

CHAPTER 8

ECONOMIC TRENDS

The overall progress of a region is dependent upon its economic development. The economic factors that depend upon the ups and downs in areas such as available natural resources, human resources, agriculture, industry, banking, trade and commerce, transport and communication, saving capacity, capital investment, urbanization, employment, wages, per capita income, prices, standard of living, and many such factors certainly determine the economic development of the respective regions. The basic infrastructure, technology and such factors capable of comprehensive utilization of the available natural and economic resources are the major factors that decide the direction of economic trends and help in achieving the economic development. An attempt is made here to present the role played by various economic trends in the overall development of the district through social transformation and reforms that could be the signboard of development.

Since ancient times agriculture is predominant in the district and is also popular due to its gold, silk and milk. The total geographical area of the district is 8,223 sq.km, which is 4.29% of the total area of the state. Majority of the people live in villages.

According to 2001 census the population of the district was 25,36,069 (4.79% of state's population) and of this 19,10,546 persons (75.33%) live in villages while 6,25,523 (24.66%) live in urban areas. The normal rainfall of the district is 744 mm and the actual rainfall during 2003 was 481.2 mm. The forest area is 9.0% of the total area of the district. Gold was the major mineral of the district and 99% of the country's gold production was being mined from Kolar. Other minerals such as aluminium, silver, corundum, granite, mica, silimanite, clay and quartz, are also available in the district and hence help in industrial development. The blankets made in Kolar district were famous. In 1888, when the then Maharaja of Mysore organized an exhibition of agriculture and industrial products, blankets (Chouli Kambli) and black bedsheets produced in Kolar district won second (Bhajane Guddiyappa) and third prize respectively. The prize money was Rs.25 and Rs.15 respectively. Since olden days, bangles of Julupalya of Bagepalli taluk, glass bangles of Thimmasandra and Hosahalli of Siddlagatta taluk were popular. While Desihalli of Bangarpet taluk was famous for making chalk piece, slate, pencil and slate, Chikkaballapur was famous for production of sugar candy. Good quality white coloured sugar candy was brought into use during Tipu Sultans period. Good quality sugar candy was available at 10 rupees per mound (24 pounds) and soft sugar candy of superior quality was available for 25 *Sultani panam* per mound. The price difference between brown and soft sugar candy used to be between three rupees to five rupees. A few areas in Srinivasapur taluk were famous for cobbler and hand weaving. But due to lack of good market, the weaving trade became weak. Shivarapatna (Malur taluk) is famous even today for stone sculptures and idols. The sculptors of this place have even won both state and national awards. The bricks and tiles of Malur is popular throughout the state. There is a silk thread factory at Melur in Shidlagatta taluk. In the same taluk, porcelain clay is available abundantly in Tilacharlu and Byganahalli.

As on March 2004 there were 20 large and medium scale industries which provided employment to 27,785 persons. Similarly, there were 11,683 small-scale industries which provided employment to 75,309 persons. Now closed, the Bharat Gold Mines Ltd. (BGML) Bharat Earth Movers Ltd (BEML) at KGF in Bangarpet taluk, the

Co-operative Sugar Factory in Gauribidanur (privately owned by Siraguppa Sugar Factory, which is also closed now) – these main industries contributed much by giving a twist to the district's economic progress. In support of this, in order to give impetus to the industries in the district the government, in addition to declaring a few selected areas as industrial areas, has also brought out a new industrial policy for 2001-2006. This policy is implemented successfully and the government offers incentives and concessions for new investments made in industrial sectors on or after 1st April 2001. For the purpose of various incentives and concessions as detailed here under, the state has been classified into four zones namely, Zone-'A' areas are considered as developed areas and hence capital subsidy for very small industries in this area is not available. Zone 'B' areas are considered as developing areas and tiny industries in this area are eligible for an investment subsidy of 10% of their fixed assets, subject to a maximum of Rs. five lakh for a period of three years. But there are no industrial areas in the district that can be classified as Zone A and B. Except the Bagepalli and Srinivasapur taluks in Kolar district, areas falling under all other taluks are classified as backward industrial areas belonging to Zone-'C' category. Tiny industries established in these areas are entitled to subsidy on investment for a period of five years at 20% of the fixed assets, subject to a maximum of ten lakh rupees. Industrial extension centres of Bagepalli and Srinivasapura taluks and mini growth centres of Malur and Chikkaballapur belong to zone-'D' category. Tiny and Small-scale industries established in these areas are entitled to a subsidy on investment for a period of eight years at 25% of the fixed assets, subject to a maximum of 12.50 lakh rupees. Though there is no power-generating centre in the district, the power line from Talcher in Orissa to Kolar provides good power supply, which is a boon to the district.

The district is on the road of development in the field of banking, trade and commerce. By March 2002 there were 121 Commercial Banks, 65 Grameena Banks, two Urban Co-operative Banks and 16 other Co-operative Banks, in addition to 11 Primary Land Development Banks. They altogether had made a loan advances worth Rs.4056.14 lakhs, and thus helped in the economic development of the district. The Milk producer's Co-operatives and

Credit Co-operative Societies have brought new spirit to the economic life of the rural people. The traditional trading centres such as shandies, ryot's shandies and Agricultural Produce Marketing Committees (A.P.M.C.) are aiding farmers to get good prices to their produce. The Someshwara fair of Kolar, the Markandeya fair of Vakkaleri, the Bhoganandeeshwara fair of Nandi, the Ashwathanarayanarayanawamy fair of Vidhurashwatha, the Venkataramanaswami fair of Chikkatirupathi are famous even today for cattle trade. The mango crop in the district is not only famous locally but also get exported to other states. The transport and communication facility in the district is satisfactory. Out of a total of 198.44 km rail route, 122.44 km is broad-gauge and 76 km is narrow gauge. Out of 9262 km roads, 129 km is national highway, 433 km state highway and 1599 km major district roads. This has helped in the development of the district.

The Palar, North Pennar, South Pennar, Papagni, Chitravati, Koundinya (Nangli stream is the sublet of Koundinya) and Kumudwati rivers which flow during rainy seasons only, though not assisting for major irrigation, are restricted to filling tanks, ponds and preserving underground water. Tanks are the main source of agriculture. As there is satisfactory power supply the number of pump sets are high in the district. Ragi, paddy, maize, saje, corns, groundnut, sugarcane, potato, onion, vegetables, sericulture and tobacco are the main crops and they have helped in the economic development of the district.

According to 1901 census, there were 12 towns in the district and the Kolar Gold Mines area with a population of 38,204 was in Class III group. As its population rose to 87,682 in 1921 it climbed to class II, and to class I in 1941 with a population of 1,33,849 and thus saw development at a faster pace. Robertsonpet, which was in the jurisdiction of K.G.F., till 1964 had a population of 42,749 in 1971. As per 2001 census the towns of K.G.F., Manchenahalli (Bangarpet taluk) and BEML Nagar were merged with Robertsonpet City Municipality, and hence its population as per 2001 census was 1,56,961. There were 12 towns in the district that included four city municipalities, five town municipalities and three town panchayats. On account of increase in population, the district headquarters Kolar which was in Grade II was elevated to Grade I city as per 2001 census, with a population of 1,13,299.

An important development is the increase the income of secondary (industries) and tertiary (services) sectors in consonance with the primary sector (agriculture) in the district. Similar increase is noticed even in the district income also. Though the per capita income of the district rose from Rs.7,027 in 1996-97 to Rs.13,414 in 2000-01, the district stands at 22nd place in the state.

In order to improve the living standard of the people, many programmes such as poverty alleviation, drought relief project, minimum needs programme, golden jubilee swarojgar project, ashraya scheme, strishakti project, aksharadasoha, life insurance etc., have been undertaken. 357 gazetted officers (4.52% of total state) and 123 non-gazetted officers (3.43% of total state) were appointed to the state government service from the district during 1992-2001. Similarly, of the 805 group A and B officers serving in the state, 257 'A' group officers and 548 'B' group officers were serving in the government. While 12 officers were serving in the secretariat, three persons were serving as heads of the departments. 11 KAS (selection grade), 29 KAS (senior and junior grade) and 10 KAS (B group) officers belong to the district.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SURVEY (1941)

During the decadal census undertaken in 1941 socio-economic survey was conducted in 34 villages comprising of Dodda Hasala, Kembodi and Vakkaleri (Kolar taluk), Sonnewadi, Kothamangala, Nangali and Agara (Mulbagal taluk), Kallur, Yachanapalli and Lakshmipura (Srinivasapur taluk), Kagathi, Kaivara, Kotagal and Burudugunte (Chintamani taluk), Anur, Bashettihalli and Venkatapura (Shidlaghatta taluk), Molkecheruvu and Pathakote (Bagepalli taluk), Pulasanivoddu and Somenahalli (Gudibande taluk), Udamalodu, Gowdasandra and Sabbanahalli (Gauribidanur taluk), Thippenahalli, Ketanahalli and Tirunahalli (Chikkaballapur taluk), Santhehalli, Hoogenahalli, Jayamangala and Turunasi (Malur taluk), Sulibele, Gannerahalli and Doddavalagamadi (Bangarpet taluk). In these selected villages, data relating to population, number of households, demographic details, literacy, agricultural lands, agricultural produce, land ownership, value of private and public wealth, properties, housing loans, living standard, income of working class etc., was collected for each village, analyzed and a report containing the economic conditions of the respective villages was

published in 1943. According to this, while the highest population (2277) was in Nangali, the least population (121) was in Molakecheruvu. Highest number of houses (446) was in Nangli while Pulasanivoddu had lowest number of houses (19). Agriculture and animal husbandry were the main economic activities and the highest irrigated area (676 acres) was in Nangali while it is understood that Somenahalli in Gudibande taluk did not have any kind of irrigation facilities. Ragi was the main crop in these areas and ragi was cultivated in 436 acres of land in Kaiwara region. Ragi was cultivated in 42 acres each in Molakecheruvu in Bagepalli taluk and Sabbanahalli in Gauribidanur taluk. Paddy, horsegram, groundnut and chilly are the other important crops. The value of irrigation, land farming, cattle wealth and houses were estimated and it was found that Nangli was very rich (Rs.2,75,224) while the total estimated value of properties of Udamalodu was only Rs.5,885. The highest number of families (239) having loans was in Nangali and the total loan amount was Rs.66,406 with an average loan amount per house being 277 rupees and 14 annas. The lowest number of families (10) having loans was in Udamalodu and the total loan amount was Rs.1,195 with an average loan amount per house being 119 rupees and eight annas. In these villages, the rate of daily wage for men, women and children was respectively four, three and two annas. The above statistics help in understanding the living standards of the people. In similar fashion, during 1961 census, socio-economic survey was undertaken in Vakkaleri village of the district.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SURVEY (1961)

Vakkaleri village in Kolar taluk is on the Kolar-Malur road. During 1961 census, the socio-economic survey was undertaken in this village. During the survey period, there were 342 families in Vakkaleri with a population of 1907. These families belonged to 25 different castes and included families belonging to Vokkaliga (70), AdiKarnataka (65), Vahnikula (Tigala) (60), Ganiga (12), Beda (18) and Balija (10) castes.

The population of the village from 1901 to 1961, was as follows. The population was 1262 in 1901, 1202 in 1911, 2028 in 1921, 1231 in 1931, 1488 in 1941, 1766 in 1951 and 1907 in 1961. In 1961

there were 328 persons belonging to Adi Karnataka, 22 Adi Dravida and three persons belonging to Bovi community.

Out of the 342 families in Vakkaleri 142 families lived in single room dwellings, 121 families in two room dwellings, 49 families in three room dwellings, 15 families in four room dwellings, 9 families in five room dwellings, six families lived in dwellings with more than five rooms. Out of the 342 houses the walls of 216 houses were built of mud, the walls of 124 houses were built with bricks and the walls of two houses were built with stones. Similarly, the roof of 139 families were constructed of mud, 47 families had pukka roofing, 23 houses with local tile roofs, 82 families with Mangalore tiles, one house with wooden roof and 50 families had straw roofing.

Vakkaleri village basically, an agricultural village had a total land area of 1453 acres and 27 guntas. Out of this 889.33 acres was cultivable land. Of this, while 748.38 acres was dry land 67.11 acres was wet land and the remaining 73.24 acre was garden land. In addition, there was 562.34 acres of land in the village that was non-agricultural. There were 748 workers and 1159 non-workers. Traditional implements such as wooden plough, kunte, weeder, spade etc., were being used during this period.

The details of expenses to grow Ragi and paddy in one acre was as follows: To cultivate Ragi in one acre - ploughing (thrice) Rs.18, fertilizer Rs.60, seeds Rs.5, weeding Rs.10, harvesting Rs.15 and corn threshing Rs.10, all put together totalled Rs.118. One acre yielded four pallas of ragi and fetched Rs.560. Expenses for paddy for one acre - preparing land and fertilizer Rs.80, ploughing Rs.48, sowing Rs.10, weeding Rs.15, harvesting and corn threshing Rs.25, all put together totalled Rs.178. At the same time One-acre yielded 8 pallas paddy. Doddabyranellu and halubbalu varieties of paddy were grown here. In addition, people were engaged in oil crushing, black smithy, carpentry, pottery, sewing and stone grading jobs in this village.

Income : Vakkaleri had 278 families having land holdings and their average annual income was Rs.1327. Out of this the average annual income of 42 families was below Rs.300, 86 families had average annual income between Rs.301-600, 42 families between

Rs.601-900, 32 families between Rs.901-1200 and 76 families had an annual income of more than Rs.1201. Similarly, ten families depended on land lease and their average annual income was Rs.494.00. Of these the annual income of two families was less than Rs.300, five families earned between Rs.301-600 and the balance three families earned between Rs.601-900. 19 families were agricultural labourers and their average annual income was Rs.317. Of these, while 12 families had an annual income less than Rs.300, seven families belonged to the Rs.301-600 income group. Eight families were engaged in house hold industries and their average annual income was Rs.596.00. Of these while two families had an annual income less than Rs.300, one family belonged to the Rs.301-600 income group. The average annual income of other 27 families was Rs.939. Of these while five families had an annual income less than Rs.300, eleven families belonged to the Rs.301-600, four families between Rs.601-900, four families between Rs.901-1200 and three families belonged to income group of more than Rs.1201. Nine families were engaged in commercial activities, 11 families in service sector and seven families were engaged in bill collector jobs.

Out of the 342 families in this village 169 families had borrowed loans, the total loan so borrowed amounted to Rs.1,68,636 and this amount got distributed among different income groups as follows. Out of 63 families having an income of Rs.25 per month 15 families were had borrowed loans, their total loan amount was Rs.4530. 110 families having an income between Rs.26 and Rs.50 per month 64 families had borrowed loans and their total loan amount was Rs.25,674. Of the 54 families having monthly income between Rs.51 and Rs.75, 34 families had loans and their total loan amount was Rs.18,784. Of the 36 families having monthly income between Rs.76 and Rs.100, 25 families had loans and their total loan amount was Rs.21,196. Of the 79 families having monthly income of more than Rs.100, 58 families had loans and their total loan amount was Rs.98,452. Of the loan amount of Rs.1,68,636 the loan obtained from co-operative societies, land mortgage banks and government was Rs.44,800 and the remaining big chunk of loan amount was taken from local rich persons and money lenders.

The purpose for which the loan amount of Rs.1,68,636 were as follows: Rs.12,724 for digging wells, Rs.28,682 for buying land, Rs.5,300 for house construction/repairs, Rs.54,773 for marriage ceremonies, Rs.17,668 for land development, Rs.2,033 for buying cattle, Rs.7,650 for repaying of old loans, Rs.150 for medical expenses, Rs.25,888 for general purposes, Rs.2,338 for agriculture, Rs.150 for buying machinery, Rs.5,330 for business, Rs.450 for buying bullock cart and Rs.5,500 for irrigation.

URBANISATION

Kolar, the district headquarters is located 70 KM from the capital city Bangalore on the Bangalore-Chennai National Highway. The district comprises eleven taluks and though can be considered as a vast district, the growth of towns here is not so much. Kolar had 12 towns in 1901 and this number had not changed till 1941. The details of towns and their population in brackets from 1901 to 1941 (as per 1941 census) are given as follows: Bagepalli (2,162), Bangarpet (7,515), Chikkaballapur (14,989), Chintamani (9,292), Gauribidanur (5,162), Gudibande (2,914), Kolar (19,006), Kolar Gold Fields (1,33,849), Malur (5,185), Mulbagal (6,785), Shidlaghatta (7,263), Srinivasapur (4,412). Later Manchenahalli was included as a new town in 1951 and hence the total number of towns rose to 13. Even in 1961 the number of towns was 13 only. Robertsonpet was included as a new town in 1971 and hence the total number of towns rose from 13 to 14. BEML Nagar was included as a new town in 1981 and hence the total number of towns rose to 15.

This number continued in 1991 also. But, in 2001 the number of towns got reduced to 12, as, Kolar Gold Fields, BEML Nagar and Manchenahalli were merged with Robertsonpet. According to 2001 census, it is clear that out of the total population of the district 6,24,635 persons (24.75%) lived in towns and cities. This is an indication of the economic status and development of the people. The rate of growth of population of towns is given in Table 8.1 and the details of town workers are given in Table 8.2.

Table 8.1: Rate of increase in population of towns in the district from 1901 to 2001

Name of Taluk	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
Bagepalli (Town Panchayat)	1789	1962 (9.67)	1716 (-12.54)	2228 (29.84)	2162 (-2.96)	2914 (34.78)	3519 (20.76)	5400 (53.45)	7923 (46.72)	12336 (55.70)	20119 (63.10)
Bangarpet (Town Municipal Council)	2893	2908 (0.52)	5893 (102.65)	6668 (13.15)	7515 (12.70)	10223 (36.03)	11360 (11.12)	14765 (29.97)	22570 (52.86)	29122 (29.03)	38703 (32.83)
Chikkaballapur (City Municipal Council)	5521	7661 (38.76)	10431 (36.16)	11508 (10.32)	14989 (30.25)	20219 (34.89)	23025 (13.88)	29227 (26.94)	40096 (37.19)	47221 (17.77)	54968 (16.41)
Chintamani (City Municipal Council)	2430	2570 (5.76)	6161 (139.73)	4985 (-19.09)	9292 (86.40)	14411 (55.09)	19644 (36.31)	26684 (35.84)	39208 (46.93)	50397 (28.53)	65493 (29.95)
Gowribidanur (Town Municipal Council)	2441	2617 (7.21)	1842 (-29.61)	4606 (150.05)	5162 (12.07)	6769 (31.13)	8559 (26.44)	12826 (49.85)	18738 (46.09)	25577 (36.50)	30537 (19.39)
Gudibanda (Town Panchayat)	2384	2392 (0.34)	2450 (2.42)	2803 (14.41)	2914 (3.96)	3645 (25.09)	4478 (22.85)	5085 (13.56)	6419 (26.23)	7563 (17.82)	8807 (16.45)
Kolar (City Municipal Council)	12210	8193 (-32.90)	13368 (63.16)	16161 (20.89)	19006 (17.60)	27176 (42.99)	32587 (19.91)	43418 (33.24)	65834 (51.63)	83287 (26.51)	113907 (36.76)
Kolar Gold Fields (U.A.)	38204	48635 (27.30)	87682 (80.29)	85103 (-2.94)	133859 (57.29)	159084 (18.84)	146811 (-7.71)	118861 (19.04)	144385 (21.47)	156746 (8.56)	-
Robertsonpet (City Municipal Council)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42749	61099 (42.92)	68230 (11.67)	157084*

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Name of Taluk	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
Kolar Gold Fields (S.B.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76112 (-48.16)	77679 (2.06)	72485 (-6.69)	-
B.E.M.L. Nagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5607	16031 (185.91)	-
Manchenahalli (Mandal Panchayat)	-	-	-	-	-	3547	4347 (22.55)	4863 (11.87)	5880 (20.91)	6454 (9.76)	-
Malur (Town Municipal Council)	3632	4212 (15.97)	3779 (-10.28)	4770 (26.22)	5185 (8.70)	6937 (33.79)	7589 (9.40)	10392 (36.94)	15093 (45.24)	21037 (39.38)	27815 (32.22)
Mulbagal (Town Municipal Council)	6562	2677 (-59.20)	5671 (111.84)	6131 (8.11)	6785 (10.67)	9025 (33.01)	11977 (32.70)	16444 (37.30)	26762 (62.75)	35519 (32.72)	44033 (23.97)
Shidlaghatta (Town Municipal Council)	7636	6512 (-14.72)	3697 (-43.23)	6368 (72.25)	7263 (14.05)	9205 (26.74)	12564 (36.49)	16413 (30.64)	22490 (37.03)	25177 (11.95)	41098 (63.24)
Srinivasapur (Town Panchayat)	3158	3430 (8.61)	3119 (-9.07)	3812 (22.22)	4412 (15.74)	5978 (35.49)	6812 (13.95)	8737 (28.26)	12433 (42.30)	16550 (33.11)	22959 (38.73)
No. of Towns	12	12	12	12	12	13	13	14	15	15	12

* Manchenahalli (M.P.), B.E.M.L. Nagar and K.G.F. towns that were in 1991 were merged with Robertsonpet C.M.C. in 2001 census.

Classification of Towns on the Basis of Population

Status Census 1991		Status Census 2001	
Class	Population	Class	Population
Class-I	1,00,000 and above	Class-I	a) M. 7 50,00,000 and above b) M. 6 20,00,000 to 49,99,999 c) M. 5 10,00,000 to 19,99,999 d) M. 4 5,00,000 to 9,99,999 e) M. 3 3,00,000 to 4,99,999 f) M. 2 2,00,000 to 2,99,999 g) M. 1 1,00,000 to 1,99,999
Class-II	50,000 – 99,999	Class-II	50,000 to 99,999
Class-III	20,000 – 49,999	Class-III	20,000 to 49,999
Class-VI	10,000 – 19,999	Class-IV	10,000 to 19,999
Class-V	5,000 – 9,999	Class-V	5,000 to 9,999
Class-VI	5,000 and below	Class-VI	5,000 and below

Table 8.2 : Details of workers in towns according to 1991 census

Taluks	Main workers	Culti- vators	Agricul- tural labourers	Livestock forestry, fishery and plantations, orchards and other activities	Mining quarry ing	Manufacture		Constru- ctions	Trade and commerce	Transport, storage, commu- nication and warehouse	Other services	Marginal workers	Other workers
						Household industry	Other than household industry						
Bagepalli	3,722	585	451	86	08	78	325	204	685	256	1,044	23	8,591
Bangarpet	7,723	230	85	77	10	95	1,816	484	2,403	720	1,803	174	21,225
Chikkaballapur	14,653	1,221	1,617	381	72	434	2,034	809	3,704	1,040	3,341	118	32,450
Chintamani	15,328	888	1,348	217	38	647	2,510	883	4,595	1,482	2,720	495	34,574
Gauribidanur	7,686	893	758	127	08	93	959	401	1,908	600	1,939	76	17,815
Gudibanda	2,521	714	795	22	10	66	105	40	290	67	412	10	5,032
Kolar	24,494	964	1,593	540	22	887	5,972	906	5,592	2,349	5,669	339	58,454
Kolar Gold Fields													
1. Robertsonpet	16,518	307	272	39	1,329	148	4,403	831	4,414	1,090	3,685	107	51,605
2. Manchenahalli	2,429	586	821	25	07	16	199	24	404	50	297	163	3,862
3. B.E.M.L. Nagar	4,747	364	88	48	84	50	3,287	251	133	68	419	129	11,155
4. K.G.F. (SB)	13,997	28	20	28	7,719	53	2,562	359	811	419	1,998	70	58,418
Malur	6,945	537	1,452	114	17	216	1,426	297	1,378	304	1,204	214	13,878
Mulbagal	11,223	1,554	1,836	169	28	1,881	893	273	2,144	738	1,707	351	23,945
Shidiaghatta	8,680	1,148	445	345	02	119	3,737	125	1,514	211	1,034	283	16,214
Srinivasapur	4,775	634	869	106	01	29	540	271	1,100	259	966	111	11,664

DISTRICT INCOME

District's net domestic production, commonly called as the District income, is an important indicator to measure the rate of economic development of a district. From this it is possible to know the total value of goods and services produced in the district during the respective years. Current price's district's net domestic production estimates, will reflect the value of the produce at current prices. Constant prices shall remove the differences in the estimated prices and help in reflecting the true economic development of a region. Per capita net internal production is a yard stick to identify the district's economic development, and also helps to measure the regional imbalances.

District income is the value of goods and services produced by capital and human effort by utilizing the natural resources of the district. Agriculture, forestry, fishery, mining and quarrying fall under primary sector; manufacturing (both registered and unregistered), storage, construction, electricity, gas and water supply fall under secondary sectors; railway, transport by other means storage, communication, Trade, hotels and restaurants, banking and insurance, Real estate, ownership of dwelling and business buildings, public administration and other services fall under tertiary service sector. Their productive capabilities can be known from the income they generate.

The contribution for the District's Income from the primary sector is more than 40%. It is clear that the income from mining and quarrying is very less in the primary sector. The contribution of primary sector at 1970-71 current prices was Rs.4, 652 lakhs. In 1980-81 it was Rs.7,899 lakhs. It is worthwhile to mention here that this increased to Rs.36, 639 lakhs in 1990-91 and to Rs.1,53,077 lakhs in 2000-01. But, the contribution to district income from secondary sector, though, was very less in 1970-71, the figures indicate that there is sharp increase in later years. It was only Rs.83 lakhs in 1970-71, later increased to Rs.1,990 lakhs in 1980-81, to Rs.10,212 lakhs in 1990-91, to Rs.16,972 in 1995-96 and to Rs.43,333 lakhs in 2000-01, and this indicates the importance of this sector. Transport, trade, hotels, restaurants, banking and

insurance sectors having gained importance as complementary sectors, the contribution of tertiary sector to the district income has increased substantially. This was Rs.1,350 lakhs in 1970-71 and this increased to Rs.6,186 lakhs in 1980-81, to Rs.27,317 lakhs in 1990-91, to Rs.55,098 lakhs in 1995-96 and to Rs.1,40,291 lakhs in 2000-01 and these figures indicate that the contribution from tertiary sector to the district income has increased substantially.

The sector-wise income for the district income (at 1980-81 constant prices) from primary sector in 1980-81 was Rs.7,899 lakhs. This increased to Rs.13,776 lakhs in 1990-91, to Rs.18,203 lakhs in 1995-96 and to Rs.1,03,684 lakhs (at 1993-94 constant prices) in 2000-01. During the same period the contribution from secondary sector (at 1980-81 constant prices) was Rs.1,990 lakhs in 1980-81 and increased to Rs.3,488 lakhs in 1990-91, to Rs.4,199 lakhs in 1995-96 and to Rs.28,398 lakhs in 2000-01 at 1993-94 constant prices. Similarly, the contribution from tertiary sector in 1980-81 (at 1980-81 constant prices) was Rs.6,186 lakhs increased to Rs.11,973 lakhs in 1990-91, to Rs.15,361 lakhs in 1995-96 and (at 1993-94 constant prices) increased to Rs.83,992 lakhs in 2000-01..

At 1980-81 current prices the district income was Rs.16,075 and due to this the district was at 17th place in the state. In 1990-91 it earned Rs.74,168 lakhs and rose to 13th place. In 1995-96, although the income increased to Rs.1,47,934 lakhs the district fell to 15th place. In 2000-01, by earning Rs.3,36,701 lakhs it has reached 8th place.

The district income (at 1980-81 constant prices) was Rs.16,075 lakhs in 1980-81 and the district was at 17th place in the state. In 1990-91 the district income increased to Rs.29,237 lakhs and reached to 15th place. In 1995-96 even though the income increased to Rs.37,763 lakhs the place of the district didn't change. But, in 2000-01, by earning Rs.2,16,074 lakhs its position rose to 9th place and this clearly indicates the improvement in the economic condition of the people. Details of net income of the district from sectoral composition at current and constant prices from 1980-81 to 2001-02 are given in tables 8.3 and 8.4.

Table 8.3: Sectoral composition of District Income current prices
(Rs. In lakhs)

Income from different sources	1980-81	1990-91	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	2000-01	2001-02
Primary Sector									
Agriculture including Animal Husbandry	6228	32387	42359	53538	62364	68914	71860	143717	129163
Forestry and logging	367	2718	3715	3799	3966	4209	4502	7511	7766
Fishing	105	113	301	535	594	1159	1432	973	1526
Mining and quarrying	1199	1421	1086	1330	1720	1582	1902	876	192
Total	7899	36639	47461	59202	68644	75864	79696	153077	138646
Secondary Sector									
Manufacture (registered and un-registered)	830	3679	5861	5346	5929	5704	7239	19406	26497
Construction	756	3074	5392	5343	6030	7450	9815	18978	18820
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	404	3459	1510	2127	3230	3818	3702	4949	6016
Total	1990	10212	12763	12816	15189	16972	20756	43332	51333
Tertiary Sector									
Railways	59	328	571	592	456	492	612	786	1199
Transport by other means	444	3152	5012	5467	6634	7489	10496	9109	11475
Storage	8	40	67	74	74	116	151	61	70
Communication	97	596	808	1256	1456	1687	3622	4755	6399
Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	1843	7408	8505	11597	11835	13582	14651	30253	36394
Banking and Insurance	285	2845	3638	4083	5339	6098	8260	10803	8200
Real Estate, Ownership of Dwelling and Business services	1595	4293	5063	5402	6066	6662	7999	29481	32278
Public Administration	560	2741	4068	5094	6226	7531	9520	20625	21007
Other Services	1295	5914	7456	8988	10209	11441	13384	34418	38637
Total	6186	27317	35185	42553	48295	55098	68695	140290	155659
Net District income	16075	74168	95412	114571	132128	147934	169147	336699	345638
District's place in district income (No.s)	17	13	14	14	15	15	15	08	07
Per capita income (Rs.)	853	3387	4195	4961	5638	6223	7017	13414	13550
District's place in per capita income (No.s)	18	19	20	19	20	20	19	22	21

(Rs. In lakhs)

[illegible]

PER CAPITA INCOME

Per capita income is an indicator to determine the standard of economic development of the district. The per capita income of various districts has increased continuously on parallel lines. At current prices the per capita income of Kolar district during 1960-61 was only Rs.238 and the district was in 15th place in the state. This was Rs.474 in 1970-71 and came down to 16th place. In 1980-81 with Rs.853 it fell to 18th place, in 1990-91 with Rs.3,387 to 19th place, and though the per capita income increased to Rs.6,223 in 1995-96, it still came down to 20th place and although it was Rs.13,414 in 2000-01 it came down to 22nd place. Although there is increase in the per capita income between 1960-61 and 2001-02 the reason for the downfall of the district from its place is due to its per capita income being less than the state average.

In 1970-71, at 1970-71 constant prices it was Rs.474 and the district was in 16th place. This increased to Rs.853 (18) in 1980-81 (at 1980-81 constant prices), to Rs.1,335 (20) in 1990-91, to Rs.1,588 (20) in 1995-96 and to Rs.8,608 (22) in 2001-02 (at 1993-94 constant prices). The figures in parenthesis represent the district's place in the state with respect to per capita income.

Through an analytical study of district-wise income and per capita income it will be helpful to find out reasons for disparity in rate of development, inequality and backwardness of different districts in the state and to formulate developmental projects. For more details see Tables 8.3 and 8.4.

PRICES

The prices of foodstuffs had begun to show an upward trend even before 1916. The reasons for this were several. It is clear from an analysis of the causes that the price-rise was equated with the rise in population, variation in the quantum of production and the prices of precious metals; the productive resources had become insufficient to satisfy the needs of the people. These factors had contributed to the rise in prices. The two World Wars that occurred during the first half of the last century enhanced trade and commercial transactions to a large extent and the rate of economic growth in the commercial sector was indeed significant. The various credit facilities helped the growth of commerce. But the productive

resources had become insufficient to satisfy the demand. This disparity engendered a steep rise in prices benefiting the growers and producers to a considerable extent.

It would be desirable here to make an assessment from 1890 to the beginning of the World War I (1914) and then again from 1923 to 1945, when the World War II ended. The following table indicates the quantity in seers per rupee of the staple food stuffs in Kolar district from 1890-1914. See table 8.5.

Table: 8.5 : Staple Food Rates

Years	Rice	Ragi	Years	Rice	Ragi
1890	10.51	32.40	1903	9.56	27.60
1891	8.53	22.83	1904	11.12	30.50
1892	7.56	18.46	1905	9.85	17.75
1893	7.99	22.74	1906	7.81	14.17
1894	8.59	28.34	1907	7.62	13.71
1895	9.26	30.00	1908	6.55	11.04
1896	9.18	26.79	1909	7.60	12.49
1897	9.29	17.96	1910	7.71	15.37
1898	7.61	17.78	1911	6.71	14.14
1899	10.24	22.23	1912	5.69	13.47
1900	2.40	13.44	1913	5.50	12.58
1901	8.42	13.27	1914	5.96	13.39
1902	9.59	20.71			

Source : Kolar Gazetteer 1968

Thus, the price of rice, which was $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee in 1890, showed an upward trend in 1914 when it was selling at $5\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. The same was true of ragi, which has been the principal food of the population of Kolar district. In fact, the price of ragi doubled itself during the course of two decades. So far as the Kolar District is concerned, it may be said that the era of high prices in the case of rice and ragi dates from 1906-1907. In the previous years, the prices varied according to production prospects. But from the year 1906-1907, though there have been fluctuations in agricultural production, the prices quoted have been uniformly high.

The table 8.6 given below indicates the price-levels for rice and ragi quoted for each Palla of 100 seers during the subsequent period.

Table 8.6 : Annual average whole sale prices of rice and ragi along (1924 - 1945) in Kolar District.

	Rice	Ragi		Rice	Ragi
Years	Rs-a-p.	Rs-a-p.	Years	Rs-a-p.	Rs-a-p.
1923-24	20 - 00 - 0	13 - 01 - 0	1934-35	14 - 11 - 0	7 - 04 - 0
1924-25	30 - 00 - 0	12 - 05 - 0	1935-36	13 - 10 - 0	6 - 08 - 0
1925-26	30 - 00 - 0	11 - 02 - 0	1936-37	14 - 08 - 0	6 - 00 - 0
1926-27	30 - 00 - 0	11 - 00 - 0	1937-38	14 - 08 - 0	5 - 07 - 0
1927-28	28 - 00 - 0	10 - 08 - 0	1938-39	14 - 00 - 0	6 - 10 - 0
1928-29	26 - 00 - 0	10 - 12 - 0	1939-40	16 - 00 - 0	6 - 14 - 0
1929-30	26 - 00 - 0	10 - 06 - 0	1940-41	22 - 04 - 0	6 - 02 - 0
1930-31	16 - 10 - 0	5 - 12 - 0	1941-42	21 - 08 - 0	5 - 14 - 0
1931-32	14 - 04 - 0	6 - 00 - 0	1942-43	24 - 10 - 0	8 - 03 - 0
1932-33	13 - 08 - 0	4 - 08 - 0	1943-44	27 - 11 - 0	14 - 00 - 0
1933-34	12 - 03 - 0	3 - 11 - 0	1944-45	35 - 04 - 0	15 - 09 - 0

The prices during the 1950's also showed no signs of decline. The prices of principal commodities went on rising as indicated by the table 8.7 for the years 1957, 1958 and 1959.

Average Wholesale prices* of selected commodities
(Prices in Rs.per maund)

	Rice	Ragi
Years	Rs. np	Rs. np
1957	19.47	11.92
1958	19.95	11.84
1959	21.59	13.39

* The prices are simple average of a selected number of centres.

From the figures mentioned above, it is clear that during these period, there was a constant rise of the food grain prices, resulting in inflation. An analysis of price fluctuations is of paramount

importance, because it helps to know the economic status of the people. The inflationary tendency is due to various factors. It is not always due to the increase in population. Other factors like variations in the price of precious metals, the pattern of production, the aspects of imports and exports have all played their part in the upward trend of prices. It is to be noted that with the outbreak of the Second World War in September 1939, the price-level shot up. The trend was due to several causes including the activities of speculators and hoarders. Several checks were introduced by the State Government to arrest the tendency. The price control measures which were introduced at the outbreak of the war were tightened up. Compulsory procurement of paddy and ragi was ordered and rationing was introduced in all urban area. Even after the end of the war, it was not found easy to relax the controls, because the price factor was so severe that the control was further continued.

The supply and demand position did not improve so as to warrant any relaxation of controls. Many people felt the severity of controls and they persisted in the demand that the controls on food grains should be lifted as speedily as possible. In 1952, the Government removed all controls on food grains, but even then prices did not register a decline. The price of rice went on rising in the district with the result that in 1960, it was being sold at $1\frac{1}{4}$ seers per rupee and ragi at $2\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee. To ease the difficulty, the State Government took steps to open Fair Price Shops where the second sort of rice was sold at comparatively cheap rates. Rise in wholesale prices of chief commodities naturally affected the retail prices and this had a sharp bearing on the prices of other commodities. Various curbs were initiated to stabilize the price-line. Banks were advised not to lend money on produce. The Central Government advised the States to build up a sizable buffer stock of principal food grains as a measure of precaution and also to bring down the prices.

By 1964, the prices of food articles began to show a further upward trend, as a result the consumers were put to much hardship. During the last months of 1964 and throughout 1965 and 1966, the market prices for rice, ragi, edible oils, pulses and

chillies were abnormally high. The State Government took several measures to alleviate the difficulties of the consumers. A series of regulatory orders were issued from time to time with a view to holding the price-line. The whole sale and retail sale of food grains came under controls. Fixation of the purchase and selling prices was attempted to check the spiralling prices. The dealers who handled the grain trade were asked to declare their stocks periodically. They were also required to exhibit the prices of commodities. The Food Corporation of India was established to build up buffer stocks. Controlled distribution of foodgrains was resorted to in urban areas. The cultivators were asked to part with a portion of their production under the levy system. Distribution of foodgrains through consumers' co-operative societies at fair prices helped the people to a certain extent.

Informal rationing was introduced in the Kolar Gold Fields area from 1st May 1965. A fixed quantity of the rationed articles was issued at reasonable prices, on production of a card issued to the head of the family. The foodgrains shown in the card are supplied through Fair Price Shops and Consumers Co-operative Societies. The scale of foodgrains issued per head per month was two kilograms of wheat, three kilograms of rice and three kilograms of other grains, making in all eight kilograms. In other parts of the district, controlled distribution of foodgrains was resorted to the scale prescribed. Issues in these areas are made on an ad-hoc basis, depending on the availability of foodgrains in the district. The issue was not more than five kilograms per person per month.

Procurement of foodgrains has been resorted to in order to supply them to the Fair Price Shops and Consumer's Co-operative Societies. Under this scheme, several regulations have been issued viz., the Mysore Paddy Procurement (Levy) Order, 1966, the Mysore Jowar Procurement (Levy) Order, 1966 the Mysore Bajra Procurement (Levy) Order, 1966 (1) and the Mysore Ragi procurement (Levy) Order, 1966. During 1966-67, the procurement work in the district was entrusted to the co-operative institutions, which acted as purchasing agents. The levy orders, which were in force during 1966-67, were continued in 1967-68 also. (2) The

distribution of foodgrains, on a control basis, to the consumers was done by Fair Price Shops organised by individual merchants, village panchayats and co-operative societies. According to the Kolar Food Supplies Office, 335 co-operative societies, 243 village panchayats, three municipalities and 243 individual merchants undertook this task of providing foodgrains at reasonable prices in the district.

The approximate prices of several foodstuffs as sold in the open market in the district during the year 1966-67 were as follows;

Commodities	Rupees per kilogram
Rice fine	1.50
Rice medium	1.30
Rice coarse	1.25
Wheat	0.65
Maize	0.73 to 1.10
Milo	0.50
Bajra	0.73
Ragi	1.10
Maize	1.10 to 1.15
Barley	3.00
Pulses	2.25

The wholesale and retail prices of essential commodities in the district from 1980 to the end of 2003 are given in tables 8.7 and 8.8.

Table: 8.7
Wholesale prices of essential commodities from 1980 to 2003

(per quintal)

Commodities	YEAR											
	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	2000	2001	2003
Paddy (medium)	120.15	-	-	-	-	-	385.46	404.55	477.92	612.00	548.00	586
Rice (medium)	236.50	511.25	555.00	795.83	732.08	882.50	981.36	1007.92	1213.33	1391.00	1311.00	1494
Jowar (white)	101.31	-	-	-	-	-	300.00	550.00	637.00	-	-	-
Ragi	125.03	229.33	214.42	323.50	306.69	313.75	382.05	388.13	462.27	676.00	538.00	511
Horsegram	147.50	325.00	-	337.92	320.66	405.50	460.64	482.67	754.38	920.00	1105.00	-
Groundnuts	302.33	-	945.83	993.75	912.92	1045.00	1070.45	1116.67	1900.00	-	1300	1318
Dried chilli	733.25	1388.00	-	-	-	-	5460.00	5078.57	5666.67	6803.00	-	4150
Onion	86.88	150.71	-	205.21	-	-	500.00	-	265.00	681.00	654.00	576
Potato	147.63	229.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	647.00	570.00	778
Coconut (11000)	1106.05	2565.91	2581.25	4168.75	3525.00	3445.00	2908.33	3029.55	4229.17	4377.00	4074.00	4519
Wheat (white)	213.18	-	-	-	-	-	660.00	-	872.50	1045.00	905.00	960
Tamarind	589.05	-	-	-	-	-	1590.00	1666.67	-	2309.00	1200.00	-

Source: Dept. of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore

Table 8.8 : Details of retail prices of essential commodities during 1980, 1990-1997 and 2000 to 2003

(per kg.)

Commodities	YEAR											
	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	2000	2001	2003
Rice (medium)	2.46	5.48	5.97	8.37	7.77	9.33	10.44	10.72	13.02	15.00	14.00	15.92
Jowar (white)	1.11	-	-	-	-	-	6.85	7.85	7.25	-	-	-
Ragi	1.33	2.62	2.56	3.69	3.63	3.33	4.48	4.49	4.87	7.00	6.00	6.05
Horsegram	1.56	4.64	4.02	3.90	3.88	4.50	5.99	6.18	8.64	10.00	13.00	13.88
Groundnuts	3.32	9.67	10.89	11.72	10.78	12.30	13.50	14.21	18.20	-	15.00	15.08
Dried chilli	7.83	15.35	30.54	46.96	60.33	52.20	59.95	65.58	69.75	70.00	70.00	75.75
Onion	1.01	3.11	4.10	2.45	4.37	5.19	5.31	5.58	6.18	8.00	8.00	7.75
Potato	1.68	3.23	3.77	4.28	6.26	4.35	5.78	5.88	6.05	7.00	7.00	10.58
Coconut (1000)	1.34	3.24	3.78	5.47	4.48	4.09	4.37	4.55	5.88	5.00	6.00	5.88
Wheat (white)	2.14	5.09	5.73	7.68	6.43	7.41	7.76	7.72	9.73	11.00	11.0	11.54
Tamarind	6.39	10.00	9.42	9.32	12.00	13.50	17.18	17.92	-	24.00	19.00	18.13
Castor	-	-	-	9.39	-	-	15.50	15.50	-	-	-	-

Source: Dept. of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore

WAGES

Urban Wages : The wage index of any area is closely linked to the price-line and when the commodity prices increase, the wages paid have also to be raised. This trend is particularly significant in an inflationary period. Only averages are noted though the wages paid may vary from place to place depending on the economy of the place. The daily wages of a skilled worker which ranged from 10 annas to one rupee, increased to the range of one rupee to 1½ rupee by 1923-24. Likewise, the wages of that of an unskilled labourer which was between four annas to six annas, in 1893, also increased to eight annas and 12 annas by 1923-24. As a result, the daily wage rate increased by 20% during 1893-1916 a period of 23 years. As in 1967-68. The average wages for a casual labourer varied from Rs.1.50 to Rs.2.00 a day. Of course wages of this category was higher than that of ordinary agricultural labourers in rural areas. In the Chikkaballapur town, a casual labourer if earned Rs.1.50 a day. The wages paid to a casual labourer in the Kolar Gold mining area was Rupees two, a day. Labourers employed for carrying loads, were paid 0.50 paise to 0.75 paise per load according to supply-demand theory, in areas with a large population, the wages paid is less, since the demand for them is less. If the population is less, the portorage demanded will be correspondingly high due to higher demand of labour.

Since the wages paid to domestic servants is not fixed on any precise standard type, there are variations from place to place. In some areas, there are full time domestic servants who received monthly salary which include or exclude their meals. In some places, servants are employed either part-time or according to hours of work. But in all these cases, the wages paid have no standard basis, as they were not properly organised. For example, a domestic servant in a mining officer's house in the Kolar Gold Fields gets a monthly wage of Rs.50, whereas in Kolar town, the same servant will be paid Rs.40. Part time domestic servants are employed on a monthly wage of Rs.15 to Rs.20 according to the type of work given to them. A common feature in the urban areas is that domestic maid servants cover three to four houses where they work from morning to evening. The work of these servants is anything from dish washing to washing of clothes, sweeping of the houses,

watering the flower gardens and escorting children to schools and back to their homes.

Office-boys in private establishments, who do mostly menial work, were given Rs.60 to Rs. 75 a month, whereas a Government Class IV servant was paid a basic pay of Rs.50 a month plus dearness and other allowances as in force from time to time; his dearness allowance then (1968) was Rs.65 and those working in the Kolar Gold Fields are and at Kolar were entitled to get also a house rent allowance of Rupees seven and Rupees two respectively.

Drivers of motor vehicles are important among the urban wage-earners. Towns like Kolar, Robertsonpet, Chintamani and Chikballapur have grown considerably in recent years. There are a number of merchants and officers in these areas. Most of these well-to-do persons have their own cars for which they keep paid drivers. These car-drivers were paid Rs.75 to Rs.85 per month. From the various urban centres of the district, the drivers are emigrating to Bangalore for better pay and prospects, where there was scarcity for drivers. Availability of paid motor-drivers was not so difficult a decade ago. But as the vehicle-strength has increased in the urban areas, there was a greater demand for trained motor-drivers. The wages paid to drivers of heavy vehicles like lorries and trucks were considerably higher. Then it is difficult to get a lorry driver for anything less than Rs.100 or Rs.125 a month. Bus-drivers in private enterprises were paid between Rs.100 to Rs.115 a month with an additional allowance. Likewise, skilled workers like carpenters, blacksmiths, tailors, washermen and barbers earn easily twice as the earnings of the unskilled labourers.

Rural Wages : Being mainly an agricultural district, a major portion of the population depend entirely on land for their livelihood. In this connection, a reference to the views of the Prices Enquiry Committee would be pertinent. The views of the Committee are the nearest approach to the general proposition that prices determine income. It is said in the report that "In some tracts, the cultivators are much better off than before. The ryot population in the better class areas have greatly benefited by the rise in prices and their material condition is very much better than it was before". However this statement would not be fully applicable to the maidan district of Kolar, because of the capricious nature of the rainfall, which often

caused anxiety to the agriculturists. Tanks under which wet cultivation is conducted do not fill regularly each year. Many of the raiyats in the past experienced a great deal of difficulty and being dismayed in their pursuit of agriculture, migrated to the urban areas and sought jobs in the public, private and government establishments. This is not peculiar only to this district, has been the position in other raiyatwari areas also in India. As the yield from land was insufficient for their daily needs, they were attracted towards, other employment opportunities. This being so, it cannot be said that the entire body of the cultivating class has become prosperous by the rise in prices.

In the district, as per the 1991 census, a large number of persons (72.73%) are engaged in agricultural works like ploughing, sowing, weeding transplanting, irrigation work, harvesting and threshing. Landlords were leading a life of satisfaction. Each large, village was economically self-sufficient to some extent with their own carpenters, blacksmiths, well dickers, spinners and weavers. A common feature of most of these occupations is the casual nature of employment offered as against permanent employment obtained in urban areas. The method of paying wages in the rural parts is varied, wages being paid daily or monthly in cash or kind or during seasons in regular installments. In some places, cash is paid and in other places, in addition to the cash, also grains were distributed.

Women labourers were paid Rupees one to Rs.1.50 as daily wages depending upon the season. Agricultural labourers were available in large numbers, but during peak seasons, there is a perceptible scarcity. Most of the heavy work is done by men who get better wages than women. They work for about eight hours a day. The agricultural labourers were not well organized in the district. Hence the government fixed minimum wages to them.

Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (Central Act XI of 1948), the State Government had fixed the minimum wages to the agricultural labourers in 1959 as given below. Accordingly the wages thus existed in 1959 and 1968 are given in page 542.

The monthly minimum wages fixed in 1968 for youths employed permanently under Class A are Rs.22.05 with food and clothing and Rs.44.05 without food and clothing. The corresponding rates under

All inclusive of minimum daily rates						
Class of Employment	Dry areas		Irrigated areas		Perennial garden areas	
	1959	1968	1959	1968	1959	1968
Class A						
1. Ploughing	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2. Digging						
3. Harrowing						
4. Sowing	1.25	1.85	1.50	2.20	1.75	2.55
5. Inter-culturing						
6. Irrigating/watering						
7. Uprooting						
Class B						
1. Manuring						
2. Transplanting						
3. Weeding						
4. Reaping						
a) Harvesting	1.00	1.45	1.12	1.65	1.37	2.00
b) Threshing						
c) Winnowing						
5. Picking in the case of cotton						
Class C						
1. Cattle, Sheep and goat grazing	0.50	0.75	0.50	0.75	0.50	0.75

Class B was Rs.14.70 with food and clothing or Rs. 22.05 without food and clothing and to those who come under C category Rs.7.35 with food and clothing or Rs.22.05 without food and clothing. In summing up, it may be said that the agricultural wages do not compare well with the industrial wages. The wages paid in the industrial area of Kolar Gold Fields and in the City of Bangalore are much higher than what was obtained by the labourers in the fields. Hence, the migration to industrial areas is noticeable in the district. The skilled artisans of the rural areas are also slowly migrating to urban areas due to the low wages paid in the rural areas. In 1970, the skilled workers like carpenter, Iron smith and cobblers received Rs.5, 4 and 4 respectively in the district. Subsequently, by 2001, it has increased to Rs.100, 72 and 50 respectively. This increase has certainly improved their living standard. The wages received by both skilled and unskilled workers during 1970-2003 is given in the following tables 8.9 and 8.10.

STANDARD OF LIVING

Rising prices invariably affect the standard of living of the community and those belonging to fixed income groups suffer most. The consumer price index for Kolar Gold Fields area is available as it is wholly an industrial area. The cost of living index for other areas as a whole is not available. The following table (8.10) indicates the consumer price index numbers for the years 1965, 1966 and 1967 pertaining to the Kolar Gold Fields, the base year being 1960 for which the index number was 100. See table 8.11.

Table: 8.9 : Wage's rate to different agricultural labourers

(per kg.)

Items	YEAR											
	1980	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	2000	2001	2003
Rice (medium)	2.46	5.48	5.97	8.37	7.77	9.33	10.44	10.72	13.02	15.00	14.00	15.92
Jowar (white)	1.11	-	-	-	-	-	6.85	7.85	7.25	-	-	-
Ragi	1.33	2.62	2.56	3.69	3.63	3.33	4.48	4.49	4.87	7.00	6.00	6.05
Horsegram	1.56	4.64	4.02	3.90	3.88	4.50	5.99	6.18	8.64	10.00	13.00	13.88
Groundnuts	3.32	9.67	10.89	11.72	10.78	12.30	13.50	14.21	18.20	-	15.00	15.08
Dried chilli	7.83	15.35	30.54	46.96	60.33	52.20	59.95	65.58	69.75	70.00	70.00	75.75
Onion	1.01	3.11	4.10	2.45	4.37	5.19	5.31	5.58	6.18	8.00	8.00	7.75
Potato	1.68	3.23	3.77	4.28	6.26	4.35	5.78	5.88	6.05	7.00	7.00	10.58
Coconut (/1000)	1.34	3.24	3.78	5.47	4.48	4.09	4.37	4.55	5.88	5.00	6.00	5.88
Wheat (white)	2.14	5.09	5.73	7.68	6.43	7.41	7.76	7.72	9.73	11.00	11.0	11.54
Tamarind	6.39	10.00	9.42	9.32	12.00	13.50	17.18	17.92	-	24.00	19.00	18.13
Castor	-	-	-	9.39	-	-	15.50	15.50	-	-	-	-

Source : Dept. of Economics & Statistics, Bangalore

Table: 8.10 Details of skilled and unskilled workers and their wages from 1970 to 2003 in the district.

(In Rupees)

Year	Skilled Workers			Un-skilled workers												
	Carpenter	Black smith	Cob- blier	Field workers			Other agricultural labour						Cowherds			
				M	F	M	M	F	F	M	M	F				
1970	5.00	4.00	4.00	2.34		1.71		2.23		1.54		1.87		1.46		
				Dry land labourers			Wet land labourers						Horticultural labourers			
				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1980	-	-	-	5.00	-	3.00	-	4.00	-	5.00	-	3.00	-	5.00	-	3.00
1990	26.00	25.00	16.00	23.00	-	16.00	-	11.00	-	20.00	-	14.00	-	17.00	-	10.00
2000	93.00	84.00	78.00	71.00	33.00	42.00	35.00	30.00	30.00	48.00	35.00	44.00	36.00	30.00	48.00	36.00
2001	100.00	72.00	50.00	88.00	35.00	41.00	36.00	30.00	30.00	71.00	35.00	41.00	35.00	30.00	41.00	37.00
2002	75.00	60.00	60.00	150.00	-	75.00	50.00	35.00	33.00	88.00	38.00	40.00	37.00	34.00	40.00	35.00
2003	95.42	71.67	71.67	150.00	-	60.00	40.00	36.67	35.00	69.44	35.63	56.67	35.54	36.25	60.00	40.00

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore

Table No.: 8.11

Year and Month	Food	General
1965		
April	134	129
May	133	129
June	135	130
July	136	132
August	143	136
September	143	136
October	144	137
November	144	137
December	153	142
1966		
January	156	145
February	155	145
March	154	145
April	157	147
May	157	147
June	157	146
July	158	147
August	170	155
September	173	157
October	174	158
November	170	158
December	171	156
1967		
January	177	160
February	179	162
March	176	161
April	173	160
May	173	160
June	178	163
July	202	178
August	202	178
September	201	178
October	205	180
November	206	181
December	not available	

It is clear from the above table that the index has constantly risen since the base year 1960 affecting the purchasing power of the wage-earning class. It is also noticed that while the general index has gradually risen, there were some sudden jumps in the food index.

Looking back to the past, it may be said that the era of prosperity began to set in for the middle classes in 1880. A policy of internal development, expansion of education and training of the people in self-government became firmly established in various parts of India. This movement had its effect in Mysore State also. Several sections of the people achieved much progress in modern education and the educated classes began to seek employment in Government departments, learned professions and the like. The hereditary literate class and the commercial communities and the like began to acquire much wealth. The result was an increasing desire for the adoption of a better standard of living. This was manifest in marriages and other festive occasions when ostentation became the order of the day. The economic consequences of spending much on marriages and festive occasions have been immense. For parents of moderate resources the marriages of several daughters meant indebtedness or monetary difficulties for the rest of their life. The era of prosperity continued when prices were low and the purchasing power of the rupee was at its highest.

But this phase did not last long. Due to the steep rise of prices, the cost of living went up in recent years with the result that it became increasingly difficult for many of the people to make both ends meet. The standard of living of the wealthy, who are classified under the higher income group, is no doubt high because they can afford to lead a life of comfort. They have enough surplus money to buy articles of luxury. To this category belong the rich merchant class, wealthy contractors, large sized agricultural land-owners and the hereditary rich class. The number of people in these higher income groups is small. The State in pursuit of its policy of lessening the disparities in society is attempting to mop up the surplus wealth of the rich by recourse to various taxation measures. The Estate Duty Act is also a measure in leveling up, to a certain extent, the disparities of wealth and penury. With the results achieved under the successive Five-Year Plans and the

appreciable increases in the per capita income, it is expected that the standard of living would gradually go up. The per capita income of the district was estimated at Rs. 289 in 1960-61. This figure was however, less than the Mysore State's average figure of Rs.305 and the National average of Rs. 334. It has been visualised that by 1976, the State's per capita income would rise to Rs. 524 or by 3.7 percent per year.

The standard of living of the middle-class and the lower-middle class in the urban areas is lower when compared to those living in the rural areas. This is attributed to housing difficulties, high rent for residential houses and increased cost of living. Other items of expenditure like education, medicine, conveyance, entertainment; food and the like take away a good portion of their income. After meeting all these expenses, very little is left to meet the demands in times of adversity. In fact, often many have to live on borrowed income.

A salary-earner with an average income of Rs.200 a month holding a family of five persons, can maintain himself only with difficulty. He has to deny himself a lot so as to balance his budget. If some extra expenditure is necessary, he has to depend upon a loan, which leaves him indebted. It is only in cases where there is an extra income from property or other sources that a better standard of living is secured.

The position of menial servants in Government offices and other industrial establishments is now better with the recent revisions in wage structure including allowances. In some cases, other supplemental income from milk vending, gardening and the like fetches them an additional income. Their spending also is less than that of the average lower middle class man. When this group of Class IV personnel is compared with the clerical group, a fair assessment of their living standard could be obtained. The Standard of living of the average rural wage-earner is low. Many of the rural wage-earners take out their livelihood through agricultural labour as they have no land of their own. In the agricultural seasons, they easily get work for which they are paid in cash or kind. The wages paid to these labourers have, of course, increased to some extent, but the value of money has depreciated with the result that its purchasing power is very low.

In the rural areas, except for a few big land-owners, the bulk of the population is made up of cultivators. They are the backbone of the rural area. The cultivators have their own houses, cattle, carts and implements and to a certain extent, assistance by way of labour. The family budgets of the agricultural middle classes reveal that nearly 70 percent of their income is spent on domestic needs. They do not spend much on clothing. They go on pilgrimages to nearby shrines or occasionally visit cattle fairs. Some occupational groups, viz., skilled workers and artisans, are earning better and they are in a position to meet the rising prices. There is no difficulty in employment opportunities for this class of people.

Expenditure on the bare necessities of life takes away the bulk of the income of the middle classes in both urban and rural areas. It is only the affluents who are able to maintain a high standard of living. A modern standard of comfortable living connotes adequate amenities like good residential accommodation, a balanced diet and adequate clothing of a superior kind, recreational comforts, modern means of transport like cars, a fair amount of savings for educating the children and for special occasions, all of which cumulatively make life happier. Only a small number at present can afford to have all these amenities in a good measure.

Ownership of houses by the middle and lower-middle classes of urban areas in the circumstances of to-day is rather difficult, because of the appreciation in site values and the high cost of construction. A majority of the people belonging to the middle and lower-middle classes has no houses of their own. They are paying rents, which take away a substantial portion of their income. In recent years, the housing schemes have eased the situation to a certain extent. But those, who benefit from the housing schemes, have to go on paying installments for some years, necessitating a corresponding reduction in day-to-day comforts. The increase in commodity prices, the fall in the purchasing power of the rupee and the change in social habits have affected the orderly growth of living standards. The position of the salaried middle class is particularly difficult because their income is fixed and they have generally no other means to fall back upon. In the rural sphere, uneconomic holdings, and low agricultural wages induce the people to borrow money. This hampers the growth of their living standard.

The influence of urban areas, helped by the easy means of communication, is increasingly changing the way and the standard of living in the rural areas. The food habits in the villages have undergone a change after the starting of hotels and restaurants. Many of the villagers have also taken to modern apparel. The touring cinemas, which go from place to place, give the rural people modern entertainment at cheap rates.

EMPLOYMENT

The district is predominantly agriculture oriented, and the source of employment is agriculture and agriculture related areas. But unemployment is glaring in this region in the form of under-employment.

There are two kinds of under-employment, visible and invisible. Visible under-employment can be identified in short period employment. But invisible under-employment is found in employments with lesser income, partial utilization of individual skills is seen with units of lesser productive capacity.

The total population of the district in 1961 was 12,90,144 and out of this the percentage of total workers was 47.13. According to 1971, 1981 and 1991 censuses the population of the district was 15,16,646 (34.91%), 19,05,492 (36.11%) and 22,16,889 (39.76%) respectively. The figures in parenthesis indicate the percentage of total workers.

Earlier, Kolar district had two Employment Exchanges functioning, one at Kolar and another at Bangarpet. But, presently, only one Employment Exchange is functioning in Kolar. As per the live register kept in the Employment Exchange office the number of job seekers were as follows: in 1990-91, 33,182 men and 6,238 women, where as 56,315 men and 13,288 women in 94-95 had registered.

In 1997-98, 60,122 men and 14,664 women had registered. The above figures indicate that the number of job seekers is increasing regularly. The details of employment seekers registered from 1990-91 to 2004-2005 as per live register is given in Table 8.12.

Table 8.12: Details of Employment Seekers Registered in the Employment Exchange from 1990-91 to 2004-2005 as per live register

Year	Men		Women		Total	
	Employed	Unemployed	Employed	Unemployed	Employed	Unemployed
1990-91	-	33187	-	6238	-	39425
1991-92	-	33332	-	7579	-	40911
1992-93	-	43349	-	9441	-	52790
1993-94	-	48672	-	11324	-	59996
1994-95	-	56315	-	13288	-	69423
1995-96	-	55088	-	13605	-	68693
1996-97	-	60769	-	14992	-	75761
1997-98	-	60122	-	14664	-	74786
1999-00	-	73726	-	21520	-	75709
2002-03	-	74015	-	21971	-	95986
2003-04	-	66853	-	21038	-	87891
2004-05	-	70560	-	22845	-	93405

Source : District Employment Exchange, Kolar

Employment Services

The district Employment Exchange follows a scientific method in registering the names of job seekers and filling the vacancies in various organizations. The registrants are classified into different categories based on the jobs indicated by different organizations. As prescribed by the Compulsory Registration of Vacant Jobs Act of 1959, organizations which employ more than 25 persons and organizations employing persons paying a salary of more than Rs.60 per month are required to inform the Employment Exchanges about the vacancy position of their organizations. But there is no binding on them to select candidates only from the list prepared by Employment Exchanges. But, both state and central governments have suggested that such posts must be filled only through Employment Exchanges. The details of employment registration made on selected years during 1980-81 and 2004-05 in the district based on educational qualification and gender criteria is given in Table 8.13.

Table 8.13: Number of registrations done from 1980-81 to 2003-2004 on the basis of educational qualification and gender

Type of employment	Year of Registration											
	1980-81		1985-86		1990-91		1995-96		1999-2000		2002-03	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Graduates	120	32	119	36	120	48	145	55	178	81	178	66
Arts	52	26	45	28	60	32	72	42	79	52	77	45
Science	39	14	38	12	35	20	38	21	43	27	41	20
Commerce	-	-	-	-	-	-	161	93	95	78	110	82
B.Ed.	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	02	-	-	-
B.P.Ed.	161	02	132	03	130	06	142	13	117	08	132	12
Diploma Holders	194	04	192	02	128	02	559	06	854	26	644	30
ITI Pass	115	130	112	142	104	198	108	206	126	24	59	123
Typists	08	16	10	15	12	21	10	27	08	06	03	08
Stenographers	495	392	580	422	630	380	719	543	612	492	387	389
Pri. School teachers	-	89	-	110	-	112	-	138	-	44	-	21
Nursery teachers	04	02	32	02	45	03	65	08	35	06	38	08
PE teachers	-	-	120	-	982	-	952	-	1,134	392	765	188
Conductors	2,912	1,002	3,810	1,011	3,980	1,082	4,167	1,053	4,346	1,356	5,309	1,731
S.S.L.C pass	1,563	522	1,612	582	1,711	675	1,706	757	1,135	639	1,226	596
P.U.C pass	498	65	590	60	640	80	745	93	1,006	233	736	173
Middle school pass	60	12	59	10	50	12	66	24	68	39	52	27
Literates	11	03	10	02	09	03	09	18	05	03	02	04
Illiterates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source : District Employment Exchange Office, Kolar

Details of number of job seekers registered during 1980-81 to 2004-2005 publicized vacant posts, posts filled up in the district are given in following table.

Table 8.14 : Employment Statistics

Year	No.of persons registered	No.of posts advertised	No.of posts filled	No.of posts vacant
1980-81	-	1784	676	1298
1985-86	-	536	832	1002
1990-91	-	1138	1151	989
1995-96	75709	1576	1505	1060
1999-2000	95246	401	899	562
2002-2003	95986	148	152	558
2003-2004	-	35	08	548
2004-2005	20286	35	09	548

Source: District Employment Exchange Office, Kolar

The details of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates registered and jobs secured in the District Employment Exchange is given in the following table.

Table 8.15 : SC and ST Employment Statistics

Year	No.of candidates registered		No.of candidates who secured jobs	
	Scheduled castes	Scheduled Tribes	Scheduled castes appointed	Scheduled Tribes appointed
1980-81	2098	453	211	89
1985-86	2101	493	246	132
1990-91	2291	584	324	110
1995-96	2051	533	412	201
1999-2000	2394	568	92	23
2002-2003	2438	485	12	06
2003-2004	1978	382	12	01
2004-2005	2438	485	03	01

Source: District Employment Exchange Office, Kolar

The details of vacant posts filled in central, quasi-central, state, quasi-state governments, local bodies and private organisations with the help of District Employment Exchange Office, is given in Table 8.16.

Table 8.16 : Position of vacant posts and filled posts statistics in the district.

No. of Service utilised															No. of filled Post				
Year	Central Govt.	Quasi-central	State Govt.	Quasi-state	Local bodies	Private sector	Total	Central Govt.	Quasi-central	State Govt.	Quasi-state	Local bodies	Private sector	Total					
1980-81	13	40	52	03	05	12	125	16	485	138	03	09	25	676					
1985-86	11	14	24	03	08	16	76	43	92	620	16	41	20	832					
1990-91	16	13	13	02	02	07	53	42	675	401	10	04	19	1151					
1995-96	15	10	20	04	-	02	51	10	19	1217	253	02	04	1505					
1999-2000	10	06	09	02	-	04	31	07	23	691	175	01	02	899					
2002-2003	09	04	02	01	-	01	16	20	14	102	12	-	04	152					
2003-2004	07	08	03	-	-	04	18	02	04	13	-	-	-	19					
2004-2005	03	02	02	-	-	01	08	01	03	04	01	-	-	09					

Source: District Employment Exchange Office, Kolar

In 1980-81 post-graduates in four different faculties (arts, science, commerce and education), engineering and medical graduates had registered in the professional and executive employment exchange in Bangalore. In 1980-81, only 7 post-graduates from the district had registered seeking employment. This number increased to 23 in 1990-91. It is noteworthy that this number rose to 259 in 2003-04. For further details see Table 8.17.

LAND UTILISATION

Land is the major resource among all the natural resources. All types of economic activities such as agriculture, industries, mining, dairy farming etc., take place on land. The district with an area of 8,223 sq.km, geographically stands at 13th place in the state. In this, the land utilization is as follows: Forest land, in 1970-71, 1980-81, 1990-91 and 1999-2000 was 9.43%, 9.02%, 9.02%, 9.02%, respectively. From these figures it can be seen that from 1970-71 to 1999-2000 the area of forest has reduced.

During the above periods, while the non-agricultural land was 8.33%, 9.23%, 9.46% and 9.47% respectively, barren land and uncultivated land was 6.35%, 8.22%, 8.11% and 8.10% respectively. Permanent pasture was 25.82%, 18.97%, 15.10% and 14.20%, trees and grove was 1.61%, 1.73%, 1.87% and 1.73%. Cultivable waste and 1.91%, 2.23%, 1.69% and 1.61%. Other fallow land was 2.26%, 1.97%, 1.64 and 1.29%. Current fallow land was 5.70%, 9.32%, 5.27%, and 11.31% and net area sown was 38.58%, 39.32%, 47.83% and 31.60% respectively.

The above figures make it clear that the area that was more than once sown was 8.33%, 0.61%, 5.14% and 5.47%. Net area irrigated to the net area sown 24.9%, 18.6%, 23.9% and 18.84% and the gross irrigated area to the gross cropped area 27.30%, 19.10%, 27.62% and 23.33%. For more details see Table 8.18.

Table 8.17: Details of post-graduates in the district from 1980-81 to 2002-2003

Sl. No	Educational qualification	Year											
		1980-81		1985-86		1990-91		1995-96		2001-01		2003-04	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		Post-graduation											
1	Arts	04	01	01	-	03	-	15	08	142	98	13	09
2	Science	01	-	02	-	03	-	08	05	74	26	12	07
3	Commerce	01	-	01	-	-	-	-	02	71	09	04	02
Engineering													
4	Civil	-	-	-	-	08	-	08	-	75	15	05	01
5	Mechanical	-	-	-	-	01	-	07	-	110	61	46	28
6	Electrical	-	-	-	-	01	-	09	03	60	14	17	04
7	Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	07	03	107	50	45	09
8	Medical	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	40	17	05	01
9	Agriculture	-	-	-	-	02	-	03	01	113	10	14	04
10	Education	-	-	-	-	03	-	-	-	08	04	02	-
11	Physical Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	05	02	01	-
12	Veterinary Science	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	02	02	-
13	Other professional graduates	-	-	-	-	-	-	06	03	90	25	04	01
	Total	06	01	04	-	23	-	63	25	905	333	193	66

M = Male F = Female

Source : Professional and Executive Employment Exchange office, Bangalore.

Table 8.18 : Details of Land Utilisation in Kolar District

Land utilisation

Year	Geographical Area	Land not available for cultivation			Other un cultivated land				Fallow land			Area sown		
		Non-agricultural	Barren	Total	Cultivable waste	Permanent pasture	Trees and groves	Total	Current	Others	Total	Net	More than once	Total
1960-61*	1805782	145712	107642	253354	42000	508937	29238	580175	93381	21480	114861	689229	15114	704343
1970-71	732858	61066	46536	107602	14012	189259	11794	215065	41798	16573	58371	282744	23545	306289
1980-81	779467	71918	64063	135981	17346	147871	13462	178679	72679	15359	88038	306476	1864	308340
1990-91	779467	73751	63182	136933	13200	117713	14805	145518	41094	12814	53908	372784	19169	391953
2000-01	779467	73875	63172	144199	12540	98928	13491	111468	75141	9403	84544	362593	33818	396409
2003-04	779467	73935	63172	137107	12540	98928	13491	124959	80347	11887	92234	354843	7639	362482

* Area in acres

Source : Department of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore

Land Holding

Land holding census is done every five years and statistics indicate that, due to increase in population the number of large landholdings have decreased and the number of small land holdings have increased. For more details see Table 8.19.

Table 8.19: Details of Land Holdings from 1970-71 to 2000-01

Land holding details		1970-71	1976-77	1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01
Marginal (Below 1 ha.)	N	91,450	98,634	1,11,511	13,0348	1,63,170	1,91,492	2,34,618
	A	48,093	49,116	54,942	64,134	80,748	92,179	1,08,846
Small (1 - 2 ha.)	N	56,653	57,571	58,764	66,836	79,058	82,002	91,822
	A	81,390	93,769	84,499	95,411	1,11,047	1,15,633	1,28,318
Semi-medium (2 - 4 ha.)	N	39,860	35,926	39,008	40,124	43,986	44,322	43,574
	A	1,09,087	98,406	1,08,011	1,10,391	1,19,254	1,20,311	1,17,766
Medium (4 - 10 ha.)	N	18,231	1,74,81	18,572	17,890	17,740	17,681	15,232
	A	1,04,055	98,224	1,07,172	1,02,711	1,00,949	99,767	85,854
Large (more than 10 ha)	N	3,148	2,931	2,841	2,732	2,438	2,275	1,806
	A	51,419	45,882	43,077	41,714	36,102	33,478	27,553
Total	N	2,09,342	2,12,543	23,0696	2,75,928	3,06,392	3,37,772	3,87,052
	A	3,94,044	3,85,397	3,97,701	4,14,361	4,48,100	4,61,368	4,68,337

Note: N: Number A: Area

IRRIGATION

Popularly known as "Home of Tanks," Kolar district depends mainly on rain for agriculture and is economically backward. From the figures it is evident that there are no reservoirs in the district and hence canal irrigation system does not exist. A total of 76,511 acres from tanks and 26,412 acres from wells were irrigated during 1945-46. The details of areas irrigated from different sources is given in Table 8.20.

Table 8.20 : Details of Area Irrigated from different sources

(in hectares)

Source of Irrigation	*1960-61	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-2001	2003-2004
Tanks	84,280	43,860	16,572	23,771	16,205	371
Wells	29,131	38,086	42,318	42,235	22,824	2,656
Bore wells	-	-	-	42,269	72,151	76,755
Other water sources	1,013	1,654	-	-	-	-
Total	1,16,835	83,600	58,890	1,08,275	1,11,180	79,782

*Area in acres

CROPS

The major cereals in the district are ragi, paddy and maize; pulses such as turdhal, horsegram, greengram and avare; oilseeds such as groundnut, castor seeds, sunflower etc., commercial crops such as sugarcane and mango; horticulture crops such as potato, onion, tomato, brinjal etc. In 1999-2000 cereals and minor millets were grown in 1,15,875 hectares and 1,83,980 tons of cereals was produced. The details of food grains produced from 1980-81 to 2000-2001 is given in Table 8.21.

Table 8.21: Details of Food Grains Production during the previous decades

Food items		1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01
Cereals and	Area	1,61,843	1,85,525	1,68,475	1,33,594	1,71,907
Minor millets	production	84,251	1,88,096	2,52,621	2,88,718	3,46,702
	yield	548	1,067	1,578	2,275	2,123
Pulses	Area	55,737	60,661	29,236	38,757	32,903
	production	15,508	17,887	12,054	13,758	14,560
	yield	293	310	434	374	466
Total food grains	Area	2,17,580	2,46,186	1,97,711	1,72,351	2,04,810
	production	99,759	2,05,983	2,64,675	3,02,476	3,61,262
	yield	483	881	1,409	1,847	1,857
Oilseeds	Area	46,753	65,388	91,267	96,634	59,685
(except coconut)	production	19,763	49,164	90,330	1,28,002	80,191
	yield	445	791	1,042	1,394	1,414

Note : Area-in hectares, production- in tonnes, yield in k.gs per hectare

SERICULTURE

Silk, in addition to being a home industry, is also complementary to agriculture. In all the 11 taluks in the district mulberry cultivation is the main occupation for a majority of farmers during the last five-six decades, while it is a sub-occupation for some, still has become a major commercial crop. Even though there are no permanent irrigation sources in the district, farmers are cultivating mulberry depending on rain, wells and bore wells. Though the district is reeling under draught due to irregular rains, silk industry has become the lifeline of farmers. The mulberry cultivation followed here is different from those in other parts and is called 'Kolar System' or 'Salukaddi' system. Under this system, while planting the distance between the two sticks is 2 to 3 inches, and gap between the lines will be between $\frac{3}{4}$ and one foot. In recent years pit system has been brought into use and instead of local variety of mulberry high yielding varieties such as M5,S36, V.1, C.L.R., N.P. 2 and S.L.R. are being used. Due to this the cocoon yield has increased 6,416 families were engaged in mulberry cultivation in the district, 6,816 acres of mulberry was cultivated by the end of December 1941. For details see Table 8.22.

**Table 8.22 : Mulberry Cultivation in the district
by December 1941**

(Area: in acres)

Taluk	No. of fami- lies engaged in mulberry cultivation	Irrigated	Rain depended	Total	No. of mulberry trees
Shidlaghatta	2538	1888	119	2007	1178
Chikkaballapur	640	766	37	803	291
Kolar	1523	1537	517	2054	2215
Srinivasapur	133	88	31	119	638
Malur	118	133	-	113	180
Chintamani	1464	1063	657	1720	132
Total	6416	5455	1361	6816	4634

Source : Sericulture department, Kolar

Mulberry cultivation that was done in 10,097 acres during 1956-57 was extended to 16,200 acres by 1965-66. In 1977-78 mulberry cultivation was extended to 10,567 hectares. During this period 1,787 villages and 26,428 persons were engaged in mulberry cultivation. During 1980-81, when the mulberry cultivation was extended to 19,013 hectares, in 2,663 villages, 40,524 persons were engaged in it. The taluk-wise details of mulberry plantation area, cocoon output etc., is given in Table 8.23. (For more details see chapter-5)

Table 8.23 : Analytical Details of the Taluk-wise Silk Cocoon Production

Taluku	1990-91			2002-2003		
	Area under Mulberry (in hectares)	Chaki-eggs (in lakhs)	Production of Cocoon (in M.Tons)	Area Under Mulberry (in hectares)	Chaki-eggs (in lakhs)	Production of Cocoon (in M.Tons)
Kolar	4719-60	93.94	2976	5038.62	79.66	3625.15
Mulbagal	2070-80	29.31	1145	2436.87	34.80	1623.67
Srinivasapur	2022-80	39.46	1223	2363.34	36.64	1651.85
Chintamani	3652-80	59.47	2127	3322.34	50.43	2318.06
Shidlaghatta	3590-40	57.63	1878	3599.61	58.26	2586.88
Bagepalli	898-40	11.85	420	833.78	16.57	0701.58
Gudibande	442-40	5.76	182	440.44	5.83	252.00
Gauribidanur	2378-60	41.21	1178	1782.61	30.28	1358.64
Chikkaballapur	1953-20	34.76	1121	1445.18	27.66	1305.84
Malur	1908-80	41.64	1266	1200.76	27.03	1249.22
Bangarpet	1654-80	33.25	1127	2191.28	33.14	1579.99
Total	25292-00	448.28	14643	24654-87	400.13	18252.88

Source: Sericulture department, Kolar

The details of number of villages and number of persons engaged in mulberry cultivation is given in table 8.24.

**Table: 8.24: Taluk-wise details of families engaged
in mulberry cultivation in the district**

Sericulture Families

Taluk-wise	No. of villages engaged in mulberry cultivation		Scheduled caste		Scheduled tribe		Minorities		Others		Total	
	1990-91	2003-04	1990-91	2003-04	1990-91	2003-04	1990-91	2003-04	1990-91	2003-04	1990-91	2003-04
Kolar	336	335	1477	1000	814	482	-	189	9067	9223	11358	11229
Mulbagal	332	363	802	766	108	162	-	135	4075	4196	5317	5622
Srinivasapur	270	298	483	601	182	279	-	129	3536	3390	4471	4697
Chintamani	408	355	717	641	618	563	-	288	6371	5105	8120	6952
Shidlaghatta	244	241	654	345	425	386	-	48	5943	4785	7266	5805
Bagepalli	290	319	186	212	007	450	-	28	2461	2470	2944	3479
Gudibande	101	80	112	035	046	042	-	-	1992	527	2251	684
Gouribidanur	279	275	323	304	456	485	-	67	4068	3576	5126	4707
Chikkaballapur	252	240	566	306	361	176	-	22	4406	2744	5585	3488
Malur	299	296	745	341	458	305	-	54	4526	2634	6028	3630
Bangarpet	370	397	613	682	103	180	-	90	3493	4319	4579	5668
Total	3181	3199	6678	5233	3578	3510	-	1050	49944	42969	63045	55961

Source: Sericulture Department, Kolar

CATTLE WEALTH

Since ancient times cattle wealth is playing an important role in the economic development and in improving the standard of living of rural people. The district which is rich in cattle wealth, stands second in the state and has been helping the farmer community in agriculture, lifting water from wells and transporting agricultural produce to market. Among all, the role of milk production in improving the economic condition of the people is noteworthy. Due to the development of milk production in the district, dairy industry has been established and this has created employment opportunities in addition to improving the standard of living.

According to 1956 Livestock census there were 5,00,362 cattle, 1,16,415 buffalos, 6,16,775 oxen, 4,97,829 sheep, 2,85,035 goats, 44,083 other livestock and 7,56,655 poultry. Further details is given in Table 8.25 and 8.26.

Dairy Industry : Milk Industry, being the lifeline of the people of the district has been responsible for the improvement in social and economic status of the people through its "milk revolution". Kolar district was separated from Bangalore Milk Federation and was registered as Kolar District Milk Producers Co-operative Societies Federation on 27.03.1987 and started functioning from 01.04.1987. All the 11 taluks of the district and 2893 villages fall under this federation. In the beginning years there were 516 milk producers' societies with a membership of 86,795. In that year the average milk collection per day was 1.79 lakh litres. 1,199 milk producers' societies were functioning in 1999-2000 with a membership of 2,27,141. The milk collection from all these societies was 4.63 lakh Kg per day. In 2003-2004 1,407 milk producers' societies were functioning including 73 women co-operative milk producers' societies. There were a total of 2,76,478 members in them. Of them 45,648 were land-less labourers, 95,518 small farmers, 96,350 very small farmers and 38,962 other members. Out of the total members 39,965 belonged to Scheduled Caste, 27,762 Scheduled Tribes and 60,298 were women.

Since August 2001, with the utilization of *ginnu* production facilities "Amul Masti Dahi" is being manufactured in association with Gujarat Co-operative Milk Marketing organisation. This is

Table 8.25 : Details of livestock census conducted from 1956 to 2003

(in numbers)

Livestock	1956	1961	1966	1972	1977	1983	1990	1997	2003
Cattle	5,00,362	5,57,357	5,13,277	5,35,858	5,52,057	5,71,600	5,00,000	5,31,782	4,66,864
Buffalo	1,16,415	1,23,700	1,20,306	1,41,946	1,52,691	1,77,600	1,61,700	1,47,602	1,23,918
Sheep	4,97,828	5,86,360	5,26,024	5,02,799	4,68,279	4,97,900	4,88,500	7,25,182	6,28,683
Goat	2,85,035	2,74,365	2,13,876	2,44,036	1,76,500	3,85,300	1,88,400	1,57,771	2,03,374
Pigs	-	26,546	30,049	45,192	53,760	-	34,400	29,000	15,324
Poultry	7,56,655	8,72,209	7,15,136	9,70,695	8,83,608	7,43,000	6,95,700	9,96,367	16,27,426

Table 8.26: Details of cattle population in Kolar District

(in numbers)

		1966	1972	1977	1983	1990	1997	2005
1.	Bovine Population per sq.km. (including buffalo)	77	82	86	91	81	83	72
2.	Bovine Population per lakh human population (incl. buffalo)	45,256	42,363	39,156	37,460	28,783	27,832	23,276
3.	No. of cows-in-milk per lakh human population	3,942	4,012	3,185	3,630	4,380	5,961	6,045
4.	No. of she buffaloes-in-milk per lakh human population	2,446	2,810	2,542	2,810	2,670	2,772	2,082
5.	No. of Sheep per lakh human population	37,493	32,189	26,117	25,060	21,380	29,708	24,968
6.	No. of Goats per lakh human population	15,244	15,623	9,844	19,390	8,240	6,463	8,019
7.	No. of Pigs per lakh human population	2,142	2,898	2,998	2,320	1,510	1,188	606
8.	No. of Fowls per lakh human population	50,162	61,975	49,038	37,040	30,090	23,854	75,078
9.	No. of livestock population per veterinary institutions	37,170	32,807	22,742	25,486	10,437	11,553	8,690

Source : Karnataka Socio-Economic Indicators 2005

available in 200 gm and 400 gm packets and in the year 2002-2003 a total of 6,08,341 kg of "Amul Masti Dahi" was sold in Bangalore, Mysore and Chennai cities.

There were 73 women co-operative milk producers' societies functioning in 2003-2004. Out of this 67 women co-operative milk producers' societies were functioning under STEP Project (Support to Training and Employment Programme for women). Various programmes are being organised under this project with financial assistance from Central Government and Federation in the ratio of 90:10.

A sum of Rs.44,750 has been paid to the children of milk producers as scholarship at two children from each taluk for securing highest marks in S.S.L.C. and P.U.C. A sum of Rs.42,000 has been paid to children of milk producers pursuing education in dairy technology and veterinary sciences as fellowship at Rs.6,000 per person per year. The details of milk production in Kolar District Milk Federation from 1990-91 to 2003-2004 are given in Table 8.27.

MINERAL WEALTH

An important resource that can change the economic direction of the district is its mineral wealth. The most important mineral of Kolar district is gold, and the district is popularly known for "Gold", "Silk" and "Milk" is gold. In addition there are other mineral resources such as aluminium, clay, quartz, feldspar, garnet, graphite, kaolin, limestone, lithium, red and yellow oxide, tungstone, vermiculite, ornamental stones, silver, corundum, granite, cilimanite and mica. Corundum is available in Gauribidanur taluk and this is used in making sand paper. Clay is available in Mulbagal and Shidlaghatta taluks and this is used in making porcelain and chinaware. Kyanite and silimanite are available in Sakarasamanahalli, Dodderi and Kamasandra villages (Bangarpet taluk). Many other minerals are available in the district and among them gopichandana is one. This is used for making distemper and oil paints.

The minerals that were available in 1963-64 are given here and their values are indicated in parenthesis: Gold-34,38,074 gms (Rs.1,80,75,000); Silver-2,37,456 gms (Rs.55,000); Feldspar-2,334 tonnes (Rs.19378); Graphite-681 tonnes (Rs.19,378); Clay-381 tonnes (Rs.2,602) and Ochre-172 tonnes (Rs.1,580). For more details see Table 8.28.

Table: 8.27: Details of Milk Production during 1990-91, 1995-96 and 2003-2004

Sl. No.	Products	1990-1991				1995-1996				2003-2004			
		Production (in lakh kgs.)	Value production (in Rs. Lakhs)	Sales (in lakh kgs.)	Sales value (in Rs. Lakhs)	Production (in lakh kgs.)	Value production (in Rs. Lakhs)	Sales (in lakh kgs.)	Sales value (in Rs. kgs.)	Production (in lakh kgs.)	Value production (in Rs. Lakhs)	Sales (in lakh kgs.)	Sales value (in Rs. Lakhs)
1.	Milk received	-	1802.75	-	-	1152.77	7701.75	-	-	2062.81	18588.60	-	-
2.	Milk sold	-	-	-	1960.94	-	-	1155.30	8577.98	-	-	1771.18	18923.66
3.	Ghee	-	-	-	-	2.57	202.74	2.47	195.49	0.01	1.39	7.90	928.57
4.	Butter	-	-	-	-	2.73	162.65	0.58	34.57	-	-	22.36	1256.81
5.	Curds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160.35
6.	Peda	-	-	-	-	0.03	3.90	0.03	3.32	-	-	0.07	5.71
7.	Buttermilk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.00
8.	Milk powder	-	-	-	-	0.24	13.07	1.79	97.56	0.02	1.67	29.86	2517.36

Source: Kolar District Milk Producers Federation, Kolar

1) Milk products such as ghee, butter, peda, buttermilk and milk powder was not available in 1990-91.

2) Milk products such as curds and buttermilk was not available in 1995-96.

Table 8.28 : Details of Minerals available in Kolar district**Production : in tonnes****value : Rs. in lakhs**

Sl. No.	Minerals		1980-81	1985-86	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01	2001-02
1	Gold (in kg.)	Production Value	1617.772 136.54	797.18 1477.77	247.264 -	402.91 44.33	35 -	- -
2	Silver (in kg.)	Production Value	116.594 3.13	62.70 -	- -	31.51 0.11	03kg -	- -
3	quartz	Production Value	419 0.11	180 0.04	- -	220 0.02	896 -	- -
4	China Clay	Production Value	2675 0.54	930 0.23	100 -	- -	- -	- -
5	Building stone	Production Value	7784 0.78	20854 4.17	103.88 -	1,92,825 -	3,41,847 -	3,89,337 -
6	Ornamental stone	Production Value	3047 1.83	1954 23.44	4275 CUM	916.8651 CUM	799 CUM	- -
7	Ordinary sand	Production Value	6234 0.37	10599 0.53	- -	2200 -	2500 -	58,000 -
8	Lime stone	Production Value	9466 0.95	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -

INDUSTRIES

Bharat Gold Mines (B.G.M.L.), presently closed and Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., (B.E.M.L.) are the main industries of the district and are situated in K.G.F. in Bangarpet taluk. The Gauribidanur Co-operative Sugar Factory has been closed since 2000. But, Gowri Distilleries is working in Gowribidanur. Other factories that are operating are implements production factory, tiles factory, bricks, soap, matchbox, plastic, and granite polishing factory. In addition, domestic industries such as beedi, agarbatti making, blanket and weaving are also working. The details of large and medium scale industries by the end of March 2004 were as follows: Bangarpet (03), Chikkaballapur (06), Gowribidanur (02), Kolar (07) and Malur (02), total 20 industries. Rs.27,785 lakhs was invested in these and provided employment for 16,553.49 persons. During the same period there were 11,683 small scale industries with an investment of Rs.33,545 lakhs and provided employment for 75,309 persons. For more details see table 8.29.

Table 8.29 : Industrial Progress in the district

	1971	1981	1991	1995-96	1999-00	2000-01	2003-04		
No. of persons per registered factory	20,223	18,322	18,607	17,409	12,964	14,843	14,409		
No. of employees per registered factory	65	62	130	128	117	117	132		
Percentage of women employees in the organised sector	March 1999			March 2001			March 2004		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
	4.51	0.65	2.31	4.59	0.65	2.41	4.42	0.80	2.51
No. of factories and employees(%)	No. of factories during March 2001			Employees (%)					
	970			March 1999			March 2001		
				3.13			3.01		

ELECTRICITY

Kolar district, on account of its gold mines was the first district to get electricity on 16.07.1902. The electricity produced in the Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer Hydro Electric Station, Shivanasamudra in Mandya district (1902) was supplied to Kolar Gold Mines. As there were no hydro electric or thermal electric plants in the district it was not conducive for industrial development in the district. Later Bowringpet in the district obtained electricity supply on 26.09.1927. The details of taluk-wise places that obtained electricity are given in Table 8.30.

While 1,110 villages (16,238) were electrified in 1968-69 it increased to 1,351 villages (21,444) in 1970-71, to 2,018 villages (45,123) in 1980-81 to 2,824 villages (88,800) in 1991-91 and to 2,835 villages (1,22,910) in 2000-01. The figures in brackets indicate the number of irrigation pump sets that were electrified in the same period. According to 2001 census out of the 2,889

**Table 8.30 : Taluk-wise details of places that
obtained electricity with dates**

Taluk	Place	Date of electrification
Chikka ballapur	Chikka ballapur	28-02-32
	Dinnehalli	17-05-33
	Ganganamidde	20-08-32
	Geruhalli	17-05-33
	Kandavara	04-06-32
	Nandi	30-01-33
	Sultanpet	30-01-33
	Thippenahalli	17-05-33
Gauribidanur	Gauribidanur	31-05-33
	Gotakanapur	08-06-35
	Gowdagere	01-08-33
	Manchanahalli	21-12-33
	Manchenahalli	16-06-34
	Vidhuraswatha	19-06-37
Shidlaghatta	Melur	16-04-36
	Mullur	21-10-36
	Muthur	21-10-36
Kolar	Bellamburi	31-01-32
	Kodi kannur	24-04-31
	Kolar	30-10-29
	Pete chennahalli	08-08-33
	Vokkaleri	26-07-37
Bowringpet	Bethamangala	18-03-31
	Bowringpet	26-09-27
	K.G.F.	16-07-02
	Sundarapalya	02-12-32
Chintamani	Chintamani	27-11-33
	Kaivara	10-05-34
	Mailapura	10-05-34
	Talagavara	10-05-34

Malur	Dodda kadatur	07-04-34
	Dodda sivara	07-04-34
	Hongenahalli	16-07-34
	Malur	03-09-32
	Kappalamadagu	25-01-35
	Varadenahalli	03-01-34
	Lakkur	25-07-36
	Chikka tirupati	25-07-36
	Kalkere	25-07-36
Mulbagal	Gogalavasti	29-06-31
	Kannasandra	06-11-31
	Malikatanahalli	23-08-32
	Manchaganahalli	23-08-32
	Motakapalli	09-10-30
	Mulbagal	01-10-32
	Podakasti	09-10-32
	Sonnavadi	23-08-32
	Tayalur	05-11-31
	Tirumanahalli	10-03-31

inhabited villages, 2,835 villages and 855 hamlets had been electrified. 1,22,910 pump sets had been electrified. The details of category-wise electricity consumers in Kolar district is given in Table 8.31.

In order to improve electricity situation in South India, including Karnataka, the Central Power Grid (P.G.C.I.L.) dedicated the D.C.Transmission Line from Talcher in Orissa to Kolar in Karnataka to the nation on 14.03.2003. For more details see Chapter 5.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Transport is public utility service and it gives place and value characters to goods and services. It is a balancing link between abundant natural resources for achieving economic development, agriculture, developing industries, active business, entrepreneurship banking. Transport is the pulse of any economic system. If agriculture and industry are compared to man's body and bones, transport is compared to the nervous system and this emphasizes the importance of transport.

Table 8.31: Details of category-wise electricity consumers serviced in Kolar district

(Numbers)

Sl. No	Particulars	1994-95	1996-97	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2003-04
1	Domestic lighting	2,30,071	2,49,479	2,73,171	2,82,245	2,93,463	3,23,175	3,75,349
2	Bhagya jyothi/ Kutira jyothi	-	-	1,02,160	1,10,307	1,20,891	1,29,751	1,25,284
3	All Electric Home	24,071	26,060	27,989	28,790	29,636	30,363	32,916
4	Commercial Lighting	27,016	29,480	32,218	36,666	38,501	41,509	44,704
5	L.T.Power	10,714	1,23,460	14,152	15,674	16,606	17,627	18,077
6	I.P.Sets	1,03,992	1,12,516	1,17,401	1,19,528	1,22,910	1,25,356	1,27,712
7	H.T.Power	51	63	67	73	78	97	115
8	Street lights	32,304	32,836	33,033	51,602	51,644	51,823	3,804
	Total (except street lights)	3,95,916	5,41,058	5,67,158	5,93,283	6,22,085	6,67,878	7,29,559

Note: Water works included in L.T. power

In Kolar district, during 1956 there was 117 km. of National Highways and till 1986 there was no change in this number. But this increased to 121 km. during 1992. It is found from the data that there was 129 km. long National Highway from 1999 to 2004. Similarly, in 1956 there was 81 km. of State Highway, this was 187 km. from 1971 to 1973, 237 km. in 1976, 270 km. from 1980 to 1986, 393 km. in 1992 and 433 km. from 1996 to 2002 March end. By the end of March 2002 there were 1,599 km. Major District Roads, 60 km. Other District Roads, 4,377 km. Village Roads. In addition there were 2,568 km. Taluk Board Roads, 72 km. Irrigation Roads, 24 km. Forest Roads. These represent the elaborate road network. Further, they augment the district's economic development.

By March 2003, out of 198 km. railway line, 122.44 km. broad-gauge was operating and the balance 76 km. narrow-gauge was not operating and the transport had stopped. Kolar, the district headquarters, 70 km. away from Bangalore has rail connection with

the neighbouring Chennai and Andhra state. The Bangalore-Chennai rail route passes through Malur and Bangarpet in the district. In addition, the rail routes viz., Bangarpet-Marikuppam, Bangalore-Guntkal, Bangalore-Chikkaballapur, Bangarpet-Kolar have helped in the overall development of the district. There are in all 17 railway stations in the district for all the rail routes.

Post Offices : Post offices are another communication media helping in the economic development of the district. By 1974 there were 25 telephone exchanges and only 2,020 telephones were available. By 1991 there were 86 telephone exchanges and 8,081 telephone connections. These numbers increased to 103 and 19,821 respectively during 1996. By 2002 March end there were 422 post offices, 218 telegraphic offices, 143 telephone exchanges and 88,526 working telephones. These help directly in conducting business-commerce transactions and are augmenting the overall development of the district. For further details see Chapter-VII, Transport and Communication.

CO-OPERATION MOVEMENT

Co-operation movement is a system wherein people forget their personal interests and work together socially for mutual interest. "Co-operative society is that in which people voluntarily organise themselves on the basis of equality for safeguarding their economical interests". **"Each for all and all for each"** is the basic tenets of co-operation.

Kolar district has Primary Agriculture Credit Co-operative Society, Town Co-operative Society, Multi-purpose Co-operative Society, Milk Producers Co-operative Society, House Building Co-operative Society, Women's Co-operative Society, and these help in the economic development of the district.

Till 1910-11 the Co-operative societies progressed at a snail's pace, and in the next five years it picked up pace. The first Co-operative society established in the district was during 1907-08. In the next three years Co-operative societies were established consecutively. On account of this there were only four Co-operative societies by 1910-11. They increased to 19 in 1911-12, to 35 in 1912-13, to 60 in 1913-14 and to 75 in 1914-15. Their number increased to 157 by 1919-20. On account of the world economic

depression during 1929-30 the Co-operative movement suffered. The prices of agricultural produce fell down, the farmers couldn't repay the society loans and hence some Co-operative societies were closed down. Then the revitalizing of Co-operative societies was taken up from the government side. For this, the government formed 'K.S. Chandrashekara Iyer Committee' during 1935. Later, there were 198 Co-operative societies during 1936-37. There were 12,040 members in these societies and had a working capital of Rs.12.61 lakhs. In the meantime, the Second World War (1939) had started and the prices of agricultural commodities started rising. Even then there were 255 Co-operative societies in 1945-46 with 15,608 members.

Popular governments during post-independence decades undertook many new initiatives and hence Co-operative movement transformed into a people's movement. As a result there were 707 different kinds of Co-operative societies, out of which 31 were main primary Co-operative societies, 256 service Co-operative societies, 184 Primary Agriculture Credit Co-operative Societies, 10 Land Mortgage Banks, 21 Marketing co-operatives that included 11 taluk level primary agricultural produce marketing societies, 14 House Building Co-operative Societies, six Grain Banks, 63 Non-agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies. By the end of June 1965 there were 878 Co-operative Societies with 1,90,911 members: Share capital Rs.119.17 lakhs, deposits Rs.40.30 lakhs, reserve fund Rs.30.25 lakhs, other funds Rs.3.11 lakhs, loans and advances Rs.153.40 lakhs, loans repaid Rs.146.19, outstanding loans Rs.263.11 lakhs, loans overdue Rs.141.48 and profit earned Rs.6.29 lakhs. In view of the increase in the number of Co-operative societies, membership, along with increased government's share capital, in order to achieve efficiency in administration, through decentralization the office of Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies was established in Kolar in 1967. In 1980-81 there were 1,055 Co-operative societies, in 1995-96 there were 1,760 (5.83 lakhs) Co-operative societies, in 2000-2001 there were 2,155 (7.22 lakhs), in 2002-03 there were 2,295 (7.30 lakhs) Co-operative societies. The number of members in respective years is given in brackets. The total share capital was Rs.1,271.12 lakhs during 2002-03 and in this the government's share was Rs.491.01 lakhs, reserves and other funds Rs.1,606.83 lakhs. (For further details see chapter - VI).

HUMAN RESOURCE

The population of the district was 7,25,072 in 1901 and this has increased in the course of time to 25,36,069 as per 2001 census. Out of this 6,71,692 belonged to scheduled castes and 2,05,711 to scheduled tribes. The details of rate of increase of population during the last ten decades from 1901 to 2001, sex ratio (No. of women per 1000 men) and density of population are given in Table 8.32.

Table: 8.32 : Decadal Population Variation in the district

Year	Population	Decadal variation	Decadal % variation	Males	Females	Sex ratio	Density of Population
1901	7,25,072	-	-	3,68,436	3,68,436	968	88
1911	7,81,617	+ 56545	+ 7.80	3,97,084	3,97,084	968	95
1921	7,93,878	+ 12,261	+ 1.57	4,05,749	4,05,749	957	97
1931	8,50,723	+ 56,845	+ 7.16	4,35,226	4,35,226	955	103
1941	9,72,916	+ 1,22,193	+ 14.36	4,99,105	4,99,105	949	118
1951	11,29,875	+ 1,56,959	+ 16.13	5,72,697	5,72,697	973	137
1961	12,90,144	+ 1,60,269	+ 14.18	6,55,645	6,55,645	968	157
1971	15,16,646	+ 2,26,502	+ 17.56	7,73,293	7,73,293	961	184
1981	19,05,492	+ 3,88,846	+ 25.64	9,66,653	9,66,653	971	232
1991	22,16,898	+ 3,11,397	+ 16.34	11,28,316	11,28,316	965	270
2001	25,36,069	+ 3,19,171	+ 14.40	12,86,193	12,49,876	972	307

Source : General Population, 1991

Manpower Project

Manpower project is the efficient utilization of manpower balancing supply and demand of manpower requirements of different sectors. This programme could be a suitable solution for poverty and unemployment problems. Kolar district is predominantly an agricultural district and 78.70% of the population depended on agriculture during 1961, this decreased to 76.05% in 1971, to 75.52% in 1981 and to 72.73% in 1991. The main reason for this is the increase in employment opportunities in secondary and tertiary sectors. In order to make the manpower project fruitful, people

should become literate. The literacy rate of the district was only 21.29% in 1961. Gradually this rate has increased. This rate increased to 27.06% in 1971, 33.57% in 1981, 50.45% in 1991 and to 63.14% in 2001.

According to 2001 census, out of total 12.35 lakhs workers in the district 7.47 lakh were men and 4.88 lakh were women. Out of the total workers 10.15 lakhs were main workers, 2.20 lakhs marginal workers and 13.01 lakhs non-workers. Out of total 10.15 lakhs main workers, 4.05 lakhs were cultivators, 2.16 lakhs agricultural labourers and 3.94 lakhs other workers. (In 2001 census workers coming under category-III to category-IX are included under other workers). For more details see Table 8.33.

Table 8.33: Details of No. of workers in various occupations during 1961-2001

Sl. No.	Workers	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
Category I	Cultivators	4,26,584	2,89,899	3,58,384	4,11,788	4,04,750
Category II	Agricultural Labourers	51,946	1,12,554	1,61,270	2,29,338	2,15,917
Category III	Livestock forestry, fishing, hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities	22,791	20,007	20,569	29,874	-
Category IV	Mining & quarrying	22,791	13,490	13,925	14,481	-
Category V	Manufacturing					
	A. Processing, servicing and repairs in household industry					
	B. Manufacturing processing servicing and repairs in other-than household industry	29,995 9,868	9,881 18,080	12,134 33,591	11,190 48,377	- -
Category VI	Construction	4,860	5,574	7,074	12,488	-
Category VII	Trade and commerce	18,142	24,035	33,403	52,915	-
Category VIII	Transport, Storage and Communication	3,743	7,801	11,627	15,817	-
Category IX	Other services	40,111	28,111	36,051	55,246	-

Source : Economics Tables, Census 1961, 1971, 1981, 1991 Part - 2B (1), part - 3 A and B (1)

PLANS

Through district plans it is possible to immediately meet the requirements of the local people by utilizing the locally available resources. Further, the main objective of five year plans is to achieve development in the economic and social sectors such as agriculture, industry, animal husbandry, Co-operation, forestry, education, panchayat raj, social welfare, labour welfare etc.,. Even before the concept of planning was introduced in the country Karnataka had foreseen the necessity of such plans. In the erstwhile Mysore province, planned economic development had started in as early as 1910. The major objectives of these plans was to eradicate poverty and achieve economic self-sufficiency.

Planning Commission introduced local development plan for the first time in Mysore state during 1953-54. The objective of this was speedy development of rural areas by utilizing planning commission grants, state's share; local bodies' share and contribution from public. While 50% of the total expenditure was borne by the planning commission, the balance 50% had to be borne by collections made locally. This plan completely depended upon public co-operation. As such, the developments realized in the district during various five-year plans is given below.

First Five-year Plan (1951-56)

Irrigation, electricity, transport and communication, development of social services, betterment of per capita income and improvement of the standard of living were the objectives of this plan. Similarly, in order to achieve self-sufficiency in food production, measures such as distribution of improved seeds, imitation of Japan methods in fertilizers and paddy cultivation and use of scientific agricultural implements, increased in the production of food items by the end of the first five-year plan.

There was a good positive response from all classes in the district. Further many projects were sanctioned during the first five-year plan. Those were: Drinking water supply project, Permanent programme for agricultural development, Permanent programme for rural hygiene, construction, of Village roads including small bridges and culverts Construction and improvement of school and hospital buildings, Construction of godowns for storage of food grains.

Physical Achievement : Kolar district basically depends upon tanks for irrigation and is called the home of Tanks. The district gets 23 to 30 inches of rain on an average. During the first two plan periods there were 535 big and 3,269 small tanks in the district. It was aimed to take up improvement of 20% of the tanks in the first two plan periods and the rest during the third five-year plan. In addition, the government, in 1959 separated the Public Works Department in Kolar district in order to complete the works taken up during the plan period. The expenditure incurred in Kolar subdivision during the first five-year plan towards minor irrigation was as follows: 1) Irrigation jobs Rs.65,29,769 2) Building works Rs.25,37,837 3) Communication Rs.56,57,200 4) Public health - Rs.5,13,988 5) Other development works Rs.25,38,712.

In the first plan period 1,037 tanks and other irrigation project works were undertaken with an expenditure of Rs.49,284. An amount of Rs.15.89 lakhs was spent towards animal husbandry and 39 veterinary hospitals were started in the state. Out of them two hospitals were established in Kolar district spending twelve thousand rupees. In 1952, one Rural Veterinary Dispensary (RVD) at Chelur in Bagepalli taluk and another RVD in Masti in Malur taluk were opened.

Under Animal Husbandry Development Project Oxen were distributed all over the state at a cost of Rs.1.19 lakhs. Out of this an amount of Rs.9,000 was spent to distribute 18 Hallikar oxen in the district to improve local breeds. While 3,51,214 oxen were treated in veterinary dispensaries during the first five-year plan, 24,705 oxen underwent surgery during the same period, 55,925 oxen were put to castration. 88,858 livestock were examined under Mobile Veterinary service camps and the number of oxen operated during these camps was 652. Out of the 7,46,647 livestock that were infected with diseases 48,673 sheep were given treatment (injections). 13,936 villages were visited under these services. 50 compounders were trained and 3,217 cattle were infected with rinder pest.

Fisheries didn't get any special encouragement during the first plan. Forest development was restricted only to increasing firewood and plantation in meadows. As against Rs.53,000 earmarked for forestry only Rs.44,068 was spent to afforest 1,569 acres of land.

Even then, during the beginning of this plan plantation work was undertaken throughout the district. Although this was fairly successful in the beginning, as a result of failure of monsoon and drought, success, as expected was not achieved.

Second Five-Year Plan (1956-61)

In the second five-year Plan, although first priority was given to industrial development, it was ensured that agricultural production didn't come down. Schemes such as Tractors and Bulldozer scheme, plantation of high yielding variety seeds, establishment of developmental seed farms, production of bio-fertilizers, paddy cultivation in Japanese method, and development of sugarcane variety were undertaken in the district during the plan.

The details of number of works sanctioned by central and state government and the amount spent against them during the first and second five-year plan under Local Area Development Project is given in Table 8.34.

Table 8.34 : Local Area Development Projects in the district

Division of plans		No. of sanctioned works	No. of works completed	No. of works in progress during 1960-61	Total sanctioned estimated expenditure (Rs.)	(1960-61) Actual expenditure
		Local area development (central)				
1	Drinking water supply	487	257	230	8,27,578	4,98,186
2	Rural hygiene	651	541	110	7,52,092	7,41,957
3	Rural roads (small bridge and culverts)	384	347	37	6,15,093	5,22,195
4	Improvement of school and hospital buildings	02	02	-	3,140	2,023
5	Others	126	20	106	3,80,000	2,99,638
Total		1650	1167	483	25,77,903	20,63,999
		Local area development (State)				
1	Rural hygiene	13	07	06	22,699	20,337
2	Rural roads (small bridge and culverts)	31	09	22	49,425	22,104
3	Others	31	07	24	37,650	35,371
Total		75	23	52	1,09,774	77,812

Source: Kolar District Third five-year Plan

The total number of works sanctioned under Local Area Development projects (central) were 1650 and 1167 works had been completed. The remaining 483 works were under progress. The number of works sanctioned under Local Area Development Projects (State) were 75 and 23 works had been completed. The remaining 52 works were under progress.

Minor Irrigation : Out of the tanks existing during the first and second five year plans, developmental and repair works were undertaken for 20% of tanks and it was suggested that developmental and repair works of the balance 80% tanks could be undertaken in the third and subsequent five year plans. The details of expenditure incurred under this area in Kolar sub-division during the second five-year plan were as below.

Irrigation works Rs.67,84,059, building construction Rs.88,48,475, communication Rs.1,01,63,390, public health Rs.21,22,774 and Rs.16,48,031 towards other works was spent. Rs.23,41,200 was granted as subsidy for providing irrigation facility in Chikkaballapur sub-division and an amount of Rs.22,83,214 was spent against this. A physical target of 635 works was undertaken and 528 of these were completed. These included development of tanks, repair, construction of bunds, pickups and other permanent works. 1075 tanks development and irrigation works was under took during the same period in Kolar sub division. One project costing Rs.9.5 lakhs under major and medium irrigation projects was sanctioned in 1954. But this was completed during the second plan. For this, by the end of March 1961 an amount of Rs.4,75,427 was spent. But, it was decided to abandon this work, renew and take up during the first two years of third plan. In the first two plans Rs.8,54,400 was distributed to farmers as loan and subsidies for digging wells. As a result, for the year 1960-61, 2,281 wells were dug in Kolar district. Under the special assistance programme of central government, two thousand irrigation wells were constructed. Under this programme Rs.30,96,000 was granted for Kolar district and against this Rs.39,50,400 was spent to construct wells and from these wells 26,332 acres of land was provided with irrigation facility.

By the time the second five-year plan commenced there was one District Veterinary Hospital, 11 taluk Veterinary Dispensaries

and 12 Rural Veterinary Dispensaries in the district. During this period, though it was intended to provide Veterinary services to the farmers at their doorstep through Six Veterinary Dispensaries, only five veterinary dispensaries at a cost of Rs.27,000 could be established. The balance one veterinary dispensary was established in 1961-62. In the year 1961-62, 6,62,781 cattle were treated in these dispensaries. Otherwise the veterinary dispensaries were performing their day-to-day jobs such as castrations, testicle breaking, prevention of quarantine diseases etc. Further works like free oxen distribution, establishment of artificial insemination centres and sheep and wool development were also planned.

Under 'Free Oxen Distribution' Scheme 20 good breed Hallikar oxen were distributed at a cost of ten thousand rupees. Through this 4500 cows were inseminated and more than 2000 Hallikar calves were born. To obtain good breed cows through artificial insemination, artificial insemination centers were started in veterinary hospitals at Kolar, Shidlaghatta and Srinivasapur and Chintamani, Malur and K.G.F. sub-centers. A new sub-center was opened in Mulbagal. As a result, 3,680 cows were inseminated and 1,028 Hallikar calves were born. In order to improve milk yield 100 Morah calves and 189 Hariyana breed cows were obtained from Mumbai and Delhi region and distributed to beneficiaries and only transportation cost was collected from the beneficiaries.

For development of poultry, arrangements were made to rear foreign breed poultry. For this one poultry farm was established at a cost of Rs.55,000 and for distribution of birds, 9000 eggs of different varieties were distributed for poultry breeding purpose. 20 enthusiastic farmers were given 45 days training regarding poultry farming at Hesaraghatta Poultry Farm and they were also paid a stipend of Rs.840.

During the second five year plan Rs.8,95,703 was sanctioned for various schemes to grow forests in the district and against this Rs.8,37,049 was spent. During this period commercial crops such as eucalyptus and other crops were grown in 8,075 acres land. In total 8,818 acres was successfully afforested. A few programmes were taken up in support of this on 1-4-1956 and were completed by 31-3-1961 and the details of these are as follows :

1. B.K- I Reforestation of lower level forests.
2. B.K - III Soil conservation
3. B.K - XXII Water Supply and other schemes.
4. B.K - XXIII New grove plantation and reproduction.

The planning commission in the first three years of the second five-year plan implemented the rural employment programme. Although the planning commission had sanctioned Rs.100 lakhs for this, the budgetary allocation was made for only Rs.60 lakhs. The targets fixed and achieved during the second five-year plan is given in table 8.35.

In 1960, October a Chaki centre was established in Kyalanur (Kolar taluk). Its objective was to educate the mulberry growers about the crop, and how to take care of the silkworms till they reach second fever. For this Rs.1050 was spent during the second five-year plan. During this 70 local charakas at a cost of Rs.21,000 were established in the district.

Third Five-Year Plan (1961-66)

This was a broad plan with the objective of giving importance to increased productivity in agricultural production, development of village industries, development of co-operative sector, full utilization of manpower and other resources, giving importance to education and adult education. In this plan higher priority was given to long-term programmes and completion of projects that were incomplete. In this plan, region-wise grants were distributed and the amounts released for various divisions were as follows: agriculture sector Rs.33.70 lakhs, minor irrigation including public works and revenue departments Rs.196.50 lakhs, animal husbandry Rs.6.27 lakhs, fishery Rs.1.05 lakhs, forest and soil conservation Rs.42.57 lakhs, co-operative sector Rs.11.23 lakhs, village industries Rs.7.911 lakhs, silk industry Rs.14.771 lakhs, education Rs.72.67 lakhs, rural housing Rs.8.10 lakhs, backward class welfare and social welfare Rs.35.825 lakhs, labour welfare Rs.3.422 lakhs, power projects Rs.95.990 lakhs, mineral development (Geo Science dept. and Kolar Gold Mines) Rs.213.25 lakhs. Rs.89.00 lakhs for community development, Rs.20.21 lakhs for water supply, Rs.5.06 lakhs for health department and Rs.2.69 lakhs for medical department were sanctioned.

Table 8.35 : Details of physical progress achieved during Second Five Year Plan

Sl. No	Project	1956-57				1957-58				1958-59				1959-60				1960-61			
		Target		Achieved		Target		Achieved		Target		Achieved		Target		Achieved		Target		Achieved	
		A	G	A	G	A	G	A	G	A	G	A	G	A	G	A	G	A	G	A	G
1.	Tractor and Bulldozer	500	00	287	10	500	00	481	00	500	00	242	00	500	00	322	00	500	00	1,283	00
2.	Establishing seed farms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	03	-	03	-	135	-	65	-	137	-	36	-
														Palla nucleus seed		Palla		Palla		Palla	
3.	Distribution of																				
	A) Seeds (in pallas)	450	00	203	00	500	00	126	00	800	00	699	00	500	00	475	00	6,000	00	732	00
	B) Fertilizer (in tonnes)	2,000	00	1,302	00	2,000	00	1286	00	3000	00	2,383	00	3,000	00	1,303	00	9,000	00	2,122	00
4.	Preparing Compost manure																				
	A) Rural (in tonnes)	1,00,000	-	1,38,019	-	1,00,000	-	151196	-	1,00,000	-	1,64,583	-	1,50,000	-	80,964	-	1,50,000	-	97,633	-
	B) Urban (in tonnes)	-	-	11,000	-	-	-	9,616	-	-	-	9,650	-	-	-	7,213	-	-	-	23,702	-
5.	Plant protection (in acres)	-	-	11,000	-	-	-	9,616	-	-	-	9,650	-	-	-	7,213	-	-	-	23,702	-
6.	Paddy cultivation Japanese method (in acres)	10,000	-	49,000	-	15,000	-	5,262	-	15,000	-	14,966	-	18,000	-	4,977	-	18,000	-	4,230	-

Source: Kolar District Third Five Year Plan

Development Index : The place of the district and its development index becomes clear when the district's development from 1960-61 to 1976-77 is analyzed. The development index for the aforementioned years can be determined for a few selected factors. In 1960-61 the development index of Kolar district was 136.53 and the district was in fourth place, while the first three places were taken respectively by Dakshina Kannada 230.21 (01), Bangalore 218 (02) and Shimoga 180.15 (03). But in 1971-72 the district earned 129.65 points (04) and retained its place while Bangalore with 206.26 points rose to first place and Dakshina Kannada district with 187.04 points fell to second place. But Shimoga with 141.07 points continued to be in third place. In 1974-75 the Kolar district's development index reduced to 110.19 points and as a result it came down to 6th place from 4th. During this period it is important to note that there was no change in the first three places. In 1976-77 the district earned 107.55 points and continued to be in 6th place. Even during this period Bangalore (206.42), Dakshina kannada (172.86), Shimoga (118.05) and Mandya (112.94) and Mysore (112.09) occupied the first five places respectively. In 1979-80 the district's development index decreased to 103.81 and the district fell to 8th place and this is an indication of unsatisfactory development of the district.

From the statistical figures it is observed that the district made remarkable development during the three annual plans upto 1966-1969, fourth (1969-74) and fifth (1974-79) five-year plans. The per capita income of the district was only Rs.481 during 1970-71 and this increased to Rs.853 by 1980-81 and this is an indication of the development of the district.

Sixth Five-Year Plan (1980-85)

During this plan, priority was given to programmes that improved the quality societal facilities such as creation of profitable employments, reducing income imbalances, increasing agricultural production, achieving self-sufficiency in production of cereals, providing electricity for all villages, health, education, drinking water supply, nutritious food for school children and adult education. Rs.1140.98 lakhs were spent for the development of the district during the three years (1980-81 to 82-83) of this plan period. In the beginning of this plan (1980-81) the per capita income

was Rs.853 and by the end of the plan (1984-85) this had increased to Rs.1,383. In 1979-80 the district earned a development index of 103.81 points and was in 8th place. As a result Kolar district was also one among the districts that had achieved development in all fields. But the district remained industrially backward.

Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)

In the seventh five year plan priority was given to minimizing poverty, opportunity for achieving social goods and services through minimum needs programme, increasing employment opportunities by strengthening industries in rural areas. Importance was given to transport, communication and development of other social services and reducing economic imbalances. The details of department-wise expenditure incurred in the last three years of this plan period are given in table 8.36.

Physical Achievement : In the third year (1987-88) of seventh Five Year Plan programmes such as bunds construction, land leveling, curve canal, water canal, agricultural pits were undertaken and for this Rs.35.00 lakhs were spent. Agricultural produce worth Rs.42.49 lakhs was sold in 14 agricultural markets in the district. In 1987-88, 3,83,668 hectares land was cultivated and 1,06,112 hectares was covered under irrigation. This was 4.9% higher than the previous year. The district had four units of Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation and by the end of this year there were 436 vehicles. It earned Rs.5.21 lakhs per day and spent 5.06 lakhs. In 1988-89, 6.57 lakhs was spent for land development in which National Water Bodies Development Programme was undertaken in six taluks and for this Rs.26.31 lakhs was spent. Draught-prone development programmes were implemented in nine taluks and Rs.35.92 lakhs was spent towards National Rural Employment and under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme under was spent Rs.15.45 lakhs. Rs.10.08 lakhs for irrigation tube wells, Rs.9.59 lakhs for co-operation sector, Rs.3.85 lakhs for adult education, Rs.14.73 lakhs for rural water supply, Rs.10.00 lakhs for nutritious food, Rs.13.78 lakhs for Khadi and village industries, Rs.30.30 lakhs for buildings have been spent for district development. As a result the district income that was Rs.33,319 lakhs in the beginning (1985-86) of the plan increased to Rs.62,099 lakhs of the end of plan (1989-90) which is very significant.

Table 8.36 : Details of expenditure sector during the last three years of the seventh five year plan (1987-90)

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sector	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
General education	35.42	98.09	115.75
Sports and youth services	0.27	0.42	0.52
Medical and people's health	57.85	74.46	81.00
Family welfare	95.96	131.05	135.87
Water supply and hygiene	62.46	-	173.22
House construction	32.51	67.66	75.01
Social security and welfare	47.18	59.20	71.42
Agriculture	30.96	-	22.08
Horticulture	6.14	4.55	4.96
Veterinary services	8.09	27.16	22.12
Fishery	5.00	7.12	4.53
Co-operation	13.93	-	-
I.R.D.P.	173.31	68.03	149.33
N.R.E.P.	248.65	208.03	152.14
Other rural development projects	130.15	181.54	-
Minor irrigation	1.57	-	82.21
Sericulture	59.89	69.70	5.67
Roads and bridges	9.78	-	-

Source: Jilla Panchayat, Kolar

Similarly, the per capita income increased from Rs.1,585.03 to Rs.2,736.36 and this is an indication of development of the district.

Eighth Five-Year Plan (1992-1997)

Eighth Five Year Plan had the objectives of poverty alleviation, employment creation, fulfillment of people's basic needs, efficient economic development, especially irrigation, power, development of major agricultural and industrial units. In 1995-96 and 1996-97 towards education sector (grants indicated in brackets) Rs.5,535.19 lakhs (5741.05) and Rs.6,155.52 lakhs (6,458.65) were spent respectively, towards medical sector Rs.1,188.52 lakhs (1341.97) and Rs.1,183.96 lakhs (1,525.89), towards water supply and hygiene, Rs.627.57 lakhs (507.31) and Rs.758.41 lakhs (684.50), towards women and child welfare, Rs.290.81 lakhs (337.81) and Rs.322.84 lakhs (375.93), towards nutritious food Rs.431.86 lakhs (408.13) and Rs.466.86 lakhs (485.86) and towards roads and bridges Rs.144.83 lakhs (172.36) and Rs.207.36 lakhs (299.67) were spent.

A sum of Rs.500 crore spent for tank de-silting works helped in the development of the district. Under world project, 61 trades such as agarbathi, cane furniture, sewing, leather products, honey, processing, coir, silk thread, handloom were identified and production activities were commenced. For this, by the end of October 1992, Rs.22 lakhs was released. Rs.2.50 lakhs was spent for training. Under 'Aradhan', 130 project works have been taken up for construction of 31 new temples, repair of 85 old temples and 13 works have been completed at a cost of Rs.4394 lakhs. In 1992-93, Rs.12 lakhs was sanctioned for this project. Rs.5.24 crores have been spent towards Chitravathi Water Source Development Project till now. A dairy has been established at Belaganahalli at a cost of Rs.6.75 crores by the National Dairy Development Board.

In 1993-94, under 'Aksharathene' scheme four lakh illiterates have been made literates by spending Rs.16.01 lakhs. Under Rural Women and Child Development Scheme (DWAKRA) 105 groups were formed and Rs.15.91 lakhs has been spent. For NURAD Scheme, that was aimed to provide complete health protection to pregnant women, post-natal care and children health, the government of Norway provided Rs.3.3 crores aid. Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Development Board constructed 581 tube wells in the lands of

farmers and provided irrigation facility and for this it had sanctioned grants of Rs.148.76 lakhs.

The biggest cold storage in South India was constructed in Kolar A.P.M.C. premises during 1994-95 at a cost of Rs.1.5 crores. A mini Vidhanasoudha has been constructed in Chintamani at a cost of Rs.28 lakhs. In order to successfully implement Chitravathi Water Source Project the areas have been divided into different water source areas. They are Haristhala, Sadali, Mittemari, Mallasandra, Karakur and Ramasandra. In these areas 139 Km. roadside trees, 10,773 bunds for prevention of soil erosion and 5.1 lakhs seedlings have been distributed at a cost of Rs.4.34 crores. In order to make milk federation self-sufficient a Ginnu production unit at a cost of Rs.302 lakhs, milk products warehouse at a cost of Rs.23.83 lakhs, curds making plant at a cost of Rs.2.25 lakhs, construction of second floor of administrative building at a cost of Rs.15 lakhs and Rs.42 lakhs towards construction of staff quarters have been spent. Overall, the income of the district at the beginning of the plan was 92,357 lakhs and by the end of the plan period this had increased to Rs.1,69,147 lakhs. Further, the increase in per capita income from Rs.4,151 to 7,017 is an indication of development of the district. The office of Youth Services and Sports has provided furniture and implements to 80 youth organisations at a cost of Rs.1.80 lakhs. Rs.1.65 lakhs was released for establishing gymnasium building in Nachiketa Students Hostel. Travelling and daily expenses were paid to participants taking part in Dasara sports, Rural sports events at taluk level and for sports women at district level. In addition, Rs.1.75 lakhs was spent for winners at district level to take part in regional and state level sports events.

Ninth Five-Year Plan (1997-02)

The details of amount spent for the overall development of the district during the first four years of this plan period (Both plan and non-plan) are given in Table 8.37.

But, the details of estimates and expenses during the last year of this plan period are given sector-wise. The figures in brackets indicate actual expenses in Rs. Lakhs)

Primary and Secondary education Rs.2,056.69 lakhs (2,072.08), sports and youth services Rs.17.30 lakhs (13.00), medical and people

Table 8.37 : Details of expenditure incurred in the first four years of Ninth Five year plan (1997-98 to 2000-01)

(Rs.in lakhs)

Sector	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001
Public works	365.81	535.57	220.32	303.93
General education	7,420.18	8,280.80	1,527.56	1,690.80
Sports and youth services	41.68	36.05	20.78	22.17
Medical and people's health	1,037.27	988.65	1,117.38	1,154.54
Family welfare	577.86	433.83	506.25	460.31
Water supply and hygiene	882.83	1,336.76	1,111.08	1,225.19
House plan	2,082.73	1,061.89	767.22	1,009.53
SC, ST and other backward class welfare	1,356.43	1,893.13	1,156.49	1,440.95
Women and child welfare	395.05	446.73	100.65	127.57
Special programme for rural development	912.43	617.11	429.86	498.46
Minor irrigation	94.67	92.44	110.80	90.02
Roads and bridges	333.72	334.38	373.88	807.81

Source: Zilla Panchayat, Kolar

health Rs.97.05 lakhs (67.72), family welfare Rs.316.42 lakhs (257.09), water supply and hygiene Rs.821.67 lakhs (670.83), women and child welfare Rs.570.82 lakhs (475.47), agriculture Rs.80.50 lakhs (52.15), backward classes welfare Rs.132.57 lakhs (105.82), Swarna Jayanthi Gram Swarojgar Scheme Rs.172.00 lakhs (388.62), Jawahar Gram Samrudhi Scheme Rs.657.00 lakhs (720.20) and

Employment Guarantee Scheme Rs.386.00 lakhs (571.66) - In total Rs.9,070.51 lakhs (8,570.87) has been spent. In the beginning of this 9th plan cereals and minor millets were sown in an area of 1,35,200 hectares and 2,37,506 tonnes of produce was obtained. The average yield per hectare was 1,849 kg. Pulses were sown in 37,343 hectares area and 12,714 tonnes of produce was obtained. The average yield per hectare was 358 kg. Total food grains were sown in 1,72,543-hectare area and 2,50,220 tonnes of produce was obtained at an average yield of 1,527 kg per hectare. Oilseeds were sown in 96,072 hectare and 75,687 tonnes of produce was obtained at an average yield of 829 kg per hectare. During this year the gold production was 514 kgs and its value was Rs.20.79 crores. 1,14,441 irrigation pumpsets were given electrical connections.

For rural development, removal of rural poverty and for development of Scheduled castes, Scheduled tribes and Backward classes 20-point programme was implemented. Out of them, under Jawahar Rojgar Yojana 20 lakh mandays were generated during 1997-98. While 3820 persons benefited from Integrated Rural Development programme, 8,785 houses were distributed under Indira Awas Yojana. 924 persons were trained under TRYSEM Scheme and provided with opportunity to take up self-employment. In addition, Rs.175.965 crores was spent towards special unit scheme. The district development is planned through spending Rs.73.648 lakhs towards development of sericulture department, Rs.250.303 lakhs for providing nutritious food, Rs.18.008 lakhs for improvement of Khadi and Village Industries and Rs.204.652 lakhs towards construction of roads and bridges.

In 2001-02, Rs.286.09 lakhs was spent towards development of agriculture sector. During this year cereals and minor millets were sown in 1,42,426 hectares area and 2,43,778 tonnes of produce was obtained. The average yield per hectare was 1,802 kg. pulses were sown in 24,007 hectares area and 8,467 tonnes of produce was obtained. The average yield per hectare was 371 kg. Total foodgrains were sown in 1,66,433-hectare area and 2,52,245 tonnes of produce was obtained at an average yield of 1,595 kg per hectare.

For increasing the agricultural production programmes such as certified seeds at concessional rates, chemical pesticides, improved agricultural implements, seed treatment, plant protection

parameters, gypsum, warehousing, pesticides and distribution of metallic storing boxes.

Under Special Unit Scheme (State), 346 beneficiaries (116 new beneficiaries and 230 old beneficiaries) have been provided with facilities by spending Rs.2.81 lakhs. All these beneficiaries are selected from 'group villages' (Gonchalu Grama) and belonged to Scheduled Caste only. For new beneficiaries Rs.1500 is paid as maintenance expenses during the first year for setting up a small coconut farm in half-acre. Rs.650 is paid during the second year for fertilizers while Rs.350 is paid in the third year for plant processing. Under Girijan Sub-Scheme Rs.2.64 lakhs has been spent for providing facilities to 103 new and 198 old beneficiaries.

Under Jawahar Gram Samrudhi Scheme, one of the area development programmes, by the end of November 2001, 2762 works had been completed at a cost of Rs.360.91 lakhs and 6.21 lakhs mandays have been generated. Under Indira Awas Scheme 837 houses were constructed spending Rs.256.502 lakhs, with the objective of protecting village hygiene through construction of toilets in rural areas, this programme was implemented in 1995-96 and 8640 toilets were constructed in 2001-02 at a cost of Rs.156.072 lakhs.

The tanks having less than 40 hectares of irrigated land come under the purview of minor irrigation. Under Minor Irrigation Action plan Rs.17.914 lakhs has been spent for renovation of new tanks, dams, construction of pick up etc. As a result, the district income that was Rs.2,99,112 lakhs at the beginning of the plan period increased to Rs.3,68,661 lakhs by 2000-01 and earned eighth place in the state. During the same period the per capita income increased from Rs.10,013 to Rs.14,687 and earned 23rd place. These facts and figures indicate the increase in rate of production of different production factors and also the improved standard of living and this clearly demonstrates that the district is making giant strides in economic development.

Tenth Five-Year Plan (2002-2007)

In the first year (2002-03) of the tenth five-year plan a total of Rs.6,010.15 lakhs of grants was released, Rs.5,361.30 lakhs was spent with an achievement of 89.2%. The details of amounts

granted and amounts spent for the development of the district for selected sectors are given in table 8.38.

Table 8.38 : Sector-wise amounts spent for the development of the district during the first two years (2002-2003 and 2003-2004) of the Tenth Five-year plan period.

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sector	Annual grants	Expenditure upto end of March 2003	Percentage	Annual grants	Expenditure upto end of March 2004	Percentage
Primary and secondary education	110.03	636.99	578.92	106.00	46.03	43.43
Sports and youth services	12.02	11.73	97.59	12.02	5.73	47.67
Medical and public health	66.63	29.87	44.83	66.63	29.76	44.66
Family welfare	315.58	229.97	72.87	315.58	251.09	79.57
Water supply and hygiene	833.32	504.58	60.55	833.32	725.70	87.09
SC and ST welfare	316.89	316.89	100.00	312.75	184.16	58.89
Special unit programme	118.94	86.42	72.66	118.94	64.35	54.11
Backward classes welfare	28.25	26.40	93.45	28.25	27.94	98.91
Women and child welfare	543.69	650.32	119.61	778.69	769.89	98.87
Nutritious food	263.83	199.01	75.43	263.83	269.49	102.15
Agriculture	109.91	41.90	38.12	109.91	81.40	74.07
Horticulture	22.51	19.04	84.58	22.51	10.83	48.14
Veterinary	64.41	75.71	117.54	64.41	92.50	143.62
Fishery	25.05	19.22	76.73	25.05	20.33	81.05

Sector	Annual grants	Expenditure upto end of March 2003	Percentage	Annual grants	Expenditure upto end of March 2004	Percentage
Social forestry	83.62	112.42	134.44	83.62	105.17	125.78
Co-operation	8.28	5.06	61.11	8.28	5.04	60.87
Swarna Jayanti Gram swarojgar yojana	160.91	128.99	80.16	127.64	95.70	75.00
Indira Awas Yojana	416.06	316.50	76.07	398.24	298.68	75.00
Sampurna Gramina Rojgar Yojana	1,028.32	782.24	76.07	-	-	-
Minor irrigation	32.79	16.00	48.80	32.79	22.89	69.82
Handloom and textiles	13.22	4.87	36.84	13.22	8.40	63.50
Roads and bridges	100.63	60.89	60.51	100.63	67.81	67.39
Sericulture	31.24	19.51	62.45	31.27	18.38	58.78
Tribes sub-plan	21.31	20.00	93.85	21.31	6.31	29.62

Source: Zilla Panchayat, Kolar

Physical Achievement: In the first year of tenth five-year plan, out of 259 hectares 50 hectares are brought under irrigation in Hosakere near Kadirinatha (Kadirinath) in Bangarpet taluk. In Bethamangala fish seedling centre, 11 lakh fish siblings were produced and 2.82 lakh fish siblings have been planted in various tanks. Rs.4.28 lakhs was spent for this. An amount of Rs.44 lakhs was spent to establish an aquarium to promote awareness among public about fishery. As at the end of November 2001, under Jawahar Gram Samrudhi Project (J.G.S.Y.), being one of the area development programmes, 2762 works have been completed at a cost of Rs.360.91 lakhs. In return, 6.21 mandays were generated. Under Employment Guarantee Scheme (E.G.S.), for the year 2002-03,

Rs.542.95 lakhs grants was released and by the end of November 2001, 198 works had been completed at a cost of Rs.396.50 lakhs. 5.14 lakh mandays were generated on account of this. Further, 2283 Ashraya houses have been distributed on the basis of eligibility.

POVERTY ALLEVIATION

Poverty is a specific element and it is expressed on the basis of physical factors. In 1945, the first principal director Lord Baidar of World Food and Agriculture Organization defined the poverty line, for the first time as "if a person is consuming less than 2300 calories of food per day he is to be considered as below poverty line." According to planning commission of India a person consuming less than 2400 calories in rural area and 2100 calories in urban area is considered to be below poverty line.

Uncontrolled population growth, income imbalances, lesser per capita income, unemployment, minimum consumption, regional imbalances, backward technology and lack of investment capital are some of the socio-economic reasons for poverty. Hence, poverty alleviation has been adopted as a major objective from fifth five-year plan onwards.

In the later part of twentieth century many special programmes were implemented for the benefit of the poor. But they were not effective. They were also not broad-based. In this back-ground, programmes that could tackle poverty such as Minimum Needs Programme, Integrated Rural Development Project (IRDP), Employment Guarantee scheme for Rural landless, National Rural employment project, Jawarhar Rojgar Yojana and Training of rural youths for self-employment (TRYSEM), Million Well Scheme, Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) were implemented. The brief details of programmes of Area Development projects (A.D.P.) implemented in Kolar district by the department of Rural Development and Panchayat Raj are given below.

Jawahar Gram Samrudhi Yojana (J.G.S.Y.)

Jawahar Gram Samrudhi Yojana came into effect from April, 1999. Providing employment to rural labour who are below poverty line, creating assets and infrastructure in accordance with the needs of rural areas are the principal objectives of this project.

This project can be implemented completely at gram panchayat level. Works related to infrastructure needs of rural people, housing for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, construction of roads and bridges have been undertaken. The Central and State governments are providing funds for this scheme in the ratio of 75:25. For this scheme Rs.368.64 lakhs was spent up to the end November 2001 and 2,762 works were completed, in the process 6.21 lakhs mandays were generated.

Employment Guarantee Scheme

The Scheme was implemented in 1996-97 with the major objective of providing employment during lean agricultural season, creating community assets. According to this scheme, men and women who are above 18 years and below 60 years will be provided with 100 mandays work at minimum wages. The expenditure on this scheme will be borne by the Central and the State governments in the ratio of 80:20.

In 2002-03, there was a grant of Rs.542.95 lakhs for the district and as at the end of November 2001, 198 works had been completed at a cost of Rs.396.50 lakhs generating 5.14 lakhs mandays.

Sampurna Grameena Rojgar Yojana (S.G.R.Y.)

The programme came into effect on 15th August 2001 as a centrally sponsored project. All employment generation schemes will continue as part of S.G.R.Y. And at all stages get implemented through Panchayat Raj Institutions (P.R.I.). In the annual S.G.R.Y. annual budget 50% of the grants will be given to District Panchayats and Taluk Panchayats under the first stage and the balance 50% shall be given to Gram Panchayats under the second stage. Under the first stage of S.G.R.Y., scheme 40% of the grants to Zilla Panchayats and 60% of the grants to Taluk Panchayats will be distributed. In 2001-02, in the first stage of this scheme (E.A.S.) Rs.515.03 lakhs was provided and Rs.440.19 lakhs has been spent. 5.17 lakhs mandays have been generated. In the second stage of this scheme (J.G.S.Y.) Rs.418.43 lakhs was provided and Rs.363.285 lakhs was spent generated 6.28 mandays.

Drought Prone Area Project (D.P.A.P.)

This scheme has been started to develop the natural resources

available in drought prone areas and to improve the living conditions of the people. The expenditure on this project is borne by the central and state government in the ratio of 75:25. Since 1987 the drought prone area programme in the district has undertaken watershed development programmes. The objective of this programme is to develop drought areas and fallow lands in accordance with watershed development programme. 47-watershed programme in nine taluks have been selected in the district under this project. 135 villages come under this watershed programme. Rs.411.53 lakhs was provided for this programme during 2002-03 and Rs.329.00 lakhs had been spent. In 2003-04, the total amount released under five stages of drought prone area development programme was Rs.584.29 lakhs against which Rs.459.587 lakhs has been spent.

Indira Awas Yojana (I.A.Y.)

Under this scheme 60% of scheduled caste, schedule tribe and 40% of other beneficiaries who are below poverty line are provided with financial assistance for construction of houses. These beneficiaries are selected through gramsabhas and paid Rs.20,000 as subsidy.

Swarna Jayanthi Gram Swarojgar Yojana (S.G.S.Y.)

Under self-employment schemes, such as Integrated Rural Development Programme (I.R.D.P.), Training of rural youths for self-employment (TRYSEM), Development of women and children in Rural Areas (DWACRA), Supply of Improved Tools to Rural Artisans workers (SITRA), Ganga Kalyan Yojana (G.K.Y.), Million wells Scheme (M.W.S.) were merged and this programme was brought into effect from April 1999. The central and State government bear the expenditure in the ratio of 75:25.

The objective of this programme is to determine rural poor families below poverty line into Self-Help Groups and provide them with training, loans, technology, basic infrastructure and market facilities. Out of the annual budget earmarked for this 10% grants is meant for group formation, 10% for training, 20% subsidy towards basic infrastructure creation and the balance 60% grants is meant for payment of subsidy to group and individual beneficiaries. Under this scheme benefits will be extended to 42% scheduled castes, 8% scheduled tribes, 11% minorities and 39% others. In 2002-03,

facilities were created for 1001 individual beneficiaries and 189 Self-Help Groups and Rs.388.92 lakhs has been spent for this.

National Project for Bio-gas Development (N.B.D.P.)

This programme gained importance among rural fuel programmes, and this programme was implemented from 1982-83 to popularize the use of non-conventional sources of energy control of use of firewood for cooking and prevent destruction of forests.

In 2002-03, a physical target of establishing 600 plants was fixed and 338 plants were established. For this Rs.20.47 lakhs has been spent.

National Project on Improved Chulhas (N.P.I.C.)

This programme was brought into effect from 1984-85 with the objective of providing smoke-free stoves for protecting the health of rural housewives and to reduce fuel costs. This is a national programme and all classes of people can use the stoves designed to save fuels. With these improved stoves there will be savings on firewood and cooking can be done fast and smoke-free. There are two types in these stoves – fixed and mobile, the mobile stoves can be transported from one place to another. In 2002-03 it was aimed to establish 3000 stoves and actual number achieved were 3,277, which was over and above the target. Rs.4.72 lakhs has been spent for this.

Integrated Rural Energy Programme (I.R.E.P.)

In order to achieve savings in conventional fuel sources such as electricity, kerosene and firewood by usage of energy saving implements and to remove energy shortage through usage of non-conventional energy sources such as solar energy, wind energy and bio-gas energy the I.R.E.P. programme was brought into effect in 1994-95, this programme has been implemented in Gouribidanur taluk of the district. A total of 84 implements and Rs.13.50 lakhs financial target was fixed against which 96 implements have been established and Rs.14.28 lakhs has been spent.

Ashraya (Rural) Scheme

This programme was introduced in 1991-92 to provide residential site to those who do not possess a residential site in rural areas. People in rural and urban areas whose annual income

is less than Rs.11,000 will be distributed free sites at one site per family, a 30x40 ft. site in rural areas and 20x30ft. site for urban areas. Ashraya (Rural) programme is being implemented through Rajiv Gandhi Rural Housing Corporation. The target for 2002-03 was construction of 5,325 houses. Of this the construction of 727 houses has been completed and the balance 4,598 houses are in different stages of construction. During this period the target expenditure was Rs.596.66 lakhs against which Rs.493.46 lakhs has been spent.

Ambedkar (Rural) Programme

Ambedkar Housing Scheme is reserved only for Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. In 2002-03, a target of constructing 1,592 houses in the district was fixed and construction of 204 houses has been completed. The balance 1,388 houses are in different stages of construction. Funds to the tune of 170.52 lakhs have been released against which Rs.124.609 lakhs has been spent.

Swacha Gram Yojana

For complete hygiene of villages the state government has introduced this scheme from 2000 with the following objectives.

- 1) Improvement of surface of internal and other roads in villages
- 2) Construction of drainage at road ends for disposal of dirt and rainwater
- 3) Shifting of manure pits from near house to community compost areas
- 4) Providing improved smoke-free stoves to all households
- 5) Construction of public toilets, family toilets and toilets in schools.

During 2000-01, 49 villages in the district were selected for Swacha Gram Yojana and a 20 lakhs action plan for each village had been prepared and the work was under progress. For this a provision of Rs.281 lakhs was available against which Rs.192.94 lakhs had been spent.

In this way the central and State governments have sponsored many programmes for poverty alleviation. The State government has implemented programmes such as Stree-shakti, Akshara Dasoha, Yashaswini, Nirmala Karnataka etc,

DROUGHT AND FLOODS

Kolar district experienced a severe drought during the later part of 18th century. This further deteriorated with war against Marathas. Again, during the invasion of Lord Cornwallis many people died of hunger. During the 19th century the years 1824, 1831 and 1833 were the periods of food shortage. The condition during 1851 was very severe and this situation continued for the subsequent year also. Severe drought occurred during 1875-76 and 1876-77 also. This situation didn't alter till May 1877. When thousands of people suffered from hunger, 'Anñasatras' were opened. During this difficult condition the then viceroy Lord Loyton visited the State and appointed Sir Charles Ileton as Drought Commissioner. Further, staffs were appointed in a large scale and relief measures were undertaken. The prices of foodstuff skyrocketed. In 1899 (after 20 years), little rains came. Further the Northeast monsoon failed to bring expected rains. There was less than average rainfall from September to October 1899.

There was shortage of essential items during the first decade of the 20th century. Later, in 1903-04 starting crops were destroyed due to excessive rains. The Northeast monsoon failed to bring rains during 1904-05. The farmers became desperate with this. 1908-09 was also a dark year for the ryots. In 1923, while the Southwest monsoon brought some little rain, the Northwest monsoon failed completely. In these hard times, the Southwest monsoon brought heavy rains during 1924 destroying all crops. Due to lack of regular rains the productivity of the district limped. As a result, the people were subjected to a lot of hardship. After independence, through successful plans, relief measures were activated and efforts were made to achieve economic development. Due to good rains food grains production was excess in 1966. But, the drought of 1967 affected the production severely.

Between the years 1982 to 1985 during monsoon (June to September), while the severe drought affected taluks were two in 1982, it was one taluk in 1984 and two taluks during 1985. The taluks affected by normal drought was one in 1983, one in 1984 and four in 1985. The taluks affected by lesser drought were six in 1982, two in 1983, five in 1984 and four in 1985. In this way the total number of taluks affected by drought were eight in 1982, three

in 1983, seven in 1984 and 10 in 1985. Between the years 1982 to 1985 during rabi (October to December), while the severe drought affected taluks were two in 1982, it was seven taluks in 1983, one in 1984 and three taluks during 1985. The taluks affected by normal drought were six in 1982, three in 1983, two in 1984 and seven in 1985. The taluks affected by lesser drought were one each in 1982 and 1983, three in 1984.

In 1990-91 the number of families affected by house collapse due to rain was 24,145 and the compensation paid to these families was Rs.136 lakhs, while, the number families affected during 2000-2001 were only 4004 and the compensation amount paid was Rs.16.22 lakhs. For further details see table 8.39.

Table 8.39 : Details of losses suffered and compensation amount paid in Kolar district during the following years due to natural calamities

Years	No. of families affected by crop loss	No. of families affected by cattle loss	Compensation paid for house and cattle loss (in Rs.)	No. of families affected by fire accidents	Compensation paid fire accidents (in Rs.)
1990-91	1,987	48	1,35,84,614	909	4,51,400
1995-96	14	06	1,00,750	642	6,49,186
1996-97	07	03	4,94,440	360	4,88,515
1997-98	10	10	18,69,382	502	9,52,486
1998-99	157	07	24,37,618	741	5,61,031
1999-00	04	07	8,20,880	614	3,53,809
2000-01	54	01	16,22,220	1,285	8,79,010
2001-02	23	53	24,75,050	1,021	7,22,925
2002-03	22	02	9,19,660	220	5,64,400

DEVELOPMENTAL POTENTIALITY

The people of the district depended on agriculture for their livelihood and according to 2001 census there were 10,14,667 main workers (40.00%), 2,20,361 marginal workers (8.7%) and 13,01,041 non-workers (51.3%). Out of the main workers 39.9% were

agriculturists, 15.9% were agricultural labour and the rest 44.2% were engaged in livestock, forestry, fishery, hunting, orchards and related activities mining, industry, construction, trade-commerce, transport, storage, communication field and other services.

It is clear from the above figures that 55.8% of the district population was engaged in agriculture and allied activities. Hence, if encouragement is available for rural non-agricultural activities, even with lesser investment, more employment creation, and lesser resources utilization and lesser infrastructure the rural industry can grow better than urban industry. There were 74,786 unemployed registrants at the end of 2003 in district Employment Exchange and out of these 60,122 were men and 14,664 were women. As a solution to unemployment problem development of industries will increase employment opportunities, will increase district income and per capita income and thereby the standard of living of people improves.

Ragi, paddy, maize, groundnuts, mango, tamarind, tomato, potato, silk and different vegetables are grown in the district. Kolar district is an agricultural district there is ample scope for establishing agriculture-based industries. Out of the geographical area forest is in only 13.6% area and except for firewood and Nilagiri plantations there are no trees of high value. According to 2003 livestock census there were 14.22 lakh livestock in the district. There are ample opportunities for leather industry.

As at the end of March 2004 there were 20 major and medium industries in the district with a capital investment of Rs.16,553.49 crores and had provided employment opportunity for 27,785 persons. There are 11,683 small scale industrial units in the district with a capital investment of Rs.33,545 lakhs providing employment to 75,309 persons.

There are ample opportunities for establishment of small-scale industries in the district and they are identified as demand-based, resource-based and skill-based. The important of them are as follows:

1. **Agriculture-based industries:** rice, beaten rice, flour mill, dhal mill, groundnut husk removal, oil mills, condiments, manufacture of sweet meat, manufacture of sambar items,

fruit juice, vegetable preservation centre, milk production and processing, silk weaving, silk threading, manufacture of readymade garments, etc.

2. **Mineral-based industries:** Good quality clay, Building stone including quartz, silica and china clay are abundantly available in the district. Therefore there are ample opportunities for establishing mineral-based industries. They are bricks, stone grinding, tiles, mosaic tiles and hollow cement bricks etc.
3. **Chemical-based industries:** Phenol, detergent liquid, camphor, candle, bleaching powder and wax industries.
4. **Demand-based industries:** leather, plastic, rubber products, off-set printing, wood and related items, general engineering, sheet metal and fabrication, transport equipments, household utensils, electrical and electronic instruments, cold storage etc.
5. **Other service industries:** Data processing and DTP centers, auto electrical works, electrical appliances, repair and servicing such as motor rewinding, automobile, service station, TV and computer repair etc.

PLACES IDENTIFIED FOR ESTABLISHING PROFITABLE INDUSTRIES

Bagepalli taluk: Rice mill, beaten rice mill, ground husk removal, oil mill, condiments, sweet meat production, sambar item production, silk thread, silk weaving, readymade garments, mosaic tiles, phenol, camphor, candles, bleaching powder, leather products, household utensils, radio and TV repair, transport equipments etc.

Bangarpet taluk: Rice mill, beaten rice mill, dhall mill, condiments, sambar item production, vegetable preservation unit, readymade garments, moulding bricks, leather products, plastic products, rubber products, electrical and electronic instruments industries, mineral-based industries.

Chikkaballapur taluk: Flour mill, fruit juice, silk thread extraction, silk threading, silkweaving, readymade garments, phenol, detergent liquid, camphor, wax, candle, TV and computer repair, motor rewinding etc.

Chintamani taluk : Rice mill, beaten rice mill, dhal mill, ground husk removal, oil mill, condiments, sweet meat production, masala powder production, fruit juice, vegetable processing, silk thread extraction, silk threading, silk weaving, readymade garments, phenol, camphor, candle, bleaching powder etc.

Leather products, plastic products, rubber products, general engineering electrical and electronic instruments.

Gauribidanur taluk : Rice mill, beaten rice mill, dhal mill, groundnut husk removal, oil mill, milk products, camphor, wax, candle, transport equipments, household utensils, etc.

Gudibande taluk : Rice mill, flourmill, ground nut husk removal, stone crushing, camphor, wax, candle etc.

Kolar taluk : Rice mill, beaten rice mill, sweet meat production, sambar item production, fruit juice, vegetable processing, milk production and processing, silk thread extraction, silk threading, silk weaving, bricks, stone crushing, phenol, camphor, wax, candle, bleaching powder etc.

Leather products, wood products, general engineering instruments, sheet metal and fabrication, transport equipments, auto electrical works electrical instruments repair and servicing etc.

Malur taluk : Fruit juice, vegetable processing, milk production and processing, stone crushing, bricks, mosaic tiles and hollow bricks etc.

Mulbagal taluk : Rice mill, beaten rice mill, Fruit juice, vegetable processing, bricks, stone crushing, etc.

Shidlaghatta taluk : Silk thread extraction, silk threading, silk weaving etc.

Srinivasapura taluk : Ricemill, beaten rice mill, ground nut husk removal, Fruit juice, vegetable processing, silk thread extraction, silk threading, silk weaving, Readymade garments, Phenol, Camphor, Candle, Wood furniture, Transport equipments etc.

Kolar District Socio-Economic Indicators

	Subject	1961	1961-1971	1971-1981	1981-1991	1991-2001
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Population growth rates (percentage)	-	17.56	25.64	16.34	13.83
2	Rural population growth rates (percentage)	-	20.73	22.78	15.04	11.70
3	Urban population growth rates (percentage)	-	6.77	36.64	20.84	20.82
4	Percentage of Rural population to total population	77.3	79.3	77.5	76.7	75.30
5	Percentage of Urban population to total population	22.7	20.7	22.5	23.3	24.70
6	Percentage of Scheduled caste population to total population	24.73	23.94	24.72	25.73	26.49
7	Percentage of Scheduled tribe population to total population	0.03	0.13	5.97	6.90	8.11
8	Percentage of workers to total population	47.13	34.91	39.49	43.42	48.70
9	Percentage of Rural workers to rural population	51.81	37.15	43.44	47.88	53.60
10	Percentage of Urban workers to urban population	31.23	26.30	25.85	28.82	33.74

11	Percentage of agricultural workers to total workers	78.70	76.02	75.52	72.73	64.06
12	Population density	156	184	232	270	307
	a) Rural	123	148	182	210	-
	b) Urban	2568	3175	4131	4567	-
13	Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 males)	968	961	971	965	97
14	Literacy rate-Total	21.29	27.06	33.57	50.45	63.14
	Male	30.93	36.57	44.21	62.69	73.14
	Female	11.33	17.15	22.61	37.75	52.81
15	Literacy - Rural-Total	15.81	20.53	26.54	43.16	57.09
	Male	24.93	30.15	37.95	56.79	68.87
	Female	6.41	10.59	14.86	29.06	44.99
16	Literacy - Urban-Total	39.93	52.15	57.84	74.09	80.31
	Male	51.23	60.87	65.57	81.63	86.18
	Female	28.16	42.83	49.72	66.15	74.27

• For 1991 and 2001 (0-6) group is not included for literacy

	Agriculture	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01	2003-04
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Percentage of forest area to the total geographical area	9.43	9.02	9.02	9.02	9.02	9.02
2	Percentage of land put to non-agricultural use to the total geographical area	8.33	9.23	9.46	9.48	9.48	9.49
3	Percentage of barren uncultivable land total geographical area	6.35	8.22	8.11	8.10	8.10	8.10
4	Percentage of Permanent grassland other grazery land to the total geographical area	25.82	18.97	15.10	14.43	12.69	12.69

	Agriculture	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01	2003-04
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	Percentage of land under misc Trees and grooves etc., to the total geographical area	1.61	1.73	1.87	1.76	1.73	1.73
6	Percentage of cultivable waste land to the total geographical area	1.91	2.23	1.69	1.61	1.61	1.61
7	Percentage of other fallow land to the total geographical area	2.26	1.97	1.64	2.97	1.21	1.53
8	Percentage of current fallow land to the total geographical area	5.70	9.32	5.27	6.67	9.64	10.31
9	Percentage of net area sown to the total geographical area	38.58	39.32	47.83	45.96	46.52	45.52
10	Percentage of area sown more than once to the net area sown	8.33	0.61	5.14	4.24	9.33	2.15
11	Percentage of total cropped area to the net area sown (Crop intencity)	108.33	100.61	105.14	104.24	109.33	102.15
12	Percentage of net area irrigated to the net area sown	24.9	18.6	23.9	22.42	22.09	20.33
13	Percentage of grass irrigated area to the grass cropped area	27.30	19.10	27.62	25.57	28.05	19.90
14	Percentage of tank area net area irrigated by tanks to the net area inrrigated by all sources	55.00	29.06	23.63	13.11	15.03	00.51

	Agriculture	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01	2003-04
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15	Percentage of net area irrigated by all types of wells to the net area irrigated by all sources	46.00	57.00	72.0	86.89	84.97	99.49
16	Percentage of net area by other sources including lift irrigation	2.00	-	-	-	-	-
17	Percentage of area under paddy to the total cropped area	10.49	6.34	7.93	4.85	5.74	2.50
18	Percentage of area under area ragi to the total cropped area	37.20	37.42	30.00	27.66	33.29	33.36
19	Percentage of area of under jowar to the total cropped area	1.65	1.68	1.64	-	-	-
20	Percentage of area under wheat to the total cropped area	0.08	-	0.02	0.01	-	-
21	Percentage of area under bajra to the total cropped area	3.16	1.46	0.14	0.06	0.01	0.01
22	Percentage of area under other cereals to the total cropped area	9.74	5.57	3.24	3.19	4.15	7.26
23	Percentage of area under cereals and small millets to the total cropped area	62.19	52.49	42.98	35.77	43.37	43.64
24	Percentage of area under pulses to the total cropped area	9.84	18.08	7.46	10.38	8.30	7.02

	Agriculture	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01	2003-04
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25	Percentage of area under cotton to the total cropped area	-	0.04	0.01	0.02	-	-
26	Percentage of area under sugarcane to the total cropped area	1.99	1.21	1.26	1.40	0.64	0.19
27	Percentage of area under oilseeds to the cropped area	18.56	15.31	23.28	25.87	15.06	13.60
28	Average yield of rice (Kg / hectare)	1531	965	1718	2664	2779	2418
29	Average yield of jowar (Kg / hectare)	1128	533	576	-	-	-
30	Average yield of ragi (Kg / hectare)	897	370	1548	2048	1942	1537
31	Average yield bajra " (Kg / hectare)	557	258	485	579	490	300
32	Average yield of wheat (Kg / hectare)	2220	412	1195	1163	-	-
33	Average yield of gram (Kg / hectare)	-	491	-	182	522	-
34	Average yield dal (Kg / hectare)	750	506	705	437	893	785
35	Average yield of sunflower (Kg / hectare)	-	874	599	645	741	701
36	Average yield of cotton (Kg / hectare)	-	152	248	424	-	-
37	Average yield of sugarcane (Tonnes / hectare)	87	91	98	80	82	70

	Agriculture	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01	2003-04
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
38	Average yield of groundnut Kg / hectare	735	447	1051	1460	1491	753
39	Percapita land available for cultivation (Hectare)	0.26	0.21	0.20	-	0.19	-
40	Per capita food grains production (in Kg)	159.70	52.91	120.85	125.91	143.16	103.80
41	Average size of operational holding (Hectare)	1.88	1.72	1.46	1.36	1.21	-
42	Average size of holding (SC) (Hectare)	-	1.25	1.10	1.05	0.95	-
43	Average size of holding (ST) (Hectare)	-	1.52	1.35	1.20	1.09	-
44	Average size of holding other social group (Hectare)	-	1.83	1.75	1.47	1.29	-
45	Average size of marginal holding of all castes (Hectare)	-	0.49	0.49	0.48	0.46	-
46	Average size of small holding of all castes (Hectare)	-	1.43	1.40	1.41	1.40	-
47	Average semi-medium landholding (Hectare)	-	2.76	2.71	2.71	2.70	-
48	Average size of medium holding of all castes(Hectare)	-	5.77	5.69	5.64	5.64	-
49	Average size of large holding of all castes (Hectare)	-	15.16	14.81	14.72	15.26	-

Source: Socio - Economic indicators - 2002, 2005
