

CHAPTER VIII

ECONOMIC TRENDS

The overall progress of a region is dependent upon its economic development. The economic trends based on the vicissitudes found in the natural resources of the respective region, human resource, agriculture, industry, banking, commerce, trade, transport and communication, saving potential, capital investment, urbanization, employment, wages, per capita income, prices and several such fields shall guide in economic progress of the respective region. The elements such as basic infrastructure, technology etc, that facilitate proper utilization of natural and economic resources are important elements in deciding the direction of the economic trends and assist in achieving economic development. An effort has been made here to portray the role played by these economic trends and their impact on the overall development of Mandya district that could provide guidelines to the social change and development of the district.

Being an agricultural district from ancient time, majority of people in the district live in villages. The average annual rainfall in the district is around 700 mm, but the forest wealth and mineral wealth are not available at expected levels. The district had the facility of tank, embankment and canals throughout the ancient period and through Cauvery and Hemavathy rivers in the twentieth century for irrigation and with this the district has gained the

distinction of growing commercial crops such as sugarcane, mulberry in addition to horticultural crops and has transformed into a golden land of paddy cultivation. Today milk production, poultry and sericulture have become the main secondary occupation of the people of the district and this has improved their economic status tremendously. The irrigation facility has increased paddy cultivation resulting in considerable rise in the rice mill industry with 664 huller, 274 sheller and 235 modern rice mills functioning in the district.

Earlier (at present also) jaggery was produced in alemane Viz Jaggery making units. The Ashtagrama Sugar Factory was established in the district at Palahalli (Srirangapatna Taluk) as early as 1847. Although it was world famous for its crystal sugar was closed down very early. But, with the construction of Cauvery dam, irrigation facility increased and it paved way for establishing large-scale sugar factories after 1933. As a result today, there are sugar factories working in Mandya (1933), Pandavapura (1959), Kalamuddanadoddi (1974) and Makavalli (1999) in the district. S.C.M. Sugar factory is under construction near Maddur. Mandya District Milk Producers Co-operative Union (MANMUL) has been functioning in Gejjalagere of Maddur taluk since 1987 and is responsible for milk revolution in the district in addition to producing by-products of milk.

Spirit production units are functioning at Mandya, Gendehosahalli (Srirangapatna taluk) and Kalenahalli (Mandya taluk), Melukote (Dhotra), Talagawadi, Kodyala, Hosaholalu and Kikkeri are famous for saree weaving and have retained their importance even today in the district. China and Mandya are famous for woolen blankets; Malavalli and Halagur for leather goods; Nagamangala for brass items; Ganjam, Sindaghatta for silk fabrics; Ganjam for bullock carts, is popular even today.

In the twentieth century, Tobacco Curing Factory (1937) started in Mandya, while Mandya National Paper Mills (1962) in Belagola, Mysore Chemicals and Fertilizers (1940), Allied Resins and Chemicals (Ltd) (1965), Mysore Acetate and Chemicals (Ltd.) (1963), Karnataka Scooters (Ltd.) (1977), Habib Solvent Extracts (Ltd.) (1978), MK Agrotech Ltd. Factory and P.T.I (Ltd.) (1988), Somanahalli, are some of the major industries that have impacted the economic trends in the district. In support of this, in order to give stress for industries in the district, in addition to declaring certain selected areas as industrial area, attempts were also made to provide basic infrastructure. As a result, today, 123 industrial sheds are functioning in the six industrial areas of

the district. By March 2002, a capital investment of Rs.28,272 lakh has been made on fourteen large and medium sized industries (three government, two co-operative and nine privately owned) and 5,653 workers were working in these industries in the district. Out of these, five factories are not working at present. In the same time, 6,774 small-scale industries registered in the district were functioning with a work force of 31,864 workers. Out of 977 Khadi and Village Industries existing during 1999-2000, only 375 units were functioning. Mandya district, famous for many specialties, gave a new dimension to the economic development and social prosperity of the state with the establishment of hydro-electric generating centres at Shivasamudra (1902) and Shimsha (1940). The production of hydro electricity from the water at Kilara Electricity Project ((Mandya taluk) and transmission of this electricity to consumers through Karnataka State Power Transmission Corporation is another remarkable development. By the end of March 2002, 1951 villages and 468 hamlets in the district had electricity facility. Further, there is ample scope for increasing the capacity of power generation in Shimsha Unit.

The district is on the path of development in the field of banking, commerce and trade. By 1998, 102 commercial banks and 25 Grameena banks were functioning in the district with a combined deposit of Rs.410 crores. They had distributed loans worth of Rs.238 crores and had, thereby participated in the economic development of the district. Milk producer's union and credit co-operative societies gave a new dimension (*NAVACHETHANA*) to the economic development of the district. In addition to traditional marketing centres such as weekly market fair, Agriculture Produce Market Committee (A.P.M.C) premises have helped the farmers in realizing better prices. The fairs at Maddur and Hemagiri are famous even today for buying and selling cattle. A special market has been established in Maddur for tender coconuts. Farmer's unions are engaged in supplying of fresh tender coconut water in polythene bags to markets. Sugar is exported to several countries from Mandya sugar factory (Mysugar).

The transport and communication facility in the district is better. There are 160 km roads for every 100 sq. km area in the district and has secured first place in the state in this aspect.

Till 1891, urbanization was at a slow pace, While Srirangapatna was a fourth category town, Mandya was of sixth category. But, between 1901 and 1931 Mandya town moved fifth from fourth by 1941, to third by 1951, to second by 1971 and since 1981 it has emerged as the only first category

town. Barring Mandya town the development of all other town is at a snail's pace.

It is significant to note that the contribution to District's income is more from the tertiary sector (services) than the primary (Agriculture) and secondary (Industry) sectors. Although, at surface level the per capita income appears to be higher, the district stands at 18th place in the state with regard to per capita income.

The number of job seekers was on the increase continuously and by the end of 2001-2002 a total of 67,384 persons had registered in the employment exchange in the district. Although the government had made efforts to provide jobs, unemployment situation has stayed.

In order to improve the standard of living of people many minimum needs programmes of social welfare such as poverty alleviation, drought alleviation programmes, IRDP and also many sponsored programmes were undertaken. As a result, today, Mandya is under developing sector-2 group and is emerging as a developing district.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY (1941)

Two years after the formation of Mandya district, in the decadal census undertaken, socio-economic survey was conducted in 23 selected villages in the district - Taggahalli, H. Malligere and Basralu (Mandya Taluk), Nelamane, Gendehosahalli and Hunasanahalli (Srirangapatna taluk), Byadarahalli, Jakkanahalli and Lingapura (Pandavapura taluk), Maragondanahalli, Belluru, Tubinakere and Bogadi (Nagamangala taluk), Akkihebbala, Kikkeri and Murukanahalli (Krishnarajapet taluk), Hullahalli, Chikkamulgod and Pandithahalli (Malavalli taluk), Somanahalli, Kadalur, Tubinakere and Subbanahalli (Maddur taluk); Data relating to population in the village, number of families, caste data, literacy, agricultural land, crops, land ownership, private and public property value, assets, liabilities, standard of living, incomes of working class of these selected villages were collected, analysed and the economic condition of the respective village was published in 1944. According to this report, while the highest population (2099) was in Belluru, the lowest population (108) was in Lingapura. Similarly, the highest number of houses (395) were in Belluru, while Lingapura had lowest number of houses (70). Agriculture and animal husbandry were the major economic activities and the highest irrigation area (1057 acres) was in K. Shettihalli and the lowest irrigated area (37 acres) was in Jakkanahalli and paddy was the main crop in

these villages. Sugarcane was grown in 66 acres in Taggahalli, 219 acres in Kothathi, 63 acres in Nelemanee, three acres in Gendehosahalli, 30 acres in Maragondanahalli and 52 acres in Belluru. Jowar, Horsegram, Avare were the other mentionable crops. The wet and dry lands, farms, animal wealth, houses etc of each village was valued and it was found that Belluru had the highest wealth (Rs.5,57,412) while the value of assets of Lingapura was the least (Rs.14,163). In irrigation area, the daily wages for men, women and children were Rs.6, 4 and 3 Annas respectively and in dry land area it was 4, 3 and 2 Annas respectively. The most number of families with debt (228) were in Kikkeri with a loan amount of Rs.91,893. The average loan per family stood at Rs.271. The least number of families with debt were in Lingapura with 16 families taking loans out of 24 families and the total loan amount was Rs.2,520 with average loan of Rs.150 per family. All the villages had 50-60% families with debt and this helps in knowing the standard of living of these people. In a similar manner during 1961 census, socio-economic survey was under taken in two selected villages in the district.

Social and Economic Survey (1961)

During 1961 census, social and economic survey was undertaken at Kikkeri in K.R.Pet taluk and Kestur village in Maddur taluk of Mandya district. At the time of census there were 526 Households in Kikkeri with a population of 2,847. This comprised of families belonging to 20 different castes, mainly Kuruhinashetty (216), Vokkaliga (112), Ganiga (21), Brahmins (40) and Muslims (21).

Out of 526 households in Kikkeri, 10 households lived in houses that had no regular rooms. 224 households with one room, while 179 households with two rooms, 66 households with three rooms, 34 households with four rooms, seven households with five rooms and six households with more than five rooms. Out of the 526 household in the village, the walls of 464 households were constructed with mud wall, four households were constructed with mud and brick wall, 57 households with brick wall and three households was constructed with straw and grass wall. In addition, 458 households had country tiles, 48 households had Mangalore tiles and two households had a mix of country and Mangalore tiles for the roof. Four households had straw/grass roof and three households had leaf roofs.

Kikkeri is mainly an agricultural village, the total area of the village is 479.15 acres. The distribution of the area under several heads for the years 1960-62 is given table 8.1

Table 8.1: Land use in Kikkeri

Sl.No.	Use	1960 (acres)	1961 (acres)	1962 (acres)
1.	Land put to non-agricultural use.	143.03	143.03	143.03
2.	Permanent pastures and other grazing ground.	32.20	27.02	25.77
3.	Miscellaneous tree-crops and groves.	10.70	10.70	10.70
4.	Net area sown	293.22	298.40	299.65
	Area of the Village	479.15	479.15	479.15

Ownership of Economic Resources

In Kikkeri 423 households have no land. The number of households (103) which have land in Kikkeri and the extent of land they have are as follows:-

Sl.No.	Community	No.of Households having land	Extent of land (acres)
1.	Brahmin	3	3.25
2.	Madivala	3	4.75
3.	Vishwakarma	6	10.48
4.	Adikarnataka	9	32.64
5.	Kuruhina Setty	21	58.98
6.	Rajputs	1	0.40
7.	Vokkaligas	54	191.69
8.	Gejje gar	2	5.00
9.	Vaishya	2	1.75
10.	Gangematha	2	4.00
	Total	103	312.94

As seen above, the Vokkaligas, the Kuruhina settys and the Adikarnataka own more than 90 percent of the agricultural land in the village, the Vokkaligas alone owning more than 60 percent of the total agricultural lands of the village.

The extent of lands owned by the different communities of Kikkeri in neighbouring places like Krishnarajapet, Boregowdanahalli, Krishnarajanagar, Ammanikatte, Bhuvapura, Hatakanahalli, Dabbeghatta, Nellure, Honnasettihalli, Kottahalli, Mandikanahalli, Kodanahalli, Borapura, Ramanahalli, Dasanahalli and other places.

Here there are 1351 workers and 1496 non-workers. For the cultivation of ragi, the implements used are the country plough, the iron plough, the *Kunte*, the *Halube* and the *Gene*. There are only fifteen iron ploughs at Kikkeri. The *Gene* is used for marking the rows in nati cultivation.

The cost of cultivation of Ragi and Paddy per acre of land is as follows:- Ploughing Rs. 20.00; Nati sowing (in Bittane cost of sowing is negligible) Rs.14.00; Cost of ragi seed (3 Kgs.) Rs. 1.80; Cost of other seeds sown Rs. 8.00; Manure Rs.50.00; For working the *Kunte* Rs.8.00 ; Harvesting—including piling the ears in the Kana Rs.20.00; Threshing in the Kana (This work is paid for in kind. The wages are 3 kgs of ragi for an adult male labourer per day, 2 kgs. of ragi for an adult female labourer per day. One quintal of ragi can be threshed by 2 male labourers and 2 female labourers in 1 day. So 8 quintals—the average yield for an acre—can be threshed by two male labourers and 2 female labourers in 8 days. They have to be paid 80 kgs. of ragi. The Cash equivalent of this wage given in kind may be added to the other costs noted above) Rs.40.00; Total Rs.161.80. The yield being 8 quintals the proceeds come to about Rs.400 (excluding the proceeds from the other pulses in the land). The above calculation assumes that the seasonal rains are regular and sufficient in quantity. Unfortunately this is far from the actual conditions prevailing since a few years. As a result of the failure of rains the ryots undergo heavy losses.

Cost of paddy cultivation in one acre: Cost of ploughing the field four times (including the cost of bullock hire) Rs.40.00; Cost of Nati 12 female labourers and 4 male labourers work for 1 day : Daily wage of a female labourer Daily wages of a male labourers 2-00 Rs.26.00; Cost of manure (20 cartloads of farmyard manure and 3 cartloads of *Honge* leaves or 10 cartloads of farmyard manure and three cartloads of Hone leaves plus fertilisers) Rs. 130.00; Seed (20 seers of seed pady) Rs.20.00; Weeding (2 times) (12 labourers have to work on Rs.1-50 per labourer) Rs.36.00; Harvesting (12 labourers on Rs. 1.50 per labourer) Rs.18.00; Transportation to the Kana Rs.10.00; Threshing (10 labourers, that is 8 male Rs.10.00; labourers and 2 female labourers work for 1 day. Wages are as follows:- For male labourers: 10 seers per head For female labourers:5 seers per head Quantity of grain to be given is 90 seers or roughly one palla Rs.100.00; Total 380.00. As the yield is 15 quintals per acre, the value of the yield is Rs.750. (This figure is however liable to variation depending upon seasonal and market conditions).

The above calculations assume that seasonal conditions especially when the rain- safe normal. Since a few years, however, there has been

failure of seasonal rains and so the ryots are put to a lot of problems and difficulties.

Traditional Trades in Kikkeri

Weaving, tailoring, pottery, blacksmithy and goldsmithy are the traditional industries of Kikkeri. One hundred and thirty households are engaged in them, out of which as many as 115 households are engaged in the traditional industry of weaving in this village.

INCOME

There are 135 households of owner cultivators. The average annual income of a household of this group is Rs.1,645 or about Rs.137 per month. Of these households 9 are in the income range of Rs.301-600 per annum, 29 in the range of Rs.601-900, 25 in the range of Rs.900-1200 and 72 in the range of Rs.1,201 and above. There are six households of tenant cultivators, their average annual income being Rs.1,062 or Rs.88¾ per month. Of these six households one is in the income range of Rs.301-600, two in the range of Rs.601-900, and three in the income range of Rs.1,200 and above. There are two households of agricultural labourers and their average annual income is Rs.364 or about Rs.30 per month. Of 118 households engaged in household industries (special) the average annual income is Rs.1,149 or about Rs.95¾ per month. Ten of them are in the income range of Rs.301-600, 36 in the range of 601-900, 36 in the range of 901-1,200 and the others 36 are in the range of Rs.1,200 and above. Forty seven households are in household industries (others) having an average annual income of Rs.1,225 or about Rs.102 per month. Two of them have an annual income of less than Rs.300, 10 households are in the range of Rs.301-600; nine of them in the range of Rs.601-900; eight of them in the range of Rs.901-1,200 and eighteen of them have an annual income of Rs.1,200 and above. There are 218 other households with an average annual income of Rs.1,752 or about Rs.146 per mensum. Eight of these households have an annual income of less than Rs.300, 31 have an income between Rs.301 and 600, 32 are in the range of Rs. 601 and Rs. 900; 42 are in the range of Rs.901 and Rs.1,200 and 105 are in the range of Rs.1,200 and above. In other words the 10 households which have an annual income of less than Rs.300 may be deemed as the most backward and poorest households and the 234 households which have an annual income of above Rs.1,200 may be deemed to be the best placed in economic conditions in the situation prevailing in the village. An occupation-wise distribution of these 234 households is given in page 480.

Sl.No.	Occupation	No. of households
1.	Owner-cultivators	72
2.	Tenant cultivators	3
3.	Household industries (special)	36
4.	Household industries (general)	18
5.	Others	105
	Total	234

The number of gainfully occupied persons in the several livelihood classes along with the total number of persons in each class is given below :-

Sl.No.	Occupation	No. of Households	Total No. of persons	Gainfully occupied person
1.	Owner-cultivators	135	796	454
2.	Tenant-cultivators	6	27	16
3.	Agricultural Labourers	2	4	4
4.	Household industry (weaving)	118	670	377
5.	Household industry (others)	47	232	111
6.	Other occupations	218	1,118	389
	Total	526	2,847	1,351

Indebtedness

Out of the 526 households in the village 360 are indebted, the total amount of debt being Rs.2,40,422. Out of the ten households which have a monthly income of Rs.25 and below, 4 households are indebted and the total amount of their debt is Rs.560. In the income group Rs.26-50 per month there are 63 households 36 of which are indebted and their total indebtedness is to the tune of Rs.8,900. Of 108 households in the income group of Rs.51 to 75, 71 are in debt and the total amount of their debts is Rs.20,532. There are 111 households are in the income group of Rs.76-100. Of them 82 owe a total debt of Rs.33,060. In the highest income group (Rs.100 and above) there are 234 households and 167 of them have a total amount of debt of Rs.1,77,370.

The average indebtedness of the income group Rs.100 and above is the highest, namely, Rs.1,062. The income-group Rs.76-100 comes next with an average indebtedness of Rs.403.17. Next comes the income group Rs.51-75 their

average debt being Rs.289.18. Next to them is the income group Rs.26 to 50. Their average debt is Rs.247.22. Lastly comes the income group Rs.25 and below with an average indebtedness of Rs.140.

Source of Credit

Of the total amount of debt outstanding (Rs.2,40,422), a sum of Rs.13,525 is due to co-operative societies. A small amount of Rs.1,490 is due to the Life Insurance Corporation. Another small amount (Rs.1,550) is due to the Package Scheme. Rs.8,025 is owed to the National Extension Service and the largest amount is due to "others" mostly local *sahukars* and money lenders. The traders get their finance on loan from wholesale merchants, who have contracts with rich merchants in Bangalore, Mysore and other cities.

Causes of indebtedness

The causes for indebtedness are varied, but the most prominent among them are purchase of land, construction and repairs to houses, marriage, clearance of outstanding debts, normal requirements of life, household cultivation, household business, land improvement, purchase of livestock and education. The biggest single item among these is ordinary wants which goes to show that income is not keeping pace with the spiralling prices of everyday requirements. Purchase of land (Rs.29,860), house construction and repairs (Rs.21,448) figure next; but these are constructive activities and loans incurred for these purposes are not unsound economically. Marriage is the next biggest item account for a total debt of Rs.19,241. Debt of this size on this item seems to be a little big, but as marriages are among the rare occasions when there is a social meet of relatives and friends and the life of the rural folk also normally lacks change from their dull and dry routine of hard field-work, debts incurred on this item are most probably due to inevitable circumstances involving necessity to conform to social compulsions of an indirect kind.

URBANISATION

Before Mandya district was established in 1939, the total population of Mandya region in 1871 was 32,611; in 1881 32,126; in 1891, 35,202; and in 1921 it was 37,774. While Srirangapatna, Kambadahalli, Arethippur, Kalkuni, Keregod, Holalu, Belur etc., were major towns during Ganga period, Hosaholalu, Kikkeri, Basral, Melkote, Kannambadi, Thonnur, Maddur, Mandya, Govindanahalli, Agraharabachahalli, Bellur, Nagamangala, Maradipura etc., were main centers during Cholas and Hoysala period. Srirangapatna was regional centre during Vijayanagar kings; Nagamangala, and Shivasamudra

were major political centers of local palemgar. Later during the period of Hyder and Tippu, Srirangapatna became a capital. By that time the population of this place was 1.5 lakhs. In the next year (1800) this number came down to 32,000. The fourth Anglo-Mysore war and migration of people to other places on account of plague were the main reasons for this reduction in population. The population further reduced in subsequent years and by 1941 this had come down to 7,678. The population increased only after 50 years. In 1991, the population of Srirangapatna was 21,905. Francis Buchanan who visited this region during 1800 mentions places like Maddur, Mandya, Srirangapatna, Bellur and Nagamangala in his travelogue. According to 1871 census in the present day Mandya region, there were 8 towns and when they were classified on the basis of population one each belonged to class IV (Srirangapatna), and class V (Malavalli) and the remaining six towns (Mandya, Pandavapura, Krishnarajpet, Nagamangala, Maddur and Melkote) belonged to class VI. There were 8 towns in the district during 1881 and 1891. According to 1901 census, out of the ten towns two towns (Srirangapatna and Malavalli) had a population between five thousand and ten thousand and the remaining towns had a population less than five thousand and their combined population was 40,623. There were 8 towns between 1911 and 1921 and 9 towns between 1931 and 1941 in the district. According to 1941 census the population of Mandya town exceeded ten thousand (11,374) while the population of Srirangapatna rose to 10,443 by 1951. By 1971 while the population of Maddur was 12,089, Pandavapura was 10,656, that of Mandya and Srirangapatna towns were 14,100 and 72,132 respectively. By 1981 while Mandya being a district Centre the population had increased to 1,00,285, there was one town (Malavalli) with population exceeding 20,000, five towns (Maddur, Pandavapura, Nagamangala, Krishnarajpet and Srirangapatna) with population exceeding 10,000, two towns (Belakawadi and Bellur) with population exceeding 5,000 and one town (Melkote) that had population less than 5,000. In this way there were 10 towns in the district. Later, by 1991 there were three towns with a population exceeding 20,000, three towns with population exceeding 10,000; three towns with population exceeding 5,000; and one town with population less than 5,000. For details see table 8.2. By 1961, 11.1% out of the total population of the district lived in urban areas. This increased to 13.8% by 1971. By 1981 this percentage had increased to 15.5 and this indicated that the migration of people from villages to towns was on the increase. According to 1991 census, 16.2% out of the total population of the district lived in urban areas while 83.8% lived in villages. According to 1991

census the population of various towns of the district was as follows: Mandya 1,20,265; Maddur - 22,115; Malavalli - 29,822; Srirangapatna - 21,905; Pandavapura - 15,998; Nagamangala - 14,096; KR Pet -17,999; Belakawadi -7,282; Bellur - 6,182; Melkote - 3,245; and Krishnarajasagar - 7,881. On account of amendment to Karnataka Municipality Act brought in 1994 the number of towns in the district reduced to seven. According to this Act, a place has to have a population of 10,000 - 20,000 in order to be recognized as a town. Whereas in taluk centers even if the population is less than the prescribed level it will still be considered as town panchayat. If the population is between 20,000 - 40,000 it will be considered as town municipality and if the population is above 40,000 it will be considered as city Municipality. In 1994, out of 11 towns, Pandavapura, K.R Pet and Nagamangala were considered as town panchayats; Maddur, Srirangapatna and Malavalli as town Municipalities; and Mandya as city Municipality. K.R.S that was a notified area and the rest of Belakawadi, Bellur and Melkote had population less than 10,000 and hence lost the recognition as town Panchayats and remained as village Panchayats. For details see Table 8.2 and 8.3.

The influence of the working class will be significant in the urbanization process. Due to reasons such as natural calamity etc., which makes life in villages difficult and when people migrate to nearby towns for livelihood, the population of that place rises naturally. Viewed in this background according to 1991 census out of the total population of both cities and towns there were 32.23% main workers and 0.74% seasonal workers. Out of the total population the population of workers was 32.97% and that of non-workers was 67.03%. For details see table 8.4. and 8.5 on page 485 and 486.

**Table 8.3 : Categorisation of towns on the basis of population
(according 1991 census)**

Class - I More than 1,00,000	Class - II 50,000-99,999	Class - III 20,000 - 49,999	Class - IV 10,000 - 19,999	Class - V 5,000 - 9,999	Class - VI Less than 5,000
Mandya 1,20,265	Nil	Malavalli 29,822 Maddur 22,115 Srirangapatna 21,905	K.R.Pet 17,999 Pandavapura 15,998 Nagamangala 14,097	Belakawadi 7,282 Bellur 6,187 Krishnaraja sagara 7,881	Melkote 3,254
1,20,265 (45.08)	Nil	73,842 (28.68)	48,093 (18.02)	21,350 (8.00)	3,254 (1.22)

Note : The figures in brackets are percentage of total population of the district

**Table 8.2 : Details of towns and population in the district
(including classification) from 1871 to 1991**

Year	K.R.Pet	Nagama- ngala	Pandava- pura	Mandya	Maddur	Malavalli	Srirang- apatana	Meikote	Belak- awadi	Bellur	K.R. Sagar
1871	1,616 (VI)	2,494 (VI)	4,373 (VI)	3,241 (VI)	2,288 (VI)	5,114 (V)	10,594 (IV)	2,891 (VI)	2,131 (VI)	1,581 (VI)	-
1881	1,401 (VI)	2,397 (VI)	3,327 (VI)	3,770 (VI)	2,117 (VI)	5,078 (V)	11,734 (IV)	2,302 (VI)	2,537 (VI)	1,114 (VI)	-
1891	1,662 (VI)	2,928 (VI)	2,470 (VI)	4,100 (VI)	2,392 (VI)	6,308 (V)	12,553 (IV)	2,789 (VI)	2,795 (VI)	1,484 (VI)	-
1901	2,131 (VI)	3,516 (VI)	1,983 (VI)	4,496 (VI)	2,597 (VI)	7,270 (V)	8,584 (V)	3,129 (VI)	5,183 (V)	1,734 (VI)	-
1911	2,337 (VI)	3,633 (VI)	1,922 (VI)	4,255 (VI)	2,279 (VI)	5,461 (V)	7,457 (V)	2,535 (VI)	4,060 (VI)	1,676 (VI)	-
1921	3,226 (VI)	3,474 (VI)	2,407 (VI)	4,887 (VI)	2,816 (VI)	7,400 (V)	7,217 (V)	6,307 (V)	5,817 (V)	1,723 (VI)	-
1931	2,750 (VI)	3,780 (VI)	3,016 (VI)	5,958 (V)	3,093 (VI)	8,348 (V)	6,300 (V)	2,733 (VI)	4,001 (VI)	1,937 (VI)	-
1941	3,127 (VI)	4,258 (VI)	4,271 (VI)	11,374 (IV)	3,838 (VI)	9,055 (V)	7,678 (V)	2,787 (VI)	4,250 (VI)	2,391 (VI)	-
1951	6,972 (V)	5,492 (V)	5,750 (V)	21,158 (II)	5,331 (V)	1,063 (IV)	10,433 (IV)	2,846 (VI)	4,602 (VI)	3,129 (VI)	-
1961	8,331 (V)	6,524 (V)	7,508 (V)	33,347 (III)	8,120 (V)	12,561 (IV)	11,423 (IV)	2,781 (VI)	4,875 (VI)	3,602 (VI)	-
1971	9,631 (V)	8,583 (V)	10,656 (IV)	72,132 (II)	12,089 (IV)	19,007 (IV)	14,100 (IV)	2,730 (VI)	5,537 (V)	4,323 (VI)	-
1981	12,800 (IV)	11,084 (IV)	14,164 (IV)	1,00,285 (I)	17,402 (IV)	25,114 (II)	18,137 (IV)	2,958 (VI)	6,396 (V)	5,438 (V)-	-
1991	17,999 (IV)	14,096 (IV)	15,998 (IV)	1,20,265 (I)	22,115 (II)	29,822 (II)	21,905 (II)	3,254 (VI)	7,282 (V)	6,187 (V)	7,881 (V)
2001	22,580 (IV)	16,052 (V)	18,310 (V)	1,31,179 (I)	26,521 (IV)	35,851 (IV)	23,729 (IV)	-	-	-	8,493 (V)

Source : General population table 1991, Census Part 2A PP 523 and 2001 District (Mandya) Population Booklet.

Population based town classification: Class I = More than 1,00,000; Class II = 50,000 to 99,999; Class III = 20,000 to 49,999; Class IV = 10,000 to 19,999; Class V = 5,000 to 9,999; Class VI = Less than 5,000. Town classes are shown in Roman numbers.

Table 8.4 : Percentage of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers in the district (according to 1991 census)

Name of towns 1	Out of total population			Main workers			Marginal workers			Non-workers		
	Total 2	M 3	F 4	Total 5	M 6	F 7	Total 8	M 9	F 10	Total 11	M 12	F 13
Belakawadi (V.P)	39.54	57.11	21.81	38.08	56.92	19.08	1.46	0.19	2.73	60.46	42.89	78.19
Bellur (V.P)	36.43	56.78	14.08	35.85	56.75	12.89	0.58	0.03	1.19	63.57	43.22	85.92
K.R.Pet (T.P)	34.00	51.76	14.49	31.56	51.64	9.51	2.44	0.12	4.98	66.00	66.00	85.21
K.R.Sagar (V.P)	31.19	48.45	12.83	31.08	48.35	12.70	0.11	0.10	0.13	68.81	51.55	87.17
Maddur (T.M.C.)	36.86	54.48	18.35	36.68	54.40	18.07	0.18	0.08	0.28	63.14	45.52	81.65
Malavalli (T.M.C.)	31.49	49.65	12.26	29.98	48.44	10.42	1.51	1.21	1.84	68.51	50.35	87.74
Mandya (C.M.C.)	30.79	49.10	10.96	30.54	48.93	10.62	0.25	0.17	0.34	69.21	50.90	89.04
Melkote (V.P)	30.33	48.88	11.13	29.32	48.64	9.32	1.01	0.24	1.81	69.67	51.12	88.87
Nagamangala (T.P)	30.84	50.12	9.95	29.40	49.12	8.03	1.44	1.00	1.92	69.16	49.88	90.05
Pandavapura (T.P)	35.86	54.64	16.18	35.44	54.58	15.37	0.42	0.06	0.81	64.14	45.36	83.83
Srirangapatna (C.M.C.)	39.34	54.83	23.36	37.95	54.64	20.74	1.39	0.19	2.62	60.66	45.17	76.64
Total	32.97	51.00	13.69	32.23	50.69	12.48	0.74	0.31	1.21	67.03	49.00	86.31

INCOME

The net internal production, called the district income is an indicator to understand the economic development of the district. From this it is possible to know the total value of goods and services produced in the district. The net internal revenue estimates of the district at current prices will reflect the value of production at the current prices. Constant prices shall remove the effect of this difference in estimated prices and helps in reflecting the real economic development. Net internal per capita income is another measure to identify the economic development of the district and this helps in measuring the regional imbalance. The income of the district at 1960-61 prices was Rs.2,302 lakhs and this was 3.30% of the state's income. This increased to Rs.6,930 lakhs in 1970-71 and stood at 3.49% of the total state's income.

Sectoral composition of district net income during 1975-76 at current prices were: agriculture Rs.8,621 lakhs; Forestry and logging Rs.43 lakhs; Fishing Rs.104 lakhs ; mining and quarrying Rs.02 lakhs; registered and

Table 8.6: Sector - wise Net district income from 1980-81 to 1999-2000 (at current prices)

Sl.No	District income	1980-81	1990-91	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
Primary Sector										
1	Agriculture including animal husbandry	14,174	32,879	56,763	71,306	66,720	55,547	82,559	89,920	109,776
2	Forest logging	272	2,192	3,003	3,148	3,338	3,688	4,296	5,113	5,417
3	Fishing	128	185	465	771	786	1,044	2,216	2,225	2,198
4	Mining and quarrying	1	2	2	5	149	50	1,874	8	3
	TOTAL	14,575	35,258	60,233	75,230	70,993	60,329	90,945	97,266	1,17,394
Secondary Sector										
5	Manufacturing (registered and un-registered)	1,204	4,191	7,463	7,854	8,447	9,507	31,015	14,528	15,578
6	Construction	859	3,200	5,770	6,296	7,251	9,523	10,244	13,238	16,453
7	Electricity, gas, water supply	233	2,043	1,088	1,661	1,917	1,830	1,864	3,411	1,939
	TOTAL	2,296	9,334	14,321	15,811	17,615	20,860	43,123	31,177	33,970
Tertiary Sector										
8	Railway	28	138	249	192	207	257	596	345	399
9	Transport by other means	257	1,136	2,080	3,111	2,625	3,950	1,626	2,498	3,707
10	Storage	1	9	19	18	20	27	34	52	75
11	Communication	111	340	752	794	890	3,124	2,973	4,261	4,046
12	Trade, hotels and restaurants	2,186	6,993	14,375	19,241	19,915	14,183	22,993	23,738	23,654
13	Banking and insurance	257	1,764	3,133	4,034	4,879	6,699	7,045	8,896	8,990
14	Real estate ownership of dwellings and business services	1,211	3,258	4,100	4,603	5,056	6,070	12,937	15,042	17,298
15	Public administration	517	2,531	3,070	3,335	4,035	5,797	7,087	8,995	12,376
16	Otherservices	915	4,128	6,192	7,095	7,876	10,830	14,767	17,086	21,588
	TOTAL	5,483	20,297	33,970	42,423	45,503	50,917	70,058	80,913	92,133
17	Total net income of the district	22,354	64,889	1,08,524	1,33,464	1,34,111	1,32,106	2,04,126	2,09,356	2,43,497
18	District's position in the district	13	16	15	13	16	19	-	12	12
19	Per capita income (Nos)	1,529	3,924	6,347	7,692	7,619	7,402	11,081	11,182	14,066
20	District's position in per capita income (Nos.)	8	13	11	9	16	18	-	18	14

Table 8.7 : Sector - wise Net district income from 1980-81 to 1999-2000 at constant (1980-81) prices.

Sl. No.	District income	1980-81	1990-91	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Primary Sector										
1	Agriculture including animal husbandry	14,174	16,622	19,959	23,894	20,973	14,199	63,401	67,326	84,675
2	Forest logging	272	288	297	303	307	314	3,201	3,378	3,426
3	Fishing	128	128	224	200	196	196	733	668	593
4	Mining and quarrying	1	1	-	-	8	3	1,415	6	1
	TOTAL	14,575	17,039	20,480	24,397	21,484	14,712	68,750	71,378	88,695
Secondary Sector										
5	Manufacturing (registered and un-registered)	1,204	1,942	2,951	2,726	2,876	3,034	24,592	10,740	10,853
6	Construction	859	1,038	1,250	1,258	1,446	1,559	7,707	9,562	11,591
7	Electricity, gas, water supply	233	464	387	497	390	337	1,293	2,000	1,202
	TOTAL	2,296	3,444	4,588	4,481	4,712	4,930	33,592	22,302	23,646
Tertiary Sector										
8	Railway	28	36	33	20	29	34	482	257	312
9	Transport by other means	257	479	652	719	682	791	857	1,238	1,818
10	Storage	1	6	6	8	8	10	26	40	51
11	Communication	111	74	104	115	137	351	2,673	3,929	4,012
12	Trade, hotels and restaurants	2,186	3,834	5,581	7,118	6,793	4,195	17,528	17,122	17,076
13	Banking and insurance	257	880	1,316	1,226	1,446	1,973	5,714	6,618	6,768
14	Real estate ownership of dwellings and business services	1,211	1,809	1,972	2,121	2,217	2,295	9,615	10,525	11,269
15	Public administration	517	1,068	968	953	1,051	1,377	5,002	5,611	7,464

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
16	Other services	915	1,712	1,988	2,189	2,059	2,580	10,275	10,601	12,981
	TOTAL	5,483	9,898	12,620	14,469	14,422	13,606	52,177	55,941	61,751
17	Total net income of the district	22,354	30,381	37,688	43,347	40,618	33,248	1,54,519	1,49,621	1,74,092
18	District's position in the district income (Nos)	13	14	14	10	14	15	-	13	11
19	Per capita income	1,529	1,837	2,204	2,498	2,308	1,863	8,388	7,992	10,057
20	District's position in per capita income (Nos)	8	11	9	8	10	18	-	16	14

Note : Subsequent to 1997-98 with respect income and per capita of the district is shown at constant (1993-94) prices

unregistered manufacturing Rs.567 lakhs; construction Rs.402 lakhs; electricity, gas and water supply Rs.278 lakhs; railways Rs.56 lakhs; transport and storage Rs.140 lakhs; communication Rs.38 lakhs; trade, hotel and restaurants Rs.791 lakhs; banking and insurance Rs.122 lakhs; Real estate, ownership of dwellings and Business services Rs.275 lakhs; public administration Rs.304 lakhs and other services Rs.592 lakhs; total income received from all sources Rs.12,335 lakhs. This increased to Rs.16,264 lakhs during 1979-80.

The income of the district that was Rs.22,354 lakhs at current prices in 1980-81 increased to Rs.64,889 lakhs by 1990-91. When the income of the district is compared with that of the state for the year 1980-81, it can be seen that the district occupied 13th place in the state and it came down to 16th place during 1990-91. The reason for this fall was that the income of the district was not raising in accordance with the income trend of the state. Although, the district raised to 13th place with an income of Rs.1,33,464 lakhs during 1995-96 it was pushed to 16th place again during 1996-97 though the income rose to Rs.1,34,111 lakhs. In 1996-97 the income of the district was Rs.1,32,106 lakhs and when this is compared with the income of 1995-96 it can be seen that there was a shortage of Rs.2,005 lakhs in income and this was the main reason for the district falling down to 19th place. But, in 1999-00 the income of the district increased to Rs.2,43,492 lakhs and earned 14th place. The income of the district that was Rs.22,354 lakhs at 1980-81 constant prices increased to Rs.30,381 lakhs during 1990-91 and earned 12th place for the district in the state. It increased to Rs.43,342 lakhs in 1994-95 and earned 10th place for the district. In 1999-00, although the income increased to Rs.1,74,092 lakhs the district was pushed to 11th place in the state.

Although the primary sector contributed to the district income substantially during 1980-81, it is important to note that this gradually came down. The income received from primary sector was Rs.14,575 lakhs in 1980-81; Rs.35,258 lakhs in 1990-91; and Rs.75,230 lakhs in 1994-95. But, from 1995-96 the contribution of primary sector to the district income declined and this was Rs.70,993 lakhs in 1995-96 and Rs.60,329 lakhs in 1996-97 and this clearly suggests that the importance of agriculture in the district had come down. However, though the contribution from the secondary sector was quite low in 1980-81, it can be seen that this has increased in later years. The contribution from secondary sector was Rs.2,296 lakhs in 1980-81, Rs.9,334 lakhs in 1990-91, Rs.15,811 lakhs in 1994-95 and this significantly increased to Rs.33,970 lakhs in 1999-00. The contribution of tertiary sector to the district income was Rs.5,483 lakhs in 1980-81 and this increased to Rs.20,297 lakhs in 1990-91,

Rs.42,423 lakhs in 1994-95 and to Rs.92,133 lakhs in 1999-00 and this reflects the importance of the tertiary sector.

Per Capita Income

While the per capita income of the district at 1960-61 prevailing prices was Rs.258.36, it was Rs.606.83 in 1970-71, Rs.1,592 in 1980-81 and this placed the district at eighth place in the state. Although the per capita income increased to Rs.3,924 in 1990-91 and the district fell to 13th place in the state it rose to 9th place in 1994-95 with a per capita income of Rs.7,692. The per capita income fell to Rs.7,402 in 1996-97 and this pushed the district to 16th place in the state per capita income chart.

At 1980-81 constant prices the per capita income of the district was Rs.1,592 and was in 8th place in the district. But in 1998-99 and 1999-00, at 1993-94 constant prices this was Rs.7,992 and Rs.10,057 respectively and was at 16th and 14th places respectively in the state.

A critical study of the district-wise income and per capita income will help in identifying the gap in development of different districts, their imbalances and backwardness and also in ascertaining the reasons for the same in addition to easing the way for formulating and implementing developmental programmes. The net income of the district from sector wise for 1980-81 and 1999-2000 at current and constant prices are given in tables 8.6 and 8.7 on page 487 to 489.

PRICES

The general level of prices of the staple agricultural commodities, particularly of a district like Mandya, where the mainstay of the economy is agriculture, largely determines the economic condition of the people. One of the prominent economic phenomena of modern times is the striking fluctuation in the level of prices and wages. Adequate statistics for a comparison of the present with the past economic condition of the district are not available, though statistics are available for the State as a whole. Still, an attempt may be made with the available records. In analysing the price trends, it is necessary to go back to the primary data as far back as possible. Dr. Buchanan states that the prices in 1800 were: Ragi 12 sultani fanams per *khanduga* of 200 seers; rice best sort 28½ seers and coarse 66½ seers. If converted into rupees, ragi was 50 seers per rupee and rice best sort nine seers per rupee and second sort 21 per rupee.

A statement indicating the average whole-sale prices of staple foodgrains, rice and ragi, between 1881-82 and 1912-13. The characteristic phenomenon of this period (1881 to 1913) was violent fluctuation in prices due to the changing agricultural conditions. The table not only shows a state of frequent fluctuations in prices, but also indicates that prices of rice were gradually rising, particularly after 1903-04, whereas the prices of ragi continued to fluctuated markedly. The following tables shows the variations in the average quinquennial prices of the chief foodgrains from 1886 to 1911 expressed in terms of the average for 1886 taken as 100.

Year		Rice	Ragi
1886-90	..	124.2	114.1
1891-95	..	167.3	148.9
1896-1900	..	206.2	148.7
1901-05	..	177.2	126.4
1906-11	..	264.0	163.7

It is apparent that there was a general rise in prices and it was marked after 1906. In 1907, the rise in prices of commodities attracted the attention of the Government and in 1910, the Government of India appointed a committee to undertake a full and detailed investigation of the problem and the task was entrusted to Mr. Datta, a senior and experienced officer of Finance Department. His report was received in 1913 and was recognised as a valuable contribution for understanding the economic and financial situation in India. The "Prices Enquiry Committee", as it was known, divided the causes into two, viz., a) causes peculiar to India and b) causes which forced up the prices all over the world. But in the opinion of the committee, a distinct line of demarcation could not be drawn between the two sets of causes, because they were reacting on each other. Under the former head, some of the causes suggested were i) a comparative shortage throughout the period under enquiry in the production of foodstuffs, ii) the increased demand for India's food products and raw materials, both in India itself and world markets, iii) the development of communications, internal and external, and the decrease in the cost of transport and iv) growth of banking and monetary facilities. Under the head of world influences, some the causes he listed were i) the increased supply of gold, ii) the development of credit, iii) the destruction of wealth in wars and the expenditure on armaments. In Mr.Datta's view, it was in the combined

action of these numerous factors that the explanation for the great rise in the price-level all over India was to be found. Among the relative importance of causes, Mr. Datta chose the development and expansion of communication as of a special importance. A still further influence was attributed to the large additions which were made to the monetary circulation during the years from 1903-04 to 1907-08 by the coinage of new rupees. Amongst the other possible causes of a rise in prices, he devoted special attention to the interesting but difficult problem of the relation between the supply and the demand for food as measured by the growth of population.

The conclusions he arrived at, in his own words, were: "Considering the growth of the population and the increase in the external demand, the supply has been short during the greater part of the period embraced in the enquiry. The demand for both internal consumption and exports having increased at a quicker rate than the production of foodgrains, it is only natural that the general level of prices of foodgrains over a series of years would rise, although in a particularly favourable year, it might have fallen to some extent. The food supply in India, compared with the demand, both internal and external, reached its lowest level in the quinquennium 1905-09, and this shortage of supply has doubtless contributed, in no small measure, to the unusual rise in prices during that quinquennium".

During the year 1905-1906, the retail prices were higher than in the previous year. This was due to the general failure of the harvest and want of rains during the year. Prices were also affected between 1870 and 1912 by several famines and distress conditions in Mysore and outside.

Before the outbreak of the First World War (1914-1918), prices were generally rising and the declaration of the war only added momentum to this tendency and spurred the prices upto an unprecedented degree, especially from 1916 to 1921. The period of the First World War and the decade the followed were marked by high prices of agricultural products. Tables giving the average annual wholesale prices of staple foodgrains in each year from 1913 to 1924, the retail prices of the Principal foodgrains in each year from 1913 to 1921 and the fluctuations in the price levels from the year 1919 to 1923 are given in the Tables 8.8 on page 494, Table 8.9 on page 495 and Table 8.10 on page 496.

The decade between 1921 and 1930 may be said to have been prosperous on the whole. But this did not last long. In the wake of the great world depression, there was a reversal in the early thirties of this century. The slump

in prices of agricultural commodities, which began in the year 1930, continued almost unabated during that decade. For over a decade since 1920 (though it is said to be a prosperous period because of some stability in prices), the prices of all commodities had remained at a very high level compared to pre-war conditions and the agriculturists increased their commitments by raising their standard of living and borrowing more and more on the assurance of the higher income and the higher security that the lands offered. The abnormal and sudden fall in the prices, which in many cases was nearly half of the original value, reduced the income of the agriculturists and they could not adjust themselves to the altered conditions.

Table 8.8 : Average annual wholesale prices of rice and ragi from 1913-1924.
(Quantity given in seers of 80 tolas per rupee)

Year	Rice	Ragi
1913	6.09	14.28
1914	6.12	12.61
1915	6.96	15.09
1916	7.13	16.95
1917	6.89	15.09
1918	6.14	12.42
1919	4.73	7.86
1920	4.47	7.79
1921	4.34	9.41
1922	4.50	9.00
1923	4.55	9.10
1924	5.00	8.51

The effect of the fall in prices was disastrous in several branches of the economy, but more than anybody else the peasant was hit the hardest since his income was gravely affected. The condition of the tenant was worse than the peasant proprietor. In the case of the tenant, who had to pay fixed cash rents, the burden was probably doubled. But in the case of those who grew the bulk of their agricultural produce for their own consumption and met their cash requirements from the income derived from other sources, the effect was comparatively less. The incomes of owners of large and medium-size holdings were also seriously affected by the fall in prices. Prices of agricultural commodities fell more than those of manufactured goods, which meant that the peasant was selling cheaper and buying dearer than before. The result of

brought about a steady and steep rise in the general level of prices. The war and its after-effects of inflation that brought a favourable change. The war and its after-effects of inflation measures, recovery from the depression was slow & it was only World War-II and revenue, starting of land mortgage banks and debt relief. In spite of such ameliorative measures such as granting liberal loans, concessions in recovery of Government tried to come to the rescue of the agriculturist with periodical fall in prices not only affected agriculturists, but also trade and industry. The production to compensate for the reduced prices was predominant. The general fall of prices. On the contrary, in many cases the tendency to increase was no general reduction in the area and volume of production consequent on the dislodgement of the peasant from the land. It is interesting to note that there met by the sale of gold and jewellery of the family. There was also some the diminution of income was that in many cases the expenditure had to be

Table 8.8 : Retail prices of rice and ragi from 1913 to 1921
(Quantity given in seers of 80 tolas per rupee)

Year	Rice	Ragi
1921	4.23	9.01
1920	4.03	7.47
1919	4.44	7.52
1918	5.27	12.30
1917	6.64	14.76
1916	6.75	16.84
1915	6.48	14.39
1914	5.91	12.19
1913	5.27	14.03

(Source: Supplement to the Statistical Abstract of Mysore State, 1926, pp.113-114)

Immediately on the outbreak of the Second World War in September 1939, prices of commodities took an upward turn mainly as a result of speculation. This speculative rise in prices lasted only for a brief period and the prices settled down afterwards. In 1940, there was 'latent' inflation all round. It should be noted that under this 'latent' inflation, there was certainly some amount of excess demand which neutralised mostly by gradual dishoarding or decumulation of stocks. In other words, in 1940, there was inflation as excess demand was there, but the inflationary effects were substantially neutralised by the gradual dishoarding policy of the dealers and wholesalers, who had accumulated huge stocks on the eve of the war. It was in 1941 that the 'latent'

inflation in the district, as elsewhere, was converted into a real type of inflation and the people seriously felt the impact of the rising trend of prices. The prices of rice and ragi in the district which were, in 1939-40, Rs.16-2-0 and Rs.6-0-0 per palla of 100 seers, respectively, increased to Rs. 25-0-0 and Rs. 14-8-3, respectively, in 1944-45. A table showing the price-trends in the district between 1923-24 and 1944-45 is given Table 8.11. on page 498. Scarcity of consumer goods, accompanied by a serious food shortage, had made the situation gloomy. It was during the last quarter of 1943 that the Government introduced price-control and rationing of food, cloth, sugar and other necessities of life. After 1943, the Government also slowed down the pace of issuing paper currency, intensified borrowing programmes for mopping up the extra purchasing power of the people and launched several schemes for increasing agricultural production. The irrigational facilities afforded by the construction of the Visvesvaraya canal in the district also contributed towards this endeavour. These anti inflationary measures partially stabilised the price situation.

Table 8.10 : Fluctuations in the price-levels from 1919 to 1923

Sl.No.	Main Head	Number of items under each of the main heads	Standard index numbers July 1914	Total index numbers July 1919	Average	Total index numbers July 1920	Average	Total index numbers July 1921	Average	Total index numbers July 1922	Average	Total index numbers July 1922	Average
1.	Foodgrains and pulses	8	800	1,944	243	1,698	212	1,713	214	1,451	181	1,128	141
2.	Oils and Oil seeds	10	1000	2,341	234	2,064	206	1,608	161	1,887	189	1,821	182
3.	Other food articles	15	1500	2,712	181	2,455	164	2,358	157	2,548	170	2,392	160
4.	Textiles	6	600	1,323	220	1,393	232	1,233	205	1,340	223	1,088	181
5.	Others	15	1500	2,712	181	2,470	165	2,497	166	2,495	166	2,550	170
	General average	54	5400	11,032	204	10,080	187	9,409	174	9,721	180	8,979	166

(Source : Supplement to the Statistical Abstract of Mysore State, 1926, p.115.)

The Partially suppressed inflation of the war period made a jerky outburst in the post-war period under the impact of pent-up demand. During the war period, there was some amount of voluntary abstinence on the part of the people, but once the war ended, they were eager to consume more goods. This outburst of demand for consumer goods could not be immediately met in the post-war period, because adequate replacements and modernisation of plants and equipments were not undertaken by the manufacturers during the war period. In other words, the immediate post-war period was characterised by an increase in the community propensity to consume without an appreciable increase in the volume of new productive investment. This discrepancy between consumption and production was made more serious by further

expansion of paper currency during the immediate post-war period. Added to all these, the loss of supplies of rice from Burma, the shortage of rolling stock on the railways, the inflation of currency, the smuggling of foodgrains across the border of the State and the exploitation of the war conditions by the profiteering producers and tradesmen-all contributed to the spiral in prices of foodgrains. Black-markets appeared in many of the consumer goods all over the country and the impact of this was also felt in Mandya district. People were put to great hardships. Rationing in food and cloth and the control on the prices of other essential materials did not fully remedy the situation. In 1947, the Government of India's decision to de-control foodgrains, sugar and cloth resulted in a sharp upward turn in prices, which forced the Government to impose cloth-control in July 1948. In 1949, the devaluation of the rupee had a considerable effect on the domestic price-line; prices started falling and it appeared that the harmful effects of the earlier rise in prices were slowly wearing out but actually prices did not decline much. The worsening of the food situation compelled the Government to take steps to curb the rise in prices. Compulsory procurement of paddy and ragi was ordered and essential foodgrains were rationed in urban areas. The free movement of foodgrains from rural to urban areas was kept in check by the issue of control orders. Eventually, controls were removed. As the prices continued to rise, fair price shops were opened to alleviate the difficulties of the consuming public. During 1960, the price of rice in Mandya district was one and a quarter seer per rupee and that of ragi two and half seers per rupee. The prices of staple commodities in Mandya district during 1964-65 and 1965-66 were given Table: 8.12. on page 499.

In this abnormal situation of rising prices, the policy of the Government has been to mop up the excess purchasing power, which tends to push up demands above the level of available supplies. The new taxation principles adopted aim at keeping down consumption to the limits provided in the Five-Year Plans. The State seeks to put a check on the creation of an excess purchasing power and its monetary policy regulates credit formation through institutional endeavour.

Due to the failure of rains in 1964-65 and 1965-66, the district experienced an unprecedented rise in the prices of foodgrains. The failure of monsoon, on the one hand, and the rapidly growing population, on the other, aggravated the situation and there was an acute shortage of foodgrains in the State as elsewhere in the country. The Government who were alive to the

problem, issued a series of regulatory orders from time to time, all aimed at tiding over the food shortage in the State, by regulating the wholesale and retail sale of foodgrains, fixing the selling and purchasing prices of food articles, requiring the foodgrains dealers to declare their stocks periodically, controlling the movement and export of foodgrains, arranging for the procurement (levy) of foodgrains from growers, mills etc.

Table 8.11 : Annual average wholesale prices of principal articles of food from 1923-24 to 1944-45 (Prices are per palla of 100 seers by the standard seer of 80 tolas)

Sl.No.	Year	Rice First	Rice Second	Ragi	Jowar	Bengalgram	Salt
		Sort	Sort				
		Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.
1.	1923-24	23 10 0	19 12 0	11 12 0	11 14 0	16 3 0	10 4 0
2.	1924-25	23 8 0	19 0 0	12 8 0	12 8 0	14 4 0	11 0 0
3.	1925-26	25 8 0	21 5 0	12 3 0	13 9 0	16 8 0	8 1 0
4.	1926-27	23 2 0	19 12 0	11 10 0	11 12 0	19 4 0	7 6 0
5.	1927-28	25 4 0	20 12 0	11 12 0	10 8 0	20 0 0	7 12 0
6.	1928-29	22 4 0	17 12 0	11 8 0	11 0 0	20 4 0	8 0 0
7.	1929-30	21 4 0	17 1 0	10 12 0	10 0 0	21 0 0	8 0 0
8.	1930-31	18 12 0	14 0 0	6 10 0	6 5 0	17 3 0	7 10 0
9.	1931-32	13 12 0	12 0 0	5 11 0	5 15 0	11 3 0	7 8 0
10.	1932-33	11 9 0	9 13 0	5 2 0	4 9 0	11 10 0	7 14 0
11.	1933-34	11 3 0	9 1 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	11 4 0	8 0 0
12.	1934-35	12 4 0	12 0 0	7 2 0	7 5 0	10 3 0	7 6 0
13.	1935-36	13 1 0	10 10 0	7 10 0	7 7 0	10 8 0	8 0 0
14.	1936-37	13 0 0	11 0 0	5 12 0	6 2 0	11 8 0	8 2 0
15.	1937-38	12 12 0	12 0 0	5 8 0	6 4 0	10 0 0	7 8 0
16.	1938-39	12 12 0	11 4 0	5 8 0	7 0 0	12 0 0	8 0 0
17.	1939-40	16 2 0	11 12 0	6 0 0	8 0 0	12 0 0	8 0 0
18.	1940-41	16 0 0	11 12 0	6 9 0	8 0 0	12 0 0	8 0 0
19.	1941-42	18 8 0	15 13 0	7 2 0	7 4 0	18 0 0	9 4 0
20.	1942-43	20 13 0	19 0 0	9 12 0	11 1 0	28 12 0	11 4 0
21.	1943-44	25 0 0	20 1 6	13 8 0	14 11 6	32 12 0	11 12 0
22.	1944-45	25 0 0	24 6 6	14 8 3	14 12 3	33 0 0	12 0 0

(Source : Statistical Abstract of Mysore, 1951, pp.67-68)

Note : Since Mandya district was bifurcated from Mysore district on 1st July 1939, prices indicated upto 1938-39 refer to both Mysore and Mandya districts. Prices given from 1939 to 1944-45 are exclusively for Mandya District.

As a measure of augmenting the available supplies, import of several commodities from outside the district was resorted to. The distribution of foodgrains through a chain of consumer co-operative stores and village

panchayats, at reasonable selling prices, greatly alleviated the hardships of the people. Informal rationing has not been introduced in this district. The Deputy Commissioner through his Food Assistant looks after the distribution of foodgrains and enforces the various regulatory orders issued by the Government from time to time. These helpful measures have brought considerable relief to the people of the district.

Table 8.12

Commodity		1964-65	1965-66
		Per Kilogram	Per Kilogram
		Rs.	Rs.
Rice (fine)	Locally procured	0 92	0 97
Rice (medium)	..	0 86	0 88
Rice (coarse)	..	0 79	0 84
Rice (boiled)	..	0 92	0 96
Wheat (white)	..	0 80	0 84
Wheat (red)	..	0 78	0 80
Jowar (white)	..	0 70	0 72
Jowar (Yellow or red)	..	0 68	0 70
Maize	..	0 70	0 72
Bajra	..	0 75	0 78
Ragi	..	0 95	1 10
Imported			
Raw-boiled rice	..	0 90	0 91
Coarse rice (American)	..	0 85	0 86
Wheat	..	0 60	0 62
Jowar (Madras)	..	0 80	0 82
Maize (Punjab)	..	0 80	0 84
Milo	..	0 40	0 45
Wholemeal atta	..	0 60	0 64
Sojee	..	0 80	0 85
Bran	..	0 35	0 36
Bengalgram	..	1 50	1 60

In 1980, the wholesale prices of essential commodities in Mandya district were: paddy per quintal (medium) Rs.113.88 and in 1990 it was Rs.250.83, Rs.462 in 1995 and increased to Rs.647 in 2000. Similarly, in 1980 the wholesale price of rice (medium) was Rs.202.85 per quintal, 528.33 in 1990, Rs.889.17 in 1994 and increased to Rs.1,462.50 in 2000.

The price of ragi was Rs.110.33 in 1980, Rs.218.75 in 1990, Rs.399.50 in 1995 and increased to Rs.662.58 in 2000. More details see table 8.13 and 8.14.

Table 8.13 : Wholesale prices of essential commodities in the district from 1980 to 2000 (per quintal)

	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Paddy (Medium)	113.88	250.83	462.00	484.43	518.75	505.17	625.00	647.00
Rice (Medium)	202.85	528.33	896.00	863.86	1009.77	1254.42	1429.17	1,462.50
Jowar (White)	105.53	216.46	433.50	432.17	-	-	-	617.17
Ragi	110.33	218.75	399.50	391.67	447.05	492.25	547.33	662.58
Horsegram	138.29	432.46	559.00	567.50	810.91	-	860.92	857.58
Groundnut	-	-	1,281.00	1,241.67	2183.33	1547.57	1,425.45	1,608.33
Dry Chillies	-	1,892.75	4,455.00	5,412.50	7,495.83	5,835.33	6,085.42	5,251.92
Onion	70.00	276.67	258.50	368.13	473.75	1470.00	533.33	457.67
Potato	152.50	308.58	354.50	420.00	548.33	607.50	472.00	411.47
Coconut	1,058.33	2652.27	3,600.00	3,666.67	-	4,989.58	5,298.75	4,544.17
Sajje	-	-	387.50	379.17	-	472.00	510.08	598.33
Wheat (White)	199.30	-	-	-	1004.00	-	-	-
Tamarind	700.00	827.29	1,610.00	1906.25	2070.00	2456.50	3441.67	2,822.92

Source : Department of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

WAGES

It has been recorded that there was a rise in wages during the last quarter of the last century as a result of "the great development of industries and the extensive scale on which railways and public works of all kinds have been carried out, following upon the loss of population incurred in the famine of 1877-78". The rates of daily wages in 1893 prevalent in Mysore district of which Mandya was a part (till 1939) were - eight to twelve annas for skilled labour and two to four annas for unskilled labour and ten annas to one rupee for cart hire. The corresponding wage rates in 1876 were: for skilled labour four annas to one rupee a day, for unskilled labour two annas to eight annas a day and for cart-hire eight annas to one and a quarter rupee a day.

About the same period (1870 to 1890), almost the same rates of wages with slight differences were recorded by the provincial Gazetteers of India. The daily wages of skilled labour varied in different parts from six annas to Rs.1-8-0 and for unskilled labour from two annas to eight annas. It was recorded in the aforesaid publication that "while the latter has remained at about the same figure, as regards the minimum, with the tendency to rise, the former has increased in the last twenty years from 50 to 100 percent". The

payment in kind which was customary till 1870 had become less common by 1890, probably owing to the influence of railways, mining and industries and large public works, the labourer being less tied down to single localities and having greater facilities to travel at a cheap rates.

Table 8.14 : Retail price of essential commodities from 1980 to 2000 in the district

(Per K.g.)

	1980	1990	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Rice (Medium)	2.21	5.51	9.65	9.45	11.50	13.92	15.42	15.50
Jowar (White)	1.14	2.37	5.25	5.03	8.17	6.60	-	8.77
Ragi	1.26	2.40	4.48	4.51	5.00	5.83	6.48	7.25
Horsegram	1.50	4.62	6.65	8.13	8.89	-	9.06	9.71
Ground nut	-	7.82	15.80	19.67	-	17.50	20.21	-
Dry Chillies	8.30	20.52	48.40	58.36	26.74	66.15	68.25	62.33
Onion	1.07	3.29	3.55	5.21	5.36	14.96	7.27	6.14
Potato	1.94	3.42	5.20	5.58	6.23	9.75	6.66	6.33
Coconut each	1.15	3.09	4.45	4.43	6.05	6.22	7.02	6.52
Sajje	-	-	4.90	4.70	-	6.69	7.08	7.96
Wheat	2.10	-	-	9.79	10.79	-	-	-
Tamarind	5.50	8.75	18.40	22.15	21.32	26.95	36.50	29.00
Castor	-	-	12.20	12.00	31.50	12.14	-	-

Source : Department of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore.

Figures of comparison are not available for any long period in the past, but in 1876, Lewis Rice observed that the price of unskilled labour had doubled since 1850 and that of skilled labour had risen three-fold. According to Buchanan, the wages paid daily to labourers in 1800 were: men, one-third to half a *fanam* and women, quarter of *fanam*; in other words, about two annas to two annas eight pies and one anna and four pies, respectively. In 1902, the

wages generally were eight annas to one and a quarter rupee a day for skilled labour, one to eight annas per day for unskilled labour and cart-hire was about 12 annas to one and a half rupees per day according to locality and necessity. rise in wages between 1893 and 1902 was mainly due to expenditure on public works and house building and also the plague which occurred during the 1890's. Extension of cultivation and subsequent occupation of agricultural labourers on their village lands considerably diminished the supply of local labour and in consequence, labourers were attracted from surrounding districts, which was also one of the causes for the rise in wages. There was a steady rise in wages after 1902.

The effects of the First World War contributed to a further rise in wages and the monthly wages of an able-bodied agricultural labourer and unskilled worker which were Rs.7 to Rs.10 between 1912 and 1918, had further increased by 1922. Though adequate details of wages, occupation-wise, for different years are not available, some particulars are found in a publication of the year 1917 for six taluks of Mandya district and the given table 8.15.

Table 8.15

Rates of daily wages for carpenters, masons, etc., in six taluks of Mandya district during the year 1916-17

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It is clear, therefore that wages had risen by 1917 compared to the pre-war rates and also that the rates of wages for different kinds of skilled and unskilled labour were almost the same in several taluks of the district. During 1923-24, the daily wages of unskilled and skilled labour varied from district to district and in Mysore district (which included Mandya district also) the wages of unskilled labour, on an average, were between eight annas to one rupee and

that of skilled labour between one rupee to two rupees. It was calculated that between 1893 and 1916, during a period of 23 years, the minimum wage of skilled labour rose by 50 per cent in Mysore district (which included Mandya also). In the year 1934, the wages of skilled labour ranged from eight annas to four rupees and of unskilled labour from three annas to one rupee. The rate of cart-hire per day ranged from one rupee to five rupees. The rates of daily wages of labour in 1934 remained practically the same as in the previous two or three years and the depression and the fall in the price of commodities, particularly of foodgrains, had not much effect on the rates of labour and cart-hire. Though there was no noticeable fluctuation in wages, the establishment of a sugar factory at Mandya and the construction of irrigation canals in the district had brought about a slight variation in the wage structure by 1940.

Since the Second World War, the wage level has undergone similar fluctuations as the price level. A table 8.16 showing the rates of daily wages in Mandya district for the year 1951-52 is given below:

Table 8.16

Rates of daily wages in Mandya district during the year 1951-52.

Month and Year	Skilled labour						Others			
	Carpenters		Blacksmiths		Cobblers		Agricultural labourers		Herdsman	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
July 1951	4	0	4	0	3	0	1	8	1	0
January 1952	4	0	4	0	3	0	1	8	1	0
(Normal number of working hours-8)										

The rates of wages in 1951-52 show that there was a general rise in wages in keeping with the general rise in the cost of living. Rates of wages, talukwise, in Mandya district, during 1965-66, are given Table 8.17 on page 504. They show that there was a further rise in wages of different categories of workers.

The foregoing table shows variations in wages among the several taluks in the district. On the whole, wage rates for skilled and unskilled labour were comparatively higher in Mandya, Maddur, Malavalli and Srirangapatna taluks than in the other taluks. This is because of comparatively higher demand for labour in the former taluks on account of the existence of industries in them,

particularly sericulture. The services of carpenters and blacksmiths are required for the manufacture of equipments like stands and trays which are necessary for rearing of silk-worms.

The district's economy, which has been marked out by a series of Five-Year Plans, has passed that stage of exhibiting characteristics of what Rostow calls the "traditional stage" of economic evolution. The district is now having a changing economic face with new vitality, in contrast with the long stagnation of the past. In presenting a brief socio-economic sectors, viz., agriculture, industry, commerce or trade and communications has to be analysed.

Skilled workers such as carpenters were paid Rs.4.60 per day in 1967 and this increased to Rs.4.89 in 1970, to Rs.29.09 in 1990, to Rs.47.14 in 1994 and to Rs.100.00 in 2001. A black-smith was paid Rs.4.51 per day in 1967, Rs. 5.05 in 1970, Rs.25.01 in 1990, Rs.36.54 in 1994 and Rs.80.00 in 2001. The main reasons for this significant increase in daily wages were inflation, price rise etc. For details see table 8.18 on page 505.

Table 8.17
Talukwise-Rates of wages in Mandya district during the year 1965-66

Taluk	Skilled Labour			Others		
	Carpenters	Black-smiths	Cobblers	Field Labour	Agricultural labour	Herdsmen
	Rs. Ps.	Rs. Ps.	Rs. Ps.	Rs. Ps.	Rs. Ps.	Rs. Ps.
Mandya	6.50	6.00	4.50	3.00	2.00	2.00
Maddur	6.50	5.00	3.50	2.00	2.00	1.75
Malavalli	6.00	5.00	2.00	2.50	1.25	1.50
Pandavapura	6.00	4.00	1.75	2.00	1.25	1.50
Krishnarajpet	6.00	4.25	2.00	2.00	1.25	1.25
Nagamangala	6.25	4.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.25
Srirangapatna	6.00	4.25	3.00	2.25	1.50	1.25

EMPLOYMENT

According to 1991 census, out of the total population of at see 6,35,593 were main workers; out of this although 4,96,917 (78.18%) were agricultural labour the unemployment problem in the district was not eradicated. Unemployment had raised it head in the form of underemployment. This underem-

Table 8.18
Details of rates daily wages of skilled workers agricultural labour
from 1970 to 2001 (in rupees)

	Carpenters	Balak Smiths	Cobblers	Dryland workers				Wetland workers				Workers						
				A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D			
1970	4.89	5.05	3.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1980	-	-	-	5.77	5.21	7.50	7.92	6.03	5.48	-	7.17	5.72	5.51	2.00	6.87	-	-	-
1990	29.09	25.01	13.21	18.81	18.79	15.05	23.35	19.93	15.52	-	19.94	17.33	17.67	15.00	21.61	-	-	-
1995	47.08	37.20	37.97	40.16	34.86	38.54	-	44.20	42.65	12.50	-	-	-	-	49.04	-	-	-
1999	69.05	63.21	60.42	57.80	51.11	20.00	60.00	55.21	55.56	-	60.00	60.00	60.00	25.00	55.45	-	-	-
	85.00			36.25	32.77	-	35.00	36.43	36.58	22.00	36.25	-	35.00	-	35.25	-	-	-
2000	100.00	75.00	70.00	60.00	60.00	-	60.00	59.58	60.00	-	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	59.44	-	-	-
				35.00	35.00	-	35.00	35.00	38.61	-	35.21	35.00	35.00	-	35.00	-	-	-
2001		80.00	70.00	83.73	53.94	60.00	57.50	81.15	55.69	-	57.85	85.13	53.96	-	57.25	-	-	-
				38.33	33.33	40.00	33.33	40.00	36.11	-	37.50	-	32.73	-	35.50	-	-	-

Source : Department of Economics & Statistics, Bangalore.

Note : M : Male, F: Female. Upto 1998 the wages paid to men only are given. After 1999 separate wage rates are shown for skilled workers as well as women.

A: Worker with ploughing oxen, digging, land leveling, seed planting, dry farming, watering and weeding

B: Spreading fertilizer, planting, weeding, harvesting and cotton collection.

C: Grazing cattle, sheep and goat.

D: Coconut plucking, removing coir, cleaning coconut and areca grooves and other works in coconut and arecagrooves

ployment is of two types: visual and non-visual. Visual underemployment can be identified with shorter period employment. But non-visual underemployment relates to lesser income, incomplete utilization of skills or employed in units of under productivity.

As mentioned earlier, while the agricultural labour among the main workforce, according to 1991 census was 78.18%, this was 83.87%, 81.11% and 80.60% for the years 1961, 1971 and 1981 respectively. Apart from agriculture and industry, the district has provided employment in trade and commerce, transport, professions and other services. According to 1991 census, there were 6,35,593 workers (38.65%) main workers, 9,12,611 (55.50%) non-workers and 96,170 (5.95%) marginal workers. Out of the main workers in the district 3,38,261 (53.22%) were agriculturists, 1,58,655 (24.96%) were agricultural labour, 16,841 (2.65%) were engaged in activities such as cattle, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantation, fruit grooves and allied activities 3,436 (0.54%) were engaged in mining, 28,508 (4.48%) in industry, 10,071 (1.58%) in construction industry, 33,389 (5.35%) in trade and commerce, 7,523 (1.18%) in transport, storage and communication and 38,908 (6.12%) were in other services. (Source: District Census Handbook, Mandya, Page No. 44).

Employment generation is one of the main objectives of India's Five Year Plans. The District employment exchanges and Industrial training centers play very important role in this direction. The employment exchanges are helpful in providing employment to the unemployed and supplying quality workers to the employers. These exchanges have the responsibility of registering the names of the unemployed and providing suitable candidates to the employers.

The district employment exchange office is in Mandya town and is engaged in the registration of names of the unemployed in the district and providing registered names to the employers. According to the live register in the department there were 57,343 employment seekers by 1999. In Mandya district 12,909 unemployed candidates in 1980-81, 19,953 in 1984-85, 33,759 in 1990-91, 44,347 in 1994-95 and 67,384 candidates in 2001-02 had registered their names in the employment exchange. Table 8.19. on page 507. clearly shows how the number of registrations increased from year to year. The details of women employment seekers is also given in the table and it is clear that there were 16,012 women employment seekers in the district by the end of 2001-2002.

In 1980-81 postgraduates in the four subjects (Arts, Science, Commerce and Education), engineering and medicine had registered in professional and

executive employment exchange, Bangalore. 36 candidates had registered in 1990-91, 208 in 1999-2000 and 168 candidates in 2001-2002. For more details see table 8.20. on page 508.

Table 8.19 : Details of candidates registered from 1980-81 to 2001-02 in the district as per records currently available

Year	Male		Female		Total	
	Employed	Unemployed	Employed	Unemployed	Employed	Unemployed
1980-81	121	10,817	6	2,092	127	12,909
1985-86	139	20,170	21	3,946	160	24,116
1990-91	54	27,539	48	6,220	102	33,759
1995-96	303	38,418	210	10,216	513	48,634
1999-00	482	46,472	267	13,048	749	59,220
2001-02	59	51,372	27	16,012	16	67,384

Source : District employment exchange, Mandya.

The details of number of unemployed belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and the number of candidates who secured jobs from 1980-81 to 2001-2002 are given in table 8.21 on page 509.

The details of posts filled by central, state, quasi-central, quasi-state governments local boards and private institutes with the assistance of district employment exchange are given in table 8.22 on page 510.

On the basis of educational qualifications the number of candidates who registered in the district employment exchange were: in 1980-81 graduates in arts, science and commerce 289, 1990-91 graduates 344. This increased to 520 by 2001-02. Accordingly the arts graduates registered in large number and B.Ed. graduates were in the second place. It is observed that candidates who had passed S.S.L.C., P.U.C. and Diploma examinations had registered in large numbers. More details see table 8.23 on page 511.

Every three months the district employment exchange obtains information from the respective officers of central, state, quasi-government (both central and state), local bodies and private sector on the number of employees working in their control. It sends consolidated quarterly, half-yearly and annual reports to the Directorate of Employment and Training, New Delhi. This report gives an analysis of the nature of employments in various sectors in the district and the balance as well as imbalances in the demand for employment. This will be helpful in the study in the human resources section about employment and training and the trends in employments. The details of

employees working in central, state, quasi-government (both central and state), local bodies and private sector in the district are given in table 8.24 and 8.25 on page 512.

Table : 8.20

Details of Post-Graduates Registered in the district from 1980-81 to 2001-02

Sl No.	Qualification	1980-81		1985-86		1990-91		1995-96		1999-00		2001-02	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Post-graduate Degree													
1	Arts	3	-	5	1	8	5	26	6	49	14	16	10
2	Science	1	-	1	-	3	1	14	5	11	6	4	1
3	Commerce	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	3	1	2	5
4	Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	3	1
5	Physical Education	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	1
Engineering													
6	Civil	-	-	4	-	7	-	14	-	13	3	11	6
7	Mechanical	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	-	16	3	2	1
8	Electrical	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	1	11	3	11	16
9	Others	1	-	-	-	3	1	12	1	31	10	23	23
Medical													
10	Pharmacy	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
11	Agriculture	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	2	1	9	1
12	(M.Sc. Agri.)	0	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
13	Veterinary	0	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	16	7	11	6
	Others												
	Total	6	-	10	1	29	7	88	14	157	51	95	73

LAND UTILISATION

Among the natural resources, land is a very important resource. All economic activities such as agriculture, industry, mining, dairy etc., take place on land. In 1955-56 the forest area in the district was 3.8% of the total

geographical area and it reduced by 0.74% by 1960-61 and came down to 3.06% and increased to 4.86% by 1970-71. The non-agricultural land in 1955-56 was 8.1% and this was 7.1% in 1960-61 and 10.74% in 1970-71. Barren and uncultivable land was 4.6% in 1955-56, reduced to 4.0% in 1960-61 and to 2.99% in 1970-71 and this indicates that the area of such land had reduced considerably over the years. In 1955-56 permanent pastures and other grazing land were 24.0%, 15.6% in 1960-61 and 11.19% in 1970-71. The net area sown in 1955-56 was 47.8%, 50.7% in 1960-61 and 54.28% in 1970-71 and this indicates the increase in net area sown. While the forest area was 23,702 hectares in 1980-81 it increased to 23,765 hectares by 1999-2000. The barren and uncultivable land was 21,683 hectares in 1980-81 and this didn't undergo any change even in 1990-91. But it fell down to 21,584 hectares in 1999-00. The total geographical area of the district during 1999-00 was 4,98,244 hectares. Out of this forest 24,765 hectares, barren land 21,584 hectares, non-agricultural land 60,779 hectares, cultivable waste 41,973 hectares, permanent pasture 38,196 hectares, trees and groves 3,177 hectares, fallow land 61,108 hectares, net area sown land 2,46,662 hectares. 38,725 hectares and total area sown was 2,85,387 hectares and area cultivated for food grains out of the total cultivated area in the district was 1,99,014 hectares. For details see table 8.26 on page 513.

**Table 8.21 Scheduled castes and scheduled tribes registered in District
Employment Exchange**

Year	Registered		Employment Obtained	
	Scheduled castes	Scheduled tribes	Scheduled castes	Scheduled tribes
1980-81	559	10	47	11
1984-85	374	13	49	18
1990-91	12	18	24	1
1995-96	634	29	130	7
1999-2000	1,927	87	80	24
2001-02	10,653	554	19	-

Soil Conservation

Soil conservation exercise in the district is being done through protection of forest, development of new forests, bunds construction and dry land development. Two sub-divisions are working on this in the district. Mandya sub-division includes Mandya, Maddur and Malavalli, while Pandavapura

sub-division includes Pandavapura, K.R.Pet, Srirangapatna and Nagamangala taluks. In 1993-94 soil conservation department has undertaken soil conservation programmes such as Experimental Soil Conservation Project, Dry Land Cultivation Technology Project and Drought Relief Programmes. In 1994-95 the district panchayat had undertaken soil conservation programmes like tank bund, canal bund, Ravin Reclamation Structure (R.R.C), waterway, sub-canal, bund construction etc., In 1996-97, under the Watershed Development Project soil conservation programmes were undertaken and 96 dams, 86 canal banks, three R.R.S. and 43 storm water bunds were constructed.

Table 8.22 : Details of organizations utilizing the services of District Employment Exchange from 1980-81 to 2001-02

Year	Number of service utilised							Number of filled						
	Central government	Quasi Central government	State government	Quasi State government	Local bodies	Private	Total	Central government	Quasi Central government	State government	Quasi State government	Local bodies	Private	Total
1980-81	15	26	77	15	4	11	148	4	19	90	9	1	4	127
1985-86	9	19	43	10	-	26	107	6	16	124	12	-	2	160
1990-91	37	17	29	5	1	15	104	28	21	50	1	-	2	102
1995-96	16	8	26	4	-	6	60	29	9	425	50	-	-	513
1999-00	13	15	40	5	-	5	78	10	2	718	2	4	13	749
2001-02	11	08	37	2	-	1	59	1	-	83	5	-	-	89

Landholding

In 1980-81 there were 2,89,159 land holders in the district and they had owned a total of 3,12,373 hectares of land. In 1995-96 there were a total of 4,36,656 land holders & owned a total land of 3,34,212 hectares of land. For more details see table 8.27 on page 513.

IRRIGATION

Until 1932 Mandya district depended on rainfall only and was economically backward and had faced drought, famine and excessive rains. As majority of people depended on agriculture for livelihood a comprehensive water resource management was the need of the hour. Presently, excepting

Nagamangala and K.R.Pet the rest of the 5 taluks have water facility from Cauvery river and is the reason for green revolution in the district. The second major river of the district, Hemavathi provided water facility to K.R.Pet, Pandavapura, Nagamangala and Mandya taluks. (for further details see fourth chapter). In 1959-60 the total area of irrigation in the district from all sources was 88,624 hectares and out of this 53,945.6 hectares (81.8%) was irrigated through canals. 55.05 hectares (0.1%) was irrigated through private canals; 10,910 hectares (16.5%) through tanks; 217.5 hectares (0.3%) through wells; 797 hectares (1.2%) through other sources.

Table 8.23 : Number registered every year based on qualification and gender

Qualification	Year Registered									
	1980-81		1990-91		1995-96		1999-2000		2001-02	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Graduates										
Arts	187	17	145	37	181	57	189	112	190	128
Science	41	6	60	23	112	36	92	42	100	43
Commerce	38	-	61	18	58	27	31	33	38	21
B.Ed	-	-	-	-	186	41	142	66	118	74
B.P.Ed	-	-	-	-	9	-	13	02	13	01
Diploma	20	-	49	1	61	-	75	12	78	04
III Passed	28	-	123	-	115	1	205	07	232	22
Typist	2	-	15	-	103	146	62	106	47	96
Stenographers	-	-	6	-	11	-	05	11	4	7
Primary School	-	1	68	29	264	167	83	60	-	-
Teachers										
Nursery	-	10	-	-	-	147	-	41	-	86
Teachers										
Physical	-	-	-	-	123	3	24	14	26	13
Education										
Teachers										
Conductors	-	-	99	-	665	-	568	186	350	83
SSLC Passed	2,408	488	4,586	1,370	3,724	974	3,251	1,136	3,709	1,551
PUC Passed	478	96	586	259	1,502	478	999	514	1,153	675
Middle School	890	52	532	109	821	155	735	227	422	111
Lliterate	290	29	117	42	91	27	62	37	23	19
Illiterates	180	118	65	65	23	24	16	40	3	11

In 1999-00, 89,249 hectares of land was irrigated through canals, 8,158 hectares through tanks, 10,290 hectares through wells and 375 hectares through other resources. In this way, 1,08,022 hectares of land had irrigation facility. For details see table 8.28. on page 514.

CROPS

The area of cultivation of cereals and minor millets was 1,42,360 hectares in 1980-81. This increased to 1,49,121 hectares in 1999-00. In the same period the area of cultivation of pulses reduced from 89,307 hectares to 51,260 hectares, while the area of cultivation of oil seeds increased from 10,936 hectares to 13,916 hectares. For details see table 8.29 on page 515.

Table 8.24

Details of number of unemployed registered in District Employment Exchange, advertise vacant posts and filled posts in the district from 1980-81 to 2001-02

Year	Number Registered	Notified Posts	Number of posts filled	Number of vacant posts
1980-81	5,577	532	127	405
1985-86	5,314	310	160	150
1990-91	8,840	901	102	799
1995-96	10,732	784	513	271
1999-2000	10,633	949	749	200
2001-02	10693	165	87	90

Table 8.25

Details of employees working in government and private offices from 1980-81 to 2001-02

Year	Central Government	State Government	Quasi Government (State & Central)	Local Bodies	Private Sector
1980-81	1,031	12,552	6,250	740	4,271
1984-85	1,120	14,280	6,923	639	3,791
1990-91	1,491	18,693	7,842	544	3,861
1994-95	1,500	21,629	7,544	606	4,596
1999-00	1,559	23,549	7,054	2,587	4,169
2001-02	1,497	28,324	5,909	3,216	4,152

Year	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84		1984-85		1985-86		1986-87	
	No.	Area in hectares	No.	Area in hectares	No.	Area in hectares	No.	Area in hectares	No.	Area in hectares	No.	Area in hectares	No.	Area in hectares
Total	580120	315323	35505	310250	393541	326100	439999	333711	334515	254415	254415	254415	254415	254415
Large (above 10 hectares)	930	10294	55	10739	388	2798	351	9055	351	9055	351	9055	351	9055
Medium (from 4 to 5 to 4 hectares)	9988	24902	8208	49450	1553	39300	282	1788	282	1788	282	1788	282	1788
Small medium (from 2 to 4 hectares)	35200	87883	30500	81339	59852	80531	55734	55734	55734	55734	55734	55734	55734	55734
Small (From 1 to 2 hectares)	90045	84329	7818	89992	9799	9440	9799	9440	9799	9440	9799	9440	9799	9440
Marginal (below one hectare)	189010	24942	55049	82083	55789	10642	333711	152049	152049	152049	152049	152049	152049	152049

Table 8.5 : Details of Land Holdings in the District from 1980-81 to 1986-87

Year	Geographical area	Forest	Area used for other purposes	Barren land not suitable for cultivation	Other cultivated land	Fallow land	Area sown
1980-80	478544	33792	60779	51284	8349	91108	549995
1981-81	478544	33792	60779	51284	8349	91108	549995
1982-82	478544	33792	60779	51284	8349	91108	549995
1983-83	478544	33792	60779	51284	8349	91108	549995
1984-84	478544	33792	60779	51284	8349	91108	549995
1985-85	478544	33792	60779	51284	8349	91108	549995
1986-86	478544	33792	60779	51284	8349	91108	549995

Table 8.6 : Details of Land Utilization from 1980-81 to 1986-87 (in hectares)

LIVE STOCK

Cattle rearing is one of the ancient activities of man. Rural populace is immensely benefited by this activity, which play a supportive rase in their agricultural development. Today, cattle rearing, in addition to being a profitable enterprise is also helpful in the establishment and development of different type of industries. According 1983 livestock census there were 12.07 lakhs live stock in the district. Out of this there were 4.11 lakhs cattle 1.89 lakhs buffalo, 3.33 lakhs sheep, 2.12 lakhs goat and 8,121 pigs, 44,000 dogs and 2,767 other livestock. According 1997-98 livestock census there were 12.46 livestock. Out of this there were 3.40 lakhs cattle 2.13 lakhs buffalo, 3.87 lakhs sheep, 2.41 lakhs goat and 0.11 lakh pigs, 0.52 lakh dogs, 380 other animals and 10.78 lakhs poultry. In 2003 live stock census there were 1123426 live stock, out of these there were. 314416 cattles, 169658 Buffaloes, 350778 sheep, 209875 Goats, 9568 pigs, 329 Rabbits, 68601 Dogs, 201 others and 735678 poultry.

There were 58 animal health centers in the district in 1989-90. By the end of March 2001 there were 353 veterinary centers and out of them 21 were veterinary hospitals, 74 dispensaries, 88 primary veterinary centers, 7 mobile dispensaries and 163 artificial insemination centers in operation.

Table 8.28 : Details of areas that availed irrigation facility in the district from various sources (in hectares)

Dairy

The Mandya Milk Union bifurcated from Mysore Milk Union in 1987. On September 1, 1988 the administration of this milk union was transferred from Karnataka Milk Federation. At the time of establishment of this union 464 milk producers' cooperative societies were functioning. In 1999 there were 650 milk producers cooperative societies. Out of these 39 were milk producers

Table 8.29 : Details of major foodgrains in the district from 1980-81 to 1999-2000

Sl. No.	Year	1980-81	1985-86	1987-88	1989-90	1993-94	1994-95	1996-97	1999-2000	2004-05
1.	Cereals and Minor									
	Millets	A	1,52,196	1,68,329	1,83,853	1,54,433	1,36,356	1,81,567	1,49,121	1,64,044
		P	2,76,870	2,87,505	3,40,188	3,22,736	3,22,192	3,75,031	3,60,327	4,87,526
2.	Pulses	Y	1,915	1,798	1,982	2,200	2,487	2,174	2,544	3,125
		A	80,275	75,089	57,603	66,996	92,898	36,672	51,260	3,8899
		P	17,202	22,834	14,903	25,742	26,865	15,603	24,157	1,7497
3.	Total foodgrains	Y	220	320	272	404	304	448	496	473
		A	2,32,471	2,43,418	2,41,516	2,21,429	2,29,254	2,18,239	2,00,381	20,2943
		P	2,94,072	3,10,339	3,61,091	3,48,478	3,49,057	3,90,634	3,84,484	50,5023
4.	Oilseeds (excluding	Y	1,332	1,342	1,574	1,657	1,603	1,884	-	2,619
	coconu†)	A	17,535	19,181	24,974	26,666	17,030	19,971	13,916	21,519
		P	12,710	13,959	18,460	23,216	,9675	53,716	8,264	15,011
	Y	645	763	766	778	916	598	619	625	734

Explanation : A : Area (in hectares), P: Production (in tonnes), Y: Yield (Kgs. Per hectare)

Source : Borchure on fully revised estimates of area production and yield of principal crops in Karnataka from 1980-81 to 1999-2000 (Department of Economics and Statistics, Bangalore)

women cooperative societies and there were a total of 1,97,766 members in these societies. Of these, 11,174 members belonged to scheduled castes, 3,277 belonged to scheduled tribes and 36,627 women members.

In the beginning stages of the establishment of the union, one lakh kilogram milk per day was being collected from the 464 milk producer's cooperative societies. In 2001-02, 1.39 lakhs Kilogram of milk per day was being collected from the 719 milk producer's cooperative societies. In 1998-99 a record 2.07 lakhs kilogram of milk per day was collected. Milk producers were paid on an average one crore rupees per week. The main dairy that had a capacity of one lakh litres at the time of transfer from Karnataka Milk Federation was expanded in 1993-94 to increase the capacity to two lakh litre. In addition, the capacity of cold storage centers at Nagamangala and K.R.Pet were increased and renovated in 1992-93. A cold storage center at a cost of Rs.65 lakhs was established in Malavalli in 1998. The milk received by Mandya Milk Union was as follows: 378.70 lakhs k.g. in 1988-89; 379.00 lakhs kg. in 1989-90; 432.94 lakhs k.g in 1996-97; 453.53 lakhs k.g. in 1997-98; 607.48 lakhs k.g. in 2001-02. The milk (in lakh litres) sold by the union is as follows: 1988-89 - 0.65; 1989-90 - 0.65; 1990-91 - 35.26; 1991-92 - 108.90; 1994-95 - 242.65; 1997-98 - 266.38; and 1998-99 - 310.53 lakh litres. In 2001-02, the union sold 454 MT ghee, 1,340 MT butter and 1,632 MT milk powder. Further, among the 13 milk unions producing Nandini products Mandya is the only union that makes milk burfi. Mandya is one of the three milk powder producing unions and has a capacity to produce one lakh litres of milk powder. The other two milk powder producing units are in Dharwad and Bijapur districts. The Mandya Milk Union (MUNMUL) had a turnover of Rs.771 lakhs in the beginning. In 1998-99 the union had a annual turnover of Rs.5,000 lakhs. The accumulated losses suffered by the union up to 1993-94 was Rs.7.87 crores. By 2001-02 this loss was reduced to Rs.3.21 crores.

MINERAL WEALTH

Gold, Iron, Berys, Kaolin, Rock Crystal, Sodium Salt, Steatite, Building Stones, Asbestos, Felsite, Quartz, Kyanite, Granite, Chromite, lime-stone, Mica and Corundum are available in Mandya district in small quantities. The minerals produced in the district are as follows. The figures in brackets indicate their value: 1975, 340 tonnes (Rs.42,000); 1976, 478 tonnes (Rs.60,000); 1977, 407 tonnes (Rs.51,000); 1978, 894 tonnes (Rs.109,000); 1979, 435 tonnes (Rs.52,000); 1988-89, 13,803 tonnes and its value was Rs.3.62 lakhs. In 1993, 56 tonnes, and in 1994, 496 tonnes (Rs.1,49,000).

INDUSTRY

104 industries had registered in 1979-80 in the district. 116 in 1980-81, 156 in 1981-82, 159 in 1982-83, 163 in 1983-84, 214 in 1989-90, 248 in 1990-91, 181 in 1991-92, 201 in 1992-93, 288 in 1993-94, 318 in 1997-98, 460 in 1998-99, 424 in 1999-2000 and 420 industries in 2001-02 had registered in the district. The above figures suggest the inclination of the district towards industrialization. Among agriculture based industries in the district four sugar factories - Mysore Sugar Company Ltd. (1933), Pandavapura Cooperative Sugar Factory (1959), Sri Chamundeshwari Sugar Factory, Kalamuddanadoddi (1974) and I.C.L.Sugar Factory Makavalli (1999) and also 1,728 jaggery making units. For more information refer chapter 5.

ELECTRICITY

Although electric power generation was started at Shivasamudra in the district during 1902 and supplied to distant Kolar and Bangalore (1905), the use of electricity in the district commenced only after 1928. By 1933 electricity supply was made to Srirangapatna (26-10-1928), Mandya (14-9-1930), French Rocks (Pandavapura), Melkote and Kodiyal (17-5-1931), Palahalli (16-6-1933) and Belagola (1-12-1933). By 1946, 255 villages and towns of Mysore province were supplied with electricity. Out of this 17 towns and villages belonging to Mandya district were electrified and the talukwise particulars are as follows: Mandya (03), Maddur (04), Malavalli (01), Srirangapatna (05) and two villages each in Pandavapura and Krishnarajapet taluks were provided with electricity.

Table 8.30 : Details of electricity used in the district (in units)

Year	Domestic	Commercial	Industry power	Street lights	Irrigation	Total
1960-61	78,92,888	29,58,115	1,26,58,419	69,365	22,10,365	1,86,85,552
1970-71	1,08,61,998	31,04,112	1,88,12,313	1,10,152	2,31,854	3,52,06,929
1980-81	1,58,41,106	32,98,109	2,00,15,415	2,54,243	39,65,401	4,33,72,274
1990-91	1,98,02,402	33,01,600	2,42,22,106	3,01,314	42,73,404	5,19,00,826
1995-96	4,11,47,673	50,79,923	3,61,03,127	51,60,678	80,56,689	9,55,48,096
1999-00	5,21,17,003	62,93,405	3,25,99,569	58,88,365	90,14,116	10,59,12,458
2001-02	4,27,37,543	69,25,925	16,28,46,262	-	-	21,25,09,730

Source : Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation Ltd., Mandya & Panadavapura Sub-Dns.

The details of electrification done in villages in Mandya district are given below: The figures in brackets represent the electrification of irrigation pumpsets.

In 1965-66 only 311 towns and villages (821) were provided with electricity. By 1970-71, 543 villages (3,887); 1974-75, 876 villages (5,975); 1979-80, 1061 villages (8,258); 1990-91, 1,350 villages (16,800); 1994-95, 1,329 villages (24,166); 2001-02, 1,351 villages were provided with electricity. In addition 468 hamlets (41,709) were also provided with electricity. For more details see table 8.30.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

The length of National highways in Mandya district is only 73 Kms. In 1985 the district had 185 Kms state highway. In 1988 there was 288 Kms of state highway. There is no change in this figure since 2000. The district had 599 Kms of major district roads during 1985, 906 Kms in 1988, 903 Kms from 1989 to 1992; 1,340 Kms in 1993; and 1340 Kms in 2000. Apart from these, in 1985, there was 8104 Kms of other district roads, village roads, irrigation department roads and forest roads; 8,078 Kms in 1990; and 8,309 Kms in 2002 and of this 73 Kms were national highway and 244 Kms were state highway.

In 1994-95 there was 83.15 Km railway line in the district and out of this 61 Km was broad-gauge and 22.15 Km was meter-gauge. Only 5 taluks of the district are connected by rail (Mandya, Srirangapatna, Pandavapura, Maddur and Krishnarajapet). Mysore-Bangalore line has been converted into broad-gauge and this distance in the district is 61 Kms. The Southern Railway took up conversion of Mysore-Arsikere railway route into broad-gauge in 1992 and this was completed in 1998. These route 22.15 Kms passes through the district. There are 14 railway stations in the district. They are: Srirangapatna, Pandavapura, ChandagiriKoppalu, Byadarahalli, Yeliyur, Mandya, Hanakere, Maddur and Nidaghatta on the Bangalore-Mysore line and Belagola, K.R.S., Akkihebbala, Beeravalli and Mandagere on Mysore-Arsikere line. For more details see Chapter 7.

Post Offices

There were 327 post offices in the district from 1973-74 to 1976-77; 328 in 1977-78; and 346 in 1978-79; 362 in 1983-84; 361 in 1984-85; 360 in 1985-86 and 1988-89. From 1994-95 to end of March 1998 there were 364 post offices. By the end of March 2002 there were two head post offices (Mandya and Srirangapatna), 54 sub-post offices, 308 branch post offices, in total 365 post offices were functioning. There were 810 telephones in 1973; 1,053 in 1975-76; 1,124 in 1976-77; 1,305 in 1977-78; 1,461 in 1978-79; 3,575 in 1988-89; 9,217 in 1994-95; and 17,664 telephone connections in 1997-98. By the end of March 2002 there were 365 post offices, 137 telegraph offices, 65 telephone

exchanges and 41,500 telephone connections in the district. For more details see Chapter 7.

BIO-GAS PLANT

In 1990-91 it was aimed to establish 380 bio-gas plants and out of these 150 bio-gas plants were established. The physical target for 1995-96 was 500 and 488 bio-gas plants were established by 31.03.1996. A total of Rs.25.031 lakhs was spent towards subsidies. The physical target for 1996-97 was fixed at 400 with an investment of Rs.19.30 lakhs and 281 bio-gas plants were established by 31.03.1997 achieving a physical target of 70.25%. Rs.16.26 lakhs were spent as subsidies achieving 84.25% financial achievement. Compared to previous years it can be observed that significant improvement took place in 2000-01. A glance at table 8.31 indicates that the targets for current year was 800 units and the achieved units were 893.

Table 8.31

Number of Biogas Plants				
Taluk	Target		Achievement	
	1995-96	2000-01	1995-96	2000-01
K.R.Pet	80	105	62	136
Maddur	55	137	48	210
Malavalli	60	60	55	32
Mandya	50	348	28	450
Nagamangala	50	60	28	21
Pandavapura	55	45	40	23
Srirangapatna	50	45	20	21
Total	400	800	281	893

Astra Oven

The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, has designed Astra Oven. Astra oven, in addition to giving smoke free heat, also saves fuel costs by 60%. The government had planned to install 4,000 improvised Ovens for 1990-91 and supplied 3,878 ovens. In 1995-96 it had fixed a physical target of 6,400 improvised ovens and through payment of subsidy to beneficiaries, had achieved 100% target.

Co-operation Movement

When people organize themselves in groups voluntarily on the basis of equality in order to protect their economic interests, came for word to establish and register societies called co-operative societies. The main principle of co-operation is EACH FOR ALL AND ALL FOR EACH.

The office of Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies was established in Mandya district in 1962. Primary Agriculture Credit Co-operative Societies, Town Co-operative Societies, Multipurpose Co-operative Societies, Milk Producer's Cooperative Societies, House Building Co-operative Societies, Women Cooperative Societies etc., were functioning in the district. Their number and number of members (in brackets) are given below: 1980-81, 669 (505); 1985-86, 839 (584); 1990-91, 1,165 (625); 1995-96, 1,215 (634); and 2001-02, 1,449 (622). For the respective period the share capital and government's share (in brackets in rupees thousand) were as follows: Rs.1,36,899 (67,643); Rs.1,56,367 (69,099); Rs.2,07,620 (71,079); Rs.2,10,156 (71,896); and Rs.4,17,901 (1,08,499). Reserve funds and other deposits (figures in bracket represent loan details): 1980-81, Rs.2,13,362 (4,19,487); 1985-86, Rs.2,70,742 (5,63,824); 1990-91, Rs.2,96,418 (7,75,582); 1995-96, Rs.3,50,302 (9,76,801); and 2001-02, Rs.6,06,935 (12,62,630). There are seven Primary Cooperative Agriculture and Village Development Banks in the district. The total number of Agriculture Credit Cooperative Societies was 221 in 1980-81 and 225 in 2001-02. Milk Producers Cooperative Societies - 216 in 1980-81, 524 in 1990-91 and 719 in 2001-02. For more details see Chapter 6.

HUMAN RESOURCES

The population of the district was 4,82,581 in 1901, and as in other places it had increased to 17,61,718 by 2001 population census (provisional). The details of decadal growth of population in the district are given in the table 8.32.

Table 8.32 : Decadal population growth of the district

Year	Population	Decadal variation	Decadal percentage variation	Male	Female	Sex Ratio	Density of Population
1901	4,82,581	-	-	2,37,471	2,45,110	1,032	-
1911	5,04,157	+21,576	+4.47	2,48,574	2,55,583	1,028	-
1921	5,42,421	+38,264	+7.59	2,71,331	2,71,090	999	-
1931	5,81,836	+39,415	+7.27	2,91,686	2,90,150	995	-
1941	6,34,727	+52,891	+9.09	3,20,323	3,14,404	982	-
1951	7,16,583	+81,856	+12.90	3,60,014	3,56,569	990	-
1961	8,99,210	+1,83,627	+25.49	4,57,143	4,42,067	967	181
1971	11,54,374	+2,55,164	+28.38	5,88,914	5,65,460	960	233
1981	14,18,109	+2,63,735	+22.85	7,23,674	6,94,435	960	286
1991	16,44,374	+2,26,265	+15.96	83,597	8,06,777	963	331
2001	17,61,718	+1,17,344	+7.14	8,87,307	8,74,411	985	355

Note : 2001 Census figures are provisional figures. Source : 1991 Census Part 2 B (1)

Human Resources Project

The objective of human resources project is to balance the demand and supply of human resources for various sectors and occupations. This project could provide a suitable solution for poverty and unemployment problems. Mandya district relied predominantly on agriculture and 83.87% of the population depended on agriculture in 1961. This figure varied from period to period - 81.11% in 1971; 80.60% in 1981; and 78.18% in 1991. Attaining literacy is required if the human resource project is to be successful. The literacy level of the district was only 17.31% in the district in 1961. By 1971 its rose to 22.51%; to 30.40% in 1981; to 48.15% in 1991 and to 61.21% in 2001. In the decades after 1961, out of the total workers in Mandya district there were 3,11,645 cultivator in 1961; 2,23,143 in 1971; and 3,38,261 in 1991. While the number of agricultural labourer in 1961 was 46,219, this increased to 81,724 in 1971 and to 1,58,656 in 1991. For details see table 8.33.

Table 8.33 : Details of number of workers in different sectors in 1961, 1971 and 1991

	1961	1971	1991
Cultivator	3,11,645	2,23,143	3,38,261
Agriculture labourers	46,219	81,724	1,58,656
Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting and Plantations, Orchards and allied activities.	2,584	5,491	16,841
Mining and quarrying	-	489	3,436
Manufacturing a. domestic	19,031	8,637	7,134
b. Other than house hold industries	9,502	11,078	21,374
Construction	4,723	3,303	10,071
Trade & commerce	7,666	13,930	33,389
Transport, storage and communications	1,470	4,570	7,523
Other services	23,865	23,480	38,908

Source : Economic tables, Census 1961, 1971 and 1991 Part 2 B (1)

FIVE YEAR PLANS

The main thrust of Five Year Plans was to push nation's economic and social fields such as agriculture, industry, animal husbandry, cooperative societies, forests, education, panchayatraj, social welfare, labour welfare etc., towards the path of progress. Karnataka had felt the need for such a plan even before it was conceptualized in the country. Planned economic development in

the erstwhile Mysore province had commenced in as early as 1910. The main objectives of this plan were poverty eradication, economic self-sufficiency etc.

First and Second Five Year Plans : (1951-1956 and 1956-1961)

The objectives of these plans were development in the fields of agriculture, irrigation, power, transport, communication, social welfare, significant improvement in per capita income and improvement in standard of living. Accordingly, in order to bring about self-sufficiency in food production measures such as distribution of improved seeds, fertilizers and adopting Japan method of cultivation for paddy and use of technical agricultural implements were undertaken and as a result the food production was 5,61,288 tonnes by the end of First Five Year Plan. This increased to 11,10,363 tonnes by the end of Second Five Year Plan. During the same period the cultivated land increased from 3,39,918 acres to 4,13,732 acres. With Rs.35.53 lakhs allocated for irrigation projects 48 tanks, 149 pickups and dams were developed spending an amount of Rs.32.33 lakhs. During this period importance was given to the health of cattle and as a result the number of veterinary hospitals rose from 12 in the First Five Year Plan to 22 in the Second Five Year Plan and 2,141 cows received artificial insemination. Out of the 20 rural veterinary hospitals in the district, one rural veterinary hospital was elevated. There were no projects for fisheries in the First Five Year Plan. But, in 1960, office of Assistant Director (Fisheries) was opened in Mandya and after a survey for fish wealth in Cauvery basin 4 fisheries centres were established in Mandya taluk and fish rearing in these centers were kept for exhibition. During the Second Five Year Plan one Fisheries Co-operative Society and 20 fish nurseries were opened.

Out of Rs.2.33 lakhs granted for forest development during the Second Five Year Plan Rs.2.21 lakhs have been spent. The development achieved in the field of co-operation during the Second Five Year Plan was very huge. During this plan period District Central Co-operative Bank (D.C.C. Bank), seven Marketing Co-operative Societies and forty Primary big Co-operative Societies were established. Pandavapura Co-operative Sugar Factory came into existence during this plan period with 4,000 members and a capital investment of Rs.110 lakhs. Rs.16,87,522 were spent in the district for improvement of transport facilities. Rs.1.03 lakhs were granted for the construction of houses for the lower income group during the Second Five Year Plan and 22 houses were constructed spending an Rs.52,000. In the first two Five Year Plans Rs.5.25 lakhs and Rs.6.71 lakhs were spent respectively for the development of backward classes.

Third Five Year Plan (1961-66)

This was a very extensive plan and the main objectives of the plan were - increase in agricultural production, development of village industries, development of cooperative sector, full utilization of human resources and other resources and putting more emphasis on education including adult education. In this plan more importance was given for long term programmes and completion of incomplete projects. It was planned to provide Rs.177.84 lakhs for agriculture and related works, Rs.30 lakhs for minor irrigation and irrigation facility for 4,400 acres of agricultural land during this plan.

The amounts spent for various programmes during this plan were: Soil conservation 4.57 lakhs; animal husbandry 16.32 lakhs; fishery development 2.75 lakhs; forests 4.48 lakhs; cooperative sector 16.93 lakhs; village industries and silk production 19.81 lakhs; education 36.95 lakhs; rural amenities 23.94 lakhs; rural water supply 20.16 lakhs; health 0.95 lakhs; medical 1.33 lakhs; development of transport and communication 1.50 lakhs; rural housing 2.94 lakhs; backward classes welfare 11.90 lakhs; social welfare 0.96 lakhs; labour welfare 2.98 lakhs; power sector 59.90 lakhs; and statistics collection 0.07 lakhs. In total Rs.412.70 lakhs were spent. Comprehensive District Development Plan was implemented in the district during 1960-61. At the end of Third Plan 86% of district's population were covered in this plan. During this plan period the production of traditional crops such as paddy, ragi and sugarcane improved significantly. Later, there was remarkable improvement of the district in the three annual plans 1966-69, Fourth and Fifth Five Year Plans.

Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85)

The objectives of this plan were: Creation of profitable employment opportunities, reducing income imbalances and ensuring a minimum spending capacity of Rs.50 in rural areas and Rs.75 in urban areas according to 1979-80 prices, so that the standard of living of 51% of the poor people is raised, increasing agricultural production, self-sufficiency in production of pulses, electrification of all villages and providing other social amenities such as health, education drinking water supply, nutritious food to school children and adult education. The amount allocated for the district in the first year of the plan was Rs.436.55 lakhs, but the amount actually spent was Rs.340.90 lakhs. Similarly, the amount reserved during 1983-84 was Rs.895.50 lakhs whereas the amount actually spent was Rs.704.47 lakhs. In 1984-85 the amount reserved was Rs.1,086.77 lakhs and the amount actually spent was Rs.1,111.34 lakhs. In this

plan period, while the per capita income was Rs.1,513.48, during 1980-81 (at current prices) it increased to Rs.1,797 during 1984-85. In 1983-84 the annual target of digging wells was 700 with 100 wells per taluk while 442 wells were dug registering 81.43 % of the target. Under Antyodaya Scheme 477 of the beneficiaries identified were provided facilities achieving 45% success. The amount granted for this scheme was Rs.1,64,000 and 24,180 houses were sanctioned under Rural Housing Scheme. Of these construction of 21,953 houses was completed achieving 90.29% progress.

Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)

The objectives of this plan were: reducing poverty, social development through extension of Minimum Needs Programme and providing opportunities for services, improvement of services such as road, transport, agriculture and other related services and reducing economic imbalances. Under this plan Rs.8,039.10 lakhs were reserved for the district and out of this Rs.6,936.59 lakhs were spent. The details of amounts reserved and the amounts spent for 1985-86 and 1988-89 are given in Table 8.34.

Table 8.34

Sectors	Reserved Amount (in Rs. Lakhs)	Amount spent (in Rs. Lakhs)
Agriculture	89.00	66.71
Horticulture	27.65	24.91
Animal husbandry	13.85	17.16
Housing	246.30	55.54
Forests	184.01	168.77
Backward classes & tribes welfare	19.94	19.38
Fishery	11.02	10.67
Silk industry	243.68	238.99
Roads & bridges	276.28	331.83
Primary and middle school education	194.90	63.04
Public health	321.49	199.66
Drinking water supply	553.16	515.87
Rural small scale industry	81.02	65.10

Note : The amounts shown above include amounts reserved for the three years 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1988-89

Before the commencement of this plan, the per capita income at current prices was Rs.1,905.77. By the end of the plan period this amount increased to Rs.2,556.74 and this indicates that the district was on the path of development.

In 1986-87 there were 8,114 Kms of roads in the transport sector and this had increased to 8,181 Kms by the end of 1988-89. Borewells had increased from 5,081 to 5,670. Electrification of 11,680 irrigation pumpsets was completed and by the end of March 1987, 13,430 pumpsets were electrified.

In the next two annual plans, while the amount allocated for the development of the district during 1990-91 was Rs.2,152.52 lakhs, the actual amount spent was Rs.1,945.39 lakhs. The amount released during the 1991-92 annual plan was Rs.2,294.07 lakhs while the actual amount spent during this period was Rs.2,294.39 lakhs. The sector-wise amount reserved and the actual amount spent (given in brackets) in rupees lakhs during these annual plan periods are as follows: Primary and secondary education 493.71 (445.13) lakhs; adult education 105.3 (52.25) lakhs; youth services and sports 11.30 (11.20) lakhs; rural health 206.96 (183.06) lakhs; family welfare 270.42 (247.60) lakhs; housing 41.23 (25.68) lakhs; social welfare 93.61 (104.67) lakhs; backward classes welfare 34.04 (34.25) lakhs; Integrated Rural Development Programme grants 297.03 (265.64) lakhs; Jawahar Rojgar Yojana 877.10 (744.45) lakhs; silk 173.15 (174.12) lakhs; and roads and bridges 214.73 (118.99) lakhs. Consequently, the per capita income in the district that was Rs.3,924 in 1990-91 rose to Rs.4,827 in 1991-92 and this indicates that the district was on the path of development.

Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-93)

The objectives of this plan were: poverty eradication, employment generation, fulfillment of basic needs of people, adequate economic development, in particular development of major sectors such as irrigation, power, agriculture and industry. The amount reserved for these objectives was Rs.17,880.16 lakhs and the amount actually spent was Rs.18,662.90 lakhs. The details of amounts spent in the district for the major sectors during this plan period are given in table 8.35

At the beginning of this plan period the agricultural production was 4.34 lakh tonnes of cereals, 30,701 tonnes pulses, 25,691 tonnes oilseeds and the so called 'sweet Mandya' sugarcane was at 30,98,246 tonnes. Rs. 1.21 crores have been spent completely with construction and repair of 220 KM asphalted roads in the rural areas of the district. Rs.41.09 lakhs have been spent towards minor irrigation by taking up works such as desilting of wells and tanks, construction of dams, pick-up and feeder channels. Under self-employment schemes an amount of Rs. 53.21 lakhs have been spent for 653 beneficiaries. Rs.1,30,500 have been spent for scheduled class beneficiaries. Safe drinking water has been

provided for rural areas with 162 hand borewells, 35 minor water supply schemes and 51 tap water supply schemes were implemented by spending an amount of Rs.2.85 crores during 1993.94.

Table 8.35

(In Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	Reserved Amount (in Rs. Lakhs)	Amount spent (in Rs. Lakhs)
Primary and secondary education	2,259.83	2,320.98
Adult education	85.36	70.05
Youth services and sports	81.95	80.03
Rural health	900.50	713.26
Family welfare	1,022.34	890.14
Rural water supply and hygiene	2,231.53	2,838.60
House construction	-	-
Social welfare	543.88	747.18
Backward classes welfare	232.94	234.43
Special unit plan	392.21	383.90
Women and child welfare	643.89	620.59
Agriculture	306.84	289.89
Soil conservation	6.15	5.02
Integrated rural development overseeing unit	324.30	300.30
Integrated rural development subsidies	925.20	929.53
Jawahar Rojgar Yojna	2,801.79	3,106.98
Silk industry	170.02	156.51
Roads and bridges	750.17	844.05

By the end of March 1997 an amount of Rs. 116.01 crores were spent on modernization of Visweswarayya Canal and during 1997-98 an amount of Rs.40 crores were granted for the same. During 1996-97, under Integrated Rural Development Programme financial assistance of Rs.14.08 lakhs were distributed among 458 new beneficiaries. Under TRYSEM project training was given to 1,679 persons that included 650 women. An amount of Rs.24.80 lakhs were spent for this. Under self-employment scheme assistance was provided to 60 persons that included 30 women. For this, Rs.1.05 lakhs were given as subsidy and Rs.1.88 lakhs as loan.

Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002)

The amounts spent for the development of the district during the first two years of the plan were as follows (figures in brackets represent actual

expenditure in lakh): primary and secondary education 853.42 lakhs (1,033.10); adult education 13.72 lakhs (1.63); sports and youth services 57.20 lakhs(69.51); rural health 376.61 lakhs (295.23); Indian system of medicine 953.89 lakhs (855.61); family welfare 655 lakhs (437); water supply and hygiene 1,948.50 lakhs (2,874.15); social welfare 323.66 lakhs (431.34); backward classes welfare 163.74 lakhs (175.35); women and children welfare 576.26 lakhs (558.37); agriculture 97.71 lakhs (82.80); rural development programmes 2,447.53 lakhs (2,710.01); other rural development programmes 970.83 lakhs (10,041.13).

During the beginning of this plan, 558 bore wells were dug for drinking water purposes. The physical targets sanctioned under ASHRAYA Scheme were 1,625 while the actual progress by the end of March 1998 was only 21%. By 1999 a target of 865 was achieved. For this Rs.193.35 lakhs were spent. In the second year of this plan period, under I.R.D.P. a physical target of 3,228 and fiscal target of Rs.248.74 lakhs were contemplated and against these, by the end of March 1999 a physical target of 4,024 was achieved and Rs.162.14 lakhs were spent. Under this scheme 1,446 scheduled castes, 91 scheduled tribes, 1,668 women and 44 physically handicapped persons were benefited. Under TRYSEM scheme 807 persons were trained. Rs.27.628 lakhs were spent for this. It was proposed to form 97 groups in rural areas under women and child welfare programmes. 99 groups have been formed under this programme. Rs.24.95 lakhs were spent for this. By the end of third year of this plan, under Swarna Jayanthi Gram Swarojgar Rojgar Yojana (SGSY) a fiscal target of Rs.211.301 lakhs, 76 groups and 362 beneficiaries were fixed. In support of this, as the first instalment Rs.126.33 lakhs were released. But, in February 2000 the targets were revised with second instalment of Rs.313 lakhs, 76 groups and 750 individual beneficiaries. This scheme was brought to provide group insurance scheme to people living in rural areas who are below poverty line and the physical targets for the year 1999-2000 were 11,464 and by the end of March 2000 and general insurance cover had been provided to 15,859 persons.

POVERTY ALLEVIATION

Poverty is an intangible factor that is expressed in physical terms. Lord Biodar, the first director of World Food and Agriculture Organisation, in 1945, while defining poverty had said that, a person is said to be under poverty line if he is consuming less than 2,300 calories of food per day. According to Indian Planning Commission, persons getting less than 2,400 calories of food per day in rural areas and less than 2,100 calories per day in urban areas are said to be living below poverty line.

Some of the reasons for poverty are uncontrolled increase in population, income imbalance, lower per capita income, unemployment, minimum propensity to spend, regional imbalance technological backwardness and lack of capital. From 5th Five Year Plan onwards poverty alleviation has been considered as a major objective of economic programmes.

In the decade of 1970, for the first time, many programmes were started for the benefit of poor people. But they were not that effective as well as extensive. In this background extensive programmes such as Minimum Needs Programme (MNP), Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Project (NREP), Jawaharlal Rojgar Project (JRY) and Self-employment Training Programme for Rural Youth (TRYSEM) were implemented to directly combat the problem of poverty.

In Mandya district the 20 Points Programme is playing an important role in providing basic facilities to the people and improving their economic condition. In this direction, the Mandya Jilla Parishat has formulated many programmes and is striving to implement them. Under the 20 Points Programme, during the year 1986-87, under the Integrated Rural Development Programme the number of beneficiaries in the district were 5,157; the families benefited under Antyodaya 549; the families benefited under Negila Bhagya 149; 312 wells under hundred wells project, 136 persons were trained under TRYSEM plan, 1,360 beneficiaries under Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour Programme. 6.27 lakhs mandays were created under National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme, 11.18 lakhs mandays were created under Employment Guarantee Scheme for Rural Landless. The number of villages that were provided with drinking water 326, construction assistance in rural areas 668 families, 2,019 families got housing sites, 500 persons were covered under Slum Development Project. Under the same scheme 1,498 houses were distributed to economically Weaker sections.

During 1990-91, under IRDP, 4,278 persons benefited. 468 families were benefited under Antyodaya scheme. 191 under hundred Wells Project, 431 persons were trained under TRYSEM Scheme, 12.87 mandays created under Jawahar Rojgar Yojana, foodgrains utilized 1,762.100 tonnes, the number of houses constructed under Indira Awas Yojana 1,272; 950 persons were covered under Slum Clearance and Development Programme. In 1994-95, the number of persons benefited under IRDP 5,385; 267 beneficiaries under Hundred Wells Programme, 672 persons were trained under TRYSEM, nine lakh mandays were created under Jawahar Rojgar Yojana and 1,222 tonnes of

foodgrains were distributed. 7,808 sites were distributed under Ashraya Scheme. 3,567 houses were distributed under People Housing Scheme. In 1997-98 the number of beneficiaries under IRDP were 5,088; 218 beneficiaries under Hundred Wells Scheme, 1,031 persons were trained under TRYSEM Scheme. 6.111 lakh mandays were created under Jawahar Rojgar Yojana and 872.48 lakh tonnes of foodgrains were utilized. The number of sites distributed under Ashraya Scheme were 1,164 and 2,000 persons benefited under Slum Development Project.

Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM)

The main objective of this scheme was to provide training to rural youth based on their interest so that the rural youth engage themselves in beneficial self-employment. This scheme was considered as a national scheme and was implemented during August 1979. Unemployed youth in the age group of 18 to 35 years only are eligible for this scheme and they will be given six months' training in order to generate self-employment. After the training the beneficiaries are provided with bank loans under IRDP Scheme for the purpose of self-employment. Candidates were not required to pay any fees for this training. Stipend was paid from Rs.200 up to a maximum of Rs.500. For purchase of raw materials each candidate was paid Rs.75 up to a maximum of Rs.600 per month.

Borewell repair, computer operation, tailoring, food processing units, carpentry, smithy, agarbathi production, printing, silk rearing, horticulture, electrical works, leather works, weaving, coir processing, poultry are some of the areas where training was provided to candidates based on their interests.

During 1998-99, a total of Rs.27.628 lakhs were spent under this scheme in the district and 807 persons were trained. Out of these, 334 persons belonged to scheduled castes, eight scheduled tribes, 15 physically handicapped, 29 minorities and 421 others were included. But, from April 1999 this scheme was merged with Swarna Jayanthi Grama Swarojgar Yojana.

Integrated Rural Development Programme (I.R.D.P.)

With the main objective of lifting people who were living below poverty line this scheme was implemented on the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi (02.10.1980). Poor families in rural areas whose annual income was below Rs.11,000 (Rupees eleven thousand) were covered under this scheme and they were provided with bank loans upto Rs.15,000 (Fifteen thousand) for animal husbandry, trade and industry. The expenditure for implementation of this

project was shared equally by the state and central governments. The beneficiaries were selected through Grama Sabhe.

Under this scheme a physical target of 3,228 beneficiaries and a financial target of Rs.247.96 lakhs were fixed for Mandya district during 1998-99. Later the financial target revised to Rs.236.64 lakhs. But Rs.265.10 lakhs (112%) was spent in providing facilities to the beneficiaries thereby achieving both physical and economic development. The taluk-wise details are given in Table 8.36.

Table 8.36 Taluk-wise details of achievements of the district during 1998-99 under Integrated Rural Development Programme.

Physical : in numbers
Financial : in Rs lakhs

Taluks	Physical target	Financial target		Achievement	
		Original	Revised	Physical	Financial
K.R.Pet	476	24.73	22.60	499	22.37
Maddur	588	30.46	25.79	774	27.09
Malavalli	545	28.31	24.25	553	23.98
Mandya	628	32.62	33.29	845	33.58
Nagamangala	377	19.59	18.96	423	19.40
Pandavapura	355	17.12	19.88	553	20.26
Srirangapatna	279	14.49	16.92	386	15.46
Administrative expenses & internal development	-	80.64	73.95	-	102.96
Total	3248	247.96	235.64	4042	265.10

Development of Women and Children in rural area (DWCRA)

The women belonging to families that were living below poverty line were not utilizing the benefits available under IRDP. In 1983-84 the Government of India started the Women and Child Development as a sub-project of IRDP. This scheme improves the economic condition of women belonging to families that were living below poverty line in rural areas by involving them in economic activities. According to this, rural women who were living below poverty line were formed into groups of 10-15 members. The group members could select and involve in productive activities that bring them continuous income.

Rs.15,000 was available for the group as revolving fund. This was increased to Rs.25,000 during 1994-95. In 1998-99 a physical target of 97 groups and a financial target of Rs.24.444 lakhs was fixed. Against this target, 99 groups were formed and Rs.998 lakhs was expenditure. This project was merged with Swarna Jayanthi Rural Swarojgar Yojana from April 1999.

Jawahar Rojgar Yojana

With a view to reduce rural unemployment and under employment the government of India merged the erstwhile Rural Employment Programmes and the Employment Guarantee Programme for Rural Landless and started Jawahar Rojgar Yojana on 01.04.1989. The main objective of this project was to generate additional employment facilities to unemployed and under employed rural men and women. This included creating essential economic facilities for generating continuous employment, creating community and social assets and other types of assets that provide direct and indirect facilities and bring about overall improvement in the standard of living of people in rural areas. Priority was given to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and bonded labour who were living below poverty line under this scheme. 30% of employment opportunities are reserved for women.

The expenditure on this scheme would be shared between the central and state government in the ratio of 80:20. In this direct distribution the Jilla Panchayat, the Taluk Panchayat and the Village Panchayat get their share in the ratio of 20:15:65 respectively. Indira Awas Yojana (House construction) and Million Wells Project are the sub-schemes of Jawahar Rojgar Yojana.

In 1997-98, under this scheme there was a grant of Rs.423.13 lakhs in the district. Out of this Rs.381.721 lakhs were spent and achieving 90% development and 6.111 lakh mandays were created. In 1998-99, out of the grant of Rs.333.786 lakhs. Out of this Rs.305.727 lakhs were spent and 5.691 lakh mandays were created.

Ashraya Scheme

Ashraya Scheme was started in 1991-92 to provide house sites to site less people in rural areas. Free sites were distributed to people who were not having housing site in rural areas whose annual income was less than Rs.11,000 and each such family in a rural area got 30' X 40' site and 20' X 30' in an urban area. Where government land was not available private land was purchased, layout formed and distributed. In Mandya district, during 1999-2000 a target to distribute 2,217 sites and 1,978 sites were distributed.

Nirmal Gram Yojana

For social and economic development of rural areas good hygiene is essential. By maintaining clean surroundings diseases emanating from water and human source can be greatly avoided. In this direction, the government,

in association with non-governmental organizations and panchayat organizations started Nirmal Gram Yojana on 2nd October 1995. Under this scheme, for construction of toilets financial assistance will be given at Rs.2,000 per unit for the beneficiary who is living below poverty line and Rs.1,620 per unit for those beneficiaries who are living above poverty line. In Mandya district, 995 such toilets were constructed during 1997-98 spending Rs.38,464.

Rural Group Insurance

To provide group insurance facility to people in rural areas who were living below poverty line this scheme was implemented in 1995 by the central government. 50% of annual insurance premium amount will be borne by the beneficiaries and the balance amount will be borne by the state and central governments. This scheme has been merged with Swarna Jayanthi Grama Swarojgar Yojana from 01.04.2000.

Integrated Rural Energy Plan

In order to save forests from firewood in rural areas, to protect people who cook from the hazards of firewood and to protect the environment from pollution from the smoke this scheme has introduced the use of fuels generated from traditional sources such as solar, bio-mass and wind power. Malavalli taluk was selected for implementation of this scheme during 1996-97. Government provides financial assistance to people in rural and urban areas for usage of fuel saving equipments and adoption of non-conventional energy equipments in addition to installing various solar energy equipments for public use. During 1999-2000, under IREP and Direct programme the target was 250 and 17 fuel energy equipments had been distributed. Accordingly, the financial target was Rs.7.42 lakhs and the actual amount spent was Rs.5 lakhs.

Employment Guarantee Scheme

This scheme came into existence in 1996-97 with the main objectives of providing employment during the lean agriculture period and to create public assets. According to this scheme men and women above 18 years but below 60 years are provided a minimum guaranteed wages of 100 mandays. The expenditure on this scheme is shared between central and state governments in the ratio 80:20.

During 1999-2000, out of the Rs.411.820 lakhs available for the district for this scheme Rs.175.137 lakhs were spent creating 4.510 lakh mandays. Out of 1,089 works 789 works were completed and the balance 300 works were under progress.

Indira Awas Yojana

Indira Awas Yojana was a sub-project of Jawahar Rojgar Yojana. But, from 1st January 1996 this was converted into an independent project. The objective of this project was to provide housing facility to people belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and also liberated bonded labour that were living below poverty line. More than 4% of the grants under this scheme had been extended to other poor people also.

The only condition prescribed under this scheme was that the area of foundation of these houses should be 17-20 sq.mtrs. and there are no other conditions applicable. The beneficiaries have to construct these houses on their own utilizing materials available locally. The government provides technical assistance and supply of building material. Under the scheme a total of Rs.20,000 will be paid by the government for house construction , toilet and smoke-less cooking facility.

By 01.04.1999, including the houses under construction the physical target for 1999-2000 was 1695 houses while the financial target was Rs.176.865 lakhs. Against this, by the end of March 2000, 675 houses were constructed spending Rs.135.086 lakhs.

Swarna Jayanthi Gram Swarojgar Yojana

Swarna Jayanthi Gram Swarojgar Yojana was implemented on 1st April 1999 by the central government by merging programmes such as Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Training of Rural Youths for Self Employment (TRYSEM), Development of Rural Women and Children in rural area (DWARCA), Ganga Kalyan, Improved Implements Supply and million Wells Scheme. Accordingly, during the fiscal year 1999-2000 the scheme came into existence with a target of 362 individual beneficiaries through 76 groups and a financial assistance of Rs.211.301 lakhs. Rs.126.33 lakhs were released as first installment. In addition, as on 01.04.1999 the opening balance of funds available from the above merged scheme total funds available was Rs.228.30 lakhs. During February 2000 the original target was revised to Rs.313.27 lakhs, 76 groups and 750 individual beneficiaries. Accordingly, 694 beneficiaries benefited through 77 groups.

Jawahar Gram Samrudhi Scheme

Jawahar Gram Samrudhi Scheme came into existence from 1st April 1999. This scheme had the objectives such as creation of durable assets at village level

and providing additional employment opportunities to rural unemployed youth.

For the above purpose, out of the annual grants 22.5% should be reserved for beneficiaries belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. On the basis of 75:25 sharing ratio between central and state governments this was implemented as centrally sponsored scheme. All the funds required for this scheme in centrally administered provinces shall be borne by the central government. The amount granted to Mandya district during 2000-01 fiscal year was Rs.346.724 lakhs and against this Rs.328.542 lakhs were spent for creating 3.255 lakh mandays thus registering 90 % success in development.

Swasthi Grama Yojana

On the occasion of 50th year of Independence (1947-1997) Swasthi Gram Yojana was brought into effect to achieve the dream of model village. According to this scheme the villages that are covered under Swasthi Grama Yojana should have a population between 2000 and 3000. Under this scheme the government will consolidate 50% of the expenditure required for village development from grants under various other schemes. 40% will be borne by institutional donors while the respective villagers shall contribute the balance 10% as their portion. Every village selected under Swasthi Grama Scheme shall establish a Swasthi Society and through this the people should participate in the development of the village. The activities undertaken under Swasthi Grama Yojana are as follows:

1. Development of soil, water and plant resources.
2. Providing facilities for achieving improvement in standards of living through internal roads, underground drainage system, water supply system, village cleanliness system and construction of houses.
3. Establishing Anganawadi centers and schools for the development of human resource of the village, training for the youth and development of medical facilities.

Under the above activities Honaganahalli village in Mandya district was selected and entrusted to Mysore Sugar Factory. The factory management has agreed to bear 40% of the estimated amount (Rs.20 lakhs) and for the year 1999-2000 the Mysore Sugar Factory had already planned to spend Rs.5 lakhs, Jilla Panchayat Rs.5 lakhs, in total Rs.10 lakhs. The Executive Engineer, Jilla Panchayat Engineering Division has prepared an estimate for Rs.50 lakhs.

Ambedkar Housing Scheme

This scheme is reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The targets achieved from 1996-97 to 1998-99 are as follows: Houses sanctioned (target) 2,627; completed houses 1,968; houses under construction 203; and house construction yet to commence 357.

FLOODS AND DROUGHT

Although proper relief were provided during drought and floods there are very few documents in support of this. The Sunnadakki drought that came in the 16th century was very severe and it is understood that there was no rain for seven continuous years destroying vegetation, animals and birds dying for lack of food and shelter and people eating bamboo rice and roots for survival.

In 1799, during the fall of Srirangapatna there were heavy casualties due to outbreak of cholera and plague. Thousands migrated towards Mysore. Buchanan has said that the population of Srirangapatna during Tippu Sultan that was 1,50,000 reduced to just 32,000 by 1800. Hayavadan Rao has documented that during 1876 drought the areca trees in Nagamangala taluk were destroyed while the coconut trees were saved. Although there is no record of natural calamity in the district after 1891-92, there were instances of shortage food, water and fodder due to failure of rains. The rain failure during the years 1891-92, 1889-99, 1901-02, 1918-20, 1922-23, 1928-29, 1935-36, 1940-41, 1946-47, 1952-53, 1958-59, 1963-64 and 1965-66 upset the economic condition of the district. Further, this created shortage of food and water, such shortage was felt more in Mandya, Nagamangala, Krishnarajpet and Malavalli taluks. During 1891-92, due to failure of monsoon the crops dried in Mandya and Malavalli taluks and relief works were undertaken.

Although there was rain failure during 1898-99, 1901-02 and 1908-09 this didn't affect the economic life of the people of the district. Even then, the shortage of water and fodder for cattle in Mandya, Nagamangala and Krishnarajpet taluks was alleviated. The drought of 1922-23 was limited to only Nagamangala taluk and its effect was felt in nine villages. Except in the year 1967 when there was 489.83 mm rain in the district the rainfall was minimum in Mandya taluk (380.4 mm), Krishnarajpet (410 mm), Nagamangala (443.6 mm), Srirangapatna (461.5 mm) and Pandvapura (481.6 mm). The average rainfall in the district in 1976 was 467.13 mm with Pandavapura (371.4 mm), Mandya (380.8 mm), Srirangapatna (382.3 mm), Malavalli (399.7 mm), Krishnarajpet (467.9 mm) and Nagamangala (495.5 mm) having minimum rainfall.

No taluks were under severe drought during monsoon season (June to September) from 1982 to 1985. But three taluks in 1983, two taluks in 1984 and one taluk in 1985 experienced normal drought. Three taluks in 1982 and one taluk in 1985 suffered minor drought. During the khariff season (October to December) taluks experiencing severe drought from 1982 to 1985 were - six in 1982, one in 1983, three in 1984 and six in 1985. Normal drought was experienced by one taluk in 1982, three in 1983, two in 1984 and one taluk in 1985. In 1985-86, under drought relief and basic employment programmes works such as road repair, rural connecting roads, de-silting of old tanks and school building constructions were undertaken. The losses suffered due to excessive rains in the district from 1990-91 to 2001-02 are given in Table 8.37.

Table 8.37 : Details of Losses suffered due to natural calamities in the district from 1990-91 to 2001-2002 and compensation amount paid.

Year	No. of families suffered due to house fall	No. of families suffered due to crop loss	No. of families suffered due to loss of cattle	Compensation amount paid to persons who lost house, crop & cattle (in rupees)	No. of families suffered due to fire	Compensation amount paid to persons who suffered loss from fire (in rupees)
1990-91	275	85	07	2,22,371	119	83,048
1991-92	576	816	46	5,36,300	163	5,89,977
1992-93	264	140	01	1,90,134	206	1,92,637
1993-94	545	227	22	5,37,533	212	1,69,535
1994-95	564	1,184	26	5,50,593	228	1,38,680
1995-96	558	354	15	5,71,934	174	1,83,608
1996-97	1,614	82	15	11,81,156	196	3,03,400
1997-98	640	40	09	4,81,984	171	2,37,940
1998-99	1,884	373	29	24,22,553	179	1,87,085
1999-01	2,314	608	-	27,53,610	299	3,83,100
2001-02	1,024	192	01	6,90,310	272	4,77,528

DEVELOPMENTAL POTENTIALITIES

The district occupies 2.59% of the geographical area of the state and as per 2001 census (Provisional) the population was 17.21 lakhs or 3.34% of the state's population. According to 1991 census people of the district depended basically on agriculture and the position of the district with regard to occupations was as follows: 6,35,593 (38.65%) main workers, 9,12,611 (55.50%) non-workers, 96,170 (5.85%) marginal workers. Out of the main workers 3,38,261

(53.22%) were agriculturists, 1,58,656 (24.96%) were agriculture labourers, 16,841 (2.65%) engaged in cattle rearing, forest, fishing, hunting and fruit collection and related jobs, 3436 (0.54%) in mining, 28,508 (4.48%) in Industries, 10,071 (1.58%) in constructions, 33,389 (5.25%) in trade-commerce, 7,523 (1.18%) in transport, storage and communication and 38,908 (6.12%) in services. It is observed that 38.7% were main workers, 52.3% non-workers and 9.0% marginal workers.

A view of the above figures indicates that three-fourths of the population of the district was engaged in agriculture and agriculture related jobs. Also, agriculture in small land holdings is not a profitable employment. Hence, it is necessary to encourage development of rural non-agricultural activities, although lesser capital, more employment generation, lesser utilization of energy resources and import, lesser resources are available rural industries can prosper better than urban industries. By the end of June 2001, 65,146 unemployed persons had registered in the District Employment Exchange. Out of them 49,917 were men while 15,229 were women.

Paddy, ragi, sugarcane, silk, banana, coconut and mango are the food and commercial crops grown in the district. There are ample opportunities in the district for establishment of agriculture-based industries. Out of the total geographical area only 5% (0.24 hectares) are forests, only firewood is being grown and supplied to neighbouring districts. According to 1997 livestock census there are 12.29 lakh livestock in the district and there is scope for establishment of leather industry.

According to data provided by the District Industrial Center, by the end of March 2001 there were a total of ten big and medium industries having a capital of Rs.24,775 lakhs providing employment to 4,008 persons. There were 6,308 small scale industries with a capital investment of Rs.9,737 lakhs providing employment to 30,162 persons. These figures indicates that there were not many industrial employment in the district.

There are many opportunities for establishing small industries in the district and they are identified as - demand based (32 industries), resource based (21 industries) and skill based (13 industries). The more important among them are as follows:

1. **Agriculture based industries:** Beaten rice, flour mill, bakery, oil mill, fruit juice, coir production, silk thread, meals leaf, bamboo work etc.
2. **Forest based industries:** Bullock cart, packing cases, cane furniture, flash board etc.

3. **Rubber and Plastic Related industries:** Footwear, polythene bags, PVC pipes etc., tyres retreading, injection and blow moulding.
4. **Chemical related industries:** Agarbathi, oils, electroplating, aromatic chemicals, paints, paper bag, card board boxes.
5. **Readymade Garment industries:** Ample opportunities available.
6. **Engineering industries:** Plastic products, agricultural implements, iron fabrication, steel furniture etc.
7. **Electronic industry:** Portable Generator sets, electrical equipments etc.
8. **Service Sector industry:** Dhaba, tractor repair, power tillers, electrical implements, motor vehicle servicing, TV and radio repair and textile painting etc.
9. **Tourism:** Mandya district is on Bangalore-Mysore road and has many tourist centres.
10. **Information Technology:** Sugar factories, food processing units, government offices and banks in the district have realized the utility of information technology. Further, there are more than 50 training schools, 75 pre-university colleges, 3 polytechnics and two medical (including and one engineering college in the district and hence there are ample opportunities for adoption of information technology. Again, District Industrial Center, TECSOK, SISI and organized institutions have identified spots for establishing profitable industries. The details are given table 8.38. see page 539.

Table 8.38 : Places identified by District Industries Centre, Tecsok, S.I.S.I and other organizations for establishing profitable industries.

Taluks	Places	Activities
Krishnarajapet	K.R.Pet, Akkihebbal, Santhebachahalli, Kikkeri, Mandagere	Food processing, handloom, powerloom, plastic items
Maddur	Maddur, K.M.Doddi, Besagarahalli, Kesthur, Koppa, Shivapura, Somanahalli	Food processing, Mosaic tiles, stone crushing, silk thread reeling, carpet weaving, mat weaving, auto repair, agarbathi, sugarcane crushing, brick making etc.
Malavalli	Malavalli, Belakawadi, Halagur, Talagawadi	Leather industry, bamboo products, oil extraction, woolen weaving, silk thread reeling, wood carving etc.
Mandya	Mandya, Basral, Buthanahosur, Holalu, Yeliyur	Food processing, stone crushing, auto repair, electronic repair, electroplating, carpet and mat weaving etc.
Nagamangala	Nagamangala, Devalapura, Belur, Lalanakere	Coconut products, coir products, food processing, carpentry, handicrafts
Pandavapura	Pandavapura, Pandavapura railway station, Jakkannahalli	Sweets production, food processing, mosaic tiles, silk thread reeling etc.
Srirangapatna	Srirangapatna, Ganjam, Arakere, Belagola, Kodiyal, Palahalli	Food processing, paper boards, flush boards, candle making, metal polish, items required for making paints, chalkpiece making etc.

Table 8.39 : List of Socio - Economic indicators of the district in five decades

Subject	Unit	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001
Population Growth rates	%	-	+28.38	+22.85	+15.95	+7.14
Rural population growth rates	%	-	24.58	20.34	14.98	7.40
Urban population growth rates	%	-	58.67	38.57	21.26	5.76
Rural population to total population	%	88.9	86.2	84.5	18.8	84.00
Urban population to total population	%	11.1	13.8	15.5	16.2	16.02
Scheduled Caste population to total population	%	12.92	12.25	12.89	13.78	14.02
Scheduled Tribe population to total population	%	0.06	0.24	0.82	0.73	-
Workers to total population	%	47.45	32.56	36.82	44.50	47.72
Rural workers to total population	%	49.15	33.12	38.19	46.77	50.00
Urban workers to total population	%	33.92	29.01	29.32	32.96	35.70
Agricultural workers to total workers	%	83.87	81.11	80.60	78.18	73.73
Population density per sq.km.						
Rural	%	167	204	245	281	335
Urban	%	1591	2331	3610	4507	-
Sex Ratio (Females per 1000 males)		967	960	960	963	985
Literacy						
Male	%	26.45	31.59	40.48	59.18	70.71
Female	%	7.86	13.06	19.91	36.70	51.62
Total	%	17.31	22.51	30.40	48.15	61.21
Literacy (rural)						
Male	%	23.31	28.47	37.40	55.89	68.08
Female	%	5.25	9.99	16.14	32.12	47.64
Total	%	14.39	19.39	26.95	44.19	57.88
Literacy (urban)						
Male	%	50.65	50.59	56.85	75.75	84.32
Female	%	29.10	32.83	40.40	60.66	72.91
Total	%	40.60	42.11	49.19	68.46	78.72

Sl. No.	Agriculture	Unit	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	1999-00	2000-01
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Forest area to the total geographical area	%	4.86	4.76	4.77	4.77	4.97	4.97
2.	Land put to non-agricultural use to the total geographical area	%	10.74	12.02	12.16	12.18	12.20	12.20
3.	Barren and uncultivable land to the total geographical area	%	2.99	4.35	4.35	4.34	4.33	4.32
4.	Permanent pastures and other grazing land to the total geographical area	%	11.19	9.14	8.29	7.63	7.67	7.66
5.	Land under miscellaneous trees and grooves etc to the total geographical area	%	0.34	0.39	0.65	0.63	0.64	0.64
6.	Cultivable Waste land to the total geographical area	%	10.37	8.63	7.97	7.84	8.42	8.42
7.	Other fallow land to the total geographical area	%	1.40	1.65	4.81	3.96	4.24	4.25
8.	Current fallow land to the total geographical area	%	3.84	10.44	8.68	7.89	8.02	7.88
9.	Net sown area to the total geographical area	%	54.28	48.62	48.33	50.76	49.51	49.64
10.	Total cropped area to the net area sown (Crop intensity) total geographical area	%	110.84	124.67	114.95	123.06	115.70	115.05
11.	Net area irrigated to the net sown area	%	31.6	40.2	41.4	44.43	43.79	43.42
12.	Gross irrigated area to the gross cropped area	%	34.20	43.05	46.40	44.21	49.42	47.96
13.	Net area irrigated by canals to the net area irrigated by all sources	%	73.07	83.40	83.16	82.73	79.94	79.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14.	Net area irrigated by tanks to the net area irrigated by all sources	%	17.00	6.34	7.48	7.39	7.55	6.46
15.	Net area irrigated by all type of wells to the net area irrigated by all sources	%	7.00	9.00	4.00	8.77	11.63	13.25
16.	Net area irrigated by other sources (including lift irrigation) to the net area	%	2.00	3.00	1.00	1.11	0.88	1.28
17.	Area under paddy to the total cropped area	%	21.22	21.64	24.52	23.14	27.65	27.68
18.	Area under ragi to the total cropped area	%	29.09	22.67	27.53	31.66	23.74	27.53
19.	Area under jowar to the total cropped area	%	5.97	1.24	1.71	1.91	1.02	1.38
20.	Area under wheat to the total cropped area	%	-	0.01	-	-	-	-
21.	Area under Bajra to the total cropped area	%	0.02	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Area under other cereals to the total cropped area	%	3.37	1.58	0.06	0.08	0.02	0.11
23.	Area under total cereals and small millets to the total cropped area	%	57.96	47.14	53.82	56.79	52.25	56.70
24.	Area under pulses to the total cropped area	%	21.18	29.57	17.35	13.87	17.48	13.50
25.	Area under cotton to the total cropped area	%	-	-	0.01	-	0.04	0.07
26.	Area under sugarcane to the total cropped area	%	5.84	8.35	10.83	10.85	10.99	9.74
27.	Area under oilseeds to the total cropped area	%	3.93	3.63	7.20	7.55	4.88	5.53
28.	Average yield of rice	Kgs per hectare	2354	2963	2953	3360	3286	3120

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
29.	Average yield of jowar	Kgs/ per hectare	975	1256	559	675	1039	999
30.	Average yield of ragi	Kgs/ per hectare	907	1480	740	1916	1732	2127
31.	Average yield of Bajra	Kgs/ per hectare	428	-	1053	-	-	-
32.	Average yield of wheat	Kgs/ per hectare	1416	1571	-	-	-	-
33.	Average yield of gram	Kgs/ per hectare	491	472	319	506	578	-
34.	Average yield of toordal	Kgs/ per hectare	528	333	416	283	600	476
35.	Average yield of sunflower	Kgs/ per hectare	-	1791	385	444	623	641
36.	Average yield of cotton	Kgs/ per hectare	-	152	213	-	199	273
37.	Average yield of sugarcane	Kgs/ per hectare	89	106	116	119	138	805
38.	Average yield of groundnut	Kgs/ per hectare	1127	1059	730	987	837	805
39.	Per capita land available for cultivation	Area in hectares	0.26	0.22	0.20	0.19	NA	0.18
40.	Per capita Foodgrains production	In Kgs	220.54	219.80	155.52	243.19	218.24	237.36
41.	Average size & operational landholding	Hectares	1.37	1.08	0.83	0.76	-	0.66
42.	Average size of marginal holding of all castes	Hectares	-	0.40	0.37	0.38	-	0.35
43.	Average size of small holding of all castes	Hectares	-	1.40	1.39	1.39	-	1.37
44.	Average size of semi-medium holding of all castes	Hectares	-	2.70	2.69	2.67	-	2.63
45.	Average size of medium holdings of all castes	Hectares	-	5.47	5.43	-	-	5.31
46.	Average size of large holding of all castes	Hectares	-	16.76	14.83	-	-	15.82

Animal Husbandry (as in different years)

Sl. No.	Details	Numbers	1966	1972	1977	1983	1990	1997
1	Bovine population per sq.km.	Numbers	108	103	107	123	117	180
2	Bovine population per lakh of human population	Numbers	53,624	42,615	27,093	40,520	34,118	29,579
3	Cows in milk per lakh human population	Numbers	3,574	3,554	3,449	3,660	3,110	3,432
4	She buffalos in milk per lakh human population	Numbers	4,560	4,747	4,003	4,050	5,140	4,809
5	Sheep available per lakh human population	Numbers	38,602	31,381	27,498	22,550	20,070	20,091
6	Goats available per lakh human population	Numbers	13,532	12,709	10,796	14,270	10,770	12,909
7	Pigs available per lakh human population	Numbers	577	541	521	550	540	638
8	Fowls available per lakh human population	Numbers	55,382	56,819	51,619	47,070	36,120	30,393
9	Livestock population per veterinary institution	Numbers	40,111	31,618	23,514	22,816	15,038	6,435

Source : Socio-Economic Indicators, 2002
