

**KARNATAKA VOCATIONAL  
SURVEY REPORT  
OF  
GULBARGA DISTRICT  
1978**

**GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA**

## M E S S A G E

“Change the system of Education” -is the talk of the day But how?

Several attempts have been made in the past without much success. The Education Commission (1964-66) has recommended greater diversification of vocational courses at the Higher Secondary level. They have pointed out that training should cover not only people who seek employment but also those who are or may be interested in self employment. Experimentation was going on from 1973 onwards at the N.C.E.R.T., Delhi in the implementation of Vocationalisation of Education. The Pilot project on vocationalisation, was taken up in Karnataka during 1977-78 in some selected schools of Bangalore, South Kanara and Dharwar, on an experimental basis. Dr. Malcolm Adiseshiaiah Committee set up by the Union Education Ministry to recommend a plan of action for Vocationalisation of education at the secondary and higher secondary stages, is in close agreement with the plan of the action of the pilot project, undertaken in Karnataka.

Whatever may be the plan or pattern, the education offered in the Schools should enable the students—particularly of the lower strata, “to stand on their own legs”. For this, it should be based on the needs and requirements of our changing society and the infrastructural facilities available in the locality. The vocational survey presenting a board overview of all the aspects of the District with a projection into the future and with suggestions about new courses based on the employment potential, can contribute a great deal for planning on realistic lines.

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# FOREWORD

The growing problem of the educated unemployed has been examined by various commissions and Governments of India and Karnataka at different times. It is only recently that the Govt. of India recommended a comprehensive scheme with financial support for tackling it. The scheme is based on one of the main recommendations of the Education Commission (1964-66) that about 50% of the enrolment beyond class X should be in part-time or full-time vocational courses affording opportunities of employment or self-employment in various vocations.

The Education Commission envisaged development of skills at the higher secondary stage to provide middle-level supervisory and technician man-power. The role of the technician and middle-level supervisor is beginning to be understood in India only recently in respect of both their numbers and depth of skills to be built in each of them. It is, therefore, felt that instead of general education alone, vocational education must be introduced in as many institutions as possible for providing trained personnel, with the required skills in areas where employment potential exists or is likely to develop in the very near future. Also self reliance should be inculcated wherever possible.

For this purpose, District Vocational Surveys have been undertaken to estimate the employment potential likely to develop in the District and to suggest new Job-oriented courses for introduction in selected institutions to achieve the best possible result in an economical way. The Handbook on Vocational Survey of Gulbarga District, compiled by Sri R. J. Bhaskar, Deputy Director, Vocational Education Gulbarga District Presents the major areas of economic activity in the District supported by relevant

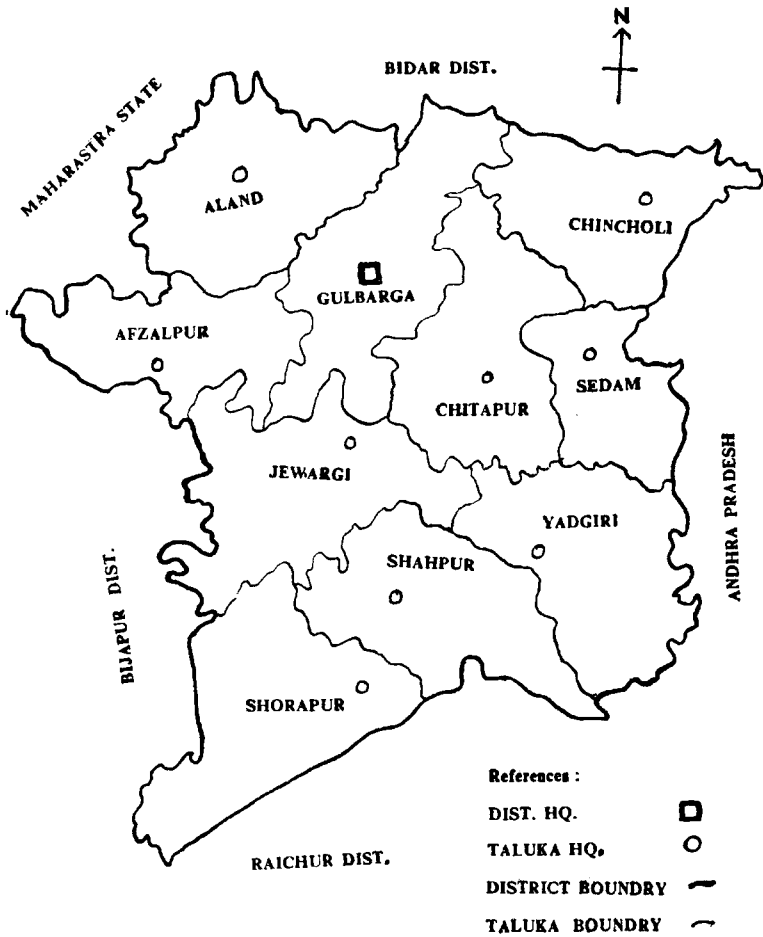
statistical data. Also employment potential has been indicated with a projection into the future wherever possible. New courses have therefore, been suggested based on the employment potential in the District. It is on this basis that the data contained in the handbook has been used in predicting new areas and implementing the 'Job-oriented Diploma courses' in Gulbarga District to answer the felt needs of the society in its economic activity.

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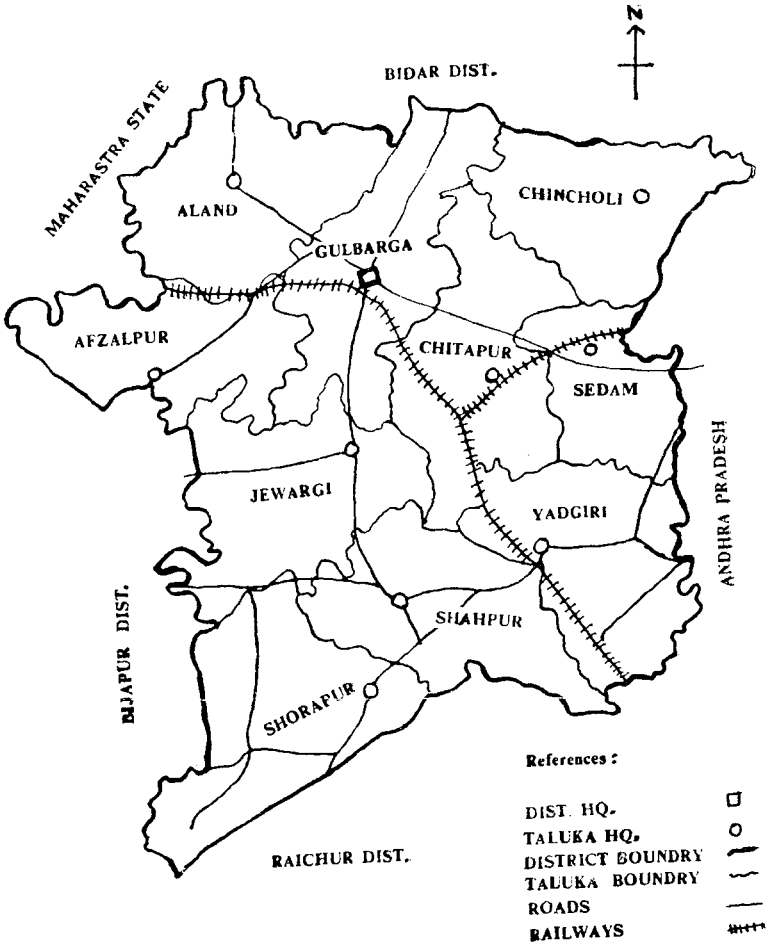
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# MAP OF GULBARGA DISTRICT



# MAP OF GULBARGA DISTRICT

(Road & Railway Lines etc.)



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# VOCATIONAL SURVEY REPORT OF GULBARGA DISTRICT

## I. Introduction :

The new pattern of Secondary Education at + 2 stage has to be introduced in the district of Gulbarga from the academic Year 1978-79, as a result of the re-organisation of Higher Secondary Education. The characteristic feature of the last two years of schooling i.e. of Higher Secondary Education is diversification. The aim of this education at + 2 stage is to avoid forcing the students into the academic channel alone and to offer them opportunities to choose subjects, and programmes of study in a much wider field of education, in keeping with their aptitudes, interest and abilities with a view to increasing their employability. For this adequate facilities has to be provided for a large number of Vocational streams at Higher Secondary Level which would be generally terminal in character. This is in accordance with the National Policy of Education which stresses the need to increase facilities for Technical and Vocational Education at + 2 stage.

## III. Vocational Survey :

In view of the fact that the programme of Vocationalisation of Higher Secondary Education has to be introduced in the District of Gulbarga from the academic year 1978-79, there is need for making necessary preparations which include among other things, identification and organisation of the courses and associating the existing Technical and Professional institutions. At present Vocational Surveys

have to be taken up district wise. A sum of Rs. 10,000/- for each selected district to be surveyed has also been sanctioned by the Government towards salary of District Vocational Officer, towards his travel expenses and contingencies.

Vocational Survey includes identification of Vocational needs and infrastructure available in this district and to prepare a Plan for training in Vocations relevant to the needs. For this, socio-economic and Vocational Survey of this area should be carried out. In such a survey, the present industrial, commercial, agricultural trade, transport, health, construction, educational, social and other activities have to be taken into account. It is also necessary to identify the emerging industrial and commercial development trends to assess the employment opportunities responsive to these trends in near future.

The proper and correct way of approaching this problem is to identify the occupations which are in demand in various sectors of Economic and Social activity. This has to be done by carrying out scientific, social and economic survey and area skill survey of Gulbarga District. The survey will be done in Co-operation with the industry, Trade and Commerce. Such a Survey will not only identify the occupations in demand but also estimate quantitatively the numbers required. They are to be carried out now and then. As technology changes, the nature and pattern of occupations change. It is therefore necessary that these surveys should be updated continuously. This is Vocational Survey.

### **III. Aims and Objectives of District Vocational Survey :**

The chief intension of District Vocational Survey is to find out the resources and Vocations that are available in the

**district. This would certainly provide job opportunities for those who seek employment. Survey need to be conducted of Job opportunities that would arise in near future. For this a deep study is required. The following are the broad aims and objectives of Vocational Survey.**

**i. Vocational Survey has to explore the present employment market in the district which are under the control of the State and Central Governments and also of private agencies, to ascertain the shortfall if any in the qualified and skilled personal in the various occupational fields.**

**ii. To identify the emerging industrial and commercial development plans and to assess the employment opportunities for the trained personal in specific Vocation. These employment opportunities can be ascertained for the next ten to fifteen years for the industry.**

**iii. To find out the occupations in the Industrial concerns which offer reasonably good prospect for employment of young generations to come.**

**iv. To Assess the capabilities of the Higher Secondary Institutions and Colleges to institute the new Vocational Courses in their Institutions and also to identify the courses which can be introduced in each of the institutions.**

**v. To recommend to the State Government, the types of courses that can be started in different areas of this district depending upon the prevailing industries in that area, the administrative adjustments required and the measures to be undertaken before courses are started.**

**vi. Any other issues of importance for Vocationalisation of Higher Secondary Education can be high lightened so as to help the State Government in the implimentation of the Scheme successfully.**

#### **IV. Methodology :**

In order to get the fullest information, the following procedure is adopted.

i. A deep study of the publications from various departments in the district.

ii. A deep study of the District Level Plans/Taluka Level/Plans and five years plans.

iii. A study of various survey reports of the district.

iv. Personal interviews with the district heads, Heads of Departments, Principals, Professors, Educationists, Factory Owners and Managers of Industrial concerns of different types.

v. Visits to firms, industrial concerns and factories.

vi. Visits to Higher Secondary Institutions to ascertain possibilities of introducing Vocational Courses there and the infrastructure available with them.

vii. Distribution of questionnaires to the employers and to analyse their views, about the type of jobs existing and analyse their requirements in the type of candidates they require for jobs.

viii. Distribution of statements to various departments and obtain information that would assist in the Survey work.

In this connection, the various departments and agencies have given their co-operation to shape the courses on Vocational Education. In identifying the Vocations, emphasis has also been given to the employment potentialities, maximum utilisation of the existing local resources, the availability of manpower, skill and the needs of the locality.

## **V. District Profile :**

i. Gulbarga District is one of the twenty districts of Karnataka. It was once a domain of medieval kings and is rich in historical tradition. It is one of the most backward districts of Karnataka in terms of per capita income. The primary occupation of the districts inhabitants is agriculture and agro based activities. The Principal crops of the district are Jowar, Bhajra, Groundnut, Cotton and Turdal, Manufactured items are Cement, Handloom goods and Engineering items.

ii. **Location and Regional Profiles :** Gulbarga district is located in the Northern region of Karnataka State. It lies on the Deccan Platen and is made up Deccan Trap and sedimentary rock formations. Its average elevation is 310 to 600 metres above sea level. The region consists of undulating plains and groups of flat-topped hills and step like terraces. There are also rock type black rock in some regions. The district falls under the Krishna River basis.

The district lies between longitude  $76^{\circ}04'$  and  $77^{\circ}42'$  and latitude  $16^{\circ}12'$  and  $17^{\circ}46'$ . It is bounded on the North by Bidar District of Karnataka and Osmanabad District of Maharashtra; on the east by Medak and Mehboobnagar District of Andhra Pradesh; on the south by Raichur District of Karnataka and on the west by Bijapur District of Karnataka and Sholapur District of Maharashtra.

The District incorporates well defined regional characteristics resulting from variations in soil conditions, infrastructure, irrigation facilities, agricultural activities and industrial pattern. These variations results in the division

of the district into four district regions comprising of Northern, South Central, South Eastern and Central. Northern region has high concentration of Rural population, having better irrigation facilities and relatively has progressive agricultural methods. South-Central region has the poorest irrigation facilities but concentration on large cement factories. South-Eastern region has good soils suited for agriculture and irrigation. Central region is dominated by district headquarters, having a large number of small industries with good population.

The Districtive geographical characteristics of the district is set out in Table-1 appended to this chapter.

#### **Area :**

The district covers a geographical area of 16,224 sq. kms., and ranks second in the state in size. It has 12 towns and 1304 inhabited villages. For administrative purpose, the district is divided into 10 talukas and each taluka is divided into hoblies. Taluka wise particulars such as area, hoblies, inhabited villages, towns, municipalities etc., are shown in the Table-2 appended to this chapter.

#### **Population :**

As per 1971 Census, the population of Gulbarga District is 17,39,220 and occupied seventh place compared to other districts. This population represented 5.94% of the states population. The density of the population 107 per sq. km which is less than state's average of 153 persons per sq. km. The total number of workers in the district was 6,07,762 or 34.9% of the total population. The above

particulars in detail are shown in the Table-3 appended to this chapter.

The percentage of Urban to total population is 17.78 which is less than state percentage of 24.31. Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes constitute more than 1/8 of the district population.

### **Literacy :**

As per 1971 Census, the number of literates in Gulbarga District is 3,25,930. Percentage to population comes to 18.74. This is less when compared to state population percentage of 24.31. Taluka wise distribution of percentage of literacy, male and female percentage of literacy are also included in the Table-3 appended to this Chapter. The table also shows the taluka wise number of Schedule Caste and Scheduled Tribes

**Note :—** The following statements noted below received from the District Statistical Officer, also provide particulars of Populations.

Statement 1. Area and Population.

Statement 2. Growth of Population.

Statement 3. Population in Rural and Urban area.

Statement 4. Population Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes, etc.



## **GULBARGA DISTRICT PROFILE**

**TABLE—1**

- 1 District :** Gulbarga.
- 2 Talukas :** Afzalpur, Aland, Chincholi, Chittapur, Gulbarga, Jewargi, Sedam, Shahapur, Shorapur and Yadgiri.
- 3 Location :**
  - A. Latitude : Between 16°12' and 17°46'.
  - B. Longitude : Between 76°04' and 77°42'.
- 4 Boundaries :**
  - North : Bidar District (Karnataka)  
Osmanabad District (Maharashtra)
  - South : Raichur District (Karnataka)
  - East : Medak and Mehboobnagar  
Districts (Andhra Pradesh)
  - West : Bijapur District (Karnataka)  
Sholapur District (Maharashtra)

**TABLE—2**  
**AREA-CENSUS**

Sl. No.	Taluka	Area (sq. km)	No. of hoblies (1975-76)	No. of Villages (1971 Census)		Towns (1971 Census)	Municipalities & Corporation (1975-76)	Villages and Town Panchayat
				Inhabited	Uninhabited			
1	Afzalpur	1304.9	3	87	3	—	1	40
2	Aland	1733.2	5	128	1	1	1	61
3	Chincholi	1556.3	4	132	13	1	1	47
4	Chittapur	1764.3	5	121	1	4	4	60
5	Gulbarga	1731.6	6	137	7	1	1	55
6	Jewargi	1822.7	5	146	12	—	1	46
7	Sedam	1020.5	4	104	7	1	1	39
8	Shahapur	1678.6	5	146	13	1	1	55
9	Shorapur	1854.4	5	172	14	1	1	54
10	Yadgir	1710.8	6	131	11	2	2	69
<b>Dist. Total.</b>		<b>16224.0</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>1304</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>526</b>

**TABLE—3**  
**POPULATION CENSUS—1971**

Sl. No.	Taluka	Popu- lation	Density per Sq Km.	Male Popu- lation	Female Popu- lation	Rural Popu- lation	Urban Popu- lation	Total Literacy %	Male Literacy %	Female Literacy %	Sch. Caste	Sch. Tribes
1	Afzalpur	111779	86	57158	54621	111779	—	16.0	25.5	5.8	14757	10
2	Aland	197202	114	100733	96470	175635	21568	18.2	29.3	6.6	36931	103
3	Chincholi	132580	85	66560	65020	125200	7380	16.8	27.6	5.9	20848	10
4	Chittapur	217049	123	109009	108040	172256	44793	18.8	29.1	8.3	31800	14
5	Gulbarga	305722	177	158208	147514	160134	145588	31.0	42.6	18.6	42544	492
6	Jewargi	136358	75	66061	68927	136358	—	15.2	25.2	5.2	19412	80
7	Sedam	107316	105	53420	53896	95938	11378	15.7	25.0	6.5	19160	780
8	Shahapur	159347	95	78854	80493	145088	14259	12.6	20.0	4.9	27296	30
9	Shorapur	175607	95	88167	87440	154551	21056	15.6	24.5	6.7	19074	150
10	Yadgir	196259	115	97972	98287	153005	43254	14.6	22.5	6.9	30127	112
Dist. Total.		1739220	107	878142	861078	1429944	309276	18.74	28.7	8.6	261922	1871

## VII. Economic Development :

Gulbarga district is economically one of the most backward districts in the State in terms of per capita income. The per capita income is Rs. 430/- as compared to Rs. 540/- for the State. The primary occupation of the districts inhabitants is agriculture and agro based activities. 73.7% of the population depend on agriculture and agro based activities. The inhabitants still continue backward agricultural practices. Average fertiliser utilisation is 500 grams per acre compared to state average of 17.9 kg. Principal crops are jowar,, bhajra, ground nut, cotton and turdall. Important manufactured items are cement, handloom goods and engineering items.

There is a good scope for irrigation when upper Krishna Project commence providing water to a portion of this district. Considerable progress has still to be made before the district reaches the development levels of the other districts in the State.

### Occupational Pattern of the Work Force :

The total number of workers in the district as per 1971 Census, was 6,07,762 or 34.9% of the total population. The occupational distribution was as follows :

Cultivators.	34.2%
Agricultural labourers.	36.5%
Live stock and Forestry.	3.0%
Manufacturing; Processing, Servicing, Mining and Quarrying.	8.5%
Construction.	1.7%
Trade and Commerce.	5.1%
Transport and Communications	2.1%
Others.	8.9%
Total :	100.0%

The occupational pattern of the District discloses the fact that more than 70% of the workers are engaged in the field of Agriculture. There are other schemes launched in the district to promote agricultural production.

They are :—

Increased manurial programme.

Fertiliser supply programme.

Plant protection programme.

Oil seed development programme.

Cotton development programme.

Sugar cane development programme.

Improved seed distribution programme.

Nearly 30% of the work force is dependent upon industries for their livelihood. There are 5 large scale industries their lives of manufacture is yarn and cloth, cement and heavy engineering. Small scale industries are flourishing in good numbers engaging work force in oil mills, dall mills, cotton ginning and processing, beedi manufacturing, leather and rubber products, general engineering, etc. More details are noted in the chapter "Industries".

The occupational pattern of the population are shown in the Table-4 appended to this chapter.

**TABLE—4**

**Occupational Pattern of Work force—1971**

Talukas.	* Total Work force	Work force in the category of			@ No. of Artisans
		*Culti- vators	*Agricul- tural Labourers	*Work force in Manu- facturing	
	1	2	3	4	5
1 Afzalpur	40102	13152	19928	696	2232
2 Aland	69466	21707	31071	1317	2607
3 Chincholi	51944	17919	23521	801	3426
4 Chittapur	73969	20597	27960	6220	4272
5 Gulbarga	92867	21927	23220	8348	3845
6 Jewargi	48805	18155	24369	447	3407
7 Sedam	39913	14895	14930	1905	—
8 Shahapur	54405	23230	17815	884	3681
9 Shorapur	65157	25280	22050	1063	4445
10 Yadgir	71134	30727	17243	2972	—
<b>District.</b>	<b>607762</b>	<b>207589</b>	<b>222107</b>	<b>24653</b>	<b>27915</b>

\* It includes in addition to manufacturing workforce in processing, servicing and repairs.

@ Estimate made by the Economic Adviser's Division, 1975.

## **VII. Natural Resources :**

**a) Soils :** The various types of soils of Gulbarga district are (i) shallow to medium black (ii) deep black (iii) Red sandy loams (iv) laterite and (v) alluvial. Shallow to medium black soil is found in the eastern and western regions. Deep black soil is found in the Central eastern and western regions. Deep black soil is found in Central, eastern and western regions. Red sandy loams is found in northern regions. Laterite soil is found in parts of the central and eastern regions. Alluvial soil is found on the river banks in the southern periphery of the district. These soils of the district are derived from Deccan traps, Vindyan formations, granites gneisses and laterites. The water retention capacity of the soils is 60%. 70% of the soils are alkaline. Salts and phosphoric contents are low.

Soils are of average fertility. Dry crops such as Jowar, Bhajra, Dall, Groundnut are grown in this district. Usually only one crop is grown per year.

**b) Forests :** The district forest area covers about 270 Sq. km or 4.3% of the geographical area. The area is covered with dense tree, growth. The north east region offers scope for commercial exploitation for timber.

**c) Minerals :** The important mineral resources of this district are lime stones, gypsum, quartz, fullers earth, copper moulding sand and granite rock. There are also deposits of opalite, chert, soap stone, red ochre, feldspar, amethyst, clay, calcite, steallite, tourmaline and calcareous earth in the district. Their potentialities for commercial

exploration, are being investigated. Gold is also prospected now and details are yet to be made available.

**d) Water resources :** The Bhima and Krishna rivers are the major rivers passing through the district. Bhima river flows for 218 kms through central and south eastern region till its confluence with the Krishna. The Krishna river flows for 160 kms on its southern boundary. The following minor rivers which are tributaries of Bhima also flow through the district.

Name of the river, length of flow and the region are noted below.

Amerja 88 kms in the north and north western region.

Bennithora 96 kms in the north and central region.

Mullamari 88 kms in the north eastern region.

Kagne 64 kms in east and central region.

Bori 24 kms in the north western region.

The river resources are not very impressive. The Bhima and Krishna are streams of consistent size. The five tributaries of Bhima dry up in summer.

**e) Rainfall :** The average rainfall of the district as per 1976-77 figures was 655.2 M.M. There are in all 57 rain gauge stations in the district to measure rainfall. Details of the rainfall are shown in the Table-5 appended to this chapter.



# R A I N F A L L

## TABLE—5

Sl. No.	Talukas	Rain gauge Stations. Nos. 1975	Actual average rainfall M.M. 1975
1	Afzalpur	3	976.4
2	Aland	6	844.9
3	Chincholi	5	1890.1
4	Chittapur	5	1030.5
5	Gulbarga	9	616.5
6	Jawargi	6	1570.7
7	Sedam	3	1436.5
8	Shahapur	5	1335.8
9	Shorapur	7	1679.9
10	Yadgir	6	1587.1
District Total :		55	1101.8

### VIII. Agricultural Resources :

The district has a sown area of 11,85,039 hectares of the total area of 16,10,208 hectares. The irrigated area in this district is 26,252, hectares. Mostly wells and tanks provide water for irrigation the average yield of the district is 71.9%.

Principal crops of this district are Jowar, Bajra, Tur Dali, Groundnut and Cotton. Rice is also grown to some extent in some regions of the district. In addition, Wheat,

**Ragi, Minor Millets, other cereals and Sugarcane are also grown to some extent. In all, agriculture operations are largely backward in this district due to in-adequate irrigation facilities and to some extent, the total dependance on rainfall.**

**The details of the district cropping pattern in terms of area and production are shown in the Table-6 appended to this chapter.**

**Others particulars of Irrigation are shown in the following Table-7 & 8 appended to this chapter. Irrigated area in the district is 22,088 hectares, which comprises 1.9% of cultivable area. This is the lowest of all the districts in the State.**

**According to the 1971, Census, 70.7% of the districts population is engaged in agriculture. Of these cultivators formed 34.2% of the total agriculture work force and farm labour 36.5%.**

**The average size of the land holding in the district is 6.5 hectares. This is more than state average of 4.4 hectares. Land holdings is shown in the Table-11 appended to this chapter.**

**TABLE—6**

**Cropping pattern in terms of area and production of  
Gulbarga District.**

Crop.	Area in Hectares 1965	Production (in tonnes) 1965	Area in Hectares 1975	Production (in tonnes) 1975
Rice	24580 (2.2)	24580	17184 (1.5)	17184
Jowar	549151 (47.4)	384406	320238 (27.6)	224167
Bajra	104792 (9.0)	20958	156361 (13.5)	31272
Wheat	24088 (2.1)	12044	31544 (2.8)	16272
Ragi	3727 (0.3)	3205	1865 (0.2)	1600
Minor Millets	58215 (5.0)	5821	52232 (4.5)	5225
Total Cereals	764553 (66.0)	451014	580424 (50.1)	295720
Gram	23481 (2.0)	9900	47045 (4.1)	18818
Tur	102983 (8.9)	30895	135920 (11.7)	40776

Other Pulses	61950 (5.4)	7434	57827	6940
<b>Total Pulses</b>	<b>188414</b>	<b>48229</b>	<b>240792</b>	<b>66534</b>
<b>Total food grains</b>	<b>952967</b> (82.3)	<b>499243</b>	<b>821216</b> (70.9)	<b>362254</b>
Groundnut	85201 (7.4)	94574	113148 (9.8)	125595
Other Oil seeds	33845 (2.9)	6769	81066 (7.0)	16210
<b>Total Oil seeds</b>	<b>119046</b> (10.3)	<b>101342</b>	<b>194214</b> (16.8)	<b>141805</b>
Sugarcane	—	—	736 (0.1)	7360
Cotton	75463 (6.5)	7546	121671 (10.5)	12167
<b>Others (Spices, Tobacco, Fruits, Vegetables, Chillies, etc.)</b>				
	10862 (0.9)	7603	20036 (1.7)	14000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1158338</b> (100.0)		<b>1157873</b> (100.0)	

**TABLE—7**

**Land available for cultivation**

Sl. No.	Talukas	Total area according to village papers Hects. 1976-77	Net area sown Hects. 1976-77	Fallow land Hects. 1976-77	Other uncultivable land Hects. 1976-77	Forests Hects. 1976-77	Land not available for cultivation Hects. 1976-77
1	Afzalpur	130479	105490	16301	2083	—	6605
2	Aland	173417	134623	23098	6290	1594	7812
3	Chincholi	155854	84170	14167	12509	29898	15110
4	Chittapur	176447	134340	20474	6399	168	15066
5	Gulbarga	173165	127868	24474	8440	3229	9154
6	Jewargi	182313	148571	20338	6839	135	6430
7	Sedam	102445	79812	7493	3643	1851	9646
8	Shahapur	159492	130534	3757	8077	4662	12462
9	Shorapur	185523	132844	20799	6990	4897	19993
10	Yadgir	171073	100816	17201	9100	23880	20076
District Total :		1610208	1179068	70370	70370	70314	122354

TABLE—8

Land available for Irrigation

Sl. No.	Taluka	Net area irrigated	Area irrigated by canal	Area irrigated by tanks	No of irrigation tanks	Area irrigated by wells	No. of irrigation wells	Area irrigation by other sources.
		Hect. 1976-77	Hect. 1976-77	Hect. 1976	Hect. 1976-77	1976-77	1976-77	1976-77
1	Afzalpur	1709	—	—	—	1549	2190	160
2	Aland	4791	—	148	2	4391	3918	252
3	Chincholi	2716	1198	132	10	1171	967	215
4	Chittapur	1526	—	349	7	923	1113	254
5	Gulbarga	2746	—	36	1	2402	3326	288
6	Jewargi	1118	—	147	3	816	1551	155
7	Sedam	2506	—	884	40	1120	1111	502
8	Shahapur	2029	—	1002	61	814	1735	213
9	Shorapur	1703	91	549	33	865	1571	198
10	Yadgir	8260	1449	4805	183	1863	2084	143
Dist.	Total.	29104	2738	8072	340	15914	19566	2380

In the following tables, i.e. 9, 10, 11 & 12, land utilisation, sources of irrigation, land holdings & Area under High yielding varieties are shown.

**TABLE—9**

**Land Utilisation**

	Area in Hects.	% to total Area
Forests	70314	4.4
Barren and uncultivable Land	75173	4.7
Land put to non-agricultural use	57181	3.5
Cultivable waste	14085	0.8
Pasture area	45129	2.8
Land under trees and groves	1156	0.1
Current fallow	170233	10.6
Other fallow	19064	1.2
Net area sown	1157873	71.9
	-----	-----
Total :	1610208	100.0
	-----	-----

Area sown more than once : 18200 Hectares,

**TABLE—10**

**Source of irrigation area**

Wells	12465 hectares.
Tanks	7393 ..
Canals	1923 ..
Others	307 ..
	-----
Total :	22088 Hectares.
	-----

**TABLE—11**

**Distribution of Land Holdings by Size**

Talukas.	Number of holdings in the size class (in hectares)					Total (6)
	Less than 1 (1)	1—2 (2)	2—5 (3)	5—10 (4)	10 & above (5)	
1 Afzalpur	552 (4.18)	1107 (8.37)	3641 (27.52)	3916 (29.60)	4012 (30.83)	13228
2 Aland	1495 (7.18)	2426 (11.66)	6665 (32.02)	5589 (26.85)	4639 (22.29)	20814
3 Chincholi	2671 (14.89)	2870 (15.68)	5802 (31.73)	3964 (21.66)	2991 (16.34)	18298
4 Chittapur	2751 (12.09)	3145 (13.82)	7126 (31.81)	5546 (24.37)	4190 (18.41)	22758
5 Gulbarga	1423 (7.21)	2162 (10.94)	5947 (30.11)	5601 (28.35)	4621 (23.39)	19754
6 Jewargi	1387 (6.68)	2290 (11.03)	6208 (29.89)	5800 (27.93)	5084 (28.33)	20769
7 Sedam	2680 (17.28)	2674 (17.24)	4980 (32.09)	3255 (20.98)	1940 (12.49)	15529
8 Shahapur	3246 (12.05)	4931 (18.31)	9543 (35.43)	5848 (21.71)	3368 (12.50)	26936
9 Shorapur	2134 (8.32)	4067 (15.85)	9583 (37.35)	6367 (24.82)	3504 (13.66)	25655
10 Yadgir	6064 (20.96)	5781 (19.97)	9868 (34.09)	5025 (17.36)	2203 (7.62)	28941
District	24403 (11.48)	31453 (14.78)	69363 (32.62)	50911 (23.94)	36552 (17.18)	212682

The percentage share of the no. of holdings in each size class in the total no. of holdings in Tq. is given in bracket.



**TABLE—12****Area under high yielding varieties. (in hectares)**

Talukas	1969-70	1971-72	1974-75
1 Afzalpur	779	787	2952
2 Aland	4883	4648	6675
3 Chincholi	963	697	2829
4 Chittapur	843	751	413
5 Gulbarga	707	862	2523
6 Jawargi	1507	1707	6220
7 Sedam	1005	965	714
8 Shahapur	2609	1319	1831
9 Shorapur	1960	874	3187
10 Yadgir	4137	1932	6242
<b>District Total :</b>	<b>19393</b>	<b>14542</b>	<b>33586</b>

The following two irrigation projects have been commissioned and completed in the district:

i) **Hattikuni Project** : It will irrigate 5,000 hectares in the south eastern region.

ii) **Chandrampalli Project** : It will irrigate 3,000 hectares directly and 2,000 hectares indirectly in the north-eastern region.

**Upper Krishna Project** : The major irrigation project affecting Gulbarga District is the Upper Krishna Project. This project is one of the State's largest undertakings. The left bank canal which passes in this district when work completed will serve to irrigate 40,000 hectares in the south-western and central regions of the district. The project completion date goes beyond 1983.

## **IX. Mineral Resources :**

Statement 18 appended in this report shows mineral production of different minerals available in this district. The important mineral resources in terms of quantity are shown below.

i) **Lime Stone** : Deposits extended over an area of 1500 sq. miles and are estimated at 1,19,333 million tonnes.

ii) **Gypsum** : Five lakh tonnes lie in this district, these are not exploited systematically at present.

iii) **Quarty** : Total deposits are estimated at a million tonnes.

iv) **Fullersearch** : Deposits are estimated at 1.4 million tonnes.

v) **Copper** : Deposits are estimated at 5 million tonnes with 1.8% copper content.

vi) **Moulding Sand** : Deposit are estimated at 17.4 million tonnes.

vii) **Granite Rock** : It is spread over 3,000 sq. miles in this district. Deposits are estimated at 17,30,000 million tonnes.

## **X. Animal Husbandry :**

As per 1976-77 figures, there are 97 vaterinary institutions in the district. The proportion of vaterinary institutions work out to one dispensary for every 17,083 heads of live stock. Statement 15 shows particulars of live stock supplied by the Senior Assistant Director, Animal Husbandry and Vaterinary Science. Taluka wise distribution of live

stock and vaterinary institutions are shown in the Table-12 appended to this chapter.

Due to drought conditions, there was decline of approximately 25% in the live stock since 1970 which resulted in cattle being slaughtered or driven to safety zones

**TABLE—13**  
**LIVE STOCK**

Sl. Talukas No.	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheeps	Goats	Poultry	Vateri- nary Institu- tion No.
	No 1976-77	No 1976-77	No. 1976-77	No. 1976-76	N <sub>2</sub> 1976-77	No. 1976-77
1 Afzalpur	32473	8653	10364	20241	18791	6
2 Aland	69967	19446	12511	22488	32191	18
3 Chincholi	64974	11420	15601	26749	32101	10
4 Chittapur	60902	11904	13794	19232	35072	8
5 Gulbarga	64797	14197	16708	25089	26487	22
6 Jewargi	47102	10421	15946	19939	30410	4
7 Sedam	54537	8196	12762	20852	30441	5
8 Shahapur	67563	14019	35840	34690	50292	3
9 Shorapur	73790	21231	44982	44837	52343	6
10 Yadgir	89538	17957	68993	43509	60708	15
<b>Dist. Total</b>	<b>625643</b>	<b>137444</b>	<b>247501</b>	<b>277626</b>	<b>368836</b>	<b>97</b>

## **XI. Industries :**

Gubarga District has been classified as one of the 11 districts in the state which are considered to be backward. There are as many as 5 large scale industries, 1 medium scale industry and 382 small scale industries functioning in the district. Industry has generally a very low key role in the area's economy. 8.4% of the district's labour force is engaged in manufacturing unit activity. The number of workers registered in the factories of the district is 715 per lakh of population.

Details of the districts industries are furnished in the tables, 14, 15 & 16 appended to this chapter.

Handloom industries is also spread over the district mostly in the northern, central and south-eastern regions. Their progress is poor and needs encouragement.

The poor progress of the district in the field of industry is lack of financial forthcoming and entrepreneurial initiatives by the people.

The following statements appended to the report also gives information in the field of industry.

Statement 5 : Industrial activity.

6 : Population-Industrial Activity.

7 : Working population-occupational.

Quantity of production of major industrial products as per 1974-75 census is given the Table-17 & 18 appended to this chapter.

**TABLE—14****Large Scale Industries**

Name	Line of Manufacture	Capital investment (in lacs of rupees)	Number of Employees
1 M.S.K. Mills, Gulbarga	Yarn and Cloth	107.79	1900
2 Associated Cement Co., Shahabad.	Cement	389.44	2080
3 Associated Cement Co., Wadi.	Cement	704.54	800
4 Cement Corporation of India, Kurkunta.	Cement	570.00	500
5 A.C.C, Vickers Babcock.	Heavy Engineering	1127.65	2024
		2899.42	7304

**TABLE—15****Medium Scale Industries**

Name	Manufacturing activities	Capital Investments	Number of Employees
Narayandass and Bros., Gulbarga.	Oil and Oil cake	Rs. 12.65 lacs	100

**TABLE—16****Small Scale Industries**

Line of Manufacture	No. of Units	Capital investment in Rupees	Number of Workers
1 Oil Mills	34	2756200	407
2 Dall Mills	10	1025200	148
3 Cotton ginning & processing	24	1869500	314
4 Food products	17	355900	123
5 Beedi manufacture	15	460600	897
6 Chemicals	13	344800	70
7 Textiles & Textiles Machinery Parts	43	902100	1402
8 Leather & rubber products	27	337646	105
9 Wood and wood products	79	766700	297
10 Stationery	1	11700	5
11 Printing	24	2001709	214
12 Ferrous & non-ferous metal working	37	874205	214
13 General engineering	33	2673274	271
14 Cement Spun pipes	10	3326713	295
15 Miscellaneous	15	1087101	232
	382	18793348	4994

**TABLE—17**  
**Quantity of Production of Major Mineral & Industrial Products 1974-75**

Talukas	Item (3) Quartz (in tonnes) 1974-75	Item (4) Moulding Sand 1974-75
1 Afzalpur	—	—
2 Aland	—	—
3 Chincholi	—	—
4 Chittapur	—	—
5 Gulbarga	—	—
6 Jewargi	—	—
7 Sedam	—	—
8 Shahapur	—	—
9 Shorapur	—	—
10 Yadgir	8386	9977
<b>District.</b>	<b>8386</b>	<b>9977</b>

**TABLE—18**  
**Quantity of Production Major Mineral & Industrial Products 1974-75**

Talukas	Item (5) Cement Products in metres 1974-75	Item (6) Oil seeds and Oil cake (in tonnes) 1974-75	Item (7) Cotton Ginning & press- ing (in tonnes) 1974-75	Item (8) Dal Mills (in tonnes) 1974-75	Item (9) Textiles (in tonnes) 1974-75	Item (10) Cement (in tonnes) 1974-76
1 Afzalpur	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Aland	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 Chincholi	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Chittapur	—	—	—	—	—	50726
5 Gulbarga	35000	1500	—	3900	443.37	—
6 Jewargi	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 Sedam	—	500	—	4500	—	260000
8 Shahapur	—	250	250	—	—	—
9 Shorapur	3000	—	300	—	—	—
10 Yadgir	—	1400	6900	—	—	—
<b>District</b>	<b>38000</b>	<b>3650</b>	<b>7450</b>	<b>5400</b>	<b>443.37</b>	<b>310726</b>

## **XII. Transport and Communications :**

The road system in Gulbarga district is satisfactory. All the block headquarters are connected with all-weather roads. The district has an aggregate road length of 3857 kms yielding a ratio of 23.8 kms of road for every 100 sq. kms. There has been a lot of improvement in road system from 1956 when the district was taken over by Karnataka. Village roads are however not uniform and needs a lot of improvement in respect of surfacings and bridging. There are yet about 128 villages yet to be connected by roads. Particulars of road system are shown in the Table 19 appended to this chapter.

There are two important broad gauge railway lines running in this district. They are Madras-Bombay line and Hyderabad-Bombay. The district aggregate railroad length is 225 kms. This workout to 13.8 kms per 1000 sq. km compared to the state average of 15 kms. There has no addition to the rail system in this district since it was laid a century ago. However the existing railway system serves as an important means of transporting the districts' agricultural produce, industrial goods and minerals to Bombay. Particulars of the rail system is shown in the Table 19 appended to this chapter. In addition to railways, other means of transport in the district are Motor vehicles, tractors and bullock carts. As per 1976-77 figures, there are 5490 motor vehicles and 449 tractors in the district. Talukwise details are noted in Table No. 19.

There are 566 Post Offices and 16 Telephone Exchanges in the district. The number of telephones and radios in use in the district as per 1976-77 figures is 1528 and 18,693, respectively. Average population served per post office is 2709. Particulars of post offices, telephones in the district are shown in the Table No. 20 appended to this chapter.



**TABLE—19**  
**Transport and Communications**

Sl. No.	Taluks	Length of roads	Length of railway	Motor Bridges	Registered motor vehicles	Tractors
		incharge of P. W.D. 1976-76 (Kms.)	line 1976-77 (Kms.)	1976-77	1976-77	1976-77
1	Afzalpur	337.0	31	1	91	14
2	Aland	338.0	—	5	160	13
3	Chincholi	397.0	—	8	149	13
4	Chittapur	344.0	66	7	265	14
5	Gulbarga	381.0	38	7	4090	258
6	Jewargi	265.2	—	6	110	29
7	Sedam	141.5	32	7	224	25
8	Shahapur	282.4	—	10	120	36
9	Shorapur	259.2	—	12	149	21
10	Yadgir	263.3	58	10	313	46
District		3008.6	225	73	5691	566

**TABLE—20**  
**Transport and Communications**

Sl. No.	Taluks	Post Office	Telephone Exchange	Telephone in use	Radios in use
		1976-77	1976-77	1976-77	1976-77
1	Afzaipur	42	1	8	780
2	Aland	68	2	56	986
3	Chincholi	52	1	16	970
4	Chittapur	61	4	39	2337
5	Gulbarga	80	2	1065	5827
6	Jewargi	46	1	15	461
7	Sedam	43	1	58	1237
8	Shahapur	50	1	48	1048
9	Shorapur	55	1	67	2271
10	Yadgir	69	2	156	2776
District Total :		566	16	1528	18693

### **XIII. Power :**

All the 12 towns and 632 Villages out of 1304 inhabited villages in Gulbarga District are electrified. Percentages works out to 49.4 which is less than State's figures of 51%. Since, 1956, there has been considerable progress in this district in the field of supplying electricity to towns and rural parts. In 1966, there were 33 towns and villages electrified. In 1969, it rose to 220 and 1975, it increased to 644 towns and villages. It is expected that all villages will be electrified by 1979.

Progress in the field of electrification in each taluka are shown in the Table-21, appended to this chapter. Power consumed as per 1974-75, figures comes to 14,09,35,480. KWHS. Per capita consumed comes to 80.88 KWHS. Pump-sets energised is 4,506.

### **XIV. Health and Family Planning :**

There are 6 Hospitals and 70 dispensaries spread all over the district. In addition, there are 17 primary health centres and 32 family planning clinics. Strength of beds in hospitals and dispensaries is 10311.

The Table-22 appended will give talukawise figures. As per 1974-75 figures, number of persons served per health unit comes to 19,541.

**TABLE—21**

**Power 1969-70, 1971-72 and 1974-75.**

Taluka	No. of towns (1971 Census)	No. of inhabited villages (1971 Census)	No. of towns electrified			No. of towns electrified as % of total No. of towns			No. of villages electrified			No. of villages electrified as of total		
			69-70	71-72	74-75	69-70	71-72	74-75	69-70	71-72	74-75	69-70	71-72	74-75
1	2	3	4			5			6			7		
1 Afzalpur	—	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	70	86	41.4	80.5	98.9
2 Aland	1	128	1	1	1	100	100	100	51	76	105	39.8	59.4	82.0
3 Chincholi	1	132	1	1	1	100	100	100	52	68	86	39.4	51.5	65.2
4 Chittapur	4	121	4	4	4	100	100	100	27	30	38	22.3	24.8	31.4
5 Gulbarga	1	137	1	1	1	100	100	100	51	67	85	37.2	48.9	62.0
6 Jewargi	—	146	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	21	37	11.0	14.4	25.3
7 Sedam	1	104	1	1	1	100	100	100	22	35	47	21.2	33.7	45.2
8 Shahapur	1	146	1	1	1	100	100	100	17	21	64	11.6	14.4	43.8
9 Shorapur	1	172	1	1	1	100	100	100	21	36	41	12.2	20.9	23.8
10 Yadgir	2	131	2	2	2	100	100	100	21	26	43	16.0	19.8	32.8
<b>District</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1304</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>47.7</b>

**TABLE=21**

**Power 1969-70, 1971-72 and 1974-75 (Contd.)**

Taluka	Power Consumed (KWHs)			Per capita consumption of power (KWHs)			No. of Pumpsets energised		
	1969-70	1971-72	1974-75	1969-70	1971-72	1974-75	1969-70	1971-72	1974-75
1 Afzalpur	818195	1406192	2433372	9.08	12.58	12.76	504	686	988
2 Aland	1831779	2860517	3420780	11.42	14.50	17.30	1017	1149	1495
3 Chincholi	1219989	1866526	2147039	11.32	14.08	16.19	267	279	397
4 Chittapur	1578320	1888225	2560683	9.03	8.71	11.76	49	65	101
5 Gulbarga	91642958	123137111	120854793	400.59	400.27	395.30	615	716	958
6 Jewargi	550360	725286	964296	4.95	5.43	7.06	18	18	52
7 Sedam	894227	1362097	1697968	9.86	12.68	15.82	35	61	126
8 Shahapur	1004235	1106827	1411045	7.27	6.90	8.84	24	26	131
9 Shorapur	679481	1405105	2236826	4.94	8.00	12.73	64	73	51
10 Yadgir	1868509	2199907	3205678	11.60	11.20	16.30	111	127	207
<b>Dist. Total</b>	<b>102088053</b>	<b>137958393</b>	<b>140935480</b>	<b>72.95</b>	<b>79.31</b>	<b>80.88</b>	<b>2703</b>	<b>3200</b>	<b>4506</b>

**TABLE—22**

**Health and Family Planning**

Sl No.	Taluka	Hospitals	Dispensaries	Primary health Centres	Family planning clinics	Strength of beds in hospitals & dispensaries	Population served per health unit		
		1976-77	1976-77	1976-77	1976-77	1976-77	1969-70	1971-72	1974-75
1	Afzalpur	—	8	1	2	10	12867	15968	13972
2	Aland	—	11	2	3	37	14576	17927	16433
3	Chincholi	1	7	1	2	31	13470	16572	14731
4	Chittapur	—	11	2	4	45	19419	24116	21704
5	Gulbarga	2	8	2	5	740	22877	30572	25477
6	Jewargi	—	6	2	3	20	18535	22726	19479
7	Sedam	—	3	1	3	23	15115	17886	21463
8	Shahapur	1	6	2	3	37	23017	26557	17705
9	Shorapur	1	5	2	3	36	27517	37121	21951
10	Yadgir	1	6	2	4	52	22879	28037	21806
<b>Dist. Total :</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1031</b>	<b>18659</b>	<b>23189</b>	<b>19541</b>

## XV. Financial Infrastructure :

There are at present 39 Commercial Banks, 14 Co-operative Banks and 10 Land Development Banks serving in this district. Average population served per bank office as per 1976 figures comes to 44595.

The State Bank of Hyderabad with its 19 branches has the widest network covering all taluka headquarters and some growth centres. Other banks operating in the district are the Syndicate Bank, Canara Bank, State Bank of India, Central Bank of India, Punjab National Bank, Indian Bank, Vysya Bank Ltd., Bank of Maharashtra Ltd., Corporation Bank Limited and the Karnataka Bank Limited.

Bank spread over in the district are noted in Table No. 23, appended to this chapter. Also population served by the bank is also noted, in the Table No. 24 appended to this chapter.

TABLE—23

### Offices of Commercial Bank, District Co-operative Central Bank Ltd., Land Development Bank Ltd., in Gulbarga District.

Sl. No.	Taluka	Commercial Banks.	Co-operative Banks Ltd.,	Land development Bank Limited
1	Afzalpur	3	2	1
2	Aland	3	1	1
3	Chincholi	2	1	1
4	Chittapur	7	2	1
5	Gulbarga	18	2	1
6	Jewargi	1	1	1
7	Sadam	3	1	1
8	Shanapur	2	1	1
9	Shorapur	2	2	1
10	Yadgir	6	1	1
Total :		47	14	10

**TABLE—24****Population Served per Bank Office as per 1974 Figures**

Sl. No.	Taluka	Population served per Bank Office		
		1969*	1971*	1974
1	Afzalpur	—	—	30071
2	Aland	—	—	53031
3	Chincholi	—	—	71363
4	Chittapur	—	—	33350
5	Gulbarga	—	—	21923
6	Jewargi	—	—	73327
7	Sedam	—	—	38472
8	Shahapur	—	—	57115
9	Shorapur	—	—	94371
10	Yadgir	—	—	30143
District		—	—	38175

\* Data under compilation.

**XVI. Co-Operation :**

There are as many as 1236 Co-operative Societies (both credit and non-credit) in this district. In addition to this, there are 14 regulated markets and 11 Co-operative marketing societies functioning in this district. Talukawise figures and also produce handled are noted in the Table No's 25, 26, appended to this chapter.

**TABLE—25**

**Co-operation 1976-77**

Sl. No.	Taluka	Agricultural credit Societies	Other than Agricultural Credit Societies	Total No. of Societies including liquidated Societies	Total Membership excluding liquidated Societies	Short term loan given by the D.C.C. Banks. (Rs. in Lakhs)	Medium term loan given by the D.C.C. Bank.	Short term loan given by the Co-op. Societies	Regulated Markets	Valued turnover (Rs. in thousand.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Afzalpur	13	35	53	4173	0.90	12.39	477	—	—
2	Aland	24	60	99	8315	—	19.40	1209	1	—
3	Chincholi	18	77	133	6296	—	1.25	920	1	—
4	Chittapur	20	61	111	8190	2.85	4.07	740	3	22590
5	Gulbarga	27	157	237	8585	—	1.31	6348	1	77861
6	Jewargi	16	76	94	10200	—	37.54	1937	—	—
7	Sedam	11	29	63	1234	—	8.55	503	2	9554
8	Shahapur	25	35	62	7218	2.60	13.82	479	2	20896
9	Shorapur	20	63	111	7317	5.71	2.32	583	1	29163
10	Yadgir	23	88	167	8961	2.58	7.96	674	3	39412
	District.	197	681	1110	73489	14.64	108.61	13870	14	199476



TABLE—26

Sl. No.	Taluka	Regulated Markets					Co-operative Marketing Societies						
		Number of units			Value of Produce handled (Rs. in '000)			Number			Value of Produce handled (Rs. in '000)		
		1969	1971	1974	1969	1971	1974	1969	1971	1974	1969	1971	1974
1	Afzalpur	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	1022.49
2	Aland	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
3	Chincholi	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	53.10	28.59	72.00
4	Chittapur	3	3	3	122.03	118.36	137.25	1	1	1	5.30	8.50	12.30
5	Gulbarga	1	1	1	59316.20	69328.74	56903.36	1	1	1	394.80	320.85	373.51
6	Jewargi	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	462.00	694.00	723.00
7	Sedam	2	2	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
8	Shahapur	2	2	2	5607.69	10001.40	9940.03	1	1	1	—	—	—
9	Shorapur	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
10	Yadgir	3	3	3	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
District		14	14	14	65045.95	79448.50	66980.64	10	10	11	915.20	1051.94	2203.30

## **XVII. Education :**

The district literacy percentage as per 1971 Census which is mentioned earlier is 18.74. (Male 28.7%) (Female 8.6%). This percentage is lower than Karnataka's percentage of 31.52. As per 1976-77 figures, there are 44 nursery schools, 1244 lower primary schools, 283 higher primary schools, 89 model primary schools, 92 high schools in Gulbarga district. For pursuing higher education, there are 14 professional institutions including teachers' training 3 Polytechnic and engineering and 17 Colleges general (Universities). This includes Medical college also.

Talukawise distribution of schools are shown in the Table No. 27, appended to this chapter. As per during the year 1977-78, the number of children enrolled is VIII=7657; IX=6031 and X=574. The number of students enrolled in P.U.C. I & II Year during 1977-78 is 1428 and 840, respectively. Statement 32 gives talukawise figures of the students enrolled in high and higher secondary schools.

**TABLE—27**  
**EDUCATION**

Sl. No.	Taluks	Nursary Schools.	Lower Primary Schools.	Higher Primary Schools.	Model Primary Schools.	High Schools.	Schools for professional & special education including teachers training.	Polytechnic & Engineering Schools.	Colleges Gen. (Universities)
			1976-77	1976-77	1976-77	1976-77	1976-77	1976-77	1976-77
1	Afzalpur	2	61	28	8	6	—	—	—
2	Aland	4	103	43	8	14	—	—	—
3	Chincholi	2	127	23	7	5	—	—	—
4	Chittapur	5	132	29	12	12	—	—	1
5	Gulbarga	16	150	38	15	23	14	3	14
6	Jewargi	2	119	27	4	5	—	—	—
7	Sedam	3	95	21	6	5	—	—	—
8	Shahapur	2	131	22	9	7	—	—	—
9	Shorapur	4	172	23	12	6	—	—	—
10	Yadgir	4	154	29	8	9	—	—	—
<b>Dist. Total :</b>		<b>44</b>	<b>1244</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>

## **XVIII. List of Vocations Suitable for Gulbarga Dist, Agriculture :**

There is good scope of development of agriculture in this district. As per 1974 figures, not cultivable land is 11,57,873 hectares which is 71.91% of the total land. Out of which not irrigated area is 22,088 hectares. This is 1.99% to the total area sown.

The Districts average output of agricultural produce is Rs. 416/- per hectare. This output is lower than the state's output of Rs. 816/- per hectare. The low produce in the district is due to the backward farming methods employed and dependence on rainfall. 34.2% of the population in the district are cultivators and 36.5% of the population are agricultural labourers introduction of agricultural courses at + 2 stage will help students to take up agricultural courses and assist the farmers for higher production.

The Upper Krishna Project when completed is expected to irrigate 40,000 hectares of land in the south western and central regions. Hence there is good scope for agricultural specialists to be employed in those areas. A sum of Rs. 30,000/- per annum has been made for promoting improved agricultural practices by the banks.

The Hattikuni project will irrigate 5,000 hectares of land in the southern region and Chandrampalli Project will irrigate 3,000 hectares directly and 2,000 hectares indirectly in the north eastern region.

The above development schemes will create job opportunities in those areas.

### **List of Courses that can be Introduced :**

1. Vegetable
2. Fruits
3. Small Farm Management
4. Pesticides, fertilizers and weedicides
5. Post harvest technology
6. Co-operation
7. Horticultural and selviculture assistant
8. Scientific agriculture

### **Institutions Suitable for Introduction of Agricultural Courses**

1. Govt. Junior College, Afzalpur.
2. " " Aland.
3. " " Gulbarga.
4. National Junior College, Gulbarga.
5. Govt. Junior College, Shahapur.
6. Prabhu Arts & Science College, Shorapur.

Poultry and dairying can also be developed in this district. Banks have come forward to loan to a tune of Rs. 7.5 lakhs for dairy farming and 1.0 lakh for poultry. Under the circumstance noted above, the Vocation of dairy-farming and poultry can be introduced in this district.

The following institutions are suitable for introduction of the above courses.

1. Government Junior College, Gulbarga.
2. S.B. Science College, Gulbarga.
3. Government Junior College, Shahapur.
4. Government Junior College, Kamalapur.
5. Government College, Gulbarga.

## **Technical Courses :**

There are as many as 5 large industries established in this district. In these industries, 7,304 skilled and labourers are employed. There is one medium scale industry established where in 100 persons are employed. In addition to these industries, there are as many as 382 Units of different types of small scale industries working in this district. These Units have employed 4,994 workers.

These industries are functioning well engaging different types of skilled workers and labourers. Schedule I was sent to all these industries to furnish particulars of the type of workers employed and the number and type of workers required when their industry improved. The response in this direction was very poor and only 29 industries covered respond. These industries have employed 795 skilled, 602 semi-skilled and 1380 unskilled labourers. They have also employed 173 persons towards administrative and 387 persons as office assistants. The number will be much more when all personals of all the industries, are taken to account. The following technical courses can be introduced in this district.

1. Building construction technology.
2. Water supply and sanitary construction practice.
3. Electrical domestic appliances—servicing.
4. Automobile servicing and maintenance.
5. Electrical equipment maintenance.
6. Watch and clock servicing
7. Servicing technology (office equipment).
8. Basic work shop technology.
9. Electrical wiring and servicing of electrical appliances.

10. Oil and soap industry.
11. Leather technology.
12. Photography.
13. Printing and book binding,
14. Tailoring and embroidery.
15. Textiles assistant.
16. Mining assistant.

The statements, appended in this report received from industries department will give progress of industries in the district.

The following institutions are suitable for introduction of the above courses.

1. Government Junior College, Aland.
2. Government College, Gulbarga.
3. Matoshri Godutai Doddappa Appa Junior College for woman, Gulbarga.
4. National Junior College, Gulbarga.
5. Shri. Sharana Basaveshwara College of Science, Gulbarga.
6. Smt. V.G. College for woman, Gulbarga.
7. Govt. Junior College, Shahapur.
8. Govt. Junior College, Yadgiri.
9. Govt. Junior College, Afzalpur.
10. Govt. Juinor College, Jewargi.
11. Shri. Prabhu Arts and Science College, Shorapur.

#### **Paramedical Courses :**

As there is Medical college at Gulbarga, there is no scope of introducing paramedical courses in Gulbarga District. The required personnel are trained by the hospital and medical college and hence this question does not arise. When medical college allows this department to train persons in paramedical courses, then it would be taken up. Any of the Junior College in Gulbarga proper are available for introduction of paramedical courses.

## **Courses in Business :**

There are more than 1500 small and big offices, both Government & Private in the district of Gulbarga. For running offices, a large number of trained personels are required. There are also a good number of Hotels in this diistrict, where trained and skilled persons are required to look after their office. Lawyers require assistants. Chartered Accountants need assistants in their work. Thus a good number of persons trained in business are required for the district. The following courses can be introduced to meet the demand of the employers.

1. Banking.
2. Materials management technology.
3. Accountancy and Taxation.
4. Accountancy and Auditing.
5. Accountancy and Costing.
6. Office practice and procedure.
7. Advertising, marketing and salesmanship.
8. Hotel and hostel management.
9. Legal assistants.

The above courses can be introduced in the following Junior Colleges.

1. Govt. Junior College, Afzalpur.
2. Sharana Basaweshwara Commerce College, Gulbarga.
3. V.G. College for Women, Gulbarga.
4. Government College, Gulbarga.
5. Matoshri Godutai Doddappa Appa Junior College, Gulbarga.
6. Government Junior College, Shahapur.



## ANNEXURE—I

### Job Oriented Pre-University Diploma Courses Suggested for Implementation During 1978-79, For Gulbarga District.

(Duration 2 Years = 4 Semesters of 4 Months each)

---

Sl.No. Code No.

---

1	TE	1.01	Building Construction Technology.
2	TE	2.01	Servicing Technology (office equipment)
3	TE	2.02	Basic Work Shop Technology.
4	TE	2.03	Automobile servicing.
5	TE	3.01	Electrical wiring and servicing of Electrical Appliances.
6	TE	4.01	Servicing Technology(Electronic equipments)
7	TE	5.01	Oil and Soap Technology.
8	TE	5.02	Leather Technology.
9	TE	6.01	Clock and Watch repair Technology.
10	TE	7.01	Photography.
11	TE	7.02	Painting and Commercial Art
12	TE	7.01	Wood carving and Inlay work.
13	TE	8.01	Printing and book binding.
14	TE	8.02	Clothing and Embroidary.
15	TE	8.03	Textiles Assistant.
16	TE	8.04	Sugar Technology (Pam boiling)
17	TE	8.05	Mining Assistant.
18	AG	1.01	Poultry.
19	AG	1.02	Dairying.
20	AG	1.03	Sericulture.
21	AG	1.04	Fisheries.
22	AG	1.05	Co-operation.
23	AG	1.06	Pesticides, Fertilizers and weedcides.
24	AG	1.07	Post harvest Technology.
25	AG	1.08	Forestry and Wood products.
26	AG	1.09	Horticulture and Selviculture Assistant.

- 27 AG 1.10 Scientific Agriculture.
- 28 HE 1.01 Laboratory Technician.
- 29 HE 1.02 Physio Therapy and Occupational Therapy  
Technician (Rehabilitation Therapy  
Technician)
- 30 HE 1.03 X-Ray Technician (Radiological Assistant).
- 31 HE 1.04 Medical Record Technician.
- 32 HE 1.05 Optician and Refractionist.
- 33 HE 1.06 Multipurpose Basic Health Workers (Male).
- 34 HE 1.07 Psychiatric Assistant (Psychiatric Nursing  
Aide).
- 35 HE 1.08 Applied Nutrition and Dietetics.
- 36 HE 1.09 Dental Mechanic and Hygienists.
- 37 PH 1.01 Pharmaceutics Operator Assistant,
- 38 PH 1.02 Pharmaceutical Laboratory Assistant.
- 39 B 1.01 Banking.
- 40 B 1.02 Materials Management Technology.
- 41 B 1.03 Accountancy and Taxation.
- 42 B 1.04 Accountancy and Auditing.
- 43 B 1.05 Accountancy and Costing.
- 44 B 1.06 Pre-School and Primary Education.
- 45 B 1.07 Office Practice and Procedure;
- 46 B 1.08 Hotel and Hostel Management.
- 47 B 1.09 Advertising, Marketing and Sales-manship.
- 48 B 1.10 Legal Assistants.



**ANNEXURE—II**

**STATISTICAL STATEMENTS  
OF THE DISTRICT**

**STATEMENTS : 1—34**

**Statement—1. Area and Population.**

Sl. No.	Tehsil	Area (sq. km)	Population (1971)	Density of population per sq. km. (1971)	No. of habited Villages (1971)	No. of Urban Area	Percentage of literacy
1	Afzalpur	13049	111779	86	87	—	—
2	Aland	17332	197203	114	128	1	—
3	Chincholi	15563	132580	85	132	1	—
4	Chittapur	17643	217049	123	121	4	—
5	Gulbarga	17316	305722	177	137	1	—
6	Jewargi	18127	136358	75	146	—	—
7	Sedam	10205	107316	105	104	1	—
8	Shahapur	16786	159347	95	146	1	—
9	Shorapur	18544	175607	95	172	1	—
10	Yadgir	17108	196259	115	131	2	—
<b>Total :</b>		<b>162240</b>	<b>1739220</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>1304</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>—</b>

Source : Population 1971

\*\*// true copy //\*\*

Sd/-  
District Statistical Officer, Gulbarga.

## Statement—2. Growth of Population

Sl No.	Year	Urban 2	Rural 3	Total 4	Rate of Growth 5
1	1951	251903	1197041	1448944	—
2	1961	226421	1173036	1399457	—
3	1971	309276	1429944	1739220	—
4	1975	Not available	Not available	1913400	—
5	1976	do	do	1956500	—
6	1977	do	do	1925100	—
7	1978	do	do	2004000	—
8	1979	do	do	2054100	—
9	1980	do	do	2112200	—
—	—	—	—	—	—

Source : 1971 Census of population projections  
for Mysore-1972-86, by bureau.

\*\*// true copy //\*\*

Sd/-  
District Statistical Officer,  
Raichur,

**Statement—3. Population in Rural and Urban Area**

Sl. No.	Tehsil	Rural		Urban		Total	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3		4		5	
1	Afzalpur	57158	54621	—	—	57158	54621
2	Aland	89663	85972	11070	10498	100733	96470
3	Chincholi	62771	62429	3789	3591	66560	66020
4	Chittapur	85940	86316	23069	21724	139009	108040
5	Gulbarga	81670	78464	76538	69050	158208	147514
6	Jewargi	68061	68297	—	—	68061	68297
7	Sedam	47632	48306	5788	5590	53420	53896
8	Shahapur	71755	73333	7099	7160	78854	80493
9	Shorapur	77707	78844	10460	10596	88167	87440
10	Yadgir	76357	76648	21615	21639	97972	98287
<b>Total :</b>		<b>718714</b>	<b>711230</b>	<b>159428</b>	<b>140848</b>	<b>878142</b>	<b>861078</b>

Source : Census 1971 Book.

Sd/-

\*\*// true copy //\*\*

District Statistical Officer, Gulbarga.

**Statement—4. Population Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Etc., 1971.**

Sl. No.	Tehsil	Scheduled Caste		Scheduled Tribes		Other Backward classes		Total
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1	Afzalpur	7433	7324	—	—	—	—	14757
2	Aland	18715	18216	98	95	—	—	37124
3	Chincholi	10514	10334	7	3	—	—	20858
4	Chittapur	15887	15913	6	8	—	—	31814
5	Gulbarga	22044	20500	247	245	—	—	43036
6	Jewargi	9768	9644	42	38	—	—	19492
7	Sedam	9468	9622	412	368	—	—	19870
8	Shahapur	13412	13858	19	11	—	—	27300
9	Shorapur	9628	9446	84	66	—	—	18224
10	Yadgir	14993	15130	64	48	—	—	30235
<b>Total :</b>		<b>130862</b>	<b>129987</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>262710</b>

Source : 1971 Census Book.

\*\*// true copy //\*\*

Sd/-

District Statistical Officer, Gulbarga.



**Statement—5. Industrial Activity by Areas—1971**

Sl. No.	Tehsil	Industrial activity	Rural	Urban	Total	Percentage
1	Afzalpur		40102	—	40102	—
2	Aland		61928	7538	69466	—
3	Chincholi	I to IX	49417	2527	51944	—
4	Chittapur	as per	61044	12925	73969	—
5	Gulbarga	1971	55691	37177	92867	—
6	Jewargi	Census	48805	—	48805	—
7	Sedam	Book	35801	4112	39913	—
8	Shahapur		49922	4483	54405	—
9	Shorapur		58855	6302	65157	—
10	Yadgir		55866	15268	71134	—
Total :			527431	90331	607762	—

Source . 1971 Census Book.

\*\*// true copy //\*\*

Sd/—

District Statistical Officer, Gulbarga,

## Statement 6. Population Industrial Activity 1971

TEHSIL	Workers									Non-workers			Total
	Culti- vators	Agri- cultu- ral labou- rers	Min- ing and quarry- ing	Live stock, factu- ring fish- ing, pla- ntation, etc.	Manu- factu- ring industry	Con- stru- ction	Trade and Comm- erce	Trans- port & Comm- unication	Ser- vice	Total	Stu- dent	House Wor- ker	
1. Afzalpur	13152	19928	2098		1710	362	1062	186	1604	40102	71677		71677
2. Aland	21707	31071	2258		5339	657	2192	580	5662	69466	127737		127737
3. Chincholi	17919	23521	1437		3312	834	1641	327	2953	51944	80636		80636
4. Chittapur	20597	27960	1281		10276	1409	3626	2770	6050	73969	143080		143080
5. Gulbarga	21927	23220	2261		11202	1980	10730	5499	16048	92867	212855		212855
6. Jewargi	18155	24369	1076		1927	322	1275	108	1573	48805	87553		87553
7. Sedam	14895	14930	1221		4350	314	1680	472	2051	39913	67403		67403
8. Shahapur	23230	17815	1983		3798	467	2541	473	4098	54405	104942		104942
9. Shorapur	25280	22050	1910		4733	3634	2611	373	4566	65157	110450		110450
10. Yadgir	30727	17243	2759		8251	698	3509	1912	6035	71134	125125		125125
<b>Total :</b>	<b>207589</b>	<b>222107</b>	<b>18284</b>		<b>50898</b>	<b>10677</b>	<b>30867</b>	<b>12700</b>	<b>50640</b>	<b>607762</b>	<b>1131458</b>		<b>1131458</b>

Source : 1971 Census.

Sd/  
District Statistical Officer, Gulbarga.

## Statement 7. Working Population Occupational 1971

TEHSIL	Occupation Code Description	Rural		Urban		Total		TOTAL
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1.	Afzalpur	31850	8252	—	—	31850	8252	40102
2.	Aland	49517	12411	5304	2234	54821	14645	69466
3.	Chincholi	35757	33660	1891	636	37648	14296	51944
4.	Chittapur	47906	13138	11157	1768	59063	14906	73969
5.	Gulbarga	44216	11475	33237	3939	77453	15414	92867
6.	Jewargi	38217	10588	—	—	38217	10588	48805
7.	Sedam	28062	7739	2972	1140	3134	8879	39913
8.	Shahapur	41501	8421	3452	1031	44953	9452	54405
9.	Shorapur	45975	12880	4931	1371	50906	14251	65157
10.	Yadgir	44680	11186	10751	4517	55431	15703	71134
<b>TOTAL :</b>		407681	109750	73695	16636	481376	126386	607762

Source : 1971 Census Book.

*Sd/*  
District Statistical Officer. Gulbarga.

## Statement 10. Area and Production of Different Crops

CROPS	Area			Production		% increase
	1970-71 (HECTS)	Latest Yr. (HECTS) 1976-1977	% increase	1970-71 M. Tonnes	Latest year M. Tonnes 1976-1977	
1. Rice	8880	12563		3569	8116	
2. Jowar	483494	369421		270756	262289	
3. Bajra	85722	1134476		34460	73305	
4. Maize	255	911		204	637	
5. Wheat	36631	24488		20513	17386	
6. Total cercels	616097	520859		329950	361450	
7. Total pulses	239305	213203		68920	136450	
8. Oil seeds	229530	250267		97769	45011	
9. Cotton	75760	84884		60672	34826 (bales)	
10. Sugar cane	972	2232		97200	223200	

Sd/  
Deputy Director of Agriculture, Gulbarga.

**Statement 12. Area Under Intensive & High  
Yielding Varieties (Hectares)**

CROP	1977-78	TOTAL
<b>I Intensive cultivation</b>		
1. Tur.		53488
2. Other pulses		14549
3. Gr. Nut		34476
4. Sun flower		3408
5. Jowar		185650
6. Wheat		9517
7. Bengal gram		17195
8. Sunflower		49100
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>367383</b>
<b>II High yielding variety</b>		
1. Jowar		13372
2. Bajra		28599
3. Maize		620
4. Paddy		5768
5. Wheat		8316
6. Cotton		1243
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>57918</b>
<b>III Improved variety</b>		
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
<b>TOTAL</b>		

Sd/  
Deputy Director of Agriculture, Gulbarga.

### Statement 13. Irrigation Area Irrigated by Sources (HECT)

Sources	1973-74	1976-77 Latest Year	%change
1. Government canals			
2. Private canals	7039	7604	
3. Tanks	8737	20329	
4. Wells			
5. Lift irrigation (Medium Irrg. Project)	289	1814	
6. Other sources net area irrigated % of gross Area irrigated to gross cropped area.	1876	5305	

Sd/

Deputy Director of Agriculture, Gulbarga

## Statement 15. Live Stock

	LIVE	STOCK	1970-71	LATEST YEAR	CHANGE
1.	Milch animals:	( i )	Cows	164745	
		( ii )	Buffalos.	45920	
2.	Draught animals	( i )	Cows	149475	
			Bulls	314423	
		( ii )	Buff	45710	
			Bulls	45814	
3.	Sheep			247501	—
4.	Goats			277626	—
5.	Pigs			10269	—
6.	Poultry Birds			368836	—

Note: The XII Quinquennial live stock census held in 1977 are still under compilation. Hence latest figures are not available.

Sd/- Senior Asst. Director,  
Animal Husbandry & Veterinary  
Services, Gulbarga.

## Statement 16. Forest Production

FOREST PRODUCE	Unit		1970-71		Latest Year		Change	
	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	
Timber	65845 Cft	55345	....	....	....	....	....	
Firewood	325 Tons.	230 Tons.	125 Tons.	....	....	....	....	
Shareefa	25 Cld	565 Cld	25 Bags	30 Cld	300 Cld	572 Cld	323 Cld	
Honey & Wax.	23 Tins	15 Tins	25 Tins	....	15 Tins	480 Tins	10 Tins	
Beedi leaves	1465634 Kattas	2855740 Kts.	846585 Kts	570000 Kts.	6650000 Kts.	146655 Kts.	191480 Kts.	
Rousa Oil	175 Tins	220 Tins	15 Tins	20 Tins	40 Tins	31 Tins	33 Tins	
Fodder grass	1565 Cld	1430 Clds	....	150 Clds	2000 Cld	....	21 Clds.	
Thorn	....	....	1071 Cld	323 Cld	200 Cld	80 Cld	30 Clds	
Halila	....	45 Bags	95 Bags	....	90 Bags	....	....	
Karnanji	55 Kgs	65 Kgs	22 Kgs	....	50 Kgs	8 Kgs	....	
Chironji	10 Kgs	22 Kgs	15 Kgs	....	10 Kgs	22 Kgs	....	
Tamrind	235 Clds	225 Clds	5 Cld	....	2 Clds	10 Clds	2 Clds	
Tangadibark	650 Bags	565 Bags	540 Bags	330 Bags	500 Bags	50 Bags	800 Kgs	
Mango fruits	220 Clds	235 Clds	15 Clds	....	50 Clds	34 Clds	1 Cld	
Soapnut	326 Kgs	425 Kgs	325 Kgs	....	....	70 Kgs	8 Kgs	

S/d

Divisional Forest Officer, Gulbarga.



## Statement 17. Fisheries

Items	1970-71	Latest Year	Changes
1. Inland Area suitable for fishing (Acres)	800 Acres	1800 Acres	1000 Acres
2. Inland Area utilised (Acres)	1800 Acres stocked with fish seeds.	3000 Acres stocked with fish seeds.	1200 Acres
3. Number of fishing Co-op. Societies	two fishery co-operative	Six Fishery Co-operative	4
4. Quantity of fish Hawled,			
(i) By Co-op.	50 Tonnes	150 Tonnes	100 Tonnes.
(ii) Others.	35 Tonnes	50 Tonnes	15 Tonnes.

Sd/  
Senior Asst. Director of Fisheries, Gulbarga.

## Statement 18. Mineral Production (Gulbarga District)

MINERAL PRODUCE	1970-71	LATEST YEAR	CHANGED
1. Limestone (Cement Grade)	1064300 Tonnes	1869017.500 Tonnes	Increased
2. Limestone (Shahabad Stone)	39614984 Sq. ft.	50877292 Sq. ft.	—do—
3. Moulding Sand	13170 Tons.	15389.904 Tons.	—do—
4. Copper	—	13532 Tons.	
5. Quartz	6570 Tons.	6800.980 Tons.	Increased
6. Clay	23550 Tons.	26925 Tons.	—do—
7. Murrum	—	5510 Tons.	
8. Calcareous Earth	—	22 Tons.	
9. Fuller's Earth	1120 Tons.	789.500 Tons.	Decreased
10. Trap	4074 Tons.	8423 Tons.	Increased
11. Ordinary Sand	7670 Tons	384275 Tons	—Do—

Sd/

Senior Geologist, Gulbarga Division.

**Statement 23. Number of Factories, Establishments Seeking Licence  
Under the Factories Act, 1948.**

Sl. No.	Code No.	Industry Type	No. of Establishments	Total Employment
1	2	3	4	5
1.	—	Sugar Factory	1	150 Covered under Section 2m(1)
2.	—	Saw Mills	4	8 —do— 85 of factories Act.
3.	—	Printing Press	2	2 —do—
4.	—	Spun Pipe works	1	12 —do— 2 m (i)
5.	—	Dall Factory	1	10 —do—
6.	—	Ginning Factory	2	20 —do—

Sd/  
Inspector of Factories, Gulbarga

## Statement 23. A. Number of Factories Establishments

Sl. No.	Code No.	Industry type	No. of Establishment	Total Employment
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Major Group 20-21	Manufacture of food products.	62	8410
2.	—do— 22	Manufacture of Beverages Tobacco & Tobacco products	7	826
3.	—do— 23	Manufacture of Cotton Textiles.	91	4940
4.	—do— 24	Manufacture of Wool, Silk and Synthatic fibre textiles	4	620
5.	—do— 25	Manufacturing of Jute Hemp and Mestra Textiles	3	540
6.	—do— 26	Manufacturing of Textiles products (including wearing apparel other than foot wear)—	—	—
7.	—do— 27	Manufacturing of wood and wood products, furniture and fixtures	6	691
8.	—do— 28	Manufacturing of Paper and Paper products and printing, publishing and allied industries	2	340
9.	—do— 29	Manufacturing of leather and leather fur-products (except repair)	3	320
10.	—do— 30	Manufacturing of rubber plastic, petroleum and coal products	—	—
11.	—do— 31	Manufacturing of chemicals and chemical products (except products of petroleum and coal	—	—

(Continued on next page)

1	2	3	4	5	
12.	—do—	32	Manufacturing of Non-metallic mineral products	12	8641
13.	—do—	33	Manufacturing of basic metal and alloys industries	4	260
14.	—do—	34	Manufacturing of metal products except machinery and transport equipments	2	120
15.	—do—	35	Manufacturing of machinery machine tools and parts except electrical machinery	4	890
16.	—do—	36	Manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus appliances and supplies and parts	3	340
17.	—do—	37	Manufacture of transport equipments and parts	5	220
18.	—do—	38	Other manufacturing industries	—	—
19.	—do—	40	Electricity	3	90
20.	—do—	41	Gas and steam	—	—
21.	—do—	42	Water works and supply	1	120
22.	—do—	74	Storage and ware housing	—	—
23.	—do—	91	Sanitary services	—	—
24.	—do—	95	Recreational and cultural services	—	—
25.	—do—	96	Personnel services	—	—
26.	—do—	97	Repair services	1200	6
27.	—do—	99	Services not elsewhere classified	—	—

Sd/

Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers in Karnataka, Bangalore

**Statement 24. Number of Establishments who have Secured Licence but not Commenced Production or whose Licences are under Consideration**

Sl. No.	Code No.	Industry Type	No. of Estbs.	Total Capital Invested	Total Employment
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	—	Bone Factory	1	—	10 To be employed
2	—	Power loom	1	—	2 —do—
3	—	Oil Ghana	2	—	2 —do—

Sd/  
Inspector of Factories, Gulbarga.

## Statement 25. Employment Trends

Sector	1965	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76
1. Agril	Pub.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Pr.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2.		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3.		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4.		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6.		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7.		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8.		....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total :	Pub.	....	....	....	17115	19202	20433	21323	20912	22917		23749
	Pr.				7449	9368	11026	10832	11002	10559		8963
					24564	28570	31459	32155	31914	33476		32712

Note: The Serial Number 1 to 8 will not tally in our I.N.C. Hence, the same may be clarify the sectors group.

S/d  
Employment Officer, District Employment Exchange, Gulbarga

## Statement 26. Number of Persons Seeking Employment

		No. of	No. of placements		No. of life registers	
		Vacancies notified	Total	No. of Educated Persons	Total	No. of Educated Persons
					Matric and above but not graduate	Graduated
1965	Dec.	2228	635	397	1289	118
1966	,,	947	1014	485	901	138
1967	,,	965	737	586	1883	175
1968	,,	684	485	144	1932	198
1969	,,	1113	785	525	3315	129
1970	,,	874	517	162	3667	276
1971	,,	1924	1229	882	4423	265
1972	,,	887	1102	319	6216	776
1973	,,	2328	1301	744	7527	1159
1974	,,	557	537	148	7965	1166
1975	,,	778	415	234	9979	1555
1976	,,	1032	551	224	10301	1590
(12) years Total						

Sd/-  
Employment Officer,  
District Employment Exchange,  
Gulbarga.



## Statement 27. Persistent Shortage Categories

Occupation	September 1975	Dec' 75	March 76	Dec' 76
1. Peon	Peon	S.T. Yes	Peon	SC. ST.
2. Steno-typist		S.T. „	....	....
3. Police constables		S.T. „	....	....
4. Nurse		S.C. S.T „	....	....
5. Typist		-do- „	....	....
6. Stenographer		S.C. „	....	....
7. Security guard		Ex' s. „	....	....
8. Watchman		-do- „	....	....
9. Physical Education		S.C. S.T. „	....	....
10. Drivers		Ex' s. „	....	....
11. S.D.C.		S.C. S.T. „	....	....
12. Publicity Assts.		-do- „	....	....
13. Tracer Trained		-do- „	....	....
14. Skilled attender		S.C. S.T. „	....	....
15. Experience Tally Checker		-do- „	....	....
16. Blaster		-do- „	....	....
17. Midwives	Female	S.C.S.T. „	....	....
18. Junior health Inspector		-do- „	....	....
19. Compounder	Female	S.C.S.T. „	—	....
20. Instruments Mech- cum-Electrician		-do- „	....	....
21. Draftsman		-do- „	....	....
22. Asst. Foreman		-do- „	....	....
23. Electrical foreman		-do- „	....	....
24. Electrician grade II		-do- „	....	....
25. Foreman (civil)		-do- „	....	....
26. Asst. Teacher Hindi		-do- „	....	....
27. Junior Unani physician		-do- „	....	....
28. Lsco driver		.... „	S.C.S.T.	S.C.S.T.
29. Conductor		.... ....	-do-	-do-
30. Projectionists		.... ....	-do-	-do-
31. Fisherman		.... ....	-do-	-do-
32. Dumper driver		.... ....	-do-	-do-

Sd/-

Employment Officer, District Employment  
Exchange, Gulbarga.

## Statement 28. Road Communications

Items	1970	1975-76	CHANGE
	(As on 31-3-1970)	(As on 31-3-1976)	
1. Rail Road Broad Guage others	—	—	
2. National Highways	—	—	
3. State Highways	186 Kms	236 Kms	
4. District Roads	559 „	571 „	
5. Other all weather Road	10 „	494 „	
6. Fair weather Road	559 „	511 „	
Total :	1314 „	1812 „	

S/d  
 Executive Engineer, P.W.D. Gulbarga Division.

### Statement 31. Growth of Co-operative Movement

Sl. No.	Type of Society	Number			Membership		Change
		1970-71	Latest year i. e. 75-76	Change	1970-71	Latest year i. e. 75-76	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Central Co-operative Banks	1	1		809	853	
2	Agril. Credit Societies	658	570		65330	90407	
	Grain Banks	282	280		20149	20149	
4	P. L. D. Banks	10	10		15670	29934	
5	Urban Banks	12	14		1692	4314	
6	Employees credit	28	47		2400	2295	
7	Specialised marketing & processing C. S.	2	4		123	164	
8	Gen. Purpose marketing	9	10		4158	4680	
9	Milk supply C. S.	20	25		697	1225	
10	Other live stock C. S.	2	2		210	1130	

(Continued)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11	Irrigation C. S.	4	5		—	113	
12	Farming C. S.	31	41		383	543	
13	C. C. W. Stores	1	1		116	308	
14	Pry. Consumers	52	60		13963	20103	
15	Housing C. S.	32	38		10812	11884	
16	Weavers C. S.	27	34		12083	18998	
17	Other industrial	71	76		3066	3913	
18	Fisheries C. S.	4	5		208	324	
19	Labour contract	—	7		—	237	
20	Other Non-credit C. S.	25	21		3111	3056	
21	Superlising Unions	10	10		—	591	
22	Dist. Co-op. Union	1	1		15	26	

Sd/

Deputy Registrar, Co-op. Societies, Gulbarga.

### Statement 32. (Schools and Enrolments in General Education)

TEHSIL	No. of institutions			Enrolment in					
	High/Hr. Sec.	Intermediate	Total	VIII	IX	X	PUC I	PUC II	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Gulbarga	19	6	25	3124	2718	2338	830	495	9505
2. Aland	13	1	4	927	676	687	169	102	2561
3. Chincholi	4	1	5	337	278	274	31	24	944
4. Jewargi	6	1	7	295	202	109	18	5	629
5. Afzalpur	5	1	6	418	278	277	29	6	1008
6. Shorapur	6	—	6	498	342	317	—	—	1150
7. Shahapur	6	1	7	356	291	254	43	15	959
8. Yadgir	8	2	10	597	379	460	245	153	1834
9. Chittapur	10	1	11	728	597	456	46	26	1853
10. Sedam	5	1	6	384	270	102	17	14	787
<b>Total :</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>7657</b>	<b>6031</b>	<b>5274</b>	<b>1428</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>21230</b>

Sd/  
Deputy Director, Gulbarga.

**Statement 33. Professional and Technical Education Facilities, District Gulbarga.**

Types of Institution	No. of Institution	Courses offered	Intake sanctioned capacity	Admission in Ist Year		Enrolment		Output	
				Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Engg. Colleges	1	1. Civil	50	152	8	679	22	20	...
		2. Electl.	30					27	
		3. Mechl.	50					20	
		4. Electronics	50						
2. Polytechnic	1	1. Civil	30	30	....	78	....	3	
		2. Electl.	30	30	....	65	....	5	
		3. Mechl.	30	30	....	61	....	8	
		4. Tele-Commn.	30	27	3	84	....	3	

Sd/-  
Director of Technical Education

**Statement 34. Showing the Districtwise Statistics of the S. S. L. C.  
Examination**

Year of Exam	GULBARGA DISTRICT			
	Number appeared		Number passed	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
April 71	4070	646	1337	282
April 72	4747	761	1669	336
April 73	3898	769	1880	389
April 74	4125	853	2557	491
April 75	4613	987	2504	486
April 76	5690	1237	2232	668
April 77	5939	1360	3078	662

Sd/

for Addnl. Director and Chairman

## ANNEXURE-III

## List of Junior Colleges Recommended Alongwith Courses Proposed in Gulbarga District

Sl. No. 1	Name of the Institution 2	Courses recommended 3
1.	Government Junior College, Aland.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Electrical wiring and servicing of electrical appliances.</li> <li>2. Clock and Watch repair technology.</li> <li>3. Photography.</li> <li>4. Printing and book binding.</li> <li>5. Pesticides, fertilizers and weedicides.</li> <li>6. Post harvest technology.</li> </ol>
2.	Government College, Gulbarga.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Poultry.</li> <li>2. Sericulture.</li> <li>3. Pesticides, fertilizers and weedicides.</li> <li>4. Electrical wiring and servicing of electrical appliances.</li> <li>5. Clock and watch repair technology.</li> <li>6. Photography.</li> <li>7. Psychiatric assistant.</li> <li>8. Pharamaceutical labouratory assistant.</li> <li>9. Nutrition and dietetics.</li> <li>10. Advertising, Marketing and salesmanship.</li> <li>11. Oil and soap technology.</li> </ol>
3.	Matoshri Godutai Doddappa Appa Junior College for Women, Gulbarga.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Pre-school and primary educations.</li> <li>2. Nutrition and dietetics.</li> <li>3. Banking.</li> <li>4. Printing and book binding.</li> </ol>

(Continued)



1	2	3
4.	National Junior College, Gulbarga.	1. Pesticides, fertilizers and weedicides. 2. Electrical wiring.
5.	Shri. Sharana Basaveshwara College of Science, Gulbarga.	1. Building Construction Technology. 2. Servicing technology. 3. Photography. 4. Dairying.
6.	Shri. Sharana Basaveshwara College of Commerce, Gulbarga.	1. Printing and Book binding. 2. Office procedure and practice. 3. Accountancy and Taxation 4. Accountancy and Auditing. 5. Accountancy and Costing.
7.	Smt. V. G. College for Women, Gulbarga.	1. Pre-school and primary Education, 2. Nutrition and dietetics. 3. Tailoring and Embroidary. 4. Hotel and hostel management.
8.	Govt. Junior College, Shahapur.	1. Tailoring and Embroidary. 2. Poultry Science. 3. Pesticides, Fertilisers and weedicides. 4. Pre-school and primary education.
9.	Govt. Junior College, Yadgiri.	1. Tailoring and Embroidary. 2. Leather goods manufacturing. 3. Electrical wiring and servicing. 4. Multipurpose basic health worker.

## ANNEXURE-IV

The Deputy Director of Vocational Education, Raichur, express his appreciation and thanks to the following officials and non-officials for their help in providing information and materials required for conducting Vocational Survey of Gulbarga District.

1. Deputy Commissioner, Gulbarga
2. Joint Director of Public Instruction, Gulbarga.
3. Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Gulbarga.
4. District Planning Officer, Gulbarga.
5. Deputy Director of Agriculture, Gulbarga.
6. The Executive Engineer (Electrical) Gulbarga.
7. District Statistical Officer, Gulbarga.
8. Senior Assistant Director, Animal Husbandry, Gulbarga.
9. District Forest Officer, Gulbarga.
10. Assistant Director of Fisheries, Gulbarga.
11. Assistant Director of Mining Gulbarga.
12. Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, Gulbarga.
13. Inspector of Factories, Gulbarga.
14. District Employment Officer, Gulbarga.
15. Regional Transport Officer, Gulbarga.
16. Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Gulbarga.
17. Director of Technical Education, Gulbarga.
18. Additional Director and Chairman, S.S.L.C. Examination Board, Bangalore.
19. Director, Pre-University Education, Bangalore.
20. Director Marketing Officer, Gulbarga.
21. District Publicity Officer Gulbarga.
22. District Labour Officer, Gulbarga.
23. Assistant Educational Officers of this District.
24. Managers of all Banks of this district.
25. Executive Engineer (Public Works Department) Gulbarga.

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- 3 **Gulbarga District at a glance 1976-77, issued by District Statistical Officer, Gulbarga.**
- 4 **Artisans and their Credit needs in Karnataka by Economic Advisers Division Planning Department, Government of Karnataka, March - 1976,**
- 5 **Census of India, 1971 Series-14, Karnataka, District Census Hand Book, Gulbarga District by Director of Census Operation's Karnataka.**



**List showing the Names of Vocational Courses & Colleges  
Implementing them during 1978-79**

Sl.No:	Code No.	Name of the course	District	Name of the College	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	TE 1.01	Building Construction Technology	Belgaum	1. Govindram Saksaria Science College, Belgaum	
			Uttara Kannada	1. S.D.M. College of Arts & Science, Honnavar	
			Mysore	1. Marimallappa Jr College, Mysore	
2.	TE 2.01	Servicing Technology (Office Equipment)	Tumkur	1. Govt. Junior College, Tumkur	
3.	TE 3.01	Electrical Wiring & Servicing of Elec. Appliances	Belgaum	1. Govindram Saksaria Science College, Belgaum	
			Mysore	2. R. D. Composite Junior College, Chikkodi	
				1. Marimallappa Junior College, Mysore	
				2. Government Junior College, Hunsur	
			Tumkur	1. Kalpataru College, Tiptur	
			Uttar Kannada	1. M. M. College of Arts & Science, Sirsi	
			Hassan	1. Navodaya Junior College, Channarayapatna	

(Continued)

4.	TE 7.02	Painting & Commercial Art	Belgaum	1. Beynon & Smith Composite Junior College, Belgaum
5.	TE 8.01	Printing & Book Binding	Raichur Mysore	1. Govt. Junior College, Manvi 1. Marimallappa Junior College, Mysore
6.	TE 8.02	Clothing & Embroidary	Belgaum	1. Municipal Composite Junior College, Gokak 2. Beynon & Smith Composite Junior College, Belgaum
7.	TE 8.03	Textiles Technician	Uttara Kannada Belgaum	1. Shivaji Vidyalaya, Haliyal 1. Municipal Composite Junior College, Gokak
8.	TE 8.04	Sugar Technology (Pan Boilogy)	Belgaum	1. L. K. Khot College of Commerce, Sankeswara
9.	AG 1.02	Dairying	Belgaum Uttara Kannada	1. Jyothi Junior College, Belgaum 1. M. G. C. College, Siddapura 1. M. M. College of Arts & Science, Sirsi
10.	Ag 1.03	Sericulture	Raichur Mysore	1. Government Junior College, Sindhanoor 1. J. S. S. College of Arts & Commerce, Chamarajanagar 2. Vidyodaya Junior College, T. Narasipura
11.	Ag 1.05	Co-operation	Tumkur Uttara Kannada Tumkur Hassan	1. First Grade College, Sira 2. Govt. Junior College, Pavagada 1. Mahasatee Junior College, Ulga 1. First Grade College, Sira 1. Junior College, Holenarasipura

12.	Ag 1.06	Pesticides, Fertilisers & Weedicides	Raichur	1. Government Junior College, Lingassugur 2. Government Junior College, Sindhanoor
13.	Ag 1.09	Agricultural Economics & Farm Management	Belgaum Raichur Hassan Uttara Kannada	1. L. K. Khot College of Commerce, Sankeswara 1. Govt. Junior College, Manvi 1. Junior College, Belur 1. Shivaji Vidyalyaya, Haliyal
14.	HE 1.01	Laboratory Technician	Belgaum	1. G. A. Composite Junior College, Belgaum
15.	HE 1.03	X-Ray Technician (Radiological Assistant)	Uttara Kannada Bangalore	1. Bangurunagara Composite Jr. College, Dandeli 1. Visweswarapuram College of Arts, Science & Commerce, K. R. Road, Bangalore
16.	B. 1.01	Banking	Mysore Tumkur Hassan Uttar Kannada	1. J. S. S. College of Arts & Commerce, Chamarajanagar 1. Government Arts College, Tumkur 1. M. Krishna College, Hassan 1. S. D. M. College of Arts & Science, Honnavar
17.	B. 1.02	Materials Management Technology	Belgaum Uttara Kannada	1. Jyothi Junior College, Belgaum 1. Bangurunagar Composite Junior College, Dandeli
18.	B. 1.03	Accountancy & Taxation	Belgaum	1. G. A. Composite Junior College, Belgaum

(Continued)

			Raichur	1. Government Junior College, Gangavathi
			Belgaum	1. R. D. Composite Junior College, Chikodi
			Tumkur	1. Kalpataru College, Tiptur 2. Government Junior College, Tumkur
19.	B. 1.04	Accountancy & Auditing	Belgaum	1. G. A. Composite Junior College, Belgaum
			Tumkur	1. Govt. Arts College. Tumkur
			Hassan	1. Navodaya Junior College. Channarayapatna
20.	B. 1.05	Accountancy & Costing	Raichur	1. Tagore Memorial Junior College, Raichur
21.	B. 1.06	Primary Education	Raichur	1. Govt. Junior College, Lingasugur
			Hassan	1. Junior College, Holenarasipur 2. M. Krishna College, Hassan
			Uttara Kannada	1. M. G. C. College, Siddapur
22.	B. 1.08	Salesmanship	Bangalore	1. Visweswarapuram College of Arts, Science & Commerce, K. R. Road, Bangalore
23.	1.B 1	Pre-School Education (Duration - One year)	Raichur	1. Tagore Memorial Junior College, Raichur
			Tumkur	1. Government Junior College, Pavagada
			Uttara Kannada	1. Mahasatee Junior College, Ulga

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The Scheme of  
Vocationalisation  
in Karnataka

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## **DEPARTMENT OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION**

Government of India has formulated a scheme for the Vocationalisation of Higher Secondary Education. Accordingly, a separate Department of Vocational Education was created in the State during July 1977 for the efficient implementation of the centrally sponsored scheme.

Vocationalisation of Higher Secondary Education has been designed to offer the student greater scope for employment/self-employment while building up skills at the middle level of management and reducing the often meaningless scramble for collegiate education.

During 1977-78, a pilot scheme was introduced in 3 districts of the State namely, Bangalore, Dharwar and Dakshina Kannada. As many as 13 institutions were identified in the private sector where the managements showed considerable interest and enthusiasm in implementing these courses. In addition, the existence of suitable infrastructure in the form of trained staff or equipment and other facilities was considered desirable. A backward and rural area which needed strengthening of educational facilities of the vocational type, if available, was selected. One Women's College was also selected for implementation of programme.

21 Vocational courses covering all the major areas of economic activity such as Agriculture, Technical Education, Health, Banking and Commerce were identified and introduced in suitable combinations where the infrastructure and other facilities would ensure their successful implementation. Details of the courses, colleges and enrolment are given in Annexures 1 and 2.

### **Finances :**

The scheme of vocationalisation at XIth and XIIth standards is sponsored by Government of India. Government of India assistance is made available in the following manner :

(1) For conducting District Vocational Surveys—Rs. 10,000 per district.

(2) Assistance for salary of District Vocational Education Officer at Rs. 15,000 per annum per Vocational Education Officer (3 Officers).

(3) Assistance for salary of District Vocational Education Officers for implementing the scheme at Rs. 15000 per annum for full year in three district (3 Officers).

(4) Expenditure towards salary of Vocational Education Officer (Examination and Survey).

(5) Assistance to Colleges for starting Vocational Courses.

(i) for equipment at Rs. 11,250 per annum for each course ; and

(ii) salary for 2 teachers at Rs. 7,500 per annum for each teacher for each course.

The Government of Karnataka has agreed to meet the rest of the approved expenditure on hundred percent grant-in-aid basis.

(1) Expenditure towards salary, travelling and other incidental expenditure for the establishment of the Director of Vocational Education in Bangalore.

(2) Expenditure towards salary of supporting staff for :

- (a) The Director of vocational Education.
- (b) District Vocational Education Officers, and
- (c) Vocational Education Officer (Examination and Survey)

(3) Expenditure towards salary of Additional Non-Vocational staff, required to run the Vocational Courses.

(4) Expenditure towards consumables and other miscellaneous expenditure.

(5) Expenditure to meet transport facilities for students/teachers, etc., to and from the Institution to the places where training is arranged.

(6) Expenditure towards one Typist cum-clerk and one helper for each of such Institution.

(7) Expenditure towards conduct of examinations, etc., and payment of professional and special services.

(8) Expenditure towards capital grants to certain institutions where the total requirement exceeds that sanctioned by Government of India in this behalf.

In addition, students opting for Vocational Courses are considered along with the students of other academic courses for purposes of grant of various fee concessions

### **Students Enrolment :**

Against an anticipated strength of 1,200 as many as 1,030 had been enrolled by the end of 1st Semester. The number of students under training for each of the vocational courses introduced during 1977-78 is indicated in Annexure-2. For the training programme shown in Annexure-3, the following categories of teachers (full time, part time teacher, craft teacher etc.) are employed.

### **District Vocational Surveys :**

9 Districts in the State have been chosen for District Vocational Surveys. 3 more districts will also be taken up for conducting district survey by 31st March 1978. These reports reveal the main thrust of the economic activities of the community in the district. The existing job opportunities and a forecast of job opportunities on the basis of developmental activities envisaged by the several Departments of Government and the private sectors are also assessed. This information helps to identify the vocational courses suitable for implementation in a particular district.

Almost all the colleges have established close liaison with factories, industries, banking establishment, engineering contractors, Housing Boards, Health, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry Departments for imparting practical training to these students.

## PROGRAMME FOR THE SIXTH PLAN PERIOD

The remaining 10 Districts of Karnataka are being surveyed to determine the major economic activity, existing at present and planned for them in the near future. The report will include the probable areas of job opportunities that are likely to be generated in the coming years. It will also include areas in which the local student population is likely to be interested in getting trained to answer a definite felt need in the community depending upon the nature of services required in the various sectors namely, Technical Agriculture, Para-Medical Business and Banking.

After the survey reports are compiled, recommendations would be sent up to Government for the implementation of the scheme of Vocationalisation in some of the selected colleges in each District. As per the advise of the Man Power Planning Section, Government would decide on the number of colleges to be choosen depending upon their suitability for introducing vocational courses. It is proposed to recommended atleast 8 Institutions to be taken up for the implementation of the scheme for 1979-80 in each of the 10 Districts.

Vocationalisation is by and large acceptable to the population of Karnataka as revealed by the progress of the pilot scheme upto now. It is expected to be enlarged in the coming years so as to benefit all the Talukas in the State. By the end of the Sixth Plan period, it is hoped that Vocationalisation would be able to wean out about 20% of the students passing the Xth Standard from the academic stream into more useful avenues of an increasing number of vocations for which courses are being planned.



## ANNEXURE 1

**List of Vocational Courses introduced and student strength  
in each courses—1977-78**

<i>Courses</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Accountancy and Auditing	.... 67
2. Accountancy and Costing	.... 49
3. Building Construction Technology	.... 144
4. Banking	.... 74
5. Clock and Watch Repair Technology	.... 34
6. Co-operation	.... 57
7. Dairying	.... 22
8. Electrical Wiring and Servicing of electrical appliances	.... 172
9. Fisheries	.... 24
10. Multipurpose Basic Health Worker (Male)	.... 34
11. Material Management Technology	.... 75
12. Medical Record Technician	.... 30
13. Optician and Refractionist	.... 4
14. Photography	.... 22
15. Physio Therapy and occupational Therapy Technician	.... 17
16. Psychiatric Assistant	.... 10
17. Pesticides, Fertilizers and Weedicides	.... 62
18. Servicing Technology	.... 43
19. Sericulture	.... 43
20. X-Ray Technician	.... 4
21. Laboratory Technician	.... 43
	.....
<b>Total</b>	<b>....1,030</b>
	.....

## ANNEXURE

**Number of boys and girls enrolled for Vocational Courses  
during—1977-78**

1		2		3	4
<i>Name of the College</i>		<i>Courses</i>		<i>Boys Girls</i>	
1.	Sri Jagadguru Renukacharya Arts and Science College, Bangalore	1.	Building Construction Technology	25	...
		2.	Electrical Wiring and Servicing of Electrical Appliances	25	...
		3.	Accountancy and Auditing	25	...
		4.	Accountancy and Costing	25	...
2.	Rural College, Kanakapura, Bangalore Dist.	1.	Building Construction Technology	21	...
		2.	Servicing Technology	19	...
		3.	Photography	11	...
		4.	Sericulture	24	1
3.	N.M.K.R.V. College for Women, Jayanagar, B'lore	1.	Clock and Watch Repair Technology	...	10
		2.	Photography	...	11
		3.	Physio-therapy and Occupational therapy Technician	...	13
		4.	Psychiatric assistant	...	6
4.	M.E.S. College, Bangalore	1.	Multipurpose Basic Health Worker (Mae)	11	...
		2.	Banking	14	11
		3.	Materials Management Technology	19	6
		4.	Laboratory Technician	10	9

<i>Name of the College</i>		<i>Courses</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>
1		2	3	4
5.	St. Alloysius College, Mangalore	1. Building Construction Technology	24	
		2. Electrical Wiring and Servicing of Electrical Appliances	25	....
		3. Fisheries	24	....
		4. Pesticides, Fertilisers and Weedicides	22	....
6.	M.G.M.College Udupi	1. Building construction Technology	22	....
		2. Electrical Wiring and Servicing of Electrical Appliances	25	....
		3. Laboratory Technician	21	3
		4. Physio therapy and Occupational therapy technician	4	....
		5. Medical Record Technician	6	....
		6. Psychiatric Assistant	4	....
		7. X-Ray Technician	4	....
		8. Optician and Refractionist	4	....
7.	Viveka College Kota (S.K.)	1. Co-operation	11	11
		2. Pesticides, Fertilisers and Weedicides	17	....
		3. Banking	12	12
		4. Accountancy and Auditing	15	8
8.	Vivekananda College, Puttur	1. Co-operation	12	5
		2. Accountancy and Auditing	10	9
9.	BASG. Science Vidyagiri College Dharwar	1. Building Construction Technology	25	....
		2. Electrical Wiring and Servicing of Electrical Appliances	25	....
		3. Materials Management Technology	25	....
		4. Accountancy and Auditing	21	3



<i>Name of the College</i>		<i>Course</i>	<i>Boys Girls</i>	
			3	4
10. Municipal Composite Junior College Gadag, Dharwar District	1.	Building Construction Technology	24	....
	2.	Electrical Wiring and Servicing of Electrical Appliances	25	....
	3.	Medical Record Technician	25	....
	4.	Multipurpose Basic Health Worker (Male)	23	....
11. Mahantaswamy Arts and Science College Haunsbhavi Dharwar Dist.	1.	Electrical Wiring and Servicing of Electrical Appliances	25	....
	2.	Clock and Watch Repair Technology	24	....
	3.	Sericulture	18	....
	4.	Co-operation	18	....
12. K. E. Board Vidyaranya K. S. School Dharwar	1.	Dairying	22	....
	2.	Servicing Technology	24	....
	3.	Electric Wiring and Servicing of Electrical Appliances	22	....
	4.	Pesticides, Fertilisers and Weedicides	23	....
13. Basel Mission Composite Junior College Dharwar	1.	Banking	23	2
	2.	Materials Management Technology	23	2

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## ANNEXURE 3

**List of Teachers employed for Job-oriented Diploma Courses***Vocational :*

1. Full-time	....	26
2. Part-time	....	140
3. Worker Teacher	....	11
3. Helper	....	11
	.....	
	....	188
	....	32
	.....	
Total :	....	220



## ANNEXURE IV

### **Regulations, Courses of Study of Scheme of Examinations for Job-Oriented Pre-University Diploma Courses**

#### **1. Qualifications for admission :**

a) Admission to all the Vocational courses shall, in general, be open to all students who have passed,

i) The S. S. L. C. Examination conducted by the Karnataka Secondary Education Board ; or,

ii) The Indian Certificate of Secondary Education Examination conducted by the Council for the Indian School Certificate Examination ; or,

iii) Any other Examination recognised as equivalent to the Karnataka S. S. L. C. Examination.

b) Admission shall be made on the basis of merit in the qualifying Examination and an aptitude test prescribed by Government.

#### **2. Duration of the Course :**

i) The course of study shall extend over a period of 2 academic years comprising of four semesters.

- ii) The duration of the course, the scheme of teaching, training and Examination in subjects listed under PART-I of the course shall be common to both Academic and Vocational streams.
- iii) The teaching, training and Examination of subjects, under PART-II of the Vocational courses, shall be arranged under a SEMESTER SCHEME Consisting of 4 Semester of 4 months each.
- iv) The scheme shall also include period of intensive practical training in vocational courses during the Summer Vacations wherever necessary.

### 3. Medium of Instruction and Examinations :

The Medium of Instruction and Examination in the course shall be ENGLISH or KANNADA.

### 4. Courses of Study :

- i) The details of the subjects to be studied and the number of hours/week allotted for them in both PART-I and II is separately specified for each course.

There shall be common Syllabi and Scheme of Examination prescribed for both accademic and Vocational Streams during first and second year classes.

1. Kannada/or any other Indian Languages	4 Hrs./week
2. English	4 Hrs./week

- ii) For part-II Subjects :

For each theory paper as also Drawing, there shall be a maximum of 100 marks distributed for evaluation as under :

**For each subject of 1st & 3rd Semesters**

Continuous Internal Assessment	50	Marks
Internal Examination at end of Semester (3 hrs. paper)	50	„

**For each subject of 2nd & 4th Semesters**

Continuous Internal assessment	50	Marks
External Examinations at the end of Semester (3 hrs. paper)	50	„

- iii) Each practical under II shall carry a maximum of 100 marks distributed as under :

**For each Practical of the 1st & 3rd Semesters**

Continuous internal assessment	50	Marks
Internal Examination at the end of Semester (3 hrs. Paper)	50	„

**For each Practical of the 2nd & 4th Semesters**

Continuous Internal assessment	50	Marks
External Examination at the end of Semester (3 hrs. Paper)	50	„

- iv) The practical experience or field training or in plant training or intensive practical training arranged shall be valued on the basis of daily record prepared by the candidate as an internal assessment only for a maximum of 50 Marks.

- v) An additional 50 marks shall also be prescribed as a maximum for Evaluation of report on the Education Tour, if any, when prescribed for the subjects in Part-II.

**5. Minimum Attendance :**

- i) A candidate shall put in a minimum of 75% attendance in each of the subjects of Part-I.
- ii) A candidate shall put in a minimum of 80% average attendance taking attendance in all the subjects of Part-II for both the semesters of the year together.

**6. Condonation of shortages of attendance :**

- i) Heads of Institutions shall have powers to condone 15% shortage in attendance for both 5 (i) & 5 (ii) above for valied reasons.
- ii) Those candidates who fail to put in the minimum acceptable attendance as per Clause (5) read with (6) (i) above are required to repeat the course afresh in all respects.

**7. Admission to the Examination :**

Admission to the External Examinations at the end of 2nd & 4th Semesters shall be open to candidates.

- i) Who satisfy the attendance requirements as per Clause 5 and 6 (i) above.
- ii) and whose progress and conduct is satisfactory as per the certificate of the Head of the Institution.

**8. Minimum for a pass :**

- a) Candidates who secure not less than 30% in the subject and 35% in the aggregate for Part-I shall be declared to have passed in Part-I.
- b) No candidate shall be declared to have passed any Examination in a subject under Part-II unless he obtains not less than 40% of the marks in each of the theory

papers and 50% in each of the practicals prescribed for the examination for both internal assessment and examination at the end of the Semester put together for that paper.

**9. Classification of successful candidates :**

- a) Candidates who obtain 60% and above of the maximum marks for each part shall be declared to have passed that part in FIRST CLASS.
- b) Candidates who obtain 50% and above marks but less than 60% of the maximum for each part shall be placed in SECOND CLASS for that part.
- c) All other successful candidates shall be placed in the PASS CLASS in the respective parts.

**10. Promotion from one Semester to another :**

- a) Promotion from the first semester to the second and from the third semester to the fourth is automatic.
- b) However, promotion to the third semester shall be subject to the condition that a candidate should not have failed in more than three subjects in all of the Ist and IInd semesters together.
- c) The marks once awarded for internal assessment shall be final unless the student is permitted to repeat the course afresh.
- e) The results of the final semester shall be withheld until a candidate has passed in all the papers of all the semesters and has submitted the report of the inplant or intensive practical training diary and the same has been valued and judged as satisfactory, as per Clause 4 (iv) above.

## ANNEXURE V

**Courses introduced for 1977-78**

Sl. No.	Code No.	Name of Course
<b>Duration Two years</b>		
1.	TE 1.01	Building Construction Technology
2.	TE 2.01	Servicing Technology (Office Equipment)
3.	TE 3.01	Electrical Wiring and Servicing Electrical Appliances
4.	TE 6.01	Clock and Watch Repair Technology
5.	TE 7.01	Photography
6.	AG 1.01	Poultry Science
7.	AG 1.02	Dairying
8.	AG 1.03	Sericulture
9.	AG 1.04	Fisheries
10.	AG 1.05	Co-operation
11.	AG 1.06	Pesticides, Fertilizers and Weedicides
12.	HE 1.01	Laboratory Technician
13.	HE 1.02	Physio Therapy and Occupational Therapy Technician (Rehabilitation therapy Assistant)
14.	HE 1.03	X-Ray Technician (Radiological Assistant)
15.	HE 1.04	Medical record Technician
16.	HE 1.05	Optician and Refractionist
17.	HE 1.06	Multipurpose Basic Health Workers (Male)
18.	HE 1.07	Psychiatric Nursing Assistant (Psychiatric Nursing Aid)
19.	B 1.01	Banking
20.	B 1.02	Materials Management Technology
21.	B 1.04	Accountancy and Auditing
22.	B 1.05	Accountancy and Costing



ANNEXURE VI

**Courses Proposed to be introduced  
during 1978-79**

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<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Code No.</b>	<b>Name of Courses</b>
<b>Duration Two years</b>		
1.	TE 4 01	Assembly and Servicing (Electronics)
2.	TE 7.02	Painting and Commercial Art
3.	TE 8.01	Printing and Book Binding
4.	TE 8.02	Clothing and Embroidery
5.	TE 8.03	Textiles Assistant
6.	TE 8.04	Sugar Technology (Pan Boiling)
7.	AG 1.09	Agricultural Economics and Farm management
8.	HE 1.08	Applied Nutrition, Dietetics and Institution Management
9.	B 1.03	Accountancy and Taxation
10.	B 1.06	Primary Education
11.	B 1.07	Office Practice and Procedure
12.	B 1.08	Salesmanship
<b>Duration one year</b>		
13.	B 1	Pre-School Education

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## ANNEXURE VII

### **Salient Aspects of Survey of Vocationalisation at the Higher Secondary Stage**

1 The Government of India took a policy decision of far reaching consequence when they sponsored Vocationalisation of Education at the Higher Secondary stage viz. the XI and the XIIth Standards. The Government of Karnataka approved this scheme and sanctioned Additional sums for its implementation from 1977-78 onwards. It is included as a Central Sector Scheme.

2 Many educationists and parents of students were pointing out from some time past, that their wards were forced to study academic courses since vocational courses of their choice and aptitude were not available in colleges/institutions.

3 It was also felt that in certain organised sectors like industrial establishments, and other public service, there is considerable dearth of people with vocational skills.

4 It is therefore felt that instead of general education, Vocational education must be introduced to answer the need for providing trained personnel with the required skills.

5 It was therefore necessary to have a new approach to Education and the necessity to structure training programmes to suit the needs of the society.

6 Depending upon the findings of a District Vocational Survey conducted in many Districts, a large number of vocational courses are being planned when the needs are so established. Teachers and experts in the field, available in the region are identified and they are requested to teach and train the students in these vocations.

7. The courses are generally terminal in nature and the duration varies from one to three years depending on the nature of the skills required to be developed for the situations.

8. Courses of 2 years duration have two parts. Part I (consisting of two languages) is common with the Pre-University academic stream. This helps to organise bridge courses later needed to provide for vertical mobility and for introducing flexibility into the system. Part II of the programme is the vocation subjects (18 to 24 hours per week). This would be utilised for providing the theoretical background and developing the necessary skills for a definite vocation. Out of this nearly 50 per cent would be practical oriented, tailored to fit the requirements of the profession or a job.

9. The maximum intake for each vocational course is fixed at 25. The student has to take an aptitude test to determine where his talents lie.

In some courses like Psychiatric Nursing Assistant, Rehabilitation Therapy Technician, etc., the aptitude test based on Psychological assessment alone makes a candidate eligible.

10. The courses of two years duration is organised in four semesters of 4 months duration each. The emphasis of training is on the learning aspect with the view to make the candidate highly acceptable in the professional field and the requirements of the profession dictate the contents of syllabi and some or training. The scheme of training is not examination oriented but learning oriented.

11. First and third semester examinations are conducted by the staff of the college. Examinations at the end of II and IV semesters will however be public examinations and conducted by the State Council of Vocational Education. Wherever

possible people of the profession and those in the field of employment will be associated in the assessment programme.

12. The scheme provides for the involvement of people in the profession, representatives of industries and of employers as guest lecturers. Some workers with specialised skills are also included in the training programme to demonstrate and teach the practical methods adopted to develop skills of the profession.

13. There is a new move to prevail on the Universities to organise examinations leading to the award to external degrees for proficiency in some of these vocations, after a certain number of years of field experience of job training.

14. Government of India has come forward to meet a portion of the expenditure towards (1) Library, Furniture equipment for each of these courses (2) Salary expenditure of one full time teachers and work teachers, whose ability to train the students in practical subjects is recognised.

15. Government of Karnataka has come forward to meet other approved expenditure other than the above on a 100% grant-in-aid basis.

16. The course is proposed to be organised at selected institution running the XI and XII standards, Junior Colleges Composite Colleges, etc, where necessary facilities of infrastructure and the appropriate atmosphere are available.

17. In some of the courses, 4 to 8 weeks of in-plant training/field training or institutionalisation is insisted upon as pre-requisite for award of Diplomas. In this, the student has to maintain daily reports to work done and practical experience gained. This is expected to familiarise the students with the working procedures in the field of service.

18. Most of the regulations, and rules for the award of scholarships etc. are common with the academic stream of the Pre-University Course through a separate set of Regulations are prescribed governing the operation of the scheme of Training and Examination for the Vocational Stream.

19. The State Council of Vocational Education issues Diploma recognised by State Board of Vocational Education to the successful candidates. All the Government Departments and the Government of India are being separately requested to identify the various posts and cadres in services where appropriate educational technology (Diplomas of the State Council of Vocational Education) could be recognised for purpose of recruitment.



## ANNEXURE VIII

# **Salient Points in the Implementation of a Programme of Vocationalisation at the 11th & 12th Standards**

### **I. Selection of Colleges :**

1. Colleges with an average total student in the First P.U.C. class of more than 100 for the previous 3 years may be chosen. One or two rural Colleges also selected.

2. Colleges with an average total student strength at the First P.U.C. of about 200 may be selected for introducing four courses provided additional rooms/facilities are available.

3. The Principal should be dynamic and resourceful enough as judged by the Directorate, to arrange for effective liaison with industries/other establishments/agricultural universities/chartered accountants/practitioners/hospital superintendents /bankers, etc., for getting practical training required in the particular fields.

### **II. Selection of Courses For Each College :**

This is decided upon by a combination of the following factors as a result of discussions of the College authorities with knowledgeable people in the field and the liaison which can be established by them.

1. The trends of employment opportunities predicted by District Vocational Survey conducted by this Department and the local conditions of availability of qualified staff for giving effective training in some of these fields as also the popularity of vocation with the students concerned.