

# **CHAPTER III**

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## **COLLECTION & PROCESSING OF DATA**

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#### 3.1 KHANAPUR - ITS HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND LOCATION.

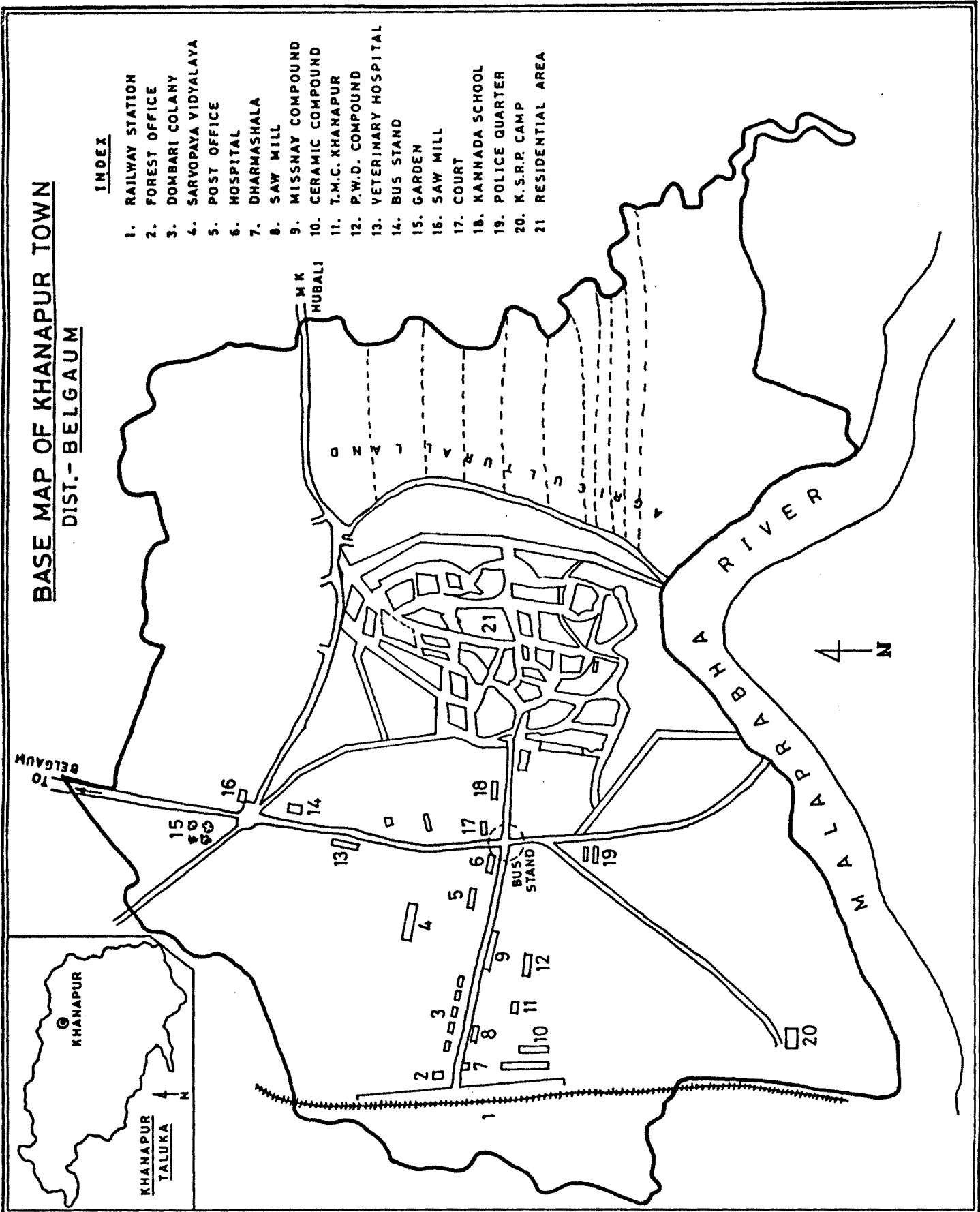
Among the ten taluka places of Belgaum District, Khanapur village is one, which is situated on the banks of river Malaprabha. The village is situated in the South-Western part of the Belgaum district, and is located on the Belgaum-Panaji, (National Highway 4A) road at a distance of 28 Kms from Belgaum. It is a commercial centre. The total area of Khanapur village is 3.54 Sq.Kms. It has been taluka headquarters since 1829. The taluka offices were shifted from village Bidi, as a consequence of the burning of the '*Taluka Kacheri*' by Sangolli Rayanna. The Place Khanapur is said to be named after a Bijapur Officer - Khan Bahadur. The place had a 'Fort' which has now completely vanished. Khanapur has temples of Maruti, Sateri, Shiva, Vithoba, Ravalanath, Laxmi, Chaurashi, Ganapati, Dnyaneshwar, etc. There is also a branch of the Samartha Kavale (*Kaivalya Matha*), which has its headquarters at Kavale in Goa. There are totally six mosques and churches. There is one statue of 'Shivaji Maharaja' set up in front of Shivasmarak Building beside the main bus stand of village.

Khanapur is located at a height of 655 metres above the sea level, it lies in tropical zone climate. The annual total average rainfall in the village is about 2000 millimetres. The maximum temperature in this place is about 42° Centigrade and minimum is 15° Centigrade. The location of Khanapur village is shown in the Figure No.1.

**BASE MAP OF KHANAPUR TOWN**  
**DIST.- BELGAUM**

**INDEX**

1. RAILWAY STATION
2. FOREST OFFICE
3. DOMBARI COLONY
4. SARVOPAYA VIDYALAYA
5. POST OFFICE
6. HOSPITAL
7. DHARMASHALA
8. SAW MILL
9. MISSNAY COMPOUND
10. CERAMIC COMPOUND
11. T.M.C. KHANAPUR
12. P.W.D. COMPOUND
13. VETERINARY HOSPITAL
14. BUS STAND
15. GARDEN
16. SAW MILL
17. COURT
18. KANNADA SCHOOL
19. POLICE QUARTER
20. K.S.R.P. CAMP
21. RESIDENTIAL AREA



As to the educational and medical facilities in the village, there are 10 primary schools, 4 high schools, 2 colleges at pre-university level and one senior college at degree level. There is no medical college, or Engineering college or polytechnic college etc. The education in the schools giving in different languages in Marathi, Kannada, Urdu and English upto 10th standard, and at college level, students learn Kannada and English. The place has one Government Hospital for the people called as Primary Health Unit (PHU) and other private hospitals and one veterinary dispensary for cattle is also available.

As regards to trade, commerce, industry and banking in the village. People exchange various commodities in term of money by way of import and export in the village. The three most important commodities manufactured by people in village i.e., fire bricks, ceramic pipes, and ceramic tiles. The most important three commodities exported from village i.e., rice, sugarcane and firewood & charcoal. And three important commodities imported in the village i.e., clothes, china clay and non-edible oil. There are several financial institutions in village provided sources of different financial facilities. There are six banks in the village, three co-operatives and three nationalised banks. There is an agricultural co-operative credit society, non-agricultural credit societies and five saving and investment institutions. The majority of people are satisfied as their financial needs are met through these sources.

This chapter is fully devoted to the adopting proper system of the processing of data, collected by both ways, primary and secondary. The primary data is collected by field survey of village and secondary data is collected through the Indian Census Record of the Belgaum district census hand-book.

**3.2 OCCUPIED RESIDENTIAL HOUSES:**

**TABLE NO. 3.1**

**GROWTH OF OCCUPIED RESIDENTIAL HOUSES**

Year	No. of occupied residential houses	Growth Rate
1971	1461	-
1981	1896	29.77
1991	2315	22.10
1996	2629	13.56

Source: District Census Hand Book, 1971, 1981, 1991 & field survey for 1996.

From the above table the growth rate position of residential houses explained as follows: In the year 1971, the number of occupied residential houses were 1461, it has increased by 435 in the year 1981. Similarly in 1991 and 1996 the occupied residential houses are found to have increased by 854 and 1168 respectively, compared to the year 1971. So it is found that occupied residential houses in the village goes on increasing over the period of time. In the year 1971-81 the growth rate of occupied residential houses was 29.77, while in the year 1981-91 it had declined to 22.10. Again it has reduced upto 13.56 in the year 1991-96.

**3.3 NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS:**

**TABLE NO. 3.2**

**GROWTH OF TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS:**

Year	No. of households	Growth Rate
1971	1852	-
1981	2302	24.30
1991	2756	19.72
1996	2971	7.80

Source: District Census Hand Book, 1971, 1981, 1991 & field survey for 1996.

The total number of households of Khanapur village also go on increasing over a period of time i.e., from 1971 to 1996. The total households in the village during the year 1971 were 1852, which had increased in the year 1981 by 450 households. Similarly as compared to 1971, it had increased during the year 1991 and 1996 by 904 and 1119 respectively. As to growth rate of total households are found to have 24.30 in 1971-81, while in the 1981-91 the growth rate had decreased to 19.72 and in the same way during the year 1991-96 again it has decreased to 7.80.

**3.4 POPULATION OF VILLAGE:**

**TABLE NO. 3.3**

**GROWTH OF POPULATION**

Year	Total population	Growth Rate
1971	10,193	-
1981	12,513	22.76
1991	14,728	17.70
1996	16,650	13.05

Source: District Census Hand Book, 1971, 1981, 1991 & field survey for 1996.

This present study is closely related to population because the entire manpower generation rate and ratio of manpower utilisation depends upon the population. The total population of village shows increasing trend over the years i.e., 1971, 1981, 1991 and 1996. In 1971 the total population in village was 10193, which has increased by 2320 in 1981. Again as compared to 1971 it has increased by 4535 and 6457 during the years 1991 and 1996 respectively. On the contrary, the growth rate of population has been changed over the period of time. During the year 1971-81 the growth rate of total population in village was 22.76, but it has reduced to 17.70 and 13.05 in 1981-91 and 1991-96 respectively.

**(a) SEX RATIO:**

Along with the changes in level of population the sex ratio also changed over a period of time from 1971 to 1996. The sex ratio can be calculated as actual number of

females per thousand males. The sex ratio during the census year 1971 was 933. In 1981, it was 919 and in the year 1991 and 1996 the ratio was 947 and 974 respectively.

**TABLE NO. 3.4**

**GROWTH RATES OF MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION**

Year	Male population	Growth Rate	Female population	Growth Rate
1971	5273	-	4920	-
1981	6519	23.63	5994	21.83
1991	7566	16.06	7162	19.49
1996	8433	11.46	8217	14.73

Source: District Census Hand Book, 1971, 1981, 1991 & field survey for 1996.

The total population comprised of male and females. The male as well as female population has changed in the study period, 1971-1996. The male and female population in 1971 was 5273 and 4920 respectively, while in the year 1981 it has increased by 1246 in case of males and 1074 in case of females. Similarly as compared to 1971, both male and female population has increased by 2293 and 2242 respectively in 1991. Again in the year 1996 both male and female population increased by 3160 and 3297 respectively as compared to the year 1971. Even though both male and female population has increased from 1971 to 1996, the rate of growth of male and female population has not increased. The average increase in male and female population in that period is not more than the past growth rates. So in the year 1971-81 the growth rate of male and female population was 23.63 and 21.83 respectively which has declined to 16.06 for male and 19.49 for



female in 1981-91. Similarly, in the year 1991-96 again it has decreased to 11.46 and 14.73 for male and female respectively.

**(b) SCHEDULED CASTE & SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION:**

The population of Khanapur village consists people of various castes and religions. The majority of the population in the village belongs to Maratha caste followed by Lingayat, Jains, Muslims, Christians and other castes. The population also consists of people from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The following table shows SC and ST population for total, male and female and its growth rate.

**TABLE 3.5**

**(i) SCHEDULED CASTES**

Year	Total SC population	Growth Rate	SC Male	Growth Rate	SC Female	Growth Rate
1971	415	-	206	-	209	-
1981	1171	182.17	598	190.29	573	174.16
1991	1019	-12.98	532	-11.04	487	-15.01
1996	1189	16.68	611	14.85	578	18.69

**TABLE 3.6**

**(ii) SCHEDULED TRIBES:**

Year	Total ST population	Growth Rate	ST Male	Growth Rate	ST Female	Growth Rate
1971	415	-	213	-	202	-
1981	687	65.54	350	64.32	337	66.83
1991	643	-6.41	317	-9.43	326	-3.26
1996	1017	58.17	498	57.10	519	59.20

The population of Scheduled Castes was 415 in 1971 and it has increased by 756 in the year 1981, but it has decreased during the year 1991 as compared to 1981. Again in the year 1996 the total Scheduled Castes population has increased by 774 people as compared to the year 1971. As a matter of fact, both male and female population of Scheduled Caste population also increased. In 1971 Scheduled Castes male population was 206 and female 209, this has gone upto the extent of 611 and 578 for male and female respectively in the year 1996. As regards the growth rate of Scheduled Castes population was 182.17 in the year 1971-81, but in 1981-91 indicates the negative growth rate was -12.98. Because total Scheduled Castes population has decreased in 1991 as compared to earlier period, but in the year 1991-96 the growth rate of SC population has slightly increased to 16.68. On the other hand, the growth rate of male and female population are found to have similar fluctuation in that period.

In case of Scheduled Tribes, the population in the year 1971 was 415 and it increased by 272 in the year 1981. But there was decline in the population of Scheduled Tribes in the year 1991 as compared to 1981. Again it has increased by 602 in the year 1996 as compared to 1971. In this way the level of Scheduled Tribes population both male and female also increased respectively to the respected year as given in the above table. The growth rate of ST population was 65.54 in the year 1971-81, but due to decrease in the level of total ST population, the growth rate in the 1981-91 has declined to -6.41. However, in the year 1991-96 the growth rate of ST population has sharply increased to 58.17 as compared to previous year. In this way the fluctuations of growth rate for ST male and female population are similar from 1971 to 1996.

**(c) LITERATE AND ILLITERATE POPULATION:**

**i) Literate population:**

The investment in education contributes to human capital formation. There is fair reason to believe that educated manpower is always more productive manpower. Education besides its value in increasing the social status of a person, increases the employability and the earning power of a person. In fact the benefit of education is not equally available for all people.

The table represents the position of literate population of the Khanapur village over a period from 1971 to 1996.

**TABLE 3.7**

**GROWTH OF LITERATE POPULATION**

Year	Total Literate Population	Increase over 1971
1971	5407	-
1981	7513	2106
1991	9536	4129
1996	12978	7571

Source: District Census Hand Book, 1971, 1981, 1991 & field survey for 1996.

This table reveals that, the literate population of village has increased every census year. In 1971 out of total population, the literate population was 5407, which has increased by 2106 in 1981. Similarly in the year 1991 & 1996 it has increased by 4129 & 7571 respectively as compared to 1971.

The level of literacy of village has been changed with increasing trend of every year. The rate of literacy of village is as under during 1971 to 1996.

Year	Literacy Rate
1971	53.05%
1981	60.05%
1991	64.75%
1996	77.95%

Generally, both males and females do not enjoy equal opportunities and privileges for education. Even though the both male and female play the vital role in economic development process. Usually the female literacy rate in village are found to be lower than those of males. The actual picture of literate male and female in the village are given below:

**TABLE NO. 3.8**

**LITERACY GROWTH OF MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION**

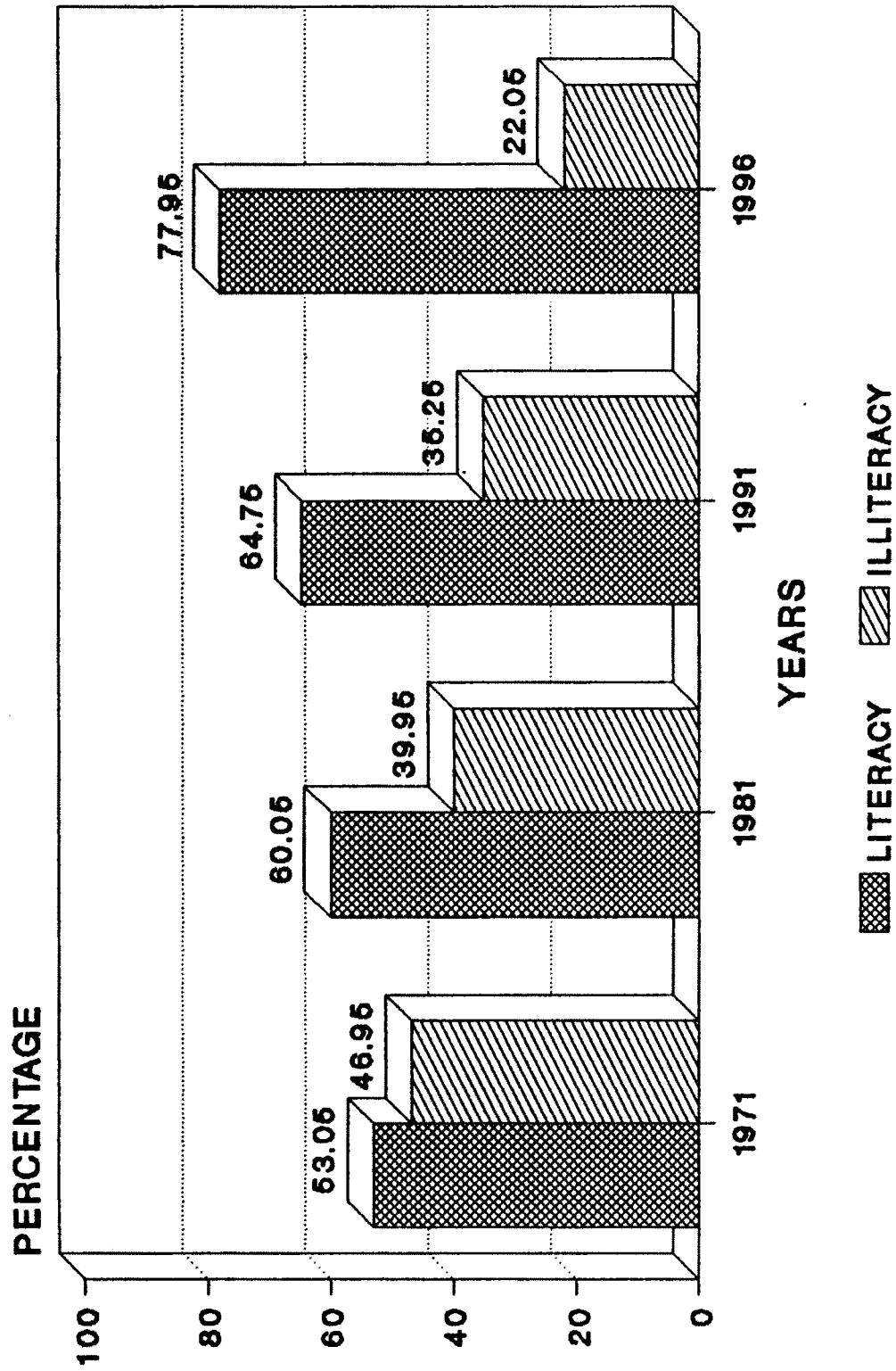
Year	Literate male population	Increase over 1971	Literate female population	Increase over 1971
1971	3381	-	2026	-
1981	4568	1187	2945	919
1991	5537	2156	3999	1973
1996	7831	4450	5147	3121

Source: District Census Hand Book, 1971, 1981, 1991 & field survey for 1996.

In the year 1971 the number of literate males was 3381 and females 2026, whereas in the year 1981, it has increased by 1187 and 919 both for males and female respectively. In the same way in 1991 also its literacy level for male and female has increased by 2156 and 1973 respectively as compared to the year 1971. Again it has increased in the year 1996, both male and female by 4450 and 3121 respectively as compared to 1971.

# GROWTH OF LITERATE POPULATION

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**ii) Illiterate Population:**

Due to modernisation and economic development the level of illiteracy in the village shows reverse trend to that of literacy level. The rate of illiteracy in the village goes on decreasing every census year from 1971 to 1996, due to increasing rate of literacy in the village. In 1971 the total illiteracy rate was 46.95% which has sharply decreased in the year 1981 to the extent of 39.95%. Similarly the illiteracy rate declined in the village to 35.25% and 22.05% for the year 1991 and 1996 respectively. The actual data of total illiteracy in the village is presented below.

**TABLE 3.9**

**TOTAL ILLITERATE POPULATION**

Year	Total illiterate population
1971	4786
1981	5000
1991	5192
1996	3672

Similarly, the level of illiteracy rate, both male and female population have been reduced over a period of time from 1971 to 1996,

The following table shows the illiterate population in Khanapur village for male and female for the census years 1971, 1981, 1991 and 1996.

**TABLE 3.10****ILLITERATE MALE AND FEMALE POPULATION**

Year	Total illiterate male population	Total illiterate female population
1971	1892	2894
1981	1951	3049
1991	2029	3163
1996	1583	2089

Source: District Census Hand Book, 1971, 1981, 1991 & field survey for 1996.

### **3.5 OCCUPATIONAL AND FINANCIAL STATUS OF FAMILIES IN THE VILLAGE.**

In this study the detailed current family background is assessed from the primary data by way of conducting suitable field survey of the village. The family background reveals the different occupation of families, different income groups of families, sources of income for families, number of families receiving loans and borrowings, number of land holding families and taking different types of crops etc.

In the village, there are totally 2971 families (households). All these families may not carry same occupation, the different families perform the different economic activities. As a matter of fact, the total number of families in village are engaged in various occupations i.e., agriculture, services, (both Government and Private) business, coolie, other occupation etc. Out of total families (households) 579 families engaged in agriculture. The agriculture occupation consists of cultivators and agricultural labourers. For a majority of men and women in the village agriculture has remained a source of

livelihood, 386 families engaged in government services, 565 families engaged in private services, 297 and 431 families engaged in coolie and other occupations respectively. These occupations generally called as tertiary sector. This sector comprises trade, commerce, transport, storage, communication and other services. Similarly there are 624 families have carry a business. These families are busy either fully or partly in business. In addition to the above number of families there are also some families which are totally considered as non-occupational families. The allotment of these families into non-occupational field, due to old age of family members and some other reason behind them. In the village, there are 89 families (households) remain non-occupational sector. These non-occupational families received income by way of rent, pension, etc.

**(a) Financial Position of Families:**

Almost all families required to earn some quantum of income. Without income they cannot spend to buy any thing. Different families having different limit of annual income, but it is too difficult to classify the income of each family separately. So all the families are classified in income groups as described below.

Out of total number of families in the village, 491 families earn income upto Rs.10,000 per annum. 772 families from Rs.10,001 to Rs.20,000 annual income, 683 families are in the group from Rs. 20,001 to Rs.30,000. Similarly 624 families fall in the income group Rs.30,001 to Rs.40,000 per annum and 401 families have income above Rs.40,000 per annum.

Such amount of income derived from different sources. In the village 594 families get income from agriculture, 951 and 862 families derive income from the sources of



services and self-services respectively. And the remaining 565 families earning income from other economic activities.

Few of the families save part of their income annually. Saving may be different types e.g., in bank, in post office, in *Bhishis* or any other. There are 51% families of such nature in the village. The saving limit of each family in village, such as, 628 families save upto Rs.10,000, 312 families save from Rs.10,000 to Rs. 20,000, 377 families save from Rs.20,000 to Rs. 30,000 and saving of 206 families is above Rs.30,000 per year. The majority group i.e., 1448 families do not save any amount.

About the loans and borrowings of families, there are 1307 loanless families in the village. 386 families have taken loan amounted upto Rs.5000, 461 families have taken loan from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000, 416 families have taken loan from Rs.10,000 to Rs.20,000 and 401 families have taken loan above Rs. 20,000.

Out of the total 449 families have taken loan from bank, 299 families have taken loans from *Bhishies*, 208 families have taken loan from money lenders, 391 families have borrowed from their relatives and 316 families have taken loan from other sources. They repay their loans and borrowings by several ways, viz., from agricultural income, from salary and bonus, from sale of ornaments or from other measures.

**(b) Land Holdings:**

In the village, there are 75% landless families (i.e., 2,236 landless families) 228 families hold land upto 2 acres, 168 families hold land upto 4 acres, 209 families hold land upto 6 acres and 129 families hold land above 6 acres. The land may be cultivable or non-cultivable. The cultivable land is either irrigated or non-irrigated. The crops taken from the land are different in different families depending upon the type of land holding and method of cultivation. The important crops grown in the village are Jowar, paddy, wheat, sugarcane, etc.

**3.6 WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS:**

The population of village is divided into workers and non-workers. The non-workers includes full-time students, children not attending school, persons engaged fully in household, unpaid work, dependents like infants, disabled persons, elderly persons, physically handicapped, beggars, vagrants, convicts in jail, inmates of penal, mental or charitable institutions. The persons seeking employment for first time and the persons employed before but are now out of employment and seeking employment etc. These people are also regarded as non-workers. The people engaged in the economic activities either on full-time or part-time basis. They are called as economically active persons or workers.

The following table shows the workers & non-workers for Khanapur village for the years 1971, 1981, 1991 and 1996.

TABLE NO. 3.11

## GROWTH OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS

Year	Workers			Non-Workers		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1971	2736	2313	423	7457	2960	4497
1981	3467	3004	463	8766	3484	5282
1991	4394	3653	741	10249	3882	6367
1996	5871	4860	1011	10779	3691	7088

Source: District Census Hand Book, 1971, 1981, 1991 & field survey for 1996.

Out of total population of village, the level of economically active population i.e., workers are found to have increased over the period, from 1971 to 1996, along with the increasing rate of population. In rural area not only the males contribute in manpower as workers but also women move shoulder to shoulder with men. In 1971 the total workers in village were 2736, which increased by 731 workers in the year 1981. Similarly, during the year 1991 and 1996, the total workers in village increased by 1658 and 3135 respectively as compared to the year 1971.

On the contrary, those people who are only consumers without being the producers, they called as economically inactive persons or non-workers. The total non-workers in village in 1971 was 73.16% which had declined to 70.06% in the year 1981, again in the 1991 and 1996, the non-workers come down to 69.59% and 64.74% respectively. The male and female non-workers has also changed over a period of time. In 1971 the male and female non-workers was 56.13% and 91.40% respectively, which had

decreased to 53.44% for male and 82.12% for females in the year 1981. Whereas in the year 1991 the male non-workers had declined to 51.31% but female non-workers has increased by 0.78% as compared to 1981. Again there is a similar reduction in 1996 for male and female non-workers to the extent of 43.77% and 86.26% respectively. As a matter of fact it is true that higher the rate of non-workers, lower the rate of workers and vice-versa.

### **3.7 DIVISION OF WORKERS IN DIFFERENT SECTORS:**

The present study is directed towards analysis of changes in the manpower. It is essential to know actual position of movement of workers from one industrial sector to another, over a period of time from 1971 to 1996. According to the censuses record and field survey, the total workers of village are divided into various industrial categories i.e., two sectors, three sectors, nine sectors etc. The division of workers into two sectors, three sectors and nine sectors is presented in the following table.

TABLE NO. 3.12

## Division of Workers into two sectors

Name of sector	1971			1981			1991			1996		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
Agriculture	620	471	149	748	562	186	792	507	285	1025	668	357
Non-Agriculture	2116	1842	274	2719	2442	277	3602	3146	456	4846	4192	654
Total	2736	2313	423	3467	3004	463	4394	3654	741	5871	4860	1011

Source: District Census Hand Book, 1971, 1981, 1991 & field survey for 1996.

P = Total Workers, M = Male Workers, F = Female Workers

**TABLE NO. 3.13**

**Division of Workers into three sectors**

Name of sector	1971			1981			1991			1996		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
Primary	687	535	152	849	659	190	930	635	295	1242	858	384
Secondary	578	491	87	558	465	93	830	729	101	1160	985	175
Tertiary	1471	1287	184	2060	1880	180	2634	2289	345	3469	3017	452
Total	2736	2313	423	3467	3004	463	4394	3653	741	5871	4860	1011

Source: District Census Hand Book, 1971, 1981, 1991 & field survey for 1996.

P = Total Workers, M = Male Workers, F = Female Workers

TABLE NO. 3.14

## Division of Workers into nine sectors

Name of sector	1971			1981			1991			1996		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1. Cultivators	496	395	101	543	457	86	573	399	174	720	502	218
2. Agricultural labourers	124	76	48	205	105	100	219	108	111	305	166	139
3. Livestock, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Plantation, Orchard	67	64	03	100	96	04	137	127	10	186	159	27
4. Mining & Quarrying	-	-	-	01	01	-	01	01	-	31	31	-
5. Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs	490	411	79	426	340	86	651	560	91	911	773	138
6. Construction	88	80	08	132	125	07	179	169	10	249	212	37
7. Trade & Commerce	555	485	70	803	725	78	1060	902	158	1471	1273	198
8. Transport, Storage & Communication	283	258	25	318	308	10	307	305	02	462	426	36
Other services	633	544	89	939	847	92	1267	1082	185	1536	1318	218
Total	2736	2313	423	3467	3004	463	4394	3653	741	5871	4860	1011

Source: District Census Hand Book, 1971, 1981, 1991 & field survey for 1996.

P = Total Workers,

M = Male Workers, F = Female Workers