

## CHAPTER VIII

### MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

**F**ROM the perusal of the census reports, it appears that the livelihood pattern of the district has more or less remained at a point where it was about half a century ago. In 1911, it had been estimated that about 56 per cent of the population were found to be actively engaged in agriculture and pastoral occupations, as against 57.7 per cent in 1951. **Livelihood Pattern.**

According to the 1951 census, out of the total population of 2,29,405, 57.7 per cent or 1,30,901 persons were found to be dependent on agriculture. The census enumeration of the livelihood pattern was divided into eight classes with a broad division, viz., agricultural and non-agricultural. The agricultural classes have been divided into four sub-divisions. They are cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependents, cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependents, cultivating labourers and their dependents and non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependents. Each one of these classes is further sub-divided into three divisions, viz., self-supporting persons, non-earning dependents and earning dependents. The details given below show the distribution of the agricultural livelihood classes in 1951.

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
(1) Cultivators of land wholly or mainly owned and their dependents—		
Self-supporting persons ..	14,985	2,069
Non-earning dependents ..	23,131	34,972
Earning dependents ..	1,131	1,250
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Total ..	39,247	38,291
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	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
(2) Cultivators of land wholly or mainly unowned and their dependents—		
Self-supporting persons ..	5,194	993
Non-earning dependents ..	6,324	9,395
Earning dependents ..	505	660
Total ..	12,023	11,048
(3) Cultivating labourers and their dependents—		
Self-supporting persons ..	8,116	2,258
Non-earning dependents ..	5,383	6,552
Earning dependents ..	750	1,474
Total ..	14,249	10,284
(4) Non-cultivating owners of land, agricultural rent receivers and their dependents—		
Self-supporting persons ..	1,229	823
Non-earning dependents ..	2,019	2,972
Earning dependents ..	83	62
Total ..	3,331	3,857

Non-agricultural classes have been divided according to persons (including dependents) who derive their principal means of livelihood from production (other than cultivation), commerce, transport and other services and miscellaneous sources, and the details are given below :—

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
(1) Production (other than cultivation)—		
Self-supporting persons ..	20,006	7,812
Non-earning dependents ..	9,847	13,572
Earning dependents ..	1,200	2,222
Total ..	31,053	23,406
(2) Commerce—		
Self-supporting persons ..	2,576	117
Non-earning dependents ..	2,149	2,895
Earning dependents ..	159	48
Total ..	4,884	3,060

		<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
(3) Transport—			
Self-supporting persons	..	874	1
Non-earning dependents	..	410	776
Earning dependents	..	28	19
	Total	1,312	796
(4) Other services and miscellaneous sources—			
Self-supporting persons	..	11,671	2,436
Non-earning dependents	..	7,056	10,366
Earning dependents	..	501	534
	Total	19,228	13,336

It is clear from the above figures that the number of economically active persons was not very considerable. The district being mainly agricultural, pressure on the soil was enormous. As said earlier, 57.7 per cent of the total population were engaged in agriculture in 1951, of which 33.8% were owner-cultivators, 10.1% tenant-cultivators, 10.7% cultivating labourers and 3.1% non-cultivating owners. So far as industries were concerned, persons engaged in them were 23.7% of the total population of the district. The Census Report of 1951 mentions that there were no large-scale industries in the district and the number of small-scale industries was 22 of which 12 were registered under section 2(M) (i) and 2(M) (ii) of the Factories Act, 1948. In 1951, the persons engaged in commerce and transport constituted 3.5 and 0.9%, respectively.

Though details of population according to livelihood category as disclosed by the 1961 census are not yet available (as the District Census Hand Book is yet to be published), some statistics are to be found in the 1961 census report.<sup>1</sup> The 1961 census, unlike the previous censuses, has broadly classified the population under two heads, *viz.*, workers and non-workers. The following table shows the total number of workers and non-workers in Coorg district as per the 1961 census.

1. Census of India, Paper No. 1 of 1962, 1961 Census, Final Population Totals.

## 1961 CENSUS—FINAL POPULATION TOTALS

<i>Category</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1) Workers ..	1,00,419	51,087	1,51,506
(2) Non-workers ..	72,919	98,404	1,71,323
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,73,338</b>	<b>1,49,491</b>	<b>3,22,829</b>

It is seen from the above, that out of a total population of 3,22,829, more than 50% are non-workers. The workers have been further classified under nine sub-heads as follows:—

<i>Workers</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
(1) Cultivators .. ..	28,728	19,705
(2) Agricultural labourers ..	11,727	7,388
(3) Mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities .. ..	27,908	17,119
(4) Household industry.. ..	2,100	732
(5) Manufacturing other than household industry .. ..	4,333	560
(6) Construction .. ..	3,688	388
(7) Trade and Commerce .. ..	4,917	171
(8) Transport, storage and communications .. ..	1,425	1
(9) Other services .. ..	15,593	5,023
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,00,419</b>	<b>51,087</b>

Another feature of the 1961 census figures is the classification into urban and rural population with workers and non-workers and men and women break-ups and the following table relates to the same.

WORKERS			
<i>Area</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Rural ..	86,994	47,962	1,34,956
Urban ..	13,425	3,125	16,550
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>1,00,419</b>	<b>51,087</b>	<b>1,51,506</b>

## NON-WORKERS

<i>Area</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Rural ..	62,669	82,515	1,45,184
Urban ..	10,250	15,889	26,139
Total ..	72,919	98,404	1,71,323

The rural population of the district as per the 1961 census was 2,80,140 as against 2,13,150 in 1951. The urban population according to 1961 census was 42,689 as against 16,255 in 1951 which means an increase of 26,434 as between 1951 and 1961. It has been worked out that the percentage of the urban population to the total population in Coorg district as per 1961 census is 13.3 as against 7.1 in 1951. The population—both rural and urban—has been further sub-divided (in 1961 census) into nine categories as indicated below:—

RURAL		<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
<i>Workers</i>			
(1) Cultivators .. ..	.. ..	27,867	19,209
(2) Agricultural labourers .. ..	.. ..	11,246	6,963
(3) Mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities .. ..	.. ..	27,400	16,754
(4) Household industry .. ..	.. ..	1,797	663
(5) Manufacturing other than household industry .. ..	.. ..	2,517	414
(6) Construction .. ..	.. ..	2,844	282
(7) Trade and Commerce .. ..	.. ..	2,504	67
(8) Transport, storage and communications .. ..	.. ..	585	1
(9) Other services .. ..	.. ..	10,234	3,609
Total ..	..	86,994	47,962

## URBAN

(1) Cultivators .. ..	.. ..	861	496
(2) Agricultural labourers .. ..	.. ..	481	425
(3) Mining, quarrying, livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities .. ..	.. ..	508	365

<i>Workers</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
(4) Household activities ..	303	69
(5) Manufacturing other than household industry .. ..	1,816	146
(6) Construction .. ..	844	106
(7) Trade and commerce ..	2,413	104
(8) Transport, storage and communications .. ..	840	..
(9) Other services .. ..	5,359	1,414
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>13,425</b>	<b>3,125</b>

#### Miscellaneous Occupations.

A brief account of the employment of the people of the district of Coorg which could be grouped under miscellaneous occupations is necessary while assessing the economic trends of the area. Apart from persons engaged in industries, trade and commerce, transport and communications, and agriculture, a part of the population is engaged in other avocations such as public administration (*e.g.* doctors, engineers, lawyers and the like) and domestic services which could be grouped under one heading, *viz.*, miscellaneous occupations. According to the 1951 census, people in this category constituted 14.2 per cent of the total population. No detailed survey has been conducted so far about the occupational pattern of the district, and without such a survey, any attempt to describe the occupational groups would necessarily be limited. Added to this, though some figures of the 1961 census are published, occupation-wise figures are not yet available. Therefore, an attempt may be made to give a broad outline of them with the help of the 1951 census figures.

#### Public Administration.

The total number of persons engaged in health, education and public administration according to the 1951 census was 1,736 men and 181 women. The break-up is as follows:—

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
(1) Medical and other health services :		
Employers ..	6	..
Employees ..	138	67
Independent workers ..	53	1
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>68</b>

<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
<b>(2) Educational services and Research :</b>		
Employers	.. ..	..
Employees	.. 505	91
Independent workers	.. ..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>.. 505</b>	<b>91</b>
<b>(3) Police (other than village watchmen).</b>		
Employers	.. ..	..
Employees	.. 202	..
Independent workers	.. ..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>.. 202</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>(4) Village officers and servants including village watchmen :</b>		
Employers	.. ..	..
Employees	.. 72	..
Independent workers	.. ..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>.. 72</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>(5) Municipalities and local boards :</b>		
Employers	.. ..	..
Employees	.. 52	1
Independent workers	.. ..	..
<b>Total</b>	<b>.. 52</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>(6) Employees of State Government :</b>		
Employees	.. 543	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>.. 543</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>(7) Employees of the Union Government :</b>		
Employees	.. 165	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>.. 165</b>	<b>1</b>

It can be seen from the statistics given above that women in such employment are very small in number. Persons engaged in public administration, when compared to persons engaged in private employment, get some extra benefits like free medical facilities and, in some cases, free living quarters. The largest number of persons are in the service of the State Government and in educational services and research. Since the 1951 census, there has been an expansion of Government departments, particularly in the police service and in the Community Development Blocks. As a consequence of this, the number of employees under the above categories will show an increase which is likely to be disclosed in the 1961 census report.

As early as 1951, the joint conference of Central and State statisticians had recommended that a continuous series of figures relating to volume of employment should be made available by the State Statistical Bureau through periodical collection, at least once a year. Realising the importance of this, the State Directorate of Statistics is conducting since 1959 annual surveys of persons employed in Government service. The reports of the surveys conducted in 1959 and 1960 were published in 1961 and 1962 respectively. The reports show, among other things, the distribution of Government employees in the district by category and tenure of appointment and the distribution of employees according to their native district, *viz.*, Coorg. The details are given below :—

TABLE 1.

Distribution of Government employees as on 31st March 1959 working in Coorg District by category and tenure of appointment.

<i>Category</i>	<i>Permanent</i>	<i>Temporary</i>	<i>Not stated</i>
Gazetted	.. 64	13	3
Non-Gazetted	.. 1211	508	945
Class IV	.. 301	299	292
Total ..	1,576	820	1,240

TABLE 2

Distribution of Government employees as on 31st March 1959 according to their native district, *viz.*, Coorg.

	<i>Gazetted</i>	<i>Non-Gazetted</i>	<i>Class IV</i>	<i>All</i>
Number	.. 62	2,464	690	3,216
Percent (to State Total) ..	1.9	2.5	1.9	2.3



TABLE 3

Distribution of Government employees as on 31st March 1960 by category of appointment.

	<i>Class I</i>	<i>Class II</i>	<i>Class III</i>	<i>Class IV</i>	<i>Total</i>
Mercara ..	16	30	830	530	1,406
Coorg District .. (excluding Mercara)	3	22	2,235	691	2,951
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>3,065</b>	<b>1,221</b>	<b>4,357</b>

TABLE 4

Distribution of employees as on 31st March 1960 according to class of appointment and district of birth (Coorg District).

	<i>Gazetted</i>	<i>Non- Gazetted</i>
Class I ..	16	..
Class II ..	52	..
Class III ..	..	3,031
Class IV ..	..	907
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>3,938</b>

It is clear from the above tables that there were in 1959, 3,636 State Government employees of whom 80 were gazetted employees, 2,664 non-gazetted and 892 Class IV servants. The corresponding figures for 1960 were 4,357 (total), 71 (gazetted) 3,065 (non-gazetted) and 1,221 (Class IV), respectively. The total number of State Government employees as per the 1951 census was 1,917 only. Thus, there is a steady increase in the number of State Government employees in the district.

Persons under this category are lawyers, educationists, engineers, writers, journalists and the like. The District Census Hand Book of Coorg, 1951, has included them under services not elsewhere specified. According to the census handbook, 1951, the number of persons engaged in the services not elsewhere specified was 7,607 men and 1,970 women. The following statement gives the number of persons engaged in the learned professions in the district of Coorg in 1951 :—

**Learned  
Professions.**

<i>Occupations</i>		<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
<b>(1) Arts, Letters and Journalism :</b>			
Employers	..	..	..
Employees	..	2	..
Independent workers	..	9	..
<b>Total</b>	..	<b>11</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>(2) Religious, charitable and welfare services :</b>			
Employers	..	5	..
Employees	..	177	7
Independent workers	..	73	..
<b>Total</b>	..	<b>255</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>(3) Recreation Services :</b>			
Employers	..	1	..
Employees	..	157	10
Independent workers	..	29	4
<b>Total</b>	..	<b>187</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>(4) Legal and business services :</b>			
Employers	..	10	..
Employees	..	119	..
Independent workers	..	7	..
<b>Total</b>	..	<b>136</b>	<b>..</b>

**Domestic and Personal Services.**

The number of persons engaged in domestic and personal services, according to the 1951 census, was as follows :—

**(1) Services otherwise unclassified :**

Employers	..	15	..
Employees	..	4,392	1,496
Independent workers	..	140	..
<b>Total</b>	..	<b>4,547</b>	<b>1,496</b>

<i>Occupations</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
(2) Domestic services (but not including services rendered by members of family house-holds to one another).		
Employers	.. ..	..
Employees	.. 1,011	371
Independent workers	.. ..	..
<b>Total</b>	.. <u>1,011</u>	<u>371</u>
(3) Barbers and beauty shops :		
Employers	.. 7	..
Employees	.. 30	..
Independent workers	.. 149	..
<b>Total</b>	.. <u>186</u>	<u>..</u>
(4) Laundries and laundry services :		
Employers	.. 17	1
Employees	.. 36	12
Independent workers	.. 214	50
<b>Total</b>	.. <u>267</u>	<u>63</u>
(5) Hotels, restaurants and eating houses :		
Employers	.. 136	1
Employees	.. 647	6
Independent workers	.. 224	12
<b>Total</b>	.. <u>1,007</u>	<u>19</u>

The general economic standard of the persons engaged in domestic and personal services may be said to have improved in the last one or two decades and particularly so on account of the progress achieved under the successive five-year plans. It is expected that there will be further improvement in the living standards of the people in the coming years.