

## CHAPTER IX

### ECONOMIC TRENDS

**T**HE district is on the threshold of a rapid economic development. The years since 1951 have seen intense developmental efforts under the successive Five-Year Plans. The economic betterment of any district depends largely on the local natural resources. The advantages of situation of natural resources, the skill acquired by the people for putting them into productive use, the accumulated savings of the people for being ploughed back, the credit that the people command, a spirit of enterprise and constant efforts at improvement of productivity, both collective and individual, are some of the important factors.

Raichur is one of those districts which have been subject to periodical scarcity conditions. Keeping this in view, its economic growth has been well-planned in recent years having regard to its potentialities in the fields of irrigation, agriculture, industries, communications, etc. The mighty Tungabhadra Project and many programmes carried out under the Five-Year Plans have brought about developments of a far-reaching importance and have laid the foundation for its future prosperity. A study of the development of the economy of the district, in recent years, reveals a fascinating picture. Life has become more active and the people have been enthused and encouraged to work better for their economic progress. Their horizon has been widened by the various developments that have taken place. They are now in a position to forget the days of famines and frustrations and are able to look forward to a bright future. A remarkable progress has been achieved in various spheres of development—particularly in the fields of irrigation and agriculture—the details of which have been given in relevant chapters of this volume. “Raichur is a district with a great future. With about 10 lakh acres under irrigation, the district is destined to be the most prosperous district in the whole State in the agricultural field. In fact, it may become one of the most prosperous districts in the whole nation like Tanjore in Madras and Ludhiana in Punjab. In the wake of agricultural development, a large number of agro-industries are bound to develop. The district will naturally be a granary for the whole State as it will produce large quantities of paddy, jowar, wheat,

**Bright future**

cotton, groundnut and pulses”<sup>1</sup> writes the Deputy Commissioner of the district.

#### Backwardness

Yet, as at present, on the whole, the district is found to be backward, when compared with several other districts of the State. The State Bureau of Economics and Statistics has ranked the districts of the State taking into consideration certain important economic indicators suggested by the Planning Commission. These indicators have been assigned weights in proportion to their importance. “In view of the importance of irrigation and in view of the importance of the diversification of the economy, the indicators, ‘percentage of the net area’ and ‘percentage of workers in agricultural sector to total workers’, are assigned comparatively heavy weights. Similarly, in view of the economic importance of ‘double cropped area’ and ‘number of workers in the registered factories per lakh of population’, these two indicators have also been accorded relatively higher weights.”<sup>2</sup> The weighted mean ranking of the districts put Raichur in the 16th place among the 19 districts of the State. (According to this weighted mean ranking, Gulbarga, Bidar, Bijapur and Raichur ranked as the most backward districts in the State). Per capita income is another indicator of the level of development of an area at a given time. The Raichur district with its per capita income of Rs. 267 occupied the 13th place among the districts of the State, the first being Coorg with Rs. 558 and the last being Bidar with Rs. 223.<sup>3</sup>

A study of the livelihood pattern of the people, price and wage levels, cost of living at different points of time, income and expenditure patterns, progress achieved in different fields of development and the employment level would help us in understanding the trends in the economic field in the district. In dealing with these aspects, we have also to bear in mind what has been said in some of the chapters, especially on agriculture and irrigation, industry, banking, trade and commerce, communications, miscellaneous occupations, education and culture and medical and public health services.

#### Livelihood pattern

Raichur being predominantly an agricultural district, a majority of the people derive their livelihood from agriculture. According to the 1961 census, 77.4 per cent of the population depended on agriculture for their livelihood and only 22.6 per

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1. “Raichur—A Developing District” by Shri Jayakumar Anagol, M.A., I.A.S.—an article in the Souvenir of the 34th Mysore State Medical Conference, Raichur, October 1967.

2. Fourth Five-Year Plan (1969-74)—A Draft Outline, Government of Mysore, October 1968.

3. Figures relate to 1960-61.

cent on non-agricultural sources. Out of 8,91,482 people who depended on agriculture, 56.7 per cent depended on cultivation of land wholly or mainly owned and 4.4 per cent on cultivation of land wholly or mainly unowned. Cultivating labourers formed 12.2 per cent and people who depended upon agricultural rent formed 4.1 per cent. With regard to the non-agricultural sources, seven per cent of population depended upon production other than cultivation, four per cent on commerce, one per cent on transport and 10.6 per cent on other services and miscellaneous sources. As regards the proportion of self-supporting persons and dependents, only 25.15 per cent of the agricultural classes were self-supporting while 17.78 per cent formed earning dependents and 57.07 per cent non-earning dependents.

Among the non-agricultural classes, 32.77 per cent were self-supporting persons, while 10.91 per cent were earning dependents and 56.32 non-earning dependents. According to the 1961 census, the total population of the district was 11,00,895, out of whom more than 50 per cent belonged to the category of non-workers; the total working population was 5,12,061, out of whom, 4,51,329 belonged to the rural sector and 60,732 to the urban sector. As for percentage distribution of the working force between primary, secondary and tertiary sectors, the primary sector claimed 77.1 per cent, secondary sector only 8.9 per cent and tertiary sector 14.0 per cent. The distribution of working population of the district according to means of livelihood as in 1961 was as given below :—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1.	As cultivators .. .. .	2,87,420	56.13
2.	As agricultural labourers .. .. .	1,05,088	20.52
3.	In mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, plantations, etc.	2,808	0.55
4.	In household industry .. .. .	33,385	6.51
5.	In manufacturing other than household industry	5,293	1.03
6.	In construction .. .. .	6,342	1.24
7.	In trade and commerce .. .. .	15,448	3.02
8.	In transport, storage and communications ..	3,480	0.68
9.	In other services .. .. .	52,797	10.31
	Total .. .. .	5,12,061	..

In this context, it would be of interest to note the following corresponding figures of 1961 in respect of the Kushtagi taluk which is not benefited by the Tungabhadra irrigation project :—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1.	As cultivator .. .. .	31,816	65.27
2.	As agricultural labourers .. .. .	8,119	16.60
3.	In mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, plantations, etc.	34	0.06
4.	In household industry .. .. .	4,821	9.85
5.	In manufacturing other than household industry	214	0.43
6.	In construction .. .. .	233	0.44
7.	In trade and commerce .. .. .	1,079	2.11
8.	In transport, storage and communications ..	88	0.17
9.	In other services .. .. .	2,493	5.07
Total ..		48,897	..

No noticeable change had taken place during the ten years between 1951 and 1961 in the overall livelihood pattern of the district and agriculture continued to be by far the main occupation of the people, since the development was mainly in the fields of irrigation and agriculture. In this connection, the following particulars revealed by the Survey\* of Yerdona in Gangavati taluk, a typical village benefited by the Tungabhadra irrigation project, would be interesting :—

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>1951</i>		<i>1961</i>		<i>Remarks</i>
	<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>Percentage to total population</i>	<i>Number of persons</i>	<i>Percentage to total population</i>	
<i>I. Agricultural Class—</i>					
(i) Cultivation of owned lands.	941	77.0	1,296	79.6	+ 2.6
(ii) Cultivation of lands taken on lease.	70	5.7	75	4.6	— 11
(iii) Agricultural labour.	74	6.0	79	4.8	—1.2
<i>II. Non-Agricultural Class—</i>					
(i) Household industry	46	3.7	46	2.8	—0.9
(ii) Others ..	92	7.6	132	8.2	+0.6
Total ..	1,223	100	1,628	100	

\* Village Survey Monographs—No. 10, Yerdona Village, Census of India, 1961, Volume XI, Mysore.

The average prices of agricultural produce that prevailed in the district in the latter part of the last century can be gathered from the old Settlement Reports. When compared with the present day prices, they show a phenomenal difference and highlight the tremendous distance that the prices have travelled upward since then. The following statement gives the rates at which various commodities were sold in Raichur taluk during the years 1871, 1872, 1875, 1878, 1881, 1885 and 1887, which give also some idea of the fluctuations in prices during that period:—

Name of Commodity	1871 (1280 Fasli)	1872 (1281 Fasli)	1875 (1284 Fasli)	1878 (1287 Fasli)	1881 (1290 Fasli)	1885 (1294 Fasli)	1887 (1296 Fasli)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

(In Seers per Hali Sicca Rupee)

Rice ..	12	10½	13	5½	11	13	13
Jowar (white) ..	18	16	21	7	30	20	26
Jowar (red) ..	18	20	25	10	32	26	30
Wheat ..	8	6	9½	7	14	18	18
Gram ..	7½	7	14	10	14	20	16
Tur ..	10	12	27	12	19	20	23
Mung ..	10	8	17	8	19	16	18
Til-seed ..	35	40	45	9	15	13	12
Linseed ..	18	20	25	6	10	13	12
Malki ..	14	15	23	12	20	27	21
Kulthi ..	15	14	24	10	25	30	25
Balla ..	24	26	26	11	16	16	18
Ooduth ..	8½	7	12	..	17	13	13
Chillies ..	7	4	3½	6	7½	8	8
Seed cotton ..	15	12	15	11	12	9	12
Cotton exclusive ..	3¾	3	3¾	2¾	3¼	2¼	3
of seed (wool cotton).							

The Revision Settlement Report (1964) of the Lingsugur Zone comprising Lingsugur, Sindhanur and Manvi taluks throws further light on this aspect. A study of the retail and wholesale prices for 30 years from 1933 to 1962 "will indicate that from 1933 to 1940, which was a period of economic depression and slump, the prices of principal crops of the Zone were steady although when compared with those of the previous years they had declined considerably," according to the Revision Settlement Report of Lingsugur Zone (1964). During and after the end of the Second World War, the prices were rising. This upward trend reached such a stage that the need for measures to check this trend was felt very much. Steps to control essential commodities and to introduce a rationing system were taken about the year

1943. Compulsory procurement of foodgrains was also introduced and anti-hoarding measures were undertaken.

Spiralling  
tendency

Further, "Despite control of foodgrains in 1952 and 1953 and opening of fair-price shops", observes the Report referred to above, "prices refused to come down and the spiralling tendency persisted with vengeance....."

"There is a world of difference between the prices of agricultural produce prevailing at the time of previous Revision Settlement and to-day. When we look at the prices of 1933 and those in 1960, we find that the prices of khariff jowar, rabi jowar and bajra have multiplied 7 to 8 times, groundnut, sesamum and cotton 5 to 8 times respectively. It could be observed from the prices given in Form No. 6 that prices for principal crops have not varied to any appreciable extent from taluk to taluk".

The prices, both retail and wholesale, of different commodities that prevailed in Lingsugur taluk for 30 years from 1933 to 1962 were as given in the subjoined table:—

Prices of Principal Crops prevalent in Lingsugur taluk  
from 1933 to 1962

Retail Prices

Year	<i>Seers of 80 tolas per rupee</i>					
	<i>Khariiff Jowar</i>	<i>Bajra</i>	<i>Groundnut</i>	<i>Sesamum</i>	<i>Rabi Jowar</i>	<i>Cotton</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1933 to 1939	24-00	22-00	8-10	4-04	20-00	12-00
1940 ..	24-00	22-00	7-00	3-04	20-00	10-00
1941 to 1943	20-00	18-00	7-00	3-04	16-00	10-00
1944 ..	18-00	16-00	7-00	3-04	13-00	10-00
1945 to 1947	17-08	16-00	7-00	3-04	13-00	10-00
1948 ..	17-08	16-00	6-00	3-04	12-08	10-00
1949 ..	17-08	16-00	7-00	3-04	12-08	10-00
1950 ..	15-08	14-00	7-00	3-04	12-08	8-00
1951 ..	15-08	14-00	5-00	2-08	12-08	8-00
1952 to 1953	15-08	14-00	5-00	2-08	8-00	8-00
1954 to 1955	10-00	8-00	5-00	2-08	5-00	8-00
1956 ..	10-00	8-00	3-00	1-08	5-00	8-00
1957 ..	8-00	6-00	3-00	1-08	4-00	6-00
1958 ..	8-00	6-00	3-00	1-04	4-00	6-00
1959 ..	3-00	3-00	2-00	1-04	2-08	1-06
1960 ..	3-00	3-00	2-00	1-00	2-08	1-06
1961 to 1962	3-00	2-08	2-00	1-00	2-08	1-06

Wholesale Prices

*Rupees per maund of 3,200 tolas*

Year	Khariff					Rabi	
	Jowar	Bajra	Groundnut	Sesamum	Jowar	Cotton	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	
1933 to 1939	1 67	1 82	4 64	9 41	2 00	3 31	
1940 ..	1 67	1 82	5 69	12 30	2 00	4 00	
1941 to 1943	2 00	2 25	5 69	12 30	2 50	4 00	
1944 ..	2 25	3 00	5 60	12 30	4 00	4 00	
1945 to 1946	2 28	3 00	5 60	12 30	4 00	4 00	
1947 ..	2 28	4 44	5 69	12 30	4 00	4 00	
1948 to 1949	2 28	4 44	5 69	12 30	5 00	4 00	
1950 ..	2 58	4 44	5 69	12 30	5 00	5 00	
1951 to 1953	2 58	8 00	8 00	16 00	10 00	5 00	
1954 to 1955	4 00	10 00	8 00	16 00	13 00	5 00	
1956 ..	4 00	10 00	13 33	26 67	13 33	5 00	
1957 ..	5 00	6 67	13 33	26 67	16 00	6 67	
1958 ..	5 00	6 67	13 33	32 00	16 00	6 67	
1959 ..	13 33	13 33	20 00	32 00	16 00	29 09	
1960 ..	13 33	13 33	20 00	40 00	16 00	29 09	
1961 to 1962	13 33	16 00	20 00	40 00	16 00	29 09	

The prices have shown a rising trend in the present decade also. From the table relating to the harvest prices of certain crops, given below, it can be seen that the rise was very steep during the year 1965-66. However, during the year 1966-67, the prices of jowar, bajra and wheat and during the year 1967-68, the prices of paddy, wheat, cotton and groundnut had declined. The harvest prices of important crops in the district during the years from 1964-65 to 1967-68 are given below :—

Crop	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	<i>(Rupees per quintal)</i>			
Paddy ..	45	66	68-33	64-00
Jowar (Rabi)	52	79	70-22	74-00
Bajra ..	62	66	56-64	61-00
Wheat ..	69	157	142-78	137-00
Gram ..	102	132	N. A.	135-00
Cotton ..	119	159	171-70	151-00
Groundnut ..	73	139	152-33	113-29

## Wages

The wage index of any area is linked with the price-line and when the prices of commodities increase, the wages paid have also to be raised. Accordingly, with the rise in prices of articles produced, especially the agricultural commodities, the wages have been going up in the district, though not commensurate with the levels of prices.

We can have some idea of the rates of wages in the 1880s from the particulars provided in the Settlement Report (1885) of the Kushtagi taluk. The report says: "Hired labour can be had at the rate of 3 annas per day per man and 2 annas per woman during the harvest; in all other times, the wages for men and women amount to 2½ annas and 1½ annas each respectively. If labour is engaged by a yearly contract, a man gets 40 to 50 rupees per annum, or Rs. 20 to 25, besides his daily food". From the information available, it was gathered that from 1933 to 1939, wages maintained a steady level and then registered a rise in 1940. The 1940 level was maintained upto 1943. Then there was again a rise in 1944. From then on upto 1962, wages went up in every third or fourth year. The increase in wages in 1962 from the 1933 level was about 400 per cent for men in Lingsugur and Sindhanur taluks, while for women the increase was only 294 per cent in Lingsugur taluk and 400 per cent in Sindhanur taluk. But the rise was more for women labourers than men labourers in Manvi taluk with an increase of 248 per cent for women and only 238 per cent for men. The lower percentage of increase of wages in Manvi taluk was attributed to higher level of wage rates already existing in that taluk in the year 1933 itself. "With certainty, we can state that increase in the prices of agricultural commodities has been more or less double than that of wages."\* The year-wise details of wages that prevailed during the period from 1933 to 1962 in Lingsugur, Sindhanur and Manvi taluks are as given below:—

Year	Lingsugur taluk		Sindhanur taluk		Manvi taluk	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1933 to 1939 ..	00—25	00—19	00—25	00—15	00—37	00—25
1940 to 1943 ..	00—38	00—25	00—25	00—15	00—50	00—37
1944 to 1946 ..	00—50	00—31	00—38	00—25	00—62	00—50
1947 to 1950 ..	00—63	00—38	00—50	00—38	00—75	00—62
1951 to 1954 ..	00—75	00—38	00—75	00—63	1—00	00—75
1955 to 1958 ..	1—00	00—63	1—00	00—75	1—00	00—75
1959 ..	1—25	00—75	1—00	00—75	1—00	00—75
1960 ..	1—25	00—75	1—00	00—75	1—25	00—87
1961 ..	1—25	00—75	1—00	00—75	1—25	00—87
1962 ..	1—25	00—75	1—25	00—75	1—25	00—87

\*Revision Settlement Report (1964) of Lingsugur Zone



Wages have kept on rising after 1962 as well. It was about Rs. 2 for men and Rs. 1.25 for women during the peak season and Rs. 1.50 and Re. 1, respectively, during the slack season in 1964-65. The particulars of wage rates for that year are given in the following table\* :—

Period	Daily wage rate (in rupees)		
	Un-skilled work		Piece rate for earth work
	Men	Women	Men
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
June to January (8 months) —Peak season.	2—00	1—25	2—25 per 100 C.ft.
February to May (4 months) —Slack season.	1—50	1—00	1—75 per 100 C.ft.

From the data available for 1967-68, it could be seen that wages showed a further rising trend, particularly in Gangavati and Sindhanur taluks which are having very brisk agricultural activities. The particulars of agricultural wages in the various taluks of Raichur district for six months from July to December 1967, as provided by the State Bureau of Economics and Statistics, are as given in the table below :—

Taluk	July and August		September		October to December	
	Field Labour	Other Agrl. Labour	Field Labour	Other Agrl. Labour	Field Labour	Other Agrl. Labour
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
Raichur ..	2—50	2—50	2—50	2—50	2—50	2—50
Manvi ..	2—50	2—50	2—50	2—50	2—50	2—75
Sindhanur ..	2—75	3—00	2—75	3—00	2—75	3—25
Gangavati ..	3—00	3—00	3—00	3—00	3—00	3—00
Koppal ..	2—50	2—50	2—50	2—50	2—75	2—75
Yelburga ..	1—50	1—50	2—00	1—50	1—50	1—50
Kushtagi ..	1—50	1—50	1—50	1—50	1—50	1—50
Lingsugur ..	2—00	2—00	2—00	2—00	2—00	2—00
Deodurg ..	1—75	1—50	1—75	1—50	1—75	1—50

\* Report on Operational Survey of Rural Manpower Utilisation Project, Kushtagi Block, 1968.

Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (Central Act XI of 1948), the State Government had fixed the minimum rates of wages in respect of several categories of employment in agriculture in 1959. These rates were revised in 1968. The sub-joined statement shows the old and the revised rates of wages of the several categories :—

Class of employment	All inclusive minimum daily rates					
	Dry areas		Irrigated areas		Perennial Garden areas	
	1959	1968	1959	1968	1959	1968
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
<i>Class A—</i>						
1. Ploughing ..	}	1.25	1.85	1.50	2.20	1.75
2. Digging ..						
3. Harrowing ..						
4. Sowing ..						
5. Inter-culturing ..						
6. Irrigating or watering ..						
7. Uprooting ..						
<i>Class B—</i>						
1. Manuring ..	}	1.00	1.45	1.12	1.65	1.37
2. Transplanting ..						
3. Weeding ..						
4. Reaping (including harvesting, threshing and winnowing).						
5. Picking in the case of cotton.						
<i>Class C—</i>						
Cattle, sheep and goat grazing.	0.50	0.75	0.50	0.75	0.50	0.75

The monthly minimum rates fixed in 1968 for youths and children employed permanently under Class A are—Rs. 22.05 with food and clothing and Rs. 44.05 without food and clothing. The corresponding rates under Class B are—Rs. 14.70 with food and clothing and Rs. 22.05 without food and clothing and under Class C—Rs. 7.35 with food and clothing and Rs. 22.05 without food and clothing. (See also Chapter VIII).

Cost of living has been rising following the rise in prices of various commodities, especially agricultural commodities, in this district as in other parts of the country. But it is not possible to say precisely to what extent it has been rising here since no cost of living index has been prepared for Raichur. The cost of living indices are prepared only for selected centres, of which Gulbarga is one. Gulbarga being the headquarters of the Gulbarga division, to which Raichur district belongs and also by virtue of its position as a neighbouring district, we can have some idea of the trend in the cost of living index in Raichur district from the figures relating to Gulbarga. The cost of living index numbers for Gulbarga town for seven years from 1948 to 1954\* reveal that it had shown a rising trend during 1948-49. The general cost of living index which stood at 173 in 1948 went up to 178 in 1949. But it dropped to 156 in 1950. After going up again to 161 in 1951, there was a fall of 14 points in 1952. The general cost of living mainly followed the cost of food. The details are given in the table below :—

**Working Class Cost of Living**

Index numbers for Gulbarga town—1948 to 1954

(Base : August 1943 to July 1944=100).

Year	Consumption Groups						General cost of living index
	Food	Fuel and lighting	Clothing	Rent	Miscellaneous	Intoxicants	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1948	177	199	130	100	203	210	173
1949	186	204	125	100	182	249	178
1950	154	183	123	100	210	293	156
1951	160	169	129	100	210	293	161
1952	138	157	129	100	200	316	147
1953	151	154	130	100	190	322	154
1954	146	157	125	100	186	322	150

The decade beginning with 1960 started with a declining trend. The index which stood at 166.6 in 1960 dropped to 161.3 in 1961, but started rising again to reach the level of 277.4 in the year 1967. The following statement gives the year-wise figures :—

\*Statistical Abstract, Hyderabad State, 1964.

## Gulbarga Centre 1

(Base : August 1943 to July 1944=100)

<i>Year</i>			<i>Food</i>	<i>General</i>
1960	..	..	169.8	166.6
1961	..	..	160.7	161.3
1962	..	..	167.2	165.4
1963	..	..	175.1	172.5
1964	..	..	216.8	204.1
1965	..	..	244.6	222.3
1966	..	..	285.7	253.9
1967	..	..	308.5	277.4

As regards the position in the year 1968, the index went up further and reached to 304 in the month of November 1968 and then dropped to 302 in December 1968. But the year 1969 started with a downward trend. The index stood at 293 in the month of January which again went down to 281 in February. In the months of April and May, it stood at 284. But in the month of July, it showed a rise of four points rising to 290 from 286 in June.

## Standard of living

With the implementation of various developmental schemes under the successive Five-Year Plans, there has been considerable rise in the standard of living of the people. This is reflected in the various aspects like the food the people eat, the houses they live in, the dress they wear, things they buy at the shops and the household and other articles they use. Many of the farmers now own cars and jeeps. The number of cycles, motor cycles and scooters is on the increase. Many more people have now wrist-watches, time-pieces and radio sets. The use of toilet and washing soaps has become quite common in the villages also. More and more households have started going in for chairs and tables and such other articles of furniture. "With the steady improvement in the economic condition of many of the households, the use of small stainless steel articles for various domestic purposes is on the increase."<sup>2</sup> A good number of households have purchased sewing machines and mosquito curtains. As regards foods and drinks, the use of rice, sugar, milk, vegetables and fruits, processed food, tea and coffee is fast increasing.

The level of income and expenditure of a small number of people who constitute the upper class are high, whereas they are

1. Working Class Consumer Price Indices at Selected Centres—Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Government of Mysore, 1967-68.
2. Village Survey Monograph—No. 10, Yerdona Village, Gangavati taluk, Census of India, 1961.

yet low or very low in respect of the bulk of the people. It also differs from taluk to taluk; the taluks which have benefited from the Tungabhadra Project offer opportunities for earning more. There are also differences in the incomes of the urban sector and rural sector. In the absence of a comprehensive and systematic survey in the district, any attempt at assessing the standard of living of the people would be inevitably limited in scope. However, an account of the approximate income and expenditure of various classes as relating to about the end of the last decade is given below.

In the rural areas, agriculture is the main occupation of the majority of the people. The general standard of living in the rural area is anything but high and reflects the effect of generations of serfdom of many of the people to the old-time land-lords, jagirdars and inamdars and also of periodic scarcity conditions. Many of the people who actually toiled got nothing more than an occasional dole in kind and a little cash distributed in the shape of daily wages. Their position was precarious and it is only very recently that we see signs of some amount of comfort, if not prosperity, enjoyed by the tiller of the soil, thanks to successive pieces of social legislation.

Different classes in the villages have different standards of living depending on what they earn and what they have for the future. Before the jagirs were abolished, the owners of those lands formed the upper strata of the rural population. These were the Desais, Kulkarnis and the big farmers under whom a large body of tillers worked. Now that the jagirs are abolished, some of them have taken to personal cultivation. A well-knit joint family system existed, but due to the changes in the agrarian pattern, many partitions have taken place, the land ownership being distributed among brothers and sons. Even now, some of them live under the same roof and continue to enjoy the old-time privileges. The big farmers are the village leaders whose word is held in high esteem. Some of them have large families, most of the members being engaged in agriculture and some in money-lending; they live a life that is definitely above want, and those members who have taken to money-lending, have a fairly good margin of profit entitling them to be called *sahukars*.

**Rural Upper  
Class**

The total average annual income of a family in this class, derived from the lands, comes to about Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 5,000. Besides this, it has to its credit an accumulated income, both in cash and gold and silver ornaments, and also in the shape of capital amounts given as loans fetching a good interest. The standard they have in their daily life may not compare with that of the upper classes in urban areas. They are easily recognised as

influential people. Some of them continue to have the characteristics of the old-time benevolent feudal lords. The families of the upper strata have good houses with a large number of rooms, often furnished with simple furniture. The rooms are white-washed, clean and airy. Each house has a well for water and a commodious courtyard. The ladies wear also silk sarees and have gold and silver ornaments. Large amounts are spent on festivals like Yugadi and Vinayaka Chaturthi when new clothes and ornaments are bought. Expenditure on pilgrimage is also sometimes considerable. Additional expenditure is incurred on giving dinner parties on occasions like birthdays, festivals and the arrival of relatives.

**Small  
land-holders**

The next class in the rural areas comprises the cultivators who have small holdings and some of whom are mainly tenants who are now protected by law and are crop-sharers. A large number of them are indebted as can be seen from the extent of rural indebtedness in the district. Some of them incur a large expenditure on alcoholic drinks. Generally, they own two or three cows, one or two pairs of working bullocks and some of them have an unorganised poultry farm and some sheep. The standard of living of this group is not of a uniform pattern because each family seems to have its own standard. Some are parsimonious, some are extravagant and the rest balance their income and expenditure. Also, the extent of indebtedness varies from family to family. The average annual income of a family of five in this group may be estimated to be about Rs. 1,500. Most of these people live in mud houses consisting of a couple of living rooms and a kitchen. Their cattle live with them. They eat a part of what they grow. They do not spend much on fuel as they collect it from nearby shrubs and bushes. For surplus expenditure on account of social events, they run into debts, easily obtainable from the village money-lender, and consequently their margin of savings as such is negligible. The loan advances come not only from the money-lenders but also from the land-owners some of whom readily advance them in order to continue their hold on the tenants.

**Landless class**

The very small farmers and the landless class are the next group in the rural life of the district. The agricultural labourers do not generally possess any land or cattle. They depend entirely on the payment of cash and kind by the big farmers who engage them whenever they need their services. The labourers live in ill-ventilated and insanitary *jopadis* or huts. The family is generally small consisting of not more than five or six including children. The entire family including grown-up boys and girls goes to the field and works for a living. The occupation being seasonal, they cannot get a regular income all the year round. A few of them own small patches of land but these in turn are mortgaged for loans taken and their yield will have to be sold

to pay for the interest charges. Out of the total income they get, they have to pay for food, clothes, drinks, interest charges, repairs to houses and the like. After the advent of Independence, the Government have ushered in certain social welfare measures to better the living conditions of this class. Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the minimum rates of agricultural wage have been laid down and its payment made a statutory obligation. Their lot may be said to be still hard. (See also under Wages and Village Survey elsewhere in this chapter).

Next come the village artisans who have definite occupations which give them a living on a system of barter or cash payment. Most of these artisans live in their own houses and carry on their trade. A few of them who had some surplus money have bought lands. The village artisan-class is an occupational group and no village can afford to neglect them. It is the tradition in the villages of the district for other classes and communities to look after the welfare of this group whose services are frequently needed. Mostly, the occupations followed by these people are seasonal and therefore, in the off-season, many of them offer themselves as agricultural labourers in big farms. (See also Chapter VIII).

#### Village Artisans

Shop-keepers and petty traders are another important limb of the rural life. The entire retail trade is in their hands and they run their business in every village. Some of the bigger villages possess adequately equipped provision stores in which all sorts of merchandise from cloth to spices are sold. The village shop-keeper combines in himself the functions of seller, buyer and money-lender. He advances petty loans on the security of future harvests. He sells provisions on credit or for cash, depending on the type of customer he has and his credit-worthiness. His income compares favourably with that of a middle class family in the towns. The trader in the villages has a better standard of living than many of the farmers. His social contacts with his customers and his frequent visits to the towns makes him a man of importance, who has known the comforts of life. His habitation includes his shop also; he and his family dress better than the farmers. His income may be estimated to be between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 3,000.

#### Shop-keepers and petty traders

The above analysis gives a rough picture of the standard of living in the rural areas. Compared with accepted standards, the economic life of these rural classes cannot be called prosperous. The service co-operatives, when developed, will play a prominent part in the rural life of the district. The new agrarian laws seek to make this class own their lands and the near future may see this class of people having a standard of living that can be called decent. The ceiling on land-holdings, emergence of peasant proprietorship, implementation of various development programmes, successful functioning of village panchayats and co-operatives

and a rigorous regulation of money-lending will certainly better their lot. But the transition has to be borne with patience. The Community Development Programmes are helping them considerably and they know that a silent and effective revolution is taking place around them.

#### Urban Classes

The standard of living of the urban classes varies according to the avocations they follow. The urbanity and the various attractions present in the towns make the town dweller take to additional comforts within his means. The impact of education and the availability of consumer goods have given a life of planned comfort to some of the income-groups in the urban areas. The various groups in the urban area could be classed as well-to-do, the upper-middle class, the lower middle class, the wage-earning class and the poor.

#### Well-to-do Class

The well-to-do class in Raichur includes those who were at one time Jagirdars and Inamdars and who are now settled as businessmen, factory-owners, importers and exporters of cotton and owners of big business houses. The average annual income of a member of this group may be estimated to be between Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 25,000. This group have their own houses in towns and live a comfortable life having many of the modern amenities. (Some old-fashioned people who are not drawn towards modernity live, according to their own tastes, a plain life avoiding ostentation). They eat rich food and wear silk clothes. Some of them spend generously on charities; their association with social organisations makes them spend a considerable sum by way of donations. The expenditure figure varies from household to household. During festivals, these families incur a large expenditure when they buy clothes and presents for distribution. They occasionally go on long pilgrimages or to places of tourist interest. The children of these families are well-dressed and receive higher education. The household has luxury articles like good furniture, window curtains, vehicles like a car or a tonga. They have radios, gramophones and costly ornaments. They employ domestic servants for doing odd jobs. Whenever the income rises, they set apart the savings for investments in new houses and shops. Their help is sought for social, cultural and political activities.

#### Upper Middle Class

The upper-middle class includes those who have lands in villages but who prefer to live in towns. They are absentee landlords and follow independent avocations like law, medicine, money-lending and business. Those who derive their livelihood from high administrative jobs may also be grouped in this class. The average annual income of this group comes to about Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 8,000. Most of these people have their own houses in towns and live a life above want. They have simple furniture like cots, tables and chairs. They have also a radio or



a gramophone, stainless steel kitchen utensils, window curtains and the like. They employ women domestic servants to help their womenfolk. This class is not parsimonious, in the matter of sartorial elegance either. The fluctuations in the cost of living have had their impact on these people also, necessitating a larger expenditure on cereals, pulses, milk, butter, etc.

The traders may be grouped as big and small depending on the individual's turn-over. The big traders may be said to be those who have incomes exceeding Rs. 300 a month. All others whose income is less than Rs. 300 may be termed as petty traders or retail traders. The big traders have their individual income ranging from about Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 a month. The more prosperous among them have decent standards while others just manage to balance their income with their expenditure. There are vast fluctuations in the standard of living of these traders. Most of their surplus earnings is ploughed back into their business. Many of these people have their business establishments attached to their houses and do not have to pay any rent. A few of the petty shop-keepers do their business in rented houses and have their houses elsewhere in the town.

When compared to the farmers, the standard of living of these traders is high and they enjoy various comforts. The big traders prefer to invest their savings in productive enterprises, rather than spend it on luxuries. Even most of the big traders owning big shops in Sadar Bazaar or Vallabha Patel Road in Raichur do not possess cars. They use the common cycle rickshaw or tonga. But their ladies wear good sarees and costly ornaments. The small traders on the other hand are leading a life better than that of a general middle class family. The petty traders, of course, are most of the time on a subsistence level.

The lower-middle class in the urban areas are the worst hit **Lower Middle Class** as the cost of living index has gone up enormously. Persons **Class** belonging to this class are hard put to make both ends meet.

The rising cost of living and the increase in house rents have made the life of the lower middle class really hard. The average annual income of a person in this group may be estimated to be about Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000; this group comprises, in the main, the white-collared class working in offices or other private concerns and persons doing other odd jobs like cashiers, bill collectors and the like. They do not possess houses of their own but live in rented buildings, the rents in some cases taking away nearly one-fourth of the net income. The balance is spent on food articles, clothes and education for children. They often run into debts, whenever an unforeseen circumstance occurs. This indebtedness hampers their efforts to better their standard of living. It is difficult for this group to save any little sum for their future except perhaps their insurance and provident fund. Loans are

obtained on these savings to meet the additional cost of social events like marriages. There is no set standard as such noticeable among this group. Each family follows its own standard. Some of them at least can fall back on a little agricultural land or ancestral property. It is generally the practice with these people to try as far as possible to get additional sources of revenue wherever it is possible to do so. They undertake part-time jobs in their spare hours to supplement their income. Most of these families are finding it very difficult to send their children to colleges and are forced to stop their education at the secondary stage. The middle class house-rent in Raichur has increased tremendously and sub-letting is also resorted to. It is very difficult to find adequate shelter except where the Government have provided living quarters.

#### Skilled Labour

The skilled labour in the district, as elsewhere, is represented by the carpenters, blacksmiths, goldsmiths, tailors, etc. The monthly income of persons in this group varies from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 during the busy season. Generally, the women of this group do not go out for work. They confine themselves to their houses. The standard of living of these people varies from group to group and the income also varies from season to season. During marriage seasons, the goldsmith gets increased business while in the lean months he has to depend on his savings. During the pre-monsoon days when there is brisk house-building work, the blacksmiths and carpenters get busy. So also is the case with tailors who make good money during the festival occasions. Whenever these people get more money, they spend it on buying clothes and ornaments. They cannot spend on luxuries and only occasionally they see a cinema. (See also Chapter VIII).

#### Unskilled Labour

The unskilled labour, constituting mostly sweated labour, is found all over the district. These are the manual labourers called coolies or hamals. They have no assured income or continuous occupation. The sporadic nature of their work offers them little comfort. They earn Re. 1 to Rs. 2 a day and save very little for the lean months. Both the male and female members of this group find jobs and the average monthly income will be somewhere between Rs. 75 and Rs. 100. The budget of this group is precariously balanced and a good slice goes for food and clothing. The drinking habit, which is largely prevalent in the district, is eating into the vitals of this group and the standard of living is very poor. These people live in slums under very insanitary conditions and it is no wonder that the general standard of health among them is poor. A particular feature noticed in this group is the total absence of any expenditure on education.

It may be said that the poor class are those whose total annual income is less than Rs. 800. This class is found all over and comprises mainly wage-earning labourers and the like.

Most of the income of this group goes for food and clothing and there is very little left for other necessities. The lot of persons belonging to this class is very hard.

The standard of living in the industrial centres of Raichur district is somewhat different. The industrial centres in the Industrial Labour

district are the Hutti Gold Mining area, Raichur city, Munnirabad, Koppal and a few other bigger towns where there are factories and establishments. The wage-earner in the industrial sector earns more than his counterpart in other fields. He gets a daily wage ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 and in some cases bonus and other benefits. The Hutti Gold Mining Company have provided several amenities to industrial workers, like hospital, recreation club and co-operative housing. The housing facility on just a nominal rent is a great boon to the labourers who thus find it easy to save a substantial sum from out of their monthly earnings. The accommodation provided is clean and tidy. In contrast to other labourers who live in slums, the labourer in Hutti lives in airy and clean houses. It is a well recognised maxim that the standard of living is raised if one lives in a comfortable abode which gives him enough rest and opportunity for recuperation. The recreation facilities provided makes him take a better view of life. Free medical aid, provident fund facilities and the payment of bonus have all raised his standard of living. Even so, he finds it difficult to save because of rising prices.

Those who are not addicted to drinking, have a better standard of living. From field studies it is estimated that a family which earns Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 a month, spends nearly 70 per cent on food and fuel. About ten per cent is earmarked for interest on loans and another ten per cent is spent on clothing. These people do not generally go on pilgrimages or on tour. The income of the male member is supplemented by the earnings of the women-folk and this adds to their standard of living. The statutory provident fund facility in vogue in the industrial sphere has been a boon to the workers. This has compelled them to save a part of their income for future needs. The Janata Policy Scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation, where small policies are accepted without medical examination, is yet another security measure. (Please see also Chapters V and XVII).

Many of the oil, ginning and other mills in Raichur, Koppal, etc., have not provided housing facilities to their workmen. Bonus payments are also scarce. It is seen that labourers employed by them live in crowded areas and their hard life drives them to the drinking habit which draws a good portion of their income. There has been no organised attempt so far to insure their lives. The wages paid to these people are low when compared to other industrial enterprises. These people often run into debts, pledging their silver ornaments or household utensils.

## Village Survey

The survey<sup>1</sup> conducted in the Yerdona village of Gangavati taluk throws some light on the income and expenditure patterns of the people in a rural area of the district which is benefited by irrigation. According to this survey, about 47.5 per cent of the households came under the income group of Rs. 101 and above per month and 26.7 per cent of the households came under the income group of Rs. 76 to Rs. 100. Households under the income group of Rs. 51 to Rs. 75 formed about 20.4 per cent. The distribution of households by occupation and income in that village is shown in the following table:—

Principal occupation	Total No. of households	Income Group					Total No. of members in households mentioned in col. 2
		Less than Rs. 25 per month	Rs. 26 to 50 per month	Rs. 51 to 75 per month	Rs. 76 to 100 per month	Rs. 100+ per month	
		3	4	5	6	7	
Cultivation of owned lands..	229	1	7	42	54	125	1,296
Cultivation of lands taken on lease ..	15	..	..	3	7	5	75
Agricultural labour ..	19	..	5	8	3	3	79
Household Industry ..	10	..	1	2	6	1	46
Others <sup>2</sup> ..	30	..	2	7	11	10	132
Total ..	303	1	15	62	81	144	1,628

“According to these figures, it could be said that only 47.5 per cent of the total number of households are well-off while the economic condition of 26.7 per cent of households can be considered as slightly below the optimum standard of living and 25.8 per cent of households which come under the other low income groups have to be classed as very poor” observes the survey. Further, it says: “Among the cultivators of owned lands, 125 households out of 229 in that category (54.6 per cent come under the income

1. Village Survey Monographs, No. 10, Yerdona Village of Gangavati taluk, Census of India, 1961, Volume XI, Mysore.

2. ‘Others’ include the number of households as follows:—

Trade ..	3
Service ..	20
Hotel-keeping ..	4
Remittance receivers	3

group of Rs. 101 and above per month, and 54 households or 23.5 per cent come under the next lower income group of Rs. 76—100. Among the tenants there are 5 households (33.3 per cent) and 7 households (46.6 per cent) respectively in the above two higher income groups. Thus, in all, 130 households (53.2 per cent) of cultivators out of 244 households in the village are comparatively well-off. This comparatively good picture is mainly due to the introduction of wet cultivation in the village after the advent of canal irrigation. The income in these households has more than doubled since the change-over to wet cultivation..... Thus, viewed from any angle, it is clear that the class of cultivators in general have been steadily marching forward towards the goal of economic prosperity and this is a feature which indeed augurs well for the future."

In so far as the agricultural labourers are concerned, only about 15.8 per cent of the households came under the income range of Rs. 101 and above per month. The average annual income per household of agricultural labourers worked out to Rs. 857. According to the survey, it could be said that about two-thirds of the households of agricultural labourers still continued to be poor and they had not been able to share the economic prosperity of the cultivating class in any effective way. The only consolation for them was that they were able to get work throughout the year. "A contented labour which is a great force to be reckoned with would bring more prosperity to the villagers and as such it would be desirable to devise suitable methods which would enable them to earn more." The survey also revealed that those engaged in household industry were in no better position than agricultural labourers. The average annual income per household among them worked out to Rs. 792, *i.e.*, less than that of agricultural labourers.

The expenditure on food among the households ranged from about 72.42 per cent to 76.14 per cent of the total expenditure. **Expenditure pattern** The percentage was more among the lower income groups than in the higher income groups, the maximum being in the case of agricultural labourers. The percentage of expenditure on clothing ranged from 13.79 per cent to 16.12 per cent and that on tobacco from 2.56 per cent to 4.01 per cent. The expenditure on education is very low. The maximum expenditure on this item was incurred by the cultivators of owned lands and by those coming under 'others'; the percentage expenditure to total expenditure was just 0.78 per cent. The low incidence of expenditure on primary education is primarily due to the fact that it is given free by the State to all. The lower income groups spend practically nothing on education. An idea of the average monthly expenditure per household in the five categories of occupations as disclosed by the survey can be had from the following table :—

## Average monthly expenditure per household by occupations

(In Rupees and Paise)

Items of expenditure	Cultivation of owned lands		Cultivation of lands taken on lease		Agricultural Labour		Household Industry		Others		
	Expenditure per house- hold	Percentage to total expenditure	Expenditure per house- hold	Percentage to total expenditure	Expenditure per house- hold	Percentage to total expenditure	Expenditure per house- hold	Percentage to total expenditure	Expenditure per house- hold	Percentage to total expenditure	
<b>FOOD:</b>											
Cereals .. ..	27.55	21.44	23.38	23.18	11.31	15.09	13.34	16.72	17.72	18.45	
Non-Cereals .. ..	65.51	50.98	51.64	51.18	45.78	61.05	45.39	56.88	52.93	55.11	
Tobacco .. ..	5.16	4.01	2.59	2.56	2.22	2.96	2.61	3.26	3.29	3.43	
Clothing .. ..	20.68	16.10	15.05	14.91	10.34	13.79	12.86	16.12	14.40	14.99	
Fuel and Lighting .. ..	2.85	2.21	2.62	2.59	1.94	2.59	1.92	2.41	2.30	2.39	
Education .. ..	1.01	0.78	0.42	0.41	0.02	0.03	0.13	0.16	0.75	0.78	
Others .. ..	5.77	4.48	5.22	5.17	3.37	4.49	3.55	4.45	4.66	4.85	

The employment opportunities in the district have increased along with the developmental activities in the various fields. But at the same time, the problem of unemployment is also growing. The total number of persons on the Live Register of Employment Exchange, Raichur, had increased by more than twice the number between 1961 and 1968. It had gone up from 1,561 in 1961 to 3,638 in 1968. Most of the job-seekers are in the age-group of 20-25 years. The year-wise particulars relating to the number of persons on the Live Register of the Employment Exchange are as given below :—

**Employment**

Year (as at the end of March)	Number of persons on the Live Register		Total
	Men	Women	
1961	1,525	36	1,561
1962	2,393	46	2,439
1963	2,620	117	2,737
1964	3,075	94	3,169
1965	2,936	132	3,068
1966	3,005	194	3,199
1967	3,714	206	3,920
1968	3,392	246	3,638

A large majority of these persons come under the category of "workers not classifiable by occupation." In 1968, their number was 2,879, whereas the number of persons classified under "professional, technical and related workers" was only 279. As regards the qualification, most of them were matriculates. But the number of vacancies notified has not increased in the same proportion. It was 1,112 in the year 1961 and 2,334 in 1962, but it declined to 1,349 in 1963 and it stood only at 1,112 in 1968. The year-wise particulars are as given below :—

Year (as in March)	Total No. of vacancies notified.
1961	1,112
1962	2,334
1963	1,349
1964	1,369
1965	770
1966	1,452
1967	1,102
1968	1,112

About 5,500 persons could secure jobs through the Employment Exchange during the period of seven years from 1961-62 to 1967-68. The year-wise particulars are as given below :—

1961-62	..	..	797
1962-63	..	..	937
1963-64	..	..	1,133
1964-65	..	..	591
1965-66	..	..	821
1966-67	..	..	549
1967-68	..	..	703
			<hr/>
	Total	..	5,501
			<hr/>

As per the report of the District Employment Officer relating to the changes in the conditions of the employment market of Raichur district for the year 1967-68, the total estimated employment in both public and private sectors recorded an increase of 728 persons from 19,590 at the end of March 1967 to 20,318 at the end of March 1968. The estimated employment in the public sector had increased from 12,992 at the end of March 1967 to 13,029 at the end of March 1968 and in the private sector, it had increased from 6,598 to 7,289.

As per the Annual Area Employment Market Report for the year ending with 31st March, 1969, the increase in employment during the year 1968-69 was 860 over that of the previous year, *i.e.*, it went up from 20,318 to 21,178. The increase was mainly in agriculture, mining and quarrying, manufacturing and trade and commerce. The employment in private sector showed proportionately a more increasing trend than the public sector during the year. It went up to 7,815 from 7,289, while in the public sector it increased by only 334 from 13,029 to 13,363.

The proportion of women who are employed to the total number of persons employed is low in the district. Out of 20,318 persons employed in 1967-68, only 3,222 and out of 21,178 employed in 1968-69, only 2,956 were women. The proportion actually decreased from about 15.9 per cent in 1967-68 to about 14 per cent in the year 1968-69. Stenographers, typists, midwives, compounders, vaccinators, mechanics, etc., were in short supply in the district.

As regards the conditions in the rural areas, the employment is mainly seasonal. The opportunities for employment are more in the ayacut area, and the demand is increasing. "With the provision of infrastructure facilities, the intensive development of



the ayacut area will be rapid over the next five years. This activity would naturally call for a large input in terms of labour. Irrigated conditions of agriculture require a greater degree of labour input than dry conditions. At present, in the ayacut area in both the districts,<sup>1</sup> there is an acute shortage of labour, which has not merely affected agricultural activity but has also had its effect on the normal roads construction programmes.....

“In irrigated areas, a norm which is commonly adopted is that for every four acres brought under irrigation, one person would obtain additional employment.”<sup>2</sup> According to this norm, it is estimated that the intensive development of the area would provide employment for an additional 1,55,470 persons in the Tungabhadra Project Area (*i.e.*, Raichur and Bellary districts).

But the picture is different in the case of non-irrigated areas, from where thousands of workers migrate to other places seeking employment during the off-season. According to the report on operational survey, 1968, relating to Rural Manpower Utilisation Project in Kushtagi Block, about 11,000 workers migrated from the Block during the off-season of 1964-65 and they were away for about four months doing agricultural work elsewhere in the district.

A very important place has been accorded to the Community Development Programme in our successive Five-Year Plans. This programme seeks to achieve an all-round development of rural India. It is a movement which aims at improving the standard of living of the rural people through self-help and mutual co-operation. A new change in their outlook is sought to be brought about through extension education. They are assisted in identifying their problems and also in solving them. While creating a new awareness in them, the ways for fulfilment of their requirements are also shown. They are induced to associate themselves with various schemes of development for bettering their lot. The success of this programme mainly depends on the participation and co-operation of the people. “When the first set of community projects were taken up nearly nine years ago, community development was described as the method, and rural extension as the agency, through which the transformation of the social and economic life of villages was to be initiated..... One of the principal tasks in the Third Plan will be to ensure the growth and working of Panchayati Raj institutions so as to enable each area to realise its maximum development potential on

**Community  
Development**

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1. Raichur and Bellary.

2. An Outline Project Report on the Investment for Infrastructure in the Tungabhadra Project Ayacut, Directorate of Evaluation and Manpower, Bangalore, 1968.

the basis of local manpower and other resources, co-operative self-help and community effort, and effective use of the available resources and personnel”\*. Various schemes for the development of agriculture, animal husbandry, co-operation, rural industries, health and sanitation, rural communication, education and social education, were prepared and implemented under the Community Development Programme. In recent years, more emphasis has been laid on schemes meant for increased agricultural production. The programme was started in the Raichur district on 2nd October 1952 with the inauguration of the Tungabhadra Community Project at Munirabad. The next area to be covered under the National Extension Service was Sindhanur taluk followed by Kushtagi, where the Blocks were inaugurated on 6th May 1956 and 2nd October 1957, respectively. Then followed the other taluks and the whole district has been covered by the scheme.

The period of operation of the Tungabhadra Community Project, which covered 136 villages of the Koppal and Gangavati taluks, was for five years, which was over on 1st April 1957 and thereafter it was split up into two Post-Intensive Blocks, *viz.*, (i) Koppal Post-Intensive Block covering 55 villages and (ii) Gangavati Post-Intensive Block covering 81 villages. To cover the remaining 113 villages of the Koppal Block, a full N.E.S. Block was established and a half N.E.S. Block was sanctioned for the remaining 75 villages of the Gangavati taluk.

**Tungabhadra  
Community  
Project**

The Tungabhadra Community Project was intended to bring about co-ordinated development of the Tungabhadra ayacut area. In the ayacut area, the Block agency acted as the extension agency and assisted in bringing the area under irrigation and efforts were directed towards increasing agricultural production. In the period from 1955 to 1957, 830 demonstration and seed multiplication plots were established. About 7,000 maunds of improved seeds and 32,000 maunds of fertilisers were distributed. Efforts were also made to improve cattle wealth in the Block area. Six breeding bulls were purchased and stationed at various places. A cattle-cum-sheep breeding farm was established at Munirabad. Poultry farming was encouraged and a poultry farm was functioning at Allanagar.

**Local Develop-  
ment Works**

Several local development works were taken up and about 30 drinking water wells were completed in Koppal taluk. A hospital building and a maternity ward were constructed and handed over to the Medical Department. Mid-wifery centres at Hittanhal and Hulgi, 42 school buildings and two panchayat ghars at Muddahalli and Hulgi were constructed. Street lamps were provided for several of the villages.

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\*Third Five-Year Plan, Government of India.

In the sphere of co-operation, a special feature of this Block **Co-operation** was the working of co-operative societies in the field of cottage industry. Among them, mention may be made of two Cotton Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Societies—one at Bhagyanagar and another at Kinhal, a Silk Weavers' Co-operative Society at Hoskanakapur, two Wool Weavers' Co-operative Societies at Gondbal and Moranhalli. Besides, a Tanners' Co-operative Society and an Industrial Co-operative Society at Koppal, the Chitragar Industrial Co-operative Society at Kinhal, Jute Industrial Co-operative Society at Hosahalli and Bamboo Industrial Co-operative Society at Guladhalli were also encouraged. Loans were advanced towards the share capital of some of these societies from Community Project funds. Forty-eight agricultural credit societies, two rural banks, 21 grain banks and 28 rural uplift societies were organised in the Block.

Besides, there were three Industrial Training Centres, the most important of them being the Koppal Rural Arts and Crafts Industrial Centre, which trained about 300 candidates in several crafts like cotton and wool-weaving, dyeing and printing, carpentry, blacksmithy, tanning and leather-work. A Tailoring and Embroidery Training Centre was also established at Bhagyanagar village for training of women in tailoring and embroidery. An amount of about Rs. 32,000 was distributed from the Community Project funds among 164 persons for development of industries.

In the field of social education, 11 Libraries and 40 Bhajan **Social** Mandals, 15 Youth Clubs, several Community Recreation Centres **Education** and 12 Adult Education Centres were set up in this Block. Five Village Leaders' Training Camps were successfully organised where improved agricultural methods were demonstrated. Film shows were arranged for imparting knowledge to the villagers on different subjects and there was a van and necessary equipment for the purpose. A batch of progressive cultivators were taken on a study tour in the Visvesvaraya Canal area in Mandya district. Sixteen Mahila Mandals were established. 'Bal Shalas' were also organised in several centres, which arranged sports and other recreation programmes for children.

With the large individual holdings and lack of sufficient labour **Augmentation** force in the ayacut area, it became necessary to make efforts to **of agricultural** augment the labour potential of the area. A scheme was taken **labour** up to bring and settle 500 landless agricultural labour families from other parts of the State, so that they could assist in cultivation of lands in accordance with improved agricultural practices. To make them have a foot-hold in their new environment, the new labour families were given one acre of wet land or two acres of dry land each and they were also advanced Rs. 100 as development *taccavi* on their lands; a house plot was allotted free to each

family and financial assistance was also given for house-building and for purchasing agricultural implements and bullocks.

#### Rehabilitation

An important item of work entrusted to the development officers of the Tungabhadra Project was the rehabilitation of the people of the villages submerged in the reservoir. Out of 40 such villages, 10 villages were completely submerged and the remaining thirty were partially affected. The people from the completely submerged villages were induced to shift to the ayacut area where they naturally had better prospects. The compensation for land and houses which were submerged was arranged to be paid through co-operative societies, to be utilised by the awardees for purchase of new lands and for construction of new houses. A co-operative stores was also established to supply the building materials such as cement, zinc-sheets, iron-rods, wooden materials, bricks and bamboos at fair rates to the resettlers.

Twenty-one rehabilitation centres were established on the foreshore for the resettlement of the partially submerged villages. Plans were prepared for construction of houses and drinking water wells, internal roads, school buildings, community halls and religious buildings. Five acres of Government land were given to each family free of cost. Land was acquired from surplus holders and allotted to the resettlers who wanted more land on payment of cost. Grants to the deserving families and *taccavi* for improvement of lands and house-building loans were also given. In addition to these 21 centres on the foreshore, 10 other centres were opened in the ayacut area which were also provided with all the above-said amenities. Thus, in all, 31 new villages sprang up and 18,000 resettlers were rehabilitated. The cost borne by Government on this account was about Rs. 37,85,000.

The entire Community Development Programme was re-phased and a new revised pattern was brought into force from 1st April 1958. All Blocks which were still in the N.E.S. stage were converted into Development Blocks Stage I, with a schematic budget provision of Rs. 12 lakhs for each Block for a period of five years, while the existing Post-Intensive Phase Blocks were treated as Development Blocks Stage II, with a schematic budget provision of rupees five lakhs for each such Block.

There were, in all, 15½ units of Blocks in Raichur district as on 31st of March 1969. Out of them seven units were Stage I Blocks, five and a half were Stage II Blocks and three units were Post-stage II Blocks, located as follows:—

Taluk	Stage I	Stage II	Post-stage II
	No. of Units	No. of Units	No. of Units
Lingsugur	2	..	..
Kush'agi	1	1	..
Raichur	2	..	..
Manvi	2	..	..
Yelburga	..	2	..
Deodurg	..	1	..
Koppal	..	1	1
Gangavati	..	..	1
Sindhanur	..	..	1

An amount of Rs. 9,13,591 was spent under various heads of development in the district from the Block funds in the year 1963-64, out of which a sum of Rs. 1,82,554 was for agriculture and animal husbandry and Rs. 1,57,156 for health and sanitation, the amount of expenditure for communications and rural arts and crafts being Rs. 92,935 and Rs. 50,667 respectively. An amount of Rs. 3,05,072 was spent under q. loans and advances. The total expenditure during the next year, *i.e.*, 1964-65, was a little less, *i.e.*, Rs. 8,20,605, out of which agriculture and animal husbandry claimed a share of Rs. 1,90,687 and health and sanitation Rs. 1,30,448; under q. loans and advances, an amount of Rs. 2,94,786 was spent. The expenditure incurred on social education and communication was Rs. 42,059 and Rs. 55,259 respectively.

During the next year, *i.e.*, 1965-66, there was a large financial outlay and the total expenditure of the year stood at Rs. 12,59,442 out of which agriculture and animal husbandry claimed the major share of Rs. 4,08,502. An amount of Rs. 2,86,947 was spent under q. loans and advances and Rs. 2,60,452 were spent on health and sanitation. The total expenditure for the year 1966-67 was only Rs. 7,75,222. The maximum amount spent was for agriculture and animal husbandry (Rs. 2,12,355), while health and sanitation and q. loans and advances claimed Rs. 1,93,295 and Rs. 1,12,615 respectively. The amounts expended under other heads, namely, education, social education, communications, rural arts and crafts and housing were Rs. 42,147, Rs. 26,274, Rs. 54,190, Rs. 64,286, Rs. 30,443 and Rs. 39,613 respectively. The expenditure during the next year, *i.e.*, 1967-68 was further reduced and it was only Rs. 5,15,141, out of which Rs. 1,09,660 were spent for agriculture and animal husbandry and Rs. 1,53,326 on health and sanitation. The details of expenditure under various heads of development for the year 1965-66 and 1967-68 are given in the tables appended at the end of the chapter. The overall physical progress achieved

under the several heads of development has been dealt with in the various chapters and here the working of one of the Blocks, *viz.*, Lingsugur, is very briefly indicated below by way of illustration.

#### Lingsugur Block

Lingsugur is a double-unit Block. The first unit was inaugurated on 20th October 1960 and it entered the first stage after one year, *i.e.*, on 20th October 1961. The second unit commenced working on 10th April 1961 and entered the first stage on 2nd April 1962. About 550 irrigation wells were sanctioned out of which 350 were completed during the period from 1961-62 to 1967-68. Good progress was made in the field of co-operation and there were about 120 co-operative societies functioning in the taluk. While in the year 1961-62 a total quantity of only 21 quintals of improved seeds was distributed in the Block, it went up to 528 quintals in 1963-64 and 1,150 quintals in 1966-67; in 1967-68, however, it was 588 quintals. There has been a considerable increase in the distribution of fertilisers in the Block. While the total quantity of fertilisers distributed was only 103 quintals in 1961-62, it had increased to about 3,116 quintals in 1967-68. About 300 iron ploughs were distributed in seven years from 1961-62 to 1966-67. Establishment of two primary health units and a veterinary dispensary was an important achievement under health and sanitation. About 45 youth clubs, 6 *mahila mandals* and 24 rural libraries were organised and about 30 community radio sets were installed during the period. Twenty literacy classes were started and about 600 adults were made literate. About 85 class rooms were built in 40 villages of the Block. About 40 sewing machines were distributed under the rural arts and crafts programme. Thirteen roads were undertaken for construction and a length of about 32 miles was completed. Sinking of 102 drinking water wells was taken up, out of which 43 were completed and the work relating to the rest was in progress.

As stated in earlier chapters, the Tungabhadra Project has imparted a new measure of diversity to the economy of the district. The advent of irrigation on a large-scale and introduction of new agricultural practices prepared the ground for a green revolution. The good supply of power has brought to light immense possibilities of economic growth. Opportunities for the establishment of agriculture-based industries are increasing. A considerable scope has been created for the development of industries—both big and small. As the investment for infrastructure has gone up, much progress has been achieved in the field of transport and communications. Several new facilities have been made available to the people to develop their skill and knowledge.

Doubtless, the area has been backward for a long time, but there has been a new awareness among the people whose sturdy

commonsense can be depended upon in any future scheme of economic betterment. A willingness to march forward, and in that process, to join hands with one another in a spirit of co-operation, has been abundantly perceptible in recent years, among the people of the district. Old traditions and beliefs die hard, as much in Raichur district as elsewhere. What is heartening is that earnest efforts at amelioration on the part of the administration are reciprocated equally sincerely by the people. We can foresee a time in the near future when the huge potential of Raichur district will be harnessed for the economic, social and cultural betterment of its people, which, in its turn, would contribute to a more prosperous future for the whole of the State.

Statement showing the expenditure incurred out of the Block Funds under various Heads of Development  
in the Community Development Blocks of Raichur District during 1965-66.

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	Irrigation	Health and Sanitation	Education	Social Education	Communi- cation	Rural Arts and Crafts	Housing	Q. Loans and Advances	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1.	Raichur ..	14,690.71	14,373.48	21,335.54	2,517.85	2,606.84	..	15,387.90	..	71,850.00	1,42,762.32
2.	Gunjahalli ..	24,521.89	15,905.52	24,268.92	999.12	2,248.21	..	3,617.63	..	44,950.00	1,16,511.29
3.	Manvi ..	30,301.00	..	8,417.89	..	10,854.56	1,822.00	..	1,500.00	16,000.00	68,895.44
4.	Kavital ..	26,112.00	..	20,042.00	1,231.00	8,131.00	..	6,825.00	6,825.00	48,000.00	1,17,166.00
5.	Deodurg ..	975.00	363.00	1,692.00	..	..	850.00	..	..	1,400.00	5,280.00
6.	Lingsugur-I ..	68,760.63	..	32,633.12	1,637.31	5,077.94	5,077.94	7,425.00	..	18,762.29	2,09,374.23
7.	Sindhaur ..	..	..	..	..	283.00	..	1,088.00	..	2,200.00	3,571.00
8.	Kushtagi-I ..	15,473.00	..	3,199.00	3,000.00	3,472.00	3,004.00	456.00	..	6,470.00	35,074.00
9.	Kushtagi-II ..	22,044.00	..	10,313.00	5,000.00	5,415.00	7,986.00	..	7,515.00	3,943.00	62,216.00
10.	Koppal-I & II	28,611.75	9,717.10	2,950.00	..	6,385.73	..	3,772.60	..	850.00	52,287.18
11.	Gangavati ..	5,785.38	..	7,000.00	..	2,500.00	2,000.00	1,499.56	..	7,000.00	25,784.94
12.	Yelburga ..	94,860.00	..	66,303.56	..	4,661.00	..	..	33,504.73	..	1,99,329.29
13.	Bevoor ..	44,448.00	..	38,647.00	..	2,478.00	..	54.00	5,890.00	53,600.00	1,45,117.00
14.	Lingsugur-II	31,919.00	..	23,650.00	491.25	120.76	4,077.94	3,892.78	..	11,922.29	76,074.02
	Total ..	4,08,502.36	40,359.10	2,60,452.03	14,876.53	54,234.04	24,817.88	44,018.47	55,234.33	2,86,947.58	12,59,442.71



**Statement showing the expenditure incurred from the Block Funds under various Heads of Development  
in the Community Development Blocks of Raichur District during 1967-68.**

Sl. No.	Name of Block	Agriculture and Animal Husbandry	Irrigation	Health and Sanitation	Education	Social Education	Communi- cation	Rural Arts and Crafts	Housing	Q. Loans and Advances	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.	Rs. P.
1.	Raichur ..	14,642.00	15,000.00	13,000.00	5,000.00	4,330.12	..	2,000.00	3,000.00	2,500.00	59,472.12
2.	Gunjahalli ..	8,893.93	6,160.24	16,708.95	..	1,681.65	1,386.39	..	3,000.00	500.00	38,421.16
3.	Manvi ..	12,994.00	..	6,599.65	3,000.00	2,713.37	7,985.0½	2,107.72	22,000.00	..	52,400.55
4.	Kavital ..	9,258.00	..	13,847.00	..	500.00	7,175.00	1,495.00	..	4,600.00	36,875.00
5.	Deodurg ..	1,231.00	..	2,672.00	..	79.00	2,617.00	750.00	..	6,500.00	13,849.00
6.	Lingsugur-I ..	5,504.92	..	15,210.00	..	..	3,973.00	800.00	..	..	25,487.92
7.	Sindhaur ..	..	..	3,373.00	..	2,187.00	9,418.00	500.00	..	..	15,478.00
8.	Kushtagi-I ..	8,303.00	..	14,745.00	1,220.00	2,997.00	2,558.00	..	..	500.00	30,323.00
9.	Kushtagi-II ..	7,043.00	..	4,309.00	3,000.00	4,917.00	10,432.00	834.00	..	..	30,535.00
10.	Koppal-I & II	3,539.14	5,480.00	..	3,000.00	1,767.88	..	3,699.20	..	..	17,486.22
11.	Gangavati ..	4,345.87	..	2,722.44	..	3,000.00	2,505.93	..	..	1,700.00	14,274.24
12.	Yelburga ..	12,493.06	..	19,480.70	24,722.60	5,325.15	6,938.00	..	13,000.00	..	81,959.51
13.	Bevoor ..	7,495.81	..	17,472.00	4,632.00	1,705.00	2,250.00	997.00	..	16,950.00	51,501.00
14.	Lingsugur-II	13,876.81	..	23,187.04	910.84	1,055.00	2,809.00	2,250.00	..	2,930.00	47,078.69
	<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,09,660.54</b>	<b>26,640.24</b>	<b>1,53,326.78</b>	<b>45,485.44</b>	<b>32,258.17</b>	<b>55,107.32</b>	<b>15,432.91</b>	<b>41,000.00</b>	<b>36,230.00</b>	<b>5,15,141.41</b>