

## CHAPTER—IX

### ECONOMIC TRENDS

**M**ANY tourist and pilgrimage centres in Mysore district attract visitors from far and wide. Tourism in the district has a great economic value which could be enhanced through various measures. The composite development index according to the Planning department, for the district has been maintained above the State average of 100 *i.e.*, 124.6 (1960-61), 124.4 (1979-80) and 103 in 1985-86, indicative of slower rate of growth during the 1980s. The district's economy is predominantly agricultural sustaining more than 69 per cent of workers in agriculture and allied activities. The sectoral share of district's income has indicated that the secondary and tertiary sectors had grown faster whereas the share of primary sector had decreased upto 1982-83, and in 1984-85, a little increase in the share of income was perceivable in this sector. However the economy dominates in agriculture with a decreasing rate in recent years. The wealth of livestock and also the inland fisheries of the district could be an additional asset for food and nutrition, besides land if exploited to the optimum level. With 34 per cent of the area of the district under forest which supplies sufficient minor and major products, several forest based industries, and also manufacture of herbal and medicinal products can be developed. The industrial development of the district has been lopsided, being much unevenly spread and concentrated around Mysore City and big towns. Several products of the district, particularly originating from agricultural, horticultural, livestock and forest based industries have a great export potential. The existing infrastructure in the form of transport facilities, power and personnel trained in science and technology could afford the district for longer strides of development if other economic sectors could keep pace with it, to place the district more brightly in the economic map of the State.

#### **Workers and Non-workers**

It is the labour force that plays a vital role in the economic development and the proportion of the population that is actually engaged in

productive activities decides the growth of economy. The classification of population into workers and non-workers have been done from the very early period. However from 1961, a clearly comparable figures are available for the district. The total workers of the district were 7,23,891 in 1961, 6,98,214 in 1971 and 9,12,757 in 1981, forming 43.3, 33.6 and 35.2 per cent of the total population in respective year. In the urban and rural areas respectively of the district, the total number of workers in 1961 was 1,29,948 (U: 1,07,304 males + 22,644 females) and 5,93,943 (R: 4,04,172 m + 1,89,771 fe), 1,46,863 (U: 28,924 m + 17,939 fe) and 5,51,351 (R: 4,71,975 m + 79,376 fe) in 1971, and 2,03,999 (U: 1,73,341 m + 30,658 fe) and 7,08,758 (R: 5,69,429 m + 1,39,329 fe) in 1981. The percentage of workers area-wise and sex-wise to respective population in that category was as follows:—

Year	Rural		Urban		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1961 ..	63.06	30.83	49.68	11.38	59.69	26.08
1971 ..	59.45	10.52	46.71	7.09	56.16	9.67
1981 ..	59.10	15.13	47.19	8.91	55.81	13.44

The age-group of 15 to 59 years is considered to be the employable age-group. The population and the workers in this age-group respectively were 10,38,680 and 4,23,976 in 1961 and the corresponding figures for 1971 were 10,90,024 and 5,86,353. The total workers in the age-group were 40.82 per cent in 1961 and 53.79 per cent in 1971 of the population of the age-group 15 to 59. However the sex-wise percentage of workers to respective population decreased from 92.2 per cent to 88.13 per cent for males, and from 42.62 per cent to 23.46 per cent for females from 1961 to 1971 in this age-group.

The work participation rate in the district as a percentage of workers to total population increased from 25.4 per cent to 43.3 per cent between 1951 to 1961 and thereafter declined to 33.61 per cent in 1971, but again increased to 35.16 per cent in 1981. The participation rate in work has been higher in the case of males when compared to females and they had been respectively 41.25 and 9.05 in 1951, 59.69 and 26.08 in 1961, 56.16 and 9.66 in 1971 and 55.8 and 13.43 in 1981. The taluk-wise work participation rates between 1961-1981 revealed a decrease in Heggadadevana-kote and Yelandur taluks. Table showing taluk-wise work-participation rate from 1961 to 1981:

## Taluk-wise work—participation rate in the year 1961 to 1981

Taluk	Work participation (% of male workers to male population.)			Work participation (% of female workers to female population.)			Work participation (% of workers to total population.)		
	1961	1971	1981	1961	1971	1981	1961	1971*	1981
Chamarajanagar	63.96	59.94	59.05	28.91	11.37	14.92	46.81	36.24	37.45
Gundlupet	64.54	60.59	61.52	39.38	10.29	17.64	52.06	35.74	39.76
H.D. Kote	61.60	60.92	58.06	30.58	20.83	17.27	46.32	41.50	30.12
Hunsur	59.82	57.80	56.86	34.45	8.80	18.71	47.44	33.75	38.20
Kollegal	61.85	57.48	56.76	36.60	13.49	17.76	49.45	36.15	37.93
K.R. Nagar	58.45	55.23	57.33	22.79	5.40	11.69	40.89	30.87	34.94
Mysore	52.17	48.80	48.79	15.56	6.51	8.68	34.73	28.59	29.30
Nanjangud	62.55	59.50	59.65	20.68	7.91	10.81	42.13	34.61	35.71
Priyapatna	61.43	57.15	59.10	37.86	12.01	18.77	49.88	35.04	39.41
T. Narasipur	60.97	57.47	56.37	18.03	6.39	10.22	40.08	32.70	33.95
Yelandur	62.42	57.84	56.08	26.51	13.39	14.82	44.62	36.17	35.85

\*The apparent decrease in 1971 is mainly due to a change in the definition of workers.

## Migration of workers

The migrated population in the district was 25.67 per cent of the total population in 1961 and 25.19 per cent of that in 1971, of which the migrated workers were 2,04,641 (47.7 per cent) in 1961 and 1,72,375 (32.92 per cent) in 1971. Further the migrated workers were 28.27 per cent in 1961 and 24.7 per cent in 1971 of the total workers in respective years. Among the migrated workers in 1961 (with figures of 1971 within the brackets), 1,55,823 (1,09,570) workers forming 76.14 per cent (63.56 per cent) were from within the district, 24,528 (30,185) forming 12.0 per cent (17.51 per cent) from other districts of the State, 21,487 (29,265) forming 10.5 per cent (16.9 per cent) from other states of the country and 1.36 per cent (2.00 per cent) being from other countries of the world. Among the other States from which workers migrated to the district, Tamilnadu was followed by Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, etc., and among the other countries Pakistan was prominent during 1961-1971. Between 1961 and 1971, though the number of migrated workers had decreased, yet those from other districts and from other States had comparatively increased. The female migrants were more in number than males in 1961 (1,03,972 fe and 1,00,669 m) as compared to 1971 (48,225 fe and 1,24,150 m). The migration figures revealed that in the movement of workers from other areas, the number of

males exceeded that of females in 1961 and 1971 excepting in the movement from within the district. The sex-wise bifurcation in 1961 (1971 figures given in brackets) was 65,393 m (75,130) and 90,430 fe. (34,440) from within the district, 17,390 male (24,595) and 7,138 female (5,580) from other districts of the State, 15,964 male (22,840) and 5,523 female (6,425) from other States of the country and a small number in each sex being from other countries. However the migrant workers in 1961 comprised 49.2 per cent of males and 50.8 per cent of females, the corresponding percentage in 1971 being 72.0 and 28.0.

In respect of migrant workers from within the district, rural workers in both the years exceeded the urban workers in number, the figures being 1,43,480 Rural and 12,338 Urban in 1961 and 95,505 Rural and 13,870 Urban in 1971. But among migrant workers from other districts and also other States, the rural persons in 1961 (15,329 Rural and 9,199 Urban from other districts and 14,154 Rural and 7,333 Urban from other States) exceeded the urban persons whereas in 1971 the contrary was the order (14,110 Rural and 16,045 Urban from other districts and 14,210 Rural and 14,590 Urban from other States). In the aggregate the rural workers however exceeded the urban workers in both the years.

Settlement in urban parts of the district, by the migrated workers amounted to 31.52 per cent in 1971 forming 54,335 as against 21.56 per cent (44,111) in 1961. The sex-wise numbers in 1971 were 46,390 (34,895) males and 7,945 (9,216) females, the figures in the brackets corresponding to 1961. Out of them, the following were the migrants into the urban parts of the district, the number in the brackets indicating 1961 figures: (a) from within the district—19,910 (14,895) males and 4,250 (6,031) females; (b) from other districts of the State—16,995 (12,469) males and 2,780 (2,021) females; (c) from other States of the country—9,200 (7,309) males and 895 (1,142) females and (d) from other countries—285 (222) males and 20(22) females.\*

#### **Livelihood classification**

During 1931-41, the scheme of occupations was broadly divided into four classes. In 1941, 28.5 per cent (3,01,643) of the population followed different occupations under four classes in the district (exclusive of the present taluk of Kollegal), of which 1,95,618 (64.85 per cent) persons were engaged in production of raw materials, 56,892 (18.9 per cent) in preparation and supply of material substances, 18,938 (6.3 per cent) in public administration and liberal arts, and 30,195 (10.0 per cent) in miscellaneous occupations. The percentage to total occupied persons in certain important categories of work was 45.6 in cultivating owners, 6.7 in

\*Note: In 1961, migration means movement from the place of birth, whereas in 1971 it is the change in the place of last residence.

tenant cultivators, 6.7 as agricultural labours, 0.04 in exploitation of minerals, 10.2 in industries, 1.96 in transport, 6.7 in trade, 2.9 in public administration, 2.7 in professions and liberal arts, 7.8 in insufficiently described occupations and 0.5 in unproductive industries. In 1951, the livelihood classification was made into two broad categories namely agricultural and non-agricultural each being further divided into four sub-classes. The total number engaged in occupation were 3,40,013 (26.5 per cent of the total population) and of which 12.9 per cent were cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned, cultivators of wholly or mainly unowned (1.3 per cent), cultivating labourers (2.6), non-cultivating owners and rent receivers (1.0), production other than cultivation (2.6), commerce (1.5), transport (0.4) and miscellaneous services and sources (4.2). Agriculture had been the main occupation even in 1981. In 1981, the livelihood occupations were broadly under four categories, namely (a) cultivators, (b) agricultural labourers, (c) household industries and (d) other workers which included livestock, forestry, fishing, manufacturing other than household, transport, trade, communication, construction, services etc. The percentage of persons to total workers engaged in different livelihood classifications in 1961, 1971 and 1981 respectively under the above classifications were 55.9, 48.2 and 46.4 as cultivators, 13.1, 20.2 and 22.2 as agricultural labourers, 7.94, 2.9 and 2.2 in household industries, 23.1, 28.7 and 29.3 in others.

Primarily rural workers constituted the majority in the district during 1961 to 1981. The categories of cultivators, agricultural labourers and household industries sustained more of rural workers whereas urban workers were more in number in constructions, manufacturing other than the household industries, trade and commerce, transport, communication and other services. The percentage of workers depending on broad classifications of workers between 1961-1981 in the district were as follows :

Year	Cultivators		Agricultural labourers		Household industries		Others		Total	
	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R	U	R
1961 ..	4.0	96.0	6.2	93.8	18.3	81.7	58.3	41.7	17.9	82.1
1971 ..	3.7	93.6	5.8	94.2	35.7	64.3	59.6	40.4	21.1	78.9
1981 ..	3.4	96.6	5.0	95.0	36.6	63.4	64.4	35.6	22.3	77.7

Though urban workers constituted the majority in general aggregate in the 'Others' category, still rural workers predominated in the classes of livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations and orchards, mining and quarrying. A general decrease in the percentage of workers in women population from 26.07 in 1961 to 9.66 in 1971 and a little recovery to 13.4 in 1981 could be observed.

### Migration trends

A mixed trend could be seen between 1961 to 1971 in the different livelihood classifications followed by migrated workers. The cultivating class among them decreased from 38.58 per cent to 20.35 per cent as also in number from 78,955 in 1961 to 35,085 in 1971, whereas agricultural labourers increased both in percentage (13.25 to 17.92) and in number (27,106 to 30,890) in the corresponding period. The migrated workers in household industries decreased steeply from 15,346 (7.5 per cent) to 4,290 (2.49 per cent) and on the contrary the category of 'Others' steeply increased from 34,356 (16.79 per cent) to 68,985 (40.02 per cent) during 1961 to 1971. Further, women migrant workers within the district and also from other districts exceeded men workers in 1961 in the livelihood categories of cultivators, agricultural labourers, house-hold industries, where as in 1971, their number decreased considerably in those categories. But in the case of 'Others' men had always been more in number than women in 1961 and 1971.

The livelihood followed by 54,335 (44,111) migrant workers who had settled in urban parts of the district in 1971 (the numbers in the brackets correspond to the year 1961) were as follows : 1785 (2,225) in cultivation 1910 (1,301) as agricultural labourers, 1,860 (3,103) in household industries and the remaining 48,780 (37,482) in other manufacturing and services.

### Wages

Wages have been a major contributor to the gross national product as well as the basic support to the poorer sections. While thinking of historical period regarding the wage rate, a Somanathapur inscription reveals the rates of wages paid to workers in temple service during the later half of 13th century paid on annual basis in *gadyanas* (gold coin of 62 grains). These were, 16 for a Purana reciter, 12 for a clerk, 15 for a priest, four each for servant (*paricharaka*), cook, kitchen officer, *davasiga*, *rangavalli* layer, *aghvani*, garland maker, goldsmith, potter, washerman, barber and other attendants of the temple. The annual income for the teacher teaching the Veda and languages at the primary level was six *gadyanas*. During the reign of Chikkadevaraya, provincial soldiery were allotted lands and exemptions from payment of the new imposts in lieu of pay were in vogue.

Towards the close of 18th century agrestic slavery was universal and wages were as low as six *fanams* a month for men and five for women (one *fanam* = 1/10th of a gold *gadyana* or *honnu* of 52 grains). In 1800, the wages of a servant was 10 *sultany fanams* per month. During the harvest season, the wages were also paid in kind and the daily hire of a man worker was six seers of paddy and a woman would get about  $\frac{1}{4}$  *sultany fanam* (*haga*) per day for transplantation work. Women in all households were engaged in spinning cotton yarn and the wages of a full-time spinner were equal to that of a farm labour, as testified by Buchanan. The

monthly hire of a male worker was eight *fanams*. The wages of labouring men servants when paid both in cash and kind were 30 to 40 *fanams* per year along with one meal a day and in the case of women servants were four *fanams* a year with clothes and food twice a day. A skilled stone worker would get about 40 to 50 *fanams* per month.

In the early half of 19th century, labour was scarce for work and casual labour difficult to procure. Therefore a separate tank establishment called *kerebandes* who were required to maintain buffaloes for desilting and repairing embankments of tanks and for this service they were allowed to hold lands rent free. Kamatis and Khalihats were bodies of workers organised in the respective taluks and they were to work on roads, irrigation and general works when required for which they were given certain privileges in lieu of the wages. In 1860, they were fused to a single corps of ten companies, each 100 strong and employed in places where labour was difficult to procure. The palanquin bearers maintained by the State on the Bangalore-Mysore road would help the travellers on their way and with the introduction of other means of transport, they were as a body turned over to the Maramat in 1841 and later on to the new department of Public Works. In the later half of the 19th century, a general scarcity of labour for works of public utility like repairs of tanks, channels, embankment works and others of public interest was felt. This situation was partly due to the fact that great bulk of the people were busy in cultivating their own lands and partly due to the loss of population. The attractive higher wages and other amenities offered by tea and coffee plantations of neighbouring districts, the advent of railways, the extension of public and private undertakings, large expenditure on public works, great building activities, plague and price rise accounted prominently for the acute scarcity. The famine of 1877-78 caused a loss of population leading to a rise in the wages for all classes of work. Since 1850 to 1876, the wages of unskilled labour had doubled and that of the skilled had risen three fold. In 1876, the average daily wage rate of the skilled and the unskilled labour varied between 4 annas to Re. 1—00. The ruling daily wages of the skilled and the unskilled workers in the district during 1881-82 to 1885-86 was 75 paise and 50 Paise and the cart hire per day was 75 Paise. In 1893, the ruling wages were 50 paise to 75 paise for skilled labour and 12 paise to 25 paise for the unskilled labour per day. The average monthly wages of skilled and unskilled workers underwent a marginal variation during the two decades after 1876. It was Rs. 7.0 to 7.5 per month for able-bodied agricultural labour and Rs. 15 to 20 for skilled workers between 1873 to 1905, and in the case of the latter it went up to Rs. 30 in 1905. Between 1893 to 1916, the minimum wage for skilled labour rose by 50 per cent.

During the period of the First World War, the wages paid to the workers had been very much the same. For an ordinary cooly, the daily wages ranged from 25 paise to 50 paise, for a brick layer between 50 paise

to 75 paise and the skilled workers like fitters, masons, etc., would be paid more than a rupee. The average wages per day paid during 1916-17 in different taluks of the district were as follows :

## Wages in rupees per day

Taluk/city	Brick layer	Carpenter and house builder	Mason (Stone cutter)	Ordinary cooly	Fitter
Mysore ..	0.50	0.50	..	0.25	..
K.R. Nagar ..	0.62	0.37	1.00	0.37	2.00
Hunsur ..	0.75	0.75	1.25	0.37	2.00
H.D. Kote ..	0.50	0.37	..	0.19	..
Gundlupet ..	0.62	0.50	0.75	0.25	..
Chamarajnagar ..	0.62	0.62	1.00	0.25	..
Nanjangud ..	0.75	0.50	1.00	0.31	2.00
T. Narasipur ..	0.75	0.50	1.00	0.25	..
Mysore city ..	0.87	1.00	1.50	0.50	2.50

Around 1917-18 to 1923-24, the wages have steadily risen both for skilled and unskilled labourers. It ranged from 37 paise to Rs. 2.50 during 1917-18 and in 1923-24 from Rs. 0.50 to 3.00 for the skilled workers and for the unskilled from 20 paise to Re. 1.00 in 1917-18 to 25 paise to Rs. 2.00 in 1918-19. In the district as such, the average wage-rate during 1923-24 was varying from Rs. 0.50 to 1.00 for the unskilled and from Re. 1.00 to Rs. 2.50 for the skilled.

During the period prior to the Second World War, the supply of labour had been normally adequate in most of the areas of the district. The average wages for agricultural field labour during 1930s was 50 paise in H.D. Kote, Chamarajanagar, K.R. Nagar, Gundlupet, Yelandur, and 37 paise in T. Narasipur. The wages for other agricultural operations varied upto Rs. 4.00 in Chamarajanagar and Gundlupet, Rs. 1.50 in Yelandur, 75 paise in T. Narasipur. In villages of Kollegal taluk where the Census Department had conducted survey, rates of wages were 30 paise for male and 20 paise for female during 1932-40. The rising cost of living during and after the Second World War, escalated the wage rate and during the period from 1939-40 to 1946-47, the average daily wages for field labour ranged from Re. 1.00 to Rs. 2.00 in Chamarajanagar, Mysore, Gundlupet and Hunsur taluks, 50 paise to Rs. 2.00 in Yelandur, 50 paise to Rs. 1.25 in H.D. Kote, 50 paise to 75 paise in K.R. Nagar, 50 paise to Re. 1.00 in Kollegal taluks. For other agricultural operations, wages ranged from Rs. 3.00 to Rs. 4.00 in Chamarajanagar, Rs. 2.00 to Rs. 2.50 in Gundlupet, Rs. 1.50 to 3.50 in Yelandur, Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 2.00 in Mysore and T. Narasipur. In places where more industrial establishments, processing units, etc., had



come up, the wages appeared to be higher than in other taluks. The rise in wages was mostly a function of cost of living but not due to scarcity.

The post-independence period was an era of great demand for labour on account of several development works taken up during Five Year Plans and the rising prices in turn created an upward trend in wages. In the taluks of Nanjangud, Mysore, T. Narasipur, Kollegal and surrounding tracts, payment of wages in kind was in vogue, the daily wage being 5 to 8 *seers* of grains. Wages were also determined on the contract system and seven to ten rupees for transplantation of paddy per acre, Rs. 1.25 to Rs. 2.00 for picking groundnuts of 100 local *seers* were in vogue. In the villages Lokkanahally of Kollegal taluk, an adult contract labourer was paid 15 *kolagas* (eight *seers* of 24 *tolas*) of ragi per month with one or two sets of dress. Casual male agricultural labourers were paid Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 2.00 per day and for the females, it was still less. Between 1950-60, the agricultural wages in all the taluks increased considerably. The following table gives the range of average wages in the taluks during 1950-60 :

*Average wages in rupees per day*

<i>Taluk</i>	1950	1952	1954	1956	1958	1960
Mysore	1.00 to 2.00	1.50 to 2.00	0.75 to 3.00	0.75 to 3.00	0.75 to 3.00	2.00
T. Narasipur	1.50 to 2.00	1.50 to 2.00	1.50 to 2.00	1.50	2.50	NA
Nanjangud	1.00 to 2.00	1.00 to 1.50	1.00 to 1.50	1.50 to 2.00	1.50 to 2.00	1.50 to 2.00
Hunsur	1.50 to 2.00	1.50 to 2.00	2.00 to 2.50	2.00 to 2.50	1.50 to 2.50	2.00 to 2.50
H.D. Kote	1.00 to 1.25	2.50	1.75	1.25	NA	NA
Periyapatna	1.00 to 1.50	1.37 to 2.00	1.00 to 1.50	1.00 to 1.50	1.25 to 1.50	1.25 to 1.50
K.R. Nagar	1.00	1.50	1.50	1.50 to 2.00	2.00	2.00
Chamarajnagar	2.00 to 5.00	2.00 to 8.00	2.00 to 8.00	2.00 to 8.00	2.50 to 9.00	3.00 to 9.00
Gun Hupot	4.00 to 5.00	4.00 to 5.00	4.00 to 4.50	4.00 to 5.00	3.00 to 4.00	3.00 to 5.00
Yelandur	1.25 to 2.00	1.25 to 3.00	1.00 to 2.00	1.00 to 3.00	1.25 to 3.00	1.25 to 2.50

*Source* : Revision Survey Settlement Reports, 1964.

The period from the Third Plan witnessed increasing trend in wages due to inflationary trends in prices, expansion programmes under economic

plans and also increased governmental activities. The Director of Economics and Statistics in Karnataka has been collecting the average agricultural wages of each district selecting a few villages from each taluk from 1965. Accordingly, the average wages in the district had increased for the field labourers from 1966 onwards from Rs. 2.01 for men, Rs. 1.28 for women and Rs. 0.93 for children in 1966 to Rs. 4.24, Rs. 2.90 and Rs. 2.01 respectively in 1975. Thus, the decadal rise of wages in per cent has been considerable being 110.9 for men, 126.5 for women and 116.0 for children. Under the skilled category, the wages of carpenter (in rupees) increased from 4.03 to 7.67, that of blacksmith from 3.62 to 6.50 and *mochis* from 2.51 to 4.73 during 1966 to 1975. The percentage rise during this period for these categories was 90.3 (carpenter) 79.6 (blacksmith), 88.4 (*mochis*). In the case of other agricultural labourers, the rise in wages from 1966 to 1975 was from Rs. 2.08 to 3.99 (91.8 per cent) for men, from Rs. 1.16 to 2.74 (76 per cent) for women, from Rs. 0.77 to Rs. 1.76 (128.6 per cent) for children and for herdsmen during the same period the rise was 198.4 per cent (from Rs. 1.28 to Rs. 3.82) for men, 155.2 per cent (from Rs. 0.96 to Rs. 2.45) for women and 82.9 per cent (from Rs. 0.82 to Rs. 1.50) for children. During the above period, the wages rather jumped considerably from 1973 to 1974 almost in all cases and the percentage of rise varied more than 30 to 85. From 1976 onwards to-date, average wages are being considered for the skilled and also for labourers working on dry, wet and garden lands which are further divided into four classes as A, B, C & D. Between 1976 to 1986, the percentage of wage rise for the skilled was 215.5 for carpenter, 239.6 for blacksmiths and 185 for *mochis* whereas the absolute rise (in rupees) was from 6.00 to 18.93, 5.00 to 16.98 and 4.00 to 11.40 per day respectively. In the case of field labourer working on classified lands, the rise (in rupees) was from 5.35 to 9.58 (A), 4.25 to 8.97 (B), 2.39 to 5.89 (C) and 5.25 to 13.50 (D) of dry lands, 6.50 to 9.69 (A), 5.40 to 8.99 (B), 2.26 to 4.53 (C), 6.25 to 9.12 (D) of wet lands and 6.50 to 9.37 (A), 5.38 to 9.05 (B), 2.30 to 7.71 (C), 6.30 to 12.01 (D) of garden lands.

### Minimum wages

Several factors like the exploitation of wage earners by employers, seasonal unemployment in agriculture and some manufacturing establishments, the barter system of exchange in rural areas and payment of wages in kinds, etc., have initiated the Central and State Governments for enforcing and also revising the Minimum Wages Act which was enacted by Central Government in 1948. The Act empowered the State Government to fix and revise the minimum wages from time to time based on the movement of Consumer Price Index. The minimum wages have been fixed for various workers in several industrial categories. Among the industrial categories covered under the Act, some important sectors in the Mysore District are as follows: In agriculture, the minimum wages as revised from 30th

January 1985 for agricultural labourers for various operations (in rupees) ranged from 9.50 and 12.00 on dry land, 10.50 to 12.00 on wet land, 11.50 to 12.00 on garden lands for A class employments, 9.50 for B class of employment in all categories of land, and 10.00 to 14.00 for C class of employment in all categories of land. The monthly wages for residential labour was Rs. 180 with food and clothing and Rs. 240 without food and clothing. The minimum wages in the film industry were revised from 24th May 1984 and fixed according to the Zone, based on population. The Mysore city is in Zone II and the monthly wages were fixed to range from Rs. 368.95 to Rs. 440.45 for several categories of workers. In other places, they ranged from Rs. 319.80 to Rs. 417.55 in Zone III, from Rs. 291.70 to Rs. 407.40 in Zone IV, Rs. 268.90 to Rs. 397.55 in Zone V including touring talkies. In the distribution and production sector, the minimum wages ranged from Rs. 368.95 to Rs. 440.45 and for studio sector from Rs. 381.85 to Rs. 467.50.

In *agarbathi* industries as per the revision from 5th June 1984, the minimum wages (in rupees) per day ranged from 1.55 to 3.55 for *bathi* rolling 8.60 to 10.95 for packing, 1.35 to 4.90 for case packing (piece work rate per maund) and 9.50 for others. The monthly rates ranged from Rs. 243.00 to 362.00 for the staff.

In beedi rolling, as per the revised rate from 25th July 1986, wages were Rs. 11.50 for rolling 1,000 beedis, Rs. 25.00 for wrapping one lakh beedis, Rs. 7.05 for converting 1½ kg of tobacco into snuff and the monthly wages for several categories ranged from Rs. 292.50 to Rs. 499.50. In *zarda* industry also, the same rate of daily and monthly wages are fixed for various categories of workers.

The minimum wages of various workers of coffee curing works as revised on 26th May 1984 was fixed at Rs. 2.80 per task of 40 kg to garblers along with incentive wage for additional task of 40 kg varying from Rs. 1.20 to Rs. 2.00 depending on the grade and variety of seeds. The daily wage for other categories ranged from Rs. 9.50 to Rs. 17.00. The monthly wages to various employment were fixed at Rs. 260.00 to Rs. 520.00.

For plywood industry, the minimum wages as fixed in 24th May 1984 in rupees per day and per month respectively were 10.50 and 273.00 (unskilled), 12.50 and 325.00 (semi-skilled), 14.50 and 377.00 (skilled), 15.00 and 390.00 (highly skilled) and 12.50 to 15.00 and 325.00 to 390.00 for the office staff.

From 18th February 1987, workers of engineering industry (excluding Automobile and foundry) were covered by the Act, located in places grouped under zones according to population. The wages ranged in rupees from 26.00 to 30.00 for the highly skilled, 16.50 to 21.00 for the skilled, 13.50

to 16.50 for the semi-skilled and 12.50 to 15.00 for the unskilled. From 11th March 1987, minimum wages for workers of tile industry was revised, according to which, Rs. 22.00 for the skilled, Rs. 20.00 for the semi-skilled, Rs. 16.00 for the unskilled and Rs. 20.00 for the office staff per day was fixed.

The minimum wages for the workers in shops and commercial establishments were fixed from 19th August 1987 categorising the various workers into seven groups. In the district, Mysore city comes under Zone I, all the taluk centres in Zone III and the Zone IV covers all the remaining places. The monthly wages in rupees fixed in Zone I were 644.25 (group I), 560.75 (group II), 492.45 (group III), 465.45 (group IV), 450.75 (group V), 0.70 to 0.80 per gunny bag for gunny bag stitchers (group VI) and 505.25 to 429.75 for group VII. In taluk towns (Zone III), and in other places (Zone IV), the wages in rupees in respective Zones were 599.25 and 584.20 (group I), 525.75 and 503.70 (group II), 469.70 and 458.25 (group III), 444.70 and 435.25 (group IV), 408.75 and 389.75 (group V), 464.75 to 398.75 (Zone III) and 437.75 to 378.75 (Zone IV) in group VII. Groups here stand for various categories of workers. In case of some other industries the minimum wages fixed for workers are given in the table (page 424).

In addition to the basic wages, cost of living allowances for all the industries covered by the Act are fixed at the rate of two to three paise per day per point on different wage slab. In practice, wages are paid to employees as a result of mutual agreement between employer and the employee or the trade union. In addition to the gross wages/pay at the minimum level for the above category of employments, free uniform, canteen facility at subsidised rates or cash allowances in lieu of these are provided in some of the establishments. The current wages (1987) of workers in some establishments are given in page 425).

Recently attempts are being made to cover a wide range of productive and service sectors under the Act and thereby to extend the benefits of the minimum wages to their employees a measure of social welfare.

*Monthly salary* was in vogue during recent centuries. An illustration of the cases of certain departments are given here. Under Tipu's new administration, an Amildar was getting 10 pagodas and in his office the pay of a Sheristedar was five pagodas, two pagodas for a Gumasta or a Munshi, and in *fanams* eight to a Golla, eight to a Shroff, six for Attavane (revenue) peons. In an Asof's (governor) Cutchery the salary of officials in pagodas was 50 to 60 for an Asof, 25 to 30 for a Sheristedar, eight to a Gumasta, eight to a Munshi, two to a Golla, two to a shroff and five to a Kazi. A Gauda would receive a fixed pay of 20 *fanams* a month. Around 1835, the pay of a trooper in Mysore Horse was Rs. 20.00 per month and in those days it was a good sum. By 1862, the pay of a first

**Minimum Wages fixed in respect of workers in other Industries**

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Sl. No.	Name of the Industry	With effect from	Daily wage range		Monthly wage range		Remarks
			From	To	From	To	
1.	Residential hotels & Catering houses.	5-6-1984	..	..	247	425	Rs. 75 to 90 deductible when food is supplied.
2.	Public motor transport	.. 24-5-1984	..	..	390	420	Operational staff
			..	..	360	420	Ministerial staff
			..	..	270	430	Workshop staff
3.	Tanneries and leather manufacturing.	5-6-1984	9.50	12.90	..	..	Chrome tanning
			6.00	..	..	..	Other tanneries
			6.85	27.50	243	346	Leather manufacturing
4.	Rice flour and Dhal mills	.. 26-5-1984	9.00	16.00	350	390	..
5.	Tailoring	.. 24-5-1984	10.50	18.00	..	..	..
6.	Ceramics, stoneware & pottery	25-5-1984	9.50	15.50	247	403	..
7.	Toddy Tapping	.. 25-5-1984	9.40	12.90	243	400	..
8.	Printing presses	.. 28-5-1984	9.50	15.00	247	390	..
			..	..	300	400	Office staff
9.	Carpentry and saw mills	.. 9-11-1984	9.50	15.00	247	390	Carpentry only
			10.20	14.50	265	377	Saw mills only.
10.	Agriculture (Soil Conservation)	31-10-1984	10.00	..	..	..	..
11.	Sericulture	.. 6-6-1984	13.00	15.00	..	..	Grainages and rearing
			9.50	14.00	..	..	Farms and nurseries
12.	Cotton ginning and pressing	.. 28-5-1984	9.50	13.90	247	361.40	Rs. 360 fixed for staff

## Wages per month in rupees

Sl. no.	Name of the establishment	Unskilled		Skilled::		Clerical grade (lower)	
		Minimum Basic wage	Minimum gross wage with allowances	Minimum Basic wage	Minimum gross wage with allowances	Minimum Basic pay/wages	Minimum gross pay with allowances
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bells Controls Ltd., Mysore	525.00	849.00	615.00	949.00	765.00	1,109.40
2.	Deepak Insulated Cable Corpn. Ltd., Mysore.	200.00	735.67	375.00	910.67::	430.00	935.67
3.	Ideal Jawa (India) Pvt. Ltd., Mysore	350.00	1,218.00	460.00	1,352.00	435.00	1,310.00
4.	ORRCEE Electronics Ltd., Mysore	300.00	665.00	..	..	400.00	810.00
5.	Silk Filature, T. Narasipur	390.00	695.80	410.00	728.70	490.00	850.00
6.	Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore	390.00	672.75	410.00	707.25	490.00	842.25
7.	Sree Kumaravel Textiles Ltd., Periyapatna	40.00	872.66	67.00	899.66	150.00	982.66
8.	The Mysore Chipboards Ltd., Mysore	325.00	500.25	500.00	675.25	350.00	350.00
9.	The South India Paper Mills Ltd., Nanjangud.	340.00	1,070.00	395.00	1,125.00	250.00	789.00
10.	Vikrant Tyres Ltd., Mysore	320.00	1,319.50	510.00	1,509.50	510.00	1,509.50
11.	Vishnu Forge (Mysore) Ltd., Mysore	285.00	874.00	345.00	949.00	310.00	940.00
12.	Wiltech India Ltd., Mysore	275.00	554.00	450.00	739.00	385.00..	669.00..
13.	Falcon Tyres Ltd., Mysore	440.00	1,308.00	565.00	1,433.00	565.00	1,433.00

Note :— (1) :: refers to the Semi-skilled.  
(2) .. refers to approximate emoluments.

class sepoy was raised from Rs. 6.50 to Rs. 7.00 and from Rs. 5.50 to Rs. 6.00 for a second class sepoy. The rising prices have had an effect on these revisions of pay.

Between 1855 to 1865, the monthly pay of postal runners and postmen in railway establishments was about Rs. 4.00 on the line between Bangalore and Mysore and it was increased to Rs. 5.00 in 1870, and to 6.00 between 1875 to 1880. Between 1890 to 1905, the pay varied between five and six rupees a month. Similarly, the pay of these officials on the line between Mysore to Holenarasipur was around Rs. 6.00 during 1904-1905.

In the Revenue Department, a revision of pay was effected around 1862-63. The average pay of certain officials before and after revision of pay and establishment respectively was Rs. 77.00 and 161 for an Amildar, Rs. 21-7-0 and 36-2-0 for Sheristedar. Rs. 18-6-0 and 38-6-0 for Killedar, Rs. 6-10-0 and Rs. 14-0-0 for Shaikdars. The average pay after revision was increased partly due to curtailment of the establishment in certain category of posts. In 1862-63, the pay scale of Amildars and other officials varied from place to place according to the Status or Grade of the Office. The Amildar's pay was Rs. 250.00 per month in Mysore, Rs. 200.00 in Chamarajanagar, Rs. 175.00 in Periyapatna, Nanjangud and K. R. Nagar; Rs. 150 in Talkad and H. D. Kote and Rs. 100-00 in other places. Likewise, the pay of Paishkar ranged between Rs. 75.00 and Rs. 40.00 and that of Sheristedar from Rs. 50.00 to 35.00, Shaikdar from Rs. 20 to Rs. 10.00, Moonshi from Rs. 25.00 to 15.00, Rs. 15 for a Revenue Gumasta, from Rs. 10 to 8 for Shroff, and with fixed salaries at Rs. five for Gollars, Rs. seven to Daffedars and Rs. four to Peons. An artist of renown, Bidaram Krishnappa, as the manager of the Palace Drama Troupe was paid Rs. 24 in 1884 and Rs. 28 in 1911 per month.

In the Medical Department, around 1918-19, the range of pay of a Surgeon in rupees was 400 to 900, Assistant Surgeon from 120-360, medical graduates from 80-100, Lady Apothecaries 75-200, Sub-Assistant Surgeons from 35 to 90 and Rs. 30.00 for a passed medical pupil. In the Public Health Department, the pay scale of Sub-Assistant Surgeon was 45-10-65 and that of District Sanitary Officer being 150-15-360.

During 1921-22, in the Police Department, the pay of a Constable in rupees ranged between 12 to 16, Daffedar from 21-24, Jamedar (Head Constable) from 28-33, Sub-Inspector from 46-56, Inspector of Police from 68 to 150. In 1929-30, a slight upward revision was made to Rs. 13 to 16 for a Constable, Rs. 40 for a Jamedar, 55 to 65 to a Sub-Inspector and Rs. 75 to 150 for Inspector of Police. In 1932-33, the pay range was 15-17 (Constable), 21-30 (Daffedar), 32-35 (Jamedar), 50-80 Sub-Inspector and Rs. 100-150 for Inspector.

Around 1920, the pay of the several categories of posts in Government service was as follows: The pay of Clerks ranged from Rs. 20 p.m. to

Rs. 50 p.m. menials from Rs. 7.00 to 9.00 p.m., Rs. 30 p.m. for Sanitary Inspectors. Before July 1920, the pay of inferior officials ranged from Rs. 4.00 to 15.00 and that of superior services from Rs. 15.00 and above. In Education Department, ever since 1908, a primary school teacher was started on Rs. 10 per month and from August 1920, pay was increased to Rs. 20.00 inclusive of high price allowance. In Malnad and other unhealthy areas and at industrial or commercial centres, an additional local allowance of Rs. 2.00 to Rs. 3.00 was paid. A middle school teacher and a physical instructor was started with Rs. 20 p.m., and a drawing master with Rs. 25 p.m. In high schools, the minimum pay was Rs. 50 for graduates and it was raised to 75.00 for post-graduates. A lady graduate in Girls High School was started on Rs. 50 p.m. In technical education schools, the minimum of Rs. 20 to an Instructor of agriculture or carpentry and Rs. 7.00 to a peon was paid. A teacher of general education or instructor in an industrial school was started with Rs. 25 and Rs. 30 respectively at the district headquarters and at the taluk school, the pay of an instructor was Rs. 25 and Rs. 15 for a clerk.

In the decades during and after the Second World War, several factors contributed to the rising cost of living and necessitating the revision of pay scales by employers of all categories. Prior to the implementing of equated pay scales which were effected from 1st January 1957, the erstwhile Government of Mysore was paying Rs. 18.00 to a Peon, Rs. 30 to a primary school teacher, Rs. 40.00 to a Second Division Clerk and also to a trained S.S.L.C. teacher, Rs. 60.00 to a First Division Clerk and also to a high school teacher. The following table gives the minimum basic pay for certain common categories of employment in Government service :

Sl. no.	Category of employees	As on 1-1-57	As on 1-1-61	As on 1-1-70	As on 1-1-77	As on 1-1-82	As on 1-7-86
1.	Peons	25.00	50.00	65.00	250.00	390.00	780.00
2.	Daffedars	30.00	55.00	80.00	280.00	410.00	810.00
3.	Drivers	45.00	70.00	80.00	280.00	450.00	870.00
4.	Police Constables	30.00	65.00	80.00	300.00	490.00	960.00
5.	Head Constables	40.00	85.00	90.00	400.00	630.00	1,190.00
6.	Pry Scho lTeachers	50.00	80.00	100.00	340.00	550.00	1,040.00
7.	Clerks (II Division)	50.00	80.00	90.00	300.00	490.00	960.00
8.	Typist	55.00	80.00	90.00	300.00	490.00	960.00
9.	Clerks (I Division)	75.00	110.00	130.00	400.00	630.00	1,190.00
10.	Graduate Teachers of High Schools.	75.00	130.00	175.00	500.00	750.00	1,400.00

Remarks :—The Dearness Allowance is also paid and revised often and at times, merged with the basic pay to arrive at a higher basic pay.



### Employment

In ancient period, agriculture and its other allied activities were the major sources of employment. Manufacturing provided partial employment to considerable numbers especially spinning. Silk worm rearing, processing of tobacco and betelnuts etc., were some of the rural seasonal occupations. Spinning yarn was very common among the women folk, and a full time spinner earned as much as a farm labourer prior to 1800. The traditional occupations such as oil pressing, carpentry, smithy, pottery, basket making, salt and lime manufacture, fishing and hunting offered some employment for sustenance. Many were engaged in running transport services as boatmen, palanquin bearers and cart drivers. Several jobs including those for women existed in the temple services for which yearly remunerations were paid in cash or by land grants. The numerous *agraharas* had full time engagements of religious and scholarly pursuits, and copying of manuscripts on palm leaf engaged considerable number of scribes. The princes and their feudatories offered employment of various categories including military services and ancillary units like *kalasis*. The royal court employed scribes, artists, palace servants etc. Considerable number of women were engaged to undertake menial work in the palace. Construction work such as raising of temples, fortifications and tank bunds also provided jobs.

More details are available of men employed by the State after 1800. Under Purniah (1799-1810) men from the traditional military families were employed to tour and guard the little forts and walled villages and to be in readiness at all times to obey the calls of the police officers. These persons also occasionally worked as palanquin bearers and performed the duties of runners in the state postal department. There were bodies of men called *kamatis* for effecting repairs within their respective taluks as also *khalihats* who were organised for general services in all parts of the State on road or casual services. These were originally palanquin bearers maintained by the State, on the main road from Palamnair to Mysore. With the introduction of other means of locomotions, these men as a body were turned over to the Maramat in 1841 and afterwards to the Department of Public Works. During the period of Mark Cubbon after 1834, increased cultivation, encouragement to new industries, trade, construction of bridges, roads, cultivation of mulberry, cotton, coffee and assistance to wool industries with importation of merino rams and other schemes enhanced the employment avenues. The work of railway track construction from Bangalore to Mysore taken up in 1877 as a famine relief measure provided employment for the retrenched workers of P.W.D., Forests, Military establishments etc. After the Rendition (1881) many departments were reorganised with consequent increase of employment. A scheme of recruitment to appoint young men by holding competitive examinations for civil service was introduced from 1891. The construction of several buildings in Mysore city particularly after the Rendition like old palace, Maharaja's College, the Chamarajendra

Technical Institute, the public offices, Jagannmohan pavilion, princess' mansions, K.R. Hospital, Guests mansion near Lalitadri and many such other construction works created employment to labour and technical persons. In addition to construction activities, several public improvement programmes like water supply installations, drainage schemes, extensions to the city, etc., also contributed significantly for the employment of labour. Employment of teachers on the basis of monthly salary took shape in about 1840 and from the time of the Rendition several educational institutions and schools came up to employ the teachers. The industrial school at Mysore city provided technical training in a variety of useful arts to the aspirants to fit them for future employment.

In this district, around the beginning of this century and more so as a result of the Economic Conference from 1911, saw mills, printing presses, processing and manufacturing units etc., came up and the advent of power at the same period helped to generate employment on a good scale. During 1917-18, the district (excepting the present Kollegal taluk) had 28 industries worked with mechanical power having a daily average of 481 workers, 17 industries with animal and manual labour with a daily average of 304 workers, in addition to 20,910 miscellaneous occupational units including cottage industries. These units had about 36,000 workers daily on an average. To mention some prominent sections with the number of workers, given in brackets as in 1917-18, there were 882 cotton ginning units with 1,286 workers, 1,599 silk worm rearing units (3,988), 104 silk reeling (312), 748 wool spinning (1,166), 1,565 cotton weaving (3,244), 19 silk weaving (38), 640 units to manufacture woollen goods (1,312), 256 units to manufacture mixed cloth (383), 739 units of dress making (1,428), 2,563 mat-making units (3,175), 468 bamboo works (1,241), 744 rope-making (1,106), 747 black smithy (1,188), 106 brass, copper and bellmetal smithy (225), 975 jewellery (1,288), 79 tinkering (121), 1,288 carpentry (2,014), 223 carts and wheels manufacturing (448), 14 furniture works (67), 166 timber sawing (462), 1,321 pottery, bricks and tiles making (2,705), 364 stone and marble works (541), 341 lime manufacturing (771), 171 toy manufacturing (217), 20 Cotton and silk dyeing (25), 793 oil extraction units (1,573), 85 perfumes and scents (293), 17 bakery and biscuits units (41), 94 sweet meats (162), 186 jaggery units (752), 710 tanning and leather works (910).

The employment in the organised sector began increasing from 1913 and onwards. World Wars also contributed considerably for the increased employment in the organised sector of industries. As in 1941, the existing number of workers in some of the industries in the district whose year of establishment given in the bracket were as follows: 152 in Chamarajendra Technical Institute in Mysore (1892), 210 in Sandal Wood Oil Factory, Mysore (1917), 28 in the Mysore Brick and Tile Works, Mysore (1917), 232 in the Mysore Chromites Ltd., Sindhuvali (1918), 2,207 in Sri Krishna-rajendra Mills Ltd., (1920), 1,160 in Railway Workshop (about 1920) in

Mysore, 8,581 in Badanawal Spinning Centre (1927), 159 in the Government Silk Weaving Factory, Mysore (1931), 407 in the Mysore Silk Filature Ltd at Mysore and 120 in the same factory at T. Narasipur, both started in 1937, 47 in the Government Lac and Paint Works, Mysore (1938), 42 in the Mysore Rice Mills, Mysore (1939) and other workers being 333 in Gaffar Beedi Factory, Mysore, 175 in Jahangir Beedi Factory, Mysore, 210 in Ameerjan Beedi Factory, Gundlupet, 289 in Loco and Car-Shed in Mysore, 138 in Government Branch Press, Mysore, 129 in the Vanivilas Water Works, as per the *Mysore Census, 1941, Industry in Mysore (1942)*.

In addition to the workers of the organised industries, the number of persons engaged in some general rural and cottage industries, in the district was 37,295 in 1931 and 39,225 in 1941. According to occupations, there were 10,625 and 13,323 workers respectively in 1931 and 1941 engaged in weaving and spinning. Likewise, in respective years, the number was 3,729 and 730 in oil pressing, 7,621 and 5,414 in pottery and tile making, 2,616 and 1,131 in basket and *thatti* making, 2,848 and 4,916 in gold-smithy, 2,389 and 2,297 in blacksmithy, 3,374 and 4,462 in carpentry, 3,273 and 6,621 in mat making and 820 and 331 in leather works. In respect of employment in some special cottage industries in this district, beedi manufacturing had 361 workers, 841 in rope-making, 94 in metal works, three in lacquer works, five in comb making, 36 in agarbathi works, eleven in dyeing, five in Mysore city doing sandalwood and ivory works in 1941. During the post-independence period, the economic plans had increased the employment opportunities in many economic sectors namely agriculture, industries, construction etc. By the end of 1956, the average daily workers were 14,892 in about 160 factories. The textile looms around 1958 were 6,272 in number having many thousand workers. These looms comprised of 5,330 cotton, 583 woollen and 359 silk looms. Education sector provided employment to a large number of teachers in its network of institutions. Their number in 1956-57 being 1,371 primary, 256 middle, 28 basic and 40 high schools employing 5,032 teachers alone, besides many intermediate colleges, degree colleges, technical schools and research institutions. The annual survey of industries revealed that the total employment in registered factories alone increased from 9,858 in 1962 to 11,632 in 1966 and from 19,060 in 1975 to 23,761 at the end of 1979-80. During the 1980s, the rate of increase being comparatively higher, the number of workers was 35,359 at the end of 1980-81, 39,450 (82-83), 54,724 (83-84), 58,715 (84-85) and 59,994 (85-86). In the meanwhile, the total employment in the organised sector increased by 20.3 per cent between 1974 to 1984-85, the number of workers being 69,000 in 1974, 78,673 in 1977-78, 81,049 in 1978-79, 81,454 in 79-80, 82,614 in 1980-81 and 83,000 by March 1985. The percentage of the employment in the district was 7.6 in 1974 and 6.6 in 1985 of the State figure of 100 and throughout, the district's rank was three.

The Directorate of Employment and Training has worked out the figures of category-wise employees, in the different establishments during the years from 1980 to 1984. The following table gives the number of employees, under different employers :

<i>Category of employees</i>	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Central Govt.	20,378	21,369	21,286	15,278	15,222
State Govt.	27,003	26,338	26,734	26,829	27,195
Central Quasi Govt.	3,078	3,582	3,753	3,954	4,024
State Quasi Govt.	7,589	7,336	8,347	9,205	8,447
Local bodies	3,027	3,032	2,829	2,789	2,743
<b>Total :</b>	<b>61,075</b>	<b>61,657</b>	<b>62,945</b>	<b>58,055</b>	<b>57,631</b>

### Employment Exchanges

The District Employment Exchange located at Mysore, began functioning from 15-10-1951 having jurisdiction over Mysore, Mandya and Hassan districts and registered 889 candidates, received 34 vacancies and placed 22 candidates in 51-52. From 1-11-1956 it is having the jurisdiction of its activity over the Mysore district alone. In addition, there are two other offices (a) the University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau, (b) the Employment Exchanges (CNV) Act Enforcement Unit at Mysore. In 1958-59, the number of registrations were 8,856, with 1,184 vacancies notified, 1,092 placements effected, 5,085 being on the live register as on 31-3-1959 and 351 employers using the exchange. In 1985-86 only 167 establishments made use of the services of the Exchange as against 307 establishments in 1980-81. Out of 167 establishments, 38 were of Central Government, 58 of State Government, 34 of Central Quasi-Government, 15 of State Quasi-Government, three of local body and 19 of private (Act) establishments.

The Exchange registers the employment seekers of both the educated and the illiterate. The total applicants on the live register and the placements effected from 1961 are as follows :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Persons on the live register</i>	<i>Total registered in the year</i>	<i>Vacancies notified</i>	<i>Placements effected</i>	<i>% of placements to No. of vacancies notified</i>
1961	7,874	10,641	1,179	1,594	135.2
1966	10,545	11,125	1,479	1,360	91.9
1971	16,622	13,858	1,901	1,285	67.6
1976	27,059	14,295	1,496	720	48.1
1981	34,445	11,050	1,838	913	49.7
1982	35,676	10,765	1,852	823	44.4
1983	37,032	12,418	1,489	1,079	72.5
1984	40,686	12,407	1,063	691	65.0
1985	47,760	12,806	593	508	85.7
1986	54,369	10,347	1,053	577	54.8

Generally, increasing trend in the number of applicants on the live register and also the number of placements being less than the notified vacancies caused a soaring unemployment in the district. The sex-wise registrations between 1980-81 to 1985-86 were 8,888 men and 2,162 women in 1980-81, 8,186 m and 2,579 w in 1981-82, 9,211 m and 3,207 w in 82-83, 9,209 m and 3,198 w in 83-84, 10,267 m and 2,539 w in 84-85 and 8,200 m and 2,147 w in 1985-86.

### Prices

Prices play a vital role for the dynamic condition of the economy. An assured rise of prices within limits will activate the economy into prosperity whereas under slump conditions, it stagnates with a chain of adverse effects. Prices are regarded as one of the most important economic indicators reflecting the changes in the economy. Variations in prices affect everybody and mirror the changes in the economy. An idea of the commodity prices or exchange rates of consumer goods during ancient periods could be had through inscriptions. One such from the temples of Somanathpur mentions the quantity of commodities that were exchanged for the coin of those days around the later part of 13th century. The expenditure statements revealed that one *gadyana* could fetch five *solages* of paddy, two *solages* and ten *kolagas* of sesamum, two *kolagas* of ghee, four *solages* of curds, two *solages* of green gram, one *solage* and ten *kolagas* of salt, five *kolagas* of pepper, two *solages* and ten *kolagas* of soap-nut powder or 10,000 arecanuts. The price of cloth was five *hanas* for one saree, three *hanas* for one *patte* (one *gadyana* of 62 grains then, had 10 *hanas*).

Around 1,800, rice was obtainable at 20 seers a rupee around the border of the district attached to Shrirangapattana and jaggery in Periyapatna was sold at one rupee a maund as revealed by Buchanan. Around 1832-33, the State of Mysore was hit by drought conditions though for a short duration and during this period, rice of the first sort could be purchased at 13.5 local seers and that of second sort at 16.5 seers and *ragi* at 30.75 seers per rupee. The year of 1857-58 was the sixth year of bad season in the State and this division also suffered though for a comparatively less degree. The years of 1857—1859-60 were remarkable for steady maintenance of prices at a higher level. The decades of 1860s and 1870s were subjected to much of seasonal variations and absence of timely rains.

The development of commerce, communication and industrial activities, the American Civil War (1861-65) and the increasing population generally increased the price level of the country. The unusually large export of grains during 1863-64 to the northern districts of Madras and Bombay Provinces where cultivation of cotton was extensive in preference to food grains due to high price of cotton (as a result of its export) was responsible for increased prices of food grains. In 1866, the quantity obtained by the district jail at Mysore, were (in pounds, ounces and drams) 16-4-2 (rice),

13-9-4 (*dhall*), 7-12-0 (salt,) 23-9-2 *ragiflour*) and 16-13-9 (butter) per rupee. It was in 1867-68, a good harvest brought down the prices considerably and the ryots abandoned the cultivation of heavily assessed lands during 1868-69. The subsequent years upto 1871-72 were the years of good harvests and falling prices. However, this situation did not continue long after. The great famine of 1877-78 which affected an enormous tract in western and southern India caused a general rise in prices of food and other grains and this trend of rising prices continued even after 1880. Between 1886-90, the harvest was generally good. In the year 1891-92, a year of serious famine in most parts of the southern India, the disturbance in the district was moderate but the following year of 1892-93 witnessed a higher level of prices. With a little stability of prices at a higher level upto 1896, the intense and widespread famines during 1896-1900 affected the prices to rise further. From 1901-02, the prices went down gradually till 1905 when they began to rise due to withdrawal of stocks by the merchants and producers in view of uncertainty of the season. The following table traces the movement of quinquennial average prices of essential commodities in the district between 1861 to 1905 :

In *seers* per rupee

Period	Rice	Wheat	Jowar	Ragi	Gram	Tur	Salt
1861-65 ..	13.37	9.35	28.20	28.33	22.62	NA	14.15
1866-70 ..	9.65	8.20	23.04	23.36	18.84	NA	12.65
1871-75 ..	12.24	8.40	36.64	39.06	28.65	11.71	10.53
1876-80 ..	8.74	6.35	18.92	17.54	17.39	9.78	7.92
1881-85 ..	11.97	10.81	27.88	25.01	28.27	14.96	8.87
1886-90 ..	11.84	10.65	34.75	31.26	12.12	13.93	9.18
1891-95 ..	9.07	9.21	24.33	23.21	10.48	12.85	9.81
1896-1900	9.08	8.45	21.13	18.83	9.23	9.41	10.57
1901-1905	10.70	9.25	24.82	21.92	10.48	6.75	11.95

In Kollegal station the quinquennial average annual prices of major essential food grains namely rice (II sort) and *ragi* (in *seers*) of 80 tolas per rupee) were respectively 11.86 and 22.52 for 1874-79, 14.66 and 32.82 (1879 to 84), 15.10 and 28.74 (1884 to 1889), 11.88 and 25.72 (1889 to 94), 12.36 and 24.48 (1894 to 99), 11.18 and 19.68 (1899 to 1904), 9.74 and 15.56 (1904 to 1909), and for the next two years (1909 to 1911), the corresponding average was 9.00 and 14.00. The minimum and maximum average quantity sold per rupee during this span was 7.00 (1877-78) and 19.3 (1887-88) *seers* for rice II sort and in the case of *ragi* the corresponding quantity was 9.2 (1877-78) and 38.1 (1874-75). *Jola* was sold at 26.7 and 32.8 *seers* in 1892-93 and 1893-94 respectively and at 12.6 *seers* per rupee in 1909-10.

Between 1906-10, a further rise in prices took place and many relief measures were to be adopted in 1908-09. In the subsequent period many reasons particularly the exports and the conditions brought about by the First World War caused a further abnormal rise. The quinquennium average in *seers* per rupee of certain commodities during 1906-1910 and 1911-15 respectively were 8.14 and 6.89 (rice), 7.27 and 6.92 (wheat), 6.43 and 5.94 (barley), 14.88 and 14.97 (jowar), 14.3 and 15.2 (*ragi*), 8.41 and 6.98 (bengal gram), 7.35 and 7.70 (*tur dhal*) and 16.38 and 16.61 (salt). The price of sandal oil per pound was 21 shillings in 1914 and in 1917, it was 50 shillings. The average retail prices in the taluks of Mysore district in 1917-18 were as follows :

Taluk	In rupees per 100 <i>Seers</i>				
	Rice I	Rice II	Ragi	Jola	Bengal gram
Mysore	24.0	19.0	9.0	10.0	17.0
K.R. Nagar	21.0	16.0	9.0	10.0	17.0
Hunsur	22.0	17.0	7.0	9.0	17.0
H.D. Kote	23.0	18.0	7.0	8.0	16.0
Gundlupet	23.0	18.0	8.0	8.0	16.0
Chamarajnagar	22.0	17.0	8.0	8.0	16.0
Nanjangud	21.0	16.0	8.0	8.0	16.0
T. Narasipur	21.0	16.0	9.0	9.0	17.0

In the district, the average prices per 100 *seers* for 1919-20 (1918-19 figures in the brackets) were Rs. 25.12 (19.87) for rice II sort, Rs. 13.87 (10.81) for *ragi*, Rs. 12.50 (14.06) for *jowar* and Rs. 9.25 (10.50) for salt. The period between 1917 and the years of great depression in the world market was one of fluctuating prices. The quantity obtainable per rupee in respect of different foodgrains in isolated years was as follows :

Commodity	In <i>Seers</i> per rupee				
	1917-18	1920	1922-23	1923-24	1925-26
Rice common	6.64	4.63	4.88	4.70	4.60
Ragi	14.76	7.47	9.52	8.51	8.00
Jowar	..	..	9.52	8.38	7.30
Bengal gram	..	..	4.88	5.88	..

The slump in prices started with the advent of 1930s had an adverse effect on agriculturists, trade and industrial sectors excepting fixed income groups. Several measures were taken to assist these productive sectors. However, it was only the Second World War which activated the economy and the prices began to rise. Shortly afterwards, the unprecedented

increase in prices attributed to be the result of speculative market conditions and also hoarding, compelled the Government to take several measures of price control and distribution measures. The average prices of staple foodgrains during the 1930s in some taluks ranged between ten to eight *seers* of rice per rupee in T. Narasipur, Heggadadevanakote, Gundlupet and Yelandur taluks. It could be about the same quantity in other taluks also, except in K. R. Nagar where  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 *seers* per rupee were obtainable. In the case of other grains, the quantity per rupee was about 15 to 23 *seers* of jowar in Yelandur and T. Narasipur taluks, between 16 to 25 *seers* of *ragi* in H. D. Kote and Yelandur taluk and 14 to 20 *seers* of it in T. Narasipur taluk. The maximum quantity could be had during the early years of 1930s and the prices gradually increased towards 1939. During the war period, the prices were higher comparatively and even less than half of the quantity was obtainable per rupee at the end of the war than what was available at the beginning. The quantity purchased per rupee from 7 to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  *seers* in 1939-40 decreased to 3.5 *seers* in 1944-45 in respect of rice in most of the taluks. In case of *ragi* and jowar only about six *seers* per rupee in 1944-45 could be purchased as against 14 to 16 *seers* of it in 1939-40.

While the prices in general were declining during the First Plan, they slowly began rising during the Second Plan and since 1963-64, the rise was steep. During 1969, the prices moved down a little. However, the later Plan periods have witnessed the prices to rise very high with occasional variations. The government had been taking several price control measures throughout the period till now to restrict inflationary tendency. Around the year 1946-47, prices of food stuffs per rupee was ruling at six *seers* of *ragi* or *jola* and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  *seers* of rice in Mysore, T. Narasipur, Hunsur Periyapatna and H. D. Kote taluks. In 1951-1952, prices further went up and a rupee could fetch only four to five *seers* of *ragi* and jowar in Mysore, T. Narasipur, and H.D. Kote whereas only three to two-and-a-half *seers* of *ragi* in Hunsur and Periyapatna taluks. During 1951-52, rice was available at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{3}{4}$  *seers* per rupee in Mysore, Hunsur and Periyapatna taluks but a little more of it i.e., 2 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  *seers* of rice in T. Narasipur and H.D. Kote. By 1960-61, the *ragi* and *jola* could be obtained at only  $2\frac{1}{4}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  *seers* per rupee in most of the taluk and rice at  $1\frac{3}{4}$  to  $1\frac{1}{8}$  *seer* per rupee. The rise in the price of agricultural commodities between 1960-61 to 1968-69 had been of the order of 67.6 per cent in our State which was also true for the district to some extent. Since 1964, the price rise was a matter of great concern. In the case of cereals and pulses, the rise of price was still steeper. The year 1973 marked a further price rise in most of the commodities and in 1976, there was a considerably general fall in prices, only to rise in later years. The spurt of prices in 1981 was followed by measures to control them around 1982 but in subsequent years, the prices have been registering higher and higher levels for most of the essential articles. The increased money supply and Plan expenditure, continuous



deficit budgets both at the Centre and the State, rising demand with rise in population, frequent drought conditions and absence of unrestricted interaction of economic forces of price mechanism have contributed significantly for the general price rise. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics in the State has been compiling the retail and wholesale prices of agricultural crops from 1962-63, under four categories, namely, cereals, pulses, oilseeds and others, collecting the data from a few selected villages per taluk. The annual average retail prices which existed according to the data collected by them are given in the table (page 437) for some staple commodities in the district during 1963 to 1986 :

### Price of silk

Government Silk Exchange, Kollegal is the market centre selling the raw silk of different varieties. The fluctuations in the price of raw silk have occurred frequently. Since the Kollegal area has more of rainfed mulberry, the production of silk has been depending on the rainfall and hence the seasonal variation has contributed much for the variation in prices. The prices of raw silk of different varieties in Kollegal for 1980-81 to 1986-87 were as follows :

(in rupees per kg)

Year	Filature		Charaka		Dupion	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1980-81	270	375	132	295	70	160
1981-82	281	650	165	541	60	345
1982-83	150	560	190	450	120	250
1983-84	350	560	240	460	100	320
1984-85	390	600	260	480	190	320
1985-86	450	620	317	500	180	330
1986-87	430	645	275	475	160	345

### Wholesale prices

Several factors influence the wholesale prices so as to make it differ from the retail prices and a certain gap exists between them. The wholesale prices are described as more sensitive than the retail prices in reflecting the industrial and trade conditions. Since 1905, the price rise was broadly synochronous with the general upward movement of prices throughout the world. Thus in the district, around 1897, the average annual whole-sale prices of food grains and other essential articles in rupees per ten maunds was 42.38 for rice, 23.46 jowar, 20.84 ragi, 25.10 bengal gram, 60.52 sesamum, 348.47 ghee, 195.72 cotton, 374.00 tobacco (inclusive of octroi

## Annual average retail prices for some staple commodities

(in rupees per kg.)

Commodity	1963	1966	1969	1971	1973	1976	1978	1980	1982	1984	1985	1986
Rice (coarse)	0.68	1.25	1.20	1.40	1.89	1.49	1.80	2.04	2.77	3.20	3.37	3.61
Ragi	0.42	0.99	0.90	..	1.30	1.16	1.11	1.38	1.82	1.87	1.98	2.14
Jowar	0.46	0.85	0.80	0.95	1.24	1.09	0.99	1.27	1.53	1.69	1.69	1.88
Tur (whole)	0.75	0.85	1.08	1.29	1.54	1.84	3.62	3.75	..	4.40	4.11	3.88
Horsegram	0.40	0.83	0.86	..	1.23	1.17	1.18	1.69	2.33	2.43	2.93	2.87
Bengalgram	0.60	1.67	1.23	1.21	1.84	1.86	2.86	4.01	4.46	5.27	6.24	6.42
Gur (I sort)	1.22	1.05	1.48	1.47	1.98	2.41	1.86	4.27	3.47	4.61	4.39	4.96
Groundnut oil	1.85	4.17	4.50	4.31	7.80	6.15	7.36	10.58	13.69	16.46	15.00	..
Castor oil	2.05	3.57	3.56	3.73	..	6.63	6.15	8.59	10.28	15.78	12.80	11.62
Potato	0.50	0.78	0.70	0.64	1.11	1.18	1.46	2.00	1.95	2.14	1.91	3.42
Onion	0.36	0.43	0.50	0.37	0.75	0.74	0.79	0.99	1.34	1.35	1.58	1.95
Plantain (Rs. per dz.)	0.91	0.95	1.22	0.85	1.25	2.54	1.71	2.66	3.74	3.68	2.79	3.49
Chilly (dry)	3.13	4.55	4.24	4.84	5.03	9.78	8.62	7.56	10.35	13.19	16.64	11.52
Tobacco leaf	5.08	3.98	..	6.73	8.49	12.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tamarind	0.98	1.23	1.72	2.48	3.02	2.92	5.97	7.41	6.33	11.48	7.96	8.83
Garlic	1.05	1.45	1.56	1.66	2.13	1.99	5.53	3.37	..	7.01	5.33	..

MYSORE DISTRICT

duty of Rs. 103.00 for 10 maunds), 92.33 turmeric, 56.87 for a pair of plough bullocks. During the years between 1897 to 1913, frequent fluctuations in wholesale prices occurred. The table in page 439 gives the average wholesale prices for the above articles in the district for some years from 1898 to 1913.

During the harvest season of 1916, the wholesale prices of certain commodities in Mysore city and other taluks were much lower than that of the following year of 1917-18. The decade of 1920s were comparatively the years of abnormal rise in prices as compared to the next decade. The average prices in the taluks for 1916-17 and 1917-18 were as per the table in page 440.

During the 1920s, the wholesale prices were higher than before with minor fluctuations in intermittent years till the end of the decade. In the 1930s, the general slump in prices began in the district also as a consequential effect of depression in the international market. The years of Second World War and the Post-War years were a period of rising prices. The prices of essential foodgrains began to touch higher and higher levels, contrary to the anticipation of the common man that prices would go down after the World War. The price level of certain essential foodgrains for the period of pre-war, Second World War and post-war years are given below :

Year	In rupees per <i>palla</i> of 100 <i>seers</i>					
	Rice I sort	Rice II sort	Ragi	Jowar	Bengal gram	Salt
1923-1924	23.6	19.7	11.8	11.9	16.2	10.3
1925-1926	25.5	21.3	12.2	13.6	16.5	8.1
1928-1929	25.3	17.8	11.5	11.0	20.3	8.0
1929-1930	21.3	17.1	10.8	10.0	21.0	8.0
1930-1931	18.8	14.0	6.6	6.3	17.2	7.6
1931-1932	13.8	12.0	5.7	5.9	11.2	7.5
1933-1934	10.2	9.1	5.0	5.0	11.3	8.0
1937-1938	12.8	12.0	5.5	6.3	10.0	7.5
1939-1940	13.5	11.9	6.3	6.5	12.0	8.0
1941-1942	18.5	15.6	6.5	6.5	15.7	8.4
1942-1943	20.8	18.5	8.9	6.5	28.8	8.4
1943-1944	25.8	23.9	13.5	14.6	43.1	12.0
1944-1945	28.3	23.5	14.3	14.6	48.3	10.5
1946-1947	33.4	28.5	16.5	16.5	50.0	12.0

The post-Independence years were of rising prices and at the ending years of First Plan, the prices showed a little declining trend due to two favourable monsoon years, but began to rise during II and III Plan periods.

**Wholesale prices in rupees per 10 maunds**

<i>Articles</i>	1898	1899	1900	1904	1905	1906	1907	1909	1911	1912	1913
Rice	42.6	37.8	47.5	33.2	41.3	47.2	48.4	51.9	47.3	62.8	61.3
Jowar	16.2	22.5	27.7	12.3	22.4	28.3	23.9	32.2	23.3	28.2	26.9
Ragi	22.0	22.9	30.8	14.8	23.3	27.7	24.9	32.5	23.2	28.8	26.9
Bengalgram	25.8	16.0	29.1	16.8	27.8	27.8	23.5	37.24	24.7	26.3	27.2
Sesamum	54.4	55.1	74.8	48.3	62.9	73.2	68.4	68.22	71.3	72.9	79.3
Ghee	349.4	332.5	369.2	315.3	363.9	454.7	442.4	473.6	454.3	472.9	575.4
Cotton	177.3	117.4	136.0	148.0	186.9	188.6	182.8	167.3	205.6	192.8	174.3
Tobacco::	374.0	394.8	375.1	267.8	280.5	280.2	224.8	205.3	197.1	200.3	205.7
Turmeric	107.8	124.5	122.9	65.7	88.1	100.1	106.3	100.5	115.7	120.0	120.0
Plough-bullocks-pair	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

::The price includes the Octroi duty amounting to Rs. 103 per 10 maunds.

## Wholesale prices of foodgrains in rupees per palla of 100 seers during 1917-1918

Taluks	Rice I sort	Rice II sort	Horse gram	Bengal gram	Oilseeds	Ragi	Jola	Paddy (1916-17)
Chamarajanagar	21.0	16.0	7.0	15.0	9.7	7.0 (5.7)	9.0 (5.5)	5.0
Gundlupet	22.0	17.0	7.0	15.0	9.7	7.0 (6.0)	9.0 (5.5)	5.0
H.D. Kote	22.0	17.0	7.0	15.0	10.0	6.0 (5.7)	10.0 (6.0)	4.8
Hunsur	21.0	16.0	8.0	16.0	10.2	6.0 (6.0)	10.0 (6.7)	5.0
K.R. Nagar	20.0	15.0	9.0	16.0	10.5	8.0 (6.2)	10.0 (6.5)	5.0
Mysore	23.0	18.0	9.0	16.0	10.2	8.0 (6.0)	10.0 (7.0)	5.5
Nanjangud	20.0	15.0	7.0	15.0	10.0	7.0 (5.7)	9.0 (5.5)	4.9
T. Narasipur	20.0	15.0	8.0	16.0	10.2	8.0 (5.7)	9.0 (5.7)	4.9

Note :—The figures in the brackets refer to 1916-17 prices.

Around 1950-51, in the areas of Chamarajanagar, Gundlupet and Yelandur tq, the wholesale prices in rupees per maund (3,200 tolas) of rice was between 16.00 to 16.66 and between 10.00 to 12.00 for both *ragi* and jowar. The average wholesale prices in rupees in respect of certain essential food stuffs for 1954-55 to 1958-59 in market centres of Terakanambi and Santhemarahalli were 12.77 (paddy), 10.87 (*ragi*), 17.46 (groundnut), 10.53 (horsegram), 12.91 (jowar), 40.00 (mulberry), 188.85 for 1,000 coconuts. The average net prices per quintal (in rupees) for same period were 31.38, 31.43 and 31.01 for paddy, 27.25, 26.67 and 26.44 for *ragi*, 26.19, 25.64 and 25.41 for *jola*, 25.15, 24.65 and 24.43 for horsegram in Mysore, T. Narasipur and Nanjangud respectively. Tobacco is marketed through licensed merchants in the major growing areas of Periyapatna, Hunsur, H. D. Kote etc. The average price of raw leaf during 1954 to 59 was Rs. 18 to 20 per maund of 32 lbs whereas the cured, processed and blended leaf could fetch double the price mentioned. In 1960-61, the average prices per quintal (in rupees) in Mysore, Nanjangud and T. Narasipur respectively were 72.8, 75.0 and 80.0 for rice, and 36.4, 45.0 and 35.0 for jowar and in Yelandur and Chamarajanagar Gundlupet, the prices in rupees per maund of 3,200 tolas were 14.00 and 22.17 for rice, 12.0 and 16.13 for *ragi* and 12.00 and 14.66 for jowar in respective places.

Since 1960-61 upto 1968-69, the wholesale prices of commodities in the State have risen substantially. The rise during the period in percentage has been more than 120 for cereals, 130 for pulses, 35 for oilseeds and 67 for all commodities and this had its appropriate effect on the wholesale prices of the district. Though the price rise was under control during 1962-63 in the wake of national emergency, in 1963-64 the prices shot up and during 1969, a sort of temporary stability could be seen and a decline of prices to a little extent in some commodities. The rising prices of 1970s showed a decline during 1976 and also during 1978. The rise in 1980 and also in 1983 was alarming and thereafter, an inclining trend could be seen. The causes of rise in prices are heterogeneous as already mentioned earlier. In addition to the collection of retail prices, the Directorate of Economics and Statistics has been compiling the wholesale prices also from 1962-63 which have been tabled in page 442 for some commodities in some years.

### Land value

The value of agricultural lands have appreciated many times over decades though the rate of variation differs from place to place. Some of the factors responsible for the rise in value are the rise in the prices of agricultural produce, increasing hunger for land, vicinity of lands to expanding towns and cities, rise of income of the people during the post-world war and the Plan periods, increase in irrigation facilities, industrialisation, etc. In the taluks of Mysore, Nanjangud and T. Narasipur, between the first and second revision settlements (from 1924 to 1951) the average value of land had generally increased from Rs 50 to more than Rs 2,000

Wholesale prices of some selected commodities between 1963 and 1986

(Rupees per quintal)

Commodity	1963	1966	1969	1971	1973	1976	1978	1980	1982	1984	1985	1986
Rice (coarse)	59.67	120.79	110.64	112.88	184.06	162.19	166.69	197.15	267.52	296.25	307.71	344.50
Ragi ..	39.11	92.62	74.81	74.69	124.91	102.33	92.52	120.96	172.71	176.04	178.67	191.46
Jowar ..	36.21	91.46	66.75	70.83	109.68	101.88	84.35	118.44	143.00	164.95	149.73	164.54
Tur (whole) ..	69.07	117.65	..	115.35	180.83	230.83	247.63	425.83	..	345.33	374.66	303.54
Horsegram	36.79	78.58	61.85	84.54	111.45	106.63	98.69	155.06	218.67	214.58	265.33	239.05
Bengal gram ..	54.73	158.46	114.77	111.06	188.68	188.60	249.21	382.27	422.50	475.83	588.71	576.08
Gur (I sort) ..	114.57	95.73	..	126.07	194.56	258.54	165.46	400.92	330.92	433.04	397.71	427.92
Groundnut oil ..	179.90	388.90	410.92	455.00	703.18	604.79	712.63	1029.13	1339.48	1601.88	1473.79	1857.79
Castor oil ..	169.69	345.29	316.25	389.75	718.80	645.80	646.13	832.89	973.06	1529.00	1204.58	1081.88
Potato ..	38.58	68.04	61.04	68.54	100.50	104.02	122.81	172.08	171.15	171.88	173.88	281.25
Onion ..	26.43	36.58	39.83	31.69	75.45	61.46	66.73	83.10	132.17	89.38	124.38	151.67
Plantains (100)	10.35	9.67	9.02	10.63	17.59	22.88	13.65	19.40	26.40	23.21	22.57	29.90
Chilly (dry) ..	282.79	457.90	354.50	411.88	449.27	860.27	763.29	677.50	1245.83	1025.83	1416.15	970.00
Tobacco leaf ..	466.56	483.19	413.75	355.00	..	587.29	635.00	..	..	..	..	..
Tamarind ..	90.33	109.12	149.52	165.00	283.90	307.11	522.00	669.05	741.35	729.58	651.00	722.71
Garlic ..	104.25	239.29	145.23	219.69	281.59	278.54	513.50	291.06	589.13	870.83	..	..

.Refers to 1977

for dry land, from Rs 500 to Rs 6,000 for wet lands per acre. The proportion of rise was about 2 to 6 times for dry and 2 to 12 times for wet lands in T. Narasipur taluk, whereas it was nearly 12 times for dry and 4 to 6 times for wet lands in Nanjangud taluk. Compared to the above two taluks, the maximum rise was in the case of lands round about Mysore City. The instances of paddy lands being sold at about Rs. 16,000 per acre in Bannur and Sosale hoblis of T. Narasipur taluk were not lacking due to intense hunger for land. Around 1961, the maximum value per acre in K.R. Nagar taluk was Rs. 1,000 for dry and Rs. 4,000 for wet land. Likewise, the average sale price per acre was Rs. 225, Rs. 230 and Rs. 445 for dry land and Rs. 1,500, Rs. 1,800 and Rs. 2,060 for wet lands in Hunsur, Periyapatna and H.D. Kote taluks respectively.

The land transactions as registered under the respective Sub-registrars of the taluks of the district, revealed the following average value per acre during the years mentioned:

(in Rupees per acre)

Taluk		65-66	70-71	75-76	80-81	85-86	86-87
Hunsur	Dry	228	748	1,017	1,903	3,852	4,518
	Wet	2,881	2,796	3,753	6,286	11,580	9,904
Nanjangud	Dry	200	300	500	1,000	2,000	3,000
	Wet	3,000	5,000	8,000	12,000	20,000	23,000
	Garden	2,000	4,000	6,000	12,000	25,000	30,000
Yelandur	Dry	1,002	1,544	2,924	3,113	6,483	6,236
	Wet	2,204	3,362	5,688	6,212	10,077	12,558
	Garden	2,760	6,120	10,120	6,626	21,414	14,000
Periyapatna	Dry	790	1,554	2,081	2,588	3,754	4,127
	Wet	1,000	1,500	3,009	4,631	6,413	7,941
	Garden	1,666	3,125	3,632	6,692	8,666	12,444
Chamarajana- nagar (East)	Dry	542	1,253	2,561	4,906	4,416	4,660
	Wet	3,145	3,605	2,233	3,955	5,908	90,20
	Garden	3,225	3,681	2,681	7,181	9,745	18,423

Land legislation which resulted in the ban on anybody having any other non-agricultural profession fetching an income of more than Rs. 12,000 a year purchasing land has held the land prices under considerable check. Ban on alienation of lands granted to the SCs and STs has been another cause to check the price rise. Constraints on the use of agricultural lands for non-agricultural purposes also have an effect.

### Price Stabilisation Measures

During the economic depression of 1930s, the problem of the Government was to arrest the fall of prices of food and other necessary commodities. The price rise during the later 1920s had helped the agriculturists for



greater commitments being assured of higher income and for higher living standards. But the sudden fall in prices in 1903s, which was half the original value in respect of many commodities had serious repercussions on agriculturists, traders, money lenders, etc. The Government in 1933-34 appointed a committee to suggest measures and took several relief measures such as liberal takkavi loans, grant of remissions to agricultural, etc.

The outbreak of Second World War posed a different problem of arresting the rise of prices and also easing the supplies of essential commodities which were hoarded by traders. In 1940-41, several price control measures and fixing of prices of essential commodities were resorted to. A district committee was set up in 1940-41 and in 1942-43, the Department of Civil Supplies was opened for arranging equitable distribution of available limited supply drawn from surplus districts. Mysore district was considered a surplus district whereas Mysore city was reckoned a deficit area. Quota system was introduced in 1942 and the Government empowered the Deputy Commissioner to purchase and maintain large stocks of essential food articles and the introduction of rationing in the city of Mysore was under consideration. The prices of commodities were fixed from time to time and in 1943, the Harvest Acquisition Order 1943, Statutory rationing of foodgrains from 9.8.1943 were operated in the city of Mysore. Even fuel, cloth, etc., were distributed under controlled rates through Government depots and co-operative societies. A Cotton Cloth and Yarn Control Order was promulgated in 1943. In 1944-45, severe steps were taken. The Harvest Acquisition Order 1943 was replaced by the Food Acquisition (Harvest) Order 1944-45 for a more effective implementation and rationing was extended to urban areas with a population of 10,000 and more. Punishments to offenders for the infringement under the Orders of Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention (Emergency) Act and Distribution of Consumers Goods (Control of Distribution) Order were severe. The ration card holders were classified as 'A' and 'B' and the quantity of rice and millets per adult per day was fixed at 15.6 oz. from 1-7-1945. Essential foodgrains like paddy, *jola*, rice, *ragi*, wheat were sold at controlled rates fixed by the Government. In the city of Mysore, 25 fair price depots distributed fuel in 1945-46. Among several steps taken by the Government for better distribution, lessening the scale of rations in 1946 to 12.0 oz. per day and that of sugar from  $3\frac{3}{4}$  seers to  $3\frac{1}{4}$  seers per month to 'A' class card holders and total curtailment for 'B' class card holders, austerity measures of 1946 like Mysore Food (Restriction in the Service of Meals in Catering Establishments and others) Order of 1946, opening of free kitchens in scarcity areas, Jaggery Control Order of 1946, Mysore Bread Rationing Order of 1946 were prominent. The Mysore Silk (Control and Distribution) Order of September 1945 fixing the prices for the various grades of *charaka* and filature Silk, Paper Price Control Order of 1946, the Mysore Handloom Cloth (Price Control) Order of 1947 to

fix the prices of common varieties of handloom goods and constitution of *ad hoc* committees in 1946-47 to consider the fixation of prices and distribution of oil, oilseeds, potato, onions, tamarind and chillies were other measures.

From 1st July 1948, statutory rationing was removed in towns except Mysore City in the district though informal rationing continued for the benefit of people. The Government promulgated Articles of Food Acquisition (Harvest) Order of 1948 in November 1948, and increased the procurement prices of paddy to Rs. 22 for the first variety and to Rs. 20 for the second variety. In 1949, the preparation and sale of *idlis*, *doses* and other eatables which involved use of rationed articles were prohibited in hotels and catering establishments as austerity measure. During 1949, a separate Department of Food Production was started for a more systematic and planned way of conducting Grow More Food Campaign started in 1942 with the aim of reducing commercial crops in preference to foodgrains. Supplies of imported foodgrains were effected to the State and also to the district in turn on fixed prices from 1.1.1950 and the price was Rs. 22 for rice, Rs. 19.50 for wheat flour, Rs. 15.00 for wheat, and Rs. 11.25 for millets per maund and these pool prices were increased from time to time by the Central Government. Several orders like ban on polishing of rice in 1950-51, prohibiting the bonafide travellers from carrying more than 10 seers of foodgrains from one non-rationed area to another non-rationed area and also two seers per adult from one rationed area to another place in 1951-52 were given effect to. From 12th August 1952 the statutory rationing was called off. A scheme for procurement of rice through the mill owners was started in 1952-53. From 1954, the situation eased very much when free trade of foodgrains and decontrol were resorted to from July 1954. Rice and ragi were given to Government servants on credit basis from 1st July 1954 and 1st January 1955 respectively.

During 1956-57, the Government of India started price stabilisation scheme and imported rice was supplied to the State under this scheme. During the year, the adverse conditions due to failure of rains in parts of the district witnessed an abnormal rise in price for rice. Thus from 1957 and onwards, several Control Orders particularly for the rice such as imposition of restriction on the inter-district movement, licensing of dealers and millers, display of prices, price control orders for kerosene and other essential articles were again promulgated. In respect of civil supplies, several control orders for cotton textiles, textile movement, textile production by powerlooms, cement rationing and for many other articles were passed. In 1965-66, the State Government announced its food policy and consequently, procurement of foodgrains like paddy, ragi, jowar, bajra, etc., were continued. Informal price-control on petroleum products, display of prices of automobiles spares, controlled distribution of kerosene, paper, stationery, soaps, vegetable oils, etc., were also continued. During the later years of the

1970s and the 1980s, the policy of price control was through enactments, regulations connected with licencing of dealership, fixation of prices of essential articles from time to time, display of prices and stock position of commodities for essential consumption and import of sugar, oil, etc., through the State Trading Corporation when scarcity of the essential foods were found to be acute. Even at present several such measures are in force to keep the prices of essential goods under control, including opening of fair price shops and Janata Bazaars.

### **Standard of living**

Assessing the standard of living presents difficulties because of several factors like income, prices, pattern of expenditure, preferences, social habits etc. Around 1866, the average maintenance cost of each prisoner in the district jail of Mysore was Rs. 46.18 for diet, 7.02 for clothing and bedding, 32 paise for medicines per year. The 1866-67 being a dear year, the charges per prisoner varied from Rs. 3.25 to Rs. 4.37 per month; and in 1871-72, a cheap year, charges per month for a labouring convict were from Rs. 1.75 to Rs. 2.62 and for non-labouring convict from Rs. 1.30 to Rs. 2.08 per month. In 1875, the average per month per head was Rs. 2.37. Agaram Rangaiah, an old, veteran journalist referring to the style of living around the early decades of this century opined that those days were really 'Ramarajya'. Speaking in concrete terms, one with his limited and low income, could enjoy all necessities with contentment with the rent of a well-accommodated house being Rs. 2.5 p.m. and with about 8 seers of rice and equal quantity of butter, milk and other food grains per rupee. Around 1931, a common man could have purchased all the required articles including sundries and vegetables to perform 'Sankranthi' (Pongal) in January with 9 to 10 annas. In Mysore city, the boarding charges per month including other establishment expenses per boarder in Maharajas College hostel was Rs. 18.62 in 1923-24 and came down to Rs. 18.25 in 1927-28. The boarding charges per month in 1932-33 was Rs. 24.62 and Rs. 15.25 in Maharaja's and Medical College hostels respectively of Mysore city. The menu served in those hostels was luxurious and only rich people could afford to keep their wards in hostels at that time. By 1944-45 the mess charges were around Rs. 32.00 for men in men's hostel and Rs. 20.00 for women in women's hostel per month. In 1947-48, the actual average monthly mess charges were Rs. 39.37 (Maharajas College hostel), Rs. 42.47 (Medical College hostel for men), Rs. 28.70 (Medical College hostel for women) and Rs. 22.56 (Maharanis College hostel for women).

### **Cost of Living Index**

The index numbers for Mysore city were compiled from July 1946 after a family budget survey of working class and furnished by Labour Commissioner, Mysore. The index numbers in Mysore city from July 1946 to June 1948 were (the figures in brackets are for corresponding month of next year)

236.2 (267.7) for July, 236.0 (261.6) August, 241.2 (263.3) September, 238.0 (263.7) October, 239.6 (266.8) November, 237.9 (270.5) December, 243.3 in January 1947 (272.2 in January 1948), 248.7 (273.3) February, 256.8 (258.5) March, 255.2 (281.6) April, 259.5 (284.1) May, 265.0 (283.3) June 1947. This Consumers Price Index Numbers for working class (base year 1936=100) in Mysore city was 342.8 (1951), 343.9 (1952), 348.3 (1953), 322.8 (1954) and 301.0 (1955).

The Consumer Price Index for 'food' and 'general' respectively were 369 and 332 for 1956, 531 and 458 for 1961 and 877 and 690 for 1966 with base 1935-36=100. Taking 1960=100 as base, the C.P.I. for 'food' and 'general' were 200 and 196 (1971), 215 and 208 (1972), 285 and 270 (1973), 338 and 325 (1974), 368 and 351 (1975), 329 and 324 (1976), 356 and 344 (1977), 350 and 341 (1978), 357 and 358 (1979) and 413 general only (—) in 1980. The Consumer Price Index for years from 1981 to 1986 was respectively 502, 537, 570, 602, 631 and 708 with percentage increase of 41.04 over the period. The index with reference to June 1987 was 752 raising the % increase to 49.2 over 1981 and 283.7 over 1971. The group index number for certain years are tabulated here for Mysore.

#### Group Index

Group	August 1974	August 1975	December 1976	December 1977
Food ..	366	374	333	362
Fuel and light ..	409	407	384	386
Clothing ..	332	319	319	316
Rent ..	100	100	100	100
Miscellaneous ..	261	271	295	284
All groups ..	350	356	331	348

  

Group	February 1986	February 1987	June 1986	June 1987	% increase over August 1974
1	6	7	8	9	10
Food ..	561	680	670	727	98.6
Fuel and light ..	1,299	1,308	1,301	1,308	219.8
Clothing ..	543	539	539	539	62.3
Rent ..	190	190	190	190	90.0
Miscellaneous ..	690	738	708	749	186.9
All groups ..	688	731	705	752	114.9

The above table indicates that the index has increased in percentage from August 1974 to March 1987 by 99 in food, 220 in fuel and light, 62 in clothing, 90 in rent, 187 in miscellaneous and 115 in all groups.

## SURVEYS

The various socio-economic surveys help us to understand the standard of living of people, their income and pattern of expenditure and also various aspects of production, indebtedness, etc.

*Village Survey Monographs* of the 1961 Census were prepared by Census Department and they selected Lokkanahalli and Andipalya of Kollegal taluk and Ummathur of Chamarajanagar taluk in Mysore district for their survey. Lokkanahally had a population of 3,495 belonging to several castes which mainly depended on agriculture, and recently sericulture had become an important secondary occupation. The establishment of a Government Silk Farm here gave impetus to mulberry cultivation and an area of 100 acres had been under mulberry in 1964-65 as against 52.18 acres in 1963-64. Ragi had been the main crop of the village. The survey estimated the total value of the assets at Rs. 63,63,303 possessed by 751 households of the village kept in the form of land, houses, livestock jewels, agricultural implements, etc. Regarding occupation, 370 households followed cultivation, 181 in agriculture labour, 105 in services, 41 in household industries, 27 in trade, one in transport and 26 engaging in non-gainful employment. The workers in the village constituted 52.9 per cent of the population of which, 1,120 were men and 731 women. The distribution of workers by occupation revealed 57.07 % (1,056) in cultivation, 27.5% (510) as agricultural labour, the remaining 175 in services, 74 in household industries and 36 in trade and commerce. The economic wealth comprised mainly land (3,953 acres) and livestock (5,160), the lions share of which being owned by Vellala Goundars. In later years, 20 families took to silk worm rearing. The income distribution suggested that cultivators of owned land were the majority to earn an income of Rs. 101 per month and the others in that income group were distributed among other occupations. The average annual income and expenditure per household respectively in rupees were 2,685 and 2,162 for cultivators of owned lands, 1,558 and 1,452 for cultivators of leased lands, 1,288 and 1,343 in household industries, 727 and 735 for agricultural labourers and Rs. 1,555 and 1,413 for others. The percentage of expenditure was the highest (76.7%) on necessities of life like food, shelter, clothing, fuel, drinks, etc., for agricultural labourers. It was 64.34 per cent in household industries, 54.25 per cent for cultivators of leased lands, 51.0 per cent for cultivators of owned lands, 54.17 per cent for others. The expenditure on education was zero by the households of leased land and quite negligible in all others.

Andipalya, a small village with 189 persons was selected mainly to study the economic conditions of the Soligas who formed 85.7 per cent of the population in 1963. Cattle rearing and agriculture labour were the principal occupations. These people mostly a hill tribe, had now changed

their professions due to the contact of the other villagers in the neighbourhood. Among the 53 households of the village, 41 depended on agriculture labour, eight on cultivation, one in trade, two in other occupations and one being without any work. The working force of the village consisted of 56 males and 62 females irrespective of age-group. The proximity of hills and availability of pasture inside the forests have encouraged cattle rearing and general labour to be additional source of income. Collection and transportation of minor forest produce provide work for labourers at a wage rate of about Rs. 1.50 per day. The conservative outlook of the Soligas (whom stationary work would not enthuse) did not inspire them to take up household industries like basket-making, bee-keeping, spinning, etc., for which plenty of raw materials are available. Even though, the urban facilities of vehicular and other communications were available since several decades, the Soligas and other poor people had not been benefited much by them. The Soligas in particular were indebted to the land holders and the co-operative society of the neighbouring Lokkanahally and the debt was usually and promptly passed on to their posterity. The repayment of debt was mostly through services and not by cash. Out of the 53 households, 31 were indebted with average debt of Rs. 224.19 per household. Excepting an instance of a loan of Rs. 540 for household cultivation, the remaining loans had been incurred for unproductive purposes. The income earned by 46 households was less than Rs. 50 per month and only four households earned above Rs. 100 per month. The pattern of percentage expenditure disclosed that agricultural and general labour spent 60 of their earnings on food only, 2.7 to 2.9 on beverages, 8.44 to 11.00 on clothing, 7.0 to 8.4 on tobacco and 11.4 to 14.6 on miscellaneous items.

Ummathur, a big village having 715 households with a population of 3,725 comprised of 1,676 worker and 2,049 non-workers. A majority of the workers were engaged either in cultivation or as agricultural labourers. The economy of the village was predominantly agricultural with land and livestock forming the chief resources of the village. The cropping pattern during 1961-62 was mainly mulberry cultivation (41.4 per cent of the gross cultivated area), the food crops accounting for only 28 per cent of the area. With regard to occupation, 556 households followed agriculture of which 253 cultivating households and 153 households of agriculture labourers had additional sources of income. Silkworm rearing was followed by 261 households, trade and commerce by 36, pottery by 28, production of lime by eight. The agricultural labourers constituted the poorest section with an average annual income of Rs. 146 per adult male as against Rs. 262 for an adult cultivator of owned lands, Rs. 259 for the cultivator of leased lands, Rs. 201 in household industry and Rs. 234 for others. The average monthly expenditure per household varied from Rs. 46.04 to Rs. 98.37, the former being that of agricultural labourers. The average expenditure in rupees per month per adult male was 18.43 for owner cultivators, 21.95 for tenant cultivators, 12.09 for agricultural labourers,

16.32 for workers of household industries and 18.49 in the case of others. The percentage of expenditure on necessities of life like food, fuel and light, clothing, shelter and beverages was highest among agriculture labourers (89.77) and lowest among tenant cultivators (59.42) whereas the percentage spent for habits like smoking, tobacco, betel leaves, etc. was highest among tenant cultivators (20.67) and lowest among agriculture labourers (6.47). The amount spent for education was quite negligible ranging from 0.3 to 1.3 per cent. Nearly 60.3 per cent of the households was in debt, the *per capita* debt being Rs. 61.14. Marriage and livelihood expenses were prominent among the causes. The borrowings from the private money lenders comprised 99.16 per cent and the role of the organised sectors was practically insignificant. The repayment towards the debt was only about 3.9 per cent at the time of the survey.

### **Industrial Surveys**

A study team constituted by the State Government on the advice of the Committee of Directors comprising top officers of IDBI, IFCI, RBI, etc., started a survey in the district in May 1972 in order to assess the long term and short term possibilities of setting up new industries and also to suggest some projects in backward areas. The study team felt that lack of entrepreneurship was the main cause of backwardness in the district and came out with project ideas for many large and medium scale industries besides a host of projects in the small scale sector. It assessed the possibility of investment of 65 crores of rupees and employment potential of 9,000 persons excluding the field of sericulture which had the need of an investment of 80 crores of rupees during the next ten years and an employment potential of over one million. The team identified many reasons which hampered the industrial growth of the district, the foremost among them being shifting of capital to Bangalore, absence of airlinks with other States, absence of broad gauge line between Bangalore-Mysore, unsuitability of the existing road link between Bangalore-Mysore for the heavy and fast moving traffic and absence of rail link with neighbouring States.

Again in 1978 and 1986, surveys were conducted by the Small Industries Service Institute of Government of India, Bangalore to evaluate the industrial scene of the district as existed in the respective period and also to identify new industries based on local resources, demand for various goods and services. The Institute in its survey of 1978 observed that the industrial development was mainly around the city and suggested a spread out in the rural areas, giving a list of 89 new industries both of small and medium scales having good prospects of development. The report emphasised the fact that Hunsur, Kollegal and Nanjangud and to a lesser extent Krishnarajanagar, Chamarajanagar and T. Narasipur taluks would be ideal centres of growth for small scale industries for some years to come and as such, the need for ear-marking of land for industrial purpose along Mysore.

Hunsur and Mysore-Nanjangud road, especially for small scale units for their quicker development.

The survey of 1986 was mainly intending to study the impact of Central subsidy in the area and assess the extent of development that took place between 1978 and 1986 besides identifying the scope for further industrialisation. The survey indicated the possibility of several industrial establishments in each of the taluks of the district after a discussion on the available resources, level of infra-structural development, the present industrial structure and also the problems faced by the existing industries. The report, after giving a list of decentralised electronic products and also some candidate industries with particulars of estimated demand for the product, the present level of production, number of new units that could be started, etc., concluded by suggesting various measures to augment industrial development of which, opening branches in Mysore of institutions like TECSOK, Karnataka Small Industries Association, Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation, etc., was notable.

*Sample survey of indebtedness.*—A sample survey of indebtedness among tribes in Karnataka was conducted by the Directorate of Social Welfare and Backward Classes in 1974, choosing two villages of the district, namely, (a) Banoorgadde and (b) Machur both in H. D. Kote taluk. The report revealed that the annual income of the households in Banoorgadde ranged from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,200 and that of Machur from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,100, the average income of the former being Rs. 633 and that of the latter being Rs. 799. Nobody in Banoorgadde had taken any loan whereas the indebtedness of the latter village was about Rs. 800 per annum per house.

#### **Lead Bank Survey**

The State Bank of Mysore has been the lead bank for the district. A survey was conducted by the bank with particular reference to the identification of credit gaps, growth centres, unbanked areas and resource potentiality, etc., and also to formulate the credit plan for the integrated development of the district. In order to prepare a quick and meaningful district action plan, the Bank conducted a deep study in sample blocks selected from natural zones i.e. western, comprising Periyapatna, Hunsur Gundlupet and H. D. Kote, Central Zone with K. R. Nagar, Mysore and Nanjangud and Eastern zone having T. Narasipur, Kollegal, Chamarajanagar and Yelandur. For the above three zones, representative taluks of Hunsur, Nanjangud and Kollegal were selected for depth study and based on the depth study of representative blocks, schemes applicable to all the blocks/taluks in the zone were prepared. The depth studies of the representative blocks covered most of the rural development sectors, namely, agriculture, dairy, poultry, irrigation, allied agricultural activities, industries based on agriculture, forestry, sericulture, fisheries, horticultural development, and also many service sectors, etc. According to the depth study of Blocks, the



credit requirement for 1974-75 to 1978-79 for financing the units including the working capital (in lakhs of rupees) was about 238.8 in Hunsur, 296.6 in Nanjangud and 251.1 in Kollegal for agriculture, 11.73, 19.09 and 15.23 for industries, 6.18, 7.72 and 6.96 for service sectors in respective taluks. The total credit requirement for the entire district (in lakhs of rupees) was assessed at 2,905.65 comprising 2,603.31 for agriculture and allied activities, 204.39 for industries, and 97.95 for services during 1974-79. The total target and achievements under Annual Action Plans of 1984, 1985 and 1986 (as at the end of September each year) were (in lakhs of rupees) 1,964.67 and 3,550.87, 3,578.76 and 4,938.49, 4,025.74 and 3,786.47 for respective years and in 1987, the targeted amount was Rs. 4,553.06 lakhs.

### URBANISATION

The population of the towns over the period from 1871 to 1901 increased rather slowly with mixed trends in the intermediate decades. Over the period of 30 years, the rate of raise was practically less than one per cent per annum except in Gundlupet and Talakad where it was 2.1 and 1.1 respectively. The percentage increase of population during this period in some towns was 15.2 in Mysore City, 17.7 in Nanjangud, 22.1 in Chamarajanagar, 63.1 in Gundlupet, 12.6 in Periyapatna, 33.8 in Talkad, 21.5 in Yelandur. During 1891 to 1901, the population decreased in Mysore and Nanjangud by 6.00 and 17.8 per cent respectively due to deaths and desertations caused by plague in the decade and the rise in population in Gundlupet was negligible, being one per cent. According to 1981 census data there were 18 towns in the district in 1901, with a total population of 1,39,802 which increased to 3,84,674 in 1951 thereby increasing at 3.5 per cent annually. From 1951 to 1981, the number of towns decreased to 13 whereas the population increased to 7,11,567 at the annual average rate of 2.12 per cent as compared to the state figure of 3.52. The decadal variation of urban population in the district over the previous decade as compared to that of the State (in brackets) from 1901 to 1981 with 1901 figures as base is —7.79 (—4.64) in 1911, 20.17 (17.71) in 1921, 26.56 (21.65) in 1931, 28.97 (22.99) in 1941, 52.13 (66.54) in 1951, 7.88 (18.26) in 1961, 27.51 (35.23) in 1971, 34.48 (50.65) in 1981. The fall in the urban population in the decade 1901-11 was largely due to the declassification of five class VI towns at the 1911 census. Above figures significantly indicate that the momentum of urbanisation as measured by the decadal increase of urban population is less faster in the district compared to the State after 1941.

The decadal status of urbanisation in the district had been better than that of the State upto 1971. Between 1971 and 1981, the urban growth of the State was rapid when compared to that of the district. Among the taluks, the urban growth of Periyapatna and Yelandur was almost stagnant and that of other taluks had varied in degrees of growth. The decadal growth in urbanisation as measured by the proportion of urban population

to total population in the taluks and district as compared to the State has been given in the table on page 454.

The functional category of towns as conceived by the Census authorities as mono, bi and multi-functional and the change over from one category to the other from 1961 to 1971 reflects the changed urban occupational characteristics. Bannur, Heggadadevanakote and Periyapatna with primary activities as major in 1961, continued to be likewise in 1971 also. Hunsur and Sargur dominated by primary and industrial activities, Nanjangud with industrial as well as service activities in 1961, retained the same characteristics in 1971 also. Yelandur town prominent in primary and service activities in 1961, lost its importance in services in 1971 whereas in Gundlupet the prominence of industrial and service activities shifted to industrial and primary activities during the period. The bi-functional towns of Chamarajanagar, Kollegal, K. R. Nagar, Mysore and T. Narasipur, developed into multi-functional towns by 1971.

The towns in the district have changed classes slowly and even the movement from Class VI to V has been slow. Mysore City has been steady in its expansion. There were no Class III towns till 1951 in which year, Chamarajanagar with Ramasamudra became Class III. Kollegal, Nanjangud and Hunsur have been elevated to Class III from 1961, 1971 and 1981 respectively. As in 1981, the district had one Class I town and four towns in each class of III, IV and V. The percentage of population had increased in Class I town from 54.65 to 67.33 during 1931 to 1981, from 5.82 to 30.77 in Class III towns during 1951 to 1981. The population recorded a rise of 20.95 and 13.78 per cent respectively by 1981 over the population of 1901, in the case of Class IV and V towns respectively and yet the percentage rise was not steady over each decade. The population of Class VI towns, decreased gradually from 1901 to 1981 from 24.47 per cent to zero, whereas Mysore the Class II town which had 54.19 per cent of population in 1921 was subsequently promoted to Class I town. The following table shows the status of 13 towns as in 1981 by Class from 1901 to 1981.

<i>Name of the Town</i>	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981
Bannur	V	VI	VI	VI	V	V	V	IV	IV
Chamarajanagar	V	V	V	V	V	IV	III	III	III
Gundlupet	VI	VI	VI	V	V	V	IV	IV	IV
H.D. Kote	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	V
Hunsur	V	VI	VI	V	V	IV	IV	IV	III
Kollegal	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	IV	III	III	III
K.R. Nagar	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	V	V	IV	IV
Mysore	II	II	II	I	I	I	I	I	I
Nanjangud	V	V	V	V	V	IV	IV	IV	III
Periyapatna	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	V	V	IV
Sargur	VI	..	..	VI	VI	VI	VI	V	V
T. Narasipur	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	V	V	V	V
Yelandur	VI	..	..	VI	VI	VI	VI	V	V

Proportion of urban population to total population of each taluk from 1901 to 1981

<i>Taluk/District</i>	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	<i>Total rise (1901—1981)</i>
Chamarajanagar ..	5.42	5.74	9.62	10.99	10.52	13.00	12.67	13.65	14.79	9.37
Gundlupet ..	5.43	5.36	5.78	7.01	7.03	9.01	9.98	10.59	11.82	6.39
H.D. Kote ..	5.76	2.09	5.92	5.61	6.92	7.20	7.49	6.88	7.91	2.15
Hunsur ..	12.74	9.14	9.05	12.63	12.15	16.54	14.21	14.60	15.46	2.72
Kollegal ..	12.01	10.65	13.91	13.16	12.82	13.66	12.71	14.28	13.65	1.64
K.R. Nagar ..	3.29	1.96	2.37	3.58	4.71	7.30	7.27	9.66	10.16	6.87
Mysore ..	50.24	52.17	55.08	58.09	63.03	71.83	69.04	72.03	74.26	24.02
Nanjangud ..	5.63	6.43	6.21	6.48	7.53	9.88	9.33	9.89	12.90	7.27
Periyapatna ..	6.09	5.14	5.19	5.63	6.08	6.57	6.40	6.42	6.47	0.38
T. Narasipur ..	8.58	9.24	9.70	7.46	8.05	9.60	9.55	10.13	10.90	2.32
Yelandur ..	10.78	..	..	10.47	10.16	10.11	10.19	10.52	10.93	0.15
Mysore District ..	15.12	13.52	16.25	19.01	21.46	27.00	24.83	25.47	27.41	12.29
State ..	12.56	11.56	13.76	15.30	16.94	22.95	22.33	24.31	28.89	16.33

Declining prominence of agricultural activities is a major feature in the process of urbanisation together with increasing non-agricultural operations. The dependence of workers on agriculture during 1961 and 1981 was 50.1 and 55.4 per cent respectively in Bannur, and the figures for the same years were 52.6 and 46.8 in H. D. Kote and 45.7 and 43.0 in Periyapatna, though in the latter towns, the percentage decreased a little. In these towns the percentage of workers (cultivators plus agriculture labourers) increased during 1961 to 1971 and thereafter decreased upto 1981. The percentage for other places given in brackets was Mysore (4.0), Nanjangud (13.00) and T. Narasipur (12.2) in 1981, and this low percentage of agricultural categories indicates the trends of speedier urbanisation. Among the other towns, upto 1981 the percentage depending on these activities was moderate, between 20 and 39, and excepting Chamarajanagar where the percentage of both cultivators and agriculture labourers had decreased and in all the remaining six towns, the agricultural labourers had increased showing that urbanisation was partial.

### DISTRICT INCOME

The National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, estimated the income of the district to be Rs. 27.3 crores at the current prices in 1955-56 and this income was about 6.25 per cent of the State income estimated at Rs. 436.98 crores. The rank of the district in 1955-56 was sixth as a contributor to the share of the State income. Among the neighbouring districts, it stood second next to Bangalore (Rs. 46.78 crores) followed by Hassan (Rs. 15.11 crores). The percentage share of major sectors in the generation of Mysore district income was 49.05 from agriculture, 14.95 from manufacturing and remaining 36.00 per cent of income from other sources as compared to State figures of 51.32 from agriculture, 18.10 from manufacturing and 30.58 from other services.

The estimations of district income as well as the *per capita* income are being computed and revised periodically by the State Bureau of Economics and Statistics since 1956-57 in order to enlighten on the inter-district variations. According to their estimates prepared in 1975-76, the income of the district in 1960-61 at current prices from all sources was arrived at Rs. 42.90 crores and it stood again sixth among the districts of the State contributing about 6.21 per cent to the State income, assessed at Rs. 691.64 crores.

The latest revised estimate by the State Income Unit, put the district income at current prices (in crores of rupees) as compared to the State income within the brackets at 127.49 (1,858.11) for 1970-71, 222.77 (3,092.40) for 1975-76, 376.6 (5,341.54) for 1980-81, 467.55 (6,489.07) for 1982-83 and provisionally at 644.54 (8,790.59) for 1984-85. Thus between 1960-61 to 1984-85, the income of the district increased by 1,402 (1,171) per cent,

and by 405.6 (373.1) per cent between 1970-71 to 1984-85, the corresponding figures in the brackets being for the State. The rank of the district in the State was five in 1970-71, four in 1975-76, 1980-81 and 1982-83 and three in 1984-85.

The sectoral composition of income for different years under broad classifications revealed that the primary sector comprising agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, etc., continued with a major share. The following table reveals the trend of sectoral composition of income at current prices and indicate that secondary sectors comprising manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply and also the tertiary sectors were gaining importance gradually :

**Sectoral composition of Income for different years in current prices**

Sectors	Percentage share to total income					
	1960-61	1970-71	1975-76	1980-81	1982-83	1984-85
<b>PRIMARY :</b>						
District ..	56.04	52.69	46.81	41.28	34.74	40.63
State ..	61.26	54.66	48.47	42.94	38.86	42.28
<b>SECONDARY :</b>						
District ..	16.55	24.81	27.27	33.32	36.74	31.33
State ..	15.16	23.17	24.95	29.75	30.87	27.20
<b>TERTIARY :</b>						
District ..	27.41	22.50	25.92	25.40	28.52	28.04
State ..	23.58	22.17	26.58	27.31	30.27	30.54

Among the individual productive sectors generating the district income, agriculture stood foremost, followed by manufacturing, trade and hotels, constructions, etc. Between 1960-61 and 1984-85, the relative importance of these sectors had undergone a slow change favouring other sectors particularly manufacturing, transport, public administration and other services. The percentage composition of district income shared by the individual productive sectors under current prices are in the page--457.

**District income at constant prices**

The District income calculated at constant prices with 1970-71 prices as base revealed a slightly different picture as a more realistic rod of measurement of the trend of income variation. According to this basis, the district income in crores of rupees, compared with corresponding State figures in brackets was 160.60 (2,164.77) in 1975-76, 177.75 (2,525.18) in 1980-81, 187.66 (2,692.14) in 1982-83, and 219.74 (3,100.15) in 1984-85. The rise of income by 1984-85 over 1970-71 in percentage compared with the rise under current prices (given within the bracket) was 72.59 (405.56) for the district and 66.84 (373.09) for the State of Karnataka, thereby indicating that over a period of fifteen years the district marched better than the State in its economic front.

Statement showing the share of income of each productive sector at current prices from 1961 to 1984-85 with its percentage to total income—Rs. in lakhs.

Productive sector	1960-61		1970-71		1980-81		1984-85	
	Rs.	%	Rs.	%	Rs.	%	Rs.	%
Agriculture	2,157	50.28	6,360	49.89	14,697	39.03	25,309	39.27
Forest and logging	234	5.45	272	2.13	562	1.49	254	0.39
Fishing	12	0.28	80	0.63	250	0.66	280	0.43
Mining and quarrying	1	0.02	5	0.04	36	0.10	344	0.53
Manufacturing (both registered and unregistered)	462	10.77	1,700	13.33	7,969	21.16	12,362	19.18
Construction	223	5.20	1,365	10.71	3,915	10.40	6,530	10.13
Electricity, gas and water supply	25	0.58	99	0.78	663	1.76	1,301	2.02
Railways	56	1.31	42	0.33	79	0.21	145	0.22
Transport by other means and storage	94	2.19	232	1.82	996	2.64	2,080	3.23
Communication	14	0.33	80	0.63	270	0.72	539	0.84
Trade, hotels and restaurants	512	11.93	1,113	8.73	3,673	9.75	5,869	9.11
Banking and Insurance	24	0.56	187	1.47	844	2.24	2,498	3.88
Real estate, ownership of dwellings	144	3.36	232	1.82	740	1.96	919	1.43
Public administration	128	2.98	281	2.20	971	2.58	2,302	3.57
Other services	204	4.76	701	5.49	1,995	5.30	3,722	5.77
Total :	4,290	100.00	12,749	100.00	37,660	100.00	64,454	100.00

### Per capita income

The *per capita* income of the district was Rs. 176 in 1955-56 which was far less than the State figure of Rs. 203 for that year as estimated by the National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, and the rank of the district was 14 out of the districts of the State. The population also acted as a contributing factor for the lowered rank of the district.

The State income unit of the Directorate of Economics & Statistics compiled the *per capita* income since 1956-57 and as per its calculation the *per capita* income for 1960-61 at current prices was Rs. 258.75 and the district occupied the tenth rank in the State. After 1970-71, the *per capita* income of the district had been calculated both in current prices and in constant prices, keeping the price level of 1970-71 as base. The *per capita* income for 1970-71 was Rs. 620.30 and with this figure as the base, the *per capita* income in rupees in current and constant prices respectively were 979.64 and 706.24 for 1975-76, 1,465.94 and 691.90 for 1980-81, 1,731 and 694.78 for 1982-83 and 2,296.19 and 782.83 for 1984-85. Between 1960-61 to 1984-85 the *per capita* income increased by 789 per cent at current prices as against the corresponding figure 640 for the State.

At constant prices, the rise of *per capita* income between 1970-71 to 1984-85 was 25.2 per cent for the district, the corresponding rise for the State being 20.4 per cent. This comparatively higher percentage for the district is partly due to lower percentage of rise in population in the district (30.6 per cent) as against a little higher percentage (38.5 per cent) of population of the State during the period in question.

### Level of Development

The Planning Commission and the State Government initiated the discussion on levels of development and ranking of the districts based on the weighted mean ranking system using 14 indicators between 1961 to 1963. The district was assessed sixth in rank with a composite index of 7.605. Later on, Planning Department used 22 indicators which were grouped into six factors (1) Demographic, (2) Occupational, (3) Land utilisation, (4) Agricultural development, (5) Industrial development and (6) Infra-structural development. These above factors were given weightages of 8, 12, 15, 12, 8 and 45 respectively to arrive at a composite index of development for ranking the district among the districts of the State. Between 1960-61 to 1979-80, the district moved up from the fifth to third rank and in 1985-86 down to the sixth rank, and the district was considered developed between 1960-61 and 1984-85 since the composite index of the district was maintained between 101 to 125 above the average for the State at 100. The composite index and the rank of the district respectively were 124.60 and five in 1960-61, 123.35 and five in 1971-72, 116.81 and four in 1974-75, 112.09 and five in 1976-77, 124.45 and three in 1979-80, 102.60 and seven in 1984-85 and 103.00 and six in 1985-86. The above assessment indicated

the development of the district sector-wise also and accordingly, the district was developed in infra-structure, agriculture and industry, highly developed in land utilisation upto 1976-77. By 1979-80, agriculture had elevated to highly developed status, the other sectors maintaining *status quo*.

Considering the aspect of dispersal of industries in backwards areas as a step to increase the income of the rural poor, the Central Government treated the district earlier to 1980 as backward industrially among the eleven other districts thus becoming eligible for Central investment subsidy in addition to other benefits. As per the groupings done by the State Government, the district come under group III upto 1980 being made eligible to larger preferential treatment regarding concessions. To ensure that the industrial development spreads beyond the district headquarters and into the interior, the taluks of Hunsur, Nanjangud, Kollegal, Chamarajanagar and Mysore were declared as backward and made eligible for investment subsidy and other benefits. The position in later period, about industrial development improved and the number of large and medium industries increased from 30 in 1977 to 61 in 1986 and that of small scale industries from 645 in 1974 to 6,241 in 1986. The 22 indicators of development as used by the Planning Department and a few more relevant indicators are given to highlight the trend of the economy. (See pages 462-463).

The Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bangalore attempted to assess the level of development talukwise taking all the sectors of development as revealed in 1979-80. According to the assessment, only Mysore taluk was exceptionally highly developed scoring 39.878 points, K. R. Nagar and Yelandur taluks as moderately developed with scores 3.2 and 1.1 respectively. The other taluks ranged between average and extremely backward. In order to study the typology of backwardness and to suggest the Plan strategy for taluks, the ten sectors were grouped into four classifications namely, (a) Productive sectors (agriculture, general industry and small scale industries), (b) Infra-structure (transport, communication and power), (c) Financial institutions (banking and co-operative network), and (d) Social institutions (health, education, etc.). Accordingly, the study emphasised that the plan of development should concentrate on sectors of agriculture in Mysore, general industries, co-operatives and communication in K.R. Nagar, general industries, financial and social institutions in Yelandur, and all the other taluks requiring entirely a new strategy of development in a phased manner starting with a survey of the resources, development potentials and consultation with technical and planning experts. The development status of each taluk under each of the ten sectors including its composite aspect as assessed by the Institute was as in page 460.



Statement indicating the level of development of the sectors in the taluks of Mysore district around 1979-80

Name of the taluk	General industries index	Small scale industries index	Educational index	Banking index	Co-op. sector index	Transport index	Communication index	Health index	Power index	Agriculture index	Composite index	Composite factor score (plus or minus)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Chamarajanagar	B	A	EB	A	HB	A	B	D	B	A	B	-3.295
Gundlupet	EB	EB	EB	HB	B	A	EB	A	A	HB	EB	-10.847
H.D. Kote	HB	EB	EB	EB	A	B	EB	HB	B	B	EB	-14.068
Hunsur	B	HB	HB	D	D	D	HB	D	B	B	B	-4.600
Kollegal	B	B	EB	B	EB	B	HB	A	A	A	HB	-5.165
K.R. Nagar	B	A	A	D	B	HD	B	A	A	A	MD	+3.295
Mysore	D	HD	ED	D	A	ED	ED	ED	ED	HB	EXHD	+39.878
Nanjangud	B	B	EB	B	HB	D	A	D	B	B	B	-4.427
Periyapatna	HB	B	HB	B	HD	D	HB	HD	B	A	B	-4.367
T. Narsipur	B	B	EB	HB	B	D	D	D	A	A	B	-2.176
Yelandur	B	B	EB	HB	EB	D	A	A	HD	A	MD	+1.138

Note :—EXHD : extremely highly developed, ED : extremely developed.  
D : developed, MD : moderately developed, A : average.  
B : Backward, HB : highly backward, EB : extremely backward.

The Institute selected a sample of 36 taluks in the State to illustrate that the analysis of typology of backwardness would help to identify homogeneous taluks having different levels and stages of development. Gundlupet and Yelandur were the selected taluks of this district the former being extremely backward (score : -10.85), and the latter moderately developed (score : 1.14). In sectors of transport, power and health, the development in Gundlupet was average and in the remaining, it ranged between backward to highly backward. Yelandur was a taluk of bi-sector development in transport and power where as with other sectors it was between average and extremely backward.

District income and also the *per capita* income indicate the overall level of development as also the sectoral progress. Between 1960-61 to 1984-85, the rank of the sectors in their contribution to the income of the district had gone up particularly in agriculture from seven to two, mining and quarrying from twelve to eight, manufacturing from five to three, construction from four to two, communication from six to three, banking and insurance from nine to four and other services from five to three. In the sectors of fishing, transport, trade and hotels, real estate and business services and public administration the *status quo* was maintained. The overall rank of the district in its contribution to the State income has increased from six to three and that of *per capita* from eleven to five. The *per capita* income increased between 1970-71 to 1984-85 by 270 per cent at current prices and 26.18 per cent at constant prices, indicating that in terms of goods and services the growth was not substantial being only 1.74 per cent annum even though better than the growth in respect of the State. The table gives the sector-wise growth of income both at current prices and constant prices : (in Page 462).

The share of sectoral income in broad groups, namely, primary, secondary and tertiary sectors also indicate the level and direction of development. The increasing share of the secondary and tertiary sectors and the decreasing share of primary sector reveal the transition of the economy from agricultural to industrial predominance.

The level of development was discussed by Dr. K. Puttaswamaiah from 1956-57 for three decades in his book 'Economic Development of Karnataka' taking into account four comprehensive aspects (a) general economic and social development using eleven indicators, (b) rural facilities with nine indicators, (c) urban facilities with three indicators and (d) agricultural development with eight indicators. The development was assessed based on the aggregate ranks obtained by the district and the district was highly developed in urban facilities, fairly developed in general economic and social development, in rural facilities and agricultural development. In general, the district was considered to be fairly developed around 1977-78.

The centre for Monitoring Indian Economy, Bombay in its report published in July 1985, determined the index of the level of development for

Sector		% rise of in- come in 1975-76 over 1970-71.		% rise of in- come in 1980-81 over 1970-71.		% rise of in- come in 1984-85 over 1970-71.	
		District	State	District	State	District	State
Agriculture	cu	56.5	46.4	131.1	123.3	297.9	262.1
	co	24.5	11.8	15.0	12.9	44.4	42.9
Forest and logging	cu	53.7	49.3	106.6	110.4	-6.6	229.6
	co	13.2	9.9	-33.0	-31.8	-89.3	-64.9
Fishing	cu	-51.3	84.1	212.5	202.9	250.0	334.2
	co	-68.7	-1.6	18.8	-8.9	1.3	-18.7
Mining and quarrying	cu	240.00	123.1	620.0	332.9	6780.0	700.8
	co	zero	13.8	20.0	11.1	140.0	18.4
Manufacturing :							
(a) Registered	cu	81.6	97.1	152.9	313.6	359.7	458.3
	co	21.7	27.5	25.3	99.4	106.4	143.9
(b) Unregistered	cu	161.2	80.0	589.3	258.1	900.3	421.7
	co	72.4	19.7	233.6	73.1	255.1	84.1
Construction	cu	46.2	46.2	186.8	186.8	378.4	378.3
	co	13.9	14.0	32.2	32.0	48.2	48.2
Electricity, gas and water supply.	cu	224.2	241.8	569.7	626.4	1214.1	1355.8
	co	102.0	113.7	241.4	168.2	221.2	248.1
Railways	cu	49.9	46.6	88.1	97.9	245.2	269.6
	co	14.3	16.8	38.1	46.5	42.9	52.2
Transport by other means and storage.	cu	162.5	104.3	329.3	258.4	796.6	648.4
	co	73.3	35.4	97.8	66.8	178.9	131.7
Communication	cu	250.0	72.7	237.5	225.9	573.7	558.9
	co	176.2	36.4	125.0	116.8	208.7	201.8
Trade, hotels and restaurants.	cu	85.4	88.1	230.0	240.4	427.3	444.1
	co	15.2	16.9	39.3	43.7	53.7	58.6
Banking and Insurance.	cu	187.7	234.5	351.3	529.2	1235.8	1427.4
	co	16.6	35.8	52.4	112.8	162.0	199.6
Real estate, owner- ship of dwellings and busines services.	cu	87.9	78.6	218.9	191.5	296.1	262.4
	co	25.9	19.6	59.5	45.6	90.5	74.1
Public administra- tion.	cu	100.0	118.6	245.5	304.5	719.2	770.2
	co	26.3	37.9	100.3	136.2	233.8	261.0
Other services	cu	74.9	81.7	184.6	205.8	430.9	460.3
	co	5.0	7.3	11.4	18.1	46.9	55.8
Total	cu	74.7	66.4	195.4	187.5	405.6	373.1
	co	25.9	16.5	39.4	35.9	72.1	66.8
Per capita income	cu	57.9	48.3	136.3	126.7	270.1	241.4
	co	13.8	3.8	11.5	7.2	26.2	20.4
Population	..	10.7	12.2	25.0	26.8	1265.9	1285.8

Note:—cu : current prices. co : constant prices.

all the districts of the State. Mysore district with 121 as its index compared with the index of India as 100 was in a better position but remained less developed compared to the State index of 126.

**Statement showing the 22 indicators of development as suggested by the Planning Department with reference to Mysore District for certain years.**

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Unit</i>	1965-66	1971-72	1979-80	1984-85
1	2	3	4	5	6
Density of population	No.	14.	174	174	217
Percentage of urban population to total population,	..	24.83.	25.47	25.47	27.41
Percentage of non-agricultural workers to total workers.	..	31.0.	32.9	32.9	31.5
Net area sown as percentage to total area.	%	37.23 (1964-65)	37.3 (1970-71)	39.2	42.41
Double cropped area as percentage of net area sown.	%	13.9.	19.93 (1972-73)	22.20	15.45
Net area sown as percentage of cultivable area.	%	59.92 (1964-65)	59.97 (1970-71)	63.45	69.71
Average yield per hectare kg/ha. (cereals).		833.	1,354	1,700	1,706
Average yield per hectare kg/ha. (pulses).		280.	307	534	324
Average yield per hectare (Oilseeds)..	kg/ha.	481.	1,274	1,350	837
Number of industrial establishments as percentage of State total.	%	5.51 (1965)	5.03	4.84 (1979)	6.23
Net irrigated area as percentage of net area sown.	%	14.3 (1964-65)	18.9	18.15	19.72
No. of vehicles per lakh of population.	No.	243	342 (1970-71)	1,090	1,813
Road length per lakh	km.	39	59	68	75
Population served by a bank-branch.	'000s	50.6	27.3	14.5	12.0
Value of turnover per regulated main market.	Rs.in crores.	1.77	1.73	3.91	6.81
Percentage of literates to total population.	%	21.3	25.5	25.6	31.3

1	2	3	4	5	6
Schools per lakh of population.	No.	138.5	117.5	135.3	125.2
Population per university educational institution.	'000s	119.4	54.6	57.7	59.0
Population served by a health unit.	'000s.	138.1	15.2	11.2	12.98
Beds per lakh of population.	No.	149.8 (1969)	129.7	141.3	121.4
No. of towns and villages electrified as percentage of total towns and villages.	%	23.2	56.1	61.6	68.4
No. of irrigation pump-sets electrified as percentage of State total.	%	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.4

*Note.*— Figures refer to 1960–61 year.

#### A few other indicators of significance

Percentage area under high yielding varieties to gross area sown.	%	2.3 (1969–70)	3.8	36.3	29.7
Tractors per thousand hectares of net area sown.	No.	0.06 (1961–62)	0.53	0.57	0.47
Area under soil conservation (contour bunding in hectares).	'000s.	18.3 (1968–69)	53.1	126.1	173.3
Production of Fish in tonnes.	'000s.	3.8	5.2 (1970–71)	4.8	5.3
Area under Mulberry in hectares.	'000s.	..	59.3 (1973–74)	62.1	53.8
Production of tobacco in tonnes.	'000s.	5.2 (1969–70)	6.2	5.2	3.5
Livestock served by a veterinary institution.	'000s.	28.2	23.1	16.5	19.5
Population served by a post office.	'000s.	3.9	4.1	3.7	4.5
Population served by a telegraph office.	'000s.	..	18.9	15.4	10.2
Population served by a co-operative society.	'000s.	1.4	1.8	1.9	10.6.
Telephones in use per lakh of population.	No.	131	237	347	566

## Development under Plans

The erstwhile Mysore Government had attempted at a planned development of the economy, long before the dawn of the planning era as it is understood now. In the context of the adverse conditions created by the Second World War, several post-war reconstruction programmes had been formulated and executed at the State and district level. These programmes were either continuation or reconstruction of the past efforts in various productive sectors of agriculture, industry, trade, transport and communications, electric power, social services, Malnad improvement, etc.

The First Five Year Plan was mostly an intensification of the development programmes already in existence at the time. Top priority was accorded to major and medium irrigations. The Second Plan was taken up after the First Plan in which the medium and major irrigation programmes, social services and agriculture were given priority. The achievements in some major sectors at the end of Second and First Plans (the figures in brackets belong to the position in 1956-57) were as follows: Agricultural production (in lakh tonnes) 2.23 (1.89) in an area of 2.68 (2.57) lakh hectares for cereals; 0.34 (0.26) lakh tonnes in 1.21 (1.09) lakh hectares for pulses; 0.21 (0.07) lakh tonnes in 0.43 (0.37) lakh hectares for oilseeds, 2.57 (2.15) lakh tonnes in 3.89 (3.89) lakh hectares for total food grains; 1,976 tonnes (2,158) of tobacco in 6,423 (9,678) hectares; distribution of Rs. 2.81 lakhs (2.61) of takkavi loans to farmers and 12,729 acres (6,819) of land to the poor and the landless; 1.68 lakh (1.15) hectares of land brought under irrigated condition in agriculture; 36 (28) veterinary institutions; treatment to 1.74 lakhs (0.25) animals for various diseases; 5,842 (2,898) cattle with artificial insemination under animal husbandry; 87 per cent (40) of the rural families covered under the fold of co-operation; 160 (150) industries including major, minor, small scale and cottage industries established; 134 (107) health institutions including hospitals, health centres etc., with treatment to 23.21 (2.73) lakh patients for various diseases in health and medicine; 410 (119) miles of metalled roads and 230 (90) miles of asphalted all weather roads under transport facilities; 1,899 (1,668) educational institutions including colleges, technical institutions; schools of all grades with 1.64 (1.27) lakh pupils in them; 21.2 per cent (17.6) of literacy in the district; 5,602 (4,481) teachers in educational institutions under education; supply of electricity to 56 (42) villages and also to 230 (117) irrigation pump-sets under power, construction of 6,588 (4,783) houses; grants given to 3,469 (398) persons in agricultural and industrial professions; digging of 144 (29) drinking water wells for the benefit of backward communities under social welfare measures. During the Third Plan (1961-66), correction of regional imbalances, special attention to employment and utilisation of man-power resources, reduction of economic and social inequalities, along with the measures to develop productive sectors were given due emphasis. During this period division of sizable resources

from development to defence due to wars against China and Pakistan, failure of rains and scarcity conditions in 1965-66 were the stumbling blocks in the progress. The position of the district in some important sectors at the end of 1965-66 was as follows; the production and area of foodgrains in thousand metric tonnes and in thousand hectares respectively in agriculture being rice 74.3 in 50.1, jowar 28.4 in 76.9, ragi 48.7 in 107.0, pulses 32.2 in 82.1, sugarcane 169.5 in 2.2 groundnut 18.2 in 30.1 under agriculture; 49 veterinary institutions each serving 19.8 thousand bovine population under animal husbandry; 3,840 metric tonnes of fresh water fish-catch; power supplied to 419 towns and villages and 2,255 irrigation pump-sets; length of roads being 4,649 kms with 38.9 kms of road length for every 100 sq km area; 4,132 motor vehicles plying in the district having 243 vehicles per lakh of population; 18,760 radios; 2,188 telephones being in use; 1,162 co-operative societies with 2.42 lakhs of membership; regulated markets with total value of turnover of 88.4 crores of rupees in co-operative sector; 2,300 schools including nursery, primary and high/higher secondary schools, 22 colleges of different faculties in education sector; and 121 medical institutions including hospitals, dispensaries, health centres, F.P. Clinics, in medical sector. Under community development scheme, 18 blocks had been functioning covering 1,505 villages and rural population of 13.72 lakhs.

The Fourth Plan was implemented during 1969-70 to 1973-74 after the Annual Plans of 1966 to 1969. Much stress was given for accelerated development of industries through greater exploitation of mineral resources alongwith the increasing utilisation of irrigational and power resources for maximising the job-opportunities for both the educated and other unemployed persons. The Fifth Plan was executed from 1974-75 to 1977-78 with the main objective of removal of poverty, attainment of economic stability and ensuring a balanced regional development. Much attention was bestowed upon rural development, irrigational programmes, reduction of regional imbalances and 20 Point Economic Programmes. In order to check inflationary circumstances through quick implementation of projects for raising production, the State had to adopt Annual Plans. The Annual Plan of 1974-75 was the first operational plan and the 1977-78 plan was the last of the Fifth Plan. The achievements as at the end of 1973-74 and 1977-78 which mark the end of IVth and Vth Plans were as follows (the figures of 1973-74 are in the brackets); In agriculture, the net area (in thousand hectares) of 490.7 (484.8) sown, 83.09 (85.82) irrigated, 64.35 (69.26) under paddy, 108.46 (117.16) ragi, 98.93 (99.95) jowar, 7.03 (4.11) sugarcane, 33.37 (34.40) groundnut, 42.19 (59.30) mulberry cultivation, 88 (76) veterinary institutions, 2,978 (2,543) beds in hospitals and dispensaries, 180 (193) medical institutions including hospitals, dispensaries, PHUs, PHCs and FWCs, 2,752 (2,482) schools including nursery to high schools, 70 (61) colleges, technical and other institutions, 1,324 (1,210) co-operative societies of all categories with membership of 4.58 (3.65) lakhs, supply of electric power to 1,204 (1,062) towns and villages, servicing 13,123 (9,546) I.P.

sets, 624 (749) fair price shops, 17,909 (10,713) registered motor vehicles, 62,458 (67,059) radios in use, 497 (292) number of registered factories with 23,761 (17,600) employees, 1.61 (0.53) lakhs small farmers identified and 0.7 (0.39) lakhs enrolled under Small Farmers Development Agency.

The Sixth Plan began from 1980 to 1985 in continuation of two Annual Plans of 1978-79 and 1979-80, with the objectives of increasing gainfull employment opportunities and achieve full employment status by 1988 and secondly optimum utilisation of resources for an ideal distribution of income secondly optimum utilisation of resources for an ideal distribution of income in favour of the weaker section of the society. A two-tier process of decentralised planning i.e. District Sector and State Sector Plans was introduced from 1978-79. The Plan outlay and expenditure during 1979-80 for the District Sector and residuary State Sector Schemes were Rs. 902.67 and Rs. 806.63 lakhs. By the end of this Plan (1979-80) the achievements in certain aspects were as follows: 4.89 lakhs hectares of net area sown, 1.08 lakhs hectares under multiple cropping, 4,770 tonnes of fish production in certain aspects were as follows: 4.89 lakhs hectares of net area sown, under contour bunding, 88.71 lakh hectares under irrigation, the area (in '000 hectares) and production (in lakh tonnes) for rice being 68.9 and 2.72, 125.8 and 1.55 for *ragi*, 94.6 and 0.85 for jowar, 203.7 and 5.19 for total cereals, 124.5 and 0.66 for total pulses, 428.3 and 5.85 for total foodgrains, 8.98 and 0.052 for tobacco under agriculture; 62,041 hectares under mulberry, 1.24 lakh quintals of foodgrains procured, consumption of 2,01,098 thousand K.Wh. of power for several purposes with 1.49 lakhs connections, 14,522 pump-sets encrgised, the number of industries being 36 medium and large scale, 1886 small scale, 1706 hand loom and 128 cottage under contour bunding, 88.71 lakh hectares under irrigation, the area in industries, 186 hospitals and dispensaries of all types including PHUs, 122 veterinary institutions including artificial insemination centres, 2,828 schools of all grades, 8,151 km of total road length, 560 post offices, 22,645 registered motor vehicles. Under the minimum needs programme, the achievements at the end of 79-80 were: 1,077 villages and 398 other scettlements electrified under Rural Electrification Scheme, 21 Primary Health Centres working, 75,700 children covered under Mid-day Meals Programme, 11,606 children in 0-6 years age group under supplementary feeding programme.

The Sixth Plan (1980-81 to 1984--85) was executed on the basis of Annual Plans and the outlay and expenditure in lakhs of rupees were 785.82 and 766.36 (1980-81), 1982.72 and 1,637.41 (1983-84) and 2,197.63 and 2,046.98 for 84-85. The sectoral outlay and expenditure for 1979-80 and 1980-81 to 1984-85 has been given on pages 471—472. The achievements as in 1984-85 (figures in brackets being that of 1980-81) in in some sectors were as follows: 1,42,231 (1,04,713) house sites distributed to the siteless, 34,083 (22,376) houses distributed to houseless persons in all series and programmes, 31,94,799 (16,60,000) man days of employment generated under N.R.E.P. for the benefit of weaker sections, 5,23,488



(4,92,994) hectares of net sown area, 81,643 (96,358) hectares under multiple cropping, 1,73,253 (1,34,930) hectares contour bunded, area in hectares under highyielding varieties of rice being 55,972 (58,838), of jowar 41,332 (26,275), of *ragi* 86,240 (83,330), consumption of fertiliser (N.P.K) . 32,404 (29,073) metric tonnes, 1,04,235 (88,709) hectares under irrigation, area (in '000 hectares) and production (in lakh tonnes) of rice being 10.32 and 0.039), of groundnut 40.65 and 0.157 (29.34 and 0.289), of sugarcane 76.26 and 0.54 (91.18 and 0.74), of tobacco 12.40 and 0.035 (10.98 and 0.039), of groundnut 40.65 and 0.157 (29.34 and 0.289), of sugarcane 6.42 and 6.26 (5.94 and 7.37), of cotton 14.81 and 0.74 (7.31 and 0.18) under agriculture sector, 9,225 (5,945) persons engaged in pisci-culture and production of fish under fisheries, procurement of 1.317 (1.213) lakh quintals of foodgrains, 2,34,688 (1,62,185) connections of electricity under power consumption for various purposes, under industries, the number of different categories of industries being 59 (38) large and medium scales, 5,329 (2,240) small scale, 283 (112) cottage industries, the value in lakhs of rupees of industrial production being 2,436.36 (389.05) in the agro-based, 1,228.06 (109.10) in the forest-based, 256.15 (421.3) in mineral-based, and 10.241.82 (412.75) in miscellaneous industries, 228 (191) hospitals and dispensaries including all types of PHUs, PHCs and other institutions, the bed strength being 3,413 (2,935) in hospitals, 124 (120) veterinary centres, 414 (290) milk co-operatives under animal health, 3,419 (2,844) schools from nursery to high schools, 56 (47) colleges including general and professional, 8,084 (6,978) primary school teachers, 1,687 (1,552) trained teachers of secondary schools in education sector, 9,027 (8,151) km of total road-length, total number of villages not connected by road being nil (26), number of post offices being 581 (507), number of registered motor vehicles being 47,066 (25,340), number of recognised societies being 272 (268) and 59 (60) farmers service co-operative societies, agricultural credit (in lakhs of rupees) given by co-operatives being 479.04 (369.19) short, 228.74 (171.51) medium and 202.33 (72.83) long term, the value of produce (in lakhs of rupees) handled by regulated markets being 4,086.6 (3,250.79) and that by agricultural marketing societies being 720.09 (345.31) in marketing sector. Some salient achievements under Minimum Needs Programme in the district in 1984-85 (1980-81) being 1,302 (1,135) villages and 522 (435) other settlements electrified under rural electrification; 29 (21) Primary Health Centres and 500 (69) sub-centres under Rural Health; enrolment (in lakhs) of 2.841 (2.384) pupils for classes I to IV and 0.970 (0.695) pupils for classes V to VII under elementary education, 16,959 (16,684) illiterates made literates, conducting 378 (375) reading rooms and 870 (634) adult education centres working under Adult Education, 96,500 (1,055) children covered under Mid-day Meals Programme, 9,599 pregnant women and nursing mothers covered under Nutrition Scheme in 84-85, 658 (531) villages covered under rural roads, 996 villages covered with 1,042 bore-wells sunk under rural water supply for 1984-85.

The Seventh Plan from 1985-90 was formulated in the State with the aims of accelerating the growth of the economy, alleviating poverty and other acute forms of deprivation, improving the supply and quality of public goods and services, reducing the inequalities of wealth and income by providing greater economic opportunities for economically disadvantaged groups, realising quick results by efficient use of assets already created through the policy instruments of generation of larger employment particularly for weaker sections of the society and encouragement for self-employment. With the establishment of Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats, a three-tier planning structure at the State, district and Mandal Panchayat levels has been ushered in. The share of the Mysore district in the Plan outlay for 1985-90 will be Rs. 10,825.41 lakhs, of which, Rs. 4,043.57 lakhs will be the share of the Centre for Central Sector and Centrally-sponsored Schemes implemented in the district. The outlay of the district works out to be 6.1 per cent of the State outlay. The total outlay and provisional expenditure for 1985-86 (in lakhs of rupees) for the district were 2,057.47 and 1,849.11, and the total outlay for 1986-87 was 2,593.36. The Sectoral outlay and expenditure (the expenditure for 1985-86 given in brackets) for 1985-86 and also sectoral outlay for 1986-87 in lakhs of rupees were as follows: 54.05(38.27) and 44.77 for agriculture, 11.08 (9.43) and 13.50 for horticulture, 9.43 (3.33) and 5.21 for animal husbandry, 8.08 (6.51) and 12.51 for fisheries, 99.15 (99.15) and 103.08 for forestry, 0.24 (0.15) and 0.32 for marketing, 12.76 (12.76) and 21.60 for Co-operation, 199.77 (314.82) and 275.20 for minor irrigation, 46.97 (33.90) and 80.72 for village and small scale industries, 160.56 (108.15) and 118.44 for sericulture, 646.46 (646.46) and 546.18 for rural development programmes, 93.03 (149.38) and 135.33 for roads and bridges, 126.45 (0.70) and 154.02 for primary and secondary education, 13.98 (10.76) and 36.48 for adult education, 37.60 (16.05) and 49.08 for rural health, 168.97 (78.36) and 146.68 for family welfare, 0.55 (0.55) and 3.50 for Indian system of medicines, 172.78 (228.19) and 270.65 for rural water supply, 126.19 (50.10) and 144.74 for housing, 7.54 (nil) and 17.67 for slum clearance, 30.04 (11.44) and 32.10 for the welfare of SCs & STs, 4.51 (5.52) and 7.37 for the welfare of backward classes, 3.28 (2.05) and 10.92 for the social welfare, 24.00 (22.78) and 23.20 for the district level sub-Plan. In 1986-87, Rs. 70.66 lakhs for soil and water conservation and Rs. 269.43 lakhs for nutrition were allocated for the district. The achievements in some aspects during the Annual Plan of 1985-86 of the Seventh Plan were (at the end of March 1986) as follows: Production of 4.05 lakh tonnes of food-grains, area under H.Y.V. Programme being 1.726 lakhs hectares, 3.92 lakh tonnes of N.P.K. consumed, 1.8 lakh hectare of area contour banded under soil conservation, existing number of industries being 61 medium and large scale and 6,241 small scale, the employment in organised sector being about 89,300 on 31st December 1986 as against 88,000 on 31st December 1985; 1,453 villages electrified and 21,400 pump-sets energised under rural electrification, 75 km of road-length per

100 sq km of area and 583 post offices, 201 medical institutions (including PHUs and FWCs), 3,262 bed-strength in hospitals, 93 veterinary institutions of all levels, total advance of Rs. 10,181 lakhs for priority sector and Rs. 243 lakhs under DIR from commercial banks in the district.

The share of Mysore District in the District Sector outlay for 1987-88 will be about 26.34 crores of rupees out of the State total of 370.10 crores of rupees.

### **Jayanti Villages**

A scheme of selecting a village in every Community Block for taking up measures of intensive development activities in them was introduced in 1972-73 as a mark of Silver Jubilee of Independence of India and this scheme was known as 'Jayanti Village' scheme. Such villages were provided with drinking water, houses for weaker sections, schools, post offices, drainages, electrification, veterinary and local fund dispensaries, besides several activities catering to the social, educational and cultural needs of the younger generation of the villages. Such villages were also provided with youth organisations taking part in various cultural, sports, folk arts, activities etc., involving the young men and women of the community. Villages selected in the district under the programme were Alanahalli, Bachahalli, Belale, Bhogadi, Gowdalli, Duggahalli, Galavinattiguppe, Itna, Mukanapalya, Talkad and Tattkere.

### **Growth Centres**

A sustained growth in backward areas can be achieved through growth centre policy which aims at a decentralised concentration and progressive dispersal of industrial and infrastructural development. These growth centres are identified in four levels in the State. Out of the six growth poles, 35 growth centres, 177 market-cum-service centres and 359 service centres identified in the State by the Government (Department of Planning), Mysore city is one of the growth poles, Nanjangud, Kollegal and Chamarajanagar as three growth centres, Sargur, Heggadadevanakote, Yelandur, Periyapatna, T. Narasipur, Bannur, Gundlupet, K.R. Nagar and Hunsur as nine market-cum-service centres and Maratalli, Maduvanahalli, Beechanahalli, Tagadur, Bandalli, Kongarahalli, Talkad, Sosale, Mugur, Chowdalli, Mirle, Terakanambi, Agara and Saligrama as fourteen service centres.

The Department of Town Planning selected many growth centres as (a) Regional, (b) Sub-regional, (c) Market-cum-service centres, (d) Service Centres, based on population, administrative status, amenities, transport and communication, irrigation potentials, etc. Accordingly, Mysore city is a Regional Centre, Hunsur and Kollegal as Sub-Regional Centres. Besides those identified by the Planning Department, Mugur, Saligrama, Ummathur, Udgala, Maratalli, Hanur, Bandalli, Arabikere and Bilikere were considered as market-cum-service centres. As many as 98 services centres

**The statement showing the sectoral outlay and expenditure for the Annual Plan of the district for 1979-80 and for some years of VIth Five Year Plan from 1980-85—Rupees in lakhs.**

Sl. No.	Sector	1979-80		1980-81		1983-84		1984-85	
		Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>A. District Sector Schemes :</b>									
1.	Agriculture ..	9.49	10.80	12.54	10.38	85.28	60.74	72.96	79.31
2.	Soil conservation ..	13.30	13.53	9.62	4.88	..	..	..	..
3.	Horticulture ..	8.87	5.29	11.96	7.50	16.08	12.54	17.56	12.22
4.	Animal husbandry ..	0.27	0.22	5.56	0.40	14.18	12.59	11.51	12.04
5.	Fisheries ..	4.53	4.40	4.06	4.05	10.72	10.22	10.00	10.55
6.	Co-operation ..	16.56	9.20	12.42	8.94	12.67	8.37	9.25	10.99
7.	Marketing ..	1.71	..	0.45	..	1.20	0.21	0.20	0.22
8.	Sericulture ..	41.49	32.90	13.82	22.14	99.96	85.02	113.71	129.44
9.	Welfare of SCs & STs. ..	6.03	16.88	8.80	21.91	60.54	49.95	88.02	87.97
10.	Welfare of Backward Classes and Minorities.	5.50	5.60	10.17	7.25	16.73	14.82	19.97	18.76
11.	Welfare of Women and Children.	1.93	..	1.77	..	18.45	15.28	63.68	52.10
12.	Primary and Secondary Education.	25.52	20.41	22.43	20.51	112.82	62.78	113.62	132.33
13.	Medical & Public Health ..	14.00	12.25	30.52	23.50	58.92	24.32	36.50	24.39
14.	Indian System of Medicine	0.65	..	0.77	0.11	2.65	0.42	1.20	0.17
15.	Urban Development ..	..	..	0.10	..	19.40	30.27	..	..
16.	Housing ..	149.20	125.60	98.79	32.42	102.78	32.98	125.24	100.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17.	Slum Clearance ..	10.00	9.76	10.00	2.82	5.50	5.15	20.44	0.39
18.	Village & Small Scale Industries.	53.76	..	2.93	0.30	29.89	23.50	42.53	39.97
19.	Forest (including Soil Conservation).	35.59	32.84	38.50	33.45	98.67	104.31	114.35	111.11
20.	Minor Irrigation ..	127.48	181.17	90.56	185.21	204.37	161.58	315.39	150.74
21.	Rails & Bridges ..	94.53	136.61	114.94	115.21	97.22	131.27	140.04	132.49
22.	Drinking Water Supply ..	55.01	50.88	58.89	53.80	155.91	149.48	179.82	220.80
	<b>Total A</b> ..	<b>675.42</b>	<b>668.34</b>	<b>559.60</b>	<b>554.78</b>	<b>1,223.94</b>	<b>995.80</b>	<b>1,496.99</b>	<b>1,326.09</b>
<b>B. Residual State Sector Schemes :</b>									
1.	S.F.D.A. ..	27.50	18.60	27.50	39.42	..	..	..	..
2.	I.R.D.P. ..	95.00	74.32	95.00	90.40	83.00	111.03	88.00	123.24
3.	D.P.A.P. ..	5.00	4.25	7.00	2.77	15.00	4.45	7.50	7.14
4.	E.A.S. ..	75.00	17.26	48.00	37.26	..	..	..	..
5.	C.A.D.A. ..	24.75	24.05	48.72	41.73	358.23	325.99	220.65	210.85
6.	N.R.E.P. ..	..	..	..	..	297.55	200.14	276.63	305.16
7.	Anthyodaya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14.28	6.82
8.	Negilubhāgya ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.09	81.1
9.	S.L.P.P. (Calf) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.78	4.83
10.	S.L.P.P. (Sheep) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.21	3.09
11.	100 Wells Programme ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38.50	13.17
12.	D.L.S.P. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45.00	44.78
	<b>Total B</b> ..	<b>227.25</b>	<b>138.48</b>	<b>226.22</b>	<b>211.58</b>	<b>758.78</b>	<b>641.61</b>	<b>701.64</b>	<b>720.89</b>
	<b>Grand total A+B</b> ..	<b>902.67</b>	<b>806.82</b>	<b>785.82</b>	<b>766.36</b>	<b>1,982.72</b>	<b>1,637.41</b>	<b>2,197.63</b>	<b>2,046.98</b>

were identified in the district. The taluk centres were : Ayarahalli, Varakodu, Elawala, Harohalli and Udburu of Mysore, Kalale, Hullahalli, Kudlapur, Nerale, Thagadur, Thandavapura, Hura, Karya, Nagarle, Heggadahalli and Bilugali of Nanjangud, Sathegala, Madhuvana-halli, Kongarahalli, Suleripalya, Ajjipura, Ramapura, D.M. Samudra, Shagya, Chikkilur, Huthur, Lokkanahalli, Hoogya, Mahadeswarabetta, Chowdalli, Ponnach, Thellanur, Thagarapura, Palya and Mullur of Kollegal, Hebbal, Hanasoge, Hampapur, Doranahalli, Kestur, Mirle, Haleyur, Arjunahalli, Bherya and Mundur of K.R. Nagar, Attugulipura, Venkataiahna Chatra, Bagali, Honganur, Heggatora, Kothalavady, Nanje-devanapura, Harave, Sagade, Badanaguppe, Kempanapura, Naganahalli, Kudluru, Ganiganur, Mangala, Amchavady and Kuderu of Chamaraj-nagar, Alanahalli, Padukote, Kaval, Antharasanthe, Beechanahalli, Jakka-halli Sagare, Hebbalaguppe, Naganahalli, Kothegal and Mallar of H.D. Kote, Binakanahalli, Somanathapura, Hosakote, Ketupura, Yachenahalli, Kodagahalli and Talkad of T. Narasipur, Agara, Yaragamballi, Maddur, Kestur, Honnur of Yelandur, Aspathrekaval, Hanagodu, Bannikuppe, Gowdikere, Hirikyathanahalli, Ballenahalli and Gagenahalli of Hunsur and Makodu, Kampalapura, Bettadapura, Honnenahalli, Muthur, Kithoor, and Sangarasettihalli, of Periyapatna taluks.

The Town Planning Department in Mysore had prepared development plans after preliminary surveys in prospective towns and promising villages, namely, the headquarter towns of taluks excepting Mysore and Nanjangud, and villages such as Bandalli and the Mahadeswara Hills of Kollegal, Bannur, Talkad and Sosale of T. Narasipur, Sargur and Beechanahalli of H.D. Koke and Mirle of K.R. Nagar taluks. In respect of Nanjangud town, a development plan is under preparation, whereas a comprehensive plan of the Mysore city had been prepared and approved.

The District Industries Centre, Mysore identified some centres in 1980 having basic infra-structure and potential for developing the village and small scale industries. In addition to the headquarter towns of each taluk, Hinakal, Sreeramapura, Elawala, Varuna and Kadakola of Mysore, Hullahalli, Devanur, Nagarle, Geekahalli and Thagadur of Nanjangud, Terakanambi, Begur, Bommalapura and Hundipur of Gundlupet, Santhe-marahalli, Nagavalli and Galipura of Chamarajanagar, the B.R. Hills, Agara, Honnur, Mambally, Y.K. Hole and Kamaranapura of Yelandur, Sosale, Bannur and Gargeswari of T. Narasipur, Hampapura, Hanur, Huthur, Kamagere and Paduramapura of Kollegal, Hampapura, Hemmaraga-gala, Antharasanthe, Annur, N. Begur, Saragur, Toravalli, Manchanayakana-halli and Marchahalli of H.D. Kote, Gavadagere, Chilkunda, Halebeedu, Kalkunike, Thondalu, Mallinathapura and Dharamapura of Hunsur, Chunchanakatte, Saligrama, Mirle and Bherya of K.R. Nagar, Bettadapura, Bylakuppe, Kamalapura and Kittoor of Periyapatna taluk. In 1986, the Department of Industries identified Mysore and Nanjangud as growth centres

of higher order, Gundlupet, Chamarajanagar, Elwala, Hinakal, Malalawadi, Kadakola, Varuna, Bhogadi, T. Narasipur, Bannur, Kollegal, Sathegal, Hanur, Hunsur, Bilikere, K.R. Nagar, Cheeranahalli, Kanthenahalli, Saligrama, H.D. Kote, Yerehalli, Maohapur and Saragur as centres of medium order and Mirle, Thandavapur, Begur, Yadavanahalli, Terakanambi, Santhemarhalli, Yelandur, Talkad, Sosale, Mugur, Gargeswari, Rampur and Lokkanahalli as centres of lower order.

### **Rural Development Programmes**

In order to uplift the rural people who are below the poverty line, several rural development programmes which aim at making a direct assault on poverty either through creating a collective infrastructure which benefits the poor or by raising the economic status of beneficiaries through providing productive employment opportunities. The rural development programmes implemented in the State as applicable to the district are as follows :

#### *I. Beneficiary Oriented Programmes*

(A) *The Small Farmers Development Agency.*—Mysore was taken up from August 1970 under Central Sector as one of the five SFDA/MFAL agencies. It was started during the IV Plan as a part of the programme to achieve 'Growth with social justice'. The main aim of the project was to improve the economic conditions of small and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers by making them economically viable. By 31st March 1976, it had identified 80,103 small farmers, 32,006 marginal farmers and 25,941 agricultural labourers and enrolled 50,554 small farmers, 7,210 marginal farmers into the co-operatives. During this period, the agency had spent Rs. 95.906 lakhs as against the allotted Rs. 150.00 lakhs and assisted 39,144 small farmers and 838 marginal farmers. The physical achievements in some aspects upto the end of March 1976 were : completion of 1,226 wells out of the 2,867 sanctioned wells, installation of 860 I.P. sets out of 1,276 sanctioned, enabled 559 persons to purchase milch animals starting 23 poultry and 1,489 sheep units, distribution of implements to 831 persons and input kits to 130 persons, construction of 234 tobacco farms and 19 rural godowns under agriculture, supply of improved variety of mulberry cuttings to 85 small farmers, rearing equipments to 87 small farmers under sericulture and training 260 artisans under rural artisan training programme. Since the targets could not be achieved fully by March 1976, the programme was extended by another three years with an outlay of Rs. 75.00 lakhs and again continued in 1980-81 during the Sixth Plan upto the end of September 1980 and from 2nd October 1980 the SFDA was merged with IRDP. The total expenditure between 1970-71 to 1980-81 was Rs. 182.081 lakhs against the released amount of Rs. 182.894 lakhs and the total number of beneficiaries, assisted were 42,593 in the district.

(B) *The Integrated Rural Development Programme (Central Sector).*—

The scheme introduced in 1978-79, aims to raise the poorest families of rural areas by providing the selected beneficiaries with income generating assets. The Scheme focuses on target groups comprising small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans, whose upliftment is highly relevant to rural development. Under this programme, all the eleven blocks of the district were covered and the District Rural Development Society was implementing the programme. Since the commencement of the year 1978-79 upto 1985-86, out of the financial allocation of Rs. 683.526 lakhs, Rs. 627.428 lakhs of grant had been released and Rs. 617.657 lakhs were spent helping 68,373 beneficiaries despite the target of 48,400 persons. For 1986-87, with the target of 8,202 inclusive of the old beneficiaries and an amount of Rs. 135.64 lakhs, by the end of December 1986, 4,605 persons were helped with an expenditure of Rs. 66.266 lakhs.

(C) *The Anthyodaya (State Sector)* programme was started in the district since 1983-84, aiming to uplift at least five poorest families among the poor in each village every year. The programme constitutes grant of old-age and disability pension, allotment of land, employment and credit based economic activities, allotment of houses to SCs under Group Housing Scheme and also Janata houses. Between 1983-84 to 1985-86, out of Rs. 37.534 lakhs of allocation, 1879 beneficiaries were helped incurring an expenditure of Rs. 23.386 lakhs. During 1986-87 upto the end of December 1986, of the targetted 579 families and allocation of Rs. 11.580 lakhs, 338 families were helped incurring an expenditure of Rs. 3.704 lakhs.

(D) *Negilu Bhagya*, a State sponsored scheme was implemented from 1982-83 in order to assist the surplus land recipients and also the ex-tenants on whom occupancy rights had been conferred under Karnataka Land Reforms Act. The amount of assistance ranged from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 per family for the purchase of bullocks and also about Rs. 500 for the purchase of implements. Between 1982-83 to 1985-86 an amount of Rs. 4.634 lakhs had been spent to benefit 626 persons. In 1986-87, upto the end of December 1986, 90 persons have been benefited, incurring an expenditure of Rs. 0.71 lakhs.

(E) *Assistance to surplus land grantees (Central Sector)* was implemented in the district since 1981-82 and it envisages financial assistance to the recipients of surplus land at the rate of Rs. 2,500 per hectare for purchasing the inputs and also for the development of land. Between 1981-82 and 1985-86, Rs. 2.769 lakhs had been spent assisting 254 beneficiaries. In 1986-87 upto 31st December 1986, 18 grantees had been helped with an expenditure of Rs. 0.266 lakhs.

(F) *Assistance to small and marginal farmers (Centrally-sponsored)* for increasing agricultural production, had two components, namely, (i) minor irrigation (ii) fruit and fuel components; but the latter one was



discontinued subsequently. This, as an agricultural production programme, is also popular as 100 wells programme including many activities to increase agricultural production. Between 1983-84 and 1985-86, Rs. 36.668 lakhs had been spent for the benefit of 1,650 persons. In 1986-87, Rs. 12.099 lakhs had been spent upto 31st December 1986 and 237 works had been completed such as 39 new bore wells drilled, 115 new open wells dug, 40 I. P. sets/oil engines installed and 43 works of deepening and boring of existing wells undertaken. The number of beneficiaries were 399. The total amount of credit disbursed by banks was about Rs. 50.308 lakhs.

## II. *Employment Oriented Programmes*

(A) *Employment affirmation scheme* was taken up in 1978 in Gundlupet, Kollegal and Yelandur, which guaranteed gainful employment to the rural poor at least for 100 days during the slack season in agriculture. One third of the wages earned by the rural workers would be in cash and the rest in foodgrains. In 1978-79, 26,557 had registered under the scheme and about 3,524 persons per day had been absorbed in the scheme. By 1980-81, the scheme was extended to Chamajanagar, H. D. Kote, and Periyapatna also. The total persons worked and the man-days generated in 1980-81 in the district were 1.24 and 8.57 lakhs. Consequent upon the Government of India changing the 'food for work' scheme into N.R.E.P., the State Government amalgamated this scheme with N.R.E.P. in April 1981.

(B) *The National Rural Employment Programme.*—The 'Food for Work Programme' originally started during 1977, was replaced by N.R.E.P. in October 1980 in order to generate additional gainful employment for the unemployed in rural areas as also to create durable community assets for strengthening rural infrastructure and for improving the nutritional status. This scheme was fully financed by the Central Government till 31st March 1981 and thereafter at 50 : 50 sharing basis between the State and the Centre. During 1981-82 to 1985-86, Rs. 1,021.834 lakhs had been spent and 98.554 lakhs man-days of employment generated of which 18.63 were in 1981-82, 14.94 in 1982-83, 20.38 in 1983-84, 31.948 in 1984-85 and 12.656 in 1985-86. The financial expenditure in lakhs of rupees on wages and materials respectively were 223.087 and 80.735 for 1984-85 and 116.98 and 130.192 for 1985-86. The works completed during 1985-86 till the end of December 1986 were 71 in social forestry, one irrigation well, three irrigation tanks, 78 soil conservation works, 56 village tanks, 25 drinking water facilities, 334 school buildings, 29 hospital buildings, 82 balavadis and other buildings, 169 house sites for SCs/STs and 597 miscellaneous works. In this district, Rs. 14.24 lakhs had been released for the programme under Tribal Sub-plan during 1983-84 to 1985-86, of which, Rs. 7.636 lakhs had been spent for generating 0.255 lakh man-days of employment.

(C) *The Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme* (Central Sector) was started from 15th August 1983 to provide employment to at least one member of every rural landless household upto 100 days in a year, preference being given to landless labourers. During 1983-84 to 1985-86, the total expenditure incurred was Rs. 324.591 lakhs with the generation of 29.684 lakh man-days of employment. Out of the released amount of Rs. 133.199 lakhs for 1986-87, Rs. 103.768 lakhs had been spent upto December, 1986.

(D) *The Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme* (State Sector), started from January 1984 in a phased manner, covered the entire State in July 1985. For this programme, the funds from various employment oriented schemes like NREP, RLEGP, DPAP, WGP, etc., are pooled. The scheme intends to provide work for all employment seekers in rural areas in the age group of 18-60 years. Under the Scheme, upto the end of December 1986 in 1986-87, 32,431 persons were employed, and received wages to the tune of Rs. 109.962 lakhs, and 11.07 lakhs man-days were generated. A special scheme was introduced from 1st November 1986 in 5 taluks of the State of which Gundlupet in the district is one, taking into consideration the population of SCs and STs, incidence of scarcity and demand for employment. During 1986-87, Rs. 25.00 lakhs have been sanctioned for the taluk under this special REGS.

(E) *Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment* (TRYSEM), initiated by Central Government was being implemented through DRDS since July 1979 involving the Block Development Agency. It aimed to equip the youth belonging to the families of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, rural artisans and others below poverty line, with necessary skills and technology to enable them to be self-employed. The number of candidates trained in the district for 1979-80 and 1980-81 were 240 and 161 of which 45 trained persons were self-employed. During the year 1987, training of 440 candidates was contemplated under this scheme.

### III. Area Development Programme

*The Drought Prone Area Programme* (DPAP) was taken up in the district as a State-sector programme. After the Second Irrigation Commission gave its report, the State has identified Chamarajanagar, Gundlupet, T. Narasipur and Kollegal taluks as frequently drought affected areas and as areas to be covered by DPAP. But only Gundlupet taluk is covered since 1979-80. This Programme was introduced to provide employment opportunities in chronically drought-affected areas and works of permanent nature preferably infra-structural works would be taken up. During 1979-80, Rs. 5.00 lakhs were allotted. The amount available in 1980-81 was Rs. 12.00 lakhs including the year's allotment and Rs. 2.765 lakhs were spent. During the year 1986-87, Rs. 7.50 lakhs of outlay was allotted, of which, Rs. 3.985 lakhs had been spent.

The other area development programme is Command Area Development Agency and this separate authority for the implementation has been formed as per CADA Act of 1980 (See Chapter IV).

#### IV. Other Schemes

(A) *Special Livestock Production Programme* (Central Sector) was introduced in the district since 1980-81, to assist the small/marginal farmers, agricultural labourers, SCs and STs and other weaker sections of the Society with breeding, feeding, health-care and marketing of produce in respect of livestock. The projects implemented under the programme are cross-bred calf rearing and production of pig, poultry and sheep. The beneficiaries under this programme are provided with financial assistance to the extent of 50 per cent for small and marginal farmers,  $66\frac{2}{3}$  per cent for agricultural labourers under cross-bred heifers/calf rearing schemes and 25 per cent to small, and  $33\frac{1}{3}$  per cent to marginal farmers and agricultural labourers in respect of poultry, piggery and sheep units. The total expenditure for this programme in the district during 1980-81 to 1985-86 was Rs. 24.419 lakhs benefiting 2,049 persons. Since 1986-87, the programme for beneficiaries below the poverty line is merged with IRDP, and for those above the poverty line is implemented by the Department of Rural Development. During 1986-87 upto 31st December 1986, 84 beneficiaries were assisted with the expenditure of Rs. 0.987 lakhs.

(B) *Community Development and Panchayat Raj*.—The Community Development Programme, a significant and comprehensive scheme for improving rural life was introduced from 2nd October 1952 in the State. In the later years, the programme was implemented in the district. The main emphasis of the programme was on the increased agricultural production and development of cottage and small scale industries, co-operatives, communications, education, health and recreation etc., in villages. In 1956-57, there were three National Extension Service Blocks each at Chamarajanagar, Hunsur and Periyapatna and one Community Development Block at Gundlupet covering 561 villages with a population of about 3.0 lakhs. By 15th November 1958, the scheme covered 858 villages and a population of 6.71 lakhs. Under the Scheme by 30th September 1958, some of the achievements were distribution of 1.13 lakh maunds of chemical fertilizers and 0.158 lakh maunds of improved seeds, digging 0.36 lakhs compost nature pits, working of 312 adult literacy centres, teaching 0.59 lakh persons to become literates etc. Around 1959-60, the merger of community development with panchayat administration and adoption of block as a unit of development gave the Taluk Boards a pivotal importance for all developmental activities. By 2nd October 1963, the entire State had been covered by the movement. As on 30th September 1966, there were ten stage-I, six stage-II and two post-stage II blocks covering about 1,505 villages with 13.72 lakhs of population.

(C) *Rehabilitation of released bonded labourers* was a programme taken up in Mysore district from 1981-82. Upto the end of December 1986, 2,842 labourers had been rehabilitated in the district with an expenditure of Rs. 180.289 lakhs (See Chapter VI).

(D) *National Project on Bio-gas Development* in the district was implemented from 1982-83. The total expenditure incurred on this score upto the end of 1985-86 in the district was Rs. 38.178 lakhs benefiting 1,144 persons (See chapter V for details).

(E) *Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programmes* comprising piped water supply, mini-water supply, bore wells with and pumps and dug wells schemes were implemented in the district. As per the estimate, 1,327 villages, 307 hamlets/colonies, etc., are suffering from inadequate water supply. As at the end of March 1985, 1,042 bore wells were sunk covering 996 villages, four piped water schemes were completed and 67 schemes were under progress.

The other schemes initiated by the Government for the benefit of rural people include Land Reforms (See Chapter XI), Asha Kiran, Maternity Benefit for Agricultural Labourers (See Chapter XVII), Centrally-sponsored scheme for encouraging irrigation through the use of sprinklers and solar pumps, etc. Besides, the Tribal Sub-Plan, Western Ghats Development Programme, Karnataka Development Programme (Twenty Point Economic Programme) and the activities of the Karnataka Land Army Corporation are notable.

*Special Component Plan for SCs.*—The economic and social upliftment of SCs had been the integral part of all the development programmes in the State and the Government had directed even the local bodies to spend 18% of the outlay on developmental activities for the benefit of the SCs, with the specific objective of enabling the 50 per cent of the SC families to cross the poverty line within five years from 1980. Many schemes to benefit the families are implemented through various Departments. The State subsidy released through the Deputy Commissioner in the district for 1986-87 for the use of several departments was Rs. 170.814 lakhs of which Rs. 136.46 lakhs had been spent. Besides, the subsidy released through the Heads of Departments was Rs. 59.886 lakhs of which 38.464 lakhs had been spent. (See Chapter XVII).

*Tribal Sub Plan.*—The tribals are traditionally forest dwellers. The Integrated Development Programmes were taken up under Tribal Sub-Plan Schemes. The Bench Mark Survey of 1977 estimated, a total tribal population of 23,758 in the district in nine taluks excepting K.R. Nagar and T. Narasipur. In order to execute the programmes under this Sub-Plan, in the district, a sum of Rs. 1.17 crores have been spent during 1985-86 by different departments as against the allotment of Rs. 1.37 crores (see Chapter XVII).

*The Western Ghats Development Programme.*—The Western Ghat areas have scope for development by virtue of their valuable resources and wealth. In the district the programme was sanctioned to the taluks of Gundlupet and H.D. Kote from September 1984. The State had earlier identified 55 taluks in 9 districts of which five taluks, namely, H.D. Kote, Gundlupet, Periyapatna, Hunsur and Kollegal were included. As per the opinion of Second Irrigation Commission, only Heggadadevanakote and Gundlupet were considered for the implementation of the programme of development in the district and from September 1984, the scheme was extended to these said taluks. The scheme included in its fold the sectors of agriculture minor irrigation, communication and buildings, forestry, horticulture, sericulture, small scale industries, fisheries and tourism for development. During the last year (1984-85) of the Sixth Plan, the outlay for the Programme was Rs. 35.29 lakhs of which Rs. 10.235 lakhs had been spent mainly covering animal husbandry, sericulture and minor irrigation programmes. Among the achievements, were setting up a heifer production-cum-training centre at Bargi of Gundlupet, sprinkler units fixed to benefit 50 acres of land; animal health care through supply of veterinary drugs to RVD and mobile veterinary clinics and a project of soil to silk at Kabbahally of Gundlupet costing Rs. 6.2 lakhs. The project envisages to train local sericulturists in various stages starting from growing mulberry to the production of silk cloth. During the Seventh Plan Rs. 166.7 lakhs of outlay was proposed and of which, Rs. 31.72 lakhs for 1985-86 had been approved. Upto the end of March 1986, Rs. 22.578 lakhs had been spent, the sectoral break-up in lakh rupees being 0.55 for minor irrigation, 2.1 for communication and buildings, 2.00 for agriculture, 4.5 for forestry, 0.59 for horticulture, 8.52 for sericulture, 0.89 for industries and 3.116 for animal husbandry. The proposed outlay (in lakhs of rupees for the remaining years is 29.0 (86-87), 32.0 (87-88), 35.0 (88-89) and 39.00 for 89-90.

*Twenty Point Economic Programme.*—The Programme launched from 1st July 1975 in order to keep the prices under control which were rising due to inflation, was revised as New 20 Point Programme during April 1982 with the changed priorities to suit the altered economic environment. In 1986, the programme being revised again, with modified priorities was enunciated as attack on rural poverty, strategy for rainfed agriculture, better use of irrigation water, bigger harvest, enforcement of land reforms, special programmes for rural labour, clean drinking water, health for all, two-child norm, expansion of education, justice to the SCs and STs., equality for women, new opportunities for youth, housing for the people, improvement of slums, new strategy for forestry, protection of the environment concern for the consumer, energy for the villages and a responsive administration. Later, a Karnataka Development Programme was implemented in the State since January 1983 with many additional schemes. The achievements under this programme during 1985-86 (the figures in bracket relate

to 1984-85) were as follows: The families benefited under IRDP 6,088 (13,251), Anthyodaya 1,163 (515) and Negilubhagya 189 (205); in addition, 569 (707) wells were sunk under 100 wells programme, 483 (489) candidates were trained under TRYSEM, 2,434 (2,968) released bonded labourers were rehabilitated, 16.88 (31.95) lakhs mandays of employment was generated under NREP, 13,825 (15,822) persons were benefited under RLEGP, 639 (1,035) villages were provided with drinking water facilities, 4,104 (5,228) families received construction assistance, 2,865 (7,176) families were allotted with house sites in rural areas, 250 (nil) covered under slum improvement programme, 429 (59) families of economically weaker section were provided with houses, 249.152 (164.07) lakhs saplings were planted, 787 (464) bio-gas plants were set up, 26,291 (22,854) sterilisations were done, 359 (04) new fair price shops were opened, 1,325 (1,259) village and small scale units were set up, 1,045 (930) adult literacy centres were opened.

*Stipendiary Employment Scheme* introduced in the State in 1977-78, intended to utilise the services of unemployed post-graduates, graduates and diploma holders on the live registers of employment exchanges and who hail from poor families. These candidates are paid stipend and in the district, the number working under the scheme as in March 1985 was 500 and the amount spent during 1984-85 was Rs. 20.45 lakhs.

*District Rural Development Society* came into being in March 1979, after the dissolution of Small Farmers Development Agency for the effective implementation of the IRDP which was introduced in the district in 1979-80. The society was working under the Special Deputy Commissioner (Development) who was also the Project Director (*ex-officio*) and through this society all the development schemes were implemented. After the formation of the Zilla Parishad, these societies have been dissolved and the functions of the DRDS have been assumed by the Zilla Parishads which have started functioning from 1986-87.

#### **Karnataka Land Army Corporation Ltd.**

The Land Army Programme was initially launched in 1971 to tackle rural unemployment and under-employment and in 1974-75 a Corporation was formed. In Mysore district, a unit was started during 1980 in Mysore and in 1983 another unit was started in Gundlupet, the former unit covering Mysore, K. R. Nagar, Periyapatna, H. D. Kote and Hunsur taluks, the latter covering Gundlupet, Chamarajanagar, Nanjangud, Kollegal, Yelandur and T. Narasipur taluks. As at the end of 1985-86, the K.L.A.C. at Mysore district, had completed 163 works over an expenditure of Rs. 151.83 lakhs and about 140 works worth Rs. 131.00 lakhs were under various stages of progress. Construction of group houses for the SCs and STs, CITB works, construction works for Central Sericultural Department, warehouses for State Warehousing Corporation are some of the works proposed for execution. During 1986-87, Rs. 100.65 lakhs have been spent completing 47 works.

## POTENTIALITIES OF DEVELOPMENT

The district presents ample opportunities for economic development through various avenues, being pregnant with heterogeneous natural resources in addition to land and water. The forest and also the limited mineral wealth of the district could be much more valuable if properly harnessed to place the district glaringly on the map of industrial and export trade of the State. The district has already made a mark on the tourist map of the world. There is ample scope for exploiting this potential too. In later years, an enlightened atmosphere has dawned on all, concerned with the economic development of the district creating an awareness that active co-operation with the programmes and schemes of the Government would elevate the general index of development which had fallen in recent years by about 17.5 per cent (i.e., 124.60 in 1960-61 to 103 in 1985-86).

### **Agriculture and allied activities**

Agriculture supports 68 per cent of the workers and many more depend on its allied activities. In the district extensive cultivation has scope, though limited, as about 37,000 hectares of land can be made available for cultivation. But ultimately, intensive cultivation will be the only solution for higher yield. With the increase in irrigation facilities, the area under multiple cropping can be increased by 30 per cent at the least. The irrigation potential of the district was estimated to be about 2.74 lakh hectares if all the sources are exploited comprising 2.4 lakh hectares through surface water and about 0.34 lakh hectares through ground water. Around 1984-85, out of the total irrigation potential of 2.74 lakhs hectares, 1.16 lakhs hectares had been eligible for being irrigated forming about 43.3 per cent still leaving 57.7 per cent of the land to be irrigated. The ground water potential survey also suggested that about 84.5 thousand additional wells could be sunk though only half of them could be economically feasible. The increased irrigation facilities create higher potential to the increased production of money crops such as tobacco, sugarcane, groundnut, mulberry, cotton, etc., and also area under multiple cropping due to assured water supply.

Tobacco in Mysore district is mostly confined to the variety of 'Virginia flue cured' and is grown mostly in Periyapatna, K.R. Nagar, Hunsur and H.D. Kote. The area under the crop can be increased not only in the above taluks but in other taluks of Nanjangud, Gundlupet, etc., where the cropped area is insignificant. The possibilities of growing beedi tobacco in these areas needs examination. Besides the scope existing for starting more beedi manufacturing units, in the growing area itself, many manufacturing units of zarda and snuff would be profitable. The manufacture of cigarettes after proper processing of tobacco, cannot be over-ruled. The Central Tobacco Research Institute, Hunsur can suggest ways of diversification of tobacco industry.

The demand in export market for oilseeds and their end products, castor and cotton creates a good incentive for higher level of production. Castor oil and castor seed, cotton seed and its cake have much demand in recent years. Sugarcane is presently grown in 6,400 hectares with production being about 6.3 lakh tonnes. There is scope for its increased production with increase in irrigation. This may create scope for setting up sugar factories either at Mysore or Nanjangud or Hunsur and Periyapatna taluks.

### Horticulture

The demand for horticultural products like vegetables, fruits and flowers is always lasting. Many fruit-based industries are coming up and demand for flowers in cities and towns is on the increase. Only about 38.7 thousand hectares of land is under horticulture with the total production of 2.6 lakh tonnes per year in the district leaving scope for stepping up production. The increasing demand for instant coffee and the new blends discovered by CFTRI in Mysore in export market, offers good scope for increasing the cultivation of coffee in the areas of the B.R. Hills. The plantation of cashew has considerable scope in the district for development in view of its demand by the cashew industries located in the other districts, and also the various industrial uses of cashew apple, cashew acid and testa of cashew kernels. Cashew serves as a deterrent against soil erosion. Similarly, the export demand for pepper and turmeric offers scope for the increasing production of them in the district. The varieties of Allepy and Madras flinger in turmeric could be experimented for growing in view of the long term demand for them. Coconut, of course offers immense scope to increase its production in view of its usefulness for consumption purposes and also as industrial raw material for coir industry. The special Mysore variety of betel leaves has been in great demand ever since the usefulness of the leaf was discovered. Under the fruits, excepting mangoes, banana, guava, papaya and jack, the other fruits are grown sparingly. Efforts to grow more of mango, jack, etc., in Yelandur, papaya in K.R. Nagar, may be intensified. Cultivation of some fruits such as sitaphal, anjur, pomogranate, grapes, citrus, pineapple, etc., which are sparse in each taluk of the district, will be remunerative under intensive or extensive cultivation. Grapes are not commonly raised in the district. The varieties of 'regina' and 'muscat' and the seedless Thomson and Pusa have good export potential and as such, their cultivation could be considered. Under vegetables, carrot, cauliflower, potato, beetroot, are some of the scantily grown vegetables and the area under them be increased. Among the commercial flowers in the district, the rose to manufacture *gulkhand* and tuberose for oil have greater economic importance.

Livestock wealth of the district being 17.5 lakhs, exclusive of poultry (10.9 lakhs), could be improved both in quality and quantum. Considerable scope exists for the manufacture of cattle and poultry feed, dairy products, poultry equipment, leather tanning and meat canning, etc. In recent years,



poultry is a promising enterprise for the increasing market demand for meat and eggs. The by-products of meat industry such as animal casings which are much useful in manufacturing containers, surgical ligatures, tennis racket strings, musical instruments, have a good scope for inland as well as foreign market. The demand for leather and leather goods have created ample scope in the expansion, diversification of tanning activities of leather and also for further processing of semi-tanned hides and skins. A corporate unit for tanning can be established in the city of Mysore under co-operative sector. The utility of raw bone as a raw material for manure and bone-meal has in later years increased and a systematic collection and crushing would provide a good scope for units manufacturing them. Biogas fuel and lighting gains much importance in these days of scarcity of power and the livestock wealth would be a boon for this production.

### Forestry

The extent of forest in the district is about 34.5 per cent of the geographical area. Good scope for extension of forestry exists in the district because of available land unfit for cultivation. Out of 25.7 thousand hectares of C and D lands, so far 11.6 thousand hectares are available for development into different types of forests and forest plantations still leaving 14.1 thousand hectares. Thus abundant scope for production of forestry and social forestry schemes by which fuel, bamboo, small timber, etc., useful for small industries exists. Besides, fruit-bearing trees can be also raised. The C & D lands can be used for plantation schemes also which benefit the industries by providing the required raw materials. The major forest produce in the district annually accounts for about 3,200 cu.mt of timber, 3.25 lakhs bamboos, 1.3 lakh tonnes of sandalwood, and 5,000 tonnes of other woods, and under minor forest produce, (the items mentioned in thousand kgs) honey 2.7 tamarind 130, cashew nuts 41.8, myrobalan 62.9, gooseberry 45.8, antwala 8.8, tree barks 11.0, neem-seeds 4.6 and elephant grass 519.8. Besides the above, about 236 kg of ivory could be obtained. Based on the above materials, several manufacturing, processing, curing units could be started additionally. Besides the horticultural wealth in flowers and other flowering seasons, Apiculture is quite promising.

**Fisheries.**—The district has nearly 26.9 thousand hectares of waterspread area, with three reservoirs and more than 1,100 tanks including the minor ones. The present production of 4,600—4,800 tonnes of fresh water fish could be conveniently increased by another thirty to thirty five per cent when other reservoir projects are completed through expansion of fish farms and Ponds, measures of desilting of tanks, construction of new fish ponds under each Panchayat jurisdiction and also through better marketing and storage facilities.

## Sericulture

Sericulture has been a prominent sector in the district with more than 54.5 thousand hectares under mulberry and 63.8 thousand families depending on it. Considerable scope for expansion of the sector in H. D. Kote, Hunsur, K.R. Nagar and Periyapatna exists. The silkworm rearing (Ericulture) by feeding them with castor leaves could be considered on account of the castor cultivation being a major one in the district. Silkworm pupae which is a considerable by-product in the reeling process can be utilised profitably for its oil content instead of throwing it away or using it only as manure. The extraction of silkworm oil from the pupae, is useful in the soap industry and the residual matter for manufacturing the poultry and livestock feed. The de-oiled pupae, rich in protein could be experimented for utilisation in dog feed. The pupae meal can be a good substitute for fish-meal for their manurial value.

## Industry

The Small Industries Service Institute and District Industries Centre identified scope for new industries both large, medium and small scale based on resources and the demand. Under agro-based units, a few more units to manufacture scented supari, biscuits, soft drinks, condiments, etc., as well as a few oil and flour mills, fruit processing units can flourish in most of the taluks. Tobacco and cotton being grown extensively, a few processing units such as for ginning of cotton, snuff and zarda, beedi rolling, etc., could be profitably established around Hunsur division. One or two units of Khandasari sugar, dessicated coconut powder in Chamarajanagar, sun-flower based oil mill in Hunsur, fried gram or *mandalaki* units in Yelandur and T. Narasipur, garlic powder, baker's powder, fruit juices, pop-corn, ragi and maize malt and *ragi* based weaning food, banana chips, etc., in Mysore taluk can thrive. Under forest produces, good scope exists for additional units manufacturing wooden furniture, wooden cabinets, T. V. stands, bullock carts, bamboo products in most of the taluks. Manufacture of *agarbathi* sticks in Hunsur, Kollegal and Yelandur, wooden electrical fittings in Chamarajanagar, wooden toys in Periyapatna and Yelandur, cane furniture in Mysore taluks could be taken up with profit.

Among several resources—based industries, manufacture of syrups and squashes, jams, jellies and marmalades, pickles and *chutney*, canned fruit products are economically viable. Manufacturing units of fancy articles like bags, purses, ropes, etc., made of sisal fibre grown in abundance in Hunsur division and neighbouring areas can flourish due to State-wide demand for them. Oil extraction from castor seeds, *davana*, citronella, eucalyptus, palm rosa and lemon grass, etc., employed in the manufacture of soaps, perfumes, cosmetics, and pharmaceuticals have a promising future in the district. Similarly, the extraction of essence from

tube rose grown abundantly in T. Narasipur, rose and jasmine in Hunsur and Mysore taluks are highly valuable for the manufacture of perfumes.

Several ancillary manufacturing units based on the requirement of large and medium industries in the district could thrive economically in manufacturing paper cones, plastic bags, bobbins, machinery spares and gears for textiles, welding, electroplating, spray paint, PCB assembling, etc., for electronic and electrical industries, break-pads, PVC sheets, rubber mixing in tyre industry, plastic cane, tin containers, corrugated boxes in chemical industries, alum in paper industries and many others. The by-products of certain industries would be ideally suited for new auxiliary units such as small machine shops using iron scraps of machine tools industry, bottling purified ammonium sulphate, etc., obtained in chemical factories, manufacturing foot wears from rubber scrap of tyre industry, spun silk from silk waste of filatures.

Even establishing a few more large and medium scale industries are profitable such as manufacture of oxygen, day-light phosphor for fluorescent tubes, instant coffee, aluminium pipes, lead glass tubings, video magnetic tapes, facsimile equipments, TV picture tubes, colour TV assembling, storage battery, telecommunication equipments, VCRs and VCPs., fly-wheel magnetos, dash-board instruments, glazed tiles, cocoa products, drums and barrels, etc. Production of musical instruments, inlay work and other handicrafts for which Mysore is famous, can be encouraged and better publicity and marketing facilities can help expansion of these sectors. There is a proposal to extend 'Electronic city' facilities to Mysore city.

The export potential survey of the State of Mysore conducted in 1970 gave a detailed picture of the good potential for export market and revealed indirectly the scope available to the district's economy to exploit the markets abroad. Among the products surveyed, coffee, sandalwood and its finished articles, namely, oil, perfumes, scented sticks, sandalwood images, soaps, etc., silk and silk fabrics, have always found markets in Western countries. Oilseeds of castor and cotton, cotton cake, tobacco and manufactures using tobacco, handicrafts, agarbathi, ivory carvings, lacquer works, toys, rag-dolls, plywood, etc., industrial products based on agriculture, horticulture and forestry, live-stock products, animal casings, crushed bones, etc., under animal husbandry, engineering goods like machine tools, electrical and electronic goods, hearing aids, agricultural machinery and implements, sprayers, etc., were some of the surveyed items enjoying foreign market. Groundnut cake, processed food items, such as condiments, tamarind concentrates, etc., flower seeds, cotton yarn and textiles, rosewood carvings, essence, oils of eucalyptus, lemon-grass, etc., were some of the non-surveyed articles of export.

Mysore and the district as such is a potential tourist paradise attracting people from far and near, inland and foreign having many towns with famous temples, monuments, hill-resorts, wild-life sanctuaries, etc. Scope exists for expanding the tourist potential in the district. The topography of the southern and western parts of the district lends itself ideal for adventure sports like trekking, motor rallies and watersports if proper arrangements are made in identified areas. Improved facilities of board and lodge, quicker conveyance, facilities at strategic points and publicity and guidance facilities are imminent for this.