequate employment opportunities, unemployment is more in this sector than in the industrial sector. Unemployment in this sector remains hidden in the form of under-employment which is further divided into visible and invisible. The visible refers to the shorter periods of work and the invisible indicates the low-earnings, less utilisation of skill or employment in the low productive units.

Out of the total population (provisional figures) of 37,043,451 (1981 census), 14,906,212 are workers and remaining 22,137,239 non-workers. Among 14,906,212 workers, 13,637,828 are the main workers and 1,268,384 are the marginal workers. The number of workers engaged in agriculture was 73.68 lakhs, 67.90 lakhs and 36.36 lakhs respectively during 1961, 1971 and 1981. The growth of organised employment has been highest in electricity and gas (8.66). Construction is closely followed with 6.95 per cent. Even though services provided adequate employment, the growth rate of this sector is only 4.69 per cent. It is very difficult to find out the total number of unemployed.

Unemployed

According to the 1971 census, unemployment in respect of illiterate non-workers in the State amounts to 6,501 persons in rural areas and 17,096 illiterates in urban areas. About 90,576 persons are said to be educated unemployed in the State, of which, 22,404 persons in rural areas and 68,172 persons in urban areas. Draft Fifth Plan reveals under-employed artisans and small traders numbering to be 2,95,000 and 1,10,000 respectively.

However, a sample survey revealed the urban unemployment and the First Agricultural Labour Enquiry estimated the rural unemployment in the State. The number of job seekers on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges, with subject to certain limitations like double registration by employed and non-registration by unemployed on August 1981 and 1982 were as follows.

<i>Category</i>	<i>No. of Registration on the Live Register as on</i>		<i>Percentage</i>
	<i>August 1981</i>	<i>August 1982</i>	
Post Graduates	5,280	5,553	+ 5.17
Graduates	71,509	72,529	+ 1.43
Diploma holders	6,534	7,341	+ 1.43
ITI-Apprentices and other certificate holders	13,883	10,686	- 23.03
Matriculates	3,10,952	3,36,934	+ 8.36
Below matriculates including illiterates	2,31,732	2,33,603	+ 0.57
Total	6,39,890	6,66,646	+ 4.10

The number of registrants on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges has increased by 4.10 per cent in general and varies from 0.57 per cent to 12.35 per cent in individual categories. About 45 to 50 per cent of registrants were employed. Applying this correction factor, the number unemployed in the Employment Exchanges is about 4.00 lakhs.

The National Sample Survey on Employment and Unemployment conducts survey once in every five years and reveals actual employment position in the country. The 27th round of this survey has provided figures on chronic unemployment (less hours of work) and unemployment including under-employment. In 1971, there were 2.01 lakh chronically unemployed and 3.75 lakh under-employed in the State. The latest 32nd round survey of 1977-78 revealed that the incidence of employment has not changed significantly and 5.38 lakh persons were chronically, 13.34 lakh persons daily and 6.22 lakh persons weekly were unemployed in the State. According to it, the unemployed labour force of the

population of the age group 15 to 59 was 7.46 per cent of weekly activity and 11.36 per cent of daily activity status.

Unemployment in the State may be broadly identified as follows. (1) Illiterate and totally unemployed, 2) Educated and totally unemployed, 3) Seasonally unemployed and 4) Small marginal farmers, small traders and petty artisans. (Latest district-wise figures on the registered unemployed and those securing placement are given in p.153).

Employment Exchanges

For the utilisation of man power and to avoid frictional unemployment, the Employment Exchanges were started in old Mysore in 1921. They promote the best possible coordination between the supply of man power and the demand for it. The main function of the Employment Exchange is to find jobs for job seekers and finding suitable workers for employers. Pressure of the International Labour Organisation and circumstances of the Second World War forced the country to establish Employment Exchanges to trace the skilled labourers for defence. After the Second World War, a regular Employment Exchange Service came into being to facilitate the service personnel. The Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment was started in 1945. The princely State of Mysore also opened an Employment Exchange at Bangalore in 1945 to help the defence personnel. In 1948, the scope of Employment Exchange was widened and kept open for all employment seekers in the State. Another Employment Exchange was opened at Mysore covering Mysore, Mandya and Hassan districts. The rest of the districts in old Mysore were covered by the Bangalore Employment Exchange.

After reorganisation in 1956, Employment Exchanges were established in all the district headquarters to serve the respective districts. During 1980-81, there were 36 Employment Exchanges functioning in the State. They were, one Employment Exchange in each district except Bangalore where there are two more additional Exchanges, viz., District Employment Exchange (Technical) and District Employment Exchange (General). There are six Town Employment Exchanges functioning in K.G.F., Bhadravati, Davanagere, Dandeli, Kundapur and Bagalkot, two Project Employment Exchanges at Hospet and Kalasa, four Special Employment Exchanges at Bangalore, namely, the Professional and Executive Employment Exchange, Special Employment Exchange for the Physically Handicapped, the State Special Employment Exchange for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and the Special Cell for Ex-Servicemen, and

three University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux at Bangalore, Mysore and Dharwad.

Employment Service

The Employment Exchanges follow a scientific system of registration and placement of candidates seeking Employment. They sort out the vacancies notified by employers and classify the employment seekers registered with it. The Compulsory Notification of Vacancies Act of 1959 states that every employer employing more than 25 workers should notify all vacancies carrying a salary of Rs 60 and above per month to the Employment Exchanges. But there is no binding on them to fill up the vacancies by taking a list from the Employment Exchanges. The Central and the State Governments are urging that the vacancies are to be filled up through Employment Exchanges only.

Market Information

The Employment Exchanges have collected facts and figures relating to the number of vacancies filled up and number of posts vacant, etc., from both public and private sectors which employ 25 or more workers in non-agricultural establishments. Detailed information on occupation-cum-education composition of employees is collected at the end of September in the alternative years from public and private sectors. The data collected from the District Employment Exchanges is analysed and published at district, State and National levels.

Vocational Guidance Programme

An Employment Information and Assistance Bureau is functioning in all the Employment Exchanges in the State. It helps the applicants about their employment opportunities and training facilities available for employment assistance, etc. The University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux are providing guidance to the students. They collect information for higher studies and training facilities available within the country and abroad. They also organise part-time and vocational employment opportunities within the campus or industrial and business establishments. The Employment Information Assistants of the District Employment Exchanges visit the rural areas and register the names of the unemployed, and also guide them about the opportunities available under self-employment programme.

The Career Study Centre, Bangalore prepares career literature, audio-visual aids, tools for guidance, etc. The translation of various literature

published by the Central Government on job opportunities in Karnataka is also done by this Centre.

The Research Cell on Employment undertook the study of the apprenticeship training opportunities, skill survey and employment opportunities for highly qualified and experienced applicants, etc. The Directorate of Employment and Training is entrusted with some Central Schemes like Apprenticeship Training, Craftsmen Training, National Employment Service, etc. The training wing of the department discharges this work. The development of industries require skilled labourers. To improve the quality of production and equip the industrial skills, industrial training is necessary. The duration of training and designation of trades are determined by the Directorate General of Employment and Training. The Government of India has set up two advisory bodies, viz., the National Council for Training in Vocational Trades and the Central Apprenticeship Council. There are two advisory bodies at the State-level also, namely, the State Council for Training in Vocational Trades and the State Apprenticeship Council. There are sub-committees such as Evaluation of Industrial Training Institutes, Trade Committee, the Text Book Committee, the Selection Committee, the Combined Standing Committee, etc.

The administrative control of the Craftsmen Training Scheme was transferred from the Central Government to the State Government on 1st November, 1956. The duration of training varies from one to two years. Provision is made to pay stipend at the rate of Rs 45 per trainee per month.

The Pre-cum-Post Release Training Scheme has been introduced to provide employment opportunities to the discharged defence personnel. This scheme has been implemented since 1972 at the Industrial Training Institutes of Bangalore, Hubli, Madikeri and Bijapur. About 20 candidates sponsored by the Director General of Resettlement, New Delhi are trained with a stipend of Rs 250 per month per candidate.

The Evening Class Scheme for industrial workers is started at Bangalore and K.G.F. with a seating capacity of 40 in the trades of fitter and turner. After completion of training, every trainee is eligible to take a test at the National Council for Training in Vocational Trade and can get a National Trade Certificate.

Tribal Sub-Plan

The training in carpentry and tailoring for tribal people is introduced at the Industrial Training Institutes. The Industrial Training Institutes at Kalasa and Mangalore are admitting 30 candidates each for tailoring and centres at Ponnampet and Heggadadevanakote are admitting 15 candidates each for carpentry. The trainees are provided with hostel facilities and a stipend of Rs 150 per month. After completion of the training, the trainees in tailoring trade are given one sewing machine each and carpentry trainees are provided with tool box to assist self-employment. The expenditure incurred since the inception of the scheme upto the end of March 1981 is Rs 6.2 lakhs. Special Component Plan for Scheduled Caste candidates provides an extra 15 per cent of seats in the Industrial Training Institutes at a stipend of Rs 50 per month and a set of uniform. Advanced Vocational Training Scheme system was introduced in the State in 1977 at Industrial Training Institute, Bangalore. Training in blue print reading, machine tool or tool die making and electrical maintenance is imparted for students. It is proposed to extend the advanced Vocational Training Scheme to three more I.T.Is., viz., Davanagere, Mysore and Hubli. Part-time classes for the benefit of the industrial workers was started in 1975 at Bangalore and K.G.F. with a seating capacity of 40 each. The Department of Social Welfare sponsored a scheme to train Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at Industrial Training Institutes. Each trainee has been given a certificate, a tool kit and a stipend of Rs 100 per month for a duration of nine months. The Foremen Training Institute, Bangalore, is giving training to the engineering diploma holders. In 1978, 45 diploma holders were trained.

Apprenticeship Training Scheme

The Apprentices Act of 1961 has been implemented in the State since 1963. This scheme meets the need for proper training in industries. The duration of the training is generally three years, but it varies from six months to four years. Apprentices are paid stipends at the rates of Rs 130 to Rs 200 per month depending on the duration of training. It was started with 14 trades and now it has increased to 136 (in 1981), of which 80 trades were implemented. About 7,995 apprentices' places were located and 4,857 places were filled at the end of March 1981. The commercial group of trades like, clerks, store keepers, cashiers, sales assistants, etc., are also provided training. There is a provision for reservation of seats for the disabled, weaker sections, backward classes and women.

During April 1980 and November 1980, 1,003 and 1,142 apprentices appeared for the All-India Trade Test for Apprentices. In 1980, the Skill Competition was conducted at Bangalore and eight participants were adjudged the best in the State and they were sent to the All-India Skill Competition which was held during 1981 at Bombay, Dasanagar, Madras, Kanpur and New Delhi.

The Staff Training Research Institute and the Central Training Institutes are providing refresher course and advanced training for the industrial staff. The training facilities are provided at the Administrative Training Institute, Mysore, to impart training for ministerial staff at the district institutes.

Stipendiary Employment Scheme

The Stipendiary Employment Scheme was started in 1977-78 to utilise the services of post-graduates, graduates and diploma holders on the Live Registers of Employment Exchanges in the State. In such cases, the income of the family should be less than Rs 3,600 per month and there should be no earning member in the family. The stipend was Rs 150 per month upto February 1981 and since then, it has been enhanced to Rs 200 per month. During 1982-83, about 13,285 graduates and diploma holders have been benefited.

Employment Affirmation Scheme

The Employment Affirmation Scheme was implemented in Karnataka in March 1979. This scheme is intended to provide employment in manual work to all able bodied for 100 days in a year. This is implemented in 85 Blocks which are covered under Intensive Rural Development Programme. About seven lakh persons in 91 taluks got wage employment under this scheme.

National Rural Employment Programme

The Food for Work Programme which was started in 1977 was replaced by the National Rural Employment Programme in 1980. This programme was fully financed by the Central Government till 31st March 1981. Now, it is being implemented on 50 : 50 sharing between the Central and the State Governments. The implementation of this scheme was first assigned to the Deputy Commissioners, and from June 1982 to the Project Directors of District Rural Development Societies. Till the end of

December 1982, a sum of Rs 17.74 crores was spent and about 14,016 works were taken up and 9,503 works were completed till the end of March 1982, by generating a little over two crores of mandays. The Government of India has released 21,386 MTs. of rice during 1981-82. The district-wise opening balance and expenditure and total mandays meted out under National Rural Employment Programme during 1982 were as follow.

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Opening Balance as on 1-4-82	Total expenditure till Dec. 82	Total mandays created till 31-12-1982
1	Bangalore	102.9500	68.197	9,81,602
2	Belgaum	60.9620	124.094	16,14,794
3	Bellary	28.5530	46.360	4,38,790
4	Bidar	41.3670	43.927	4,45,735
5	Bijapur	52.5480	127.667	16,43,772
6	Chikmagalur	17.3130	64.122	8,41,853
7	Chitradurga	80.9800	95.405	10,18,870
8	Dakshina Kannada	2.1440	109.526	13,74,517
9	Dharwad	58.1230	135.462	14,06,413
10	Gulbarga	55.1710	200.328	20,15,266
11	Hassan	20.0600	71.585	5,90,597
12	Kodagu	21.3310	29.949	4,06,465
13	Kolar	66.8490	86.486	12,96,499
14	Mandya	29.5250	76.551	9,20,247
15	Mysore	42.5200	98.164	9,21,521
16	Raichur	27.6020	110.786	11,85,142
17	Shimoga	14.1390	75.518	9,21,636
18	Tumkur	60.8790	109.912	14,51,764
19	Uttara Kannada	58.9240	99.495	11,15,004
Total		841.9400	1,773.534	2,06,34,502

Source : Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms, Govt. of Karnataka

Employment Under Plans

The Second Plan started with an unemployment backlog of 2.24 lakhs of which 84,000 persons in urban sector and 1,40,000 in rural sector. During the end of the Second Plan it was estimated that 7.41 lakh persons required employment. In addition to the seven Employment Exchanges at the beginning of the Plan, 14 Employment Exchanges were started during the period. Both construction and continuing employment, temporary and permanent employment, have created 4.10 lakh employment and left 3.31 lakhs as unemployed in this Plan period. The Third Plan was started with a backlog of 3.31 lakhs unemployed. Additional labour force created during this period was 9.39 lakhs. During this Plan, 19 Employment Exchanges, one in each district, one Special Employment Exchange at Bangalore for the physically handicapped persons and nine Labour Welfare Centres were functioning in the State. In addition to the Employees' State Insurance Scheme at Bangalore, Hubli and Dandeli which was functioning at the beginning of the Plan, the Scheme was implemented at Mysore, Belgaum, Gulbarga, Davanagere, Nargund, Hassan, Shahbad and Dharwad. Medical facilities and Insurance benefits were borne in this period. The Apprenticeship Act of 1961 was brought into force in the State in 1963. The construction and continuing schemes of both Central and State Governments have provided only 5.67 lakh employments of which 4.57 lakhs from State Schemes and 1.10 lakhs from Central Schemes. During the three Annual Plans, the University Employment and Guidance Bureau, Bangalore and about 489 additional apprentices' schemes in 17 trades were started. The Employees' State Insurance Scheme was extended to T. Narasipur, Kollegal, Nanjanagud and Harihara. There were 598 apprentices undergoing training in different trades at the end of 1968. The total employment in public and private sectors in 1968 was 7.55 lakhs.

During the Fourth Plan, the State Government initiated a number of schemes to cover the educated unemployed and rural unemployed. The stipendary scheme which started in April 1970 covered the Drought Prone Area Programme (D.P.A.P.), Small Farmers Development Agency (S.F.D.A.), Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers (M.F.A.L.), Central Scheme for Rural Employment and Land Army covering the rural unemployed. The Special Employment Programme which was formulated and financed by the Central Government during 1972-73 benefited both the educated and the rural unemployed. Out of 21 schemes implemented, five related to soil conservation, agro-service centres and afforestation, five to co-operation and housing sectors, six to employment

and training, three to health, and one each to industrial estate and to rural roads. "Half - a - million Job Programme 1973-74" helped the educated unemployed. The schemes under this programme were classified into three groups, *viz.*, Training Schemes, Self-employment Schemes and the Employment Oriented Schemes. Under these Special Employment Programmes, 4,467 urban and 13.80 lakh rural unemployed were benefited in 1972-73. During this Plan period, about nine lakh employments were provided in the organised sector. It was 5.93 lakhs in public sector and 2.80 lakhs in private sector at the end of 1974.

Educated unemployment during the Fifth Plan increased from 1.76 lakhs to 3.48 lakhs. The employment in the organised sector increased from 8.11 lakhs to 10.88 lakhs. The Stipendiary Employment Scheme has benefited about 14,200 unemployed graduates and diploma holders in the State. The Employment Affirmation Scheme has tried to tackle this problem in 99 taluks of the State. It is estimated that there was a labour force of 120.5 lakhs of which 112 lakhs were employed.

During the Sixth Plan, it is anticipated to create job opportunities to about 80 lakh persons of which 15 lakhs would be the new employment opportunities, and stress was laid on self-employment. The Karnataka Finance Corporation has sanctioned more than Rs. 75.30 lakhs upto 31st August 1982 under the Technical Scheme. The Karnataka Industrial Area Development Board has distributed more than 6,159 acres of land to 1,454 enterpreneurs in small, medium and large scale industries sector upto the end of 1982. The Karnataka Handicrafts Development Corporation has set up a number of handicraft complexes and work centres, and also assisting the craftsmen by providing raw-materials, marketing and loan facilities. The Karnataka Leather Corporation has taken up schemes like setting up of road-side cabins by providing tools, raw-materials, training and market and financial assistance to the leather workers. The Department of Industries and Commerce has issued letter of intent for 74 industries and industrial licences for 31 industries. About 31,639 small scale industries provide employment opportunities to 3,82,951 persons at the end of June 1982. During this Plan period, it is estimated to increase the labour force by 15.6 lakhs in addition to the backlog of 8.5 lakhs at the end of the Fifth Plan.

Salient Statistics on Employment Exchanges till December 1981

Sl. No.	Particulars	1979-80	1980-81	April 1981 to December 1981
1	GENERAL			
	No. of applicants registered	2,13,581	2,49,649	1,58,184
	No. of vacancies notified	31,331	33,818	23,501
	No. of submissions made	1,91,692	2,17,599	1,40,184
	No. of applicants placed	12,931	20,075	13,025
	No. of employers who utilised the services of Exchanges	6,059	6,242	4,913
	No. of applicants on the Live Registers	5,57,623	6,07,432	6,30,169
2	ASSISTANCE FOR PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED			
	No. of applicants registered	1,217	1,383	1,369
	No. of applicants placed	132	267	279
	No. of applicants on the Live Registers as on 31st December	4,336	4,743	6,336
3	ASSISTANCE FOR EX-SERVICE MAN			
	No. of applicants registered	1,843	2,054	1,527
	No. of vacancies notified	1,329	1,153	641
	No. of applicants placed	443	467	324
	No. of persons on the Live Registers as on 31st December	3,905	3,366	3,385
4	ASSISTANCE TO SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES			
	No. of applicants registered	19,500	20,664	13,405
	No. of vacancies notified	6,428	8,142	6,369
	No. of submissions made	40,799	53,961	40,740
	No. of applicants placed	3,216	5,021	3,780
	No. of applicants on the Live Registers as on 31st December	67,007	64,034	71,216
5	VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE PROGRAMME			
	No. of group guidance talks conducted	2,367	3,935	1,133
	No. of persons receiving group guidance	49,515	77,788	22,398
	No. of persons received individual information	16,308	32,962	23,105
	No. of applications forwarded to employers for training apprentices	15,546	9,987	4,242
	No. of visits to schools-colleges	230	270	170
	Part-time employment provided	602	513	332

Estimated employed, unemployed graduates and diploma holders in 1980-81

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	
		<i>Employed</i>	<i>Unemployed</i>
1	Engineering degree	32,246	1,345
2	Engineering diploma	33,692	3,115
3	Medical graduates	14,695	289
4	Agricultural graduates	4,898	280
5	Agricultural post-graduates	1,162	7
6	Veterinary graduates	1,039	6
7	Arts graduates	1,16,286	24,346
8	Arts post-graduates	15,865	1,898
9	Science graduates	80,114	11,776
10	Science post-graduates	11,659	1,080
11	Commerce graduates	43,464	9,364
12	Commerce post-graduates	2,174	163
Total		3,57,294	53,669

Statement showing district-wise number of persons on live register and securing placements in the State as on 31-12-1981 and 1982

Sl. No.	Name of the District	No. on live Register		Placements	
		(as on 31-12-81)	(as on 31-12-82)	From 1-1-81 to 31-1-81	From 1-1-82 to 31-12-82
1	Bangalore	183,284	100,642	3,925	3,701
2	Bellary	16,849	17,512	499	578
3	Belgaum	30,077	34,524	890	1,712
4	Bidar	10,352	11,902	199	471
5	Bijapur	26,464	27,904	405	282
6	Chikmagalur	17,294	19,281	398	879
7	Chitradurga	27,236	29,638	421	524
8	Dharwad	36,928	38,779	1,005	634
9	Dakshina Kannada	30,982	29,865	1,269	677
10	Gulbarga	26,772	28,821	505	762
11	Hassan	16,413	18,410	136	613
12	Kodagu	7,031	7,334	253	254
13	Kolar	28,363	31,710	1,368	1,016
14	Mandya	14,353	15,905	184	825
15	Mysore	35,946	35,965	911	784
16	Raichur	14,870	15,060	448	585
17	Shimoga	32,177	36,506	559	497
18	Tumkur	38,294	39,126	406	735
19	Uttara Kannada	20,040	20,980	999	865
20	Special Emp. Exchange for Physically Handicapped, Bangalore.	2,531	2,428	191	143
21	Professional & Tech. Em. Exchange, Bangalore.	13,907	16,017	1,394	653
Total		630,169	677,309	16,365	17,120

Source : Directorate of Employment and Training, Bangalore.

PLANNING

Karnataka realised the need for planning even before the birth of the Five-Year Plans in the country. The economic development of the old Mysore State was initiated by the Economic Conference and its Sub-Committee which functioned for 20 yrs from 1911-1931. An organised Plan with an objective of doubling the national income was formulated when Sri M. Viswesvaraya had published *Planned Economy for India* in 1934 and his schemes for the development of industries in the State. Economic conference was revived in 1943 and prepared schemes for post-war development in the State. Mysore State was the first State in India to produce an economic plan, *A Plan for the Economic Development of Mysore*, vols. I and II. It contained a number of development schemes in 1946, at an estimated cost of Rs 48.99 crores of which schemes costing Rs 26.6 crores were approved by the Committee. A sum of Rs 12 crores had been spent on these schemes in the State upto 1950-51.

At the commencement of the era of Planning, Karnataka was largely pre-industrialised and under-developed. Being mainly an agricultural State, it was rather unprogressive even in agriculture. There was, further more, a need for social change as well, due to widespread poverty and inequalities among the people. Ways of combating the poverty and backwardness had to be found.

In early 1950's the economy of the State was characterised by the following features : 1) Large population (relative to resources) which increased at a high annual rate and was excessively dependent on agriculture ; 2) Unprogressive agricultural sector with low yield per hectare and little marketable surplus, poor credit and marketing facilities and prevalence of uneconomic holdings due to subdivision and fragmentation; 3) Low level of industrialisation, particularly in the constituent regions of the State, leading to lack of employment opportunities outside the agricultural sector and disguised employment within it; 4) increased manpower and exploited natural resources; 5) Low *per capita* income, low rate of capital formation, savings and low output per manhour; and 6) Inadequate infrastructure, *i.e.*, lack of sufficient power, railways, roads, ports, communications, steel and coal, and insufficiency of training facilities for producing skilled manpower.

In short the economy was stationary at a very low level and almost caught in a vicious circle of poverty. The Bombay area, Madras area,

and the Kodagu area which had been under the administrative control of the British and the Hyderabad area which was under the Nizam of Hyderabad were very much neglected so far as development was concerned. The First Five Year Plan was mainly directed to complete the ongoing works/projects already taken up.

The major objectives of the State Plans could be listed below :

- 1) Removal of poverty and attainment of economic self-reliance; 2) Raising of the level of *per capita* income both in real and money terms; 3) Extension of employment opportunities and solving the problem of unemployment; 4) Optimum utilisation of resources like water, power, etc.; 5) Development of Agriculture and Industry; 6) Holding the priceline through the planned production and distribution of essential commodities; 7) Meeting the minimum requirement of the people through Minimum Needs Programme ; 8) Improvement of the social services ; 9) Reduction in regional imbalances; 10) Carrying more benefits to the weaker sections and to those who are poor; and 11) Equitable distribution of wealth and income and elimination of concentration of economic power.

First Plan

Prior to the introduction of the First Plan, the old State of Mysore (the figures on other parts of Karnataka are not available) had implemented some schemes of development. The First Plan was formulated on the basis of these programmes which were under different stages of progress, and was mainly directed to complete them. The major objectives of this Plan were the development of agriculture and irrigation, power, transport and communication and social services. The Plan was originally estimated to cost Rs 36.60 crores. After a review of the Plans in 1953-54 the outlay was enhanced by Rs 3.5 crores for speeding up the construction of the Bhadra and the Nugu projects. The expansion of the Government Porelain Factory at a cost of Rs 63 lakhs was approved by the Planning Commission. When Bellary district was merged in 1953, the outlay of developmental schemes of that area was Rs 5.54 crores and the total outlay of the Plan was 47.58 crores. The year-wise expenditure was Rs 7.26 crores in 1951-52, Rs 8.24 crores in 1952-53, Rs 7.30 crores in 1953-54, Rs 8.16 crores in 1954-55 and Rs 9.65 crores in 1955-56 and it was 85.11 per cent of the outlay. The following statement shows the financial progress under different items of the Plan.

(Rs in lakhs)

<i>Items</i>	<i>Provision as per Revised Plan</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
Agriculture and food production including minor irrigation	427.81	360.42
Veterinary and animal husbandry	63.10	51.64
Forests	8.59	7.52
Co-operation	6.73	8.09
Fisheries	3.23	3.03
Rural development	187.35	147.79
Irrigation	1,609.64	1,537.57
Power	1,379.19	1,039.67
Industries	205.76	130.06
Transport	493.40	480.09
Education	182.56	161.00
Public Health	16.70	14.22
Medical Services	50.92	22.57
Housing	7.18	4.34
Welfare of backward classes	115.90	83.84
Total	4,758.06	4,051.20

Physical Progress : The expenditure during the First Plan was mainly on irrigation, power and agricultural production, as these items alone account for 67.25 per cent of the total expenditure. 'Grow More Food' campaign was popularised and 2.1 lakh tons of additional food grain were produced. The National Extension Scheme was introduced in the State in the second half of this Plan (1953-54) period. About three lakh acres of land was irrigated under minor irrigation works. About 2.74 lakh acres at a cost of Rs 8.50 lakhs were consolidated. Substantial development in animal husbandry and fisheries was achieved. Forest resources were developed through roads, better extraction, preservation and seasoning. About 4,700 acres were afforested. There were 56 National Extension Service blocks covering 6,283 villages forming 25 per cent of the total area in the State. Three major and 11 irrigation medium projects were taken up at an estimated cost of Rs 89.71 crores for construction. The most

important among these were the Bhadra, the Tunga, the Nugu and the Ambligola projects. The irrigated potential created was 1.26 lakhs. The generation of power at the end of the First Plan was 741.5 million Kw. The installed capacity was 184.8 MW (179 MW by Hydro-electric and 5.8 MW by Diesel).

The Government Soap Factory, the Government Electric Factory and the Government Porcelain Factory were further developed during this period. The expansion programme of the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Bhadravati, was implemented. The handloom production at the end of the Plan was 300 million yards. The Mysore Silks Worm Seed (Control of Distribution) Act, 1952 was introduced in the State. A considerable development in the fields of education and transport and communications was achieved. Under health, 55 new dispensaries and five mobile dispensaries in the districts of Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Hassan, Chitradurga and the Chintamani taluk of Kolar district were opened and the bed strength of hospitals was increased. Nine health units with the collaboration of World Health Organisation and 16 units by the State Government were opened. The Central Leprosarium was started at Bangalore. The B.C.G. vaccination was undertaken on a large scale. Tuberculosis wards were provided for five district hospitals. The Mental Hospital in Bangalore has been upgraded. Out of 79 water supply works undertaken 43 were new and remaining 36 were old, retained for improvement. Under welfare of backward classes, 20,898 houses were constructed for backward class people and 1,033 houses for the STs. and SCs., and 26 wells have been sunk for the use of the tribals.

Second Plan

The Second Plan envisaged a sizeable increase in income and an improvement in the level of living and rapid industrialisation. The Plan was beset with difficulties and dislocation as a real picture of the overall sectoral needs of the State could not emerge in time. However, top priority to major and medium irrigation given in outlay distribution went well with the desired growth path. The Second Plan was revised after Reorganisation. The total outlay of the Plan was Rs 145.13 crores. The actual expenditure was Rs 142.82 crores accounting for Rs 66 *per capita* outlay and Rs 64.5 *per capita* expenditure. The percentage of expenditure to the total outlay was 98.5. The outlay and expenditure during each of the five years of the Second Plan period is as follows :

The sectoral outlay and expenditure of the Second Plan are given hereunder.

<i>(Rs in crores)</i>		
<i>Sector</i>	<i>Outlay</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
Agriculture, minor irrigation and allied	17.00	17.42
Community development and co-operation	14.00	12.52
Major and medium irrigation	33.00	28.27
Power	27.00	28.02
Village and small industries	7.00	4.99
Industry and minerals	5.00	2.95
Transport and communications	10.00	13.52
Social services	31.00	32.42
Miscellaneous	1.00	0.52
Total	145.00	140.52
		2.00 *

* Expenditure in the integrated area from 1st April 1956 to 31st October 1956.

Physical Progress : During the Second Plan, the major share of expenditure was on irrigation, power and agriculture which comprised Rs 73.71 crores. Agricultural production increased to the level of target and in some items surpassed the budget. The additional achievements during the Plan were in foodgrains, oilseeds, sugar (gur) and cotton. Fertiliser consumption went up to 20,700 tons per year and 56 seeds farms were set up. The Plan target of 1.5 lakh acres of minor irrigation exceeded to 3 lakh acres. Even in animal husbandry and fishery sections, the progress was considerable. The achievement under the Community Development Programme during the Second Plan was 88 Stage-I Blocks covering 8,739 villages and 51,04,000 population and 20 Stage-II Blocks covering 2,481 villages and 13,13,000 population additionally. Three major and 12 medium projects were taken up for construction at an estimated cost of Rs 78.69 crores. The irrigation potential created during the Plan was 6.72 lakh acres (First Plan target was 1.26 lakh acres), bringing the total potential to 7.98 lakh acres at the end of the Plan. The additional area planned for development was 3.70 lakh acres. The generation of power was additionally fixed for 269.5 million Kw. By the end of 1960-61, a total of 4,080 towns and villages were electrified. During the Second Plan period, eight industrial estates were established with 176 units in the State.

Third Plan

The Third Plan was the first comprehensive Plan for the economic development of the new State. The Plan was designed to abolish poverty, hunger and disease by providing substantial increase in productivity, proper distribution of social benefits. The specific objectives embodied in the Plan were: (a) achieve a 'take-off' stage, (b) to achieve self-sufficiency in agriculture and step up agricultural production, (c) prevention of increase in unemployment, (d) to provide for an acceleration of the developmental efforts undertaken in the two earlier Plans, (e) to step up agricultural production in balance with a corresponding development of industries, (f) to provide a national minimum of amenities in the rural areas, (g) to undertake progressive measures like land reforms with a view to reducing economic and social inequalities, (h) to devise ways for the full utilisation of manpower resources and (i) to provide free and compulsory education for the age-group 6-11. This Plan accorded high priority for long-term factors, incomplete projects and to devote special attention to power, irrigation, agricultural production and compulsory education.

The Third Plan had an outlay of Rs 246.22 crores and expenditure was Rs 264.75 crores. The sectorial distribution of outlay and expenditure and their percentages were as follows:

Sector	Outlay	Percentage	(Rs in crores)	
			Expendi- ture	Perce- ntage
Agriculture and allied activities	45.44	18.46	66.69	26.25
Co-operation	21.22	8.64	17.68	6.69
Water & power development	102.08	41.46	100.21	37.94
Industry & mining	15.74	6.39	15.48	5.85
Transport & communications	12.90	5.24	22.47	8.51
Social & community services	48.28	19.61	41.09	15.56
Economic & general services	0.56	0.23	0.52	0.20
Total	246.22	100.01	264.14	100.00

In terms of finance, the target was achieved. The *per capita* expenditure went upto Rs 106 in this Plan as against Rs 64.5 in the Second Plan.

Physical Achievements : The level of food production at the end of 1965-66 was 32.61 lakh tonnes as against the estimated target of 46.38 lakh tonnes. This shortcoming on the agricultural front was due to the failure of monsoon during 1964-65 and 1965-66. During this Plan period, the hybrid varieties of seeds were introduced for the first time in the State. The Intensive Agricultural Area Programme was initiated at the end of the Plan period. Special schemes to increase production were also implemented. The Intensive Agricultural District Programme was implemented in Mandya district. The area developed under the Tungabhadra, the Ghataprabha and the Bhadra Projects exceeded the target. Under minor irrigation, 28,393 open wells and 114 bore wells were sunk as against the target of 63,000 and 1,500 respectively. A total of 12,808 electric pump sets and 9,090 diesel pump sets were supplied. The irrigation potential created by the Public Works Department was of the order of 3,38,304 acres as against the target of 1,69,754 acres. The contour-bunding was done to an extent of 4,19,669 acres covered by the scheme for maintenance of bunds, and dry farming measures were introduced in 57,629 acres. The State received 4,67,257 tonnes of fertilisers and distributed 4,51,104 tonnes as against the allotted target of 5,29,238 tonnes. There were 83 seed farms in the State at the end of the Plan. The University of Agricultural Sciences was established in 1965. Six Agricultural Schools and Five Gramasevaks' Training Centres were serving the needs of agricultural training in the State. For the development of horticultural crops, 40 extension schemes were implemented at a cost of Rs 155 lakhs.

Two key village blocks were started in the milk-shed areas of Bangalore and Davanagere and 22 artificial insemination sub-centres were added to the 137 centres which existed at the end of the Second Plan. Pedigree bulls numbering 450 were distributed. The mass castration scheme for castrating scrub bulls was implemented. Sheep and wool extension centres and sheep breeding farms were started. Five poultry centres were converted into district poultry farms and 205 applied nutrition units, six piggery development blocks and a small-sized piggery breeding unit were started. Centrally-sponsored Bullock Development Scheme was taken up for implementation in the districts of Dakshina Kannada, Chikmagalur, Hassan and Shimoga. A crash programme for cattle, sheep and poultry development was implemented. The intensive cattle development scheme was also started. A Centralised Semen Collection Centre with four regional centres was established with the objective of supplying

semen to the artificial insemination centres. A Danish Model Dairy Farm under the programme of Indo-Danish Co-operation had been established at Hesaraghatta.

Under forestry, an extent of 41,951 acres of teak plantations, 37,474 acres of fast growing species and 16,184 acres of soft wood were raised. The scheme for the development of minor forest produce enabled to bring 65 acres of lavender, 1,296 acres of rubber, 480 acres of myrobalan, 494 acres of bamboo and 7,143 acres of other species of economic importance. An extent of 41,073 acres was rehabilitated at a total cost of Rs 75.96 lakhs. Two wood preservation plants, two seasoning kilns and one saw milling unit were established. Schools for forestry training were also started during the Plan.

Under fishery, two new foreign collaboration projects, viz., the Indo-Norwegian Project at Karwar and Marine Products Processing Centre at Mangalore in collaboration with Japan in 1963 were included in the Plan. A second Fisheries Training Centre was established at Karwar. A Fish Farm was completed at the Tungabhadra Dam. The Fishermen Training Centres at Honavar and Gangolli and one Inland Fisheries Training Centre at Krishnarajasagar were started to impart training for fishermen in mechanised fishing. Five new fisheries high schools were opened in the Plan period.

A scheme for the collection and dissemination of information of arrivals and prices was implemented at a cost of Rs 0.82 lakh and 27 regulated markets, 30 primary grading units and three supervisory grading units were opened. Under Public Co-operation Scheme, programmes like Lok Karya Kshetras, Educational and Promotional works for Prohibition, planning forums, Research Training and Pilot Projects and National Consumer Service were taken up in the State. The Applied Nutrition Programme was started in 1963-64 but actual implementation began in 1964-65. Under horticulture, 23 community orchards, 74 school gardens and 1,745 kitchen gardens were set up.

During the Third Plan period, 1,730 service credit co-operatives, 74 branches of district central co-operative banks and 55 primary land development banks were established, 200 supervisors and 55 land valuation officers were appointed. Strengthening of 114 primary marketing societies and the Apex Marketing Society was achieved. Construction of 800 rural godowns, 100 medium sized godowns and one big godown was completed

and 75 processing units were set up. Co-operative Farming Societies, numbering 241 were organised in 19 pilot projects. Eighteen primary labour co-operative societies and one district labour co-operative union were benefited under the scheme of organising and assisting labour co-operatives.

The Harangi Reservoir Project, the Hemavati Project, the Upper Krishna Project (Phase 1) and the Malaprabha Project were the important projects taken up during the Plan period at an estimated cost of Rs 106.30 crores. In addition, six medium projects at a cost of Rs 89.30 crores were also taken up. The installed capacity of power at the end of the Plan was 462.7 MW and 393.8 MW respectively. Many factories in the State were expanded. The number of factories in 1966 in the State was 2,769 employing 2.4 lakh persons. The gross value of industrial output was raised from Rs 80 crores in 1959 to Rs 229 crores in 1965. The *per capita* output in 1965 was Rs 88 as against Rs 40 in 1960. But it was still less than all-India *per capita* output of Rs 132 in 1965. The Mysore State Handicraft Development Corporation was constituted to run sales emporia on commercial lines. Six handicrafts emporia were started. About 33 coir co-operative societies were extended financial assistance for the development of coir industry in the State.

During the Third Plan period four major nationalisation schemes of road transport were implemented in Hassan, Mysore, Anekal and Bellary zones. The State Housing Board Act was passed to enlarge its jurisdiction to the entire State. Slum clearance and Town Planning also progressed. The Multi-purpose Co-operative Rehabilitation Project was implemented. Nine labour welfare centres were opened. The Employees State Insurance Scheme was in force at Bangalore, Hubli and Dandeli covering a total number of 1,53,000 employees with families. Employment Exchanges, one in each district, were started. The Apprenticeship Act 1961 came into force in 1962.

Annual Plans

During the Annual Plan of 1966-67, the expenditure incurred was Rs 54.68 crores as against the outlay of Rs 53.07 crores. For the year 1967-68, the expenditure was Rs 65.07 crores as against the outlay of Rs 60.25 crores. In the year 1968-69, a provision of Rs 51.32 crores was earmarked as outlay and the expenditure was Rs 71.51 crores. In addition to these, the Central assistance amounted to Rs 40.73 crores, Rs 33.71 crores and Rs 32.92 crores respectively for each Annual Plan.

Physical Achievements : The targets of many agricultural schemes were exceeded during the Annual Plan periods. A separate Department of Fisheries was organised in May 1967.

The cumulative water potential and utilisation created at the end of March 1967 was 9.14 lakh acres and 7.57 lakh acres respectively. Villages numbering 873 and 928 were electrified during 1966-67 and 1967-68 respectively. Small-scale industries, transport and communications, tourism, health, social welfare and labour welfare showed considerable progress during the Annual Plans.

The outlay and expenditure in the State under various heads of development during the Annual Plans were :

			(Rs in lakhs)
Annual Plan	Outlay	Expenditure	
1966-67	5,307.00	5,494.49	
1967-68	6,025.00	6,424.63	
1968-69	5,132.00	6,059.47	
Total ...	16,464.00	17,978.59	

The following table shows the sector-wise outlay and expenditure during the three Annual Plans.

Sl. No.	Sector	1966-67		1967-68		1968-69	
		Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
1	Agriculture and allied activities	14.79	14.84	15.45	15.11	13.65	17.03
2	Community development and co-operation	3.37	3.40	2.74	2.54	1.80	2.50
3	Irrigation	5.00	6.73	9.75	12.05	8.57	14.61
4	Power	15.71	16.91	18.05	18.46	15.00	21.28
5	Industries and mines	1.81	2.41	3.19	2.28	1.65	2.83
6	Transport and communication	4.65	4.62	3.41	5.04	2.45	4.04
7	Social Services	7.50	6.47	7.42	7.63	7.95	8.65
8	Others	0.24	0.19	0.24	0.16	0.25	0.57
	Total ...	53.07	55.57*	60.25	63.27*	51.32	71.51*

*The contribution of the State towards the Central Project is also included.

The Survey of Industrial Establishments conducted by the Department of Industries and Commerce in 1969 estimated that there were 9,687 units in the State excluding H.A.L., Bangalore Division and other Defence industries with the total investment of about Rs 3,318 crores employing about 2.8 lakh persons. Only 167 of them were in the large and medium sectors, the rest in the small scale sectors.

Fourth Plan

The main features of the State's Fourth Plan were (a) emphasis on regional development and (b) adoption of district plans. The strategy of the Plan included the following objectives: (1) Achieving a growth rate of at least 5.6 per cent in agriculture so that the State is self-sufficient in food and is also able to step up production of commodities which were export-oriented; (2) Increasing benefits of Major and Medium and Minor Irrigation projects; (3) Speedy and most profitable utilisation of electric power for agricultural and industrial purposes; (4) An integrated and accelerated development of large and medium and small industries coupled with intensive exploration and exploitation of mineral resources; (5) Achieving higher standard in quality of social services rendered in the State; (6) Vigorous implementation of Family Planning Programme; (7) Maximisation of job opportunities for both the educated unemployed and for others; and (8) An equitable distribution of benefits of economic development and social improvement. The main emphasis during the Plan was laid on irrigation, power, agricultural production, soil conservation, warehousing and marketing, large and medium industries, general education and health and welfare of backward classes. The remaining aspects also got their share.

A provision of Rs 350.00 crores was made in the Fourth Plan for all the development programmes in the State. Actual expenditure incurred during the Plan period was Rs 386.82 crores. After taking into consideration, the Centrally-sponsored schemes, unapproved irrigation projects and the Kalinadi Project, the total expenditure went up to Rs 592.96 crores at the end of the Plan.

Physical Achievements: During the Fourth Plan, the total irrigated area increased from 13.15 lakh hectares in 1969-70 to 15.94 lakh hectares in 1973-74. In this period, the installed capacity of power was increased from 877.5 MW at the end of the Annual Plan (1969-70) to 966.6 MW at the end of the Fourth Plan (1973-74). About 1,291 million units of energy

Outlay and Expenditure of Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74)

(Rs in crores)

Particulars	Outlay	Expenditure		Total	Percentage
		1969-73	Provisional 1973-74		
Agricultural Production	24.00	13.44	5.21	18.65	77.7
Minor irrigation	32.00	29.77	5.82	35.59	111.2
Soil Conservation	8.90	7.34	2.05	9.39	105.5
Ayacut Development	2.00	1.80	0.63	2.43	105.5
Animal Husbandry	2.75	2.14	0.81	2.95	107.3
Diarying & Milk Supply	2.00	1.90	0.63	2.53	126.5
Forests	4.00	3.91	1.31	5.22	130.5
Fisheries	3.00	2.24	0.64	2.88	96.0
Warehousing & Marketing	1.00	0.47	0.31	0.78	78.0
Co-operation	9.40	12.10	4.37	16.47	175.2
Community Development	1.60	1.10	0.18	1.28	80.0
Panchayat	0.25	0.08	0.02	0.10	40.0
Major & Medium Irrigation	90.00	66.36	17.85	84.21	96.6
Power	87.50	62.71	16.96	79.67	91.5
Large & Medium Industries	9.00	6.35	3.49	9.84	109.3
Mineral Development	0.75	0.39	0.25	0.64	85.3
Village & Small Industries	8.25	4.70	2.39	7.09	85.9
Roads	10.00	18.18	3.00	21.18	211.8
Road Transport	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	100.0
Ports & Harbours	1.25	0.55	0.20	0.75	60.0
Tourism	0.25	0.35	0.07	0.42	168.0
General Education	10.00	11.71	5.68	17.34	172.0
Technical Education	2.00	1.35	0.69	2.04	102.0
Health & Family Planning	8.00	7.25	1.75	9.00	112.5
Water Supply	20.00	25.77	7.50	33.27	166.4
Housing & Urban Development	3.00	6.21	6.55	12.76	425.3
Welfare of Backward Classes	5.00	3.53	2.00	5.53	110.6
Social Welfare	1.00	0.50	0.17	0.67	67.0
Craftsmen Training and Labour Welfare	1.00	1.07	0.35	1.42	142.0
Miscellaneous	1.10	0.92	0.45	1.37	124.5
Centrally-Sponsored Schemes	—	31.14	13.89	45.03	—
Central Sector Schemes	—	45.45	25.00	70.45	—
Unapproved Irrigation Projects	—	42.04	12.00	54.04	—
Kalinadi Project	—	13.50	23.42	36.92	—
Total	350.00	426.82	166.14	592.96	—

was generated. *Per capita* consumption of energy increased from 82 units in 1969-70 to 121 units in 1973-74 and 3,214 villages and 78,000 IP sets were electrified. The area under agriculture increased from 10,028,000 hectares in 1969-70 to 17,504,000 hectares in 1973-74. Food production also increased from 56,38,000 tonnes in 1969-70 to 66,41,000 tonnes in 1973-74. Under industry, 1,10,753 tonnes of steel, 12,09,281 tonnes of cement, 67,227 tonnes of paper, 2,63,308 tonnes of sugar, 36,74,715 tonnes of iron-ore and 3,320 kg of gold were produced. The number of primary schools increased from 32,090 in 1968-69 to 32,840 in 1973-74. The enrolment in primary education also increased from 36.92 lakhs to 42.12 lakhs during the period. The total number of high schools were 2,203 and the number of enrolment was 5.36 lakhs. In the field of collegiate education, there were 19 Government colleges and 174 private colleges with a strength of 1,47,620 students. At the end of the Plan, 193 Hospitals, 1,058 dispensaries, 182 primary health units and 266 primary health centres were functioning in the State.

Three Centrally-sponsored schemes of dry land farming were undertaken in Bellary, Bangalore and Bijapur. The Drought-Prone Areas Programme was implemented in five project areas of Kolar, Dharwad, Belgaum, Chitradurga and Bijapur, covering 42 taluks in 10 districts of Kolar, Dharwad, Bellary, Belgaum, Chitradurga, Tumkur, Chikmagalur, Bijapur, Gulbarga and Raichur. During this Plan period, five Government dairies were installed and commissioned at Shimoga, Belgaum, Gulbarga, Mangalore and Davanagere.

Fifth Plan

The main features of the State's Fifth Plan were removal of poverty and attainment of economic self-reliance on the one hand and the reduction of disparities in income and wealth, attainment of balanced regional development, attack on the problems of poverty and unemployment to achieve growth with social justice on the other. The specific objectives of the Fifth Plan were as follows. 1) To raise the level of *per capita* income in the State to that of the National level by the end of the Plan. This requires a growth rate of 8.5 % per annum and the outlays provided should be commensurate with this objective; 2) To provide, for a rapid growth in the infrastructure for development such as irrigation power, communication, etc., with the highest priority for power and irrigation; 3) to step up investment in employment intensive programme for maximising productive employment both in rural and urban areas;

4) To reduce maladjustment between the demand for educated and skilled personnel and their supply by careful regulation of the expansion of educational Plans and restructuring of education; 5) To make massive efforts to provide greater benefits to weaker sections and those below the poverty line; 6) To bring about enlarged and more diversified and decentralised industrial base in the State; 7) To provide the basic minimum needs of nutritious food, housing, elementary education, drinking water and medical facilities and to improve the quality of social services and up-grade the standards; 8) To make deliberate efforts at reducing regional imbalances; 9) To implement vigorously family planning and family welfare programmes both to contain the labour force and to raise the level of living standards.

The outlay for the Fifth Plan was Rs 1,076.33 crores which included the difference between the actual expenditure (1974-75) and the approved outlay figures (1975-79) of Rs 15.13 crores. The actual expenditure incurred for the first four years, viz., 1974-78 was Rs 845.27 crores as the Fifth Plan was closed, by the end of March 1978. The sectorial outlay and expenditure of the Plan were as follows.

(Rs in crores)

Sector	Outlay (1974-79)		Expenditure (1974-78)
Agriculture and allied activities	161.44	(15.00)	127.93 (15.01)
Co-operation	24.70	(2.29)	27.07 (3.18)
Water and Power development	574.93	(53.42)	450.80 (52.89)
Industry and mining	42.69	(3.97)	43.37 (5.09)
Transport and communication	64.04	(5.95)	45.74 (5.37)
Social and community services	187.97	(17.46)	153.29 (17.98)
Economic and general services	5.43	(0.50)	4.19 (0.48)
Total	1,076.33	(100.00)*	852.39 (100.00)

*includes Rs 15.13 crores being the difference of actual expenditure of 1974-75 and 1975-77

Physical Achievements : The area under irrigation at the end of the year 1977-78 was 20.33 lakh hectares, of which 7.29 lakh hectares were

under major and medium irrigation and 13.04 lakh hectares were under minor irrigation. The net area irrigated as proportion of net cropped area was 19.50 per cent. The installed capacity of power was 1,144.4 MW. The energy generated and consumed were 4,723 million KW and 4,368 million KW respectively and 15,160 villages and 2.59 lakh I.P. sets were electrified. Area under agriculture was 95.93 lakh hectares. The total food production at the end of the Plan was 71.10 lakh tonnes as against the 66.41 lakh tonnes during 1973-74. The area under soil conservation at the end of 1977-78 was 34.68 lakh hectares and the area under high-yield varieties was 23.99 lakh hectares. The anticipated achievement of fish production was 1.66 lakh tonnes as against the achievement of 1.23 lakh tonnes in 1976-77. Industrial production in the State increased by 2 to 4 times between 1960-61 and 1977-78. During this period, 5,10,210 tonnes of sugar, 94,446 tonnes of paper, 17,61,397 tonnes of cement, 74.6 lakh kg of sandalwood oil, 103.2 lakh metres of silk fabrics were the achievements of the selected industries.

Under education, there were 33,474 primary schools with 46.31 lakh enrolment, and 2,391 secondary schools with 6.30 lakh enrolment. At the end of 1977, there were 215 hospitals, 1,192 dispensaries, 172 primary health units, 266 primary health centres and 371 family planning centres.

There were 105 farmers service societies and 133 sericulture-cum-farmers service societies at the end of 1977-78 and advanced Rs 120 crores as short-term loans, Rs 25 crores as medium-term loans and Rs 30 crores as long-term loans in the State.

At the end of the Plan, there were 7,700 km of State highways, 13,200 km of major district roads, 9,000 km of other district roads, 17,132 km of village roads in the State, of which, 47,032 km surfaced and 14,000 km unsurfaced roads. At the end of the Plan, 7.8 lakh sites were distributed as against the estimated 8.6 lakh families in the State. Housing for the poor was substantially stepped up and more than 55 per cent houses were distributed to SCs. and STs. More than 64,000 bonded labourers were released and bank credit was made available to 8,000 members under DIR scheme. Minimum agricultural wages were fixed and implemented in the State. Stipendiary Employment Scheme was introduced in the closing years of the Plan.

The percentages of average annual growth from 1973-74 to 1977-78 was Rs 7.1 at current prices and Rs 6.0 at constant prices of 1956-57. The

State income at the end of the Plan was Rs 2,913.00 crores at current prices and 1,223.00 crores at constant prices of 1956-57. The *per capita* income was Rs 840 and Rs 353 at current and constant prices (1956-57) respectively.

Annual Plans

The last year of the Fifth Plan and its subsequent year were together called as Annual Plans. The total outlay for 1978-79 was Rs 345.27 crores and Rs 385.39 crores during 1979-80 and the expenditure incurred for these two years was Rs 303 crores and Rs 345 crores respectively. Sectoral outlay and expenditure for 1978-79 and 1979-80 were as follows and the percentages are given in brackets.

Sector	(Rs in crores)			
	1978-79		1979-80	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
Agriculture and allied activities	44.03 (12.75)	39.82 (13.18)	51.90 (13.47)	52.54 (15.23) •
Co-operation	7.50 (2.17)	6.67 (2.21)	7.32 (1.00)	8.60 (2.49)
Water and power development	188.02 (54.46)	155.90 (51.60)	203.95 (52.92)	163.81 (47.49)
Industry and mining	18.59 (5.38)	20.25 (6.70)	25.75 (6.68)	28.20 (8.18)
Transport and communication	15.50 (4.49)	19.77 (6.54)	22.38 (5.81)	23.39 (6.78)
Social and community services	70.76 (20.49)	57.40 (19.00)	72.31 (18.76)	66.58 (19.30)
Economic and general services	0.87 (0.25)	2.34 (0.78)	1.78 (0.46)	1.78 (0.52)
Total	345.27 (99.99)	302.15 (100.01)	385.39 (100.00)	344.90 (99.99)

Physical Achievement : The total area under irrigation during the Annual Plans' period was 21.95 lakh hectares and 22.94 lakh hectares for

1978-79 and 1979-80 respectively. The percentage of net area irrigated as proportion of net cropped area was 21.28 in 1978-79 and 21.64 in 1979-80. Installed capacity of power at the end of 1978-79 was 1,171.9 MW and in 1979-80, it was 1,334.8 MW. Electricity consumed in 1978-79 was 4,905 million units as against 5,818 million units generated, and in 1979-80, it was 5,458 million units and 5,584 million units respectively. The villages electrified in 1978-79 and 1979-80 were 15,736 and 16,266 and the I.P. sets energised was 2.74 lakhs and 2.86 lakhs respectively. During 1978-79, 95,787 tonnes of pig iron, 1,15,054 tonnes ingot steel, 85,097 tonnes of steel, 17,25,527 tonnes of cement, 93,811 tonnes of paper, 5,38,504 tonnes of sugar, 7,441 tonnes of soap, 31,26,000 tonnes of iron ore, 2,497 kg of gold were produced in the State.

During 1979-80, there were 34,431 primary schools, with 48.60 lakh enrolment and 2,497 secondary schools with 6.55 lakh enrolment, and 245 hospitals, 1,496 primary health units and 269 primary health centres were functioning in the State. The total road length at the end of 1978-79 was 95,363 km of which, 53,738 km were surfaced and 39,625 km unsurfaced road lengths in the State. At the end of the Annual Plans, there were 2,083 villages covered by piped water supply, 23,400 villages by bore wells in the State.

Sixth Plan

The main features of the Sixth Plan were to achieve the twin goals of gainful employment opportunities and thereby striving to achieve full employment by 1988 and bringing about a fuller utilisation of the State's resources and better income distribution in favour of weaker sections of the society. The strategy of the State's Sixth Plan included the following objectives. 1) To create employment opportunities of about 80 lakh persons (out of which new employment is about 16 lakhs) and to build into it an employment guarantee in the rural areas and to the educated; 2) To achieve a growth rate of about 6.5 per cent and to increase the *per capita* income at 1979-80 prices from Rs 1,115 in 1979-80 to Rs 1,500 in 1984-85; 3) To increase the area under irrigation by about 10 lakh hectares; 4) To increase the installed power capacity from 1,335 MW to 2,530 MW; 5) To reduce inequality in income and raise the living standard of the lowest 51 per cent of the population by ensuring them at least a monthly *per capita* consumption expenditure (at 1979-80 prices) of Rs 50 in rural areas and Rs 75 in urban areas; 6) To cover about 10 lakh small and

marginal farmers' households for increasing their productivity in particular and to raise the agricultural production; 7) To reduce the share of primary sector in income generation from 50 per cent to 48 per cent by 1984-85 and correspondingly, to increase the share of the secondary and tertiary sectors to 52 per cent; 8) To attain self-sufficiency in pulses by 1984-85 and to increase production of oilseeds to about 15 lakh tonnes so as to enable the State to move towards self-sufficiency; 9) To achieve a target of foodgrains production of about 95 lakh tonnes and sugarcane production of about 215 lakh tonnes; 10) To raise the area under forest to the national level; 11) To provide electricity to all villages and hamlets and also to cover at least 45 per cent of the houses under the electrification programmes. 12) To complete the restructuring of the social institutions to get easy access to the weaker sections; 13) To improve the public transportation system in the metropolitan areas and rural areas; 14) To attempt to rectify the imbalances in industrialisation in the State and develop agro-based and other cottage and small scale industries; 15) To improve the quality of social services like health care, education, drinking water supply, nutrition to the school going children, non-formal adult education, etc., especially in the rural areas. All villages are to be provided with drinking water wells and school buildings before November 1981. A target of 65 per cent is to be achieved in adult literacy by 1984-85; 16) To construct about 5 lakh houses for the poor in the rural areas with a view to improving the dwelling conditions of the weaker sections; 17) To further reduce the regional imbalances; 18) To make rural development the main objective in Planning through systematic District and Block Planning; 19) To promote literacy and cultural activities to the maximum extent possible; and 20) To encourage voluntary organisations and bring about greater involvement of the people in the development process.

The Sixth Plan proposed an outlay of Rs 2,400 crores. The State economy required an investment of Rs 4,500 crores to achieve a growth rate of 6.5 per cent. In addition to the public sector investment of Rs 2,400 crores, it is expected that private sector investment would be Rs 3,900 crores. Out of Rs 2,400 crores, the State's contribution is Rs 2,265 crores and the remaining Rs 135 crores is from the Centre for irrigation projects. The sectorial outlay of the Sixth Plan is as follows.

(Rs in lakhs)

<i>Sector</i>	<i>Outlay</i>
Agriculture and allied	37,151
Co-operation	5,000
Irrigation, flood control & power development	1,04,370
Industries & minerals	16,268
Transport and communication	14,521
Social & community services	48,840
Economic services	250
General services	100
Total	2,26,500
Irrigation Projects pending approval	13,500
Grand Total	2,40,000

Physical Achievements : The physical targets are expected to be achieved fully in all the sectors at the end of the Sixth Plan period. The World Bank aided Agricultural Extension Project which was initiated in 1978-79 was operated in 1980-81 in all the districts of the State, covering about 23.67 lakh farm families. The food production increased from 57.75 lakh tonnes in 1980-81 to 67.37 lakh tonnes in 1981-82 despite failure of monsoon. During 1982-83, it is expected to produce 7.75 lakh tonnes of pulses as against 3.76 lakh tonnes in 1980-81. The production of oil seeds is expected to be doubled to 12.90 lakh tonnes as against the production of 6.36 lakh tonnes in 1980-81. The consumption of fertilizer has increased from 3.43 lakh tonnes in 1980-81 to 4.66 lakh tonnes in 1981-82. The anticipated seed production has touched 18,000 quintals as against the production of 12,568 quintals in 1980-81.

During the first two years of the Sixth Plan period Rs 5,000 lakhs was provided for co-operation sector, of which Rs 1750.56 lakhs were spent. About 13 major and 20 medium irrigation projects were undertaken during this Plan period. The canal works of the Kabini, the Harangi, the Hemavati and the Ghataprabha Right Bank Projects are irrigating the potential of 13.06 lakh hectares in 1981-82. The total number of villages and hamlets electrified at the end of 1981-82 was 17,626. The installed capacity at the end of 1981-82 was 1,847 MW. The VISL, Bhadravati,

has taken up the optimisation scheme at a cost of Rs 13.90 crores. The Mysore Paper Mills has executed its newsprint project and taken up the afforestation project. There were 39,927 small scale industrial units employing 3.25 lakh persons and the investment was Rs 332 crores in 1981-82. At the end of the Sixth Plan period, the silk industry is expected to produce 4,400 tonnes of raw silk and generate 1.80 lakh man years.

Under rural water supply, 2,906 villages were provided with drinking water during 1981-82 and expected to cover another 550 villages during 1982-83. The number of open wells during 1981-82 was 31,091 and would be 32,591 by the end of 1982-83. The number of houses under the Housing Scheme during 1980-81 was 2.40 lakhs and it was expected to reach 4.66 lakhs by the end of 1982-83. The number of sites distributed during 1980-81 was 9.27 lakhs and it is expected to reach 11.68 lakhs by the end of 1982-83.

As against the outlay for Minimum Needs Programme of Rs 22,068.10 lakhs, the expenditure incurred during the first two years was Rs 8,047.59 lakhs. Priority was given for rural housing and rural water supply. The amount proposed for Special Component Plan was Rs 31,787.20 lakhs of which Rs 9,269.03 lakhs was spent during the first two years of the Plan. The amount allotted for Tribal Sub-Plan was Rs 2,527.05 lakhs of which 660.11 lakhs was spent during the first two years of the Plan.

District Plan of 1983-84

The Government had a second look at the divisible and indivisible schemes with the intention of bringing more schemes under the district sector. The Plan schemes including Tribal Sub-Plan, Special Component Plan, Centrally-sponsored and Central sector schemes and projects assisted by external agencies which can be planned and implemented at the district level are brought under the district sector. During 1984-85 and onwards the DPAR, NREP and Rural Electrification Programme will be included under the district sector. Till now, a lumpsum allocation was made and the same has been changed in the Plan of 1983-84. Allocation has been made according to minor heads under each sector. Each head will have five or six schemes. The District Planning Committee and the District Development Councils are free to select any scheme or schemes or have a new scheme according to the need within the outlay for that portion. The spill-over schemes are to be provided adequate outlays for the completion of the work as per schedule. The repetitive schemes have

to be dealt with by the District Development Councils whenever to continue the Scheme or not and also to indicate the priorities.

The draft Sixth Plan of 1980-85 stressed the need for the people's involvement in planning. The Plans upto 1982-83 were mostly meant for on going schemes/works, from the Plan of 1983-84 people's representatives are involved and an outlay of Rs one crore has been provided to take up such works according to needs of the locality. The District sectors proposed an outlay of Rs 165.22 crores and an outlay of Rs 141.29 crores has been sanctioned by the Government. The Committee distributes a lumpsum among different sectors and the concerned heads of departments of the district programme against outlay allotted to them. These proposals are considered by the District Development Council and the same is submitted to the Government for approval. The share of the districts in the district outlay for 1980-81 to 1982-83 is given below :

<i>(Rs in lakhs)</i>			
<i>District</i>	<i>1980-81</i>	<i>1981-82</i>	<i>1982-83</i>
Bangalore (Urban)	537.47	625.75	151.33
Bangalore (Rural)	447.68	379.92	553.09
Bellary	331.95	340.72	593.70
Belgaum	502.11	517.53	522.46
Bidar	229.32	317.51	458.14
Bijapur	453.87	455.79	503.26
Chikmagalur	358.34	352.40	370.66
Chitradurga	368.17	318.79	444.14
Dakshina Kannada	450.00	478.50	597.99
Dharwad	516.74	548.51	840.98
Gulbarga	430.49	441.25	787.37
Hassan	263.81	294.33	372.63
Kodagu	196.64	216.29	259.33
Kolar	319.48	370.58	450.92
Mandya	290.10	355.50	362.63
Mysore	559.60	582.38	792.77
Raichur	352.96	412.94	401.82
Shimoga	337.79	395.42	572.78
Tumkur	349.96	369.32	451.45
Uttara Kannada	357.61	359.96	597.44
District Sector Outlay	7,654.08	8,113.38	10,084.83
State Plan outlay	41,805.00	44,938.00	47,500.00
Percentage of District outlay of the State Plan	18.30	18.94	21.23

Regional Imbalance

Regional disparities occur due to social, economic, political and cultural factors. It is also not possible under any inherent mechanism to distribute the benefits of development uniformly among all the regions. Hence there will be developed regions and backward regions in the State. For the identification of backward regions, there are about 22 indicators of development. These indicators are grouped broadly under six categories, namely, 1) demographic factors, 2) occupational pattern, 3) land utilisation, 4) agricultural development and 6) infrastructural development. The weights assigned to the above categories are 8, 12, 15, 12, 8 and 45 respectively. A higher weightage is given for industrialisation and demographic factors as the cause and consequence of economic development. A composite index of development helps in identifying the developed and backward districts. According to the broad categories of indicators the 19 districts of the State are grouped into four categories, *viz.*, highly developed, developed, backward and highly backward. Considering the overall development of the districts in 1979-80 Bangalore and Dakshina Kannada have been classified as highly developed. Chitradurga, Kodagu, Kolar, Mandya, Mysore, Shimoga and Uttara Kannada districts as developed, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chikmagalur, Dharwad, Hassan, Raichur and Tumkur districts as backward and Gulbarga district as highly backward. Bangalore district is highly developed in agriculture, industry and infrastructural facilities and backward in the utilisation of land. Dakshina Kannada is highly developed in land utilisation, agriculture and infrastructure and developed in industry. Chitradurga, Kolar and Shimoga districts—the developed districts in overall development—are backward in industry. All the districts grouped under backward in overall development except Belgaum are backward in infrastructure and these except Dharwad are highly backward in industry (see table on p. 177). The composite index of development for the years 1960-61, 1971-72, 1974-75, 1976-77 and 1979-80 is given in the table in page 176.

The Government of Karnataka has tried to reduce the imbalances by various processes and they are the two-tier planning process, Special economic programmes, Command area development, Hill areas development, Tribal area development, Area development through growth centres, Dispersal of industries to backward areas, Dispersal of industrial finances and science and technology for rural development.

Two-tier Planning : The State Plan outlays form the major component of the financial resources that flow to the districts. In this a change

Composite Index of Development of different districts in the State

District	1960-61		1971-72		1974-75		1976-77		1979-80	
	Develop- ment Index	Rank	Develop- ment Index	Rank	Develop- ment Index	Rank	Develop- ment Index	Rank	Develop- ment Index	Rank
Bangalore	218.00	2	206.26	1	206.01	1	206.42	1	198.57	1
Belgaum	91.12	12	95.06	11	94.18	11	91.89	12	91.97	12
Bellary	89.23	14	83.90	15	86.42	15	100.09	9	94.98	11
Bidar	64.28	17	86.85	14	82.81	16	85.46	15	82.11	17
Bijapur	71.66	16	77.38	18	76.62	18	79.99	17	87.02	15
Chikmagalur	123.74	7	92.66	12	94.14	12	84.56	16	90.16	14
Chitradurga	100.24	11	104.00	9	99.93	10	107.02	7	101.36	9
Dakshina Kannada	230.21	1	187.04	2	181.01	2	172.86	2	176.69	2
Dharwad	118.54	8	103.19	10	102.45	8	98.74	11	96.28	10
Gulbarga	60.10	19	63.19	19	667.04	19	66.83	19	65.77	19
Hassan	90.03	13	87.21	13	90.62	13	86.22	14	91.91	13
Kodagu	124.15	6	107.79	7	108.63	7	103.44	8	105.84	7
Kolar	136.53	4	129.65	4	110.79	6	107.55	6	103.81	8
Mandya	114.70	10	111.96	6	112.36	5	112.94	4	118.87	5
Mysore	124.60	5	123.35	5	116.81	4	112.09	5	124.45	3
Raichur	63.04	18	80.53	17	79.72	17	76.34	18	80.72	18
Shimoga	180.15	30	141.07	3	125.28	3	118.05	3	120.44	4
Tumkur	84.52	15	83.47	16	88.11	14	88.64	13	85.91	16
Uttara Kannada	118.24	9	106.17	8	100.09	9	102.05	9	106.00	6

Relative level of development of the districts in 1979-80

	<i>Infra- structure</i>	<i>Agriculture</i>	<i>Industry</i>	<i>Land utili- sation</i>	<i>Overall position</i>
Bangalore	Highly developed	Highly developed	Highly developed	Backward	Highly developed
Belgaum	Developed	Backward	Highly backward	Backward	Backward
Bellary	Backward	Developed	Backward	Backward	Backward
Bidar	Highly backward	Backward	Highly backward	Highly developed	Backward
Bijapur	Backward	Highly backward	Highly backward	Backward	Backward
Chikmagalur	Backward	Highly developed	Highly backward	Backward	Backward
Chitradurga	Developed	Highly developed	Backward	Backward	Developed
Dakshina Kannada	Highly developed	Highly developed	Developed	Highly developed	Highly developed
Dharwad	Backward	Backward	Developed	Backward	Backward
Gulbarga	Highly backward	Highly backward	Highly backward	Developed	Highly backward
Hassan	Backward	Highly developed	Highly backward	Developed	Backward
Kodagu	Developed	Highly developed	Highly backward	Highly backward	Developed
Kolar	Developed	Developed	Backward	Developed	Developed
Mandya	Highly developed	Highly developed	Highly backward	Highly developed	Developed
Mysore	Developed	Highly developed	Developed	Highly developed	Developed
Raichur	Backward	Backward	Highly backward	Backward	Backward
Shimoga	Highly developed	Highly developed	Backward	Developed	Developed
Tumkur	Backward	Developed	Highly backward	Highly backward	Backward
Uttara Kannada	Developed	Highly developed	Highly backward	Backward	Developed

has been brought out by the introduction of two-tier planning structure from 1978-79. The Plan schemes have been divided into District Sector Schemes and State Sector Schemes. The Schemes under the District Sector are, a) agricultural production, b) soil conservation, c) forests, d) fisheries, e) animal husbandry, f) marketing, g) minor irrigation, h) ayacut development under minor irrigation projects, i) primary and secondary education, j) district and village roads, k) health, l) water supply and sanitation, m) urban development, n) welfare of backward classes, o) social welfare, p) housing and q) co-operation. The State Sector Schemes are a) generation and distribution of power, b) major and medium irrigation projects, c) major and medium industries in corporate bodies, d) university education, e) professional and technical education, f) research and training, g) state highways, h) ayacut development under major and medium projects and i) ports and inland waterways for implementation of the two-tier planning in the State. The districts get 75 per cent of the State Plan outlay after deducting the outlay on State Sector Schemes and other indivisible items. The remaining 25 per cent is kept as reserve to be allocated at the State level for making up any deficiencies in the distribution of different districts or to accelerate certain priority programmes. Bangalore City is treated as a separate district in view of the special urban problem of the city and to ensure that the Bangalore Rural District is not put to a disadvantage. An objective criteria is used having certain indicators with their weightages.

Special Economic Programmes : During the Fourth Plan the regional and social disparities were given special attention. On account of this Special Rural Development Programmes like SFDA, DPAP, MFAL and IRD Programmes were started. The various special economic programmes have been discussed elsewhere in the chapter.

Tribal Sub-Plan

The scheme of *Ad-hoc* Tribal Development Blocks was started during the Third Plan under Centrally-Sponsored Scheme in areas of tribal concentration. In the State of Karnataka the concentration of tribals in any area is not upto the degree required for establishing Tribal Development Blocks. On the approval of the Government of India, two Tribal Development Blocks were started one at Heggadadevanakote and the other at Nagarhole in Kodagu on a representation made by the Government of Karnataka in 1963. Subsequently two more blocks were started in 1966, one at Somwarpet and the other one, a double unit Block at Karkala covering Udupi, Karkala and Belthangadi taluks. In the beginning, the

welfare programme of these *Ad-hoc* Tribal Development Blocks were under the management of the Block Development Officers. In 1971, these blocks were transferred from Block Development Officers to Special Officer for Scheduled and Other Tribes and made him fully responsible for the direct implementation of the Scheme, with headquarters at Hunsur. (In 1973 the post of the Special Officer was upgraded from Class II to Class I).

Realising the importance of the all-round development of the tribal people through general sector programmes, Tribal Sub-Plans were formulated in the State during the Fifth Plan. *Ad-hoc* Tribal Development Blocks of Heggadadevanakote, Nagarahole and Udupi along with some new tribal areas were included in the Tribal Sub-Plan. Actual implementation of the Tribal Sub-Plan schemes commenced from the year 1976-77 only. During the period of 1974-78, a sum of Rs 280.50 lakhs was provided and a sum of Rs 98.684 lakhs was spent. The tribals are concentrated mainly in the districts of Mysore, Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada and Chikmagalur, which works out to 52 per cent of the tribal population and the rest are scattered in the remaining districts of the State. The Tribals of the State have been classified as 'dispersed tribals' as they are scattered in all the districts of the State and not concentrating at a single place.

There are five Integrated Tribal Development Projects covering a total tribal population of 130,073 in the districts of Mysore, Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada and Chikmagalur with headquarters as Heggadadevanakote, Ponnampet, Udupi, Puttur and Mudigere. The following table shows the Integrated Tribal Development projects with Headquarters and Tribal population as revealed by the Bench Mark Survey.

<i>Name of the I.T.D.P. with headquarters</i>	<i>Area comprising tribal pockets in</i>	<i>Popu- lation</i>	<i>Families</i>
Heggadadevanakote	All taluks of Mysore district	22,892	5,125
Ponnampet	All taluks of Kodagu	25,958	6,066
Udupi	Udupi, Belthangadi, Karkala and Kundapura taluks	41,656	6,759
Puttur	Puttur, Sullia, Bantwal and Mangalore taluks	31,602	5,218
Mudigere	All the taluks of Chikmagalur District	7,965	1,555
Total		1,30,073	24,723

The remaining tribals are in the districts of Bangalore, Bellary, Bijapur, Bidar, Chitradurga, Dharwad, Gulbarga, Hassan, Kolar, Mandya, Uttara Kannada, Raichur, Shimoga and Tumkur. This percentage of tribals in these districts works out to 25.5 per cent of the total tribal population in the State. The remaining 22.5 per cent are found in Belgaum district as enumerated in 1971 census. As per the amended list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes issued during 1977, there are 49 communities belonging to Scheduled Tribes in the State. The main tribes among them are Soliga, Iruliga, Hakki Pikkis, Yeravas, Male Kudia, Meda, Nayak, Koraga, Adiya, Hasalaru, Gowdlu, Pardhi, Maleru and Bhills. The Soligas and Iruligas are found in the districts of Mysore and Mandya, the Hakki Pikkis are found in the districts of Mysore and Bangalore. The Kurubas (Kadu, Jenu and Betta Kurubas) are spread over the districts of Mysore, Kodagu, Hassan, Chitradurga and Shimoga. The Yeravas live in the districts of Mysore and Kodagu. The Malekudis and the Medas are found in Kodagu and Dakshina Kannada districts while Pardhis live in Bijapur and Dharwad, and Gowdlu, Maleru and Hasalaru are found in Chikmagalur, Shimoga and Uttara Kannada.

Of the tribals that are found in the State, Jenu Kuruba is considered as a primitive tribe, which is the most backward. Jenu Kurubas are found in the forests of Heggadadevanakote, Gundlupet, Hunsur and Periyapatna taluks, and in Nagarahole, Kallahalla, Murkal, Anekadu and Kushalnagar ranges of Kodagu. Their main occupation is collection of honey in forests. One special officer has been appointed for implementation of the welfare schemes for the primitive tribe Jenu Kurubas stationed at Hunsur. The following table indicates the population of tribal communities in the Tribal Sub-Plan area as per the Bench-Mark Survey conducted by the Government of Karnataka.

<i>Name of the I.T.D.P.</i>	<i>Tribal communities</i>	<i>Population (1971)</i>
1	2	3
1 Heggadadevanakote	Soliga	11,021
	Betta Kuruba	1,651
	Jenu Kuruba	7,785
	Yerava	914
	Kadu Kuruba	570
	Hakki Pikki	543
	Kaniyan	150
	Paniyerava	108
Total		22,742

1	2	3
2 Ponnampet	Paniyerava	9,730
	Jenu Kuruba	6,897
	Panjariyerava	4,487
	Betta Kuruba	1,806
	Maratha	1,341
	Kudia	793
	Soliga	354
	Meda	315
	Badagayerava	104
	Male Kudia	70
	Koraga	61
	Total	25,958
3 Udupi	Marathi	28,099
	Koraga	7,773
	Male Kudia	4,788
	Gonda	842
	Hasalaru	184
	Total	41,656
4 Puttur	Marathi	28,339
	Koraga	2,322
	Male Kudia	941
	Total	31,602
5 Mudigere	Gowdlu	4,002
	Hasalaru	2,427
	Marathi	983
	Maleru	210
	Meda	194
	Nayak	110
	Male Kudia	24
	Koraga	15
	Total	7,965

Koragas, who are found in Dakshina Kannada district are largely landless labourers and a few are engaged in basket-making. On the basis of sample survey conducted by the Department of Social Welfare the Government are now considering to treat them a Primitive Tribe as a 'special group'.

The tribals are mostly forest dwellers and depend upon agriculture for their living. Some of the tribes supplement their income by selling forest produce like honey, wax, etc. Tribal settlements consist of six to 15 huts belonging to the same tribe. The huts usually have single compartment with a small entrance at the front with an open verandah. The physical features of each tribe vary from the other tribes. Some of them are tall, some are dwarf and some are of medium height. The tribals are poor but are hard working class. Their wants are limited. They are subjected to exploitation by the non-tribal people. Various schemes both protective and welfare have been taken up under Tribal Sub-Plan.

Protective Measures : Measures against alienation of land assigned to the tribal people have been taken up to prevent exploitation of the tribals. Tribals have been granted land free of cost to avoid transfer of land into the hands of non-tribals, and an Act called the Karnataka Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prohibition of Transfer of Certain Lands) Act, 1978 has been passed. To avoid the exploitation of tribals by money lenders, they have also been covered by the Karnataka Debt Relief Act, 1976. The Government have instructed the various banks to extend credit to the eligible tribes under DIR Scheme. Vending of liquor by private contractors in the tribal areas has been prohibited. Large sized Agricultural Multipurpose Co-operative Societies have been established at the place for the tribal people to market the minor forest produce. Government have issued instructions to the Forest Department to regularise the encroachments of forest lands by tribals in the State. A list of villages in the districts of Kodagu, Mysore, Dakshina Kannada and Chikmagalur where there is a concentration of tribal population, has been prepared to be declared as Scheduled areas under Article 244 with Schedule 5 of the Constitution of India. The matter is under consideration by the Government of India.

District-wise distribution of Scheduled Tribes as per 1971 Census

<i>District</i>	<i>Scheduled Tribes Population</i>	<i>Percentage to the total Population of the State</i>
Bangalore	10,287	0.30
Bellary	4,246	0.38
Belgaum	53,150	2.19
Bidar	699	0.08
Bijapur	6,524	0.33
Chikmagalur	10,292	1.32
Chitradurga	762	0.05
Dakshina Kannada	63,596	9.27
Dharwad	14,632	0.63
Gulbarga	1,871	0.11
Hassan	1,606	0.15
Kodagu	26,596	7.00
Kolar	1,921	0.13
Mandya	2,795	0.24
Mysore	16,547	0.94
Raichur	1,148	0.08
Shimoga	7,540	0.58
Tumkur	2,801	0.12
Uttara Kannada	2,175	0.26

Table showing the outlays under Tribal Sub-Plan for Scheduled Tribes under different heads of departments for the period 1980-84

<i>Department</i>	<i>Outlay for 1980-85</i>	<i>Actual 1980-81</i>	<i>Expenditure 1981-82</i>	<i>Anticipated expenditure during 1982-83</i>	<i>Proposed outlay for 1983-84</i>	
					<i>Special Central assistance</i>	<i>State</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Agriculture	250.00	26.00	22.54	33.00	10.00	35.00
Soil conservation	50.00	8.00	11.06	8.50	...	10.00
Horticulture	75.00	10.00	7.22	11.00	7.50	11.00
Animal husbandry and veterinary services	100.00	13.00	14.00	15.00	10.00	16.00
Fisheries	70.00	7.00	3.85	6.50	...	5.00
Minor irrigation	200.00	28.60	21.55	25.00		9.00
Co-operation	111.25	20.00	20.00	22.00	5.00	26.00
Rural electrification	180.00	0.88	4.02	20.00	...	15.00
Forest	100.00	15.00	24.26	25.00	...	28.75
Industries and craft	70.00	10.00	14.00	13.00	7.50	12.00
Sericulture	80.00	10.00	9.64	21.00	...	21.00
Communications	180.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	...	25.00
Education	220.00	38.75	33.00	37.00	...	39.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Health	95.00	10.94	10.47	18.60	2.00	19.00
Housing	200.00	33.84	35.00	37.00	...	37.00
Water supply	265.06	36.00	28.00	30.00		25.00
Employment and training	65.00	4.84	3.81	5.00		15.00
Information and publicity	5.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		1.00
Social welfare and administration	50.00	14.50	5.00	10.00	5.00	11.00
Women and children welfare	55.00	11.40	8.00	9.00		
District rural development societies	53.00	9.56	19.00	19.00	10.00	19.00
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes development	53.80	...	5.38	10.76	8.00	10.76
Total	2528.05	334.31	325.80	402.36	(Total for col. 6 and 7)	426.51

Special Component Plan for SCs.

In all the developmental efforts in Karnataka the promotion of educational, economic and social interests of the people belonging to Scheduled Castes have received special attention. This can be seen in the Twenty Point Economic Programme, Employment Affirmation Scheme, Special Programmes for Rural Development and the massive programmes of the Social Welfare Department. In addition to these, 18 per cent of the outlay of the funds for developmental activities of the Village Panchayats, Municipalities, Taluk Development Boards, etc., has been set apart for the benefit of the SCs. and STs. The Special Component Plan started in the Sixth Plan enables 50 per cent of the Scheduled Caste families to cross the poverty line. The projected population of Scheduled Castes by 1980 was estimated at 53 lakhs, taking 1971 census as the basis. This forms 14.6 per cent of the State's total population. Considering the average family size as five, the number of Scheduled Caste families works out to about 10.60 lakhs. The Special Component Plan has a long term objective to enable 50 per cent of the families *i.e.*, 5.30 lakh families to cross the poverty line in a period of five years at the rate of 1.06 lakh families per year. The Plan also aims to achieve this objective by taking up family-oriented programmes primarily in the agriculture and allied sectors where economic activities of Scheduled Castes are mainly concentrated. The table below indicates the classification of economic activities of Scheduled Castes as per 1971 Census.

<i>Activity</i>	<i>Workers (in lakhs)</i>	<i>Percentage to total workers</i>
Cultivators	4.27	28
Agricultural labourers	7.21	47
Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantation and allied activities	0.76	5
Mining and quarrying	0.16	1
Manufacturing, Personnel services and repairs		
(a) Household industries	0.43	3
(b) Other than Household industries	0.58	4
Construction	0.39	3
Trade and Commerce	0.16	1
Transport, storage and communications	0.38	2
Other Services	0.96	6
Total workers	15.30	100

This table clearly indicates that Scheduled Caste workers are mainly concentrated in the agricultural sector that too as agricultural labourers. Next to this group are Scheduled Caste cultivators, being small and marginal farmers. Besides about five per cent of the workers are employed in livestock, forestry, fishing, plantation and other allied activities. This implies that massive developmental programmes in these sectors to better their economic conditions will immediately effect their upliftment.

The approach and strategy of the Special Component Plan consists of a Bench Mark Survey to assess the present level of growth of the families, their assets, skills for various occupations, etc., which helps in the implementation of various programmes to benefit each family, taking up of schemes in an integrated manner, keeping in view all the linkages, and development of agricultural colonies, etc. The operation is proposed in a limited area within a cluster of five or six selected villages with predominant or substantial Scheduled Caste population in each district, covering about 100 villages in a year. In the cluster of selected villages all families will be developed, the benefits for Scheduled Castes being provided from Special Component Plan and the benefits for others being provided from general Plan itself in order to maintain a congenial and amicable atmosphere in the area among all castes of people and the Special Component Plan will continue to be implemented in areas outside the cluster of selected villages also.

Plan Outline : The outline of the Special Component Plan is as follows. The outlay of the plan is Rs 109.52 crores of which the State's contribution is Rs 60.66 crores, and the Central Government's share is Rs 10.34 crores. Special Central assistance is Rs 4.91 crores and Rs 33.62 crores from Financial Institutions. The District Rural Development Society has been entrusted with the implementation and monitoring of Special Component Plan. The sector-wise distribution of funds is as follows.

Agriculture and allied services Rs 4,454.08 lakhs ; Co-operative Rs 74.35 lakhs; Water and power development Rs 1,113.00 lakhs ; Industries and minerals Rs 738.99 lakhs ; Transport and communications Rs 400.00 lakhs ; Social and Community Services 4,071.79 lakhs.

The table given in Page 188 indicates the actual expenditure/flow of funds to the Special Component Plan and physical targets achieved during 1980-81 and 1981-82 and anticipated expenditure for 1982-83 and proposed outlay for 1983-84.

Statement Showing some salient Financial Features of the Special Component Plan

Sector	Expenditure				Physical Targets Achieved				
	Actual 1980-81	Actual 1981-82	Approved 1982-83	Proposed 1983-84	Target for 1980-85	Achieved 1980-81	Achieved 1981-82	Anticipated 1982-83	Proposed 1983-84
Agriculture and allied services	796.46	845.02	1265.00	1025.90	2,60,886 (Families)	31,306	39,496	60,450	55,112
Co-operation	26.89	135.00	140.00	127.00	—	—	—	—	—
Irrigation and power	763.00	650.00	1200.00	489.00	48,770 (Families)	3,000	—	—	—
Industry and minerals	74.96	119.62	200.00	415.79	1,31,340 (Families)	4,065	12,373	30,477	36,696
Transport and communication	400.00	300.00	400.00	351.00	—	—	—	—	—
Social and community services	2,339.12	2,818.76	3,199.79	2,871.53	1,53,255 (Individuals)	32,748	34,868	45,909	67,755

Development of Western Ghats

A Scheme for the improvement of the districts of Shimoga, Chikmagalur and Hassan was taken up by the Government of the erstwhile Mysore State in 1917. For the implementation of this decision, Government had constituted a Malnad Improvement Committee at the district and taluk levels. In 1941, a Malnad Development Committee was formed in place of the Malnad Improvement Committee. After the formation of the New Mysore State, the Government set up a Malnad Development Board (in 1958) in the place of the Malnad Development Committee. In 1969, a special committee was formed at the Centre, and it was charged with the responsibility of evolving a feasible programme of developing rich and varied resources of the districts coming under Western Ghats of various States. On the advice of the Central Committee the State Government set up a small committee of technical experts to identify the taluks of the region which are economically backward and require immediate attention of the Government. Accordingly, the Committee identified 55 taluks spread over nine districts in the State. They are Belgaum and Khanapur of Belgaum district, Bantwal, Belthangadi, Kundapur, Karkala, Mangalore, Puttur, Sullia and Udupi of Dakshina Kannada, Byadagi, Dharwad, Hangal, Hirekerur, Kalghatgi, Savanur and Shiggaon of Dharwad district, Chikmagalur, Koppa, Mudigere, N.R. Pura, Sringeri and Tarikere of Chikmagalur, Alur, Arkalgud, Belur, Hassan and Sakleshpur of Hassan, Gundlupet, Heggadadevanakote, Hunsur, Kollegal, Periyapatna of Mysore, Madikeri, Somwarpet and Virajpet of Kodagu district, Bhadravati, Channagiri, Hosanagar, Sagar, Shimoga, Shikaripur, Sorab and Tirthahalli of Shimoga, Ankola, Bhatkal, Haliyal, Honavar, Karwar, Kumta, Mundgod, Siddapur, Sirsi, Supa and Yellapur of Uttara Kannada district.

The High Power Committee constituted for the development of the Western Ghats felt that the demarcation of the region as indicated in the report of the Second Irrigation Commission may be followed for this region to be taken up for development as 'Primary Area'. According to this report the following 28 taluks spread over eight districts in the State are considered for development. Khanapur, Koppa, Mudigere, Sringeri, Belthangadi, Kundapur, Karkala, Puttur, Sullia, Udupi, Sakleshpur, Madikeri, Somwarpet, Virajpet, Gundlupet, Heggadadevanakote, Hosanagar, Sagar, Tirthahalli, Ankola, Bhatkal, Honavar, Karwar, Kumta, Siddapur, Sirsi, Supa and Yellapur.

The demarcation of the Western Ghat Region as suggested by the High Power Committee extended over 1,600 km. The distance from the sea coast vary from 150 km in Sagar of Shimoga district to 80 km in Kodagu. The average elevation is 1,400 metres, rising at Mahabaleshwar in Maharashtra to 1,438 metres and at Kalasa to 1,646 metres and in Kodagu the peaks rises to more than 2,500 metres. Realising the need to extend the area, the Planning Commission conducted the techno-economic survey of the region. The Town and Country Planning Organisation which was entrusted with the study has indicated 35 taluks. Since the five taluks of Dakshina Kannada are already covered under the Western Ghat Development programme, these taluks were added to the list of 35 taluks identified by the Town and Country Planning Organisation. The 40 taluks now identified as forming Western Ghat Region are Bailahongal, Belguam, Hukeri, Khanapur, Saundatti, Chikmagalur, Koppa, Mudigere, N. R. Pura, Sringeri, Belthangadi, Kundapur, Karkala, Puttur, Sullia, Udupi, Dharwad, Alur, Belur, Hassan, Sakleshpur, Madikeri, Somwarpet, Virajpet, Gundlupet, Heggadadevanakote, Hosanagar, Sagar, Shimoga, Shikaripur, Tirthahalli, Ankola, Bhatkal, Honavar, Karwar, Kumta, Siddapur, Sirsi, Supa and Yellapur. The small and scattered settlements is the unique feature of the region. The major problems are to provide infrastructural facilities like roads, education, health, power, etc. Another problem peculiar to this region is the small size of agricultural holdings and the farmers cannot go in for adoption of improved technique of agricultural production. Keeping all these problems in view a separate Western Ghat Development Plan is prepared annually (since 1974) for the 'Priority Area' which covers animal husbandry, irrigation, horticulture, forestry, small scale industries and tourism.

Integrated Development : The Integrated Development Scheme consists of planning of barren areas in the Western Ghat belt and improving the structure of existing forests which are degraded. The main activities of the Department under this scheme are raising of cashew and bamboo plantations, plywood and match wood, medicinal plants and spices. The Western Ghats Development Programme was initiated during the Fifth Plan as a Central Sector Scheme and a sum of Rs 406 lakhs was provided by the Planning Commission. The programme was in operation in 28 taluks spread over eight districts. From the year 1979-80, the programmes are being implemented in 40 taluks spread over nine districts. The total outlay provided till the end of 1979-80 was Rs 560 lakhs and the expenditure incurred was Rs 547.32 lakhs. The Planning Commission has

earmarked an amount of Rs 1,445 lakhs for the Sixth Plan period and Rs 421 lakh was sanctioned for the first two years of the Plan period and the entire amount has been utilised. The outlay for the year 1982-83 is Rs 286 lakhs. Under Animal Husbandry, 25 artificial insemination centres have been established and maintained. A chilling centre was established. Seven progeny orchards were maintained under horticulture. Financial assistance has been extended by the State Co-operative Land Development Bank for taking up horticultural programmes. Soil conservation and IADP was taken up under agricultural sector and the pilot project which was already started was maintained and 37 minor irrigation works out of 103 have been completed. Bamboo, matchwood and plywood plantations have been taken up under Forestry. Dehydration and pelletisation plants were established. Sandalwood craft complex at Sagar, three industrial estates, four coir emporia and 16 bee-keeping centres were set up under small-scale industries. To provide better communication facilities in the *malnad* region some foot bridges are being provided. To harness the wind energy, research programme has been initiated. Flood control measures have been taken up in Dakshina Kannada district to prevent flood havoc. For development of sericulture 20 chaukie rearing centres have been set up. Three tourist houses were built in the region for attraction of the tourists.

The total outlay proposed for this programme for the year 1983-84 is Rs 370 lakhs. The scheme relates to the development of animal husbandry, horticulture, agriculture, irrigation, communication, forestry, small scale industries, tourism, etc. The Western Ghat Cell in the State Secretariat looks after all matters relating to Western Ghat development in the State.

Statement showing the sectorial details of outlay of W. Ghats development for the year 1983-84

Sector	Outlay (Rs in lakhs)
1	2
Animal husbandry	13.20
Horticulture	56.00
Agriculture	27.50
Irrigation	56.00
Communication	44.30

1	2
Forestry	58.00
Small-scale industries	25.00
Tourism	32.00
Sericulture	35.00
Flood control	13.20
Wind mill	6.00
Western Ghats Cell	3.80
Total	370.00

POTENTIALITIES OF DEVELOPMENT

The general notion that potentialities of development of a region are limited by its resources needs to be dismissed before the case of Karnataka is discussed. If such a notion were to be correct, it will be difficult to explain the prosperity of quite a few nations like Japan which are resource-poor and yet have an advanced standard of living. Similarly it would be difficult to explain why several resource-rich nations in Africa and Latin America are poor. Their poverty seems more due to the fact that their resources are exploited mainly to the advantage of others, rather than due to under-utilisation. Resources may also be wasted on lavish consumption of the rich rather than for development. Apart from economic growth as commonly understood, 'development' covers an improvement in the quality of living of the mass of people as against that of the rich. Ultimately it is the institutional structure and, the independence and dynamism it provides to the local people that determine development. The question whether there are under-utilised resources, though important in itself, is secondary to the question of for whose sake and how the resources are (or are proposed to be) utilised.

Karnataka on the whole is an average Indian state, reflecting broadly average institutional set up in India both in respect of agriculture and industry. In agriculture, the dominant tenure was *ryotwari* as it was in the country as a whole. Even in the princely State of Mysore, *zamindari* as such did not characterise its agriculture. Tenancy was a major problem only in some districts. Though not egalitarian, this kind of agrarian situation was relatively favourable to serve as the basis of a fairly rapid agricultural development. The State, however, is constrained to some extent in this respect by the fact that about two-thirds of its area is

drought prone. In spite of this, the State achieved a little higher rate of growth in production of foodgrains (*viz.*, 3.6% per annum) than the country as a whole (2.8% per annum) during 1955-56 to 1978-79. In terms of productivity per hectare also it could achieve a higher rate of growth (*viz.*, 3.2% per annum, as against 2.0% per annum in India) during the same period. Drought-prone areas not only shared this growth, major part of them recorded even better performance than the State's average (see Nadkarni and Deshpande, 1983).

The industrial development in the State has taken place both in the public and private sectors, but more in the latter during the last two decades. A stimulus to industrial growth was provided by the erstwhile princely state of Mysore in the public sector itself, thanks to the dynamism of stalwarts like Sir M. Viswesvaraya. The later development in the public sector has, however, seems to have been mainly in the Central Government undertakings. The dominant role in industrial development, which was played by the State itself in the erstwhile princely Mysore, was surrendered later to the market forces of the private sector. This trend is of course consistent with what has been happening at the national level.

One of the results of this has been an uneven development of industry and in infrastructure. A thrust to involve even relatively backward areas in the process of growth resulting in reduced regional disparity, which has been in evidence to some extent in agriculture, was not that evident in industrial development. Before the State's formation, non-Mysore districts were treated as a periphery by the erstwhile provinces to which they belonged and remained backward with the exception of Dakshina Kannada. This legacy is yet to be remedied. We find industries in Bangalore growing rapidly, sucking up resources of the State to develop infrastructure there. The potentialities of development in areas other than Bangalore are yet to be realised. In Bangalore itself, slums have proliferated so much that slum population seems to have increased faster than the total population, due to immigration.

This kind of growth could not have made an impact on poverty, which of course is a national phenomenon. In terms of population below poverty line, Karnataka is almost on the same level as the country as a whole; in 1977-78, it had 48.3% as compared to India's 48.1 per cent. It was 49.7% in rural Karnataka and 44.0% in urban Karnataka during the same year (Cf. 'Inter-State Economic Indicators', Planning Department, Karnataka, Aug. 1981, p. 69).

Let alone the question of more even and egalitarian development, even from the point of growth of income (net domestic product) there is cause for some concern. This is because the rate of growth in the State's income seems to have slowed down in the seventies (see Table-A on State and National N D P). Ignoring 1979-80 and 1980-81 which

Table A : State/National Net Domestic Product at Constant Prices

Year	Karnataka		India	
	Total Rs in crores	Per capita Rs	Total Rs in crores	Per capita Rs
	-at 1956-57 prices	—	- at 1960-61 prices	—
1960-61	559.9	238	13,335	307
1970-71	904.9	312	19,282	356
1971-72	929.2	314	19,486	352
	- at 1970-71 prices -		- at 1970-71 prices -	—
1970-71	1,984.5	685	34,519	638
1978-79	2,459.9	723	46,366	716
1979-80 (p)	2,415.5	696	43,804	661
1980-81 (p)	2,304.0	652	47,193	696
Compound Annual Rate of Growth (per cent) between :				
1960-61 & 1970-71	5.0	2.7	3.8	1.5
1970-71 & 1978-79	2.7	0.7	3.7	1.4

Note : State Net Domestic Product is not comparable with national income inclusive of income on external account ; hence Net Domestic Product is taken at the national level also. 1980-81 figures are quick estimates.

Source : Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Karnataka and C S O.

were not favourable years particularly in agriculture, the compound rate of growth in State income at constant prices was 5 % per annum between 1960-61 and 1970-71 ; it declined to 2.7 per cent between 1970-71 and 1978-79. Whereas, in the first period, the State's rate of growth was higher than that of the country as a whole (the latter being 3.8% per annum), it was lower during the latter period (India's rate of growth

being 3.7% per annum) The fall in the rate of growth of State's income becomes even more conspicuous in *per capita* terms. At constant prices, it rose at the rate of 2.7% per annum during the first period, and by as low as 3.7% per annum during the latter. In absolute terms, *per capita* income at constant prices (1970-71) was higher in Karnataka (*viz.*, Rs 685) than in India (*viz.*, Rs 638) in 1970-71. In 1978-79, the difference was very much reduced, State's *per capita* being Rs 723 compared to India's Rs 716. In 1980-81, *per capita* income fell both in Karnataka and India, as compared to 1978-79, being Rs 652 and Rs 696 respectively. What is notable is that in the case of Karnataka, *per capita* income in 1980-81 not only fell behind the national average, it was even lower than the level a decade ago in 1970-71.

The Perspective

This dampened performance is not because Karnataka reached a saturation point in growth. As can be seen, the State certainly has not exhausted the potentialities of growth. Actually, the perspective of State planners has been quite optimistic. The long run (1978-88) objectives have stated to be as follows in the Draft Sixth Plan (1980-85): 1) to exploit fully the irrigation and hydro power potential in the next 10 years; 2) to raise the State's *per capita* income to the level of highest *per capita* income among all States in the country; 3) to significantly reduce urban-rural and also inter-class disparities. A *Macro Perspective for Karnataka-1978 to 1988*, on the basis of which the objectives were formulated, even projected that "a minimum *per capita* monthly expenditure at 1974-75 prices of Rs 48 in rural areas and Rs 66 in urban areas by 1982-83 and Rs 91 in rural areas and Rs 99 in urban areas by 1987-88 (case of feasible growth with maximum effort)" could be ensured (Cf. Preface). This means that poverty could be eradicated by 1982-83 in terms of this macro perspective, since Rs 48 and Rs 66 define the poverty line for rural and urban areas in terms of 1974-75 prices. Here is an important (and impossible) qualification: No increase in the expenditure level of the upper classes is envisaged in the model.

This goal also pre-supposes a long-run employment perspective of creating work opportunities in the State to about 154 lakhs by 1987-88 so as to achieve full or near full employment and, a rate of growth in net domestic product of 7.5 per cent per annum during 1978-83 (requiring an investment of Rs 2,500 crores in the State's public sector), and 9 per cent during 1983-88. This has been considered a feasible target if concerted

efforts are made and the required investment of 21 per cent during the Sixth Plan and 23.4 per cent during the Seventh Plan is obtained.

Another perspective of development of Karnataka from 1973-74 to 1988-89, evolved earlier at the Institute for Social and Economic Change under the guidance of Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, visualised a growth rate of 7 to 7.7 per cent during the period as a whole on the basis of the need to step up the consumption levels of the poor to the expenditure class immediately above poverty line by the end of the period while limiting the increase in the consumption level of other classes to only one per cent per annum. It also took into account the needed growth in savings and public consumption for this purpose.

Considering the dampened performance of the State in the seventies, such growth rates may look too ambitious. Though Prof. Rao's perspective was less ambitious than the State's Perspective Planning Unit, it was more so compared with the perspective at the national level evolved in 1978 both in terms of growth rates and poverty removal aimed at. The Draft Plan of the country for 1978-83 envisaged a reduction in poverty from 46.3 per cent in 1977-78 to 27.0 per cent in 1987-88. The outlook was much more optimistic when the State perspectives were being formed, since the performance till early seventies was indeed quite promising. For the eradication of poverty, however, growth is necessary but not sufficient. Both the perspectives did envisage a significant generation of employment for the poor. Prof. Rao's perspective and the State Sixth Plan also envisaged meeting the minimum needs of the poor and greater attention to backward regions. But Achilles' Heel of our Plans for eradication of poverty is the problem of finding and implementing ways to limit the consumption of the upper class and yet achieve the growth rates required for stepping up the consumption of the poor.

Agriculture

Agriculture still accounts for the major chunk of the State's net domestic product (56 per cent in 1970-71 and 54 per cent in 1978-79 at constant prices, excluding forestry, fishing, etc). Though the Sixth Plan speaks of reducing the share of the primary sector in the process of growth, it appears that agriculture would still provide the major source of growth not only directly through its share but also through stimulating the growth in other sectors. The under-utilised potential in agriculture proper is indicated by its still significant amount of uncultivated land, low productivity in quite a few districts, scope for increasing the area under high value

crops, the significant gap between created and actually utilised irrigation potential and the possibilities of stepping up the created irrigation potential itself. Improving the livestock economy of the State is yet another vastly under-utilised potential.

Table B below on land use in Karnataka shows a significant proportion of fallows and cultivable waste. Even in an agriculturally good year like 1978-79, together it formed 11.1 per cent of geographical area (see sub-total of item 7, 8 and 9 in Table). Instead of showing a decline, this proportion has increased over the 1960-61 level of 10.4 per cent. The sharp increase in 1980-81 in current fallows could be attributed to drought conditions. But such under-utilisation of land cannot be attributed to climatic conditions alone. In absolute terms, idle lands (items 7, 8 and 9 in the Table) which are neither cultivated nor afforested increased from 20 lakh hectares in 1960-61 to 21.2 lakh hectares in 1978-79 and further to 25.2 lakh hectares in 1980-81, which is surprising in a land-hungry country like ours. Even if additional 10 lakh hectares are brought under productive use—cultivation or forestry—it could mean a significant contribution to generate both income and employment.

Table B : Land Use in Karnataka (in '000 hectares)

<i>Particulars of Use</i>	<i>1960-61</i>	<i>1970-71</i>	<i>1978-79</i>	<i>1979-80</i>	<i>1980-81 (Provisional)</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Total geographical area	19,190	19,135	19,070	19,050	19,050
2 Non-agric. use	812 (4.2)	938 (4.9)	1052 (5.5)	1054 (5.5)	1366 (5.6)
3 Barren & uncultivable	923 (4.8)	839 (4.4)	853 (4.5)	869 (4.6)	844 (4.4)
4 Forests	2,709 (14.1)	2,890 (15.1)	3,015 (15.8)	3,019 (15.9)	3,033 (15.9)
5 Tree crops & groves (not included in 10)	366 (1.9)	311 (1.6)	315 (1.7)	343 (1.8)	342 (1.8)
6 Permanent pastures & other grazing land	1,739 (9.1)	1,619 (8.5)	1,398 (7.3)	1,365 (7.2)	1,346 (7.1)
7 Cultivable waste	656	615	530	506	502
8 Current fallows	835	811	967	1,007	1,459

1	2	3	4	5	6
9 Other fallows	513	627	625	554	558
Sub total of	2,004	2,053	2,122	2,067	2,519
(7)+(8)+(9)	(10.4)	(10.7)	(11.1)	(10.9)	(13.2)
10 Net sown area	10,138	10,248	10,315	10,330	9,899
	(52.8)	(53.6)	(54.1)	(54.2)	(52.0)
11 Gross sown area	10,589	10,794	11,133	11,112	10,660
12 Cropping intensity* per cent	104.5	105.3	107.9	107.6	107.7
13 Net irrigated area	858	1,365	1,409	1,987	1,361
14 (13) as per cent over (10)	8.5	13.3	13.7	13.4	13.8
15 Gross irrigated area	976	1,584	1,718	1,689	1,676
16 Irrigation intensity ** per cent	113.7	116.0	121.9	121.8	123.1

Source : Season and Crop Reports and Bureau of Economics & Statistics, Karnataka.

* Gross sown area as per cent over net sown area.

** Gross irrigated area as per cent over net irrigated area

(Figures in brackets are percentages to total geographical area).

Net sown area has increased from 101.4 lakh hectares in 1960-61 to 103.2 lakh hectares in 1978-79, not at the expense of idle land but at the expense of permanent pastures and other grazing land. This is a threat to our livestock economy, since these grazing lands have declined notably from 17.4 to 14.0 lakh hectares between these years, the level in 1980-81 being still lower at 13.5 lakhs. There is a need not only for increasing this land, but also for making them more productive and even commercially viable. With the weakening of village communities and increasing significance of private property, these lands which have traditionally been a community resource have been neglected. Unless they are improved, an important resource for improving our livestock economy would be eroded.

There is under-utilisation of even cultivated land. This is reflected both in low cropping intensity and low productivity of sown area. Cropping intensity is a measure of the extent of double cropping, which is an important means of stepping up production. Karnataka has one of the lowest cropping intensities in the country, being

only 107.9 as late as in 1978-79 (see table-B). Even if it is stepped up to 120 by 1985, it would be an important contribution to raising agricultural production. Even in irrigated areas, it is quite low, being 121.9 in 1978-79. This ought to be stepped up to 140 in the near future, and at least to 160 by 1990. Efforts are being made to identify scope for doing so in different regions. A heartening trend is already in evidence in coastal districts, where the dry *rabi* season used to be left fallow after taking paddy crop in the *kharif* season which receives heavy rainfall. Farmers have now started growing groundnut in this dry season with great success. Agricultural scientists have suggested that the Bangalore-Kolar-Tumkur region, which has a bi-modal rainfall (once in April-May and then again in August-October), could take advantage of rainfall in April and May by sowing short duration pulses like cowpea, instead of waiting till July or August for sowing. This is only an indication of possibilities. Even under rain-fed conditions such possibilities arise, and there must be many more when irrigation enters the picture whether for one season or more.

In terms of quite a few individual crops, Karnataka as a whole compares favourably with the national average in respect of yields per hectare. Wheat yields are conspicuously lower in the State since it is mainly a rain-fed crop here. As noted, the State recorded a significant growth rate in yields particularly in rainfed crops like jowar and ragi and in drought-prone districts like Bijapur, Gulbarga and Raichur. This was achieved to some extent due to extension of irrigation, but it was also due to relatively greater success of HYVs in rainfed conditions. This trend needs to be strengthened and accelerated, without increasing instability in yields. Agricultural scientists in the State and also ICRISAT have developed techniques suitable to rain-fed conditions which would increase yields and also improve stability. There exists considerable disparity in yields of crops as between districts as can be seen from Table C (page 200). In spite of the growth in yields that has taken place as in Bijapur, average yield of foodgrains in this district is one of the lowest in the whole of South India. In fact, in terms of total foodgrains, Karnataka has lower yields than the national average. This is because the bulk of foodgrains consist of low yield crops grown usually in drought-prone areas under rainfed conditions. The situation can be improved by adopting improved practices suitable to such regions, and also by substituting high yield and high value crops wherever possible. One of the hurdles in adopting improved techniques of soil and water conservation that would impart

Table C : District-wise yields per hectare of main crops in 1978-79

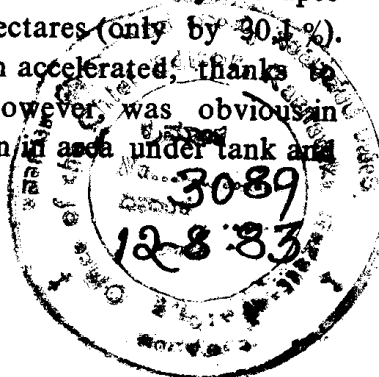
(in kg)

	Paddy	Jowar	Bajra	Maize	Ragi	Wheat	Total cereals & millets	Total pulses	Total food grains	Sugar cane (tonnes)	Gro- und nut	Cotton
Bangalore	3264	2124	...	3352	1608	1431	1745	414	1535	73	971	121
Belgaum	1618	759	215	2802	896	673	860	481	791	75	665	98
Bellary	4290	1168	729	3264	1574	1390	1201	512	1121	69	1122	110
Bidar	3108	1063	384	3340	1081	1211	954	474	747	69	465	135
Bijapur	1675	565	401	2551	...	599	573	390	549	75	531	44
Chikmagalur	3441	1371	346	2843	1396	1294	1751	590	1555	87	1100	79
Chitradurga	3746	1398	505	3212	1504	1431	1353	576	1228	60	1144	114
Dakshina Kannada	2544	1006	...	3008	1293	...	1696	284	1583	87	1439	...
Dharwad	1649	808	353	2784	896	569	783	506	739	75	509	75
Gulbarga	2252	706	423	3399	1068	649	616	483	570	69	719	74
Hassan	3276	2268	346	2799	1676	1419	1858	603	1588	87	1104	79
Kodagu	3030	1461	...	2843	1536	...	1979	466	1895	87	1429	79
Kolar	2749	1312	509	3341	1184	1431	1420	439	1282	73	877	121
Mandya	3859	1985	...	2869	1912	1419	2113	470	1656	99	1144	...
Mysore	3878	1345	1009	2824	1429	1419	1680	433	1303	87	1126	79
Raichur	3712	783	780	3204	1684	961	960	384	848	69	561	129
Shimoga	3273	1974	496	3391	1625	1431	2037	412	1936	60	974	145
Tumkur	3730	968	496	3107	1101	1431	1194	418	1001	73	792	121
Uttara Kannada	2619	1077	...	2865	896	435	1739	444	1684	75	1088	65
State Average	3039	861	463	2964	1460	682	1158	440	1018	77	712	90
National Average	2008	717	486	1076	1160	1574	1140	516	1025	50	846	167

stability to yields and improve them, is the jealous private property interests of peasants. This has been particularly noticed in the case of contour bunding and field channels for draining rain or irrigation water. Individual fields are not suitable units for planning and implementing these practices, and unless farmers are brought together on a co-operative basis at least in respect of field planning, the full productive potential of land cannot be realised. The inequalitarian agrarian structure, however, which prevails at present cannot distribute benefits of such a co-operative effort equally to all and hence comes in the way of raising the production potential. While productivity can be raised through fertilisers and adoption of HYVs, there is still scope for it, we have to take care that there is no backlash of this on the health of the soil.

Though substitution of high-yielding and high-value crops is desirable, this has to be subjected to long-term goals and ecological considerations. Thus, raising paddy and sugarcane in black cotton soils could damage soils beyond economical repair. There is also another consideration in command areas of irrigation projects. The objective of maximising yield per unit of irrigation water may be more paying from a social point of view, than concentrating irrigation within limited areas and raising yields there. A balancing of different considerations is desirable from the social angle. A trend towards substitution of high value crops is already in evidence in South Karnataka where mulberry is being raised. By 1978-79, it constituted only one per cent of gross sown area in the State, and therefore, cannot be considered as a threat to foodgrains production. Even within this limit, mulberry and sericulture has transformed the life in several villages already, by bringing additional employment and income.

Irrigated area to date is still marginal in the State accounting for only 13.7 per cent in 1978-79, compared to 26.6 per cent in the country as a whole in the same year. There has actually been a little slow-down in the growth of irrigated area in recent years both in absolute and proportionate terms. On the eve of the formation of the State (1956-57), we had irrigation over 7.40 lakh hectares, which increased by 3.42 lakh hectares (*i.e.* by 46.2 per cent) in eleven years ending 1967-68; in the next eleven years upto 1978-79, irrigated area increased by 3.26 lakh hectares (only by 30.1%). During the latter period, area under well irrigation accelerated, thanks to increased institutional finance. The slow down, however, was obvious in canal irrigation, and there was actually stagnation in area under tank and



other sources of irrigation. Outlay on irrigation has had no such dismal trend. The average annual Plan outlay during the fifties (First and Second Plans together) including minor irrigation, amounted to Rs 3.8 crores. In the Fifth Plan it was Rs 56.4 crores per year, and in the revised Sixth Plan (1980-85), the proposed outlay is Rs 135.1 crores per year.

One of the major factors behind tardy growth of irrigation is that actually irrigated area lags far behind the potential created. The Sixth Plan (1980-85) of the State claims 7.45 lakh hectares to be under major and medium irrigation and 14.50 hectares under minor irrigation, making a total of 21.95 lakh hectares in 1978-79. Interpreting this as potential created, the actually irrigated area as per land use statistics was found to be much lower, viz., 14.09 lakh hectares during this year. The problem in Karnataka is not only that only about 40% of the ultimate irrigation potential has been tapped so far, but that even the created potential is not fully used. If the divergence above is a guide, only 63% of the created potential was utilised in 1978-79. The problem exists in the canal irrigation too, particularly because of delays in land levelling and construction of feeder canals. But the problem is particularly conspicuous in the case of minor irrigation where tanks and wells dominate. A more efficient and fuller utilisation of irrigation potential created, could considerably contribute towards raising agricultural production and income growth without too much extra investment.

The role of a rather unconventional source of irrigation also needs to be noted. This is sewerage water of our cities and towns. They consume enormous amounts of water, which is literally thrown down the drain. If treated and released for irrigation in areas near the cities, it can be a convenient means of raising fruits and vegetables needed in cities. Though this concept is not new, precious little is done in this regard. Municipalities do not have the funds to create the needed infrastructure for this purpose and a social waste is the result.

Forestry

It may be noted from Table-B that area under forests in Karnataka is only about 16 per cent, compared to 23 per cent in the country. Even this is only nominal, in the sense that much of this area is really not under tree cover but only supposed to be under forests. Though an accurate estimate of actual forest area under tree cover is not available, informed sources put it as around half of the area nominally under forests. This

means that actual area under forests may only be about 8 to 10 per cent and not 16 per cent. There is thus a significant scope for increasing the forest cover by a fuller utilisation of forest area, without reducing area under cultivation. It is also noted that a considerable extent of idle land, which if it cannot be profitably cultivated, can at least be brought under suitable tree cover. There are also in addition over eight lakh hectares of 'barren and uncultivable land', a part of which at least could come under suitable tree cover. Quite a few varieties of trees can grow under relatively unfavourable conditions, through such conditions may not be suitable for cultivation of seasonal crops. It has been pointed out that there is a lot of scope for increasing forest production. The National Commission on Agriculture in the Interim Report on forestry (1971) had suggested that forest management henceforth should change its orientation from conservation forestry to production forestry and recommended an aggressive man-made forestry programme. Environmentalists have opposed clear felling of forests on ecological grounds, but the issue needs to be dispassionately examined. Actually, there need be no conflict between conservation forestry and production forestry, if the right kind of techniques and prompt steps for regeneration of forests combined with other conservation measures are adopted. It is acknowledged, however, that considering the area under evergreen forests in Karnataka (estimated at 4.35 lakh hectares) "situated in the most luxuriant climate, the forests should easily put on an increment of 5m^3 per hectare per annum. If a modest estimate of 3m^3 of merchantable increment per hectare per annum is reckoned, the annual increment of exploitable timber comes to $13,05,000\text{m}^3$, say 1.3 million m^3 . Have a look at the annual yield taken out of the evergreen forests. It is a dismal 0.25 million m^3 even after accounting for branchwood removed" (see Adkoli, 1981). The same author points out that veneer and plywood factories in the State are under-utilising their installed capacities by 30 to 50%, though the demand for their products is almost insatiable. The performance of the forest sector has been described as too dismal in the seventies. The State's Net Domestic Product, originating from forestry and logging has almost continuously been falling in terms of constant prices; it stood at Rs 40.78 crores in 1970-71, Rs 30.18 crores in 1978-79 and Rs 31.16 crores in 1980-81. Forest management is described as not very successful either in conservation or in production. It would be in the best interests of the State to identify factors responsible for low productivity. The role played and practices adopted by timber contractors and industries require to be examined, it is felt. It is important to encourage industries to grow their own raw material at replacement

cost so that they have a stake in long-run productivity and efficiency of forests. Availability at less than the cost of replacement (as distinct from cost of cutting and transporting only) could lead to wastage and long run deterioration of forests.

Grazing by cattle and pilferage of firewood are said to be a menace to forests in many areas, reducing particularly their productivity. We have already noted the decline in grazing land and pastures. On the other hand, the population of livestock is larger than can be supported. It has often been suggested that it would be economical to reduce the number of livestock and make available the limited fodder to the reduced livestock so that they are more productive. Whether this is practicable or not (in view of strong sentiments involved), it is necessary to improve our fodder resources in any case. Fortunately, tree species like *Su-babul* could be grown extensively and could be a source of improved nutrition for our livestock; it can also be a source of meeting the fire wood needs of our villages. The Forest Department has launched extensive campaigns in the State for planting trees in villages to meet both fuel and fodder needs. If co-ordinated with soil conservation practices, tree planting can also improve the quality of soils and improve agricultural productivity. From these angles there is a need to increase tree cover not merely in forest areas, but practically everywhere and particularly so in the villages. Social forestry schemes have no doubt been started in many places; it remains to be seen what success they will achieve in this regard. They should relieve pressure both on conservation and production forestry of the State.

Plantation Industry

Plantation industry in Karnataka has done fairly well compared to several other sectors. Coffee is the main plantation crop in the State, which accounted for about 0.90 lakh hectares in the early seventies and over 1.05 lakh hectares by 1978. This area has been steadily increasing, though it is still a small proportion of the total gross cropped area of about 11 million hectares in the State. Being a high value crop, its contribution to the total value of agricultural output is around 11 % which is many times more than its share in area. In terms of yields per hectare, Karnataka has done rather well, having recorded 826 kg per hectare in 1977-78 compared to the all-India average of only 650 kg. But there is no need for complacency on this ground, since we are much behind small countries like Costa Rica and El Salvador who have achieved yields of

1,250 kg and 1,500 kg per hectare respectively. This gap indicates the scope for increasing production through more intensive cultivation. Small plantations below four hectares in area have lower yields than others. This calls for removing disadvantages faced by them in terms of access to credit, technical know-how and inputs. There is scope to increase the productivity and area under other plantations as well, which need not impinge on area under food crops. There are spices like pepper and cardamom and also other tree crops like cashew. Being both high value crops and labour intensive, realising full potential of plantation industries would increase both incomes and employment.

Industries

A detailed account of growth of industries, power and minerals in the State has already been presented earlier (see part-I, chapter v). A few additional observations can be made here to examine the question of growth of this sector in the broader perspective of economic development of the State.

The manufacturing sector has done better than other sectors during the seventies, but not well enough particularly compared to its own performance in the past. Between 1970-71 and 1978-79, value added or income from manufacturing (both registered and other enterprises) at constant prices increased at the compound rate of 3.4% per annum, compared to 2.2% in agriculture, and 2.7% in all the sectors together. The income from the entire secondary sector including construction and utilities, increased by 3.6% per annum, during the period. But the annual growth in the secondary sector rate was less than half of what was achieved in the sixties, inspite of the fact that the year 1978-79 - a relatively good year - was taken as the terminal year for the seventies. Due to the depressing impact of a fall in agricultural production after 1978-79, industry too seems to have suffered. Shortage of power - resulting in power cuts ranging from 50 to 70% has generally been considered as a cause for this slow down in the seventies, apart from raw material shortage and transport bottlenecks in their movement. The question of power shortage is discussed later.

Stepping up growth rates in industry is a great imperative for the State. Unless value added in industry grows fast enough, it would not be able to absorb the growing labour force both in urban and rural sectors. Whatever be the increase in yields per hectare in agriculture, it would not

be able to significantly increase *per capita* incomes in the rural sector and reduce urban-rural disparities, unless industry is able to reduce the dependence of work force on agriculture. This could also mean that merely pouring crores of rupees on highly capital intensive industries which do not proportionately increase value added and employment, would not meet our requirement. Certain basic industries requiring capital-intensive technology would no doubt have to be developed, taking into account the direct and indirect stimulus they would give to other industries. But every large project-whether in public or private sector-would have to be justified on the basis of its impact on value added and employment.

Fortunately, encouragement to small and village industries would not only be more decentralised and productive in terms of employment and income generated, but also less demanding on the energy front. Their great potential still remains to be exploited. We have already quite a few heavy industries, but even ancillaries to them have not yet been adequately developed. In a survey of ancillaries and parent establishments in the sixties, Lakshman observed, ".....both public sector and private sector undertakings have made phenomenal expansion in their investment, output and turnover. But their purchases of components/parts from the small units have not sizeably increased and the proportion varies from 0.3% to 10% of their overall turnover. But in the overwhelming number, it is hardly 1 to 3%. There is, therefore, ample scope for enlarging the share of ancillary units...." (Lakshman, 1970 p.70). Doubts about the quality of production and time schedule seem to be factors behind the hesitation of large units in supporting small units, according to the study. Small industries have improved their performance quality-wise subsequently, but it is not known how far the above picture has now changed. The unregistered manufacturing sector, at any rate has suffered stagnation, as seen from the fact that income at constant prices originating from such enterprises in the State NDP increased from Rs 77 crores in 1970-71 to only Rs 86 crores in 1978-79, whereas the income from the registered sector increased from Rs 148 crores to Rs 210 crores during the same period.

It is therefore, necessary to identify the disadvantages faced by the small sectors and to see that they do not face unfair competition from the large monopoly sector. Monopolies have a tendency towards vertical integration in the name of ensuring quality and standards, and of establishing control over raw material and subsequent stages of production.

This calls for remedial action, by strictly earmarking certain spheres for the small sector alone. In certain cases, the State can take over certain spheres from monopolies and allocate intermediate products/ raw materials to genuine small firms. Instead of luring big industrial houses to establish their concerns, the State can take greater initiative in enlarging the public sector in such a way that it stimulates the growth of local industries.

Minerals

The State is blessed with several mineral resources gold, iron ore, copper, limestone, manganese, chrome ores and others. Care has to be taken not to deplete the precious reserves at the cost of future industrial development, lured by short-run gains of foreign exchange. Sometimes such temptation has reportedly led to damage of landscape and large-scale silting of reservoirs like that of the Tungabhadra dam. Environment care is as much necessary in mining as in hydel power projects. Subject to this the drought-prone areas could be developed by initiating several projects which can make use of our natural resources. The State has a good potential for iron and steel industry and cement industry in such areas.

Certain structural characteristics of the organised industrial sector and recent changes therein may be noted here, particularly in comparison with India as a whole

Table D : Structural Characteristics of Organised Industries

	1970		1978-79	
	Karnataka	India	Karnataka	India
1 Employees per factory :				
a) Workers	242	250	227	269
b) Non-workers	68	56	67	72
c) Total	310	306	294	341
2 Emoluments as per cent of				
a) Value added	42.6	59.1	35.9	48.6
b) Output	14.7	14.6	12.0	11.4
3 Output per unit of input	1.53	1.33	1.63	1.37
4 Fixed capital per unit of value added	2.35	2.96	1.76	2.55
5 Total invested capital per unit of output	1.23	1.09	0.87	0.90

Source : Computed from Annual Survey of Industries - 1970, and 1978-79

Average size of factory establishments, in terms of employees, has increased in India but declined in Karnataka. Smaller firms within the organised sector seems to have grown more in Karnataka. This may also account for the fact that while the number of non-workers (white collar, etc.) per factory has remained almost constant in the State, that of workers has declined. But the total number of workers in the organised sector increased by 46 per cent in the State and only by 29 per cent in India between 1970 and 1978-79. It is often alleged by some uninformed sections that it is due to the increased trade union pressure and resulting high wages that industrial progress has slowed down. The facts show that the share of emoluments to employees both in value added and output has declined over the year (see item 2 in table D). Correspondingly the share of profits and taxes had increased. This has been so both in the country as a whole and in Karnataka. In Karnataka the share of emoluments in value added is significantly less than in the country as a whole.

A welcome change in structural characteristics of organised industry is that there has been some increase in the ratio of output over input, and a decline in the ratio of capital over value added and output. These changes suggest an increase in efficiency. The position in 1978-79 at least would suggest that in all these respects, Karnataka is more efficient than the country as a whole and in a position to achieve faster industrial development with relatively less inputs and capital. These are of course averages determined by composition of industries which can differ between States and over time. It may be noted that these ratios are inflation-neutral, in the sense that unlike ratios like value added per employee and fixed capital per employee, these do not have to be corrected for price rise. But even the ratios used here are not perfectly inflation neutral because it cannot be ascertained to what extent improved efficiency is due to relatively higher rise in the price of output compared to capital (or inputs). A correction for change in relative prices of capital (or inputs) to output ; using appropriate weights, would be major exercise in itself. *Prima facie*, it appears however, that the prices of capital goods and fuel have increased more than the price of final products. Between 1970-71 and 1978-79, the wholesale price index of machinery and transport equipment (capital goods) increased by 84% and that of fuel, power, light and lubricants by 145% in India, though the wholesale price index of agricultural raw materials increased less, *i.e.*, by 70%. On the contrary, wholesale price index of manufactured products as a whole increased by 79%. It appears therefore, that the real increase in efficiency would be more than what is indicated by the ratios used here, and that

relative prices of capital goods and manufactured output moved in such a way as to disguise a part of this increase.

In any ambitious programme of industrial development, the energy problem would have to be squarely faced. Karnataka does not have coal or petroleum deposits, and hydel power has been its main source. Karnataka has fared better than the country as a whole in the exploitation of hydel power, though it has recently slowed down either due to technical snags as in Kali Project (which is yet to be fully exploited) or due to objections raised on ecological considerations as in the case of Bedthi project. Laxity in implementation and leakage of funds cannot be ruled out as a factor behind delays in the execution of projects.

The deficit in our power budget which is already significant at present (about one-fifth of demand in 1980-81) is expected to be even greater by the end of the decade (about one-third of demand in 1989-90). The Draft Sixth Plan quotes an estimate which shows that the peak carrying capacity would increase from 1,284 MW in 1980-81 to 2,571 MW in 1989-90, but demand would increase from 1,623 MW to 3,600 MW (see p. 354 of Draft Plan). The energy crisis is not going to be limited to the industrial sector alone. Households too would face it as shown by a study in the Perspective Planning Unit of the State Planning Department (1981). So far the consumption of commercial energy in agriculture has been quite limited, accounting for 7.4 per cent of total consumption (as against 14.2% in India) and 5.2% of oil consumption (as against 13.7% in India) in 1979-80 (*Perspective Planning Unit, Karnataka*, 1981, p. 20). With the plan of covering almost all villages in electrification and increased use of oil and electricity required for agriculture, this source of demand is expected to have at least a two-fold increase by the end of the eighties. The demand from industrial and household sectors for commercial energy would also have a similar increase, while demand from the transport sector would be even more. The demand from the household sector is at present met mainly by the so-called non-commercial energy sources like fire-wood, accounting for about 84 per cent of total consumption in 1979-80. This share may slightly decline to 79% in 1989-90 (see Table E).

Another estimate by Subba Rao projects demand for power at 7,440 MW in 2000 A D, requiring an installed capacity of 11,160 MW, of which 2,050 MW would have to be met from thermal and 3,010 MW from nuclear sources (*Economic Scene*, Sept. 1979, p. 56). At this stage it is difficult to foresee the development of a reasonably cheap way of tapping

Table E : Projected Demand for Energy in MTCR* : Source - wise and User-wise

Sector	Year	Coal	Oil	Kerosene	LPG	Electri- city	Commer- cial energy	Non-comm- ercial energy	Total
1 Household	1979-80	0.027 (0.2)	0	1.652 (10.7)	0.612 (0.6)	0.612 (4.0)	2.391 (15.5)	13.069 (84.5)	15.460 (100.0)
	1989-90	0.044 (0.2)	0	2.803 (12.2)	0.510 (2.2)	1.463 (6.4)	4.820 (21.0)	18.170 (79.0)	22.990 (100.0)
2 Agriculture	1979-80	0	0.374 (50.9)	0	0	0.361 (49.1)	0.735 (100.0)	0	0.735 (100.0)
	1989-90	0	0.606 (44.0)	0	0	0.770 (56.0)	1.376 (100.0)	0	1.376 (100.0)
3 Industry	1979-80	0.720 (10.8)	1.531 (22.9)	0.087 (1.3)	0.010 (0.1)	3.449 (51.5)	5.798 (86.6)	0.898 (13.4)	6.697 (100.0)
	1989-90	1.604 (10.8)	3.404 (22.9)	0.194 (1.3)	0.022 (0.1)	7.665 (51.5)	12.889 (86.6)	1.999 (13.4)	14.888 (100.0)
4 Transport	1979-80	0.158 (4.9)	3.057 (95.1)	0	0	0	3.215 (100.0)	0	3.215 (100.0)
	1989-90	0.351 (4.9)	6.761 (95.1)	0	0	0	7.112 (100.0)	0	7.112 (100.0)
Total (including other sectors)	1979-80	0.952 (3.5)	5.518 (20.3)	1.739 (6.4)	10.110 (0.4)	4.858 (17.9)	13.177 (48.5)	13.968 (51.5)	27.145 (100.0)
	1989-90	2.937 (5.9)	11.947 (24.1)	2.997 (6.0)	0.532 (1.1)	11.000 (22.2)	29.413 (59.3)	20.169 (40.7)	49.582 (100.0)

Source : Perspective Planning Division, Planning Dept. Karnataka, 'Demand Pattern of Energy in Karnataka Present and Projected,' Aug. 1981, Bangalore.

*MTCR - Million Tonnes of Coal Replacement

solar energy. Simple solar cookers have already been developed in the State, which could be used in bright sunshine. They are within the reach of at least the middle class families. Such innovations apart, efforts will have to be made to improve the performance of known energy sources.

Efficiency in the energy sector needs to be improved not only from the point of fuller utilisation but also from the point of reducing transmission and distribution losses. They are reported to be around 20 per cent now. The Draft Plan has mentioned a number of steps including completion of ongoing projects and expediting new schemes. It also stresses the need for developing alternative sources of energy including thermal, nuclear and gas-based generation of power. If this is not done in the coming decade, power is going to be the main bottleneck in not only industrial development, but agricultural development too. One is not sure how far alternative technologies—either using less power or providing alternative sources of energy could be developed significantly enough to make an impact. Though *gobar* gas technology was developed in India, its impact has hardly been felt as yet on the energy front. Whatever be its prospect, it is not going to be so significant as to base the prospects of the development of either agricultural or industrial sector on it.

Apart from question of meeting power needs at the aggregate level, care has also to be taken that whatever increase takes place is not swallowed up by a few metropolitan areas. Development of industries, power consumption and infrastructure have been very uneven as conceded by the Plan documents. Particularly the drought-prone areas of North Karnataka are industrially backward. The State has not proposed any new industries there in the public sector in the Sixth Plan (or for that matter any where!). Only an expansion of existing undertakings in the south Karnataka is proposed. It is not suggested that every district is to be industrially developed to the same extent. If, for example, a district has a rich potential in agriculture, forestry and plantations, industries need not be developed there at the cost of the former or at the cost of regional ecology. But such is not the situation in drought-prone districts; their agriculture is not quite dependable and yet dependence on it is rather excessive. Development of industries can balance their economy.

Other Sectors

Other sectors comprising transport and communications, trade, banking and insurance, administration and other services, could be called

as the service or tertiary sector. It performed better than the secondary sector during the seventies, having recorded a compound annual growth rate of four per cent at constant prices. The sector holds forth great promise both in terms of income and employment opportunities and may well turn out to be the fastest growing sector in the eighties and nineties too. There are several gaps here providing opportunities of development not merely in the narrow sense of income growth but of improving the quality of life of people at large. Even within this sector, housing has grown at an insignificant pace. Rural health and education would also need particular attention: An earlier study on regional imbalances in the State (V. K. R. V. Rao Ed. 1978, ch. 14) showed that the number of health units like hospitals, dispensaries and health centres per lakh of population actually declined from 5.4 in 1960-61 to 4.8 in 1974-75. The number of hospital beds per lakh of population declined even more sharply from 190 to 94 in the same years. Further, both of these ratios (relatively to population) were strongly and positively correlated with the *per capita* income of the districts. This means that their distribution had a significant bias for the richer districts, while poor regions were ignored. The ratio not only needs to be improved but also made more favourable to backward regions than in the past.

The number of schools also have not kept pace with population. Their number declined from 115 in 1959-60 to 112 in 1974-75 per lakh of population. Literacy as per cent of total population increased a little from 25.4 in 1961 to 31.5 in 1971, and further to 38.4 in 1981. This is too slow a pace to be considered satisfactory by world standards. Actually the proportionate growth in literacy rate declined in Karnataka from 24.0% between 1961-71 to 21.9% between 1971-81, while in the country as a whole the growth rate (very) slightly increased from 22.7 to 22.8 per cent. That Karnataka is slightly more literate than the country as a whole, need not make the State complacent when the literacy rate itself is so low. The female literacy percentage particularly is very low, being only 27.8 in 1981.

Another distressing 'development' on the educational scene of Karnataka is the growing commercialisation of education, the grossest form of which has been admission to professional colleges on the basis of capitation fees. Fortunately, a decision has been reported to have been taken to ban this practice. The evil has gone unchecked for quite sometime since the private sector was deliberately given a greater role

to play in developing professional education, though the State should have played a dominant role here. The State should also improve the standards in its own schools and make them popular, instead of compelling people to send their children to private schools. A welcome development in the State is that it has given considerable stimulus to institutes of higher learning and research in the field of both natural and social sciences and humanities. They have made a name both in the country and abroad and have contributed to economic development of the State. The Indian Institute of Science, the University of Agriculture Sciences, the Institute for Social & Economic Change and the Indian Institute of Management are examples of this type. Steps have been taken to promote relevant research and appropriate technologies with a rural orientation. A Department of Environment has also been set up in the State which works in co-ordination with various institutes of research in the field. Apart from science, there is scope for giving greater support to cultural development. While such institutional and other infrastructure exists mainly in the south, Northern Karnataka too deserves encouragement. It has thrown up such brilliant talents as Bheemsen Joshi, Mallikarjun Mansoor, Kumar Gandharva, Gangubai Hangal and Basavaraj Rajguru. Dharwad has a good potential of being developed as an international centre of music and fine arts.

A great deficiency in the tertiary sector which needs to be plugged is in respect of railway development in the State. This is a historical legacy, which is still continuing. The chapter on transport in this volume has discussed this matter in greater detail.

Improving rural facilities like drinking water supply and other minimum needs has already received attention in the Plans. It needs to be ensured that implementation keeps pace with promises given. The rural sector cannot be taken for granted. It is felt that the local bureaucracy has to improve its attitudes to and understanding of rural problems and learn to respect rural people. It is not merely the question of prices which has agitated the minds of farmers; it is the feeling that their needs and desires are not respected. One of the heartening developments in Karnataka in the seventies is the strengthening of the Planning Department, including initiating special Divisions or Units for perspective planning, special studies and manpower planning as part of the department. It needs to be strengthened further to enable it to identify problems at the grassroot level. Mere expansion of administration without subjecting

itself for co-ordination with planning and monitoring of Plan implementation, is not likely to be very productive.

It is already noted that the State looks forward to removing unemployment by the end of the eighties. Unemployment and under-employment are no doubt serious problems. But poverty is not only even more serious, it may also be more extensive than unemployment. This is because employment on nominal remuneration would hardly be able to lift people above the poverty line. This is stated here because unemployment in our country does not appear to be as high in magnitude as poverty. According to the 32nd NSS Round (1977), the percentage of unemployed in labour force population of age 15 to 59 years was 7.46 on the basis of weekly activity status against 11.36 per cent on the basis of daily activity status (cf. *Karnataka Draft Sixth Plan, 1980-85*, p. 37). While every effort should be made to end unemployment, unless it is made decently remunerative the problem of poverty may not still be solved. Unfortunately, even the problem of ending unemployment does not seem to be easy. The problem would look staggering if we take total labour force. According to an estimate made in the ISEC study (V.K.R.V. Rao Ed, 1978, p. 77), the proportion of population in working age-group (15-59) would increase from 53.9 per cent in 1974 to 56.3 per cent in 1989. In absolute terms, it means that population in this age-group would increase from 16.9 million to 23.8 million in these 15 years. That is, 6.9 million would be added. Even if it is presumed that only males would be seeking jobs, they would constitute an additional 3.6 million. Growth rates projected for the period are not likely to absorb this increase and also the backlog of unemployment, unless more purposeful and determined efforts are made towards this end to make use of the potential available, as discussed in preceding pages.

The problem of the educated unemployed is becoming more and more grave in the State as in the country at large. The Draft Sixth Plan (1980-85) of the State has presented estimates of the same after making adjustments for the fact that quite a few on the 'live' register of employment exchange may be employed (see Table F). It is the organised sector which absorbs the growth in educated manpower. The Draft Sixth Plan has observed that organised employment increased in the State from 833 thousand in 1971 to 1,152 thousand in 1980 which amounts to an annual compound growth rate of only 3.7%. Sectors other than agriculture recorded a higher rate of growth of net domestic product than

this. It appears, therefore, that the organised employment at least responds less than proportionately to increase in income.

Table F : Educated unemployed according to Different categories

Category	(in hundreds)			
	As on 1.5.'75		As on 30.4.'1980	
	a	b	a	b
Post-graduates	35	18	62	32
Graduates	449	323	68	492
Diploma holders	34	16	61	29
ITI apprentices & other certificate holders	53	21	115	46
Matriculates	1322	529	2637	1045
Total	1893	907	3559	1654

a) Live Register Figures with employment exchange ;

b) Unemployed (adjusted)

Source : Karnataka Draft Sixth Plan (1980-85), p. 38

Prospects for employment at the end of the Sixth Plan are by no means quite bright including that of the graduates. The total stock of graduate employment at the beginning of 1980-81 was 411 thousand, of whom 357 thousand were employed and 54 thousand were unemployed. By the end of the Plan, the total stock would increase to 523 thousand, of whom 454 thousand would be employed and 69 thousand would be unemployed. The percentages of unemployment among different degree holders could be of general interest and are presented in table G here. Unfortunately no such estimates were available for undergraduates or matriculates. It may be noted that in projecting graduate unemployment in 1985, it is assumed that the same percentage rate of unemployment would prevail then as in 1980. If the absorption capacity is increased more than the rate of increase in the number of graduates, the rate of unemployment could well be less in 1985.

Table G : Unemployment rates among graduates (percentage to total stock)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Unemployed in 1980 as % to total stock of graduates</i>	<i>Unemployed (in number)</i>	
		<i>1980</i>	<i>1985</i>
Engineering degree	4.00	1,345	1,807
Engineering diploma	8.5	3,115	3,762
Medical graduates	1.9	289	318
Agriculture graduates	5.4	280	333
Agri. Post-graduates	0.6	7	10
Veterinary graduates	0.6	6	7
Arts graduates	17.3	24,346	31,983
Arts post-graduates	10.7	1,898	2,303
Science graduates	12.4	11,776	14,138
Science post-graduates	8.5	1,080	1,278
Commerce graduates	17.7	9,364	12,861
Commerce post-graduates	7.0	163	207
Total	13.1	53,669	69,067

Source : Karnataka Draft Sixth Plan (1980-85), p. 42.

It is noted how staggering the prospects of unemployment are in future. The problem of solving this is long term in nature, though of course the required policies and efforts have to be initiated much earlier. In the meanwhile, the problem has to be faced and some relief has been provided for the unemployed. In the rural sector, it is through the Employment Affirmation Scheme (EAS) and in the urban sector through the Stipendiary Employment Scheme (SES).

Since seasonal unemployment makes the rural poor very vulnerable, the State has initiated EAS since 1978-79. It covers all the 175 taluks now. In addition to providing supplementary employment in the slack season for 100 days in a year, it intends to create productive community assets. The works are executed departmentally and not through contractors. To begin with, a daily wage rate of Rs 4 was fixed. It was raised to Rs 5 in May 1980. One third of the wages are paid in cash, and the rest in terms of foodgrains valued at issue-prices which are lower than

market prices (cf. Nanjudappa, 1982). Though there are about 22 lakh marginal farmers and 30 lakh agricultural labourers in the State, only about 10 lakh offered themselves for work under the scheme.

Apart from providing a nominal relief of Rs 150 (subsequently raised to Rs 200) per month (which incidentally works out to the same money wage rate as in EAS), the SES intends to use the skills of the educated unemployed for development activities both in rural and urban areas. They seem to be used also as tourist guides and salesmen. At the beginning of 1980, more than 15 thousand were said to be employed under the schemes. The progress of the scheme has been rather uneven in different regions of the State, due perhaps to organisational lags particularly in identifying economic activities suitable for their absorption. If activities are identified where regular employment is possible, that has to be provided fast enough.

The revenue position of the State is comparatively buoyant. Tax revenue as per cent of State net domestic product increased in Karnataka from 5.1 per cent in 1970-71 to 9.5 per cent in 1980-81, whereas it increased from 4.4 per cent to only 6.2 per cent taking all the States together (cf. *Karnataka Taxation Review Committee* 1981, Part I, p.14). A number of proposals are under consideration to improve the tax performance even further. *Per capita* Plan outlay in Karnataka has, however, been less than that in the country as a whole. For the Sixth Plan, it is only Rs 649, compared to Rs 735 for the whole country. Even for the country as a whole, an outlay of this order is nominal in relation to the population considering the tasks ahead and considering also the role of public sector investments in stimulating the economy. Apart from the question of increasing *per capita* outlay, it has to be seen that the amount is well spent on targets. Very often the amount earmarked for rural development is not utilised, since the institutional set up for improving absorption capacity is yet to be properly developed. It is here that Prof V.K.R.V. Rao has for quite sometime been strongly advocating that approach to development lies through strengthening rural communities and improving their own initiative and ability to absorb and manage development. He has been advocating the adoption of a cluster approach whereby viable rural communities can develop. It is a heartening sign that a similar - if not identical - approach has been accepted in principle by the State, and a cluster of villages is going to be a unit for planning and development. Let us hope that though performance during the

seventies had a little dulled, the State will try to compensate for it in the future.

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

The main occupation of the people of Karnataka in ancient times was agriculture. However, many hereditary crafts and occupations were followed by the various castes like the Panchalas, Devangas, Kumbaras, etc. (For details see chapter III & V, part I). As barter mostly prevailed the craftsmen in villages exchanged most of their products into foodgrains and other farm products. Only in cities the craftsmen like weavers and others worked mostly for cash payment and the merchant class at times supplied them raw materials and a part of the wages in advance. The occupations like agriculture, industry, banking, trade and commerce, transport and communication, etc., have been discussed earlier. Production activity is spread over many other sectors, and the economy of the State is enriched by the contributions made by a large number of other professions. An attempt has been made here to introduce briefly other occupations in the State.

A considerable percentage of people are engaged in white collar jobs in public administration, law, medicine, education, fine arts and religion. Tailoring, haircutting, running canteens, selling flowers, stamp vending, running beauty parlours and rendering various services at marriages and other religious ceremonies, milk supplying, washing of clothes, etc., are some other full-time occupations.

As per the Census of India, a worker is defined as a person whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work by his physical or mental activity. Work includes not only actual work but effective supervision and direction of work. These workers have also been classified into four categories, viz., cultivators, agricultural labourers, household-industry workers and other workers. The other workers category attracts a large number of persons engaged in various other occupations. The persons (workers) defined in the category of "other workers" come in the unorganised sector. In order to have a clear picture of these occupations, the Directorate General of Employment and Training took up the work of preparing the "National Classification of Occupations" (NCO) based on the "International Standard Classification of Occupations" (ISCO). The code structure of NCO was finally adopted in 1958 by a working group comprising the Central Statistical Organisation,

Registrar General of India, Indian Statistical Institute, National Sample Survey of the Planning Commission, Manpower Directorate of the Ministry of Home Affairs, etc. In an occupational classification, the grouping of occupations is based on the fundamental criteria of "type of work performed". Accordingly, occupations have been reclassified in the NCO 1968, so that all the workers engaged in one type of work are grouped together irrespective of the industrial classification of establishments in which they are engaged. For example, clerks whether working in industry or Govt. office have been grouped as clerks only. An occupational classification has been made by taking into account the type of operations involved in the performance of a job and also the factor like qualifications, vocational and professional training, status and levels of skill.

The NCO (1968) has classified occupations into eight occupational divisions, 95 occupational groups, 462 occupational families, and 2,484 occupational codes. The eight occupational divisions are: Professional, technical and related workers (20 groups), Administrative, executive and managerial workers (eight groups), Clerical and related workers (ten groups), Sales workers (seven groups), Service workers (nine groups), Farmers, fisherman, hunters, loggers and related workers (nine groups), Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers (29 groups) and Workers not classified by occupations (three groups).

Each group is further divided into families. For example, the Group "Architects, Engineers, Technologists and Surveyors" has been further divided into nine families as Architects and Town Planners, Civil Engineers, Electrical and Electronic Engineers, Mechanical Engineers, Chemical Engineers, Metallurgists, Mining Engineers, Industrial Engineers, Surveyors, etc. Each family is further divided into occupations such as, Civil Engineers being classified into Civil Engineer-General; Civil Engineer-Buildings; Civil Engineer-Structural, Civil Engineer-Irrigation; Civil Engineer-Highways and Roads; Civil Engineer-Railways; Civil Engineer-Public Health and Civil Engineer-Others.

The National Industrial Classification (NIC) was made in 1970, with a view to classify the economically active population. This classification attempted to group together economic activities which are related in terms of the process adopted, the raw materials used and the finished products produced. This National Industrial Classification (1970) consists of 10 Divisions, 66 Major Groups, and 386 Minor Groups.

The ten divisions were (1) Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, (2) Mining and quarrying, (3) Manufacturing and repair, (4) Electricity, gas and water, (5) Construction, (6) Whole-sale and retail trade and restaurants, (8) Financing, insurance, real estate and business services, (9) Community, social and personal services and (10) Activities not adequately defined. The division Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing has been further classified as Agricultural production, plantation, livestock production, agricultural services, hunting, trapping and game propagation, forestry and logging and fishing. Similarly other divisions like mining and quarrying or manufacture and repair, etc., have been further classified with a number of groups each.

Census Classification

The worker concept underwent many changes right from the 1881 census. In the same year no distinction was made between earners or dependents, workers or non-workers. The occupation of every person who actually did work and the chief source of income of those not having occupation was recorded. In 1891 occupations of a person who was working was recorded; and of those who did not work, the occupation of their supporters was recorded. In 1901, actual workers and dependents were distinguished. In 1911 and 1921, no change was made in the definition of actual workers and dependents, except that in 1921 women and children were classified as workers if they did any work which contributed to the family income. In 1931, for the first time, a person was classified as an earner or dependent, with an intermediate category of working dependent. In 1941 the term earner was given up and the concept of fully dependent and partly dependent was introduced. In 1951 the concept of self-supporting persons and earning dependents were introduced. In 1961 the categorisation was on the basis of workers and non-workers. In 1971 the categorisation of workers and non-workers has been maintained but the concept of main activity was evolved. In 1981 the classification was as workers and non-workers. Workers were defined as those who have worked for a short period even though the contribution to the economy was too small. Non-workers were those who had not participated in any kind of work during the reference period. The workers were further classified as main workers and marginal workers. Marginal workers were those who had worked for less than six months during the preceding year. Accordingly the total population consisted of main workers, marginal workers, and non-workers. The main workers correspond to the workers of 1971, and main workers and marginal workers together correspond to

workers of 1961. The work participation rate thus refers to the proportion of the workers to the total population and not to the proportion of the labour force to the total population.

The total number of workers as per 1961 census was 1,07,26,346 (70,29,602 males and 36,96,744 females). The corresponding figures for 1971 census are 1,01,79,114 (81,44,665 males and 20,34,449 females). For 1981, the figures are : total workers 1,36,37,828 (males 1,01,42,792 and females 34,95,036). The work participation rate in India and in Karnataka in 1961, 1971, and 1981 are given in the appended table (see p 222)

However the role played by those engaged in the miscellaneous occupations can hardly be assessed. For example, the persons engaged in vending on streets which is of varied type like selling newspapers, ground-nuts, vegetables, flowers, etc., cannot be enumerated precisely as most of them do not identify themselves to have engaged in such occupations. Secondly the charges, earnings and investments also have a wide variation between an urban set up and a rural set up. For example, a barber gets Re one or Rs 1.50 for a haircutting in a village and in a city like Bangalore the barber can even charge around Rs 15 per haircutting if he visits the house of his customer. The investment for a barber's establishment in a village may be around Rs 50 or Rs 100, whereas, it can be even around Rs 50,000 in big cities. Unless an intensive survey is made in respect of each such occupation in all the places it is not possible to have a clear picture of these occupations. Hence an attempt has been made to give a brief account of various occupations and the approximate charges, investments, etc., involved therein.

Professional, Technical and Related Workers

Besides regular appointees as chemists, town planners, surveyors, technicians, pilots, pharmacists, nurses, actuaries, accountants, auditors, jurists, sculptors, performing artists etc., there are persons having these as their occupations.

There were 1,265 physical scientists as per 1971 census which included 65 females. A few individuals and agencies, who are experts in judging the water resources (water diviners) come under this group. There were 365 physical science technicians. Architects and town planners are another group of occupation among the engineers. These agencies who register themselves as registered architects, prepare plans for construction. Their establishment consists of an engineer, a draughtsman, etc. Their charges

Work participation rate both in India and in Karnataka

(in per cent)

Particulars	1961			1971			1981*		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
INDIA									
Total workers to total population	42.98	45.06	33.48	34.17	35.33	29.6	37.55	39.46	31.41
Male workers to male population	57.11	58.22	52.40	52.75	53.78	48.88	53.19	54.32	49.70
Female workers to female population	27.95	31.40	11.09	14.22	15.92	7.18	20.85	23.89	10.64
KARNATAKA									
Total workers to total population	45.48	48.76	34.06	34.74	36.39	29.60	40.24	44.10	30.75
Male workers to male population	58.38	60.40	51.57	54.40	56.63	48.27	54.51	57.11	48.27
Female workers to female population	32.02	36.79	14.87	14.20	15.77	9.16	25.43	30.81	11.82

*both main and marginal workers

depend on the standard of establishment. Similarly, there are civil engineers, electrical engineers, mechanical engineers, mining engineers, surveyors, etc., who are having these as their major occupations. The charges levied depend on the quantum of work. There were 6,610 engineering technicians in 1971. Besides, there are a few organisations engaged in this occupation.

Physicians and Surgeons

There were 17,401 males 10,241 females under the category of physicians and surgeons (1971) who included allopathic, ayurvedic, homeopathic and unani practitioners, dental surgeons, veterinarians, pharmacists, dieticians and nutritionists, etc. Each Surgeon will be having a clinic or a group of such surgeons form a consulting centre. The establishment in a clinic ranges from two to ten persons, whereas in a nursing home, run by many surgeons, it ranges from 5 to 100. The consulting charges range from Re one to Rs 75 per first consultation. The specialists like eye specialist, heart specialists, etc. may charge even more. These consulting centres are mostly in urban areas. Establishing a clinic may cost from Rs 10,000 to Rs 50,000 depending on the place. There are family doctors, who receive a monthly honorarium also. The nursing and other health technicians numbered to 10,124(5,621 females) in 1971. They included vaccinators, inoculators, medical assistants, dental assistants, veterinary assistants, pharmaceutical assistants, midwives, health visitors, x-ray technicians, ophthalmetrists and opticians, physio-therapists, nursing, sanitary and other technicians, etc. Though, these occupations do not have separate establishments, they are identified by their occupations. No initial cost of establishment is generally required. However, equipments may cost from Rs 100 to Rs 1,000. The charges per vaccination range from Re one to Rs 3. The charges for the services of the midwife ranges from Rs 10 to Rs 25. The charges for x-ray technicians range from Rs 10 to Rs 50.

Accountants

There were about 8,545 workers in the category of accountants, auditors and related workers in 1971. The accountants include chartered accountants, cost accountants, etc. The accountant ensures proper maintenance of account books and records of business of financial establishments, private institutions and Government or quasi-Government offices. He keeps the record of all taxes, licenses, fees, etc., required to be

paid by the organisation or establishment. The cost accountant devises and controls system of determining unit cost of products or services and calculates actual or average cost per unit. He also analyses cost records such as raw material purchases, wages and salaries paid, depreciation of machinery and overhead charges to ascertain distribution of cost of various divisions of management production. These chartered accountants are mostly in urban areas, more in cities like Bangalore, Belgaum, Mangalore and Mysore. The company, factory, firm, registered associations, etc., have to get their accounts audited and certified by the chartered accountants, and the tax authorities or the financial institutions accept the audited report issued by such chartered accountants only. The establishment of a chartered accountant's office depends on the number of clients. The trainees who get their articleship through these chartered accountants do the auditing and other accounting. The fee charged by these chartered accountants also depend on the place and the turnover of the business concern audited. Sometimes, it can be one or two per cent of the profit or the turnover. A group of chartered accountants can form a company. Besides these chartered accountants, there are certain certified auditors who audit and certify the accounts of very small business firms. These auditors may be individuals or a group.

Social Scientists

There were 3,950 social scientists and related workers in 1971. Among this group, psychologists (including psychiatrists), translators and interpreters and occupational specialists are significant. Psychiatric clinics are found mostly in urban areas. These clinics are run either by individuals or group of doctors who examine the psychic conditions and render consultancy and clinical services. The fee charged is slightly more than the other general clinics.

Translation and interpretation as occupations are practiced mostly in urban areas. The translations will be mostly from a foreign language to English or from English or Hindi to Kannada. The Max Muller Bhavan in Bangalore undertakes translation and interpretation from German to English. There are other such institutions. The Government has also founded a Directorate of Translations in the State to translate from English or Hindi to Kannada. The Universities have text books translated into Kannada, mostly engaging University teachers.

There are a few consulting agencies in respect of management, marketing, industrial relations, and other allied disciplines. Very few experts are

there in this field and they charge from Rs 500 to 10,000 for each consultancy. The Bureau of Public Enterprises of the Government of Karnataka also renders management consultancy service.

Jurists

Jurists numbering about 5,770 (including 40 females) in 1971 include lawyers, law assistants and jurists. There are 11,400 registered advocates as on December 1982. Besides, there are pleaders, solicitors, petition writers, stamp vendors, etc. An advocate has to register his name in the High Court. The population practising law as their profession, was 3,861 in 1901, 4,601 in 1911, 6,298 in 1921 and 6,530 in 1941 in the erstwhile Mysore State alone. A pass in the Pleader's examination was sufficient to practice in a court of law till the introduction of law degree course. The legal profession is attracting many young people and retired officials also to take up this profession. Since it is an independent profession with opportunities to participate in the public life many are attracted towards it. There are civil and criminal law practitioners. Recently, specialisation like labour laws, service matters and land revenue cases has ushered. Many lawyers also serve as income tax and sales tax consultants.

Establishment of a lawyer's office comprises of an office premises, a clerk (only if necessary), and a library which may cost initially around Rs 3,000 to Rs 5,000. There are also a group of layers, having an office collectively. The minimum fee levied for a notice to be issued ranges from Rs 25 to 100. The fee for a criminal case may be even upto the tune of Rs one lakh. Some of the lawyers work as juniors to the senior lawyers and they are paid monthly remuneration. Till recently, women were reluctant to take up this profession, but of late, their number is increasing. The occupation as clerk of the lawyers is also attracting young persons and retired officials. They assist the lawyers in their routine work and they receive a remuneration of Rs 150 to Rs 500 a month.

The documents writing is also a flourishing occupation for a few persons. They have to register as document writers with the Deputy Commissioner and they charge a minimum fee of Rs 5 to draft an affidavit. Sometimes, it also depends on the monetary value of transactions of the documents or the value of the documents. Stamp vending is also practised as a profitable occupation. Those who intend to practise this occupation have to register as stamp vendors with the Deputy Commissioner. There are two category of stamp vendors classified as A and B. The former

category can sell papers for each transaction of more than Rs 2,500, whereas the latter is restricted to Rs 2,500. They have to invest on the stamp papers as they are to purchase by paying the full amount. They are allowed a commission of two per cent on the value in respect of A category and 3 per cent in respect of B category. A stamp vendor in a city particularly in Bangalore may earn around Rs 10 to Rs 50 per day, whereas in a mofussil area, this will be less. Besides these professions, there are a few solicitors and Notary Publics found only in urban areas particularly in Bangalore. Solicitors look after the legal affairs of a company or a firm at the official level and there are groups of solicitors also. The Notary Public acts as an oath officer and charges fee for affidavits or documents attested by him.

Teachers

The population under the category of 'Instruction' in the erstwhile Mysore State was 16,101 in 1901, and 48,842 in 1941. In 1971 (after Reorganisation), the total teachers returned was 1,10,930 males and 32,657 females. Mostly, these teachers are employed in educational institutions. But there are a few teachers (tutors) who have taken up this occupation and teach either in the tutorial institutes or in their residences. Specialised coaching is also given. The fee tariff depends on the class to which coaching is given and also the place. Some people have also taken up teaching music both instrumental and vocal, physical exercises, drawing, painting, etc., privately. Running a tutorial class privately may not need any capital investment, but to start a public tutorial institute, a room, benches, tables, etc., are required. Such institutes are gaining popularity year by year.

Writers and Artists

The population under the category "letters and arts and sciences" was 18,268 in 1901, and 16,844 in 1941 in the erstwhile Mysore State alone. But in 1971, the persons under these categories in Karnataka were grouped differently and there were 960 poets, author and journalists, 3,675 sculptors, painters, photographers and creative artists, 7,650 composers and performing artists, and 16,880 under professional workers. Poets and authors profess their writing art as their occupation and earn by writing the books and articles. Either they get lumpsum or annual royalty for their books from the publishers or they themselves publish and sell the books. The earnings depend on the capacity and the reputation of the writer. It is not always periodical. Journalists either represent periodical

as stringers, at times working for more than one newspaper, or own a newspaper or are regularly employed. Of late, journalism has become a highly remunerative profession, after some publishing houses have been established. At the same time, there are only a few full-time writers in Kannada.

A sculptor carves figures, statutes, monuments and other imaginative designs by chiselling stone or carving wood or modelling clay or any other material either direct from original or from models prepared by him or by a modeller. These persons with sculpturing as occupation are found in different parts of the State who are specialised in different fields. There are hereditary sculptors like Gudigars, Chitragars, Kallukutigas and braziers. Some of these craftsmen earn their livelihood in accepting some orders from Karnataka Handicrafts Development Corporation and other agencies. Some notable among them receive monthly honoraria from the State.

Painting (artistic) is also an important occupation in the State. These painters paint landscapes, figures, greeting cards, etc. The marketing division of many firms requires the services of these painters for advertisement. Their works are sold by holding art exhibitions. Newspapers also buy their works. Many are employed in advertising agencies, magazines and commercial firms. The necessary tools are brushes, colours, canvas, hand-made paper, drawing board, etc.

Photography as an occupation is also popular. These photographers work for newspapers and are invited on occasions of marriage or other ceremonies. The equipment required for an individual photographer are a camera, films, development accessories, etc. Some own studios for indoor photography. Investment required here can be huge. The charges range Re one to Rs 20 per snap, depending on whether it is in colour or in black and white.

The persons under the group composers and performing artists, create, compose and adapt musical works and dances, create vocal and instrumental music groups, sing and direct rendering of music, conduct orchestra and play different types of musical instruments, originate and plan dances, direct and perform dance recitals, direct dramatic productions and act in them, perform spectacular physical feats in circus and provide other forms of public entertainment.

The music composers, mostly compose music for movie films, dramas, etc., and they are found in urban areas. Some individual composers form

groups of vocal or instrumental music. They are invited for marriages and other public functions. Dancers who are performing artists are of different types, namely, classical dancers, cabaret dancers, yakshagana artistes, fire dancers, etc. The cabaret dancers earn their livelihood by performing dances in hotels. These artists earn around Rs 500 to Rs 1,000 per month if they are appointed. If not, they receive remuneration for each performance. These artists are found mostly in cities. Actors, following acting as an occupation are found mostly in cities. Film acting is a notable occupation in this field. The maiden attempts of an actor may not fetch him any earnings. It depends on the fame of the actor.

Some persons act as a 'model' for any advertising firm. There are professional drama companies mostly in North Karnataka and yakshagana troupes in the coastal districts. Some of the outstanding artists in this category receive monthly honoraria from the State.

Professional workers include ordained religious workers, non-ordained religious workers, astrologers, palmists, athletes, sportsmen, etc. Ordained religious workers conduct religious worship, prayers and service in temples, churches, mosques and other religious centres, provide spiritual guidance and consolation, and perform rituals and sacerdotal functions associated with beliefs, practices, conventions, ordinances, etc., of various religious orders, faiths and perform rites on occasions like marriage, death, etc. Non-ordained religious workers perform or assist in performance of religious rites and ceremonies. It is always obligatory to pay a fee or make a gift to such persons. The earnings of a Hindu priest are not constant and it depends on places and season. There are few groups of such priests who assist people in performing religious ceremonies.

An astrologer casts horoscope of persons and interprets horoscope to relate past and forecast future events. His services are solicited in finalising matrimonial alliances, etc. A palmist similarly, interprets lines and other symbols on palms, etc. In villages, the astrologer guides the farmer by predicting the showers, etc., by reading the almanac. Both astrology and palmistry are practised as occupation, quite significantly mostly in urban areas. Palmists and soothsayers are found in the streets, shandys, etc.

Sales Workers

Merchants and shop keepers, both wholesale and retail, are included in the group of sales workers. The wholesale merchant's capital investment is heavy whereas retail merchant's investment is less. The earnings of a wholesale merchant may be to the tune of Rs 5,000 to Rs 20,000 per month depending on the place and the nature of commodity sold. This is also seasonal. But the earnings of a retail merchant depends mostly on the place of business, and the capital invested. A departmental store may fetch an income of Rs 10,000 to Rs 15,000 a month whereas a small petty shopkeeper earns around Rs 200 to Rs 300 per month. A departmental store may employ salesmen and assistants, and even bill writers and clerks. The investment for a wholesale merchant may start from Rs one lakh, whereas the retail merchant may start even with Rs 1,000.

Manufacturers and Agents

The manufacturers and their agents also include sales supervisors, purchasing agents, selling agents, manufacturing agents, etc. In 1971, 3,612 persons including 171 females were found under this category. The agent acts as the media between the manufacturer and the consumer. The nature of business depends on the investment and also the category of agency, viz., wholesale, retail, regional, etc. The wholesale agent (both purchasing agent and selling) invests on the purchase and sale. He generally possesses a godown or sometimes a mere office. The wholesale agent gets either commission or profit.

Under the group salesman, shop assistants and related workers, the following category of families are included: Salesman, shop assistants, demonstrators, street vendors, canvassers, news vendors and technical demonstrators.

Hawkers

The hawkers, peddlers and street vendors sell articles of daily utility and general merchandise such as vegetables, sweets, cloth, utensils, toys, etc., on foot paths or by going from door to door. They purchase goods from wholesale market. These goods are loaded on a push-cart, wheelbarrow or tricycle, or autorickshaw and they move round to effect sales. They announce loudly the goods or articles they have brought in different languages and sometimes, the prices. Sometimes, they display goods or articles of sale on foot-path and effect sales. Some others prepare

and sell the products on the footpath itself. The followers of this occupation have multiplied in recent years. The articles sold on the streets include many important items also. To quote a few, groundnuts (raw, baked, fried), fruits, flowers, cloths, ready made clothes, books, (both old and new), food articles, leather goods, fancy items, glass articles, wooden articles, cassette recorders, radios, and many other foreign made articles, etc., The street restaurants cater to the needs of many workers, labourers, etc., as the prices are comparatively lower than the hotels. The investment on these street restaurants is less as they need not pay rent (except in few cases), tax or electricity or water charges. Their business will be mostly during nights. Sometimes this occupation is based on commission, as in the case of kerosene hawkers.

The canvasser calls on customers in areas allotted and solicits business for goods by creating buying tendency among customers. He explains the purpose of visit and introduces product concerned to customers, and visits old customers to find out their difficulties and requirements. These persons may work either on salary or on commission. Of late even graduates are employed on temporary basis to undertake door-to-door canvassing of new products. Newspaper vendors deliver newspapers, periodicals, etc., from door-to-door to regular customers and sell them to casual customers on foot-paths, railway platforms, bus stands, etc. The newspaper vendor announces sensational news to boost the sales. Mostly men are engaged in this occupation. A vendor does not require any huge investment except perhaps owning a bicycle. The earnings are around Rs 25 to Rs 600 per month depending on the number of papers and periodicals distributed. The occupation of the order supplier is not very popular in the State. Only a few persons practice this occupation in major cities. He books orders by going round from door-to-door or by telephone and arranges supply of required goods. The home delivery man delivers goods such as provisions, bakery products, laundry etc., at customers' residence or other places as directed by them. This occupation is also not very popular. There are a few agencies engaged in this occupation in cities. The milkman delivers milk from door to door to his regular customers and sells milk, curd, etc. He may purchase milk from wholesale dealers or from cowherds. Sometimes, he owns cows or buffaloes and brings them to the customer's door for milking. The earning is quite encouraging and even women follow this occupation. A person may earn Rs 100 to Rs 1,000 per month or even more depending on the number of cows or buffaloes he owns or the quantity of milk he sells.

Agents and Consultants

Agents of Insurance, real estate and securities, and business service salesmen and auctioneers are among those discussed in this category. Their population in 1971 census was 9,848 male and 343 females. The insurance agent contacts prospective clients and canvasses sale of insurance policies. He acts as licensed representative of the insurer and procures insurance business on commission basis. Presently, career agents of Life Insurance Corporation are increasing. These agents receive commission for the service rendered by them. The agent also receives the monthly commission, during the currency of the policies booked by him. He takes guidance from the Field or Development Officer. The real estate agent advises clients on purchase, sale and lease of real estate and assists them in the settlement of deal. He contacts intending sellers of property, estimates value of property, consults engineers and other authorities, scrutinises list of sellers and prospective purchasers, shows the sites or buildings to the buyers, approaches legal adviser with parties concerned, draws out terms of contract and finalises the deal. The commission charged by the agent is about one to two per cent on the sale value. Sometimes these agents take commission from both the seller and the buyer. The estate agent may have some informants and assistants. This occupation is on the increase in major cities, particularly in Bangalore. The estate agent (house agent) also assists house owners and tenants in renting out and securing accommodation on commission basis. He contacts house owners of vacant houses, flats, shops, etc., to obtain details regarding accommodation available, rent, etc., and maintains a list of accommodations available and of prospective tenants, negotiates between property owner and the prospective tenant and helps them in arriving at an agreement. The commission charges are one month's rent, payable mostly by the tenant. Sometimes owner may also pay a commission.

The auto consultant assists the owners of vehicles and the prospective buyers in arranging sale or purchase of a vehicle. This occupation has also attracted many youths mostly in cities. Some leading auto consultants have opened offices in cities. The share market brokers are found mostly in Bangalore. They furnish information to prospective customers regarding shares, bonds, securities, prospects of business and market conditions and buy and sell shares, securities, etc, on behalf of customer in stock exchange on commission basis.

The propagandist creates buying interest amongst the public for products by publicising them at street corners, exhibitions, village fairs and

through various other publicity media such as talks, demonstrations, film-strips, etc. He books orders and supplies products to dealers. A very few follow this as occupation. The commission agent advises the client regarding marketing conditions and purchases and sells goods on their behalf for commission. These agents are found mostly in business centres who either own a godown or merely an office. The auctioneers organise auctions of movable and immovable property at the site or at a specified place. These auctioneers are found mostly in big cities particularly in Bangalore. They may either buy materials and auction them or act as auctioneering agents. They may also be appointed as auctioneers to the Government or court or municipality. There are big establishments of auctioneers.

Valuers and appraisers determine current monetary value of real estate, personal and household effects, books, paintings and other art objects on instructions from seller, creditor, bank, court, archives, museums, etc., on commission basis, and examine the items of property for condition and authenticity and estimate its value. The valuers should be qualified in their respective field. The office of such valuers will be equipped with the required technical accessories and sometimes these valuers assist in getting the sanctions.

There are 4,524 (including 30 females) money lenders and pawn brokers in 1971. Money lenders include indigenous bankers. The money lender lends money to persons on personal or collateral security or on security of property and charges interest. They may even lend money in the morning and collect it back on the same evening. The clients in this respect may be small traders and hawkers. The pawn broker advances money on security of movable property like jewellery, utensils, furniture, etc. Both money lenders and pawn brokers have to register their names with the Government under the Money Lending Act and have to file returns periodically. The rate of interest to be charged is also restricted.

Caterers

Hotel and restaurant keepers run hotels, restaurants, tea-stalls, bars, etc., on their own account and serve food and beverages. The investment depends on the size of the hotels or restaurants, etc., and the earnings are also relative to investment. They have to obtain permission from the civic authorities for starting an establishment. Cooks, waiters, bar attenders and other workers under this category were 71,688 including 8,563 females in 1971. The workers in this category control and supervise kitchen staff, plan menu, prepare and cook foodstuff in institutions and in

private houses on ceremonial occasions. There are regular cooks appointed in households. There are individual cooks and also groups, catering to special occasions. Individuals may charge around Rs 20 to Rs 50 per day and the groups may charge ranging from Rs 500 to Rs 2,000 per occasion of 2-3 days. Sometimes, they undertake entire responsibility of preparing food on contract basis and charges will be per plate. There are private firms who supply cooks, vessel and other requirements for parties and dinners. There are domestic workers attending to children and the old. They include maids, housekeepers and *ayahs* (institutional and domestic) found almost in all the places in towns and cities. They may live in the household or the institution or attend to work during specific hours. They are paid remuneration both in kind and in money. Generally they are provided food, shelter and dress.

Launderers

The launderers, dry cleaners and the pressers, wash and dry clean garments by hand or by machines. There were 27,499 males and 10,295 females in 1971 in this group. This occupation is mostly practised by Agasas, also called Madivalas or Dhobis. In villages the washerman collects the clothes from the houses and washes them. This occupation provides employment throughout the year but may slack down during the rainy season. In cities they have a laundry or dry cleaning shop with a good establishment. Here, the investment may even be Rs one to two lakhs. Of late this has proved to be a highly remunerative occupation. There are mobile pressing units also.

Hair Dressers

Hair dressing, involves hair cutting, giving beauty treatment, cleaning, shaping and polishing fingers, applying make-up for actors, actresses, washing hair, etc. Hair cutting is an age-old hereditary occupation of Nayindas in the State. In villages barbers go round the village to the customers' house whereas in towns and cities customers have to come to the saloon. The establishment of hair dressing saloon may range from Rs 500 to Rs one lakh, depending on the place and size of the saloon. Recently beauty parlours and massaging centres have come up in cities and their establishment costs more. In cities, there are hair dressing saloons for ladies, run by ladies.

Fishermen

The fishermen include deep sea fishermen, inland and coastal fishermen, conch and shell gatherers and sponge and pearl divers. There were

24,348 males and 4,893 females identified as engaged in this occupation during 1971. They are hired by contractors and the earnings depend on the season. Some times these fishermen own nets and receive payment based on the fish catch. This is practised mainly in the coastal districts.

Weavers

Weaving was mainly the occupations of the Nekaras. Now others also have taken it up, and it is practised in almost all parts of the State. Handloom and powerloom are used for weaving cotton, silk, etc. An individual may, own a single handloom unit or many powerloom units or both. The investment ranges from Rs 5,000 to Rs one lakh and the income varies from Rs 300 to Rs 5,000 per month. Mat making, making of coir products, knitting, dyeing, etc., also come under this category. Mat-making occupation does not involve much investment and the mats are sold on the streets or on the platforms. The coir products are sold by the manufacturers or through the co-operative societies. Knitting is practised as an occupation mostly by the housewives. They buy wool and hand knit or use machines. The knitting machine may cost around Rs 2,000. The monthly earning varies from Rs 50 to Rs 1,000. Blanket (*kambli*) weaving is another occupation.

Bidi Rollers

The bidi rollers manufacture bidis by rolling tobacco in a piece of bidi leave. This occupation is followed mainly in Dakshina Kannada, Tumkur and Mysore districts. Women are mostly engaged in this work. The charges for rolling 1000 bidis is around Rs 8. An adult may roll more than 1000 bidis a day. Many more are engaged in the labelling of bidi bundles and packing them.

Tailors

Tailoring occupation involves stitching ready-made or made-to-order garments, hats and other articles in textile, fur, leather, etc. The occupation of tailoring was mainly practised by the Simpis or the Darjis in the State. But presently this is being practised by others also. In villages, tailoring shops are few and they sometimes visit the customer and receive cloths for stitching. Some customers may engage a tailor for stitching cloth in their home. In towns and cities tailoring shops are more. The tailors work either on contract basis or on piece rates basis under a proprietor in cities and towns. The garment manufacturer engages more number of tailors and pays them on piece rate. The

wages paid to a tailor may vary from Rs 10 to Rs 25 for a pant, and Rs 1.50 to Rs 3 for a blouse. The establishment of a tailoring shop depends on the number of sewing machines, buttoning machine, thread cutting machines, etc. During 1971, 43,732 males and 3,990 females were engaged in this occupation. Stitching of bed, pillow covers, etc., are also a part of this occupation. There are few pattern makers in cities who only design a new pattern for stitching and charge for each such pattern. The charges depend on the patterns. Sewer, hand stitcher, hand hemming boy, buttonhole maker, button stitcher, hand embroiderer, zari worker, cutter, darners, etc., are some of the subsidiary occupations attached to this category.

Cobblers

Leather work was practised mainly by Mochi castes in the State. Very few shoe makers and repairers are found in rural areas, whereas in cities and towns the number is considerable. In 1971, 11,581 persons including 372 females were cobblers. They usually select a way-side cabin, or a shade under a tree as their place of occupation. There are a few who work under a contractor on a piece-rate basis. The way-side cobblers charge a minimum of 20 to 30 paise per nailing and Rs 30 to 40 for preparing a pair of slippers. The cost of establishment may vary from Rs 200 to Rs 1000. They also stitch and repair leather bags, suit cases, belts, sofa cloth, furniture, etc.

Carpenters

The occupation of carpenters involves preparing or assembling pre-fabricated wooden boards, etc. The village carpenter makes and repairs country ploughs, carts, doors, windows, agricultural and domestic articles by simple carpentering processes. This occupation was practised by the Badagis in the State but is now being practised by other caste people also. The carpenters either work individually or under a contractor. Their labour charges are either on piece rate or on daily rate. Individual carpenters are more in cities and towns. Their tools are few and may cost around Rs 500, and the earnings may vary from Rs 300 to Rs 2000 per month depending on the nature and place of work. The subsidiary occupationists are wood joiner, furniture maker, cabinet maker, wood turner, wood router, wood shaper, wood moulder, bullock cart builder, bamboo cart builder, wood inlayer, frame maker, lacquerer, sawyer, etc. Persons may be specialised in any one of these occupations.

Stone Cutters

The stone cutters are engaged in sawing, cutting, dressing, quarrying, polishing and other stone working operations. They are found in good number in places like Shahbad and Bangalore, etc. In coastal districts, there are laterite stone cutters.

Blacksmiths

The blacksmith supervises and guides workers engaged in blacksmithy, tool making and machine tool operation, forge metal by hand or machine, mark metal according to drawing and set various types of automatic machines. The village blacksmith forges domestic and agricultural articles. His equipment consists of hammer, air blower and fuel, etc. He may need one or two assistants. His earning is around Rs 100 to 500 per month. Coppersmiths, brasssmiths and tinsmiths are also found mostly in villages. These persons visit the customers for undertaking repairs or they may have small shops also. Some of them work in an establishment.

Mechanics

The mechanics repair, service and overhaul various machineries like automobiles, motor cycles, autorickshaws, scooters, electric appliances, watches, pumpsets and a variety of gadgets. There are other technical men like electrical wiremen and workers on electronic gadgets. They learn the skill either by working under a senior mechanic or by studying the course. The tools and equipment may cost around Rs 2,000 to Rs 10,000 depending on the place and the nature of work.

Jewellers

The jewellers include goldsmiths, silversmiths, jewellery engravers, etc. This occupation involves identification, selection, sizing and setting of jewels in ornaments and precious metal articles and guide workers engaged in gold and silversmithy operations. This was practised only by the Panchalas and presently all other caste people are also engaged in this work. The individual worker works either in his house or in a shop owned or rented. The polishing charges for a pair of gold bangles may vary from Rs 5 to Rs 20. The equipment may cost Rs 500. There are wire makers, toil makers, leaf makers, gem sorters, gem slicers, gem grinders, gem polishers and jewellery engravers attached to this occupation.

Commercial Painters

The painters apply decorative or protective coats of paint, varnish, shellac, enamel, lacquer, etc., on glass, metal, wood, plastic, concrete

and brick surface by hand or using spray painting equipment and paint sign letters. The spray painters are found mostly in cities and towns whereas other painters undertake painting of boards, advertisements, etc., in villages too. The spray painter has to invest around Rs 5,000 for the equipment whereas for the other painter the investment is less. The painter who does artistic paint charges more, while door painting, etc., are charged per sq feet. The charges for sign board painting varies from Rs 4 to Rs 8 per square foot.

Drivers

The car drivers, autorickshaw drivers and other drivers run vehicles as per the owners' directions and attend to minor repairs. They obtain licence from the transport authority. They charge Rs 15 to Rs 50 per day for driving the cars and for autorickshaws Rs 10 to Rs 15 per day. The rickshaw pullers, cart drivers and *tanga* drivers are found in small cities and towns. They earn around Rs 5 to Rs 15 a day. They also transport goods from place to place.

Labourers

Those who practise this occupation do simple tasks of routine nature requiring physical strength and are engaged in lifting and carrying loads, civil construction works, cleaning and sweeping machine rooms, etc. They are requisitioned whenever major works like construction of dams, etc., are undertaken. The labour charges for digging may vary from 25 paise to 40 paise for one cft and masonry charges from Rs 15 to Rs 30 per day.

There are various other occupations apart from those that are discussed which play a significant role in the economy, as a person's earning capacity is increased by engaging in these occupations. A list of occupations are given here. Acrobatic dancer, Agarbathi maker, Bangle marker, Anaesthetist, Appraiser, Attacher (insole), Baker, Beekeeper, Blue printer, Book binder, Bookie, Butcher, Caddie (carries bags of golf equipment), Caster (type, etc.), Cardboard box maker, Detective (private), Embosser, Engraver, Envelop maker, Finger Print Expert (Private), Fitter, Fried grain maker, Glazier, Grinder (scissors, etc.) Hand compositor, Horse and Bullock shoe fixer, Hunter, Imposer, Impositor, Khalasi, Jockey, Job printer, Job typist, Librarian (private), Lodging home canvasser, Magician, Mechanic, Moulder, Merry-go-round operator, Musical instrument maker, Operator, Ophthalmologist, Orthopaedist, Packer, Photo engraver, Paper flower maker,

Potter, Printer, Printing Master (Textile), Radio and T.V. repairer, Slaughterer, Sunfi and Zarda maker, Soil-specialist, Surveyor, Technician, Tracer, Travel agent, Tyre retreader, Type setter, Umpire, Upholsterer, Waste paper collector, Weigher, Well digger, Well puller, etc.

Consumer price index for working class in Karnataka (General)

1960 = 100

Sl. Centre No.	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	March 1982
1 Bangalore	339	333	335	384	451	446
2 Gulbarga	331	333	330	377	457	513
3 Bellary	331	327	335	370	442	493
4 Bhadravati	358	348	363	402	487	551
5 Davanagere	333	335	344	388	471	513
6 Harihara	337	339	344	390	479	527
7 Hassan	339	335	348	396	477	533
8 Mandya	320	320	335	380	469	510
9 Mysore	340	337	342	390	477	533
10 Mangalore*	347	345	365	399	471	527
All India	312	321	332	373	420	457

Source : Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

*1958-59 = 100

Minimum rate of daily wages in agricultural employment in different areas as in 1949-50

(amount in Rs As Ps)

Labourers	Old Mysore Area	Bombay	Madras	Hyderabad.
Adult men	0-14-0 - 1-0-0	1-0-0	0-12-0	1-1-10
Adult women	0-12-0 - 0-14-0	0-12-0	0-12-0	0-11-4
Children	0-8-0 - 0-10-0	0-8-0	—	0-8-0
Attached labor (adult)	10-0-0 - 12-8-0 (PM)	—	—	—
Adolescents	5-0-0 - 6-4-0 (PM)	—	—	—

Source : Minimum Wages in India by V. R. Pillai.

P. M. : Per month

**Wholesale price index for Agricultural Commodities in Karnataka
from March 1977 to March 1982**

1952-53 = 100

<i>Item</i>	<i>1977</i>	<i>1978</i>	<i>1979</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>1981</i>	<i>1982</i>
I Cereals	450	371	380	439	606	572
Rice	391	388	411	450	560	602
Wheat	331	287	304	341	440	442
Jowar	467	373	400	468	637	594
Bajra	329	323	287	354	446	357
Ragi	607	432	416	496	782	685
II Pulses	465	563	623	637	733	699
Tur	578	699	771	725	837	863
Gram	290	433	457	571	753	574
Blackgram	489	564	597	565	534	647
III Oil Seeds	635	527	528	672	880	880
Groundnut	628	533	525	663	882	882
IV Gur	507	346	521	945	905	568
V Cotton	549	371	373	356	500	438
VI Condiments & Spices	665	549	595	541	657	792
Dry Chillies	707	615	644	592	785	915
VII Miscellaneous	343	317	399	470	557	487
Potatoes	241	259	221	341	278	302
Onions	393	265	452	289	451	425
Arecanut	361	338	483	634	783	630
Coffee	229	219	226	225	255	252
Coconut	579	554	572	617	691	654
All commodities	538	435	461	518	666	640

Source : Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

**Rural retail price index for Karnataka from December 1978
to December 1982**

1970 = 100

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Commodity</i>	<i>1978</i>	<i>1979</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>1981</i>	<i>1982</i>
1	Rice	153	166	192	239	254
2	Wheat	155	169	193	234	248
3	Jowar	145	196	286	350	334
4	Bajra	174	188	352	329	312
5	Ragi	105	120	147	219	203
6	Tur dal	357	338	342	377	390
7	Bengalgram dal	223	244	311	425	375
8	Urd dal	280	285	300	332	349
9	Greengram dal	292	300	329	371	357
10	Potato	136	146	197	217	203
11	Onion	160	226	295	411	413
12	Coconut	220	229	263	326	312
13	Dry Chillies	135	161	167	205	228
14	Groundnut oil	140	183	233	305	305
15	Coconut oil	161	168	199	238	223
16	Castor oil	140	160	211	249	262
17	Milk	164	173	199	223	247
18	Sugar	139	157	334	290	260
19	Gur	136	202	446	462	309
20	Salt	258	265	323	349	354
21	Mutton	206	252	312	332	338
22	Tea	218	217	264	332	352
23	Coffee	211	222	280	348	360
24	Tamarind	346	228	291	327	352
25	Firewood	223	280	344	410	442
26	Kerosene	214	239	262	283	309
27	Tobacco	170	184	233	263	261
28	Bidi	218	242	268	311	329
29	Washing Soap	111	140	194	201	207
30	Toddy	202	204	234	287	335
All commodities		193	209	263	308	308

Source : Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

**Urban retail price index for Selected Commodities in Karnataka
from December 1977 to August 1982**

Base Year : 1970 = 100

Sl. No.	Commodity	December					Aug. 1982
		1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	
1	Rice	207	189	196	229	286	284
2	Ragi	189	163	155	209	260	243
3	Wheat	182	172	169	201	249	273
4	Jowar	172	162	176	230	285	255
5	Tur dal	211	268	258	295	303	365
6	Groundnut Oil	192	259	177	226	264	282
7	Gingelly Oil	190	178	173	222	256	273
8	Coconut Oil	196	199	165	235	200	230
9	Sugar	211	171	151	327	238	219
10	Jaggery	174	142	188	344	245	219
11	Milk	182	184	185	210	246	254
12	Chillies	116	102	118	104	159	142
13	Onion	187	161	209	195	487	138
14	Potato	175	187	164	304	192	271
15	Coconut	297	292	297	412	412	404
16	Firewood	187	208	258	314	383	388
17	Charcoal	170	186	224	260	306	322
All commodities		191	184	192	254	281	274

Source : Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

**Table showing per capita income in Karnataka at current and
constant prices from 1970-71 to 1980-81**

(In Rs)

Year	At current prices	At constant prices
1970-71	684.82	684.82
1971-72	698.03	683.46
1972-73	712.18	628.57
1973-74	973.47	719.37
1974-75	1,077.35	696.05
1975-76	1,004.61	701.51
1976-77	999.12	631.17
1977-78	1,132.06	722.78
1978-79	1,135.81	722.68
1979-80	1,245.74	696.35
1980-81	1,351.13	652.05

Source : Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

**Wages in respect of several categories of employment in Agriculture in the State in 1959
which were revised in 1968, 1973, 1975 and 1980**

(amount in Rs)

Class of employment	Dry Area					Irrigated Area					Perennial Garden Area				
	1959	1968	1973	1975	1980	1959	1968	1973	1975	1980	1959	1968	1973	1975	1980
CLASS A															
1 Ploughing															
2 Digging															
3 Harrowing															
4 Sowing	1.25	1.85	3.15	4.10	4.10	1.50	2.20	3.75	4.90	4.90	1.75	2.55	4.30	5.60	5.60
5 Inter culturing															
6 Irrigating or watering															
7 Uprooting															
CLASS B															
1 Manuring															
2 Transplanting															
3 Weeding															
4 Reaping	1.00	1.45	2.50	3.25	3.25	1.12	1.65	2.80	3.65	3.65	1.37	2.00	3.40	4.45	4.45
5 a) Harvesting															
b) Thrashing															
c) Winnowing															
6 Picking in the case of cotton															
CLASS C & D															
1 Cattle, sheep and goat grazing	0.50	0.75	1.30	1.70	1.70	0.50	0.75	1.30	1.70	1.70	0.50	0.75	1.30	1.70	1.70
2 Peeling the coconuts & arecanuts	—	—	3.15	4.10	4.10	—	—	3.75	4.90	4.90	—	—	4.30	5.60	5.60
3 Trimming & spraying in arecanut & coconut gardens	—	—	3.15	4.10	4.10	—	—	3.75	4.90	4.90	—	—	4.30	5.60	5.60
4 Any other operations relating to arecanut and coconut gardens	—	—	3.15	4.10	4.10	—	—	3.75	4.90	4.90	—	—	4.30	5.60	5.60