PLANNED REHABILITATION AND ECONOMIC CHANGE— A CASE-STUDY OF TUNGABHADRA RIVER PROJECT REHABILITATION COLONIES AT H. B. HALLI

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P R E F A C E

Most of the rehabilitation studies pertain to the problems of relief and rehabilitation of refugees displaced by political and natural causes. Not many studies are available on the problems of rehabilitation of people displaced from reservoir lands of river valley projects so far. This thesis is a modest attempt to study the process and impact of rehabilitation caused by a multi-purpose river valley project in India.

I express my deep sense of gratitude to Professor V. M. Dandekar, my research guide, who not only suggested the topic and design of the study, but also helped me in various ways all through my work inspite of his busy schedule.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Problem

Rehabilitation of the displaced persons may arise under various circumstances. A number of factors are responsible for the displacement of a large number of people or dislocation of the economic life of the community. There are political factors like wars, racial and religious persecutions and the repatriation of the ethnical minorities. Calamities of nature like earth quake, floods, great fires and severe famines also cause dislocation and need for rehabilitation. Apart from these, there is yet another set of circumstances, where the displacement is the direct result of the developmental activities like river valley projects, gigantic industrial complexes, etc.

The process of rehabilitation varies according to the nature of circumstances, among other things, magnitude and the urgency of the problem. The problems arising out of political and natural factors involve a good deal of relief work before the long drawn processes of permanent rehabilitation. On the other hand, the rehabilitation of the people displaced from a river valley project, with which this study is concerned, is characterised by advanced planning and peaceful approach.

In India, particularly in the post-independence period, construction of a number of multi-purpose dams has been undertaken to provide irrigation, generate hydro-electricity and in some cases, to control floods. As an

inevitable process, the reservoir, depending upon its expanse, submerges vast areas in the valley. This necessitates the evacuation and rehabilitation of the people from hundreds of villages from the submerged lands. The people, who are mostly cultivators with deep attachment to their lands and ancestral homes, are called upon to sacrifice for the benefits of the community. The difficulties of their evacuation and resettlement are inherent in the situation. Mere compensation for their old farms and dwelling places is not enough. They need to be given land, a home and a living amongst their kinsmen in a new place.

The problems of evacuation and rehabilitation experienced by the displaced persons from the reservoir lands of Tungabhadra River Project in Bellary District provide background to the present study. The Government of Madras[1] planned and implemented the entire process of acquisition of land and buildings, payment of compensation, preparation of planned layout of new colonies with many civic amenities and finally resettled the households with free gift of lands for cultivation and building sites. Among 4000 households resettled in the various colony sites, nearly 600 are

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[1] The District of Bellary till October 1953 formed a part of composite state of Madras. The process of rehabilitation upto the actual shifting of households to new colony sites was almost complete before the District was merged in Mysore State.

settled in a cluster of colonies near Hagari Bommana Halli[2] in Bellary district.

1.2 The Set Up

For purposes of rehabilitation, H.B. Halli offered many locational advantages like rail and road transport facilities, easy accessibility to surface and underground water, large extent of lands required for the colony sites and allotment to rehabilitants for cultivation. Besides, a large vegetable oil factory had recently been established at the site. Because of this factory, electricity was available at the new colony site.

The persons who opted for rehabilitation near H.B. Halli comprised a sizeable number of businessmen, artisans and other non-agriculturists. Therefore, a big colony called the central colony, around which five small colonies were built, was designed to provide facilities for groundnut trade and processing and other non-agricultural activities. Institutions like educational, medical, communicational, etc. were developed as Government provided the facilities generously.

The activities concerning colony buildings, and non-agricultural enterprises with the arrival of the displaced persons paved way for the steady influx of voluntary migrants from adjoining districts. The central colony, near H.B.Halli, witnessed rapid development in a very short

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[2] Hereafter referred to as H.B.Halli.

period. The infrastructure was developed by Government to meet the needs of displaced businessmen, who fully exploited the opportunities -- trade and industrial activities by utilising their compensation amount and other resources. The voluntary migrants and some old inhabitants of H.B.Halli village also joined in exploiting the opportunities. Consequently, the central colony as a nucleus, where many non-agricultural activities are centred, has grown into a modern township.

The impact of rehabilitation is overtly seen in such spheres of socio-economic life as layout of the township and housing, steady in-migration of aspirants in non-agricultural sector, trade and industrial activities, institutional development and in increasing characteristics of urbanisation.

Rich businessmen among the displaced persons who dominate the groundnut trade and processing activities, later on joined by the voluntary migrant businessmen, have played significant role in shaping the economic activity.

1.3 Present Thesis and its Objective

This study proposes to describe the process of planned rehabilitation and relatee it to later growth of economic activity in the new colonies. The study of growth of economic activities necessitates taking into consideration various economic and socio-political forces that are instrumental to the socio-economic changes, although special

attention is given to the economic forces.

1.4 Method and the Field Survey

Intensive case study method was adopted for the purpose of focussing the attention on the dimension and characteristics of various activities rather than aggregates and accounting aspects. All the households within the H.B. Halli cluster comprising the central colony with five other smaller colonies as well as two old villages were enumerated to collect some basic information. Firstly, the information thus collected related to caste, size of the household, main and subsidiary occupations pursued and the type of the dwelling place. Secondly, in order to identify whether a household was rehabilitant or voluntary migrant, the previous place of residence and year of migration to H.B. Halli cluster were noted.

The scope of the field study was extended to cover, in addition to displaced persons, the old inhabitants of the two villages in close vicinity of the new colonies and the voluntary migrants. In view of the vast spread of residential localities comprising nearly 1500 households of all categories of residents, it was decided to study only a sizeable proportion of cases for household studies.

The preliminary listing and observations revealed that a great majority of households was in non-agricultural sector and that central colony was the hub of all the activities. As the rapid changes concerned non-agricultural

activities, the selection of cases was purported to study the main fields of activities and the forces affecting changes at various levels. About half of the rehabilitant and migrant households and a quarter of the old inhabitants were included for the detailed household studies without loosing the representative character of the cluster. In all 640 households were studied; the details by resident category are shown below:-

Category of Resident	Total Household in the cluster	Household selected
(1) Old Inhabitant	274	70
(2) Rehabilitant	551	280
(3) Voluntary Migrant	631	290
Total	1456	640

The duration of field study lasted for about 18 months, a considerable portion of which was spent in collecting secondary information from various official records and listing basic data by visiting all the households. In the conduct of field work actual staying in the colonies not only helped towards the efficient collection of information but also afforded ample opportunities of observing people from a close range and participating in their day today activities. Besides studying cases, copious notes were made on the basis of their observed behaviour and

their interpretation of various situations. These have proved helpful in the interpretation of the data and understanding their problems more objectively. The response was not always encouraging, the businessmen were often suspicious and the agriculturists were diffident in view of successive draught conditions. On a number of occasions, the respondents had to be given repeated visits. Many a rehabilitant was exaggerating his assets in the previous place and the poor compensation he received and the Government not doing enough for him.

1.5 Source of Data

Apart from household studies, this study obtained data from the Department of Rehabilitation, mainly regarding process of rehabilitation. This source provided information pertaining to submerged villages, acquisition of immovable properties, basis of compensation and measures taken to prepare new colonies to resettle households with some civic amenities. Another important source to be acknowledged is a bench-mark survey conducted by Agricultural Economics Research Section of the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona-4. The survey was conducted in Hagari Bommana Halli during 1957-58. The schedules canvassed among rehabilitants to ascertain their acquired properties and compensation received was utilised in this study in Chapter IV.

1.6 Layout of the Thesis

The thesis consists of eleven chapters. The present introductory chapter is succeeded by Chapter II, which gives background information concerning the Tungabhadra Project, the extent of the submerged area, the villages and people affected. Chapter III gives the scheme of rehabilitation mainly dealing with the process of evacuation, acquisition, colonisation and such matters dealing with Government's role. Some socio-economic features concerning rehabilitants, their assets, disposal of compensation, etc. are dealt in Chapter IV. In Chapter V are dealt such matters as stages of development at H.B.Halli, both before and after the process of rehabilitation, to provide the background to the voluntary migration and occupational pattern. The selected households, the occupational mobility and employment pattern are analysed in Chapter VI. The impact on the planned layout of colonies and housing pattern is described at length in Chapter VII. Chapter VIII restricts itself to the problems in the agricultural sector in general and adjustments of the rehabilitant cultivators in particular to the new set up. Chapters IX and X deal with non-agricultural activities, institutions, socio-economic aspects, general observations and so on. Finally, the Chapter XI concludes the study by reviewing the inter-action of the major forces of socio-economic change.

CHAPTER II

THE BACKGROUND

The scope of this chapter includes some relevant information concerning Tungabhadra River Project; the extent of area submerged and the villages affected by the same. The latter part of this chapter provides additional information concerning those villages from where a large number of people were resettled at H.B. Halli colonies. The purpose of this chapter is to provide background to the central theme of the study.

2.1 Tungabhadra Scheme

The Tungabhadra river is formed by the junction in Mysore State of two rivers, namely, the Tunga and the Bhadra. Both rivers originate in the Western Ghats of Mysore State. Tungabhadra flows along the Bellary district's entire western and northern boundary for over two hundred miles. The valley through which the river flows is a vast area with not much population. It was subjected to recurring droughts and famines in the past. The districts of Bellary, Anathpur, Cuddapah and Kurnool of the composite Madras presidency had been the victims of droughts. Raichur district of the former Hyderabad State occupying the territory north of the river was also subjected to the droughts.

A large reservoir on the Tungabhadra to feed canals through its famine vulnerable valley was proposed by the Government of Madras to the Indian Irrigation Commission of 1901-03. After investigating other locations for a dam, the Government of Madras selected the present one, near

Hospet town in Bellary District. But the Commission recommended that the waters should be shared with the Hyderabad State. Madras took the initiative, but the dispute with regard to sharing of water, design and construction of the proposed Project dragged on for nearly forty years. The Project could not be taken up for construction before the year 1945, as both the States came to a settlement only in June 1944. They agreed to share the water equally through their respective canal systems for irrigation as well as for generation of hydro-electricity.

2.2 Tungabhadra Project

Although the two States agreed on the shares of water and design of the dam, they did not agree on the joint construction of the dam or any other arrangement under a single authority. Finally, both Governments resolved to build half of the total length of the masonry dam each from their respective banks.

Interestingly enough, as one author observes, "the Tungabhadra dam is the only dam in the world built from opposite banks of the river by two independent builders -- two corps of workmen, two chief engineers, two Governments."[1]

The work on the project commenced in 1945 and the

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[1] Henry C. Hart, New India's Rivers, p. 53.

dam was completed in 1953 at a cost of nearly Rs. 100 crores. It is a multipurpose project, designed to provide irrigation, generate hydro-electricity and incidentally also to develop the site into an attractive tourist resort. It comprises a storage dam on either side of which are canals capable of irrigating nearly a million acres. The total installed capacity of the three power houses is one lakh kilowatts.

Dam and the Reservoir

The stone masonry dam built at a site 3 miles west of Hospet town is 7942 feet long and 162 feet high with a central spillway 2300 feet long. The reservoir of the dam has a spread of 146 square miles and stores 3.5 million acre feet of water. It collects the rainfall run-off from a catchment area of 10880 square miles in the Tungabhadra Valley.

2.3 Extent of Submerged Area

The design of the Project required a large area for impounding water into its reservoir. The estimated spread of submergence including the safe margin along the maximum water line covered nearly 150 square miles. This covered parts of the three districts of the Greater Mysore State. The total number of villages affected partly or fully are as follows.

District	Number of Villages
Bellary	38
Raichur	22
Dharwar	5
Total	65

The extent of total land submerged, cultivated area and such other information concerning all the districts could not be obtained. Besides, the study is mainly concerned with the people resettled at H.B.Halli colonies, who were displaced from the villages in Bellary District. Therefore, further information in this chapter is restricted to Bellary District. The report of the scheme of rehabilitation prepared by a special officer of the then Madras Government forms the basic source of information presented in the following.

In Bellary District, the reservoir submerged lands in two taluks, namely Hospet and Hadagali, which occupy territory on the southern side of the river. The total extent of area submerged is about 75 square miles. The useful land thus lost measures nearly 50,000 acres belonging to 38 villages and their hamlets. Though it formed 40 percent of the total area of these villages, the extent of damage was not uniform in all the villages. To reveal the difference, the villages are classified into three types:-

(A) Villages partly submerged, but not affecting village sites.

(B) Villages partly submerged where village sites are fully submerged.

(C) Villages wholly submerged including the village sites.

The relevant details regarding the number of villages under each type, the extent of land submerged and the number of households and the people displaced are shown in Table 2.1. In the ten wholly affected villages in the category (C), seven belong to Hospet taluk and three large villages belong to Hadagali taluk. In the category (B), where village sites are also affected in the partly submerged areas, the extent of land lost to the reservoir is nearly half of their total area. The villages in the category (A) are the least affected, where only 17 per cent of the total area is submerged. In all, nearly 50,000 acres are submerged belonging to 38 villages in Bellary District. In Hospet taluk, 15 villages are affected with water submerging 47.4 per cent of their total area. In Hadagali taluk, the number of villages affected are 23 and 38 per cent of their total area submerged.

The submergence of reservoir affected 21 village sites, of which 13 belonged to Hadgali taluk. The households displaced and the number of persons affected are 1794 and 8508 respectively in Hospet taluk, and 1919 and 9253 respectively in Hadagali taluk.

TABLE 2.1. CONSOLIDATED ACCOUNT OF TYPE OF SUBMERGED AREAS AND DISTRIBUTION OF EXTENT OF LAND, HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION

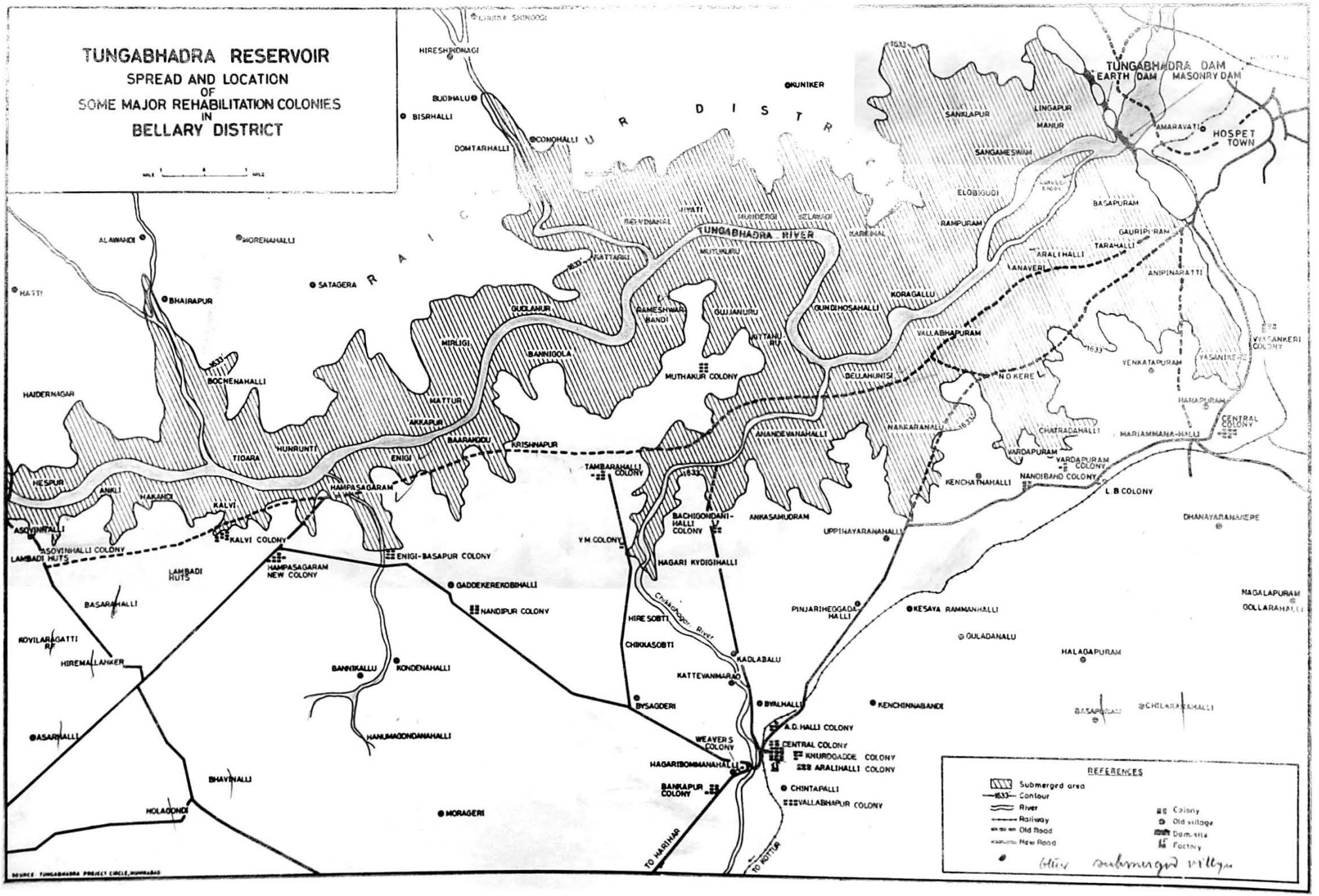
Type	Taluk affected	No. of villages	Total extent of villages (in acres)	Sub-merged area (acres)	Percent-age of (5) to (4)	No. of house-holds dis-placed	No. of persons dis-placed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(A) Villages partly submerged but not affecting village site	Hospet	7	15859	3018	19.0	Nil	Nil
	Hadagali	10	37626	6000	15.9		
Sub-total		17	53485	9018	16.9	-	-
(B) Villages where village sites are fully submerged	Hospet	1	5899	3257	55.2	1122	5369
	Hadgali	10	48240	21442	44.4	1669	8210
Sub-total		11	54139	24699	45.6	2791	13579
(C) Wholly submerged	Hospet	7	7680	7680	100.0	672	3139
	Hadgali	3	8352	8352	100.0	250	1043
Sub-total		10	16032	16032	100.0	922	4182
All types	Hospet	15	29438	13955	47.4	1794	8508
	Hadgali	23	94218	35794	38.0	1919	9253
Grand Total		38	123656	49749	40.2	3713	17761

2.4 General Aspects of Some Villages

All the submerged villages were scattered along the southern bank of the Tungabhadra river. The affected villages from Hospet taluk were situated in the south-western part of the taluk, 8-10 miles away from the dam site and those from Hadagali taluk were spread over in the northern and north-eastern parts of the taluk. The map on page 17A shows the course of the river upto the dam site and the locations of the submerged villages along its southern bank.

The terrain of both Hospet and Hadagali taluks, to the south of the river, is of mixed type soil. It is broken by a succession of tiers of wild and rugged hills. The climate is highly temperate and the average annual rainfall is around 23 inches. The main crops in this part of the district are groundnut and jowar. Paddy, sugarcane and groundnut are also grown in a few irrigated lands. Dry cultivation was most common and the cropping pattern was the same in all the villages.

The transport and the communication facilities were not well developed in these villages. The Mysore Frontier road from Hospet town passed through some of the fairly large and important villages and connected them with the taluk headquarters. Most of the small villages were provided with cart tracks and approach roads. The Post and Telegraph facilities were not available except in 3-4 villages. The educational facilities were inadequate.


TUNGABHADRA RESERVOIR
SPREAD AND LOCATION
OF
SOME MAJOR REHABILITATION COLONIES
IN
BELLARY DISTRICT
RAICHUR DISTRICT
TUNGABHADRA DAM
EARTH DAM
MASONRY DAM
HOSPET TOWN
TUNGABHADRA RIVER
HIRESINDNAGI
BUDHALU
BISRHALLI
DOMTARHALLI
CONDHALLI
KUNIKER
SANKLAPUR
LINGAPUR
MANUR
AMARAVATI
SANGAMESWAM
ELOBIGUDI
BASAPURAM
GAURIPURAM
TARAHALLI
ARALIHALLI
LANAVERI
ANIPINARATTI
RAMPURAM
KORAGALLU
GUNDIHOSAHALLI
VALLABHAPURAM
NOKERE
YENKATAPURAM
YASANKERI
YASANKERI COLONY
CENTRAL COLONY
MARIAMMANA-HALLI
CHATRADAHALLI
WARDAPURAM
WARDAPURAM COLONY
NANDIBAND COLONY
KENCHATHAHALLI
L.B COLONY
DHANAVARANAKERE
NAGALAPURAM
GOLLARAHALLI
GULADANALU
HALAGAPURAM
CHILAKANAHALLI
KESAVA RAMMANHALLI
PINJARIHEGGADA HALLI
UPPITHAYARANAHALLI
ANKASAMUDRAM
ANANDEVANAHALLI
NAKKARANALU
BELLAHUNISI
MUTHAKUR COLONY
GUJJANURU
GANESHWAR BANDI
MUTTANURU
MUTUKURU
KATTAGERI
JIYATI
MUNDERGI
SELAWADI
KARKINAL
GUDLANUR
BANNIGOLA
MIRLIGI
MATTUR
AKKAPUR
BAARAGODU
KRISHNAPUR
ENIGI
HUNRUNTI
TIDARA
HAMPASAGARAM
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BOCHENAHALLI
BHAIRAPUR
SATAGERA
MORENAHALLI
ALAWANDI
HATTI
TAMBARAHALLI COLONY
BACHIGONDANI-HALLI COLONY
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HAGARI KYDIGIHALLI
HIRE SOBTI
CHIKKASOBTI
Chakkapur River
KADLABALU
KATTEVANMARAO
BYSAGDERI
BYALHALLI
A.D. HALLI COLONY
CENTRAL COLONY
KHURDGADDE COLONY
ARALIHALLI COLONY
WEAVERS COLONY
HAGARIBOMMANAHALLI
BANKAPUR COLONY
CHINTAPALLI
VALLABHAPUR COLONY
KENCHINNABANDI
TO HARIHAR
TO KOTTUR
GADDEKEREKOBBIHALLI
NANDIPUR COLONY
ENIGI-BASAPUR COLONY
HAMPASAGARAM NEW COLONY
KALVI COLONY
ASOVINHALLI
ASOVINHALLI COLONY
LAMBADI HUTS
BASARAHALLI
KOVILARAGATTI RF
HIREMALLANKER
ASARHALLI
BANNIKALLU
KONDENAHALLI
HANUMAGONDANAHALLI
BHAVINALLI
HOLAGONDI
MORAGERI
REFERENCES
Submerged area
Contour
River
Railway
Old Road
New Road
Colony
Old village
Dam site
Factory
SOURCE: TUNGABHADRA PROJECT CIRCLE, HUMNABAD

17 A

Most of the villages were old agricultural settlements. About half of the total submerged villages contained less than 100 households each. In all these villages cultivation and agricultural labour were predominant occupations. Households in the agricultural sector accounted for more than 90 per cent of the total. Fairly big or important villages numbered only 5 where facilities likely weekly market, transport, schooling, dispensary, etc. were available. These villages were regarded as nuclear villages for other surrounding villages. Besides, a large number of households engaged in non-agricultural occupation were residents of these villages. A brief account of some villages are given in the following.

N.D. Kere

This village was by far the largest and a fairly large trading centre to be submerged. It was situated at 10 miles south-west of Hospet town on Mysore Frontier Road and close to other roads. The population was over 5000 made up by 1124 households. The nearest railway station was only four miles away from this place. It was well served by motor transport, post and telegraph, school, and hospital facilities were available.

It was known for its trading activities, particularly the local groundnut market used to attract producers from the surrounding four taluks. It was also noted for the groundnut processing activities and 2 decorticating

factories were established in the village. The weekly market used to be well attended and served the surrounding villages. A considerable number of traders from Hospet town were also participating in the trading activities.

Besides, N.D. Kere was one of the well known religious centres in these parts. The big temple with its presiding deity God Laxmi-Narayan, its towering Gopuram-Vimana richly sculptured dominated the little town. People from many parts of the district used to attend its annual car festival held in the month of April.

Nearly 20 per cent of the households of this place were engaged in the non-agricultural occupations, particularly, crafts and commerce. The non-agricultural activities over a period had attracted many people to this village and as many as 200 households were living in rented houses.

Tambrahalli

This was a fairly big village in Hadagali taluk situated on Hospet-Hadagali road. The total number of households was 450. About 35 per cent of this was employed in the non-agricultural occupations. There were 93 weavers and 30 traders. The weekly market used to attract people from the nearby villages. Besides, Tambrahalli was provided with such facilities as schools, post office and revenue circle headquarters. A rural police station with quarters for the police force was also located at this village.

Hampasagar

Hampasagar, a roadside village situated on the southern bank of Tungabhadra, in Hadagali taluka, had a total of 280 households, of which nearly 70 percent were weavers and the remaining 30 per cent depended on agriculture. This village provided market, school and dispensary facilities to the nearby villages.

Amongst other villages of some importance, mention may be made of Bachigondana Halli, a small place with 20 per cent of the households engaged in weaving and a weekly market centre for the nearby villages.

A consolidated account of households engaged in various occupations is shown in Table 2.2. The occupations refer to the principal occupations of the household. Except N.D. Kere, all the other villages are grouped together for the sake of convenience.

To sum up, 38 villages in Hospet and Hadagali taluks, situated on the southern banks of Tungabhadra and about 25 villages on the northern bank in Raichur and Dharwar Districts were submerged in the reservoir consequent to the construction of a dam on the upstream. In Bellary District, the reservoir submerged 21 villagesites and hamlets covered 50,000 acres of land. Nearly 4000 households were uprooted necessitating rehabilitation of 18000 persons. About 35000 houses including such public buildings as temples, schools etc. were lost in the reservoir.

TABLE 2.2 OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS PRIOR TO DISPLACEMENT

Occupation	N.D.KERE		Other Villages		Total	
	No. of House-hold	Percent-age as to total	No. of House-hold	%	No. of House-hold	%
Cultivation	791	70.5	1632	63.0	2423	65.3
Agricultural labour	146	13.0	491	19.0	637	17.1
Total Agrl. Sector	937	83.5	2123	82.0	3060	82.4
Trade	55	4.9	84	3.2	139	3.8
Crafts	99	8.8	303	11.7	402	10.8
Govt. Employment	31	2.8	17	0.7	48	1.3
Other	-		64	2.4	64	1.7
Total Non-Agril	185	16.5	468	18.0	653	17.6
Grand Total	1122	100.0	2591	100.0	3713	100.0

All the villages excepting 5, were old settlements and were predominantly engaged in agricultural occupations. There was a heavy concentration of weaving community at Hampasagar, Tambrahalli and B.G.Halli. N.D. Kere was the largest village to be submerged where two groundnut factories, groundnut trade and a weekly market were the notable features.

CHAPTER III

THE PROCESS OF REHABILITATION

The process of rehabilitation from the stage of acquiring the immovable properties and payment of compensation to the actual moving and resettlement of affected people requires planned approach. There are problems inherent in the process itself. These are mainly:-

(a) acquisition of land and buildings,

(b) making new lands available,

(c) providing some amenities in the new colonies

and (d) persuading people to leave their ancestral villages to a new place.

This chapter deals with the problems tackled by the Government in rehabilitating the families affected by Tungabhadra reservoir, with particular reference to the resettlement process at Hagari Bommanahalli colonies.

3.1 Acquisition of Land and Buildings

Acquisition proceedings started well in advance by preliminary notifications even before the commencement of the project construction itself. The relevant notification under Section 4(1) of the Land Acquisition Act was published in the Fort St. George Gazette, Madras, dated 14-10-1941. According to this, the market value prevailing in 1941 was to be the basis for valuation.

Land

The actual proceedings of the acquisition of privately owned lands commenced only in 1946. A separate department with necessary staff was created by the Government to handle

this task. The lands were surveyed and graded according to their types, fertility etc. When the awards of compensation was announced, the land owners started agitating on the ground that the rate of compensation was very low. The proceedings had dragged on for nearly 4 years before the final payments were made, the Government was forced to consider the general price difference between 1941 and 1950.

The Government of Madras after due consideration of the various factors and representation of landowners sanctioned an ex-gratia payment of 75 per cent of the market value of lands existing in the years 1941-42 excluding 15 per cent solatium. Agitation still continued on the plea of inadequacy of compensation. The Government finally raised the ex-gratia payment from 75 per cent to 85 per cent of the compensation amount in respect of lands excluding 15 per cent solatium. Besides, the Government allowed the landowners to cultivate the acquired lands upto 1953.

Further information in this regard could not be obtained as the relevant records giving details about the size of holdings, valuation for different grades, market values, lands acquired etc. were not available.

Buildings

Valuation of buildings was taken up after the proceedings of acquisition of lands were completed. The Government appointed the necessary engineering staff to accomplish this task. Huts and temporary structures were disposed off

without much agitation by the owners. Regarding the built-structures costing more than Rs. 500, the method adopted was to enquire into the original cost of the construction. As there was some discontent regarding the method followed, the technical staff worked out the valuation on the basis of typical houses constructed for the sake of demonstration.

The owners of houses, shops, godowns and factories agitated for better method and basis of valuation. The agitators resorted to various means to press their demands. Their suggestion that the amount required for building a new house of the same dimension and the design in the new colony under the present conditions (1952) should be the basis forvaluation was turned down on the grounds that the Manual of Land Acquisition did not permit such a basis for compensation.

The Government was prevailed upon to consider the actual rise in prices current in 1950 since 10 years had elapsed after the Gazette notification which provided 1941 market value as the basis. The Government sanctioned an ex-gratia payment of 200 per cent for buildings in all the villages except N.D. Kere. In the case of N.D. Kere, the Government sanctioned an ex-gratia of 215 per cent of compensation amount. This was done considering the fact that this small town was of traders and that these buildings had been built substantially. Thus in respect of lands 200 per cent and in respect of buildings 300 per cent was paid to

the affected persons in all, on their values existing during 1941-42.

3.2 Problems of Resettlement

As a first step, the Government of Madras in 1949, appointed a Special Assistant Commissioner to tackle the problems of resettlement of people affected by reservoir on the Bellary side. This Special Department failed in its efforts to persuade the people to resettle in some of the old villages. About fifty households preferred to make their own arrangements. They made their own arrangements to migrate to Hospet and other places where their relatives were living. The rest had to depend on the Government for their resettlement.

In order to provide some help and induce people to resettle in convenient places, the Government offered the following concessions to the displaced persons.

(1) Each of the cultivating families, including the tenant cultivators be provided with free land upto five acres. This is to be subjected to the condition of inalienability for a ten year period.

(2) Each family be given only one house site even though it owned more than one previously.

(3) Families be allowed to utilise timber, tiles, etc. of their buildings acquired by Government.

(4) Facilities like roads, wells, schools to be provided in the new colonies and electricity to be provided

in the large colonies.

The rehabilitation agency had to face the difficulties in finding out enough and suitable lands elsewhere and building up of colony sites in such places as would suit the convenience of all sections of the people to the maximum extent possible. As the problems were not identical among the various sections of the people, they were divided into three broad categories for considering different possible approaches. These broad categories were as follows:-

(1) Fully loosing lands and houses.

(2) Loosing house and a little land only.

(3) Big business people and factory owners.

Inthe case of the first category, the people affected were mostly cultivators and agricultural labourers. A few artisans and petty traders who depended upon cultivators were also included in this. The main requirement of resettlement plan was to provide enough lands.

In view of scarcity of surplus land in Hospet and Hadagali taluks where 50,000 acres were submerged in the reservoir, the Government considered providing lands in other taluks. With a view to providing better advantages to the displaced persons, the Government promised them free lands upto 3 acres in the Tungabhadra anicut area served by the canals. But the villagers refused to go beyond a few miles of Hospet. The reasons given by them were mainly language difficulty and strange environment in the places

shown to them. Those places were mainly inhabited by Telugu speaking people and the displaced persons being Kannada speaking, claimed that adjustment with the Telugus in the distant and strange surrounding would not be possible for them. Thus, they lost a chance of becoming owners of irrigated lands. They would rather suffer in a familiar area than reap the benefits in distant places. Even within Kannada region, they refused to go to longer distances. The Government had to plan their resettlement in the foreshore of the reservoir to satisfy their desire of residing very close to their affected villages. In addition to the people loosing land fully, those who lost major portions of their lands, rendering their holdings uneconomical were added to this category.

In the case of people in the second category, who lost their houses but only a little land, the problem was confined to building the colony sites a little away from the old village sites, so that unsubmerged lands could still be cultivated.

In the case of people in the third category comprising of big businessmen and some others engaged in non-agricultural occupations, the problems faced were of a special kind. On account of submergence of a large number of contiguous villages in a compact area, the people in this category were adversely affected. Their occupations were dislocated owing to the displacement of produces like groundnut and

cotton which used to be obtained from other villages. This category did not cover the small village traders who could easily manage in small colonies. The enterprising people referred to in this category were commission agents in groundnut trading, owners of processing factories, leading weavers and others who were residents at N.D. Kere, Tambrahalli, Hampasagar and B.G.Halli. The demand for large colonies providing transport, communication, electric power and such other facilities was made by these people.

The demand for and justification of large nuclear colonies providing market, school, hospital and such other essential facilities to other small colonies that could be located nearby required a large area of cultivable land and other space for township.

3.3 Rehabilitation colonies in general

The Rehabilitation Department built in all forty new colonies to resettle the affected people. All these colonies were located within the jurisdiction of Hospet and Hadagali Taluks as desired by the affected people. A brief account of the colonisation in respect of the three categories of people is given here. The detailed account of the cluster of colonies around H.B. Halli, with which this study is mainly concerned, is given in the next section.

Location of colonies depended upon the availability of surplus land which could be brought under cultivation and upon colony sites fit for human habitation. The extent

of land available also determined the number of households particularly the cultivators to be settled. All the lands available, namely, cultivable waste, grazing yards and forest areas belonging to the Government had to be considered for the colonisation. Deforestation was resorted to only when inevitable, much against the wishes of the Government.

In the case of some of the partly submerged villages the unsubmerged lands facilitated the resettlement of some households nearby. Besides, some cultivators whose plots lying outside lake limits and not acquired were also in favour of resettling very closely. A few colonies were built on the foreshore of the reservoir and a considerable number of households were resettled. These colonies were small as available land was not much.

People belonging to the category of loosing lands and houses entirely were resettled in the distant colonies where large areas of cultivable lands were available. Some of the colonies were located around large colonies, to form a cluster. The choice of people depended on locational advantages in general and leaders of the caste or village factions in some cases. Besides, the entire village did not move together to any particular colony even though they were allowed to make such a choice. The new colonies were composed of either a part of one village or parts of a few villages. These colonies comprised mainly, of cultivators

and agricultural labourers and a few artisans, blacksmiths and petty traders.

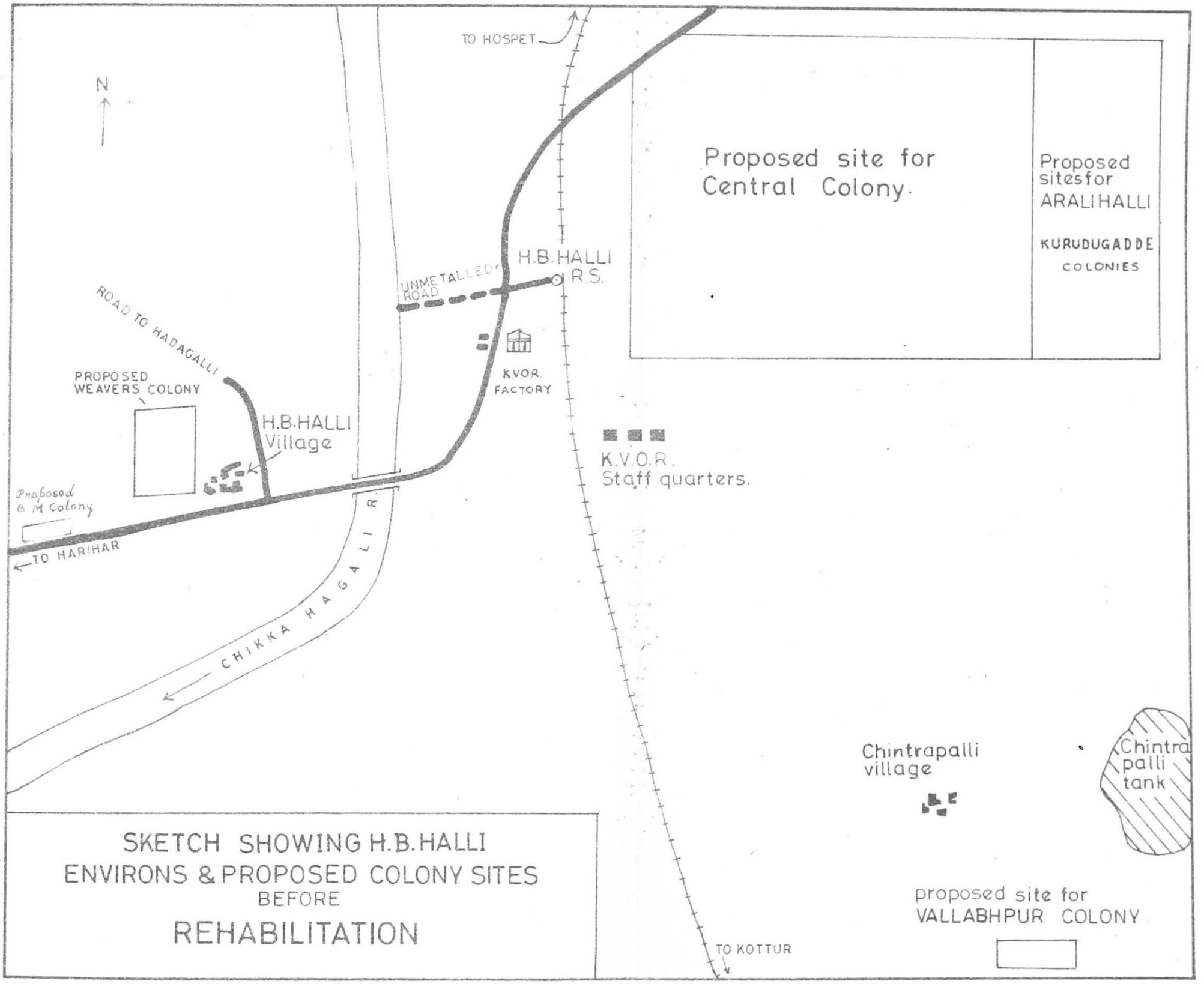
Regarding businessmen, factory owners and some cultivating households, two large colonies were built where additional facilities like electricity, schools, etc. were provided. These colonies were treated as the central colonies around which a few smaller colonies were also located. One of these central colonies was located near Mariammana Halli, 10 miles south-west of Hospet town. About 900 households belonging to N.D. Kere and 300 belonging to a few other submerged villages were accommodated in this colony. However, in this colony, majority of people were cultivators and only a few businessmen preferred this. Larger proportion of the businessmen of N.D. Kere preferred the other central colony namely the one located near H.B. Halli.

The people of Tambrahalli, Bachigondanahalli and Hampasagar, where weavers dominated in large numbers, were resettled in new colonies located very close to their old villages. However, about 50 households of weavers opted for H.B. Halli where a separate colony was built for them.

3.4 H.B. Halli Site before Rehabilitation

The site chosen for this distant central colony to resettle big businessmen and owners of processing factories of N.D. Kere was around H.B. Halli and its neighbouring village Chintrapalli.

These two villages are situated on either bank of



SKETCH SHOWING H.B.HALLI ENVIRONS & PROPOSED COLONY SITES BEFORE REHABILITATION

the Hagari river in Hadagali taluk. H.B.Halli is on the left bank of the river while the other village is situated about half a mile away on the right bank. The Hagari river is a small tributory of Tungabhadra. A bridge across this river connects both the villages. The Mysore Frontier Road linking Hospet with Harihar town passes through H.B. Halli, while the railway station on the right bank provides the rail. head for Hospet and Kottur. Hospet town and Hadagali, the Taluk headquarters, are accessible at 25 mile distance in either direction.

The soil type, average rainfall and ecological pattern were broadly similar to those of submerged villages. Before the resettlement colonies were built, these two villages were predominently agricultural settlements. The total area of these villages are 2900 acres and 6893 acres respectively. According to the 1951 census H.B. Halli's total population was 648 comprising 126 households. Similarly, the population of Chintrapalli was 1005 comprising of 322 families. The total cultivated areas at H.B. Halli and Chintrapalli were 1805 acres and 2827 acres respectively. Large blocks of waste lands belonging to Government and a reserve forest area in Chintrapalli revenue jurisdiction offered scope for reclamation of lands for resettlement particularly of the cultivating families resorting to this centre.

Road and Rail transport and availability of electricity were other favourable factors for resettling business

communities. Besides, one groundnut oil factory, owned by a N.D. Kere family was already established on the right bank. An old Vanaspati factory though closed at the time of rehabilitation had been instrumental in getting electric power facility. The surrounding villages grew groundnut largely as a major cash crop. This assured supply of groundnut to the existing as well as proposed groundnut factories. The weekly market at H.B. Halli used to be fairly well attended by people in the neighbouring villages.

The business community, particularly, the commission agents trading in groundnut and its factory owners belonging to N.D. Kere chose to resettle here. They saw the locational advantages offered by this place. They decided to shift the factories from N.D. Kere to this place. The Rehabilitation Authorities decided to locate smaller colonies around mainly comprising groups of cultivators from villages where much of their lands were submerged. Thus a colony for Muthukur and Benkapur in the western fringe of H.B. Halli was approved. Similarly, on the Chintrapalli lands, colonies for the cultivators from Aralihalli, Kurudugadde and Vallabhapuram were to be located. A colony for weaving community was separately built near H.B. Halli village site.

3.5 Process of Colonisation near H.B. Halli

Since about 600 households preferred to settle down near H.B. Halli, the Government had to provide a large extent of land for agricultural as well as non-agricultural

purposes. The land for the latter purpose included residential sites, sites for market, godown, industries, roads, parks, schools, etc. The Government was required to reclaim large tracts of cultivable lands from forests, fallows, etc. to assign plots to the cultivators. In the case of the residential sites of the colonies, the Government had no choice but to acquire some privately owned lands as well. This process of colonisation in respect of colonies near H.B. Halli is described in the following.

(1) Agricultural purpose:- The Department of Rehabilitation estimated that 460 households out of about 600 would be cultivators needing land. As each household was to be assigned 5 acres, the extent of land required was 2300 acres. In the case of Vallabhapuram Colony, 3 miles to the south-east of H.B. Halli, about 500 acres of Government waste land was available and about 100 families, mainly from Vallabhapuram, Bammasamudra and Basapuram were settled there. The problem in respect of the remaining 360 households was not so easy as 1800 acres of land was still required. Besides, about 100 acres were reserved for the people losing land in the new colony sites.

In order to meet this, the Government assessed the extent of waste land in the vicinity of H.B. Halli. The extent of such land belonging to three villages, namely, H.B. Halli, Chintrapalli and Kadlabalu was 2079 acres. Of this, 664 acres were already under occupation and 530

acres were unsuitable for cultivation. The land available for reclamation was thus 885 acres. Another 100 acres of unassessed waste land suitable for cultivation was also included bringing in the total available land to 985 acres. Since even this fell short of the target, the Government was forced to reclaim forest land.

There were two fairly big forest reserves in Chintrapalli revenue jurisdiction. The Government felt that one of them would be sufficient, so as not to affect the interests of the villagers in the neighbourhood. Thus, the Chintrapalli North Reserve comprising of 773 acres was deforested and 900 acres of cultivable land was reclaimed.

As all these lands belonged to the Government, the only investment was for levelling and preparing the lands fit for cultivation. The Government on anticipation that the farmers would experience difficulty in cultivation of these lands, tractored them free of cost before assigning to the cultivators.

(2) Non-agricultural purpose:- To meet the requirements of sites for residential, factory, market, school, road, playground and such other spatial purposes, the Government needed 272 acres. The waste land at the disposal of the Government was only 100 acres. The deficit was made up by acquiring lands owned by private parties.

(3) Acquisition of Land near H.B. Halli:- The area chosen for locating the central colony with its industrial

zones was a vast expanse of space on the eastern river of the Hagari river. The land belonged to Chintrapalli village. A patch of waste land measuring 38 acres belonged to Kadlabalu village. About 13 acres of land in the close neighbourhood of H.B.Halli was acquired for building a colony for the weaving community. In all the cases of acquisition, the owners of the plots residing in the nearby villages were compensated monetarily and about 100 acres of cultivable land elsewhere was assigned to them. This assigned land was from the surplus available from forest and other Government land reclaimed for settling the displaced persons.

The basis for valuation of these was average sale values of land in the adjoining places in the three years preceding the Gazette publication. The acquisition proceedings were initiated in late 1950 and was completed in early 1952. The lands acquired and the total compensation paid are as follows:-

Village	Extent acquired	Compensation
Chintrapalli	120.38	56,560
Kadlabalu	38.65	1,520
H.B. Halli	13.31	18,097
Total	172.34	76,177.

The average amount of compensation paid per acre was Rs. 442. The lands around H.B.Halli owing to their proximity to the village site commanded higher market price and as such the valuation was higher.

The acquired lands were mainly waste or fallow lands except a small area under cultivation. No structure had been erected on any of these. Before assigning the sites, the Government used bulldozers to level the colony sites and demarcated roads, factory area, residential sites, etc. The details concerning the location and layout plans of the colonies, initial problems of the housing and the pattern of buildings are treated in a separate chapter.

3.6 Assistance Rendered by the Government

The Government rendered various kinds of help such as free plots and sites and many civic amenities in the new colonies. The extent of facilities provided varied with the magnitude and importance of the colonies.

(1) Individual:- Apart from providing cultivable plots of 5 acres each to all cultivators and tenants and 10 cents of residential plots, the Government allowed the people to remove the wood work, tiles, etc. of their old buildings. Also provided were facilities like additional sites for cattle shed and rick yards for cultivators and shop establishments for merchants, and supply of corrugated iron sheets and some other building materials at no profit no loss basis through the cooperative stores. The Government built small hutments in the alloted sites for those households whose compensation amount was less than Rs. 200/- each. This free gift to the deserving people at a cost of about Rs.325/- each by the Government helped about 1800 households to have

some sort of shelter in the new colonies. In addition to this, building materials worth about Rs. 1,00,000/- were provided free of cost to other deserving households.

(2) Colony:- The amenities provided to the residents of the colonies, in general, were as follows. In all the colonies, wells, at the rate of one well for every fifty households, were provided. Lest the untouchability would be encouraged, no separate wells were provided for the Harijans. Internal roads, lanes and approach roads, wherever necessary, and a major road to replace the part of the road submerged by the reservoir were built. A community hall was built in every fairly large colony. The large as well as fairly well populated colonies were provided with a number of facilities such as building of weekly market sheds, school buildings, dispensaries, public latrine blocks, parks, temples, etc. Temple idols were shifted to the new colonies and suitable structures were built for them at Government cost. Similarly, mosques were built in the big colonies, where a considerable number of Muslims were re-settled. Some of the details regarding these amenities provided at the colonies near H.B.Halli are dealt with in Chapter VII.

Before concluding this chapter, a brief account of of the cost of rehabilitation together with the statement showing major items of expenditure and a review of the process of rehabilitation are given in the following sections.

3.7 Cost of the Rehabilitation Scheme

The total cost of rehabilitation including amount of compensation paid to all the families in the submerged area was not available. Whatever figures were available with the Rehabilitation Department were collected and the same are furnished in Table 3.1. Relevant details about specifications, designs, cost per unit, etc. were not available. Information presented in the table pertains to the scheme of rehabilitation, particularly, expenditure incurred on resettling the families in the new colonies.

The amount incurred for acquisition of lands for layout of colonies show only the payment made to the private land owners. The cost of the Government lands is not imputed. Establishment cost of the Department is not available. About Rs. 40,000/- is shown as the amount required for additional staff only for expediting the rehabilitation programmes.

The work of rehabilitation is not over on the part of the Government. A skeleton staff is still maintained and a special subdivision under an Assistant Engineer is maintained as some works like roads, culverts, public buildings, wells, etc. are still going on. Therefore, the following may not be considered the final cost, although major works are apparently over.

The information as to some items of expenditure is also given separately for colonies near H.B. Halli. In this

TABLE 3.1 SHOWING THE TOTAL COST OF REHABILITATION ON SOME MAJOR ITEMS AND THE EXPENDITURE INCURRED IN RESPECT OF COLONIES NEAR H.B. HALLI

Item	Amount for all colonies	Remarks	Amount exclusively for H.B.Halli colonies
Housing:			
Acquisition of Land for sites etc.	300,000	Compensation paid to only private land owners - for colony purposes	76,177
Temporary sheds - 1800 sheds	583,200	Provided to poor in colonies	64,800*
Housing materials	95,350	Nearly 2000 benefitted.	
Levelling, tractoring etc.:		To prepare colony sites, levelling forest and waste lands and harrowing.	
Bulldozers	145,810	"	
Tractors	20,000	"	
Communication		Laying new roads and replacing and diverting submerged roads	
Major road	400,000	"	
Internal Road	100,000	Net work of roads in colonies	56,300
Drainage, Lanes, etc.	10,000		
Transport			
General	90,660	Heavy materials, general etc.	
Shifting families	80,000	Three lorries and maintenance exclusively to meet civic needs.	
Amenities, subsidies, etc.			
Wells	136,000	For drinking water, 61 in all	35,000
Weekly Market Sheds	20,000	Only for H.B. Halli colonies	20,000
Dispensaries and Hospital	50,000	Central Colonies	40,000
School Building	60,000	Subsidy to District Board	37,200
Community Halls	20,000	Big colonies only	3,450
Public Latrine Blocks	20,000	Central Colonies only	8,000
Subsidies	62,000	Monetary consideration to poor 5000/-	
Travellors' Bungalow	20,000	At H.B. Halli Colony only	20,000
Establishment of Additional Staff, etc.	40,000	Not final	
Total	2,253,020		360,927

* 200 sheds at an average cost of Rs. 324.

respect, complete break up for different colonies is not available. Some expenditures are available and these are presented in the same table.

The Department had expected that the Scheme might cost around Rs. 19,00,000. Actually, it has exceeded the rough estimates, owing to the revised estimates in the light of higher prices for materials and labour. Besides, the items and the quantum of work also increased owing to pressure of popular demands.

3.8 A Review of Process of Rehabilitation

While reviewing what has been stated regarding the 'Background' and process of rehabilitation, the following salient points emerge.

Submerging of useful lands and old settlements, requiring large-scale evacuation posed a challenge to the authorities as well as people directly affected. Though construction of a dam was solely responsible for the displacement of the people, the process of evacuation and hardship became inevitable in the larger interests of the region or the community at large. The displaced persons were forced to sacrifice. Though it was no fault of their own, their position became unenviable. Of course, they were to be compensated fairly for their assets like land and buildings and were to be resettled elsewhere. The villagers' whole lives were rooted deeply in the environment of their lands, houses and neighbourhood. They accepted the inevitable

process resignedly as a matter of fate.

The reservoir affected the people variously. Many villages were to be submerged fully while some villages were required to shift the village sites to higher places nearby to cultivate whatever lands remained un-submerged. Yet, another category required to move to distant places as their lands and economy were totally affected. A trading-cum-industrial centre like N.D. Kere had to be disintegrated completely. The non-agricultural and enterprising people were to be treated differently. They had to be settled in a new agricultural community.

The process of rehabilitation has been painful both to the authority and the people. Compensation settlements for immovable properties were beset with problems. Further, compensation by itself, cannot solve the whole problem. Large number of villagers cannot be left to themselves with only cash payments. They need land, house and a living somewhere. Old villages nearby cannot accommodate them because of pressure of land, housing and so on. The displaced persons cannot go to far off places or to strange environment. This sentiment or affinities to the language, traditional ecological and social considerations made the people forego advantages like becoming the owners of irrigated lands in the command area of the project. Though conscious of the enormous value of the irrigated lands, they still preferred places nearby.

Providing lands to cultivators, housing sites for all the people and facilities to business and non-agricultural people were the major problems faced by the Government. There were restraints like limited availabilities of extra land in the nearby places (as per desires of the people) and suitability of location for non-agriculturists not far away from their original places to restore original conditions. Various kinds of people had to be treated differently. A number of self-contained big and small colonies had to be built by the Government.

To persuade and convince people and to make the task smoother, the Government appointed necessary staff and provided broad instructions to offer concessions such as land, site and other help in the new colonies. The special Department proceeded to tackle the problems of colonisation, with detailed plans. The Department had to consider the various aspects such as constraints on the resources, peoples' desire and general aspects of economic justice. The agitation by people, led by businessmen and other prominent people, to protect their own interests and those of the followers was a problem to be reckoned with throughout the process. The Government had to increase the concessions like ex-gratia amount on compensation, some temporary measures for housing, building materials, subsidies and more civic amenities and so on.

In the process of colonisation, the Government was

forced to acquire private lands as enough Government land was not available. The people who were deprived of their lands were given alternate lands elsewhere in the village in addition to fair compensation.

In the matter of preference for new colony sites, one tendency observed throughout is the desire of displaced persons to be grouped exclusively with some of their own village folks. As far as possible, they desired that their previous neighbourhood be preserved. To preserve their affinities and community traditions, they clustered amongst themselves in the new colonies, though they were free to choose any colony. They tried to recreate the environment they had had in their original places. Thus, at H.B.colonies, the people from N.D. Kere were resettled in the central colony and agriculturists and labourers of smaller villages were resettled in the surrounding colonies which are called after their old villages.

Despite the popular agitation and human tendency of discontentment, the Government played its role fairly well in settling compensation; fulfilling people's preference for particular type of location sites, offering transport and other facilities and so on. The Government had sufficient time to plan everything such as reclamation and assignment of limited lands for cultivation and colony sites, layout of new colonies on modern lines, providing all the necessary civic amenities wherever feasible, temporary arrangements for housing the poor, providing building

materials for the others and transporting the families with their belongings. Some amenities were provided only in response to the demands made by the leaders.

The leaders too, have played significant part in the process, particularly by protecting their interests and demanding facilities from Government. The leaders that shifted to H.B. Halli colonies, require special mention. They being businessmen and leading in other walks of life could see the advantages the new sites offered to them. They moved with assets and started exploiting the locational advantages in the new place.

CHAPTER IV

REHABILITANTS AT THE H.B. HALLI CLUSTER OF COLONIES

The process of movement to the new colonies and the socio-economic structure of the displaced persons numbering 577 households before they were resettled at this 6 colonies near H.B. Halli, are dealt with in this chapter. Information collected from these people regarding their caste, previous occupation, land and buildings owned in the submerged villages and also compensation received and utilised for various purposes are discussed here.

4.1 Process of Movement and Pattern of Colonisation

The shifting of people and their belongings including materials removed from their buildings was arranged by the Government. The necessary staff, with a number of trucks supervised and arranged the process of shifting men and materials. This was done in a phased programme depending upon such factors as gradual filling up of water in the reservoir, which required early evacuation from the villages situated closer to the river, and convenience of the people and the staff. In almost all the cases, the shifting was mainly done in the lean season to help the agriculturist. The entire programme took more than 3 years for the Government even though it wanted to complete it in a shorter period. People on their part, delayed the process on one pretext or the other. In the case of small villages the task was easier and the Government persuaded and shifted the households as and when the temporary huts built by the Government were ready in the new colonies. The number of

households thus arriving at H.B. Halli colonies during 1951-56 is as follows:-

Year	No. of Households
1951	35
1952	103
1953	384
1954-56	55
Total upto 1956	577

A large number of households accounting for 67 per cent of the total has moved into the new colonies in the year 1953. These people were mainly from N.D. Kere and Vallabhapur. The process that began in 1951 was almost completed by the end of 1953. Those who arrived in 1954-56 were mainly from the villages that were farther on the right bank of the Tungabhadra river.

In spite of the efforts by the Government, the process of shifting was not entirely smooth. This was evident particularly in the case of N.D. Kere where people did not move out till the last minute. Although the officials had been advising the people to move out, a great majority of the people stayed on at N.D. Kere till the rising water engulfed the township on three sides. On the morning of 3rd July 1953 (3 days after the commissioning of the dam) the officials at Bellary and Hospet received frantic messages from N.D. Kere people. The Government had to summon all the available trucks at the dam works as well as private

transports and press them into service. However, no serious loss was reported except that a few households could not remove building materials from their houses.

The households resettled near H.B. Halli belonged to various submerged villages. The distance from where they were shifted ranged from 9 miles in the case of B.G.Halli to 24 miles to that of Kurudagadde village. In all they came from 26 villages, but a considerable number of households belonged to only a few villages.

Among the rehabilitated households, those shifted from N.D. Kere constituted the largest contingent with 241. Next in the numerical strength was from Vallabhapur village. From this village, 68 households were resettled at Vallabhapur colony. Households from some other villages resettled were less than 50 from each. About 50 households belonged to minor villages which numbered 16 in all spread over from 10-20 miles away from H.B. Halli. The distribution of all the 577 households resettled in the various colonies near H.B. Halli by place of origin is shown in Table 4.1.

The pattern that emerged from the table is the common tendency of people clustering into their original villages. Even though all the villagers from any village did not shift to any single colony, people generally moved together in groups. This choice has resulted in naming the new colonies after their original villages. The resettlement

TABLE NO: 4.1. DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS DISPLACED FROM VARIOUS VILLAGES INTO COLONIES AS RESETTLED.

Original Village	Colony where resettled												Old village sites				Total No. of Households	Distance from original village to H.B. Halli (Miles)
	Central		Vallabapur		Weavers' Colony		Muthakur Benakapur		Aralihalli		Kurudugadde		H.B.Halli		Chintrapalli			
	No. of House Holds	Percentage of Total	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
N.D.Kere	232	96.3	1	0.4	2	0.8	1	0.4	-	-	3	1.3	1	0.4	1	0.4	241	15
Vallabapur			68	100.0													68	14
Kurudugadde									5	12.2	36	87.8					41	24
Aralihalli			1	2.6					38	97.4							39	18
Tambrahalli	5	13.3			30	78.9			1	2.6			1	2.6	1	2.6	38	10
Muthakur							36	97.3					1	2.7			37	16
Bommasamudra	1	4.8	19	90.4											1	4.8	21	17
B. G. Halli	1	5.0			18	90.0							1	5.0			20	9
Kitanur			9	69.2			3	23.1					1	7.7			13	20
Benakapur							12	100.0									12	16
Other villages (16 Nos)	9	19.1	16	34.0	4	8.5		-	6	12.8	3	6.4	3	6.4	6	12.8	47	10-20
All Villages	248		114		54		52		50		42		8		9		577	

pattern shows that people belonging to a certain village are predominant in a particular colony. For instance, among 241 N.D. Kere households moving to H.B. Halli, 96.3 per cent are settled in the central colony. The people from Vallabhapur and Benakapur, moved together hundred per cent. Similarly, the people of Tambrahalli and B.G. Halli are settled mainly in Weavers' colony and almost all the households are of weavers. Only people from villages listed under 'other' coming in smaller groups were scattered. A few households are settled in H.B. Halli and Chintrapalli old village sites.

Among the colonies, Central and Weavers' colonies are mainly non-agricultural settlements while the rest are predominantly agricultural. The central colony with 248 resettled households is the largest colony mainly dominated by N.D. Kere people. Vallabhapur with 114 households is a fairly big agricultural colony. The remaining four colonies, with about 50 households each, are smaller colonies built around the central colony.

4.2 Caste and Occupational Pattern Prior to Rehabilitation:

Caste

The rehabilitated people belonged to various castes and sub-castes numbering nearly 40 in all. A majority of these being Hindu accounted for a little more than 90 per cent of the total households. Among the non-Hindus, Muslims formed 7 per cent with 41 households and Jains and Christians

with 5 and 1 household respectively. The details regarding the households, number of persons and average size of households and their percentages to the total under each caste or caste groups are shown in Table 4.2. For the sake of convenience, people from N.D. Kere and the rest of the villages grouped together, are treated as Unit I and Unit II respectively.

Numerically speaking, the people grouped with 'Backward I', mostly comprising Naik, Baraker and such castes form the single largest group. This group accounts for 34.5 per cent of the total of 577 households. Lingayath and cultivating castes constitute 15.3 and 15.1 per cent respectively. The two groups of backward castes and cultivating castes together account for more than half of the total households in both the units. The Vaishya, traditionally a trading caste, is mainly from N.D. Kere where they form 11.2 per cent of the total households. The 'Artisan' mainly comprised Padmasali, Devanga and Vishvakarma castes and constitute the fourth largest group considering both the units. Harijan or scheduled castes' group is mainly among the Unit II villages settled in the agricultural colonies.

The average size of the household was 4.8 and 4.7 respectively in Unit I and Unit II. Considering both the units together, Vaishya, Brahmin and Artisan castes have more than 5 persons on an average in their households.

TABLE NO. 4.2. CASTEWISE DISTRIBUTION OF REHABILITANTS

Caste	Unit I N.D.Kere					Unit II Other villages					Both Units				
	No. of House hold	Percentage to Total	Population	% to Total	Average size of house-hold	No. of House Hold	%	No. of persons	%	Average size	No. of House Holds	%	No.	%	Average size
Brahmin	3	1.2	16	1.4	5.3	5	1.5	35	2.2	7.0	8	1.4	51	1.9	6.4
Vyshya	27	11.2	174	15.0	6.4	6	1.8	62	3.9	10.3	33	5.7	236	8.6	7.2
Other Advanced	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.3	5	0.3	5.0	1	0.2	5	0.2	5.0
Lingayath	16	6.7	79	6.8	4.9	73	21.7	356	22.3	4.9	89	15.3	435	15.8	4.9
Artisan	18	7.5	83	7.2	4.6	41	12.2	256	16.1	6.2	59	10.2	339	12.3	5.7
Cultivating	41	17.0	211	18.2	5.1	46	13.7	184	11.6	4.0	87	15.1	395	14.4	4.5
Backward I	92	38.2	400	34.5	4.3	107	31.8	435	27.4	4.1	199	34.5	835	30.4	4.2
Backward II	15	6.2	57	4.9	3.8	8	2.4	40	2.5	5.0	23	4.0	97	3.5	4.2
Harijan	4	1.7	21	1.8	5.3	27	8.0	107	6.7	4.0	31	5.4	128	4.7	4.1
J a i n	3	1.2	13	1.1	4.3	2	0.6	9	0.6	4.5	5	0.9	22	0.8	4.4
Muslim	21	8.7	101	8.7	4.8	20	6.0	101	6.4	5.1	41	7.1	202	7.3	4.9
O t h e r	1	0.4	4	0.4	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.2	4	0.1	4.0
TOTAL	241	100.0	1159	100.0	4.8	336	100.0	1590	100.0	4.7	577	100.0	2749	100.0	4.8

Caste and Occupation

The relative importance of the people of different castes apart from the social hiararchy may also be viewed from the occupation pursued by each caste. The households belonging to different castes are distributed according to the main occupation pursued by these before resettling at the colonies. These main occupations are further grouped into 9 categories and are presented in Table 4.3. All the 577 households from both the units are considered together in this table.

In the case of some castes, the traditional occupation of the castes in the rural set up still holds good for the majority of the people. Thus, the Vaishya, a trading caste, Padmasali and Vishvakarma, the smiths, Devanga, the weavers, and major cultivating castes like Naik and Barker are mainly engaged in their traditional roles. In all these cases, more than 75 per cent of the households are found in their respective traditional occupations. This is even true more in respect of Backward I and Harijan castes with nearly 90 per cent of the households engaged in agriculture and labour. Among the backward castes, a considerable number of households are engaged in non-agricultural production, viz. basket-making and pop-rice making. The Jain marwaris are all traders and one Christian is a tin smith. The Muslims are mainly in the agricultural sector.

TABLE 4.3. CASTEWISE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO THE VARIOUS OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS BEFORE RESETTLEMENT

Caste	Mainly Cultivation		Agrl. Labour & Cultivation		Trade		Smithy		Traditional Service		Non-Agrl. Production (Artisan)		Salaried		Non-Agrl. Wage Earner		Other		TOTAL House Holds
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Brahmin	4	50.0			1	12.3							2	25.5			1	12.2	8
Vaishya	4	12.2			28	84.8							1	3.0					33
Other Adv.Hindu	-				-								1	100.0			-		1
Lingayath	40	44.9	17	19.1	9	10.1	-				9	10.1	8	9.0	3	3.4	3	3.4	89
Artisan	-	-	1	1.7	2	3.4	10	16.9			37	62.7	1	1.7	1	1.7	7	11.9	59
Cultivation	53	60.9	13	15.0	2	2.3	1	1.1			14	16.2	2	2.3	1	1.1	1	1.1	87
Backward - I	109	54.8	64	32.2			2	1.0	6	3.0	2	1.0	5	2.5	6	3.0	5	2.5	199
Backward - II	3	13.0	5	21.7					1	4.4	13	56.5			1	4.4			23
Harijan	9	29.0	19	61.3													3	9.7	31
Jain	-		-		5	100.0													5
Muslim	18	43.9	11	26.8							3	7.3			8	19.5	1	2.5	41
O ther	-		-				1	100.0											1
TOTAL	240		130		47		14		7		78		20		20		21		577
% to the Total	41.6		22.5		8.2		2.4		1.2		13.5		3.5		3.5		3.6		100

Occupation

The occupations pursued by the displaced households in their previous villages were quite varied. Even though a large number of people reported more than one occupation in their households, only major occupations were taken into account. The households with cultivation and labour as their occupation constituted 64 per cent of the total households. Households engaged in weaving, basket making and pop-rice making grouped together under 'Non-Agricultural production' are the second largest group with 13.5 per cent of the total households. Traders are the other group with considerable strength. The relevant details are shown in Table 4.4.

This table provides the distribution of households according to the various occupational groups separately for people from N.D. Kere and other villages (combined together). Some of the important points emerging from the table are as follows.

The households from N.D. Kere are almost evenly balanced between agricultural and non-agricultural occupations. The former accounts for 52.3 per cent of the total households of 241 from N.D. Kere. The agricultural sector in the other villages accounted for 72.6 per cent of the total households. The relative importance of non-agriculturists showing greater proportion among the people in N.D. Kere is mainly due to a large number of traders, artisans and

TABLE 4.4. DISTRIBUTION OF REHABILITANTS ACCORDING TO THEIR MAIN OCCUPATIONS IN THE PREVIOUS VILLAGES

Occupation	I N.D. KERE				II Other Villages				All Villages			
	No. of House holds	Percent as to Total	Total No.of Persons	%	No.of House hold	% as to Total	No.of per-sons	%	No.of House hold	%	No.of per-sons	%
Mainly Cultivation	79	32.8	382	33.0	161	47.9	761	47.9	240	41.6	1143	41.6
Mainly Agrl.Labour with cultivation	47	19.5	178	15.3	83	24.7	302	19.0	130	22.5	480	17.4
TOTAL Agriculture	126	52.3	560	48.3	244	72.6	1063	66.9	370	64.1	1623	59.0
Trade	32	13.3	195	16.8	15	4.5	105	6.6	47	8.2	300	10.9
Smithy	10	4.1	42	3.6	4	1.2	18	1.1	14	2.4	60	2.2
Service	4	1.7	33	2.8	3	0.9	21	1.3	7	1.2	54	2.0
Non-Ag.Production	27	11.2	138	11.9	51	15.2	306	19.3	78	13.5	444	16.2
Salaried	13	5.4	61	5.3	7	2.1	44	2.8	20	3.5	105	3.8
Non-Ag.Wage Emp.	18	7.5	67	5.8	2	0.6	7	0.4	20	3.5	74	2.7
O t h e r	11	4.5	63	5.5	10	2.9	26	1.6	21	3.6	89	3.2
TOTAL Non-Agrl.	115	47.7	599	51.7	92	27.4	527	33.1	207	35.9	1126	41.0
GRAND TOTAL	241	100.0	1159	100.0	336	100.0	1590	100.0	577	100.0	2749	100.0

others. The traders including petty shop-keepers, are the second biggest group from N.D. Kere. This group shows 13.3 per cent of the total households. Basket makers and pop-rice makers together account for 11.2 per cent. The households under 'salaried' and non-agricultural wage employment which include clerical, mechanical and other factory employees are other important groups with 5.4 per cent and 7.5 per cent respectively. In all the non-agricultural sector among N.D. Kere population accounted for 47.7 per cent of total households and 51.7 per cent of total population.

The important non-agricultural occupation among the people of other villages is weaving, which forms 15.2 per cent of the total households. Traders in the other villages, comprising petty shop keepers and hawkers account for only 4.5 per cent of the total households.

4.3 Pattern of Ownership of Immovable Property

On the basis of information furnished by the rehabilitated people at H.B. Halli colonies, a fairly detailed account regarding their removable assets and the amount of compensation received and utilised are provided in this section. The assets refer to agricultural lands and built structures including the sites. The information available is enough to make a distinction between dry and irrigated land, and between houses and thatched huts.

Property Status

All the households did not have immovable properties in their old villages. In all 115 households forming about 48 per cent households of N.D. Kere and 199 households forming 56 per cent of other villages owned lands. Only 166 and 245 households forming 69 per cent and 73 per cent respectively from N.D. Kere and other villages owned houses. The Government acquired houses and lands belonging to all but 19 land owners whose lands were situated outside the reservoir limits. The detailed break-up of the property of the households is as follows.

	Type of the Household	N.D.Kere	Other	Both
(a)	Total residents	241	336	577
(b)	Land Owner	115	199	314
(c)	Compensated for land	105	190	295
(d)	Compensated for both land and house	98	188	286
(e)	Compensated for only House	68	57	125
(f)	Total compensated	166	245	411
(g)	No property	75	91	166

It may be seen that among the households loosing land, 7 from N.D. Kere and 2 from other villages are not owning houses. Households loosing both land and owned dwelling

places form 41 per cent and 56 per cent of total among the people from N.D. Kere and other villages respectively. Those loosing only their houses form 28 per cent among N.D. Kere households and 17 per cent of total households from other villages. The households receiving compensation for their properties formed 71 per cent of all households. The proportion of the compensated people from N.D. Kere and other villages vary slightly, the former showing 69 per cent while the latter accounting for 73 per cent. A considerable number of households are without any property, i.e. house or land to their credit. The households with no property formed 31 per cent of N.D. Kere group and 27 per cent that of other villages.

Pattern of Ownership of Land

The owned land holdings in their previous villages as reported by the respondents are presented in Table 4.5. The dry and irrigated lands are shown separately in the various size of the holdings and also for agriculturists and non-agriculturists in each size group. Cultivators and agricultural labourers with cultivation as subsidiary occupation are included in the agricultural sector. The rest are grouped under non-agriculture for the sake of convenience. Excepting business there are few other occupations.

A few important features may be observed from the table. About 20 per cent of the landowners are those who pursue mainly non-agricultural occupations. A majority of the

TABLE NO. 4.5. DISTRIBUTION OF THE OWNERS OF LAND AND AREA OWNED ACCORDING TO THE SIZE OF HOLDING

(Area in acres)

Size Group (Acres)		N. D. Kere						Other villages						All Villages					
				Land						Land						Land			
		No. of owner	Percentage as to total	Dry	Irrigated	Total	Percentage as to total	No. of owner	% to total	Dry	Irrigated	Total	% to total	No. of owner	% to total	Dry	Irrigated	Total	% to total
Upto 5	Ag.	30	26.1	89	7	96	6.4	62	31.2	189	1	190	9.0	92	29.3	278	8	286	7.9
	Non.Ag.	12	10.4	32	8	40	2.6	8	4.0	23	4	27	1.3	20	6.4	55	12	67	1.8
	Sub-Total	42	36.5	121	15	136	9.0	70	35.2	212	5	217	10.3	112	35.7	333	20	353	9.7
5 - 10	Ag.	24	20.9	177	5	182	12.0	46	23.1	421	19	440	20.8	70	22.3	598	24	622	17.1
	Non-Ag.	6	5.2	42	6	48	3.2	8	4.0	74	-	74	3.5	14	4.5	116	6	122	3.4
	Sub-Total	30	26.1	219	11	230	15.2	54	27.1	495	19	514	24.3	84	26.8	714	30	744	20.5
10 - 25	Ag.	20	17.4	316	8	324	21.4	55	27.7	868	25	893	42.3	75	23.9	1184	33	1217	33.6
	Non-Ag.	11	9.6	176	17	193	12.8	10	5.0	150	-	150	7.1	21	6.6	326	17	343	9.4
	Sub-total	31	27.0	492	25	517	34.2	65	32.7	1018	25	1043	49.4	96	30.5	1510	50	1560	43.0
25 - 50	Ag.	2	1.7	64	20	84	5.5	10	5.0	333	6	339	16.0	12	3.8	397	26	423	11.7
	Non-Ag.	5	4.4	147	27	174	11.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1.6	147	27	174	4.8
	Sub-total	7	6.1	211	47	258	17.0	10	5.0	333	6	339	16.0	17	5.4	544	53	597	16.5
Above 50	Ag.	1	0.9	74	2	76	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.3	74	2	76	2.1
	Non-Ag.	4	3.4	262	34	296	19.6	-	--	--	--	-	-	4	1.3	262	34	296	8.2
	Sub-Total	5	4.3	336	36	372	25.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1.6	336	36	372	10.3
All size groups	Ag.	77	67.0	720	42	762	50.4	173	87.0	1811	51	1862	88.1	250	79.6	2531	93	2624	72.4
	Non-Ag.	38	33.0	659	92	751	49.6	26	13.0	247	4	251	11.9	64	20.4	906	96	1002	27.6
	GRAND TOTAL	115	100.0	1379	134	1513	100.0	199	100.0	2058	55	2113	100.0	314	100.0	3437	189	3626	100.0

landowners from all villages are small holders. Nearly 200 of them forming 62.5 per cent of the total, fall under less than 10 acres holdings. The average area per holding comes to 10.5 and 15.7 acres per agriculturist and non-agriculturist respectively in all villages. Only landowners of N.D. Kere, mostly the non-agriculturists report holding above 50 acres.

The households pursuing mainly non-agricultural occupations particularly the traders from N.D. Kere are only 33 per cent of the total landowners but the share of land owned by them is almost half of the total area. They own greater proportion of the irrigated area than do the agriculturists. On the contrary, the agriculturists from 'other villages' own lands almost proportionately to their strength. There the agriculturists forming 87 per cent of the total land owners account for 88.1 per cent of the total area including greater proportion of the irrigated lands than those of non-agriculturists.

4.4 Compensation for Land and Buildings

The average values, particularly of dry and irrigated lands may give some general idea of quality of land owned by various sections of the people. In the case of built structures like, houses, huts, godowns and other types, no information as to volume of materials and such details are available. However, the average quanta of compensation received by various occupational groups may provide some idea

of ownership of assets. The relevant details are provided in Table 4.6. The extent of land and the amount of compensation received for dry as well as irrigated lands are shown separately in the table. Similarly in respect of built structures, the number of buildings and huts are separately dealt with. The table also gives particulars separately for people from N.D. Kere and other villages. The consolidated picture of all the villages as well as all the assets and the total amount of compensation can be obtained from this table. The important features arising from reading of the table may be summarised in the following.

Compensation for Land

The land acquired by the Government measured 3206 acres, comprising of 3028 acres of dry land and 178 acres of irrigated land belonging to 295 households. The compensation received for lands amounted to Rs. 5,20,543 forming 50.8 per cent of total compensation for both lands and houses. The average compensation per acre amounted to Rs. 110 and Rs.1047 for dry and irrigated lands respectively. The dry and irrigated lands of N.D. Kere fetched an average of Rs. 159 and 1173 per acre and those of other villages, Rs. 84 and Rs.569 respectively. The average values reported by households in different occupational groups vary considerably. It may be noted that out of the total compensation of Rs.668471 received by N.D. Kere households, the traders numbering only 30 have received Rs. 404450 forming about 60 per cent.

TABLE 4.6. OCCUPATIONWISE DISTRIBUTION OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AND COMPENSATION RECEIVED.

Occupational Group		Land							Building and Hut						Total compensation for Land and Buildings (Rs.)
		No. of Household Reporting	Dry (acres)	Average per acre (Rs.)	Irrigated (acres)	Average per acre (Rs.)	Total (acres)	Total Value of compensation received. (Rs.)	No. of Households reporting	No. of Buildings	Average Value (Rs.)	No. of Huts	Average per Hut (Rs.)	Total Value (Rs.)	
Cultivation	I	58	494	116	40	1576	534	120116	77	96	827	6	256	80893	201009
	II	138	1600	78	40	721	1640	154309	153	141	648	15	105	92991	247300
	Sub-total	196	2094	87	80	1149	2174	274425	230	237	721	21	148	173884	448309
Labour	I	12	67	109	2	1000	69	9290	22	21	442	1	230	9520	18810
	II	26	135	62	3	624	138	10303	51	28	251	23	147	10405	20708
	Sub-Total	38	202	78	5	775	207	19593	73	49	384	24	151	19925	39518
Trade	I	17	435	223	83	1018	518	181650	30	58	3841	-	-	222800	404450
	II	7	72	167	-	-	72	12060	11	11	872	-	-	9590	21650
	Sub-Total	24	507	215	83	1018	590	193710	41	69	3368	-	-	232390	426100
Non-Agrl Production	I	6	15	100	2	700	17	2900	15	14	460	4	78	6752	9652
	II	7	51	207	1	500	52	11045	15	38	1048	1	100	39915	50960
	Sub-Total	13	66	183	3	633	69	13945	30	52	890	5	82	46667	60612
Smithy	I	3	25	144	3	833	28	6100	4	4	2825	-	-	11300	17400
	II	2	20	45	-	-	20	900	2	2	400	-	-	800	1700
	Sub-Total	5	45	100	3	833	48	7000	6	6	2016	-	-	12100	19100
Other	I	9	32	109	1	200	33	3690	18	16	821	2	165	13460	17150
	II	10	82	81	3	500	85	8180	13	9	684	4	130	6675	14855
	Sub-Total	19	114	89	4	425	118	11870	31	25	771[illegible]	6	142	20135	32005
TOTAL	I	105	1068	159	131	1173	1199	323746	166	209	1638	13	185	344725	668471
	II	190	1960	84	47	569	2007	196797	245	229	676	43	130	160376	357173
	GRAND TOTAL	295	3028	110	178	1047	3206	520543	411	438	1135	56	143	505101	1025644

N.B. Sub-total under column 'Average' refers to the average of both the units.

I - N.D.KERE
II - OTHER VILLAGES

NOTE: Sub total under column average refers to average of both units.

Compensation for Building and Hut

In the case of built structures all the residential as well as non-residential houses are considered together. In all 411 households owned 438 buildings and 56 huts. In the case of buildings, some families have owned more than one building. The traders from N.D. Kere in particular owned more than one building. One weaver from B.G. Halli owned as many as 24 houses, mostly tenented by his weaving labourers.

The average value of the building is Rs. 1638 for the houses owned by N.D. Kere people. Trading and smithy households reported greater average values, the figures being Rs. 3841 and Rs. 2825 respectively. In the case of other occupations the average value was well below Rs.100/-. The lowest average is for the houses owned by agricultural labourers. The average value of buildings in the 'other villages' was very much lower than N.D. Kere. The total average value for all the 227 buildings was Rs. 676. Artisan households, mainly weavers received a little over Rs. 1000/-. Again, the average value of the houses owned by agricultural labour was the lowest. The average value of huts was around Rs. 185 at N.D. Kere and Rs. 130 at other villages.

Total compensation

In all 166 households from N.D. Kere and 245 from other villages have received Rs. 668471 and Rs. 357173 respectively

for their lands and houses. The percentage of compensation received on account of land is 48.4 per cent in N.D. Kere while it is more than half in the case of other villages. In N.D. Kere only cultivators have received larger share for their lands being 60 per cent of total compensation. On the other hand, traders received greater proportion for their houses being 55 per cent of the total compensation. In the case of other occupations, the labour, smithy and 'other' have received greater compensation for the houses and huts than lands in both the units. This is, of course, due to only a very few of them owning lands.

4.5 Disposal of Compensation

The households receiving compensation for their assets acquired by Government have disposed off the amount on various items of expenditure. The amount of compensation had been paid to these people before they were displaced. Except in some cases of disputes with the Government regarding valuation, most of the people received their compensation as and when awards were made. A considerable period elapsed between the awards of compensation for land and house and also between receipt of cash payment and resettlement in the new colonies. A major portion of the amount is invested in agriculture, business, housing, etc. and this can be regarded as utilisation after the resettlement. The amount spent on consumption purposes before resettlement could not be ascertained owing to the lapse of time. However,

the amount incurred by way of repayment of old debts may be regarded generally as amount spent before shifting to the new places. All the compensated people have however, accounted for the amount fully as spent on various items.

The Pattern of Expenditure

Though the compensation was on account of lands and buildings, the recepients have not utilised the amount fully for these items. The reasons are, of course, the Government provided 5 acres of dry land to each cultivating family and provided house sites to all in addition to allowing to use the building materials from their old houses. Besides, some poorer families were provided with temporary hutments built by the Government in the new colonies. All these concessions were free of cost to the people. Besides, the people had to discharge their obligation such as repayment of old debts.

The cultivating households incurred a part of the amount on improvement of gift lands by providing bunding, etc. Also a few people purchased lands in the neighbourhood as 5 acres of land was insufficient for them. The businessmen of N.D. Kere took this opportunity and invested out of a total of Rs. 404450 they received in compensation, 62.4 per cent on their business and industries and also spent 28.4 per cent on spacious and modern buildings. A large number of households in other occupational groups including cultivators utilised parts of their compensation on such items as daily

necessities like food, other household requirements, marriage and sundry items like travel, entertainments, etc.

The details of itemwise disposal of compensation amount are provided in Table 4.7 for N.D. Kere people and in Table 4.8 for people belonging to other villages. The tables divide households according to their major occupation. The disposal of amount on various items are given in the form of average expenditure incurred by the households for the particular items. A large number of people have incurred expenditure on more than one item. These items fall under major heads namely, investment -

(1) in agriculture,

(2) in non-agriculture,

(3) repayment of old debts and

(4) other expenditure.

The important features of the pattern of investment and expenditure under various heads may be observed in the following.

Agriculture

The items of expenditure under this are purchase of land, improvement on land, purchase of livestock and purchase of cart and agricultural implements. Some cultivators have spent 11.8 per cent of their total amount on these items and mainly for purchase of and improvement on lands. The traders have mainly spent on purchase of land, on which 3.2 per cent of the total is invested.

In the case of cultivators from other villages (Unit II)

TABLE 4.7. ITEMWISE DISPOSAL OF COMPENSATION AMOUNT BY HOUSEHOLDS UNDER DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS (UNIT I)

Occupation	Investment in Agriculture									Investment in Non-Agricultural Items							Old debt		Other Expenditure						Total Value of Social Purposes	GRAND TOTAL VALUE Percentage
	Purchase of Land		Improvement on Land		Livestock Purchase		Implement and Cart		Total Value (Actual)	Business		Buildings House		Gold		Total Amount (Actual)	Repayment old debts		Household necessities		Marriage		Other sundry			
	No. spending	Average per household	No.	Ave.	No.	Ave.	No.	Ave.		No.	Ave.	No.	Ave.	No.	Ave.		No.	Ave.	No.	Ave.	No.	Ave.	No.	Ave.		
Cultivation ...	6	1652	9	887	5	511	6	547	23734	3	19667	38	946	2	2575	100090	36	860	28	583	11	1020	8	2331	46210	201009
Average to Total Amount		4.9		4.0		1.3		1.6	11.8		29.4		17.9		2.5	49.8		15.4		8.1		5.6		9.3	23.0	100.0
Agril. Labour ...			2	200			2	200	800	-	-	9	421	1	214	4000	4	625	13	608	1	1100	10	250	11510	18810
% ...				2.1				2.1	4.2				20.1		1.2	21.3		13.3		42.1		8.8		13.3	61.2	100.0
Trade ...	3	4367	2	2000	-	-	-	-	17100	15	16840	13	8830		-	367400	1	2500		-	1	6000	6	1908	17450	404450
% ...		3.2		1.0					4.2		62.4		28.4			90.8		0.6				1.5		0.5	4.3	100.0
Non-Agrl. Production												6	634		-	3800	2	150	7	329	2	825	6	267	5552	9652
% ...													39.4			39.4		3.1		23.8		17.1		16.6	57.5	100.0
Smithy ...										3	1127	4	1800		-	10580	6	620	1	500	1	2600		-	3100	17400
% ...											19.4		41.4			60.8		21.4		2.9		14.9			17.8	100.0
Other ...										1	600	6	1055	1	500	7430	6	647	8	303	2	850	2	800	5720	17150
% ...											3.5		36.9		2.9	43.3		23.3		14.2		9.9		9.3	33.4	100.0
TOTAL Ave.	9	2557	13	953	5	511	8	461		22	14345	76	2261	4	1466		55	800	55	536	18	1349	32	1119		668471
ACTUAL (Rs.)		23010		12385		2555		3684	41634		315580		171856		5864	493300		43995		29467		24275		35800	89542	
Percentage		3.4		1.8		0.4		0.6	6.2		47.2		25.7		0.9	73.8		6.6		4.4		3.6		5.4	13.4	100.0

TABLE 4.8. ITEMWISE DISPOSAL OF COMPENSATION AMOUNT BY HOUSEHOLDS UNDER DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS BELONGING TO OTHER VILLAGES (UNIT II)

Occupation	Investment in Agricultural Sector									Investment in Non-Agriculture					Repayment of Old Debt			Expenditure on other purposes						Total Amount Actual	GRAND TOTAL AMOUNT
		Land			Livestock		Implement			Business		House			Old Debt			Household		Marriage		Sundry			
	No. spending	Purchase Average per Household	No.	Improvement Ave.	No.	Purchase Ave.	Cart No.	Cart Ave.	Total amount (actual)	No.	Average per household	No.	Ave.	Total Actual amount	No.	Ave.	Total Actual amount	No.	Expenses	No.	Amount	No.	Amount		Percentage
Cultivation	20	575	73	505	17	925	4	1000	68108	2	5500	75	878	76826	33	497	16413	37	808	21	1270	32	918	85953	247300
% to total amount		4.7		14.9		6.4		1.5	27.5		4.5		26.6	31.1		6.6	(6.6)		12.1		10.8		11.9	34.8	100.0
Agricultural Labour	-	-	18	265	2	485	1	130	5880	-	-	16	158	2530	20	276	5520	18	175	2	300	9	337	6778	20708
%				23.1		4.7		0.6	28.4		-		12.2	12.2		26.7	(26.7)		15.2		2.9		14.6	32.7	100.0
Trade ..	-	-	1	100					100	3	1240	9	1044	13120	1	160	160	2	650	2	1650	2	1835	8270	21650
%				0.5					(0.5)		17.2		43.4	60.6		0.7	(0.7)		6.0		15.2		17.0	38.2	100.0
Non-Agr. Production (Artisan)			3	600		-		-	1800	2	17900	3	533	37400	3	1833	5500	7	209	4	1200	-	-	6260	50960
%				3.5					3.5		70.3		3.1	73.4			10.8		2.9		9.4		-	(12.3)	(100.0)
Smithy			2	90					180			1	200	200	1	450	450	1	870					870	1700
%				10.5					(10.5)				11.8	(11.8)			26.5		51.2					(51.2)	100.0
Other	3	750	6	192					3400	-	-	10	277	2770	6	600	3600	4	548	2	715	1	1465	5085	14855
%		15.1		7.8					22.9				18.6	(18.6)		24.2	(24.2)		14.7		9.6		10.0	(34.3)	(100.0)
TOTAL	23	598	103	436	19	879	5	825	79468	7	7217	114	722		65	494		69	563	31	1187	44	853	113216	357173
ACTUAL		13750		44893		16700		4125			50520		82326	132846		31643	31643		38881		36790		37545		
Percentage		3.8		12.6		4.7		1.1	(22.2)		14.1		23.1	(37.2)			8.9		10.9		10.3		10.5	(31.7)	100.0

investment in this sector formed 27.5 per cent of the total amount. The major item being 'improvement' which accounts for nearly 15 per cent of the total and as many as 73 households have spent part of their compensation. About 6 per cent is spent in buying livestock, mostly bullocks. The agricultural labourers among whom some households have cultivation as subsidiary occupation have spent 28.4 per cent of the total compensation mainly for improvement of land. A few households in other occupations also spent part of amount on improvement.

Investment in Non-Agriculture

Items of expenditure on business including industry, building (house and purchase of materials for housing) and purchase of gold. Only 4 households from N.D. Kere reported purchase of gold out of compensation amount which formed less than one per cent of the total amount. The investment in business is chiefly made by traders and cultivators. One rich cultivator invested his entire compensation amount (Rs. 53000) in the business. The total amount invested in business by N.D. Kere people is Rs. 315580, which forms nearly half of the total compensation received by all the people from N.D. Kere. The investment in business made in the Unit II is only 14.1 per cent of the total amount. The artisans invested 70.3 per cent of their total compensation in their respective professions. The traders from minor villages invested only 17.2 per cent of their total compensation in trade.

Building

The amount incurred in building houses, purchase of building materials, etc. forms second important item of expenditure. Many households spent some part of their compensation for this item. The total amount spent by 76 N.D. Kere households is Rs. 171856, an average of Rs. 2261 per household and forms 25.7 per cent of the total compensation received by them. The amount spent by Unit II households is 82326 from 114 persons giving an average of Rs. 722/- and forms 23.1 per cent of the total compensation received by them. Among N.D. Kere people the proportion of expenditure on buildings in different occupational groups varied from 17.9 per cent among cultivators to a maximum of 36.9 in that of 'other'. The traders' expenditure on this item forms only 28.4 per cent of their total compensation. Among the people in Unit II, the proportion was as low as 3.1 per cent in artisan group. This is due to the quarters built by the Government for weavers on easy terms of hire purchase system, as most of the people had no assets in the previous villages and hence had received no compensation. In respect of other occupations, the proportion varied from 11.8 in the case of smithy to the maximum of 43.4 in trade.

Repayment of Old Debt

The amount of compensation utilised for repayment of old debts was Rs. 75638, and formed 7.4 per cent of the total compensation received in both the units. In N.D. Kere, 55

recepients of compensation spent Rs. 800 on an average for the repaymentof old debts. Similarly, in other villages, an average expenditure of Rs. 494 was made by 64 households. In both the units, a considerable proportion of the compensation was utilised in some occupational groups. These groups were notably smithy and 'other' where more than 20 per cent of the compensation they received was utilised for this purpose.

Other Expenditure

Items included in this are:-

(a) household necessities,

(b) marriage and

(c) other sundry.

The last item included such varied items as, travel, medicine, education, entertainment, expenses on litigation, amount lost in gambling and a number of others. In the main, cultivators and labourers from both the units are numerous in incurring expenditure in all these items. The labourers from N.D. Kere show as much as 42 per cent of their compensation spent on household necessities. Artisans from N.D. Kere and smiths from other villages show a little more than half of their total compensation spent on such unproductive consumption purposes, particularly, on household necessities.

CHAPTER V

THE PROCESS OF EXPANSION AND VOLUNTARY IN-MIGRATION

Process of rehabilitation brought in its wake a large influx of people into the cluster of colonies around H.B. Halli. At the time of the household survey (1964-65) of the H.B. Halli cluster of colonies, it was observed that a large number of households were voluntary migrants. These households were identified as distinct from those of old inhabitants residing in the two village sites and rehabilitants in the new colonies. A small portion of these migrants had been living in and around H.B. Halli even before the actual resettlement of people from the submerged villages. On the other hand, nearly 500 households had migrated voluntarily during the last 12 years after the shifting of rehabilitants to the new colonies. These migrants were attracted by the opportunities created by the increased economic activities before and after the process of rehabilitation. Some relevant details concerning categories of residents, changes in the composition of rehabilitants, migration vis-a-vis development of H.B. Halli cluster and occupational structure are discussed in this chapter.

The scope of this chapter is restricted to those who are currently (1964-65) resident households in the H.B. Halli cluster. No data were available on those who had been in-migrants but who had since then out-migrated.

5.1 Categories of Resident Households

All the resident households enumerated during the course

of field work are divided into four broad categories for the convenience of identification. These households with their distinct characteristics are as follows.

(1) Old Inhabitant:- These have been the natives of the two villages namely, H.B. Halli and Chintrapalli and such of those who had settled in these villages before the year 1940.

(2) Old In-migrant:- These in-migrated here voluntarily after 1940 but before 1952-53 when most of the rehabilitated people were shifted to new colonies.

(3) Rehabilitant:- These originally belonged to submerged villages and chose to resettle in the H.B. Halli cluster of colonies. This category includes only such of those who were provided with housing sites, lands, etc. It excludes those who arrived from other rehabilitated colonies outside the H.B. Halli cluster.

(4) Recent In-Migrant:- These in-migrated voluntarily after the bulk of rehabilitated people shifted here. This category covers all those who in-migrated after 1953 including those who arrived from other rehabilitated colonies from outside and who were not given any free site or cultivating lands in this cluster by the Government. These households had changed their original colonies on their own after some years of stay there and in-migrated to H.B. Halli cluster because of economic opportunities.

The categories of households thus identified and their relative strength and dispersal in the various residential

localities during the year 1965 are shown in Table 5.1. The relative strength of the categories as shown in column (ii) in the table reveals that old and recent in-migrants form 10.4 per cent and 33.0 per cent respectively of the total. The rehabilitant remains the single largest group accounting for 37.8 per cent of the total households. It can be seen however, that both the categories of voluntary in-migrants constitute nearly half of the total households. The old inhabitants form only 18.8 per cent so that the entire cluster is dominated by the outsiders.

Regarding the residential pattern of these categories, it can be seen that the old inhabitants are entirely confined to their respective villages namely H.B. Halli and Chintrapalli. The rehabilitant households are almost equally distributed between central colony and 5 small colonies grouped together under 'other colonies' in the table. More than 80 per cent of the voluntary in-migrants are residing in the central colony where most of the non-agricultural activities are concentrated. Besides, the central colony accounts for a little more than half of the 1456 households residing in all the 8 localities in the cluster. H.B. Halli village site is the other locality where a cross section of people are residing to a considerable extent. The outsiders, particularly the voluntary in-migrants, form nearly 46 per cent of the total households residing at H.B. Halli. Chintrapalli, the other old village received a negligible number of outsiders. The small

TABLE 5.1. CATEGORIES OF HOUSEHOLDS AS RESIDING IN VARIOUS LOCALITIES IN THE H.B.HALLI CLUSTER (1964-65)

Category of Household	Residential localities								Total	As % of total
	H.B.Halli village site		Chintrapalli		Central Colony		Other colonies			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
I Old Inhabitant	120	43.8	154	56.2	-	-	-	-	274 (100.0)	18.8
II Old In-Migrant	24	15.9	3	2.0	124	82.1	-	-	151 (100.0)	10.4
III Rehabilitant	10	1.8	-	-	278	50.5	263	47.7	551 (100.0)	37.8
IV Recent In-Migrant	68	14.2	12	2.4	393	81.9	7	1.5	480 (100.0)	33.0
TOTAL	222		169		795		270		1456	100
As percent of total	15.2		11.6		54.6		18.6		(100.0)	

colonies remained inhabited mostly by rehabilitant households.

5.2 Changes in the Composition of Rehabilitants in Various Colonies

Before we continue to discuss the problems of migration a slight digression may be necessary to show the changes in the total strength and residential localities of the rehabilitant households over a decade. Initially, the total number of households resettled was 577. In 1965, over a decade after, changes like out-migration and movement from one colony to other within the cluster have taken place. These changes and net increase or decrease in the number of households in various localities are given in Table 5.2. These figures are derived after comparing the old list of rehabilitated households and by making enquiries in the neighbourhood. The out-migrant households are those who have moved out of the cluster temporarily or permanently for some reasons. 'Lapse by death' shown in the table concerns those households where only single members had constituted the household until their death. The column (7) in the table refers to the addition of new households on account of partitions in some of the joint-family households. The movements of the households from one locality to another within the cluster are shown in the columns (5) and (8).

It is seen from the table that 81 out of 577 households originally resettled have out-migrated to the places outside

TABLE 5.2. CHANGES IN THE TOTAL NUMBER OF REHABILITANT HOUSEHOLDS IN THE VARIOUS COLONIES OVER A DECADE

Residential Locality	No. of House-holds as under -								
	At the beginning	Out-Migrant	Lapse by death	Intra-colony change	Total decrease	Addition by Partition	From other colonies within cluster	Total 1964-65	Net increase or decrease
Central Colony	248	20	2	-	22	48	4	278	+30
Arlihalli colony	50	9	1	-	10	4	-	44	- 6
Kurudu Gadde "	42	12	-	-	12	2	-	32	-10
Vallabhapur "	114	21	4	-	25	2	-	91	-23
Muthakur-Benakapur Colony	52	4	1	4	9	1	-	44	- 8
Weavers' colony	54	8	-	-	8	6	-	52	- 2
Other colonies Sub-Total	312	54	6	4	64	15	-	263	-49
H.B.Halli Village Site	8	2	-	-	2	-	4	10	+ 2
Chintrapalli site	9	5	-	4	9	-	-	-	- 9
Sub-total	17	7	-	4	11	-	4	10	- 7
GRAND TOTAL	577	81	8	8	97	63	8	551	-26

the H.B. Halli cluster. Significant proportion of this out-migration is noticeable in respect of Kurdugadde, Vallabhapur and Chintrapalli localities. In particular none of the rehabilitants continued to reside at Chintrapalli. In the central colony the net increase is mostly due to partition of the joint families.

The overall strength of the households after a decade of resettlement shows a net decrease of 26 households despite considerable increase on account of partitioned households. This is evidently due to out-migration to a large extent. Although there is a steady influx of voluntary migrants into this cluster, parodoxically enough, 14 per cent of the initially rehabilitated households have out-migrated to places elsewhere.

Out-Migration of Rehabilitant Households

It is not possible to throw much light on this aspect since a household survey is ipso facto limited to the currently resident people. Only limited information could be obtained from neighbours and relatives. Information available on this basis concerning out-migrants is summarised below.

Among the 577 originally resettled, 81 households forming 14 per cent have since out-migrated. However, no out-migration occurred within the 5 years of resettlement. During the years 1958 and 60 only 7 households migrated. In the course of next two years (1961 and 1962) 44 households left the colonies. The remaining 30 households migrated in 1963.

The main reasons for migration were:-

(a) desire to live with relatives resettled in the other colonies, (b) bad debts; insufficient land or inadequate incomes, and (c) unemployment. Invariably, more than one reason was offered by the informers. Regarding the places to which they migrated about 80 per cent are reported to have gone to other rehabilitated colonies. Some households have gone to large towns like Hospet and Bellary. Some of the out-migrants are however, keeping contact with their old colonies by making social calls or business visits for collecting rent, etc.

5.3 <u>In-migration before Rehabilitation</u>

This section deals with the conditions prevailing at H.B. Halli in general and some characteristics of in-migrating households in particular. The period under reference begins with the year 1940 when the employment opportunities started opening and ends with 1952 when the rehabilitated people started arriving in the central colony.

Initially, the factors responsible for attracting the migrants were construction work of a vegetable oil refinery and a highway bridge across the river Hagari at H.B. Halli. Later on, the tempo was continued by the construction of another groundnut oil factory and the Government's project of building new colonies for rehabilitation. H.B. Halli site offered many locational advantages to the new enterprises. The rail head on Hospet-Kottur branch line and metalled roads provided transport conveniences. Large

tracts of the Government lands were available at cheap rates. Granite deposits of good quality were situated in close vicinity for quarrying building stone. Availability of good water supply was considered as an additional advantage. Besides, the cultivation of groundnut as a cash crop was expanding and a large area around H.B. Halli was under cultivation of this crop.

First to exploit these advantages was a group of enterprising people from Hospet town. In the year 1940, this group under the name of Karnataka Vegetable Oil Refinery Ltd. (K.V.O.R. for short) initiated a project that would cost more than a million rupees when completed. The complex included setting up of decorticators, and expellers to process the groundnut for oil and manufacture refined vegetable oil (Vanaspati) and soap. This required a large number of buildings for factory, godown, office and staff quarters. This required outside labour for skilled work like quarrying and masonry work.

The first batch of in-migrants arrived at H.B. Halli in 1940, comprising mostly stone-cutters and construction workers. A majority of these belonged to neighbouring taluks. Initially, the stone-cutters were induced to come by tempting offers like cash advances, free hutments, etc. Most of these people resided at the project site on the right bank of the river and very close to the quarries.

Once the pace was set, people started arriving without any inducement. In the next 5 years more employment oppor-

tunities were available as the Public Works Department (P.W.D.) started the construction of the bridge. Since no market facilities were available at H.B. Halli and people were required to go to Kottur, 8 miles away, some traders in-migrated to open provision shops and restaurants. The bridge was completed in 1944 and buildings for K.V.O.R. factory were ready in 1945. The commissioning of the factory provided employment to new kinds of in-migrants like skilled mechanics and clerical staff.

During 1946-50, construction of another groundnut processing factory by an enterprising family from N.D.Kere and electrification work to provide power to these factories kept up the tempo of in-migration. Construction of additional buildings like business premises, guest houses, etc. was taken up by K.V.O.R. which provided continuance of employment to some earlier in-migrants who otherwise might have out-migrated. During the end of this period the Government undertook the works like layout of internal roads, sinking of wells and construction of some buildings and hutments in the new colony sites. This continued upto 1952 during which construction labour chiefly from Madras State dominated the in-migrants. Some of the people to be rehabilitated in these colonies also took up construction of their houses and business premises. In the opinion of some of the old in-migrants, growing prospects in the rehabilitation colonies influenced their decision to stay on.

It was not possible to ascertain the total volume of in-migration and out-migration. The data available to us are confined to the households that stayed on till 1965.

Time of Arrival and Previous Place of Old In-migrants

For the purposes of analysis of previous places of currently resident migrants, the places outside H.B.Halli cluster are grouped into 5 categories. These are (a) nearby villages, (b) Hospet taluk, (c) Bellary district, (d) other districts of State and (e) outside Mysore State. Table 5.3 presents the distribution of previous place of migrants by year of arrival. Out of 191 in-migrant households 23.3 per cent arrived in 1940. Nearly 70 per cent of this batch belonged to the neighbouring taluks of Bellary district and they were mostly stone-cutters belonging to Waddar caste. During 1941-45 period also migrants belonging to the places within the taluk as well as neighbouring taluks formed a substantial majority. In the migration during the next 5 years (1946-50) people from outside Bellary district constituted 50 per cent of the total. Among 1951-52 migrants, people from neighbouring state formed 44.4 per cent.

Considering the entire 12 year period it may be observed that households from far off places particularly from neighbouring districts and outside the State were more than those of nearby and other villages of the same taluk put together. This was due to nature of skills required for employment. The people from places within the districts

TABLE 5.3. YEAR OF ARRIVAL AND PREVIOUS PLACE OF OLD-INMIGRANT HOUSEHOLDS

Year of Arrival		Previous place					Total	Percent as to Total
		Nearby villages	Other villages within the Taluk	Other places of District	Other Districts of State	Other places outside Mysore State		
1940	No.	2	6	25	3	-	36	23.8
	Percentage	(5.6)	(16.7)	(69.4)	(8.3)	-	100.0	
1941-45	No.	4	10	12	8	3	37	24.5
	Percentage	(10.8)	(27.0)	(32.5)	(21.6)	(8.1)	100.0	
1946-50	No.	3	3	6	10	2	24	15.9
	Percentage	(12.5)	(12.5)	(25.0)	(41.7)	(8.3)	100.0	
1951-52	No.	5	9	11	5	24	54	35.8
	Percentage	(9.3)	(16.6)	(20.4)	(9.3)	(44.4)	100.0	
TOTAL		14	28	54	26	29	151	100
Percent as to Total		(9.3)	(18.5)	(35.8)	(17.2)	(19.2)	100	151

were mainly stone-cutters and unskilled workers. On the other hand, masons, carpenters, mechanics, contractors and traders were from outside the district and from neighbouring states.

5.4 In-migration after Rehabilitation

The voluntary in-migration that began in the wake of rehabilitation and continued upto the year 1964 is covered in this section. The resettlement of nearly 600 uprooted households created the necessary economic opportunities. The progress of major events in economic activities during the period under reference is narrated briefly before discussing the composition of in-migrants.

In the earlier period, the immediate problems confronting the rehabilitants were housing and resetting their professional activities. The people in the small colonies being mostly cultivators settled down quickly and a large majority was content with building thatched huts. It was the people of central colony, particularly the business and factory owners who undertook to build large houses, and business and industrial premises. In the period upto 1958, trade and manufacturing activities were taking shape. One groundnut decorting factory was shifted from N.D. Kere to the central colony. Another rehabilitant household set up a new groundnut oil factory. Work on extension of electricity for industrial, irrigation and domestic uses was in steady progress. A few flour mills were set up

when the electricity was made available. The regulated market for groundnut produce was shifted from Hospet to the central colony. Some of the in-migrants started cloth, restaurant, commission agency and such other business establishments. A saw mill was set up by one of the recent in-migrants. The opening of schools, police out-posts and post and telegraph office brought in salaried people from outside.

The period between 1959 and 1964 witnessed not only the expansion of activities but also new developmental projects. Three groundnut processing factories expanded their activities by the addition of expellers. Automatic telephone exchange was established by the Government to serve the needs of traders and factory operators. The construction of a small earthen dam across Hagari river for irrigation purpose was taken up in the year 1959 by a special sub-division of the Public Works Department. The dam site was situated 2 miles up-stream from H.B. Halli and offices and staff quarters were located at H.B. Halli. This resulted in a large number of labourers and officials residing at H.B. Halli village site and the new colonies.

The opening of a small factory to manufacture barbed wire and stainless steel utensils by a recent in-migrant, some flour mills, a cooperative groundnut processing factory and an engineering workshop were some of the new ventures in the secondary sector. In the other sectors, electrifica-

tion was extended to street lighting and domestic connection. The Government provided civic facilities by opening Primary Health Unit with maternity ward and a veterinary dispensary. Two separate village Panchayat Administrations came into being in 1960. The central colony in particular came to be regarded as one of the important trading centres in the district.

The activities in some of the fields like construction, manufacturing and electrification in addition to providing employment to rehabilitated and old in-migrants attracted outside labour as well. The increase in the population on account of this resulted in turn in the in-migration of traders, restaurant owners, barbers, shop assistants and the like in the tertiary sector. The size of the township justified the establishment of Government offices such as post and telegraph, telephone exchange, regulated market, police, health, public works department, schools, etc. This resulted in in-migration of a considerable number of salaried people.

Time of Arrival and Previous Place of Recent In-migrants

Among the in-migrants that arrived from the year 1953 onwards, as many as 480 households were currently residing during 1964-65. The data available from the preliminary general listing of households in respect of the year of in-migration and their previous place of residence are presented in Table 5.4.

TABLE 5.4. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RECENT IN-MIGRANT HOUSEHOLDS BY YEAR OF ARRIVAL & PREVIOUS PLACE

Year of Arrival	Nearby villages within 10 mile radius	Other villages of Taluk	Other Taluks of District	Other Districts	Neigh-bouring States	Other Places	Total	As % of Total
1953 & 1954	7.6	17.7	31.6	12.7	29.1	1.3	100.0	
							79	16.5
1955 & 1956	9.0	21.8	33.3	15.4	16.7	3.8	100.0	
							78	16.2
1957 & 1958	9.5	20.6	34.9	12.8	22.2	-	100.0	
							63	13.1
1959 & 1960	10.2	16.9	47.5	22.0	1.7	1.7	100.0	
							59	12.3
1961 & 1962	9.1	18.2	29.5	37.5	3.4	2.3	100.0	
							88	18.3
1963 & 1964	6.2	10.6	43.4	27.4	5.3	7.1	100.0	
							113	23.6
Total (Actual)	40	82	176	107	60	15	480	
As percent of Total	8.3	17.1	36.7	22.3	12.5	3.1	100	100

The column (1) in the table gives period of arrival while columns (2) to (7) distribute these periodical arrivals according to their place of previous residence. The places are grouped into 6 broad categories. The category 'neighbouring states' under column (6) refers to Madras and Andhra from where a large number of construction workers arrived. The Marwari traders from Rajasthan are grouped under other places.

It may be seen that nearly a third of the households that arrived in the first 4 years had stayed longer than 8-12 years. A little more than half the households is composed of those arriving 1959 onwards. The recent arrivals, particularly of 1963-64 period, account for 23.6 per cent of the total, thus constituting the single largest group for any period. A significant proportion of the later arrivals was mainly due to Government officials who came on transfer of service.

A majority of the current in-migrant households, that is, 62.1 per cent of the total, came from places within the Bellary District itself. Most of these belonged to neighbouring taluks. Included in this are about 50 households that actually migrated from other rehabilitation colonies. These 50 households, rehabilitants themselves elsewhere, started arriving at H.B. Halli central colony after 1958 for reasons of better economic opportunities. The people from 'other districts' within Mysore State formed 22.3 per cent of the

total which included a considerable proportion of the salaried people employed in Government as well as private establishments. The in-migrants from neighbouring states were significant only in the earlier years.

5.5 Reasons for Movement to H.B. Halli cluster

In the present analysis interest in the reasons for movement is restricted only to why the respondents moved to H.B. Halli from their previous places of residence. Also the analysis is restricted to cover only those households selected for detailed investigation. Table 5.5 presents the data on reasons for migration of households that moved before 1953 and also after 1953. The percentage distribution of 50 old in-migrant and 240 recent in-migrant households are shown respectively in the table.

It may be seen that among the 50 old in-migrant households involved, economic factors played a direct role in most of the cases. In the case of 78 per cent, employment and larger earning opportunities was the main reason. Of lesser importance was better prospects for traders and artisans. A rough distinction is made between better employment and larger earnings and that of hardship in the previous place. The latter denotes unemployment and other economic hardships and hence migration for taking up some job. Only 6 per cent of the selected households moved on account of this reason as against 78 per cent who moved in only to improve their prospects.

TABLE 5.5. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF IN-MIGRANT HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO VARIOUS REASONS FOR MIGRATION

Reason for Migration	Old In-Migrant	Recent In-Migrant	Both
Better Prospects for Business; Production Activities	16.0	33.8	30.7
Employment Opportunities, Increased Earning etc.	78.0	27.5	36.2
To Live With Relations	-	3.7	3.1
Educational Facility	-	1.7	1.4
Hardship In The Previous Place	6.0	9.6	9.0
On Account of Transfer of Service	-	23.7	19.6
TOTAL	100	100	100
Household (Actual)	50	240	290

Among the recent in-migrants who moved from 1953 onwards about 34 per cent did so for reasons of better prospects for business and non-agricultural production and processing activities. These included traders, owners of factories, lime kilns and pop rice units. Almost 28 per cent moved because of job opportunities and increased earnings in the new place. The movement of salaried people on account of Government service mostly on transfer into H.B. Halli cluster was nearly 24 per cent of recent in-migrants. Among other reasons, the desire to obtain better educational facilities accounted for the movement of 1.7 per cent.

Unlike the old in-migrants, the recent migrants moved into H.B. Halli for many varied reasons like wanting to live with relatives and availability of educational facility. Movement on account of transfer of service has started only after 1953. While 78 per cent of old in-migrant households moved for reasons of better jobs and increased earnings only about a quarter of the new in-migrants show these reasons for their movement. Considering both the in-migrants it may be observed that nearly a third of them moved into H.B. Halli for exploiting the opportunities available in the trade and production sectors.

Knowledge of prospects before Migration

Regarding the knowledge of opportunities available at H.B. Halli cluster, the prospective migrants obtained it through various means of communication. Only the Government officials

were exceptional who moved in either on transfer or on posting to H.B. Halli. (1) A large number of them learnt it through their relatives who were already residing at H.B. Halli. The relatives spread the news while visiting their old places or wrote to them. The movement of construction workers from Madras and traders from Rajasthan are typical cases of this kind. (2) Occasional visitors to H.B. Halli and people from H.B. Halli visiting other places also spread the knowledge of the prospects to the interested parties. (3) In some cases those who had come to stay with relatives at H.B. Halli for a short period decided to adopt the new place. (4) Six traders reported that while making bus journeys, that passed through the central colony and H.B. Halli old site learnt about the prospects by observation and by making enquiries during the 15 minute stop for refreshments.

5.6 Occupational Structure

It has been noted that the migrants before and after rehabilitation have been attracted into H.B. Halli cluster of colonies mainly because of employment and prospects for exploitation in the non-agricultural sector. As a result, the net in-migration and the occupational mobility from agriculture to non-agricultural sector to a considerable extent, the occupational structure of the cluster is heavily balanced in favour of non-agricultural occupations. The occupational mobility as well as employment pattern is dealt in the next chapter. Presently, the occupational distribution of rehabilitants

and other categories of residents for the entire cluster is discussed here.

The occupational set up of the entire H.B. Halli cluster in 1964 reveals that nearly two-thirds of the 1456 resident households are deriving their major source of income from the various occupations in the non-agricultural sector. This is mostly due to the presence of in-migrants who are almost entirely engaged in non-agricultural occupations. The in-migrants are mainly attracted to the central colony where most of the non-agriculturists among the rehabilitants have been resettled. The central colony thus, emerges as the bee-hive of activities where 75.5 per cent of the non-agricultural households are concentrated.

The distribution of various categories of households according to their main occupation is shown in Table 5.6. The percentage distributions are shown separately for central colony (A) and other localities grouped together (B) for the sake of convenience. In respect of old inhabitants who resided only at their old village sites, namely, H.B. Halli and Chintrapalli, separate distribution is given accordingly. Regarding the occupation, convenient homogeneous occupations are grouped under single head wherever necessary. Thus, 'cultivation' includes all those mainly cultivating land, owned or leased, whereas 'agricultural labour' includes only landless workers whose income is mainly derived from farm wages. In the non-agricultural sector, households under

TABLE 5.6. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO MAIN OCCUPATION

Main Occupation	Rehabilitated			Old Inhabitant			Old In-Migrant			Recent In-Migrant			All Categories			% of household in Central Colony to the Total
	Central Colony	Other Locality	Total	H.B.Halli old site	Chintrapalli	Total	Central Colony	Other Locality	Total	Central Colony	Other locality	Total	Central Colony	Other Locality	Total	
Cultivation	30.6	64.5	47.4	48.3	53.9	51.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.7	48.0	27.6	21.1
Agricultural Labour	1.8	7.7	4.7	30.8	37.0	34.3	-	-	-	1.8	2.3	1.9	1.5	17.7	8.9	9.3
TOTAL Agrl.Sector	32.4	72.2	52.1	79.1	90.9	85.8	-	-	-	1.8	2.3	1.9	12.2	65.7	36.5	18.3
T r a d e	12.6	4.8	8.7	3.3	1.3	2.2	12.1	22.3	13.9	15.8	25.3	17.5	14.1	7.1	10.9	70.4
Factory,Flour Milling	2.5	-	1.3	-	-	-	1.6	-	1.3	0.3	3.4	0.8	1.3	0.4	0.9	76.9
Minor Production	6.1	—	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.9	-	5.6	5.5	-	3.0	100.0
W e a v i n g	-	14.6	7.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.1	2.7	-
S m i t h y	2.9	1.1	2.0	5.8	4.0	4.6	6.5	-	5.3	2.8	3.4	2.9	3.4	2.9	3.2	58.7
Construction	0.7	0.4	0.5	2.5	-	1.1	28.2	14.8	25.8	6.4	6.9	6.5	7.8	2.1	5.2	81.6
Salaried Govt.	2.5	1.5	2.0	0.8	-	0.4	4.0	-	3.3	26.4	23.0	25.8	14.6	3.8	9.7	82.3
Salaried Private	9.0	0.7	4.9	1.7	0.6	1.1	13.7	18.5	14.6	12.2	4.6	10.8	11.3	2.1	7.1	86.5
Service (Barber etc)	0.7	-	0.4	1.7	1.3	1.5	3.2	7.4	4.0	3.8	7.0	4.4	2.6	1.8	2.3	63.6
Non-Agrl. Labour	16.2	2.2	9.3	1.7	1.3	1.5	24.2	22.2	23.8	15.0	12.6	14.6	16.9	4.1	11.1	83.2
O t h e r	14.4	2.5	8.5	3.4	0.6	1.8	6.5	14.8	8.0	8.6	11.5	9.2	10.3	3.9	7.4	75.9
TOTAL Non-Agrl.	67.6	27.8	47.9	20.9	9.1	14.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.2	97.7	98.1	87.8	34.3	63.5	75.5
GRAND TOTAL	100.0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	54.6
Actual	278	273	551	120	154	274	124	27	151	393	87	480	795	661	1456	

'trade' includes all those engaged in commission agency and other trading activities like restaurant, hawking, etc. 'Minor production' covers Basket-making, lime kiln and pop-rice making establishments. Goldsmith, carpenter, blacksmith and tinsmith are grouped under 'smithy'. Under 'construction' are included contractor, stone quarrying and masonry. 'Service' includes barbers and washermen. All the wage earners like factory workers (unskilled) porters in the market and other unskilled workers are included under 'Non-agricultural Labour'. Lastly the group under 'other' includes moneylenders, priests, doctors, gamblers, prostitutes, beggers, etc.

Some of the salient features revealed by the table, in respect of the four categories of households may be summarised as follows:

(a) Rehabilitated Households

Among these, the non-agriculturists are mainly concentrated in the central colony. As many as 68 per cent of the total 278 residing at the central colony pursued non-agricultural occupations, notably, trade, non-agricultural labour, salaried service in the trade and factory establishments and non-agricultural production activities. On the other hand, the residents in other colonies are mostly in the agricultural sector, except some petty traders and weavers. Considering all the 551 households together, the agricultural sector accounts for slightly more than half of the households.

Old inhabitant

Among these households from both villages, nearly 86 per cent are in agricultural sector. Between the two old village sites, H.B. Halli has a larger number of households engaged in the non-agricultural occupations.

Old in-migrant

These households who have been here for more than a decade are entirely following non-agricultural occupations as their main occupation. Except two households owning engineering workshop and a flour mill, most of them are engaged in construction, trade and non-agricultural wage employment.

Recent in-migrant

Nearly 98 per cent of the households that moved into H.B. Halli cluster, in the post-rehabilitation period are found in the non-agricultural sector. Most of these households are residing in the central colony and H.B. Halli site. A quarter of the 480 households are employees of the Government undertakings like P.W.D., police, post and telegraph, railways, schools, etc. Next in the order of numerical importance are traders, non-agricultural labourers, salaried in the private establishments and skilled construction workers.

All the categories together show nearly 64 per cent depending mainly on non-agricultural occupations. Among the residents of the central colony, consisting most of the in-migrants and half of the rehabilitated households, the major means of livelihood was in non-agricultural sector. Only a

small proportion i.e. 12.2 per cent depended mainly on agriculture and agricultural labour. On the contrary, the households mainly depending upon agriculture are concentrated in other colonies and old village sites, accounting nearly 66 per cent of the total residents.

The occupational distribution may be summarised by grouping them into still broader groups. The households in the entire cluster so grouped according to their main occupations are as follows.

	Broad Group	No. of Household	%
I.	Agriculture including farm labour	531	36.5
II.	Trade	159	10.9
III.	Non-agricultural Production and processing factories, minor production, weaving and smithy	153	9.8
IV.	Salaried - Government and private	245	16.8
V.	Other - including construction, service, non-agricultural wage, employment and miscellaneous	378	26.0
		1456	100.0

Although relagated into minor importance, agriculture continues to be the single largest sector accounting for 36.5 per cent of the total. In the non-agricultural sector, which has expanded considerably during the last decade, secondary and tertiary services have provided employment to a large

extent. The emergence of the central colony as a fairly big trading centre catering to the needs of villages within the radius of 10-15 miles has been significant in that 159 traders accounting for 10.9 per cent are residing in the cluster. Processing and production activities like groundnut oil mills, weaving, basket making, rice-pop making, smithy, etc. show 143 households engaged in them which account for nearly 10 per cent of the total. Wage employment created by factories and trading establishments and needs arising out of increased population have provided employment largely in the tertiary sector. One out of every six households is depending upon salaried jobs either in Government office or private establishments like, clerks, fitters, supervisors, etc.

The relative strength of the four categories of households in these occupational groups reveals some broad significance of occupational selectivity. The in-migrants, particularly those who followed the rehabilitants are numerically dominating in all the non-agricultural sectors except the non-agricultural production activities. The rehabilitants are not only in majority in the first two groups but also in considerable proportions in other groups of occupations.

The relevant figures in percentages are as follows.

	Rehabilitant	Old inhabitant	Old migrant	Recent migrant	Total
I. Agriculture	54.0	44.3	-	1.7	100.0
II. Trade	30.2	3.7	13.2	52.9	100.0
III. Non-Ag. Production	52.4	9.1	7.0	31.5	100.0
IV. Salaried	15.4	1.6	11.0	72.0	100.0
V. Other	27.2	5.2	23.6	44.0	100.0

Summary

Apart from old in-habitants in the two villages and rehabilitants located in the new colonies, a large proportion of household was identified as in-migrants who formed 43 per cent of the total population of the entire cluster in 1964. Changes in the composition of rehabilitant households over a decade after resettlement in the various colonies were noted. The out-migration was small but nevertheless significant. Partition of households was considerable in the central colony among rehabilitants. The data available on in-migration were limited to only currently resident households. The non-availability of data on total volume of in and out migration and population growth of different categories like residents, migrants, etc. restricted the scope of analysis.

The circumstances leading to the development of H.B.Halli cluster, the economic activities that resulted in the employment and other prospects were divided into two different stages. The earlier stage relating to the pre-rehabilitation period was marked by a succession of such events as beginning made by K.V.C.R. launching a complex of groundnut processing and vegetable oil refineries. The Government's role in creating opportunities started from the construction of a bridge, layout of colonies and the electriciation programme. Another private party came on the scene with a project for groundnut processing factory. Among the migrants that arrived

at H.B. Halli during 1940-52, 151 households remained upto the end of 1964. Nearly half of these have stayed for more than 20 years. The in-migrants came from places within Bellary District as well as neighbouring states like Andhra and Madras. A little more than a third of in-migrants came from far off places.

The later stage that started after the resettlement of households from submerged areas was marked by a rapid succession of events which created opportunities in various fields. The activities not only absorbed rehabilitants and old in-migrants but also attracted more people to the colonies. About 480 households among those migrating during 1953-64 remained till the end of the period. More than half of these had arrived after 1958. Almost 38 per cent of the recent in-migrants came from places outside the district and state. These included a considerable number of construction workers from Madras and traders from Rajasthan.

The reasons for movement to H.B. Halli were predominantly economic. Nearly 20 per cent of in-migrants composed of those who moved in on account of transfer of their service by Government. The migrants came to know of the prospects available at H.B. Halli mostly from relatives and friends.

The occupational structure of the currently resident households revealed that the migrants were almost entirely deriving their major means of livelihood from non-agricultural occupations. The employment opportunities and further pros-

pects created in the post-rehabilitation period were exploited by the recent in-migrants particularly, in trading, salaried and other fields in the tertiary sector. While most of the old inhabitants remained in the agricultural sector nearly half of the rehabilitants were engaged in non-agricultural sector. In addition to migration, the process of occupational mobility has also influenced the occupational structure. In the chapter which follows, the patterns of occupational mobility will be examined.

CHAPTER VI

OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY AND THE PATTERN OF EMPLOYMENT

In the preceding chapter the analysis of general occupational structure has demonstrated the importance of net in-migration as one of the components of change in the occupational structure. Among other components of change, the data could be collected only in respect of occupational mobility of the currently resident households. The occupational history of the households selected for the detailed study reveals a considerable mobility from one occupational group to another. Significantly enough, the shifts have taken place mostly after the rehabilitation in 1953 when the economic activities started expanding in many directions. We shall begin by examining the occupational composition of the selected households.

6.1 Selected Households

The occupations of households noted in the preliminary listing and the general impressions gathered in the early stages of field work indicated the following basis for selection. It was observed that the central colony in particular, was developing into an important centre for many activities like trading and non-agricultural production which offered employment opportunities in various fields and gave the households engaged in trade and production activities in particular a dominating position in the new community. Therefore, with the object of studying these aspects in greater detail, households are selected purposively in greater proportion from non-agricultural occupations.

TABLE 6.1. OCCUPATIONWISE DISTRIBUTION OF SELECTED HOUSE-HOLDS AS COMPARED TO TOTAL OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE

Main Occupation	Rehabilitant			Old Inhabitant			Old In-migrant			Recent In-migrant			All Categories		
	Total House-hold No. A	Selected No. B	Proportion to total % of B to A C	Total House-hold No. A	Selected No. B	Proportion to total % of B to A C	Total House-hold No. A	Selected No. B	Proportion to total % of B to A C	Total House-hold No. A	Selected No. B	Proportion to total % of B to A C	Total House-hold No. A	Selected No. B	Proportion to total % of B to A C
Cultivation	261	91	34.9	141	49	34.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	402	140	34.8
Agricultural Labour	26	9	34.6	94	9	9.6	-	-	-	9	5	55.6	129	23	17.8
Total Agri. Sector	287	100	34.8	235	58	24.7	-	-	-	9	5	55.6	531	163	30.7
Trade	48	44	91.7	6	5	83.3	21	12	57.1	84	55	65.5	159	116	73.0
Factory, Milling etc.	7	7	100.0	-	-	-	2	2	100.0	4	4	100.0	13	13	100.0
Minor Production	17	17	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	18	66.7	44	35	79.5
Weaving	40	10	25.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	10	25.0
Smithy	11	11	100.0	13	4	30.8	8	4	50.0	14	8	57.1	46	27	58.7
Construction	3	1	33.3	3	1	33.3	39	13	33.0	31	15	48.4	76	30	39.5
Salaried Govt.	11	7	63.6	1	-	-	5	-	-	124	62	50.00	141	69	48.9
Salaried private	27	20	74.1	3	-	-	22	8	36.4	52	25	48.1	104	53	51.0
Service	2	1	50.0	4	-	-	6	1	16.7	21	9	42.9	33	11	33.3
Non-Agri. Labour	51	29	56.9	4	-	-	36	6	16.7	70	11	15.7	161	46	28.6
Other	47	33	70.2	5	2	40.0	12	4	33.3	44	28	63.6	108	67	62.0
Total Non-Agri.	264	180	68.2	39	12	30.8	151	50	33.1	471	235	49.9	925	477	51.6
GRAND TOTAL	551	280	50.8	274	70	25.5	151	50	33.1	480	240	50.0	1456	640	44.0

The distribution of selected households according to main occupation and their proportions to total households in each group are shown in Table 6.1. It may be seen that the households finally interviewed for detailed study are not selected proportionately from all groups. Households owning processing and other industrial establishments are selected in greater proportions than other occupational groups in every category of residents. Traders follow next in importance. Weavers, barbers and cultivators are selected in smaller proportions because of their common characteristics in each of their occupations. In all 50 per cent each of the rehabilitants and recent in-migrants and smaller proportions of the other categories of households are chosen. The 640 households studied formed 44 per cent of all households.

6.2 Extent of Occupational Mobility

Among the 640 households studied in detail as many as 156, which form 24.4 per cent, are affected by occupational mobility. The extent of mobility may be measured in terms of its net results which however, gives no indication of total involved in the process or the type of changes which occurred. The absolute amount of mobility that has taken place in respect of the five broad sectors in the last decade is as follows:-

Occupational Sector		In-Mobility	Out-Mobility	Net Mobility
I	Agriculture	20	64	-44
II	Trade	44	23	21
III	Production	14	18	- 4
IV	Salaried	23	23	
V	Others	55	28	27
	Total	156	156	0

The net gains or losses shown here are relatively small compared to the total number entering and leaving each occupational sector. For example, there is no net gain or loss in the salaried sector even though 46 households have either moved in or moved out. Similarly the net gain through occupational changes of 21 households to the 'trade' is the result of the total movement into and out of the sector of 67 households. To understand the full impact of the net changes, the patterns of mobility determining the in and out movement and the particular occupational groups between which these moves have been made are analysed in detail. Since most of the occupational changes have taken place after 1953, separate analysis in respect of each of the four categories of residents is provided to examine the impact of forces of change, like the rehabilitation process, on old residents and other migrants.

6.3 General Pattern of Occupational Shifts

Before we discuss the occupational shifts concerning each of the categories of residents, the pattern of shifts in general may be attempted in two sets of statements. The first refers to the shifts from original occupation to the new occupational groups. The second traces the movements into the new occupations from old occupations. These statements are based on Table 6.2 which distributes both outward and inward occupational mobility of the 640 selected households.

Among the 640 households studied, 166 were in cultivation before the shifts. Among these 128 continued in the same and only 38, forming 23 per cent, shifted to other occupations. These are 20 to trade, 5 to private salaried, 4 each to agricultural and non-agricultural labour, 2 to Government service and one each to minor production, construction and miscellaneous occupations. Similarly in agricultural labour, 26 out of 41 forming 63 per cent shifted to other occupations. The break-up is 6 each to cultivation and miscellaneous, 12 to non-agricultural labour and 2 to petty trading.

In trade 23 out of 95 forming 24 per cent shifted to other occupations. These are 8 to factory, flour milling, etc., 3 to private salaried, 2 each to cultivation and Government service, 6 to miscellaneous and one each to minor production and non-agricultural labour. From minor production group only 4 out of 37, forming nearly 11 per cent shifted to others. Two of these moved into cultivation and the other

TABLE 6.2. OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY CHANGES IN THE MAIN OCCUPATION OF ALL CATEGORIES

Previous occupation \ Present	Cultivation	Agril. Labour	Trade	Factory flour mill	Minor production	Weaving	Smithy	Construction	Salaried Government	Salaried Private	Service	Non-Agrl. Labour	Other	Total household	Total out-mobility	Total In-mobility	Net mobility
Cultivation	128	4	20		1			1	2	5		4	1	166	38	12	-26
Agrl. Labour	6	15	2									12	6	41	26	8	-18
Trade	2		72	8	1				2	3		1	6	95	23	44	21
Factory and flour milling etc.				2										2	-	11	11
Minor Production	2				33								2	37	4	2	- 2
Weaving			1	1		10			2	1			2	17	7	-	- 7
Smithy		1					26			1		3	2	33	7	1	- 6
Construction			2	1				25				2		30	5	5	-
Salaried Govt.									59					59	-	10	10
" Private			15	1				2	3	40			2	63	23	13	-10
Service											11	1		12	1	-	- 1
Non-Ag. Labour			2				1	1		2		20	3	29	9	26	17
Other	2	3	2					1	1	1		3	43	56	13	24	11
TOTAL	140	23	116	13	35	10	27	30	69	53	11	46	67	640	156	156	-

2 to miscellaneous occupations. In the case of weaving and smithy, 7 out of 17 forming 41 per cent and 7 out of 33 households, forming 21 per cent respectively moved out to other occupations. From weaving 2 each to Government service and miscellaneous and, one each moved to trade, flour mill and private salaried. Movement from smithy is 3 to non-agricultural labour, 2 to miscellaneous and one each to agricultural labour and private salaried. In construction group, 5 out of 30 forming nearly 17 per cent are showing shift. Among these 2 each shifted to trade and non-agricultural labour and one to flour milling.

In the salaried groups, only households in the private employment show any shift. From this 23 out of 63 households, forming nearly 37 per cent have shifted. Out of these, 15 shifted to trade, 3 to Government service, 2 each to construction and miscellaneous and one to flour-mill business.

In the remaining occupations, only a single household out of 12 from traditional service has shifted to non-agricultural labour. Among the 29 non-agricultural labour 9 households forming 31 per cent have shifted to other groups. These are 3 to miscellaneous, 2 each to trade and private salaried and one each to smithy and construction. Lastly, from the miscellaneous group, 13 out of 56 households forming 23 per cent have shifted to other groups. These are 3 each to agricultural and non-agricultural labour, 2 each to cultivation and trade and one each to construction, private salaried

and Government service.

The in-mobility into each of the occupational groups from others may be summarised in the following. Among the 12 shifting to cultivation, 6 households moved from agricultural labour and 2 each from trade, minor production and miscellaneous. Similarly, 8 households moved into agricultural labour from other occupations. These are 4 from cultivation, 3 from miscellaneous and 1 from smithy.

In the non-agricultural sector, 44 households shifted to 'trade' comprising 20 from cultivation, 15 from private salaried, 2 each from agricultural labour, construction, non-agricultural labour and miscellaneous and 1 from weaving. Factory and flour-mill business from which no out-mobility occurred, has received 11 households comprising 8 traders and each of weaver, contractor and private salaried. Households changing into minor production are only 2 - one each from cultivation and trade. While none shifted to weaving, only a non-agricultural labour has moved into smithy.

Construction has received 5 households comprising 2 from private salaried and one each from cultivation, non-agricultural labour and miscellaneous. Though no households moved from 'Salaried in Government Service', as many as 10 new entrants have shifted to Government service. These are three from private salaried, two each from cultivation trade and weaving and one from miscellaneous. The private salaried received 13 households comprising 5 from cultivation, 3 from trade, 2 from non-agricultural labour and one each

from weaving, smithy and miscellaneous. Among the 26 new entrants to non-agricultural labour as many as 12 households are from agricultural labour. The previous occupations of other new entrants to non-agricultural labour are - cultivation - 4, smithy and miscellaneous - 3 each, construction - 2 and petty trading and smithy one each. The miscellaneous group has received 24 households from 8 other groups. These are 6 each from agricultural labour and trade, 3 from non-agricultural labour and 2 each from minor production, weaving, smithy and private salaried.

The two sets of statements referred to above have traced the outward and inward movements concerning each of the occupational groups. Considering the net-mobility some occupations especially the cultivation, agricultural labour and private salaried show decrease in the strength owing to greater out-mobility than in-mobility. On the contrary, non-agricultural occupations like trade, non-agricultural labour, factory and other business show favourable net-mobility. In the case of 'construction' the out-mobility equalled in-mobility and hence no change in the net-mobility. The occupations classified according to the increase or decrease in the net-mobility and the number of households are given on the next page.

Occupations showing increased strength	Net mobility	Occupations showing decreased strength	Net mobility
1. Trade	21	1. Cultivation	- 26
2. Factory, flour mill etc.	11	2. Agricultural Labour	- 18
3. Salaried (Govt.)	10	3. Minor production	- 2
4. Non-agricultural labour	17	4. Weaving	- 7
5. Miscellaneous	11	5. Smithy	- 6
		6. Salaried (private)	- 10
		7. Service	- 1
Total	70	Total	- 70

6.4 Occupational Mobility of Rehabilitants

Broadly speaking, the general occupational pattern of rehabilitants shows net results of mobility in favour of non-agricultural sector. As was observed in Chapter IV, the households engaged in agricultural sector, prior to their shifting to H.B. Halli colonies, formed 64.1 per cent of the total. In 1964, their strength was reduced considerably. The broad sectorwise comparison of the two points of time is as follows:-

Sector	Before Resettlement		1964-65	
	No.	Percentage to total	No.	Percent
Agriculture	370	64.1	287	52.1
Non-Agriculture	207	35.9	264	47.9
Total Households	577	100.0	551	100.0

The reduction in the total number of households and the decreased strength in the agricultural sector are to some extent caused by out-migration. However, the increase in the non-agricultural sector points out the significant trend in the mobility.

The extent of movement after resettlement and types of change in the process of occupational mobility in respect of selected households are shown in Table 6.3. In all, among the 280 rehabilitants, 76 households accounting for 27.1 per cent of the total are involved in the various movements. This indicates that there is comparitively a high degree of occupational stability. The degree of such stability varies significantly for the different occupational groups. Among the 13 occupational groups only factory-owning and Government salaried show 100 per cent stability. Their respective strength not only continued after rehabilitation but also increased to a considerable extent over a decade. From the point of view of great majority of households still continuing in the same occupation group, mention should be made of non-agricultural labour, weaving and minor production groups. Agricultural labour, trade and private salaried groups are relatively less stable groups. However, in the case of trade, new entrants from other groups more than compensated its loss of strength. In the case of trade, as also among other groups, the out-mobility is motivated to a large extent by upward mobility to improve economic gains or status or both.

TABLE 6.3. OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY OF REHABILITANTS - CHANGES IN THE MAIN OCCUPATION OF SELECTED HOUSEHOLDS

Previous Occupation \ Present	Culti-vation	Agrl. Labour	Trade	Factory Flour mills etc.	Minor produc-tion	Weaving	Smithy	Construc-tion	Salaried Govt.	Salaried Private	Service	Non-Ag. Labour	Other	Total House hold	Total Out-mobility	Total In-Mobility	Net Mobilit
Cultivation	79		10						1	2		4	1	97	18	12	- 6
Agrl. Labour	6	6	2									9	3	26	20	3	-17
Trade	2		28	5					2	1			5	43	15	16	1
Factory, Mills				2										2	-	5	5
Minor Production	2				17									19	2	-	- 2
Weaving						10							1	11	1	-	- 1
Smithy							11			1			1	13	2	-	- 2
Construction								-						-	-	1	1
Salaried Govt.									2					2	-	5	5
Salaried Private			4					1	2	16			1	24	8	4	- 4
Service											1	1		2	1	-	- 1
Non-Agr. Labour												12	1	13	1	17	16
Other	2	3										3	20	28	8	13	5
TOTAL	91	9	44	7	17	10	11	1	7	20	1	29	33	280	76	76	-

Regarding the type of mobility or direction of change and reasons behind it, the following features can be observed. In respect of agriculture, more than half of the number that changed the occupation entered into trade. The reasons behind this change are that compensation amount which they received gave them ready capital for investment. The cultivated land at their disposal was insufficient and prospects in business were better. Because of insufficient land, some cultivators preferred other occupations like salaried jobs and non-agricultural labour.

The agricultural labour is the least stable occupation; only 23 per cent continued the occupation unchanged. The type of mobility in some cases indicates upward mobility for reasons of economic betterment as well as status. Among 20 who changed into other occupations, 6 have become cultivators on getting Government land free of cost by virtue of their being tenant cultivators in the submerged villages. Two households have become traders, though on a small scale requiring a small investment. A large proportion of the labourers have changed over to non-agricultural wage employment, as unskilled factory labour and porters, mostly on account of under-employment in agriculture and better wages in the new work.

The movement from trade, also a less stable group, is characterised by upward mobility to some extent. Among 15 changes to other occupations, 5 have become owners of groundnut oil mills and flour mills utilising their compen-

sation money for capital investment. Another 5 traders have preferred to remain moneylenders instead of commission agents, because of the risk involved in the business.

In the case of artisans, lime-kiln operators, pop-rice makers and basket-makers only negligible proportions of households have moved into other groups. There are also no new entrants to these occupations because of the special skills required. Among the rest of the occupations, salaried employees in the private establishments like in factories and big shops also show much out-mobility. One third of the households engaged in these occupations changed their jobs. Among those who changed the job, 50 per cent entered trade on the strength of the experience they gained as clerks and purchase agents. Of the remaining four households 2 entered into Government service for the reasons of better emoluments and job security. Among miscellaneous occupations like prostitutes and tailors, included in 'other' group, only a few prostitutes have moved into non-agricultural wage and agricultural wage and agricultural sector.

The occupations that have attracted people from other occupations are mainly trade, factory, salaried employment, non-agricultural labour and 'other' groups. Increase in the strength of these occupations are mainly from agricultural sector. A considerable mobility is observed in respect of trade where 31 households are involved in both in- and out-mobility.

6.5 Occupational Mobility of Old Inhabitants

Among the old inhabitants, belonging to H.B. Halli and Chintrapalli, the two old village sites, only 13 out of the 70 selected households are affected by occupational mobility. The arrival of rehabilitants in the large numbers to the new colonies and the consequent tempo in the non-agricultural sector attracted the old inhabitants to enter into new occupations. The extent and type of mobility in respect of old inhabitants are shown in Table 6.4.

TABLE 6.4. OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY OF OLD INHABITANTS: CHANGES IN THE MAIN OCCUPATION OF SELECTED HOUSEHOLDS

Present / Previous Main occupation	Cultivation	Agri. Labour	Trade	Smithy	Construction	Other	Total	Total out-mobility	Total in-mobility	Net mobility
Cultivation	49	4	4	-	1	-	58	9	-	-9
Agri. Labour	-	4	-	-	-	2	6	2	5	3
Trade	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Smithy	-	1	-	4	-	-	5	1	-	-1
Construction	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Total	49	9	5	4	1	2	70	13	13	-

A majority of the households involved in the mobility belong to cultivation. Among the 9 cultivators who changed their occupations, 4 became farm labourers having sold their lands to rehabilitants because of good offers. Another 4 entered into business, such as hardware, commission agency and catering. One cultivator became a building contractor to benefit from the construction activities in the new colonies. Among the two farm labourers that changed into other occupations, one became a wood cutter and the other a prostitute. The Gold Control Order resulted in the movement of one Goldsmith to agricultural labour. Among the households studied, all the 5 traders are new entrants out of which 4 shifted from cultivation and one from construction. Of those who have moved out nearly half have moved upward. These are four from cultivation to trade, one from cultivation to construction and one from construction to trade.

6.6 Occupational Mobility of Old In-Migrants

The post-rehabilitation period is again significant from the point of view of occupational mobility among old in-migrants. Except 3 cultivators, all these migrants were non-agriculturists before they arrived at H.B. Halli. Construction workers, salaried people like supervisors, clerks, fitters, drivers, etc., traders and factory workers dominated the scene. The mobility from cultivation to trade, in all the three cases took place before 1953 and the other changes have occurred only after the process of rehabilitation at H.B. Halli. The

increased prospects available in the post rehabilitation period have resulted in the mobility to various occupations.

The occupational mobility in respect of selected households among old-in-migrants is shown in Table 6.5. Among the 50 households, 18 are involved in the mobility, mostly within the non-agricultural sector. Apart from the 3 cultivators moving into trade before 1953, significant changes in the direction of new occupations can be mentioned. Among the 4 traders, one moved out to become an electrician to undertake the contractual work involving domestic installations and pump set installations. Among the 16 engaged in construction, including quarry operators, only 3 moved out to other groups. Of these, one contractor set up a rice and flour mill complex. Among salaried, where 50 per cent mobility is seen, the direction of change is upward mobility. Of the 6 involved, 4 shop clerks became traders and caterers while one supervisor became a commission agent-cum-grocer. One of the machinist in the factory employment, set up his own engineering workshop. In the case of non-agricultural labour, 4 out of the 7 moved out to other occupational groups. Of these 4, one entered a small retail trade; another became a tin-smith since oil production involved soldering of tins; the remaining two casual workers in the factory became salaried employees in the capacity of a motor driver and a fitter. No change was reported from the 'other' group which included a cobbler and 2 tailors. In all, the households involved in the change of occupations

TABLE 6.5. OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY OF OLD IN-MIGRANTS - CHANGES IN THE MAIN OCCUPATION OF SELECTED HOUSEHOLDS

Previous Occupation / Present	Culti-vation	Agrl. Labour	Trade	Factory & Flour Mill	Smithy	Construc tion	Salaried Private	Service	Non-Agr. Labour	Other	Total House-hold	Total out-Mobility	Total In-Mobility	Net Mobility
Cultivation	-		3								3	3	-	- 3
Agrl. Labour		-									-	-	-	-
Trade			3							1	4	1	9	8
Factory-Mills				-							-	-	2	2
Smithy					3				1		4	1	1	-
Construction				1		13			2		16	3	-	-3
Salaried Private			5	1			6				12	6	2	-4
Service								1			1	-	-	-
Non-Agrl.Labour			1		1		2		3		7	4	3	-1
Other										3	3	-	1	1
TOTAL	-	-	12	2	4	13	8	1	6	4	50	18	18	-

point out that, except in 3 cases, they have improved their economic status, particularly in the post-rehabilitation period of development.

6.7 Occupational Mobility of Recent In-migrants

Significant changes in the main occupation of the recent in-migrants have taken place as a result of their migration to H.B. Halli cluster. With the exception of salaried people who came on transfer on account of their Government jobs, most of the in-migrants moved into H.B. Halli to exploit the economic opportunities. Almost all the households were engaged in the non-agricultural occupations in their previous places and a majority of them continued in the same, even after migration. Nevertheless, the direction of changes, particularly toward trade, industries and other occupations after the migration, shows the impact of the expanding economic activities.

Table 6.6 shows the extent and type of occupational mobility in respect of in-migrants who have arrived since 1953. Among the 240 households included in this study, about a fifth of them are involved in the various movements of occupational changes. The process of migration involved all the 8 cultivators to change over to non-agricultural occupations, notably trade and salaried jobs. Out of 9 agricultural labourers who previously belonged to other rehabilitation colonies, only 5 continued in the old occupation while 3 moved into non-agricultural labour and one became a prostitute.

TABLE 6.6. OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY OF RECENT IN-MIGRANTS - CHANGES IN THE MAIN OCCUPATION OF HOUSEHOLDS

Previous Occupation \ Present	Culti-vation	Agrl. Labour	Trade	Factory etc.	Minor Produc-tion	Weaving	Smithy	Construc tion	Salaried Govt.	Salaried Private	Service	Non-Agr. Labour	Other	Total House holds	Total Out-Mobility	Total In-Mobility	Net Mobility
Cultivation	-		3		1				1	3				8	8	-	- 8
Agrl.Labour		5										3	1	9	4	-	- 4
Trade			41	3	1					2		1		48	7	14	7
Factory				-										-	-	4	4
Minor Production					16								2	18	2	2	-
Weaving			1	1		-			2	1			1	6	6	-	- 6
Smithy							8					2	1	11	3	-	- 3
Construction			1					12						13	1	3	2
Salaried Govt.									57					57	-	5	5
Salaried Private			6					1	1	18			1	27	9	7	- 2
Service											9			9	-	-	-
Non-Agrl.Labour			1					1				5	2	9	4	6	2
Other			2					1	1	1			20	25	5	8	3
TOTAL	-	5	55	4	18	-	8	15	62	25	9	11	28	240	49	49	-

Among the households in the non-agricultural occupations, salaried in Government employment and those engaged in services like barbers and washermen continued in their old occupations without any change. Notable changes include a trader setting up barbed-wire and stainless steel utensil making units and a small trader turning into a factory-hand on account of loss in his petty shop. Among weavers, none of them has continued in his traditional occupation. Among artisans 3 goldsmiths, consequent to gold control order, entered factory employment and other occupation. A third of the salaried in private establishments moved into other occupational groups. Among these 9 households, 6 shifted to trade and one each to construction, Government employment and miscellaneous. Among the non-agricultural labour households, one actually took to small trading and yet another became a petty contractor. In the miscellaneous group which included priests, doctors, prostitutes, tailors and money-lenders, only the last two were involved in occupational changes. Trade, industry, Government service and other groups have shown increase in their total strength at the expense of other occupations.

6.8 Pattern of Subsidiary Occupation

The preceding analysis has been confined to main occupation of the household determined on the basis of major sources of income, wherever more than one occupation was reported. In order to complete the picture of the occupational structure,

some broad features of the pattern of subsidiary occupations are discussed here. The data reveal that nearly half of the households are pursuing more than one occupation to supplement their incomes. The four categories of residents show varying proportions of their respective strength in the pursuit of subsidiary occupations. The following figures show the extent in respect of each category.

Category of resident	Total household	No. having subsidiary occupation	Proportion %
1. Rehabilitant	280	163	58.2
2. Old inhabitant	70	52	74.3
3. Old inmigrant	50	27	54.0
4. Recent inmigrant	240	55	22.9
All Categories	640	297	46.4

The varying extent of subsidiary occupations among the categories of households may be due to the differences in the composition of their main occupations and also due to length of stay in the case of outsiders. The pattern of subsidiary occupation can be seen in separate tables which distribute the type of second occupation by main occupation of the household. The broad features in each category may be seen in the following.

Table 6.7 distributes subsidiary occupation in respect of rehabilitants included in the study. Greater number of agriculturists show pursuing second occupation than the households in the non-agricultural sector. A large number of cultivators being small holders, a large proportion of them has taken to farm labour which requires no additional skill or resources. Other occupations reported are basket making, laundrying and carting. The two basket makers had changed their occupation to agriculture mainly but retained the family occupation as subsidiary. Some of those who owned bullocks and cart used them to the advantage to supplement their incomes. In the non-agricultural sectors among the 85 households reporting subsidiary occupation 42 are pursuing agricultural occupation. Among these cultivation is preferred by traders and others in the miscellaneous groups particularly moneylenders. Non-agricultural labourers show mostly farm labour as their second occupation. Non-agricultural labour as a second occupation is reported by weavers, smiths, private salaried and others, mainly prostitutes. In many cases, the change from one occupation to another has resulted in the previous occupation being retained as subsidiary occupation. For instance, change from cultivation to other main occupations has resulted in the retention of cultivation as an additional source of income to the household.

Similar pattern can be seen in respect of old inhabitants as well. Table 6.8 gives the distribution of subsidiary

TABLE 6.7. DISTRIBUTION OF SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATION ACCORDING TO MAIN OCCUPATION OF HOUSEHOLDS (REHABILITANTS)

Main Occupation	SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATION										Total reporting subsidiary occupation	Total Household	% of col.(12) to col.(13)
	Cultivation	Agrl. Labour	Trade	Minor Production	Construction	Salaried Govt.	Salaried Private	Service	Non-Agrl. Labour	Other			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cultivation		69		2				2		5	78	91	85.7
Agrl. Labour											-	9	-
TOTAL AGRL.		69		2				2		5	78	100	78.0
Trade	16									3	19	44	43.2
Factory etc.	2		2							1	5	7	71.4
Minor Production		3	1							1	5	17	29.4
Weaving									5		5	10	50.0
Smithy		1	1						2	1	5	11	45.5
Construction	1										1	1	100.0
Salaried Govt.	1		1				2			1	5	7	71.4
Salaried Pvt.	2		1						3	1	7	20	35.0
Service	1										1	1	100.0
Non-Agr.Labour	2	7					1			1	11	29	37.9
Other	7	1	1		1	1			5	5	21	33	63.6
TOTAL NON-AGRL.	32	12	7	-	1	1	3	-	15	15	85	180	47.2
GRAND TOTAL	32	81	7	2	1	1	3	2	15	19	163	280	58.2

TABLE 6.8. DISTRIBUTION OF SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATION ACCORDING TO MAIN OCCUPATION OF HOUSEHOLDS (OLD INHABITANTS)

Main Occupation	Subsidiary Occupation							Total reporting subsidiary occupation	Total Household	% of Col.(9) to Col.(10)
	Cultivation	Agrl. Labour	Smithy	Construction	Salaried Govt.	Carting	Other			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cultivation		26	1		2	5	3	37	49	75.5
Agrl. Labour							5	5	9	55.6
Total Agrl.		26	1	-	2	5	8	42	58	72.4
Trade	3			1				4	5	80.0
Smithy	4							4	4	100.00
Construction	1							1	1	100.0
Other		1						1	2	50.0
Total Non-Agrl.	8	1	-	1	-	-	-	10	12	83.3
GRAND TOTAL	8	27	1	1	2	5	8	52	70	74.3

occupation as reported by selected households. Among cultivators pursuing subsidiary occupations, about two-thirds have preferred agricultural labour. In the case of farm labour, prostitution is reported to be second occupation. Among the 18 non-agriculturists, 10 are pursuing additional occupation and mostly cultivation. Three of the four cultivators who had changed over to trade as main occupation and a contractor are among those who continued the previous occupations.

Table 6.9 distributes the subsidiary occupation by main occupation in respect of old in-migrants. A little more than half of the households are pursuing two occupations. Cultivation as subsidiary is pursued by a majority of these households. While most traders preferred cultivation, construction workers and private salaried have taken to non-agricultural wage employment to some extent.

Among other migrants who arrived in the post-rehabilitation period, only 22.9 per cent of the selected households are pursuing additional occupations as can be seen in Table 6.10. Among the 55 households who reported more than one occupation, nearly 26 per cent of these follow cultivation and 38 per cent those of various miscellaneous occupations. Cultivation as a subsidiary is mainly taken up by traders. The miscellaneous subsidiary occupations are reported by a number of households in most of the main occupational groups. Among these some basket makers and barbers report playing

TABLE 6.9. DISTRIBUTION OF SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATION ACCORDING TO MAIN OCCUPATION OF HOUSEHOLDS (OLD IN-MIGRANTS)

Main Occupation	Subsidiary Occupation							Total Household reporting subsidiary	Total Household	% of Col.(9) to Col.(10)
	Cultivation	Agrl. Labour	Trade	Flour Mill	Salaried Private	Non-Agrl. Labour	Other			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Trade	8				2			10	12	83.3
Factory, Mill etc.	1							1	2	50.0
Smithy	1	1						2	4	50.0
Construction	-				1	2		3	13	23.1
Salaried Private	2					3	1	6	8	75.0
Service	1							1	1	100.0
Non-Agrl. Labour	1							1	6	16.7
O t h e r	1	-	1	1				3	4	75.0
Grand Total	15	1	1	1	3	5	1	27	50	54.0

TABLE 6.10. DISTRIBUTION OF SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATION ACCORDING TO MAIN OCCUPATION OF HOUSEHOLDS (RECENT IN-MIGRANTS)

Main Occupation	Subsidiary Occupation											Total Reporting Subsidiary.	Total Household	% of Col.(13) to Col.(14)
	Cultivation	Agrl. Labour	Trade	Mill etc.	Weaving	Construction	Salaried Govt.	Salaried Private	Service	Non-Agrl. Labour	Other			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Agril. Labour										1		1	5	20.0
Trade	9			1				2			1	13	55	23.6
Factory, Mill etc.	1											1	4	25.0
Minor Production											3	3	18	16.7
Smithy	2											2	8	25.0
Construction	1									2	1	4	15	26.7
Salaried Govt.	1										3	4	62	6.5
" Private	-		2		1		1			1	3	8	25	32.0
Service	-										3	3	9	33.3
Non-Agrl. Labour		2							1		2	5	11	45.6
Other			1					2		3	5	11	28	39.3
Total (Non-Agrl)	14	2	3	1	1	-	1	4	1	6	21	54	235	23.0
GRAND TOTAL	14	2	3	1	1	-	1	4	1	7	21	55	240	22.9

band-sets; salaried people are engaged in tailoring and insurance agency, and those in other occupations are pursuing such minor occupations like watch repairing, flower selling, music-teaching, domestic service, etc.

The distribution of subsidiary occupation by households' main occupation in respect of all the categories consolidated together is presented in Table 6.11. Cultivators, traders, private salaried, artisans, non-agricultural labourers and households in the miscellaneous occupations are among those who report pursuit of additional occupations to a considerable extent. Among households in cultivation, 82.1 per cent are pursuing second occupation - mostly farm labour and carting. Farm labour as a subsidiary occupation is also followed by non-agricultural labourers to a considerable extent. Cultivation is pursued as a subsidiary occupation by mostly traders. Pursuit of miscellaneous occupations are reported in some measure by almost all the groups. The tendency of retaining the previous main occupation as subsidiary after changing over to other main groups is reported considerably by cultivators, traders, non-agricultural labourers among others.

The households engaged in more than one occupation, hitherto discussed, also included 47 households from all categories who reported deriving income from a third occupation. However, no household reported pursuing more than 3 occupations. Dairying, moneylending, carting, domestic

TABLE 6.11. DISTRIBUTION OF SUBSIDIARY OCCUPATION ACCORDING TO MAIN OCCUPATION OF HOUSEHOLDS (CONSOLIDATED)

Main Occupation	Subsidiary Occupation													Total Reporting Subsidiary	Total Households	% of Col.(15) to Col.(16)
	Cultivation	Agril. Labour	Trade	Flour, Mill.	Minor Production	Weaving	Smithy	Construction	Salaried Govt.	Salaried Private	Service	Non-Agrl. Labour	Other			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Cultivation		95			2		1		2		2		13	115	140	82.1
Agrl. Labour												1	5	6	23	26.1
Total Agrl.		95			2		1		2		2	1	18	121	163	74.2
Trade	36			1				1		4			4	46	116	39.7
Factory etc.	4		2										1	7	13	53.8
Minor Production		3	1										4	8	35	22.9
Weaving												5	-	5	10	50.0
Smithy	7	2	1									2	1	13	27	48.1
Construction	3									1		4	1	9	30	30.0
Salaried Govt.	2		1							2			4	9	69	13.0
Salaried Private	4		3			1			1	-		7	5	21	53	39.6
Service	2												3	5	11	45.5
Non-Agrl.Labour	3	9								1	1		3	17	46	37.0
Other	8	2	3	1				1	1	2		8	10	36	67	53.7
Total Non-Agrl.	69	16	11	2	-	1	-	2	2	10	1	26	36	176	477	36.9
GRAND TOTAL	69	111	11	2	2	1	1	2	4	10	3	27	54	297	640	46.4

service, catering and temple or religious work are some of the third occupations reported by a few households from most of the main groups.

6.9 Employment Pattern and Composition of Earners

Broadly speaking, the pursuit of additional occupations depends upon, among other things, the size of the household and the number of working members in it. Among the four categories of residents, the old inhabitants show higher proportion of households pursuing subsidiary occupations than the other categories. This category, majority of whom belong to joint family type, is composed of large sized households. The average size of household and average number of earners per household being 6.90 and 3.84 respectively. On the other hand, the recent in-migrants, of whom only 22.9 per cent of households pursued subsidiary occupations, show lower average size of household as well as fewer earners. The old inhabitants and rehabilitants are composed of mainly joint family type of households while the migrants are mainly of nuclear family type. The relevant figures concerning the four categories of residents can be seen in Table 6.12.

Table 6.12 attempts to show only the general nature of relationship between family type and average size of the household and also indicates broadly that the categories having larger average size of households pursue subsidiary occupations more frequently. Although additional occupations are pursued by households having larger number of working members, there

TABLE 6.12. DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO FAMILY TYPE AND AVERAGE SIZE OF PERSONS AND EARNERS

Category of Residents	Proportion of household showingsub-sidiary occupation	Family		Type		Average size of house-hold	Average size of earners per house-hold
		Joint	Nuclear	Uni-member	Total (Actual)		
Old Inhabitants	74.3	61.4	34.3	4.3	70	6.90	3.84
Rehabilitants	58.2	50.4	43.9	5.7	280	6.85	2.90
Old in-migrants	54.0	18.0	82.0	-	50	6.34	3.06
Recent in-migrants	22.9	28.3	61.7	10.0	240	5.28	1.75
All categories	46.4	40.8	52.5	6.7	640	6.23	2.58

are a few instances where larger households have not undertaken more than one occupation.

Composition of Earners

Any person, irrespective of sex and age group, working in the household occupation or employed on salary or wages is considered as an earner for the purpose of the present discussion. Women engaged in their domestic chores and educands are not considered as earners. The incidence of female earners and non-adult earners depends upon the caste as well as economic status. Advanced castes like Brahmin, Vaishya, etc. do not show women and non-adults below 14 years of age as earners while in other castes higher economic status of the households precluded women being employed either in family occupation or on wage outside.

Some general observations may be made here in respect of composition of earners in the various categories of residents as well as their distribution by main occupation of their households. Table 6.13 gives the distribution of population and earners by sex into two broad groups, namely adult and non-adult (below 14 years of age) and proportion of earners to total population. While the male adult earners show uniform proportions to total population in respect of all the four categories, the female adult earners varied from 76.1 per cent of the total female adult population among old inhabitants to 27.2 per cent in respect of recent in-migrants. The recent in-migrants also show lower proportion of non-adult

TABLE 6.13. COMPOSITION OF EARNERS IN THE VARIOUS CATEGORIES

Category of Household		Total Household studied No.	Population Adult	Population Non-adult	Population Total	Earners Adult	Earners Non-adult	Earners Total	Proportion of Earners to Total Population Adult	Proportion of Earners to Total Population Non-adult	Proportion of Earners to Total Population Total
Old-Inhabitants	Male		154	80	234	132	10	142	85.7	12.5	60.7
	Female		159	90	249	121	6	127	76.1	6.7	51.0
Total	.....	70	313	170	483	253	16	269	80.8	9.4	55.7
Old-Inmigrants	Male		101	66	167	92	7	99	91.1	10.6	59.3
	Female		86	64	150	49	5	54	57.0	7.8	36.0
Total	.....	50	187	130	317	141	12	153	75.4	9.2	48.3
Rehabilitated	Male		523	422	945	440	35	475	84.1	8.3	50.3
	Female		567	406	973	306	32	338	54.0	7.9	34.7
Total	.....	280	1090	828	1918	746	67	813	68.4	8.1	42.4
Recent In-Migrant	Male		354	317	671	317	10	327	89.5	3.2	48.7
	Female		309	286	595	84	10	94	27.2	3.5	15.8
Total	.....	240	663	603	1266	401	20	421	60.5	3.3	33.3
All Category	Male		1132	885	2017	981	62	1043	86.7	7.0	51.7
	Female		1121	846	1967	560	53	613	50.0	6.3	31.2
Total	.....	640	2253	1731	3984	1541	115	1656	68.4	6.6	41.6

earners than other categories. Old inhabitants and rehabilitants with a large number of households in the agriculture and old-in-migrants with construction where women and non-adults could be employed show greater proportions of such earners compared to recent in-migrants. Apart from social customs and other reasons, the composition of earners in the household depends upon economic status to some extent. This may be seen broadly from the point of view of household main occupation.

Table 6.14 gives the distribution of the types of earners by the main occupation of the household. Male adult population in agricultural labour, minor production and non-agricultural labour households shows 100 per cent working in main or subsidiary occupations. The proportion of female earners to total females in these occupations also shows high proportions. Other occupations containing high proportions of both male and female adult earners are cultivation, construction, weaving and miscellaneous groups. Non-adult earners are reported in considerable proportions from agricultural sector and non-agricultural sector except, trade, factory, salaried, service and 'other' groups. Non-adult earners mostly 11-13 age group are employed in household occupations particularly, in agriculture, quarrying, weaving and basket making. Among traders, a few small caterers have employed women and children in their own establishments. Among salaried households, the female earners include those employed as nurses, teachers, etc.

TABLE 6.14. OCCUPATIONWISE DISTRIBUTION OF EARNERS (CONSOLIDATED).

Main Occupation	Total Household as Main	Household having Two occupations	Household having Three occupations.	Earner Actual Number: Adult Male	Adult Female	Non-adult Male	Non-adult Female	Total	Occupation-wise Proportion of earners to Total Population: Adult % Male	Adult % Female	Non-adult % Male	Non-adult % Female	Total %	Total Population	Average Earner per House-hold
Cultivation	140	115	12	290	271	34	31	626	81.2	72.5	34.1	13.2	51.1	1224	4.5
Agrl. Labour	33	6	-	26	29	2	6	63	100.0	87.9	7.1	19.3	53.4	118	2.7
TOTAL Agrl.	163	121	12	316	300	36	37	689	82.5	73.7	12.5	14.0	51.3	1342	4.2
T r a d e	116	46	6	178	47	7	-	232	85.6	23.0	3.8	-	30.0	774	2.0
Factory etc.	13	7	4	28	-	-	-	28	84.8	-	-	-	23.7	118	2.2
Minor Production	35	8	2	45	38	3	6	92	100.0	86.4	6.3	10.5	47.4	194	2.6
W e a v i n g	10	5	-	17	13	3	1	34	94.4	52.0	13.0	5.0	39.5	86	3.4
Smithy	27	13	3	50	7	2	-	59	92.6	17.5	5.9	-	36.6	161	2.2
Construction	30	9	-	57	34	7	8	106	91.9	75.6	18.9	17.4	55.8	190	3.5
Salaried (Govt.)	69	9	2	76	6	-	-	82	78.4	8.1	-	-	27.1	303	1.2
Salaried (Private)	53	21	5	72	10	-	1	83	90.0	13.7	-	2.2	33.7	246	1.6
S ervice	11	5	-	17	3	-	-	20	94.4	21.4	-	-	33.3	60	1.8
Non-Agrl. Labour	46	17	3	58	44	4	-	106	100.0	83.0	12.5	-	60.2	176	2.3
O t h e r	67	36	10	67	58	-	-	125	88.2	50.9	-	-	37.4	334	1.9
TOTAL Non-Agrl.	477	176	35	665	260	26	16	967	88.8	36.4	4.3	2.8	36.6	2642	2.0
GRAND TOTAL	640	297	47	981	560	62	53	1656	86.7	50.0	7.0	6.3	41.6	3984	2.6

Employment of women and children is greater in agricultural sector than in non-agricultural occupations.

The average earner per household is greater in occupations where subsidiary occupations are pursued and contain female and non-adult earners to a considerable extent. Cultivation, construction and weaving are some of the occupations showing greater number of earners and in which female and non-adult earners are in considerable proportions.

To sum up

Among 640 households included in this study, nearly a quarter of them was involved in occupational mobility. The mobility occurred mostly after 1953-54, when the process of rehabilitation was nearly completed. The movement from agricultural sector to that of non-agricultural sector was quite significant. In the case of rehabilitants, the stipulation of 5 acre a-piece of Government land per cultivating household and compensation amount at their disposal for investment in business etc. in some cases of rich landlords, resulted in some cultivators branching out to non-agricultural sector. In the non-agricultural sector, trading, salaried in the private establishments, unskilled wage employment and miscellaneous groups were notable, where considerable in and out-mobility could be observed. Factory owning and Government employment were the most stable occupations which reported only in-mobility. By and large, the rapid expansion of non-agricultural sector was a major factor influencing the process

of occupational mobility.

The pattern of household occupations revealed that nearly half of the households pursued subsidiary occupations. Wherever occupational mobility was involved, previous occupation was continued as subsidiary avocation in many a case. Most of the cultivators preferred farm labour as their subsidiary occupation since it did not involve capital or additional skill. Cultivation was subsidiary occupation for more than a third of the non-agricultural households reporting 2 occupations.

Among the categories of residents pursuit of subsidiary occupations was reported mostly from households belonging to large sized families. The earner status depended upon not only the age group but also the socio-economic status of the households. Female and non-adult earners either employed in the household occupation or wage employment were mostly reported in cultivation, minor production, construction, farm and non-farm labour groups. The proportion of employment of female and non-adult earners was greater among cultivating households than other groups.

CHAPTER VII

LAYOUT OF COLONIES AND THE PATTERN OF HOUSING

This chapter deals with the relevant aspects concerning the role played by Government in preparing planned layouts, complete with civic amenities, near H.B. Halli, help rendered to rehabilitants by way of allotment of sites for residential and other needs, and providing temporary sheds and building materials to needy people. The later sections of the chapter discuss various matters relating to housing. These are the problems of housing faced by the rehabilitants in the initial stages, general types of structures in different localities, and residential types accommodating different categories of resident households in 1964-1965.

7.1 Layout of Colonies

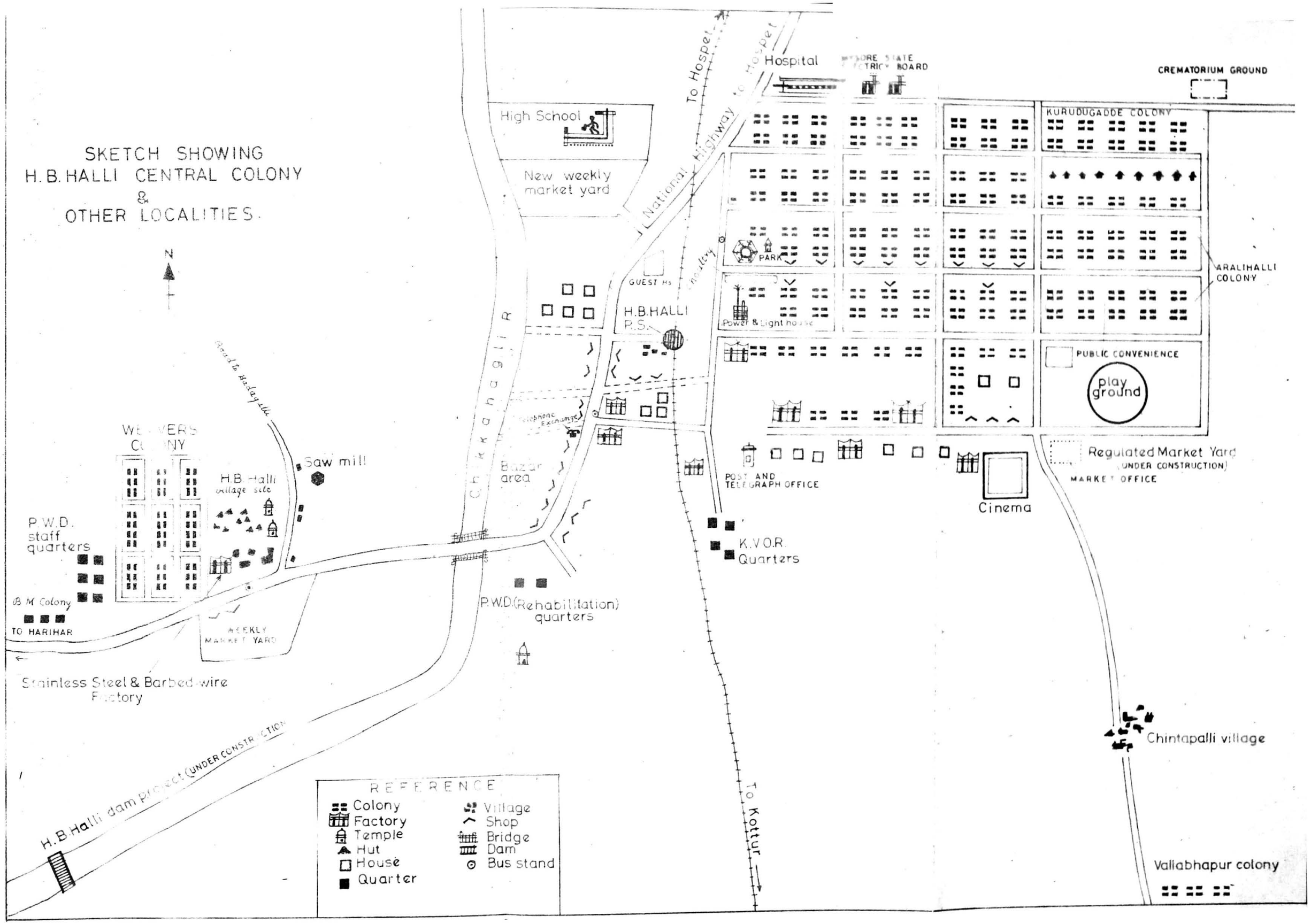
In the process of locating new colony sites, the Government utilised the opportunity for creating well planned communities. The colonies were so planned as to meet all the residential and non-residential needs of the people. After levelling the colony sites with the help of bulldozers, the site for central colony was divided into residential, industrial, market and other zones. Subsidiary colonies were located nearby and suitable roads were laid to connect them with the central colony. The central colony was designed to provide facilities for market, secondary school, hospital, transport, etc. to serve the needs of the subsidiary colonies as well.

As a result of the planned layout and provision for civic amenities, the central colony in particular resembles

a small modern town. As shown in the map, the layout is planned broadly in a rectangular shape. The colony roads, off the Hospet-Harihar Road, run west-east direction and connecting roads run north-south direction. All the roads being parallel, the layout is divided into square blocks. Two of the major roads, one in the residential and the other in industrial zone are 40 feet wide, while connecting roads are 30 feet wide. All the roads are metalled and provided with open drainages and culverts wherever necessary. The The Government also provided suitable sites for burial and crematorium, public gardens, godowns, schools, regulated market yard, etc. Other amenities include sinking of a number of wells, public latrine blocks, stalls for weekly market, village community hall and schools.

Under the plan, a kilometer stretch of Hospet-Harihar Road has been widened sufficiently to reduce the congestion of highway traffic as it passes through the western part of the central colony. Two large groundnut oil mills and most of the large shops and restaurants are situated on either side of this asphalted road. This road touches H.B. Halli village site lying on the other side of the bridge and the weavers colony in the western side of the village. A road to Hadagalli - the taluk headquarters, branches off from H.B. Halli in the northern direction.

Location of public buildings like schools, temples, police station, park, public reading room, hospital etc. are also well planned and placed in the central colony.


SKETCH SHOWING
H.B.HALLI CENTRAL COLONY
&
OTHER LOCALITIES.
N
Road to Badagalli
WEAVERS COLONY
H.B. Halli village site
Saw mill
P.W.D. staff quarters
B.M. Colony
TO HARIHAR
WEEKLY MARKET YARD
Stainless Steel & Barbed wire Factory
H.B.Halli dam project (UNDER CONSTRUCTION)
High School
New weekly market yard
To Hospet
To Hospet
National Highway
Hospital
MYSORE STATE ELECTRICITY BOARD
CREMATORIUM GROUND
KURUDUGADDE COLONY
PARK
GUEST Hs
H.B.HALLI R.S.
Power & Light house
Telephone Exchange
Bazar area
ARALIHALLI COLONY
PUBLIC CONVENIENCE
play ground
Regulated Market Yard (UNDER CONSTRUCTION)
MARKET OFFICE
POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
Cinema
K.V.O.R. Quarters
P.W.D.(Rehabilitation) quarters
Chintapalli village
Valiabhapur colony
To Kottur
REFERENCE
Colony
Factory
Temple
Hut
House
Quarter
Village
Shop
Bridge
Dam
Bus stand

The new colonies are spacious and buildings of modern style and structure have come up which with resemble suburban housing colonies. New colonies present a contrasting picture from that of the old villages. The colonies have been electrified and street lights, including a dozen mercury lamps by public donation give the place a gay look.

Central colony

The central colony has witnessed a great spurt in building activities. Over a period of 10 years from the beginning of rehabilitation, a number of public and private buildings of various design and dimension have come up in the planned layout. On approaching from Hospet side to the colony, one sees modern structures of hospital on the left of the road side and Government High School on the right, away from the railway track. Each of these buildings cost more than Rs. 50,000/-. A road deviating from the main road towards the central colony presents police station and bus stand on the left and the public park in the corner of the road junction. The main road of the residential area starts from here to the eastern direction and on it are situated a new temple with a Gopuram and shop premises in the front while in the opposite stands the spacious Choultry or Dharmashala built at a cost of over a lakh. It is a donation by a leading rehabilitant businessman. This road continues upto two subsidiary colonies in the eastern end of the central colony. Houses

of leading businessmen and other prominent persons, an elementary school and the panchayath office are situated on this. Other residential places are spread over the connecting roads in both directions.

In the southern part, a network of roads connect residential areas with factory area. Four oil factories, an engineering workshop, a post and telegraph office and a cinema theatre (costing Rs. 3 lakhs) are situated on the factory road. At the end of this road, to the east of cinema theatre, are situated the new buildings of the regulated market yard. A metalled road from this point leads to Chintrapalli village site, about a mile away in the south-eastern direction, and a mile further, in the same direction lies the new Vallabhapur colony.

The railway station is situated midway between residential zone and factory area on the eastern part of the central colony. The station is very close to Hospet-Harihar Road and is approached by connecting roads from other parts of the colony.

Subsidiary Colonies

There are five small colonies located near H.B.Halli Central Colony, within the radius of 3 miles. The strength of households varies between 40 and 100 in each colony. These were designed to be wholly residential colonies and as such the layout provided for wells, hay stack yards, internal and approach roads and temples. Among the Subsidiary

colonies, except the weavers' colony, the rest are consisting of almost entirely agricultural households. The colony sites are located near cultivating lands allotted to the residents.

Two of these colonies, namely, Aralihalli and Kurudugadde, with less than 50 households each, are located on the eastern fringe of the central colony. Aralihalli colony lies on the right hand side of the Ramanagar main road as it stretches towards east end while the Kurudugadde colony is spread on the other side of the same road. Similarly, weavers' colony is built on the western border of H.B. Halli village site.

Vallabhapuram and Benakapur are the two other colonies, located at a considerable distance away from the central colony. These two colonies are provided with approach roads, primary schools and village community halls in addition to wells and lanes. Vallabhapuram colony lies to the south-east of the central colony, nearly 3 miles away, and approached via Chintrapalli village. Benakapur colony is situated on Harihar road, about 3 miles to the west from the central colony.

Thus, after providing the suitable layouts and minimum necessary facilities in the new colonies, the next task of the Government was to provide building sites and other assistance. The efforts made by Government and rehabilitants toward solving housing problems are discussed in the following sections.

7.2 Assignment of Sites and Initial Problems of Housing

The report of Scheme of Rehabilitation recognised that the problem of housing was the most difficult task it had to face. The displaced persons were worried and agitated. The Government's responsibility was heavy and strenuous and many efforts were made to meet the situation. The following account traces the role played by Government in this regard.

The sites were allotted to the families by the rehabilitation agency after considering the various demands made by the displaced persons and the broad instructions provided by Government. The measures taken in this respect are given below.

(1) Ten cents of house site free of cost to each displaced family, provided the family accepts the allocated plot. Since colony sites were acceptable to the families, the site distribution was fairly easy. Fixing ten cents for each house site, irrespective of the extent owned or not owned in their old villages, was based on the concept of a spacious middle class type of a house, with open space all around. Demands for larger sites were discouraged in view of cost of acquisition and in order not to deprive the land owners in the villages near colony sites.

(2) Additional extent of five cents of free land to each agricultural family for use as hay stack and manure yards. These pieces of land were located away from the residential zones so that cleanliness could be maintained. Also this would keep the roads clean and unencroached.

(3) Extra five cents of land free of cost to agriculturist families who possessed cattle. This was provided for erecting cattleshed, a little away from the dwelling houses. The idea was to discourage the old practice of keeping the cattle under the same roof in the dwelling places.

(4) Plots of ten cents, free of cost to businessmen for the use of shops and godowns. These people were provided with sites separately for their shops, godowns, etc. Though some of them were managing in the rented premises previously, all of them were provided with new sites. This conformed with the Land Acquisition Act since they have to be compensated for damage suffered by them. Extra sites were allotted to these people, only on payment of extra amount, equivalent to cost of acquisition.

(5) For distribution of lands for industrial purposes, present as well as future, the measures taken were broadly as follows:

(a) Free plots equal to the extent of area held by the groundnut decorticating mills at N.D. Kere.

(b) Plots assigned on payment of cost of acquisition, i.e. Rs. 600/- per acre, to the above factories for expansion, and similarly, to three other rehabilitants for establishing new groundnut oil factories.

(c) Reservation of 50 acres of land in the industrial zone to be sold to the new aspirants on payment of cost of acquisition.

Pattern of Functional Zones

The manner of distribution of plots for residential and other purposes in the central colony reveals a broad pattern. Generally speaking, it appears to be based on the functional or occupational characteristics of households. For instance, the sites on the main road were assigned to commission agents and other traders. These traders also obtained additional sites for business premises and godowns contiguous to their residential plots. This has resulted in the shop premises in the front and godowns in the back of residential houses. Small traders and goldsmiths were allotted sites on the same road, toward the eastern part.

Similar pattern can be seen in zoning other occupations. On the southern part, adjoining industrial zone, the owners of groundnut oil-mills are allotted extensive plots for their factories, godowns, offices and residences. The basket-makers were allotted sites on the road linking choultry with hospital. Tailors as also salaried earners got sites on the connecting roads in the eastern part. The sites for cultivators were provided on 3 parallel roads in the northern part and the hay stack yards for them were located at the outskirts. Clusters of sites in the north-east zone were allotted to labourers and prostitutes and the Harijans were given plots a little away, reportedly at their own request.

Problems of Housing

Before the displaced persons moved into the new colonies,

the main problem faced by Government was how best to put an adequate roof over these persons. It was realised that these people might experience difficulties while engaging themselves in constructing their houses at the new colonies, and at the same time, keep up their avocations. Most of these households being poor, the problem was even more perplexing, as quite a number of them had spent all their compensation amount on unproductive items.

Government's Help

To meet the situation as best as possible, the Government examined various proposals and finally, despite popular demand for free gift of houses, rendered only the following concessions:-

(1) Households were allowed to utilise, free of cost, materials from their respective buildings, even though Government had acquired and paid compensation for those.

(2) Building materials, such as corrugated iron sheets, steel, cement, etc., were supplied on cost through cooperative society.

(3) Timber and bamboos to poor households free of cost, upto a limit of Rs. 100/- each, whenever available.

(4) Hutments built at the cost of Government were provided to households who received less than Rs. 200/- or no compensation at all. At H.B. Halli cluster of colonies, Government built 200 such hutments.

These Government huts cost Rs. 325/- each and were built on the sites assigned to the households in the various

colonies. The floor area of each hut is 15 x 12 feet. The walls are built in mud, including a partition wall inside and thatch-roof supported by country wood and bamboos. The window and doors are made of bamboo and flooring is of mud.

(5) At weavers colony, the Government provided financial and technical help to a weavers' co-operative society for building of 24 structures, each having two tenements. The total cost of each tenement was Rs. 2400/-, but the Government subsidized to the extent of 25 per cent and agreed to collect the balance in easy instalments. This was necessary because all the 48 weaving households were living in rented houses previously and had no other property. All the tenements were uniform in design and construction. Each was provided with proper foundation and plinth of 2' and raised on stone walls, the terrace being of stone slabs and mud. Every tenement consisted of an open varandah, a hall for weaving operation, a kitchen, a room and bath.

Initial Adjustment

Excluding the occupants of Government built temporary sheds, the people who needed permanent structures in the initial days were businessmen and rich landlords. In some cases, their permanent structures were incomplete and they had to stay in other accommodation. Some of them put up some improvised sheds till their own houses were ready.

A few business people had built a portion of living blocks prior to shifting and these were rented out to other

people in the transitional period. Some families stayed in the labour-quarters of an old vegetable oil factory. Each unit of these quarters consisted of just two rooms. Some business people hired two units of these quarters. This was possible because the factory had been closed for sometime and out of a total of 60 tenements, a large number of units were lying vacant. Some cultivating families who could not get temporary sheds, managed to put up thatched hutments for sometime till their better and permanent structures came up. These huts were usually of two to three compartments, and often housed the cattle as well. The building materials provided by Government were of immense help for these families. Galvanised iron sheets were used for roofing as well as covering the sides of cattlesheds. The process of building new and permanent houses gathered momentum as many businessmen started building large structures for their houses, shops and godowns.

During the construction stage of these buildings, quite a number of businessmen had rented shopping premises, near the old factories. Nearly 25 tenements, with residential accommodation on the first floor were available to them. These were constructed by the owners of the factories already in existence on Harihar Road. Fortunately, this had eased the problem of businessmen considerably and helped them to continue their business activities, till their own buildings were ready.

Housing Activities in the Early Stages

Among the 577 original rehabilitants, the problem of housing was solved in respect of 200 poorer households and 48 weavers, on account of Government efforts. Their houses were ready for immediate occupation on their arrival in the new colonies. Households who were left to themselves, to provide for their shelter, numbered 329 in all.

Compensation amounts received by the households for their immovable assets in the previous villages, formed one of the major sources of finance for the households. In the early stages, however, only 190 or nearly 58 per cent of these utilised a sum of Rs. 2,54,188/- for constructing houses, which formed only 50.3 per cent of the total amount of compensation received on account of buildings and huts including house sites. This was only the cash outlay and excluded the site and some of the building materials which they could salvage from their previous buildings. An interesting feature about utilisation of compensation money on housing was that 26 households, mostly of cultivators and traders, spent their entire compensation of Rs. 1,07,190/- on construction of their houses. About half of this amount was accounted by just 6 traders from N.D.Kere. Some traders who managed to secure rented premises in the early period invested their entire compensation on non-agricultural enterprise and later on built residential houses from their resources. On the other hand about 90 households had spent all their compensation amount on household expenses,

marriage etc., and had to depend on other sources for building houses.

Most of the cultivators, labourers, petty traders, basket makers, etc., built their own houses within a few months of their arrival in the new colonies. While it took a couple of months for construction of structures using stone, bricks, etc., it took very little time for mud and thatch-roofed or wholly thatched huts. Nevertheless, it took nearly 5 years before most of the households had built their houses. Among the 280 households included in the study, only 19 households had not yet owned houses. These included 5 traders, who owned only godowns, and 6 salaried in the private establishment who lived in the rent-free quarters provided by their employers. All the cultivators, labourers and households in the lower income groups now live in their own houses, since it was easy for them to erect cheaper structures.

7.3 Type of Structures and General Pattern of Housing

The problem of housing became more acute in view of voluntary in-migration in the wake of rehabilitation. The old inhabitants were confined to the old village sites and faced no housing problem. The old in-migrants, who had preceded the rehabilitants, were mostly content with their own huts. Some traders and salaried people lived as tenants in the buildings owned by two old factories. The steady influx of people after 1953, created much demand for residential and shopping premises. Among these new

migrants, workers engaged in non-agricultural sector, petty traders and other low income groups built their own huts. Such huts were invariably built on Government plots. The need for better types of houses arose in the case of businessmen, mill-owners and salaried people, particularly in Government employment.

The demand for such facilities was partly met by rehabilitant businessmen, who seizing the opportunity, built a number of improved structures for renting. Most of these were designed to provide three to four tenements in each structure. The migrants who arrived later, occupied the older houses vacated by the rehabilitants as and when the latter built their own houses. A considerable number of migrants, particularly, traders and salaried have occupied the tenements belonging to the old factories, while Government officials and a few traders rented the houses in the central colony and old H.B. Halli. Besides, the P.W.D. built separate quarters for the staff engaged in the irrigation dam project, near H.B. Halli, and also in other departments. About 20 Government employees obtained the accommodation in the P.W.D. quarters.

In the pre-rehabilitation period, only a few buildings in the old factory area near railway station, now forming the part of the central colony, were good structures. The types existing at the village sites of H.B. Halli and Chintrapalli were all huts and stone and mud built structures. The process of rehabilitation resulted in greater number of

improved types of both residential and non-residential structures. Some recently built structures at H.B.Halli are of the latest modern types.

The structural types and broad features as prevailing in the year 1965 are discussed in the following.

Broad Features of the Structural Types.

The structural types can be divided into 6 broad groups. Distinguishing features regarding foundation, plinth, flooring, number of rooms, floor area etc. in each type and other characteristics are noted here.

Type I - Wholly Thatched Huts

This type has neither foundation nor plinth. The mud flooring is usually smeared with cow dung. The floor area is around 100 square feet and consists of a single room with door made of bamboo and thatch.

Type II - Mud Wall with Thatched Roof

Generally only foundation but no plinth is provided. The flooring is of mud as in Type I. The floor area varies from 150 to 200 sq. feet. Half raised mud walls or bamboo screen provides partition for kitchen. Country wood or bamboo is used for supporting the thatched roof. Bamboo frames used for window and door.

Type III - Mud or Stone Wall with Corrugated Iron Sheet Roofing

Foundation and except in a few cases plinth is provided. The floor is of mud, but, in some structures, mortor or grey stone slabs are used. Wood work is generally used for

door, window and beams. The floor area of residential structures is usually 300 sq. feet while non-residential structures show various dimensions depending upon the use. The residential ones are of two rooms and open varandah, with bath or a sink in the kitchen.

Type IV - Stone or Mud Wall with Mud or Stone Slab Roof

Broadly speaking 2 distinct groups can be seen in the structures included in this type. In the first group are included the old structures at H.B. Halli and Chintrapalli village sites. Most of these are mud-walled and mud-terraced, with plinth provided in some cases only. A few structures are also raised on stone walls and plastered in mud. The second group of houses includes those built in the new colonies. Most of these are built on solid foundation with proper plinth. The walls are of stone but in some cases partition walls are of mud. The roofing is of Madras terrace type i.e. granite slabs, supported by beams and roofs and plastered in mud or lime mortor. Mud flooring is common in the old localities, but the structures in the new colonies are paved by cuddapah stone slabs or mortor. The average floor area is around 300 square feet. Number of rooms varies between 2 and 4.

Type V - Stone or Brick Wall with Tile or Asbestos Roofing

Both foundation and plinth are provided. Generally mortar is used for brick-work. Wooden beams and cross reefers are used for supporting the roof. Doors and windows are made of fairly good quality wood. The flooring is done

in mortar or cement or stone slabs. The K.V.O.R. quarters are of tile-roofed, each tenement providing two rooms and a small bath, partitioned from kitchen. The P.W.D. quarters have asbestos roof and from 3 to 5 rooms, with separate bath and latrine. The floor area varies from 400 to 600 sq.feet.

Type VI - Stone or Brick Walls with R.C.C. Terrace

Structures are built on solid foundation and plinth varying from 2 to 3 feet. The flooring is done in Cuddapah slabs or cement and in a couple of buildings mosaic tiles are also used. The wood used for doors, windows, etc. is good teak. The average floor area is more than 1000 sq. feet. While rented tenements have 2 to 5 rooms, the houses of some businessmen have more than 10 rooms each. Most of the structures are provided with bath and hand-flush latrines with septic tanks. Some of the buildings are two storied and some have compound walls. Another notable feature is that some structures in this type have their own drinking water supply arrangements. Private wells in their plots are fitted with electric pump sets and water is supplied through pipes.

Types of Structures in Various Localities

The data obtained from general listing of types of residential and non-residential structures as well as the number of households residing in residential structures are presented in Table 7.1. In the Table column A gives the number of non-residential structures in each of the

TABLE NO. 7.1 TYPES OF RESIDENTIAL AND NON-RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES IN VARIOUS LOCALITIES.

Type of structure / Residential Locality	H.B.Halli			Chintrapalli			Total old villages			Aralihalli Colony			Kurudgadde colony			Vallabhapur colony			M.B.Colony			Weavers' Colony			Total Minor Colonies			Central colony			All localities		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
I Wholly Thatched	6	36	36	10	52	42	16	78	78	8	5	5	9	-	-	8	8	8	1	12	12	-	-	-	26	25	25	16	46	46	58	149	149
II. Mud Wall with Thatched Roof	5	65	65	1	44	44	6	109	109	2	26	26	-	19	19	16	48	48	2	10	10	1	-	-	21	103	103	20	313	313	47	525	525
III. Mud or Stone Wall with Iron Sheet roof	12	12	12	2	3	3	15	15	15	1	3	3	-	8	8	-	28	28	-	22	22	1	6	6	2	67	67	98	85	90	114	167	172
IV Stone or Mud Wall with mud or Stone Salb roof	9	79	89	3	72	80	12	151	169	-	10	10	1	5	5	3	12	12	3	-	-	2	24	48	9	51	75	43	183	220	64	385	464
V Stone or brick wall with tile or Asbestos roof	4	16	18	-	-	-	4	16	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	51	77	7	67	95
VI Stone or brick wall with R.C.C. work	2	2	2	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	37	49	20	39	51
Total	38	210	222	16	161	169	54	371	391	11	44	44	10	32	32	27	96	96	6	44	44	4	30	54	58	246	270	198	715	795	310	1332	1450

A - No. of non-residential structures
B — No. of residential structures
C - No. of households residing.

colony as well as two old village sites. The columns B and C give the number of residential structures and number of households residing in them respectively. It may be seen that residential structures falling under the first three types are not tenemented by more than one household each in all the localities except that in the central colony a couple of structures in Type III are tenemented by more than one household. Other types are generally tenemented by more than one.

About half of the residential structures are huts and thatch roofed structures in the three major localities, namely, old villages, minor colonies and the central colony. Among other types, mud houses are common in old villages while stone and, mud and stone slab roofed structures are common ~~and~~ in the central colony and weavers' colony. Superior structures, namely types V and VI are found mainly in the central colony and to some extent at H.B. Halli village.

Non-residential structures of various descriptions account for nearly 19 per cent of the total structures. Most of these are built in the central colony where business and non-agricultural production activities are concentrated. The details regarding uses of non-residential structures according to different types are shown in a separate table at the end.

Housing types of the Categories of Residents

The pattern of the residential houses of the rehabilitant: and other categories of residents is shown in Table 7.2. For

TABLE NO. 7.2. DISTRIBUTION OF THE CATEGORIES OF RESIDENTS ACCORDING TO THE STRUCTURAL TYPES OF HOUSING

Type of Structure	Old Village Sites					Minor Colonies			Central Colony				All Localities				
	Old inhabitant	Rehabilitant	Old-Migrant	New Migrant	TOTAL	Rehabilitant	New Migrant	TOTAL	Rehabilitant.	Old Migrant	New Migrant	TOTAL	Old inhabitant	Rehabilitant	Old Migrant	New Migrant	TOTAL
I	38	-	16	24	78	25	-	25	9	11	26	46	38	34	27	50	149
II	82	-	4	23	109	103	-	103	79	78	156	313	82	182	82	179	525
III	5	2	3	5	15	62	5	67	25	7	58	90	5	89	10	68	172
IV	147	5	4	13	169	73	2	75	123	20	77	220	147	201	24	92	464
V	1	2	-	15	18	-	-	-	17	3	57	77	1	19	3	72	95
VI	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	25	5	19	49	1	26	5	19	51
TOTAL	274	10	27	80	391	263	7	270	278	124	393	795	274	551	151	480	1456

the sake of convenience, tenement is taken as a unit and the different localities are grouped into three categories.

The old inhabitants living in the two village sites are mostly living in mud houses and thatch roofed huts. Among rehabilitants, about a third of the households are in Type II, i.e. mud wall and thatch roofed houses; a majority of these and the hut-dwellers are in minor colonies. Among the occupants of the iron-sheet roofed houses (Type III) the rehabilitants and the new in-migrants are prominent in minor colonies and the central colony respectively. Among the households living in better types of tenements including Type IV, the rehabilitants constitute the single largest group, the majority belonging to the central colony.

Among the old migrants, more than 80 per cent are found in the central colony, where only a quarter of them live in superior types. The rest of them are living in old village sites and mostly in inferior types of houses. In the case of new migrants, only 18 per cent of the households are living outside the central colony, most of whom are occupying interior types of houses in the old village sites. About half of the total new migrants are dwellers of thatch roofed types of the houses and another third is living in medium type i.e. Types III and IV. The new migrants are significantly the most numerous among the residents of Type V. Again, considering both types V and VI, the new migrants occupy 91 out of 146 tenements.

7.4 Ownership of House and Tenancy

The particulars obtained from the selected households regarding the ownership or otherwise of their house property are thus shown in the following.

	Owned	Rented	Rent-free	Total
Rehabilitant	263	9	8	280
Old migrant	45	2	3	50
New migrant	83	134	23	240

While rehabilitants and old in-migrants are mostly living in the owned houses, a majority of new in-migrants are residing in rented houses. Except the salaried and a majority of traders and smiths, some new migrants have built their own houses, generally of inferior types. On the other hand, none of the old inhabitants interviewed is occupying rented house.

The basis of the rent depended upon the structural type, number of rooms and locality. Additional conveniences like availability of electric lights, bath and latrines and in some cases frontage premises suitable for shops are in high demand and fetched higher rents. All the rented tenements are situated mainly in the central colony and to some extent at H.B. Halli village site. The average monthly rent varied from Rs. 10/- in the case of one or two roomed medium type tenements to Rs. 120/- in the case of one business-cum-residential accommodation in the busy

localities. Structures fetched higher rents in the bazar area near older factories while lower rents ruled on the interior roads of the central colony and H.B. Halli village. Tenements of superior structures, with 2-3 rooms, a bath and exclusive or common latrine and provided with electricity are charged around Rs. 35 per month in the central colony the occupants being mostly salaried people. Similar tenements with shopping premise in the ground floor, which are quite common in the main bazar area rented at rates varying between Rs. 80 and Rs. 120/- per month. Most of the occupants are traders, some of whom rented shops while residing elsewhere.

Another important feature is that almost all the rented and rent free tenements are owned by a few industrial and business people. These people are not only built factories, godowns and spacious houses for themselves, but also, anticipating the growing demand, have built a number of business and residential houses, in the factory area and other parts of the central colony. The particulars regarding major owners of tenements and structural types rented out are given on the next page.

Except the first two mentioned owners, the rest of them are rehabilitants who have built these structures during the last 15 years. Apart from these some other rehabilitant businessmen have rented out one or two tenements each.

Owner	Occupation	Structural Type	No. of tenements owned	Remarks
1. K.V.O.R.Co.	Factory	V	50	Rent Rs.20-40 p.m. per tenement.
2. U.K.M.	Business and Industrialist	IV	24	Old migrant landlord resided at Hospet. Rent Rs.60-90
3. S.S.O.M.	"	IV	18	" Rs.40-80
4. G.V.B.	Business	IV and VI	30	" Rs.20-60
5. V.O.F.	Industrialist	"	14	" Rs.30-120
6. S.O.F.	"	IV	12	Only residential Rs.25/- p.m.
7. H.S.	Business	IV	8	" Rs.20-40
8. C.K.	Flour Mill	IV	4	" Rs.30-50

7.5 Non-Residential Structures

The rapid growth of the central colony into a trade-cum-production centre has resulted in the construction of a large number of non-residential buildings. From all the localities, 310 out of a total of 1642 structures are non-residential, including 53 vacant ones. About 64 per cent of non-residential structures are built in the central colony, where every fifth structure is put under some non-residential use.

Structures of various types under various non-residential

uses are shown in Table 7.3. In the old village sites and minor colonies, very few structures are of superior types; a majority of structures are cattle sheds, temples, schools etc. Among the two village sites, only H.B. Halli has two structures under the use of a saw mill and a barbed-wire and stainless steel plant, and also some superior structures used for P.W.D. offices, societies, schools and village panchayath. In the minor colonies, nearly half of the structures are vacant ones, left behind by the out-migrated rehabilitants. Most of the structures are inferior types and mainly used for cattle.

It is in the central colony where a large number of solid structures are utilised for business, industries, godowns and Government offices, schools, etc. Some structures under Types III, IV and VI are rented for mainly accommodating business establishments. Nearly half of the 239 tenements in the central colony are built of stone walls and have galvanised iron sheets for roof. This type of structures, some of which measure more than 4000 sq. feet, are utilised for accommodating groundnut oil mills, and godowns. The structures used for shops, restaurants, etc. account for 40-60 per cent of the total and most of these are accommodated in solid and improved types. About 40 shop and hotel premises are not included in this table because such premises partly provide residential accommodation to the business people. Shops are usually in the front portions of the houses utilising 150-300 sq. ft. floor

TABLE NO. 7.3. NON-RESIDENTIAL TENEMENTS AND THEIR STRUCTURAL TYPES

Item of non-residential use \ Type of the structure	Old Village Sites							Minor Colonies					Central Colony							All Localities						
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Total	I	II	III	IV	Total	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Total	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Grand TOTAL
1 Temple		2		6			8		1		5	6				6			6		3		17			20
2 Cattle shed	11		3				14	18				18	6		9				15	35		12				47
3 Shop, Hotel etc.	1	1	8		1		11	1			1	2	2	7	41	34	-	13	97	4	8	49	35	1	13	110
4 Factory, Smithy etc.	2	1	3	1			7	1		1		2	8	4	13	4			29	11	5	17	5	-	-	38
5 Government, Society etc.				5	2	2	9				2	2				7	3	7	17				14	5	9	28
6 Godown ..							-					-			34	9			43			34	9			43
7 Other ..					1		1					-		1	4	1	-	5	11		1	4	1	1	5	12
8 Vacant	2	2	-	-			4	6	20	1	1	28	-	8	13	-	-	-	21	8	30	14	1	-	-	53
Total Tenements	16	6	14	12	4	2	54	26	21	2	9	58	16	20	114	61	3	25	239	58	47	130	82	7	27	351

area each. The structures under the occupation of Government establishments, societies, railways, schools, etc. are all improved types of structures. Among these, new structures for hospital, high school, post and telegraph office and regulated market are built at the cost of Rs. 50,000/- and over each. Structures classified under 'other' item are coultry, cinema theatre each costing over a lakh; community buildings like clubs and garages.

7.6 Use of Modern Conveniences

New colonies and particularly the central colony present a contrast to old village sites. The latter with the exception of new P.W.D. project colony near H.B. Halli site, are old settlements with haphazard growth of houses and narrow lanes confronting any observer with prevailing insanitary conditions. On the other hand, the central colony has only one strip of slum locality situated on the right bank of the river. With regard to the uses of modern conveniences like electricity for street lighting, domestic water supply and lighting, paved drainage system, public and private latrines, the rest of the central colony and recently H.B. Halli village stand out as a little modern town.

Electricity for industrial and domestic uses is available in all localities except Chintrapalli, Vallabhapur and Benakapur which are situated at a considerable distance. The following are the particulars regarding the use of electricity in residential and non-residential tenements for

domestic lighting and domestic power such as water pumps and heating. The street lights are provided in the three areas, viz. the central colony, including Aralihalli and Kurudugadde the two adjacent colonies, H.B. Halli with weavers colony, and P.W.D. colony. The expenditure on street lighting in these areas is borne by the central colony group and H.B. Halli village panchayaths and P.W.D. respectively.

	Central colony	H.B. Halli	P.W.D. colony
Street lighting	81	32	8
Domestic lighting	255	37	15
Domestic pumpset	11	2	1
Domestic power	3	1	-

The domestic lighting is provided in most of the residential as well as non-residential structures usually of medium and superior types. The domestic power supply for operating pumpsets and electrical appliances is availed of by 10 businessmen and factory owners and choultry, hospital, K.V.O.R. Guest house, public park, cinema house and P.W.D. colony.

Another trend that has been observed in respect of housing is the increasing awareness about personal cleanliness and privacy. As one of the civic facilities in the

central colony, the Government have constructed 3 blocks of latrines at different places - each providing 10 cubicles - for the use of general public. Besides, nearly 200 tenements have separate or enclosed bathing facilities. About half of these tenements are provided with latrines, mostly built of bamboo screens and thatch or iron sheets and usually located a few yards away in the back yards.

To Sum up

The problem of housing was not only the main task that confronted the Government but also the rehabilitants, before and after the process of shifting to the new colonies. The Government have done fairly well by providing spacious and planned layouts with civic amenities; liberal allotment of sites for various uses, and rendered other assistance like free hutments, materials and financial relief towards the housing of poorer sections. Other sections of people managed to put up their houses by utilising compensation amount or other resources, and within a few months almost all of them provided themselves with permanent shelters.

It is the resourceful section of business and factory owners that has emerged as the main builders of large buildings for residential and non-residential purposes, and most of the tenements are rented out to migrants. Some of these people had started building many structures even before they moved into new colonies while others obtained tentative accommodation provided by older factory quarters and other premises during the transitional period. This facility

helped them to attend to their business as well as construction work.

Building of tenement types helped many voluntary migrants that have been arriving steadily in the post-rehabilitation period. The poorer and non-agricultural labour sections amongst them built their own huts while the salaried, traders and professionals are accommodated in the better types of tenements owned by other categories of residents. A large number of improved structural types with better convenience like electricity and bath and latrine are being built in the recent years. Rehabilitation colonies, particularly the central colony and P.W.D. staff colony stand out as contrast to old village sites which are congested and lack in sanitary facilities.

CHAPTER VIII

REHABILITANTS IN THE NEW AGRICULTURAL SET-UP

The impact of rehabilitation on agricultural set up has not been as spectacular and varied as it is generally seen in the non-agricultural sector. While the processing, production and commercial activities witnessed rapid expansion, the agricultural sector has had a mixed fortune. Before discussing the changing set up of rehabilitant cultivators and general agricultural situation, a brief description of land use, crop pattern, etc. pertaining to new colonies is provided as a background.

8.1 General Set up

The new colonies around H.B. Halli are situated in the same single soil-climatic region as the submerged villages. The situation regarding pattern of raising crops, particularly the dry cultivation of groundnut and jowar as principal crops being similar, the rehabilitants are not new to the environment.

The soil is generally of red type, characterised by the presence of gravels and is sandy loam in texture. The soil condition is best suited for growing groundnut, jowar and some millets and pulses. The average rainfall is around 20 inches and as the rainy season occurs during June-September months, only a single monsoon crop is raised. The erosion of soil is reported only in a few cases and suitable measures like contour bunding are taken by only rich land owners.

The system of crop rotation is generally practised by

most of the cultivators. As the groundnut is the principal cash crop and is rotated mostly in a 3-year rotation with jowar, which is sown once in three years. In a few cases, the groundnut is cultivated for three or four years in succession and then the land is allowed to remain fallow or sown with pulses.

8.2 Land Use and Crop Pattern

In order to provide lands for colony sites for nearly 600 households and for giving cultivable plots for about 60 per cent of them, the Government acquired all the available lands suitable for cultivation. In the process, valuable forest and pasture lands measuring more than 1000 acres in Chintrapalli were inevitably sacrificed. The distribution of the area under various uses is shown in Table 8.1.

TABLE 8.1. LAND-USE PATTERN IN CHINTRAPALLI AND H.B.HALLI REVENUE JURISDICTION (1964-1965)

(Area in Acres)

Particulars	Chintra-palli	H.B.Halli	Total
1. Uncultivable waste, including river, tank, forest, quarry, etc.	547	501	1048
2. Under non-agricultural use namely Roads, Railways residential sites, etc.	376	178	554
3. Cultivable land	5973	2219	8192
Total	6896	2898	9794

The land under the uses of uncultivable waste in Chintrapalli is mainly composed of: tank area 285 acres, forest 150 acres and rocky hillocks 112 acres. In H.B.Halli the river and streams account for 150 acres while the rest of the waste land is barren and uncultivable.

The crop pattern of both the villages is mainly based on raising groundnut as the predominant cash crop and jowar as principal cereal crop. Chintrapalli differs from H.B. Halli only in respect of having 240 acres of irrigated lands, of which 200 acres are irrigated by tank. H.B. Halli grows almost entirely dry crops as there are only 30 acres of land irrigated mostly by wells.

Out of nearly 8000 acres of cultivable dry land available from both villages, the net area sown varies from 78 per cent to 86 per cent from season to season. The uncultivated area usually falls under current fallow as a matter of cultivation practice. There are also some cases where the non-cultivating land-owners allow their plots to remain fallow for lack of resources or want of acceptable tenants.

The cultivation of groundnut has been an important aspect of the agricultural set up. In 1954-55 crop season, the cultivable area as well as the area under groundnut increased owing to the arrival of rehabilitant cultivators. The groundnut cultivation received great impetus since then as facilities for trading were available at the central colony because of the activities of commission agents among rehabi-

litants. Upto the year 1960-61, the area under groundnut used to be around half of the total area under dry cultivation. In 1960-61, the failure of monsoon brought a set back and in the subsequent year pests and diseases affecting the groundnut reduced the area under groundnut. In 1962-63, the area under groundnut reached the lowest point but started recovering slowly inspite of untimely rains and continued menace of pests. During the last five years two seasons were particularly bad and most of the small cultivators have yet to recover from the set back. Even Government allowed remission of land revenue to the extent of 75 per cent in those two seasons. As there has been general decline in groundnut area, areas under particularly jowar, and pulses and other minor crops, mainly the horsegram are showing increase. In the irrigated area, the cultivation of rice has been declining while that of sugarcane is becoming increasingly popular.

The crop pattern and the varying trends in the acreage since 1960-61 season are shown in Table 8.2. The acreages of the two villages are consolidated since the pattern is almost identical between the two villages. The number of dry crops grown are only a few; 90 per cent of area under cereal is invariably jowar, the other two crops being bajra and Italian millet; among pulses, horsegram and redgram account for nearly 95 per cent of the area.

TABLE 8.2. CROP PATTERN AND THE TREND IN THE ACREAGE DURING 1960-61 TO 1964-65 CROP YEARS

Crop year	Groundnut		Cereals		Pulses etc.		Total	
	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%	Area	%
1960-61	3167	51.2	2325	37.6	694	11.2	6186	100.0
1961-62	2235	36.4	3161	51.5	738	12.1	6134	100.0
1962-63	1610	23.8	4823	62.3	945	13.9	6778	100.0
1963-64	1742	28.0	3495	56.0	996	16.0	6233	100.0
1964-65	2027	31.3	3261	50.4	1187	18.3	6475	100.0

8.3 Changes Affecting the Rehabilitant Cultivators

During the process of rehabilitation and a decade since, many changes have taken place affecting the rehabilitant cultivators, particularly their composition in the occupational structure and their land holdings. Out-migration of cultivators and their moving into the non-agricultural sector have characterised the changes. Underlying factors have been, on the one hand small holdings allotted by Government in the new colonies coupled with bad seasons in the agriculture in the recent past and on the other, the opportunities available in the non-agricultural sector.

(1) Changes in the Land Holding:- Despite reclamation of forest and cultivable waste lands, the Government could not provide more than 5 acres to each cultivating family as the land in the new colonies was extremely limited. This

allotment of free land was made only to households mainly depending upon cultivation and five acre plot was provided to each of them irrespective of the extent of land owned in the submerged villages. This benefitted quite a number of wholly tenant cultivators and those who had owned less than 5 acres holdings. On the other hand, those who owned bigger holdings, and mainly depended upon cultivation were of course adversely affected, even though they were compensated for their lands acquired.

However, in the post-rehabilitation period many cultivating households have either increased the size of their owned holdings from the allotted 5 acre plots or disposed off partly or entirely the plots allotted to them. The distribution of the cultivating households into different size groups of owned land in 1965 as compared to the size of the land owned by them prior to rehabilitation is presented in Table 8.3. Among the 280 rehabilitant households studied only 97 pursued cultivation as their main occupation in their previous villages and therefore, the analysis pertains to only these households.

It may be seen that 10 out of 11 wholly tenant cultivators from the submerged villages now own some lands because of land allotted by Government. While 2 of them improved the 5 acre gift land by purchase of additional land, 3 others sold out a part of their gift holdings and one actually disposed off all the 5 acres allotted to him. In the case of

land owners below 5 acres, all the 21 households improved their size of holdings. Among these, 18 continued to own exactly 5 acre holdings allotted to them, and other 3 acquired additional land to increase their size of owned holding (5-10 acres). Among the 5 acre holders, 4 households continued to hold the same extent allotted by Government. In this size group, one increased the holding by purchase of additional land and the other disposed off a part of gift land. Among the landowners of 5-10 acre size group, none of them is found to hold the same extent. Four of them increased their holdings by purchasing additional land. Majority of them i.e. 22 out of 30 are owning 5 acre holdings allotted to them. Among those owning decreased size, 3 sold part of their allotted land and one sold out entire holding to change the occupation.

Among the households in the size group of 10-20 acres, only 4 out of 23 continued to own the same extent by purchasing land in addition to 5 acre piece allotted to them, and none of them improved over the size of holding they held previously. However, 4 households continuing in the size they held previously and 5 now owning 5-10 acre holdings have actually improved over the allotted 5 acre holdings. In the remaining households in this size group, 9 own only allotted holdings, one sold the part of the gift land and 4 sold out even the gift holdings to shift to non-agricultural occupations. In the size group above 20 acres, none of the 6 households continue to own the same extent of land they had

TABLE 8.3. CHANGE IN THE SIZE OF HOLDINGS OF SELECTED CULTIVATORS BETWEEN PRE-REHABILITATION AND 1965

Size of owned holding before Rehabilitation	Size of owned holding in 1965						Total household
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
I. Nil	1	3	5	1	1	-	11
II. Less than 5 acres	-	-	18	3	-	-	21
III. Exactly 5 acres	-	1	4	1	-	-	6
IV. 5.01 - 10 acres	1	3	22	-	4	-	30
V. 10.01 - 20 acres	4	1	9	5	4	-	23
VI. 20.01 and above	-	-	-	2	4	-	6
Total	6	8	58	12	13	-	97

owned before resettlement, even though all of them own more than 5 acre holdings allotted to them.

Broadly speaking, it is seen that the cultivators of wholly unowned land and small holders below 5 acres, with a solitary exception, have increased their holdings as compared to their holdings prior to rehabilitation. This was possible because most of them retained the land allotted to them by Government. In the 5 acre size group, with the exception of one showing decrease, most of them retained the position. In the large size groups, viz. '10-20 acre' and 'above 20 acre' holdings, only 4 households seen cultivating the same extent of land they held previously. The remaining households in these size groups show decreased holdings and 4 households actually disposed their allotted lands. The present position as compared to pre-rehabilitation situation regarding households in same or increased or decreased holdings is shown below.

Size of holding	Households showing same size	decreased holding	increased holding	Total
I. Nil	1	-	10	11
II. Less than 5 acres	-	-	21	21
III. Exactly 5 acres	4	1	1	6
IV. 5.01-10 acres	-	26	4	30
V. 10.1-20 acres	4	19	-	23
VI. 20.01 and above	-	6	-	6
Total	9	52	36	97

Occupational Mobility Affecting the Composition of Cultivating Households

In the post-rehabilitation period, 18 out of 97 households mainly engaged in agriculture in the submerged villages, shifted to non-agricultural occupations. Some of the larger holding cultivators became traders while some of the small cultivators who disposed off lands turned into non-agricultural labourers and salaried employees. As against this, 12 households entered into agriculture from various non-agricultural occupations. These people had not been given any land by Government but they acquired the lands on their own. Thus the net mobility resulted in reducing the number of households mainly dependant on cultivation to 91 in 1965. The details of in and out mobility affecting the strength of the cultivating households in the various size groups are given in Table 8.4.

TABLE 8.4. OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY AND DISTRIBUTION OF SELECTED HOUSEHOLDS ACCORDING TO SIZE OF HOLDING

Size of the owned holding (Acres)	Old cultivators after rehabilitation	Occupational Shift		Total No. of cultivators in 1965
		Out-mobility	In-mobility	
1. Nil	6	6	-	-
2. Less than 5	8	-	5	13
3. Only 5	58	11	-	47
4. 6-10	12	-	3	15
5. 11-20	13	1	2	14
6. Above 20	-	-	2	2
Total	97	18	12	91

8.4 Cultivated Holdings of the Rehabilitants

Among the 91 households mainly depending upon cultivation, the majority consists of owners of 5 acres and below holdings. However, an analysis of the operated area of these cultivators may give a clearer picture. Table 8.5 gives the size of cultivated holding by the size of the owned holding of the selected cultivators.

Among the 91 rehabilitant cultivators included in the study, none was a tenant cultivator of wholly unowned land. For holders of 5 acres and below the cultivated area is more than the owned indicating the leasing-in of land. Two-thirds of the 5 acre owners have reported operating larger holdings. The proportion of owners cultivating leased in lands declines progressively in the two size groups over 5 acres. However, none in the size group above 20 acres reported cultivating any leased-in land. Though only 31 cultivators owned more than 5 acres, the number of cultivating holdings more than 5 acres is 67. Thus, the table reveals that 55 per cent of the selected cultivators operated larger holdings than the size of their owned holdings in 1965.

8.5 Problems of Rehabilitant Cultivators in the New Colonies

In this section some general aspects concerning the agricultural activities of rehabilitants are discussed briefly. It covers mainly the initial adjustment to the new set up; problems of cultivation and dependency on commission agents for credit needs and marketing of groundnut produce.

TABLE 8.5. DISTRIBUTION OF THE SELECTED CULTIVATORS ACCORDING TO SIZES OF OWNED AND CULTIVATED HOLDINGS

Size of owned holding (acres)		Size of cultivated holding (acres)						
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Total
I.	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II.	Less than 5	-	8	-	3	2	-	13
III.	Exactly 5	-	-	16	18	10	3	47
IV.	5.01 to 10	-	-	-	6	5	4	15
V.	10.1 - 20	-	-	-	-	9	5	14
VI.	20.1 and above	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
	Total	-	8	16	27	26	14	91

There was a gap of couple of years between the time Government levelled and harrowed the reclaimed lands, and the cultivators actually moved into new colonies. This required the cultivators of the assigned lands to clear the shrubs and weeds, and make the lands suitable for cultivation. In the initial stages, some cultivators reportedly spent amounts ranging from Rs. 200 to Rs. 800 each for this purpose. For most of them, the compensation amount they had received provided the cash resources. A few cultivators also used this amount for purchase of lands, livestock, bullock carts, implements etc. The following account gives the detailed break up of compensation money spent for agricultural purposes.

Item	No. of house-holds	Amount
1. Purchase of land	32	36760
2. Improvement of land	116	57278
3. Purchase of Livestock	24	19255
4. Bullock carts and imple-ments	13	7809
Total amount Rs.		121102

In the initial years, the rehabilitants obtained fairly good returns from the lands as the virgin soil of the reclaimed lands yielded better despite less manurial inputs. According to the opinions of informants, neglect of the proper care of lands resulted in the gradual drain of natural fertility of the soil.

Among the rehabilitants there are two distinct classes engaged in agriculture. Firstly, the households engaged mainly in cultivation for their means of livelihood, whomay be called 'cultivators'. There were 91 households in this category. Secondly, those engaged in non-agricultural occupations principally but derive some income from cultivation as subsidiary occupation. There were 40 households in this category which included businessmen, mill owners, money-lenders, etc.

The two categories differ very much in respect of pattern of owned, leased and self-cultivated lands, and management of cultivation. The cultivators who are mainly owners of small and medium size holdings show nearly 40 per cent of the area cultivated by them as leased in from other land owners. Land owners engaged principally in non-agricultural occupations, who lease out most of their lands have varying extent of land from 5 acres, in a few cases, to 300 acres belonging to a factory owner. The details are given in Table 8.6 which include lands owned and cultivated by select rehabilitants in the surrounding villages as well.

TABLE 8.6. DETAILS OF THE EXTENT OF LAND OWNED, LEASED AND CULTIVATED BY THE SELECTED REHABILITANTS

Category	Area as under (in acres)				
	Owned	Leased in	Leased out	Fallow	Total self-cultivated
Mainly Cultivators					
Dry	645	349	-	66	928
Irrigated	27	61	-	-	88
'Others'					
Dry	1443	-	1069	128	246
Irrigated	35	-	27	-	8
Total					
Dry	2088	349	1069	194	1174
Irrigated	62	61	27	-	96

Regarding the terms for leased lands, both cash rent and crop sharing system are prevalent. It is reported that during the last five years, the system of leasing out land on cash rent basis is increasingly adopted by almost all the land-lords. Data pertaining to selected households reveal that cash rent system is adopted in more than 90 per cent of cases, except when lands are irrigated in which case it is on crop-sharing basis. The cash rent for dry land varied from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 per acre. In the crop sharing system the land lord shares equally the expenses on seeds, manure and jaggery making process in case of sugarcane and gets two-thirds of the jaggery or rice harvested.

Another important aspect of cultivation was the growing number of cultivators depending upon 'hired plough units', for the operations like ploughing, harrowing and transport of manure and produce, which require bullocks. This practice has been growing particularly in post-rehabilitation period as the number of bullock owners is decreasing. Among the cultivators interviewed, all but three had owned bullocks prior to shifting to new colonies. Now only 63 of them own bullocks.

Among the households interviewed 28 cultivators and 35 'others' utilised 'plough units' to cultivate 158 acres and 208 acres, at an average of Rs. 23 and Rs. 28 per acre respectively. The 'plough units' are operated by some of

the cultivators who owned bullocks and who pursue farm labour as subsidiary occupation. Under this system the plough unit operators bring their own bullocks and do the operations on piece rate basis. These people also own bullock carts and cater to the transporting needs of cultivators.

The supply of farm labour did not present any difficulties even during the busy seasons like weeding and harvesting. Most of the cultivators were farm workers themselves and workers from neighbouring villages were also available in busy seasons. The rates were competitive and varied in different seasons. In the slack season the daily wage rates for men and women were Re. 0.62 and Re. 0.87 respectively and in the busy seasons corresponding rates would go upto Re. 0.87 and Re. 1.00. The wages in kind and customary payments were not in vogue any more except in the case of workers engaged in sugar cane processing activities. It was only the cultivators of large holdings and other group that required farm labour for most of the operations. The small holders mostly obtained farm hands from their own families and only for weeding and harvesting required outside labour.

Crop Yields

In the initial years, the rehabilitants used to take an average of 5 to 7 quintals of groundnut or 2 quintals of jowar per acre. In some cases, it was reportedly greater than the

yields they used to obtain in their previous villages. As realised by cultivators themselves the natural soil fertility has been gradually declining owing to lack of proper care. In the recent years, in addition to inadequate manuring, untimely or inadequate rains and pests and diseases affecting groundnut crop in particular have led to lower yields. The acreage and yields of groundnut, jowar, etc. as harvested in the year 1965 by 'mainly cultivators' as well as 'others' can be seen in the following:-

Crop	Mainly Cultivators			Others		
	Area	Total yield quintals	Per acre yield quintals	Area	Total yield quintals	Per acre yield quintals
Groundnut (pods)	366	994	2.72	136	538	4.00
Jowar	434	432	1.00	76	107	1.40
Pulses	128	102	0.80	34	38	1.12
Sugarcane (jaggery)	78	1598	10.50	6	159	26.50
Rice (Paddy)	10	98	10.00	2	29	14.50

Credit Needs and Marketing

The pattern of supply of credit to the cultivators is closely inter-related to the marketing process of agricultural produce, chiefly the groundnut pods - and the commission agent plays a dominant role. During the post-rehabilitation period, the H.B. Halli and a large number of surround-

ing villages came under the purview of the regulated market for groundnut with the central colony as the nucleus of trading activities.

Most of the cultivators, including those interviewed for this study, entirely depended upon the commission agents for their credit needs. The commission agents being the moneylenders as well, usually advance the credit to the cultivators well before the season. They also supply on credit the groundnut seeds for sowing purpose since the seeds are obtained after carefully hand-shelling the selected pods. The loans with interest at 18 per cent carry a stipulation that the produce belonging to loanee be sold through the creditor himself. In practice, this tacit understanding is strictly enforced and unless the producer clears all the debts, he cannot change the commission agent as other agents normally discourage such defaulting clients.

The agents hire gunny bags to the cultivators at Re.0.20 per turnover, before the produce is taken to them for weighing and storing. The groundnut filled bags are weighed in the presence of the producer and entered into records, less the margin for moisture content. Such deduction varies from 2 per cent of old or well dried pods to as much as 10 per cent of freshly harvested yields. The bags are stored in the agent's own godowns till they are auctioned off. The details regarding the transaction, price and related matters will be dealt in the section concerning groundnut trading.

To Sum up

Rehabilitants have moved into colonies having soil, climate and cropping pattern similar to their submerged villages. Changes have taken place in land utilization resulting in decreased forest and pasture lands. The Government allotment of 5 acre holdings to only cultivating households not only decreased the number of land owners but also resulted in the small holders, even though wholly tenant cultivators benefited very much. Readjustment activities like sale or purchase of lands, leasing of lands, occupational mobility etc. resulted in the decreased number of cultivators and realignment of cultivated holdings among nearly 100 households interviewed. Businessmen engaged in commission agency, trading and groundnut mills have emerged as owners of larger holdings.

Cultivation is generally in bad condition reportedly plagued by bad seasons, pests and diseases, and decrease in natural fertility of the soil owing to improper management. Farming is receiving less personal attention and a large number of plots are being hire-cultivated. Most of the cultivators are still in the grip of commission agents for their credit needs.

CHAPTER IX

IMPACT ON TRADE AND NON-AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION SECTOR

In this chapter, attention is focussed on the development of non-agricultural processing and production and trading activities in the post-rehabilitation period. The central colony has become the centre for these activities serving the market needs of a large number of villages in the radius of 15 miles. Even though a large vegetable oil factory had been established a few years before the rehabilitation, it was the enterprising businessmen among the rehabilitants who have contributed mainly to the general growth in non-agricultural sector especially in groundnut trading and processing activities. Following the initiative taken by the rehabilitants and amenities provided by Government, many other outsiders entered the scene and in the last decade significant developments have taken place in the secondary and tertiary sectors.

While discussing the occupational pattern, it was noted that nearly 70 per cent of the households residing in the H.B. Halli cluster pursued various occupations in the non-agricultural sector. It was also observed that among those engaged in the non-agricultural occupations, nearly a third of the households were pursuing trading and processing and production activities. In addition to the numerical strength, trading and production activities are characterised by various sizes and types. Some of the large trading establishments like commission agency, general stores, hardware and wholesale cloth dealing have

capital investment running to more than one lakh rupees each. The types of trading are varied and show both multi-purpose and exclusive shops. Rehabilitants and migrants mostly dominate in all types of trading activities. In the non-agricultural production sector, groundnut oil mills, a barbed wire factory, stainless steel utensil factory, a saw mill and an engineering workshop are the important and heavily invested establishments. More numerous are other types like weaving, basket making, pop-rice and lime kiln units.

The distribution of selected households according to their main interest in trading as well as production activities is shown in Table 9.1. Actually, the number of establishments are more than the number of households shown in the table since a few households are engaged in more than one kind of trading or production activities.

Individual households or firms of the joint families engaged in more than one kind of trading or production activities can be observed among many businessmen. All the factory owning households are invariably engaged in commission agency and in addition some of them are operators of a cinema house, flour mills, provision stores, motor transport, kerosene and fertilizer business. Some commission agents are also engaged in cloth, tiles and such other business. Similarly, some traders of general merchandise, hardware and wholesale cloth are also dealing in commission

TABLE 9.1. SELECTED HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN THE VARIOUS TYPES OF TRADING AND NON-AGRICULTURAL PROCESSING AND PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES.

Type of Trading	Rehabilitant	Recent In-Migrant	Old In-Migrant	Old In-habitant	Total	Processing and Production	Rehabilitant	Recent In-Migrant	Old In-Migrant	Total
Commission Agency	7	6	1	1	15					
General Trading	5	2	2	-	9	Groundnut Oil Mills	5	-	-	5
Hardware	1	-	-	1	2	Barbed wire and Stainless Steel Factory	-	1	-	1
Cloth & Ready-made	6	11	-	-	17					
Provision	6	10	3	-	19	Saw Mill	-	1	-	1
Pharmacy	1	-	-	-	1	Engineering Workshop	-	-	1	1
Tea wholesale & Retain	-	1	-	-	1	Flour Mill	2	2	1	5
Diesel & Petrol	-	1	-	-	1	Weaving	10	-	-	10
Jewellery	-	1	-	-	1	Rice-Pop making	1	12	-	13
Utensil	-	1	-	-	1	Lime kiln	7	1	-	8
Hides & Skins	-	1	-	-	1	Basket making	9	5	-	14
Bicycle Hire & Repair	1	3	-	-	4					
Restaurant	11	14	5	3	33					
Petty Sales	4	4	1	-	9					
Hawking	2	-	-	-	2					
TOTAL	44	55	12	5	116	Total	34	22	2	58

agency business. For instance, among the households interviewed, 15 are mainly engaged in commission agency whereas 13 others are also commission agents whose main interests are factory and other trading. Among the 15 multifarious businessmen, as many as 12 are rehabilitants.

The compensation amount received by rehabilitants provided additional capital to many businessmen for investment in non-agricultural sector. The amount thus invested formed nearly 36 per cent of the total compensation received by all those who arrived in H.B. Halli colonies. However, such investment was made by only 29 households, most of whom were traders by occupation in the submerged villages. The following account gives the amount invested in the non-agricultural sector by different occupational groups.

Previous occupation	No. of households	Amount Rs.
Agriculture	5	70,001
Trade	18	2,56,320
Other	6	39,781
Total	29	3,66,102

Among the traders, three households invested major portion of their compensation on groundnut processing units. One factory was actually shifted to the central colony, while two others were newly erected. Another businessman who had owned a factory near H.B. Halli, even before

resettlement, invested the compensation amount for an additional plant. The remaining households utilised the amount for commission agency and other business purposes.

Groundnut Trading

The major economic activity is based on trading and processing of groundnut produce. While a large number of producers of groundnut pods are scattered over a number of villages surrounding H.B. Halli, most of the traders, purchasers, groundnut factories and the regulated market for groundnut are concentrated at the central colony. The regulated market was established in the wake of rehabilitation i.e. in 1954. The active jurisdiction of the regulated market is 15 miles radius of H.B. Halli. This was mainly done to facilitate the rehabilitant producers and traders who had been functioning under Hospet market jurisdiction before rehabilitation.

The Role of Market Committee

From the time of its inception, the function of market committee in regulating the transactions has not been fully effective. The sale of produce by open auction system is not followed for want of central market yard where the produce should be displayed and all sellers, agents and purchasers could assemble. The transactions take place at the commission agents' premises which are spread out in the central colony and H.B. Halli village. The committee is therefore, engaged only in collection of statistics,

licence fees, cess, etc. and checking up of accounts, scales and weights and brokerage dealings.

The ineffectiveness of the committee has affected the producers adversely as lack of knowledge of prevailing price and absence of auction sales is likely to give room for dishonest dealings. With a view to protecting the interests of producers, the committee tried to enforce the auction system in January 1965. This was stoutly resisted by all the commission agents and consequently, the market suspended the transactions for 35 days. The traders formed an association and filed a writ petition before the High Court and won the judgement in their favour allowing them to continue with the 'status quo' till the market yard was constructed by the committee.

Volume of Trade

About 5000 producers bring their produce to the market. As reported by the market committee nearly 90 per cent of the produce arrives in the season starting from September-October, when harvest is done, to March-April months. The total transaction of groundnut pods as revealed from the market committee reports for the last 5 years show that arrivals are declining in the last two seasons. In the years 1961 to 1963, they generally increased over successive years reaching a maximum of 61,684 quintals. In 1964, the arrivals declined nearly by 60 per cent of the quantum of the previous year and further decline was noticed in 1965

as well. The relevant figures in terms of quintals are as follows:

Year	Quantity
1961	28577
1962	37588
1963	61684
1964	24253
1965	15692

The decline in the arrivals, during the last two years may be ascribed to general set-back in groundnut cultivation following draughts and pests and diseases.

Commission Agents and Purchasers

Apart from the producers and the regulated market committee, the commission agents and purchasers are the two important constituents of the structure of groundnut market. The factory owners being the ultimate consumers of the produce operate their own commission agency dealings as well. However, the factories buy major share of their requirement from other agents locally and outside the market area. The produce handled by the commission agents in the recent years are purchased almost entirely by the local factories.

The commission agents and factory owners emerge as the most powerful group of businessmen dominating the trading sector. Households engaged in this business as main or subsidiary, numbered 40 in all, including 12 agents who

resided at different places outside the H.B. Halli cluster. Among the 28 residents, 15 are rehabilitants, 11 voluntary migrants and 2 old inhabitants. While migrants and old inhabitants are comparatively new entrants, most of the rehabilitants have been in the business even before they shifted to H.B. Halli colonies from N.D.Kere. Though some households dropped out after rehabilitation owing to loss or partition of the joint families, a few households entered into commission agency business from cultivation and other occupations. Those who continued, have increased their investment by utilising compensation and ploughing back their earnings. Over the last decade, about 40 per cent increase in the capital was reported.

The investment in the commission agency mainly consisted of credit advances to groundnut cultivators and godown and to some extent gunny bags and shop establishments. The credit allowed on client farmers is mostly for the current crop season and the rate of interest varies from 18 to 24 per cent. The credit consists mostly of cash and to some extent groundnut seeds for sowing. Some agents who are also cloth and hardware merchants, allow their goods on credit to their clients. During harvest season, empty gunny bags are hired to the producers at Re. 0.20 per bag, for a period of a fortnight and the filled bags are weighed and stored in the godowns. After allowing deductions for loss in storage, entries are made in the books and accounts

are settled only after the pods are sold to the purchasers. Though the agents are supposed to collect a commission of 2 per cent only from purchasers, some of the agents are reported to be collecting it from the farmers as well. A few agents admitted doing so only from their defaulting clients who have outstanding debts for more than one season. The credit to farmers is advanced on the security of promissory notes and outstanding debts beyond two years result in the mortgaging of the property without possession in favour of the agents.

To ensure regular supply of produce each agent maintains a large number of cultivators as his clients. It requires heavy investment of cash to meet the cultivating expenses and often other needs of the clients. Besides, a large amount of outlay is invested in the godowns to store the produce of the clients. The investment on credit advances varied from a minimum of Rs. 20,000 in the case of some migrants who have entered the business recently to a maximum of Rs. 5 lakhs in the case of a rehabilitant. About 8 agents did not own any godown but hired the space from other owners while those engaged in mainly agency business have invested Rs. 10,000 to 60,000 in godowns. The following table (Table 9.2 on next page) gives the consolidated picture of investment made by resident commission agents.

TABLE 9.2. INVESTMENT IN THE COMMISSION AGENCY BUSINESS AS ON 1964-65

Category of Residents	No. of households	No. of clients	Investment on			Total investment
			Credit advance to clients	Godown	Other	
Rehabilitant	15	3600	1725000	525000	31000	2281000
Voluntary Migrant	11	850	310000	205000	6500	521500
Old Inhabitant	2	350	80000	10000	1700	91700
Total	28	4800	2115000	740000	39200	2894200

It may be noted that godowns are not only used for storing groundnut pods involved in commission agency trading but also used for stocking groundnut kernels, oil cakes, oil and general merchandise by factories and other traders. Investment on other items included gunny bags, balance and weights, furniture, iron safe and in some cases typewriters and telephones.

Nearly 80 per cent of total investment is made by rehabilitant businessmen who numbered only 15 out of 28 resident households operating at H.B. Halli market. Their clients also numbered more because a considerable number of rehabilitants have been in the business for more than a decade. In the business turnover too, the rehabilitants accounted for nearly 85 per cent of the transactions.

Among the business establishments, Vaishya caste, traditionally a trading community, has been dominating the field not only in number but also in investment and volume of business. Among 15 rehabilitant businessmen, 13 are Vaishyas including 5 factory owners and another two from migrants are engaged in this business.

Some important characteristics concerning commission agency business in the post-rehabilitation period may be noted here. Except 6, the rest of the establishments are operated as partnership firms including 3 factories run by joint families. A majority of these firms are partnered by the male members over 21 years of age belonging to single households. In three cases the partnership included members other than relatives but living elsewhere. In the case of former type, mostly fathers and sons are partners of the firm sharing capital as well as profits. Some of these households informed that they are doing this to reduce the incidence of personal taxation.

These businessmen have taken lead and formed an association now called H.B. Halli Branch of Bellary Chamber of Commerce. Despite competition, caste rivalry and personal feuds, they join hands to protect their trade interests and generally represent as village leaders. Some of them conduct business on more sophisticated lines by utilising banking and insurance facilities and communicational channels like telegraph and telephones which enable them

to keep abreast of the market intelligence. Some factory owners claimed that they get their accounts prepared by chartered accountants at Bellary town.

Purchasers

There are two kinds of purchasers operating at the market. The first being the oil mills which purchase from the commission agents directly in addition to the supply through their own agency dealings. The second are the speculator purchasers who buy pods and after processing in the local mills on hire basis stock the kernels before selling to oil mills when prices go up. At H.B. Halli market, 3 speculators operated in the year 1964-65. All the three were until recently the salaried assistants in the employment of some factories located in the nearby towns. These speculators have invested Rs. 40,000 in their business and obtain short-term credit facilities from commission agents for their dealings. The produce in the form of pods and kernels handled by these traders are usually supplied to factories outside H.B. Halli but within the Bellary district.

The rates offered by the purchasers invariably corresponded with the prices prevailing in Bombay market in the previous evening. The traders obtain information through the means of radio in the evenings and adopt the rates for the dealings in the following day. During 1964-65 groundnut trading season, the rates varied between Rs. 85/- and

Rs. 105/- per quintal of pods. Other markets in the neighbouring districts also reportedly adopt similar practice.

Groundnut Processing Industry

During the last two decades, 7 groundnut processing factories were established, and the erection of the eighth one was nearly complete by the end of 1965. Before the rehabilitants arrived at the new colonies, two factories had already been established, one of which was actually set up by a prospective rehabilitant businessman. With the arrival of rehabilitants, 5 more units were set up within a couple of years. Four of the new units were erected by rehabilitants, including the one shifted from N.D.Kere and one set up by a firm from Hospet, which functioned as managing agents of the oldest factory. While the two older factories are situated on the Hospet main road, 5 others are located in the industrial zone of the layout and the recent unit, a cooperative venture is being erected on Harihar road near H.B. Halli village site.

During the year 1964-65 only 3 out of 7 fully established factories were functioning. The four other factories had been virtually closed except for occasional business on hire system. Incidentally, all the four closed down factories were older establishments and were under the charge of two firms, namely, Ullagaddi Kalmatappa Firm (U.K.Firm), a partnership of 4 relatives residing at Hospet town and G.P. Firm, a joint family of rehabilitants.

The U.K. Firm was the first party responsible for locating a factory near H.B. Halli. The firm promoted a joint stock company called Karnatak Vegetable Oil and Refineries Limited (K.V.O.R.) and became its managing agents. The company started in 1946 with share amount worth Rs.10 lakhs, but soon ran into difficulties because of over-capitalisation on buildings and plants and had to borrow from Government with mortgage of assets and unsecured loans from managing agents. The imported machinery and other accessories cost Rs. 10 lakhs and buildings including quarters and guest house totalled another 4 lakhs. The Vanaspati plant ran only for two weeks and refined oil production continued upto 1951. The factory incurred continued loss on account of bad management. It remained closed during 1952-1960. It was further revived but met with financial trouble and finally to meet the obligation of the Mysore State Finance Corporation, the principal creditor, refinery and vegetable oil plants were sold to an upcountry party in 1963. Later the factory sold some quarters and godowns to local businessmen. During 1964-65, the factory was worth only Rs. 167,000, including buildings. It was almost on the verge of liquidation despite many efforts to revive it or take over under different management.

The U.K. Firm in the mean time started a factory in 1954 on their own resources with a unit of decorticator and expeller for processing and production of oil. This factory

was closed down in 1956 due to mismanagement and financial stringency.

The G.P. Firm, which owned two factories, also closed their factories by 1963. The S.S. Oil Mill was established in 1949-50 and ran successfully for many years. The plant was most modern with automatic conveyor system and the two shifts provided daily employment for well over 100 persons. Their second factory was only a decorticating unit, established in 1954. The circumstances leading to the closure of business were, lack of working capital on account of bad management of resources and want of mutual understanding on the part of the partners.

Thus during 1964-65, only 3 oil mills were fully engaged in the decorticating and production of oil. All the three were established by rehabilitants during 1954-55. The processing season lasted nearly 10 months, i.e. from October to July. During the peak season of groundnut arrivals the factories work night shifts also, lasting well over 3 months. During the season, the factories are closed on Sundays and a few holidays. Overhauling and major repairs of the machinery are done only during the off season. In all, factories are run 200-250 actual working days including about 100 days of double shift. No factory employed permanent staff other than clerks and mechanics. The unskilled workers are employed on daily wage basis and are paid at Rs. 1.25 for male and Re. 1 for female even though

the statutory wage rate stipulates 1.75 per worker of either sex.

The groundnut pods are usually decorticated as and when supplies arrive and kernels are stored for later crushing. The pods yield 80 per cent kernels. Depending upon quality of seeds the yield of oil from kernels is 45 per cent on average and 54 per cent of oil cake with one per cent going as gas and other waste. The oil is sold mostly in the neighbouring districts and oil cake which is used as cattle feed and manure is usually sold outside the District. The details of investment pattern of all factories in general and consumption, production and other details for the year 1964-65 for those in business are provided in Table 9.3.

Growing Importance of General Trading

The growing importance of the central colony as a market centre is due mainly to groundnut trading and the central place it occupies in catering to villages within the radius of 10-15 miles. Almost all the trading establishments have come into existence only in the post-rehabilitation period. As thousands of groundnut producers from surrounding villages visit central colony to dispose off their groundnut produce, they spend a considerable portion of their cash receipts on clothing, food and other necessities. Small traders from surrounding villages obtain the merchandise from this market as many traders act as wholesalers in

TABLE 9.3 DETAILS OF GROUNDNUT PROCESSING ESTABLISHMENTS IN 1965

Identity Ownership	Date of Establishment	Capital Investment (1964-65) (in Rupees)			Total No. of Shifts 64-65	Employment		Consumption of Electricity. (Rs)	Raw Material decorticated (in quintals)	Consumption of seeds for oil.	Production (Quintals)		If hired out Charges	Remarks
		Buildings & site	Machinery & Accessory	Working Capital		Skilled permanent	Unskilled per shift				Oil	Oil-cake		
1. K. V. O. R. Ltd	1946	1,10,000	57,000		-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3430	Loss
2. S.S.O.M.- Joint Family ~~Partnership~~ Partnership firm	1949-50	1,80,000	1,20,000		-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5000	Loss
3. U.K.O.M. Firm	1954	39,000	51,600	Closed down	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Revived for Hiring in Nov. 1965.
4. M.G.D.M. Subsidiary of No. 2	1954	40,000	10,000	Since closed										
5. M.O.M. Firm	1954	33,000	35,000	1,50,000	300	2	10	5000/-	10,000	7,500	3375	4050	-	
6. V.O.M. Firm	1955	1,40,000	82,000	1,50,000	350	4	15	8000/-	18,000	14,000	6300	7560		
7. M.P.O.M. Firm	1955	50,000	40,000	1,00,000	330	3	12	5000/-	10,800	8,000	3600	4320		
8. M.C.P.S. Cooperative Society	1966	55,500	36,000	Not yet started										

grocery, textiles, etc. Besides, the cross section of the local residents being mostly non-cultivators and depending on market for most of their needs creat regular demand. The weekly market is becoming less important as most of the regular shops are catering to all the needs.

As could be seen in Table 9.1 various types of trading were available in the H.B. Halli cluster. The general trading, textiles and hardware establishments are among the more prominent where the investment in some cases amounted to couple of lakhs. These and the sales depot of the Brooke Bond Company mainly dealt in wholesale business. Some general traders are also dealers in cement, electrical motors and pump sets, sugarcane crushers, grinders for flour mills, fertilizers, kerosene, tiles, etc. Almost all needs of the villagers and local residents are met by the shops in the central colony. Articles like general electrical goods, bicycle spare parts, torch and transister cells, drugs, school books, and stationery of all description needed by sophisticated customers are made available by more than one shop.

Establishments dealing in exclusive goods are also becoming increasingly in vogue. For instance, there are separate shops such as one dealing in patent drugs, jewellery, utensil shop and a petrol pump dealing in diesel and other automobile oils. Another feature is as many as 25 restaurants and 8 petty shops selling snacks are spread over in all the

localities, most of which are concentrated in the central colony. About 6 of these are exclusively boarding houses catering to casual as well as regular boarders. Two of these provide non-vegetarian meals.

Some of the big shops and a few restaurants are well furnished, using glass panelled almirahs and fluorescent lights. A couple of wholesale merchants have installed telephones in their shop premises. Most of the traders have employed shop assistants in addition to engaging their own household members.

Other Processing and Production Activities

Apart from groundnut factories, the non-agricultural processing and production activities may broadly be divided into two groups. Firstly, small household enterprises, requiring traditional skill and small investment, include weaving, basket making, pop-rice making and lime kilns. The second group includes industrial ventures where considerable investment on power operated machinery, buildings etc. are made. Included in this are - one barbed wire and stainless steel factory, a saw mill, an engineering workshop and a number of flour mills and rice hulling units. Except a flour mill, all the units have been established in the post-rehabilitation period.

In the small enterprise sector, the weaving and pop-rice making households are facing the crisis of underemployment in recent years. The weavers, though organised into a

co-operative society, are affected by lack of demand for their products and bad management of their affairs owing to lack of resources. As many as 10 households, out of 50 resettled in the weavers colony, changed their occupation recently and many others have taken to wage earning and other subsidiary occupations. In the case of pop-rice makers who processed paddy into rice pops, the recent food grain scarcity, particularly paddy supply, has hit them hard. The raw material shortage has rendered them under-employed to a considerable extent. Only lime kiln operators and basket makers are continuing in the business without any dislocation. The lime kilns received considerable boost owing to construction activities. Raw materials are available freely in the surrounding villages requiring only transport expenses. Each household earns on an average Rs. 1000 per annum.

While there was only one flour mill functioning before 1952, as many as 8 new units of rice-huller-cum-flour mills are established in recent years. Except three units, set up by rehabilitants, other units are owned by migrants. Many surrounding villagers avail of the facilities. The investment varies from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 8,000 in each unit. The average consumption of electricity is around 3000 units per annum. Some of the spare parts like grinding wheels and facilities for minor repairs are available locally.

Saw Mill

Among the larger production units, the saw mill was the first to be established. A Muslim migrant set up the mill in 1958 on the left bank of the Hagari river. Second-hand sawing equipment, electric motors and other accessories formed the major investment valued at Rs. 15000. The saw mill did a good business, employing as many as 20 workers, 8 from the owner's joint family. During 1964-65, the mill had progressed well with capital investment totalling nearly Rs. 45,000 including a lorry for transport purposes. The business was mainly confined to processing the timber for clients and turning out finished products like beam, reefers etc. The mill was doing a good business as it was the only unit within the reach of 15-20 miles. The mill suffered a serious set-back in 1965 when a fire broke out at midnight, gutting building, machinery, logs and finished articles. The loss suffered was estimated around Rs.40,000. The mill was not insured and the owner was obliged to raise loans to restart the mill.

Barbed Wire and Stainless Steel Unit

This combined unit was started by one Marwari business-man who had been a commission agent and a textile merchant. It was started under joint-family partnership firm. The combined factory was established in early 1960 at H.B.Halli village site, in one of the old godowns belonging to the owner himself. The investment on different items is as follows:-

Building	Rs. 10,000
2 motors etc.	2,500
Automatic barbed wire machinery	15,000
2 Stainless steel presses	4,000
4 lathes	11,500
Dies (15 sets)	7,000
Total	50,000

Regarding the barbed wire unit, it was claimed that outside Bangalore, H.B. Halli plant was the only of its kind in Mysore State. The annual capacity of barbed wire plant was 250 tons on 8 hour single shift per day. The imported G.I. wire formed raw material upto the year 1964 and later on only Indian made wire is used in the plant as the import quota was cancelled. Presently raw materials are obtained from Bombay, Calcutta and Trichur. Recent shortage of zinc has resulted in further curtailment of the quota to this factory. The factory has been running below capacity, all these years. From 50 tonnes in 1960-64, the quota increased only gradually and reached 160 tonnes in 1964-65. For every tonne of output, the factory earns Rs.120/- as profit after deducting expenses on raw material, power and wages. The finished barbed wire is in good demand at nearby towns and Bangalore.

The stainless steel unit was designed to turn out utensils and some hospital equipment. The unit worked only

during 1960-64 and production is stopped since then for want of raw material quota. In 4 years of production much below capacity, the factory obtained only 10 tons of raw material valued at nearly Rs. 70,000 and turned out finished products worth Rs. 150,000.

The factory is facing the shortage of raw material as it is located in the small place and facing competition from bigger factories located in the cities. The factory employs 10 workers on an average monthly salary of Rs. 80/-. The owners themselves work in the factory as managers and semi-skilled mechanics.

Engineering Workshop

A migrant who was working as chief mechanic in a local groundnut mill, established this unit in October 1964. The workshop is located in the factory area of central colony and housed in a rented building. The investment in machinery like lathes, welding machines, tools, etc. was around Rs. 25,000/-. About 80 per cent of the capital was from borrowed sources. Besides, the owner himself, 3 mechanics and two labourers are working in the establishment.

The workshop caters mainly to the local factories which require workshop facilities throughout the year. The service is also availed of by owners of pump sets, sugar cane crushers, flour mills, etc. Even in the very first year of its existence, the workshop averaged Rs. 1000 as net income per month.

The workshop proposes to expand the business with

a small foundry and casting units for which another Rs.15000/- is required as initial capital. So far no Government aid has been secured by this workshop.

In summing up, it may be said that economy is mainly based on groundnut produce. Though the small producers are scattered over 15-20 mile radius, the trading establishments, regulated market and processing activities are concentrated in the central colony. The real picture of the trading and production activities could not emerge as the agriculture had recently suffered because of bad season.

A few business groups engaged in commission agency and other trade, as well as, processing activities have dominated the non-agricultural sector. The investment in their business by way of buildings, godowns, factories and trading establishments amount to Rs. 20 lakhs. Some of the businessmen combined trade and production activities while many others included in their business such assorted merchandise as hardware, small machinery, cement, tiles, fertilisers, etc.

The number of oil mills and other industrial establishments have been increasing considerably even though some older oil mills had been closed for some years due to bad management. New types of industrial activities like saw mill, barbed wire and stainless steel utensil factory and engineering workshop have been set up.

A significant trend that has come into vogue in

in recent years is the modernism in the conduct of business. Family business ventures are converted into registered partnership firms, often between father and sons or between brothers. Use of modern service like that of chartered accountants, banking and general insurance and use of modern facilities like telephone and typewriter in some establishments could be observed.

CHAPTER X

TERTIARY SECTOR AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The growth in the production and trading sectors has contributed to general growth in other activities, notably in the various fields of tertiary sector. Various public institutions like Government offices, Cooperative Societies and Village Panchayats have provided employment and generally contributed to the development of the cluster. The process of socio-economic adjustments of rehabilitants with the old inhabitants of H.B. Halli village has caused repurcussions on institutional and developmental activities. The main features of the interaction of these forces and the resultant socio-economic activities are broadly discussed in this chapter.

10.1 Employment in other sectors

The tertiary sector, excluding trade, comprises construction, salaried service, non-agricultural labour and miscellaneous occupations. Occupational pattern based on the main occupation reveal that the tertiary sector accounts for 42.8 per cent i.e. 623 out of 1456 households in the cluster. About 81 per cent of these households are residents of the central colony. The voluntary migrants, mostly comprised salaried and non-agricultural wage earners, constituted nearly three-fourths of the total households. In Table 10.1 are shown various categories of residents mainly engaged in the occupational groups in the tertiary sector.

The trading establishments and industries have created employment for a considerable number of persons. There are

TABLE 10.1. DISTRIBUTION OF CATEGORIES OF RESIDENTS INTO THE OCCUPATIONS IN THE TERTIARY SECTOR

Occupation	Rehabi-tant	New-Migrant	Old Migrant	Old in-habitant	Total
1. Construction	3	31	39	3	76
2. Salaried (Govt)	11	124	5	1	141
3. Salaried (Pri.)	27	52	22	3	104
4. Washerman and Barber	2	21	6	4	33
5. Non-agricultural wage labour	51	70	36	4	161
6. Miscellaneous	47	44	12	8	108
Total	141	342	120	20	623

two kinds of employees in the private establishments. Firstly, the salaried like managers, clerks, mechanics etc., who work on monthly emoluments. Secondly, workers in the factories, porters in the market and such other non-agricultural wage earners who are employed on daily wage or piece-rate basis. The average monthly salary in the private employment varies from around Rs. 80/- for clerks to Rs.150/- to mechanics, drivers, cinema operators, and Rs. 200 to managers. Majority of the private salaried are employed in the trading establishments where commission agents and other merchants require 2-3 clerks each. The porters in

the groundnut season earn Rs. 2-3 each day while construction workers, other than masons, and unskilled workers in the factories earn Re. 1/- to Rs. 1.25 per day. The casual labourers in the non-agricultural sector get employment 250 to 300 days in a year. The masons get Rs. 3/- to Rs. 5/- a day depending upon quality of their work and demand for their service. About 5 contractors in the construction field are also operating in the cluster whose earnings vary from Rs. 3000 to Rs. 10,000 per annum.

Among those engaged in services, such as barbers and washermen, the migrants are mostly dominating the field. Except 5 barbers, who operate in the surrounding colonies and nearby villages, other barbers have put up their own hair cutting saloons. Normally they do not go to customer's house and only recently started modernising their business on urban fashion. As many as 15 saloons are functioning where 2-3 barbers operate in each. The saloons are complete with modern furniture, large mirrors, electric lights, etc. and 3 saloons are equipped with radio sets as an additional attraction. The rates are comparable to nearby towns and the saloons make more business than single barbers.

Similarly among washermen, the rural tradition is giving way to urban fashion. Four laundries have come up recently, two of them undertaking dry cleaning of woollen and other costly garments. Because of the presence of salaried and businessmen, the hair dressing saloons and laundries are

increasingly modernised and single barbers and washermen giving house-to-house service is no more in vogue.

Among the households mainly engaged in various miscellaneous occupations, the prostitutes numbered more than any other single group. Among prostitutes, the rehabilitants are more numerous than other categories of residents. Most of these had been pursuing this profession in their previous villages as well. By and large, they belong to backward and scheduled castes and, for a great majority of them, it has been hereditory profession and a matter of a custom called 'Devadasi' cult. Except a few households, the rest dwell in the thatched huts. Most of them take to wage earning as subsidiary occupation. Some of the households consist of entirely women folks and in quite a number of households, more than one woman is earning from this profession. Some of them are reportedly cuncubines receiving periodical allowance from the maintaining parties. Recently a few new migrants have also entered this profession.

Among other households included in the miscellaneous occupations are notably, tailors, moneylenders, electric contractors, priests, doctors and so forth. Surprisingly 2 persons admitted that they have been carrying on distillation of illicit liquor while 2 others conducted gambling dens. Both the types are making good living, reportedly with the connivance of the local police.

An interesting development is in the increasing number

of private medical practitioners. Even though a Government hospital with full complement of staff is functioning in the central colony, there are 10 doctors, most of whom claim to be qualified diploma holders. All the doctors have a fairly good practice although they are operating in a place where the population is hardly 10,000, inclusive of all the villages in the 5 mile radius. Among these, 3 are allopathic, 2 are homeopaths and the rest are ayurvedic practitioners. Nevertheless, all of them practise allopathic including the injection of antibiotics. Usually they charge Rs. 3/- to Rs. 5/- per injection or lump-sum amount for the course of treatment depending upon the nature of illness, paying ability of the patient, etc. The supply of medicine is obtained from the local chemist or from Hospet town. The opinions of these doctors reflect the generally deteriorating conditions of the public health. The cases that come to them are mostly of venereal diseases, gastric liver and respiratory diseases. Their opinion is also corroborated by hospital records of cases treated.

Five doctors have exclusive premises to conduct their business while others manage it at their residential places. The clinical premises are provided with separate arrangement for examination and necessary furniture. Some of the doctors also act as family doctors to businessmen.

The rapid development of electrification has provided an opportunity for 4 persons to do business as electrical

contractors. Two have been doing it successfully for the last 4 years while the other two are comparatively new entrants. One of the latter is actually the operator in the local cinema house and electrical wiring and fitting work is a subsidiary means of income for him. The two senior contractors have salaried assistants to help them and they have invested more than Rs. 1000/- each for the equipments. They undertake mainly installation of pump sets in the surrounding villages which gives them Rs. 300/- net income per installation. Domestic wiring gives them about Rs. 50/- on an average.

Among the moneylenders, two muslim in-migrants are notorious in fleecing poorer sections. Mostly illiterate workers who have no security to offer become their victims. The mode of transaction is that the moneylender gives a ten rupee loan to be repaid in 10 weekly instalments of Rs. 1.25 each. Actually, the moneylender gives only Rs.9.62 as principal after deducting Re. 0.38 as 'God's fund'. Apparently the borrowers believe that they pay only Re.0.25 per week by way of interest. In point of fact, the rate works out to be quite fantastic. In case of any default the personal belonging of the victim are forcibly taken away or he is assaulted if penalty of Re. 1/- is not paid in the subsequent week. The moneylenders employ assistants, usually the rowdy elements, to go round the localities and make collection. There are quite a number of cases reporting

involvement in this transaction. The moneylenders themselves have admitted earning money by these dealings.

Among the people who have brought new kind of activity to this growing centre, mention may be made of a migrant photographer who has opened a modern electric studio-cum-watch repairing unit. Two housands have taken to collect the fallen human hair for making plaints or wigs. As subsidiary occupation, 3 persons have taken to life insurance agency while 2 others are working as newspaper agents.

10.2 Growth of Institutions and Problems of Social Adjustment

The growth of a number of institutions concerning transport, communication, marketing, electrification, health, education, public works, cooperatives, police, etc. has not only facilitated development in economic and social fields but also added prestige to the central colony. These institutions have provided employment to 141 households, of whom 116 reside at central colony. The salaried sector mostly comprises the recent in-migrants who came here on transfer of their service. This has boosted the construction activities of housing both residential and non-residential. Besides, considerable benefits have accrued to trade, restaurants and services.

However, the location and development of most of these institutions at the central colony has been a matter of disappointment to the inhabitants of the old H.B.Halli village. In the process of resettlement, it was the old

inhabitants who needed to adjust to the new circumstances for, the rehabilitants had not only outnumbered other residents in 1953-54 but also acted unitedly under the leadership of rich and enterprising businessmen. While the Chintrapalli, the other old village stayed away from the friction, the H.B. Halli old village site alone felt aggri--eved and overlooked.

The Government for instance overlooked the claims of H.B. Halli and located various offices at the Central Colony for more than one reason. Firstly, the central colony was designed to facilitate the smooth resettlement of non-agriculturists in particular and provide the centralised facilities to surrounding colonies. Secondly, N.D. Kere was a developing market centre before it was submerged and business interests coming from that place naturally demanded similar environment and brought pressure on Government for increased facilities. Thirdly, the central colony was growing with steady influx of in-migrants and offered better locational advantages deservedly. Fourthly, a rich businessman and leader of the rehabilitants offered to donate funds amounting to more than Rs. one lakh for public purposes. The donation ultimately resulted in the construction of buildings for hospital, high school and veterinary dispensary and a free hostel for the high school. He was also prepared to asphalt the main road of the central colony, nearly a kilometer long, from his own resources.

The lack of adjustment and understanding between the old residents and the rehabilitants delayed the formation of a local self government in the entire cluster. The old inhabitants mooted a scheme for forming a minor municipality comprising all colonies and old village sites, with a view to collect octroi, greater share from the Government and such other measures to augment resources for greater development. In order to gain the consent of the rehabilitants and thereby obtain benefits to the old village sites, the old inhabitants went out of their way and offered greater representation to the rehabilitants. The latter, however, did not agree to any of these inducements and finally, two separate panchayaths were constituted, only at the end of the year 1961.

The jurisdiction of the Panchayath conforms to the revenue boundaries of the respective villages, namely H.B. Halli and Chintrapalli. As a result of revenue jurisdiction, two small colonies, namely, weavers colony and Benakapur colony - about 50 households each were included in the H.B. Halli village Panchayath and the rest of the colonies lying on the eastern bank of Hagari, including the central colony and Chintrapalli old village were formed into Chintrapalli Panchayath with Head quarters at the Central Colony. Thus, in the process, about 100 rehabilitant households have gone to the H.B. Halli Panchayath, dominated by old inhabitants while the central colony

gained nearly 170 old inhabitant households. In 1965, the H.B. Halli Panchayath included 320 households as against 1136 in Chintrapalli Panchayath.

The inter Panchayath rivalry has resulted in the quarrel over many issues, notably the following major issues.

(1) H.B.Halli Village Panchayath (V.P.) has been agitating for redrawing the boundaries as it is smaller and poorer in its resources than Chintrapalli V.P. The boundary suggested by H.B. Halli is railway lines, which if accepted would deprive the other Panchayath of 2 big factory establishments, main bazaar and godowns etc. As against this, Chintrapalli has insisted on the Hagari river as the natural boundary, though it does not gain any.

(2) H.B. Halli has staked a claim in the Panchayath share of entertainment tax of a cinema house at the central colony, on the grounds that residents of nearby villages especially H.B. Halli contribute to its revenue.

(3) Objections have been raised in the matter of name adopted by Central Colony which styles itself as Ramanagara while H.B. Halli insists that the colony be called H.B.Halli Central Colony. Their contention is that the sign boards of hospital and high school which are supposed to be common institutions, though located in the Central Colony, should read H.B. Halli Central Colony institutions.

(4) Locations of offices like upgraded post and telegraph office, market yard of the regulated market committee and

travellors' bungalow under construction and proposed new building for veterinary dispensary are matters of dispute.

In all these matters the decisions have been in favour of the Central Colony. All that H.B. Halli could get so far was location of P.W.D. offices and staff quarters of the Sub-Division set up for H.B. Halli project construction and veterinary dispensary temporarily set up in a rented house for which Panchayath is paying rent. However, the permanent building for the dispensary is proposed in the Central Colony as some donation is promised.

There are other sources of social tension. Inter-caste friction between Vaishya-led business groups and Lingayaths within the Central Colony has weakened the unity, affecting the social life considerably. For the first time, the rehabilitants are divided into factions. The voluntary migrants, who have no common bond except that of caste are generally indifferent except that a few businessmen amongst them take sides. However, the recent trends point to Lingayaths from both the Panchayath areas joining hands to curb the Vaishyas taking leadership of the community in general. The cultivating and other castes are normally indifferent, but attempts are made by rival parties to drag them into conflict. So far, Vaishyas with most of the cultivators as their credit clients, have larger following. Besides, most of the salaried people who are Lingayaths are actually employed by Vaishyas in their establishments.

The caste conflict within the Central Colony has affected such projects as asphalting the Central Colony main road. The donor insists on doing it by himself while the Panchayath wants it done by some contractor.

10.3 General Progress

In the institutional sector the following developments could be observed. In transport and communication facilities, the road transport has been gradually increasing its importance and bulk of the goods are handled by trucks. Businessmen prefer road transport to railway for the former is quicker, and provides door-to-door service and other facilities. In recent years ownership of trucks are reported in the H.B. Halli cluster. Four factories owned lorries while a businessman undertook transport agency of some long distance services. Nearly 90 per cent of the passenger traffic is handled by the bus transport as the train service is unsatisfactory on the H.B. Halli branch line.

In communication facilities, post and telegraph and automatic telephone exchange are serving the needs of the centre, particularly the business sector. An average amount of Rs. 10,000/- is sent or received every month by postal money orders. Parcel and other articles have also increased in recent years. Telegrams, mostly business messages number 600 every month. About 28 telephone connections are given from the local 50 SAX capacity exchange. All the factories and a few large trading establishments have availed of this

facility. The annual rental for the local use, irrespective of number of calls, is fixed on lump sum of Rs.240. The trunk calls are metered and handled through Hospet exchange.

In the public works activity the work on the earthen dam across Hagari river, at 2 miles on upstream from H.B. Halli, is only partly completed. It is designed to irrigate 7,500 acres by two canals. The total outlay is 2.98 crores. The layout of proposed canals was under constant alteration due to pressure of interested parties and as such total benefits accruing to the H.B. Halli cluster could not be obtained.

A hospital with 8 bed facilities and a maternity ward and, a veterinary dispensary are notable developments in the field of public health and livestock welfare. An average of 60 persons daily benefit from the out-door dispensing facilities. About 200 cattle are treated every month at the veterinary dispensary.

In the field of education, primary schools are located in four different parts of the cluster, while two middle schools, one each at the Central Colony and H.B. Halli are functioning. Another notable feature is the opening of a Government High School which was made possible only after a donation of Rs. 50,000 from a rehabilitant businessman towards the building. The same philanthropist is responsible for running a free boarding and lodging for poor and needy

boys studying in the local high school. About 40 students are receiving this facility which costs the donor about Rs. 10,000 annually.

Both the village Panchayaths are engaged in some developmental activities, more in the spirit of competition. Construction of culverts, street lighting, sanitary gutters, gardens, reading room and library are some of the activities undertaken by the Panchayaths. The resources of the Panchayaths have been gradually increasing in the last 4 years of their existence. Major sources of revenue (1964-65) for the two Panchayaths are as follows:

	Chintrapalli Rs.	H.B. Halli Rs.
Taxes (general)	12,906	3,200
Entertainment tax from cinema	8,000	-
Grants and aids	1,076	450
Other aids (special)	-	8,500
Other incomes	4,666	1,000
Total	26,648	13,150

While Chintrapalli Panchayath increased its resources from Rs. 20,000/- in 1961-62 to Rs. 26,648/- in 1964-65, the H.B. Halli V.P. has been averaging Rs. 3,000/- a year and only in 1964-65 the Taluk Development Board made a special sanction of Rs. 8,500/-. One of the major sources of

income to H.B. Halli V.P. is from taxes on weekly market and sale of market-yard rubbish as manure.

In the field of cooperative sector, the progress is very poor. Many of the societies started in the last decade are defunct now. No credit society is functioning in the Central Colony. The weavers society is not being run well. A produce society and a service cooperative society are only recently established and almost entirely dominated by old inhabitants of the nearby villages. In the Central Colony, the recent introduction of food rationing brought into existence three consumers' societies, to deal in cereals and sugar.

A branch office of the Bellary District Central Co-operative Bank has started functioning since February 1965. This provides the only banking institution locally available. Most of its transactions are confined to the business of cooperatives in two taluks under its jurisdiction. The bank is yet to pick-up general business.

10.4 Characteristics of Urbanisation

The activities in the economic and social spheres in the central colony and, to some extent the H.B. Halli proper, give an impression of a developing township. The urban characteristics are provided by layout of planned township, the market places, oil mills and other industrial establishments, modern structures housing, cinema theatre, hospital, high school, post and telegraph, P.W.D. and other

offices, and community places like public parks with reading rooms and rest houses for visitors and meetings.

In recent years, shortage of housing and shopping premises is accutely felt and consequently the rental and site values are steeply raising in some localities where business is concentrated. Instances are not lacking where a number of plots have been purchased at Rs. 5/- per square foot and in a couple of cases at as high a price as Rs.10/-. Similarly, the rental values for shop premises in the market zones have gone up Rs. 4 per square foot of floor area. Even old structures and godowns are sold at abnormal prices. However, sale deeds of these transactions reportedly show nominal sums with a view to avoiding the stamp duties as well as to conceal the wealth.

The ownership of luxury articles has been increasing considerably. The rehabilitants set the fashion some of whom utilised compensation amount for purchase of radio sets, bicycles etc. The in-migrants, particularly the businessmen and salaried in the Government employment who have come from towns like Davangere, Bellary, Hospet, etc. with population more than 50,000, have also contributed to urban way of living. Among the owners of luxury items like automobiles, the rehabilitants owned 3 cars, a jeep and a scooter, while an in-migrant owned a jeep. Radio sets including 15 portable transistors numbered more than 100 in the Central Colony and 17 in H.B.Halli village.

Except a few well-to-do cultivators, most of the luxury articles are possessed by businessmen and salaried people. Some of these households owned cameras while, one factory owner possessed an imported taperecorder. The possession of bicycles and wrist-watches are quite common among households, excluding small cultivators, labourers and other low-income groups. In the business and salaried groups, many households possess alarm time-pieces, furniture etc. and more than one adult member including some women are seen wearing wrist watches.

Apart from the salaried among in-migrants who comprised many graduates, particularly, the officials in P.W.D., teachers in high school, etc. the rehabilitants stand out among other residents in their educational achievements. Among rehabilitants, there are 20 graduates and 10 diploma holders in technical courses. They are proud of one of their members having obtained a doctorate in Engineering faculty in U.S.A. and now settled in Canada. Besides, the number of schools and strength in each grade show awareness among the residents about the value of education. The girls attending schools form 40-45 per cent in lower standards and about 30 per cent in the high school.

The existence of 3 public libraries and individual subscriptions provide evidence that general habit of reading newspapers, magazines, etc. is on the increase. The two Panchayaths and a Youth Association are running library and

reading room facilities at the Central Colony and H.B. Halli. Besides, the regular subscription to the newspapers and magazines are as follows:-

Kannada	dailies	150	subscribers
English	"	31	"
Kannada	periodicals	90	"

Except 30 issues obtained through the postal service, the rest are supplied by two newspaper agents.

In the political field, the rehabilitants have been fairly active. In 1957 general election they helped the election of one of their members to the State Assembly despite strong opposition from the old residents. The business supported their candidate and reportedly raised a fund of Rs. 10,000/- for the purpose. Recently, one of the rehabilitants is serving as a member of the Upper House in the State Legislature.

In the spheres of social and cultural life, mention may be made of youth associations and women's clubs, where tailoring, music etc. are taught. Besides, a number of dramatic clubs put on performances periodically. The rehabilitants have once again set the fashion in these fields and old inhabitants in the spirit of competition, are starting and patronising their own clubs and associations. The religious festivals, particularly the chariot festivals and annual fairs are entirely staged by Vaishya businessmen among the rehabilitants. The annual fair at Central Colony

during the peak groundnut trading season is well attended by people from outside. In order to revive the practice of religious festivities that was common at N.D. Kere, the Vaishyas are continuing the tradition with pomp and pageant in the new place as well. One of their leading philanthropists spent Rs. 45,000 for a new chariot, another Rs. 50,000 for the towering gopuram of the newly built temple in the central colony, and Rs. one lakh building for a choultry i.e. a community centre. The choultry provides accommodation for marriage and other ceremonies, rooms for bonafide visitors and students and residential and shopping premises.

In the field of entertainment one of the rehabilitants has invested a little over Rs. 3 lakhs for a well-equipped modern cinema house. This business provides Rs. 8000-10000 annually to the Panchayath by way of share in the entertainment tax. The cinema house with heavy investment is just maintaining its operating expenses, as the groundnut crop has not been good recently and hence thin attendance.

10.5 Prospective fields for Development

The Central Colony and H.B. Halli old village to some extent have potentialities for further growth in the non-agricultural activities. The enterprising businessmen may contribute to further industrial activities. Availability of cheap labour, including the skilled workers, electricity and land are some of the factors favourable for further growth.

A processing society, recently organised on cooperative lines, with the funds of nearly 10 lakhs raised among cooperative societies in the surrounding villages in two taluks, individual subscription and Government aid, has already completed the erection of the groundnut oil factory. The prospective plans of this enterprising society, dominated by non-rehabilitants of the taluk, include a refined oil plant, a tin factory and a fertiliser mixing plant. However, the schemes are still in the planning stage and details are yet to be worked out. The trend is unmistakably in favour of larger business and industrial ventures.

CHAPTER XI

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

In the foregoing chapters we discussed the process of rehabilitation and its impact on major sectors of socio-economic activities in the new set up. In the process of rehabilitation many forces have contributed to the rapid growth of H.B. Halli cluster of colonies, particularly the Central Colony. Just over a decade after the initial resettlement, the new place has become a centre for fast developing commercial, industrial, communicational and other institutional activities. The sequence and interaction of various forces of change operating at H.B.Halli cluster have distinguished it from other colonies, which are mainly agricultural resettlements. These major forces with which we are concerned are broadly as follows:-

(1) The role of the Government in planning the resettlement and developing the infra-structure and institutional growth.

(2) The leadership provided by the enterprising rehabilitants.

(3) Locational advantages available at the H.B.Halli site.

(4) The steady influx of voluntary migration in the wake of rehabilitation.

Any one of the forces by itself would not have brought all the changes in the major economic activities. Therefore an attempt is made in this concluding section to review briefly the interactions of the several forces.

Evacuating people from a reservoir site without avoidable hardship is beset with the difficulties in the process itself. Even a fair compensation for their farm lands would not be enough to offer an alternative economic future to them. Somehow they would have to get land. In the Tungabhadra project resettlement, the Government provided only 5 acres to each cultivating family in addition to compensation. The availability of lands at the disposal of Government being limited on the banks of the reservoir, valuable forest and pasture lands had to be used for providing a minimum of 5 acre of dry land to each cultivating household. It was inadequate for most of the cultivating households who mainly depended on farming.

The majority of people evacuated from the reservoir lands being agriculturists and the sacrifices they were required to make for the benefit of other people it would be fair if they were settled in the command area of the irrigation projects.

In the light of the plight of farmers from the reservoir sites, it may not be out of place here to cite a policy recommendation made by Prof. V.M.Dandekar. The essence of the suggestion, among other things, is to adopt a project approach involving a fresh layout and a redistribution of the property rights, so that it may be possible to distribute the benefits more equitably than at present. We may then be able to give a fairer treatment to the persons displaced by the irrigation works and settle them within

the areas commanded by the irrigation works.[1]

Apart from the process of settling compensation the task of the Government was less strenuous as most of the people being cultivators preferred to settle on the foreshore of the reservoir. The Government's role was more important in its technical planning for H.B. Halli resettlement scheme which facilitated rural reconstruction. The leading people involved were rich and enterprising businessmen from N.D. Kere, the largest of the submerged villages. Among the various probable colony sites, these leaders preferred one near H.B. Halli. Once convinced that moving was inevitable, they saw the advantages in moving to a colony site that offered prospects for development. The site had already been provided with a railway station and a good road. A big establishment of a groundnut oil complex with a number of vacant buildings, though closed down at that time, had indicated the developing potentials. On account of this factory, electricity was also available at the site. One of the prospective rehabilitants had opened a small decorticating factory, even before the layout of the site was completed.

The planned layout of the central colony, around which a number of smaller colonies are built, bears testimony for Government's foresight in providing larger area than

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[1] V.M. Dandekar, in his Presidential Address to 26th All-India Agricultural Economics Conference, Ludhiana, 1966.

required in the initial period. Functional zones like residential, industrial, market, hospital, schools, parks, burial grounds, and so on, were neatly demarkated. Besides, many facilities in the nature of additional sites at nominal cost were provided to businessmen. Similarly, needed civic amenities too were provided.

As the compensation amount helped many a recipient to build his own house utilising his spare time the Government did not overlook the poor and needy and helped them with free materials and in a number of cases provided the poorer persons with moderate hutments.

The construction activities connected with the layout of colonies and later on houses, godowns, etc. created employment opportunities. This helped to absorb the older migrants who had preceded the rehabilitation. The steady arrival of migrants in the wake of rehabilitation was a significant factor for it included many traders, skilled workers, salaried, artisans and such others. The spurt of the activities with the arrival of rehabilitants attracted many migrants from urban centres as well. In later years considerable number of rehabilitants from other colonies too started arriving as this cluster provided opportunities of employment in the non-agricultural sector.

The occupational pattern revealed greater number of households depending mainly on non-agricultural pursuits. This was mainly due to the presence of voluntary migrants.

The occupational mobility from agriculture to non-agricultural sector indicated increased opportunities in the latter and to some extent hardships felt in the former owing to change in the size of holding and unfavourable seasons.

The opportunities in the non-agricultural sector increased rapidly with the setting up of factories and regulated market for groundnut. The rehabilitant businessmen dominated the scene with their heavy investment in commission agency and processing activities. In addition to being a centre for groundnut trade, the central colony has been growing into a market place for other merchandise like textiles, hardware, machinery, cement, etc. A few businessmen among migrants and old inhabitants are increasingly taking to commission agency, other trading and production activities.

The business group, particularly the commission agents wield considerable power and influence in many spheres of activities. Almost all the cultivators are at the mercy of these agents for their credit requirements and in return they are obliged to sell their produce only through them. Besides, the business people have made considerable investment in the cultivating lands and thus they are also big land owners mostly leasing out their lands. Further illustration of the concentration of wealth and influence could be seen from the fact that they are employers of a large number of salaried and wage earners in their trading

and factory establishments. A few among the rich businessmen own a large number of godowns, shop premises, residential tenements and house sites.

In all matters of making representation to the Government and securing facilities and developmental works, the leading businessmen have been active as community leaders. In addition to the development of layout to suit commercial and industrial growth, many civic needs such as schools, hospital, veterinary dispensary and commercial facilities like upgraded telegraphic and telephone facilities were provided mainly at the insistance of the businessmen.

In short, the development potentialities are being increasingly exploited by the rehabilitant businessmen whom the Government initially provided necessary infra-structure. The voluntary migrants almost entirely and old residents to a small extent participated in many spheres of non-agricultural activities. Trade and industrial ventures other than the one based on groundnut produce also started developing in later stages.

Apart from well developed communicational facilities, the institutional facilities, the living standard of some sections and the outlook indicate the urban characteristics of the central colony. To mention a few, the use of electricity, banking and insurance, conducting business on partnership or cooperative lines, elimination of customary wage payments in preference to monetisation, possession of luxury

articles like radio, wrist watches etc.; modern buildings giving the appearance of a township and the presence of chemist and druggist, private medical practitioners, electric photo studio, cinema theatre and so on are some of the indicators of urbanisation.

It was the rapid development of the central colony that caused friction, for the first time, since the old inhabitants of H.B. Halli agitated for location of many Government institutions at their site. This gave rise to rivalry between Lingayat led H.B.Halli faction and rehabilitants dominated by Vaishya businessmen. This later development hindered possible development of the entire cluster as one unit, with the possibility of becoming a minor municipality.

In the matter of readjustment to the new place, the rehabilitants did not find any serious difficulties since they moved to the places of familiar surroundings similar in ecological and socio-economic features. Moreover they moved in groups to the new colonies and out-numbered other residents in the initial period. They needed only economic readjustment since their old villages disintegrated. In most cases, it was achieved in a remarkably short period.

In many respects, the experience of rehabilitation at H.B. Halli appears exceptional.

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