

## CHAPTER VIII

### MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

**T**HE foregoing chapters have dealt, in detail, with the main sectors of the economy of the district such as agriculture, industries, banking, finance, transport and communications, in which an appreciable percentage of the population is engaged.

Another important segment of the working population is to be accounted for in this chapter. These are engaged in other economic pursuits like public administration services, domestic services, and learned professions like law, medicine, engineering and fine arts and in certain other occupations which are attracting an increasing number of persons to the urban areas like tailoring, hair-cutting, running of hotels and restaurants, laundries, etc. These occupations provide employment to a considerable number of persons, who render useful services in different ways to different persons and produce goods or aid production of articles of daily consumption. The mechanisation of agriculture that has been taken up in the ayacut taluks of the district, the new industries that are coming up in private sector and the improvements effected in the field of transport and communications have opened out new avenues of employment in the district.

Out of the total population of the Raichur district, which was 11,00,895 as per 1961 census, 5,12,061 or less than a half were classified as workers, of whom a working population of as many as 3,92,508 were engaged in agriculture and the remaining 1,19,553 persons were pursuing other occupations. Among the latter, nearly 53,000 were found to be engaged in other avocations such as those stated in the above paragraph, which are grouped under miscellaneous occupations. Of them, nearly 18,600 persons lived in urban areas where the chances of getting employments are better.

The taluk-wise distribution of persons engaged in miscellaneous occupations, in 1961, was as follows :—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of taluk</i>	<i>Number of persons</i>
1.	Deodurg .. ..	5,951
2.	Gangavati .. ..	5,852
3.	Koppal .. ..	5,141
4.	Kushtagi .. ..	2,493
5.	Lingsugur .. ..	4,248
6.	Manvi .. ..	4,717
7.	Raichur .. ..	16,856
8.	Sindhaur .. ..	4,235
9.	Yelburga .. ..	3,304
	<b>Total ..</b>	<b>52,797</b>

The above figures indicate that Raichur taluk takes the lead by providing employment to the largest number of persons under this category.

An appreciable number of persons in the district have been engaged in the several branches of public administration. This includes persons working in the various offices under the Central and State Governments, those working on the establishments of the various local bodies and village officials. In 1961, the number of employees under the State Government, Central Government and local bodies was 7,657, 945 and 974 respectively. Obviously, there has been a gradual increase in the employment opportunities in this field. In order to study these changes and such other subjects of interest, the State Bureau of Economics and Statistics has been conducting a survey of Government employees since 1959. The details of the number of persons employed in the State Government offices in the district from 1961 to 1967 were as follows :—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Number of employees</i>			
		<i>Gazetted</i>	<i>Non-Gazetted</i>	<i>Class IV</i>	<i>All</i>
1.	As on 31st March 1961 ..	202	5,700	1,755	7,657
2.	Do 1962 ..	207	5,892	1,943	8,042
3.	Do 1963 ..	209	5,756	1,846	7,811
4.	Do 1964 ..	216	5,896	1,844	7,956
5.	Do 1965 ..	175	7,015	1,836	9,026
6.	Do 1967 ..	212	7,198	1,537	8,947

In the above table, the figures for 1963 and 1964 show a decrease in the number of persons employed from those of 1962, and again the figures for 1967 show a decline over that of 1965; but actually it is not so. According to the Bureau of Economics and

Statistics, these are not complete figures, since several offices had not furnished the required particulars to the authorities conducting the census. It was stated that the non-response from various offices in the State in submitting the required data worked out to about 10 per cent in 1962, 16 per cent in 1963 and 18 per cent in 1965. It was also reported that the survey work for 1966 could not be completed owing to poor response from the offices.

These people feel secure in their employment and income more than their counterparts in other avocations insofar as they are not exposed to fluctuations in income and employment to their disadvantage. Besides the State and the Central Government employees, there are a considerable number of persons working in private offices, shops and other establishments. According to the 1961 census, the number of persons working in administrative, executive and managerial posts in the private sector was 2,410.

#### Learned Professions

Persons included in the category of learned professions are medical practitioners, engineers, lawyers, teachers and those engaged in arts and letters. A brief description of each of these occupations is given below :

*Medical Profession.*—The number of persons engaged in the medical profession has shown a considerable increase during recent years in this district. In 1951, there were about 200 medical practitioners. This figure included those engaged in private practice and those working in Government hospitals. Apart from these, there were 15 Ayurvedic and 13 Unani doctors. In 1961, there were 821 persons classified as persons working in medical and health services. This figure included persons engaged in hospitals, sanatoria, nursing homes, maternity and child welfare clinics and also Ayurvedic, Unani, Allopathic and Homeopathic practitioners and also those engaged in veterinary services. Of these, 249 persons were physicians, surgeons and dentists and 549 persons were nurses, pharmacists and other medical and health technicians. By the end of 1968, as per the figures furnished by the Mysore Ayurvedic and Unani Practitioners Board, there were 265 Ayurvedic, 20 Unani and 25 Integrated medical practitioners in the district, who had registered themselves with the Board.

*Teaching Profession.*—Among the learned professions, the teaching profession has attracted a larger number of persons than the other services such as the legal and medical. In 1951, there were 1,174 teachers in different schools in the district, of whom 1,094 were men and 80 women. In 1961, the number of persons engaged in this profession was 2,267 of whom 2,000 were men and 267 women; out of them, 1,391 were serving in the rural parts. Among these persons, 243 were secondary school teachers and 927 middle and primary school teachers. By the end of 1968, the number of primary school teachers had risen to 2,974

and of these, 2,743 were men and 231 women, while the number of secondary school teachers had increased to 659, including 73 women. In 1951, there was only one Arts and Science College at Raichur where there were 22 lecturers, 19 of them being men and three women. Now there are five colleges in the district imparting general and technical education, where 58 lecturers are working. Besides, the number of teachers employed in the two Technical Training Institutions and the four Teachers' Training Institutions in the district was 80, in 1968. In addition to these, a considerable number of persons are also engaged in other training schools such as tailoring and embroidery and music schools.

*Legal Profession.*—The legal profession has been drawing an increasing number of persons to its fold. Although the legal career is not particularly lucrative in the beginning for a young man of average education, the fact of its being an independent profession with plenty of opportunities to make a mark, particularly in public life, makes it attractive to ambitious young men. This category includes jurists, lawyers, their clerks and petition writers. In 1951, there were 98 practising lawyers in the district. In Raichur town itself, there were 47 lawyers. In 1961, the number of persons included under legal profession was 251, of whom 141 were legal practitioners and advisers. At present, in Raichur town itself, there are 69 lawyers.

*Engineering.*—Major irrigational works like the Tungabhadra Project and the Rajolibanda Diversion Scheme and many other minor irrigational works, etc., taken up in the district have drawn a large number of engineers, overseers and draughtsmen into the district. There were 330 engineers, architects and surveyors in the district in 1961. Of these, 234 were civil engineers including overseers. Besides these, there were 90 draughtsmen and other technicians. The demand for such technical personnel has increased during the last few years owing to the various developmental activities of the different departments in the district.

*Arts and Letters.*—There were 403 artists, writers and related workers in the district in 1961. Of these, 113 were commercial artists, decorators and painters, 51 actors and related workers and 160 musicians and related workers. The dancers included the professional singing girls, a few of whom are still found in various parts of the district; in Raichur town there are three such families. Except a few musicians, who depend entirely on their profession for their living, the others have taken it as a subsidiary occupation.

Among the workers engaged in other occupations, it was recorded in the 1961 census that there were 449 priests and 56 astrologers, palmists and related workers. Many of the religious

workers serve in temples, mosques and churches. Some of the Hindu religious workers attached to temples get only a small amount of honorarium from the temples in addition, sometimes, to the produce they get out of the land set apart for the purpose.

**Working  
Proprietors**

A large number of persons are self-employed in their shops and other establishments in the district. According to the 1961 census figures, these persons, classified as working proprietors in wholesale and retail trade, accounted for 11,913, of whom 11,894 were working proprietors in retail trade. A majority of these persons are working in the urban areas where there are chances of having a better business. Of the 11,913 persons coming under this category, as many as 2,254 were women. Many of these working proprietors employ one or a few persons to assist them in running the shops.

**Hotels and  
Restaurants**

The hotel and restaurant business in the district of Raichur does not compare favourably with that of many other districts in the State. The growth of this business has been haphazard, as the entire district is still to be developed industrially or economically. Most of the hotels are concentrated in the district headquarters and other towns. In 1957-58, out of a total number of 278 hotels in the district, about 120 hotels were located within the confines of Raichur town. The only possible classification which could be mentioned in a description of the business is that the urban hotels differ from the rural establishments in respect of their size and the variety and quality of the dishes served. The growth of a large number of eating houses in Raichur town is of recent origin dating back to about two decades, and this is perhaps due to the socio-economic changes brought about after the World War II and the transformation noticed in the culinary tastes of the people.

Hotels in the urban areas, *i.e.*, in Raichur and other taluk headquarters, can be broadly classified under two kinds: (1) the better class hotels which provide a standard of comfort and cleanliness that can be said to have come up to a reasonable level and (2) the ordinary establishments. The better class hotels, which are called Tea or Coffee Clubs or 'Bhavans', serve varied fare both in the mornings and evenings. They do their business in rented houses in the busy parts of the town where the people generally congregate. A few of them carry on their business in their own buildings which have been built to suit their particular conveniences.

Self-service hotels are not to be seen in Raichur or other towns. Servers are employed to effect prompt service. Most of the dishes served in these hotels conform to the Udupi type. Sweets and savoury preparations are exhibited in a glass-encased

almirah. Some hotels have refrigerators for serving cool drinks, but they are very small in number. The establishments have a big hall, where 20 to 30 tables are placed, and each table is surrounded by four or five chairs. In some hotels, a few side-rooms are to be seen specially reserved for ladies or families. Marble-topped tables are common in the hotels in Raichur town, since the surface of these tables can be cleaned quickly as and when the customers leave. The equipment of small hotels consists of wooden tables and long benches on which the customers sit. The proprietor and his relations manage the entire business, sometimes with their women assisting them in the culinary preparations.

The cost of equipment in the better class restaurants in Raichur town may be conveniently put at Rs. 10,000, the cost of a refrigerator alone accounting for Rs. 2,500 and the kitchen utensils, plates, spoons and tumblers accounting for another Rs. 3,000. The rest of the amount is utilised for furniture, a radio set and the initial purchase of provisions for running the hotel. The hotels are mostly owned by individual proprietors. Quite a large number of these are from outside the district.

The staff of the hotel consists of a chief cook, who is paid **Hotel** between Rs. 80 and Rs. 120, a second cook to assist him, five **employees** or six servers and about half-a-dozen cleaners and maid servants to wash the vessels, plates and spoons, who are paid between Rs. 50 and Rs. 75. These workers are provided with free boarding and lodging. With the implementation of the Shops and Establishments Act, the service conditions of the hotel employees have been regulated.

*Residential Hotels.*—Raichur town has yet no proper facilities for catering to the needs of those who seek both boarding and lodging. There are a few places where lodging facilities are provided, but these do not conform to the accepted standards. A big hall is usually partitioned into several compartments and in each compartment a cot and a table are placed. The rates charged for lodging range from one rupee to Rs. 2.50 per day.

*Boarding Homes.*—Hotels serving meals are located in convenient places in Raichur town. There are some boarding hotels of a cosmopolitan type run by persons from Kerala. Meals are served both in the mornings and evenings. The charges are Re. 1 per meal with limited rice and dishes and Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 2 for a full meal. Monthly tickets are given at concessional rates. The capital invested in bigger establishments does not exceed Rs. 10,000 and a return of about 10 per cent or more is assured in the business. The minimum initial capital required for establishing a boarding home on a modest scale is anywhere between Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 3,000. Meals are sent on request to people who want them at their houses. The charges in this case

are a little higher than the usual hotel meal rate. Curds are supplied on payment of an extra charge of 0.25 paise per cup.

The customers in the boarding houses are of two types—casual and 'permanent' or monthly; 'permanent' boarders are charged at a concessional rate which is slightly lower than the casual rate. The monthly net income derived from a boarding home is somewhere between Rs. 200 and Rs. 1,000. There are also a number of non-vegetarian restaurants (sometimes called 'military' hotels). These are of the ordinary type.

The employment opportunities in these boarding houses are small. The proprietor employs a cook, one or a few servers and one or more servants to clean the plates and tables and they are paid from Rs. 30 to Rs. 100 per month with meals depending upon the nature of the work they turn out. Some of the medium-sized boarding homes or *Khanavalis* are housed in rented buildings, the rent being Rs. 75 to Rs. 100. In respect of those which are located in less busy places, the rent is invariably less.

In the mofussil parts, the hotels are housed in ill-ventilated and dark premises, where a long bench is provided for customers to sit. Eatables are generally served on leaves. According to the 1961 census, the number of persons employed as house-keepers, cooks, maid servants, waiters and related workers in hotels and restaurants and similar other establishments, providing boarding and lodging facilities, stood at 3,206, including 267 women. Among these, 1,524 persons were working in urban areas. Out of the total number of these workers, 2,060 were house-keepers, cooks, maids and related workers, and 656 waiters and related workers. In Raichur town, there are, at present, 129 hotels and restaurants and boarding and lodging houses, providing employment to 485 persons.

#### Bakeries

In almost all the towns, there are bakeries where bread, biscuits and cakes are prepared and sold locally. Most of these bakeries are small in size, each engaging about two to four persons. Many of the bakeries are family establishments run by the owners themselves with the help of the members of their families. The industry has a good scope for development as the demand for bread and biscuits is steadily increasing. In Raichur town, there are 13 bakery establishments providing work to 37 persons.

The raw materials required for the industry are mainly wheat flour and sugar. Wheat and sugar are available within the district itself. The biscuits produced are nutritive, cheap and wholesome and are within the means of a large section of the people in the district. The common type of bread obtained in the bazaar is known as *kulcha*, *nan* and *shermal*. Slightly

fermented dough is baked in a semi-spherical oven to produce this type of bread. It is nice and palatable and forms the main item of breakfast to quite a large number of people. The English type of loaf-bread is also sold and is in large demand due to the inrush of people from the neighbouring districts and the increase in the number of hotels, restaurants, hospitals and tea-shops. The use of cakes and pastries is also increasing steadily.

The equipment of a bakery consists of a large wooden table to prepare the dough, an oven with its accessories such as tin trays, small iron sheets, boxes, moulds, cupboards and baskets. The cost of equipment ranges from Rs. 500 to Rs. 2,000 depending upon the size of the establishment. Most of the bakeries are housed in rented buildings, the rent varying from Rs. 15 to Rs. 35 per month. Some of the establishments are also housed in the owners' houses. The work is carried on by the physical labour of experienced men and there is no clear-cut division of labour in the process of manufacture. The major portion of the work, which requires skill and entails physical labour, is done by the more experienced and stronger persons and the rest is done by others. The wages of the employees are paid in cash. The monthly wage of an adult employee varies from Rs. 45 to Rs. 75, whereas boys are paid between Rs. 15 and Rs. 30 per month. The earnings of the owners of the bakeries in the district vary depending on the size of their establishments and the quantity of production. In the case of small establishments, the net income ranges between Rs. 150 and Rs. 250 per month and in the case of larger establishments, it is between Rs. 200 and Rs. 500 per month. The products are mostly sold to the hotels and restaurants. Some bakeries maintain their own shops, where they sell their products, and a few bakeries employ boys for selling their goods from door to door.

The occupation of tailoring has been attracting a large number of persons to Raichur, Koppal, Deodurg, Gangavati, Manvi and other important towns in the district, though a few of them continue to have their business in the rural areas. In 1961, the district had, in all, 3,166 tailors, cutters and related workers, of whom 1,373 lived in the urban areas. The Inspector of Shops and Establishments maintains the statistics of tailoring firms in respect of taluk headquarters towns. According to the figures furnished by him, there are, at present, 26 tailoring firms in Raichur town apart from other individual tailors. A majority of these tailoring firms are small establishments where the owners, with the help of two or three of their relations, carry on the work. There are quite a few one-man establishments. In bigger concerns, some 5-6 persons are engaged on either time-wage or piece-wage basis. Some merchants, especially cloth merchants, accommodate a tailor or two in the corners of their shops. This occupation provides employment throughout the year. However,

**Tailoring**



there will be brisker business during the marriage and festival seasons. There is no division of labour in the process of work in respect of small firms, but in large firms, it is followed to some extent. The owner or the specialist of the tailoring firm takes measurements, cuts the cloth according to the size and stitches only a few important clothes like woollen or silk coats and trousers. The other workers stitch ordinary clothes. Minor functions like preparing button-holes and stitching of buttons are attended to by boys who are taken as learners.

The equipment of a tailoring establishment consists mainly of sewing machines, scissors, tables, cupboards and ironing machines. The capital investment ranges from Rs. 500 to Rs. 2,000 in the case of smaller firms and from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 4,000 in the case of larger establishments. Some large establishments, which have prospered in this occupation, have also been supplementing their income by selling cloths and ready-made garments. Sewing machines are generally purchased on instalment basis from the agents of the manufacturing companies.

Most of the tailoring firms are housed in rented buildings. They occupy from one to three rooms, small or big, according to the size and the business of the concerns. The rent varies in case of small firms from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 per month and in the case of large establishments from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 per month. But a few big firms, situated in busy and important localities, have to pay more rent. Customers usually purchase the cloth and give it to the tailors for stitching. The other materials required by the firms are—cloth for lining, buttons, ironing machines and needles. These materials are purchased in the local markets and their cost ranges from Rs. 20 to Rs. 300 per month, according to the size of the business of the firm. The value of the business done daily varies from Rs. 10 to Rs. 75 on an average according to the size of the firm. The charges for stitching a cotton suit generally varies from Rs. 12 to Rs. 18 while that of a woollen suit from Rs. 60 to Rs. 100. During the marriage and festival seasons, a few leading firms in the urban areas of the district do very good business, sometimes to the extent of Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 a day.

#### Laundry

The number of laundries in 1957-58 in Raichur town was about 30 and each of the other towns in the district had about 8 to 10 laundries. Most of these are family concerns, where the owners carry on their business assisted by the members of their family and only the bigger establishments make use of hired labour. According to the 1961 census, there were 3,305 persons in the district who were engaged in this occupation. This figure included launderers, dry cleaners and pressers. With the development and growth of the towns, the number of laundries has been on the

increase. In Raichur town, most of the laundries are comparatively better-equipped. The equipment, in most of the laundries, consists of one or two iron boxes, one or two large tables for ironing and two or three show-cases for keeping washed clothes, the total cost of which varies between Rs. 300 and Rs. 600. The raw materials required to carry on the work are soap, washing soda, blue powder, petrol and charcoal. The total cost of these substances is estimated between Rs. 75 and Rs. 150 per month in an average concern. In the large concerns, where outside workers are employed, the wages paid for a washerman is between Rs. 60 and Rs. 100 a month.

The majority of the laundries are housed in rented premises, consisting of one or two rooms. The monthly rent varies from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30 in places like Raichur, Koppal and Gangavati and slightly less in other urban parts of the district. The old system of house delivery of washed clothes is still prevalent, besides delivery at the laundries, particularly in Raichur town. In the rural areas, the washermen are paid sometimes in kind. Poor people generally do not give their clothes to laundries for washing. Some of the middle-class people and almost all the people of the upper strata of the society get their clothes washed in laundries. The occupation, which is mostly hereditary in character, provides full-time employment throughout the year, but the business is usually slack during the rainy season. The income of the laundries ranges from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500 per month depending upon the size of their business. The rates charged per clothe vary from 12 to 15 paise for an ordinary wash and 25 to 30 paise for an urgent wash. The earnings of the laundries, which are specialised in dry-cleaning of clothes, are naturally higher.

There are, at present, 46 hair-cutting saloons in Raichur town. About half of the workers engaged in this trade are paid employees, the rest being the owners and their family members. Most of the persons engaged in this service in rural areas are independent workers. In towns, these establishments are distributed in several localities. Most of these establishments are located in rented buildings. The rent for the building ranges from Rs. 20 in the case of those situated far away from the bazaar area to about Rs. 60 per month in the case of those situated in important and busy localities.

**Hair-cutting  
saloons**

The equipment consists of a couple of chairs, big mirrors, scissors, razors, combs, cropping machines, pincers, nail-parers and leather straps to sharpen the razors. The cost of the equipment ranges from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000 in the case of small shops and from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 or even more in the case of bigger ones. The saloons have to incur current expenditure on soap, oil, face powder and other toilet requisites and also on lighting charges. The average daily expenditure varies from rupee one to

Rs. 10 according to the size of the business of the saloons. The average daily earning of an independent barber may be put at Rs. 3 to Rs. 5. The monthly income of small establishments is about Rs. 100 and that of medium-sized establishments ranges between Rs. 150 and Rs. 250. The larger establishments earn more than Rs. 300 per month. Almost all the people, except the very orthodox and the very rich, are habituated to get their hair cut in saloons. Such of those who call the barbers to their houses for getting their hairs cut generally pay a little more than the prevailing market charges. In 1961, the district had 1,370 barbers, hair-dressers and related workers, of whom 973 were in rural parts. The work of the barbers becomes necessary also at certain Hindu religious ceremonies like *Chudakarma* and funerals. Another significant feature of this profession is that many of the barbers have taken to the practice of instrumental music.

#### Florists

Florists are not many in Raichur as the dry climate of the district is not generally suited to the growing of flowers. Flowers are imported from Bangalore and other places and made into strings and sold. Loose flowers are also offered to customers. Flowers are costly and the business is also dull. The trade is carried on by a few as an occupation to supplement their income. Wholesalers get these flowers largely from Bangalore and offer them to the retailers.

#### Cycle Rickshaws and Tongas

The plying of cycle rickshaws and tongas for hire provides employment to many persons in the urban areas of the district. Cycle rickshaws have become very popular in towns and the man who pedals the rickshaw earns a good wage. There are about 40 cycle rickshaw dealers and about 20 persons employed in them in Raichur town. In the majority of cases, the rickshaws are owned by others who lend them for a fixed sum of about Rs. three a day. The driver usually earns about six to eight rupees a day inclusive of what he has to pay to the owner of the rickshaw. On days of festivity, he naturally gets a larger income. The profession calls for great physical exertion since it is no easy job to pedal a rickshaw with two passengers sitting in it. The cycle has to be kept in good condition and the hirer is answerable to the owner for any loss of spare parts. The fare charged is usually 30 paise a mile. The income from the plying of cycle rickshaws varies according to the season. In summer, it is slack because of the heat. But good business is seen during the winter months. The income also depends upon the individual capacity of the driver and the opportunities that occur from day to day. In 1961, the district had 281 persons working as cycle rickshaw drivers and rickshaw pullers. Almost all of them, nearly 270, were living in urban areas. But by the end of April 1969, the number of persons engaged in this profession had gone up considerably, in that there were about 500 rickshaws in Raichur town alone.

With the increasing popularity of cycle rickshaws, the tongas, which were once the principal means of transport in the urban areas, have decreased in number. The customers prefer cycle rickshaws to tongas, because the former are a quicker and cheaper means of transport. The tongas are driven mostly by men who own them. A sum of at least six rupees has to be earned daily in order to keep the owner comfortable and also the horse in fit condition. The rate charged for a distance of two miles is anywhere between Rs. 1-50 and Rs. 2-50.

Bhatar-making is an important rural occupation in Raichur district. Bhatar is usually made out of fibre woven into a thick rope. When tied in squares, it serves as a container of cotton. Cotton is grown on an extensive scale in Raichur district and it cannot be transported from place to place unless packed in containers. Bhatar containers have become very useful in this connection. The extraction of fibre from fibre-yielding plants such as *embada* is followed as a subsidiary occupation by the people in the rural areas. The average price of a single bhatar varies from about Rs. 5 to Rs. 8. The monthly net income of a bhatar-making establishment varies from about Rs. 150 to Rs. 250. Bhatar-making is a cottage industry providing employment to a large number of persons, both as a full-time and subsidiary occupation, affording good scope for the skill of the persons employed in it. **Bhatar-making**

Agarbathis and sandalwood sticks are used as incense for worship and also on special occasions like festivals, marriages, etc. Either in a smaller or a bigger measure, almost every domestic household has a demand for this product. In spite of this good demand for agarbathis, the industry has not been developed to any appreciable extent in Raichur district. There are, at present, only four establishments in Raichur town manufacturing agarbathis. This business holds out some promise of development, provided adequate financial help is made available to the manufacturers. Out of these four establishments in Raichur town, three are in Somwarpet and one is in Jahamia Mohalla. The raw materials required for the industry are scent, charcoal powder, sandalwood powder, bamboo, gum and wrapping paper. The total cost of production for an average establishment varies from Rs. 300 to 600 per month. This sum includes the amount paid for the raw materials, the rent for building, transport and other charges. Both men and women are employed and the average earning per day of an employee is about two rupees. The process of manufacture consists in making a dough out of a mixture of charcoal powder, scent, gum and sandal powder in suitable proportions and pasting the mixture around long thin sticks of bamboo of about 9" in length. The process, which is apparently simple but involves considerable skill, is mostly done by women. There is considerable profit in this **Agarbathi manufacture**

occupation; but in Raichur district, the number of persons engaged in this industry is very small and is only a subsidiary occupation.

**Attar  
manufacture**

For the manufacture of attar, the sweet scent of the flowers, such as rose, jasmine and keora, rausa grass, champa, the roots of khas grass and ambergria is extracted by the same process as in the distillation of liquor, but the sandalwood oil is placed in the receiver of condensed vapour as base for holding the volatile oil of flowers. Sandalwood oil is available from Mysore and the essential oils from rose and keora are obtained from Hyderabad and Bombay. There are a few Muslim families in Raichur town engaged in the manufacture of attar, which is extensively used by the Muslims during their festivals.

**Cycle shops**

The number of bicycles in use has been steadily increasing both in the urban and the rural areas of the district. On an average, a big cycle shop has about 15 to 20 bicycles for hire, each costing between Rs. 150 and Rs. 300. Other equipment consists of spanners, air pumps, screw drivers, hammers, puncture solution, grease, and also spare parts like tyres, tubes, bells and seats. The value of the equipment in the case of the larger establishments may be estimated at Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 and in the case of small ones between Rs. 750 to Rs. 1,500. The minimum working capital required in the case of bigger establishments may be estimated at about Rs. 500 and about Rs. 250 for the smaller ones. The net income in the case of the larger establishments could be estimated at Rs. 500 to Rs. 750 per month, which is made up of the money derived from hiring of bicycles and also of the sale of cycle accessories besides repair charges. The net income of the smaller establishments may vary between Rs. 100 and Rs. 250 per month.

**Building-stone  
industry**

The building-stone industry has a very good scope for expansion as there is abundant good material available in the district. Raichur and the neighbouring places abound in rock-hills noted for their quality stones. In certain places near Raichur and Munirabad, a variety of granites has been found which is said to be superior to the famous Aberdeen granites. The many historical edifices, forts, temples and mosques are the standing monuments to the quality, durability, beauty and variety of the building stones available in the district. The work of quarrying and cutting of stones has been the occupation of a fairly large number of people in the district, called *Voddars*. Their equipment consists of hammers, chisels, tapes and levelling instruments, the cost of these ranging between Rs. 30 and Rs. 75. A classification of stone-cutters can be made under two heads: (1) those who possess their own carts and bring stones from the places where they are available and sell them after cutting and polishing and (2) those who are purely wage-earners engaged in cutting and

polishing the stones. Those who belong to the first category, have to invest a sum of Rs. 500 to Rs. 750 or even more for the cart and the bullocks. Persons belonging to this category are not many since most of the persons are only wage-earners. The average net income of those who possess their own carts, varies between Rs. 150 and Rs. 250 per month. Wage-earners get about Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 per day. As per the 1961 census figures, there were 2,217 stone-cutters, stone-carvers and stone-dressers in the district.

Among the other construction workers, there were 2,607 brick layers, plasterers and masons. The average daily wage of the workers engaged in this work varies from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5. These persons are engaged in the construction of bridges, buildings, tanks and anicuts. They generally work under big contractors who would provide them work throughout the year. Women and boys are engaged for attending to light work where physical strain is not great. Bricks are baked and sold to the public in towns. As there is dearth of fuel in the district, the cost of the burnt bricks is more.

Carpentry has been an old industry in the district. A large number of carpenters in the villages manufacture agricultural implements and attend to their repair work also. The old practice of paying the carpenters for their work in kind during the harvest season is still found in many of the villages of the district. The carpenters work either in their houses or in sheds attached to their houses in the villages, while a few of them own shops in towns. In Raichur town, there are three such big shops. Most of the carpenters are independent workers. Sometimes, they work under a master craftsman or a contractor who would pay them daily wages. The rates of wages depend upon the skill of the workers and also vary from place to place. A well-skilled worker gets from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 per day whereas a less skilled worker gets Rs. 2.50 to Rs. 4 per day on an average. Minor works are attended to by boys who are taken to work as helpers. Such boys are paid about Rs. 2 per day, on an average. According to the 1961 census, there were 3,327 carpenters, joiners, cabinet makers and related workers in the district; of these, 2,639 were engaged in wood works. **Carpentry**

Blacksmithy, like carpentry, is also an old industry prevailing in the district. In 1961, there were 1,146 blacksmiths and related workers. Among these, 905 persons were working in rural parts where their services are greatly needed by the cultivators. Blacksmiths are engaged in manufacturing and repairing agricultural implements like plough-share, sickle, weeding-hook, etc. The work involves a certain amount of division of labour wherein at least three persons are required to carry on the work, viz., a hammer-man, a forger and a man to handle the bellows. They **Blacksmithy**

work in sheds attached to their houses. The equipment consists of iron sheets and rods, hammers, an anvil, bellows, etc., the cost of which varies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,500. In the rural areas, the work is largely seasonal and they have brisk work during the time of preparatory tillage and again at the harvest season. The old practice of paying the blacksmiths in kind for their work is still in vogue in a few villages; but now they are mostly paid in cash. On an average, a blacksmith earns about Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 4 per day.

#### Goldsmithy

The number of goldsmiths in the district was 1,302 in 1961. This figure included jewellers and silversmiths. There are, at present, about 50 goldsmithy and silversmithy establishments in Raichur town. Most of these persons have taken this as a hereditary occupation. The equipment of a goldsmith consists of an anvil, bellows, hammers, crucibles, moulds, saws and scissors. The cost of the equipment ranges from Rs. 300 to Rs. 600 in respect of a small artisan, but in respect of large establishments it goes up to Rs. 2,000. Goldsmiths and silversmiths manufacture different kinds of ornaments either on demand by the local inhabitants or on the basis of the orders given by sharoffs. In view of the special skill required for this work, boys are made to work under the head of the family or under a master craftsman, for several years. Most of the goldsmiths and silversmiths are independent workers. They work in their houses or shops attached to their houses. In larger establishments, however, there is some kind of division of labour. Skilled craftsmen earn about Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per month on an average. Due to the introduction of gold control measures in 1963, many of these goldsmiths were affected. The Government have been helping them by free grants of lands for agricultural purposes, providing educational and training facilities for their children, granting liberal loans for starting cottage industries, etc. However, the recent relaxation of the gold control measures has further eased the situation.

#### Pottery

Manufacture of earthen-ware is one of the oldest rural occupations which has been hereditary in character. According to the 1961 census, there were 1,363 potters, glass and clay formers and related workers in the district. Among these, 1,275 persons were potters and related clay-formers. Since this is mainly a rural occupation, a large number of these potters were found in the rural parts where the demand for their products is large. The potter is helped in his work by the members of his family. Availability of fine clay in the vicinity of the village, where the potters work, is of importance to them as it reduces the cost of transport. They take the finished products to the nearby fairs and shandies and sell them. The average daily earning of a worker ranges from Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 4.

According to the 1961 census, the number of persons engaged in transport and communications in the district stood at 2,639, most of them being in the urban areas. Among them, 1,675 were drivers in road transport and 132 inspectors, supervisors, traffic controllers and despatchers. In Raichur town, there are, at present, five transport agency establishments providing work to about 40 persons.

**Transport workers**

A considerable number of persons in the district are engaged as farmers and farm-workers, other than agricultural. The 1961 census has returned 9,762 as farm-workers and 97 farmers and farm managers. (Persons working in poultry farms, those engaged in the rearing of other animals and birds and those working in plantations are also included in this figure). Of the former, 8,123 were men and 1,639 women. Out of the total number of these workers, 654 persons were working in urban areas.

**Farm-workers**

The district of Raichur had 8,184 spinners, weavers, knitters, dyers and related workers in 1961; of these, 3,919 were females. Included in this total figure were 2,680 drawers and weavers, 369 carpet makers and finishers and 952 spinners, piecers and winders. These workers were distributed all over the district. There is much scope for division of labour and specialisation among weavers and spinners. Generally, the family works as a unit. The equipment consists of a loom, spinning wheels, warping and dobby machines. The initial cost of the equipment of an ordinary establishment varies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 2,500. The work requires a special skill and patience on the part of the workers. (See also Chapter V).

**Spinners and Weavers**

The total number of leather-workers in the district in 1961, including shoe-makers and shoe-repairers, was 688, of whom 653 were shoe-makers and shoe-repairers. There are, at present, three leather works and 15 shoe-shops, employing about 12 workers (besides owners and their relatives attending to the work), apart from a number of independent workers in Raichur town. Some cobblers sit at the end of the street in a busy place and attend to minor repairs, while others work in shoe-shops on daily-wage basis. A worker earns about Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 3 per day. The shoe-making industry was very popular in Raichur town, as the Apa-shahi and Salim-shahi shoes were formerly in considerable demand by the well-to-do classes of the society. Now most of the shoe-shops get shoes and other allied finished products from Hyderabad, Bombay and Bangalore and sell them to the public on commission basis. (See also Chapter V).

**Leather workers**

There were 1,331 tool-makers, machinists, plumbers, welders, platers and related workers in the district in 1961. These also included mechanics and repairmen, who numbered 473. Nearly half of the total number of these persons were working in urban parts.

**Tool-makers**



In Raichur town, there are seven engineering establishments providing employment to 24 persons. In addition to these engineering workshops, there are 12 other establishments dealing in machinery parts and attending to repair work, employing about 35 workers. The repair work consists of overhauling of machines, battery-charging and replacement of parts. The equipment consists of lathes, battery-charging plant, electric drills, tools, jacks, presses, testing and measuring instruments, etc. The cost of the equipment in these establishments ranges from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 12,000. The average net income of these establishments varies from about Rs. 300 to Rs. 600, depending upon the size of the establishment and the nature of the work it turns out. The average daily earning of a worker varies from Rs. 3 to Rs. 6 per day. Most of the unskilled workers are taken on monthly salary basis, ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 80.

#### Basket-making

Basket and mat-making is another old industry which provided employment to 3,593 workers in the district in 1961. They make baskets out of bamboo and mats from the leaves of date palms. One of the significant features of this industry is that the work is attended to largely by women. Out of the total number of these workers, 2,729 were women and 864 men. Most of these workers live in rural parts. (See also Chapter V).

A statement showing the occupational classification of persons at work, other than cultivation, in the district, in 1961, is given in the Appendices.