CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

Series - 9
KARNATAKA

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

KODAGU DISTRICT

PARTS XIII-A & B
VILLAGE & TOWN DIRECTORY
VILLAGE & TOWN-WISE
PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

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The picture on the cover symbolically represents a cup of steaming coffee set in the background of the branches of a coffee plant studded with bunches of berries. Kodagu, formerly Coorg, has carved out for itself an unique place on the coffee map of not only the country but also of the world.

Production of coffee on commercial lines started in Kodagu in about 1854 when a coffee estate was established near Madikeri by Mr. Fowler. By 1856, the coffee plantations covered as large an area as 28,000 hectares and the same trend continued for a couple of decades more. Like any other enterprise the coffee plantation industry also has had a vicissitudinous life. It is now in a flourishing condition. The latest decade has witnessed a significant rise in the area under coffee, particularly in Kodagu district.

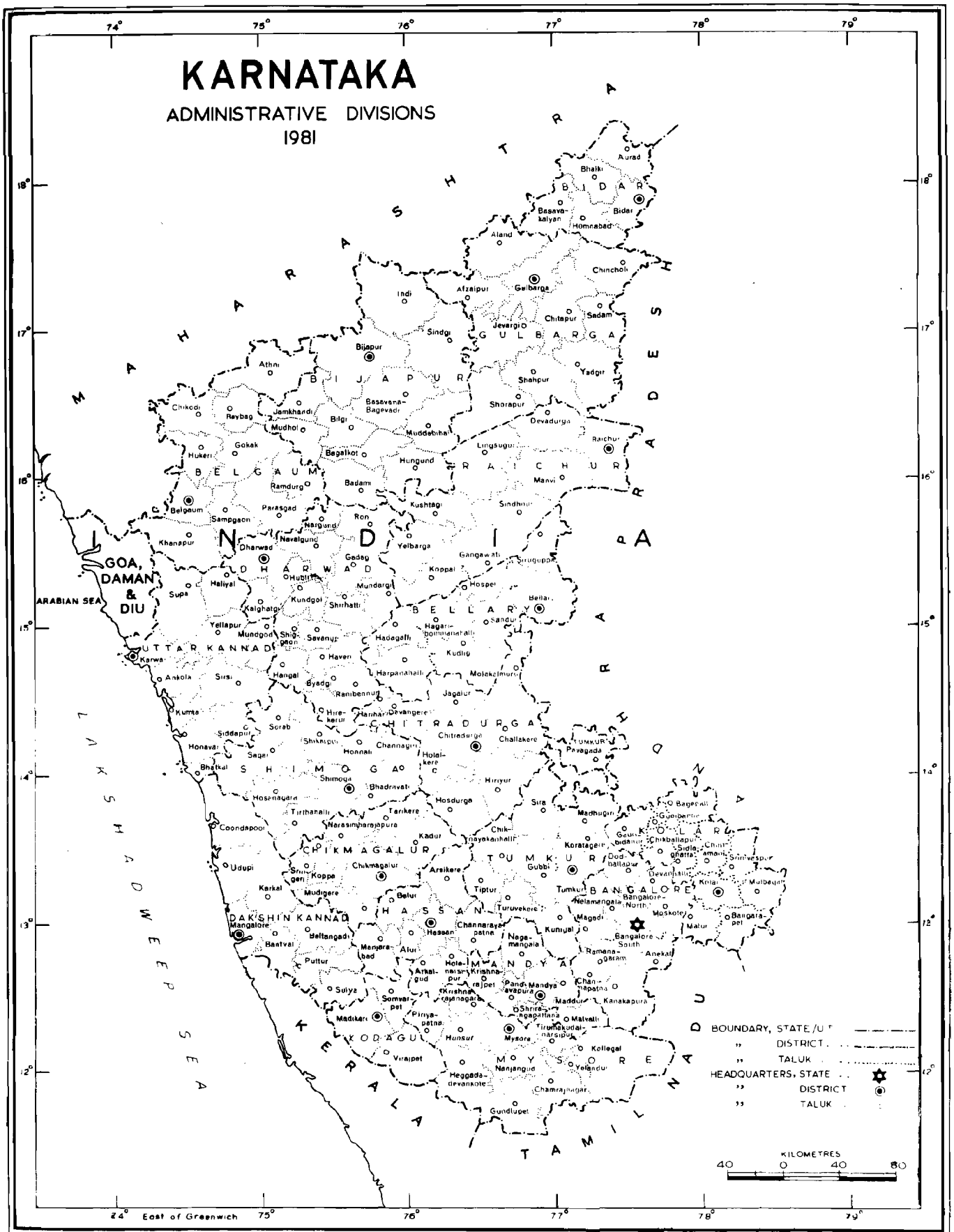
Indian coffee is distinctive, delicious and distinguishable. It is regarded as one of the world's finest coffees. Since 1976-77, India has been producing more than one lakh metric tonnes of coffee every year. During 1981-82, coffee production touched the record level of 150,000 metric tonnes. Indian coffee is exported to different destinations like the U.S.S.R. and other East European countries, the U.K., the U.S.A., West Germany, Italy, Netherlands, France, Sweden, the Gulf Countries, Japan etc. Arabica and Robusta are the two main varieties of coffee that are now grown over an area of about 2 lakh hectares in the country.

Coffee is processed either by wet process (washed coffee) or by dry process (unwashed coffee). While the washed coffee is known as Plantation or Parchment Coffee, the unwashed coffee is called the Cherry Coffee. Curing of coffee is done in conformity with the rigid standards set for curing and it is only after ensuring the quality that the coffee seeds are made available for exports.

In terms of area under coffee, Karnataka tops the list in the country. In 1980-81 out of 208,629 hectares of land under coffee all over India, as much as 112,962 hectares of lands were located in Karnataka. Within the State, Kodagu district with its tally of 47,557 hectares accounted for 42 per cent.

At the sight of a cup of coffee the connoisseur conjures up a vision of Kodagu and a mention of Kodagu among other things leads one to think of coffee as well. Kodagu district owes its economic prosperity and development to coffee plantation industry.

(*Source:* Booklet "Indian coffee... From seed to cup" issued by the Indian Coffee Board, and the District Gazetteer).



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The territorial waters of India extend into the sea to a distance of twelve nautical miles measured from the appropriate base line

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FOREWORD

The District Census Handbook (DCH), compiled by the Census Organisation on behalf of the State governments, is one of the most valuable products of the Census. The DCH is constantly referred to by planners, administrators, academicians and researchers. It is *inter alia* used for delimitation of constituencies, formulation of local level and regional plans and as an aid to District Administration. The District Census Handbook is the only publication which provides Primary Census Abstract (PCA) data upto village level for the rural areas and ward-wise for each city or town. It also provides data on infrastructure and amenities in villages and towns, etc.

The District Census Handbook series was initiated during the 1951 Census. It contained important census tables and PCA for each village and town of the district. During 1961 Census the scope of the DCH was enlarged and it contained a descriptive account of the district administrative statistics, census tables and a Village and Town Directory, including PCA. The 1971 DCH series was planned in three parts. Part-A related to Village and Town Directory, Part-B to village and town PCA and Part-C comprised analytical report, administrative statistics, district census tables and certain analytical tables based on PCA and amenity data in respect of villages. However, in some States it was confined to district census tables and in a few cases altogether given up due to delay in compilation and printing.

While designing the format of 1981 DCH series some new features along with the restructuring of the formats of Village and Town Directory have been attempted. At the same time, comparability with the 1971 data has also been kept in view. All the amenities except power supply in the village have been brought together in the Village Directory with the instruction that in case an amenity is not available in the referent village the distance in broad ranges from the nearest place where the amenity is available may be given. The restructuring of the format of the Village Directory and incorporating more exhaustive data on infrastructure aspect, particularly in relation to amenities and land-use pattern, is expected to further meet the need of microlevel planning for rural areas. It is expected to help not only in local area planning but regulating the provision of goods and services as well as to minimise the regional imbalances in the process of development. A few new items of information have also been introduced to meet some of the requirements of the Revised Minimum Needs Programme. Such new items of information as adult literacy centres, primary health sub-centres and community health workers in the village have been introduced in the Village Directory with this objective in mind. The new item on approach to the village is to have an idea about the villages in the district which are inaccessible. A new column, "total population and number of households" has been introduced to examine the correlation of the amenities with the population and number of households they serve. Addition of two more appendices listing the villages where no amenities are available and according to the proportion of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population to the total population has also been made with this view in mind.

The formats of the Town Directory have also been modified to meet the requirements of the Minimum Needs Programme by providing information on a few new items. A new statement on civic and other amenities in slums in Class-I and Class-II towns (Statement IV-A) has been introduced with this objective in mind. It is expected that this will help the planners to chalk out programmes on provision of civic amenities for the improvement of slums. The columns on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in Statement IV relating to civic and other amenities and adult literacy classes/centres under educational facilities in Statement V are also added *inter alia* with this view. A significant addition is class of town in all the seven statements of the town directory. The infrastructure of amenities in urban areas of the country can be best analysed by taking the class of towns into consideration. The addition of the columns on civic administration status and population in a few statements also serves this purpose.

The format of the primary census abstract for the villages and towns has been formulated in the light of changes in the economic and other questions canvassed through the individual slip of 1981 Census.

In order to avoid delay in publication of 1981 DCH series it has been so designed that Part-A of

the volume contains Village and Town Directory and Part-B the PCA of villages and towns including the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes PCA upto Tahsil/Town levels. At the beginning of the DCH a detailed analytical note supported by a number of inset tables based on PCA and non-census data in relation to the infrastructure has been introduced to enhance its value. The District and Tahsil/Police Station/C.D. Block etc., level maps depicting the boundaries and other important features have been inserted at appropriate places, to further enhance the value of the publication.

This publication is a joint venture of the State Government and the Census Organisation. The data have been collected and compiled in the State under the direction of Shri B. K. Das, the Director of Census Operations, Karnataka, on behalf of the State Government which has borne the cost of printing. The task of planning, designing and co-ordination of this publication was carried out by Shri N. G. Nag, Deputy Registrar General (Social Studies) of my office. Dr. B. K. Roy, Deputy Registrar General (Map) provided the technical guidance in the preparation of the maps. Data received from Census Directorates have been scrutinised in the Social Studies Division at the headquarters under the guidance of Shri M. M. Dua, Senior Research Officer. I am thankful to all who have contributed in this project.

NEW DELHI
26th April, 1982

P. PADMANABHA
Registrar General, India

PREFACE

The Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India has in his foreword to this series of publications, not only provided the reader with the historical background of the District Census Handbooks but has also explained at some length the scope and coverage envisaged for this country-wide project. As uniformity in approach and comprehensiveness of data are distinctive features of this series every attempt has been made to adhere to the concepts and definitions adopted in designing the formats. These volumes contain the salient results based on the data gathered at the actual census count and, in addition contain a wealth of other than Census information in respect of villages and towns of the district. It is hoped that these volumes would go a long way to meet the ever increasing demand for the micro-level data in this era of planned development.

The District Census Handbook is divided into two portions: while Part A contains the Village and Town Directory, Part B confines itself to the Primary Census Abstract. Since combining of these two parts and presenting the same in a single volume enhances the utility of the volume and also because the districts of the State are not so large as to render such single volumes unwieldy in Karnataka, Part A and Part B of each district are being published together in a single volume. But, there is a major point of departure from the All-India pattern in so far as Karnataka is concerned. Owing to certain technical reasons all the particulars on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes proposed for publication in the DCHB as part of Primary Census Abstract and also the other derived statements have been pooled up separately and presented in the form of a Supplement. While such Supplements have been brought out as separate volumes in the case of Bidar and Mandya, in the case of the other districts this material also forms part of the single volume of the District Census Handbook and appears separately after Part B.

In the preparation of the District Census Handbooks the role played by the census organisation is that of data gatherer and the cost of publication is borne by the State Government. In accomplishing this task we have had the ready and whole-hearted co-operation of the staff at various levels of different departments of the State Government. For operational convenience the village directory was divided into two portions viz., that relating to area and land-use pattern, and that relating to the amenities. The relevant formats were mailed to the Tahsildars and Block Development Officers respectively requesting them to furnish information on land-use pattern and amenities. Much of the data so supplied by these field-level officers have been cross-checked with the data obtained from various departments and an attempt has been made to reconcile the discrepancies as well.

I take this opportunity to offer my grateful thanks to all the officers and officials who have been actively involved in the compilation and preparation of this volume.

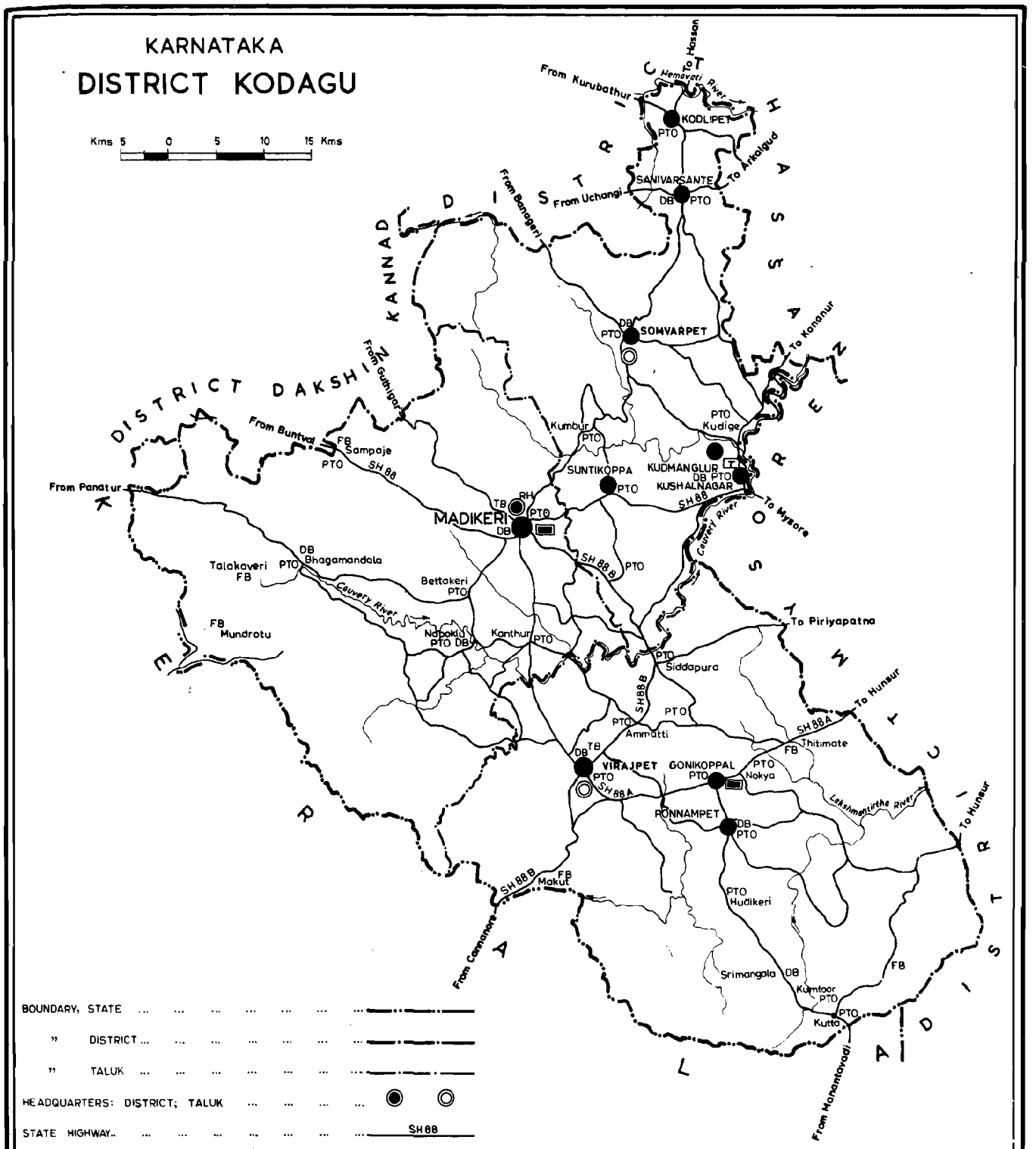
I am deeply grateful to Shri P. Padmanabha, I.A.S., the Registrar General, India for the benefit I have derived by way of guidance and advice. I also express my thanks to Dr. N. G. Nag, Deputy Registrar General (Social Studies), Dr. B. K. Roy, Deputy Registrar General (Map) and Shri M. M. Dua, Senior Research Officer.

Lastly, I am thankful to the Government of Karnataka for having agreed readily to bear the cost of publication of the District Census Handbook volumes. The Director, Printing, Stationery and Publications, Karnataka has evinced keen interest in bringing out these volumes.

Bangalore
Date: 9th April, 1984

B. K. DAS
Director of Census Operations
Karnataka

KARNATAKA
DISTRICT KODAGU



BOUNDARY, STATE ... ...

" DISTRICT ... ...

" TALUK ... ...

HEADQUARTERS: DISTRICT; TALUK ... ...

STATE HIGHWAY.. ... ... SH 88

IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD. ... ...

RIVER WITH STREAM ... ...

VILLAGE HAVING 5000 AND ABOVE POPULATION WITH NAME ... ... Kutta

URBAN AREA WITH POPULATION SIZE - CLASS III, IV, V & VI ... (Notional Scale)

POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE ... ... PTO

DEGREE COLLEGE AND TECHNICAL INSTITUTION ... ...

DAK BUNGALOW/INSPECTION BUNGALOW, REST HOUSE/GUEST HOUSE/CIRCUIT HOUSE, FOREST BUNGALOW/FOREST LODGE/ FOREST REST HOUSE, TRAVELLERS BUNGALOW ... ... DB, RH, FB, TB

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IMPORTANT STATISTICS

			State	District
1. Population	Total	Persons	37,135,714	461,888
		Males	18,922,627	238,893
		Females	18,213,087	222,995
	Rural	Persons	26,406,108	390,225
		Males	13,352,400	200,865
		Females	13,053,708	189,360
	Urban	Persons	10,729,606	71,663
		Males	5,570,227	38,028
		Females	5,159,379	33,635
2. Decennial Population Growth Rate 1971-81			26.75	22.10
3. Area (Sq. Kms.)			191,791	4,102
4. Density of Population (Per Sq. Km.)			194	113
5. Sex Ratio (Number of Females per 1,000 males)			963	933
6. Literacy Rate		Persons	38.46	50.15
		Males	48.81	56.53
		Females	27.71	43.30
7. Percentage of Urban Population to Total Population			28.89	15.52
8. Percentage to Total Population				
i) Main Workers		Persons	36.76	45.18
		Males	53.90	58.86
		Females	18.95	30.54
ii) Marginal Workers		Persons	3.48	2.09
		Males	0.70	0.73
		Females	6.38	3.55
iii) Non-workers		Persons	59.76	52.73
		Males	45.40	40.41
		Females	74.67	65.91
9. Break-up of Main Workers (Percentage among Main Wokers)				
i) Cultivators		Persons	38.25	23.31
		Males	42.83	25.58
		Females	24.75	18.61
ii) Agricultural Labourers		Persons	26.78	15.82
		Males	19.01	13.74
		Females	49.72	20.12
iii) Household Industry		Persons	4.10	0.99
		Males	3.28	1.17
		Females	6.51	0.63
iv) Other Workers		Persons	30.87	59.88
		Males	34.88	59.51
		Females	19.02	60.64
10. Number of Occupied Residential Houses			6,263,687	92,567
11. Number of Villages		Total	29,390	296
		Inhabited	27,024	288
		Uninhabited	2,366	8
12. Number of Towns			281	10

ANALYTICAL NOTE

ANALYTICAL NOTE

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

The District Census Handbook was first introduced at the 1951 Census to meet the ever increasing demand for micro-level data by administrators, planners and other Census data users. These series were primarily envisaged to replace the 'Part IV-Taluk Tables' and 'Part V-Village Tables' of the earlier censuses and to present the basic demographic and economic data at village level in the form of Primary Census Abstract. In addition, these volumes were to contain a set of important census tables at taluk, town and district levels.

At the 1961 Census the scope of the volume was greatly enlarged by incorporating into it i) a descriptive account of the district, ii) a set of non-census tables dealing with administrative statistics of a decade, iii) taluk and town level census tables on economic and socio-cultural aspects and iv) the Village and Urban Block Level Primary Census Abstract. In a somewhat general way information on the availability of certain basic amenities like drinking water wells and schools was also furnished.

The 1971 Census witnessed an overall improvement in the matter of data compilation as well as in presentation of the results. A country-wide uniformity in approach and a comprehensive coverage are the hall marks of this series of publications. The District Census Handbook was split up into three parts: i) Part A consisting of land-use data on villages and data on amenities and services available in villages and towns compiled in the form of Village and Town Directory, ii) Part B consisting of district, taluk, town, village and urban block level primary census abstract, and iii) Part C consisting of an analytical note based on Census as well as the non-census data included in the volume, a set of tables depicting the administrative statistics in greater details, census tables at district, taluk and town levels besides a set of tables generated on the basis of village-wise census data and particulars on amenities. The main objective was to present a comprehensive and intelligible portrait of the district and an overall view of the results of a decade long developmental activities in the district. The publication programme too was phased out: Part A was planned to be released first to be followed by Part B and then Part C which could be published only after the finalisation of various census tables that were to be included therein and analysed. In Karnataka, Part A and Part B were combined and published on time as a single volume for each district except in the case of Bangalore. Owing to reasons beyond control there has been an inordinate delay in the publication of Part C volumes.

The current volumes of District Census Handbook are thus the fourth in the series and at every succeeding Census there has been an endeavour to enhance the utility of these volumes.

2. SCOPE OF 1981 DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOKS

Regarding uniformity and comprehensiveness, the approach in 1981 is much the same as in 1971. The contents have been slightly enlarged and the formats too are restructured to some extent to meet the requirements of the data users. The District Census Handbook has been divided into two parts: i) Part A consisting of Town Directory and Village Directory and, ii) Part B consisting of district, taluk, town, village and ward level primary census abstracts besides the special PCA at taluk and town levels in respect of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Compilation of administrative statistics has been abandoned altogether. Though divided into two parts, in Karnataka as a matter of fact both the parts are being presented in a single combined volume for each district. There is however a point of departure from the All-India pattern: all particulars relating to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are excluded from the main volume of the District Census Handbook and are presented district-wise in the form of a supplement.

i) *Town Directory:* In the Town Directory Section there are 7 statements in all to furnish town-wise information on aspects such as: growth history; physical aspects and location; municipal finance; civic and other amenities in towns; civic and other amenities in notified slums; medical, educational, recreational and cultural facilities and trade, commerce, industry and banking. As compared to the 1971 series the statement about religion-wise population has been dropped and an additional statement has been introduced in respect of urban areas with a population of 50,000 and more to furnish some basic data on slums. This apart, there are a few more variations mainly by way of inclusion of a few additional columns in each statement to indicate the size, class of the town, population and also civic administration status with a view to facilitating an easier grasp of the data. In Statement I, provision has been made to indicate the decadal growth rates, area and density of population as in 1981 and the sex-ratio observed at the three successive censuses. The introduction of additional columns has resulted in the elimination of 2 columns which in 1971 presented comparative information

on functional classification of towns. Statements II and III are very much the same while in Statement IV additional information on water storage system with capacity has now been provided. In addition, in case of non-availability of fire-fighting station in the town itself, reference to the nearest place with that facility has been given. In Statement V too in case of non-availability of medical and educational facilities in the town information on the nearest place with such a facility has been provided. An additional column in this statement presents information on working womens' hostel. Statement VI has remained almost unchanged except in the explanation regarding the imports and exports concerning the goods which simply pass through the town.

The towns in the district are arranged serially on the basis of their names in an alphabetical order and assigned Location Code Numbers starting from 1. For presentation of data in the Town Directory Statements the same order of the towns has been followed. The concept of urban agglomeration, introduced in 1971, has been retained for use at the 1981 Census also. Where an agglomeration includes two or more independent towns, the names of the constituent towns are indicated in the correct sequence as per alphabetical arrangement of their names. But, the details to be furnished in the subsequent columns are skipped with a view to avoiding duplication. Instead, immediately after the name of the town, a cross reference is given by the legend "See... urban agglomeration" printed within brackets. The name of the core town of the urban agglomeration too would appear at its correct sequence with the legend as above and immediately below that the same name with the additional title ".....Urban Agglomeration" appears again without bearing any serial number. Against this line the cumulative totals for the urban agglomeration as a statistical unit are presented wherever such a procedure is relevant and meaningful. This line is followed by those relating to the constituent towns of the urban agglomeration starting with the name of the core city and followed by the others arranged in the alphabetical order of their names. This procedure is the same as that followed in 1971 and enables one to have a fairly good assessment of the data in relation to the smaller civic administrative units that form part of the large unit and also of the larger statistical unit itself simultaneously. In case there are outgrowths which are not 'urban' in their own right the particulars relating to such areas are merged with those relating to the concerned town and presented in the statement. Such towns having outgrowths are marked out by an asterisk mark and for all purposes the town includes not only its statutory limits but also all the outgrowths and together constitutes an independent statistical unit. In an appendix, the names of these outgrowths and the population thereof are furnished town-wise. These outgrowths appear in the Village Directory also. However, in all such cases merely a legend to the effect that it is an outgrowth of such and such a town is recorded along the line instead of furnishing land-use data and information on amenities. In the case of villages certain parts of which are regarded as outgrowth while the other parts are considered as rural, the data relating to the outgrowth is included in the Town Directory Statements and the data relating to the rest of the portion appears in the Village Directory. It may incidentally be mentioned that there are no such cases in Karnataka.

In Statements II, III and VI where it is not relevant to combine the data for the urban agglomeration as a whole the legend 'see constituent units' is printed along the line instead of allowing the entire line blank.

ii) *Village Directory:* In the Village Directory the columns regarding the land-use pattern are very much the same while those relating to amenities have been slightly modified. Unlike in 1971, this time if a village is not having a particular amenity then the distance range within which that amenity is available and may be availed of has been indicated. This enquiry is however confined only to the basic level under each category of amenity. In other words, if a village is not having any educational institution at all then the distance that one has to cover to reach the nearest place having a primary school is indicated in ranges of less than 5 Km., and 5–10 Km. and 10+ Km. If a village is however having a primary school, no attempt is made to provide similar information in relation to middle school, high school and college level in a progressive manner. Similar procedure has been followed regarding medical, postal and communication facilities. Regarding weekly markets too, if the village is not the venue of such a market the distance to the nearest weekly market is indicated in ranges.

In the Village Directory, an additional column has been introduced to indicate the population of the village as well as the number of households therein. This juxtapositioning of population and amenities data would help one to assess at a glance the adequacy or otherwise of the amenities available within or in the immediate neighbourhood of the village. Another change with regard to the area and land-use data this time is that these figures are furnished not in acres but in hectares upto two places of decimal. One more notable addition is the provision to indicate information about the proximity of the public transport facility such as bus-stop and railway station in respect of each village. In 1971 though information on railway station (i.e., if available within

one kilometre from the village) was furnished in addition to the general condition of the road to the village under the column for communication, there was no reference at all to bus transport facility. This time, in the column about approach road the condition of the road that leads to or passes through the village is indicated. In the remarks column, general information about the number of copies of newspapers circulating in the village as also about the number of different types of automobile vehicles available in the village is furnished.

In the case of uninhabited villages i.e., villages which have returned nil population at the 1981 Census, only the details in respect of land-use are furnished and in the columns pertaining to amenities the word uninhabited has been printed. If there are any villages that are regarded as outgrowths of an urban agglomeration, then neither the land-use data nor the data on amenities is furnished in this statement. After the Location Code Number and name of the village a legend indicates the name of the urban agglomeration of which that village is a part. Practically, this administrative unit has lost its independent existence having been merged in another unit for statistical purposes. But, if only a portion of a village is so affected by inclusion in an urban agglomeration then information as may be relevant to the portion that has still remained in the rural fold as a village has been furnished in the Village Directory.

In order to facilitate easy reference, an alphabetical list of villages showing population figures according to the censuses of 1971 and 1981 is given in respect of each taluk. At the end, the following appendices have also been included to provide an overall view of the district; taluk-wise abstract of amenities; list of inhabited villages not having any amenities; and land utilisation data for non-municipal towns if any.

iii) *Primary Census Abstract:* As at the two previous censuses, this time also the Primary Census Abstract is presented village-wise in the case of rural areas. But, in so far as the urban areas are concerned the practice of furnishing data upto urban census enumerator's block level has been given up and the particulars are presented upto ward or division level only. Within the district the taluks are arranged in the alphabetical order of their names in English and covered one after the other in that order. For each taluk after furnishing the taluk level data with the rural-urban break-up the village-wise details are furnished and this is followed by the data relating to towns in the taluk.

In the Primary Census Abstract format itself there have been certain changes. Though fresh columns have been introduced to cover a new category of workers viz., marginal workers, the total number of columns is reduced in view of the elimination of details regarding workers engaged in activities other than cultivation and household industries. There are now hardly 22 columns in the statement i.e., excluding those related to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which however appear separately in the supplement. The workers are classified into main workers and marginal workers and the main workers are further classified into one of the four categories viz., cultivator, agricultural labourer, worker in household industry and 'other' worker depending on the nature of work done and the sphere of economic activity.

In the case of urban agglomerations the same procedure as has been adopted for presentation of data in town and village directories has been followed. That is to say, the urban agglomeration is regarded as a single statistical unit and the aggregate figures obtained by the addition of details in respect of each constituent town and outgrowth are noted against the name of the urban agglomeration which in itself does not bear a Location Code Number. In the section dealing with the Urban Primary Census Abstract the core town with its Location Code appears first carrying the legend: 'See... urban agglomeration'. Immediately below that line the full name of the urban agglomeration appears and the aggregate figures for the urban agglomeration are furnished. This line is then followed by the constituent towns arranged in alphabetical order of their names along with their Location Code Number and full details under various columns. If the core town or any other town for that matter were to have any outgrowths then the first line for the town would in fact be a sub-total as it includes data not only of the town but also of the outgrowths. Thereafter, the name of the town and its constituent outgrowths are given along with the relevant data.

In the rural portion of the Primary Census Abstract, if an entire village were to form part of any urban agglomeration then only the name of the village is indicated along with the legend that this village is included in such and such urban agglomeration. In the case of villages partly included in an urban agglomeration details relating to only such portion as has remained under the rural category are given.

3. BRIEF NOTE ON CENSUS CONCEPTS

Census taking is a massive operation carried out in a short span of time with the active participation of a veritable army of enumerators. The reference moment for the 1981 Census is the sunrise of March 1, 1981 i.e., the Census provides a snap shot of the population of the country as it existed at the sunrise of March 1, 1981. Actual enumeration was spread over a period of 20 days from 9-2-81 to 28-2-81 followed by a revisional round

upto 5-3-81 for updating of the population figures with reference to the sunrise of March 1, 1981. The questionnaire canvassed by the enumerators viz., the household schedule and individual slip are perforce brief in their wordings and this naturally implies the use of abstractions and concepts. With a view to ensuring uniformity in approach in understanding the various concepts and in properly eliciting and recording of the information, the enumerators and supervisory officers were imparted both practical and theoretical training intensively.

As a preliminary to the actual census the urban and rural areas were identified and listed out in respect of each administrative unit and thereafter geographical areas that could be conveniently covered by each census enumerator were carefully carved out to constitute the enumerator's blocks.

The second major step was the houselisting operation which was carried out in the State during May 1980. Thereafter, in order to adhere to the prescribed workload norms the actual census enumerator's blocks were carefully demarcated on the basis of the layout sketches and notional maps prepared for the houselisting operations. The detailed information on households and population collected at the houselisting operations was also quite useful in this task of formation of census enumerator's blocks. Definitions and explanations regarding the important Census concepts are given in the following paragraphs.

i) *Urban Areas:* The definition adopted in 1961 and adhered to in 1971 has by and large been retained for the 1981 Census also. There is however a minor modification regarding the classification of fishing and forestry. These two activities have now been regarded as allied to agriculture unlike in the earlier censuses when these were treated as purely non-agricultural activities for working out the proportion of agricultural and other than agricultural workers. According to definition the urban areas include:

"1) All places with a Municipality, Corporation, Cantonment Board or Notified Town Area Committee etc.,

2) All other places which satisfy the following criteria:
   a) minimum population of 5,000
   b) at least 75 per cent of male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits;
   c) a density of population of at least 400 per sq. km. (1,000 per sq. mile)
   d) all places which, though not satisfying the above criteria had pronounced urban characteristics".

Demarcation of urban areas was done at the preliminary stage itself. In the case of non-statutory towns the empirical test was applied on the basis of the population returns of the 1971 Census and this was supplemented by consultation with the State Government authorities concerned. The changes such as declassification i.e., abolition of municipalities, constitution of new municipalities and such other civic bodies, coming up of large human settlements at construction sites and other centres, de-population of project areas and former labour camps etc., have all been considered while preparing the lists of urban areas. Urban areas with a population of 100,000 and more are called cities and the others are termed merely as towns.

ii) *Urban Agglomeration:* This concept which in 1971 replaced the concept of town group has been retained for the 1981 Census also. It has been observed that very often railway colonies, university campuses, port areas, military camps and large residential colonies etc., come up quite adjacent to but situated outside the statutory limits of cities and towns. Such areas may not by themselves qualify to be treated as towns. But, if they form a continuous spread with the town they are outgrowths of the town and deserve to be treated as urban. Such towns together with their outgrowths have been treated as one urban unit called 'urban agglomeration'. An urban agglomeration may consist of: a) A city with continuous outgrowth (the part of outgrowth being outside the statutory limits but falling within the boundaries of the adjoining village or villages; b) One town with similar outgrowth or, two or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths as in (a); or c) A city and one or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths all of which form a continuous spread. It may further be noted that geographical contiguity with the statutory limits of the core town has been the main factor in determining whether or not a nearby satellite town or an outgrowth is to be included in the agglomeration. This is purely a statistical concept and for carrying out the actual census operations, the administrative jurisdictions of the city or the towns concerned as well as the outgrowths situated in villages have been kept quite intact. The data have been pooled together only at the tabulation stage and presented in the combined form for the urban agglomeration as a whole and also severally for each one of the constituent units.

iii) *Rural Areas i.e., Villages:* Areas which are not classified as urban according to the definition given above, constitute the rural areas. The basic unit for rural areas is the revenue village which has definite surveyed boundaries. In the case of unsurveyed villages the boundaries as determined by the local usage have been adopted. The revenue village may consist of a single nucleated settlement or comprise of several hamlets i.e., human settlements or clusters of houses located at several places within the territorial limits of the village or may be completely uninhabited. That is

to say, the census village and the revenue village are identical in the matter of jurisdiction. However, there are a few exceptions to this general rule. These are for example:

1) When the main settlement of the village with or without the surrounding lands is constituted into an urban area, the remaining tracts of the revenue village are collectively treated as a separate unit for purposes of census enumeration, i.e., the truncated portion itself is considered as an independent village in itself.

2) When outlying portions of certain revenue villages are incorporated into the limits of urban areas by notification such areas, whether populated or not, are excluded from the revenue village concerned and for purposes of census operations the village boundaries are re-defined.

3) Revenue villages which are completely incorporated in the limits of urban areas or else, are submerged under reservoir projects but are still maintained in the jurisdictional lists of the survey and settlement authorities pending resurvey and such other procedures are taken note of as revenue villages but are omitted for Census purposes, i.e., these are not treated as census villages. The names of such villages, if any, in a taluk are given at the end without serial number but with due remarks.

4) If there are forest areas that do not form a part of any of the revenue villages then such areas are identified clearly and the smallest administrative unit in vogue such as Forest Beat, has been reckoned as the census village. A forest range may consist of several such census villages.

5) For purposes of local administration such as collection of land revenue a single revenue village may sometimes be found to be sub-divided into two or more units. Instead of ignoring such divisions, occasionally each such unit gets reported as a separate independent revenue village. Inspite of efforts to eliminate such cases it is quite likely that a few may persist till the very late stage when necessary corrections cannot be carried out.

iv) *Census Enumerator's Block:* In urban as well as in rural areas the smallest unit adopted for enumeration is the Census Enumerator's Block. The town is generally divided into wards and divisions and wherever such units exist their distinctness has been retained. The geographical area comprised in each such ward or, the town in its entirety is constituted into several blocks in such a way that every bit of land stands included in one block or the other. If there were to be any islands then each island is treated as a separate unit and divided into one or more number of blocks as may be necessary. Generally in the Urban areas each Census Enumerator's Block consists of about 130 households covering a population of about 650 persons. However, in view of the fact that each block should have clear-cut boundaries recognisable on the field, smaller blocks have also been constituted. In constituting these blocks all the lands included in the statutory limits of the town are taken into consideration. In the case of non-municipal towns such as a Town Panchayat or a Group Village Panchayat the revenue limits of only that village which has been classified as a town on the basis of the empirical criteria have been considered as the boundaries of that census town. In other words, the panchayat jurisdiction and the census jurisdiction need not necessarily be identical in the case of non-municipal towns.

In the case of villages, irrespective of the population size every hamlet and every island has been constituted into a separate block. If the hamlet or the island is large the number of enumerator's blocks constituted therein may be two or even more. The work-load norm per block is 150 households with a population of about 750 persons and this generally applies to large nucleated settlements having more than this fixed limit and therefore require division into two or more blocks. In each village, care has been taken to ensure that no bit of land belonging to that village is left out of consideration while constituting blocks. That is to say the entire revenue jurisdiction of the village is divided into blocks in such a way that even the agricultural lands that may not contain any houses or households stand included in one block or the other. In other words, enough emphasis has been laid to ensure complete coverage of the territorial jurisdiction of each village.

v) *Location Code Number:* Every state in the country, every district in the state, every taluk or town in the district, every village in the taluk and every ward or division in the city or town and every enumerator's block in the village or town is assigned a number for operational ease, in a particular order. When these numbers are written side by side in the same order starting from the state and separated by an oblique line the identity of any particular census enumeration block can be known quite easily. The numbers assigned are in international numerals except in the case of towns in which case Roman numerals have been adopted. The states, the districts, the towns and the taluks are arranged in an alphabetical order of their names for assigning these numbers. Taluk maps showing the boundaries of various villages therein are quite essential since these provide the basis for assigning Location Code Numbers to villages. For purposes of revenue administration the villages of a taluk are usually organised into a few circles or Hoblis and each such unit will have a headquarters town or village. The identity of such units is

maintained to the extent possible. Starting from the circle of which the taluk headquarter town or village happens to be the circle headquarter as well the villages in its jurisdiction are serially numbered by proceeding in a clock-wise direction i.e., in a concentric manner around the headquarter village or town, or in a serpentine manner starting from the north-west corner. After exhausting all the villages of the circle the next circle situated in the clock-wise direction to the first one is taken up and commencing from the headquarter village all the villages within its jurisdiction are numbered. Thereafter, the next circle is taken up and in this manner it is ensured that all the villages of the taluk as well as any other analogous units such as islands, reserve forest tracts not included in any revenue village etc., if any, are assigned Location Code Numbers. The numbering of villages runs continuously for the taluk through the different circles or Hoblis. Taluk maps showing the boundaries of various villages along with their corresponding Location Code Numbers are also presented in these volumes for reference purposes.

vi) *Building:* A Building is generally a single structure on the ground. Sometimes it is made up of more than one component unit which are used or likely to be used as dwellings (residences) or establishments such as shops, business houses, offices, factories, worksheds, schools, places of entertainment, places of worship, godowns, stores etc. It is also possible that buildings which have component units may be used for a combination of purposes such as shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum-residence, office-cum-residence etc.

vii) *Census House:* A Census House is a building or part of a building having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or staircase etc., used or recognised as a separate unit. It may be occupied or vacant. It may be used for a residential or non-residential purpose or both.

viii) *Household:* A Household is a group of persons who commonly live together and would take their meal from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevented any of them from doing so. There may be a household of persons related by blood or a household of unrelated persons or having a mix of both. Example of unrelated households are boarding houses, messes, hostels, residential hotels, rescue homes, jails, *ashrams* etc. These are called 'Institutional Households'. There may be one member households, 2 member households or multi-member households. For Census purposes, each one of these types is regarded as a 'Household'. If a group of persons who are unrelated to each other live in a census house but do not have their meals from the common kitchen, they would not constitute an institutional household. Each such person would be treated as a separate household. The important link in finding out whether there is a household or not is a common kitchen. There may be a household which does not at all have a house to live in and may temporarily dwell on the roadside, pavements, in humepipes, temples, mantaps, platforms etc., or move about from place to place resting underneath shade-bearing trees, pavements and verandahs of public or private buildings. Such households are for purposes of reference termed as Houseless Households.

ix) *Criteria for enumeration of a person in a particular household:*

a) All those who normally stay and are present in that household during the entire period of enumeration i.e., from February 9 to February 28, 1981 (both days inclusive);

b) Also those who are known to be normally residing and had actually stayed during a part of the enumeration period (February 9 to 28, 1981) but are not present at the time of enumerator's visit;

c) Also those who are known to be normally residing and are not present at the time of the enumerator's visit but are expected to return before February 28, 1981 and;

d) Visitors who are present in the household censused and are away from the place(s) of their usual residence during the entire enumeration period. For the purpose of enumeration, such visitors will be treated as normal residents of the household in which they are actually found during the enumeration period provided they have not been enumerated elsewhere.

x) *Literate:* A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is to be taken as literate. A person who can merely read but cannot write is not literate. It is not necessary that a person who is literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard.

xi) *Workers and Non-workers:* Depending upon the nature of his or her activity during the reference period every individual enumerated at the Census is classified as either a worker or a non-worker. By definition, a worker is one who has worked, that is, 'participated in any economically productive activity'. Such participation may be physical or mental in nature. Further, work involves not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work. The reference period for determining whether a person is worker or a non-worker is the full year preceding the date of enumeration. The criterion is somewhat liberal and, even a person who has participated in the production of economic goods and services for a very brief period will be categorised as 'worker'.

Among workers however there are two categories:

a) *Main Workers:* Those who have worked for at least 183 days during the preceding year i.e., the entire reference period (even though this may be in broken spells and in different occupations).

b) *Marginal Workers:* Those who have worked for less than 183 days during the entire reference period.

For both the categories of workers further details on the sector of economy in which they have worked, their occupation (that is, the actual nature of work done) and employment status (that is whether employer, employee, unpaid family worker or own account worker) have also been ascertained. The industrial classification of workers as adopted at the censuses of 1961 and 1971 has been retained at the 1981 Census also. The industrial classification categories are: (I) Cultivators, (II) Agricultural labourers, (III) Workers in livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities, (IV) Workers in mining and quarrying, (V) Workers in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs which are (a) run as household industry, (b) not run as household industry, (VI) Workers in construction, (VII) Workers in trade and commerce, (VIII) Workers in transport, storage and communication, (IX) Workers in other services. For purposes of presentation in the Primary Census Abstract however the details in respect of main workers alone are considered and the industrial classification categories of III, IV, V(b), VI, VII, VIII and IX are pooled together and shown under the heading 'Other Workers'. The broad classifications therefore are: I-Cultivators, II-Agricultural labourers, V(a)-Workers at household industries, manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs and, III, IV, V (b) and VI to IX-Other Workers.

Explanations regarding the broad categories are given below:

a) *Cultivators:* For purposes of the Census a person is working as *Cultivator* if he or she is engaged either as employer, single worker or family worker in cultivation of land owned or held from Government or held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Cultivation includes supervision or direction of cultivation.

A person who has given out his or her land to another person or persons for cultivation for money, kind or share of crop and who does not even supervise or direct the cultivation of land will not be treated as cultivator. Similarly, a person working in another person's land for wages in cash or kind or a combination of both (agricultural labourer) will not be treated as cultivator.

Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and production of cereals and millet crops such as wheat, paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi etc. It is important to note that for certain reasons the growing of certain crops is not considered as agriculture. If a person is engaged in the growing of such crops he or she will not be considered as cultivator or agricultural labourer.

The growing of the following crops is considered as cultivation:

1. *Cereal and millet crops:* Paddy, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, barley, gram etc.
2. *Pulses:* Arhar, moong, masur, urd, kesari etc.
3. *Fibre crops:* Raw cotton, jute, mesta, sunhemp and kindred fibre crops
4. *Oil seeds:* Sesamum, groundnut, rape, mustard, linseed, castor etc.
5. *Cash crops:* Sugar-cane

The growing of the following crops will not be considered as cultivation:

1. *Plantation crops:* Tea, Coffee, rubber, tobacco, pepper, cardamom etc.
2. *Edible nuts* (Other than groundnut): Walnut, almond, cashewnut etc.
3. *Fruits:* Bananas, apples, grapes, mangoes, oranges etc.
4. Coconut
5. Ganja, Chinchona, Opium and medicinal plants
6. Arecanuts
7. Flowers
8. Roots and tubers, chillies and spices (other than pepper and cardamom)
9. Vegetables
10. Other crops not specifically included under cultivation.

b) *Agricultural Labourer:* A person who works in another person's land for wages in money, kind or share is regarded as an agricultural labourer. He or she has no risk in the cultivation. The agricultural labourer has no right of lease or contract on land on which he or she works.

c) *Household Industry:* Household Industry is defined as an industry conducted by the head of the household himself or herself and/or by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the precincts of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The larger proportion of workers in a household industry would consist of members of the household including the head. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory which would qualify or has to be registered under the Indian Factories Act.

d) *Other Workers:* The type of workers that come under this category include factory workers; plantation workers; those engaged in trade, commerce, business, transport, mining, construction, political or social work; all government servants; municipal employees;

teachers; priests; entertainment artistes etc. In effect, all those who work in any field of economic activity other than as cultivators and agricultural labourers or in household industry are categorised as 'Other Workers'.

xii) *Marginal Workers:* Though similar classification is possible in respect of the marginal workers also the Primary Census Abstract does not aim to present these details. The total number of marginal workers alone is indicated sex-wise. In respect of such persons answers on how they have engaged themselves mostly during the reference period have also been elicited. That is to say, the concept of main activity as adopted in the 1971 Census is kept in view and, as in the case of non-workers, relevant details about their activity have been ascertained.

xiii) *Categories of Non-workers:* Depending upon the manner in which the non-workers have engaged themselves for most of the time during the reference period they are classified into one or the other of the six categories, mentioned below, at the time of the enumeration itself. However the Primary Census Abstract does not furnish details according to the categories of non-workers but indicates the total number of non-workers by sex.

a) *Household Duties:* This covers all persons who are engaged in unpaid home duties and who do no other work or have not done any work at all during the last one year.

b) *Students:* This will cover all full-time students including children attending school.

c) *Dependents:* This category includes all dependents such as infants, children not attending school, and persons permanently disabled from work because of illness or old age. Dependents will include even able-bodied persons who cannot be categorised in any other category of non-workers but are dependent on others.

d) *Retired Persons or Rentiers:* A person who has retired from service and is doing no other work i.e., not employed again in some full-time work or not engaged in some other work such as cultivation business, trade, etc., or a person who is a rentier or living on agricultural or non-agricultural royalty, rent or dividend, or any other person of independent means for securing which he or she does not have work, will come under this category.

e) *Beggars:* This will cover beggars, vagrants or cases such as persons without indication of source of income and those with unspecified source of subsistence who are not engaged in any economically productive work.

f) *Inmates of Institutions:* This will cover convicts in jails or inmates of a penal, mental or charitable institution even if such persons are compelled to do some work such as carpentry, carpet weaving, vegetable growing etc., in such institutions. But an undertrial prisoner enumerated in a jail would be recorded for the work he or she was doing before he or she was apprehended. Similarly, a person temporarily in a hospital or similar institution would be recorded for the kind of work he or she was doing before he or she was admitted into the hospital or institution. But, for a long-term undertrial prisoner or convict in a prison or for long-term inmates of penal or charitable or mental institutions, the person's previous work would not be taken into consideration. A person will be considered as 'Long-term' inmate if he or she is in such an Institution for 6 months or more.

4. BRIEF HISTORY OF THE DISTRICT

Kodagu is a land of great antiquity and derives its name from 'Kodimalenad' which means a dense forest land on steep hills. *Kaveri Mahatmya* mentions this area by three names viz., Bramha Kshetra, Matsya Desha and Kroda Desha. Lopamudra, the daughter of Bramha was adopted by Kavera Muni and thereby came to be known as Kaveri. She was married to Agastya and was later transformed into river Kaveri. Kaveri river originates at Talakaveri in Kodagu and is regarded as the presiding Goddess of Kodagu. That this area was inhabited by man during the pre-historic period is borne out by the numerous sepulchral remains that have been found in Kodagu. These cairns, which are similar to such remains found all over Southern India, indicate that before the dawn of civilisation the same set of people who occupied other parts of South India, had settled in Kodagu also.

Earliest historical references to Kodagu are found in Tamil literature of the Sangam period, *Kudakam,* viz., Kodagu has been mentioned as the western limit of the Pandya Kingdom. The history of Kodagu can be gathered from inscriptions covering a period of about 15 centuries commencing from the 2nd century A.D. As early as from 5th century A.D. the Gangas of Talakad ruled the southern and central parts through their governors and local chieftains. During the same period, the Kadambas ruled over the northern parts. The Cholas overthrew the Gangas in 11th century A.D. and assumed suzerain powers over Kodagu which they retained for over a century.

The early Chengalvas ruled over a major portion of Kodagu from about the 10th century till the 13th century A.D. They owed allegiance to the Cholas at first and later to the Hoysalas. They were Jains earlier but embraced Lingayat faith in the 13th century. Depending on the strength of the suzerain power, the Chengalvas were either loyal or rebellious. Their capital was at Palpare. The Kongalvas who ruled over parts of nor-

thern Kodagu, till the beginning of the 13th century also owed allegiance to the Cholas at first and later to the Hoysalas too. With their newly built capital at Nanjarajapatna, the later Chengalvas ruled over Kodagu and parts of Piriyapatna taluk from 15th to 17th century. Periya Raja Deva who built Piriyapatna town is the most famous king of this dynasty. They were subordinates of the Vijayanagara empire. Vira Raja the last king of this line fell fighting against Kanthirava Narasa Raja Wodeyar of Mysore.

During the period from 14th to 16th century A.D. petty chiefs called Nayaks had risen to prominence and there were constant feuds among them for power. This situation opened the way for the establishment of a new dynasty of kings known as the Haleri Rajas. Vira Raja, a prince of Ikkeri family is the founder of this dynasty. He and his successors subdued the Nayaks and consolidated their power over the present district of Kodagu. Mudduraja I (1633-1687), built a mud fort at Madikeri and made it his capital in 1681 A.D. The next king, Doddavirappa Wodeyar (1687-1736) waged wars against Mysore and the Raja of Chirakkal. He extended his kingdom to Sullia also. During the rule of Chikkavirappa Wodeyar (1736-1766) Kodagu attracted the attention of Haidar Ali of Mysore. On the death of Chikkavirappa, there was a dispute about the succession which gave Haidar Ali an opportunity to intervene in the affairs of Kodagu. Lingaraja (1775-80) tried to consolidate his position and occupied parts of Wynad also. But, when he died in early 1780, Haidar Ali occupied Kodagu under the pretence of being the guardian of the young prince. Then began a long struggle which lasted for nine years during which period Tippu Sultan is said to have taken away 70,000 Kodava prisoners and in turn tried to populate Kodagu with Mohammadens brought from outside. Virarajendra, the rightful king was imprisoned in Piriyapatna. In 1788, Virarajendra escaped from the prison and established friendship with British East India Company. At the conclusion of III Mysore War, Tippu Sultan was forced to hand over Kodagu to the British who restored king Virarajendra to the throne. From then on till 1834 Kodagu was ruled by the Haleri Rajas under the suzerainty of the British.

During the rule of Chikkavirarajendra Wodeyar (1820-34) serious differences arose between the Raja and the British, and this led to the British taking over the administration directly. This position continued till the advent of Independence in 1947. Thereupon, Kodagu was constituted into a Part C State in the Union of India. As a consequence of the Re-organisation of States in November 1956, Kodagu was merged with the erstwhile State of Mysore (now Karnataka) and was constituted into a separate district with no change in its territorial limits. As the original name of the district has now been restored, the name given to it by the British, namely Coorg is no longer in official use.

5. LOCATION AND PHYSICAL ASPECTS

Kodagu district is the smallest district in the State with an area of 4102 square kilometres. It lies in the south-western border of Karnataka State between North latitude 11° 56′ and 12° 52′ and East longitude 75° 22′ and 76° 12′. It is bounded by Hassan district on the north, by Mysore district on the east, by Dakshin Kannad district on the west and by Cannanore district of Kerala State on the south. In the north a narrow strip of landscape measuring about 20 kilometres in length and 10 kilometres in breadth projects into Hassan district.

Situated on the eastern and western slopes of western ghats, clothed with lush greenery of forests and plantations, and broken by a few cultivated valleys, Kodagu is a picturesque highland. Its physical features are varied. The southern, western and north-western portions are intersected by a network of hills and forests. The landscape in north-eastern and eastern portion, is different and resembles that of the adjoining Mysore district. Kodagu is a land-locked district.

The district has a mountainous configuration which presents a grand panorama of verdant valleys, ravines, fast-flowing streams, lofty peaks and awe-inspiring spurs. Towards the west, the summit of the western ghats attain great heights and the entire western portion of the district is an unbroken chain of hills which appears like a formidable wall from the foot hills on the side of Kerala. The highest peak of the district is Tadiondamol (1908 metres MSL). Close to this peak to the south-east, there is Sannamale, the highest mountain in the former Padinalknad taluk, which overlooks the Kodamtora pass and is regarded as a sacred place. From the main chain of the ghats and Bengunad ridge numerous ridges jut out on either side. The table land of Madikeri maintains an average altitude of about 1166 metres above sea level and slopes down a little to reach 910 metres near Kushalnagar. This plateau is bounded on the west by the continuation of the western ghats which culminate near Bisle pass in Pushpagiri hill (about 1870 metres MSL) which is a remarkable two-pointed hill of precipitous height and peculiar shape.

The main drainage is eastwards though there are a few mountain torrents of the western declivities on the ghats which flow westward. The rivers of the district are not noted either for their depth or width. These are however perennial streams with a plentiful supply of water all through the year. The sources of rivers and streams are high up in the mountains and water flows through in a highly rugged terrain as a result of which

these streams and rivers are not suitable for navigation or for assured irrigation.

Cauvery is the main and the largest river of the district. It has its origins in the Brahmagiri mountains at a place called Talakaveri where the western ghats form a sharp angle with the Bengunad range. Cauvery is one among the seven most sacred rivers of the country and associated with its origin and course there are several myths and legends. Its course in Kodagu district is very tortuous. In dry seasons it is fordable at almost all points though there is always a good flow of water. During monsoon months it rises to an impetuous torrent and virtually supplies the lifeblood as it were for the economy of the districts through which it subsequently traverses. A bath at the source of the river is regarded as highly meritorious. Kannike, a rivulet also rises nearby and, after a short run, joins the Cauvery near Bhagamandala. This place of confluence is also considered as a sacred spot. The length of Cauvery from its source to the place where it leaves the district is about 80 kilometres.

Hemavati, a tributary of the Cauvery, after passing through the limits of Manjarabad taluk forms the northern boundary of Kodagu district for a few kilometres. Lakshmanatirtha rises in Kodagu itself in Munikadu forest on the plateau of Devasibetta in the Brahmagiri range. Its descent over an almost perpendicular mountain wall has invested it with the sin-cleansing virtue as a consequence of which thousands of devotees throng the place especially during the fair at Irupu. Barapole which also rises on the same plateau of the Brahmagiri range flows west in almost a straight direction through a deep mountainous gorge where it is joined by a tributary stream that falls over a perpendicular rock of great height, forming a beautiful cascade. Near the Kerala frontier Barapole leaps into a deep chasm and after running along the Kodagu frontiers for about three kilometres and joined by Kallahole stream enters Kerala territory. These apart there are several important streams of which a mention may be made of the following: Muttaremutta, Chikka Hole, Harangi or Suvarnavati, Kakke Hole, Madapur Hole, Hatti Hole and Najikal Hole.

Kodagu district is not in any way reputed for lakes and tanks. There are a few small tanks in different parts. Amongst these, a mention may be made of the tank located at a distance of about 5 kilometres north of Somvarpet town in view of the fact that it is of some historical interest. Associated with it there is a sorrowful tale of human sacrifice and revenge. Now that the Harangi project is completed a large artificial lake, namely the Harangi Reservoir, has been formed in the eastern sector near Igoor village of Somvarpet taluk. There are numerous springs in the valleys and there is always adequate supply of water for drinking and other purposes.

Geologically the district consists of recent and subrecent formations: lateritic soils, dolerite dykes, charnockites, granites and Dharwar gneisses. The granitic areas are traversed by thin veins of quartz and pigmatites. This is so especially in the eastern and southern sectors of the district. Dolerite dykes occur as detached boulders and, at places, intrude the granitic formations. The flat and low-lying areas are covered by a thick mantle of fertile soil while the elevated portions and hills are capped with laterite. The river sections contain sand, silt and gravel in varying proportions. A systematic and thorough geological survery has not so far been carried out in the district as a unit. The mineral wealth of the district is generally held to be not quite impressive. In recent years the district has not witnessed any geophysical change. Formation of the Harangi reservoir in the eastern sector has already been referred to.

The climate of Kodagu is known to be quite pleasant and healthy. It is characterised by a high humidity, a heavy to very heavy rainfall and a cool summer. A major part of the year consists of the rainy season as the monsoon period starting in June lasts till the end of September. Even during the post monsoon months of October and November certain parts of the district receive a significant amount of rainfall. Because of the cloudy weather the day would be quite sultry during October and it is only towards the second half of November that the weather becomes brighter. The period of December to February constitutes the cold season marked by a bright weather, foggy mornings and cool nights. The intensity of cold increases in areas closer to the forest zones and in the hilly tracts. Madikeri for example is situated on a hill and is known for its chilly weather. The day temperature begins to rise sharply during March and marks the commencement of the summer season which lasts till the end of May. Sporadic mild showers, locally known as blossom showers, occur in all parts of the district during March. Occasional heavy showers preceded by winds of high velocity and thunderstorm occur during the month of May. The south-west monsoon sets in usually during the early part of June. Generally, June, July and August are the months of heavy rainfall and the precipitation in July is incessant and very heavy. The average rainfall for the district is 2725 mm. per annum and the number of rainy days ranges between 85 and 153 though, on an average, there are about 118 rainy days in a year. The amount of rainfall as also the number of rainy days varies considerably within the district. The ghat region

around Bhagamandala for instance experiences an annual rainfall of over 6000 mm., whereas Kushalnagar and its surroundings receive about a fifth of this quantity, namely about 1200 mm. The rainfall tends to be heavy as one moves towards the south and south-western sectors of the district. The climate of the district on the whole is very pleasant and invigorative. The weather conditions are well-suited for the cultivation of paddy and for raising plantation crops like coffee, orange and cardamom. At Madikeri there is a meteorological observatory. In the district as a whole there are 22 rain-gauge stations. The highest maximum temperature recorded at Madikeri is 35°C on the 11th of May, 1902 and the lowest minimum temperature ever recorded is 8.9°C on the 20th of February, 1936.

The soils of the district are of a heterogeneous profile and consist of lateritic debris found in different stages of weathering and laterization. The valleys and slopes have fertile red loamy soils that are suitable for cultivation. In the eastern zone dark clay soils are predominant, These get water logged during monsoons and deep fizzures appear during the summer months. In the central zone loamy soils are predominant. In the western zone the soil is highly leached and being lateritic in content, tends to be quite shallow. The district is noted for its abundance of vegetation and its fauna.

For purposes of administration the district is organised into three taluks. Of these, while Virajpet is the largest in area, Somvarpet is the smallest. There are in all 296 census villages and 10 urban areas. The concept of a revenue village as applicable to the adjacent districts of erstwhile Mysore State does not fully apply in the case of villages of Kodagu. What were formerly independent villages with separate village maps and records were, periodically, rearranged into a lesser number of main villages by grouping up smaller units to form viable units. In 1901 for instance there were 479 inhabited villages and this number dwindled to 277 by 1961. The names of such amalgamated villages too were changed in several cases in order to provide an idea about the villages that were merged. However, combined maps were not drawn up and the records too continued to be prepared separately every year. In the village records separate sections were used for such sub-villages. These merged units are termed as sub-villages and have been treated as hamlets without independent existence at the earlier censuses. Similarly the concept of hamlet as a distinct group of households located at some distance from the core village is also not applicable in this *malnad* district. In view of the terrain, climatic conditions and social traditions, the houses are scattered in small clusters or as isolated homesteads within the limits of any given village and in some cases such clusters of houses encompass lands belonging to two or more villages as well. Considering these facts no attempt was made to list out all such clusters and homesteads as hamlets during the preliminary operations connected with the census. The State Directorate of Survey, Settlement and Land Records has recently taken up the project of conducting a full scale resurvey and preparation of basic village records. If each sub-village for which a separate village-map is available as per original survey is regarded as an independent village, there would then be in all 538 units. The taluk-wise distribution is indicated in the following statement. During the decade 1971–81, there have not been any jurisdictional changes either at the district level or at the taluk level. However, in respect of census villages there have been a few changes in all the taluks and these details are also furnished in the following statement.

Sl. No.	Taluk	Total number of villages according to			Name of Revenue circles or Hoblis and number of villages in each shown in brackets (1981 Census)	No. of Towns as per census lists	Reasons for variation in the number of villages as shown in	
		Survey, Settlement & Land Records Department	List finalised for Census				Cols. 3 and 4	Cols. 4 and 5
			1981	1971				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Madikeri	97	67 (including sub-villages 97)	74	Madikeri (22) Sampaje (26) Napoklu (19)	1	If each sub-village is considered as a village as has been done by the survey, Settlement Department, there is no difference.	The following seven forest areas which were treated as independent units in 1971 are deleted now. 1. Baikabbe 2. Kadamkal 3. Karike Reserve 4. Koyanad Area 5. Mundrote 6. Pushpagery 7. Talakaveri 8. Nadumalai These forest areas are included in the revenue limits of adjacent villages.

(contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2.	Somvarpet	315	134 (including sub-villages 309)	132	Somvarpet (21) Santhalli (12) Kodlipet (29) Sanivar-santhe (28) Kushal-nagar (25) Suntikoppa (19)	6	The following six sub-villages are fully incorporated in the limits of Kudmanglur, a non-municipal Census town: Kudlur, Manglur, Chikkathur, Dodda-thur, Hulugunda and Basavan-thur. Hence, these are omitted in the Census list of village (Horahole a sub-village of Igoor is fully submerged under Harangi reservoir, but is retain-ed in the Census list as it has no independent status).	Uluguli which was a non-municipal town in 1971 is now declassified. Hebbale which was a municipal town in 1971 is also declassified as a village. Conse-quently, these two are added to the 1981 Census list of villages. At the same time, Kudmanglur has been deleted since it is now classified as a town and Malambi Forest No. 2 which was not shown separately in 1971 is now added.
3.	Virajpet	126	95 (including sub-villages 127)	98	Virajpet (23) Ammathi (23) Ponnampet (18) Balele (09) Srimangala (12) Hudikeri (10)	3	Nemmale, which is a single revenue village as per revenue records like map etc., has been divided into 2 units for local administrative convenience and shown as East Nemmale and West Nemmale. This position has been adopted at the Census of 1971 and 1981.	In 1971, Hathugattu forest was treated as two separate units I and II. Similarly, Nalkeri Forest I and II were independent units. As these sub-divisions are not in accordance with the revenue records these have now been omitted. Therefore, while Hathu-gattu and Nalkeri Forest appear once each in the current list, Nagarhole Range does not appear at all.
	Total	**538**	**296 (Including sub-villages 533)**	**304**	—	**10**	—	—

6. MAJOR CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISTRICT

Forests and plantations are the twin pillars which have for long been supporting the economy of the district. Fertile soil in an undulated and hilly terrain and an abundant rainfall have not only enriched the scenic beauty of the district but also have all along been providing sustenance to its inhabitants. Paddy is the chief agricultural produce while coffee, cardamom, orange and pepper are the main plantation crops. From the point of view of mineral wealth and exploitation thereof Kodagu is amongst the poorest districts of the State. Mica occurs at a few places but this is heavily stained and cracked. Kyanite occurs in genisses at a few places. Besides these, the granites, gneisses, charnockites and the pink porphyritic granites are available and these are being exploited to a little extent for being used as building material and road ballast. Industrially too Kodagu ranks amongst the most backward districts of the State. Being a land-locked district there is no scope for marine fishing and as the internal water-spread area too is quite small, there is very little scope for inland fisheries. Thus pisciculture is not an economic resource of any special significance. Animal husbandry, trade and commerce are also carried on on a low profile. In essence, land constitutes the major economic resource.

About one-third of the total geographical area of the district is classified as forest. In addition, there are large extents of uncultivated government lands called *Paisari, Devarakadu* and *Urudve* lands which are also covered by dense forest-like vegetation. According to the National Forest Policy, for climatic and protective reasons, in a hilly and mountainous district like Kodagu, the forest area should form about 60 per cent of the total area. Though the extent of classified forests does not measure up to this norm it may be pointed out that there is plenty of tree-growth in private lands including the coffee plantations, and in public lands of the type mentioned above. The reserved forests comprise an area of over 135 square kilometres and rank amongst the richest and most valuable forests of the country. These forests are of two types, namely protective and climatic evergreen forests in areas of torrential rainfall and the deciduous forests. The latter is sub-divided into the timber forests which yield teak, rosewood and other

valuable varieties of timber, and the large tracts known for their excellent sandalwood bearing qualities. The primary objective of management of the evergreen forests has all along been to protect and safeguard the ghat regions and preserve the ecological balance. Therefore in these forests the forest produce is not being fully exploited and no clear fellings are carried out. However, there is some amount of extraction of a few over-matured trees by selection method in a limited area and, clearance and disposal of fallen trees. In the second zone, consisting of areas best-suited for timber trees, teak plantations are being raised in accordance with the working plans drawn up from time to time. Large tracts of such forests fit for teak are found in Nagarhole, Murkal and Tithmathi ranges. The working plan forms the main basis of forest management. It is generally prepared for a period of 10–15 years, lays down the details of various operations to be carried out in the forests and is enforced after obtaining the sanction of the Government. In Kodagu, three separate working plans have been drawn up to cover the evergreen forests, the teak forests and the sandal forests. All timber-producing areas in the evergreen zone are marked out on the working plan maps into separate felling series and each felling series is worked on a cycle of 45 years. The annual volume of timber yield is estimated at 6 lakh cubic feet. The exploitable trees are marked in advance in the annual coupes and sold in public auction. Felling and removal is done by contractors under the supervision of the Forest Department. In the teak forests timber extraction and transportation to the depot, that is sale point, are being done departmentally. The total area suitable for raising teak plantations is about 70,000 acres and annually about 700 acres of natural forest are clear-felled and planted with teak so that in course of time there would be regular series of plantations ranging in age from one year to a full hundred years. The annual production from this zone is also estimated at 6 lakh cubic feet. A considerable proportion of timber is being supplied to the Indian Railways, the Hindustan Shipyard and such other public sector establishments. The extraction of sandal wood is purely a concern of the Forest Department. The average yield, that is, extraction of dead wood, is estimated at about a hundred tonnes per year. Wood suitable for manufacture of plywood and useful in match industry is available in plenty. Certain tracts in these forests are well-known for the bamboo which too is in great demand. With a view to ensuring that the continuous exploitation of these exhaustible resources does not result in a total denudation of forests, adequate attention is being paid towards the regeneration of forests in all these areas. Bamboo plantations and cashew plantations are being raised annually in a phased manner covering significant extents of deforested lands. Thus, forestry holds an unique position in the economy of the district. During 1980–81 for instance the income of the state-exchequer through the district unit of the forest department exceeded Rs. 4.5 crores.

The forests of the district have all along been providing good cover as well as food and fodder to a variety of animals and birds. The rugged terrain, the tendency towards the spontaneous growth of vegetation and availability of water in streams and springs throughout the year are the favourable factors. During the period of heavy rains the beasts of prey move over to the adjoining tracts to escape the fury of monsoons. The carnivorous animals found in considerable numbers are the tigers, panthers, wild boars and bears besides the tiger-cats, civet-cats, porcupine etc. Of the non-carnivorous type, the elephant and the bison are the most important. Elephants are largely found in the Nagarhole and Thithmathi ranges, that is in the south-eastern and eastern sectors, on the borders of Wynad of Kerala and Mysore district of Karnataka. During the heavy rainfall season these elephants move over to Kakankote forests and beyond upto to Biligiriranganabetta range. Of the larger species, next to elephant is bison (called *Kati*, in Kannada) which is more commonly found in the reserve forest tracts. Bison is a ferocious animal that moves about within the district throughout the year and attacks when alarmed or provoked. So also, sambar, spotted deer, barking deer, rabbits, monkeys, wild-dogs etc., are very common in the forests of Kodagu.

A variety of birds of pleasing colours and beautiful plumage adorn the skies of the district and have their abode in the shrubs and forests. Soaring vultures and eagles are common in the regions nearer to and in the denser forests. Kite is a very common bird while the common crow is somewhat rare. The Malabar togon, a variety of parrots, wood-peckers, black cuckoo, the red-winged crested cuckoo, the Nilgiri-black-bird (also called the nightingale of Kodagu), mynah and numerous other types of birds are found here. Another feature of the jungles, especially those with bamboo, is the abundance of peafowls and peacocks as well as the jungle fowls. Soon after the monsoons birds arrive in thousands. The honey-bee is an asset of Kodagu that has been supporting a thriving industry for decades. The butterflies, moths and spiders present a splendid spectacle and for the one who can appreciate and enjoy the beauty of nature the opportunities in Kodagu are unsurpassed.

Game laws have been framed and are being strictly enforced with a view to preserve the wild life. Under the Elephant Preservation Act, 1879, no elephant could be

shot except with a special licence obtained from the Government. A large tract of forest near Nagarhole in the south-eastern sector has been constituted into a wild life sanctuary effective from July 1955. The Hebballa elephant camp on the banks of Lakshmana Tirtha river, maintained by the Forest Department, is an additional attraction to the visitors of the Game Sanctuary which has motorable roads and rest houses for the convenience of the tourists. The remaining forest area has been divided into 9 shooting blocks and licences are issued for one shooting block at a time. The relevant rules were framed in 1955 and accordingly poisoning or using dynamite in rivers or other waters is absolutely prohibited. None can claim a shooting licence as a matter of right. The licence is for 15 days and is issued to a person only once in a year and for a particular shooting block at a time. No person who has been given a shooting licence for any block is given a licence for the same block again if there are other applicants and the licence is non-transferable. The licencee is provided with the assistance of a Forest Guard and the travelling expenses of the latter are to be borne by the licencee himself. Whenever an animal is shot the matter is to be reported to the Range Forest Officer within 24 hours and to the Conservator of Forests within three days. Certain periods of the year are declared as a closed season during which no bird or animal may be shot. However, there is no such restriction for the cornivora.

Shooting of parrots, birds of bright plumage and those known for pleasant tunes and singing, Malabar squirrel, young stock of bison, spotted deer, barking deer and antelope is totally prohibited. All these indicate that conscious and concerted efforts are being made to preserve the natural wealth with which the district is endowed.

Kodavas, the predominant community of Kodagu, have a martial tradition and, hunting had for long been incorporated into their way of life. They have adjusted themselves admirably to the various enactments which have been contemplated for the preservation of the wild life and the Nature's bounty.

As already mentioned, about one-third of the total geographical area is classified as forests. According to the available data on land-use pattern, about 14 per cent of the lands are not available for cultivation, for these are either barren and uncultivable or represent the lands that are put to non-agricultural uses. Permanent pastures and grazing grounds as well as the miscellaneous tree crops and groves, cultivable wastes including fallow lands account for about 21 per cent. Thus, in broad terms it is only about 32 per cent of the total area of 4102 square kilometres that has been taken up for cultivation of crops. As elsewhere in the State, in Kodagu also this cultivable land constitutes the most valuable economic asset and in essence it is the very backbone of the economy of the district. This land is of two types: that which is suitable for production of plantation crops like cardamom, coffee, orange and tea, and the lands that yield the annual agricultural crops like rice and ragi. Both types are of equal importance: while plantations enable the planters to earn considerable sums of money by way of cash income, the agricultural fields supply them as well as the cultivators and labourers with rice, the staple food. Coffee and cardamom have however fetched world-wide fame to the district and 'Coorg Oranges' are famous throughout the country. As coffee, cardamom and pepper are crops of international importance having great export potential, plantations have an unique place in the economy of the district as well as that of the State and country. If one were to go by the area under each crop, paddy holds the pride of place.

Paddy is grown extensively in all regions and the fertile valleys have from ancient times yielded an unfailing supply for the local consumption as well as for export, particularly to the Kerala coast. The lower and broader fields of the valley having a rivulet or stream running through are called *bailu gadde* while those terraced up along the sides are called *makki gadde*. In both types of fields annually only one crop of paddy is raised and this is done usually under rainfed conditions. In certain tracts sugarcane is also raised to a little extent and used for preparing gur. The soil, environment and rainfall conditions are conducive for a comparatively high level of production. However the cultivators have to face certain natural hazards like incessant and excessive rainfall resulting in washing away of standing crops and top soil, attacks by a variety of pests and insects and also by wild animals not excluding the elephant. In recent decades concerted efforts have been made to introduce improved seeds of high-yielding varieties, to popularise the use of chemical manures, insecticides and pesticides and also to adopt new techniques and methods such as for instance the Japanese method. Agricultural research and demonstration farms are functioning usefully at Madikeri, Kushalnagar and Ponnampet since several decades. In the eastern sector dry crops like ragi, horsegram, groundnut etc., are produced in smaller extents. Irrigation potential of the district is very meagre. But for a few small tanks situated in different parts and some streams and springs there are no facilities for an assured supply of water for irrigation. Harangi Reservoir Project is located near Kushalnagar in Somvarpet taluk. When commissioned, this is expected to provide assured irrigation to about 3,500 hectares of land belonging to the district.

Plantation crops constitute the very life-blood of the district's economy in that the very name of the district, particularly its anglicised form, Coorg is almost a bye-word for coffee and oranges. Cardamom and pepper are also crops of considerable importance. The lands under plantation crops account for more than one-third of the total cultivated area. Both in terms of area under crop and the money value of the produce. Coffee is the most important plantation crop. Though coffee was introduced into this region more than two centuries ago under the patronage of the Rajas of Kodagu from the neighbouring tracts of Chikmagalur district the credit for raising coffee in plantations on commercial lines goes to the Europeans who found the hilly areas of the district very congenial. The first such coffee estate was started in 1854 near Madikeri by Mr. Fowler. Soon, the local people and the Europeans vied with each other in establishing as many estates as possible and by 1856 nearly 28,000 hectares of land were transformed into coffee plantations. Captain Le Hardy, a pioneer in this field, is said to have contributed much for popularising coffee cultivation and his efforts are said to have resulted in a rapid increase in the area under the crop. In 1870, the largest and the oldest coffee estate of repute was the Carnatic Coffee Company Limited which covered an extensive area of about 1,200 hectares. By 1878, the area under coffee reached the peak figure of 83,048 acres (about 33,200 hectares). During the period 1878 to 1883 coffee crop was in an exceptionally flourishing condition. In 1884 however due to abnormal imports from Brazil the local trade suffered a serious setback. Thereafter, the area under coffee began to decline and this process was further accentuated by the attack of a particular disease which gradually ruined a number of estates. In addition, many planters had to abandon their estates as the price of coffee fell suddenly after the First World War. In 1932 the area under coffee stood at the lowly figure of 40,345 acres (about 16,000 hectares). Thereafter, the position began to improve gradually and despite the slump caused during the brief period of the Second World War the acreage under coffee registered significant increases year after year. With the aim of promoting coffee cultivation, stabilising the prices and of having a control over the quantities for export and internal consumption, the then Government of India passed the Coffee Market Expansion Act in 1940 and constituted the Indian Coffee Board. Among other things the Act provided for financial assistance to coffee-growers to improve their estates. Later, the Coffee Board launched a development plan in 1956 and introduced several schemes like Intensive Cultivation Loan Scheme, Hire-Purchase Loan Scheme, Crop-Hypothecation Loan Scheme, Replanting Loan Scheme, Special Purpose Loan Scheme etc., and the latest in this series is the Extensive Cultivation Scheme which is in operation since 1975-76. Coffee cultivation thus received a remarkable degree of encouragement after 1940 and the trend intensified after the country became independent. By 1962-63, the acreage under coffee crossed the earlier peak of 83,048 acres (33,200 hectares) registered in 1878 and reached the figure 86,775 acres (34,710 hectares). According to the Census of Coffee Estates conducted throughout the country during 1972-75, Karnataka is the foremost coffee-producing State in the country and Kodagu which has the largest number of estates accounts for about one-third of the coffee produced annually in the entire country. The total area under coffee in the State stood at 251,246 acres (about 100,498 hectares) and 42.1 per cent of this area was accounted for by Kodagu. Since then also there has been a steady and impressive increase in the area under coffee. According to the figures published in the Annual Economic Reviews of Kodagu district the area under coffee which was 44,444 hectares in 1977-78 increased to 56,643 hectares in 1979-80 and to 60,289 hectares in 1980-81. The progress in the area under coffee is indeed remarkable. These plantations provide work to a very large number of men, women and children, especially during the picking season and a major portion of such workers consists of in-migrants.

Kodagu is known for its oranges and the variety grown here which goes by the name 'Coorg Orange' (Mandarin) enjoys a high reputation on account of its exquisite flavour and superior quality. The sugar and acid contents are well-balanced and this is particularly so in the case of the summer crop. Exclusive orange gardens are somewhat rare, for it is a common practice for the coffee planters to grow oranges inter-mixed with coffee in their estates. These plants, scattered all over the estate, would provide shade to the coffee bushes and at the same time yield the valuable fruit as well. Cultivation of orange is more popular in the south-western and southern tracts even though the crop is found cultivated in almost all parts of the district and in a variety of soils. The plants come to bearing at the age of 10 to 15 years depending on the soil and climatic conditions and there onwards normally yield the fruits twice a year. The monsoon crop is not of much significance both in terms of quantity and quality. The main crop is obtained during the period December to March. Profitable and quick disposal of the fruits at times becomes a real problem because it is during this very season that the markets get flooded with oranges grown in Kerala State also. In this small district there is practically no local market for oranges as a result of which almost the entire produce is

exported to centres such as Bangalore and Mysore. As orange is a perishable commodity adequate arrangements for proper cold storage of the fruit for a reasonable period and establishment of juice extraction centres would go a long way to help those that are interested in extensive cultivation of oranges. In fact, orange cultivation stood neglected for quite some time and was revived only a couple of decades ago. Gradually, the area under the crop is increasing and this may be partly attributed to the encouraging activities of the State Horticultural Department and also to the higher profits that one may expect in these days of raising prices. The Indian Institute of Horticultural Research is having a Citrus Experiment Station at Gonikoppal since 1954 and a Horticultural Experiment Station at Chettalli. These institutions are also providing technical services and are promoting the horticultural activities in the district. It may be mentioned in passing that a scheme for Development of Orange Plantations was also taken up in this district from about 1968 to 1974.

The importance of cardamom cannot be over-emphasised. In view of the high price it fetches in the local as well as international market. Cardamom is held in high regard and a cardamom garden is a veritable gold mine. Though cardamom is grown in all the three taluks of the district it is the northern parts of the district that are having well-known centres of production. Cardamom requires a rich moist soil in a bracing hill climate and grows of its own accord in the interior portions of the evergreen forests that adorn the ghats. Cardamom is grown in gardens and is carefully tended. The plants yield the crop in the third year after planting. The capsules are gathered as and when they ripen and dried for four days on a mat or in a specially built drying house by means of artificial heat. The area under cardamom stood at 3,267 hectares during the year 1977 -'78. Area-wise, Kodagu ranks third in the State, the first two places being held by Hassan and Chikmagalur respectively.

Pepper is mostly grown in certain tracts of Madikeri taluk besides in the neighbourhood of Somvarpet and Ponnampet. There are no exclusive pepper gardens anywhere in the district as the usual practice is to grow a few vines in the coffee plantations. It is therefore somewhat difficult to assess the area under this important crop. However, according to the data furnished by the agricultural department, the area under pepper in Kodagu district stood at 2,467 hectares during 1977-'78. Area-wise Kodagu holds the topmost place amongst the five districts in which the crop is grown. In 1977-'78 Dakshin Kannad with an extent of 2,345 hectares ranked second while Chikmagalur and Shimoga with about 500 hectares each held the third and fourth positions and Hassan with its 271 hectares held the fifth place. Pepper is also a highly valuable crop in view of its export potential.

Apart from the above mentioned plantation crops which are of great economic significance other crops such as rubber, arecanut, coconut, banana, pineapple, lime and a variety of vegetables are also produced in the district.

As in other parts of the State in Kodagu also the agricultural lands are now held under the *raiyatwari* tenure. The system that formerly prevailed here was somewhat peculiar and distinctive. *Sagu, Jamma, Umbali* and *Jodi* were the four principal kinds of tenure and, of these *Sagu* tenure was akin to the *raiyatwari* system. The land-holdings of this category at one time formed about 43 per cent only. *Jamma* tenure represented the land grants made originally by the Kodagu Rajas (and to some extent by the British as well upto 1895) in lieu of military services to be rendered to the state by the incumbent and his family members. These lands carried half the normal assessment and were inalienable except by way of inheritance. The prescriptive rights were vested with the state. *Jodi* tenure represented the lands that were exempt from all taxes and were granted or assigned in recognition of meritorious services rendered to the State. The village Patel and *Kulavadi* and such other officials held the service *inam* lands under *Umbali* tenure at nominal rates of assessment. *Batamanya* tenure comprised of lands granted to Brahmins on condition of their performance of certain religious ceremonies while *Sarvanamya* represented lands granted to religious institutions. Most of the lands were held by the actual cultivators themselves and though a small proportion of land-used to be leased out, it has been stated that the relationship between the landlord and the tenant has always been cordial. Till March 1957 when Coorg Tenants' Ordinance was promulgated there was no tenancy law in Kodagu. According to the report of the Mysore Tenancy Agricultural Land Laws Committee, 1958, in Kodagu there were 51,523 land-holdings covering an area of 312,119 acres. The average size of a holding was thus 6.1 acres or about 2.5 hectares. A preponderance of small holdings was also noted at that time in the taluks of Madikeri and Somvarpet. In respect of the somewhat larger holdings in Virajpet taluk the fact that there was fragmentation was also noticed. Small holdings with less than 5 acres (2 hectares) accounted for 81.7 per cent of the total number of holdings in the district and for about 40 per cent of the total land held. The land holdings in the range of 5 to 10 acres (2 to 4 hectares) numbered 6,689 and formed 13 per cent of the

total number of holdings. Only 237 holdings had 100 acres (40 hectares) or more.

According to the 1977 Agricultural Census too land-holdings of smaller size are predominant. Of the forty-thousand and odd land-holdings 31 per cent consisted of holdings each of less than one hectare and another 23 per cent was accounted for by holdings in the size range of 1 to 2 hectares. However, these holdings, forming 54 per cent of the total number, accounted for just 13 per cent of the total area of all the holdings. In the villages of Kodagu, generally land is not reserved for the village site, that is, for the specific purpose of building houses, and all the lands stand included in one survey number or the other and are accounted for in the revenue records. The houses are situated mostly in fields and as most of the houses have attached kitchen garden lands measuring at least a few cents, most of these get enumerated as small holdings of less than a hectare each. Perhaps this accounts for the high incidence of small land holders in whose case the average size of a holding is seen to be as low as 0.5 hectare. The overall average size of a land-holding in the district is 3.62 hectares. The land-holdings in the size 2 to 10 hectares form about 40 per cent of the total number of holdings and account for 46 per cent of the total land held. Medium-sized holdings are economically more viable and are also of greater significance to the rural economy. Lands under plantation crops also stand included in these holdings. In Kodagu also there are a few large and very large estates owned and operated by partnership concerns and companies in addition to a few owned individually. It is perhaps on account of this, that the land held by the few large holdings is significantly high. For instance, holdings covering 20 hectares or more form just about 2 per cent of the total number of holdings. But these holdings account for over 27 per cent of the total extent of land held by the holdings of all size classes. According to the Census of Coffee Estates conducted between 1972 and 1975 in the State, Kodagu has the largest number, namely 16,880 out of 28,173 estates, and a large majority of these estates are small being 2 hectares or less in extent. Partitions of large joint families and fragmentation of ancestral lands thereof as well as the recent efforts that are being consistently put forth by the weaker sections to secure land and raise plantations at least on small bits of lands appear to be the reasons for such a proliferation of small and very small estates. Compared to the position in 1958 however the average size of a land-holding has increased from 2.5 hectares to 3.6 hectares.

Animal husbandry is an important economic activity, especially of the agriculturists. The cattle found in the district are however of a non-descript type and this is mainly due to the somewhat unfavourable climatic conditions. The cows and bullocks of local breed are of short-stature. These bullocks and he-buffaloes, which though of stunted growth, supply the much needed draught power for tilling the soil. The cattle supply the valuable farm-yard manure as well and are therefore reared in relatively large numbers. The cows yield small quantities of milk and the lactation period is also comparatively short. This is so in the *malnad* belt where the rains are heavy and incessant. The high level of humidity is perhaps not conducive for the health of the cattle. Though there is no paucity of fodder there are restrictions in areas near the forest zones. For instance in the Nagarhole sanctuary area the villagers are not permitted to keep any livestock heads. In the recent decades efforts are being made to introduce improved breeds of cattle and also to have cross-breeds. In order to upgrade the local hilly type, the Sindhi breed among cows and Murrah breed among buffaloes have been introduced. These bulls are stationed in various centres and also with private breeders. This process of upgrading the local breed has been going on for several years now and as a result many heads of graded Sindhis and Murrahs may be seen in various parts of the district. In certain tracts where the rainfall is moderate there are better types of cattle of the Hallikar breed and in these areas Hallikar breed is encouraged. In 1953, a dairy farm was established at Kudige near Kushalnagar of Somvarpet taluk with a couple of hundreds of animals of Sindhi and Murrah breeds. The farm is equipped with a modern pasteurisation plant also and now Kudige happens to be the main milk producing, collecting and supplying centre of the district. Under the Key Village Scheme, four centres were established in this small district and in addition several veterinary dispensaries were equipped with artificial insemination sets. Cross-breeding Scheme was started in 1959 with its headquarters at Madikeri and with four sub-centres at Madapura, Suntikoppa, Chettalli and Siddapur. In these sub-centres local cows are inseminated with the semen of Jersey bulls. Besides, the Indo - Danish project (Red-Dane) is also located at Kudige. There are two *gosadan* centres at Hudugur and Devamachi respectively, to take care of the destitute cattle. There are however no cattle-breeding stations. Nor is there any sheep or goat breeding farm. The climate of a major portion of the district is not favourable for the breeding of sheep and goats. In all parts of Kodagu, pork is regarded as a highly nutritious food and among most of the communities inhabiting the district there is no taboo regarding consumption of pork. As a result there is great demand for pork and piggery is a profitable enterprise having its own economic importance. In recent years

exotic breeds have also been introduced with a view to improving the local breed and, under the Piggery Development Scheme, subsidies have also been granted to all those to whom the sows have been supplied. This is especially so in the case of the recipients belonging to the economically weaker sections. Poultry keeping is yet another activity of considerable economic value. This has a very wide appeal and to keep a few birds is a common feature of almost all the households with non-vegetarian food habits in all the villages and towns. This activity is carried on on a small scale at household level and the poultry products like eggs, chicken etc., are mainly meant for household consumption. There are practically no large-sized private poultry farms. At Kudige there is the state-owned Central Poultry Farm wherein there are birds of several breeds like the White Leghorn, Brown Leghorn, Rhode Island Red, Black Minorca and Plymouth Rock. In addition, as appendages to veterinary dispensaries three more poultry units are functioning in the district at Somvarpet, Ponnampet and Murnad respectively.

It may be gleaned from the following data that there has been a steady and significant increase in the livestock wealth of the district during the recent years.

Number of livestock heads and poultry birds according to Livestock Census

	1961	1972	1977
1. Cattle	172,219	184,629	201,758
2. Buffaloes	36,756	37,627	43,797
3. Sheep and goats	7,640	6,180	7,885
4. Pigs	N.A.	56,849	69,198
5. Total (including others)	216,952	285,427	322,706
6. Poultry birds	281,140	307,725	313,932

Production of honey enjoys an important niche in the economy of the district. Honey ranks amongst the minor but very valuable forest produce which is gathered during particular seasons without much effort. In addition, the people of Kodagu have been accustomed from a long time to keep bees in their homes for extraction of honey. In former days it was quite common to use earthen pots and hollow wooden logs to induce the bees to have their colonies. The district has a wealth of flowers which bloom in profusion in all months of the year and constitute a rich source of honey. Though several varieties of honey-bees are found, Apis Indica is by far the most important variety and it is very well amenable for domestication. Systematic bee-keeping with a commercial outlook seems to have been introduced sometime during the late 1920's or so and from about 1930 the modern method of bee-keeping using wooden-box-bee-hives came to be popularised in the district. From about 1936, the Government also began to take a keener interest in this regard and established the 'Coorg Honey and Wax Producers' Co-operative Society Limited' at Virajpet. The wooden-box method enables extraction of honey without destroying either the bees or the honey-combs and the honey extracted is also quite pure in that it is untouched by human hands during the process of extraction. This honey has a pleasant aroma, an attractive colour and a delicious taste. In 1948, the Central Apiary Scheme was introduced and the Central Apiary was established at Bhagamandala. After a brief spell of neglect till 1952, the potentialities of this industry were once again recognised and steps were taken for the development of apiculture by making adequate provision for funds in the successive Five Year Plans. The All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board has also been giving assistance for the development of bee-keeping. From about 1963, a Regional Bee Research and Training Centre has been functioning at Madikeri. The Training Section attached to this Research Station is at Bhagamandala. It may be mentioned that the Central Apiary Bhagamandala has from 1952 itself been imparting training to Bee-keepers in the modern art of bee-keeping and is fully equipped with all modern appliances. There is a network of Apiary Stations and Sub-stations covering all parts of the district and, besides these, there are several apis clubs, commercial apiaries and plantation apiaries. Kodagu is one of the most important honey-producing districts of the state.

In so far as mining and manufacturing industry are concerned Kodagu holds a most unenviable position. Mining activity may altogether be regarded as non-existent. There is practically no large-scale industry. There are only six (as in 1978-'79) medium scale industrial establishments. Kodagu thus ranks amongst the least industrialised districts of the State. Lack of power, absence of a good road and railway network, absence of good transport facilities, non-availability of labour except at a high cost, disadvantages caused by the climatic conditions such as excessive rainfall and a general lack of initiative and entrepreneurship amongst the local people have all been responsible for this backwardness. The industrial units in the district comprise of a few rice mills, a couple of saw mills, besides the Government run saw mill at Murkal, a couple of private printing presses and the Government Press, the Government-run Central Workshop, a few engineering and automobile repair workshops. Amongst the recently started industrial units a mention may be made of the fruit juice factory at Kushalnagar, and the Electric Meter assembly unit at Ponnampet. There are a few household industries also in the district

though one has to concede that compared to the other districts of the State, in this matter too, Kodagu is quite backward. Pottery, handloom weaving, basketry, matweaving, carpentry and smithy, tailoring etc., are the industries that are being pursued at the household level. Recently efforts have been made to introduce sericulture and in view of the availability of teak plantations, to propagate ericulture as well. There are a few rubber factories besides a coffee curing works and a tea factory. Industrial estates have also been set up to encourage the starting of different types of industries. As in 1978-'79, the district could boast of only 22 industrial units registered under the Factories Act and 314 unregistered units including those carried on at the household level. These provided work respectively to a mere 235 persons and 2943 persons. In sum, it may be observed that the role of manufacturing industry in the economy of the district is minimal.

Trading and commercial activities are by and large confined to a few urban centres which mainly import consumer goods from larger wholesale centres beyond the district to cater to the needs of the local people. In the overall economy of the district the share of this sector is not quite impressive. As already mentioned, coffee, cardamom, pepper, oranges, rubber, timber, honey etc., are the chief items of export. Amongst the districts of the State perhaps Kodagu is the only one that does not have a Regulated Market. However, several marketing co-operative societies have been discharging useful functions in different parts of the district and are dealing with various items produced in the district. In the matter of communication facilities too Kodagu is somewhat deficient. Railway facility is totally absent as no railway line even passes through any part of this district. There are no waterways either. It is only in recent years that the road communication has been developed to a considerable extent. At present no National Highway passes through the district. However, there are three State Highways, the total length of such roads being about 165 Km. The total road length stood at 1,369 Km. in 1978-79 and out of this as much as 590 Km. length consisted of roads belonging to the category of Major District Roads. In addition to the roads laid out and maintained by the Public Works Department, it may be noted, there are roads that are maintained by the Forest Department as well.

7. MAJOR SOCIAL AND CULTURAL EVENTS, NATURAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE DEVELOPMENTS AND MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES OF NOTE

The district has not witnessed any major social or cultural event during the decade. As in other parts of the State and the country, here too several developmental programmes aimed at achieving the welfare of different sections of the population were initiated and implemented vigorously by different departments of the State and Central Government. Kodagu district stands included in the Western Ghat Region that cuts across the State boundaries. For the development of this region a separate comprehensive plan has been drawn up and at the State level a separate cell has been set up to monitor the different schemes taken up under this plan. At the district level detailed annual plans are being prepared and implemented ever since 1974. Animal husbandry, irrigation, horticulture, forestry, small scale industries and tourism are the sectors covered under these annual plans. Tribal sub-plan has also been in operation in the district. In addition the Integrated Agricultural Area Project, High-yielding Variety Programme, Fisheries Development and several other schemes including the Employment Affirmation Scheme have been implemented during the decade. Another notable development towards the end of the decade is that the Department of Survey, Settlement and Land Records has taken up a detailed village-wise survey of all the lands of the district.

8. BRIEF NOTE ON PLACES OF RELIGIOUS, HISTORICAL OR ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE IN VILLAGES AND PLACES OF TOURIST INTEREST IN TOWNS

MADIKERI TALUK

I. L.C.No. 34: Bhagamandala: The sacred rivers, the Cauvery and Kannike meet here. Tradition has it that Sujyothi, a sub-terranean stream joins these rivers here. The place is therefore popularly known as *Triveni Sangama* and is an important pilgrim centre. Just about the confluence of the rivers there are temples dedicated to Ishwara, Subramanya, Vishnu and Ganapati. The place is also known as *Bhagandeswara Kshetra.* An inscription in Tamil and Granthakshara records the grant made to the temples by king Bhodharupa Bhagavan during the 14th century A.D.

Tipu Sultan is said to have named this place as Afzalabad and converted the temple premises into a fort between 1785 and 1790 and to have kept a small garrison here. Dodda Virarajendra of Kodagu took over the fort in 1790. During the struggle, three copper tiles of the roof of the temple were destroyed and these were later replaced by the Raja with silver tiles.

II. L.C.No. 44 : Aiyangeri: Iggutappadevara betta, a lofty peak located in the Aiyangeri forest near *paditora*

pass is a highly venerated place. The presiding deity Subramanya is the patron God of the Kodavas.

III. L.C.No. 46 : Cherangala: The annual festival held in April is an event which attracts a large gathering. Talakaveri the place of origin of the sacred river Cauvery is located here on the slopes of the Brahmagiri hills. The annual Talakaveri *Jatra* begins on the day of *Tula Sankramana* (during October) and continues for about a month. It attracts a large number of pilgrims from all over Kodagu and also from the surrounding districts. The temples dedicated to Ishwara and Ganapati are of considerable importance. The legendary stories relating to river Cauvery are contained in 'Cauvery Mahatmya'. The Pandavas are said to have visited this region during their exile. A huge rock called *Bhimana Kallu* (Bhima's stone) is seen on the way to Talakaveri from Bhagamandala. The place where the pilgrim gets the finest view of Talakaveri is called *Salam Kallu*. It is said that Tipu Sultan who attacked Kodagu repeatedly was overpowered at this place by the mystic powers of Goddess Cauvery and that he had to retreat after making obeisance to her.

IV. L.C.No. 50 : Palur: In the local temple, there is an inscription in Tamil Vatteluttu characters which records grants made by king Bhodharupa Bhagavan — presumably a king of North Malabar, during the 14th century A.D.

V. L.C.No. 52 : Balamuri: This is a pilgrim centre where a large number of people congregate during the annual Talakaveri festival, particularly on the second day of the solar month of *Tula*.

VI. L.C.No. 60 : Yavakapadi: Nalknad palace built by Doddavirarajendra Wodeyar in 1791-92 is situated in this village. It is located close to Tadiondamol, the highest peak in Kodagu (1908 metres MSL). In front of the palace there is an elegant *mantapa* built in 1796 on the celebration of the Raja's marriage with Mahadevammaji. There is an old inscription near this place. The village is noted for its shrine dedicated to Goddess Pannangalathamma, worshipped mostly by the people belonging to the local scheduled castes.

SOMVARPET TALUK

I. L.C.No. 20 : Yedoor: An inscription on a stone in the Suggi Deva temple of this village is a *Vira Shasana* erected to the memory of Duddarasa (King of Manjarabad belonging to Kadamba dynasty) by his brother. It is dated in 1017 Shalivahana saka (1095 A.D.).

II. L.C.No. 28 : Abbimatta: This village has an important Veerashaiva matha established by Doddavirarajendra Wodeyar (18th century A.D.) wherein several palm-leaf writings and manuscript records are available.

III. L.C.No. 33 : Kumaralli: Pushpagiri of Subramanya hill, the celebrated mountain (1875 metres MSL), is situated about 2 kilometres from here. There are numerous Hindu memorials in the shape of stone mounds on this hill range. Within an enclosure there are two stone structures with the traditional imprint of two feet said to be of celestial origin. On the summit of this hill, there is a temple of Ishwara. Elaborate *pujas* are performed here every year on the occasion of *Tula Sankramana*.

IV. L.C.No. 58 : Doddabilaha: Several pre-historic sepulchral remains or cairns are found in the limits of this village.

V. L.C.No. 59 : Bembaloor (Sirah): An inscription dated in 1175 A.D. mentioning the grant of 'eight rights' in the land to Mayanna of a hamlet of this village by Ballala II of Hoysalas is found in front of the Rameswaraswamy temple here.

VI. L.C.No. 66 : Nidtha: There are two *virgals* (hero stones) bearing inscriptions dated in 1255 A.D. and 1285 A.D. and belonging to the period of Hoysala king Narasimha III.

VII. L.C.No. 71 : Mullur: This village has the remnants of several Jain *basadis* and seems to have been a place of some importance during the period of Gangas and Chengalvas. According to an inscription dated in the year 1058 A.D., Rajendra Chola Prithvi Kongalva II granted some villages and oil for a *basadi* which his father had built in 1050 A.D., and endowed it in memory of his mother Pochabbarasi.

VIII. L.C.No. 96 : Nanjarajapatna: This was once the headquarters of the old Nanjarajapatna Taluk, and was the capital of Later Chengalvas (13th century). It was founded by Nanjaraja, the exiled king of Piriapatna. The village has a temple dedicated to Nanjundeshwara.

IX. L.C. No. 113 : Huluse: A valley known as Ramaswamy *Kanive* is located here. The temple dedicated to Lord Rama here is noted for its sanctity and is an ancient one. It is a famous resort for celebrating marriages. It is considered that no special *muhurtham* (auspicious time) is necessary to celebrate weddings at this place. It was here that the British troops crossed the Cauvery when they invaded Kodagu under General Fraser in 1834.

X. L.C.No. 119 : Heroor: A badly effaced inscription found in this village, states that a Chengalva king

improved and decorated a temple built by a petty chieftain named Manivaraditya in 1220 A.D.

XI. L.C.No. 120: Andagove: Several pre-historic sepulchral remains or cairns are found in the limits of this village.

XII. L.C.No. 126 : Kedekal Negadal: Haleri, a hamlet of this village is historically important on account of its association with the Haleri Rajas (16th Century A.D. to 19th Century A.D.) who later became the Rajas of Kodagu. A prince from Ikkeri kingdom (Shimoga District) came here in the guise of a *Jangama* and gained considerable influence over the people. He slowly conquered the surrounding territory and held sway for a number of years. The founder of the dynasty was Vira Raja. The authority for the history of Haleri Rajas of Kodagu from the beginning of the dynasty in 1600 A.D. upto 1807 A.D., is found in 'Rajendraname' compiled under the orders of the greatest king of that line, Dodda Virarajendra Wodeyar (1780–1809 A.D.).

XIII. L.C.No. 132 : Kumboor: The market place of this village is popularly known by the name Madapura. The ancient family cemetry of the Kodagu Rajas is found here. The tomb of Lingarajendra Wodeyar I (1780 A.D.) and Lingarajendra Wodeyar II (1820 A.D.) are situated on the banks of the stream called Madapura river. It is said that the Haleri Rajas used to go in a procession from Madapur *matha* (monastary) which is by the side of the cemetry, to the river on the other side of the village. This procession was called *Jamboo savari.* The name of the sub-village Jambooru is said to have been derived thus.

XIV. L.C.No. 133 : Gargandur: This place has the site of an old fort belonging to the times the Chengalvas (12th century) A.D. At this site, there is a stone pillar with a carved dome-like top. There is also an inscription on a *virgal* relating to Mahadeva Chengalva (1174 A.D).

XV. L.C.No. 134 : Anjanageri - Bettageri: This was the capital of a feudatory of the Chengalvas. A beautiful Jain *basadi* built by Srikantarasu (1544 A.D) stands in solitary grandeur in the middle of a small jungle. Evidently, in the past, Jains were a flourishing community in this neighbourhood.

VIRAJPET TALUK

I. L.C.No. 9 : Heggala: This village is noted for its mountain pass called 'Heggala pass'. It is one of the natural passes in the inaccessible western ghats through which Tipu Sultan marched with his army to subdue the rulers of Cochin and Travancore. It is stated that the British forces also marched from Cannanore to Shrirangapattana through this pass during their wars with Tipu Sultan.

II. L.C.No. 17 : Arameri: The first pre-historic sepulchral remains or cairns in Kodagu were discovered and opened at the Almanda family land of this village in 1856 A.D. Similar cairns have been found distributed all over South India and these are surmised to be the resting places of the earthly remains of a generation that existed anterior to the people known to history.

III. L.C.No. 42 : Byrambada: The village has a temple dedicated to Subramanya.

IV. L.C.No. 46 : Guyya: The village is noted for its temple dedicated to Agastyeshwara.

V. L.C.No. 71 : Bilur: This village of considerable antiquity has a few inscriptions of the Ganga period (9th Century A.D.)

VI. L.C.No. 73 : Dhanugala: This place was once famous for Palupare or Papare fort of considerable extent, said to have been built by Kolli Ninga and Benne Krishna of the Beda tribe. This fort was destroyed by Tipu Sultan. At present there are only the remains of a temple within the fort area.

VII. L.C.No. 77 : Nalkeri Forest: Nagarhole game sanctuary was constituted here in 1955 and this extends over 288 square kilometres. The Nalkeri forest region in the confines of which this sanctuary is situated affords variegated faunistic pattern in the post-monsoon months of the year. The game sanctuary is now a noted tourist attraction.

VIII. L.C. No. 79: Kutta: An annual fair is conducted here in March - April in honour of Kalikadevi, also known as Kuttadamma, which is largely attended by tribals like the Yeravas, Kurubas, Adiyans, Paniyas, etc.

IX. L.C.No. 81 : Kuruchi: Irupu, a locality in this village, is an important place of pilgrimage in South Kodagu. On the banks of Lakshmana Tirtha river here there is the temple which is said to have been dedicated to Lord Shiva by Sri Rama himself. Lakshmana Tirtha is the name given to the river formed by the water falling from the top of the hill. On the day of Maha Shivarathri during February - March, pilgrims congregate here to take a holy dip in the river.

X. L.C.No. 86 : Hudikeri: This village was once the headquarters of the old Kiggatnad Taluk. The village is located on the top of a beautiful grassy hill from where a fine view can be had of the lofty Brahmagiri and Marenad ranges.

XI. L.C.No. 89 : Chikkamandoor: Several prehistoric sepulchral remains or cairns are found in the limits of this village.

Brief note on places of tourist interest in towns

Amongst the towns of the district, it is only Madikeri that has some spots of tourist interest. Kushalnagar is a place of some historical importance and it derives its name from the fact that it was at this place that Haider Ali received the good news about the birth of his son, Tipu Sultan. During the British Period this place was named after Colonel Frazer, the first Chief Commissioner of Kodagu (Coorg) and during those days Frazerpet was the monsoon headquarters of the province. Virajpet, or more properly, Vira Rajendra Pete is also a place of some historical importance. It was founded in 1792 by Dodda Vira Rajendra in commemoration of the meeting he had with General Aber Cromby while the latter was advancing with his troops against Shrirangapattana. The town is located at the foot of the Male Tambiran hill on the top of which there is a large temple. Madikeri is a picturesque town situated on an uneven ground that commands an enchanting view of the surrounding countryside. The town was founded in 1681 by Muddu Raja, a prince belonging to the Haleri dynasty. The fort (which now accommodates several offices of the State Government), the former palace of the Kings, the Omkareshvara temple and *Gadduge* (the tombs of the Rajas) are the places of tourist interest in the town. The Omkareshvara temple has a structural peculiarity in that it has a dome at the centre and four turrets at the four corners and resembles the style in which the mosques are generally built. About 5 kilometres from the town there is the Abbi Water Falls (formerly known as Jesse Falls) which is a noted picnic spot.

9. BRIEF ANALYSIS OF DATA

Population and Trends of Growth

At the 1981 Census Kodagu district has returned a population of 461,888. During the inter-censal period there has been an addition of 83,597 persons. The decadal rate of growth of population is of the order of 22.10 per cent. This figure is very much lower than the State average of 26.75 per cent. Both in terms of area and population Kodagu happens to be the smallest district in the State, for it accounts for just 2.14 per cent and 1.24 per cent respectively of the total area and total population of the State. In the matter of decadal population growth however Kodagu, in this particular decade, is much ahead of a few districts in the State that are very much larger in size. When the 19 districts are arranged in the descending order of the rate of growth Kodagu occupies the fifteenth place.

Over the decades Kodagu has experienced wide fluctuations in its population. During the decade 1901 and 1911 while the State as a whole experienced a marginal increase of about 3 per cent Kodagu registered a negative growth of 3.12 per cent. Like-wise during the next dacade, namely 1911-21 which is marked by the adverse effects of the I World War and the great influenza epidemic the State experienced a fall in its population by 1.09 per cent. But in Kodagu the decline was six times this State average. The decade 1921-31 also witnessed a negative trend in the growth of population of the district. The total population of the State, however, increased by 9 per cent. The gulf between the district growth rate and the State average was narrowed down during the decade 1931-41. The decennial growth rates for the district and the State for this decade stood at 3.3 per cent and 11.09 per cent respectively. It was only after 1941 that the district could fully recover and cross its 1901 population mark. The 1941 Census seems to denote a turning point that heralded the onset of a period of spectacular growth of population. The district, which till 1941 was languishing very much behind the State average rate of growth, suddenly registered a very high growth rate of 35.96 per cent during the decade 1941-51, and in the matter of decennial growth rate ranked next only to Bangalore district. During this decade the State experienced a growth at the rate of only 19.56 per cent. The same trend continued during the next decade also and the population of the district and the State increased at the rates of 40.72 per cent and 21.57 per cent respectively. Kodagu held the third place while Shimoga and Chikmagalur held the first two places. These developments in population growth trends may be ascribed in part to the encouragement that the coffee and cardamom plantation industry received and also to the vast improvements in public health and sanitation as well as the success achieved in the efforts to control the endemic disease of malaria in this region. Another notable feature of the population dynamics of the district is that the impact of temporary migration, particularly the plantation labourers, has to be taken into consideration in any detailed analysis. During the decade 1961-71, the population of the district increased at the rate of 17.18 per cent. The average rate of growth in the State being 24.22 per cent, Kodagu moved down to the bottom-most place among the 19 districts. Since then, the district has recovered and improved its placement among the districts even though the decennial rate of growth is much below the State average. The population of Kodagu which stood at 180,607 in 1901 could double itself in a span of nearly seventy years, that is by 1971 when it reached 378,291. The overall increase dur-

ing the past 80 years is of the orde. of about 156 per cent which gives out an annual average of less than 2 per cent.

The rate of growth of population during the latest decade has not been quite uniform in all parts of the district. The district is small and comprises only three taluks. While Virajpet taluk has registered a decennial growth rate of 26.12 per cent, Somvarpet taluk has experienced growth at the rate of only 17.81 per cent. An important point on which the two taluks are different is that, lying in southern sector of the district Virajpet taluk shares a common border with Kerala State as a result of which it is subject to the impact of in-migration from across the borders to a greater extent than Somvarpet taluk which lies on the north-eastern sector of the district and is nearer to the districts of Hassan and Chikmagalur where certain major developmental projects were taken up during the decade. Plantation labourers form an important segment of the population of the district and as a considerable proportion of such labourers hail from outside Kodagu the trends in their movement have a direct influence on the population growth trends of the district as a whole. Towards the end of the decade 1961–71 the construction work relating to the Harangi Reservoir Project was taken up in Somvarpet taluk and the work was in full swing during the Census period as well. But now the major portion of the work at the dam site is over and the labourers and their dependent families have moved out. Perhaps t..is explains the somewhat lower rate of growth of population noticed in Somvarpet taluk.

The rural–urban classification discloses that in the rural areas as well as in the urban areas the decadal growth rate is 22.10 per cent only. The taluk-wise details show that in Somvarpet taluk which has as many as six towns, the decennial growth rate in the urban sector is nominal being 8.39 per cent. One of the main reasons for this phenomenon of low growth is the declassification of two former towns, namely Hebbale and Uluguli at the 1981 Census. A part of the imminent reduction in urban population of the taluk has in fact been made good by the classification of the erstwhile village of Kudmangalur as a Census town. In Virajpet taluk, though there has been no addition to the number of towns, namely three, the urban population has registered a growth rate of 35.62 per cent. The influx of people from across the borders seems to be a contributive factor for this higher rate. Madikeri taluk with its only town, which incidentally is the headquarters of the district and happens to be the most populous at present, has experienced growth at the rate of 27.73 per cent which is above the district average. However the urban growth rates observed in these taluks are nowhere near the State average of 50.65 per cent. The rural areas of the three taluks have also experienced growth at different rates. In Somvarpet taluk this rate is lowest namely 19.72 per cent, which however is above the State average of 19.07 per cent for rural areas. Madikeri taluk holds the second place with a growth rate of 20.97 while Virajpet taluk ranks first with its 24.94 per cent growth. The rural population has increased in all the three taluks of the district at rates which are higher than the State average.

Population Size, Class of Towns and Villages

Kodagu is the smallest district in the State in terms of area, population, number of taluks and number of villages. But, its position is not so if one were to compare the number of towns in each district, for this tiny district with three taluks has as many as 10 towns and c ccupies a place higher than Bidar district. But, as this is a mountainous district in a heavy to very heavy rainfall region there is a preponderance of small towns. Madikeri the district-headquarter-town with 24,724 inhabitants is the most populous town and happens to be the most prominent centre of trade, commerce, industry and services besides higher education. It is now a class III town having crossed the twenty thousand mark only at the 1981 Census count. Virajpet, the next most populous town belongs to class IV (10,000 to 19,999) and of the remaining 8 as many as 5 belong to class VI (population less than 5,000) and only 3 are in class V (5,000 to 9,999). Exactly one-half of the towns of the district belong to the category of very small towns. The population of the single class III town namely Madikeri town, alone accounts for 34.50 per cent of the urban population of the district while that of the single class IV town of Virajpet forms another 16.29 per cent. The population of three class V towns put together account for 26.88 per cent and the share of the 5 class VI towns comes to 22.33 per cent only. The average population per town at present works out to 7,166 persons as compared to 5,336 in 1971.

A distribution of the inhabited villages by population size class reveals the predominance of medium-sized villages. Only one village has a population of more than 5,000 but less than 10,000 inhabitants. On the other hand the very small villages with less than 200 persons each numbering 9 form only 3.12 per cent of the total number of villages. The medium-sized villages in the population range of 500 to 1,999 constitute 67.71 per cent while those in the categories of small (200 to 499) and moderately large (2,000 to 4,999) account for 10.07 per cent and 18.75 per cent respectively. It may however be mentioned that several villages consist of two o: more sub-villages which have separate village maps and

identities of their own. If each such unit is considered at par with a revenue village the distribution pattern would be completely different. Further more, unlike the villages of the plains, those in Kodagu do not have a single village-site or core settlement as a result of which even in the so called medium or large-sized villages it is hard to come across compact areas with a clustering of hundreds of houses. In any given village the people dwell in small clusters of houses or in isolated homesteads that are scattered all over the village area.

Of the 288 inhabited villages of the district, 67 are in Madikeri taluk, 126 are in Somvarpet taluk and the remaining 95 are in Virajpet taluk. The rural population of the district is distributed among the three taluks in the following order: Madikeri-23.83 per cent, Somvarpet-35.45 per cent and Virajpet-40.72 per cent. Virajpet taluk thus has a larger share in the area and population of the district though it holds a second place in terms of number of villages and towns. The average population of a village in the district is 1,355. Similar averages for the three taluks of Madikeri, Somvarpet and Virajpet are 1,388 persons, 1,098 persons and 1,673 respectively.

Trends of Urbanisation

That the district is predominently rural and ranks amongst the least urbanised districts of the State is borne out by the fact that while only 15.52 per cent are dwelling in the urban areas as much as 84.48 per cent are residing in rural areas. The position in 1971 too was very much the same, namely 15.51 per cent dwelt in urban areas. These figures are very low in comparison to State average of 28.89 per cent in 1981 and 24.31 per cent in 1971. But, still earlier, in 1951 the urban residents formed only 7.09 per cent of the population of the district. This figure however suddenly moved up to 13.22 per cent—decadal growth rate of 162 per cent—at the 1961 Census. When viewed in this light, the district is seen to be passing through a phase of rapid urbanisation followed immediately thereof by a brief phase of consolidation. In the State as a whole, the proportion of urban population has moved up from its 1951 level of 22.95 per cent through 24.31 per cent in 1971 to 28.89 per cent in 1981. The decade 1951-61 witnessed a marginal fall in the urban content and this was mainly due to the declassification of numerous erstwhile towns consequent on the adoption of a stricter definition of the term 'Town'. As Kodagu did not have any non-statutory towns it was not affected much by this new approach. In fact during this decade, Kodagu registered a spectacular rise in its urban population, and much of it could be attributed to migration factor. Over the decades there has been an increase in the number of towns also, not withstanding the fact that during latest decade there has been a reduction of one town: as against 11 in 1971 there are now only 10 towns.

When viewed in relation to the total number of inhabited villages, it may be observed, for every 100 inhabited villages there are 3.5 towns or for every town there are only about 29 villages. This ratio is indeed high and if this is regarded as an index of urbanisation, Kodagu ranks amongst those that are highly urbanised. Within the district, Somvarpet taluk has as many as 6 towns and since there are only 126 inhabited villages the ratio works to 4.76 towns per hundred villages or one town for every 21 villages. Virajpet with 3 towns and 95 villages hold the second place while Madikeri with only one town and 67 villages shows itself as the least urbanised. But if the urban content in the taluk population is considered, Madikeri taluk tops the list.

Density

The mountainous terrain, heavy rainfall and a high proportion of land under forests besides the small size have all rendered Kodagu into one of the most sparsely populated districts of the State. According to the 1981 Census, on an average, there are 113 persons for every square kilometre of the area of the district. The average density figure for the State is 194 and Kodagu holds the 18th rank amongst the 19 districts. There has practically been no addition to the geographical area of the district though over the decades the population is growing continuously. In 1951 for instance there were hardly 56 persons per square kilometre. This average density moved up to 92 in 1971 through 79 in 1961. During the past three decades the per capita availability of land dwindled considerably: from 1.72 hectares in 1951 it has slided down to 0.88 in 1981.

The density of population is not uniform throughout, even though the district is small and consists of only three taluks. The density is highest in Somvarpet taluk (164) and it is the least (81) in Madikeri taluk. In Virajpet taluk the density works out to 110 persons per square kilometre. As everywhere else in Kodagu also the urban areas are more densely populated. While the density in urban areas works out to 1,802 persons per square kilometre that in the rural areas comes to 96 persons only. The average density rates for the rural and urban areas of the State are 140 and 2,914 respectively. If the aggregate geographical areas of the inhabited villages alone are to be considered then in the rural areas of Kodagu the density figure moves up to 97 and this ranges between 65 in Madikeri taluk and 145 in Somvarpet taluk through 97 in Virajpet taluk. Somvarpet taluk which lies in the northern sector and partakes of

the characteristics of a semi-malnad is thus seen to be somewhat more densely populated on account of more favourable climatic conditions.

A distribution of the inhabited villages according to the density ranges shows that in 27.78 per cent of the villages there are less than 100 persons per square kilometre: in 47.22 per cent there are 101 to 200 persons per square kilometre: in 17.71 per cent the density lies between 201 to 300 and in the remaining 7.29 per cent there are 301 or more persons per square kilometre. Even in this district with a low density it is of interest to know that there are 5 villages having 501 persons or more per square kilometre. Area-wise, Somvarpet taluk is the smallest. But among the 3 taluks it contains the largest number of villages though in terms of population it ranks next to Virajpet. The average geographical area of an inhabited village varies between 756 hectares in Somvarpet taluk and 2,141 hectares in Madikeri taluk. In Virajpet taluk the average area is 1,724 hectares. Furthermore there are differences in the extent of cultivable lands among these three taluks: in Somvarpet taluk 75 per cent of the total area is cultivable whereas in the taluks of Virajpet and Madikeri the corresponding figures are 50 per cent and 48 per cent respectively. Somvarpet taluk is thus seen to have a comparatively better agricultural base to support a slightly larger population per unit of land and as a result there are a large number of medium and small settlements scattered all over the taluk.

In urban areas too the density is not uniform, for it is seen to differ from town to town and to depend on various factors. Only one out of the ten towns, namely Kudmanglur, is a non-municipal town and its area is quite large being identical with the total revenue area of the corresponding village. The average density of this town works out to 412 persons per square kilometre. All the other towns are municipal towns with a notified boundary and in the jurisdiction of each town lands belonging to two or more revenue villages are found incorporated. Suntikoppa is however an exception. The area incorporated within its municipal limits belongs to the original jurisdiction of the revenue village Uluguli. With its 2,166 inhabitants and an area of 0.16 square kilometres Suntikoppa is the smallest town both in terms of population and area. But this small town ranks as the most densely populated urban unit of the district. The density of 13,538 persons per square kilometre noticed here is more than seven times the average urban density of the district. Kodlipet which ranks next above Suntikoppa in population and area has the second highest density of 5,367 persons—a figure which is nearly two-fifths of the density in Suntikoppa. The taluk headquarter towns of Somvarpet and Virajpet have moderately high densities namely 5,215 and 4,126 respectively, while Madikeri the district headquarter town has a very low density (1,707). Madikeri is the chief administrative as well as the commercial centre and in terms of area as well as population it is the largest town. It is situated on a hill and as portions of the hills are also included within its limits even though there are certain thickly populated pockets the overall density gets pulled down. Among the municipal towns, Gonikoppal has the least density, namely 1,654, and this is slightly less than that observed in Madikeri. The foregoing details indicate that in the hilly *malnad* setting the smaller towns are more densely populated while the larger towns tend to have lower densities. Much however, depends on the local decisions that are made while declaring and redefining the boundaries of the municipal towns and also on the terrain and locational factors.

Sex Ratio

In Kodagu there are 933 females for every thousand males. This ratio is very much below 963, the average for the State, and in fact when the districts are arranged in a descending order of sex ratio figures Kodagu occupies the second place from the bottom. In 1971 too, with its sex ratio of 910 as against the State average of 957, Kodagu held much the same position and ranked one place above Bangalore which then returned a sex ratio of 902. Compared to 1971, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of females in the population of State. Kodagu reflects this general trend to a somewhat greater extent. Still earlier in 1951, the sex ratio in Kodagu was 830. This figure moved upto 862 in 1961. Thus, in recent decades the female component in the population of the district is steadily increasing and the gap between the number of males and females is being narrowed down. This may in part be attributed to the improvement in the working and living conditions of the in-migrant plantation workers and to the eradication of malaria to some extent.

Within the district, Somvarpet taluk has the highest sex ratio of 949. While Madikeri taluk has only 928 females per thousand males, Virajpet taluk contains a still lesser tally of 923. Several factors seem to be responsible for the generally low sex ratio of Kodagu and also for the marked internal variations. Plantation workers constitute an important segment of the population of the district. Seasonal and selective migration from adjoining areas of Kerala State on the one hand from Dakshin Kannad district on the other in the case of Virajpet and Madikeri respectively is one such factor that seems to have brought down the sex ratio in these two taluks. Those engaged in trading activities are also

in-migrants, mostly from Kerala State and it is common practice for such men to leave behind their women-folk at their home-towns.

Generally, the sex ratio in the urban areas tends to be comparatively lower than that in the rural areas and Kodagu is in no way an exception to this rule. On an average, there are only 884 females per thousand males in the urban areas whereas in the rural areas the sex ratio comes to 943. The sex ratio in the urban areas of the State as a whole is 926 and this is 5 per cent above the rate noticed in Kodagu. The rural rate is also significantly lower than the State average. Within the district the rural sex ratio is the lowest in Madikeri taluk (931) and the position is almost the same in Virajpet taluk (932). In Somvarpet however the sex ratio is as high as 964. Like-wise in the urban areas of the taluk there are differences: while Madikeri taluk urban has the highest sex ratio (916), Virajpet taluk urban has the least (862). In Somvarpet taluk there are 874 females per thousand males and this taluk has the largest number of towns in its Jurisdiction. In Statement I of Town Directory, particulars on sex ratio for the three successive censuses of 1961, 1971 and 1981 are presented town-wise. The decadal trends indicate that with the exception of Sanivarsante all the other towns have all along registered a rise in sex ratio. This gradual improvement seems to have accelerated the growth rate of population in each town. In the case of Kushalnagar however the sex ratio initially increased from 838 in 1961 to 878 in 1971 but this suddenly declined to 831 in 1981. Among the towns Gonikoppal has at every Census displayed a very low sex ratio. It was as low as 601 in 1961 but improved only slightly when it reached 654 in 1971. Since then however there has been a significant rise in the proportion of females in its population, for as per 1981 Census the sex ratio is 802. This figure however happens to be the lowest for any of the towns of the district. Since a lower sex ratio implies a higher degree of urbanisation Gonikoppal is the most highly urbanised town and next to it is Suntikoppa (826). These are important trade centres and Gonikoppal is a centre of road transport as well. Madikeri, the most populous town and the chief administrative centre presents a more stable situation and the sex ratio here (916) is the second highest in the district. The first place is held by Kudmanglur (924) which is a non-municipal town possessing several rural characteristics. As a place gets more and more urbanised there would be an influx of male working members at first and this would be subsequently followed up by the in-migration of dependent members, mostly females. Thus, the sex ratio of a fast developing urban area tends to fluctuate instead of being constantly low all the time. Perhaps this phenomenon would explain the trends noticed in Madikeri and certain other towns of the district.

Literacy

Kodagu district which held the pride of place in the State in the matter of literacy has suffered a setback during the decade. The literacy rates returned by Kodagu at the 3 successive censuses of 1951, 1961 and 1971 namely, 27.22 per cent, 36.27 per cent and 44.30 per cent, were about one and a half times the average for the State and the highest for any of the districts. The literacy rates among the females were exceptionally high and this in a way helped the district to maintain its lead over its immediate competitors, namely the districts of Dakshin Kannad and Bangalore. Now, in 1981, in the total population of the district 50.15 per cent are literate. As compared to the State average literacy rate of 38.46 per cent Kodagu certainly has a high literacy rate. But its ranking amongst the 19 districts of the State has suffered, for unlike at the earlier censuses now it holds the third rank. During the inter-censal decade, the rate of growth of literacy registered by Kodagu namely, 13.20 per cent, is far below the State average of 22.02 per cent and this rate happens to be the second lowest among the districts, for in the case of Dharwad district it is still lower.

Within the district itself the literacy rates vary considerably among the taluks and, in each unit, between the rural and urban categories of population, amongst the different towns and villages as also between the males and females. The literates in the total population of Madikeri taluk constitute 59.09 per cent. At the other end is Somvarpet taluk where the literates form only 45.92 per cent. In the only other taluk of Virajpet 48.15 per cent of the total population is literate. The range of variation is quite wide and Madikeri taluk is far ahead of the other two taluks.

The sex-wise details indicate that in conformity with the general pattern in Kodagu also a considerably higher proportion are literate among males than among females. The average literacy rates for males and females in the State are 48.81 per cent and 27.71 per cent respectively. The corresponding figures for Kodagu are 56.53 per cent and 43.30 per cent. These are obviously much higher than the averages for the State. A notable feature is that the gap between the literacy rate for males and that for females in the district is relatively narrow, which means unlike in most of the other parts of the State, in Kodagu female literacy has progressed much. In fact Kodagu has all along been one of the front ranking districts in this regard and the rates given out at the censuses of 1951, 1961 and 1971 are seen to be almost twice as much as the figures returned by the State as a

whole. Amongst the taluks Madikeri contains the highest proportion of male as well as female literates in its population (64.12 per cent and 53.68 per cent). As between the other two taluks, Somvarpet (54.19 per cent) leads Virajpet (53.69 per cent) in male literacy rate and in turn, Virajpet (42.14 per cent) leads Somvarpet (37.19 per cent) in female literacy.

The literacy rates in urban areas tend to be higher than those in rural areas and this is true in respect of Kodagu district also. One of the reasons for this lies in the wide disparity between the areas and population size of the two sets of units and also the qualitative differences in the two sets of population. The rural and urban literacy rates for the State are 31.05 per cent and 56.71 per cent respectively. In Kodagu, while the proportion of literates in urban areas is 64.93 per cent that in the rural areas is only 47.43 per cent. The urban rate varies between 59.11 per cent in Somvarpet taluk and 70.69 per cent in Madikeri taluk through 65.21 per cent in Virajpet taluk. Similarly in the matter of literacy in rural areas too Madikeri (56.01 per cent) and Somvarpet (43.48 per cent) taluks occupy the extreme positions and Virajpet taluk holds the middle rank with 45.85 per cent. The sex-wise details for each category also reflects the same trends. In Madikeri taluk urban, which contains the Madikeri town only, the sex-wise literacy rates are 75.58 per cent and 65.35 per cent respectively for males and females. While Somvarpet taluk has as many as 6 towns, Virajpet taluk has only 3 towns. The presence of a larger number of small towns including one non-municipal town seems to have pulled down the literacy rate in Somvarpet taluk urban.

The town-wise details show that next to Madikeri (70.69 per cent), the small town of Kodlipet in Somvarpet taluk has the highest rate (70.23 per cent). The margin between the literacy rates of these two towns is quite negligible. In 5 other towns the literacy rates are above 60 per cent but below 70 per cent. In Kudmanglur, the non-municipal town of Somvarpet taluk, the literacy rate is only 46.26 per cent and this happens to be the lowest rate for any of the towns of the district. Immediately above it is Suntikoppa town where the literates form as much as 58.49 per cent. In all towns except Kudmanglur the literacy rate is higher than the State urban average.

A grouping of the villages by population size class and an examination of the literacy rate for each group thereof reveals certain interesting details. There are 9 very small villages having less than 200 inhabitants each and for this group the literacy rate is 30.04 per cent — a figure which is less than two-thirds of the average rural rate. The next population size group having 29 villages consisting of villages with 200 to 499 persons each gives out a rate of 46.22 per cent which is very close to the rural average. The large majority of 195 villages out of 288 fall in the population size class of 500 to 1,999. In this case the literates constitute 51.01 per cent. If the same trends were to continue the next two population size classes ought to have yielded higher literacy rates. But the position is somewhat different. The 54 villages in the population range of 2,000 to 4,999 and the solitary village with more than 5,000 inhabitants contain a lesser number of literates, namely 43.10 per cent and 31.19 per cent respectively. Thus, population size alone is not a decisive factor in influencing the literacy rate of any given place, even though one has to concede that the data do indicate that the smaller units tend to have lower literacy rates. In the case of Kodagu other factors like terrain and the geographical vastness of the village should also be considered and a large population size does not necessarily imply a concentration of people in a compact area and a concomitant clustering of educational and other facilities.

Economic Activity

At the 1981 Census every person is categorised as a main worker or a marginal worker or a non-worker depending upon the extent of one's participation in economically productive activity during the 365 days preceding the date of enumeration. The main workers constitute the mainstay of the economy and consist of those who have worked for more than 183 days. The contribution of marginal workers too is quite significant in that they too are basically workers who for one reason or the other have worked for less than 183 days during the particular reference period. In the development and economic progress of any region or district the extent of utilisation of the available manpower is a vital factor. The qualitative aspect cannot be ignored, for if the bulk of the human resource consists of unskilled manual workers it indicates that the level of development achieved is not quite impressive, especially in the present day context of high industrialisation and modernisation.

In Kodagu, the main workers form 45.18 per cent of the total population. This proportion is indeed very high in comparison to 36.76 per cent, the average for the State. When the districts are arranged in a descending order of the proportion of main workers, Kodagu occupies the topmost place. In 1971 too the position was very much the same. During the inter-censal decade while the State as a whole has witnessed a small increase from 34.74 per cent to 36.76 per cent (i.e., by 5.81 per cent) Kodagu district has registered a significantly higher increase from 40.40 per cent to 45.18 per cent (i.e., by 11.83 per cent). As already alluded to in the

earlier part of this note, the area under coffee plantation has tremendously increased during the decade. The utilisation of available manpower thus seems to have been more extensive in this district which is noted for the labour-intensive plantation industry. Paddy cultivation is the other important economic pursuit here and this too is labour-intensive because of the terrain and local climatic conditions. Forestry is also labour-intensive and its contribution to the district economy is also quite significant.

The proportion of main workers to the total population varies between 41.94 per cent in Madikeri taluk and 48.63 per cent in Virajpet taluk. In Somvarpet, the only other taluk of the district, the main workers constitute 43.72 per cent. Madikeri taluk, containing as it does the most populous urban centre and district-headquarter town, is relatively more urbanised and is also not quite adjacent to the State borders. On the other hand, Virajpet taluk is larger in size, is less urbanised and shares the border with Kerala State. These differences perhaps account for the variations noticed. Another significant fact is that the Virajpet taluk has registered an above average growth rate and has a low sex ratio as well. It is likely that there has been a selective in-migration of persons most of whom are main workers.

The proportion of workers in the rural sector tends to be much higher than that in the urban sector. While the main workers in the rural population of the State form 39.54 per cent their counterparts in the urban areas account for only 29.92 per cent. The corresponding average rates for Kodagu district are 46.89 per cent and 35.87 per cent for the rural and urban sectors respectively. These rates vary from taluk to taluk since work participation is greatly affected by local conditions which are quite diverse even within a district as small as Kodagu. Among the taluks it is observed that the rural as well as the urban areas of Madikeri taluk contain the lowest proportion of workers. Somvarpet taluk has the highest rate for urban areas (37.59 per cent) while Virajpet taluk has the highest rate for rural areas (50.37 per cent). These proportions vary considerably from village to village and town to town.

In accordance with the general pattern, in Kodagu also the male main workers greatly out-number their female counterparts. In the total male population, which incidentally exceeds the total female population, 58.85 per cent are main workers. This work participation rate is slightly less than double that noticeable among the females namely 30.53 per cent. Compared to the position reflected at the 1971 Census when 55.34 per cent and 23.98 per cent among males and females returned themselves as workers it is obvious that a larger proportion among females are now economically active. The decadal increase in the proportion of workers among females is slightly more than 25 per cent while that among males is hardly 6 per cent.

The sex-wise data disclose that the gulf between the proportions of main workers amongst the urban-resident males and urban-resident females is very wide. In the rural areas among males and females 59.64 per cent and 33.37 per cent respectively are main workers. But among the urbanites the corresponding figures for males and females are 54.69 per cent and 14.59 per cent. In Somvarpet taluk the participation rates are highest for urban males and urban females. On the other hand if the rural populations are examined Virajpet takes the lead with its average of 61.91 per cent and 38.00 per cent respectively for males and females. In the urban areas, by and large, it is the trading and commercial activities and to some extent other services and professional occupations that are of greater importance. These fields do not offer enough job opportunities for females, and, especially under the existing socio-cultural conditions, fewer women take up jobs, that too out of sheer economic necessity. But in rural areas where plantation and cultivation are the main economic pursuits and there is a great demand for unskilled manual workers a larger number of women-folk can and do engage themselves in productive work. A detailed analysis would require a consideration of several related factors such as the nature and number of various establishments that offer employment opportunities, the economic base of the villages and the towns on the one hand and the educational qualifications, training and skills with which the different sections of the population is equipped on the other. This, however is beyond the scope of the brief analysis presented in this volume.

In brief it may be observed that in the urban areas of Kodagu for every female main worker there are four male workers and in the rural areas the ratio is 5:9 except in Madikeri taluk where for every female main worker there are a little over two male main workers. A broad classification of main workers by the sector of economy in which they are engaged discloses that in Kodagu district, 23.31 per cent of them are cultivators, 15.82 per cent are agricultural labourers, only 0.99 per cent are engaged in household industries and the remaining 59.88 per cent are "Other Workers"—the category which includes the plantation industry also. The corresponding proportions for the State are entirely different: the cultivators and agricultural labourers together form 65.03 per cent of the main workers in the State whereas in Kodagu they constitute only 39.13 per cent. Household industry too is on a low profile in Kodagu: as compared to the State average of 4.10 per cent in this sector Kodagu has less than one per cent. In

the category of 'Other Workers' the overall differences is made good: against the State average of 30.87 per cent, Kodagu has 59.88 per cent. Plantation workers are regarded as non-agricultural workers and are included in the category of other workers. They form the bulk of workers.

The proportion of marginal workers is relatively low in the population of Kodagu. When examined in relation to the averages for the State, the disparity is seen to be highly pronounced in the case of females. The marginal workers account for 3.48 per cent of the total population of the State, the sex-wise rates being 0.70 per cent and 6.38 per cent for males and females respectively. The corresponding rates for Kodagu district are: 2.09 per cent in total population, 0.73 per cent among males and 3.55 per cent among females. As already pointed out, a considerably larger number of females have returned themselves as main workers in Kodagu district. Obviously those who want to work have enough opportunities and during a greater part of the year as well. The main workers and marginal workers taken together form 25.33 per cent and 34.09 per cent of the female population of the State and the district respectively.

As in the case of main workers in the case of marginal workers category too the rural rates are higher than the urban rates. The marginal workers form 2.31 per cent of the total rural population of the district, the sex-wise rates being 0.69 per cent and 4.03 per cent for males and females. On the other hand, in the urban areas the marginal workers account for only 0.89 per cent (total population), 0.94 per cent (males) and 0.82 per cent (females). Evidently the rural areas offer more opportunities to those who are in need and are ready to take up work even if it is of seasonal type.

As in the case of all other economic characteristics in this regard also there are considerable differences if taluks are regarded as the units for comparison. The proportion of marginal workers is very high in Madikeri taluk: 4.15 per cent (total population), 1.61 per cent and 6.90 per cent (respectively among males and females), medium in Somvarpet taluk: 1.72 per cent (total population), 0.53 per cent (males) and 2.99 per cent (females) and low in Virajpet taluk: 1.07 per cent (total population), 0.34 per cent (males) and 1.86 per cent (females). The rural-urban break up of the data reveals that the marginal workers form as much as 8.58 per cent of the female population of the rural areas of Madikeri taluk. In the case of urban areas, it is noticed that the towns of Somvarpet taluk taken together have a higher proportion of marginal workers in them both among the male and the female sections of the population (1.33 per cent and 1.55 per cent respectively).

The non-workers constitute 52.73 per cent of the total population of the district and consist mostly of children, students, the aged and such other persons who have not at all participated in any economically productive work during the year. In the total population of the State such persons form a little higher proportion, namely 59.76 per cent. Thus Kodagu which has a high work-participation rate in the State has a relatively low proportion of non-workers. In the rural areas the non-workers form 50.80 per cent while in urban areas they account for 63.24 per cent. Amongst the 3 taluks, especially in the rural population, Somvarpet has the highest proportion and Virajpet contains the lowest rate. In so far as the urban areas are concerned it is seen that Madikeri taluk has the highest rate of 64.99 per cent while Somvarpet has the least rate of 60.98 per cent. The rates for males and females are considerably different both in the urban as well as in the rural areas. In the urban male population of the district 44.36 per cent are non-workers as compared to 39.67 per cent among the rural residents. On the other hand among urban females, 84.59 per cent are non-workers. This rate reaches the peak of 86.33 per cent in the case of Virajpet taluk. A rapid economic development of any area due to higher levels of industrialisation and modernisation of the basic economy generally leads to a lowering of the work-participation rate and a consequent increase in the proportion of non-workers signifying the higher and higher earning capacities and availability of leisure to a greater extent. Such a development has however not taken place in Kodagu where even now the traditional paddy cultivation and the labour-intensive coffee and cardamom plantations are quite important. The returns from these activities have however considerably increased. But there is still the need for employing a large number of men and women. Education and the employment opportunities opened up thereof are also of great significance to Kodagu, where the level of literacy is very high and this is so even among the women-folk. The increasing number of educational and other institutions and offices also offer opportunities for educated men and women to take up salaried employment and this factor also brings down the proportion of non-workers in the population to some extent.

Availability of Different Types of Amenities in Villages and Towns

Information on this aspect is furnished in detail in the Village and Town Directory Statements and in a condensed form in the appendix and the tables that are given at the end of this analytical note. The analysis attempted here is to be viewed in a broad perspective on account of the peculiar features of the *malnad* region which include Kodagu also. The settlement pattern is

dispersed and each village has several clusters of houses each bearing a separate place name. Place or locality names are more popular and quite often a compact locality spreads over lands belonging to two, three or even four villages. It would be difficult to specify the revenue village within the limits of which an institution like a school or a hospital is located unless one resorts to probing enquiries. In some stray cases it is quite possible that a single institution may get itself reported against 2 villages and in a rare instance may even get itself omitted. Thus as compared to the 1971, the data now presented may show some variations. It may incidentally be pointed out that the data as furnished by Block Development Officers have been adopted without delving deeper into the matter. For instance, there is no school at all in Uluguli, a large-sized village of Somvarpet taluk according to the information furnished by the Block Development Officer and also according to the Assistant Educational Officer. The nearest place with a school is Suntikoppa town. In fact the compact developed portion of Uluguli situated on either side Mysore-Madikeri road has been constituted into Suntikoppa town and though paradoxical the population of Uluguli is very much more than that of Suntikoppa. However, the Schools, the Primary Health Centre, the Post Office etc., are all located in the town or may be in its fringe area and are easily accessible to the residents of Uluguli as well. The higher primary school at Guhya may in fact be located in the limits of Siddapur which has 2 higher primary schools in addition to a Tamil-medium lower primary school, for the locality known as Siddapur town spreads over the lands belonging to Siddapur, Guhya and Karadigodu. In the case of Aruvathoklu also the institutions are located in Gonikoppal town and a part of this village is also incorporated in the urban limits. Similarly the school that serves the residents of Kedekal-Negedal may be located just beyond its revenue limits. The data presented and the analysis thereof are beset with the above cited limitations.

i) *Drinking Water:* Drinking water facilities are available in all the villages of the district. The main sources of drinking water supply are the numerous wells, the streams and the recent addition of tubewells with handpumps. As many as 180 out of 288 inhabited villages have more than one type of sources of drinking water supply. As distinct from the villages of the plains, the villages of Kodagu contain numerous clusters of houses and isolated homesteads. Though there are public wells in some places it is the private well that is a characteristic feature of the district. In some of the villages there are arrangements to supply water through taps in parts of the village. In all the towns of the district drinking water is supplied through taps. It may be added here that this question has not been examined in depth and factors such as adequacy or otherwise of water supply, availability throughout the year or otherwise, technical opinion about the potability of water that is available etc., have not been probed into. In the Village Directory the fact whether there is any source of drinking water, either private or public, alone is indicated.

ii) *Educational Facilities:* Out of the 288 inhabited villages as many as 251, that is 87.15 per cent, have at least one primary school each within their respective limits. The aggregate population of these villages forms 93.65 per cent of the rural population of the district. Obviously the villages that are not having any educational facilities are quite small in population size. Of the 37 villages without educational facility 19 have less than 500 inhabitants each. Further, in the case of these 37 villages it is noticed that except in one village in all the others the children have to cover a distance of 5 kilometres or less to reach a village with such a facility. An important fact to note is that even when a facility is available within the revenue limits of the village since the houses are widely dispersed all over, most of the children have perforce to cover one or two kilometres or even more to reach the school. Therefore a distance of upto 5 kilometres cannot be regarded as a handicap especially in view of the pleasant climate that prevails through most part of the year.

If the availability of educational facility is examined with reference to the proximity of the village to an urban centre it is noticed that more and more villages that are farther away tend to have this facility. For example, the proportion of villages with this facility which is 76.62 per cent for the villages at a distance of 5 Km. or less moves up to 94.81 per cent for the villages that are located at a distance in the range of 16-50 Km. through 88.81 per cent in respect of the villages in the distance range of 6-15 Km. The facilities generally get concentrated in urban centres and large-sized villages so that the institutions can serve the residents of the adjacent smaller villages also. Thus, a small village close to an urban centre has lesser chances of having a school than its counterpart located farther away.

Among the three taluks, Madikeri is somewhat better placed in that it is in this case that the proportion of villages with the facility and the proportion of population served are both highest namely, 94.03 per cent and 96.93 per cent respectively. Somvarpet taluk which incidentally has the largest number of villages occupies the third place on both the counts.

As some of the villages have more than one primary school each, the average number of primary schools per

inhabited village of the district works out to 1.17 and that in respect of villages with schools comes to 1.35. As the level of education increases the number of villages with such higher educational facilities tend to decrease suddenly. Thus, while the proportion of villages with primary schools to the total inhabited villages is 87.15 per cent, that of the villages with higher primary or middle schools is 54.51 per cent and that of villages with high schools is a meagre 12.84 per cent. Only 4 out of the 288 inhabited villages of the district, that is 1.39 per cent, have facilities for pre-university education and none of the villages has any degree college within its limits.

In all the urban areas, except Kudmanglur and Suntikoppa, there are educational institutions which provide facilities for studying from first standard to pre-university level. In these two towns there are facilities upto middle school level only and the students have to depend on nearby places like Kushalnagar and Kodagarahalli for secondary education. The particulars relating to towns are analysed elsewhere in this note.

iii) *Medical Facilities:* Medical institutions of one type or the other are functioning in all the towns and 10.42 per cent of the inhabited villages of the district. The aggregate resident population of the villages with medical facilities forms only 18.56 per cent of the rural population of the district. Taluk-wise data reveals that in this matter also Madikeri and Virajpet are better placed than Somvarpet. This apparent anomaly is partly due to the fact that it is Somvarpet taluk which has the largest number of towns. In other words, if the institutions in the small towns are also added together for each taluk then the position of Somvarpet would be quite comparable with that of Madikeri. As the matter stands however, it is only in 4.76 per cent of villages of Somvarpet taluk that medical facilities are locally available in contrast to about 15 per cent in the case of Madikeri and Virajpet. The proportion of population served is also quite low (12.18 per cent) in Somvarpet taluk.

A grouping of the 258 villages not having medical facilities locally, according to distance ranges with reference to the nearest place with the minimum level of such facilities shows that for 124 villages (48.06 per cent) the distance is less than 5 Km., for 96 villages (37.21 per cent) the distance lies between 5 and 10 Km. and for the remaining 38 villages (14.73 per cent) the distance is more than 10 Km. The villages that are farther off from any urban centre tend to have medical facilities as compared to those that are nearer. Out of the 77 villages that are located within about 5 Km. from a town only 2.59 per cent have medical facilities. In contrast, this percentage figures move up to 11.19 per cent and 16.88 per cent for 134 and 77 villages respectively that are situated in the distance ranges of 6-15 Km. and 16-50 Km. Proximity to an urban centre seems to be a disadvantage in one way. However, as the town itself will have the facility in an adequate measure such villages are favourably placed especially if they are enjoying good transport facilities also.

Availability of medical facilities locally depends to some extent on the population size of the village: larger the village greater are the chances. None of the villages with less than 500 inhabitants each has any medical facility. The proportions of villages with medical institutions in the case of villages in the population ranges of 500 to 1,999 and 2,000 to 4,999 are 6.15 per cent and 31.48 per cent respectively whereas in the case of those with 5,000 plus inhabitants it is 100 per cent. Though population size may favour the selection of a particular village for locating a medical institution other factors such as proximity to an urban centre, non-availability of good transport facility etc., may cast a negative influence. For example, Uluguli is a large-sized village in Somvarpet taluk and its size justifies the location of a medical institution within the limits. But, the core developed area of this village is already incorporated into a municipal town, namely Suntikoppa, and in the limits of this town a Primary Health Centre is located. Thus, for all types of facilities including medical the residents of Uluguli depend on Suntikoppa town. Similarly with a view to serving the needs of two or more villages institutions are located at the roadside near a place where the boundaries of two or more villages meet. Thus, though Guhya is a large village the residents would utilise the services available at Siddapur which is nearby. The medical institutions serve the residents of the villages in which these are located and also those residing in several other surrounding villages without any discrimination.

All the towns of the district have medical institutions with facilities to provide treatment to in-patients also. The overall average number of beds per 1,000 urban population of the district is 14 and this average varies between 1.33 in Kudmanglur the non-municipal town and 20.14 in Madikeri, the premier town of the district. Virajpet too has a well-equipped hospital. However it is at Madikeri district hospital that medical facilities are available in a greater measure.

iv) *Postal Facilities:* Postal facilities are locally available in 177 out of the 288 inhabited villages, that is in 61.46 per cent of the villages of the district. The taluk level data disclose that the proportion of such villages is 74.74 per cent in Virajpet taluk, 73.13 per cent and 45.24 per cent respectively in the case of Madikeri and Somvarpet. Obviously Somvarpet taluk is not so very favourably placed. The aggregate population of the

villages with postal facilities forms 76.91 per cent of the rural population of the district. From this point of view, namely the proportion of population served, Madikeri taluk has a slight edge over Virajpet taluk, for in these two cases the corresponding figures are 82.51 per cent and 81.54 per cent respectively. Even in the case of Somvarpet taluk where less than one-half of the villages have postal facilities the proportion of population served is 67.83 per cent. In the matter of location of a post office too population size of a village is an important factor and the smaller villages are usually in a disadvantageous position. Only 2 out of the 38 villages (5.26 per cent) with less than 500 inhabitants each have postal facilities. This proportion moves up to 63.59 per cent for the 195 villages in the population range of 500–1,999; to 92.59 per cent for the 54 villages in the population range of 2,000–4,999 and cent per cent in the case of the lone village which has 5,000 or more inhabitants. Proximity to town is another disadvantage. Amongst the villages that are located at a distance of 5 Km. or less, the proportion of villages with postal facilities to the total number of villages in the group is 50.65 per cent. Corresponding figures for the villages in the next higher ranges of 6–15 Km. and 16–50 Km. are 64.93 per cent and 66.23 per cent respectively. The inhabitants of villages not having post offices depend upon the nearby villages and towns. It is noticed that in the case of 92 per cent of villages not having facilities the distance to be covered to reach the nearest place with a post office is hardly 5 Km.

Postal, telegraph and telephone facilities are available in all the towns of the district. Among the villages 99 have only post offices, 63 have post offices and also telephone facilities, 15 have post offices, telegraph offices and also telephone facilities.

v) *Weekly Market Facilities:* In 10 out of the 288 inhabited villages, that is in 3.47 per cent of the villages, weekly market facilities are locally available. Of these, 4 each are in Somvarpet and Virajpet taluks and the other 2 are in Madikeri taluk. All these villages have permanent shops also and serve as marketing centres for several surrounding villages. The aggregate population of these 10 villages forms 7.19 per cent of the rural population of the district. The population so served is highest (8.08 per cent) in Somvarpet taluk and the least in Madikeri taluk (4.82 per cent).

Location of these villages with reference to urban areas shows that 2 are situated within a distance of 5 Km., and 4 each are located in the distance range of 6–15 and 16–50 Km. Those that are farther away from towns are more likely to have this facility. Similarly, of the 10 villages 3 are having a population in the range of 500 to 1,999 while 6 have population in the range of 2,000–4,999 and the other village has more than 5,000 inhabitants. If the proportion of villages in each population range is examined it is seen that it is directly proportional to the population size. Weekly market facility is not available in any of the 38 villages with less than 500 inhabitants each. The proportion of villages with this facility is 1.54 per cent in the case of 54 villages with a population in the range of 2,000–4,999 and cent per cent in the case of the single village which has a population of 5,000 plus. Thus, the larger the size of a village greater are the chances that it has weekly market facility locally.

Among the 278 villages not having this facility 104 (37.40 per cent) are located within a distance of 5 Km. with reference to the nearest weekly market and another 104 are located in the distance range of 6 to 10 Km. The distance is more than 10 Km. in the case of the remaining 25.20 per cent of the villages. In furnishing information on the nearest place with this facility the markets held in towns have also been taken into consideration. In other words, weekly markets are held in more places than in 10 villages, and these serve the needs of the villagers as well as the town-dwellers. All the towns have at least a few shops dealing in foodgrains, provision, cloth, stationery articles and miscellaneous items that are regarded as daily necessities. But it is on the weekly market day that the business would be quite brisk and also heavy. On these market days people from the surrounding villages make their weekly purchases and also use this occasion to meet their friends and relatives and discuss their social and familial matters as well.

vi) *Communication Facilities:* By communication facility is meant the availability of a bus-stop, a railway station or a navigable waterway within the limits of the village. As already mentioned there are no railway facilities in the entire district and there are no waterways either. Thus the information is confined to bus-stop facility only. Such a facility is available in 63.19 per cent of the inhabited villages and the total population of these villages forms 72.29 per cent of the rural population of the district. Among the three taluks Madikeri is better placed, for in this taluk 83.58 per cent of the villages covering 88.49 per cent of the rural population enjoy bus-stop facilities. Though in terms of the proportion of villages served Virajpet (58.95 per cent) is in an advantageous position as compared to Somvarpet (55.86 per cent) when the proportion of population served is considered Virajpet (62.62 per cent) yields the second place to Somvarpet taluk (72.52 per cent). Somvarpet taluk has the highest number of inhabited villages while Virajpet taluk has the highest population. Moreover, between these two taluks,

Virajpet taluk has the larger extents under forests, and has sparsely populated forest villages. Out of 38 villages with less than 500 inhabitants each only 18.42 per cent have this facility. In contrast the corresponding percentage figures for the villages in the population ranges 500-1,999, and 2,000-4,999 are 66.67 per cent and 81.48 per cent respectively. Population size is therefore an important factor: the larger the population greater are the chances that the village has the bus-stop facility. Similarly, all the towns have good communication facility. Proximity to an urban area is also an advantage. Among the villages in the distance range of 5 Km. from the nearest town 62.34 per cent have bus-stop facility. This proportion is only 58.96 per cent in the case of villages in the distance range of 6-15 Km. But as the distance increases beyond 15 Km., the chances of having this facility improves, for in the case of villages in the distance range of 16-50 Km. the proportion of villages with communication facility works out to 71.43 per cent.

As many as 91 out of the 106 villages not having bus-stop facility are located within a distance of 5 Km., with reference to a nearest place with the facility. It is only in the case of 6 villages that the distance to be covered is more than 10 Km.

vii) *Approach Road: Pucca* approach road facility is available in 77.43 per cent of the inhabited villages and the total population residing in these villages constitute 85.07 per cent of the rural population of the district. Among the taluks Madikeri is better placed than the other two. As in the case of other facilities in this matter also Virajpet has a slightly higher proportion of villages but a lesser proportion of population served in comparison to Somvarpet. The settlement pattern is such that even when a village is served by a *pucca* road it would only be covering a small portion and for reaching most of the houses one has to depend upon *Katcha* roads and foot-paths. Generally the larger villages enjoy better facilities. The proportion of villages with *pucca* approach road which is 44.74 per cent for the small villages, each having below 500 persons, moves up to cent per cent in the case of the largest village with 5,000 or more inhabitants through 78.97 per cent and 94.44 per cent respectively in the case of villages having population in the range of 500-1,999 and 2,000-4,999. Proximity to an urban area is also an advantage, for those that are nearer to towns are more likely to receive the attention of the authorities concerned. The proportions of villages having this facility are 80.52 per cent and 73.13 per cent respectively for the villages in the distance ranges of 0-5 Km., and 6-15 Km. In the case of those that are much farther off the position seems to improve, for it is noticed that 81.82 per cent of such villages have *pucca* approach roads. The district which is noted for its coffee, cardamom and pepper besides oranges has a relatively larger number of motor vehicles and a higher proportion of *pucca* roads per unit are to facilitate easy movement of men and material. The flourishing plantation economy of the district and the recent developmental activities including construction of roads and bridges have resulted in the district returning a comparatively high proportion of villages with *pucca* road facility. It is needless to state that all the towns have *pucca* roads, parts or whole of which are under the maintenance of the State Public Works Department.

viii) *Power Supply:* In the matter of power supply the district is not quite favourably placed and there are no power generating stations of any kind in the district. However, it is seen that all the 10 towns and 66.67 per cent of the inhabited villages are electrified. The total population of the electrified villages forms 75.98 per cent of the rural population of the district. Among the taluks Virajpet holds the last place with a tally of 63.16 per cent of villages with electricity while Somvarpet taluk tops the list with 69.84 per cent. Madikeri ranks second with 65.67 per cent. If the population served is considered, Madikeri (71.29 per cent) holds the second place while Somvarpet (85.67 per cent) occupies the place above and Virajpet (70.78 per cent) holds the place below. Proximity of a village to a town is an added advantage in this matter. Amongst the villages which are in the 0-5 Km., distance range from the nearest town 76.62 per cent are electrified. This proportion decreases to 67.91 per cent for the villages in the range of 6-15 Km., and further down to 54.55 per cent in the case of villages beyond 15 Km. A higher proportion of villages among the large-sized villages are electrified. It is noticed that the single village with 5,000 plus population has power supply i.e., in this case cent per cent of the villages are electrified. In the population size ranges of 2,000-4,999 and 500-1,999 the proportion of villages having power supply to the total in each group is seen to be 87.04 per cent and 65.65 per cent respectively.

Brief Note on Towns

In this small district consisting of 3 taluks there are ten towns. The civic administration is being looked after by the Town Municipal Council, in all towns except Kudmanglur which is being administered by a Village Panchayat. Among the towns, Madikeri and Virajpet are the oldest. In 1901 itself with about seven thousand and four thousand inhabitants each Madikeri and Virajpet figured as the prominent urban centres of the district. Kodlipet, Kushalnagar and Somvarpet which too enjoyed urban status in 1901 were declassified at the

1911 Census. These towns however regained the urban status after a lapse of 6 decades, at the 1961 Census when Gonikoppal, Ponnampet, Sanivarsante and Suntikoppa were also classified as towns. The number of towns in the district which was 5 in 1901 decreased to 2 in 1911 and the position remained unchanged until 1961 when it rose to 9. The number of towns further increased to 11 in 1971. However, during the decade, 1971-81, two towns were declassified and a new town was added taking the total to 10. Madikeri, the district-headquarter town is the most prominent and the only medium-sized town of the district. All the other towns are small towns of purely local importance.

Both Madikeri and Virajpet experienced a negative growth during the decades 1901-1911 and 1911-1921. This trend was soon reversed and in 1941 Madikeri crossed its 1901 population mark while Virajpet could do so only after the 1941 Census. The decade 1941-51 witnessed an unprecedented growth of population: 42 per cent in Madikeri and 49 per cent in Virajpet. Between 1951 and 1961 also Madikeri maintained the same growth rate while Virajpet registered a growth rate of 33 per cent. All the towns that were added in 1961 have been showing signs of rapid development. The population in each of the following three towns, Kushalnagar, Gonikoppal and Sanivarsante, has doubled itself during the past 20 years. Madikeri, Ponnampet and Suntikoppa have registered more than 65 per cent growth while in the case of Virajpet the growth rate is only 43 per cent. These details indicate that the growth rates over any particular period of time are not uniform for all or most of the towns even though the same general trends may get reflected in each. Much depends on local factors including the changes in boundaries of the town itself. An examination of data relating to the latest decade reveals that Gonikoppal has registered a decadal growth rate of 95.54 per cent, the highest ever recorded for any of the towns of the district. Interestingly enough this town registered the lowest growth rate of a mere 0.29 per cent during the decade 1961-71. Incidentally it may be mentioned that the municipal limits of the town were extended after 1971, undoubtedly a favourable factor that promotes population growth. In the case of Kushalnagar too the municipal limits were extended after 1971. However this town has registered a decadal growth rate of 38.72 per cent and ranks next to Suntikoppa town (44.50 per cent). In the towns of Kodlipet and Somvarpet the decadal growth is seen to be very low, being around just 10 per cent. During the earlier decade however both the towns had registered above 20 per cent growth rate. A casual perusal of the growth trends in towns suggests that instead of experiencing growth at an ever increasing rate from decade to decade in a linear progression each town experiences spells of higher growth during a particular decade or decades followed by a decade of moderate or low growth. In other words, a period of consolidation or stabilisation usually follows a period of sudden influx of population.

Though Kodagu is situated in the south-western corner of the State the intervening distance between the towns of the district and Bangalore the State headquarters is not very great. Madikeri, the farthest from Bangalore is about 248 Km. away while Kushalnagar and Gonikoppal, that is, the towns nearest to Bangalore, are at a distance of about 215 Km. In the case of the other 8 towns the distance lies in the range of 215-245 Km. With the exception of 3 which are beyond a distance of 50 Km., the other towns are located in the close proximity of Madikeri, the district headquarters. Suntikoppa is the town which is nearest (15 Km.) while Kodlipet is the town that is farthest (71 Km.) from the district headquarters. Three of the ten towns are taluk-headquarters-towns and, of these Madikeri is the headquarters of the sub-division as well as that of the district. In the case of 3 towns all of which belong to Somvarpet taluk the distance to the taluk headquarters is about 30 kilometres and the distance is much less in the case of the remaining 4 towns. Kushalnagar, Sanivarsante, Ponnampet and Suntikoppa are smaller administrative centres in that these are the headquarters of the Revenue circles or 'Nad' known after their names and these accommodate the offices of the Revenue Inspectors concerned. The Office of the Block Development Officer having its jurisdiction over Virajpet taluk is located in Ponnampet town.

In respect of all but one of the towns of the district Mysore happens to be the nearest urban centre with a population of one lakh or more. In the case of Kodlipet town, it is noticed that the nearest city is Mangalore. This town is nearer to Hassan and also to Sakleshpur and enjoys adequate transport facilities also with these places which are the main links to Mangalore. Madikeri, as also Suntikoppa and Kushalnagar are located on the State highway connecting Mysore with Mangalore. Gonikoppal is the town that is nearest (88 Km.) to a city while Kodlipet is the town which is farthest (140 Km.). By and large the towns of the district may be regarded as being under the urbanising influence of Mysore City. The nearest Metropolitan Centre is Bangalore. The plantation economy of the district has enabled the elite of the district to develop links with these two important cities of the State. Railway facility is altogether absent in the district. Though there are certain nearest railway stations in respect of certain towns (K.R. Nagar in the case of 6 towns, Sakleshpur for 2 towns) the most convenient railway station in respect of all the towns is

Mysore. All the towns are enjoying good road transport facility and several bus routes pass through each town.

A broad idea regarding the municipal finances of the civic bodies may be had from the data on income and expenditure furnished in Town Directory Statement III. The particulars relate to only one year and are not quite useful for any detailed analysis. True to expectations, regarding the volume of financial transactions Madikeri the most populous and prominent town of the district shows itself as the most outstanding town. The total receipts in this town amounted to Rs. 22 lakhs and the total expenditure added up to Rs. 15 lakhs. In the matter of receipts, Somvarpet and Virajpet towns occupy the second and third place with Rs. 7.8 lakhs and Rs. 7.4 lakhs respectively. Like-wise in the matter of expenditure too these are the towns that occupy places next to Madikeri. However, Virajpet with an expenditure of Rs. 7.3 lakhs comes next to Madikeri and Somvarpet town with an expenditure of Rs. 6.2 lakhs holds the third place. Amongst the other towns, Kushalnagar holds the top place with its receipts amounting to Rs. 6 lakhs and its expenses amounting to Rs. 5 lakhs. Among the municipal towns Ponnampet has realised the least income (Rs. 54,900 only) and has spent the least amount as well (Rs. 53,100). Kudmanglur which is administered by a village panchayat does not bear comparison with any of the municipal towns. The receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,700 and Rs. 6,700 only. An analysis of the receipts by source reveals that property tax is the major source in all the towns. This apart, the revenue derived from municipal properties also makes a significant contribution and in fact in the case of Gonikoppal and Somvarpet towns the income realised from this head exceeds that from taxes. In Madikeri also this is a major source. Apart from these indigenous sources, the towns do receive grants and advances from the Government and such other corporate bodies for executing certain developmental works. The receipts from these heads vary from year to year and from town to town. Thus Madikeri and Kodlipet have respectively reported a receipt of Rs. 6.5 lakhs and Rs. 2.1 lakhs by way of grants during the year 1978–79. In fact, the income from this head accounts for 67 per cent of the total receipts realised by the Kodlipet Municipal Office during that year. Ponnampet received a nominal grant of Rs. 2,500 and perhaps this accounts for its very low income. General administration is one of the essential items on which every civic body has incurred an expenditure. The proportion of expenditure on this head varies considerably from town to town. For example in the case of Madikeri the amount spent on this head works out to 21.55 per cent of the total expenditure. The lowest proportion of 14.16 per cent is noticeable in the case of Gonikoppal and the highest proportion of 36.60 per cent is given out by Sanivarsante. In Ponnampet, the municipal town with lowest expenditure, the amount spent on this head comes to 25.41 per cent. This proportion is very high (34.32 per cent) in the case of Kudmanglur, the panchayat town. Public safety is another head on which every civic body incurs an expenditure all through the year. This includes the amount spent on providing road lighting. Maintenance of the drainage system, roads and buildings owned by the municipality is another recurring item of expenditure that requires substantial amounts. However, the expenditure on Public Works varies from year to year depending upon the fresh projects taken up also.

The data on per capita receipts and per capita expenditure for each town would permit a better basis for inter-town comparisons. Accordingly the relevant details are furnished in a table appended to this analytical note. However the exercise may lead to several fallacious conclusions also because of the vast disparity in population size on the one hand and the volume of transactions on the other. Madikeri the largest and the most prominent town with the heaviest transaction holds the fourth rank in terms of per capita receipts. While Suntikoppa the smallest town tops the list with a per capita receipts of Rs. 182.69, another small town namely Kodlipet holds the second place with a tally of Rs. 136.78. Somvarpet however presents a better picture with its receipts of Rs. 112.07. The last place among municipal towns is held by Ponnampet where the per capita receipts is only Rs. 54.55. As may be expected in the non-municipal town of Kudmanglur the per capita receipts is of the order of Rs. 1.70 and the per capita expenditure is a mere Rs. 1.49. In the matter of per capita expenditure too Suntikoppa tops the list with its average of Rs. 120.59 and Somvarpet occupies the second place while Madikeri gets relegated to the fifth place, and Kodlipet holds the sixth place. In Ponnampet the total per capita expenditure is Rs. 12.16, the lowest for any of the municipal towns of the district.

Information on civic and other amenities in towns is contained in Town Directory Statement IV. None of the towns of the district is provided with underground drainage facility. However in every town there are open surface drains of different types and the total length of such drains varies from town to town depending upon various factors. Most of the towns have roads under the control of the Public Works Department in addition to the roads constructed and maintained by the respective civic bodies. The total road length varies between a minimum of 4 Km., in the case of Kodlipet and a maximum of 52 Km., in Madikeri. Incidentally it may

be noted that in terms of geographical area Madikeri is 27 times as large as Kodlipet and population-wise it is a little more than 10 times more populous. Under such conditions the marked variation in total road-length is quite natural. If the road-length per square kilometre of urban area is examined a different picture emerges. While Madikeri has an average of 4.53 Km., Kodlipet gives out an average of 9.52 Km. Suntikoppa the smallest town of the district yields the highest average road-length of 31.25 Km. per square kilometre of urban area. The landscape however is not quite uniform and most of the towns represent ribbon type development or are star shaped and none displays the grid pattern except in certain sections, that too in the case of the larger towns. The road-length does not bear any direct relationship to the total area of the town. The very small towns sometimes present a distorted but rosy picture because of the assumption of uniformity which in the case of towns of Kodagu is not quite tenable. If the road-length available per thousand inhabitants is considered then Gonikoppal tops the list with a tally of 4.45 Km., and Somvarpet occupies the last place with an average road-length of 1.41 Km. In Madikeri town the average road-length per thousand population works out to 2.10 Km. only.

All the towns have varying numbers of water borne latrines which are provided with individual disposal systems like septic tanks. Madikeri the most populous town has the largest number and next to that there is Virajpet. There are no service latrines in any of the towns and the system of carrying night soil manually is altogether non-existent. In four towns there are deep well or pit-type latrines in addition to the water-borne or handflush latrines.

Drinking water is supplied to the consumers through taps in all the towns. In 5 towns there are service reservoirs and in 5 others there are overhead tanks for storage of water, for treatment and subsequent supply through a network of pipes. In Virajpet however there is a service reservoir as well as an overhead tank. The storage capacity varies from town to town. In Madikeri the overhead tanks can store 1,069,250 litres of water whereas in Kodlipet the capacity is only 54,000 litres. In Virajpet town, the total storage capacity is 546,000 litres. Generally, the larger towns have a higher storage capacity and also have somewhat better arrangements for treatment and supply of water.

Fire-fighting service is not available in any of the towns or villages of the district. In the case of an emergency the nearest fire stations which could be requisitioned are located at Mysore and Hassan.

All the towns are electrified and depending upon the population size and functional characteristics of the towns the number of connections of different categories vary considerably among the towns. Madikeri, the prominent town of the district has the largest number of connections under each head and Virajpet town ranks next to it.

Medical facilities are available in all the towns. However, there are differences in the nature and extent of such facilities in towns. Madikeri, the district headquarters town has three hospitals with a total bed strength of 498, and in addition there are two dispensaries also. At the other end of the scale there is Kudmanglur, the non-municipal town which has only a dispensary. Among municipal towns, Suntikoppa has a Primary Health Centre with a bed strength of 20. By and large the towns of Kodagu may be considered as having adequate facilities. Virajpet and Somvarpet the two taluk headquarters towns are also having relatively large and well-equipped hospitals. The bed strength per thousand resident population in the 3 important towns of Madikeri, Virajpet and Somvarpet is seen to be 20.14, 19.70 and 17.30 respectively. The lowest average in the case of municipal towns is given out by Kushalnagar where the bed strength is only 2.88. All these medical institutions render service to the people residing in the surrounding villages as well.

In all the towns there are lower and higher primary schools which provide education facilities upto VII standard that is middle or junior secondary level. Except in Kudmanglur and Suntikoppa in all the other 8 towns there are secondary i.e, high schools and also junior colleges (pre-university level). The students from Kudmanglur and Suntikoppa depend on the nearest high schools located in Kushalnagar (8 Km.) and Kodagarahalli (5 Km.) respectively. The pre-university level facilities are available within a distance of 30 Km., for both these towns. Degree colleges are functioning only in 2 towns namely Madikeri and Gonikoppal and the polytechnic institute is located in Kushalnagar. For higher as well as technical and professional education the students from Kodagu depend upon the institutions in Mysore city. However, the engineering college at Hassan happens to be nearer than that at Mysore in the case of Kodlipet and 4 other towns. Since admissions to and allotment of students from the merit pool among various engineering and medical colleges in the State are centralised the proximity of an institution in itself is not a matter of great significance.

Regarding the primary, middle and high school education also the facilities available in different towns are not quite uniform, i.e, the number of institutions per unit of population is not a constant. On an average for every 10,000 of the urban population there are 5.02 lower primary schools (I–IV standard), 3.04 higher

primary schools or middle schools (V–VII standard), and 1.81 high schools (VIII–X standard). Suntikoppa the smallest town has the highest index of 13.85 and 9.23 primary schools and middle schools respectively while Madikeri has the lowest index of 2.83 primary schools and Kudmanglur has the lowest index of 2.11 middle schools. Though the number of schools may be less it is likely that the schools in larger towns have more sections for each standard and that the student as well as staff strength would be higher. Another factor is that the institutions in the smaller towns serve the adjoining rural areas also. The availability of high schools per 10,000 population varies between nil in the case of 2 towns and 3.71 in the case of Sanivarsante. In Madikeri the index is 1.21 and this is the lowest average among the 8 towns that have high schools.

Regarding recreational facilities it is noticed that there are permanent cinema theatres in 5 out of the 10 towns, auditoria or drama hall or community halls in all but two towns (Kodlipet and Suntikoppa) and a library each in every town except Kudmanglur. Generally the larger towns tend to have greater facilities and these recreational institutions serve the needs of the surrounding rural areas also.

It may be superfluous to add that each town is functioning as a marketing and servicing centre in respect of the surrounding villages. However Kudmanglur, the only non-municipal town of the district appears to be an exception to this general tendency. Every town including Kudmanglur has banking facilities and in every town there are co-operative societies to serve the local needs. The main items that are imported to the towns from distant as well as nearby places are groceries, cloth, edible oils, non-edible oils, sugar, gur, fruits and vegetables, coconuts and building, that is, construction material like cement and steel. The items manufactured in towns are quite few and a mention may be made of canned fruits and bottled fruit juice, agricultural implements, cut-sizes of timber, bamboo baskets, gobar-gas plant and wooden packing cases. Coffee, cardamom, pepper and oranges are the important commodities that are exported from the towns. These are plantation crops and are produced in the surrounding estates and are more or less routed through the agents and traders in the towns. Gonikoppal is an important centre of rice export while ragi is exported from Kudmanglur and Kushalnagar. Weekly shandy is a regular feature of every town except Kudmanglur and usually bulk of the transactions take place on that day. In all the towns there are permanent shops that deal with the everyday necessities of life and other consumer goods.

Summary

Kodagu enjoys the distinction of being the smallest district in Karnataka. The terrain and climatic conditions here are somewhat unique and nature has bestowed the district with an abundance of forest wealth. In the economy of the State and the country Kodagu enjoys a distinct place in view of its international reputation as a prominent coffee producing centre. Cardamom, pepper and oranges of Kodagu are also quite famous. So also, the honey produced in Kodagu has a reputation for its taste and nutritive value.

In conformity with the general pattern prevalent in the hilly regions, in Kodagu also the population density is low and the settlement pattern is characterised by small clusters of houses amidst rich vegetation, that is, scattered houses and isolated homesteads. In relation to its geographical size and also number of villages, Kodagu has a relatively large number of towns and most of these towns are quite small in population size. These are more in the nature of marketing and service centres than industrial centres. The general level of literacy in Kodagu is quite high, and till 1981 the district enjoyed the distinction of having the highest literacy rate in the State. The proportion of workers in the total population is high since the economy of the district which rests on the production of plantation crops is highly labour-intensive. Industrially the district is quite backward and it is only recently that some progress seems to have been achieved in this field. From a broader point of view, the infrastructural facilities available in the villages and towns of the district may be regarded as adequate especially in view of the physical features and the nature of distribution of population. The situation however permits much improvement and it is heartening to note that the various departments of the State and Central Governments are taking proper steps to provide the villagers with the basic facilities at places quite close to their homes. On the whole the district presents a dynamic picture of growth and prosperity.

TABLE 1 : POPULATION, NUMBER OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS, 1981

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	Population									No. of Villages		No. of towns
		Total			Rural			Urban			Total	In-habited	
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Madikeri	117726	61071	56655	93002	48168	44834	24724	12903	11821	67	67	1
2.	Somvarpet	163832	84059	79773	138327	70446	67881	25505	13613	11892	134	126	6
3.	Virajpet	180330	93763	86567	158896	82251	76645	21434	11512	9922	95	95	3
	District	**461888**	**238893**	**222995**	**390225**	**200865**	**189360**	**71663**	**38028**	**33635**	**296**	**288**	**10**

TABLE 2 : DECADAL CHANGE IN DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	Population						Percentage decadal Variation (1971-1981)		
		1971			1981					
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Madikeri	96237	76880	19357	117726	93002	24724	22.33	20.97	27.73
2.	Somvarpet	139070	115540	23530	163832	138327	25505	17.81	19.72	08.39
3.	Virajpet	142984	127180	15804	180330	158896	21434	26.12	24.94	35.62
	District	**378291**	**319600**	**58691**	**461888**	**390225**	**71663**	**22.10**	**22.10**	**22.10**

TABLE 3 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY POPULATION RANGES

Range of population	No. of villages in each range	Percentage of villages in each range
1	2	3
Below 200	9	3.12
200-499	29	10.07
500-1999	195	67.71
2000-4999	54	18.75
5000-9999	1	0.35
10000 +	—	—
Total	**288**	**100.00**

TABLE 4 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY DENSITY

Range of density per sq. km.	Total No. of villages in each density range	Percentage of villages in each density range
1	2	3
10 and below	05	1.74
11-20	11	3.82
21-50	26	9.03
51-100	38	13.19
101-200	136	47.22
201-300	51	17.71
301-500	16	5.55
501+	05	1.74
Not known	—	—
Total	**288**	**100.00**

TABLE 5 : LITERACY RATES BY POPULATION RANGES OF VILLAGES

Range of population	No. of villages in each range	Literacy rate
1	2	3
Below 200	9	30.04
200-499	29	46.22
500-1999	195	51.01
2000-4999	54	43.10
5000-9999	1	31.19
10000+	—	—
Total	**288**	**47.43**

TABLE 6 : LITERACY RATES FOR TOWNS

Sl. No.	Name of the town	Literacy rate
1	2	3
1.	Gonikoppal	59.49
2.	Kodlipet	70.23
3.	Kudmanglur	46.26
4.	Kushalnagar	61.53
5.	Madikeri	70.69
6.	Ponnampet	62.24
7.	Sanivarsante	62.39
8.	Somvarpet	60.40
9.	Suntikoppa	58.49
10.	Virajpet	68.97
	All Towns	**64.93**

TABLE 7 : PROPORTION OF LITERATES, WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN THE POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT *(Contd.)*

Name of taluk	Total Rural Urban	Total population			Percentage of: Literates to total population			Percentage of: Main workers to total population		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Madikeri	T	117726	61071	56655	59.09	64.12	53.68	41.94	57.33	25.35
	R	93002	48168	44834	56.01	61.04	50.60	43.99	58.53	28.37
	U	24724	12903	11821	70.69	75.58	65.35	34.21	52.83	13.88
2. Somvarpet	T	163832	84059	79773	45.92	54.19	37.19	43.72	57.51	29.18
	R	138327	70446	67881	43.48	51.73	34.92	44.85	57.77	31.44
	U	25505	13613	11892	59.11	66.92	50.18	37.59	56.19	16.29
3. Virajpet	T	180330	93763	86567	48.15	53.69	42.14	48.64	61.06	35.18
	R	158896	82251	76645	45.85	51.27	40.02	50.37	61.91	38.00
	U	21434	11512	9922	65.21	70.98	58.53	35.75	55.01	13.40
District	**T**	**461888**	**238893**	**222995**	**50.15**	**56.53**	**43.30**	**45.18**	**58.85**	**30.54**
	R	**390225**	**200865**	**189360**	**47.43**	**53.78**	**40.70**	**46.89**	**59.64**	**33.37**
	U	**71663**	**38028**	**33635**	**64.93**	**71.09**	**57.98**	**35.87**	**54.69**	**14.59**

TABLE 7 : PROPORTION OF LITERATES, WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN THE POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT *(concld.)*

Name of taluk	Total Rural Urban	Percentage of: Marginal workers to total population			Percentage of: Total workers to total population			Percentage of: Non-workers to total population		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1. Madikeri	T	4.15	1.61	6.90	46.09	58.94	32.25	53.91	41.06	67.75
	R	5.05	1.76	8.58	49.04	60.29	36.95	50.96	39.71	63.05
	U	0.80	1.04	0.54	35.01	53.87	14.42	64.99	46.13	85.58
2. Somvarpet	T	1.72	0.53	2.99	45.44	58.04	32.17	54.56	41.96	67.83
	R	1.78	0.37	3.24	46.63	58.14	34.68	53.37	41.86	65.32
	U	1.43	1.33	1.55	39.02	57.52	17.84	60.98	42.48	82.16
3. Virajpet	T	1.07	0.34	1.86	49.71	61.40	37.04	50.29	38.60	62.96
	R	1.17	0.33	2.07	51.54	62.24	40.07	48.46	37.76	59.93
	U	0.33	0.38	0.27	36.08	55.39	13.67	63.92	44.61	86.33
District	**T**	**2.09**	**0.73**	**3.54**	**47.27**	**59.58**	**34.08**	**52.73**	**40.42**	**65.92**
	R	**2.31**	**0.69**	**4.03**	**49.20**	**60.33**	**37.40**	**50.80**	**39.67**	**62.60**
	U	**0.88**	**0.95**	**0.82**	**36.76**	**55.64**	**15.41**	**63.24**	**44.36**	**84.59**

TABLE 8 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO THE AVAILABILITY OF DIFFERENT AMENITIES

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	Number of inhabited villages	Number with percentage of villages having one or more of the following amenities							
			Education	Medical	Drinking water	Post & telegraph	Market/ shandy	Communi-cation	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Madikeri	67	63 (94.03)	10 (14.93)	67 (100.00)	49 (73.13)	2 (2.99)	56 (83.58)	58 (86.57)	44 (65.67)
2.	Somvarpet	126	99 (78.57)	6 (4.76)	126 (100.00)	57 (45.24)	4 (3.17)	70 (55.56)	91 (72.22)	88 (69.84)
3.	Virajpet	95	89 (93.68)	14 (14.74)	95 (100.00)	71 (74.74)	4 (4.21)	56 (58.95)	74 (77.89)	60 (63.16)
	Total	**288**	**251 (87.15)**	**30 (10.42)**	**288 (100.00)**	**177 (61.46)**	**10 (3.47)**	**182 (63.19)**	**223 (77.43)**	**192 (66.67)**

TABLE 9 : PROPORTION OF RURAL POPULATION SERVED BY DIFFERENT AMENITIES

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	Total population of inhabited villages	Proportion of rural population served by the amenity of							
			Education	Medical	Drinking water	Post & telegraph	Market/ shandy	Communi-cation	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Madikeri	93002	96.93	21.73	100.00	82.51	4.82	88.49	91.16	71.29
2.	Somvarpet	138327	88.36	12.18	100.00	67.83	8.08	72.52	85.73	85.09
3.	Virajpet	158896	96.34	22.26	100.00	81.54	7.79	62.62	80.93	70.78
	Total	**390225**	**93.65**	**18.56**	**100.00**	**76.91**	**7.19**	**72.29**	**85.07**	**75.98**

TABLE 10 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES NOT HAVING CERTAIN AMENITIES ARRANGED BY DISTANCE RANGES FROM THE PLACES WHERE THESE ARE AVAILABLE

Villages not having the amenity of	Number of villages where the amenity is not available and available at distance of			
	0 – 5 Kms.	5–10 Kms.	10+ Kms.	Total (Cols. 2–4)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Education	36	1	—	37
2. Medical	124	96	38	258
3. Drinking Water	—	—	—	—
4. Post and Telegraph	102	6	3	111
5. Market	104	104	70	278
6. Communication	91	9	6	106

TABLE 11 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO THE DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST TOWN AND AVAILABILITY OF DIFFERENT AMENITIES

Distance range from the nearest town (in Kms.)	Number of inhabited villages in each range	Number (with percentage) of villages having the amenity of							
		Education	Medical	Drinking water	Post and telegraph	Market/ shandy	Communi- cation	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0 – 5	77	59 (76.62)	2 (2.60)	77 (100.00)	39 (50.65)	2 (2.60)	48 (62.34)	62 (80.52)	59 (76.62)
6 – 15	134	119 (88.81)	15 (11.19)	134 (100.00)	87 (64.93)	4 (2.99)	79 (58.96)	98 (73.13)	91 (67.91)
16 – 50	77	73 (94.81)	13 (16.88)	77 (100.00)	51 (66.23)	4 (5.19)	55 (71.43)	63 (81.82)	42 (54.55)
51 +	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unspecified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	**288**	**251 (87.15)**	**30 (10.42)**	**288 (100.00)**	**177 (61.46)**	**10 (3.47)**	**182 (62.85)**	**223 (77.43)**	**192 (66.67)**

TABLE 12 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO POPULATION RANGE AND AMENITIES AVAILABLE

Population range	Number of inhabited villages in each range	Number (with percentage) of villages having the amenity of							
		Education	Medical	Drinking water	Post and telegraph	Market/ shandy	Communi- cation	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0 – 499	38	19 (50.00)	— —	38 (100.00)	2 (5.26)	— —	7 (18.42)	17 (44.74)	16 (42.11)
500 – 1999	195	180 (92.31)	12 (6.15)	195 (100.00)	124 (63.59)	3 (1.54)	130 (66.67)	154 (78.97)	128 (65.64)
2000 – 4999	54	51 (94.44)	17 (31.48)	54 (100.00)	50 (92.59)	6 (11.11)	44 (81.48)	51 (94.44)	47 (87.04)
5000 +	1	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)	1 (100.00)
Total	**288**	**251 (87.15)**	**30 (10.42)**	**288 (100.00)**	**177 (61.46)**	**10 (3.47)**	**182 (63.19)**	**223 (77.43)**	**192 (66.67)**

TABLE 13 : MAIN STAPLE FOOD IN THE MAJORITY OF VILLAGES IN EACH TALUK

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	Main staple food
1	2	3
1.	Madikeri	Rice
2.	Somvarpet	Rice, Ragi
3.	Virajpet	Rice

TABLE 14 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO LAND-USE

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	Number of inhabited villages	Total area (Hectares 0.00)	Percentage of cultivable area to total area	Percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Madikeri	67	143465.65	48.20	0.04
2.	Somvarpet	126	95246.12	74.73	1.37
3.	Virajpet	95	163802.42	50.38	0.30
	Total	**288**	**402514.19**	**55.36**	**0.56**

TABLE 15 : GROWTH, DENSITY AND SEX-RATIO OF URBAN POPULATION IN THE DISTRICT IN RELATION TO THE STATE

		District						State					
Sl. No.	Census year	Total population	Urban population	Percentage of urban population	Decadal percentage variation in urban population	Density (population per sq. km.)	Sex-ratio (No. of females per 1000 males)	Total population	Urban population	Percentage of urban population	Decadal percentage variation in urban population	Density (population per sq. km.)	Sex-ratio (No. of females per 1000 males)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	1951	229405	16255	7.09	44.90	N.A	750	19401956	4453480	22.95	61.71	N.A.	941
2.	1961	322829	42689	13.22	162.62	1585	803	23586772	5266493	22.33	18.26	1777	913
3.	1971	378291	58691	15.51	37.49	1404	872	29299014	7122093	24.31	35.23	2272	913
4.	1981	461888	71663	15.52	22.10	1801	884	37135714	10729606	28.89	50.65	2914	926

TABLE 16 : NEW TOWNS/TOWNS DECLASSIFIED IN 1981 CENSUS

	Name of towns	Population 1981 Census
	1	2
(a)	**Added**	
	i) Kudmanglur (P)	4522
(b)	**Declassified**	
	i) Hebbale (M)	2866
	ii) Uluguli (P)	3539

TABLE 17 : PER CAPITA RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE IN TOWNS

Sl. No.	Class, name & civic status of the town	Per Capita								
		Receipt Rs. (0.00)			Expenditure Rs. (0.00)					
		Total	Receipt through taxes	Receipt from all other sources	Total expenditure	General administration	Expenditure on public health and convenience	Public works	Expenditure on public institutions	Other aspects
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	V Gonikoppal (M)	69.84	9.22	60.62	61.58	8.72	11.17	18.29	0.09	23.31
2.	VI Kodlipet (M)	136.78	16.19	120.59	57.49	12.33	10.34	0.84	—	33.98
3.	VI Kudmanglur (M)	1.70	1.24	0.46	1.49	0.51	0.09	0.09	0.53	0.27
4.	V Kushalnagar(M)	87.60	48.59	39.01	74.61	17.03	20.07	16.80	—	20.71
5.	III Madikeri (M)	89.25	44.96	44.29	60.92	13.13	20.21	8.45	0.01	19.12
6.	VI Ponnampet (M)	12.27	5.40	7.17	12.16	3.09	5.38	—	—	3.69
7.	VI Sanivarsante (M)	54.55	47.05	7.51	53.81	19.70	4.42	2.75	—	26.94
8.	V Somvarpet (M)	112.07	41.45	70.62	90.03	25.13	24.39	13.12	0.17	27.22
9.	VI Suntikoppa (M)	182.69	52.63	130.06	120.54	31.34	4.15	4.25	0.28	80.52
10.	IV Virajpet (M)	63.19	39.07	24.12	62.19	18.54	22.37	2.18	3.92	15.18
	Total	**78.41**	**35.56**	**42.85**	**60.03**	**14.58**	**16.72**	**7.80**	**0.71**	**20.22**

TABLE 18 : SCHOOLS PER TEN THOUSAND POPULATION IN TOWNS

Sl. No.	Class, name and civic status of town	Number per ten thousand population			
		Higher Secondary/ Inter/PUC/Junior College	Secondary/ Matriculation	Junior Secondary/ Middle	Primary
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	V Gonikoppal (M)	1.85	1.85	3.71	7.42
2.	VI Kodlipet (M)	4.44	4.44	4.44	8.87
3.	VI Kudmanglur (P)	—	—	2.21	4.42
4.	V Kushalnagar (M)	1.44	1.44	2.88	4.33
5.	III Madikeri (M)	0.81	1.21	2.43	2.83
6.	VI Ponnampet (M)	2.29	2.29	2.29	9.16
7.	VI Sanivarsante (M)	3.72	3.72	7.43	11.15
8.	V Somvarpet (M)	1.44	2.88	2.88	2.88
9.	VI Suntikoppa	—	—	9.23	13.85
10.	IV Virajpet (M)	0.86	2.56	2.56	5.16
	Total	**1.26**	**1.81**	**3.06**	**5.02**

TABLE 19 : NUMBER OF BEDS IN MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN TOWNS

Sl. No.	Class, name and civic status of the town	Number of beds in medical institutions per 1000 population
1	2	3
1.	V Gonikoppal (M)	7.42
2.	VI Kodlipet (M)	6.65
3.	VI Kudmanglur (P)	1.33
4.	V Kushalnagar (M)	2.88
5.	III Madikeri (M)	20.14
6.	VI Ponnampet (M)	5.72
7.	VI Sanivarsante (M)	11.15
8.	V Somvarpet (M)	17.30
9.	VI Suntikoppa (M)	9.23
10.	IV Virajpet (M)	19.70
	Total	**14.01**

TABLE 20 : PROPORTION OF SLUM POPULATION IN TOWNS

Class, name and civic status of the town	Proportion of the slums population to total population of the town	Density in slums per sq. km.
1	2	3
—	Nil	—

TABLE 21 : MOST IMPORTANT COMMODITY MANUFACTURED, IMPORTED AND EXPORTED IN TOWNS

Sl. No.	Class, name and civic status of the town	Most important commodity		
		Manufactured	Exported	Imported
1	2	3	4	5
1.	V Gonikoppal (M)	Canned fruit	Coffee	Edible oils
2.	VI Kodlipet (M)	Agricultural implements	Coffee	Cloth
3.	VI Kudmanglur (P)	—	Tabacco	Groceries
4.	V Kushalnagar (M)	Bottled Fruit Juice	Bottled Fruit Juice	Jaggery
5.	III Madikeri (M)	Sawn timber	Coffee	Building materials
6.	VI Ponnampet (M)	Bamboo baskets	Coffee	Cloth
7.	VI Sanivarsante (M)	Lime	Coffee	Sugar
8.	V Somvarpet	—	Coffee	Cloth
9.	VI Suntikoppa (M)	—	Coffee	Petrol and diesel oil
10.	IV Virajpet (M)	Sawn timber	Coffee	Cloth

PART A — VILLAGE AND TOWN DIRECTORY

(i) SECTION I - VILLAGE DIRECTORY

(ii) SECTION II - TOWN DIRECTORY

VILLAGE DIRECTORY — AMENITIES AND LAND-USE

EXPLANATORY NOTE

As the title signifies the Village Directory aims to provide information on amenities and land-use pattern in respect of each and every village with the reference period as the year 1979-80. In all there are 20 columns in this tabular statement and, out of these as many as 9 are allotted to amenities and services while another 5 are earmarked for data on land-use. The remaining columns are concerned about location code number and name of the village, area and population, its proximity to an urban centre and, remarks. Since most of these column headings are concise and represent certain concepts, a column by column explanation is furnished herewith. This would enable the reader at the very outset to recognise the scope and appreciate the limitations of the data presented under various columns.

Column 1: Location Code Number

The concept of location code numbers has already been explained in the Analytical Note. The location code number thus assigned to the village is entered in this column. This number, runs serially starting from 1 for every taluk and the data are presented for villages arranged in an ascending order of their location code numbers. If there are any villages in the taluk that are fully incorporated into the limits of any urban area or are completely submerged under the back waters of any reservoir but are continued to be borne on the jurisdictional lists of the Survey and Settlement Authorities such villages are mentioned at the end without any location code number and in all such cases it may incidentally be pointed out, no further data except the name and the area are furnished in the statement. Similarly, in the case of villages which are classified as outgrowths of towns, their names and area particulars alone are given treating them at par with villages fully incorporated in urban areas.

Column 2: Name of Village

The name of the village corresponding to the location code number given in column 1 is spelt out in English in this column. By and large the spellings adopted at the previous i.e., 1971 Census, have been retained even now. However, errors arising out of misreporting and misprinting if any in the 1971 District Census Handbooks have been taken note of and the correct spellings are now used. So also changes in village names duly effected by the concerned authorities with the sanction of the Government have been taken into consideration while finalising the spellings of village names for 1981 Census purposes. Further, if the name of the village has now been spelt differently as compared to the spelling given in the 1971 District Census Handbook for whatever the reason the spelling as adopted in the 1971 District Census Handbook is also furnished within brackets below the present name of the village in the alphabetical list of villages for the convenience of the data user.

A little more explanation appears to be necessary about the places which appear in the list of towns as well as in the list of villages. This phenomenon occurs particularly in the case of Taluk and District Headquarter towns which, as revenue entities are geographically large villages. The main village-site areas including the peripheral developed areas would have for long been incorporated into the urban limits without any change whatsoever in Survey and Settlement Records. In the Original Survey Records and also at the Resurvey, the entire village inclusive of all the lands that are incorporated into the urban limits continues to be shown as a regular revenue village. In other words, the portion constituted into a town is not taken out from the parent village and formed into a separate and independent unit in the jurisdictional lists. Every civic body, be it a municipal corporation or a town municipality or a notified area or a sanitary board defines its own jurisdiction confining itself mostly to the built-up area and the fringe areas for enforcing municipal rules and regulations. With the administrative and legal sanction of the Government which issues a notification in this behalf the civic body secures statutory rights for administering the local area so defined. The incorporated areas may at times cut across village boundaries and may comprise of portions belonging to the revenue jurisdiction of two or more villages. In some instances entire revenue lands of a village or of several villages are incorporated into the limits of a town in which case for purposes of Census operations these villages lose their independent identity and are omitted in the list of villages of the taluk. But it is only in case of villages of which only certain portions are included in the town, especially those that contribute their names to the towns concerned that this apparent duplication of names occurs. In such cases the jurisdiction of the town is very clear and it covers only a portion of village which is constituted into an independent entity as urban for census enumeration purposes. The remaining area too is constituted as an independent unit under the rural category i.e., as a village. In order to distinguish this unique

situation, the name of the village bears the suffix *Rural* within brackets in the Census village lists. Division of the village into urban and rural components and the suffixing of the names is a special procedure adopted for Census purposes only. That is to say, if one were to ask the Officers of the Survey, Settlement and Land Records whether in their lists there are villages such as say Bellary (Rural), Belgaum (Rural), Bijapur (Rural), Chamarajnagar (Rural), Magadi (Rural), Mandya (Rural), Mysore (Rural), Raichur (Rural) etc., the answer would be a definite 'no' and then they would say that there are villages of the same name but without the suffix *Rural*. Similarly in the village maps and other records pertaining to the above named places, the lands that are incorporated into urban areas are also shown as part and parcel of the village concerned.

Column 3: Total Area of the Village (in hectares)

The total geographical area of the village as per revenue records is furnished in hectares upto two decimal places. In Karnataka the basic records are still maintained in acres and *guntas* or acres and cents that is the units of measurements which were first adopted at the time of the cadastral survey. After the introduction of the decimal system however the equivalents of these figures are also indicated in addition to the already existing entries in registers such as Akarband and Records of Rights. The area of each Survey Number or part thereof is converted into hectares and ares and square yards too in some cases. Thus if these converted figures for each such small unit are added together for the village the resultant total area would normally be either less or more than the corresponding figures that one would derive by the addition of figures in acres—guntas/acres and cents and conversion of that into hectares and ares. For purposes of presentation in this statement the village level area and land-use figures which were furnished in acres-guntas or acres-cents by the Revenue Officers have been converted into hectares and ares and these figures may not therefore be identical with the area as may be found entered in hectares and ares in the records of some of the villages. The marginal differences would be due to the factors explained above. Further, in the case of villages of which certain portions are incorporated into an urban area the extent thus categorised as urban has been deducted from the total geographical area of the revenue village and for this reason the particulars presented here would not be in *full correspondence with the total area of that revenue* administrative unit as mentioned in the village records. If area figures are not available for any village the abbreviation 'N.A.' is entered in this column and a note at the bottom of the page explains the reason thereof also.

Column 4: Total Population and Number of Households

The total population of the village according to 1981 Census and the number of households therein are indicated in this column. In the case of villages with no inhabitants i.e., nil population, the word un-inhabited is written across the line.

Columns 5 to 10: Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash may be shown in the column and next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges, viz., 5 km., 5–10 km. and 10+ km. of the nearest place where the facility is available may be given)

As the main heading for these columns suggest, if the basic amenity covered under any of these columns were to be not available within the village then, instead of simply stating that fact, an attempt is made here to indicate the minimum distance (in ranges) that one has to cover to avail oneself of that specific facility located in a nearby village or a town. At the data collection stage the name of such nearest place having that amenity as also the distance thereto from the referent village have been ascertained to ensure a higher degree of reliability in reporting. The abbreviations made use of in these columns are explained below column by column.

Column 5: Education

All types of educational institutions functioning in the village irrespective of the levels of education offered, the medium of education and the status of the managing body are considered under this column. The abbreviations used to denote institutions with different levels of education are:

i) P: *Primary or Elementary School:* Schools providing education form I standard and upwards upto and inclusive of IV standard are classified as Primary Schools. This would also include junior basic schools if any.

For purposes of reporting, schools which provide education not merely from I to IV but also for higher standards, called composite schools for easy reference, are split up into different levels of education and counted as an independent unit under each such level.

ii) M: *Middle or Junior Secondary School:* Schools providing education from V standard and upwards upto and inclusive of VII standard and classified as Middle Schools. In Karnataka as a matter of fact the term Middle School is no longer in vogue. Primary education itself consists of seven years of schooling and the first

four year duration of this course is called *Lower Primary* and the next 3 year period is termed as *Higher Primary*. As mentioned above a Higher Primary School with I-VII standard is treated as two units i.e., one Primary School and one Middle School for accounting purposes.

iii) H: *Matriculation or Secondary School:* Schools providing education from VIII standard and upwards upto and inclusive of X standard are classified as High Schools. A composite school with I-X standard is treated as three separate units and counted separately under the category of Primary, Middle and High School.

iv) PUC: *Higher Secondary/Intermediate/Pre-university/Junior College:* Schools and colleges that provide education for the XI and XII standards or as is more common in Karnataka for the I and II year of the Pre-university Course, fall under this category. There are Higher Secondary Schools with VIII standard and upwards covering the XII standard and on the other hand there are also degree colleges which provide education for PUC I and PUC II year. These composite units are as explained earlier, split up into different levels for reporting purposes.

v) C: *College:* This would cover all educational institutions that provide Post-PUC level education leading to University degree in any subject or combination of subjects, and also post-graduate levels of education.

vi) I: *Industrial School:* Industrial Schools if any in the villages are indicated by the abbreviation 'I'.

vii) TR: *Training School:* All types of Institutes that provide vocational and professional training are covered by this abbreviation.

viii) AC: *Audit Literacy Class/Centre:* This abbreviation is recorded in this column only if adult literacy classes were being conducted regularly in the village during the reference year.

ix) O: *Others:* All other types of educational institutions such as Sanskrit Pathasala, Urdu Madarasa, Makhtab etc., are included in this residuary category.

It is important to note that in this column whenever the number of institutions of a particular level or class exceeds one, only then the actual number is also reported immediately after the relevant abbreviation within brackets. That is to say the mere presence of an abbreviation without any numerical attribute signifies the existence of the facility in at least one institution for which that abbreviation stands. The numerals indicate the number of institutions or units of that level or type.

As explained already, if a village does not have any educational institution whatsoever then a dash (-) is entered and thereafter, within brackets, the minimum distance that one has to cover to avail oneself of the primary level of educational facility is indicated. The emphasis here is on the most basic need i.e., the minimum level. In other words, if the village has primary school, but not middle school or high school then no further information is furnished in respect of the proximity of a middle school and upwards. Similarly for a village with primary and middle schools but no high school or a college, no futher information is furnished in respect of the proximity of high school and college level facilities.

It may again be recalled that the concept of village covers the entire revenue jurisdiction of that unit and includes all the hamlets i.e., human settlements located therein.

Column 6: Medical

The abbreviations used to denote the existence of medical institutions of different types in the village are:

H	:	Hospital
MCW	:	Maternity and Child Welfare Centre
MH	:	Maternity Home
CWC	:	Child Welfare Centre
HC	:	Health Centre
PHC	:	Primary Health Centre
PHU	:	Primary Health Unit
D	:	Dispensary
FPC	:	Family Planning Centre
TB	:	T.B. Clinic
NH	:	Nursing Home
RP	:	Registered Medical Practitioner
SMP	:	Subsidised Medical Practitioner
CHW	:	Community Health Worker
O	:	Others

If the number of institutions of a particular type happens to be more than one then that number is also indicated immediately after the relevant abbreviation.

If the village does not have any medical facilities whatsoever then the minimum distance that one has to cover to secure the minimum level of medical facility is indicated here in distance ranges.

The abbreviation H which stands for hospitals implies the availability of facilities for the treatment of in-patients also. In several Primary Health Centres also such facilities do exist. Like-wise Maternity Homes also entertain in-patients but then these are confined only to maternity cases. This apart, in all other cases except private nursing homes arrangements exist for the treatment of out-patients only. In local parlance in certain areas however even a dispensary is referred to as a hospital and the clinic run by a private medical practitioner as a dispensary and a private nursing home as a hospital. This indiscriminate usage at times leads to con-

fusion and in view of this every attempt has been made to eliminate such reporting errors.

All types of medical institutions, irrespective of the system of medicine practised therein are covered under this column without any attempt to provide a further break-up by systems of medicine.

About the Community Health Worker it may incidentally be mentioned that it does not refer to workers in extension programmes like Malaria Surveillance Workers, Basic Health Worker, Auxiliary Nurse Midwife etc., but refers only to the paramedical personnel who have been specially trained *for dispensing medicines for minor ailments at the doorsteps of the patients.* This is an altogether new scheme and has not been introduced in Karnataka.

Column 7: Drinking Water

Following are the abbreviations used to indicate the different sources of drinking water that are available in the village. These sources of drinking water supply may be public property or may even be owned by private persons and institutions. If there are two or more sources then all these sources are mentioned one after the other but separated by commas.

T	: Tap	C	: Canal
W	: Well	L	: Lake
Tk	: Tank	S	: Spring
TW	: Tube Well	N	: Nallah/Stream
Hp	: Hand Pump	O	: Others
R	: River	NA	: Information not available
F	: Fountain		

If the village does not have any source of drinking water supply at all then, after a dash in this column, the distance range that one has to traverse to reach the nearest place with drinking water facility is indicated.

Column 8: Post and Telegraph

In this column information on the availability of postal, telegraph and telephone facilities in the village is furnished using the following abbreviations:

PO : Post Office
TO : Telegraph Office
PTO : Post and Telegraph Offices
Phone : Telephone Connection

Telephone connection need not necessarily indicate the availability of a public call office in the village, for even private telephone connections to subscribers have been taken into consideration while filling up this column. If a village has postal as well as telephone facilities then both these amenities are mentioned. Like-wise if there is a PTO and telephone connection then both the abbreviations are entered in this column. On the other hand, if the village is not having any of these facilities then a dash is noted and next to it the distance to the nearest place having the minimum facility of a post office is indicated in ranges.

Column 9: Day or Days of the Market/Hat

This column refers to the weekly, bi-weekly markets, i.e., the weekly shandy, held in villages with a view to cater to the needs of that village and more so to the needs of the inhabitants of several surrounding villages. In local terminology such a weekly market is called *Santhe* and is quite popular in Karnataka. In the case of villages which host such shandies the actual day on which the shandy takes place is mentioned and in all other cases a dash is entered and thereafter the distance to the nearest place with a weekly market is indicated in ranges as specified in the column heading. The place where such weekly market gathers may be located in the limits of an adjoining taluk or district. The important matter for consideration here is the geographical proximity. In some cases where the nearest town or a large-sized village with a permanent market would serve the needs of the villagers, the distance ranges refer to such places with permanent markets only. In such cases obviously the nearest place where a weekly market is held would be very far away and will not be a matter of much significance.

Column 10: Communication

For purposes of this column only the means of public transport namely bus, railway and water transport system if any are considered. If the village is served by any mode of such public transport the fact is indicated using the undermentioned abbreviations:

BS : Bus
RS : Railway Station
NW : Navigable Waterway (including river, canal, backwaters).

If a bus stop or a railway station is located within the territorial jurisdiction of a village then that village is considered as being served by that facility even if that bus stop or railway station is somewhat solitary and is located at some distance from the village-site. If more than one type of communication facility is available then all the relevant abbreviations are mentioned in this column. If no such facility is available at all then a dash is entered and thereafter the distance to the nearest place with a communication facility is indicated in ranges.

Column 11: Approach to Village

By approach to village is meant the type of road that leads to the village and this would indicate whether the village is accessible throughout the year or only during

the fair season. The abbreviations used in this column are:

PR : Pucca Road
KR : Kachcha Road
NR : Navigable Road
NC : Navigable Canal
NW : Navigable Waterway other than river and canal if any
FP : Foot-path/Bridle path

If a village has a foot-path or bridle path and also both pucca road and kachcha road then, only PR is recorded in this column as it would denote a higher level of facility of the same type. While kachcha road refers only to the unsurfaced mud road, the term pucca road covers tar roads, cement roads, water bound mecadum roads and metalled roads. But if in addition to either PR or KR the village has a waterway then information on the availability of a waterway is also indicated.

Column 12: Nearest Town and Distance

The name of the nearest town, that is any urban area as defined for purposes of the 1981 Census, and the distance thereto from the village are indicated in this column. The town mentioned here need not be located within that very taluk or the district or even the State for that matter. The main point for consideration here is the geographical proximity. The distance however is reckoned not as a 'crow flies' but by some land route or waterway. Further, when there is a cross country foot-path or a cart-track and a little more circuitous road from the village or its proximity to the town then the distance by road is reported here in preference to the distance by foot-path or cart-track. Similarly, when there are natural hurdles like unbridged rivers or streams the distance is furnished by the more circuitous route that the villagers would usually prefer. The information on distance is based on local enquiry by the reporting agency. If the town mentioned in this column belongs to another State then the name of that State is also indicated along with the name of the town and distance thereto.

Column 13: Power Supply

If the village is electrified, that is if power is actually available, whatever may be the form of its use, then the village is regarded as enjoying this amenity of power supply. If the supply is expressly restricted for say agricultural or any other specific purpose then this point is clearly stated by using a specific abbreviation. On the other hand if electricity is being supplied for all purposes without any reservations then information on various purposes is not separately mentioned. The abbreviations used in this column are:

ED : Electricity for domestic purpose only
E.Ag : Electricity for agricultural purposes only
EO : Electricity for other purposes like industrial, commercial etc.
EA : Electricity for all purposes stated above.

Column 14: Staple Food

Information on the staple food i.e., the cereals used by the majority population during the major portion of the year is furnished under this column. It may incidentally be mentioned here that no probing enquiries have been made to ascertain the exact situation in each and every village and that the details presented here are of a general nature. In several cases when it is not possible to determine the particular staple cereal, a combination of major staple foodgrains is given.

Columns 15 to 19: Land-use (i.e., area under different types of land-use in hectares upto two places of decimal)

The Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India has recommended to the State Governments the following classifications of land-use pattern for the maintenance of records and for purposes of presentation here the same classification model has been adopted.

1. Forests
2. Not available for cultivation
   a) Lands put to non-agricultural uses
   b) Barren and unculturable lands
3. Other uncultivated lands excluding fallow lands
   a) Permanent pastures and other grazing lands
   b) Lands under miscellaneous tree-crops and groves not included in the net area sown
   c) Culturable wastes
4. Fallow lands
   a) Fallow lands other than current fallows
   b) Current fallows
5. Net area sown.

Column 15 of the Village Directory corresponds to category 1 i.e., forest, while columns 16 and 17 put together represent the cultivated lands and correspond to the combination of categories 4 and 5 above. Similarly columns 18 and 19 respectively correspond to categories 3 and 2 of the above classification. The data furnished here are based on the village records and pertain generally to the year 1979. The total of the area figures reported under these columns tallies with the total geographical area of the village as noted in column 3.

Column 15: Forest

This includes all lands classed as forests under any legal enactment dealing with forests or administered as

forests whether State-owned or private and whether wooded or simply maintained as potential forest land. Lands transferred to forest department for afforestation as also the class C and D lands transferred thus by the revenue department are also classified as forests. Within the forest area itself there may occasionally be cultivated patches or else there may be grazing lands. But such areas too are shown under column 15 only as forests. If within an area classified as forest some specific extents of lands have been expressly assigned for regular cultivation and the records have not been set right pending formalisation of grants and related processes of survey and settlement then such cropped areas are shown under column 16 or 17 as the case may be and the remainder alone is shown as forest under column 15. The processes of regularisation of land grants and effecting relevant changes in the basic records of survey and settlement are somewhat protracted and time consuming. Therefore the information merely based on records is, in some cases at least, likely to be different when compared with that based on the actual field situation.

Columns 16 and 17: Irrigated (by source) and Unirrigated

These two columns cover all the agricultural lands and when added together would correspond to the net area sown plus the current and other fallows. The latter would imply all lands which were taken up for cultivation, but are temporarily out of cultivation for a period of not less than one year and not more than five years. All lands that are lying uncultivated as fallow for more than 5 years in succession are regarded as permanent fallows i.e., culturable waste and are covered under column 18. Area sown more than once during the same year, if any in the village, is counted only once under these columns. In column 16, a source-wise break-up of the irrigated area is furnished using the following abbreviations:

GC : Government Canal
PC : Private Canal
W : Well (without Electricity)
WE : Well (with Electricity)
TW : Tube Well (without Electricity)
TWE : Tube well (with Electricity)
TK : Tank
R : River
L : Lake
WF : Water Fall
O : Others
T : Total

The concept of irrigation implies the existence of a source of water supply within a reasonable distance and an arrangement to regulate the supply of water according to the day-to-day needs of the crops raised in these fields. Naturally therefore all areas that are cultivated under purely rainfed conditions are treated as unirrigated. Though paddy is generally regarded as a wet crop, if it is raised purely as a rainfed crop as it very often is the case in heavy to very heavy rainfall regions, such areas are regarded as unirrigated for purposes of this column and shown under column 17. Similarly about garden crops, the area is considered for column 16 only if there is an element of irrigation. Sometimes it happens that the lands shown as dry and rainfed in the settlement records are in actual fact having irrigation facilities due to recent changes such as sinking of wells, introduction of lift irrigation or canal irrigation on commissioning of a project etc. In such a case the actual situation is taken note of and despite its classification as rainfed in the records the area concerned is treated as irrigated. Though rare, the opposite situation (where a plot of land originally shown as irrigated has ceased to enjoy that facility and is now yielding purely rainfed crops) is also met with and such a situation arises due to reasons such as breaching of tanks, drying up of irrigation wells and small tanks, defunct canal system and so on. The reporting agency has generally assessed the actual situation prevailing during the reference year 1979 while furnishing the data on irrigated lands. Regarding canal irrigation too it is the actual irrigated area and not the command area that has been reported here.

In column 17 the total extent of unirrigated lands, that is, dry lands cultivated as rainfed fields and the fallow lands put together is reported. As explained above, lands yielding rainfed paddy crop are considered as unirrigated.

Column 18: Culturable Waste (including gauchar and groves)

This category includes all lands available for cultivation whether not taken up for cultivation or taken up for cultivation once but not cultivated during the past five years or more in succession. Such lands may be either fallow or covered with shrubs and jungles which are not put to any use. These may be assessed or unassessed and may be in isolated blocks or within cultivated holdings. Lands under thatching grass, bamboo bushes and other groves which are not included under orchards or forests are also included under this category. Further, this includes all grazing lands irrespective of whether they are permanent pastures and meadows or not. In several instances, lands that were at one time reserved for use as grazing fields and pastures and declared as assessed or unassessed wastes have over a period of time been brought under cultivation either fully or in parts as a result of gradual encroachments

and also because of the Government policies regarding land grants. Thus, though in the records, the particular plot of land continues to be shown as a pasture the actual field situation would reveal that most of that land is actually under cultivation. In all such cases, to the extent possible, the actual field situation has been taken into consideration by the reporting agency.

Column 19: Area not available for Cultivation

In this column the total extent of land which is not available for cultivation in view of its being barren and unculturable as also that which is put to non-agricultural uses is reported. Mountains, deserts, rocky hills, quarries, ravines and the like as well as the lands that cannot be brought under cultivation except at a very high cost are included in the category of barren and uncultivable lands. The category of lands put to non-agricultural uses covers all lands occupied by buildings, roads, railways, parks and playgrounds, area under water viz., rivers, streams, canals, reservoirs, tanks, ponds etc., and land put to any other use which is apparently non-agricultural.

Column 20: Remarks including any Place of Religious, Historical or Archaeological Interest

Though the heading does not reveal, in this column, information of general interest has been provided by reporting the number of newspaper copies circulated in the village, number of motor-cycles and scooters, number of cars and jeeps as well as the number of tractors available in the village. The following abbreviations are used:

N : Newspaper copies circulating in the village
M : Motor-cycles/Scooters available in the village
C : Cars/Jeeps available in the village
T : Tractors available in the village

Immediately after the abbreviations the number of units is indicated to provide a quantitative index to the data furnished. If in a village there is nothing to report on this topic i.e., on any one or more of these items, then the concerned abbreviations are not entered at all. In other words, the abbreviation if found mentioned in this column is always followed by a numerical attribute.

It is necessary to note at this juncture that the information is based on what may be regarded as superficial oral enquiries by the reporting agency and may therefore be considered as a rough estimate at a given point of time i.e., during the year 1979-'80. In this column a numerical reference has also been given along with the abbreviation 'A' in respect of the notes, provided elsewhere in the volume, about villages having matters of particular religious, historical or archaeological interest to report. Such notes have generally been prepared on the basis of published material.

NOTE

It has been the tradition in the Census to present certain basic data down to the lowest administrative unit which happens to be a revenue village in the case of rural areas. Kodagu District however, has an unique feature in that the term revenue village here refers in particular to the main village, and this often includes two or more sub-villages each of which is normally qualified to be reckoned as a revenue village. Though this position has been prevailing in the district for decades the data were being presented against the main village as an aggregate only. At the 1981 Census a slight departure has been made with a view to providing the essential statistics for the smallest unit, namely, the sub-village as well.

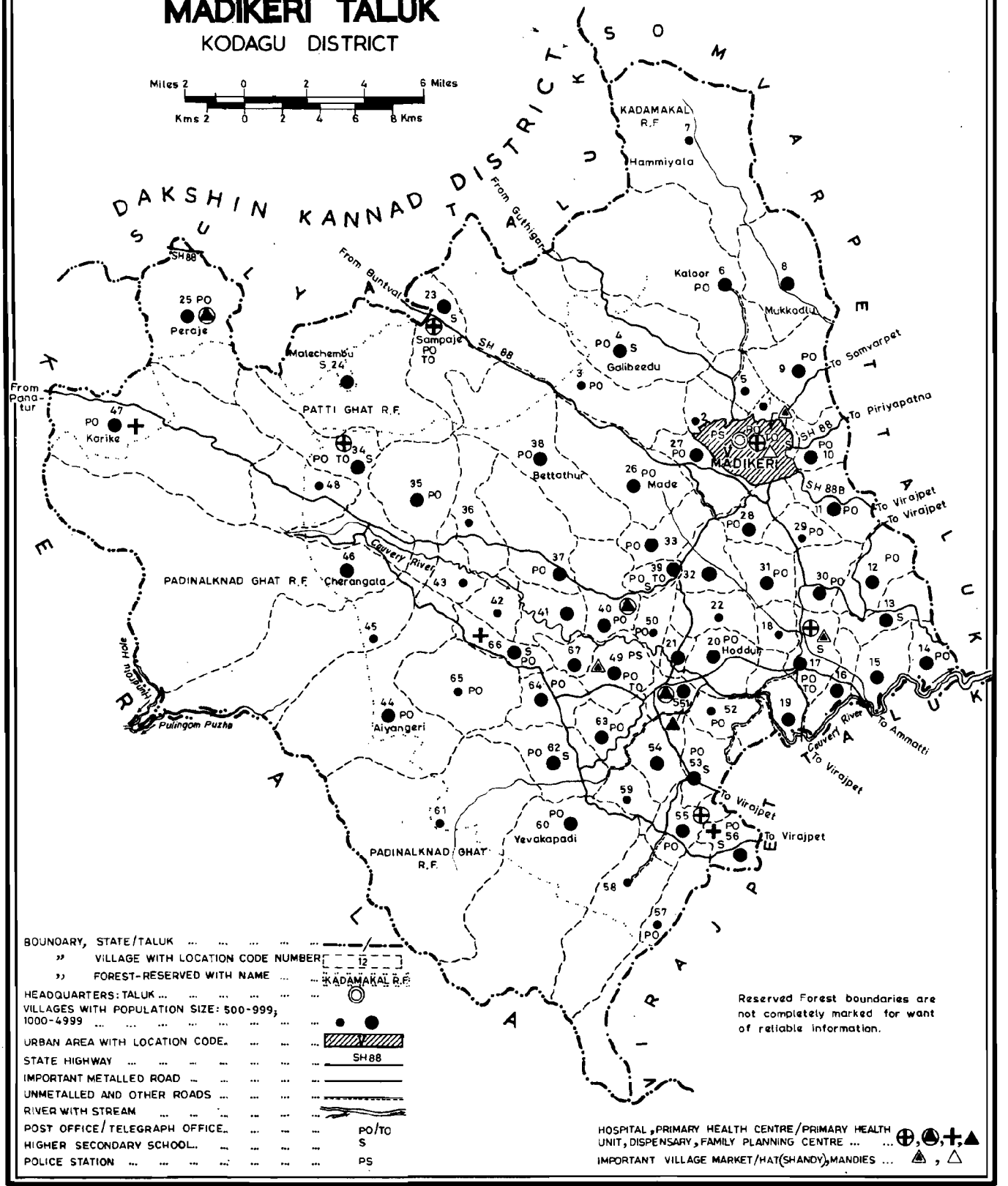
The justification for such an approach lies in the fact that though the sub-village does not enjoy official recognition as an independent unit, like a revenue village in any other part of the State, it is systematically surveyed, has a separate village map, identifiable boundaries and a separate set of revenue records. One or more such villages together constitute a 'Main village'. In fact, in a number of cases a single such village itself constitutes a main village, whereas in some other cases two or more such villages constitute the main village denoted by the name of one of the villages included in its fold. It may also be mentioned here that there are cases where the name of the main village is denoted by a part of the name of one of the villages or a combination of the parts of the names of the villages included under it. Therefore in situations like these, there may not be a village in the true sense bearing the name of the main village indicated.

In the printed Taluk maps supplied by the Director of Survey, Settlement and Land Records, only the main villages with their boundaries covering sub-villages also, if any, have been shown without mentioning the names of the constituent sub-villages on the map. These maps have been adopted for 1981 Census purposes as well. The data are therefore depicted only for the main villages as has been the earlier practice and there is no reference whatsoever to the sub-villages on these maps. As in the past, location code numbers are assigned to the main villages only (inclusive of the sub-villages). As a result there is neither an addition of units nor any loss of comparability.

In the Village Directory and Primary Census Abstract presented in this publication the main villages appear with the appropriate location code numbers and their constituent sub-villages are indicated thereunder using the prefix A, B, C, D etc., as sub-numbers. The details shown against the main villages are the aggregates of the details presented in respect of the sub-villages.

MADIKERI TALUK

KARNATAKA
MADIKERI TALUK
KODAGU DISTRICT



Based upon Survey of India map with the permission of the Surveyor General of India.

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ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES

TALUK: MADIKERI

Sl. No.	Name of Village	1981 Census L.C. No.	Population 1971	Population 1981
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Aiyangeri	44	895	1204
2.	Arapattu	56	1160	1262
3.	Arekadu (Arecadu)	14	1510	1817
4.	Aruvathoklu	32	1126	1057
5.	Badaga	19	1159	1444
6.	Badaga	42	623	699
7.	Ballamavati	66	1151	1201
8.	Balamuri	52	899	878
9.	Biligeri (Beligeri)	31	1154	1480
10.	Bengoor	41	1362	1449
11.	Bethu	51	769	1365
12.	Bettakeri	39	826	1015
13.	Bettathur (Bettathoor)	38	1106	1330
14.	Bhagamandala	34	1994	2024
15.	Chelavara	58	604	707
16.	Cherangala	46	1295	1555
17.	Galibeedu	4	1365	1356
18.	Hakathur	30	982	1330
19.	Hammiyala	7	463	549
20.	Hebbettageri	5	409	643
21.	Heravanadu	33	1132	1522
22.	Hodavada	21	1032	1268
23.	Hoddur	20	1516	1616
24.	Hosakeri	13	1213	1238
25.	Ibnivalavadi	10	1363	1780
26.	Kadagadalu (Kadagadal)	11	1131	1769
27.	Kaggodlu	29	649	916
28.	Kalakeri Nidugane	2	708	851
29.	Kaloor (Kalur)	6	1044	1194
30.	Kanthur	17	1998	2551
31.	Karada	57	525	712
32.	Kargunda	40	1305	1317
33.	Karike	47	2428	3477
34.	Karanangeri (Karnangeri)	1	479	782
35.	Katakeri	27	1236	1371
36.	Kiggalu	16	1227	1671
37.	Kirandadu (Kirundadu)	54	1102	1132
38.	Kokeri	59	875	976
39.	Kolagadalu	37	1610	1869
40.	Kolakeri	63	2275	2166
41.	Konanjageri	53	1167	1327
42.	Kopati (Kopatti)	36	546	647
43.	Kumbaladalu	22	643	640
44.	Kundacheri	35	1335	1546
45.	Kunjila (Kunjali)	62	1565	2010
46.	Made	26	1678	1983
47.	Makkandur	9	1114	1871
48.	Malechembu (Chembu)	24	2478	3229
49.	Maragodu	12	1171	1558
50.	Mekeri	28	855	1096
51.	Monnangeri	3	582	921
52.	Mukkodlu	8	822	1067
53.	Mutharmudi	18	725	787
54.	Naladi	61	515	605
55.	Napoklu	49	1305	1936
56.	Nariandada	55	961	1258
57.	Nelaji	64	1301	1256
58.	Palur	50	737	852
59.	Peraje	25	3022	3120
60.	Perur (Peroor)	65	697	715
61.	Sampaje	23	1682	2634
62.	Sannapulikotu (No. 2) (Sannapulicotu)	45	619	672
63.	Singathur	43	611	703
64.	Sodlur Kattemadu	15	1182	1672
65.	Thannimani	48	739	963
66.	Yemmemadu	67	942	1332
67.	Yevakapadi	60	1464	2059

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Taluk: MADIKERI — **AMENITIES AND LAND USE**

L.C. No.	Name of Village	Total area of the Village (In hectares and ares)	Total Population and number of households		Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (—) may be shown in the column and next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges viz., – 5 kms. 5–10 kms. and 10+ kms. of the nearest place where the facility is available may be given)						Approach to Village
					Educational	Medical	Drinking Water	Post and Telegraph	Day or days of the market/hat if any	Communi-cations (Bus Stop, Railway Station, Waterway)	
1	2	3	4a	4b	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Karanangeri	72.27	782	149	–(–5)	–(–5)	T,W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
2.	Kalakeri Nidugane	974.05	851	163	P	–(–5)	W,N	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(A) Kalakeri Nidugane	651.90	362	73	–(–5)	–(–5)	W,N	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(B) Karavalebadaga	322.15	489	90	P	–(5–10)	W,N	–(5–10)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
3.	Monnangeri	5662.30	921	172	P	–(5–10)	W,N	PO	–(5–10)	BS	PR
4.	Galibeedu	3760.27	1356	273	P(2),M,H	–(5–10)	W,N	PO,Phone	–(5–10)	BS	PR
5.	Hebbettageri	682.16	643	127	P	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
6.	Kaloor	5813.15	1194	230	P(2),M	–(10+)	W,Hp,N	PO	–(10+)	–(5–10)	KR
	(A) Kaloor	4006.59	364	78	P	–(10+)	W,Hp,N	PO	–(10+)	–(5–10)	KR
	(B) Baribellachu	654.64	252	48	–(–5)	–(10+)	W,N	–(–5)	–(10+)	–(5–10)	KR
	(C) Niduvattu	1151.92	578	104	P,M	–(10+)	W,N	–(–5)	–(10+)	–(10+)	KR
7.	Hammiyala	4811.04	549	103	P	–(5–10)	W,N	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(10+)	KR
	(A) Hammiyala	3392.61	291	55	P	–(5–10)	W,N	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(10+)	KR
	(B) Muttalu	779.10	193	31	–(–5)	–(10+)	W,N	–(–5)	–(10+)	–(10+)	KR
	(C) Hachinad	639.33	65	17	–(–5)	–(10+)	W,N	–(5–10)	–(10+)	–(10+)	KR
8.	Mukkodlu	2471.26	1067	207	P,M	–(10+)	W,N	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
	(A) Mukkodlu	579.58	284	56	P,M	–(10+)	W,N	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
	(B) Megathalu	387.85	224	39	–(10+)	–(10+)	W,N	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(5–10)	KR
	(C) Hodakana	510.32	370	75	–(5–10)	–(10+)	W,N	–(5–10)	–(10+)	–(5–10)	KR
	(D) Avandi	993.51	189	37	–(–5)	–(10+)	W,N	–(5–10)	–(10+)	–(5–10)	KR
9.	Makkandur	1474.56	1871	402	P,M	–(5–10)	W,Hp	PO	–(5–10)	BS	PR
	(A) Makkandur	1087.53	1395	308	P,M	–(5–10)	W,Hp	PO	–(5–10)	BS	PR
	(B) Hemmathalu	387.03	476	94	–(10+)	–(10+)	W	–(–5)	–(10+)	BS	PR
10.	Ibnivalavadi	1040.30	1780	370	P,M	–(–5)	W	PO	–(–5)	BS	PR
11.	Kadagadalu	1123.24	1769	407	P,M	–(5–10)	W,Hp	PO	–(5–10)	BS	PR
12.	Maragodu	1281.40	1558	336	P,M	–(5–10)	T,W,Hp	PO,Phone	–(5–10)	BS	PR
13.	Hosakeri	1007.70	1238	260	H	–(10+)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(10+)	BS	PR
14.	Arekadu	763.82	1817	402	P,M	–(10+)	W,Hp	PO,Phone	–(10+)	BS	PR
15.	Sodlur Kattemadu	1096.99	1672	344	P	–(5–10)	W,Hp	PO,Phone	–(5–10)	BS	PR
16.	Kiggalu	1011.99	1671	343	P	–(5–10)	W,Hp	PO,Phone	–(5–10)	BS	PR
	(A) Kiggalu	504.99	767	148	P	–(5–10)	W,Hp	PO,Phone	–(5–10)	BS	PR
	(B) Aikola	507.00	904	195	–(–5)	–(5–10)	W,Hp	Phone	–(5–10)	BS	PR
17.	Kanthur	834.94	2551	529	P,M,H	H,RP	T,W,Hp	PTO,Phone	Thursday	BS	PR
18.	Mutharmudi	518.85	787	167	P	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
19.	Badaga	1078.73	1444	325	P(2),M	–(–5)	W	PO,Phone	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(A) Badaga	644.48	976	223	P(2),M	–(–5)	W	PO,Phone	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(B) Kodambur	434.25	468	102	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
20.	Hoddur	950.53	1616	373	P.M	–(5–10)	W,Hp	PO,Phone	–(5–10)	BS	PR
21.	Hodavada	393.43	1268	212	P	–(5–10)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(5–10)	BS	PR
22.	Kumbaladalu	592.89	640	137	P,M	–(5–10)	W	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
23.	Sampaje	2180.84	2634	485	P(3),M,H	H	W,Hp	PTO,Phone	–(10+)	BS	PR
	(A) Sampaje	1315.08	2396	439	P,M,H	H	W,Hp	PTO,Phone	–(10+)	BS	PR
	(B) Kallala	406.14	101	20	P	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(10+)	BS	PR
	(C) Arekal	459.62	137	26	P	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(10+)	–(–5)	KR
24.	Malechembu	4939.14	3229	627	P(4),M,H	–(–5)	W,N	PO,Phone	–(10+)	BS	PR
	(A) Malechembu	2495.26	1269	237	P(2),M,H	–(–5)	W,N	PO,Phone	–(10+)	BS	PR
	(B) Urubailuchembu	1567.63	1265	229	P	–(5–10)	W,N	–(5–10)	–(10+)	–(5–10)	KR
	(C) Dabbadka	876.25	695	161	P	–(5–10)	W,N	–(5–10)	–(10+)	–(5–10)	KR

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

AMENITIES AND LAND USE

Taluk: MADIKERI

Nearest Town and distance (in Km.)	Power Supply	Staple Food	Land-use (area under different types of land-use in hectares and ares)					Remarks including any place of religious, historical or archaeo-logical interest	L.C. No.
			Forest	Irrigated (by source of irrigation)	Un-irrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivation		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
Madikeri-0	—	Rice	—	—	62.46	5.73	4.08	N:120,M:2,C:4	1
Madikeri-4	—	Rice	—	—	328.78	465.55	179.72	N:85,M:1,C:2	2
Madikeri-4	—	Rice	—	—	206.56	328.81	116.53	N:75,M:1,C:2	*(A)*
Madikeri-6	—	Rice	—	—	122.22	136.74	63.19	N:10	*(B)*
Madikeri-6	EA	Rice	1224.22	—	495.09	1315.68	2627.31	N:10,M:2	3
Madikeri-8	EA	Rice	1761.66	—	437.53	540.07	1021.01	N:20,M:3	4
Madikeri-5	—	Rice	—	—	467.50	111.46	103.20	N:15	5
Madikeri-15	—	Rice	3310.53	—	672.32	1036.55	793.75	N:9,M:3,C:3	6
Madikeri-15	—	Rice	2432.29	—	443.82	605.70	524.78	N:5,M:3,C:3	*(A)*
Madikeri-22	—	Rice	20.32	—	130.50	292.38	211.44	N:2	*(B)*
Madikeri-21	—	Rice	857.92	—	98.00	138.47	57.53	N:2	*(C)*
Madikeri-19	—	Rice	3279.57	—	510.48	716.57	304.42	N:6	7
Madikeri-19	—	Rice	2436.37	—	318.74	359.06	278.44	N:2	*(A)*
Madikeri-13	—	Rice	469.78	—	103.11	187.93	18.28	N:2	*(B)*
Madikeri-12	—	Rice	373.42	—	88.63	169.58	7.70	N:2	*(C)*
Madikeri-20	—	Rice	1050.27	—	590.39	695.27	135.33	N:30,M:3,C:4	8
Madikeri-20	—	Rice	162.69	—	283.29	122.22	11.38	N:10,M:3,C:4	*(A)*
Madikeri-22	—	Rice	41.29	—	104.41	203.97	38.18	N:10	*(B)*
Madikeri-22	—	Rice	327.32	—	121.75	4.86	56.39	N:5	*(C)*
Madikeri-22	—	Rice	518.97	—	80.94	364.22	29.38	N:5	*(D)*
Madikeri-8	EA	Rice	293.41	—	607.86	212.00	361.29	N:40,M:3,C:3,T:1	9
Madikeri-8	EA	Rice	204.37	—	369.94	172.82	340.40	N:20,M:3,C:3,T:1	*(A)*
Madikeri-12	EA	Rice	89.04	—	237.92	39.18	20.89	N:20	*(B)*
Madikeri-4	EA	Rice	—	—	612.09	398.63	29.58	N:50,M:3,C:3	10
Madikeri-6	EA	Rice	—	—	593.78	248.27	281.19	N:25	11
Madikeri-15	EA	Rice	161.88	—	472.05	390.66	256.81	N:50,M:6,C:4	12
Madikeri-17	EA	Rice	—	—	490.82	284.59	232.29	N:50,M:3	13
Madikeri-26	EA	Rice	—	—	564.43	88.02	111.37	N:55,M:5,C:4	14
Madikeri-18	EA	Rice	—	—	531.62	182.09	383.28	N:10,M:8,C:3	15
Madikeri-18	EA	Rice	—	—	657.33	316.55	38.11	N:95,M:6,C:5	16
Madikeri-20	EA	Rice	—	—	300.95	170.45	33.59	N:75,M:3,C:2	*(A)*
Madikeri-18	EA	Rice	—	—	356.38	146.10	4.52	N:20,M:3,C:3	*(B)*
Madikeri-14	EA	Rice	—	—	476.12	315.02	43.80	N:40,M:15,C:23	17
Madikeri-13	EA	Rice	—	—	344.89	115.40	58.56	N:25,M:3,C:3	18
Madikeri-17	EA	Rice	—	—	588.16	393.45	97.12	N:60,M:3,C:4	19
Madikeri-17	EA	Rice	—	—	381.22	190.22	73.04	N:50,M:1,C:2	*(A)*
Madikeri-17	EA	Rice	—	—	206.94	203.23	24.08	N:10,M:2,C:2	*(B)*
Madikeri-26	EA	Rice	—	—	427.65	352.49	170.39	N:10,M:4,C:2	20
Madikeri-22	—	Rice	—	—	210.09	161.94	21.40	N:15,M:2,C:2	21
Madikeri-20	—	Rice	—	—	296.26	270.32	26.31	N:10,M:1	22
Madikeri-25	EA	Rice	845.62	—	461.77	737.90	135.55	N:40,M:2,C:1	23
Madikeri-25	EA	Rice	508.10	—	328.70	393.09	85.19	N:40,M:2,C:1	*(A)*
Madikeri-26	—	Rice	248.89	—	97.36	42.89	17.00	—	*(B)*
Madikeri-26	—	Rice	88.63	—	35.71	301.92	33.36	—	*(C)*
Madikeri-27	EA	Rice	2381.25	—	1237.24	415.59	905.06	N:11,M:1,C:1	24
Madikeri-27	EA	Rice	1684.73	—	354.80	125.45	330.28	N:5,M:1,C:1	*(A)*
Madikeri-31	—	Rice	164.35	—	669.73	245.45	488.10	N:2	*(B)*
Madikeri-31	—	Rice	532.17	—	212.71	44.69	86.68	N:4	*(C)*

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Taluk: MADIKERI — **AMENITIES AND LAND USE**

L.C. No.	Name of Village	Total area of the Village (In hectares and ares)	Total Population and number of households		Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (—) may be shown in the column and next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges viz., – 5 kms. 5–10 kms. and 10+ kms. of the nearest place where the facility is available may be given)						Approach to Village
					Educational	Medical	Drinking Water	Post and Telegraph	Day or days of the market/hat if any	Communi-cations (Bus Stop, Railway Station, Waterway)	
1	2	3	4a	4b	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
25.	Peraje	3369.90	3120	532	P(6),M	PHU	W,N	PO,Phone	–(10+)	BS	PR
	(A) Kundalapadiperaje	1973.28	1519	260	P(4),M	PHU	W,N	PO,Phone	–(10+)	BS	PR
	(B) Putyaperaje	1396.62	1601	272	P(2)	–(10+)	W,N	–(10+)	–(10+)	–(10+)	KR
26.	Made	2455.81	1983	385	P(2),M(2)	–(5–10)	W,Hp,N	PO	–(5–10)	BS	PR
27.	Katakeri	1251.25	1371	250	P,M	–(5–10)	W,Hp,N	PO	–(5–10)	BS	PR
28.	Mekeri	847.82	1096	225	P,M	–(–5)	W,Hp	PO	–(–5)	BS	PR
29.	Kaggodlu	831.82	916	185	P	–(5–10)	W,Hp	PO	–(5–10)	BS	PR
30.	Hakathur	1048.99	1330	284	P,M	–(–5)	W,Hp,T	PO,Phone	–(–5)	BS	PR
31.	Biligeri	1183.52	1480	300	P,M	–(5–10)	W,Hp,N	PO,Phone	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
32.	Aruvathoklu	835.64	1057	199	P	–(5–10)	W,Hp,N	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	PR
33.	Heravanadu	544.54	1522	310	P	–(5–10)	W,N	PO	–(5–10)	BS	PR
34.	Bhagamandala	3250.55	2024	444	P(3),M(2), H(2),PUC	H	W,Hp,T,N	PTO,Phone	–(10+)	BS	PR
	(A) Bhagamandala	395.49	974	236	P(2),M,H	H	W,Hp,T,N	PTO,Phone	–(10+)	BS	PR
	(B) Thavur	2855.06	1050	208	P,M,H,PUC	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(10+)	BS	PR
35.	Kundacheri	2502.26	1546	296	P(3),M	–(5–10)	W,N	PO,Phone	–(10+)	BS	PR
	(A) Kundacheri	2181.93	961	177	P(2),M	–(5–10)	W,N	PO,Phone	–(10+)	BS	PR
	(B) Padakal	320.33	585	119	P	–(5–10)	W,N	–(–5)	–(10+)	BS	PR
36.	Kopati	1742.27	647	117	P	–(5–10)	W,N	–(–5)	–(10+)	BS	PR
37.	Kolagadalu	2373.56	1869	381	P(2),M(2)	–(–5)	W,Hp	PO,Phone	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(A) Kolagadalu	1989.02	813	155	P,M	–(–5)	W	PO,Phone	–(10+)	BS	PR
	(B) Kothur	384.54	1056	226	P,M	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
38.	Bettathur	3647.30	1330	272	P(2),M(2)	–(5–10)	W,N	PO	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
	(A) Bettathur	3052.70	815	178	P,M	–(5–10)	W,N	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
	(B) Avandoor	594.60	515	94	P,M	–(5–10)	W,N	PO	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
39.	Bettakeri	499.53	1015	212	P,M,H	–(5–10)	W,Hp	PTO,Phone	–(5–10)	BS	PR
40.	Kargunda	1488.64	1317	274	P,M	PHU	W,Hp	PO	–(10+)	BS	PR
	(A) Kargunda	869.85	751	146	P,M	PHU	W,Hp	PO	–(10+)	BS	PR
	(B) Kadiyathur	618.79	566	128	–(–5)	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(10+)	–(–5)	KR
41.	Bengoor	1368.08	1449	300	P	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(10+)	BS	PR
	(A) Bengur	860.89	931	201	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(10+)	BS	PR
	(B) Aiyathoklu	507.19	518	99	P	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(10+)	BS	PR
42.	Badaga	898.58	699	137	–(–5)	–(5–10)	W,N	PO,Phone	–(10+)	–(–5)	PR
43.	Singathur	726.99	703	133	–(5–10)	–(5–10)	W,Hp,N	–(–5)	–(10+)	BS	PR
	(A) Singathur	447.56	464	99	–(5–10)	–(5–10)	W,Hp,N	–(–5)	–(10+)	BS	PR
	(B) Cherandatti	279.43	239	34	–(5–10)	–(5–10)	W,N	–(–5)	–(10+)	–(–5)	KR
44.	Aiyangeri	5860.23	1204	204	P,M	–(–5)	W,T	PO	–(10+)	BS	PR
45.	Sannapulikotu (No. 2)	5203.14	672	130	–(–5)	–(–5)	W,N	PO,Phone	–(10+)	BS	PR
46.	Cherangala	10127.67	1555	323	P(2),M	–(–5)	W,Hp,N,R	PO,Phone	–(10+)	BS	PR
	(A) Cherangala	2118.96	879	171	P	–(–5)	W,Hp,N	PO,Phone	–(10+)	BS	PR
	(B) Korangala	518.72	536	106	P,M	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(10+)	BS	PR
	(C) Mundrotu	7489.99	140	46	–(10+)	–(10+)	N,W,R	–(10+)	–(10+)	–(10+)	KR
47.	Karike	6954.70	3477	656	P(2),M	D	W,N	PO	–(10+)	BS	PR
48.	Thannimani	1989.74	963	188	P	–(–5)	W,Hp,N	–(–5)	–(10+)	BS	PR
49.	Napoklu	1223.68	1936	409	P(2),M	–(–5)	W,Hp,T	PTO,Phone	Monday	BS	PR
50.	Palur	657.94	852	180	P	–(–5)	W,Hp	PO	–(–5)	BS	PR

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

AMENITIES AND LAND USE

Taluk: MADIKERI

Nearest Town and distance (in Km.)	Power Supply	Staple Food	Land-use (area under different types of land-use in hectares and ares)					Remarks including any place of religious, historical or archaeo-logical interest	L.C. No.
			Forest	Irrigated (by source of irrigation)	Un-irrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivation		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
Madikeri-38	EA	Rice	—	—	1340.80	1604.03	425.07	N:74,M:1,C:6	25
Madikeri-38	EA	Rice	- -	—	991.75	632.75	348.78	N:70,M:1,C:2	*(A)*
Madikeri-40	—	Rice	—	—	349.05	971.28	76.29	N:4,C:4	*(B)*
Madikeri-9	—	Rice	—	—	688.57	1710.58	56.66	N:20,M:5,C:5	26
Madikeri-6	—	Rice	—	—	345.08	827.12	79.05	N:30,M:4	27
Madikeri-5	EA	Rice	—	—	268.34	352.46	227.02	N:20,M:2,C:1	28
Madikeri-6	EA	Rice	—	—	313.84	463.03	54.95	N:10,M:1,C:6	29
Madikeri-10	EA	Rice	—	—	593.42	451.47	4.10	N:30,M:4,C:6	30
Madikeri-6	EA	Rice	—	GC: 16.37 T: 16.37	803.10	340.12	23.93	N:20,M:5,C:2	31
Madikeri-10	EA	Rice	—	—	427.18	293.87	114.59	N:10,M:4,C:2	32
Madikeri-6	EA	Rice	—	—	191.02	264.49	89.03	N:15,M:2,C:3	33
Madikeri-29	EA	Rice	16.47	—	874.72	2359.36	—	N:90,M:5,C:5,A-I	34
Madikeri-30	EA	Rice	—	—	194.38	201.11	—	N:80,M:5,C:4,A-I	*(A)*
Madikeri-29	—	Rice	16.47	—	680.34	2158.25	—	N:10,C:1	*(B)*
Madikeri-23	—	Rice	795.44	—	213.37	1466.93	26.52	N:15,M:2,C:1	35
Madikeri-26	—	Rice	795.44	—	126.43	1242.59	17.47	N:10,M:2,C:1	*(A)*
Madikeri-23	—	Rice	—	—	86.94	224.34	9.05	N:5	*(B)*
Madikeri-25	—	Rice	398.29	—	675.53	276.04	392.41	N:10,M:1,C:2	36
Madikeri-17	EA	Rice	532.20	—	797.65	748.27	295.44	N:80,M:5,C:4,T:1	37
Madikeri-17	—	Rice	532.20	—	607.26	573.27	276.29	N:10,M:1,C:1	*(A)*
Madikeri-20	EA	Rice	—	—	190.39	175.00	19.15	N:70,M:4,C:3,T:1	*(B)*
Madikeri-10	—	Rice	—	—	395.81	2465.98	785.51	N:11	38
Madikeri-10	—	Rice	—	—	167.32	2217.05	668.33	N:5	*(A)*
Madikeri-10	—	Rice	—	—	228.49	248.93	117.18	N:6	*(B)*
Madikeri-9	EA	Rice	—	—	307.49	157.81	34.23	N:25,M:3,C:2	39
Madikeri-14	—	Rice	—	—	622.89	835.93	29.82	N:35,M:2,C:2	40
Madikeri-14	—	Rice	—	—	327.81	530.63	11.41	N:25,M:2,C:1	*(A)*
Madikeri-16	—	Rice	—	—	295.08	305.30	18.41	N:10,C:1	*(B)*
Madikeri-19	EA	Rice	—	—	642.11	648.60	77.37	N:35,M:2,C:2	41
Madikeri-19	EA	Rice	—	—	362.59	465.13	33.17	N:25,M:1,C:1	*(A)*
Madikeri-18	—	Rice	—	—	279.52	183.47	44.20	N;10,M:1,C:1	*(B)*
Madikeri-25	EA	Rice	—	—	294.16	384.45	219.97	N:20	42
Madikeri-26	—	Rice	33.08	—	496.29	183.31	14.31	N:35,C:1	43
Madikeri-26	—	Rice	33.08	—	348.28	58.07	8.13	N:20,C:1	*(A)*
Madikeri-26	—	Rice	—	—	148.01	125.24	6.18	N:15	*(B)*
Madikeri-32	EA	Rice	251.23	—	992.25	4570.21	46.54	N:25,A-II	44
Madikeri-36	EA	Rice	4486.87	—	339.63	291.55	85.09	N:20	45
Madikeri-38	EA	Rice	7353.56	—	825.56	1948.55	—	N:65,A-III	46
Madikeri-38	—	Rice	498.04	—	480.34	1140.58	—	N:10,A-III	*(A)*
Madikeri-38	EA	Rice	—	—	193.19	325.53	—	N:20	*(B)*
Madikeri-57	—	Rice	6855.52	—	152.03	482.44	—	N:35	*(C)*
Madikeri-50	—	Rice	4451.70	—	1063.18	623.25	816.57	N:50,C:7	47
Madikeri-32	EA	Rice	1260.35	—	412.47	295.44	21.48	N:100,C:1	48
Madikeri-22	EA	Rice	—	—	684.75	20.67	518.26	N:100,M:7,C:6,T:3	49
Madikeri-18	EA	Rice	—	GC: 5.53 T: 5.53	328.22	20.23	303.96	N:50,M:1,C:2,A-IV	50

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Taluk: MADIKERI — **AMENITIES AND LAND USE**

L.C. No.	Name of Village	Total area of the Village (In hectares and ares)	Total Population and number of households		Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (—) may be shown in the column and next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges viz., – 5 kms. 5–10 kms. and 10+ kms. of the nearest place where the facility is available may be given)						Approach to Village
					Educational	Medical	Drinking Water	Post and Telegraph	Day or days of the market/hat if any	Communi-cations (Bus Stop, Railway Station, Waterway)	
1	2	3	4a	4b	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
51.	Bethu	727.48	1365	292	P,M,H,PUC	PHC, FPC,RP	W,T	PO,Phone	–(–5)	BS	PR
52.	Balamuri	659.65	878	203	P,M	–(–5)	W,Hp	PO	–(–5)	BS	PR
53.	Konanjageri	796.87	1327	302	P(2),M,H	–(5–10)	W	PO	–(5–10)	BS	PR
	(A) Konanjageri	418.45	640	154	P,M,H	–(5–10)	W	PO	–(5–10)	BS	PR
	(B) Bavali	378.42	687	148	P	–(5–10)	W	–(–5)	–(5–10)	BS	PR
54.	Kirandadu	1065.14	1132	237	P(2)	–(5–10)	W,Hp	PO,Phone	–(5–10)	BS	PR
	(A) Kirandadu	619.72	623	127	P	–(5–10)	W,Hp	PO,Phone	–(5–10)	BS	PR
	(B) Kaikadu	445.42	509	110	P	–(5–10)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(5–10)	BS	PR
55.	Nariandada	793.45	1258	290	P,M	H	W,Hp	PO	–(5–10)	BS	PR
56.	Arapattu	845.63	1262	268	P,M,H	D	W,Hp	PO	–(5–10)	BS	PR
	(A) Arapattu	384.76	720	155	P,M,H	D	W,Hp	PO	–(5–10)	BS	PR
	(B) Podavada	460.87	542	113	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(10+)	BS	PR
57.	Karada	2553.34	712	138	P	–(–5)	W,Hp,N	PO	–(10+)	BS	PR
58.	Chelavara	3061.86	707	137	P	–(–5)	W,N	–(–5)	–(5–10)	BS	PR
59.	Kokeri	832.45	976	202	P	–(5–10)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(5–10)	BS	PR
60.	Yevakapadi	7301.67	2059	410	P(2)	–(10+)	W,Hp	PO	–(10+)	BS	PR
	(A) Yevakapadi	6527.09	1394	276	P	–(10+)	W,Hp	PO	–(10+)	BS	PR
	(B) Marandoda	774.58	665	134	P	–(10+)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(10+)	BS	PR
61.	Naladi	8782.01	605	119	P	–(10+)	W	–(–5)	–(10+)	BS	KR
62.	Kunjila	1625.62	2010	400	P(3),M,H	–(10+)	W,Hp,T	PO	–(10+)	BS	PR
63.	Kolakeri	1199.82	2166	450	P(2)	–(5–10)	W,N	PO,Phone	–(10+)	BS	PR
64.	Nelaji	1473.53	1256	273	P(3),M(2)	–(10+)	W,Hp,N	PO	–(10+)	BS	PR
65.	Perur	2510.98	715	146	P	–(–5)	W,N	PO	–(10+)	–(–5)	KR
66.	Ballamavati	1306.04	1201	258	P,M,H	D	W,Hp,T,N	PO	–(10+)	BS	PR
	(A) Ballamavati	706.50	743	162	H	D	W,Hp	PO	–(10+)	BS	PR
	(B) Doddapulikotu (Pulikotu No. 1)	599.54	458	96	P,M	–(–5)	W,T,N	–(–5)	–(10+)	BS	PR
67.	Yemmemadu	510.11	1332	232	P	–(–5)	W,N	–(–5)	–(10+)	–(–5)	PR
	Total	**143465.65**	**117726**	**23802**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

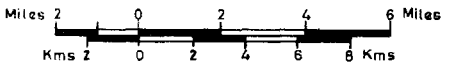
AMENITIES AND LAND USE

Taluk: MADIKERI

Nearest Town and distance (in Km.)	Power Supply	Staple Food	Land-use (area under different types of land-use in hectares and ares)					Remarks including any place of religious, historical or archaeo-logical interest	L.C. No.
			Forest	Irrigated (by source of irrigation)	Un-irrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivation		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
Madikeri-23	EA	Rice	—	—	256.32	23.48	447.68	N:25,M:2	51
Madikeri-18	EA	Rice	—	—	308.35	8.09	343.21	N:20,M:2,C:4,A-V	52
Virajpet-12	*EA*	*Rice*	—	—	*413.65*	*9.73*	*373.49*	*N:30,M:4,C:3*	*53*
Virajpet-12	EA	Rice	—	—	240.74	9.73	167.98	N:10,M:2,C:1	*(A)*
Virajpet-12	EA	Rice	—	—	172.91	—	205.51	N:20,M:2,C:2	*(B)*
Virajpet-11	EA	Rice	—	—	468.17	12.15	584.82	N:25,M:4,C:2	54
Virajpet-11	EA	Rice	—	—	251.29	8.91	359.52	N:15,M:4,C:1	*(A)*
Virajpet-12	EA	Rice	—	—	216.88	3.24	225.30	N:10,C:1	*(B)*
Virajpet-15	EA	Rice	—	—	322.02	33.82	437.61	N:57,M:4,C:5	55
Virajpet-10	EA	Rice	—	—	418.80	20.86	405.97	N:45,M:5,C:3	56
Virajpet-10	EA	Rice	—	—	216.78	12.96	155.02	N:30,M:5,C:3	*(A)*
Virajpet-12	—	Rice	—	—	202.02	7.90	250.95	N:15	*(B)*
Virajpet-12	—	Rice	1867.78	—	189.93	24.36	471.27	N:30,M:3,C:2	57
Virajpet-18	—	Rice	1620.67	—	468.33	206.90	765.96	N:30,C:1	58
Virajpet-20	EA	Rice	—	—	327.74	12.34	492.37	N:15,M:3	59
Virajpet-21	—	Rice	4917.03	—	895.81	477.95	1010.88	N:40,M:4,C:4,A-VI	60
Virajpet-22	—	Rice	4457.90	—	701.77	477.95	889.47	N:30,M:4,C:4,A-VI	*(A)*
Virajpet-21	—	Rice	459.13	—	194.04	—	121.41	N:10	*(B)*
Virajpet-27	—	Rice	7534.61	—	308.69	432.07	506.64	N:10,M:3,C:2	61
Virajpet-27	EA	Rice	—	—	411.13	87.32	1127.17	N:15,M:5,C:2	62
Madikeri-27	EA	Rice	—	—	492.29	18.70	688.83	N:20,M:10,C:8,T:1	63
Madikeri-27	EA	Rice	—	—	532.63	142.71	798.19	N:30,M:4,C:4,	64
Madikeri-28	—	Rice	485.81	—	493.49	117.14	1414.54	N:15,M:4,C:2	65
Madikeri-26	—	Rice	7.59	GC: 6.93 T: 6.93	442.06	96.29	753.17	N:55,M:5,C:3	66
Madikeri-26	—	Rice	7.59	GC: 6.93 T: 6.93	287.72	61.07	343.19	N:25,M:5,C:2	*(A)*
Madikeri-29	—	Rice	—	—	154.34	35.22	409.98	N:30,C:1	*(B)*
Madikeri-22	—	Rice	—	—	179.53	18.51	312.07	N:10,M:2,C:3	67
			50321.09	**GC: 28.83 T: 28.83**	**34003.08**	**35115.97**	**23996.68**		

SOMVARPET TALUK

KARNATAKA
SOMVARPET TALUK
KODAGU DISTRICT



BOUNDARY, TALUK	
,, VILLAGE WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER	24
,, FOREST-RESERVED WITH NAME	ATTUR R.F.
HEADQUARTERS: TALUK	
VILLAGES WITH POPULATION SIZE: BELOW 200; 200-499; 500-999; 1000-4999	
UNINHABITED VILLAGES WITH LOCATION CODE	X 105
URBAN AREA WITH LOCATION CODE	VIII
STATE HIGHWAY	SH 88
IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD	
UNMETALLED AND OTHER ROADS	
RIVER WITH STREAM	
POST OFFICE/TELEGRAPH OFFICE	PO/TO
HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL	S
POLICE STATION	PS
HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTRE/PRIMARY HEALTH UNIT, DISPENSARY	
IMPORTANT VILLAGE MARKET/HAT(SHANDY), MANDIES	

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ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES

TALUK: SOMVARPET

Sl. No.	Name of Village	1981 Census L.C. No.	Population 1971	Population 1981
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Abbimatta (Abbimata)	28	471	488
2.	Abyathmangala (Abbyathmangala)	99	1976	2321
3.	Agalli	41	111	129
4.	Aigur (Aigoor)	14	2540	2537
5.	Andagove	120	2671	3382
6.	Anekad Forest	102	82	244
7.	Anjanageri Bettakeri (Anjanageri Bettageri)	134	2159	1915
8.	Ankanalli (Ankanally)	69	546	689
9.	Attur Forest (Athur Forest)	101	12	177
10.	Attur Nallur (Athur Nallur)	122	2877	2968
11.	Avaradalu (Avaredalu)	50	235	331
12.	Bageri Forest (Bageri)	107	—	—
13.	Baichanalli (Baichanally)	92	649	982
14.	Balagunda	19	2751	2219
15.	Basavanahalli (Basavanally)	93	1178	1849
16.	Bedagotta	60	553	765
17.	Bellarahalli (Bellaralli)	53	329	238
18.	Belur Basavanalli (Belur Basavanahalli)	11	810	790
19.	Bembalur (Bembaloor)	59	740	819
20.	Bendebetta Forest (Bandebetta)	115	—	34
21.	Bettadalli (Bettadally)	31	786	888
22.	Bidarur	63	347	587
23.	Biligeri	16	1645	1409
24.	Block cut from Jainkal Betta (Jenukalbetta)	104	—	—
25.	Channapura (Chennapura)	81	406	456
26.	Cheekanalli (Cheknalli)	89	82	83
27.	Cherala Srimangala	123	3735	4598
28.	Chikka Tholur	26	356	511
29.	Chowdenahalli	64	281	322
30.	Choudlu (Chowdlu)	1	2303	3834
31.	Doddabandara	46	340	362
32.	Doddabilaha	58	412	455
33.	Doddakanagalu	76	560	568
34.	Doddakodli	34	537	1078
35.	Doddakolathur	87	312	513
36.	Doddamolathe (Doddamolthe)	78	995	1433
37.	Doddatholur	27	565	639
38.	Dundalli (Dundally)	90	310	343
39.	Gadinad Forest	13	125	45
40.	Garagandur	133	1807	2071
41.	Garuvale (Garavale)	130	1026	1051
42.	Ganagur	3	523	583
43.	Gonimarur	5	1833	1874
44.	Gopalapura (Gopalpura)	86	868	1245
45.	Gowdalli	83	994	1228
46.	Hanagallu	18	1408	1710
47.	Haraga	30	448	467
48.	Harohalli	73	554	621
49.	Hebbale	112	*	2866
50.	Hebbulse (Hebbuluse)	52	391	412
51.	Heggula	84	489	611
52.	Herur (Heroor)	119	787	789
53.	Hithlukeri	65	456	444
54.	Honnehanakodu (Honnahanakodu)	80	1369	1653
55.	Honnekodi	42	280	356
56.	Horur (Horoor)	125	2512	2175
57.	Hoskote 7th (7th Hosakote)	121	2210	2772
58.	Hulse (Huluse)	54	456	647
59.	Hulse (Huluse)	113	763	978
60.	Irale Valamudi (Erale Valamudi)	124	968	1095
61.	Janardanahalli (Janardhanahalli)	36	494	497
62.	Jainkalbetta Forest (Jenukalbetta Forest)	105	—	—
63.	Kajur (Kajoor)	88	593	623
64.	Kalakandur (Kalakanduru)	21	846	1270
65.	Kanabylu Bachanalli (Kanbylu Bychanalli)	117	1678	1423
66.	Kandanakolli	127	939	1051
67.	Kasuru (Kassur)	62	86	247
68.	Kattepura	39	378	320
69.	Kattepura Forest	40	—	1
70.	Kedakal Negadal (Kadekal Negdal)	26	1774	2212
71.	Kelakodli	35	305	353
72.	Kerekeri (Kerekery)	43	291	360
73.	Kiragandur (Kiraganduru)	15	1835	1930
74.	Kirikodli	37	496	648
75.	Kitturu (Kithur)	48	443	473
76.	Koothi (Koothy)	24	685	793
77.	Koragallu (Koragally)	47	216	267
78.	Kothanalli (Kothanally)	32	536	566
79.	Kudige	114	2581	3694
80.	Kudlur	44	514	748
81.	Kudlurshettalli (Koddlurushettally)	100	1200	1493

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES

TALUK: SOMVARPET

Sl. No.	Name of Village	1981 Census L.C. No.	Population 1971	Population 1981
1	2	3	4	5
82.	Kumaralli (Kumarally)	33	816	834
83.	Kumbur (Kumboor)	132	2306	2738
84.	Kundalli (Kundally)	23	777	791
85.	Kusubur (Kusbur)	12	1153	1860
86.	Madre	57	716	732
87.	Malambi	74	1053	1237
88.	Malambi Forest	77	—	—
89.	Malambi Forest No. 2	79	—	—
90.	Mallur (Mullur)	71	625	798
91.	Managali (Managally)	49	320	342
92.	Manajur (Manjur)	108	724	855
93.	Marur	111	446	793
94.	Masagodu	2	1240	1568
95.	Mavinahalli Forest (Mavinalli Forest)	106	—	—
96.	Mensa (Mense)	70	298	370
97.	Muvathoklu	128	1384	1529
98.	Mudravalli	55	459	526
99.	Mullusoge	91	1059	2448
100.	Mylathpura	72	242	402
101.	Nakalagodu	51	319	356
102.	Nalkur Sirangala (Nakur Sirangala)	118	1397	1568
103.	Nandigunda	85	555	625
104.	Nanjarajapatna	96	804	1032
105.	Neergunda	38	397	483
106.	Negalale Karkalli (Negale Karkally)	10	701	820
107.	Nerugalale	9	1375	1457
108.	Nelliyahaudikeri (Nellikudikeri)	98	2087	2920
109.	Nidtha	66	701	741
110.	Nidtha Forest - I Bit	4	—	119
111.	Nidtha Forest - II Bit	6	—	—
112.	Niluvagilu	45	730	925
113.	Rangasamudra	95	969	1432
114.	Rasul Bettageri (Rasulpura Bettageri)	94	461	584
115.	Sandalkote Forest (Sandalakote Forest)	68	—	—
116.	Santhalli (Shanthalli)	22	941	1024
117.	Siddapura (Alur Siddapur)	75	499	630
118.	Sidigalale (Sedigalale)	67	323	440
119.	Sivaralli (Shivaralli)	56	322	412
120.	Sirangala	109	1850	1921
121.	Sirangalli	129	1615	1429
122.	Sunti	82	432	539
123.	Surlabi	131	965	1069
124.	Thakeri (Thakery)	17	1155	1560
125.	Thalthare Shettalli (Thaltare Shettally)	29	717	902
126.	Tholur Shettalli	25	1268	1478
127.	Torenur (Thorenur)	110	1648	2460
128.	Ulugulli	116	*	3539
129.	Urugutti	61	464	588
130.	Valnur Tyagathur (Valnur Thyagathur)	97	1712	1950
131.	Yedavanadu Forest - II	8	—	533
132.	Yedavanadu Forest - I Bit	103	—	25
133.	Yedur (Yedoor)	20	599	750
134.	Yelekanur	7	516	572

Note: * Hebbale and Ulugulli were Towns in 1971 Census.

SOMVARPET TALUK (Contd.)

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Taluk: SOMVARPET — **AMENITIES AND LAND USE**

L.C. No.	Name of Village	Total area of the Village (In hectares and ares)	Total Population and number of households		Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (—) may be shown in the column and next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges viz., – 5 kms. 5–10 kms. and 10+ kms. of the nearest place where the facility is available may be given)						Approach to Village
					Educational	Medical	Drinking Water	Post and Telegraph	Day or days of the market/hat if any	Communi-cations (Bus Stop, Railway Station, Waterway)	
1	2	3	4a	4b	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Choudlu	619.80	3834	769	P(2)	(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(A) Choudlu	334.44	3032	596	P	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(B) Kibbetta	285.36	802	173	P	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
2.	Masagodu	512.45	1568	320	P,M	–(–5)	W	PO, Phone	–(–5)	BS	PR
3.	Ganagur	417.10	583	115	P,M	–(10+)	W,Hp	PO	–(10+)	–(–5)	KR
	(A) Ganagur	310.79	431	84	P,M	–(10+)	W,Hp	PO	–(10+)	–(–5)	KR
	(B) Unjiganahalli	106.31	152	31	–(–5)	–(10+)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
4.	1st Bit Nidtha Forest	482.86	119	27	–(–5)	–(10+)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
5.	Gonimarur	1260.93	1874	356	P(3),M,H	–(10+)	W,Hp	PO	–(10+)	BS	PR
	(A) Gonimarur	305.96	567	110	P,M,H	–(10+)	W,Hp	PO	–(10+)	BS	PR
	(B) Sadiganalli	60.94	—	—			UN-INHABITED				
	(C) Banavara	156.03	412	83	P	–(10+)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(10+)	BS	PR
	(D) Sangayanapura	225.01	218	46	–(–5)	–(10+)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(10+)	–(–5)	KR
	(E) Yedunde	143.27	141	22	–(–5)	–(10+)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(10+)	–(–5)	KR
	(F) Nagavala	68.86	90	14	–(–5)	–(10+)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(10+)	–(–5)	KR
	(G) Bhuvangala	129.01	157	24	–(5–10)	–(10+)	W,Hp	–(5–10)	–(10+)	–(5–10)	KR
	(H) Morikal Basavanahalli	89.06	41	10	–(–10)	–(5–10)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
	(I) Adinadur	82.79	248	47	P	–(10+)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(10+)	–(–5)	KR
6.	2nd Bit Nidtha Forest	403.21	—	—			UN-INHABITED				
7.	Yelakanur	588.56	572	113	P	–(10+)	W	–(–5)	–(10+)	–(–5)	KR
	(A) Yelakanur	406.78	347	69	P	–(10+)	W	–(–5)	–(10+)	–(–5)	KR
	(B) Hosahalli	181.78	225	44	–(–5)	–(10+)	W	–(–5)	–(10+)	–(–5)	KR
8.	Yedavanadu Forest II	100.40	533	96	P(2),M	–(10+)	W	–(–5)	–(10+)	–(–5)	KR
9.	Nerugalale	916.21	1457	273	P,M	–(–5)	W	PO	–(5–10)	BS	PR
	(A) Nerugalale	146.31	216	40	P,M	–(5–10)	W	–(–5)	–(5–10)	BS	PR
	(B) Hithlumakki	69.58	189	34	–(–5)	–(10+)	W	–(–5)	–(10+)	–(–5)	KR
	(C) Areyur	266.76	272	52	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(10+)	–(–5)	KR
	(D) Doddabbur	235.89	625	121	–(–5)	–(5–10)	W	PO	–(5–10)	BS	PR
	(E) Chikkabbur	84.76	101	17	–(–5)	–(10+)	W	–(–5)	–(10+)	–(–5)	KR
	(F) Nerale	112.91	54	9	–(–5)	–(10+)	W	–(–5)	–(10+)	–(–5)	KR
10.	Negalale Karkalli	545.05	820	154	P	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	PR
11.	Belur Basavanalli	739.88	790	175	P,M	–(5–10)	W	PO	–(5–10)	BS	PR
12.	Kusubur	587.14	1860	392	P	–(5–10)	W	–(–5)	–(5–10)	BS	PR
13.	Gadinad Forest	1687.27	45	11	–(–5)	–(5–10)	W	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	PR
14.	Aigur	1437.03	2537	500	P(2),M	–(–5)	W,R,Hp	PO	–(5–10)	BS	PR
	(A) Aigur	486.04	1642	345	P,M	–(5–10)	W,R,Hp	PO	–(5–10)	BS	PR
	(B) Yedavare	455.08	636	106	P	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(10+)	–(–5)	KR
	(C) Harangi	321.97	259	49	–(5–10)	–(5–10)	W,Hp	–(5–10)	–(10+)	(5–10)	KR
	(D) Horahole	173.94	—	—			UN-INHABITED				
15.	Kiragandur	920.43	1930	440	P,M	–(5–10)	W	PO,Phone	–(5–10)	–(–5)	PR
16.	Biligeri	767.45	1409	315	P,M	–(10+)	W	PO	–(10+)	–(–5)	KR
17.	Thakeri	1473.06	1560	270	P,M	–(5–10)	W	PO,Phone	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
18.	Hanagallu	701.56	1710	300	P(2),M	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
	(A) Hanagallu	446.82	1199	214	P,M	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
	(B) Hanagallu Shettalli	254.74	511	86	P	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

AMENITIES AND LAND USE

Taluk: SOMVARPET

Nearest Town and distance (in Km.)	Power Supply	Staple Food	Land-use (area under different types of land-use in hectares and ares)					Remarks including any place of religious, historical or archaeo-logical interest	L.C. No.
			Forest	Irrigated (by source of irrigation)	Un-irrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivation		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
Somvarpet-1	EA	Rice	—	—	477.95	128.45	13.40	N:55, M:5, C:8, T:1	1
Somvarpet-1	EA	Rice	—	—	241.36	90.57	2.51	N:40, M:4 C:6, T:1	*(A)*
Somvarpet-1	EA	Rice	—	—	236.59	37.88	10.89	N:15, M:1, C:2	*(B)*
Somvarpet-5	EA	Rice	—	—	397.34	54.45	60.66	N:15, M:3, C:4, T:1	2
Somvarpet-13	EA	Rice, Ragi	48.11	—	312.55	42.58	13.86	—	3
Somvarpet-13	EA	Rice, Ragi	48.11	—	235.62	16.38	10.68	—	*(A)*
Somvarpet-14	—	Rice	—	—	76.93	26.20	3.18	—	*(B)*
Somvarpet-10	—	Rice	482.86	—	—	—	—	—	4
Somvarpet-12	EA	Rice, Ragi	243.64	—	732.86	223.42	61.01	N:10, M:1, T:1	5
Somvarpet-12	EA	Rice, Ragi	86.20	—	154.23	52.21	13.32	N:10, M:1, T:1	*(A)*
UN-INHABITED			—	—	19.62	40.47	0.85	—	*(B)*
Somvarpet-14	EA	Rice, Ragi	35.21	—	75.64	33.16	12.02	—	*(C)*
Somvarpet-13	—	Rice, Ragi	41.29	—	137.96	36.81	8.95	—	*(D)*
Somvarpet-13	—	Rice, Ragi	—	—	115.74	20.77	6.76	—	*(E)*
Somvarpet-17	—	Rice, Ragi	—	—	58.68	5.69	4.49	—	*(F)*
Somvarpet-13	—	Rice, Ragi	32.38	—	65.56	20.44	10.63	—	*(G)*
Somvarpet-10	—	Rice, Ragi	—	—	73.01	12.65	3.40	—	*(H)*
Somvarpet-15	—	Rice, Ragi	48.56	—	32.42	1.22	0.59	—	*(I)*
UN-INHABITED			403.21	—	—	—	—	—	6
Somvarpet-14	—	Rice, Ragi	130.85	GC:(105.43), T:105.43	68.02	252.59	31.67	N:5, M:1	7
Somvarpet-15	—	Rice, Ragi	86.33	GC:(60.83), T:60.83	42.09	197.63	19.90	N:5, M:1	*(A)*
Somvarpet-14	—	Rice, Ragi	44.52	GC:(44.60), T:44.60	25.93	54.96	11.77	—	*(B)*
Somvarpet-13	—	Rice, Ragi	100.40	—	—	—	—	—	8
Somvarpet-10	EA	Rice, Ragi	252.34	GC:(245.76), T:245.76	173.90	181.41	62.80	N:25, M:4, C:8, T:1	9
Somvarpet-10	EA	Rice, Ragi	61.32	GC:(52.61), T:52.61	8.89	15.42	8.07	N:25, M:4, C:8, T:1	*(A)*
Somvarpet-12	EA	Rice, Ragi	—	GC:(56.11), T:56.11	3.47	—	10.00	—	*(B)*
Somvarpet-11	EA	Rice, Ragi	97.53	GC:(19.43), T:19.43	34.20	98.93	16.67	—	*(C)*
Somvarpet-10	EA	Rice, Ragi	69.61	GC:(36.42), T:36.42	106.27	8.91	14.68	—	*(D)*
Somvarpet-12	—	Rice, Ragi	—	GC:(24.44), T:24.44	18.62	34.82	6.88	—	*(E)*
Somvarpet-14	—	Rice, Ragi	23.88	GC:(56.75), T:56.75	2.43	23.33	6.52	—	*(F)*
Somvarpet-8	EA	Rice, Ragi	182.37	GC:(73.13), T:73.13	193.12	81.78	14.65	N:25, M:4, C:8, T:1	10
Somvarpet-8	EA	Rice, Ragi	—	—	306.60	421.07	12.21	N:38, M:4, C:4, T:1	11
Somvarpet-6	EA	Rice	—	—	476.62	97.12	13.40	N:20, M:3, T:1	12
Somvarpet-8	—	Rice	1687.27	—	—	—	—	—	13
Somvarpet-10	EA	Rice	126.17	GC:(48.56), T:48.56	500.15	342.73	419.42	N:65, M:4, C:10	14
Somvarpet-10	EA	Rice	126.17	GC:(30.46), T:30.46	172.11	140.30	17.00	N:65, M:4, C:10	*(A)*
Somvarpet-15	EA	Rice	—	GC:(18.10), T:18.10	239.73	176.12	21.13	—	*(B)*
Somvarpet-16	EA	Rice	-		88.31	26.31	207.35	—	*(C)*
				UN-INHABITED			173.94		*(D)*
Somvarpet-10	EA	Rice	—	—	758.35	142.01	20.07	N:60, M:2, C:11, T:2	15
Somvarpet-10	EA	Rice	—	—	708.41	42.00	17.04	N:72, M:4, C:10, T:2	16
Somvarpet-10	EA	Rice	—	—	966.57	398.71	107.78	N:37, M:2, C:8	17
Somvarpet-4	EA	Rice	—	—	480.66	205.12	15.78	N:5, M:1	18
Somvarpet-4	EA	Rice	—	—	279.61	160.37	6.84	N:5, M:1	*(A)*
Somvarpet-5	EA	Rice	—	—	201.05	44.75	8.94	—	*(B)*

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Taluk: SOMVARPET — **AMENITIES AND LAND USE**

L.C. No.	Name of Village	Total area of the Village (In hectares and ares)	Total Population and number of households		Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (—) may be shown in the column and next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges viz., – 5 kms. 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms. of the nearest place where the facility is available may be given)						Approach to Village
					Educational	Medical	Drinking Water	Post and Telegraph	Day or days of the market/hat if any	Communi-cations (Bus Stop, Railway Station, Waterway)	
1	2	3	4a	4b	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
19.	Balagunda	627.04	2219	468	P	–(–5)	W	PO,Phone	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(A) Balagunda	401.92	1490	309	P	–(–5)	W	PO,Phone	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(B) Nagarur	225.12	729	159	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	PO,Phone	–(–5)	BS	PR
20.	Yedur	470.37	750	125	P,M	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
21.	Kalakandur	657.76	1270	233	P	–(5–10)	W	PO	–(5–10)	BS	PR
	(A) Kalakandur	414.48	820	155	–(–5)	–(5–10)	W	PO	–(5–10)	BS	PR
	(B) Adigalale	45.42	127	18	–(–5)	–(5–10)	W	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
	(C) Hosabeedu	197.86	323	60	P	–(5–10)	W	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
22.	Santhalli	900.76	1024	194	P,M,H	H	W,T,Hp	PO	–(5–10)	BS	PR
23.	Kundalli	1051.91	791	132	P	–(–5)	W	PO	–(10+)	BS	PR
24.	Koothi	973.16	793	121	P,M	–(10+)	W	–(5–10)	–(10+)	BS	PR
25.	Tholur Shettahalli	1112.60	1478	282	P(2),M,H	–(5–10)	W,Hp	PO,Phone	–(5–10)	BS	PR
26.	Chikkatholur	569.72	511	79	P	–(10+)	W	–(–5)	–(10+)	–(–5)	KR
27.	Doddatholur	578.21	639	113	P	–(10+)	W	–(–5)	–(10+)	–(–5)	KR
28.	Abbimatta	220.30	488	98	P	–(5–10)	W	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	PR
29.	Thalthare Shettahalli	853.41	902	166	P,M	–(5–10)	W	–(5–10)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
30.	Haraga	1023.68	467	85	P,M	–(5–10)	W	–(5–10)	–(10+)	–(5–10)	KR
31.	Bettadalli	906.35	888	141	P(2),M(2)	–(–5)	W	PO	–(10+)	BS	PR
32.	Kothanalli	1662.65	566	90	P	–(5–10)	W	–(5–10)	–(10+)	–(5–10)	KR
33.	Kumaralli	6183.14	834	122	P(2),M	–(5–10)	W,Hp	PO	–(10+)	–(–5)	KR
34.	Doddakodli	499.11	1078	207	–(–5)	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(A) Doddakodli	337.90	927	178	–(–5)	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(B) Nandipura	58.04	110	20	–(–5)	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
	(C) Kallahalli	103.17	41	9	–(–5)	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
35.	Kelakodli	469.51	353	61	P	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
	(A) Kelakodli	212.66	154	23	P	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
	(B) Hampapura	79.15	140	26	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
	(C) Arkanalli	177.70	59	12	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
36.	Janardanahalli	423.17	497	87	P,M	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
	(A) Janardanahalli	31.17	127	25	P,M	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
	(B) Mavinahalli	100.09	185	34	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
	(C) Malaganahalli	117.79	119	19	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
	(D) Magadalli	174.12	66	9	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
37.	Kirikodli	269.64	648	129	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	PR
	(A) Kirikodli	175.89	131	28	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	PR
	(B) Kereganalli	93.75	517	101	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
38.	Neergunda	273.41	483	85	P	–(–5)	W,Hp	PO	–(–5)	–(–5)	PR
39.	Kattepura	458.93	320	59	P	–(5–10)	W	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	PR
	(A) Kattepura	314.50	216	40	P	–(5–10)	W	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	PR
	(B) Ippugalale	144.43	104	19	–(–5)	–(5–10)	W	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
40.	Kattepura & Forest	236.17	1	1	–(–5)	–(5–10)	W	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
41.	Agalli	194.71	129	26	P	–(5–10)	W	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	PR
42.	Honnekodi	260.41	356	64	P	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	PR
	(A) Honnekodi	48.88	43	8	P	–(5–10)	W	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	PR
	(B) Basuvanare	42.94	26	5	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
	(C) Koniganalli	168.59	287	51	–(–5)	–(5–10)	W	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

AMENITIES AND LAND USE

Taluk: SOMVARPET

Nearest Town and distance (in Km.)	Power Supply	Staple Food	Land-use (area under different types of land-use in hectares and ares)					Remarks including any place of religious, historical or archaeo-logical interest	L.C. No.
			Forest	Irrigated (by source of irrigation)	Un-irrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivation		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
Somva.pet-1	EA	Rice	—	—	512.46	107.16	7.42	N:55, M:3, C:5, T:2	19
Somvarpet-3	EA	Rice	—	—	313.56	80.94	7.42	—	*(A)*
Somvarpet-1	EA	Rice	—	—	198.90	26.22	—	N:55, M:3, C:5, T:2	*(B)*
Somvarpet-5	EA	Rice	—	—	272.00	179.40	18.97	A-I	20
Somvarpet-6	EA	Rice	—	—	345.11	291.04	21.61	N:5, M:1	21
Somvarpet-6	EA	Rice	—	—	165.17	239.20	10.11	N:5, M:1	*(A)*
Somvarpet-7	—	Rice	—	—	32.38	8.14	4.90	—	*(B)*
Somvarpet-7	EA	Rice	—	—	147.56	43.70	6.60	—	*(C)*
Somvarpet-11	EA	Rice	—	—	172.85	676.07	51.84	N:15, M:1, C:2	22
Somvarpet-18	—	Rice	—	—	471.92	497.83	82.16	N:16, M:1, C:3	23
Somvarpet-19	EA	Rice	—	—	245.62	708.91	18.63	N:15, M:2, C:1	24
Somvarpet-10	EA	Rice	—	—	452.98	579.03	80.59	N:30, M:4, C:3	25
Somvarpet-13	EA	Rice	—	—	203.15	358.84	7.73	N:5, C:1	26
Somvarpet-11	EA	Rice	—	—	264.99	302.26	10.96	—	27
Somvarpet-6	—	Rice	—	—	128.63	50.93	40.74	N:30, M:4, C:6,A-II	28
Somvarpet-6	—	Rice	—	—	407.94	412.85	32.62	N:40, M:3, C:7	29
Somvarpet-19	—	Rice	—	—	210.57	752.81	60.30	—	30
Somvarpet-16	—	Rice	—	—	197.11	466.02	243.22	—	31
Somvarpet-19	—	Rice	—	—	255.77	1384.26	22.62	N:5, C:1	32
Somvarpet-21	—	Rice	4651.62	—	465.41	1050.47	15.64	N:5, C:1, A-III	33
Kodlipet-1	EA	Rice, Ragi	—	TK:(14.15), T:14.15	349.42	28.33	107.21	N:10, M:2, T:1	34
Kodlipet-1	—	Rice, Ragi	—	TK:(14.15), T:14.15	234.06	14.17	75.52	N:10, M:2, T:1	*(A)*
Kodlipet-1	EA	Rice, Ragi	—	—	41.17	6.06	10.81	—	*(B)*
Kodlipet-3	EA	Rice, Ragi	—	—	74.19	8.10	20.88	—	*(C)*
Kodlipet-2	EA	Rice, Ragi	—	—	209.73	45.24	214.54	N:5, M:1,	35
Kodlipet-2	EA	Rice, Ragi	—	—	102.73	22.87	87.06	N:5, M:1	*(A)*
Kodlipet-2	—	Rice, Ragi	—	—	28.06	8.19	42.90	—	*(B)*
Kodlipet-3	—	Rice, Ragi	—	—	78.94	14.18	84.58	—	*(C)*
Kodlipet-4	—	Rice, Ragi	—	—	179.94	84.92	158.31	—	36
Kodlipet-5	—	Rice, Ragi	—	—	—	6.82	24.35	—	*(A)*
Kodlipet-5	—	Rice, Ragi	—	—	26.44	12.95	60.70	—	*(B)*
Kodlipet-4	—	Rice, Ragi	—	—	65.99	10.93	40.87	—	*(C)*
Kodlipet-4	—	Rice, Ragi	—	—	87.51	54.22	32.39	—	*(D)*
Kodlipet-1	EA	Rice, Ragi	—	—	150.10	53.91	65.63	N:15, M:2, T:1	37
Kodlipet-2	EA	Rice, Ragi	—	—	95.68	35.65	44.56	N:5, M:1	*(A)*
Kodlipet-1	EA	Rice, Ragi	—	—	54.42	18.26	21.07	N:10, M:1, T:1	*(B)*
Kodlipet-4	—	Rice, Ragi	—	TK:(7.08), T:7.08	148.82	12.15	105.36	N:10, C:1, T:2	38
Kodlipet-7	EA	Rice, Ragi	32.04	—	140.80	41.68	244.41	—	39
Kodlipet-7	EA	Rice, Ragi	32.04	—	102.81	16.18	163.47	—	*(A)*
Kodlipet-7	—	Rice, Ragi	—	—	37.99	25.50	80.94	—	*(B)*
Kodlipet-6	—	Rice, Ragi	236.17	—	—	—	—	—	40
Kodlipet-8	—	Rice	5.09	—	154.04	28.98	6.60	—	41
Kodlipet-6	EA	Rice	—	—	193.44	57.54	9.43	—	42
Kodlipet-9	EA	Rice	—	—	36.67	8.09	4.12	—	*(A)*
Kodlipet-7	EA	Rice	—	—	16.23	24.28	2.43	—	*(B)*
Kodlipet-6	EA	Rice	—	—	140.54	25.17	2.88	—	*(C)*

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Taluk: SOMVARPET — **AMENITIES AND LAND USE**

L.C. No.	Name of Village	Total area of the Village (In hectares and ares)	Total Population and number of households		Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (—) may be shown in the column and next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges viz., – 5 kms. 5–10 kms. and 10+ kms. of the nearest place where the facility is available may be given)						Approach to Village
					Educational	Medical	Drinking Water	Post and Telegraph	Day or days of the market/hat if any	Communi-cations (Bus Stop, Railway Station, Waterway)	
1	2	3	4a	4b	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
43.	Kerekeri	194.37	360	69	P	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(A) Kerekeri	55.16	66	14	P	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	KR
	(B) Arehalli	47.09	67	13	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
	(C) Chikkakunda	92.12	227	42	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
44.	Kudlur	373.10	748	134	P	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	PR
	(A) 1st Kudlur	215.27	501	92	P	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	PR
	(B) Lakani	157.83	247	42	–(–5)	–(5–10)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
45.	Niluvagilu	468.32	925	162	P(2),M	–(5–10)	W,Hp	PO	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(A) Niluvagilu	279.64	410	68	–(–5)	–(5–10)	W	–(–5)	–(5–10)	BS	PR
	(B) Besuru	101.65	161	30	P,M	–(5–10)	W,Hp	PO	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(C) 2nd Kudlur	5.39	—	—	UN-INHABITED						
	(D) Chikkabandara	81.64	354	64	P	–(5–10)	W	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
46.	Doddabandara	192.15	362	65	P	–(5–10)	W	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
	(A) Doddabandara	159.31	311	56	P	–(5–10)	W	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
	(B) Bittiganalli	32.84	51	9	–(–5)	–(5–10)	W	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
47.	Koragallu	181.27	267	44	–(–5)	–(5–10)	W	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
	(A) Koragallu	89.51	63	11	–(–5)	–(5–10)	W	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
	(B) Hemmane	91.76	204	33	–(–5)	–(5–10)	W	–(5–10)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
48.	Kitturu	192.26	473	82	P	–(5–10)	W,Hp	–(5–10)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
	(A) Kitturu	164.23	473	82	P	–(5–10)	W,Hp	–(5–10)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
	(B) Hallibylu	28.03	—	—	UN-INHABITED						
49.	Managali	167.29	342	51	P,M	–(5–10)	W	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
	(A) Managali	87.65	232	34	P,M	–(5–10)	W	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
	(B) Talur	79.64	110	17	–(–5)	–(5–10)	W	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
50.	Avaradalu	346.48	331	73	–(–5)	–(5–10)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
	(A) Avaradalu	155.28	165	39	–(–5)	–(5–10)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
	(B) Hulukodu	191.20	166	34	–(–5)	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
51.	Nakalagodu	191.03	356	58	–(–5)	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
	(A) Nakalagodu	31.19	49	10	–(–5)	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
	(B) Bekalli	57.90	111	20	–(–5)	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
	(C) Bettadalli	47.30	123	20	–(–5)	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
	(D) Kanagallu	54.64	73	8	–(–5)	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
52.	Hebbulse	366.49	412	66	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	PR
	(A) Hebbulse	168.99	182	30	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	PR
	(B) Sampigedalu	155.69	207	32	–(–5)	–(5–10)	W	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
	(C) Hosapura	41.81	23	4	–(–5)	–(5–10)	W	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
53.	Bellarahalli	295.16	238	34	P,M	–(–5)	W	PO	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(A) Bellarahalli	127.59	145	20	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(B) Handli	167.57	93	14	P,M	–(–5)	W	PO	–(–5)	BS	PR
54.	Hulse	197.11	647	123	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(A) Hulse	76.33	285	52	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(B) Gudugalate	55.42	136	30	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(C) Sirangala	65.36	226	41	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
55.	Mudravalli	240.97	526	85	P	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(A) Mudravalli	153.35	348	56	P	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(B) Kerehalli	33.14	27	4	–(–5)	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(C) Bageri	54.48	151	25	–(–5)	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

AMENITIES AND LAND USE

Taluk: SOMVARPET

Nearest Town and distance (in Km.)	Power Supply	Staple Food	Land-use (area under different types of land-use in hectares and ares)					Remarks including any place of religious, historical or archaeo-logical interest	L.C. No.
			Forest	Irrigated (by source of irrigation)	Un-irrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivation		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
Kodlipet-3	EA	Rice	—	—	140.35	42.95	11.07	—	43
Kodlipet-6	EA	Rice	—	—	42.98	10.56	1.62	—	*(A)*
Kodlipet-6	EA	Rice	—	—	28.41	16.19	2.49	—	*(B)*
Kodlipet-3	EA	Rice	—	—	68.96	16.20	6.96	—	*(C)*
Kodlipet-5	EA	Rice	—	TK:(1.67), T:1.67	291.43	64.92	15.08	N:10, M:1	44
Kodlipet-5	EA	Rice	—	—	174.07	32.54	8.66	—	*(A)*
Kodlipet-6	EA	Rice	—	TK:(1.67), T:1.67	117.36	32.38	6.42	N:10, M:1	*(B)*
Kodlipet-6	EA	Rice	—	—	340.27	91.10	36.95	N:25, M:2, C:1, T:2	45
Kodlipet-8	—	Rice	—	—	198.42	56.65	24.57	N:15, M:1, C:1, T:1	*(A)*
Kodlipet-6	EA	Rice	—	—	72.91	20.48	8.26	N:10, M:1, T:1	*(B)*
UN-INHABITED			—	—	4.13	1.26	—	—	*(C)*
Kodlipet-8	EA	Rice	—	—	64.81	12.71	4.12	—	*(D)*
Kodlipet-9	EA	Rice	—	—	150.67	34.50	6.98	—	46
Kodlipet-9	EA	Rice	—	—	125.94	28.43	4.94	—	*(A)*
Kodlipet-9	—	Rice	—	—	24.73	6.07	2.04	—	*(B)*
Kodlipet-7	EA	Rice	—	—	139.26	36.02	5.99	—	47
Kodlipet-8	EA	Rice	—	—	64.79	19.83	4.89	—	*(A)*
Kodlipet-7	—	Rice	—	—	74.47	16.19	1.10	—	*(B)*
Sanivarsante-8	EA	Rice	—	TK:(1.21), T:1.21	146.76	26.02	18.27	N:10, M:2	48
Sanivarsante-8	EA	Rice	—	TK:(1.21), T:1.21	131.05	17.81	14.16	N:10, M:2	*(A)*
UN-INHABITED			—	—	15.71	8.21	4.11	—	*(B)*
Sanivarsante-6	—	Rice	—	TK:(7.28), T:7.28	126.65	26.47	6.89	—	49
Sanivarsante-6	—	Rice	—	TK:(7.28), T:7.28	62.79	13.52	4.06	—	*(A)*
Sanivarsante-7	—	Rice	—	—	63.86	12.95	2.83	—	*(B)*
Sanivarsante-4	EA	Rice	—	—	276.92	37.04	32.52	N:10, M:1, T:1	50
Sanivarsante-4	EA	Rice	—	—	120.63	18.42	16.23	N:10, M:1, T:1	*(A)*
Sanivarsante-4	EA	Rice	—	—	156.29	18.62	16.29	—	*(B)*
Sanivarsante-3	EA	Rice	—	—	156.21	24.30	10.52	N:15, M:1, C:1	51
Sanivarsante-3	—	Rice, Ragi	—	—	21.08	6.06	4.05	—	*(A)*
Sanivarsante-3	EA	Rice, Ragi	—	—	49.81	6.07	2.02	N:15, M:1, C:1	*(B)*
Sanivarsante-3	—	Rice, Ragi	—	—	40.80	4.07	2.43	—	*(C)*
Sanivarsante-3	—	Rice, Ragi	—	—	44.52	8.10	2.02	—	*(D)*
Sanivarsante-5	—	Rice, Ragi	—	—	316.05	36.59	13.85	N:25, M:5	52
Sanivarsante-5	—	Rice, Ragi	—	—	149.29	13.12	6.58	N:10, M:2	*(A)*
Sanivarsante-6	—	Rice, Ragi	—	—	130.20	20.24	5.25	N:15, M:3	*(B)*
Sanivarsante-6	—	Rice, Ragi	—	—	36.56	3.23	2.02	—	*(C)*
Sanivarsante-1	EA	Rice, Ragi	—	—	268.85	20.24	6.07	N:10, M:1, C:2, T:1	53
Sanivarsante-1	EA	Rice, Ragi	—	—	115.45	8.09	4.05	—	*(A)*
Sanivarsante-3	EA	Rice, Ragi	—	—	153.40	12.15	2.02	N:10, M:1, C:2, T:1	*(B)*
Sanivarsante-1	EA	Rice, Ragi	—	—	148.78	38.62	9.71	N:30, M:3, C:4, T:3	54
Sanivarsante-2	—	Rice, Ragi	—	—	58.12	14.16	4.05	—	*(A)*
Sanivarsante-1	EA	Rice, Ragi	—	—	41.94	10.24	3.24	N:30, M:3, C:4, T:3	*(B)*
Sanivarsante-2	—	Rice, Ragi	—	—	48.72	14.22	2.42	—	*(C)*
Sanivarsante-1	EA	Rice, Ragi	—	—	194.58	31.78	14.61	—	55
Sanivarsante-3	EA	Rice, Ragi	—	—	125.62	19.64	8.09	—	*(A)*
Sanivarsante-1	EA	Rice, Ragi	—	—	27.07	4.04	2.03	—	*(B)*
Sanivarsante-3	EA	Rice, Ragi	—	—	41.89	8.10	4.49	—	*(C)*

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Taluk: SOMVARPET — **AMENITIES AND LAND USE**

L.C. No.	Name of Village	Total area of the Village (In hectares and ares)	Total Population and number of households		Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (—) may be shown in the column and next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges viz., – 5 kms. 5–10 kms. and 10+ kms. of the nearest place where the facility is available may be given)						Approach to Village
					• Educational	Medical	Drinking Water	Post and Telegraph	Day or days of the market/hat if any	Communi-cations (Bus Stop, Railway Station, Waterway)	
1	2	3	4a	4b	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
56.	Sivaralli	610.98	412	71	–(–5)	–(5–10)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(A) Sivaralli	211.49	210	32	–(–5)	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(B) Kanaralli	167.03	52	11	–(–5)	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(C) Talagur	83.81	62	12	–(–5)	–(5–10)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
	(D) Karakanalli	54.04	—	—			UN-INHABITED				
	(E) Harehalli	94.61	88	16	–(–5)	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
57.	Madre	490.75	732	139	P	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	PR
	(A) Madre	91.14	463	83	P	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
	(B) Dondalli	176.00	95	16	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	PR
	(C) Hosahalli	154.30	88	18	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
	(D) Kujageri	69.31	86	22	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
58.	Doddabilaha	427.46	455	83	P	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
	(A) Doddabilaha	197.00	250	46	P	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
	(B) Kiribilaha	127.48	132	24	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
	(C) Chennapura	102.98	73	13	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
59.	Bembalur	324.45	819	132	P,M	–(–5)	W	PO	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(A) Bembalur	256.91	656	104	P,M	–(–5)	W	PO	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(B) Siraha	67.64	163	28	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
60.	Bedagotta	373.36	765	138	P,M	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(A) Bedagotta	117.89	335	53	P,M	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(B) Mallahalli	69.04	41	6	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(C) Doddakunda	129.93	264	55	–(10+)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(D) Ramenahalli	56.50	125	24	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
61.	Urugutti	445.38	588	103	P	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	PR
	(A) Urugutti	144.98	151	31	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	PR
	(B) Ichalapura	92.57	52	10	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
	(C) Kyathe	158.60	360	59	P	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
	(D) Mollipura	49.23	25	3	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
62.	Kasuru	229.82	247	50	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(A) Kasuru	88.28	77	17	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(B) Hosahalli	76.21	123	22	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(C) Shanthapura	65.33	47	11	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
63.	Bidarur	210.26	587	116	–(–5)	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(A) Bidarur	60.56	222	42	–(–5)	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(B) Sulugalale	50.94	134	29	–(–5)	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
	(C) Hemmane	98.76	231	45	–(–5)	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
64.	Chowdenahalli	236.46	322	50	P	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
	(A) Chowdenahalli	200.15	216	29	–(–5)	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
	(B) Harehosur	36.31	106	21	P	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
65.	Hithlukeri	233.78	444	73	–(–5)	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(A) Hithlukeri	156.37	371	55	–(–5)	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
	(B) Hunsekaihosahalli	77.41	73	18	–(–5)	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
66.	Nidtha	230.59	741	141	P,M	–(–5)	W,Hp	PO	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(A) Nidtha	159.41	355	57	P,M	–(–5)	W,Hp	PO	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
	(B) Jagenalli	71.18	386	84	–(–5)	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

AMENITIES AND LAND USE

Taluk: SOMVARPET

Nearest Town and distance (in Km.)	Power Supply	Staple Food	Land-use (area under different types of land-use in hectares and ares)					Remarks including any place of religious, historical or archaeo-logical interest	L.C. No.
			Forest	Irrigated (by source of irrigation)	Un-irrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivation		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
Kodlipet-4	EA	Rice, Ragi	—	—	466.37	113.80	30.81	—	56
Kodlipet-5	—	Rice	—	—	174.10	30.76	6.63	—	*(A)*
Kodlipet-4	EA	Rice, Ragi	—	—	133.64	27.93	5.46	—	*(B)*
Kodlipet-6	—	Rice	—	—	55.08	18.73	10.00	—	*(C)*
	UN-INHABITED		—	—	38.64	13.23	2.17	—	*(D)*
Sanivarsante-4	—	Rice	—	—	64.91	23.15	6.55	—	*(E)*
Sanivarsante-2	EA	Rice	—	—	348.69	119.44	22.62	—	57
Sanivarsante-3	—	Rice	—	—	72.87	15.73	2.54	—	*(A)*
Sanivarsante-3	—	Rice	—	—	127.27	38.55	10.18	—	*(B)*
Sanivarsante-3	EA	Rice	—	—	97.14	50.58	6.58	—	*(C)*
Sanivarsante-2	EA	Rice	—	—	51.41	14.58	3.32	—	*(D)*
Sanivarsante-4	—	Rice	—	—	336.35	73.08	18.03	A-IV	58
Sanivarsante-4	—	Rice	—	—	164.47	24.35	8.18	—	*(A)*
Sanivarsante-4	—	Rice	—	—	89.24	32.46	5.78	—	*(B)*
Kodlipet-5	—	Rice	—	—	82.64	16.27	4.07	—	*(C)*
Kodlipet-5	—	Rice	—	TK:(46.34), T:46.34	204.57	56.72	16.82	N:20, M:2, C:1, T:1, A-V	59
Kodlipet-5	—	Rice	—	TK:(41.28), T:41.28	162.80	42.09	10.64	N:20, M:2, C:1, T:1	*(A)*
Sanivarsante-5	—	Rice	—	TK:(5.06), T:5.06	41.77	14.63	6.18	—	*(B)*
Kodlipet-2	EA	Rice	—	—	302.63	54.66	16.07	N:25, M:4, C:1, T:1	60
Kodlipet-3	EA	Rice	—	—	86.36	25.01	6.52	—	*(A)*
Kodlipet-4	EA	Rice	—	—	58.36	8.21	2.47	—	*(B)*
Kodlipet-3	EA	Rice	—	—	109.35	15.64	4.94	N:20, M:3, C:1, T:1	*(C)*
Kodlipet-2	EA	Rice	—	—	48.56	5.80	2.14	N:5, M:1	*(D)*
Kodlipet-2	EA	Rice	—	TK:(6.68), T:6.68	342.09	78.75	17.86	N:5, M:1	61
Kodlipet-3	EA	Rice	—	—	116.59	24.30	4.09	N:5, M:1	*(A)*
Kodlipet-2	—	Rice	—	—	66.45	21.91	4.21	—	*(B)*
Kodlipet-3	—	Rice	—	TK:(6.68), T:6.68	121.81	24.36	5.75	—	*(C)*
Kodlipet-3	—	Rice	—	—	37.24	8.18	3.81	—	*(D)*
Kodlipet-3	—	Rice	—	—	93.44	26.97	109.41	—	62
Kodlipet-3	—	Rice	—	—	34.64	9.04	44.60	—	*(A)*
Kodlipet-3	—	Rice	—	—	27.56	7.37	41.28	—	*(B)*
Kodlipet-4	—	Rice	—	—	31.24	10.56	23.53	—	*(C)*
Sanivarsante-1	EA	Rice	—	—	176.24	24.86	9.16	—	63
Sanivarsante-1	EA	Rice	—	—	60.22	0.34	—	—	*(A)*
Sanivarsante-1	EA	Rice	—	—	32.64	12.61	5.69	—	*(B)*
Sanivarsante-1	—	Rice	—	—	83.38	11.91	3.47	—	*(C)*
Sanivarsante-2	—	Rice	—	—	125.73	100.15	10.58	—	64
Sanivarsante-2	—	Rice	—	—	106.59	86.76	6.80	—	*(A)*
Sanivarsante-2	—	Rice	—	—	19.14	13.39	3.78	—	*(B)*
Sanivarsante-3	EA	Rice	—	—	152.75	64.24	16.79	—	65
Sanivarsante-3	—	Rice	—	—	100.44	46.53	9.40	—	*(A)*
Sanivarsante-3	EA	Rice	—	—	52.31	17.71	7.39	—	*(B)*
Sanivarsante-4	EA	Rice	—	—	126.63	89.90	14.06	N:25, M:3 C:5, T:1, A-VI	66
Sanivarsante-4	EA	Rice	—	—	74.63	75.63	9.15	N:25, M:3, C:5, T:1	*(A)*
Sanivarsante-4	EA	Rice	—	—	52.00	14.27	4.91	—	*(B)*

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Taluk: SOMVARPET — **AMENITIES AND LAND USE**

L.C. No.	Name of Village	Total area of the Village (In hectares and ares)	Total Population and number of households		Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (—) may be shown in the column and next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges viz., – 5 kms. 5–10 kms. and 10+ kms. of the nearest place where the facility is available may be given)						Approach to Village
					Educational	Medical	Drinking Water	Post and Telegraph	Day or days of the market/hat if any	Communi-cations (Bus Stop, Railway Station, Waterway)	
1	2	3	4a	4b	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
67.	Sidigalale	297.51	440	81	–(–5)	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
	(A) Sidigalale	98.88	187	35	–(–5)	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
	(B) Doddalli	81.09	146	26	–(–5)	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
	(C) Kyathanalli	117.54	107	20	–(–5)	–(5–10)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(5–10)	KR
68.	Sandalkoti Forest	111.58	—	—	UN-INHABITED						
69.	Ankanalli	520.58	689	116	P,M	–(10+)	W	PO	–(10+)	–(–5)	KR
	(A) Ankanalli	93.34	181	30	P,M	–(10+)	W	PO	–(10+)	–(–5)	KR
	(B) Gangavara	125.56	156	25	–(–5)	–(10+)	W	–(–5)	–(10+)	–(–5)	KR
	(C) Seegemarur	133.77	174	32	–(–5)	–(10+)	W	–(–5)	–(10+)	–(–5)	KR
	(D) Kyasarahalli	167.91	178	29	–(–5)	–(10+)	W	–(–5)	–(10+)	–(–5)	KR
70.	Mensa	315.18	370	64	–(–5)	–(5–10)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
	(A) Mensa	184.12	234	40	–(–5)	–(10+)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(10+)	–(–5)	KR
	(B) Bettadalli	74.68	125	23	–(–5)	–(10+)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(10+)	–(–5)	KR
	(C) Manehalli	56.38	11	1	–(–5)	–(5–10)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
71.	Mallur	425.52	798	137	P	–(5–10)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(5–10)	BS	PR
	(A) Mallur	298.39	798	137	P	–(5–10)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(5–10)	BS	PR
	(B) Kargodu	127.13	—	—	UN-INHABITED						
72.	Mylathpura	448.20	402	67	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(10+)	–(–5)	KR
	(A) Mylathpura	68.47	102	14	–(–5)	–(10+)	W	–(–5)	–(10+)	–(–5)	KR
	(B) Badabanalli	160.51	152	27	–(–5)	–(10+)	W	–(–5)	–(10+)	–(–5)	KR
	(C) Nagavara	96.15	56	9	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(10+)	–(–5)	KR
	(D) Amalli	123.07	92	17	–(–5)	–(10+)	W	–(–5)	–(10+)	–(–5)	KR
73.	Harohalli	519.27	621	110	P	–(5–10)	W	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
	(A) Harohalli	146.54	53	12	–(–5)	–(5–10)	W	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
	(B) Hosagutti	152.15	234	34	P	–(10+)	W	–(–5)	–(10+)	–(–5)	KR
	(C) Hosahalli	220.58	334	64	–(–5)	–(5–10)	W	–(–5)	–(10+)	–(–5)	KR
74.	Malambi	439.38	1237	253	P,M	–(5–10)	W	PO	–(5–10)	BS	PR
	(A) Malambi	319.67	888	189	P,M	–(5–10)	W	PO	–(5–10)	BS	PR
	(B) Kanivebasavanalli	119.71	349	64	–(–5)	–(10+)	W	–(–5)	–(10+)	BS	PR
75.	Siddapura	520.58	630	127	P,M	–(10+)	W,Hp	PO	–(10+)	BS	PR
	(A) Siddapura	65.05	126	20	P,M	–(10+)	W	–(–5)	–(10+)	BS	PR
	(B) Alur	214.24	424	92	–(–5)	–(10+)	W,Hp	PO	–(10+)	BS	PR
	(C) Alur Forest	158.57	—	—	UN-INHABITED						
	(D) Kanthebasavana-halli	82.72	80	15	–(–5)	–(10+)	W	–(–5)	–(10+)	–(–5)	KR
76.	Doddakanagalu	406.09	568	100	–(–5)	–(10+)	W	–(–5)	–(10+)	–(–5)	PR
	(A) Doddakanagalu	162.57	157	32	–(–5)	–(10+)	W	–(–5)	–(10+)	–(–5)	PR
	(B) Chikkakanagalu	98.41	174	28	–(–5)	–(10+)	W	–(–5)	–(10+)	–(–5)	KR
	(C) Doddahalli	97.15	157	27	–(–5)	–(10+)	W	–(–5)	–(10+)	–(–5)	KR
	(D) Hithlugudde	47.96	80	13	–(–5)	–(10+)	W	–(–5)	–(10+)	–(–5)	KR
77.	Malambi Forest	1312.66	—	—	UN-INHABITED						
78.	Doddamolathe	714.99	1433	271	P,M	–(5–10)	W	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	PR
	(A) Doddamolathe	329.06	672	117	P,M	–(5–10)	W	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	PR
	(B) Sulimolathe	90.08	146	27	–(–5)	–(5–10)	W	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
	(C) Harohalli	149.14	201	41	–(–5)	–(5–10)	W	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
	(D) 2nd Chodlu	9.64	43	8	–(–5)	–(5–10)	W	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
	(E) Valagunda	137.07	371	78	–(–5)	–(5–10)	W	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
79.	Malambi Forest No. 2	197.66	—	—	UN-INHABITED						

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

AMENITIES AND LAND USE

Taluk: SOMVARPET

Nearest Town and distance (in Km.)	Power Supply	Staple Food	Land-use (area under different types of land-use in hectares and ares)					Remarks including any place of religious, historical or archaeo-logical interest	L.C. No.
			Forest	Irrigated (by source of irrigation)	Un-irrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivation		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
Sanivarsante-5	EA	Rice	—	—	150.33	131.78	15.40	N:10, M:1, T:1	67
Sanivarsante-5	EA	Rice	—	—	53.56	39.20	6.12	—	*(A)*
Sanivarsante-5	—	Rice	—	—	39.14	37.77	4.18	N:10, M:1, T:1	*(B)*
Sanivarsante-6	—	Rice	—	—	57.63	54.81	5.10	—	*(C)*
UN-INHABITED			111.58	—	—	—	—	—	*68*
Sanivarsante-12	—	Rice, Ragi	—	—	219.08	278.06	23.44	—	69
Sanivarsante-13	—	Rice, Ragi	—	—	44.72	42.46	6.16	—	*(A)*
Sanivarsante-12	—	Rice, Ragi	—	—	64.25	56.25	5.06	—	*(B)*
Sanivarsante-14	—	Rice, Ragi	—	—	46.71	83.78	3.28	—	*(C)*
Sanivarsante-14	—	Rice, Ragi	—	—	63.40	95.57	8.94	—	*(D)*
Sanivarsante-8	—	Rice, Ragi	—	—	165.43	139.24	10.51	N:10, M:3	70
Sanivarsante-12	—	Rice, Ragi	—	—	92.77	87.18	4.17	—	*(A)*
Sanivarsante-11	—	Rice, Ragi	—	—	46.22	25.11	3.35	N:10, M:3	*(B)*
Sanivarsante-8	—	Rice, Ragi	—	—	26.44	26.95	2.99	—	*(C)*
Sanivarsante-6	EA	Rice, Ragi	—	—	248.24	152.65	24.63	N:23, M:3 C:2, T:1, A-VII	71
Sanivarsante-6	EA	Rice, Ragi	—	—	164.01	115.10	19.28	N:23, M:3, C:2, T:1	*(A)*
UN-INHABITED			—	—	84.23	37.55	5.35	—	*(B)*
Sanivarsante-13	EA	Rice, Ragi	—	—	184.10	241.53	22.57	—	72
Sanivarsante-14	EA	Rice, Ragi	—	—	26.56	36.81	5.10	—	*(A,*
Sanivarsante-14	—	Rice, Ragi	—	—	56.00	96.19	8.32	—	*(B,*
Sanivarsante-13	—	Rice, Ragi	—	—	38.37	53.59	4.19	—	*(C)*
Sanivarsante-15	—	Rice, Ragi	—	—	63.17	54.94	4.96	—	*(D)*
Sanivarsante-10	—	Rice, Ragi	—	—	292.32	198.88	28.07	N:50, M:4, C:5, T:2	73
Sanivarsante-10	—	Rice, Ragi	—	—	82.28	60.42	3.84	N:20, M:2, C:2	*(A)*
Sanivarsante-10	—	Rice	—	—	91.04	52.48	8.63	N:30, M:2, C:3, T:2	*(B)*
Sanivarsante-10	—	Rice	—	—	119.00	85.98	15.60	—	*(C)*
Sanivarsante-10	EA	Rice, Ragi	—	—	328.71	96.33	14.34	N:40, M:4, C:4, T:2	74
Sanivarsante-10	EA	Rice	—	—	237.38	72.20	10.09	N:40, M:4, C:4, T:2	*(A)*
Sanivarsante-10	EA	Rice, Ragi	—	—	91.33	24.13	4.25	—	*(B)*
Sanivarsante-13	—	Rice, Ragi	158.57	—	192.57	150.25	19.19	—	75
Sanivarsante-13	—	Rice, Ragi	—	—	39.68	20.36	5.01	—	*(A)*
Sanivarsante-13	—	Rice	—	—	108.78	95.17	10.29	—	*(B)*
UN-INHABITED			158.57	—	—	—	—	—	*(C)*
Sanivarsante-15	—	Rice, Ragi	—	—	44.11	34.72	3.89	—	*(D)*
Sanivarsante-13	—	Rice, Ragi	—	—	202.46	176.72	26.91	—	76
Sanivarsante-13	—	Rice, Ragi	—	—	79.20	69.00	14.37	—	*(A)*
Sanivarsante-13	—	Rice, Ragi	—	—	49.04	45.51	3.86	—	*(B)*
Sanivarsante-13	—	Rice, Ragi	—	—	50.61	42.63	3.91	—	*(C)*
Sanivarsante-16	—	Rice, Ragi	—	—	23.61	19.58	4.77	—	*(D)*
UN-INHABITED			1312.66	—	—	—	—	—	77
Somvarpet-6	EA	Rice	—	—	440.80	224.43	49.76	—	78
Somvarpet-6	—	Rice	—	—	214.53	93.35	21.18	—	*(A)*
Somvarpet-7	—	Rice	—	—	50.82	33.51	5.75	—	*(B)*
Somvarpet-7	—	Rice	—	—	90.18	49.11	9.85	—	*(C)*
Somvarpet-7	—	Rice	—	—	8.33	0.81	—	—	*(D)*
Somvarpet-7	—	Rice	—	—	76.44	47.65	12.98	—	*(E)*
UN-INHABITED			197.66	—	—	—	—	—	79

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Taluk: SOMVARPET — **AMENITIES AND LAND USE**

L.C. No.	Name of Village	Total area of the Village (in hectares and ares)	Total Population and number of households		Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (—) may be shown in the column and next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges viz., – 5 kms. 5–10 kms. and 10 + kms. of the nearest place where the facility is available may be given)						Approach to Village
					Educational	Medical	Drinking Water	Post and Telegraph	Day or days of the market/hat if any	Communi-cations (Bus Stop, Railway Station, Waterway)	
1	2	3	4a	4b	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
80.	Honnehanakodu	750.84	1653	283	P(2),M	–(–5)	W,Hp	PO	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(A) Doddahanakodu	328.68	738	119	–(–5)	–(–5)	W,Hp	PO	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(B) Gejjehanakodu	200.78	422	73	P,M	–(5–10)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
	(C) Kugekodi	159.94	375	67	P	–(5–10)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
	(D) Honnahalli	61.44	118	24	–(–5)	–(5–10)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(5–10)	BS	PR
81.	Channapura	347.56	456	90	P	–(5–10)	W	–(–5)	–(5–10)	BS	PR
	(A) Channapura	68.90	141	31	–(–5)	–(5–10)	W	–(–5)	–(5–10)	BS	PR
	(B) Hirikeri	219.81	287	52	P	–(5–10)	W	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
	(C) Shivapura	58.79	28	7	–(–5)	–(5–10)	W	–(–5)	–(5–10)	BS	PR
82.	Sunti	533.31	539	94	P	–(10+)	W	–(–5)	–(10+)	–(–5)	KR
	(A) Sunti	268.20	325	58	P	–(10+)	W	–(–5)	–(10+)	–(–5)	KR
	(B) Koralahalli	181.38	140	22	–(–5)	–(10+)	W	–(–5)	–(10+)	–(–5)	KR
	(C) Mangalore	83.73	74	14	–(–5)	–(–10+)	W	–(–5)	–(10+)	–(–5)	KR
83.	Gowdalli	678.38	1228	226	P,M,H	–(5–10)	W	PO,Phone	–(5–10)	BS	PR
	(A) Gowdalli	208.83	380	61	P,M,H	–(5–10)	W	PO,Phone	–(5–10)	BS	PR
	(B) Ajjalli	112.58	164	36	–(–5)	–(5–10)	W	–(–5)	–(5–10)	BS	PR
	(C) Harehalli	81.11	321	68	–(–5)	–(5–10)	W	–(–5)	–(5–10)	BS	PR
	(D) Kugoor	210.39	306	52	–(–5)	–(10+)	W	–(–5)	–(10+)	–(–5)	KR
	(E) Chikkare	65.47	57	9	–(–5)	–(10+)	W	–(–5)	–(10+)	–(–5)	KR
84.	Heggula	342.50	611	108	–(–5)	–(5–10)	W	–(–5)	–(5–10)	BS	PR
	(A) Heggula	108.79	125	24	–(–5)	–(5–10)	W	–(–5)	–(5–10)	BS	PR
	(B) Santhaveri	47.09	163	29	–(–5)	–(5–10)	W	–(–5)	–(5–10)	BS	PR
	(C) Basavanakoppa	121.56	189	32	–(–5)	–(5–10)	W	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
	(D) Gondalli	65.06	134	23	–(–5)	–(5–10)	W	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
85.	Nandigunda	311.97	625	123	P	–(–5)	W	PO	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(A) Nandigunda	146.61	334	62	P	–(5–10)	W	PO	–(5–10)	BS	PR
	(B) Ramanahalli	74.90	150	26	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(C) Kurudavalli	90.46	141	35	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
86.	Gopalapura	413.15	1245	248	P	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(A) Gopalapura	131.19	527	100	P	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(B) Madagodu	115.16	244	51	–(–5)	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	PR
	(C) Kenkere	45.02	37	6	–(–5)	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
	(D) Vadeyanapura	121.78	437	91	–(–5)	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
87.	Doddakolathur	438.40	513	92	P	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(A) Doddakolathur	233.76	244	47	P	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
	(B) Appashettalli	111.64	184	31	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(C) Shettiganalli	93.00	85	14	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
88.	Kajur	213.61	623	102	P	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(A) Kajur	72.85	188	27	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(B) Chikkakolathur	109.92	396	69	P	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
	(C) Jabikodi	30.84	39	6	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
89.	Cheekanalli	143.15	83	16	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(A) Cheekanalli	65.27	15	2	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
	(B) Yedehalli	77.88	68	14	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
90.	Dundalli	184.84	343	62	P,M	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	PR
	(A) Dundalli	42.19	248	45	P,M	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
	(B) Halkene	63.87	32	6	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
	(C) Thoyalli	78.78	63	11	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

AMENITIES AND LAND USE

Taluk: SOMVARPET

Nearest Town and distance (in Km.)	Power Supply	Staple Food	Land-use (area under different types of land-use in hectares and ares)					Remarks including any place of religious, historical or archaeo-logical interest	L.C. No.
			Forest	Irrigated (by source of irrigation)	Un-irrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivation		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
Somvarpet-5	EA	Rice	—	—	458.67	254.78	37.39	—	80
Somvarpet-5	EA	Rice	—	—	222.48	93.11	13.09	—	*(A)*
Somvarpet-6	EA	Rice	—	—	120.02	72.89	7.87	—	*(B)*
Somvarpet-7	EA	Rice	—	—	74.56	76.31	9.07	—	*(C)*
Somvarpet-6	—	Rice	—	—	41.61	12.47	7.36	—	*(D)*
Somvarpet-6	EA	Rice	—	—	248.15	89.00	10.41	N:35, M:4, C:2, T:3	81
Somvarpet-10	EA	Rice	—	—	51.50	14.09	3.31	—	*(A)*
Somvarpet-10	EA	Rice	—	—	145.56	68.95	5.36	N:15, M:2, C:1, T:2	*(B)*
Somvarpet-6	EA	Rice	—	—	51.09	5.96	1.74	N:20, M:2, C:1, T:1	*(C)*
Somvarpet-13	EA	Rice	—	—	301.21	205.04	27.06	—	82
Somvarpet-13	EA	Rice	—	—	169.74	89.33	9.13	—	*(A)*
Somvarpet-14	—	Rice	—	—	94.37	74.80	12.21	—	*(B)*
Somvarpet-13	—	Rice	—	—	37.10	40.91	5.72	—	*(C)*
Somvarpet-10	EA	Rice	—	—	376.19	271.57	30.62	—	83
Somvarpet-10	EA	Rice	—	—	113.72	86.43	8.68	—	*(A)*
Somvarpet-10	EA	Rice	—	—	59.97	44.01	8.60	—	*(B)*
Somvarpet-10	EA	Rice	—	—	39.95	37.46	3.70	—	*(C)*
Somvarpet-12	EA	Rice	—	—	123.78	80.44	6.17	—	*(D)*
Somvarpet-11	EA	Rice	—	—	38.77	23.23	3.47	—	*(E)*
Sanivarsante-9	EA	Rice	—	—	214.84	110.11	17.55	N:25, M:2, C:2, T:3	84
Sanivarsante-10	EA	Rice	—	—	64.27	39.58	4.94	—	*(A)*
Sanivarsante-9	EA	Rice	—	—	26.05	16.94	4.10	N:25, M:2, C:2, T:3	*(B)*
Sanivarsante-10	—	Rice	—	—	77.04	39.64	4.88	—	*(C)*
Sanivarsante-10	—	Rice	—	—	47.48	13.95	3.63	—	*(D)*
Sanivarsante-5	EA	Rice	—	GC:(21.02), T:21.02	163.89	109.14	17.92	N:35, M:2, C:4, T:2	85
Sanivarsante-5	EA	Rice	—	GC:(12.28), T:12.28	67.13	56.70	10.50	N:20, C:3, T:2	*(A)*
Sanivarsante-5	EA	Rice	—	GC:(8.74), T:8.74	34.63	28.43	3.10	N:15, M:2, C:1	*(B)*
Sanivarsante-5	EA	Rice	—	—	62.13	24.01	4.32	—	*(C)*
Sanivarsante-2	EA	Rice	—	—	229.67	153.39	30.09	N:20, M:2, C:2, T:1	86
Sanivarsante-2	EA	Rice	—	—	77.77	45.17	8.25	N:20, M:2, C:2, T:1	*(A)*
Sanivarsante-3	EA	Rice	—	—	74.95	31.22	8.99	—	*(B)*
Sanivarsante-4	—	Rice	—	—	27.62	13.62	3.78	—	*(C)*
Sanivarsante-2	EA	Rice	—	—	49.33	63.38	9.07	—	*(D)*
Sanivarsante-2	—	Rice	—	—	273.17	141.15	24.08	—	87
Sanivarsante-3	—	Rice	—	—	171.74	48.80	13.22	—	*(A)*
Sanivarsante-3	—	Rice	—	—	52.55	54.39	4.70	—	*(B)*
Sanivarsante-2	—	Rice	—	—	48.88	37.96	6.16	—	*(C)*
Sanivarsante-2	—	Rice	—	—	133.66	73.75	6.20	N:20, M:5, C:1	88
Sanivarsante-2	—	Rice	—	—	44.79	27.33	0.73	N:10, M:3	*(A)*
Sanivarsante-2	—	Rice	—	—	72.28	35.06	2.58	N:10, M:2, C:1	*(B)*
Sanivarsante-2	—	Rice	—	—	16.59	11.36	2.89	—	*(C)*
Sanivarsante-5	EA	Rice	—	—	91.46	44.06	7.63	—	89
Sanivarsante-5	—	Rice	—	—	40.69	20.45	4.13	—	*(A)*
Sanivarsante-5	—	Rice	—	—	50.77	23.61	3.50	—	*(B)*
Sanivarsante-2	—	Rice	—	—	112.87	60.01	11.96	N:5, M:1	90
Sanivarsante-5	—	Rice	—	—	19.36	19.52	3.31	—	*(A)*
Sanivarsante-2	—	Rice	—	—	42.25	19.68	1.94	N:5, M:1	*(B)*
Sanivarsante-3	—	Rice	—	—	51.26	20.81	6.71	—	*(C)*

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Taluk: SOMVARPET

AMENITIES AND LAND USE

L.C. No.	Name of Village	Total area of the Village (In hectares and ares)	Total Population and number of households		Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (—) may be shown in the column and next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges viz., –5 kms. 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms. of the nearest place where the facility is available may be given)						Approach to Village
					Educational	Medical	Drinking Water	Post and Telegraph	Day or days of the market/hat if any	Communi-cations (Bus Stop, Railway Station, Waterway)	
1	2	3	4a	4b	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
91.	Mullusoge	670.59	2448	475	–(–5)	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(A) Mullusoge	95.28	777	152	–(–5)	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(B) Gummanakolli	293.14	1099	215	–(–5)	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(C) Gondibasavanahalli	282.17	572	108	–(–5)	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
92.	Baichanalli	283.46	982	164	P	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(A) Baichanalli	17.61	112	16	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(B) Madapatna	265.85	870	148	P	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
93.	Basavanahalli	666.44	1849	364	P(2),M	–(–5)	W,Hp	PO,Phone	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(A) Basavanahalli	241.12	682	146	P	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(B) Bollur	216.82	474	85	–(–5)	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
	(C) Doddabettakeri	85.08	247	37	–(–5)	–(–5)	W,Hp	PO,Phone	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(D) Guddehosur	123.42	446	96	P,M	–(–5)	W,Hp	PO,Phone	–(–5)	BS	PR
94.	Rasulbettageri	313.03	584	97	P	–(5–10)	W,C,Hp	PO	–(5–10)	BS	PR
	(A) Rasulpura	172.06	299	47	P	–(5–10)	W,C,Hp	PO	–(5–10)	BS	PR
	(B) Chikkabettageri	140.97	285	50	–(–5)	–(5–10)	W,C	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
95.	Rangasamudra	389.53	1432	264	P,M	–(10+)	W,Hp	PO	–(10+)	BS	PR
	(A) Hosapatna	178.64	367	68	–(–5)	–(10+)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(10+)	BS	PR
	(B) Rangasamudra	122.85	791	140	P,M	–(10+)	W,Hp	PO	–(10+)	BS	PR
	(C) Virupakshapura	88.04	274	56	–(–5)	–(10+)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
96.	Nanjarajapatna	389.78	1032	198	P,M,H	–(10+)	W,Hp	PO,Phone	–(10+)	BS	PR
97.	Valnur Tyagathur	931.61	1950	371	P,M	–(10+)	W,Hp	PO	–(10+)	BS	PR
98.	Nelliyahudikeri	876.73	2920	572	P,M	–(–5)	W,R,Hp	PO	–(–5)	BS	PR
99.	Abyathmangala	945.18	2321	530	P	–(5–10)	W	PO	–(5–10)	BS	PR
100.	Kudlur Shettalli	714.67	1493	351	P	–(5–10)	W	PO	–(5–10)	BS	PR
101.	Attur Forest	1179.28	177	33	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	PR
102.	Anekad Forest	1980.57	244	52	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
103.	Yedavanad Forest 1st Bit	1061.55	25	5	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
104.	Block cut from Jainkal Betta	387.67	—	—	UN-INHABITED						
105.	Jainkal Betta Forest	127.48	—	—	UN-INHABITED						
106.	Mavinahalli Forest	136.51	—	—	UN-INHABITED						
107.	Bageri Forest	258.79	—	—	UN-INHABITED						
108.	Manajur	457.20	855	145	P,M	–(–5)	W,R,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(A) Manajur	121.01	235	39	–(–5)	–(–5)	R,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(B) Chikkanayana-hosalli	212.92	61	12	–(–5)	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
	(C) Nallur	123.27	559	94	P,M	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
109.	Sirangala	429.65	1924	371	P,M	PHU	W,R	PO,Phone	–(5–10)	BS	PR
110.	Torenur	1920.39	2460	480	P(2),M	–(–5)	W,R	PO	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(A) Torenur	456.29	1342	235	P,M	–(–5)	R	PO	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(B) Gaddehosalli	165.06	49	7	–(–5)	–(–5)	R	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(C) Andanipura	114.62	6	3	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
	(D) Chikkaluvara	359.66	505	110	P	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
	(E) Doddaluvara	150.51	228	46	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
	(F) Sidlingapura	167.32	138	28	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(G) Arasinaguppe	167.55	18	9	–(–5)	–(10+)	W	–(5–10)	–(10+)	–(–5)	KR
	(H) Alaluguppe	171.66	105	23	–(–5)	–(10+)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
	(I) Basaruguppe	167.72	69	19	–(–5)	–(5–10)	W	–(5–10)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

AMENITIES AND LAND USE

Taluk: SOMVARPET

Nearest Town and distance (in Km.)	Power Supply	Staple Food	Land-use (area under different types of land-use in hectares and ares)					Remarks including any place of religious, historical or archaeo-logical interest	L.C. No.
			Forest	Irrigated (by source of irrigation)	Un-irrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivation		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
Kushalnagar-1	EA	Rice, Ragi	60.71	—	295.16	138.50	176.22	N:25, M:3, C:2, T:2	91
Kushalnagar-1	EA	Rice, Ragi	—	—	94.46	0.82	—	N:25, M:3, C:2, T:2	*(A)*
Kushalnagar-2	EA	Rice, Ragi	—	—	116.90	86.64	89.60	—	*(B)*
Kushalnagar-3	—	Rice, Ragi	60.71	—	83.80	51.04	86.62	—	*(C)*
Kushalnagar-2	EA	Rice, Ragi	88.22	—	96.36	82.69	16.19	N:20, M:14, C:2	92
Kushalnagar-1	EA	Rice, Ragi	—	—	16.23	1.38	—	N:20, M:14, C:2	*(A)*
Kushalnagar-3	EA	Rice, Ragi	88.22	—	80.13	81.31	16.19	—	*(B)*
Kushalnagar-4	EA	Rice, Ragi	81.30	—	349.74	116.01	119.39	N:15, M:2, T:1	93
Kushalnagar-5	EA	Rice, Ragi	81.30	—	80.94	40.84	38.04	N:15, M:2, T:1	*(A)*
Kushalnagar-4	EA	Rice, Ragi	—	—	141.65	34.70	40.47	—	*(B)*
Kushalnagar-5	EA	Rice, Ragi	—	—	44.20	20.24	20.64	—	*(C)*
Kushalnagar-5	EA	Rice, Ragi	—	—	82.95	20.23	20.24	—	*(D)*
Kushalnagar-8	EA	Rice, Ragi	—	GC:(139.05), T:139.05	56.66	54.59	62.73	—	94
Kushalnagar-8	EA	Rice, Ragi	—	GC:(81.18), T:81.18	36.42	13.99	40.47	—	*(A)*
Kushalnagar-9	EA	Rice, Ragi	—	GC:(57.87), T:57.87	20.24	40.60	22.26	—	*(B)*
Kushalnagar-15	EA	Rice, Ragi	65.97	GC:(137.60), T:137.60	102.27	49.81	33.88	N:35, M:3, C:4, T:3	95
Kushalnagar-16	EA	Rice, Ragi	25.50	GC:(60.71), T:60.71	51.28	28.32	12.83	N:30, M:2, C:4, T:3	*(A)*
Kushalnagar-15	EA	Rice, Ragi	20.23	GC:(40.47), T:40.47	30.75	16.43	14.97	N:5, M:1	*(B)*
Kushalnagar-15	—	Rice, Ragi	20.24	GC:(36.42), T:36.42	20.24	5.06	6.08	—	*(C)*
Kushalnagar-17	EA	Rice	—	—	297.44	72.10	20.24	N:46, M:6 C:7, T:5, A-VIII	96
Kushalnagar-19	EA	Rice	5.82	GC:(101.66), T:101.66	761.29	42.09	20.75	N:70, M:5, C:7, T:2	97
Virajpet-18	EA	Rice	—	—	737.46	122.27	17.00	—	98
Kushalnagar-21	EA	Rice	—	GC:(12.53), T:12.53	847.77	19.32	65.56	N:85, M:9, C:14, T:4	99
Kushalnagar-20	EA	Rice	186.38	—	479.01	28.48	20.80	—	100
Kushalnagar-14	—	Rice, Ragi	1179.28	—	—	—	—	—	101
Kushalnagar-15	—	Rice, Ragi	1980.57	—	—	—	—	—	102
Kushalnagar-18	—	Rice	1061.55	—	—	—	—	—	103
UN-INHABITED			387.67	—	—	—	—	—	104
UN-INHABITED			127.48	—	—	—	—	—	105
UN-INHABITED			136.51	—	—	—	—	—	106
UN-INHABITED			258.79	—	—	—	—	—	107
Kudmanglur-7	EA	Rice, Ragi	—	—	376.59	72.71	7.90	—	108
Kudmanglur-8	EA	Rice, Ragi	—	—	96.10	20.86	4.05	—	*(A)*
Kudmanglur-7	—	Rice, Ragi	—	—	184.70	27.36	0.86	—	*(B)*
Kudmanglur-9	EA	Rice, Ragi	—	—	95.79	24.49	2.99	—	*(C)*
Kudmanglur-9	EA	Rice, Ragi	—	—	360.31	66.91	2.43	N:5, M:1	109
Kudmanglur-5	EA	Rice, Ragi	175.26	—	981.66	506.56	256.91	N:5, M:1, T:1	110
Kushalnagar-10	EA	Rice, Ragi	13.35	—	398.72	14.68	29.54	N:5, M:1, T:1	*(A)*
Kushalnagar-8	—	Rice, Ragi	—	—	135.54	24.28	5.24	—	*(B)*
Kushalnagar-10	EA	Rice, Ragi	—	—	41.72	64.81	8.09	—	*(C)*
Kushalnagar-11	—	Rice, Ragi	—	—	103.77	243.75	12.14	—	*(D)*
Kushalnagar-12	—	Rice, Ragi	—	—	78.45	64.75	7.31	—	*(E)*
Somvarpet-12	EA	Rice, Ragi	45.84	—	72.72	32.41	16.35	—	*(F)*
Somvarpet-14	—	Rice, Ragi	—	—	58.49	27.96	81.10	—	*(G)*
Kushalnagar-14	—	Rice, Ragi	90.39	—	39.82	25.26	16.19	—	*(H)*
Kushalnagar-14	—	Rice, Ragi	25.68	—	52.43	8.66	80.95	—	*(I)*

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Taluk: SOMVARPET — **AMENITIES AND LAND USE**

L.C. No.	Name of Village	Total area of the Village (In hectares and ares)	Total Population and number of households		Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (—) may be shown in the column and next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges viz., – 5 kms. 5–10 kms. and 10+ kms. of the nearest place where the facility is available may be given)						Approach to Village
					Educational	Medical	Drinking Water	Post and Telegraph	Day or days of the market/hat if any	Communi-cations (Bus Stop, Railway Station, Waterway)	
1	2	3	4a	4b	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
111.	Marur	850.76	793	147	P	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	PR
	(A) Marur	153.17	162	31	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
	(B) Chinnenahalli	182.14	38	9	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
	(C) Halegote	231.43	369	64	P	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
	(D) Kasalagodu	95.90	10	2	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
	(E) Hoskote 6th	188.12	214	41	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
112.	Hebbale	448.10	2866	527	P,M,H	PHU	W,Tk,Hp	PO,Phone	Wednesday	BS	PR
113.	Hulse	238.97	978	190	P(2),M	–(–5)	R	PO	Wednesday	BS	PR
	(A) Hulse	150.97	515	92	P	–(–5)	R	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(B) Rampura	88.00	463	98	P,M	–(–5)	R	PO	Wednesday	BS	PR
114.	Kudige	1487.30	3694	735	P(2),M,O	D	R,W,Hp	PTO,Phone	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(A) Kudige	106.33	1158	234	P,M,O	D	R,Hp	PTO,Phone	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(B) Byadagotta	145.40	256	53	–(–5)	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
	(C) Buvanageri	150.39	366	66	–(–5)	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
	(D) Heggadalli	180.78	307	59	–(–5)	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
	(E) Hudugur	135.23	309	62	–(5–10)	–(5–10)	W,Hp	–(5–10)	–(10+)	BS	PR
	(F) Kalidevarahosur	124.58	317	62	–(–5)	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(5–10)	BS	PR
	(G) Mallenahalli	144.51	191	39	–(–5)	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
	(H) Sigehosur	385.36	518	100	–(–5)	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(5–10)	BS	PR
	(I) Siraholalu	114.72	272	60	P	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(10+)	BS	PR
115.	Bandebetta Forest	139.27	34	8	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(10+)	–(–5)	KR
116.	Ulugulli	1408.24	3539	759	–(–5)	–(–5)	W,Hp	PO,Phone	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(A) Ulugulli	894.82	2515	519	–(–5)	–(–5)	W,Hp	PO,Phone	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(B) Nargane	513.42	1024	240	–(–5)	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
117.	Kanabylubaichanalli	523.15	1423	322	P,M	–(–5)	W,Hp	PO,Phone	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
118.	Nalkursirangala	820.21	1568	313	–(–5)	–(5–10)	W	PO,Phone	–(5–10)	–(–5)	PR
119.	Herur	1287.01	789	152	P,M	–(10+)	W,Hp	PO	–(10+)	–(–5)	KR
	(A) Herur	738.29	374	72	P,M	–(10+)	W,Hp	PO	–(10+)	–(–5)	KR
	(B) Hadre	280.11	111	20	–(–5)	–(10+)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(10+)	–(–5)	KR
	(C) Molur	268.61	304	60	–(–5)	–(10+)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(10+)	–(–5)	KR
120.	Andagove	1655.70	3382	683	P(2),M(2),H	–(–5)	W,Hp	PO,Phone	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(A) Andagove	983.93	1563	280	P,M	–(–5)	W,Hp	PO,Phone	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(B) Kodagarahalli	671.77	1819	403	P,M,H	–(–5)	W,Hp	PO,Phone	–(–5)	BS	PR
121.	Hoskote 7th	1397.60	2772	538	P,M	–(–5)	W,Hp	PO,Phone	–(–5)	BS	PR
122.	Attur Nallur	1210.37	2968	686	P(2),M	–(5–10)	W,Hp	PO,Phone	–(5–10)	–(–5)	PR
123.	Cherala Srimangala	1882.62	4598	994	P(3),M(2),H	H	W,Hp	PTO,Phone	Sunday	BS	PR
124.	Irale Valamudi	890.12	1095	255	P	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
125.	Horur	1397.06	2175	530	P	–(5–10)	W	PO	–(5–10)	BS	PR
	(A) Horur	877.53	1255	301	P	–(5–10)	W	PO	–(5–10)	BS	PR
	(B) Modur	519.53	920	229	–(–5)	–(5–10)	W	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	PR

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

AMENITIES AND LAND USE

Taluk: SOMVARPET

Nearest Town and distance (in Km.)	Power Supply	Staple Food	Land-use (area under different types of land-use in hectares and ares)					Remarks including any place of religious, historical or archaeo-logical interest	L.C. No.
			Forest	Irrigated (by source of irrigation)	Un-irrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivation		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
Kudmanglur-5	—	Rice, Ragi	—	—	549.81	206.90	94.05	—	111
Kudmanglur-6	—	Rice, Ragi	—	—	123.83	0.87	28.47	—	*(A)*
Kudmanglur-5	—	Rice, Ragi	—	—	75.68	59.92	46.54	—	*(B)*
Kudmanglur-7	—	Rice, Ragi	—	—	196.62	32.38	2.43	—	*(C)*
Kudmanglur-8	—	Rice, Ragi	—	—	70.17	24.52	1.21	—	*(D)*
Kudmanglur-8	—	Rice, Ragi	—	—	83.51	89.21	15.40	—	*(E)*
Kudmanglur-5	EA	Rice, Ragi	27.88	—	343.94	68.99	7.29	N:10, M:3, T:1	112
Kudmanglur-3	EA	Rice, Ragi	—	—	212.57	7.33	19.07	A-IX	113
Kudmanglur-3	EA	Rice, Ragi	—	—	137.54	2.06	11.37	—	*(A)*
Kudmanglur-3	EA	Rice, Ragi	—	—	75.03	5.27	7.70	—	*(B)*
Kudmanglur-2	EA	Rice, Ragi	114.34	—	820.08	459.80	93.08	N:135, M:16 C:12, T:12	114
Kushalnagar-5	EA	Rice, Ragi	—	—	79.11	21.05	6.17	N:120, M:14 C:11, T:11	*(A)*
Kushalnagar-7	—	Rice, Ragi	—	—	112.84	24.41	8.15	—	*(B)*
Kushalnagar-9	—	Rice, Ragi	—	—	111.57	26.88	11.94	—	*(C)*
Kushalnagar-8	—	Rice, Ragi	—	—	121.37	55.36	4.05	—	*(D)*
Kushalnagar-13	—	Rice, Ragi	—	—	115.38	4.47	15.38	—	*(E)*
Kushalnagar-10	—	Rice, Ragi	—	—	109.91	6.53	8.14	N:15, M:2, C:1, T:1	*(F)*
Kushalnagar-9	—	Rice, Ragi	—	—	77.25	49.05	18.21	—	*(G)*
Kushalnagar-6	—	Rice, Ragi	114.34	—	26.01	238.94	6.07	—	*(H)*
Kushalnagar-13	—	Rice, Ragi	—	—	66.64	33.11	14.97	—	*(I)*
Kudmanglur-9	—	Rice, Ragi	139.27	—	—	—	—	—	115
Suntikoppa-1	EA	Rice	—	—	1360.33	31.16	16.75	N:130, M:9 C:16, T:16	116
Suntikoppa-1	EA	Rice	—	—	868.86	15.42	10.54	N:130, M:9 C:16, T:16	*(A)*
Suntikoppa-2	EA	Rice	—	—	491.47	15.74	6.21	—	*(B)*
Suntikoppa-4	EA	Rice	—	—	458.15	53.51	11.49	N:40, M:3, C:6, T:6	117
Suntikoppa-10	EA	Rice	—	GC:(3.41), T:3.41	584.72	227.85	4.23	—	118
Suntikoppa-11	EA	Rice	399.99	—	87.76	169.85	629.41	N:15, M:2, T:1, A-X	119
Suntikoppa-11	EA	Rice	226.57	—	57.17	19.28	435.27	N:15, M:2, T:1	*(A)*
Suntikoppa-12	—	Rice	173.42	—	15.78	63.84	27.07	—	*(B)*
Suntikoppa-13	—	Rice	—	—	14.81	86.73	167.07	—	*(C)*
Suntikoppa-5	EA	Rice	160.14	—	1139.50	302.34	53.72	N:120, M:9 C:22, T:4, A-XI	120
Suntikoppa-5	EA	Rice	160.14	—	518.37	266.10	39.32	N:60, M:4, C:7	*(A)*
Suntikoppa-5	EA	Rice	—	—	621.13	36.24	14.40	N:60, M:5 C:15, T:4	*(B)*
Suntikoppa-10	EA	Rice	449.91	—	630.80	296.63	20.26	N:100, M:8, C:11, T:6	121
Suntikoppa-6	EA	Rice	—	—	1095.00	46.16	69.21	N:200, M:16 C:24, T:12	122
Madikeri-16	EA	Rice	460.09	—	1000.30	294.65	127.58	N:150, M:12, C:20, T:8	123
Madikeri-18	EA	Rice	—	—	663.52	149.93	76.67	N:15, M:2, C:1	124
Suntikoppa-8	EA	Rice	—	—	1191.13	155.28	50.65	N:120, M:9, C:13, T:8	125
Suntikoppa-8	EA	Rice	—	—	765.42	85.76	26.35	N:120, M:9, C:13, T:8	*(A)*
Suntikoppa-10	EA	Rice	—	—	425.71	69.52	24.30	—	*(B)*

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Taluk: SOMVARPET **AMENITIES AND LAND USE**

L.C. No.	Name of Village	Total area of the Village (In hectares and ares)	Total Population and number of households		Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (—) may be shown in the column and next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges viz., – 5 kms. 5-10 kms and 10+ kms. of the nearest place where the facility is available may be given)						Approach to Village
					Educational	Medical	Drinking Water	Post and Telegraph	Day or days of the market/hat if any	Communi-cations (Bus Stop, Railway Station, Waterway)	
1	2	3	4a	4b	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
126.	Kedakal Negadal	958.96	2212	492	P,M	–(5–10)	W,Hp	PO	–(5–10)	BS	PR
	(A) Kedakal Negadal	505.96	1313	274	P,M	–(5–10)	W,Hp	PO	–(5–10)	BS	PR
	(B) Haleri	453.00	899	218	–(–5)	–(10+)	W,Hp	PO	–(10+)	BS	PR
127.	Kandanakolli	812.94	1051	241	P,M	–(10+)	W	PO	–(10+)	BS	PR
	(A) Kandanakolli	433.82	594	136	P,M	–(10+)	W	PO	–(10+)	BS	PR
	(B) Kadandal	214.74	287	63	–(–5)	–(10+)	W	–(–5)	–(10+)	–(–5)	KR
	(C) Kopathur	164.38	170	42	–(–5)	–(10+)	W	–(–5)	–(10+)	–(–5)	KR
128.	Muvathoklu	1812.89	1529	333	P(2),M	–(–5)	W	PO	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(A) Muvathoklu	902.12	712	136	P	–(–5)	W	PO	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(B) Hadageri	520.14	338	68	P,M	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
	(C) Iggodlu	390.63	479	129	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
129.	Sirangalli	1219.62	1429	301	P(2)	–(5–10)	W	–(–5)	–(5–10)	BS	PR
	(A) Sirangalli	627.64	340	78	P	–(5–10)	W	–(–5)	–(5–10)	BS	PR
	(B) Kirudale	591.98	1089	223	P	–(5–10)	W	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
130.	Garuvale	2466.65	1051	212	P,M,H	–(5–10)	W,Hp	PO	–(5–10)	BS	PR
131.	Surlabi	5476.16	1069	200	P(2),M	–(10+)	W	PO	–(10+)	–(–5)	PR
	(A) Surlabi	734.25	409	79	P,M	–(10+)	W	PO	–(10+)	–(–5)	PR
	(B) Kumbara Gadige	3487.92	359	63	–(5–10)	–(5–10)	W	–(5–10)	–(10+)	–(5–10)	KR
	(C) Mankya	617.75	140	30	–(5–10)	–(10+)	W	–(5–10)	–(10+)	–(5–10)	KR
	(D) Kikkaralli	636.24	161	28	P	–(10+)	W	–(5–10)	–(10+)	–(10+)	KR
132.	Kumbur	1037.24	2738	603	P(2),M(2)	H	W,R,Hp	PTO,Phone	Saturday	BS	PR
	(A) Kumbur	660.33	1236	270	P,M	–(–5)	W,Hp	PO,Phone	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(B) Jambur	376.91	1502	333	P,M	H	R,Hp	PTO	Saturday	BS	PR
133.	Garagandur	939.35	2071	408	P,M,H,PUC	–(–5)	W	PO,Phone	–(–5)	BS	PR
134.	Anjanageri Bettakeri	858.59	1915	412	P(2),M	–(–5)	W	PO,Phone	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(A) Anjanageri Bettakeri	461.22	883	207	P	–(–5)	W	PO,Phone	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(B) Haradur	397.37	1032	205	P,M	–(–5)	W	PO,Phone	–(–5)	BS	PR
	Total	**98182.10**	**138327**	**27219**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

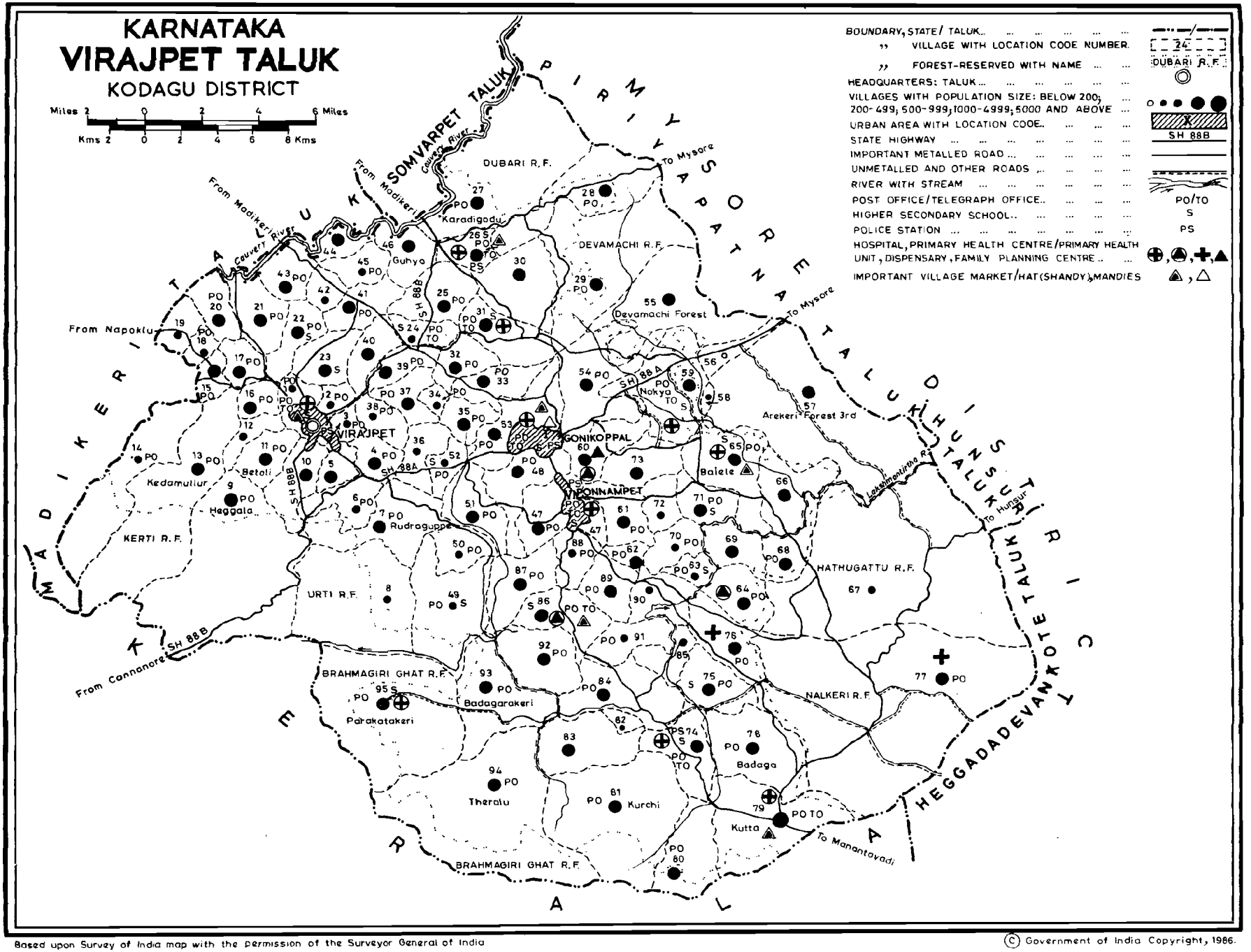
VILLAGE DIRECTORY

AMENITIES AND LAND USE

Taluk: SOMVARPET

Nearest Town and distance (in Km.)	Power Supply	Staple Food	Land-use (area under different types of land-use in hectares and ares)					Remarks including any place of religious, historical or archaeological interest	L.C. No.
			Forest	Irrigated (by source of irrigation)	Un-irrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivation		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1·
Suntikoppa-7	EA	Rice	—	—	839.21	83.37	36.38	N:90, M:7 C:7, T:4, A-XII	126
Suntikoppa-7	EA	Rice	—	—	437.61	51.05	17.30	N:90, M:7, C:7, T:4	*(A)*
Madikeri-14	EA	Rice	—	—	401.60	32.32	19.08	—	*(B)*
Madikeri-15	EA	Rice	—	—	547.03	255.54	10.37	—	127
Madikeri-15	EA	Rice	—	—	323.77	103.98	6.07	—	*(A)*
Madikeri-15	EA	Rice	—	—	112.08	100.22	2.44	—	*(B)*
Madikeri-15	EA	Rice	—	—	111.18	51.34	1.86	—	*(C)*
Suntikoppa-16	—	Rice	445.17	—	644.10	710.93	12.69	N:30, M:5, C:6, T:2	128
Suntikoppa-16	—	Rice	445.17	—	243.67	208.40	4.88	N:30, M:5, C:6, T:2	*(A)*
Suntikoppa-16	—	Rice	—	—	235.01	281.41	3.72	—	*(B)*
Suntikoppa-16	—	Rice	—	—	165.42	221.12	4.09	—	*(C)*
Suntikoppa-16	—	Rice	—	—	798.13	392.70	28.79	N:15, M:2	129
Suntikoppa-16	—	Rice	—	—	418.79	191.06	17.79	N:15, M:2	*(A)*
Suntikoppa-17	—	Rice	—	—	379.34	201.64	11.00	—	*(B)*
Suntikoppa-19	—	Rice	660.44	—	478.31	1219.85	108.05	—	130
Suntikoppa-22	—	Rice	1981.44	—	195.94	3080.51	218.27	N:15, M:2	131
Suntikoppa-22	—	Rice	—	—	61.93	623.31	49.01	N:15, M:2	*(A)*
Suntikoppa-25	—	Rice	1981.44	—	52.06	1336.81	117.61	—	*(B)*
Suntikoppa-28	—	Rice	—	—	23.15	556.35	38.25	—	*(C)*
Suntikoppa-31	—	Rice	—	—	58.80	564.04	13.40	—	*(D)*
Suntikoppa-10	EA	Rice	—	—	639.57	388.29	9.38	N:60, M:9 C:10, T:5, A-XIII	132
Suntikoppa-13	EA	Rice	—	—	358.94	296.19	5.30	N:60, M:9, C:10, T:5	*(A)*
Suntikoppa-10	EA	Rice	—	—	280.63	92.10	4.08	—	*(B)*
Suntikoppa-8	EA	Rice	—	GC:(2.18), T:2.18	558.65	316.43	62.09	N:40, M:4 C:1, T:2, A-XIV	133
Suntikoppa-3	EA	Rice	—	—	445.05	402.51	11.03	N:55, M:6 C:6, T:5, A-XV	134
Suntikoppa-4	EA	Rice	—	—	278.76	176.04	6.42	N:55, M:6, C:6, T:5	*(A)*
Suntikoppa-3	EA	Rice	—	—	166.29	226.47	4.61	—	*(B)*
—	—	—	**20996.79**	**GC:(890.33), TK:(84.41), T:974.74**	**44111.31**	**26091.61**	**6007.65**	—	**Total**

VIRAJPET TALUK



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ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES

TALUK : VIRAJPET

Sl. No.	Name of Village	1981 Census L.C No.	Population 1971	Population 1981
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Aimangala	2	552	599
2.	Ammatti (Ammathi)	24	785	988
3.	Arekeri Forest I (Arakere Forest I)	56	575	126
4.	Arekeri Forest II (Arakere Forest)	58	722	316
5.	Arekeri Forest III (Arakere Forest)	57	419	1578
6.	Arameri	17	1294	1308
7.	Arji	10	1298	2382
8.	Aruvathoklu	48	1739	2244
9.	Badaga	8	600	746
10.	Badaga	78	2858	3226
11.	Badagabanangala	30	3138	4402
12.	Badagarakeri	93	1050	1592
13.	Balele	65	2217	2978
14.	Balugodu	5	882	1321
15.	Balyamandur (Balliamandoor)	90	861	889
16.	Begur	87	1334	1294
17.	Bekke Sodlur	63	816	969
18.	Bellumadu	18	557	579
19.	Bellur	91	961	947
20.	Besagur	70	815	862
21.	Bettakeri	32	1162	1006
22.	Betoli	11	1205	1588
23.	Bilugunda	37	1722	1366
24.	Bilur	71	983	1073
25.	Bittangala	4	1018	1179
26.	B. Shettigeri	50	760	686
27.	Byrambada	42	590	689
28.	Channayanakote (Chennayanakote)	29	2630	4627
29.	Chembe Belliyur (Chambebellur)	23	1136	1371
30.	Chikkamandur (Chikkamandoor)	89	1004	1127
31.	Devamachi Forest	55	242	1105
32.	Devanageri	22	1272	1348
33.	Devanur (Devanoor)	66	1993	1895
34.	Dhanugala	73	1165	1781
35.	East Nemmale	82	301	308
36.	Guhya (Guyya)	46	1203	2499
37.	Hachinad (Hachinadu)	44	410	1339
38.	Halligattu	47	1280	1548
39.	Halugunda	43	1678	2107
40.	Harihara	85	869	811
41.	Hathugattu Forest I	67	939	851
42.	Hathur	52	917	917
43.	Hebbale	54	393[illegible]	4905
44.	Heggala	9	1533	2170
45.	Hosakote	34	414	559
46.	Hosoor	33	2545	3344
47.	Hudikeri	86	1935	2165
48.	Hysodlur	92	958	1654
49.	Kadanga Marur	15	839	1074
50.	Kadanur (Kadanoor)	16	1036	1166
51.	Kaikeri	53	3408	4035
52.	Kalathmadu	35	642	1029
53.	Kannangala	41	1836	2224
54.	Kanur (Kanoor)	64	1699	2060
55.	Kardigodu	27	4030	4772
56.	Karmadu	39	1717	2272
57.	Kavadi	40	983	1109
58.	Kedamullur	13	1634	2135
59.	Kirgur (Kirgoor)	61	1410	1564
60.	Kolatodu Bygodu (Kolathodu Bygodu)	36	866	959
61.	Kothur	76	1492	2070
62.	Kottageri	69	1151	1080
63.	Kottoli	12	743	832
64.	Kuklur (Kukloor)	1	514	556
65.	Kumtoor	74	1810	2417
66.	Kunda	51	1239	1200
67.	Kunjalageri	19	917	905
68.	Kurchi	81	1295	1757
69.	Kutta	79	4054	5251
70.	Kuttandi	49	1044	970
71.	Maggula	3	534	527
72.	Maithadi (Mythadi)	21	1535	1688
73.	Maldare	28	2176	2513
74.	Manchalli & Forest (Manchalli)	80	640	1016
75.	Mathur	62	864	1613
76.	Mayamudi	60	1815	2772
77.	Mekur-Hosakeri (Mekoor-Hosakeri)	31	3455	3672
78.	Mugutageri	88	902	924
79.	Nalkeri	20	1196	1298
80.	Nalkeri	75	1274	1459
81.	Nalkeri Forest	77	486	1128
82.	Nallur	72	782	822
83.	Nalvathoklu (Naluvathoklu)	38	761	963
84.	Nangala	6	624	674
85.	Nittur	68	1798	2316
86.	Nokya	59	3201	4375
87.	Palangala	14	752	780
88.	Parkatageri	95	1480	1763
89.	Puliyeri	25	1883	3017
90.	Rudraguppe	7	1278	1273
91.	Siddapura	26	1449	1977
92.	T. Shettigeri	84	1784	2103
93.	Theralu	94	803	1175
94.	West Nemmale	83	1085	1598
95.	Yedur (Yedoor)	45	673	649

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Taluk: VIRAJPET — **AMENITIES AND LAND USE**

L.C. No.	Name of Village	Total area of the Village (In hectares and ares)	Total Population and number of households		Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (—) may be shown in the column and next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges viz., – 5 kms. 5–10 kms. and 10+ kms. of the nearest place where the facility is available may be given)						Approach to Village
					Educational	Medical	Drinking Water	Post and Telegraph	Day or days of the market/hat if any	Communi-cations (Bus Stop, Railway Station, Waterway)	
1	2	3	4a	4b	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Kuklur	468.17	556	138	–(–5)	–(–5)	W,Hp	PO,Phone	–(–5)	BS	PR
2.	Aimangala	292.64	599	127	–(–5)	–(–5)	W,Hp	PO,Phone	–(–5)	BS	PR
3.	Maggula	612.77	527	113	P	–(–5)	W,Hp	PO,Phone	–(–5)	–(–5)	PR
4.	Bittangala	717.47	1179	266	P,M	–(–5)	W,Hp	PO,Phone	–(–5)	BS	PR
5.	Balugodu	845.92	1321	261	P	–(–5)	W,Hp,T	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
	(A) Balugodu	644.98	750	172	P	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
	(B) Ambatti	200.94	571	89	–(–5)	–(–5)	W,T	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
6.	Nangala	705.03	674	155	P,M	–(5–10)	W	PO	–(5–10)	–(5–10)	KR
7.	Rudraguppe	2058.33	1273	269	P,M	–(10+)	W,Hp	PO	–(10+)	BS	PR
	(A) 1st Rudraguppe	1114.28	478	102	–(–5)	–(10+)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(10+)	–(–5)	KR
	(B) Kandangala	785.80	502	101	P,M	–(5–10)	W	PO	–(5–10)	BS	PR
	(C) 2nd Rudraguppe	158.25	293	66	–(–5)	–(10+)	W	–(–5)	–(10+)	–(–5)	KR
8.	Badaga	4428.60	746	157	P,M	–(10+)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(10+)	–(–5)	KR
9.	Heggala	6867.92	2170	407	P(4),M	–(5–10)	W,Hp	PO,Phone	–(5–10)	BS	PR
10.	Arji	944.52	2382	431	P,M	–(–5)	W,Hp	PO,Phone	–(–5)	–(–5)	PR
11.	Betoli	922.41	1588	321	P	–(–5)	W,Hp	PO,Phone	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
12.	Kottoli	484.01	832	178	P	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
13.	Kedamullur	5389.42	2135	455	P(3),M(2)	–(5–10)	W,Hp	PO	–(5–10)	BS	PR
14.	Palangala	2622.12	780	162	P	–(5–10)	W,Hp	PO	–(5–10)	BS	PR
15.	Kadangamarur	690.88	1074	234	P	–(5–10)	W,Hp	PO	–(5–10)	BS	PR
16.	Kadanur	451.75	1166	258	P	–(–5)	W,Hp	PO,Phone	–(–5)	–(–5)	PR
17.	Arameri	691.90	1308	311	P	–(5–10)	W,Hp	PO	–(5–10)	BS	PR
18.	Bellumadu	373.82	579	124	P,M	–(10+)	W,Hp	PO	–(10+)	BS	PR
19.	Kunjalageri	719.17	905	184	P(2),M	–(10+)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
20.	Nalkeri	800.63	1298	268	P,M	–(5–10)	W	PO	–(5–10)	BS	PR
21.	Maitadi	1058.25	1688	350	P(2),M	–(5–10)	W	PO	–(5–10)	BS	PR
22.	Devanageri	865.83	1348	285	P,M,H	–(–5)	W,Hp	PO	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(A) Devanageri	642.21	1027	221	P,M,H	–(–5)	W	PO	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(B) Bellarimadu	223.62	321	64	–(–5)	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
23.	Chembebelliyur	918.83	1371	315	P,M,H	–(5–10)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(5–10)	BS	PR
	(A) Chembebelliyur	663.69	920	218	P,M,H	–(5–10)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(5–10)	BS	PR
	(B) Podakote	255.14	451	97	–(–5)	–(5–10)	W	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
24.	Ammatti	547.84	988	192	P,M,H	RP(2)	W,T	PTO,Phone	–(5–10)	BS	PR
25.	Puliyeri	1202.61	3017	598	P(2)	–(–5)	W,Hp	PO	–(10+)	BS	PR
26.	Siddapura	664.49	1977	431	P(3),M(2),H	H,RP(2)	W,T	PTO,Phone	Sunday	BS	PR
27.	Karadigodu	4614.34	4772	1016	P	–(–5)	W,Hp	PO,Phone	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
	(A) Karadigodu	1128.11	3779	820	P	–(–5)	W,Hp	PO,Phone	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
	(B) Cheekanahalli	3486.23	993	196	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
28.	Maldare	2788.87	2513	543	P(2),M	–(5–10)	W,Hp	PO	–(5–10)	BS	PR
	(A) Maldare	2175.85	1197	253	P(2),M	–(5–10)	W,Hp	PO	–(5–10)	BS	PR
	(B) Kodagu Srirangapatna	613.02	1316	290	–(–5)	–(5–10)	W	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
29.	Channayanakote	4965.15	4627	972	P,M	–(5–10)	W,T	PO	–(5–10)	BS	PR
	(A) Channayanakote	1008.45	3950	830	P,M	–(5–10)	W,T	PO	–(5–10)	BS	PR
	(B) Chennangi	3956.70	677	142	–(–5)	–(5–10)	W	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
30.	Badaga Banangala	1408.78	4402	916	P	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	PR

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

AMENITIES AND LAND USE

Taluk: VIRAJPET

Nearest Town and distance (in Km.)	Power Supply	Staple Food	Land-use (area under different types of land-use in hectares and ares)					Remarks including any place of religious, historical or archaeo-logical interest	L.C. No.
			Forest	Irrigated (by source of irrigation)	Un-irrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivation		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
Virajpet-1	EA	Rice	—	—	341.43	3.34	123.40	N:20, M:2	1
Virajpet-3	EA	Rice	—	—	203.28	—	89.36	N:10, M:3	2
Virajpet-4	EA	Rice	—	—	316.51	27.64	268.62	N:10, M:3	3
Virajpet-5	EA	Rice	—	—	365.65	87.01	264.81	N:20, M:2	4
Virajpet-5	EA	Rice	—	—	523.18	56.71	266.03	N:20, M:4, C:1	5
Virajpet-5	EA	Rice	—	—	345.11	36.42	263.45	N:20, M:4, C:1	*(A)*
Virajpet-5	EA	Rice	—	—	178.07	20.29	2.58	—	*(B)*
Virajpet-8	EA	Rice	—	—	354.06	51.51	299.46	N:15, M:4	6
Virajpet-10	EA	Rice	404.70	—	907.48	16.19	729.96	N:40, M:8, C:3	7
Virajpet-12	EA	Rice	404.70	—	348.29	6.07	355.22	N:10, M:4, C:1	*(A)*
Virajpet-10	EA	Rice	—	—	433.09	6.07	346.64	N:20, M:2, C:1	*(B)*
Virajpet-12	EA	Rice	—	—	126.10	4.05	28.10	N:10, M:2, C:1	*(C)*
Virajpet-16	—	Rice	3331.09	—	823.75	145.69	128.07	N:20, M:2	8
Virajpet-10	—	Rice	4918.51	—	1179.81	129.50	640.10	N:20, M:4, C:1, A-I	9
Virajpet-5	EA	Rice	—	—	556.00	92.42	296.10	N:20, M:2, C:1	10
Virajpet-5	EA	Rice	—	—	601.89	46.46	274.06	N:12, M:1, C:1	11
Virajpet-5	EA	Rice	—	—	235.69	26.24	222.08	N:12, M:2, C:1	12
Virajpet-13	—	Rice	2709.82	—	912.19	392.56	1374.85	N:20, M:4	13
Virajpet-13	—	Rice	1501.44	—	508.63	84.99	527.06	N:15, M:2	14
Virajpet-6	EA	Rice	—	—	289.20	88.69	312.99	N:20, M:4, C:1	15
Virajpet-4	EA	Rice	—	—	201.83	18.68	231.24	N:15, M:1, C:1	16
Virajpet-6	EA	Rice	—	—	475.74	20.24	195.92	N:12, M:4, A-II	17
Virajpet-12	—	Rice	—	—	329.34	18.22	26.26	N:5, M:4, C:1	18
Virajpet-15	—	Rice	—	—	392.10	14.16	312.91	N:5, M:2,	19
Virajpet-10	EA	Rice	—	—	502.74	32.37	265.52	N:5, M:2	20
Virajpet-9	EA	Rice	—	—	702.67	12.14	343.44	N:5, M:2	21
Virajpet-5	EA	Rice	—	—	602.80	22.26	240.77	N:35, M:6, C:2	22
Virajpet-5	EA	Rice	—	—	440.92	16.19	185.10	N:20, M:4, C:2	*(A)*
Virajpet-6	EA	Rice	—	—	161.88	6.07	55.67	N:15, M:2,	*(B)*
Virajpet-8	EA	Rice	—	—	580.88	73.15	264,80	N:25, M:6	23
Virajpet-8	EA	Rice	—	—	459.47	24.53	179.69	N:10, M:4	*(A)*
Virajpet-9	EA	Rice	—	—	121.41	48.62	85.11	N:15,M:2	*(B)*
Virajpet-10	EA	Rice	—	—	377.66	166.80	3.38	N:50, M:4, C:2	24
Virajpet-14	EA	Rice	—	—	978.27	223.32	1.02	N:2, M:2	25
Virajpet-18	EA	Rice	—	—	620.45	22.10	21.94	N:2, M:1	26
Virajpet-19	EA	Rice	3187.59	R:(28.33), T:28.33	1333.11	32.46	32.85	N:5, M:3	27
Virajpet-19	EA	Rice	—	R:(28.33), T:28.33	1055.48	25.98	18.32	N:5, M:1	*(A)*
Virajpet-18	—	Rice	3187.59	—	277.63	6.48	14.53	M:2	*(B)*
Virajpet-20	EA	Rice	1010.94	—	1582.36	132.05	63.52	N:10, M:6, C:1	28
Virajpet-20	EA	Rice	1010.94	—	1049.90	71.34	43.67	N:5, M:4, C:1	*(A)*
Virajpet-22	EA	Rice	—	—	532.46	60.71	19.85	N:5, M:2,	*(B)*
Gonikoppal-11	EA	Rice	3259.45	TK:(6.88), T:6.88	1522.19	126.96	49.67	N:15, M:3	29
Gonikoppal-11	EA	Rice	—	TK:(6.88), T:6.88	947.46	45.20	8.91	N:15, M:1	*(A)*
Gonikoppal-11	EA	Rice	3259.45	—	574.73	81.76	40.76	M:2	*(B)*
Virajpet-16	EA	Rice	—	—	1184.20	36.19	188.39	N:5, M:2	30

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Taluk: VIRAJPET — **AMENITIES AND LAND USE**

L.C. No.	Name of Village	Total area of the Village (In hectares and ares)	Total Population and number of households		Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (—) may be shown in the column and next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges viz., – 5 kms. 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms. of the nearest place where the facility is available may be given)						Approach to Village
					Educational	Medical	Drinking Water	Post and Telegraph	Day or days of the market/hat if any	Communi-cations (Bus Stop, Railway Station, Waterway)	
1	2	3	4a	4b	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
31.	Mekur Hosakeri	1357.13	3672	796	P(3),M,H	H(2)	W,Hp	PTO,Phone	–(5–10)	BS	PR
32.	Bettakeri	629.69	1006	200	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	PO	–(–5)	BS	PR
33.	Hosur	1184.79	3344	714	P(2),M(2)	–(–5)	W,Hp	PO	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(A) Hosur	1070.01	2725	571	P(2),M(2)	–(–5)	W,Hp	PO	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(B) Halalugukke	114.78	619	143	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	PO	–(–5)	BS	PR
34.	Hosakote	463.53	559	110	P	–(5–10)	W,Hp	PO	–(5–10)	BS	PR
35.	Kalathmadu	653.76	1029	200	P,M	–(5–10)	W	PO	–(5–10)	BS	PR
36.	Kolatodubygodu	720.99	959	195	P	–(5–10)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(5–10)	BS	PR
37.	Bilugunda	653.33	1366	292	P,M	–(5–10)	W,Hp	PO	–(5–10)	BS	PR
38.	Nalvathoklu	506.58	963	188	P	–(5–10)	W	PO	–(5–10)	BS	PR
39.	Karmadu	566.68	2272	458	P,M	–(–5)	W,Hp	PO	–(–5)	–(–5)	PR
40.	Kavadi	665.49	1109	226	–(–5)	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(5–10)	BS	PR
	(A) Kavadi	394.09	791	161	–(–5)	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(5–10)	BS	PR
	(B) Kumberi	271.40	318	65	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(5–10)	BS	PR
41.	Kannangala	902.84	2224	469	P,M	–(10+)	W,Hp	PO,Phone	–(10+)	–(10+)	PR
42.	Byrambada	482.10	689	154	P	–(10+)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(10+)	–(5–10)	PR
43.	Halugunda	862.63	2107	397	P,M	–(5–10)	W,Hp	PO	–(5–10)	BS	PR
44.	Hachinad	581.37	1339	306	P,M	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
45.	Yedur	633.42	649	153	P	–(5–10)	W,Hp	PO	–(10+)	BS	PR
46.	Guhya	863.74	2499	510	P,M	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	PR
47	Halligattu	891.70	1548	313	P	–(–5)	W,Hp	PO,Phone	–(5–10)	–(–5)	PR
	(A) Halligattu	525.41	968	199	–(–5)	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
	(B) Hudur	366.29	580	114	P	–(–5)	W	Phone	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
48.	Aruvathoklu	1097.71	2244	483	–(–5)	–(–5)	W,Hp	PO,Phone	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(A) Aruvathoklu	712.12	1895	418	–(–5)	–(–5)	W,Hp	PO,Phone	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(B) Mugutageri	385.59	349	65	–(–5)	–(–5)	W,Hp	Phone	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
49.	Kuttandi	2492.86	970	215	P,M,H	–(5–10)	W,Hp	PO	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
	(A) Kuttandi	1666.60	512	113	P,M,H	–(5–10)	W,Hp	PO	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
	(B) Kongana	826.26	458	102	–(–5)	–(10+)	W	–(–5)	–(10+)	–(–5)	PR
50.	B. Shettigeri	824.64	686	152	P,M	–(10+)	W,Hp	PO	–(10+)	BS	PR
51.	Kunda	1228.59	1200	252	P,M	–(–5)	W,Hp	PO,Phone	–(5–10)	BS	PR
	(A) Kunda	590.70	669	138	P,M	–(–5)	W,Hp	PO,Phone	–(5–10)	BS	PR
	(B) Eachur	637.89	531	114	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(5–10)	BS	KR
52.	Hathur	524.84	917	199	P,M,H	–(–5)	W,Hp	PO,Phone	–(–5)	BS	PR
53.	Kaikeri	2027.99	4035	855	P(2),M	–(–5)	W,Hp	PO,Phone	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(A) Kaikeri	730.31	1599	314	P,M	–(–5)	W,Hp	PO,Phone	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(B) Attur	892.55	1535	352	P	–(–5)	W,Hp	Phone	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(C) Nallugote	405.13	901	189	–(–5)	–(5–10)	W	Phone	–(5–10)	–(5–10)	KR
54.	Hebbale	2300.38	4905	1060	P(2),M	–(5–10)	W,Hp	PO	–(5–10)	BS	PR
	(A) Hebbale	796.95	3604	784	P,M	–(5–10)	W,Hp	PO	–(5–10)	BS	PR
	(B) Badragola	1503.43	1301	276	P	–(5–10)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(5–10)	BS	PR
55.	Devamachi Forest	3351.58	1105	233	P	–(5–10)	W	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
56.	Arekeri Forest 1st	385.44	126	29	P	–(5–10)	W	–(5–10)	–(10+)	–(10+)	KR
57.	Arekeri Forest 3rd	6483.41	1578	332	P	–(10+)	W	–(10+)	–(10+)	–(10+)	KR
58.	Arekeri Forest 2nd	52.15	316	59	P	–(10+)	W	–(10+)	–(10+)	–(10+)	KR

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

AMENITIES AND LAND USE

Taluk: VIRAJPET

Nearest Town and distance (in Km.)	Power Supply	Staple Food	Land-use (area under different types of land-use in hectares and ares)					Remarks including any place of religious, historical or archaeo-logical interest	L.C. No.
			Forest	Irrigated (by source of irrigation)	Un-irrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivation		
T. 12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
Gonikoppal-10	EA	Rice	—	—	1154.16	162.46	40.51	N:15, M:1	31
Gonikoppal-10	EA	Rice	—	—	568.24	16.83	44.62	N:2, M:2	32
Gonikoppal-5	EA	Rice	—	—	1060.31	39.71	84.77	N:10	33
Gonikoppal-5	EA	Rice	—	—	969.98	20.24	79.79	N:10	*(A)*
Gonikoppal-5	EA	Rice	—	—	90.33	19.47	4.98	—	*(B)*
Gonikoppal-6	EA	Rice	—	—	312.92	136.83	13.78	N:5, M:2	34
Gonikoppal-6	EA	Rice	—	—	502.00	40.47	111.29	N:5, M:2, C:5	35
Virajpet-10	EA	Rice	—	—	568.87	24.37	127.75	N:5, M:4, C:1	36
Virajpet-9	—	Rice	—	—	392.17	169.47	91.69	N:20, M:1, C:4	37
Virajpet-6	—	Rice	—	—	352.17	115.01	39.40	N:5, M:2, C:1	38
Virajpet-13	EA	Rice	—	—	318.86	198.91	48.91	N:5, M:2	39
Virajpet-10	EA	Rice	—	—	507.09	105.94	52.46	N:10, M:2, C:2	40
Virajpet-10	EA	Rice	—	—	272.36	81.66	40.07	N:5, M:1, C:1	*(A)*
Virajpet-10	EA	Rice	—	—	234.73	24.28	12.39	N:5, M:1, C:1	*(B)*
Virajpet-15	EA	Rice	—	—	525.81	356.45	20.58	N:5, M:2	41
Virajpet-15	EA	Rice	—	—	362.92	94.84	24.34	N:3, M:2, A-III	42
Virajpet-9	EA	Rice	—	—	696.93	155.25	10.45	N:2, M:2	43
Virajpet-16	EA	Rice	—	—	462.47	68.79	50.11	N:1, M:2	44
Virajpet-16	EA	Rice	—	—	386.88	222.44	24.10	N:2, M:2	45
Virajpet-12	EA	Rice	—	—	793.37	50.05	20.32	N:2, M:1, A-IV	46
Ponnampet-1	EA	Rice	—	—	846.36	43.60	1.74	N:10, M:3	47
Ponnampet-1	—	Rice	—	—	485.64	38.51	1.26	M:2	*(A)*
Ponnampet-1	EA	Rice	—	—	360.72	5.09	0.48	N:10, M:1	*(B)*
Gonikoppal-2	EA	Rice	—	—	966.44	98.77	32.50	N:22, M:6, C:3	48
Gonikoppal-2	EA	Rice	—	—	619.51	62.35	30.26	N:20, M:4, C:2	*(A)*
Gonikoppal-2	—	Rice	—	—	346.93	36.42	2.24	N:2, M:2, C:1	*(B)*
Gonikoppal-10	—	Rice	—	—	1461.59	501.52	529.75	N:2, M:2	49
Gonikoppal-10	—	Rice	—	—	990.58	346.50	329.52	N:2, M:2	*(A)*
Gonikoppal-12	—	Rice	—	—	471.01	155.02	200.23	—	*(B)*
Gonikoppal-11	EA	Rice	—	—	514.26	281.87	28.51	N:5, M:3	50
Gonikoppal-3	EA	Rice	—	—	769.47	251.46	207.66	N:10, M:5	51
Gonikoppal-3	EA	Rice	—	—	376.86	108.67	105.17	N:10, M:4	*(A)*
Ponnampet-3	EA	Rice	—	—	392.61	142.79	102.49	M:1	*(B)*
Gonikoppal-5	EA	Rice	—	—	465.79	19.52	39.53	N:10, M:4, C:2	52
Gonikoppal-1	EA	Rice	—	—	1944.07	53.39	30.53	N:35, M:7, C:4	53
Gonikoppal-1	EA	Rice	—	—	704.00	24.25	2.06	N:20, M:4, C:3	*(A)*
Gonikoppal-4	—	Rice	—	—	838.21	26.72	27.62	N:5, M:2	*(B)*
Gonikoppal-6	—	Rice	—	—	401.86	2.42	0.85	N:10, M:1, C:1	*(C)*
Gonikoppal-7	EA	Rice	—	—	2099.55	141.88	58.95	N:20, M:8, C:2	54
Gonikoppal-7	EA	Rice	—	—	786.23	7.28	3.44	N:10, M:4, C:1	*(A)*
Gonikoppal-7	EA	Rice	—	—	1313.32	134.60	55.51	N:10, M:4, C:1	*(B)*
Ponnampet-15	—	Rice	3327.30	TK:(24.28), T:24.28	—	—	—	--	55
Ponnampet-15	—	Rice	385.44	—	—	—	—	—	56
Ponnampet-20	—	Rice	6483.41	—	—	—	—	—	57
Ponnampet-16	—	Rice	52.15	—	—	—	—	—	58

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Taluk: VIRAJPET — **AMENITIES AND LAND USE**

L.C. No.	Name of Village	Total area of the Village (In hectares and ares)	Total Population and number of households		Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (—) may be shown in the column and next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges viz., – 5 kms. 5–10 kms. and 10+ kms. of the nearest place where the facility is available may be given)						Approach to Village
					Educational	Medical	Drinking Water	Post and Telegraph	Day or days of the market/hat if any	Communi-cations (Bus Stop, Railway Station, Waterway)	
1	2	3	4a	4b	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
59.	Nokya	2275.67	4375	972	P(2),M,H	H	W,Hp	PTO,Phone	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
	(A) Nokya	1179.00	3063	661	P,M,H	–(5–10)	W,Hp	Phone	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
	(B) Siddapura	1096.67	1312	311	P	–(5–10)	W,Hp	Phone	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
60.	Mayamudi	1193.22	2772	598	P,M	PHC,FPC	W,Hp	Phone	–(5–10)	BS	PR
	(A) Mayamudi	572.78	1105	229	P,M	PHC,FPC	W,Hp	Phone	–(5–10)	BS	PR
	(B) Balaji	620.44	1667	369	–(–5)	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(5–10)	BS	PR
61.	Kirgur	1101.06	1564	323	P,M	–(–5)	W	PO,Phone	–(5–10)	BS	PR
62.	Mathur	1070.96	1613	357	P	–(–5)	W,Hp	PO	–(5–10)	BS	PR
	(A) Mathur	681.42	993	219	–(–5)	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(5–10)	BS	PR
	(B) Kotur	389.54	620	138	P	–(–5)	W	PO	–(5–10)	BS	PR
63.	Bekkesodlur	589.62	969	194	P,M,H	–(5–10)	W,Hp	PO	–(10+)	BS	PR
64.	Kanur	1143.74	2060	485	P(3),M	PHU,RP	W,T	PO,Phone	–(10+)	BS	PR
	(A) Kanur	850.20	1609	379	P(2),M	PHU,RP	W,T	PO,Phone	–(10+)	BS	PR
	(B) Nidugumba	293.54	451	106	P	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(10+)	BS	PR
65.	Balele	1635.26	2978	716	P(2),M(2),H	H	W,T	PO,Phone	Monday	BS	PR
66	Devanur	1332.85	1895	480	P,M	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
67.	Hathugattu Forest	11137.16	851	211	P	–(10+)	W	–(10+)	–(10+)	–(10+)	KR
68.	Nittur	1398.59	2316	549	P(2),M	–(–5)	W,Hp	PO,Phone	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
69.	Kottageri	862.90	1080	256	P,M	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
70.	Besagur	676.02	862	200	P,M	–(5–10)	W,Hp	PO	–(5–10)	–(5–10)	KR
71.	Bilur	857.45	1073	239	P,M,H	–(–5)	W,Hp	PO,Phone	–(–5)	–(–5)	PR
72.	Nallur	648.70	822	204	P	–(5–10)	W	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
73.	Danugala	1051.52	1781	381	P	–(5–10)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(5–10)	KR
	(A) Danugala	582.86	1178	250	P	–(5–10)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(5–10)	KR
	(B) Rudrabidu	468.66	603	131	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
74.	Kumtoor	1379.05	2417	566	P(3),M(2) H,PUC	H	W,T	PTO,Phone	–(10+)	BS	PR
	(A) Kumtoor	749.88	972	222	P	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(10+)	–(–5)	KR
	(B) Srimangala	629.17	1445	344	P(2),M(2) H,PUC	H	W,T	PTO,Phone	–(10+)	BS	PR
75.	Nalkeri	1251.44	1459	321	P(2),M,H	–(–5)	W	PO	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
76.	Kothur	1422.31	2070	434	P	D	W,Hp	PO	–(10+)	BS	PR
77.	Nalkeri Forest	10417.81	1128	261	P(3),M	D	W	PO,Phone	–(5–10)	BS	PR
78.	Badaga	2288.58	3226	711	P(2),M(2)	–(5–10)	W,Hp	PO	–(5–10)	–(5–10)	PR
79.	Kutta	2557.94	5251	1211	P,M	H,RP(2)	W,T	PTO,Phone	Tuesday	BS	PR
	(A) Kutta	1752.00	4302	968	P,M	H,RP(2)	W,T	PTO,Phone	Tuesday	BS	PR
	(B) Thaila	805.94	949	243	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
80.	Manchalli & Forest	1575.50	1016	233	P,M	–(5–10)	W	PO,Phone	–(5–10)	BS	PR
81.	Kurchi	4789.96	1757	383	P(2),M	RP(2)	W,Hp	PO,Phone	–(5–10)	BS	PR
	(A) Kurchi	2537.62	1202	259	P	RP(2)	W,Hp	PO,Phone	–(5–10)	BS	PR
	(B) Beeruga	2252.34	555	124	P,M	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	BS	PR
82.	East Nemmale	291.91	308	66	–(–5)	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	PR
83.	West Nemmale	1536.75	1598	341	P,M	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
84.	T. Shettigeri	1951.06	2103	422	P,M	–(–5)	W,T	PO	–(5–10)	BS	PR
	(A) Shettigeri	1158.20	1246	258	P,M	–(–5)	W,T	PO	–(5–10)	BS	PR
	(B) Tavalageri	792.86	857	164	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
85.	Harihara	848.91	811	147	P,M	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	PR

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

AMENITIES AND LAND USE

Taluk: VIRAJPET

Nearest Town and distance (in Km.)	Power Supply	Staple Food	Land-use (area under different types of land-use in hectares and ares)					Remarks including any place of religious, historical or archaeo-logical interest	L.C. No.
			Forest	Irrigated (by source of irrigation)	Un-irrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivation		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
Gonikoppal-9	—	Rice	—	—	2043.31	86.00	146.36	N:20, M:8, C:4	59
Gonikoppal-9	—	Rice	—	—	1074.07	42.70	62.23	N:10, M:4, C:2	*(A)*
Gonikoppal-9	—	Rice	—	—	969.24	43.30	84.13	N:10, M:4, C:2	*(B)*
Gonikoppal-6	EA	Rice	—	—	981.56	50.99	160.67	N:7, M:2, C:2	60
Gonikoppal-6	EA	Rice	—	—	452.18	24.28	96.32	N:5, M:2, C:2	*(A)*
Gonikoppal-6	—	Rice	—	—	529.38	26.71	64.35	N:2	*(B)*
Ponnampet-4	EA	Rice	—	—	940.64	134.28	26.14	N:3, M:4	61
Ponnampet-3	EA	Rice	—	—	838.96	186.58	45.42	N:5, M:4	62
Ponnampet-3	EA	Rice	—	—	532.87	121.73	26.82	—	*(A)*
Ponnampet-3	EA	Rice	—	—	306.09	64.85	18.60	N:5, M:4	*(B)*
Ponnampet-9	EA	Rice	—	—	461.80	100.60	27.22	N:3, M:2	63
Ponnampet-10	EA	Rice	—	—	984.29	117.36	42.09	N:10, M:4, C:2	64
Ponnampet-10	EA	Rice	—	—	738.91	84.98	26.31	N:10, M:4, C:2	*(A)*
Ponnampet-10	EA	Rice	—	—	245.38	32.38	15.78	—	*(B)*
Ponnampet-10	EA	Rice	—	—	1150.02	483.62	1.62	N:20, M:5, C:4	65
Ponnampet-14	—	Rice	66.47	—	1158.88	56.47	51.03	N:12	66
Ponnampet-28	—	Rice	11137.16	—	—	—	—	—	67
Ponnampet-14	EA	Rice	—	TK:(25.24), T:25.24	906.33	456.91	10.11	N:5	68
Ponnampet-12	—	Rice	—	TK:(0.47), T:0.47	593.37	264.91	4.15	N:2	69
Ponnampet-8	—	Rice	—	GC:(130.48), T:130.48	363.68	180.44	1.42	N:2, M:2	70
Ponnampet-10	EA	Rice	—		615.18	237.41	4.86	N:8, A-V	71
Ponnampet-7	—	Rice	—	GC:(34.50), T:34.50	549.58	61.99	2.63	N:2	72
Ponnampet-6	EA	Rice	—	—	759.57	206.96	84.99	N:5, A-VI	73
Ponnampet-6	—	Rice	—	—	382.93	125.46	74.47	N:2	*(A)*
Ponnampet-6	—	Rice	—	—	376.64	81.50	10.52	N:3	*(B)*
Ponnampet-16	EA	Rice	—	—	773.45	546.41	59.19	N:20, M:8, C:3	74
Ponnampet-16	EA	Rice	—	—	400.42	318.64	30.82	M:2	*(A)*
Ponnampet-16	EA	Rice	—	—	373.03	227.77	28.37	N:20, M:6, C:3	*(B)*
Ponnampet-3	—	Rice	—	—	454.07	21.56	775.81	N:3, M:4	75
Ponnampet-6	—	Rice	—	—	599.36	41.47	781.48	N:2, M:4	76
Ponnampet-28	—	Rice	10417.81	—	—	—	—	A-VII	77
Ponnampet-20	—	Rice	—	—	1414.02	190.21	684.35	N:3, M:2	78
Ponnampet-24	EA	Rice	—	—	1612.52	832.95	112.47	N:20, M:10, C:4, A-VIII	79
Ponnampet-24	EA	Rice	—	—	1167.52	501.06	83.42	N:20, M:8, C:4	*(A)*
Ponnampet-25	—	Rice	—	—	445.00	331.89	29.05	M:2	*(B)*
Ponnampet-26	EA	Rice	816.28	—	374.75	9.31	375.16	N:5, M:4, C:3	80
Ponnampet-20	—	Rice	2728.95	—	948.06	1065.67	47.28	N:5, M:6, C:3, A-IX	81
Ponnampet-16	—	Rice	1274.24	—	588.95	639.99	34.44	N:5, M:6, C:3	*(A)*
Ponnampet-16	—	Rice	1454.71	—	359.11	425.68	12.84	—	*(B)*
Ponnampet-16	—	Rice	—	—	121.41	—	170.50	N:5, M:2	82
Ponnampet-16	—	Rice	371.92	—	352.09	127.58	685.16	N:4, M:2	83
Ponnampet-13	EA	Rice	—	—	1185.71	734.21	31.14	N:10, M:2, C:1	84
Ponnampet-13	EA	Rice	—	—	685.87	454.89	17.44	N:10, M:2, C:1	*(A)*
Ponnampet-14	—	Rice	—	—	499.84	279.32	13.70	—	*(B)*
Ponnampet-15	—	Rice	—	—	322.14	—	526.77	N:5, M:2	85

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

Taluk: VIRAJPET — **AMENITIES AND LAND USE**

L.C. No.	Name of Village	Total area of the Village (In hectares and ares)	Total Population and number of households		Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (—) may be shown in the column and next to it in brackets, the distance in broad ranges viz., – 5 kms. 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms. of the nearest place where the facility is available may be given)						Approach to Village
					Educational	Medical	Drinking Water	Post and Telegraph	Day or days of the market/hat if any	Communi-cations (Bus Stop, Railway Station, Waterway)	
1	2	3	4a	4b	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
86.	Hudikeri	1361.95	2165	481	P(3),M,H	RP(2),PHU	W,T,Hp	PTO,Phone	Monday	BS	PR
	(A) Hudikeri	699.72	1409	329	P(2),M,H	RP(2),PHU	W,T	PTO,Phone	Monday	BS	PR
	(B) Konageri	662.23	756	152	P	–(–5)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–)	KR
87.	Begur	1337.33	1294	263	P,M	–(–5)	W	PO	–(–5)	–(–5)	PR
	(A) Begur	554.55	581	121	P,M	–(–5)	W	PO	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
	(B) Chenivada	782.78	713	142	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
88.	Mugutageri	742.87	924	194	P,M	–(–5)	W,Hp	PO	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(A) Mugutageri	475.38	520	103	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(5–10)	–(–5)	KR
	(B) Nadikeri	267.49	404	91	P,M	–(–5)	W,Hp	PO	–(–5)	BS	PR
89.	Chikkamandur	941.03	1127	242	P,M	–(–5)	W	PO	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
	(A) Chikkamandur	454.74	403	89	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	PO	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
	(B) Thuchamakeri	486.29	724	153	P,M	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
90.	Balyamandur	725.10	889	199	P	–(10+)	W,Hp	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	PR
91.	Bellur	889.89	947	192	P,M	–(–5)	W,Hp	PO	–(–5)	–(–5)	PR
92.	Hysodlur	1590.56	1654	360	P(2)	–(5–10)	W	PO,Phone	–(–5)	–(–5)	PR
93.	Badagarakeri	2347.22	1592	373	P,M	–(–5)	W,Hp	PO	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(A) Badagarakeri	1679.65	972	228	P,M	–(–5)	W,Hp	PO	–(–5)	BS	PR
	(B) Poradu	667.57	620	145	–(–5)	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(–5)	–(–5)	KR
94.	Theralu	6581.78	1175	254	P,M	–(5–10)	W	PO	–(10+)	–(5–10)	PR
95.	Parakatakeri	6486.92	1763	376	P(3),M(2),H	H	W,Hp	PO,Phone	–(10+)	BS	PR
	(A) Parakatakeri	4218.03	510	100	P,M	–(–5)	W	–(–5)	–(10+)	–(–5)	KR
	(B) Birunani	2268.89	1253	276	P(2),M,H	H	W,Hp	PO,Phone	–(–5)	BS	PR
	Total	**163802.42**	**158896**	**34182**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

VILLAGE DIRECTORY

AMENITIES AND LAND USE

Taluk: VIRAJPET

Nearest Town and distance (in Km.)	Power Supply	Staple Food	Land-use (area under different types of land-use in hectares and ares)					Remarks including any place of religious, historical or archaeo-logical interest	L.C. No.
			Forest	Irrigated (by source of irrigation)	Un-irrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar and groves)	Area not available for cultivation		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	1
Ponnampet-7	EA	Rice	54.06	—	1210.51	55.99	41.39	N:10, M:6, C:1, A-X	86
Ponnampet-7	EA	Rice	54.06	—	592.04	37.59	16.03	N:10, M:4, C:2	*(A)*
Ponnampet-12	—	Rice	—	—	618.47	18.40	25.36	M:2	*(B)*
Ponnampet-4	—	Rice	13.00	—	1141.23	126.55	56.55	N:4, M:3	87
Ponnampet-4	—	Rice	13.00	—	408.38	119.71	13.46	N:4, M:2	*(A)*
Ponnampet-4	—	Rice	—	—	732.85	6.84	43.09	M:1	*(B)*
Ponnampet-3	EA	Rice	—	—	694.27	26.10	22.50	N:8, M:2, C:1	88
Ponnampet-3	—	Rice	—	—	440.07	25.09	10.22	N:3	*(A)*
Ponnampet-4	EA	Rice	—	—	254.20	1.01	12.28	N:5, M:2, C:1	*(B)*
Ponnampet-5	—	Rice	—	—	916.28	6.82	17.93	N:4, A-X1	89
Ponnampet-5	—	Rice	—	—	443.07	4.26	7.41	N:2	*(A)*
Ponnampet-5	—	Rice	—	—	473.21	2.56	10.52	N:2	*(B)*
Ponnampet-3	—	Rice	—	—	344.77	365.89	14.44	—	90
Ponnampet-11	—	Rice	—	—	397.22	471.26	21.41	N:2	91
Ponnampet-8	—	Rice	—	—	584.87	986.07	19.62	N:3, M:2, C:1	92
Ponnampet-19	—	Rice	683.76	—	1339.47	218.75	105.24	N:6, M:2, C:1	93
Ponnampet-19	—	Rice	683.76	—	847.58	97.34	50.97	N:6, M:2, C:1	*(A)*
Ponnampet-19	—	Rice	—	—	491.89	121.41	54.27	—	*(B)*
Ponnampet-22	—	Rice	4848.68	—	404.25	1301.39	27.46	N:4, M:4	94
Ponnampet-24	—	Rice	4509.67	—	1673.88	216.50	86.87	N:12, M:4, C:3	95
Ponnampet-24	—	Rice	3241.78	—	777.66	161.83	36.76	N:2, M:2, C:2	*(A)*
Ponnampet-24	—	Rice	1267.89	—	896.22	54.67	50.11	N:10, M:2, C:1	*(B)*
—	—	—	**66219.60**	**TK:(56.87) GC:(164.98) R:(28.33), T:250.18**	**66749.29**	**15519.09**	**15064.26**	—	**Total**

APPENDIX

APPENDIX (I) VILLAGE DIRECTORY

TALUK-WISE ABSTRACT OF EDUCATIONAL, MEDICAL AND OTHER AMENITIES (Contd.)

Sl. No.	Name of Taluk	EDUCATIONAL														Villages with no Education Facilities
		Primary School		Middle School		Matriculation Secondary School		Higher Secondary/ PUC/Intermediate/ Junior College		College (Graduate and above)		Adult Literacy Class/Centres		Others		
		Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Madikeri	63	93	38	43	12	13	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
2.	Somvarpet	99	123	58	62	10	10	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	27
3.	Virajpet	89	122	61	67	15	15	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
	Total	**251**	**338**	**157**	**172**	**37**	**38**	**4**	**4**	—	—	—	—	**1**	**1**	**37**

TALUK-WISE ABSTRACT OF EDUCATIONAL, MEDICAL AND OTHER AMENITIES (Contd.)

Sl. No.	Name of Taluk	MEDICAL																Villages with no Medical Facility
		Dispensary		Hospital		Maternity and Child Welfare Centre/Maternity Home/ Child Welfare Centre		Primary Health Centre/Health Centre		Family Planning Centre		Primary Health Sub-centre/ PHU		Community Health Worker		Others		
		Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	
1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
1.	Madikeri	3	3	4	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	—	—	2	2	57
2.	Somvarpet	1	1	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	120
3.	Virajpet	2	2	7	8	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	2	—	—	6	11	81
	Total	**6**	**6**	**14**	**15**	—	—	**1**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**6**	**6**	—	—	**8**	**13**	**258**

TALUK-WISE ABSTRACT OF EDUCATIONAL, MEDICAL AND OTHER AMENITIES (Concld.)

Sl. No.	Name of Taluk	DRINKING WATER										POST AND TELEGRAPH							COMMUNICATIONS			POWER SUPPLY	
		Tap	Well	Tank	Tube-well	River	Fountain	Canal	Others	More than one source	Villages with no drinking water facility of any type	P.O.	T.O.	P.T.O.	P.O. and Phone	T.O. and Phone	P.T.O. and Phone	Phone	Bus Stop	Railway Station	Navigable Waterway	Available	Not Available
1	2	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
1.	Madikeri	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	—	25	—	—	19	—	5	9	56	—	—	44	23
2.	Somvarpet	—	79	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	—	36	—	—	18	—	3	—	70	—	—	88	38
3.	Virajpet	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	73	—	38	—	—	26	—	7	1	56	—	—	60	35
	Total	—	**108**	—	—	—	—	—	—	**180**	—	**99**	—	—	**63**	—	**15**	**10**	**182**	—	—	**192**	**96**

APPENDIX (II)

LAND UTILISATION DATA IN RESPECT OF NON-MUNICIPAL TOWNS (CENSUS TOWNS)

Sl. No.	Name of Town and Taluk within Brackets	Land-use (i.e., area under different types of land-use in acres/hectares rounded to the nearest unit)					
		Total Area (Hectares)	Forest	Irrigated by source	Unirrigated	Culturable waste (including Gauchar & Groves)	Area not Available for Cultivation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Kudmanglur (Somvarpet Taluk)	1098.42	43.04	—	443.70	590.64	21.04

APPENDIX - III

LIST OF VILLAGES WHERE NO AMENITIES EXCEPT DRINKING WATER ARE AVAILABLE

Name of Taluk	Serial No.	L.C. No.	Name of the Village
1	2	3	4
Madikeri	Nil	Nil	Nil
Somvarpet	1	4	Ist Bit Nidtha Forest
	2	40	Kattepura & Forest
	3	70	Mensa
	4	102	Anekad Forest
	5	103	Yedavanad Forest I Bit
	6	115	Bandebetta Forest
Virajpet	Nil	Nil	Nil

SECTION II – TOWN DIRECTORY

TOWN DIRECTORY
EXPLANATORY NOTE

Town Directory comprises of six tabular Statements as applicable to all the towns and an additional Statement regarding the slums, only in respect of towns with a population of 50000 and above. These are numbered serially from I to VI and the additional Statement bears the number IVA in view of the fact that it deals with the same type of information which is covered in Statement IV. These statements contain several columns each with brief headings and for presentation of the data, abbreviations have also been made use of for the sake of brevity. These statements are taken up for consideration one by one and an explanatory note is given in respect of each column, with the exception of column 1 which refers to Serial Number and is self-explanatory.

STATEMENT I: STATUS AND GROWTH HISTORY

Column 2: Class, Name and Civic Administration Status of Town

The class to which a town belongs is determined on the basis of its population at the 1981 Census count and it is indicated in this column in roman numerals. The classification criterion adopted now is the same as that adopted for analysis and explanations at the earlier censuses. The towns are divided into six classes:

Class	Population Size	Class	Population Size
I	100000 and above	IV	10000 to 19999
II	50000 to 99999	V	5000 to 9999
III	20000 to 49999	VI	Below 5000

The concept of urban agglomeration has been adopted for presenting the demographic data at the 1981 Census also. But, in Karnataka, unlike in 1971, at this Census quite a large number of villages have been recognised as out-growths of the core town or of one of its contiguous constituent towns. In determining the class however, the population of the core town alone is taken into consideration in these cases also. That is to say, the population returned by the geographical entity recognised as a Census town, on the basis of the definitions adopted, alone is considered for this classification.

The middle component of this column heading refers to name of the town which does not need elucidation. Name of the town, as adopted in the official records, is reported here.

The civic administration status of the town as on 1-1-1980 is indicated immediately after the name of the town, within brackets. The abbreviations used for this purpose are as follows:

C : Municipal Corporation
M : City Municipal Council
M : Town Municipal Council
CB : Cantonment Board
NAC: Notified Area Committee
SB : Sanitary Board
TP : Town Panchayat/Nagar Panchayat
P : Village Panchayat/Gram Panchayat
SA : Special Area

The Special Area in fact represents a case where there is no civic administrative body. These areas generally consist of townships or colonies purely under the administrative control of certain public sector factories or undertakings or under specific departments of the Government such as for example the State Public Works Department and the Power Corporation.

With a view to ensuring the fixity of boundaries of various administrative units, that is, to ensure that the frame for Census taking once finalised with reference to a cut-off date remains unchanged till the completion of the Census count the State Government had been requested not to order any jurisdictional changes and not to give effect to any changes in the civic administration status either. However due to more compelling reasons it is quite possible that in some exceptional cases such a change in civic administration status has taken place during the period 1-1-1980 to 1-3-1981. Such cases, if any, are indicated by providing a note at the bottom of the concerned page.

Column 3: Location Code Number

The significance as well as the importance of location code numbers has already been explained. Every town bears a distinct location code number consisting of 3 elements. The first element in this code structure indicates the State while the second and the third represent the numbers assigned to the district within the State and the town within the district. The numbers assigned to the towns in the district are all in roman numerals while those relating to the State and the district are in arabic numerals.

Column 4: Name of Taluk

In Karnataka the term taluk is very much in vogue though the designation of the Revenue Administrative Officer has for long been changed from Amildar or

Mamlatdar to Tahsildar. The name of the taluk within the jurisdiction of which the town is located is indicated in this column. There are a few instances wherein a particular town stradles portions belonging to two adjacent taluks. In such a case the town is considered to belong to the taluk that contains a major portion of the town.

In the Statement such cases are marked out by an index and a note at the bottom of the page explains the correct situation.

Column 5: Area (Sq. Kms.)

The geographical area of the town is furnished here in square kilometres upto two places of decimal. The area figures reported at first by the concerned civic bodies etc., were examined with reference to the respective town boundary notifications and the relevant village maps as well as the charge maps prepared for the 1981 Census operations with a view to ensuring greater accuracy. The final area figures as adopted for the 1981 Census are reported here.

Column 6: Number of Households (1981)

The total number of households, including those consisting of institutional and houseless population, enumerated in the town at the 1981 Census count is given here even though the same information appears again in the Primary Census Abstract. The purpose is to facilitate a better comprehension of the demographic situation, especially with reference to the population data presented in this Statement.

Column 7 to 15: Population and Growth Rate of the Town at different Censuses from 1901 to 1981

The population figures for the town as returned at the decennial census from 1901 through 1981 are furnished under these columns in order to provide an insight into the history of growth of the town. If in any particular Census year the referent town did not enjoy the urban status, that is, if that place was reckoned as a village for that Census its population is not reported under the column concerned and a dash mark is indicated instead. In other words, the population figures are given here for the town only if it happened to be an urban area at that particular Census year.

Thus, a glance at these columns reveals whether the referent town having been first classified as 'urban' has maintained that status continuously through the succeeding censuses or whether there have been subsequent declassifications. From column 8 onwards, the decadal growth rates of the town are indicated within brackets below the population figures in order to permit an easier grasp of the decadal growth trends and to facilitate a comparative analysis. Population variations are quite often associated with changes in the jurisdiction of the urban area and sudden spurts are sometimes due to incorporation of fast developing fringe areas to the town or amalgamation of adjacent towns with the core town during the inter-censal period. Such cases are marked out in the Statement and explained by way of a note at the bottom of the concerned page.

Column 16: Density (1981)

For every town the density of population per square kilometre is presented in this column. The density figures are determined with reference to the area of the town in Sq. Km. upto two decimal places and the population returned at the 1981 Census.

Columns 17 to 19: Sex-Ratio 1961 to 1981

Sex-ratio is expressed as the number of females for every thousand males and is based on the sex-wise distribution of the population returned at the Census. For each town these figures are furnished for the 3 successive censuses. This information would provide an insight into the changing pattern of sex-ratio in urban areas.

STATEMENT II: PHYSICAL ASPECTS AND LOCATION OF TOWNS — 1979

Column 2: Class and Name of Town

This column is the same as column 2 of Statement I and does not need any explanation. Unlike in Statement I here the civic administration status of the town is omitted.

Columns 3 to 5: Physical Aspects

These columns deal with the rainfall and temperature data. It is common knowledge that meteorological observatories have not been established in each and every town, eventhough most of the towns do have rainguages and due arrangements have been made to record the rainfall data all through the year. The Director General of Observatories has furnished data on rainfall, maximum and minimum temperature in respect of towns having observatories. These figures are standard normals based on the data for 30 years from 1931 to 1960, and are distinguished in the Statement by placing an asterisk mark at the top right hand side of the figure. Information of this type is available only for a few towns.

In so far as the data on rainfall is concerned, for most of the remaining towns the particulars have been supplied by the local officers and cross-checked for acceptability with the data furnished by the State Bureau of Economics and Statistics. The rainfall figures are in millimetres and represent the annual average based on

the actual figures relating to the preceding ten years. In cases of non-availability of even this type of information, the particulars relating to the nearest town are reported under this column with the distinguishing notation N being placed at the top right hand side of the figure.

In columns 4 and 5 information on temperature is presented in degree centigrade. As stated above the asterisk mark here indicates that the information has been furnished by the Director General of Observatories. Such information is not available for most of the towns. Instead of putting a dash in these columns for such towns the data furnished by the Director General of Observatories as pertaining to a town situated at almost the same altitude and in the proximity of the referent town are reported with the substitute notation N to denote that the data does not actually relate to the town and should therefore be regarded as very approximate.

Columns 6 to 12: Name of and Road Distance from State H.Q.; District H.Q.; Sub-division/Taluk H.Q.; Nearest City with a Population of 100000 and More; Railway Station; Bus Route; Navigable River or Canal (If Within 10 Kms.)

The column headings are self-explanatory and are intended to indicate the location of various important centres with reference to the town concerned. If the referent town itself happens to be mentioned in these columns the distance is recorded as '0' (zero) and in all other cases the road distances are given in kilometres. In column 8 the name of the sub-division to which the taluk (in which the town is located) belongs as well as the name of the taluk to which the town belongs are mentioned along with road distances in the same order one below the other. In column 9 the name of the nearest city with a population of 100000 and more according to 1981 Census and road distance thereto is mentioned in respect of each and every town even if the referent town itself has a population of 100000 and more.

The proximity by road alone is taken into consideration for filling up this column and as such cities belonging to adjacent States also find an occasional mention in this column.

Column 10 refers to the nearest railway station and distance thereto by road. In a few cases though the name of the railway station is the same as that of the referent town the distance indicated is other than zero because of the fact that the station is actually located beyond the jurisdiction of the referent town.

In case the referent town is enjoying bus route facility (i.e., road transport) the name of the town is mentioned in column 11 and the distance is recorded as zero. Names of bus routes passing through or originating from the town are not indicated here. If there is a navigable river or a navigable canal at a distance of 10 kilometres or less from the referent town then the name of the river or the canal is indicated in column 12. To differentiate between a river and a canal the abbreviations (R) and (C) are made use of and the distance from the town to the navigable waterway is mentioned thereafter. It may incidentally be stated that in Karnataka there are very few navigable rivers and practically no navigable canals.

STATEMENT III: MUNICIPAL FINANCE - 1978-79

As the title denotes, this Statement deals with the actual income and expenditure of the civic body administering the town. An attempt has been made to present comparable data in the case of non-municipal towns like Panchayats and areas under the administration of public sector undertakings and the like. The data relate to the financial year 1978-79 and have been furnished by the local authorities concerned based on relevant records. It may also be stated here that no probing enquiries have been made and the particulars as reported by the civic bodies have been accepted after ensuring arithmetical accuracy.

Column 2: Class and Name of Town

This is same as column 2 of Statement II and as such does not require any explanation.

Column 3: Civic Administration Status (In 1980)

As explained under column 2 of Statement I, the civic administration status of the town as on 1-1-80 is indicated in this column using the same set of abbreviations.

Columns 4 to 10: Receipt (In Rs. '00)

The actual receipt realised by the civic body under various heads of income as well as the total for the year 1978-79 are indicated in hundreds in these columns. The opening balance for the year is not taken into account under any of these columns.

Columns 11 to 17: Expenditure (In Rs. '00)

The actual expenditure incurred during the year is furnished here in hundreds. The various heads of accounts are grouped into 6 broad categories for each of which a separate column is provided. Public safety covers the expenses incurred for road lighting, destruction of rabid and stray dogs, besides that on fire-fighting services. Similarly 'public institutions' covers not merely the contributions made by the civic body to

educational, medical and cultural institutions in the town but also the expenditure incurred for the maintenance of educational and such other institution, if any, functioning under its direct control.

As in the case of receipt in the case of expenditure also the closing balance at the end of the year is not considered and therefore in almost all the cases the total receipt and the total expenditure are not balanced in this Statement.

STATEMENT IV: CIVIC AND OTHER AMENITIES — 1979

Column 2: Class and Name of Town

This is same as column 2 of Statements II and III and does not need further explanation.

Column 3: Civic Administration Status

Explanation furnished earlier for column 2 of Statement I and column 3 of Statement III holds good for this Statement also.

Column 4: Population

The total population of the town according to 1981 Census is mentioned here with a view to facilitate a comparative analysis of the data.

Column 5: Road Length (In Kms.)

Generally in a town it is the civic authority that is responsible for construction and maintenance of roads. The term road as used here includes streets also and while the unsurfaced mud and gravel roads are categorised as Kachcha Roads, the surfaced roads are classified as Pucca Roads. In most of the cities and towns the district roads and highways under the control of the Public Works Department also pass through. The roads situated within the jurisdiction of the town and under the control of the civic authority are shown in one line against the code 'M' and those under the control of the Public Works Department and the like are shown against the code 'PWD' in another line. In both the cases the road length is shown under two categories viz., KR (Kachcha Road) and PR (Pucca Road) as defined above. In order to have an idea about the total length of all types of roads in the town therefore, all these figures are to be added together. In cases where it has not been possible to ascertain the full details by type of road and agency responsible for maintenance the combined road length alone is furnished. The road length is given in kilometres and fractions are rounded off to next integer.

Column 7: System of Sewerage

Generally sewerage system implies the network of mains and branches of underground conduits for the conveyance of sewerage to the final point of disposal. Sewers that carry only household and industrial wastes are called separate sewers while those that carry storm water from roofs, streets and other surfaces are known as storm water drains and those carrying both sewage and storm water are called combined sewers. In towns provided with such systems of underground sewerage also there would in addition be a surface drainage system to cover the areas not served by sewerage system and also to drain out excess rain water all over the town.

However in towns that are not provided with sewerage system, and such towns are far more numerous in the State, there would generally be open drainage system. Where even this system is not prevalent the householders would have made their own arrangements such as soak pits and cesspools. In this column therefore information is presented not only on sewerage system, but also on the drainage system. Like sewerage system, the drainage system is also of different types depending upon the construction material and also the shape of the drains. The two most important types of sewerage/ drainage system are reported under this column in the order of their importance in the towns using the following abbreviations:

S : Sewers
OSD : Open Surface Drains
BSD : Box Surface Drains
SD : Sylk Pattern Drains
PT : Pit System

The box surface drains are also open drains but are built of size stone masonry and are also called Pucca gutters. The sylk pattern drains too are open surface drains only. The open surface drains category thus covers the Kachcha drains involving mere earth-work and also the drains constructed from out of oblong granite slabs or, out of pre-fabricated cement concrete blocks which need only joining and cement pointing after being placed in position. These drains are of U shape, L shape or V shape and to the extent possible these details have also been provided under this column.

Columns 8, 9 and 10: Number of Latrines

Information on total number of latrines of different types as furnished by the concerned civic authorities is reported under these 3 columns. Both private and public latrines are covered here and the particulars in these columns and in column 11 are closely inter-linked. The water-borne latrines include all types of flush-out latrines while service latrines refer to only those that are being serviced by manual scavengers either everyday or twice or thrice a week.

Column 11: Method of Disposal of Night-Soil

The phrase disposal of night-soil is generally presumed to refer to the manner in which the garbage is finally disposed of by the civic body i.e., sale by public auction, used as manure etc. However, the main purpose of this column is to provide information on the method by which the night-soil is removed from the latrines, that is, the primary disposal of the human waste. A little elaboration on this aspect therefore appears to be necessary.

There are three systems of disposal of human waste, namely, (i) underground sewerage, (ii) sanitary water flush latrines with individual disposal systems like septic tank, leaching cesspool and collecting well, and (iii) dry type of latrines with manual scavenging.

The system of underground sewerage provides for the street sewerage with which are connected the sanitary latrines constructed in the houses having water closets and fitted with flushing cisterns (or hand flushing).

Through this sewer the faeceal matter is transported without the need for scavenging. This system generally exists in cities and large towns besides industrial townships built and controlled by public sector undertakings and large companies and the like. Where the street sewer does not exist these sanitary water flush latrines are connected to a local septic tank with a subsoil dispersion system or a leaching pit. Where the liquid wastes from the water closet could be disposed off locally in a leaching pit, a septic tank with a soil dispersion system is constructed. This dispersion requires an optimum travel through the pores of the soil which render the harmful liquid bacterially innocuous by the slow process of filteration through the soil traversed.

Where the soil is impermeable, collecting wells are constructed and the sanitary water flush latrines are connected with them. These wells are cleared at periodic intervals by a suitable device. The dry type latrines are of service type from where the human excreta has to be removed by scavengers who move from house to house, in most cases carrying the night-soil as head loads on their head, or shoulders or in baskets with handles or in wheel barrows. This waste is then collected in bullock carts or trucks and transported to dumping grounds at the outskirts of the town.

It may be mentioned in passing that in Karnataka the practice of carrying night-soil by head loads has been discontinued with effect from 15-8-1973 consequent on the issuance of a Government order in this behalf. However in a few cases the town dwellers have sought the intervention of the courts and have been able to secure the *status quo ante* in respect of the scavenging services that were being provided by the civic body concerned till that date.

The abbreviations used in this column are the following, and if more than one system is prevailing the two most important types are indicated one after the other:

S : Sewerage
ST : Septic Tanks
WB : Wheel Barrows
B : Baskets (with handles)
HL : Head Loads

In case the town has latrines of other types that are neither of the sanitary type nor the service type this column does not apply at all and therefore a dash is entered.

Columns 12 and 13: Protected Water Supply Source and Capacity of Storage System

The sources of water supply in the town are indicated by using the following four abbreviations:

T : Tap
W : Well
TK : Tank Water
TW : Tube Well/Hand Pump

Supply through the taps implies a primary source such as a river, stream, bore wells, curb wells, tank and reservoirs etc., which are of course not mentioned in this column. It may be incidentally stated that the term protected is used in a very liberal sense, and no attempt has been made to gather data on the methods of filteration and water purificatory treatment, if any, resorted to by the agency supplying water through pipes in the towns. The generally prevalent practice in most of the towns is to pump raw water into the storage tank or reservoir, treat it with bleaching powder and then distribute that water for consumption through pipes.

If there are more than 2 sources of water supply in the town the first 2 which are regarded as most important are mentioned in that order separated by a comma. In column 13, the systems of storage of water are considered and the two that are most important in the referent town are indicated in that order and after each entry the storage capacity is also mentioned in litres within brackets. The abbreviations used in this column are:

OHT: Overhead Tank
SR : Service Reservoir
RIG : River Infilteration Gallery
BWP: Borewell Pumping System
PT : Pressure Tank

The term capacity has its usual meaning, namely, the capacity to store or contain. It may further be clarified that the storage capacity does not necessarily indicate the quantity of water supplied daily to the inhabitants of the town. In some of the towns due to the inadequacy of water supply at the primary source for most part of the

year the normal utilisation of the storage capacity would be of the order of 50 to 60 per cent only. On the contrary there are towns where water is pumped into the storage system and also distributed for consumption twice everyday almost throughout the year and there are a few towns where the inlets and outlets of the storage systems would both be functioning simultaneously for most part of the day making it somewhat difficult to calculate the quantity of water supplied everyday under such a system.

Column 14: Fire-Fighting Service

If fire-fighting service is available in the town this fact is indicated by the word 'Yes' recorded in this column. In all other cases the name of the nearest place if in the same district or the name of the nearest district if in the same State or other State where such services are available is indicated along with the road distance in kilometres between the referent town and the place with fire-fighting service.

Columns 15 to 19: Electrification (Number of connections)—Domestic, Industrial, Commercial, Road Lighting (Points) and Others

In columns 15 to 19 information about the number of electrical connections (installation) for different categories of consumers in the town is furnished. The definitions of the terms used in the column headings are as follows:

i) *Domestic:* Connections to residential houses, bangalows, clubs, hostels and hospitals run on non-commercial lines, charitable, educational and religious institutions are all included in the domestic category, A.E.H. i.e., All Electric Home connections are also categorised as domestic.

ii) *Commercial:* This category includes all connections for the supply of electricity to commercial establishments such as wholesale and retail shops, offices and business houses, hotels, restaurants, tea stalls, photographic studios, X-ray installations, advertisements and exterior illumination, railway-station, bus-station and the like.

iii) *Industrial:* Power supply connections to industrial establishments are covered under this column. This would include small establishments such as power-looms, flour mills, roasting, grinding, wet grinding, repair workshops using power operated tools and the like.

iv) *Road Lighting:* The total number of street lights being maintained in the town is mentioned here.

v) *Others:* Connections to all categories other than those cited above are covered under this heading. This would include temporary connections, connections to pumpsets, water works and such other installations.

STATEMENT IV A: CIVIC AND OTHER AMENITIES IN NOTIFIED SLUMS — 1979

The Statement which may be regarded as an appendix to Statement IV is confined to towns with a population of 50000 and more i.e., class I and class II towns. Information on slums that are officially recognised as slums (even if those are not notified in some cases) is presented under 14 columns apart from column 1 which relates to serial number and column 2 which relates to name and class of town.

Column 3: Name of Slum

The names of slums, if any, in the town are given in separate lines in the alphabetical order of their names.

Column 4: Area of Slum

The geographical area of each slum is given in square kilometres upto four places of decimal.

Column 5: Population of Slum

The population figures for this column are furnished by the civic authorities concerned. Slums as such have not been made independent units for census enumeration and as such 1981 Census data as applicable to the slums covered here are not available.

Columns 7 to 12: System of Sewerage, Number of Latrines and Method of Disposal of Night-soil

These column headings are same as those appearing in the Statement IV and have already been explained. The information is furnished here for each slum separately. The main heading latrines is sub-divided into those that are privately owned and those that are for common use of the community i.e., public latrines.

Column 13: Number of Tap Points/Public Hydrants Installed for Supply of Protected Water

The total number of public taps or hydrants, if any, in the slum is mentioned here.

Columns 14 to 16: Electrification (Number of Connections)

Total number of electrical connections in each slum provided for purposes of domestic use, road lighting and other than these two is reported separately under these three columns. The meaning of the terms used in the column heading has already been explained.

STATEMENT V: MEDICAL, EDUCATIONAL, RECREATIONAL AND CULTURAL FACILITIES — 1979

Column 2: Class and Name of Town

This column is same as column 2 of Statement IV and therefore calls for no further explanation.

Column 3: Population

The total population of the town according to 1981 Census is noted in this column.

Columns 4 and 5: Medical Facilities: Hospital/Dispensaries/T.B. Clinic/Health Centres/Nursing Homes etc., and Number of Beds in Medical Institutions Noted in Column 4

The scope of these columns is confined to only such of the facilities that are offered by institutions run by, or aided by Government/Semi-Government or local bodies and charitable institutions or social service agencies like the missionaries. In other words, data on the facilities provided in the town by private doctors i.e., registered medical practitioners either individually or in establishments where they work in groups, are excluded from the purview of these columns. The abbreviations used in column 4 are:

H : Hospital
D : Dispensary
PHC: Primary Health Centre
PHU: Primary Health Unit
FC : Family Planning Centre
TB : T.B. Clinic
NH : Nursing Home
O : Others

If there are two or more number of institutions of the same type then the number of institutions is also indicated within brackets immediately after the relevant abbreviations in the column.

Maternity homes, maternity and child welfare centres, leprosy clinics, chest clinics and veneral diseases clinic etc., if any, are all included under the category of 'Others'. But even when a Family Planning Centre is attached to a Hospital or a Primary Health Centre it is treated as an independent unit and counted separately.

If the town has hospitals and dispensaries providing facilities under different systems of medicine such as allopathic, ayurvedic, unani and homoeopathic then this detail too has been included using abbreviations such as: A for Ayurvedic, U for Unani and Hom for the Homoeopathic system. The allopathic institutions do not have any additional abbreviation. Thus, a mere H or D would mean that the reference is to allopathic system; an entry "H (A-1,2)" would mean that 1 ayurvedic hospital and 2 allopathic hospitals are functioning in the town and an entry like "D (Hom-2,1,U-1)" would imply the existence of 2 homoeopathic dispensaries, 1 allopathic dispensary and 1 unani dispensary.

If medical facility is not available in the town then the name of the nearest place where it is available if in the same district, and name of the district if in the same State or other State is mentioned here along with the distance in Kilometres shown within brackets.

The number of beds with which the medical institutions noted in column 4 are equipped is indicated in column 5.

Columns 6 to 15

These columns provide information regarding the educational facilities available in the town and are considered stage by stage.

Columns 6 to 9: Arts/Science/Commerce Colleges (of Degree Level and above); Medical Colleges; Engineering Colleges; Polytechnics

Particulars of colleges in the town providing general education facilities at degree level are indicated in column 6 using the following abbreviations:

A : Arts only
S : Science only
AS : Arts and Science only
C : Commerce only
AC : Arts and Commerce only
ASC : Combined for all three categories: Arts, Science and commerce
L : Law

If the number of colleges of any particular category is more than one then that number is also given within brackets against the abbreviation concerned. It may incidentally be mentioned here that the educational institutions with a vocational and professional content such as Pharmacy College, B.Ed., Agricultural College etc., are not covered under this but are shown included in the category of "Others"in column 10.

In columns 7, 8 and 9 the number of medical colleges, the number of engineering colleges and the number of polytechnic institutions are indicated.

In case the town does not have any of the colleges referred to in these 4 columns i.e., if the entry were to be a dash in any of these columns then the name of the nearest place with the facility along with the distance thereto is mentioned. If such a place is outside the district then the name and the distance to that place and if such a place is outside the State itself then the name of that State is mentioned in these columns. The same procedure is adopted regarding the other columns dealing with educational facilities.

Column 10: Recognised Shorthand, Typewriting and other Vocational Training Institutions

The term recognised would mean recognition by some statutory authority like the Educational Department, Commerce Department, Labour Department etc., of the Government or Semi-Government or autonomous

bodies or public sector projects. The Teachers' Training Colleges, the Nursing College, the Pharmacy College, the College imparting education in Physical Education and the like are also shown under this column against the category of 'Others'.

SH : Shorthand
TYPE : Typewriting
Sh. Type : Shorthand and Typewriting
O : Others

If the number of institutions of any particular type is more than one that number is also indicated within brackets along with the abbreviation concerned.

Columns 11 to 14 : Higher Secondary/Intermediate/PUC (Pre-University College)/Junior College/Secondary, Matriculation, Junior Secondary and Middle Schools and Primary Schools

Information about the number of schools of different types functioning in the town is furnished under these columns. All schools irrespective of the medium of education and the type of administering agency i.e., all those run by, or aided by Government or local bodies, as well as the unaided institutions run by private management are considered here for reporting. If there are composite institutions such as a college providing education at degree level and also at pre-university level then such institutions are split up into degree college and PUC (i.e., Junior College) and separately counted as if they are independent units. Like-wise, a composite Junior College which has facilities for providing education say from I to XII standard (i.e., from Primary I standard upto PUC) would be regarded as representing one Junior College, one High School, one Middle School and one Primary School and each of these units would be counted and reported under the relevant column as if each unit was an independent institution in its own right. Similarly a school with I to X standard would get counted under Primary, Middle and High School categories and a composite School with I to VII standard would be considered under the Primary School as also the Middle School category.

In Karnataka the term middle school is no longer in vogue as the primary education consists of 7 years of schooling leading to secondary level. However, the first 4 classes (I–IV standard) are called *lower* primary classes and the next 3 are regarded as *higher* primary classes. There are schools with only I to IV standards called LPS and also those with V to VII only (formerly middle schools) known as HPS and there is no difficulty *in counting such institutions as separate primary and* middle schools. But there are composite schools called the Higher Primary Schools having I to VII standards and such schools have now been split up into one Primary and one Middle School for purposes of reporting under these columns of the Town Directory. This method of accounting is therefore different from a simple counting of schools in the town.

Column 15: Adult Literacy Classes/Centres and Others (Specify)

If adult literacy classes are being run at regular centres in the town the number of such centres is indicated in this column by the side of the abbreviation AC. Gurukula, Madarasa (Arabic school) and such other quasi religious-cum-educational institutions, if any, in the town are also reported in this column under the category of 'Others'.

Column 16 : Number of Working Women's Hostels with Number of Seats

Though there are hostels meant for students in almost all the towns, very few have hostels meant for working women. In this column the number of only such hostels that are exclusively meant for working women only are reported along with the information on the number of seats i.e., its strength.

Columns 17 to 19: Recreational and Cultural Facilities—Stadia, Cinema—Auditoria/Drama/Community Halls

Column 17 relates to the number of stadia, if any, in the town. Ordinary playgrounds which one usually comes across in towns and cities are excluded from the purview of this column. The term stadium is used in its strict sense to refer to those constructed at considerable costs and are under proper upkeep.

In column 18 the total number of permanent cinema theatres in the town is indicated. Touring talkies i.e., cinema tents of a purely temporary nature are not taken into account for this column. If there are any auditoria, drama halls and community halls in the town the total number of such units is reported in column 19.

The number of Public Libraries and Reading Rooms are separately furnished by the side of abbreviation PL for Public Library and RR for Reading Room. Such facilities offered by educational and private institutions including those that are commercialised (called circulating libraries in local parlance) are not covered for reporting under this column.

STATEMENT VI: TRADE, COMMERCE, INDUSTRY AND BANKING — 1979

Column 2: Class and Name of Town

This column is the same as column 2 of the preceding Statement and therefore calls for no further explanation.

Columns 3 to 8: Names of Three Most Important Commodities Imported and Names of Three Most Important Commodities Exported

For purposes of these columns, commodities for which the town serves only as a transit centre by importing for the specific purposes of exporting the commodities **without any processing** are not considered either as imports or as exports. Agricultural and such other allied produce may be regularly brought into the town from the neighbouring villages and sold to commission agents and wholesalers at the regulated market for further export to areas outside the town. In such cases the produce that is brought into the town is not considered as import. On the other hand, if these items are mainly consumed within the town either as consumption goods or as raw materials by any manufacturing industry then the commodities would be regarded as imports. Thus the commodities imported are either locally consumed in the same form or else processed further and thereafter either consumed locally or exported to other centres. This restriction apart there is no limitation concerning the nature and quantity of the commodities that may be considered for reporting under these columns. Importance in a town is restricted basically to the few or several commodities that qualify for consideration either as imports or as exports. By and large the commodities reported under exports would coincide with the commodities reported as manufactured in the town because of the specific exclusion of transit goods. As a result, the image that some of the towns have built up over decades as traditional exporters of certain goods does not get reflected under these columns.

In these columns the importance of a commodity is reported in very general terms and decided upon in terms of the estimated volume of commodities transacted and is based on local enquiries by the civic authorities concerned.

Columns 9 to 11: Names of Three Most Important Commodities Manufactured

The order of importance is determined broadly by taking into consideration the volume of the total output of the commodities or the scale of operation and for these columns too it is the civic authority that has furnished the information after local enquiries. All types of manufacturing and processing irrespective of the sector to which they belong are considered and of these the three that are most important are reported.

Column 12 : Number of Banks

Information on this item has been supplied by the office of the Registrar General, India after ascertaining the details from the Reserve Bank of India. The data relates to the year 1979 and in conformity with the instructions issued in this regard, no attempt has been made to update the data. If a bank has two or more branches then each such branch is regarded as a separate bank for computing the number of banks.

Column 13 : Number of Agricultural Credit Societies

The total number of agricultural co-operative credit societies functioning in the town, irrespective of the type to which they belong (i.e., primary, service, multipurpose, agricultural produce marketing etc.) is reported under this column. In quite a large number of towns agriculture is an important means of livelihood for a number of persons and agriculturists of urban areas too have for long been influenced by the co-operative movement.

Column 14 : Number of Non-agricultural Credit Societies

Consumer co-operative societies which extend credit facilities to the members, and all other credit co-operative societies that cannot be classified as agricultural are considered for this column. Several groups of people belonging to specific categories might have formed co-operative societies to cultivate the habit of thrift and to make use of the benefit arising out of the encouragement given to the co-operative movement. All such co-operative societies are covered under this column.

TOWN DIRECTORY STATEMENTS

TOWN

STATEMENT - I STATUS

Sl. No.	Class, Name and Civic Administration Status of Town	Location Code Number	Name of Taluk Headquarters	Area (in Sq. Kms.)	No. of Households including Houseless Households (in 1981 Census)	Population		
						1901	1911	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	V Gonikoppal (M)	9/12/I	Virajpet	3.26	1063	—	—	—
2.	VI Kodlipet (M)	9/12/II	Somvarpet	0.42	407	889	—	—
3.	VI Kudmanglur (P)	9/12/III	Somvarpet	10.98	959	—	—	—
4.	V Kushalnagar (M)	9/12/IV	Somvarpet	3.26	1402	1600	—	—
5.	III Madikeri (M)	9/12/V	Madikeri	11.48	4976	6732	6269 (−6.88)	5675 (−9.48)
6.	VI Ponnampet (M)	9/12/VI	Virajpet	2.33	948	—	—	—
7.	VI Sanivarsante (M)	9/12/VII	Somvarpet	0.72	543	—	—	—
8.	V Somvarpet (M)	9/12/VIII	Somvarpet	1.33	1453	1745	—	—
9.	VI Suntikoppa (M)	9/12/IX	Somvarpet	0.16	505	—	—	—
10.	IV Virajpet (M)	9/12/X	Virajpet	2.83	2312	4283	3712 (−13.33)	3166 (−14.71)

STATEMENT - II PHYSICAL ASPECTS

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Physical Aspects			Name		
		Rainfall (in mm.)	Temperature (in °Centigrade)		State Head-Quarters	District Head-Quarters	Sub-Division/ Taluk Head-Quarters
			Maxi-mum	Mini-mum			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	V Gonikoppal	4844.1N	34.1N	11.0N	Bangalore-214	Madikeri-48	Madikeri-48 Virajpet-16
2.	VI Kodlipet	1997.0N	36.2N	11.0N	Bangalore-219	Madikeri-70	Madikeri-70 Somvarpet-30
3.	VI Kudmanglur	1682.1N	34.1N	11.0N	Bangalore-226	Madikeri-38	Madikeri-38 Somvarpet-20
4.	V Kushalnagar	1682.1	34.1N	11.0N	Bangalore-218	Madikeri-30	Madikeri-30 Somvarpet-28
5.	III Madikeri	3345.0*	31.7*	10.8*	Bangalore-248	Madikeri-0	Madikeri-0 Madikeri-0
6.	VI Ponnampet	4844.1	34.1N	11.0N	Bangalore-220	Madikeri-53	Madikeri-53 Virajpet-21
7.	VI Sanivarsante	1997.0	36.2N	11.1N	Bangalore-240	Madikeri-61	Madikeri-61 Somvarpet-21
8.	V Somvarpet	2301.1	31.7N	10.8N	Bangalore-245	Madikeri-40	Madikeri-40 Somvarpet-0
9.	VI Suntikoppa	1682.1	36.2N	11.1N	Bangalore-233	Madikeri-15	Madikeri-15 Somvarpet-29
10.	IV Virajpet	2839.4	34.1N	11.1N	Bangalore-230	Madikeri-32	Madikeri-32 Virajpet-0

DIRECTORY
AND GROWTH HISTORY

and growth rate of the Town at the Censuses of						Density (1981 Census)	Sex-Ratio			Class, Name and Civic Administration Status of Town	Sl. No.
1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981		1961 Census	1971 Census	1981 Census		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2	1
—	—	—	2749	2757 (0.29)	5391 (95.54)	1654	601	654	802	V Gonikoppal (M)	1
—	—	—	1667	2059 (23.52)	2254 (9.47)	5367	892	899	904	VI Kodlipet (M)	2
—	—	—	—	—	4522	412	—	—	924	VI Kudmanglur (P)	3
—	—	—	2902	5000 (72.29)	6936 (38.72)	2128	838	878	831	V Kushalnagar (M)	4
5995 (5.64)	7112 (18.63)	10117 (42.25)	14453 (42.86)	19357 (33.93)	24724 (27.73)	1707	793	874	916	III Madikeri (M)	5
—	—	—	2621	3265 (24.57)	4367 (33.75)	1874	800	879	896	VI Ponnampet (M)	6
—	—	—	1391	2003 (44.00)	2691 (34.35)	3738	956	937	895	VI Sanivarsante (M)	7
—	—	—	5137	6281 (22.27)	6936 (10.43)	5215	842	881	883	V Somvarpet (M)	8
—	—	—	1306	1499 (14.78)	2166 (44.50)	13538	651	778	826	VI Suntikoppa (M)	9
3832 (21.04)	4106 (7.15)	6138 (49.49)	8138 (32.58)	9782 (20.20)	11676 (19.36)	4126	794	852	878	IV Virajpet (M)	10

AND LOCATION OF TOWNS, 1979

and Road Distance (in Kms.) from				Class and Name of Town	Sl. No.
Nearest City with Population of One Lakh and more	Railway Station	Bus Route	Navigable river/canal (if within 10 Kms.)		
9	10	11	12	2	1
Mysore-88	Krishnarajanagara-64	Gonikoppal-0	—	V Gonikoppal	1
Mangalore-140	Sakleshpur-35	Kodlipet-0	—	VI Kodlipet	2
Mysore-100	Krishnarajanagara-56	Kudmanglur-0	—	VI Kudmanglur	3
Mysore-90	Krishnarajanagara-48	Kushalnagar-0	—	V Kushalnagar	4
Mysore-120	Puttur-80	Madikeri-0	—	III Madikeri	5
Mysore-93	Krishnarajanagara-69	Ponnampet-0	—	VI Ponnampet	6
Mysore-136	Sakleshpur-45	Sanivarsante-0	—	VI Sanivarsante	7
Mysore-120	Holenarsipur-72	Somvarpet-0	—	V Somvarpet	8
Mysore-105	Krishnarajanagara-65	Suntikoppa-0	—	VI Suntikoppa	9
Mysore-104	Krishnarajanagara-81	Virajpet-0	—	IV Virajpet	10

STATEMENT - III MUNICIPAL

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Civic Administration Status (in 1980)	Receipt (in Rs. '00)					
			Receipt through taxes etc.	Revenue derived from Municipal Properties and Power apart from Taxation	Government Grant	Loan	Advance	Other Sources (Specify)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	V Gonikoppal	(M)	497	1238	939	—	—	1091
2.	VI Kodlipet	(M)	365	205	2065	—	—	448
3.	VI Kudmanglur	(P)	56	13	08	—	—	—
4.	V Kushalnagar	(M)	3370	576	1256	—	13	861
5.	III Madikeri	(M)	11116	3210	6489	—	—	1252
6.	VI Ponnampet	(M)	236	148	25	—	—	140
7.	VI Sanivarsante	(M)	1166	67	104	—	—	31
8.	V Somvarpet	(M)	2875	2976	1219	—	—	703
9.	VI Suntikoppa	(M)	1140	487	1547	—	—	783
10.	IV Virajpet	(M)	4562	627	388	—	575	1226

STATEMENT - IV CIVIC AND

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Civic Administration Status (in 1980)	Population	Road length (in Kms.)			System of Sewerage	No. of Latrines			Method of Disposal of Night soil
					PR	KR		Water Borne	Service	Others	
1	2	3	4		5		6	7	8	9	10
1.	V Gonikoppal	M	5391	M-	7	11	OSD	42	—	—	ST
				PWD-	3	3					
2.	VI Kodlipet	M	2254	M-	—	2	BSD	95	—	—	ST
				PWD-	2	—	SD				
3.	VI Kudmanglur	P	4522	M-	—	15	BSD	132	—	—	ST
				PWD-	—	2	OSD				
4.	V Kushalnagar	M	6936	M-	3	2	BSD	162	—	106	ST
				PWD-	5	—	SD				
5.	III Madikeri	M	24724	M-	28	6	BSD	1800	—	500	ST
				PWD-	18	—	OSD				
6.	VI Ponnampet	M	4367	M-	3	4	BSD	465	—	—	ST
				PWD-	3	—	OSD				
7.	VI Sanivarsanthe	M	2691	M-	—	4	OSD	70	—	25	ST
				PWD-	2	—					
8.	V Somvarpet	M	6936	M-	6	1	BSD	435	—	318	ST
				PWD-	3	—	OSD				
9.	VI Suntikoppa	M	2166	M-	1	2	OSD	209	—	—	ST
				PWD-	2	—					
10.	IV Virajpet	M	11676	M-	8	2	BSD	1578	—	—	ST
				PWD-	7	—	OSD				

STATEMENT - IV A CIVIC AND OTHER

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Name of Slum	Area of Slum (in Sq. Kms.)	Population of Slum	Paved Roads (in Kms.)	System of Sewerage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

NIL

* For Class I & II Towns only.

FINANCE, 1978 - 1979

Expenditure (in Rs. '00)								Class and Name of Town	Sl. No.
Total Receipt	General Administration	Public Safety	Public Health and conveniences	Public Works	Public Institutions	Others (Specify)	Total Expenditure		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	2	1
3765	470	213	602	986	5	1044	**3320**	V Gonikoppal	1
3083	278	117	233	19	—	649	**1296**	VI Kodlipet	2
77	23	12	4	4	24	—	**67**	VI Kudmanglur	3
6076	1181	327	1392	1165	—	1110	**5175**	V Kushalnagar	4
22067	3247	838	4997	2089	3	3890	**15064**	III Madikeri	5
549	135	47	235	—	—	114	**531**	VI Ponnampet	6
1468	530	38	119	74	—	687	**1448**	VI Sanivarsante	7
7773	1743	313	1692	910	12	1575	**6245**	V Somvarpet	8
3957	679	622	90	92	6	1122	**2611**	VI Suntikoppa	9
7378	2163	201	2612	255	458	1572	**7261**	IV Virajpet	10

OTHER AMENITIES, 1979

Protected Water Supply		Fire Fighting Service (in Kms.)	Electrification (Number of Connections)					Class and Name of Town	Sl. No.
Source of Supply	System of Storage with Capacity in Litres (in brackets)		Domestic	Industrial	Commercial	Road Lighting (Points)	Others		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	2	1
T	SR (227,500)	Mysore-88	323	65	291	65	2	V Gonikoppal	1
T	OHT (54,600)	Hassan-50	250	9	58	70	—	VI Kodlipet	2
T	SR (227,500)	Mysore-100	536	5	59	108	—	VI Kudmanglur	3
T	OHT (136,500)	Mysore-91	537	54	247	167	1	V Kushalnagar	4
T	OHT (1,069,250)	Mysore-120	2483	246	679	1320	4	III Madikeri	5
T	OHT (91,000)	Mysore-93	835	7	51	80	3	VI Ponnampet	6
T	SR (100,100)	Hassan-54	356	2	55	60	3	VI Sanivarsante	7
T	OHT (318,500)	Hassan-74	613	56	364	150	2	V Somvarpet	8
T	SR (182,000)	Mysore-105	255	24	67	54	—	VI Suntikoppa	9
T	OHT (91,000) SR (455,000)	Tellichery-83 (Kerala)	1049	84	424	327	—	IV Virajpet	10

AMENITIES IN NOTIFIED SLUMS, 1979*

No. of Latrines				Method of disposal of Night Soil	No. of Tap Points Public Hydrants Installed for Supply of Protected Water	Electrification (No. of Connections)			Class and Name of Town	Sl. No.
Private			Community			Domestic	Road Lighting (Points)	Others		
Water Borne	Service	Others								
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	2	1

NIL

STATEMENT - V MEDICAL, EDUCATIONAL,

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Population	Medical Facilities		Educational Facilities	
			Hospitals/ Dispensaries/ T.B. Clinics etc.	Beds in Medical Institutions noted in Col. 4	Arts/Science/ Commerce Colleges (of Degree Level and above)	Medical Colleges
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	V Gonikoppal	5391	H FC	40	ASC	Mysore-88 Km.
2.	VI Kodlipet	2254	H FC	15	Hassan-50 Km.	Mysore-145 Km.
3.	VI Kudmanglur	4522	D	6	Madikeri-38 Km.	Mysore-100 Km.
4.	V Kushalnagar	6936	H FC D, O(1)	20	Madikeri-30 Km.	Mysore-91 Km.
5.	III Madikeri	24724	H(3) FC D(2), O	498	ASC	Mysore-120 Km.
6.	VI Ponnampet	4367	H FC	25	Gonikoppal-5 Km.	Mysore-93 Km.
7.	VI Sanivarsante	2691	H FC	30	Hassan-54 Km.	Mysore-136 Km.
8.	V Somvarpet	6936	H FC	120	Madikeri-40 Km.	Mysore-120 Km.
9.	VI Suntikoppa	2166	PHC FC	20	Madikeri-15 Km.	Mysore-105 Km.
10.	IV Virajpet	11676	H FC	230	Gonikoppal-16 Km.	Mysore-104 Km.

*Situated outside the municipal limits of Kodlipet Town

STATEMENT - V MEDICAL, EDUCATIONAL,

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Educational Facilities (Concld.)			
		Secondary/ Matriculation	Junior Secondary and Middle Schools	Primary Schools	Adult Literacy Classes/ Centres/Others (Specify)
1	2	I2	13	14	15
1.	V Gonikoppal	1	2	4	AC, O(2)
2.	VI Kodlipet	1	1	2	AC(5)
3.	VI Kudmanglur	Kushalnagar-8 Km.	1	2	—
4.	V Kushalnagar	1	2	3	O(1)
5.	III Madikeri	3	6	7	AC
6.	VI Ponnampet	1	1	4	O(2)
7.	VI Sanivarsante	1	2	3	—
8.	V Somvarpet	2	2	2	O(2)
9.	VI Suntikoppa	Kodagarahalli-5 Km.	2	3	—
10.	IV Virajpet	3	3	6	AC, O(4)

RECREATIONAL AND CULTURAL FACILITIES, 1979 (Contd.)

Educational Facilities (Contd.)					
Engineering Colleges	Polytechnics	Recognised Short-hand, Typewriting and Vocational Training Institutions	Higher Secondary/ Intermediate/PUC (Pre-University Colleges)/Junior College Level	Class and Name of Town	Sl. No.
8	9	10	11	2	1
Mysore-88 Km.	Kushalnagar-45 Km.	Type	PUC	V Gonikoppal	1
Hassan-50 Km.	Hassan-50 Km.	Somvarpet-30 Km.	PUC*	VI Kodlipet	2
Mysore-100 Km.	Kushalnagar-8 Km.	Kushalnagar-8 Km.	Kushalnagar-8 Km.	VI Kudmanglur	3
Mysore-91 Km.	1	Sh. Type, O(1)	PUC	V Kushalnagar	4
Hassan-110 Km.	Kushalnagar-30 Km.	Sh. Type, O(3)	PUC-2	III Madikeri	5
Mysore-93 Km.	Kushalnagar-45 Km.	Type	PUC	VI Ponnampet	6
Hassan-54 Km.	Kushalnagar-48 Km.	Somvarpet-21 Km.	PUC	VI Sanivarsante	7
Hassan-74 Km.	Kushalnagar-30 Km.	Type	PUC	V Somvarpet	8
Mysore-105 Km.	Kushalnagar-15 Km.	Madikeri-15 Km.	Madikeri-15 Km.	VI Suntikoppa	9
Mysore-104 Km.	Kushalnagar-45 Km.	Sh. Type	PUC	IV Virajpet	10

RECREATIONAL AND CULTURAL FACILITIES, 1979 (Concld.)

Recreational and Cultural Facilities						
No. of Working Women's Hostel with number of Seats	Stadia	Cinema	Auditoria/ Drama/ Community Halls	Public Libraries including Reading Rooms	Class and Name of Town	Sl. No.
16	17	18	19	20	2	1
—	—	1	1	PL	V Gonikoppal	1
—	—	—	—	PL	VI Kodlipet	2
—	—	—	1	—	VI Kudmanglur	3
—	—	1	1	PL	V Kushalnagar	4
—	—	2	3	PL RR	III Madikeri	5
—	—	—	4	PL	VI Ponnampet	6
—	—	—	—	PL	VI Sanivarsante	7
—	—	—	1	PL	V Somvarpet	8
—	—	1	—	PL	VI Suntikoppa	9
—	—	1	5	PL	IV Virajpet	10

STATEMENT - VI TRADE, COMMERCE,

Sl. No.	Class and Name of Town	Name of three most important Commodities Imported			Name of three most important Commodities Exported		
		1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	V Gonikoppal	Edible Oils	Coconut	Pulses	Coffee	Rice	Pepper
2.	VI Kodlipet	Cloth	Jaggery	Coconut	Coffee	Cardamom	Pepper
3.	VI Kudmanglur	Groceries	Building Materials	Edible Oils	Tobacco	Paddy	Ragi
4.	V Kushalnagar	Jaggery	Pulses	Condiments	Canned Fruit & Bottled Fruit Juice	Tobacco	Ragi
5.	III Madikeri	Building Materials	Fruits and Vegetables	Groceries	Coffee	Cardamom	—
6.	VI Ponnampet	Cloth	Hardware	Pulses	Coffee	Paddy	Oranges
7.	VI Sanivarsante	Sugar	Wheat	Coconut	Coffee	Cardamom	Paddy
8.	V Somvarpet	Cloth	Building Materials	Vegetables	Coffee	Cardamom	Pepper
9.	VI Suntikoppa	Petrol & Diesel Oil	Coconut	Sugar	Coffee	Cardamom	Oranges
10.	IV Virajpet	Cloth	Edible Oils	Vegetables	Coffee	Paddy	Oranges

INDUSTRY AND BANKING, 1979

Name of three most important Commodities Manufactured			Number of Banks	Number of Agricultural Credit Societies	Number of Non-Agri-cultural Credit Societies	Class and Name of Town	Sl. No.
1st	2nd	3rd					
9	10	11	12	13	14	2	1
Canned Fruit	Bottled Fruit Juice	—	3	3	2	V Gonikoppal	1
Aricultural Implements	—	—	1	2	1	VI Kodlipet	2
—	—	—	2	1	1	VI Kudmanglur	3
Bottled Fruit Juice	Sawn Timber	—	3	4	2	V Kushalnagar	4
Sawn Timber	Gobar Gas Plant	Steel Products	17	5	20	III Madikeri	5
Bamboo Baskets	—	—	1	2	3	VI Ponnampet	6
Lime	Wooden Packing Cases	—	1	2	1	VI Sanivarsante	7
—	—	—	4	2	4	V Somvarpet	8
—	—	—	2	1	—	VI Suntikoppa	9
Sawn Timber	—	—	8	3	8	IV Virajpet	10

PART B – PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

(i) DISTRICT PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

(ii) TALUK-WISE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The Primary Census Abstract furnishes in a nutshell as it were, vital information on the basic demographic and economic composition of the population. This Statement, referred to as PCA, comprising hardly 16 main columns, summarises the whole mass of data gathered at the Census. The smallest geographical unit with a defined boundary identifiable on the field that has been delineated for ensuring cent percent coverage of area under the jurisdiction of various administrative divisions, is the *Census Enumerator's Block*. The details gathered in the household schedules and the individual slips in respect of each and every person enumerated in each such block have been meticulously tabulated to prepare this Primary Census Abstract. The tabulation has been done entirely by manual processing of the data at the Regional Tabulation Offices. The village PCA is derived from the Block PCA and in case of urban areas, the Block PCA has yielded the ward and Town PCA. In turn the Taluk (Rural) and Taluk (Urban) as well as Taluk (Total) PCA statements are built up on the basis of Village-wise and Town-wise data. This process goes on until it yields the data for higher and higher administrative divisions culminating at the apex in the form of a single line statement for the country. The entire edifice thus rests on the information contained in the individual slips filled up by the enumerator.

In the pages that follow, the District Primary Census Abstract with the taluk level data giving rural-urban break-up is presented first. Thereafter for each taluk starting with Location Code No. 1 the village level PCA and within each taluk ward-wise PCA for each town are furnished. As already stated particulars relating to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are omitted here. Though there are altogether 24 columns in the urban and village PCA Statement, as many as 12 out of these are merely sub-columns to provide sex-wise data. In essence therefore there are 12 columns only. Most of these column headings represent the Census concepts and these have been explained in the Analytical Note. However, a brief description of the column headings is given here.

Column 1: Location Code Number

The location code number assigned to the village or the town as the case may be is entered in this column.

Column 2: Name of Village/Town/Ward

The name of the village or the town as finally adopted for the 1981 Census purposes is entered in this column. The towns and cities are quite often divided into smaller geographical segments called wards, mohallas or divisions for purposes of administration. Such units bear distinctive locality names or specific numbers. It is this name or the number of the ward or its equivalent unit that is mentioned here in the case of towns.

Irrespective of whether a town is divided into administrative wards or not every town is invariably constituted into territorial divisions for the conduct of civic elections. This delimitation of constituencies is done as an essential and preliminary process of civic elections scheduled to be held periodically. So, in some cases the name or number in this column refers to such territorial divisions and not to administrative divisions.

Column 3: Area of the Village in Hectares and of Town in Square Kilometres

These area particulars have already been furnished in Village and Town Directory portions. For the villages the area is reported here in hectares upto two places of decimal and for the towns, as also the wards or divisions thereof, the area figures are furnished in square kilometres upto two places of decimal. If the area figures are not available for any reason the abbreviation NA is entered in this column.

Column 4: Occupied Residential Houses

A 'Census House' could be wholly residential or else completely non-residential according to the use to which it is put. All census houses enumerated as either wholly or partly residential at the time of the census count are added together to get the data for the block and from thence to derive the data for higher units. Houses found vacant at the time of the census count are not reckoned as occupied residential houses. The information for this column has been compiled from the Abridged Houselists.

Column 5: Number of Households

This information too is compiled from the Abridged Houselists. The actual total number of households including the normal, institutional and the houseless that were enumerated at the census count is mentioned in this column. Generally, the number of households in any unit would be equal or more than the occupied residential houses in that unit because of the houseless households that one may come across in that unit and

also because of the occasional instances, of two or more households sharing a common census house.

Columns 6, 7 and 8: Total Population (including Institutional and Houseless Population)

The total population as on the reference date is furnished in column 6 while in the next two columns the sex-wise break-up is given. The institutional population refers to such of those who were enumerated in institutions like hostels, chummeries, hospitals, prisons etc. The houseless persons represent those enumerated on the night of 28th February at the places where they were found at that time, if they had not already been enumerated elsewhere.

Columns 9 and 10: Literates

Sex-wise break-up of the total number of persons who are literate, irrespective of their levels of educational attainments and age, is given in these two columns. By definition a literate is a person who can both read and write with understanding in any language. It is important to note that by convention all children below 5 years of age are regarded as illiterate.

Columns 11 to 20: Main Workers

These 5 pairs of columns deal with the *main workers.* Out of these, while the first pair provides only the total the other 4 pairs give out further break-up according to the sector of the economy in which these persons are working. The reference period for judging whether a person is a worker or not is the year preceding the day of enquiry. If a person had worked even for one day during this entire period he or she is entitled to be classified as a worker. If for any such worker the period of work is 183 days or more, then that person is a *main worker.* On the other hand, if such period is less than 183 days then that worker is a *marginal worker.* In columns 11 and 12 the total number of main workers is furnished sex-wise.

Columns 13 and 14: Cultivators (I)

These two columns give out the number of male and female workers who satisfy the conditions laid down in the definition of a cultivator. A cultivator may be an employer, a single worker or an unpaid family worker. Participation in work may be by way of physical labour or by way of supervision and direction. The lands cultivated may be owned by the household or taken on lease for payment of money or kind or share in the produce. Cultivation as already emphasised involves ploughing, sowing and harvesting and allied activities in the production of cereals and millet crops, pulses, raw jute and kindred fibres, sugarcane, tapioca and oil seeds.

Column 15 and 16: Agricultural Labourer (II)

A person who works in another person's land for wages in money or kind or share and does not have any lease or contract on the land on which he or she works is an agricultural labourer. In this case too the crops grown on the lands are quite pertinent and the difference between a cultivator and an agricultural labourer lies in the fact that the former works on his own or leased in lands as an independent worker while the latter works for wages having no right whatsoever on the lands on which he works. The sex-wise break-up of such workers is given in these two columns.

Columns 17 and 18: Household Industry [V (a)]

Household industry belongs to the broad category of 'manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs' and represents a particular sector therein. Household industry is generally conducted by the head of household himself or herself and/or mainly by the members of the household, at home or within the village in the case of those dwelling in rural areas and only within the residential premises occupied by the household in the case of those living in urban areas. A person may be a labourer or a petty employee in the household industry run by some other household. By and large the household industry is carried on by individuals on a small scale with assistance of family members all of whom work as unpaid family workers and the entire earnings are treated as family income.

Columns 19 and 20: Other Workers (III, IV, V (b), VI to IX)

All the other workers who are main workers but are neither cultivators nor agricultural labourers nor engaged in household industry are covered under these two columns. This is a broad category, covering all those who are working in fishing, forestry, plantations, construction of roads, buildings etc., non-household manufacturing industries, trade and commerce, transport and storage and other services.

Columns 21 and 22: Marginal Workers

Males and females who are workers but have worked to a marginal extent only during the reference year are reported under these two columns. Such workers, irrespective of the economic sector in which they work, are considered together and reported here.

Columns 23 and 24: Non-Workers

Irrespective of age and sex all those who are not economically active are non-workers and a sex-wise break-up of such persons is given in these two columns. The aggregate of the main workers, marginal workers and non-workers would be equal to the total population of that unit.

DISTRICT PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

DISTRICT PRIMARY

Sl. No.	District/Taluk/Town	Total Rural Urban	Area in Sq. Km.	No. of Occupied Residential houses	No. of Households	Total Population (including) Institutional and Houseless Population)		
						P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	KODAGU DISTRICT †	T	4,102.0	92,567	94,795	461,888	238,893	222,995
		R	4,062.2	78,367	80,227	390,225	200.865	189,360
		U	39.8	14,200	14,568	71,663	38,028	33,635
1.	MADIKERI TALUK ‡	T	1,449.1	23,096	23,802	117,726	61,071	56,655
		R	1,434.6	18,249	18,826	93,002	48,168	44,834
		U	14.5	4,847	4,976	24,724	12,903	11,821
	Madikeri (M) ‡	U	14.48	4,847	4,976	24,724	12,903	11,821
2.	SOMVARPET TALUK	T	998.7	31,914	32,488	163,832	84,059	79,773
		R	981.8	26,794	27,219	138,327	70,446	67,881
		U	16.9	5,120	5,269	25,505	13,613	11,892
	Kodlipet (M)	U	0.42	370	407	2,254	1,184	1,070
	Kudmanglur (P)	U	10.98	958	959	4,522	2,350	2,172
	Kushalnagar (M)	U	3.26	1,363	1,402	6,936	3,789	3,147
	Sanivarsante (M)	U	0.72	522	543	2,691	1,420	1,271
	Somvarpet (M)	U	1.33	1,411	1,453	6,936	3,684	3,252
	Suntikoppa (M)	U	0.16	496	505	2,166	1,186	980
3.	VIRAJPET TALUK	T	1,646.4	37,557	38,505	180,330	93,763	86,567
		R	1,638.0	33,324	34,182	158,896	82,251	76,645
		U	8.4	4,233	4,323	21,434	11,512	9,922
	Gonikoppal (M)	U	3.26	1,025	1,063	5,391	2,992	2,399
	Ponnampet (M)	U	2.33	931	948	4,367	2,303	2,064
	Virajpet (M)	U	2.83	2,277	2,312	11,676	6,217	5,459

† Formerly Coorg District

‡ Formerly Mercara

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Literates			MAIN WORKERS: Total Main Workers (I-IX)			Total Rural Urban	District/Taluk/Town	Sl. No.
P	M	F	P	M	F			
10	11	12	13	14	15	3	2	1
231,621	135,055	96,566	208,700	140,604	68,096	T	KODAGU DISTRICT †	
185,088	108,022	77,066	182,993	119,805	63,188	R		
46,533	27,033	19,500	25,707	20,799	4,908	U		
69,569	39,156	30,413	49,373	35,012	14,361	T	MADIKERI TALUK ‡	1
52,092	29,404	22,688	40,915	28,195	12,720	R		
17,477	9,752	7,725	8,458	6,817	1,641	U		
17,477	9,752	7,725	8,458	6,817	1,641	U	Madikeri (M)‡	
75,225	45,554	29,671	71,622	48,341	23,281	T	SOMVARPET TALUK	2
60,147	36,444	23,703	62,035	40,692	21,343	R		
15,078	9,110	5,968	9,587	7,649	1,938	U		
1,583	892	691	816	714	102	U	Kodlipet (M)	
2,092	1,266	826	1,745	1,389	356	U	*Kudmanglur (P)*	
4,268	2,604	1,664	2,415	2,031	384	U	Kushalnagar (M)	
1,679	1,007	672	1,023	797	226	U	Sanivarsante (M)	
4,189	2,567	1,622	2,601	1,967	634	U	Somvarpet (M)	
1,267	774	493	987	751	236	U	Suntikoppa (M)	
86,827	50,345	36,482	87,705	57,251	30,454	T	VIRAJPET TALUK	3
72,849	42,174	30,675	80,043	50,918	29,125	R		
13,978	8,171	5,807	7,662	6,333	1,329	U		
3,207	1,978	1,229	2,115	1,782	333	U	Gonikoppal (M)	
2,718	1,562	1,156	1,640	1,258	382	U	Ponnampet (M)	
8,053	4,631	3,422	3,907	3,293	614	U	Virajpet (M)	

DISTRICT PRIMARY

Sl. No.	District/Taluk/Town	Total Rural Urban	MAIN WORKERS								
			Cultivators (I)			Agricultural Labourers (II)			Household Industry: Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs [V (a)]		
			P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	KODAGU DISTRICT †	T	48,643	35,973	12,670	33,024	19,322	13,702	2,071	1,645	426
		R	47,424	34,935	12,489	32,282	18,874	13,408	1,624	1,272	352
		U	1,219	1,038	181	742	448	294	447	373	74
1.	MADIKERI TALUK ‡	T	13,741	9,716	4,025	6,754	4,208	2,546	618	495	123
		R	13,535	9,544	3,991	6,683	4,168	2,515	467	366	101
		U	206	172	34	71	40	31	151	129	22
	Madikeri (M) ‡	U	206	172	34	71	40	31	151	129	22
2.	SOMVARPET TALUK	T	16,396	13,285	3,111	7,162	4,199	2,963	697	546	151
		R	15,564	12,566	2,998	6,792	3,995	2,797	524	411	113
		U	832	719	113	370	204	166	173	135	38
	Kodlipet (M)	U	154	131	23	62	31	31	10	7	3
	Kudmanglur (P)	U	453	392	61	175	106	69	14	13	1
	Kushalnagar (M)	U	123	101	22	96	47	49	50	41	9
	Sanivarsante (M)	U	83	79	4	28	13	15	54	39	15
	Somvarpet (M)	U	14	13	1	8	7	1	31	22	9
	Suntikoppa (M)	U	5	3	2	1	—	1	14	13	1
3.	VIRAJPET TALUK	T	18,506	12,972	5,534	19,108	10,915	8,193	756	604	152
		R	18,325	12,825	5,500	18,807	10,711	8,096	633	495	138
		U	181	147	34	301	204	97	123	109	14
	Gonikoppal (M)	U	43	35	8	59	37	22	18	15	3
	Ponnampet (M)	U	70	55	15	214	140	74	26	22	4
	Virajpet (M)	U	68	57	11	28	27	1	79	72	7

† Formerly Coorg District ‡ Formerly Mercara

Note:

1) "P" "M" "F" Stands for Persons, Males and Females respectively.
2) Abbreviation (M) & (P) is used within brackets against the names of the towns to indicate the civic status of the town. M = Municipality, P = Panchayat.
3) Under Column No. 3 the following abbreviation are used: T = Total R = Rural U = Urban.
4) The area figure for the district given under Column No. 4 against 'Total' represents 'Geographical Area' and has been furnished by the Surveyor General, India. The figures for the urban areas are either supplied by the concerned authorities of the towns or compiled in this Directorate on

CENSUS ABSTRACT

MAIN WORKERS

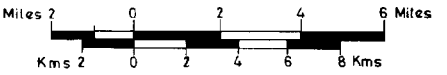
Other Workers [III, IV, V (b) and VI to IX]			Marginal Workers			Non-Workers			Total Rural Urban	District/Taluk/Town	Sl. No.
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F			
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	3	2	1
124,962	83,664	41,298	9,647	1,739	7,908	243,541	96,550	146,991	T	KODAGU DISTRICT †	
101,663	64,724	36,939	9,014	1,380	7,634	198,218	79,680	118,538	R		
23,299	18,940	4,359	633	359	274	45,323	16,870	28,453	U		
28,260	20,593	7,667	4,892	981	3,911	63,461	25,078	38,383	T	MADIKERI TALUK ‡	1
20,230	14,117	6,113	4,695	847	3,848	47,392	19,126	28,266	R		
8,030	6,476	1,554	197	134	63	16,069	5,952	10,117	U		
8,030	6,476	1,554	197	134	63	16,069	5,952	10,117	U	Madikeri (M) ‡	
47,367	30,311	17,056	2,827	443	2,384	89,383	35,275	54,108	T	SOMVARPET TALUK	2
39,155	23,720	15,435	2,462	262	2,200	73,830	29,492	44,338	R		
8,212	6,591	1,621	365	181	184	15,553	5,783	9,770	U		
590	545	45	7	3	4	1,431	467	964	U	Kodlipet (M)	
1,103	878	225	11	3	8	2,766	958	1,808	U	*Kudmanglur (P)*	
2,146	1,842	304	100	62	38	4,421	1,696	2,725	U	Kushalnagar (M)	
858	666	192	45	12	33	1,623	611	1,012	U	Sanivarsante (M)	
2,548	1,925	623	198	98	100	4,137	1,619	2,518	U	Somvarpet (M)	
967	735	232	4	3	1	1,175	432	743	U	Suntikoppa (M)	
49,335	32,760	16,575	1,928	315	1,613	90,697	36,197	54,500	T	VIRAJPET TALUK	3
42,278	26,887	15,391	1,857	271	1,586	76,996	31,062	45,934	R		
7,057	5,873	1,184	71	44	27	13,701	5,135	8,566	U		
1,995	1,695	300	16	10	6	3,260	1,200	2,060	U	Gonikoppal (M)	
1,330	1,041	289	5	3	2	2,722	1,042	1,680	U	Ponnampet (M)	
3,732	3,137	595	50	31	19	7,719	2,893	4,826	U	Virajpet (M)	

the basis of the records available pertaining to the delimitation of urban units. Area figures for Rural Areas are derived by subtracting the total urban area from the total area of the taluk/district. The total of the area figures of all the taluks in a district will not tally with the district figures (except for urban), because the former represent "Land-use" area derived from the figures supplied by the Director of Survey, Settlement and Land Records in Karnataka.

5) Urban area given under Column 4 for the taluks is the total of the area of the respective individual urban units included under them rounded off to one place of decimal.

MADIKERI TALUK

KARNATAKA
MADIKERI TALUK
KODAGU DISTRICT



BOUNDARY, STATE/TALUK ... ...

" VILLAGE WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER 12

" FOREST-RESERVED WITH NAME ... KADAMAKAL R.F

HEADQUARTERS: TALUK ... ...

VILLAGES WITH POPULATION SIZE: 500-999; 1000-4999 ... ...

URBAN AREA WITH LOCATION CODE ... ...

STATE HIGHWAY ... ... SH 88

IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD ... ...

UNMETALLED AND OTHER ROADS ... ...

RIVER WITH STREAM ... ...

POST OFFICE/ TELEGRAPH OFFICE ... ... PO/TO

HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL ... ... S

POLICE STATION ... ... PS

Reserved Forest boundaries are not completely marked for want of reliable information.

HOSPITAL, PRIMARY HEALTH CENTRE/PRIMARY HEALTH UNIT, DISPENSARY, FAMILY PLANNING CENTRE ... ... ⊕, ⊕, +, ▲

IMPORTANT VILLAGE MARKET/HAT(SHANDY), MANDIES ... ▲, △

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ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES

TALUK: MADIKERI

Sl. No.	Name of Village	1981 Census L.C. No.	Population 1971	Population 1981
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Aiyangeri	44	895	1204
2.	Arapattu	56	1160	1262
3.	Arekadu (Arecadu)	14	1510	1817
4.	Aruvathoklu	32	1126	1057
5.	Badaga	19	1159	1444
6.	Badaga	42	623	699
7.	Ballamavati	66	1151	1201
8.	Balamuri	52	899	878
9.	Biligeri (Beligeri)	31	1154	1480
10.	Bengoor	41	1362	1449
11.	Bethu	51	769	1365
12.	Bettakeri	39	826	1015
13.	Bettathur (Bettathoor)	38	1106	1330
14.	Bhagamandala	34	1994	2024
15.	Chelavara	58	604	707
16.	Cherangala	46	1295	1555
17.	Galibeedu	4	1365	1356
18.	Hakathur	30	982	1330
19.	Hammiyala	7	463	549
20.	Hebbettageri	5	409	643
21.	Heravanadu	33	1132	1522
22.	Hodavada	21	1032	1268
23.	Hoddur	20	1516	1616
24.	Hosakeri	13	1213	1238
25.	Ibnivalavadi	10	1363	1780
26.	Kadagadalu (Kadagadal)	11	1131	1769
27.	Kaggodlu	29	649	916
28.	Kalakeri Nidugane	2	708	851
29.	Kaloor (Kalur)	6	1044	1194
30.	Kanthur	17	1998	2551
31.	Karada	57	525	712
32.	Kargunda	40	1305	1317
33.	Karike	47	2428	3477
34.	Karanangeri (Karnangeri)	1	479	782
35.	Katakeri	27	1236	1371
36.	Kiggalu	16	1227	1671
37.	Kirandadu (Kirundadu)	54	1102	1132
38.	Kokeri	59	875	976
39.	Kolagadalu	37	1610	1869
40.	Kolakeri	63	2275	2166
41.	Konanjageri	53	1167	1327
42.	Kopati (Kopatti)	36	546	647
43.	Kumbaladalu	22	643	640
44.	Kundacheri	35	1335	1546
45.	Kunjila (Kunjali)	62	1565	2010
46.	Made	26	1678	1983
47.	Makkandur	9	1114	1871
48.	Malechembu (Chembu)	24	2478	3229
49.	Maragodu	12	1171	1558
50.	Mekeri	28	855	1096
51.	Monnangeri	3	582	921
52.	Mukkodlu	8	822	1067
53.	Mutharmudi	18	725	787
54.	Naladi	61	515	605
55.	Napoklu	49	1305	1936
56.	Nariandada	55	961	1258
57.	Nelaji	64	1301	1256
58.	Palur	50	737	852
59.	Peraje	25	3022	3120
60.	Perur (Peroor)	65	697	715
61.	Sampaje	23	1682	2634
62.	Sannapulikotu (No. 2) (Sannapulicotu)	45	619	672
63.	Singathur	43	611	703
64.	Sodlur Kattemadu	15	1182	1672
65.	Thannimani	48	739	963
66.	Yemmemadu	67	942	1332
67.	Yevakapadi	60	1464	2059

URBAN/VILLAGE PRIMARY

Taluk: MADIKERI

L.C. No.	Name of Village/Town/ Name or No. of Ward/ Division/Mohalla etc.		Area of Village in Hectares and of Town/ Ward in Km^2	No. of Occupied Residential Houses	No. of House holds	Total Population (including Institutional & Houseless Population)			Literates		MAIN WORKERS: Total Main Workers (I-IX)		MAIN WORKERS: Cultivators (I)	
						P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	MADIKERI TALUK	**T**	**1449.1**	**23096**	**23802**	**117726**	**61071**	**56655**	**39156**	**30413**	**35012**	**14361**	**9716**	**4025**
		R	**1434.6**	**18249**	**18826**	**93002**	**48168**	**44834**	**29404**	**22688**	**28195**	**12720**	**9544**	**3991**
		U	**14.5**	**4847**	**4976**	**24724**	**12903**	**11821**	**9752**	**7725**	**6817**	**1641**	**172**	**34**
	RURAL													
1.	Karanangeri		72.27	149	149	782	384	398	205	162	223	118	21	01
2.	Kalakeri Nidugane		974.05	155	163	851	449	402	326	253	229	82	98	37
	(A) Kalakeri Nidugane		651.90	67	73	362	192	170	143	120	102	23	49	12
	(B) Karavale Badaga		322.15	88	90	489	257	232	183	133	127	59	49	25
3.	Monnangeri		5662.30	172	172	921	477	444	253	206	285	280	252	274
4.	Galibeedu		3760.27	273	273	1356	712	644	354	258	404	275	110	68
5.	Hebbettageri		682.16	127	127	643	298	345	170	161	163	105	37	—
6.	Kaloor		5813.15	225	230	1194	620	574	372	301	381	55	213	10
	(A) Kaloor		4006.59	78	78	364	211	153	89	50	133	36	45	02
	(B) Baribellachu		654.64	48	48	252	130	122	83	69	75	—	60	—
	(C) Niduvattu		1151.92	99	104	578	279	299	200	182	173	19	108	08
7.	Hammiyala		4811.04	87	103	549	289	260	126	69	148	06	89	04
	(A) Hammiyala		3392.61	39	55	291	153	138	48	22	90	04	40	02
	(B) Muttalu		779.10	31	31	193	99	94	65	40	39	01	38	01
	(C) Hachinad		639.33	17	17	65	37	28	13	07	19	01	11	01
8.	Mukkodlu		2471.26	198	207	1067	564	503	304	224	354	120	138	28
	(A) Mukkodlu		579.58	56	56	284	147	137	73	52	89	10	53	—
	(B) Megathalu		387.85	39	39	224	121	103	76	50	77	43	39	23
	(C) Hodakana		510.32	68	75	370	193	177	106	85	124	55	16	01
	(D) Avandi		993.51	35	37	189	103	86	49	37	64	12	30	04
9.	Makkandur		1474.56	383	402	1871	991	880	444	287	598	382	112	37
	(A) Makkandur		1087.53	303	308	1395	722	673	345	233	422	256	78	12
	(B) Hemmathalu		387.03	80	94	476	269	207	99	54	176	126	34	25
10.	Ibnivalavadi		1040.30	358	370	1780	927	853	370	280	579	445	105	85
11.	Kadagadalu		1123.24	403	407	1769	876	893	381	285	545	382	79	09
12.	Maragodu		1281.40	326	336	1558	791	767	510	397	484	314	152	101
13.	Hosakeri		1007.70	234	260	1238	629	609	325	274	388	223	104	02
14.	Arekadu		763.82	392	402	1817	945	872	414	239	539	401	31	14
15.	Sodlur Kattemadu		1096.99	342	344	1672	885	787	549	440	510	220	180	34
16.	Kiggalu		1011.99	341	343	1671	871	800	509	424	469	225	160	64
	(A) Kiggalu		504.99	148	148	767	392	375	257	231	212	126	78	38
	(B) Aikola		507.00	193	195	904	479	425	252	193	257	99	82	26
17.	Kanthur		834.94	513	529	2551	1394	1157	876	558	863	301	124	18
18.	Mutharmudi		518.85	167	167	787	395	392	242	226	221	72	76	18
19.	Badaga		1078.73	325	325	1444	709	735	468	426	428	182	160	26
	(A) Badaga		644.48	223	223	976	473	503	312	290	300	136	111	09
	(B) Kodambur		434.25	102	102	468	236	232	156	136	128	46	49	17
20.	Hoddur		950.53	373	373	1616	835	781	464	371	485	83	165	06
21.	Hodavada		393.43	212	212	1268	654	614	313	190	319	28	109	08
22.	Kumbaladalu		592.89	137	137	640	320	320	239	213	182	54	104	26
23.	Sampaje		2180.84	482	485	2634	1343	1291	846	566	772	418	161	58
	(A) Sampaje		1315.08	436	439	2396	1217	1179	754	501	697	361	130	30
	(B) Kallala		406.14	20	20	101	50	51	43	38	31	33	25	28
	(C) Arekal		459.62	26	26	137	76	61	49	27	44	24	06	—

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Taluk: MADIKERI

MAIN WORKERS												
Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry Manufacturing Processing Servicing and Repairs [V (a)]		Other Workers (III, IV, V b) & VI to IX		Marginal Workers		Non-Workers			Name of Village/Town/ Name or No. of Ward/ Division/Mohalla etc.	L.C. No.
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		2	1
4208	**2546**	**495**	**123**	**20593**	**7667**	**981**	**3911**	**25078**	**38383**	T	**MADIKERI TALUK**	
4168	**2515**	**366**	**101**	**14117**	**6113**	**847**	**3848**	**19126**	**28266**	R		
40	**31**	**129**	**22**	**6476**	**1554**	**134**	**63**	**5952**	**10117**	U		
											RURAL	
—	—	01	—	201	117	—	—	161	280		Karanangeri	1
47	29	01	—	83	16	06	73	214	247		Kalakeri Nidugane	2
10	02	01	—	42	09	06	57	84	90		*(A) Kalakeri Nidugane*	
37	27	—	—	41	07	—	16	130	157		*(B) Karavale Badaga*	
02	—	—	—	31	06	04	03	188	161		Monnangeri	3
41	21	04	03	249	183	39	64	269	305		Galibeedu	4
—	—	—	—	126	105	—	—	135	240		Hebbettageri	5
66	11	01	02	101	32	14	122	225	397		Kaloor	6
19	04	—	—	69	30	01	16	77	101		*(A) Kaloor*	
09	—	01	—	05	—	06	35	49	87		*(B) Baribellachu*	
38	07	—	02	27	02	07	71	99	209		*(C) Niduvattu*	
11	—	11	01	37	01	13	118	128	136		Hammiyala	7
03	—	11	01	36	01	11	62	52	72		*(A) Hammiyala*	
—	—	—	—	01	—	—	42	60	51		*(B) Muttalu*	
08	—	—	—	—	—	02	14	16	13		*(C) Hachinad*	
23	09	—	01	193	82	03	52	207	331		Mukkodlu	8
05	01	—	—	31	09	—	—	58	127		*(A) Mukkodlu*	
15	08	—	—	23	12	01	04	43	56		*(B) Megathalu*	
02	—	—	01	106	53	02	42	67	80		*(C) Hodakana*	
01	—	—	—	33	08	—	06	39	68		*(D) Avandi*	
11	12	—	—	475	333	03	42	390	456		Makkandur	9
08	11	—	—	336	233	02	40	298	377		*(A) Makkandur*	
03	01	—	—	139	100	01	02	92	79		*(B) Hemmathalu*	
01	—	—	—	473	360	—	—	348	408		Ibnivalavadi	10
08	06	13	03	445	364	—	13	331	498		Kadagadalu	11
83	67	15	04	234	142	—	—	307	453		Maragodu	12
18	—	03	—	263	221	—	—	241	386		Hosakeri	13
22	12	01	—	485	375	—	01	406	470		Arekadu	14
130	98	15	02	185	86	02	08	373	559		Sodlur Kattemadu	15
216	134	—	—	93	27	08	70	394	505		Kiggalu	16
112	85	—	—	22	03	07	12	173	237		*(A) Kiggalu*	
104	49	—	—	71	24	01	58	221	268		*(B) Aikola*	
221	151	19	—	499	132	13	38	518	818		Kanthur	17
112	47	02	—	31	07	68	182	106	138		Mutharmudi	18
159	120	02	—	107	36	15	41	266	512		Badaga	19
146	115	01	—	42	12	01	05	172	362		*(A) Badaga*	
13	05	01	—	65	24	14	36	94	150		*(B) Kodambur*	
216	66	20	01	84	10	—	01	350	697		Hoddur	20
102	17	05	—	103	03	11	38	324	548		Hodavada	21
31	20	2	—	45	08	12	71	126	195		Kumbaladalu	22
186	165	06	03	419	192	09	06	562	867		Sampaje	23
148	137	04	02	415	192	09	06	511	812		*(A) Sampaje*	
05	05	—	—	01	—	—	—	19	18		*(B) Kallala*	
33	23	02	01	03	—	—	—	32	37		*(C) Arekal*	

URBAN/VILLAGE PRIMARY

Taluk: MADIKERI

L.C. No.	Name of Village/Town/ Name or No. of Ward/ Division/Mohalla etc.	Area of Village in Hectares and of Town/ Ward in Km²	No. of Occupied Residential Houses	No. of House holds	Total Population (including Institutional & Houseless Population)			Literates		MAIN WORKERS			
										Total Main Workers (I-IX)		Cultivators (I)	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
24.	Malechembu	4939.14	530	627	3229	1691	1538	870	595	987	402	278	82
	(A) Malechembu	2495.26	236	237	1269	636	633	370	272	336	132	118	29
	(B) Urubailuchembu	1567.63	225	229	1265	625	640	362	249	329	179	99	53
	(C) Dabbadka	876.25	69	161	695	430	265	138	74	322	91	61	—
25.	Peraje	3369.90	531	532	3120	1537	1583	1067	860	829	396	226	103
	(A) Kundalapadi Peraje	1973.28	260	260	1519	748	771	524	431	420	132	96	04
	(B) Putya Peraje	1396.62	271	272	1601	789	812	543	429	409	264	130	99
26.	Made	2455.81	373	385	1983	1002	981	667	544	569	305	195	132
27.	Katakeri	1251.25	241	250	1371	696	675	510	433	390	143	163	43
28.	Mekeri	847.82	213	225	1096	546	550	382	333	312	121	121	28
29.	Kaggodlu	831.82	177	185	916	490	426	318	233	298	190	69	55
30.	Hakathur	1048.99	284	284	1330	725	605	452	302	413	269	169	115
31.	Biligeri	1183.52	299	300	1480	768	712	522	444	445	265	156	117
32.	Aruvathoklu	835.64	192	199	1057	533	524	383	373	281	70	166	28
33.	Heravanadu	544.54	310	310	1522	813	709	425	316	515	234	129	05
34.	Bhagamandala	3250.55	426	444	2024	1057	967	724	526	606	206	164	59
	(A) Bhagamandala	395.49	234	236	974	541	433	423	283	332	85	68	21
	(B) Thavur	2855.06	192	208	1050	516	534	301	243	274	121	96	38
35.	Kundacheri	2502.26	228	296	1546	803	743	507	400	457	150	186	44
	(A) Kundacheri	2181.93	137	177	961	518	443	306	246	303	138	128	44
	(B) Padakal	320.33	91	119	585	285	300	201	154	154	12	58	—
36.	Kopati	1742.27	117	117	647	325	322	222	212	177	44	91	13
37.	Kolagadalu	2373.56	378	381	1869	943	926	694	596	558	280	272	172
	(A) Kolagadalu	1989.02	155	155	813	400	413	308	296	222	120	200	115
	(B) Kothur	384.54	223	226	1056	543	513	386	300	336	160	72	57
38.	Bettathur	3647.30	266	272	1330	729	601	452	307	444	222	163	123
	(A) Bettathur	3052.70	177	178	815	448	367	239	145	280	137	75	57
	(B) Avandoor	594.60	89	94	515	281	234	213	162	164	85	88	66
39.	Bettakeri	499.53	209	212	1015	552	463	337	212	313	108	69	25
40.	Kargunda	1488.64	273	274	1317	677	640	490	441	400	157	219	79
	(A) Kargunda	869.85	145	146	751	403	348	269	234	244	123	127	71
	(B) Kadiyathur	618.79	128	128	566	274	292	221	207	156	34	92	08
41.	Bengoor	1368.08	300	300	1449	715	734	450	412	432	202	191	73
	(A) Bengur	860.89	201	201	931	473	458	285	245	300	194	113	73
	(B) Aivathoklu	507.19	99	99	518	242	276	165	167	132	08	78	—
42.	Badaga	898.58	137	137	699	346	353	284	255	183	24	128	14
43.	Singathur	726.99	133	133	703	378	325	279	214	174	64	133	41
	(A) Singathur	447.56	99	99	464	240	224	172	144	113	32	82	14
	(B) Cherandatti	279.43	34	34	239	138	101	107	70	61	32	51	27
44.	Aiyangeri	5860.23	204	204	1204	620	584	404	294	317	178	127	133
45.	Sannapulikotu (No. 2)	5203.14	130	130	672	330	342	221	201	180	54	115	05
46.	Cherangala	10127.67	323		1555	801	754	563	412	447	279	253	211
	(A) Cherangala	2118.96	171	171	879	438	441	289	228	248	158	151	108
	(B) Korangala	518.72	106	106	536	263	273	195	158	120	112	90	102
	(C) Mundrotu	7489.99	46	46	140	100	40	79	26	79	09	12	01
47.	Karike	6954.70	643	656	3477	1876	1601	731	360	1107	369	89	16
48.	Thannimani	1989.74	188	188	963	488	475	360	294	281	81	149	12
49.	Napoklu	1223.68	409	409	1936	962	974	675	571	569	358	182	179
50.	Palur	657.94	128	180	852	419	433	280	248	222	15	87	03

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Taluk: MADIKERI

MAIN WORKERS										Name of Village/Town/ Name or No. of Ward/ Division/Mohalla etc.	L.C. No.
Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry Manufacturing Processing Servicing and Repairs [V (a)]		Other Workers (III, IV, V b) & VI to IX		Marginal Workers		Non-Workers			
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	2	1
189	150	01	01	519	169	17	45	687	1091	Malechembu	24
57	48	01	—	160	55	05	31	295	470	*(A) Malechembu*	
94	90	—	01	136	35	12	03	284	458	*(B) Urubailuchembu*	
38	12	—	—	223	79	—	11	108	163	*(C) Dabbadka*	
113	111	16	14	474	168	23	73	685	1114	Peraje	25
30	19	14	14	280	95	—	25	328	614	*(A) Kundalapadi Peraje*	
83	92	02	—	194	73	23	48	357	500	*(B) Putya Peraje*	
53	55	08	01	313	117	03	23	430	653	Made	26
29	33	23	10	175	57	12	72	294	460	Katakeri	27
11	08	04	01	176	84	06	03	228	426	Mekeri	28
21	26	10	03	198	106	11	21	181	215	Kaggodlu	29
28	26	07	—	209	128	—	—	312	336	Hakathur	30
104	81	03	—	182	67	09	35	314	412	Biligeri	31
57	17	01	—	57	25	18	30	234	424	Aruvathoklu	32
10	01	15	10	361	218	—	107	298	368	Heravanadu	33
39	19	03	03	400	125	43	117	408	644	Bhagamandala	34
09	01	01	—	254	63	02	24	207	324	*(A) Bhagamandala*	
30	18	02	03	146	62	41	93	201	320	*(B) Thavur*	
67	25	23	02	181	79	13	167	333	426	Kundacheri	35
42	19	08	01	125	74	02	33	213	272	*(A) Kundacheri*	
25	06	15	01	56	05	11	134	120	154	*(B) Padakal*	
49	21	03	02	34	08	43	158	105	120	Kopati	36
31	21	09	08	246	79	36	88	349	558	Kolagadalu	37
03	01	—	—	19	04	03	30	175	263	*(A) Kolagadalu*	
28	20	09	08	227	75	33	58	174	295	*(B) Kothur*	
21	10	05	01	255	88	05	71	280	308	Bettathur	38
17	07	03	01	185	72	—	34	168	196	*(A) Bettathur*	
04	03	02	—	70	16	05	37	112	112	*(B) Avandoor*	
40	21	03	01	201	61	21	111	218	244	Bettakeri	39
102	47	04	06	75	25	03	83	274	400	Kargunda	40
66	33	01	02	50	17	03	83	156	142	*(A) Kargunda*	
36	14	03	04	25	08	—	—	118	258	*(B) Kadiyathur*	
149	78	04	—	88	51	41	120	242	412	Bengoor	41
113	78	01	—	73	43	41	120	132	144	*(A) Bengur*	
36	—	03	—	15	08	—	—	110	268	*(B) Aivathoklu*	
24	01	01	—	30	09	17	92	146	237	Badaga	42
06	07	01	—	34	16	02	25	202	236	Singathur	43
05	07	—	—	26	11	02	10	125	182	*(A) Singathur*	
01	—	01	—	08	05	—	15	77	54	*(B) Cherandatti*	
80	25	06	02	104	18	—	—	303	406	Aiyangeri	44
32	36	05	01	28	12	19	74	131	214	Sannapulikotu (No. 2)	45
50	29	04	05	140	34	12	74	342	401	Cherangala	46
27	18	01	03	69	29	07	53	183	230	*(A) Cherangala*	
07	06	03	02	20	02	02	04	141	157	*(B) Korangala*	
16	05	—	—	51	03	03	17	18	14	*(C) Mundrotu*	
69	29	11	01	938	323	54	119	715	1113	Karike	47
16	05	05	02	111	62	—	90	207	304	Thannimani	48
61	43	02	—	324	136	15	39	378	577	Napoklu	49
03	01	02	—	130	11	19	188	178	230	Palur	50

URBAN/VILLAGE PRIMARY

Taluk: MADIKERI

L.C. No.	Name of Village/Town/ Name or No. of Ward/ Division/Mohalla etc.	Area of Village in Hectares and of Town/ Ward in Km^2	No. of Occupied Residential Houses	No. of House holds	Total Population (including Institutional & Houseless Population)			Literates		MAIN WORKERS			
										Total Main Workers (I-IX)		Cultivators (I)	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
51.	Bethu	727.48	292	292	1365	675	690	485	413	398	184	90	39
52.	Balamuri	659.65	203	203	878	426	452	290	299	258	203	137	147
53.	Konanjageri	796.87	293	302	1327	657	670	386	386	380	185	156	77
	(A) Konanjageri	418.45	154	154	640	316	324	192	216	198	86	82	38
	(B) Bavali	378.42	139	148	687	341	346	194	170	182	99	74	39
54.	Kirandadu	1065.14	236	237	1132	551	581	414	414	343	127	198	71
	(A) Kirandadu	619.72	126	127	623	295	328	214	230	189	56	110	15
	(B) Kaikadu	445.42	110	110	509	256	253	200	184	154	71	88	56
55.	Nariandada	793.45	276	290	1258	694	564	445	280	427	164	115	42
56.	Arapattu	845.63	266	268	1262	621	641	399	370	350	257	110	114
	(A) Arapattu	384.76	153	155	720	360	360	233	210	210	134	66	57
	(B) Podavada	460.87	113	113	542	261	281	166	160	140	123	44	57
57.	Karada	2553.34	128	138	712	368	344	215	168	221	150	54	44
58.	Chelavara	3061.86	137	137	707	385	322	258	193	230	103	94	40
59.	Kokeri	832.45	195	202	976	512	464	319	286	355	219	116	98
60.	Yevakapadi	7301.67	410	410	2059	1164	895	718	439	795	406	206	157
	(A) Yevakapadi	6527.09	276	276	1394	817	577	477	243	593	284	99	63
	(B) Marandoda	774.58	134	134	665	347	318	241	196	202	122	107	94
61.	Naladi	8782.01	119	119	605	357	248	250	160	268	118	41	40
62.	Kunjila	1625.62	390	400	2010	1062	948	723	517	612	148	309	111
63.	Kolakeri	1199.82	427	450	2166	1173	993	657	441	708	240	190	85
64.	Nelaji	1473.53	266	273	1256	661	595	465	409	421	88	220	27
65.	Perur	2510.98	129	146	715	392	323	278	218	241	16	140	04
66.	Ballamavati	1306.04	238	258	1201	593	608	435	394	351	40	216	09
	(A) Ballamavati	706.50	162	162	743	370	373	268	226	225	12	135	02
	(B) Doddapulikotu (Pulikotu No. I)	599.54	76	96	458	223	235	167	168	126	28	81	07
67.	Yemmemadu	510.11	228	232	1332	697	635	338	103	362	115	82	48
	URBAN												
12/IV	**MADIKERI (M)**	**14.48**	**4847**	**4976**	**24724**	**12903**	**11821**	**9752**	**7725**	**6817**	**1641**	**172**	**34**
	Division No. I	NA	760	769	4346	2314	2032	1819	1301	1225	159	16	—
	Division No. II	NA	783	825	4225	2426	1799	1805	1114	1485	228	42	—
	Division No. III	NA	1156	1189	5662	2745	2917	2069	2002	1417	506	59	21
	Division No. IV	NA	1065	1080	5149	2665	2484	2090	1717	1389	412	25	11
	Division No. V	NA	1083	1113	5342	2753	2589	1969	1591	1301	336	30	02

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Taluk: MADIKERI

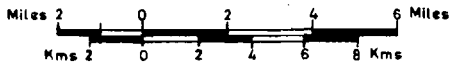
MAIN WORKERS											
Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry Manufacturing Processing Servicing and Repairs [V (a)]		Other Workers (III, IV, V b) & VI to IX		Marginal Workers		Non-Workers		Name of Village/Town/ Name or No. of Ward/ Division/Mohalla etc.	L.C. No.
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	2	1
47	26	08	02	253	117	—	53	277	453	Bethu	51
72	47	04	—	45	09	29	50	139	199	Balamuri	52
96	74	—	—	128	34	—	01	277	484	Konanjageri	53
35	24	—	—	81	24	—	—	118	238	*(A) Konanjageri*	
61	50	—	—	47	10	—	01	159	246	*(B) Bavali*	
71	42	01	—	73	14	35	42	173	412	Kirandadu	54
45	30	—	—	34	11	—	—	106	272	*(A) Kirandadu*	
26	12	01	—	39	03	35	42	67	140	*(B) Kaikadu*	
64	29	08	—	240	93	02	07	265	393	Nariandada	55
160	133	01	—	79	10	01	03	270	381	Arapattu	56
90	72	—	—	54	05	—	—	150	226	*(A) Arapattu*	
70	61	01	—	25	05	01	03	120	155	*(B) Podavada*	
50	44	05	02	112	60	04	12	143	182	Karada	57
74	33	01	—	61	30	33	71	122	148	Chelavara	58
13	08	—	—	226	113	—	—	157	245	Kokeri	59
109	82	—	—	480	167	11	74	358	415	Yevakapadi	60
73	62	—	—	421	159	11	25	213	268	*(A) Yevakapadi*	
36	20	—	—	59	08	—	49	145	147	*(B) Marandoda*	
01	—	—	—	226	78	05	07	84	123	Naladi	61
20	20	03	—	280	17	56	325	394	475	Kunjila	62
76	29	04	—	438	126	07	39	458	714	Kolakeri	63
26	06	15	01	160	54	01	111	239	396	Nelaji	64
37	04	06	01	58	07	—	—	151	307	Perur	65
39	—	09	01	87	30	—	43	242	525	Ballamavati	66
39	—	08	—	43	10	—	43	145	318	*(A) Ballamavati*	
—	—	01	01	44	20	—	—	97	207	*(B) Doddapulikotu (Pulikotu No. 1)*	
53	27	01	—	226	40	01	42	334	478	Yemmemadu	67
										URBAN	
40	**31**	**129**	**22**	**6476**	**1554**	**134**	**63**	**6962**	**10117**	**MADIKERI (M)**	12/IV
—	—	39	07	1170	152	09	05	1080	1868	Division No. I	
12	—	54	06	1377	222	50	15	891	1556	Division No. II	
17	31	13	04	1328	450	09	11	1319	2400	Division No. III	
09	—	12	05	1343	396	01	05	1275	2067	Division No. IV	
02	—	11	—	1258	334	65	27	1387	2226	Division No. V	

SOMVARPET TALUK

KARNATAKA

SOMVARPET TALUK

KODAGU DISTRICT



BOUNDARY, TALUK	
,, VILLAGE WITH LOCATION CODE NUMBER	24
,, FOREST-RESERVED WITH NAME	ATTUR R.F.
HEADQUARTERS: TALUK	◎
VILLAGES WITH POPULATION SIZE: BELOW 200; 200-499; 500-999; 1000-4999	○ ● ● ●
UNINHABITED VILLAGES WITH LOCATION CODE	X 105
URBAN AREA WITH LOCATION CODE	VIII
STATE HIGHWAY	SH 88
IMPORTANT METALLED ROAD	
UNMETALLED AND OTHER ROADS	
RIVER WITH STREAM	
POST OFFICE/TELEGRAPH OFFICE	PO/TO
HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL	S
POLICE STATION	PS
HOSPITAL, HEALTH CENTRE/PRIMARY HEALTH UNIT; DISPENSARY	⊕, ⊕, +
IMPORTANT VILLAGE MARKET/HAT(SHANDY), MANDIES	▲, △

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ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES

TALUK: SOMVARPET

Sl. No.	Name of Village	1981 Census L.C. No.	Population 1971	Population 1981
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Abbimatta (Abbimata)	28	471	488
2.	Abyathmangala (Abbyathmangala)	99	1976	2321
3.	Agalli	41	111	129
4.	Aigur (Aigoor)	14	2540	2537
5.	Andagove	120	2671	3382
6.	Anekad Forest	102	82	244
7.	Anjanageri Bettakeri (Anjanageri Bettageri)	134	2159	1915
8.	Ankanalli (Ankanally)	69	546	689
9.	Attur Forest (Athur Forest)	101	12	177
10.	Attur Nallur (Athur Nallur)	122	2877	2968
11.	Avaradalu (Avaredalu)	50	235	331
12.	Bageri Forest (Bageri)	107	—	—
13.	Baichanalli (Baichanally)	92	649	982
14.	Balagunda	19	2751	2219
15.	Basavanahalli (Basavanally)	93	1178	1849
16.	Bedagotta	60	553	765
17.	Bellarahalli (Bellaralli)	53	329	238
18.	Belur Basavanalli (Belur Basavanahalli)	11	810	790
19.	Bembalur (Bembaloor)	59	740	819
20.	Bendebetta Forest (Bandebetta)	115	—	34
21.	Bettadalli (Bettadally)	31	786	888
22.	Bidarur	63	347	587
23.	Biligeri	16	1645	1409
24.	Block cut from Jainkal Betta (Jenukalbetta)	104	—	—
25.	Channapura (Chennapura)	81	406	456
26.	Cheekanalli (Cheknalli)	89	82	83
27.	Cherala Srimangala	123	3735	4598
28.	Chikka Tholur	26	356	511
29.	Chowdenahalli	64	281	322
30.	Choudlu (Chowdlu)	1	2303	3834
31.	Doddabandara	46	340	362
32.	Doddabilaha	58	412	455
33.	Doddakanagalu	76	560	568
34.	Doddakodli	34	537	1078
35.	Doddakolathur	87	312	513
36.	Doddamolathe (Doddamolthe)	78	995	1433
37.	Doddatholur	27	565	639
38.	Dundalli (Dundally)	90	310	343
39.	Gadinad Forest	13	125	45
40.	Garagandur	133	1807	2071
41.	Garuvale (Garavale)	130	1026	1051
42.	Ganagur	3	523	583
43.	Gonimarur	5	1833	1874
44.	Gopalapura (Gopalpura)	86	868	1245
45.	Gowdalli	83	994	1228
46.	Hanagallu	18	1408	1710
47.	Haraga	30	448	467
48.	Harohalli	73	554	621
49.	Hebbale	112	*	2866
50.	Hebbulse (Hebbuluse)	52	391	412
51.	Heggula	84	489	611
52.	Herur (Heroor)	119	787	789
53.	Hithlukeri	65	456	444
54.	Honnehanakodu (Honnahanakodu)	80	1369	1653
55.	Honnekodi	42	280	356
56.	Horur (Horoor)	125	2512	2175
57.	Hoskote 7th (7th Hosakote)	121	2210	2772
58.	Hulse (Huluse)	54	456	647
59.	Hulse (Huluse)	113	763	978
60.	Irale Valamudi (Erale Valamudi)	124	968	1095
61.	Janardanahalli (Janardhanahalli)	36	494	497
62.	Jainkalbetta Forest (Jenukalbetta Forest)	105	—	—
63.	Kajur (Kajoor)	88	593	623
64.	Kalakandur (Kalakanduru)	21	846	1270
65.	Kanabylu Bachanalli (Kanbylu Bychanalli)	117	1678	1423
66.	Kandanakolli	127	939	1051
67.	Kasuru (Kassur)	62	86	247
68.	Kattepura	39	378	320
69.	Kattepura Forest	40	—	1
70.	Kedakal Negadal (Kadekal Negdal)	26	1774	2212
71.	Kelakodli	35	305	353
72.	Kerekeri (Kerekery)	43	291	360
73.	Kiragandur (Kiraganduru)	15	1835	1930
74.	Kirikodli	37	496	648
75.	Kitturu (Kithur)	48	443	473
76.	Koothi (Koothy)	24	685	793
77.	Koragallu (Koragally)	47	216	267
78.	Kothanalli (Kothanally)	32	536	566
79.	Kudige	114	2581	3694
80.	Kudlur	44	514	748
81.	Kudlurshettalli (Koddlurushettally)	100	1200	1493

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES

TALUK: SOMVARPET

Sl. No.	Name of Village	1981 Census L.C. No.	Population 1971	Population 1981
1	2	3	4	5
82.	Kumaralli (Kumarally)	33	816	834
83.	Kumbur (Kumboor)	132	2306	2738
84.	Kundalli (Kundally)	23	777	791
85.	Kusubur (Kusbur)	12	1153	1860
86.	Madre	57	716	732
87.	Malambi	74	1053	1237
88.	Malambi Forest	77	—	—
89.	Malambi Forest No. 2	79	—	—
90.	Mallur (Mullur)	71	625	798
91.	Managali (Managally)	49	320	342
92.	Manajur (Manjur)	108	724	855
93.	Marur	111	446	793
94.	Masagodu	2	1240	1568
95.	Mavinahalli Forest (Mavinalli Forest)	106	—	—
96.	Mensa (Mense)	70	298	370
97.	Muvathoklu	128	1384	1529
98.	Mudravalli	55	459	526
99.	Mullusoge	91	1059	2448
100.	Mylathpura	72	242	402
101.	Nakalagodu	51	319	356
102.	Nalkur Sirangala (Nakur Sirangala)	118	1397	1568
103.	Nandigunda	85	555	625
104.	Nanjarajapatna	96	804	1032
105.	Neergunda	38	397	483
106.	Negalale Karkalli (Negale Karkally)	10	701	820
107.	Nerugalale	9	1375	1457
108.	Nelliyahaudikeri (Nellikudikeri)	98	2087	2920
109.	Nidtha	66	701	741
110.	Nidtha Forest - I Bit	4	—	119
111.	Nidtha Forest - II Bit	6	—	—
112.	Niluvagilu	45	730	925
113.	Rangasamudra	95	969	1432
114.	Rasul Bettageri (Rasulpura Bettageri)	94	461	584
115.	Sandalkote Forest (Sandalakote Forest)	68	—	—
116.	Santhalli (Shanthalli)	22	941	1024
117.	Siddapura (Alur Siddapur)	75	499	630
118.	Sidigalale (Sedigalale)	67	323	440
119.	Sivaralli (Shivaralli)	56	322	412
120.	Sirangala	109	1850	1924
121.	Sirangalli	129	1615	1429
122.	Sunti	82	432	539
123.	Surlabi	131	965	1069
124.	Thakeri (Thakery)	17	1155	1560
125.	Thalthare Shettalli (Thaltare Shettally)	29	717	902
126.	Tholur Shettalli	25	1268	1478
127.	Torenur (Thorenur)	110	1648	2460
128.	Ulugulli	116	*	3539
129.	Urugutti	61	464	588
130.	Valnur Tyagathur (Valnur Thyagathur)	97	1712	1950
131.	Yedavanadu Forest - II	8	—	533
132.	Yedavanadu Forest - I Bit	103	—	25
133.	Yedur (Yedoor)	20	599	750
134.	Yelakanur	7	516	572

Note: * Hebbale and Uluguli were Towns in 1971 Census.

SOMVARPET TALUK (Contd.)

URBAN/VILLAGE PRIMARY

Taluk: SOMVARPET

L.C. No.	Name of Village/Town/ Name or No. of Ward/ Division/Mohalla etc.		Area of Village in Hectares and of Town/ Ward in Km^2	No. of Occupied Residential Houses	No. of House holds	Total Population (including Institutional & Houseless Population)			Literates		MAIN WORKERS			
											Total Main Workers (I-IX)		Cultivators (I)	
						P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	SOMVARPET TALUK	**T**	**998.7**	**31914**	**32488**	**163832**	**84059**	**79773**	**45554**	**29671**	**48341**	**23281**	**13285**	**3111**
		R	**981.8**	**26794**	**27219**	**138327**	**70446**	**67881**	**36444**	**23703**	**40692**	**21343**	**12566**	**2998**
		U	**16.9**	**5120**	**5269**	**25505**	**13613**	**11892**	**9110**	**5968**	**7649**	**1938**	**719**	**113**
	RURAL													
1.	Choudlu		619.80	764	769	3834	1979	1855	1094	717	1062	606	96	15
	(A) Choudlu		334.44	591	596	3032	1571	1461	895	588	846	484	49	14
	(B) Kibbetta		285.36	173	173	802	408	394	199	129	216	122	47	01
2.	Masagodu		512.45	320	320	1568	772	796	254	209	450	232	32	11
3.	Ganagur		417.10	115	115	583	287	296	139	110	169	62	91	18
	(A) Ganagur		310.79	84	84	431	212	219	107	86	126	40	72	12
	(B) Unjiganahalli		106.31	31	31	152	75	77	32	24	43	22	19	06
4.	1st Bit Nidtha Forest		482.86	27	27	119	69	50	06	01	45	28	—	—
5.	Gonimarur		1260.93	354	356	1874	966	908	586	413	530	139	186	43
	(A) Gonimarur		305.96	108	110	567	301	266	168	102	159	44	74	02
	(B) Sadiganalli		60.94				UN-INHABITED							
	(C) Banavara		156.03	83	83	412	207	205	101	63	101	04	10	02
	(D) Sangayanapura		225.01	46	46	218	116	102	84	58	62	01	—	—
	(E) Yedunde		143.27	22	22	141	70	71	55	47	43	09	36	02
	(F) Nagavala		68.86	14	14	90	42	48	34	34	26	03	16	—
	(G) Bhuvangala		129.01	24	24	157	79	78	57	46	50	07	01	—
	(H) Morikalbasavanalli		89.06	10	10	41	21	20	09	06	14	13	11	12
	(I) Adinadur		82.79	47	47	248	130	118	78	57	75	58	38	25
6.	2nd Bit Nidtha Forest		403.21				UN-INHABITED							
7.	Yelakanur		588.56	103	113	572	283	289	125	103	191	56	135	29
	(A) Yelakanur		406.78	60	69	347	177	170	70	53	120	41	87	24
	(B) Hosahalli		181.78	43	44	225	106	119	55	50	71	15	48	05
8.	Yadavanadu Forest II		100.40	96	96	533	284	249	168	113	164	20	84	08
9.	Nerugalale		916.21	270	273	1457	774	683	432	286	438	172	181	14
	(A) Nerugalale		146.31	40	40	216	112	104	73	52	57	37	27	12
	(B) Hithlumakki		69.58	34	34	189	96	93	50	35	54	21	15	01
	(C) Areyur		266.76	50	52	272	153	119	94	69	87	03	65	—
	(D) Doddabbur		235.89	121	121	625	324	301	173	104	196	103	54	01
	(E) Chikkabbur		84.76	17	17	101	57	44	18	13	31	08	09	—
	(E) Nerale		112.91	08	09	54	32	22	24	13	13	—	11	—
10.	Negalale Karkalli		545.05	154	154	820	405	415	200	154	249	178	44	48
11.	Belur Basavanalli		739.88	175	175	790	418	372	162	112	249	171	56	05
12.	Kusubur		587.14	388	392	1860	977	883	374	220	580	389	59	—
13.	Gadinad Forest		1687.27	11	11	45	28	17	05	04	11	09	01	—
14.	Aigur		1437.03	500	500	2537	1323	1214	617	373	758	369	97	08
	(A) Aigur		486.04	345	345	1642	861	781	380	227	486	336	27	—
	(B) Yedavare		455.08	106	106	636	346	290	192	105	200	24	52	05
	(C) Harangi		321.97	49	49	259	116	143	45	41	72	09	18	03
	(D) Horahole		173.94				UN-INHABITED							
15.	Kiragandur		920.43	440	440	1930	962	968	379	221	596	448	74	11
16.	Biligeri		767.45	315	315	1409	685	724	198	150	415	269	10	06
17.	Thakeri		1473.06	270	270	1560	777	783	450	375	464	152	263	02
18.	Hanagallu		701.56	298	300	1710	858	852	511	389	456	320	37	03
	(A) Hanagallu		446.82	214	214	1199	600	599	346	248	307	244	34	—
	(B) Hanagallu Shettalli		254.74	84	86	511	258	253	165	141	149	76	03	03

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Taluk: SOMVARPET

MAIN WORKERS												
Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry Manufacturing Processing Servicing and Repairs [V (a)]		Other Workers (III, IV, V b) & VI to IX		Marginal Workers		Non-Workers			Name of Village/Town/ Name or No. of Ward/ Division/Mohalla etc.	L.C. No.
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		2	1
4199	**2963**	**546**	**151**	**30311**	**17056**	**443**	**2384**	**35275**	**54108**	**T**	**SOMVARPET TALUK**	
3995	**2797**	**411**	**113**	**23720**	**15435**	**262**	**2200**	**29492**	**44338**	**R**		
204	**166**	**135**	**38**	**6591**	**1621**	**181**	**184**	**5783**	**9770**	**U**		
											RURAL	
—	01	03	—	963	590	06	06	911	1243		Choudlu	1
—	01	03	—	794	469	06	06	719	971		*(A) Choudlu*	
—	—	—	—	169	121	—	—	192	272		*(B) Kibbetta*	
01	—	—	—	417	221	—	—	322	564		Masagodu	2
63	41	—	—	15	03	01	—	117	234		Ganagur	3
40	25	—	—	14	03	01	—	85	179		*(A) Ganagur*	
23	16	—	—	01	—	—	—	32	55		*(B) Unjiganahalli*	
—	—	—	—	45	28	01	—	23	22		1st Bit Nidtha Forest	4
263	82	8	3	73	11	—	—	436	769		Gonimarur	5
34	36	—	—	51	06	—	—	142	222		*(A) Gonimarur*	
			UN-INHABITED								*(B) Sadiganalli*	
77	01	06	01	08	—	—	—	106	201		*(C) Banavara*	
60	—	—	—	02	01	—	—	54	101		*(D) Sangayanapura*	
02	07	—	—	05	—	—	—	27	62		*(E) Yedunde*	
09	03	—	—	01	—	—	—	16	45		*(F) Nagavala*	
48	07	—	—	01	—	—	—	29	71		*(G) Bhuvangala*	
03	01	—	—	—	—	—	—	07	07		*(H) Morikalbasavanalli*	
30	27	02	02	05	04	—	—	55	60		*(I) Adinadur*	
			UN-INHABITED								2nd Bit Nidtha Forest	6
52	26	—	—	04	01	—	—	92	233		Yelakanur	7
32	17	—	—	01	—	—	—	57	129		*(A) Yelakanur*	
20	09	—	—	03	01	—	—	35	104		*(B) Hosahalli*	
44	02	—	—	36	10	—	—	120	229		Yadavanadu Forest II	8
107	42	09	01	141	115	—	—	336	511		Nerugalale	9
16	08	01	—	13	17	—	—	55	67		*(A) Nerugalale*	
04	—	04	01	31	19	—	—	42	72		*(B) Hithlumakki*	
15	03	—	—	07	—	—	—	66	116		*(C) Areyur*	
52	24	04	—	86	78	—	—	128	198		*(D) Doddabbur*	
18	07	—	—	04	01	—	—	26	36		*(E) Chikkabbur*	
02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	22		*(F) Nerale*	
03	—	—	—	202	130	09	10	147	227		Negalalekarkalli	10
03	—	—	—	190	166	01	—	168	201		Belur Basavanalli	11
—	—	—	—	521	389	—	—	397	494		Kusubur	12
—	—	—	—	10	09	—	—	17	08		Gadinad Forest	13
34	05	07	—	620	356	03	22	562	823		Aigur	14
—	—	07	—	452	336	—	—	375	445		*(A) Aigur*	
15	04	—	—	133	15	03	22	143	244		*(B) Yedavare*	
19	01	—	—	35	05	—	—	44	134		*(C) Harangi*	
			UN-INHABITED								*(D) Horahole*	
17	17	02	—	503	420	—	—	366	520		Kiragandur	15
—	—	—	—	405	263	—	—	270	455		Biligeri	16
—	—	—	—	201	150	—	227	313	404		Thakeri	17
01	—	01	—	417	317	02	—	400	532		Hanagallu	18
01	—	01	—	271	244	02	—	291	355		*(A) Hanagallu*	
—	—	—	—	146	73	—	—	109	177		*(B) Hanagallu Shettalli*	

URBAN/VILLAGE PRIMARY

Taluk: SOMVARPET

L.C. No.	Name of Village/Town/ Name or No. of Ward/ Division/Mohalla etc.	Area of Village in Hectares and of Town/ Ward in Km^2	No. of Occupied Residential Houses	No. of House holds	Total Population (including Institutional & Houseless Population)			Literates		MAIN WORKERS			
										Total Main Workers (I-IX)		Cultivators (I)	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
19.	Balagunda	627.04	465	468	2219	1116	1103	458	346	638	497	28	01
	(A) Balagunda	401.92	306	309	1490	734	756	287	195	428	315	28	01
	(B) Nagarur	225.12	159	159	729	382	347	171	151	210	182	—	—
20.	Yedur	470.37	125	125	750	375	375	264	219	221	129	118	61
21.	Kalakandur	657.76	225	233	1270	668	602	383	242	393	229	107	45
	(A) Kalakandur	414.48	147	155	820	447	373	274	154	281	173	50	42
	(B) Adigalale	45.42	18	18	127	70	57	36	20	41	13	25	—
	(C) Hosabeedu	197.86	60	60	323	151	172	73	68	71	43	32	03
22.	Santhalli	900.76	194	194	1024	535	489	362	262	269	132	120	27
23.	Kundalli	1051.91	132	132	791	406	385	280	202	222	17	157	—
24.	Koothi	973.16	121	121	793	399	394	286	233	242	43	158	37
25.	Tholur Shettalli	1112.60	279	282	1478	769	709	465	337	437	69	202	12
26.	Chikkatholur	569.72	79	79	511	253	258	161	130	141	61	34	31
27.	Doddatholur	578.21	113	113	639	328	311	218	172	176	119	17	12
28.	Abbimatta	220.30	98	98	488	247	241	159	120	135	108	89	64
29.	Thalthare Shettalli	853.41	166	166	902	449	453	238	193	251	217	134	125
30.	Haraga	1023.68	85	85	467	214	253	174	155	140	159	120	151
31.	Bettadalli	906.25	141	141	888	413	475	273	261	223	03	168	02
32.	Kothanalli	1662.65	90	90	566	280	286	198	192	160	04	124	02
33.	Kumaralli	6183.14	113	122	834	409	425	275	246	218	14	188	11
34.	Doddakodli	499.11	205	207	1078	573	505	285	156	298	156	45	06
	(A) Doddakodli	337.90	176	178	927	491	436	222	112	261	150	38	06
	(B) Nandipura	58.04	20	20	110	58	52	44	34	23	05	05	—
	(C) Kallahalli	103.17	09	09	41	24	17	19	10	14	01	02	—
35.	Kelakodli	469.51	61	61	353	163	190	73	37	97	84	40	26
	(A) Kelakodli	212.66	23	23	154	76	78	41	19	42	29	23	10
	(B) Hampapura	79.15	26	26	140	59	81	17	04	41	50	11	14
	(C) Arkanalli	177.70	12	12	59	28	31	15	14	14	05	06	02
36.	Janardanahalli	423.17	77	87	497	270	227	151	79	130	48	21	01
	(A) Janardanahalli	31.17	15	25	127	70	57	24	12	36	19	—	—
	(B) Mavinahalli	100.09	34	34	185	95	90	67	40	45	11	14	01
	(C) Malaganahalli	117.79	19	19	119	69	50	39	16	29	10	07	—
	(D) Magadalli	174.12	09	09	66	36	30	21	11	20	08	—	—
37.	Kirikodli	269.64	127	129	648	372	276	231	87	183	59	52	01
	(A) Kirikodli	175.89	28	28	131	69	62	38	20	35	19	15	01
	(B) Kereganalli	93.75	99	101	517	303	214	193	67	148	40	37	—
38.	Neergunda	273.41	83	85	483	229	254	142	102	132	78	36	—
39.	Kattepura	458.93	59	59	320	173	147	51	21	104	68	11	06
	(A) Kattepura	314.50	40	40	216	116	100	31	12	67	46	08	05
	(B) Ippugalale	144.43	19	19	104	57	47	20	09	37	22	03	01
40.	Kattepura & Forest	236.17	01	01	01	01	—	01	—	01	—	—	—
41.	Agalli	194.71	26	26	129	74	55	36	10	38	18	16	06
42.	Honnekodi	260.41	62	64	356	167	189	55	23	103	59	47	11
	(A) Honnekodi	48.88	07	08	43	19	24	06	01	11	07	01	01
	(B) Basuvanare	42.94	05	05	26	11	15	02	03	08	03	04	—
	(C) Koniganalli	168.59	50	51	287	137	150	47	19	84	49	42	10
43.	Kerekeri	194.37	67	69	360	184	176	82	47	106	30	62	08
	(A) Kerekeri	55.16	14	14	66	33	33	14	13	18	02	05	01
	(B) Arehalli	47.09	13	13	67	36	31	17	10	22	02	13	—
	(C) Chikkakunda	92.12	40	42	227	115	112	51	24	66	26	44	07

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Taluk: SOMVARPET

MAIN WORKERS										Name of Village/Town/ Name or No. of Ward/ Division/Mohalla etc.	L.C. No.
Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry Manufacturing Processing Servicing and Repairs [V (a)]		Other Workers (III, IV, V b) & VI to IX		Marginal Workers		Non-Workers			
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	2	1
08	09	10	03	592	484	03	57	475	549	Balagunda	19
08	09	—	—	392	305	03	57	303	384	*(A) Balagunda*	
—	—	10	03	200	179	—	—	172	165	*(B) Nagarur*	
01	—	—	—	102	68	02	10	152	236	Yedur	20
—	—	05	01	281	183	—	04	275	369	Kalakandur	21
—	—	05	01	226	130	—	04	166	196	*(A) Kalakandur*	
—	—	—	—	16	13	—	—	29	44	*(B) Adigalale*	
—	—	—	—	39	40	—	—	80	129	*(C) Hosabeedu*	
92	98	03	—	54	07	13	116	253	241	Santhalli	22
—	—	—	—	65	17	—	—	184	368	Kundalli	23
57	06	01	—	26	—	01	148	156	203	Koothi	24
164	53	02	—	69	04	28	107	304	533	Tholur Shettalli	25
10	01	—	—	97	29	05	58	107	139	Chikkatholur	26
18	08	—	—	141	99	—	01	152	191	Doddatholur	27
40	44	—	—	06	—	02	32	110	101	Abbimatta	28
15	08	01	—	101	84	06	11	192	225	Thalthare Shettalli	29
12	08	—	—	08	—	—	—	74	94	Haraga	30
—	—	02	—	53	01	—	—	190	472	Bettadalli	31
12	—	01	—	23	02	—	01	120	281	Kothanalli	32
—	—	—	—	30	03	01	—	190	411	Kumaralli	33
71	78	16	—	166	72	07	19	268	330	Doddakodli	34
63	77	11	—	149	67	04	13	226	273	*(A) Doddakodli*	
04	01	05	—	09	04	03	01	32	46	*(B) Nandipura*	
04	—	—	—	08	01	—	05	10	11	*(C) Kallahalli*	
45	56	—	—	12	02	—	—	66	106	Kelakodli	35
16	19	—	—	03	—	—	—	34	49	*(A) Kelakodli*	
29	36	—	—	01	—	—	—	18	31	*(B) Hampapura*	
—	01	—	—	08	02	—	—	14	26	*(C) Arkanalli*	
02	—	02	—	105	47	24	46	116	133	Janardanahalli	36
01	—	—	—	35	19	03	12	31	26	*(A) Janardanahalli*	
01	—	02	—	28	10	10	19	40	60	*(B) Mavinahalli*	
—	—	—	—	22	10	07	12	33	28	*(C) Malaganahalli*	
—	—	—	—	20	08	04	03	12	19	*(D) Magadalli*	
01	—	03	01	127	57	—	—	189	217	Kirikodli	37
—	—	—	—	20	18	—	—	34	43	*(A) Kirikodli*	
01	—	03	01	107	39	—	—	155	174	*(B) Kereganalli*	
01	—	01	—	94	78	—	—	97	176	Neergunda	38
01	—	03	03	89	59	01	01	68	78	Kattepura	39
01	—	01	03	57	38	01	01	48	53	*(A) Kattepura*	
—	—	02	—	32	21	—	—	20	25	*(B) Ippugalale*	
—	—	—	—	01	—	—	—	—	—	Kattepura & Forest	40
—	—	01	—	21	12	—	—	36	37	Agalli	41
17	19	—	—	39	29	—	34	64	96	Honnekodi	42
01	—	—	—	09	06	—	01	08	16	*(A) Honnekodi*	
02	02	—	—	02	01	—	03	03	09	*(B) Basuvanare*	
14	17	—	—	28	22	—	30	53	71	*(C) Koniganali*	
07	03	—	—	37	19	—	41	78	105	Kerekeri	43
—	—	—	—	13	01	—	07	15	24	*(A) Kerekeri*	
03	—	—	—	06	02	—	13	14	16	*(B) Arehalli*	
04	03	—	—	18	16	—	21	49	65	*(C) Chikkakunda*	

URBAN/VILLAGE PRIMARY

Taluk: SOMVARPET

L.C. No.	Name of Village/Town/ Name or No. of Ward/ Division/Mohalla etc.	Area of Village in Hectares and of Town/ Ward in Km^2	No. of Occupied Residential Houses	No. of House holds	Total Population (including Institutional & Houseless Population)			Literates		MAIN WORKERS			
										Total Main Workers (I-IX)		Cultivators (I)	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
44.	Kudlur	373.10	132	134	748	389	359	201	112	197	55	126	06
	(A) I Kudlur	215.27	91	92	501	258	243	130	70	127	11	99	05
	(B) Lakani	157.83	41	42	247	131	116	71	42	70	44	27	01
45.	Niluvagilu	468.32	159	162	925	474	451	238	127	269	175	134	59
	(A) Niluvagilu	279.64	65	68	410	206	204	103	71	116	74	63	31
	(B) Besuru	101.65	30	30	161	88	73	56	28	44	16	36	10
	(C) II Kudlur	5.39				UN-INHABITED							
	(D) Chikkabandara	81.64	64	64	354	180	174	79	28	109	85	35	18
46.	Doddabandara	192.15	64	65	362	184	178	122	64	111	11	102	03
	(A) Doddabandara	159.31	55	56	311	158	153	113	62	100	05	91	02
	(B) Bittiganalli	32.84	09	09	51	26	25	09	02	11	06	11	01
47.	Koragallu	181.27	43	44	267	132	135	71	15	72	12	61	—
	(A) Koragallu	89.51	10	11	63	32	31	22	09	17	01	16	—
	(B) Hemmane	91.76	33	33	204	100	104	49	06	55	11	45	—
48.	Kitturu	192.26	81	82	473	244	229	150	78	143	01	128	—
	(A) Kitturu	164.23	81	82	473	244	229	150	78	143	01	128	—
	(B) Hallibylu	28.03				UN-INHABITED							
49.	Managali	167.29	50	51	342	175	167	126	66	96	—	84	—
	(A) Managali	87.65	33	34	232	121	111	84	40	65	—	56	—
	(B) Talur	79.64	17	17	110	54	56	42	26	31	—	28	—
50.	Avaradalu	346.48	72	73	331	169	162	102	74	104	24	63	02
	(A) Avaradalu	155.28	39	39	165	83	82	54	41	52	18	26	02
	(B) Hulukodu	191.20	33	34	166	86	80	48	33	52	06	37	—
51.	Nakalagodu	191.03	58	58	356	174	182	101	69	96	11	66	01
	(A) Nakalagodu	31.19	10	10	49	28	21	23	07	13	—	13	—
	(B) Bekalli	57.90	20	20	111	50	61	27	34	33	06	12	01
	(C) Bettadalli	47.30	20	20	123	60	63	28	14	34	05	27	—
	(D) Kanagallu	54.64	08	08	73	36	37	23	14	16	—	14	—
52.	Hebbulse	366.49	65	66	412	219	193	131	75	118	46	32	—
	(A) Hebbulse	168.99	30	30	182	95	87	58	32	52	22	15	—
	(B) Sampigedalu	155.69	32	32	207	113	94	67	40	58	23	17	—
	(C) Hosapura	41.81	03	04	23	11	12	06	03	08	01	—	—
53.	Bellarahalli	295.16	34	34	238	128	110	71	48	71	26	15	—
	(A) Bellarahalli	127.59	20	20	145	75	70	38	24	40	15	09	—
	(B) Handli	167.57	14	14	93	53	40	33	24	31	11	06	—
54.	Hulse	197.11	119	123	647	321	326	156	100	187	30	76	05
	(A) Hulse	76.33	49	52	285	138	147	61	31	73	09	39	—
	(B) Gudugalale	55.42	30	30	136	76	60	51	38	49	03	14	—
	(C) Sirangala	65.36	40	41	226	107	119	44	31	65	18	23	05
55.	Mudravalli	240.97	81	85	526	271	255	194	135	150	49	103	06
	(A) Mudravalli	153.35	52	56	348	179	169	125	88	98	35	67	06
	(B) Kerehalli	33.14	04	04	27	12	15	10	11	07	—	05	—
	(C) Bageri	54.48	25	25	151	80	71	59	36	45	14	31	—
56.	Sivaralli	610.98	71	71	412	202	210	95	64	111	80	49	10
	(A) Sivaralli	211.49	32	32	210	104	106	69	48	56	29	26	02
	(B) Kanaralli	167.03	11	11	52	24	28	05	06	15	18	—	—
	(C) Talagur	83.81	12	12	62	29	33	10	04	18	17	13	08
	(D) Karakanalli	54.04				UN-INHABITED							
	(E) Harehalli	94.61	16	16	88	45	43	11	06	22	16	10	—

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Taluk: SOMVARPET

MAIN WORKERS										Name of Village/Town/ Name or No. of Ward/ Division/Mohalla etc.	L.C. No.
Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry Manufacturing Processing Servicing and Repairs [V (a)]		Other Workers (III, IV, V b) & VI to IX		Marginal Workers		Non-Workers			
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	2	1
03	—	03	—	65	49	06	107	186	197	Kudlur	44
03	—	03	—	22	06	06	88	125	144	*(A) I Kudlur*	
—	—	—	—	43	43	—	19	61	53	*(B) Lakani*	
16	22	25	30	94	64	—	—	205	276	Niluvagilu	45
11	18	—	—	42	25	—	—	90	130	*(A) Niluvagilu*	
01	—	—	—	07	06	—	—	44	57	*(B) Besuru*	
			UN-INHABITED							*(C) II Kudlur*	
04	04	25	30	45	33	—	—	71	89	*(D) Chikkabandara*	
01	01	01	—	07	07	—	46	73	121	Doddabandara	46
01	01	01	—	07	02	—	37	58	111	*(A) Doddabandara*	
—	—	—	—	—	05	—	09	15	10	*(B) Bittiganalli*	
—	—	—	—	11	12	—	45	60	78	Koragallu	47
—	—	—	—	01	01	—	08	15	22	*(A) Koragallu*	
—	—	—	—	10	11	—	37	45	56	*(B) Hemmane*	
—	—	—	—	15	01	—	04	101	224	Kitturu	48
—	—	—	—	15	01	—	04	101	224	*(A) Kitturu*	
			UN-INHABITED							*(B) Hallibylu*	
—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	79	167	Managali	49
—	—	—	—	09	—	—	—	56	111	*(A) Managali*	
—	—	—	—	03	—	—	—	23	56	*(B) Talur*	
30	18	—	—	11	04	—	—	65	138	Avaradalu	50
18	12	—	—	08	04	—	—	31	64	*(A) Avaradalu*	
12	06	—	—	03	—	—	—	34	74	*(B) Hulukodu*	
17	09	—	01	13	—	—	—	78	171	Nakalagodu	51
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	21	*(A) Nakalagodu*	
11	04	—	01	10	—	—	—	17	55	*(B) Bekalli*	
06	05	—	—	01	—	—	—	26	58	*(C) Bettadalli*	
—	—	—	—	02	—	—	—	20	37	*(D) Kanagallu*	
—	—	—	—	86	46	—	—	101	147	Hebbulse	52
—	—	—	—	37	22	—	—	43	65	*(A) Hebbulse*	
—	—	—	—	41	23	—	—	55	71	*(B) Sampigedalu*	
—	—	—	—	08	01	—	—	03	11	*(C) Hosapura*	
02	—	—	—	54	26	—	—	57	84	Bellarahalli	53
—	—	—	—	31	15	—	—	35	55	*(A) Bellarahalli*	
02	—	—	—	23	11	—	—	22	29	*(B) Handli*	
67	19	02	—	42	06	02	92	132	204	Hulse	54
30	09	—	—	04	—	—	34	65	104	*(A) Hulse*	
03	—	—	—	32	03	02	09	25	48	*(B) Gudugalale*	
34	10	02	—	06	03	—	49	42	52	*(C) Sirangala*	
33	43	01	—	13	—	—	02	121	204	Mudravalli	55
22	29	01	—	08	—	—	02	81	132	*(A) Mudravalli*	
01	—	—	—	01	—	—	—	05	15	*(B) Kerehalli*	
10	14	—	—	04	—	—	—	35	57	*(C) Bageri*	
—	03	—	—	62	67	—	—	91	130	Sivaralli	56
—	—	—	—	30	27	—	—	48	77	*(A) Sivaralli*	
—	—	—	—	15	18	—	—	09	10	*(B) Kanaralli*	
—	03	—	—	05	06	—	—	11	16	*(C) Talagur*	
			UN-INHABITED							*(D) Karakanalli*	
—	—	—	—	12	16	—	—	23	27	*(E) Harehalli*	

URBAN/VILLAGE PRIMARY

Taluk: SOMVARPET

L.C. No.	Name of Village/Town/ Name or No. of Ward/ Division/Mohalla etc.	Area of Village in Hectares and of Town/ Ward in Km²	No. of Occupied Residential Houses	No. of House holds	Total Population (including Institutional & Houseless Population)			Literates		MAIN WORKERS			
										Total Main Workers (I-IX)		Cultivators (I)	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
57.	Madre	490.75	136	139	732	340	392	248	186	201	47	113	07
	(A) Madre	91.14	83	83	463	212	251	152	113	124	30	74	4
	(B) Dondalli	176.00	16	16	95	49	46	37	29	32	06	20	—
	(C) Hosahalli	154.30	18	18	88	36	52	27	29	21	06	05	—
	(D) Kujageri	69.31	19	22	86	43	43	32	15	24	05	14	03
58.	Doddabilaha	427.46	80	83	455	218	237	124	111	123	11	72	06
	(A) Doddabilaha	197.00	45	46	250	117	133	69	66	64	05	32	05
	(B) Kiribilaha	127.48	22	24	132	64	68	41	30	37	04	26	01
	(C) Chennapura	102.98	13	13	73	37	36	14	15	22	02	14	—
59.	Bembalur	324.45	127	132	819	396	423	269	200	238	119	128	43
	(A) Bembalur	256.81	101	104	656	315	341	237	174	184	74	111	34
	(B) Siraha	67.64	26	28	163	81	82	32	26	54	45	17	09
60.	Bedagotta	373.36	138	138	765	397	368	236	122	242	82	47	10
	(A) Bedagotta	117.89	53	53	335	165	170	89	50	91	37	17	03
	(B) Mallahalli	69.04	06	06	41	21	20	21	07	14	04	13	04
	(C) Doddakunda	129.93	55	55	264	146	118	93	45	100	13	13	01
	(D) Ramenahalli	56.50	24	24	125	65	60	33	20	37	28	04	02
61.	Urugutti	445.38	98	103	588	295	293	147	94	173	65	78	02
	(A) Urugutti	144.98	30	31	151	73	78	41	29	43	08	24	01
	(B) Ichalapura	92.57	10	10	52	32	20	04	—	21	05	08	—
	(C) Kyathe	158.60	55	59	360	178	182	94	62	101	49	42	01
	(D) Mollipura	49.23	03	03	25	12	13	08	03	08	03	04	—
62.	Kasuru	229.82	50	50	247	121	126	46	26	82	44	11	01
	(A) Kasuru	88.28	17	17	77	41	36	16	09	25	16	—	—
	(B) Hosahalli	76.21	22	22	123	57	66	12	—	40	24	—	—
	(C) Shanthapura	65.33	11	11	47	23	24	18	17	17	04	11	01
63.	Bidarur	210.26	116	116	587	295	292	129	80	157	99	31	04
	(A) Bidarur	60.56	42	42	222	104	118	46	35	58	47	18	03
	(B) Sulugalale	50.94	29	29	134	70	64	30	17	31	25	04	01
	(C) Hemmane	98.76	45	45	231	121	110	53	28	68	27	09	—
64.	Chowdenahalli	236.46	50	50	322	151	171	107	75	86	60	30	02
	(A) Chowdenahalli	200.15	29	29	216	98	118	75	58	54	47	23	01
	(B) Harehosur	36.31	21	21	106	53	53	32	17	32	13	07	01
65.	Hithlukeri	233.78	73	73	444	208	236	127	77	127	68	62	08
	(A) Hithlukeri	156.37	55	55	371	171	200	106	69	106	57	58	08
	(B) Hunsekaihosahalli	77.41	18	18	73	37	36	21	08	21	11	04	—
66.	Nidtha	230.59	139	141	741	382	359	195	133	199	63	84	—
	(A) Nidtha	159.41	55	57	355	188	167	109	81	96	01	70	—
	(B) Jagenalli	71.18	84	84	386	194	192	86	52	103	62	14	—
67.	Sidigalale	297.51	79	81	440	241	199	110	71	126	44	67	—
	(A) Sidigalale	98.88	33	35	187	100	87	46	25	57	24	24	—
	(B) Doddalli	81.09	26	26	146	80	66	38	23	43	12	26	—
	(C) Kyathanalli	117.54	20	20	107	61	46	26	23	26	08	17	—
68.	Sandalkoti Forest	111.58				UN-INHABITED							
69.	Ankanalli	520.58	112	116	689	334	355	169	89	184	142	148	124
	(A) Ankanalli	93.34	30	30	181	84	97	46	37	49	41	36	39
	(B) Gangavara	125.56	23	25	156	68	88	28	10	39	34	26	22
	(C) Seegemarur	133.77	32	32	174	94	80	43	14	46	35	40	31
	(D) Kysarahalli	167.91	27	29	178	88	90	52	28	50	32	46	32
70.	Mensa	315.18	64	64	370	181	189	101	66	118	109	116	109
	(A) Mensa	184.12	40	40	234	114	120	64	47	79	77	78	77
	(B) Bettdalli	74.68	23	23	125	61	64	35	16	37	31	36	31
	(C) Manehalli	56.38	01	01	11	06	05	02	03	02	01	02	01

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Taluk: SOMVARPET

MAIN WORKERS											
Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry Manufacturing Processing Servicing and Repairs [V (a)]		Other Workers (III, IV, V b) & VI to IX		Marginal Workers		Non-Workers		Name of Village/Town/ Name or No. of Ward/ Division/Mohalla etc.	L.C. No.
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	2	1
05	—	—	—	83	40	—	—	139	345	Madre	57
04	—	—	—	46	26	—	—	88	221	*(A) Madre*	
1	—	—	—	11	06	—	—	17	40	*(B) Dondalli*	
—	—	—	—	16	06	—	—	15	46	*(C) Hosahalli*	
—	—	—	—	10	02	—	—	19	38	*(D) Kujageri*	
32	—	—	—	19	05	—	—	95	226	Doddabilaha	58
27	—	—	—	05	—	—	—	53	128	*(A) Doddabilaha*	
—	—	—	—	11	03	—	—	27	64	*(B) Kiribilaha*	
05	—	—	—	03	02	—	—	15	34	*(C) Chennapura*	
01	01	—	—	109	75	—	43	158	261	Bembalur	59
01	01	—	—	72	39	—	42	131	225	*(A) Bembalur*	
—	—	—	—	37	36	—	01	27	36	*(B) Siraha*	
01	03	07	02	187	67	03	02	152	284	Bedagotta	60
—	—	—	01	74	33	—	01	74	132	*(A) Bedagotta*	
—	—	—	—	01	—	—	—	07	16	*(B) Mallahalli*	
01	03	07	—	79	09	02	01	44	104	*(C) Doddakunda*	
—	—	—	01	33	25	01	—	27	32	*(D) Ramenahalli*	
07	29	—	—	88	34	—	—	122	228	Urugutti	61
—	01	—	—	19	06	—	—	30	70	*(A) Urugutti*	
—	01	—	—	13	04	—	—	11	15	*(B) Ichalapura*	
07	26	—	—	52	22	—	—	77	133	*(C) Kyathe*	
—	01	—	—	04	02	—	—	04	10	*(D) Mollipura*	
06	03	—	—	65	40	—	—	39	82	Kasuru	62
—	—	—	—	25	16	—	—	16	20	*(A) Kasuru*	
—	—	—	—	40	24	—	—	17	42	*(B) Hosahalli*	
06	03	—	—	—	—	—	—	06	20	*(C) Shanthapura*	
25	20	—	—	101	75	—	—	138	193	Bidarur	63
13	16	—	—	27	28	—	—	46	71	*(A) Bidarur*	
02	02	—	—	25	22	—	—	39	39	*(B) Sulugalale*	
10	02	—	—	49	25	—	—	53	83	*(C) Hemmane*	
23	32	16	—	17	26	—	—	65	111	Chowdenahalli	64
16	22	—	—	15	24	—	—	44	71	*(A) Chowdenahalli*	
07	10	16	—	02	02	—	—	21	40	*(B) Harehosur*	
23	27	01	—	41	33	—	—	81	168	Hithlukeri	65
20	27	01	—	27	22	—	—	65	143	*(A) Hithlukeri*	
03	—	—	—	14	11	—	—	16	25	*(B) Hunsekaihosahalli*	
46	—	—	—	69	63	—	—	183	296	Nidtha	66
18	—	—	—	08	01	—	—	92	166	*(A) Nidtha*	
28	—	—	—	61	62	—	—	91	130	*(B) Jagenalli*	
—	—	—	—	59	44	—	01	115	154	Sidigalale	67
—	—	—	—	33	24	—	01	43	62	*(A) Siddigalale*	
—	—	—	—	17	12	—	—	37	54	*(B) Doddalli*	
—	—	—	—	09	08	—	—	35	38	*(C) Kyathanalli*	
			UN-INHABITED							Sandalkoti Forest	68
—	—	02	—	34	18	—	—	150	213	Ankanalli	69
—	—	—	—	13	02	—	—	35	56	*(A) Ankanalli*	
—	—	—	—	13	12	—	—	29	54	*(B) Gangavara*	
—	—	01	—	05	04	—	—	48	45	*(C) Seegemarur*	
—	—	01	—	03	—	—	—	38	58	*(D) Kysarahalli*	
—	—	—	—	02	—	—	02	63	78	Mensa	70
—	—	—	—	01	—	—	—	35	43	*(A) Mensa*	
—	—	—	—	01	—	—	—	24	33	*(B) Bettdalli*	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	02	04	02	*(C) Manehalli*	

URBAN/VILLAGE PRIMARY

Taluk: SOMVARPET

L.C. No.	Name of Village/Town/ Name or No. of Ward/ Division/Mohalla etc.	Area of Village in Hectares and of Town/ Ward in Km^2	No. of Occupied Residential Houses	No. of House holds	Total Population (including Institutional & Houseless Population)			Literates		MAIN WORKERS			
										Total Main Workers (I-IX)		Cultivators (I)	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
71.	Mallur	425.52	137	137	798	411	387	246	159	243	111	32	01
	(A) Mallur	298.39	137	137	798	411	387	246	159	243	111	32	01
	(B) Kargodu	127.13				UN-INHABITED							
72.	Mylathpura	448.20	67	67	402	197	205	106	69	129	85	104	69
	(A) Mylathpura	68.47	14	14	102	45	57	14	14	28	31	25	29
	(B) Badabanalli	160.51	27	27	152	74	78	47	33	54	30	38	18
	(C) Nagavara	96.15	09	09	56	30	26	19	11	18	17	16	17
	(D) Amalli	123.07	17	17	92	48	44	26	11	29	07	25	5
73.	Harohalli	519.27	110	110	621	314	307	163	98	151	03	126	—
	(A) Harohalli	146.54	12	12	53	27	26	13	03	13	—	12	—
	(B) Hosagutti	152.15	34	34	234	115	119	67	47	56	02	44	—
	(C) Hosahalli	220.58	64	64	334	172	162	83	48	82	01	70	—
74.	Malambi	439.38	253	253	1237	609	628	298	210	319	205	68	07
	(A) Malambi	319.67	189	189	888	428	460	214	160	228	144	58	07
	(B) Kanivebasavanalli	119.71	64	64	349	181	168	84	50	91	61	10	—
75.	Siddapura	520.58	127	127	630	312	318	203	157	179	39	121	06
	(A) Siddapura	65.05	20	20	126	67	59	38	28	37	05	36	01
	(B) Alur	214.24	92	92	424	205	219	131	99	121	28	69	04
	(C) Alur Forest	158.57				UN-INHABITED							
	(D) Kanthebasavanahalli	82.72	15	15	80	40	40	34	30	21	06	16	01
76.	Doddakanagalu	406.09	100	100	568	274	294	199	194	136	06	124	—
	(A) Doddakanagalu	162.57	32	32	157	80	77	51	34	38	02	36	—
	(B) Chikkakanagalu	98.41	28	28	174	80	94	60	67	38	02	34	—
	(C) Doddahalli	97.15	27	27	157	73	84	55	64	38	02	35	—
	(D) Hithlugudde	47.96	13	13	80	41	39	33	29	22	—	19	—
77.	Malambi Forest	1312.66				UN-INHABITED							
78.	Doddamolathe	714.99	268	271	1433	702	731	360	276	428	295	38	06
	(A) Doddamolathe	329.06	117	117	672	334	338	186	141	202	138	10	05
	(B) Sulimolathe	90.08	27	27	146	68	78	47	43	44	32	01	01
	(C) Harohalli	149.14	41	41	201	94	107	48	35	58	38	08	—
	(D) 2nd Choudlu	9.64	08	08	43	21	22	14	09	11	10	—	—
	(E) Valagunda	137.07	75	78	371	185	186	65	48	113	77	19	—
79.	Malambi Forest No. 2	197.66				UN-INHABITED							
80.	Honnehanakodu	750.84	276	283	1653	851	802	444	318	480	184	169	13
	(A) Doddahanakodu	328.68	115	119	738	373	365	223	163	212	86	82	10
	(B) Gejjehanakodu	200.78	73	73	422	221	201	138	100	130	56	40	—
	(C) Kugekodi	159.94	64	67	375	195	180	69	45	108	17	47	01
	(D) Honnahalli	61.44	24	24	118	62	56	14	10	30	25	—	02
81.	Channapura	347.56	83	90	456	228	228	136	111	126	36	53	01
	(A) Channapura	68.90	28	31	141	72	69	42	37	38	09	18	01
	(B) Hirikeri	219.87	48	52	287	139	148	83	67	80	25	35	—
	(C) Shivapura	58.79	07	07	28	17	11	11	07	08	02	—	—
82.	Sunti	533.31	94	94	539	289	250	171	110	167	98	90	41
	(A) Sunti	268.20	58	58	325	175	150	100	65	100	71	54	34
	(B) Koralahalli	181.38	22	22	140	73	67	45	31	39	19	21	07
	(C) Mangalore	83.73	14	14	74	41	33	26	14	28	08	15	—
83.	Gowdalli	678.38	218	226	1228	612	616	365	258	379	103	231	16
	(A) Gowdalli	208.83	58	61	380	194	186	129	70	135	01	116	—
	(B) Ajjalli	112.58	33	36	164	74	90	55	53	44	02	30	—
	(C) Harehalli	81.11	66	68	321	159	162	76	54	93	51	14	03
	(D) Kugoor	210.39	52	52	306	158	148	93	65	89	47	60	13
	(E) Chikkare	65.47	09	09	57	27	30	12	16	18	02	11	—

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Taluk: SOMVARPET

MAIN WORKERS											
Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry Manufacturing Processing Servicing and Repairs [V (a)]		Other Workers (III, IV, V b) & VI to IX		Marginal Workers		Non-Workers		Name of Village/Town/ Name or No. of Ward/ Division/Mohalla etc.	L.C. No.
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	2	1
34	—	—	—	177	110	—	—	168	276	Mallur	71
34	—	—	—	177	110	—	—	168	276	*(A) Mallur*	
			UN-INHABITED							*(B) Kargodu*	
—	—	—	—	25	16	—	—	68	120	Mylathpura	72
—	—	—	—	03	02	—	—	17	26	*(A) Mylathpura*	
—	—	—	—	16	12	—	—	20	48	*(B) Badabanalli*	
—	—	—	—	02	—	—	—	12	09	*(C) Nagavara*	
—	—	—	—	04	02	—	—	19	37	*(D) Amalli*	
11	01	04	01	10	01	—	—	163	304	Harohalli	73
—	—	—	—	01	—	—	—	14	26	*(A) Harohalli*	
05	01	—	—	07	01	—	—	59	117	*(B) Hosagutti*	
06	—	04	01	02	—	—	—	90	161	*(C) Hosahalli*	
05	05	08	07	238	186	01	07	289	416	Malambi	74
04	05	08	07	158	125	01	07	199	309	*(A) Malambi*	
01	—	—	—	80	61	—	—	90	107	*(B) Kanivebasavanalli*	
09	06	07	01	42	26	—	—	133	279	Siddapura	75
—	03	—	—	01	01	—	—	30	54	*(A) Siddapura*	
09	03	07	01	36	20	—	—	84	191	*(B) Alur*	
			UN-INHABITED							*(C) Alur Forest*	
—	—	—	—	05	05	—	—	19	34	*(D) Kanthebasavanahalli*	
—	—	03	—	09	06	—	—	138	288	Doddakanagalu	76
—	—	—	—	02	02	—	—	42	75	*(A) Doddakanagalu*	
—	—	—	—	04	02	—	—	42	92	*(B) Chikkakanagalu*	
—	—	—	—	03	02	—	—	35	82	*(C) Doddahalli*	
—	—	03	—	—	—	—	—	19	39	*(D) Hithlugudde*	
			UN-INHABITED							Malambi Forest	77
102	89	01	01	287	199	—	09	274	427	Doddamolathe	78
79	74	01	01	112	58	—	08	132	192	*(A) Doddamolathe*	
12	15	—	—	31	16	—	—	24	46	*(B) Sulimolathe*	
—	—	—	—	50	38	—	—	36	69	*(C) Harohalli*	
01	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	10	12	*(D) 2nd Choudlu*	
10	—	—	—	84	77	—	01	72	108	*(E) Valagunda*	
			UN-INHABITED							Malambi Forest No. 2	79
19	06	—	—	292	165	—	05	371	613	Honnchanakodu	80
07	04	—	—	123	72	—	—	161	279	*(A) Doddahanakodu*	
11	02	—	—	79	54	—	02	91	143	*(B) Gejjehanakodu*	
01	—	—	—	60	16	—	—	87	163	*(C) Kugekodi*	
—	—	—	—	30	23	—	03	32	28	*(D) Honnahalli*	
06	—	01	—	66	35	—	—	102	192	Channapura	81
02	—	01	—	17	08	—	—	34	60	*(A) Channapura*	
04	—	—	—	41	25	—	—	59	123	*(B) Hirikeri*	
—	—	—	—	08	02	—	—	09	09	*(C) Shivapura*	
66	55	—	—	11	02	—	01	122	151	Sunti	82
36	35	—	—	10	02	—	01	75	78	*(A) Sunti*	
17	12	—	—	01	—	—	—	34	48	*(B) Koralahalli*	
13	08	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	25	*(C) Mangalore*	
76	51	02	—	70	36	—	02	233	511	Gowdalli	83
—	—	01	—	18	01	—	—	59	185	*(A) Gowdalli*	
—	—	—	—	14	02	—	—	30	88	*(B) Ajjalli*	
47	17	01	—	31	31	—	01	66	110	*(C) Harehalli*	
25	34	—	—	04	—	—	01	69	100	*(D) Kugoor*	
04	—	—	—	03	02	—	—	09	28	*(E) Chikkare*	

URBAN/VILLAGE PRIMARY

Taluk: SOMVARPET

L.C. No.	Name of Village/Town/ Name or No. of Ward/ Division/Mohalla etc.	Area of Village in Hectares and of Town/ Ward in Km^2	No. of Occupied Residential Houses	No. of House holds	Total Population (including Institutional & Houseless Population)			Literates		MAIN WORKERS			
										Total Main Workers (I-IX)		Cultivators (I)	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
84.	Heggula	342.50	108	108	611	317	294	164	106	181	77	56	09
	(A) Heggula	108.79	24	24	125	65	60	45	28	35	03	29	—
	(B) Santhaveri	47.09	29	29	163	82	81	40	26	51	16	09	—
	(C) Basavanakoppa	121.56	32	32	189	101	88	41	27	57	33	12	05
	(D) Gondalli	65.06	23	23	134	69	65	38	25	38	25	06	04
85.	Nandigunda	311.97	123	123	625	308	317	164	117	185	148	73	30
	(A) Nandigunda	146.61	62	62	334	171	163	102	79	102	56	53	15
	(B) Ramanahalli	74.90	26	26	150	76	74	38	25	46	40	20	15
	(C) Kurudavalli	90.46	35	35	141	61	80	24	13	37	52	—	—
86.	Gopalapura	413.15	247	248	1245	612	633	287	167	330	214	84	03
	(A) Gopalapura	131.19	100	100	527	253	274	144	86	139	80	49	01
	(B) Madagodu	115.16	51	51	244	121	123	59	21	70	56	12	—
	(C) Kenkere	45.02	06	06	37	20	17	11	10	10	03	05	—
	(D) Vadeyanapura	121.78	90	91	437	218	219	73	50	111	75	18	02
87.	Doddakolathur	438.40	92	92	513	246	267	164	146	142	60	66	12
	(A) Doddakolathur	233.76	47	47	244	117	127	74	67	67	35	28	02
	(B) Appashettalli	111.64	31	31	184	88	96	62	57	52	09	29	06
	(C) Shettiganalli	93.00	14	14	85	41	44	28	22	23	16	09	04
88.	Kajur	213.61	101	102	623	321	302	174	122	164	61	65	12
	(A) Kajur	72.85	26	27	188	103	85	54	42	40	17	17	—
	(B) Chikkakolathur	109.92	69	69	396	194	202	102	68	108	44	33	12
	(C) Jabikodi	30.84	06	06	39	24	15	18	12	16	—	15	—
89.	Cheekanalli	143.15	16	16	83	43	40	21	17	31	05	15	—
	(A) Cheekanalli	65.27	02	02	15	07	08	03	02	06	—	06	—
	(B) Yedehalli	77.88	14	14	68	36	32	18	15	25	05	09	—
90.	Dundalli	184.84	55	62	343	177	166	134	75	88	53	48	30
	(A) Dundalli	42.19	38	45	248	132	116	103	58	62	34	32	15
	(B) Halkene	63.87	06	06	32	11	21	07	06	06	11	04	10
	(C) Thoyalli	78.78	11	11	63	34	29	24	11	20	08	12	05
91.	Mullusoge	670.59	468	475	2448	1276	1172	670	346	687	261	273	94
	(A) Mullusoge	95.28	151	152	777	402	375	230	124	222	117	108	61
	(B) Gummanakolli	293.14	209	215	1099	568	531	349	199	328	135	96	30
	(C) Gondibasavanahalli	282.17	108	108	572	306	266	91	23	137	09	69	03
92.	Baichanalli	283.46	164	164	982	597	385	356	88	268	56	87	12
	(A) Baichanalli	17.61	16	16	112	83	29	66	13	66	03	09	01
	(B) Madapatna	265.85	148	148	870	514	356	290	75	202	53	78	11
93.	Basavanahalli	666.44	364	364	1849	959	890	482	323	516	213	194	33
	(A) Basavanahalli	241.12	146	146	682	348	334	184	136	192	39	60	04
	(B) Bollur	216.82	85	85	474	250	224	117	68	144	74	72	26
	(C) Doddabettakeri	85.08	37	37	247	126	121	46	37	68	48	38	01
	(D) Guddehosur	123.42	96	96	446	235	211	135	82	112	52	24	02
94.	Rasulbettageri	313.03	97	97	584	294	290	163	145	156	117	75	04
	(A) Rasulpura	172.06	47	47	299	151	148	88	79	76	54	30	03
	(B) Chikkabettageri	140.97	50	50	285	143	142	75	66	80	63	45	01
95.	Rangasamudra	389.53	264	264	1432	760	672	389	276	484	227	123	41
	(A) Hosapatna	178.64	68	68	367	187	180	106	88	101	43	42	05
	(B) Rangasamudra	122.85	140	140	791	438	353	219	151	307	153	59	34
	(C) Virupakshapura	88.04	56	56	274	135	139	64	37	76	31	22	02
96.	Nanjarajapatna	389.78	198	198	1032	518	514	302	254	311	202	79	50
97.	Valnur Tyagathur	931.61	371	371	1950	991	959	547	392	581	427	123	98
98.	Nelliyahudikeri	876.73	569	572	2920	1470	1450	695	533	807	558	51	02
99.	Abyathmangala	945.18	523	530	2321	1203	1118	493	252	732	510	53	08
100.	Kudlur Shettalli	714.67	333	351	1493	738	755	294	165	471	363	35	07

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Taluk: SOMVARPET

MAIN WORKERS										Name of Village/Town/ Name or No. of Ward/ Division/Mohalla etc.	L.C. No.
Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry Manufacturing Processing Servicing and Repairs [V (a)]		Other Workers (III, IV, V b) & VI to IX		Marginal Workers		Non-Workers			
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	2	1
110	66	03	01	12	01	—	—	136	217	Heggula	84
02	02	01	01	03	—	—	—	30	57	*(A) Heggula*	
34	15	02	—	06	01	—	—	31	65	*(B) Santhaveri*	
43	28	—	—	02	—	—	—	44	55	*(C) Basavanakoppa*	
31	21	—	—	01	—	—	—	31	40	*(D) Gondalli*	
92	115	01	—	19	03	—	—	123	169	Nandigunda	85
39	40	01	—	09	01	—	—	69	107	*(A) Nandigunda*	
23	25	—	—	03	—	—	—	30	34	*(B) Ramanahalli*	
30	50	—	—	07	02	—	—	24	28	*(C) Kurudavalli*	
22	12	13	09	211	190	11	11	271	408	Gopalapura	86
12	06	06	02	72	71	06	09	108	185	*(A) Gopalapura*	
10	06	07	07	41	43	05	02	46	65	*(B) Madagodu*	
—	—	—	—	05	03	—	—	10	14	*(C) Kenkere*	
—	—	—	—	93	73	—	—	107	144	*(D) Vadeyanapura*	
09	08	—	—	67	40	—	04	104	203	Doddakolathur	87
06	05	—	—	33	28	—	01	50	91	*(A) Doddakolathur*	
02	01	—	—	21	02	—	03	36	84	*(B) Appashettalli*	
01	02	—	—	13	10	—	—	18	28	*(C) Shettiganalli*	
04	01	03	—	92	48	—	—	157	241	Kajur	88
—	—	03	—	20	17	—	—	63	68	*(A) Kajur*	
03	01	—	—	72	31	—	—	86	158	*(B) Chikkakolathur*	
01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	08	15	*(C) Jabikodi*	
—	—	01	—	15	05	—	—	12	35	Cheekanalli	89
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	01	08	*(A) Cheekanalli*	
—	—	01	—	15	05	—	—	11	27	*(B) Yedehalli*	
03	03	—	—	37	20	03	06	86	107	Dundalli	90
01	—	—	—	29	19	—	—	70	82	*(A) Dundalli*	
—	—	—	—	02	01	—	—	05	10	*(B) Halkene*	
02	03	—	—	06	—	03	06	11	15	*(C) Thoyalli*	
81	96	13	01	320	70	31	94	558	817	Mullusoge	91
25	40	10	—	79	16	01	03	179	255	*(A) Mullusoge*	
38	54	02	01	192	50	—	—	240	396	*(B) Gunmanakolli*	
18	02	01	—	49	04	30	91	139	166	*(C) Gondibasavanahalli*	
14	15	03	—	164	29	04	03	325	326	Baichanalli	92
—	—	—	—	57	02	04	01	13	25	*(A) Baichanalli*	
14	15	03	—	107	27	—	02	312	301	*(B) Madapatna*	
179	108	46	20	97	52	—	01	443	676	Basavanahalli	93
90	20	12	03	30	12	—	01	156	294	*(A) Basavanahalli*	
36	27	21	13	15	08	—	—	106	150	*(B) Bollur*	
29	47	—	—	01	—	—	—	58	73	*(C) Doddabettakeri*	
24	14	13	04	51	32	—	—	123	159	*(D) Guddehosur*	
65	109	—	—	16	04	—	—	138	173	Rasulbettageri	94
35	47	—	—	11	04	—	—	75	94	*(A) Rasulpura*	
30	62	—	—	05	—	—	—	63	79	*(B) Chikkabettageri*	
115	88	—	—	246	98	01	01	275	444	Rangasamudra	95
43	38	—	—	16	—	—	—	86	137	*(A) Hosapatna*	
31	23	—	—	217	96	01	01	130	199	*(B) Rangasamudra*	
41	27	—	—	13	02	—	—	59	108	*(C) Virupakshapura*	
68	47	—	—	164	105	—	—	207	312	Nanjarajapatna	96
07	01	01	01	450	327	—	—	410	532	Valnur Tyagathur	97
06	—	23	04	727	552	—	01	663	891	Nelliyahudikeri	98
43	22	03	—	633	480	—	—	471	608	Abyathmangala	99
37	30	03	01	396	325	06	13	261	379	Kudlur Shettalli	100

URBAN/VILLAGE PRIMARY

Taluk: SOMVARPET

L.C. No.	Name of Village/Town/ Name or No. of Ward/ Division/Mohalla etc.	Area of Village in Hectares and of Town/ Ward in Km^2	No. of Occupied Residential Houses	No. of House holds	Total Population (including Institutional & Houseless Population)			Literates		MAIN WORKERS			
										Total Main Workers (I-IX)		Cultivators (I)	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
101.	Attur Forest	1179.28	33	33	177	83	94	58	43	41	01	39	01
102.	Anekad Forest	1980.57	52	52	244	129	115	49	22	83	12	45	02
103.	Yedavanad Forest 1 Bit	1061.55	05	05	25	10	15	—	—	06	03	—	—
104.	Block cut from-Jainkal Betta	387.67				UN-INHABITED							
105.	Jainkal Betta Forest	127.48				UN-INHABITED							
106.	Mavinahalli Forest	136.51				UN-INHABITED							
107.	Bageri Forest	258.79				UN-INHABITED							
108.	Manajur	457.20	145	145	855	436	419	198	97	274	145	236	120
	(A) Manajur	121.01	39	39	235	115	120	49	33	68	43	60	34
	(B) Chikkanayakanahosalli	212.92	12	12	61	27	34	06	—	12	18	11	16
	(C) Nallur	123.27	94	94	559	294	265	143	64	194	84	165	70
109.	Sirangala	429.65	371	371	1924	991	933	544	229	567	214	367	149
110.	Torenur	1920.39	475	480	2460	1255	1205	656	294	743	260	490	147
	(A) Torenur	456.29	233	235	1342	674	668	416	198	405	247	235	145
	(B) Gaddehosalli	165.06	07	07	49	24	25	16	12	12	01	11	01
	(C) Anaanipura	114.62	03	03	06	02	04	02	04	02	—	—	—
	(D) Chikkaluvara	359.66	110	110	505	259	246	103	35	148	09	138	01
	(E) Doddaluvara	150.51	46	46	228	109	119	32	09	63	—	57	—
	(F) Sidlingapura	167.32	25	28	138	77	61	38	19	35	—	15	—
	(G) Arasinaguppe	167.55	09	09	18	12	06	07	—	10	—	04	—
	(H) Alaluguppe	171.66	23	23	105	67	38	30	11	44	—	20	—
	(I) Basaruguppe	167.72	19	19	69	31	38	12	06	24	03	10	—
111.	Marur	850.76	147	147	793	421	372	195	60	260	104	207	81
	(A) Marur	153.17	31	31	162	93	69	54	24	53	03	46	02
	(B) Chinnenahalli	182.14	09	09	38	17	21	08	03	12	06	09	03
	(C) Halegote	231.43	64	64	369	197	172	101	21	123	73	82	56
	(D) Kasalagodu	95.90	02	02	10	04	06	03	01	02	—	02	—
	(E) Hoskote VI	188.12	41	41	214	110	104	29	11	70	22	68	20
112.	Hebbale	448.10	483	527	2866	1453	1413	891	435	805	241	415	66
113.	Hulse	238.97	176	190	978	514	464	309	175	297	35	119	03
	(A) Hulse	150.97	80	92	515	267	248	133	52	156	19	78	02
	(B) Rampura (Rampurpete)	88.00	96	98	463	247	216	176	123	141	16	41	01
114.	Kudige	1487.30	721	735	3694	1941	1753	977	531	1154	194	660	25
	(A) Kudige	106.33	231	234	1158	621	537	381	207	335	78	100	07
	(B) Byadagotta	145.40	53	53	256	135	121	53	28	77	40	32	02
	(C) Buvanageri	150.39	66	66	366	183	183	72	37	94	46	56	15
	(D) Heggadalli	180.78	58	59	307	149	158	63	38	94	13	78	—
	(E) Hudugur	135.23	61	62	309	167	142	86	45	120	01	98	—
	(F) Kalidevarahosur	124.58	62	62	317	173	144	61	38	114	01	71	01
	(G) Mallenahalli	144.51	38	39	191	101	90	57	24	61	15	40	—
	(H) Sigehosur	385.36	100	100	518	270	248	126	70	164	—	138	—
	(I) Siraholalu	114.72	52	60	272	142	130	78	44	95	—	47	—
115.	Bendebetta Forest	139.27	08	08	34	17	17	06	04	10	03	06	—
116.	Ulugulli	1408.24	732	759	3539	1810	1729	872	565	1067	821	54	13
	(A) Ulugulli	894.82	506	519	2515	1288	1227	662	418	734	544	38	08
	(B) Nargane	513.42	226	240	1024	522	502	210	147	333	277	16	05
117.	Kanabylubaichanalli	523.15	320	322	1423	702	721	335	210	435	372	15	11
118.	Nalkursirangala	820.21	301	313	1568	788	780	360	272	473	331	57	21
119.	Herur	1287.01	151	152	789	370	419	196	183	227	113	90	32
	(A) Herur	738.29	72	72	374	176	198	85	72	114	60	62	25
	(B) Hadre	280.11	20	20	111	47	64	30	36	25	12	15	04
	(C) Molur	268.61	59	60	304	147	157	81	75	88	41	13	03

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Taluk: SOMVARPET

MAIN WORKERS											
Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry Manufacturing Processing Servicing and Repairs [V (a)]		Other Workers (III, IV, V b) & VI to IX		Marginal Workers		Non-Workers		Name of Village/Town/ Name or No. of Ward/ Division/Mohalla etc.	L.C. No.
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	2	1
—	—	—	—	02	—	—	11	42	82	Attur Forest	101
—	—	—	—	38	10	—	—	46	103	Anekad Forest	102
—	—	—	—	06	03	—	02	04	10	Yedavanad Forest I Bit	103
			UN-INHABITED							Block cut from-Jainkal Betta	104
			UN-INHABITED							Jainkal Betta Forest	105
			UN-INHABITED							Mavinahalli Forest	106
			UN-INHABITED							Bageri Forest	107
22	22	—	—	16	03	—	14	162	260	Manajur	108
02	07	—	—	06	02	—	—	47	77	*(A) Manajur*	
01	02	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	16	*(B) Chikkanayakanahosalli*	
19	13	—	—	10	01	—	14	100	167	*(C) Nallur*	
65	54	26	02	109	09	03	46	421	673	Sirangala	109
131	96	17	02	105	15	—	34	512	911	Torenur	110
76	87	11	02	83	13	—	06	269	415	*(A) Torenur*	
01	—	—	—	—	—	—	08	12	16	*(B) Gaddehosalli*	
—	—	—	—	02	—	—	—	—	04	*(C) Andanipura*	
05	07	—	—	05	01	—	16	111	221	*(D) Chikkaluvara*	
01	—	—	—	05	—	—	03	46	116	*(E) Doddaluvara*	
13	—	05	—	02	—	—	01	42	60	*(F) Sidlingapura*	
04	—	—	—	02	—	—	—	02	06	*(G) Arasinaguppe*	
20	—	01	—	03	—	—	—	23	38	*(H) Alaluguppe*	
11	02	—	—	03	01	—	—	07	35	*(I) Basaruguppe*	
20	21	—	—	33	02	—	—	161	268	Marur	111
01	01	—	—	06	—	—	—	40	66	*(A) Marur*	
02	02	—	—	01	01	—	—	05	15	*(B) Chinnenahalli*	
17	16	—	—	24	01	—	—	74	99	*(C) Halegote*	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	02	06	*(D) Kasalagodu*	
—	02	—	—	02	—	—	—	40	82	*(E) Hoskote VI*	
117	139	15	01	258	35	01	24	647	1148	Hebbale	112
06	—	01	—	171	32	—	10	217	419	Hulse	113
03	—	—	—	75	17	—	01	111	228	*(A) Hulse*	
03	—	01	—	96	15	—	09	106	191	*(B) Rampura (Rampurpete)*	
42	11	02	02	450	156	08	362	779	1197	Kudige	114
23	11	—	01	212	59	08	14	278	445	*(A) Kudige*	
—	—	01	—	44	38	—	—	58	81	*(B) Byadagotta*	
01	—	—	—	37	31	—	—	89	137	*(C) Buvanageri*	
—	—	—	01	16	12	—	—	55	145	*(D) Hegadalli*	
01	—	01	—	20	01	—	85	47	56	*(E) Hudugur*	
10	—	—	—	33	—	—	70	59	73	*(F) Kalidevarahosur*	
—	—	—	—	21	15	—	—	40	75	*(G) Mallenahalli*	
07	—	—	—	19	—	—	149	106	99	*(H) Sigehosur*	
—	—	—	—	48	—	—	44	47	86	*(I) Siraholalu*	
—	—	—	—	04	03	—	03	07	11	Bendebetta Forest	115
307	279	13	02	693	527	01	06	742	902	Ulugulli	116
165	144	13	02	518	390	01	05	553	678	*(A) Ulugulli*	
142	135	—	—	175	137	—	01	189	224	*(B) Nargane*	
—	—	12	01	408	360	—	08	267	341	Kanabylubaichanalli	117
50	33	—	—	366	277	12	13	303	436	Nalkursirangala	118
21	16	01	—	115	65	07	97	136	209	Herur	119
08	08	01	—	43	27	—	37	62	101	*(A) Herur*	
04	02	—	—	06	06	04	25	18	27	*(B) Hadre*	
09	06	—	—	66	32	03	35	56	81	*(C) Molur*	

URBAN/VILLAGE PRIMARY

Taluk: SOMVARPET

L.C. No.	Name of Village/Town/ Name or No. of Ward/ Division/Mohalla etc.	Area of Village in Hectares and of Town/ Ward in Km²	No. of Occupied Residential Houses	No. of House holds	Total Population (including Institutional & Houseless Population)			Literates		MAIN WORKERS			
										Total Main Workers (I-IX)		Cultivators (I)	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
120.	Andagove	1655.70	651	683	3382	1678	1704	884	601	959	631	216	63
	(A) Andagove	983.93	275	280	1563	777	786	448	325	454	243	175	53
	(B) Kodagarahalli	671.77	376	403	1819	901	918	436	276	505	388	41	10
121.	Hoskote VII	1397.60	538	538	2772	1367	1405	679	536	759	354	112	06
122.	Attur Nallur	1210.37	675	686	2968	1481	1487	535	285	904	735	32	05
123.	Cherala Srimangala	1882.62	980	994	4598	2448	2150	1137	626	1489	897	171	54
124.	Irale Valamudi	890.12	248	255	1095	562	533	247	180	351	238	62	—
125.	Horur	1397.06	518	530	2175	1097	1078	400	194	688	611	06	03
	(A) Horur	877.53	289	301	1255	637	618	227	115	406	358	04	03
	(B) Modur	519.53	229	229	920	460	460	173	79	282	253	02	—
126.	Kedakal Negadal	958.96	483	492	2212	1116	1096	508	309	700	534	32	05
	(A) Kedakal Negadal	505.96	265	274	1313	684	629	348	189	421	294	03	—
	(B) Haleri	453.00	218	218	899	432	467	160	120	279	240	29	05
127.	Kandanakolli	812.94	241	241	1051	546	505	278	165	343	216	80	04
	(A) Kandanakolli	433.82	136	136	594	306	288	138	76	189	151	27	01
	(B) Kadandal	214.74	63	63	287	157	130	101	61	99	35	37	02
	(C) Kopathur	164.38	42	42	170	83	87	39	28	55	30	16	01
128.	Muvathoklu	1812.89	326	333	1529	784	745	445	322	489	245	162	09
	(A) Muvathoklu	902.12	135	136	712	369	343	223	132	233	91	105	—
	(B) Hadageri	520.14	66	68	338	176	162	102	85	99	42	36	03
	(C) Iggodlu	390.63	125	129	479	239	240	120	105	157	112	21	06
129.	Sirangalli	1219.62	293	301	1429	733	696	372	216	381	302	79	68
	(A) Sirangalli	627.64	73	78	340	177	163	130	76	81	70	65	57
	(B) Kirudale	591.98	220	223	1089	556	533	242	140	300	232	14	11
130.	Garuvale	2466.65	210	212	1051	551	500	313	239	356	124	159	41
131.	Surlabi	5476.16	200	200	1069	525	544	296	198	272	170	238	168
	(A) Surlabi	734.25	79	79	409	204	205	136	88	112	40	88	38
	(B) Kumbara Gadige	3487.92	63	63	359	175	184	86	60	80	49	73	49
	(C) Mankya	617.75	30	30	140	70	70	32	18	411	32	40	32
	(D) Kikkaralli	636.24	28	28	161	76	85	42	32	39	49	37	49
132.	Kumbur	1037.24	580	603	2738	1437	1301	825	465	833	373	47	02
	(A) Kumbur	660.33	267	270	1236	622	614	278	160	383	158	27	01
	(B) Jambur	376.91	313	333	1502	815	687	547	305	450	215	20	01
133.	Garagandur	939.35	408	408	2071	1039	1032	525	344	622	380	119	19
134.	Anjanageri-Bettakeri	858.59	412	412	1915	978	937	397	240	567	473	29	—
	(A) Anjanageri-Bettakeri	461.22	207	207	883	456	427	134	76	271	239	12	—
	(B) Haradur	397.37	205	205	1032	522	510	263	164	296	234	17	—
—	Kudmanglur	1098.42			Fully incorporated in								
	(A) Kudlur	306.94			-do-								
	(B) Manglur	130.33			-do-								
	(C) Chikkathur	224.94			-do-								
	(D) Doddathur	139.40			-do-								
	(E) Hulugunda	177.05			-do-								
	(F) Basavanthur	119.76			-do-								
	URBAN												
12/11	**KODLIPET (M)**	**0.42**	**370**	**407**	**2254**	**1184**	**1070**	**892**	**691**	**714**	**102**	**131**	**23**
	Division No. I	NA	106	111	647	333	314	280	232	210	11	42	02
	Division No. II	NA	129	140	769	409	360	316	266	251	14	27	04
	Division No. III	NA	135	156	838	442	396	296	193	253	77	62	17

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Taluk: SOMVARPET

MAIN WORKERS										Name of Village/Town/ Name or No. of Ward/ Division/Mohalla etc.	L.C. No.
Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry Manufacturing Processing Servicing and Repairs [V (a)]		Other Workers (III, IV, V b) & VI to IX		Marginal Workers		Non-Workers			
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	2	1
39	19	08	—	696	549	17	24	702	1049	Andagove	120
35	12	—	—	244	178	—	03	323	540	*(A) Andagove*	
04	07	08	—	452	371	17	21	379	509	*(B) Kodagarahalli*	
98	54	09	02	540	292	—	27	608	1024	Hoskote VII	121
16	12	02	—	854	718	—	—	577	752	Attur Nallur	122
30	24	07	01	1281	818	26	47	933	1206	Cherala Srimangala	123
18	06	02	03	269	229	—	13	211	282	Irale Valamudi	124
08	07	01	—	673	601	—	—	409	467	Horur	125
04	02	01	—	397	353	—	—	231	260	*(A) Horur*	
04	05	—	—	276	248	—	—	178	207	*(B) Modur*	
24	03	04	01	640	525	—	—	416	562	Kedakal Negadal	126
24	03	03	01	391	290	—	—	263	335	*(A) Kedakal Negadal*	
—	—	01	—	249	235	—	—	153	227	*(B) Haleri*	
02	—	—	—	261	212	—	—	203	289	Kandanakolli	127
02	—	—	—	160	150	—	—	117	137	*(A) Kandanakolli*	
—	—	—	—	62	33	—	—	58	95	*(B) Kadandal*	
—	—	—	—	39	29	—	—	28	57	*(C) Kopathur*	
—	—	01	—	326	236	—	04	295	496	Muvathoklu	128
—	—	—	—	128	91	—	04	136	248	*(A) Muvathoklu*	
—	—	—	—	63	39	—	—	77	120	*(B) Hadageri*	
—	—	01	—	135	106	—	—	82	128	*(C) Iggodlu*	
02	01	01	01	299	232	02	—	350	394	Sirangalli	129
01	01	—	—	15	12	01	—	95	93	*(A) Sirangalli*	
01	—	01	01	284	220	01	—	255	301	*(B) Kirudale*	
83	38	—	—	114	45	—	02	195	374	Garuvale	130
—	—	—	—	34	02	01	—	252	374	Surlabi	131
—	—	—	—	24	02	—	—	92	165	*(A) Surlabi*	
—	—	—	—	07	—	01	—	94	135	*(B) Kumbara Gadige*	
—	—	—	—	01	—	—	—	29	38	*(C) Mankya*	
—	—	—	—	02	—	—	—	37	36	*(D) Kikkaralli*	
67	66	04	—	715	305	—	—	604	928	Kumbur	132
67	66	03	—	286	91	—	—	239	456	*(A) Kumbur*	
—	—	01	—	429	214	—	—	365	472	*(B) Jambur*	
144	125	07	03	352	233	—	—	417	652	Garagandur	133
—	—	—	—	538	473	—	—	411	464	Anjanageri-Bettakeri	134
—	—	—	—	259	239	—	—	185	188	*(A) Anjanageri-Bettakeri*	
—	—	—	—	279	234	—	—	226	276	*(B) Haradur*	
		Kudmanglur Town Limits								Kudmanglur	—
		-do-								*(A) Kudlur*	
		-do-								*(B) Manglur*	
		-do-								*(C) Chikkathur*	
		-do-								*(D) Doddathur*	
		-do-								*(E) Hulugunda*	
		-do-								*(F) Basavanthur*	
										URBAN	
31	**31**	**07**	**03**	**545**	**45**	**03**	**04**	**467**	**964**	**KODLIPET (M)**	12/II
—	—	—	01	168	08	—	01	123	302	Division No. I	
01	—	07	01	216	09	01	01	157	345	Division No. II	
30	31	—	01	161	28	02	02	187	317	Division No. III	

URBAN/VILLAGE PRIMARY

Taluk: SOMVARPET

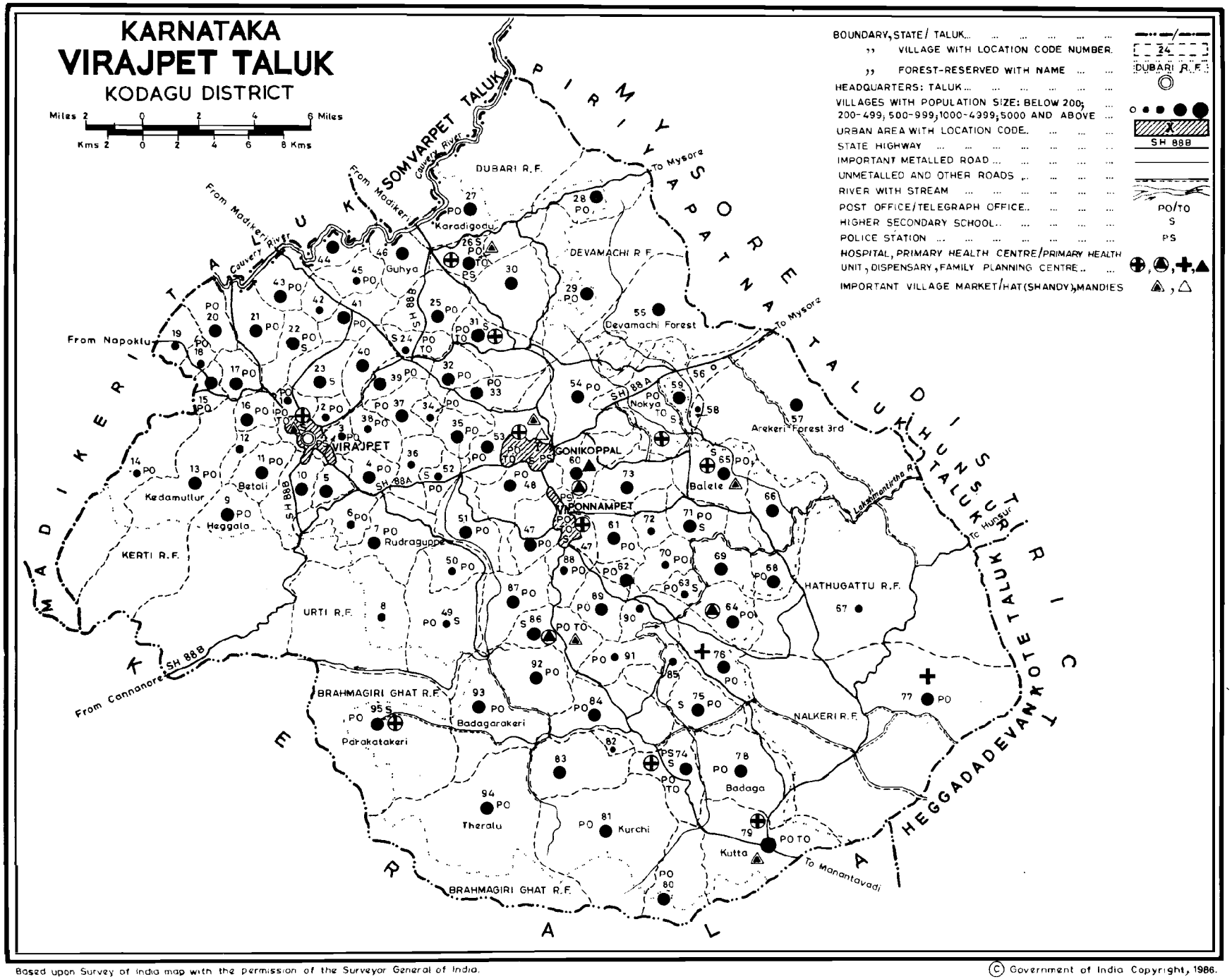
L.C. No.	Name of Village/Town/ Name or No. of Ward/ Division/Mohalla etc.	Area of Village in Hectares and of Town/ Ward in Km^2	No. of Occupied Residential Houses	No. of House holds	Total Population (including Institutional & Houseless Population)			Literates		MAIN WORKERS			
										Total Main Workers (I-IX)		Cultivators (I)	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12/III	**KUDMANGLUR (P)**	**10.98**	**958**	**959**	**4522**	**2350**	**2172**	**1266**	**826**	**1389**	**356**	**392**	**61**
	Manglur	1.30	107	107	546	277	269	168	90	154	45	51	02
	Kudlur	3.07	144	144	734	372	362	162	98	219	129	109	50
	Chikkathur	2.25	104	104	489	243	246	65	32	151	24	89	02
	Doddathur	1.39	80	80	400	203	197	52	41	127	07	122	07
	Hulugonda	1.77	311	312	1241	674	567	391	227	428	70	06	—
	Basavanthur	1.20	212	212	1112	581	531	428	338	310	81	15	—
12/IV	**KUSHALNAGAR (M)**	**3.26**	**1363**	**1402**	**6936**	**3789**	**3147**	**2604**	**1664**	**2031**	**384**	**101**	**22**
	Division No. I	NA	379	385	1895	1041	854	616	370	620	121	43	17
	Division No. II	NA	278	289	1530	884	646	667	347	426	51	11	03
	Division No. III	NA	375	394	1902	974	928	609	449	530	160	33	02
	Division No. IV	NA	331	334	1609	890	719	712	498	455	52	14	—
12/VII	**SANIVARSANTE (M)**	**0.72**	**522**	**543**	**2691**	**1420**	**1271**	**1007**	**672**	**797**	**226**	**79**	**04**
	Division No. I	NA	110	120	519	271	248	212	162	157	50	10	—
	Division No. II	NA	54	58	361	193	168	146	102	93	06	14	—
	Division No. III	NA	126	126	653	334	319	279	201	195	34	40	01
	Division No. IV	NA	232	239	1158	622	536	370	207	352	136	15	03
12/VIII	**SOMVARPET (M)**	**1.33**	**1411**	**1453**	**6936**	**3684**	**3252**	**2567**	**1622**	**1967**	**634**	**13**	**01**
	Division No. I	NA	483	493	2228	1125	1103	780	582	553	207	02	—
	Division No. II	NA	322	330	1690	939	751	700	336	523	129	—	—
	Division No. III	NA	606	630	3018	1620	1398	1087	704	891	298	11	01
12/IX	**SUNTIKOPPA (M)**	**0.16**	**496**	**505**	**2166**	**1186**	**980**	**774**	**493**	**751**	**236**	**03**	**02**
	Division No. I	NA	217	226	875	508	367	334	158	361	115	03	02
	Division No. II	NA	171	171	849	436	413	257	201	234	76	—	—
	Division No. III	NA	108	108	442	242	200	183	134	156	45	—	—

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Taluk: SOMVARPET

MAIN WORKERS										Name of Village/Town/ Name or No. of Ward/ Division/Mohalla etc.	L.C. No.
Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry Manufacturing Processing Servicing and Repairs [V (a)]		Other Workers (III, IV, V b) & VI to IX		Marginal Workers		Non-Workers			
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	2	1
106	**69**	**13**	**01**	**878**	**225**	**03**	**08**	**958**	**1808**	**KUDMANGLUR (P)**	12/III
—	—	06	01	97	42	—	—	123	224	Manglur	
79	66	—	—	31	13	—	—	153	233	Kudlur	
25	03	—	—	37	19	—	—	92	222	Chikkathur	
—	—	—	—	05	—	—	—	76	190	Doddathur	
02	—	04	—	416	70	—	—	246	497	Hulugonda	
—	—	03	—	292	81	03	08	268	442	Basavanthur	
47	**49**	**41**	**09**	**1842**	**304**	**62**	**38**	**1696**	**2725**	**KUSHALNAGAR (M)**	12/IV
31	37	18	03	528	64	03	01	418	732	Division No. I	
02	03	02	—	411	45	35	06	423	589	Division No. II	
11	09	14	03	472	146	14	11	430	757	Division No. III	
03	—	07	03	431	49	10	20	425	647	Division No. IV	
13	**15**	**39**	**15**	**666**	**192**	**12**	**33**	**611**	**1012**	**SANIVARSANTE (M)**	12/VII
—	—	—	02	147	48	—	—	114	198	Division No. I	
03	01	05	01	71	04	—	—	100	162	Division No. II	
—	—	06	—	149	33	12	33	127	252	Division No. III	
10	14	28	12	299	107	—	—	270	400	Division No. IV	
07	**01**	**22**	**09**	**1925**	**623**	**98**	**100**	**1619**	**2518**	**SOMVARPET (M)**	12/VIII
01	—	10	07	540	200	94	99	478	797	Division No. I	
—	—	07	02	516	127	01	—	415	622	Division No. II	
06	01	05	—	869	296	03	01	726	1099	Division No. III	
—	**01**	**13**	**01**	**735**	**232**	**03**	**01**	**432**	**743**	**SUNTIKOPPA (M)**	12/IX
—	01	08	01	350	111	—	—	147	252	Division No. I	
—	—	05	—	229	76	03	01	199	336	Division No. II	
—	—	—	—	156	45	—	—	86	155	Division No. III	

VIRAJPET TALUK



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ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VILLAGES

TALUK : VIRAJPET

Sl. No.	Name of Village	1981 Census L.C No.	Population 1971	Population 1981
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Aimangala	2	552	599
2.	Ammatti (Ammathi)	24	785	988
3.	Arekeri Forest I (Arakere Forest I)	56	575	126
4.	Arekeri Forest II (Arakere Forest)	58	722	316
5.	Arekeri Forest III (Arakere Forest)	57	419	1578
6.	Arameri	17	1294	1308
7.	Arji	10	1298	2382
8.	Aruvathoklu	48	1739	2244
9.	Badaga	8	600	746
10.	Badaga	78	2858	3226
11.	Badagabanangala	30	3138	4402
12.	Badagarakeri	93	1050	1592
13.	Balele	65	2217	2978
14.	Balugodu	5	882	1321
15.	Balyamandur (Balliamandoor)	90	861	889
16.	Begur	87	1334	1294
17.	Bekke Sodlur	63	816	969
18.	Bellumadu	18	557	579
19.	Bellur	91	961	947
20.	Besagur	70	815	862
21.	Bettakeri	32	1162	1006
22.	Betoli	11	1205	1588
23.	Bilugunda	37	1722	1366
24.	Bilur	71	983	1073
25.	Bittangala	4	1018	1179
26.	B. Shettigeri	50	760	686
27.	Byrambada	42	590	689
28.	Channayanakote (Chennayanakote)	29	2630	4627
29.	Chembe Belliyur (Chambebellur)	23	1136	1371
30.	Chikkamandur (Chikkamandoor)	89	1004	1127
31.	Devamachi Forest	55	242	1105
32.	Devanageri	22	1272	1348
33.	Devanur (Devanoor)	66	1993	1895
34.	Dhanugala	73	1165	1781
35.	East Nemmale	82	301	308
36.	Guhya (Guyya)	46	1203	2499
37.	Hachinad (Hachinadu)	44	410	1339
38.	Halligattu	47	1280	1548
39.	Halugunda	43	1678	2107
40.	Harihara	85	869	811
41.	Hathugattu Forest I	67	939	851
42.	Hathur	52	917	917
43.	Hebbale	54	3937	4905
44.	Heggala	9	1533	2170
45.	Hosakote	34	414	559
46.	Hosoor	33	2545	3344
47.	Hudikeri	86	1935	2165
48.	Hysodlur	92	958	1654
49.	Kadanga Marur	15	839	1074
50.	Kadanur (Kadanoor)	16	1036	1166
51.	Kaikeri	53	3408	4035
52.	Kalathmadu	35	642	1029
53.	Kannangala	41	1836	2224
54.	Kanur (Kanoor)	64	1699	2060
55.	Kardigodu	27	4030	4772
56.	Karmadu	39	1717	2272
57.	Kavadi	40	983	1109
58.	Kedamullur	13	1634	2135
59.	Kirgur (Kirgoor)	61	1410	1564
60.	Kolatodu Bygodu (Kolathodu Bygodu)	36	866	959
61.	Kothur	76	1492	2070
62.	Kottageri	69	1151	1080
63.	Kottoli	12	743	832
64.	Kuklur (Kukloor)	1	514	556
65.	Kumtoor	74	1810	2417
66.	Kunda	51	1239	1200
67.	Kunjalageri	19	917	905
68.	Kurchi	81	1295	1757
69.	Kutta	79	4054	5251
70.	Kuttandi	49	1044	970
71.	Maggula	3	534	527
72.	Maithadi (Mythadi)	21	1535	1688
73.	Maldare	28	2176	2513
74.	Manchalli & Forest (Manchalli)	80	640	1016
75.	Mathur	62	864	1613
76.	Mayamudi	60	1815	2772
77.	Mekur-Hosakeri (Mekoor-Hosakeri)	31	3455	3672
78.	Mugutageri	88	902	924
79.	Nalkeri	20	1196	1298
80.	Nalkeri	75	1274	1459
81.	Nalkeri Forest	77	486	1128
82.	Nallur	72	782	822
83.	Nalvathoklu (Naluvathoklu)	38	761	963
84.	Nangala	6	624	674
85.	Nittur	68	1798	2316
86.	Nokya	59	3201	4375
87.	Palangala	14	752	780
88.	Parkatageri	95	1480	1763
89.	Puliyeri	25	1883	3017
90.	Rudraguppe	7	1278	1273
91.	Siddapura	26	1449	1977
92.	T. Shettigeri	84	1784	2103
93.	Theralu	94	803	1175
94.	West Nemmale	83	1085	1598
95.	Yedur (Yedoor)	45	673	649

URBAN/VILLAGE PRIMARY

Taluk: VIRAJPET

L.C. No.	Name of Village/Town/ Name or No. of Ward/ Division/Mohalla etc.		Area of Village in Hectares and of Town/ Ward in Km²	No. of Occupied Residential Houses	No. of House holds	Total Population (including Institutional & Houseless Population)			Literates		MAIN WORKERS			
											Total Main Workers (I–IX)		Cultivators (I)	
						P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	VIRAJPET TALUK	**T**	**1646.4**	**37557**	**38505**	**180330**	**93763**	**86567**	**50345**	**36482**	**57251**	**30454**	**12972**	**5534**
		R	**1638.0**	**33324**	**34182**	**158896**	**82251**	**76645**	**42174**	**30675**	**50918**	**29125**	**12825**	**5500**
		U	**8.4**	**4233**	**4323**	**21434**	**11512**	**9922**	**8171**	**5807**	**6333**	**1329**	**147**	**34**
	RURAL													
1.	Kuklur		468.17	117	138	556	292	264	191	166	163	37	33	06
2.	Aimangala		292.64	117	127	599	317	282	179	116	187	109	71	59
3.	Maggula		612.77	108	113	527	262	265	207	192	177	18	87	01
4.	Bittangala		717.47	245	266	1179	591	588	347	256	364	115	90	09
5.	Balugodu		845.92	260	261	1321	599	722	356	415	352	147	166	82
	(A) Balugodu		644.98	172	172	750	387	363	265	214	227	115	130	71
	(B) Ambatti		200.94	88	89	571	212	359	91	201	125	32	36	11
6.	Nangala		705.03	153	155	674	349	325	214	181	210	147	110	82
7.	Rudraguppe		2058.33	236	269	1273	651	622	467	392	422	377	284	317
	(A) I Rudraguppe		1114.28	87	102	478	247	231	182	147	159	131	100	103
	(B) Kandangala		785.80	90	101	502	245	257	168	151	158	158	119	139
	(C) II Rudraguppe		158.25	59	66	293	159	134	117	94	105	88	65	75
8.	Badaga		4428.60	138	157	746	386	360	217	193	251	202	114	123
9.	Heggala		6867.92	383	407	2170	1172	998	747	506	696	328	158	57
10.	Arji		944.52	422	431	2382	1201	1181	709	578	637	151	188	25
11.	Betoli		922.41	318	321	1588	796	792	481	366	440	156	169	59
12	Kottoli		484.01	157	178	832	407	425	215	163	208	113	96	39
13.	Kedamullur		5389.42	455	455	2135	1096	1039	714	564	684	229	279	58
14.	Palangala		2622.12	160	162	780	404	376	267	239	273	98	125	20
15.	Kadangamarur		690.88	216	234	1074	528	546	325	321	282	75	131	07
16.	Kadanur		451.75	253	258	1166	554	612	365	327	339	182	91	09
17.	Arameri		691.90	278	311	1308	677	631	406	336	454	23	167	01
18.	Bellumadu		373.82	116	124	579	299	280	143	132	181	72	80	23
19.	Kunjalageri		719.17	181	184	905	453	452	329	330	287	271	166	194
20.	Nalkeri		800.63	265	268	1298	632	666	386	356	347	139	157	20
21.	Maithadi		1058.25	348	350	1688	825	863	505	418	512	254	220	62
22.	Devanageri		865.83	276	285	1348	695	653	423	361	375	206	121	55
	(A) Devanageri		642.21	213	221	1027	535	492	317	260	284	146	69	18
	(B) Bellarimadu		223.62	63	64	321	160	161	106	101	91	60	52	37
23.	Chembebelliyur		918.83	304	315	1371	708	663	460	414	391	177	171	33
	(A) Chembebelliyur		663.69	207	218	920	483	437	310	278	270	118	128	21
	(B) Podakote		255.14	97	97	451	225	226	150	136	121	59	43	12
24.	Ammatti		547.84	189	192	988	521	467	198	171	290	149	47	03
25.	Puliyeri		1202.61	581	598	3017	1543	1474	766	578	907	649	119	18
26.	Siddapura		664.49	423	431	1977	1090	887	605	325	647	262	14	01
27.	Karadigodu		4614.34	997	1016	4772	2577	2195	1392	773	1603	746	138	74
	(A) Karadigodu		1128.11	803	820	3779	2067	1712	1194	671	1305	534	58	06
	(B) Cheekanahalli		3486.23	194	196	993	510	483	198	102	298	212	80	68
28.	Maldare		2788.87	542	543	2513	1288	1225	575	315	792	622	64	18
	(A) Maldare		2175.85	253	253	1197	635	562	266	145	396	232	64	17
	(B) Kodagu Srirangapatna		613.02	289	290	1316	653	663	309	170	396	390	—	01
29.	Channayanakote		4965.15	962	972	4627	2295	2332	932	498	1438	1166	76	62
	(A) Channayanakote		1008.45	820	830	3950	1972	1978	783	378	1216	983	11	04
	(B) Chennangi		3956.70	142	142	677	323	354	149	120	222	183	65	58
30.	Badagabanangala		1408.78	912	916	4402	2270	2132	775	362	1314	1036	22	06

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Taluk: VIRAJPET

MAIN WORKERS											
Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry Manufacturing Processing Servicing and Repairs [V (a)]		Other Workers (III, IV, V b) & VI to IX		Marginal Workers		Non-Workers		Name of Village/Town/ Name of No. of Ward/ Division/Mohalla etc.	L.C. No.
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	2	1
10915	**8193**	**604**	**152**	**32760**	**16575**	**315**	**1613**	**36197**	**54500**	**T** **VIRAJPET TALUK**	
10711	**8096**	**495**	**138**	**26887**	**15391**	**271**	**1586**	**31062**	**45934**	**R**	
204	**97**	**109**	**14**	**5873**	**1184**	**44**	**27**	**5135**	**8566**	**U**	
50	12	—	—	80	19	02	—	127	227	Kuklur	1
86	39	01	—	29	11	23	52	107	121	Aimangala	2
50	11	02	01	38	05	—	—	85	247	Maggula	3
144	54	—	—	130	52	08	167	219	306	Bittangala	4
119	48	04	—	63	17	02	02	245	573	Balugodu	5
52	30	—	—	45	14	01	01	159	247	*(A) Balugodu*	
67	18	04	—	18	03	01	01	86	326	*(B) Ambattl*	
72	61	16	—	12	04	—	—	139	178	Nangala	6
93	49	—	—	45	11	—	01	229	244	Rudraguppe	7
38	21	—	—	21	07	—	—	88	100	*(A) I Rudraguppe*	
22	16	—	—	17	03	—	—	87	99	*(B) Kandangala*	
33	12	—	—	07	01	—	01	54	45	*(C) II Rudraguppe*	
84	59	02	02	51	18	02	01	133	157	Badaga	8
11	03	08	02	519	266	01	30	475	640	Heggala	9
86	44	17	—	346	82	—	—	564	1030	Arji	10
75	18	17	—	179	79	—	—	356	636	Betoli	11
31	22	03	08	78	44	02	67	197	245	Kottoli	12
53	24	05	—	347	147	02	155	410	655	Kedamullur	13
01	02	01	—	146	76	08	110	123	168	Palangala	14
43	35	—	—	108	33	—	—	246	471	Kadangamarur	15
22	09	03	04	223	160	03	09	212	421	Kadanur	16
203	05	—	—	84	17	—	—	223	608	Arameri	17
59	41	—	—	42	08	04	10	114	198	Bellumadu	18
96	71	—	—	25	06	01	—	165	181	Kunjalageri	19
135	104	—	—	55	15	10	170	275	357	Nalkeri	20
199	166	01	—	92	26	07	70	306	539	Maithadi	21
73	42	—	—	181	109	01	—	319	447	Devanageri	22
42	24	—	—	173	104	01	—	250	346	*(A) Devanageri*	
31	18	—	—	08	05	—	—	69	101	*(B) Bellarimadu*	
122	80	—	—	98	64	13	32	304	454	Chembebelliyur	23
68	52	—	—	74	45	13	29	200	290	*(A) Chembebelliyur*	
54	28	—	—	24	19	—	03	104	164	*(B) Podakote*	
04	—	—	—	239	146	—	—	231	318	Ammatti	24
08	03	06	—	774	628	10	17	626	808	Puliyeri	25
12	05	02	—	619	256	03	09	440	616	Siddapura	26
34	42	18	03	1413	627	02	13	972	1436	Karadigodu	27
34	42	18	02	1195	484	01	09	761	1169	*(A) Karadigodu*	
—	—	—	01	218	143	01	04	211	267	*(B) Cheekanahalli*	
08	03	07	—	713	601	—	—	496	603	Maldare	28
08	03	—	—	324	212	—	—	239	330	*(A) Maldare*	
—	—	07	—	389	389	—	—	257	273	*(B) Kodagu Srirangapatna*	
25	17	01	—	1336	1087	05	05	852	1161	Channayanakote	29
03	03	01	—	1201	976	05	05	751	990	*(A) Channayanakote*	
22	14	—	—	135	111	—	—	101	171	*(B) Chennangi*	
09	05	13	02	1270	1023	—	—	956	1096	Badagabanangala	30

Taluk: VIRAJPET

URBAN/VILLAGE PRIMARY

L.C. No.	Name of Village/Town/ Name or No. of Ward/ Division/Mohalla etc.	Area of Village in Hectares and of Town/ Ward in Km²	No. of Occupied Residential Houses	No. of House holds	Total Population (including Institutional & Houseless Population)			Literates		MAIN WORKERS: Total Main Workers (I-IX)		MAIN WORKERS: Cultivators (I)	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
31.	Mekurhosakeri	1357.13	791	796	3672	1953	1719	968	554	1209	729	62	03
32.	Bettakeri	629.69	200	200	1006	541	465	270	181	346	192	57	12
33.	Hosur	1184.79	701	714	3344	1728	1616	750	445	1064	750	73	24
	(A) Hosur	1070.01	558	571	2725	1397	1328	610	387	854	614	73	24
	(B) Halalugukke	114.78	143	143	619	331	288	140	58	210	136	—	—
34.	Hosakote	463.53	110	110	559	294	265	144	83	183	04	36	—
35.	Kalathmadu	653.76	198	200	1029	540	489	254	187	289	05	68	—
36.	Kolatodubygodu	720.99	193	195	959	484	475	284	213	292	187	105	27
37.	Bilugunda	653.33	279	292	1366	680	686	422	330	433	294	137	38
38.	Nalvathoklu	506.58	186	188	963	485	478	252	181	263	211	95	85
39.	Karmadu	566.68	455	458	2272	1207	1065	803	623	663	190	86	14
40.	Kavadi	665.49	226	226	1109	595	514	407	336	366	92	119	09
	(A) Kavadi	394.09	161	161	791	431	360	325	262	267	51	114	09
	(B) Kumberi	271.40	65	65	318	164	154	82	74	99	41	05	—
41.	Kannangala	902.84	459	469	2224	1159	1065	439	327	702	366	131	06
42.	Byrambada	482.10	154	154	689	365	324	135	75	220	124	29	06
43.	Halugunda	862.63	392	397	2107	1082	1025	629	521	642	133	147	16
44.	Hachinad	581.37	293	306	1339	677	662	243	142	424	244	40	04
45.	Yedur	633.42	141	153	649	352	297	119	72	245	159	16	05
46.	Guhya	863.74	508	510	2499	1286	1213	706	474	750	444	47	08
47.	Halligattu	891.70	303	313	1548	796	752	426	320	451	221	154	77
	(A) Halligattu	525.41	197	199	968	504	464	286	217	279	75	102	12
	(B) Hudur	366.29	106	114	580	292	288	140	103	172	146	52	65
48.	Aruvathoklu	1097.71	480	483	2244	1116	1128	602	516	655	299	92	09
	(A) Aruvathoklu	712.12	415	418	1895	945	950	499	426	554	265	56	06
	(B) Mugutageri	385.59	65	65	349	171	178	103	90	101	34	36	03
49.	Kuttandi	2492.86	206	215	970	487	483	334	319	321	140	155	21
	(A) Kuttandi	1666.60	104	113	512	256	256	172	171	166	79	60	10
	(B) Kongana	826.26	102	102	458	231	227	162	148	155	61	95	11
50.	B. Shettigeri	824.64	125	152	686	341	345	233	214	207	66	126	19
51.	Kunda	1228.59	232	252	1200	617	583	354	300	400	265	157	93
	(A) Kunda	590.70	137	138	669	338	331	178	155	234	150	81	27
	(B) Eachur	637.89	95	114	531	279	252	176	145	166	115	76	66
52.	Hathur	524.84	199	199	917	478	439	328	271	290	115	155	40
53.	Kaikeri	2027.99	838	855	4035	2070	1965	974	702	1268	918	233	142
	(A) Kaikeri	730.31	299	314	1599	818	781	494	400	476	326	141	97
	(B) Attur	892.55	350	352	1535	782	753	333	252	494	346	88	45
	(C) Nallugote	405.13	189	189	901	470	431	147	50	298	246	04	—
54.	Hebbale	2300.38	1054	1060	4905	2557	2348	711	448	1598	1079	195	39
	(A) Hebbale	796.95	782	784	3604	1887	1717	553	315	1168	826	89	16
	(B) Bhadragola	1503.43	272	276	1301	670	631	158	133	430	253	106	23
55.	Devamachi Forest	3351.58	228	233	1105	543	562	186	164	311	160	138	51
56.	Arekeri Forest I	385.44	29	29	126	65	61	08	02	40	29	—	—
57.	Arekeri Forest III	6483.41	332	332	1578	816	762	123	57	551	402	53	31
58.	Arekeri Forest II	52.15	58	59	316	153	163	37	31	82	79	44	10
59.	Nokya	2275.67	963	972	4375	2329	2046	1094	625	1366	813	110	38
	(A) Nokya	1179.00	658	661	3063	1653	1410	866	497	923	489	80	20
	(B) Siddapura	1096.67	305	311	1312	676	636	228	128	443	324	30	18
60.	Mayamudi	1193.22	598	598	2772	1445	1327	703	496	867	480	203	35
	(A) Mayamudi	572.78	229	229	1105	571	534	289	200	342	175	98	17
	(B) Balaji	620.44	369	369	1667	874	793	414	296	525	305	105	18

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Taluk: VIRAJPET

MAIN WORKERS										Name of Village/Town/ Name of No. of Ward/ Division/Mohalla etc.	L.C. No.
Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry Manufacturing Processing Servicing and Repairs [V (a)]		Other Workers (III, IV, V b) & VI to IX		Marginal Workers		Non-Workers			
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	2	1
07	06	19	08	1121	712	—	—	744	990	Mekurhosakeri	31.
06	01	01	—	282	179	06	28	189	245	Bettakeri	32.
149	121	—	—	842	605	—	01	664	865	Hosur	33
145	119	—	—	636	471	—	01	543	713	*(A) Hosur*	
04	02	—	—	206	134	—	—	121	152	*(B) Halalugukke*	
81	01	04	—	62	03	—	—	111	261	Hosakote	34
136	—	—	—	85	05	—	—	251	484	Kalathmadu	35
87	71	03	—	97	89	—	—	192	288	Kolatodubygodu	36.
04	03	11	02	281	251	—	—	247	392	Bilugunda	37
71	58	03	02	94	66	—	—	222	267	Nalvathoklu	38
26	06	06	—	545	170	—	—	544	875	Karmadu	39
09	—	01	—	237	83	05	09	224	413	Kavadi	40
07	—	01	—	145	42	—	—	164	309	*(A) Kavadi*	
02	—	—	—	92	41	05	09	60	104	*(B) Kumberi*	
71	24	—	—	500	336	—	—	457	699	Kannangala	41
—	—	—	—	191	118	—	—	145	200	Byrambada	42
20	07	10	—	465	110	02	15	438	877	Halugunda	43
87	55	—	—	297	185	12	51	241	367	Hachinad	44
59	38	—	—	170	116	06	04	101	134	Yedur	45
—	—	06	—	697	436	05	02	531	767	Guhya	46
160	93	15	—	122	51	—	07	345	524	Halligattu	47
81	18	02	—	94	45	—	07	255	382	*(A) Halligattu*	
79	75	13	—	28	06	—	—	120	142	*(B) Hudur*	
167	129	11	01	385	160	—	—	461	829	Aruvathoklu	48
110	101	11	01	377	157	—	—	391	685	*(A) Aruvathoklu*	
57	28	—	—	08	03	—	—	70	144	*(B) Mugutageri*	
107	106	05	—	54	13	02	—	164	343	Kuttandi	49
59	63	05	—	42	06	02	—	88	177	*(A) Kuttandi*	
48	43	—	—	12	07	—	—	76	166	*(B) Kongana*	
64	42	01	—	16	05	—	—	134	279	B. Shettigeri	50
185	157	02	—	56	15	—	—	217	318	Kunda	51
129	119	—	—	24	04	—	—	104	181	*(A) Kunda*	
56	38	02	—	32	11	—	—	113	137	*(B) Eachur*	
61	40	04	03	70	32	09	49	179	275	Hathur	52
476	425	49	01	510	350	—	01	802	1046	Kaikeri	53
182	134	05	—	148	95	—	01	342	454	*(A) Kaikeri*	
287	282	44	01	75	18	—	—	288	407	*(B) Attur*	
07	09	—	—	287	237	—	—	172	185	*(C) Nallugote*	
437	372	07	—	959	665	—	—	959	1269	Hebbale	54
203	164	07	—	869	646	—	—	719	891	*(A) Hebbale*	
234	208	—	—	90	22	—	—	240	378	*(B) Bhadragola*	
29	23	01	—	143	86	01	35	231	367	Devamachi Forest	55
—	28	—	—	40	01	—	—	25	32	Arekeri Forest I	56
09	164	—	—	489	207	—	—	265	360	Arekeri Forest III	57
18	49	—	—	20	20	01	01	70	83	Arekeri Forest II	58
116	90	08	01	1132	684	01	12	962	1221	Nokya	59.
55	38	06	01	782	430	—	04	730	917	*(A) Nokya*	
61	52	02	—	350	254	01	08	232	304	*(B) Siddapura*	
319	276	14	03	331	166	06	10	572	837	Mayamudi	60.
85	77	—	—	159	81	06	09	223	350	*(A) Mayamudi*	
234	199	14	03	172	85	—	01	349	487	*(B) Balaji*	

URBAN/VILLAGE PRIMARY

Taluk: VIRAJPET

L.C. No.	Name of Village/Town/ Name or No. of Ward/ Division/Mohalla etc.	Area of Village in Hectares and of Town/ Ward in Km^2	No. of Occupied Residential Houses	No. of House holds	Total Population (including Institutional & Houseless Population)			Literates		MAIN WORKERS			
										Total Main Workers (I-IX)		Cultivators (I)	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
61.	Kirgur	1101.06	323	323	1564	805	759	440	371	548	335	261	150
62.	Mathur	1070.96	347	357	1613	860	753	436	329	562	346	164	108
	(A) Mathur	681.42	218	219	993	518	475	286	232	333	199	106	70
	(B) Kotur	389.54	129	138	620	342	278	150	97	229	147	58	38
63.	Bekkesodlur	589.62	192	194	969	500	469	317	251	347	86	151	14
64.	Kanur	1143.74	423	485	2060	1060	1000	501	328	722	457	157	42
	(A) Kanur	850.20	317	379	1609	837	772	404	240	579	377	120	42
	(B) Nidugumba	293.54	106	106	451	223	228	97	88	143	80	37	—
65.	Balele	1635.26	691	716	2978	1561	1417	849	585	1059	643	207	37
66.	Devanur	1332.85	478	480	1895	988	907	449	265	693	448	123	36
67.	Hathugattu Forest I	11137.16	210	211	851	495	356	239	108	265	116	01	—
68.	Nittur	1398.59	548	549	2316	1222	1094	538	316	821	457	186	59
69.	Kottageri	862.90	255	256	1080	560	520	267	222	413	282	141	86
70.	Besagur	676.02	199	200	862	437	425	260	208	302	171	159	70
71.	Bilur	857.45	225	239	1073	582	491	309	216	341	223	84	65
72.	Nallur	648.70	193	204	822	431	391	211	169	307	126	104	05
73.	Danugala	1051.52	381	381	1781	930	851	403	292	579	437	135	121
	(A) Danugala	582.86	250	250	1178	610	568	260	185	369	254	74	61
	(B) Rudrabidu	468.66	131	131	603	320	283	143	107	210	183	61	60
74.	Kumtoor	1379.05	542	566	2417	1298	1119	744	477	820	387	167	13
	(A) Kumtoor	749.88	204	222	972	487	485	247	194	313	173	76	07
	(B) Srimangala	629.17	338	344	1445	811	634	497	283	507	214	91	06
75.	Nalkeri	1251.44	314	321	1459	741	718	352	246	479	359	138	64
76.	Kothur	1422.31	412	434	2070	1047	1023	554	432	713	524	225	134
77.	Nalkeri Forest	10417.81	258	261	1128	604	524	261	151	323	93	31	06
78.	Badaga	2288.58	692	711	3226	1685	1541	731	432	1150	728	283	110
79.	Kutta	2557.94	1203	1211	5251	2845	2406	1119	519	1793	1198	118	36
	(A) Kutta	1752.00	964	968	4302	2349	1953	917	380	1481	986	68	20
	(B) Thaila	805.94	239	243	949	496	453	202	139	312	212	50	16
80.	Manchalli & Forest	1575.50	223	233	1016	508	508	171	123	331	221	71	19
81.	Kurchi	4789.96	368	383	1757	929	828	395	288	650	437	182	59
	(A) Kurchi	2537.62	259	259	1202	629	573	260	196	451	313	115	32
	(B) Beeruga	2252.34	109	124	555	300	255	135	92	199	124	67	27
82.	East Nemmale	291.91	66	66	308	162	146	116	101	112	03	81	—
83.	West Nemmale	1536.75	341	341	1598	835	763	402	289	528	288	163	49
84.	T. Shettigeri	1951.06	421	422	2103	1070	1033	679	551	720	343	341	170
	(A) Shettigeri	1158.20	258	258	1246	654	592	394	277	451	146	179	38
	(B) Tavalageri	792.86	163	164	857	416	441	285	274	269	197	162	132
85.	Harihara	848.91	144	147	811	409	402	290	271	253	175	189	139
86.	Hudikeri	1361.95	476	481	2165	1112	1053	754	628	675	424	315	266
	(A) Hudikeri	699.72	324	329	1409	718	691	510	430	426	193	183	132
	(B) Konageri	662.23	152	152	756	394	362	244	198	249	231	132	134
87.	Begur	1337.33	227	263	1294	686	608	432	306	417	311	253	217
	(A) Begur	554.55	104	121	581	308	273	198	161	188	162	124	112
	(B) Chenivada	782.78	123	142	713	378	335	234	145	229	149	129	105
88.	Mugutageri	742.87	185	194	924	454	470	340	308	291	66	143	03
	(A) Mugutageri	475.38	94	103	520	266	254	206	164	160	21	65	—
	(B) Nadikeri	267.49	91	91	404	188	216	134	144	131	45	78	03

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Taluk: VIRAJPET

MAIN WORKERS											
Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry Manufacturing Processing Servicing and Repairs [V (a)]		Other Workers (III, IV, V b) & VI to IX		Marginal Workers		Non-Workers		Name of Village/Town/ Name or No. of Ward/ Division/Mohalla etc.	L.C. No.
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	2	1
175	134	09	—	103	51	—	04	257	420	Kirgur	61
168	138	01	—	229	100	01	02	297	405	Mathur	62
63	51	01	—	163	78	—	02	185	274	*(A) Mathur*	
105	87	—	—	66	22	01	—	112	131	*(B) Kotur*	
141	55	—	—	55	17	01	12	152	371	Bekkesodlur	63
291	265	08	—	266	150	07	33	331	510	Kanur	64
198	190	04	—	257	145	07	30	251	365	*(A) Kanur*	
93	75	04	—	09	05	—	03	80	145	*(B) Nidugumba*	
226	209	23	03	603	394	02	61	500	713	Balele	65
131	138	04	01	435	273	50	155	245	304	Devanur	66
01	06	—	—	263	110	01	02	229	238	Hathugattu Forest 1	67
365	306	13	06	257	86	09	43	392	594	Nittur	68
242	186	—	—	30	10	—	—	147	238	Kottageri	69
131	96	—	—	12	05	—	—	135	254	Besagur	70
135	111	02	01	120	46	—	02	241	266	Bilur	71
143	96	—	—	60	25	—	—	124	265	Nallur	72
300	262	05	03	139	51	—	01	351	413	Danugala	73
163	139	05	03	127	51	—	01	241	313	*(A) Danugala*	
137	123	—	—	12	—	—	—	110	100	*(B) Rudrabidu*	
192	201	33	20	428	153	09	03	469	729	Kumtoor	74
79	93	08	—	150	73	—	02	174	310	*(A) Kumtoor*	
113	108	25	20	278	80	09	01	295	419	*(B) Srimangala*	
225	226	04	04	112	65	02	03	260	356	Nalkeri	75
343	330	02	02	143	58	—	01	334	498	Kothur	76
—	—	—	—	292	87	02	—	279	431	Nalkeri Forest	77
353	266	01	—	513	352	01	66	534	747	Badaga	78
337	275	32	16	1306	871	09	13	1043	1195	Kutta	79
170	158	31	16	1212	792	09	13	859	954	*(A) Kutta*	
167	117	01	—	94	79	—	—	184	241	*(B) Thaila*	
158	145	02	01	100	56	09	31	168	256	Manchalli & Forest	
264	236	04	04	200	138	—	03	279	388	Kurchi	80
205	183	04	04	127	94	—	03	178	257	*(A) Kurchi*	81
59	53	—	—	73	44	—	—	101	131	*(B) Beeruga*	
27	01	—	—	04	02	—	—	50	143	East Nemmale	
153	96	—	—	212	143	—	—	307	475	West Nemmale	82
199	123	22	14	158	36	—	01	350	689	T. Shettigeri	83
111	64	21	14	140	30	—	—	203	446	*(A) Shettigeri*	84
88	59	01	—	18	06	—	01	147	243	*(B) Tavalageri*	
51	29	—	—	13	07	—	01	156	226	Harihara	85
189	123	02	—	169	35	—	—	437	629	Hudikeri	
96	31	02	—	145	30	—	—	292	498	*(A) Hudikeri*	86
93	92	—	—	24	05	—	—	145	131	*(B) Konageri*	
98	75	—	01	66	18	—	02	269	295	Begur	
48	43	—	01	16	06	—	02	120	109	*(A) Begur*	87
50	32	—	—	50	12	—	—	149	186	*(B) Chenivada*	
—	—	—	02	148	61	—	—	163	404	Mugutageri	
—	—	—	—	95	21	—	—	106	233	*(A) Mugutageri*	88
—	—	—	02	53	40	—	—	57	171	*(B) Nadikeri*	

URBAN/VILLAGE PRIMARY

Taluk: VIRAJPET

L.C. No.	Name of Village/Town/ Name or No. of Ward/ Division/Mohalla etc.	Area of Village in Hectares and of Town/ Ward in Km^2	No. of Occupied Residential Houses	No. of House holds	Total Population (including Institutional & Houseless Population)			Literates		MAIN WORKERS			
										Total Main Workers (I-IX)		Cultivators (I)	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
89.	Chikkamandur	941.03	236	242	1127	568	559	382	362	353	263	229	183
	(A) Chikkamandur	454.74	86	89	403	205	198	150	154	133	61	88	36
	(B) Thuchamakeri	486.29	150	153	724	363	361	232	208	220	202	141	147
90.	Balyamandur	725.10	191	199	889	464	425	310	249	281	133	155	57
91.	Bellur	889.89	188	192	947	470	477	302	313	290	79	183	13
92.	Hysodlur	1590.56	357	360	1654	844	810	395	323	510	356	166	102
93.	Badagarakeri	2347.22	361	373	1592	850	742	484	369	516	373	185	178
	(A) Badagarakeri	1679.65	228	228	972	533	439	289	198	327	224	98	80
	(B) Poradu	667.57	133	145	620	317	303	195	171	189	149	87	98
94.	Theralu	6581.78	253	254	1175	600	575	314	252	397	280	160	126
95.	Parakatakeri	6486.92	358	376	1763	920	843	594	472	636	511	357	378
	(A) Parakatakeri	4218.03	85	100	510	268	242	184	145	193	145	120	119
	(B) Birunani	2268.89	273	276	1253	652	601	410	327	443	366	237	259
	URBAN												
12/I	**GONIKOPPAL (M)**	**3.26**	**1025**	**1063**	**5391**	**2992**	**2399**	**1978**	**1229**	**1782**	**333**	**35**	**08**
	Division No. I	NA	263	263	1259	716	543	544	350	372	105	10	01
	Division No. II	NA	152	178	932	515	417	260	139	310	41	03	—
	Division No. III	NA	258	258	1440	761	679	451	289	437	80	11	01
	Division No. IV	NA	190	196	979	533	446	389	277	343	77	07	05
	Division No. V	NA	162	168	781	467	314	334	174	320	30	04	01
12/VI	**PONNAMPET (M)**	**2.33**	**931**	**948**	**4367**	**2303**	**2064**	**1562**	**1156**	**1258**	**382**	**55**	**15**
	Division No. I	NA	312	327	1405	730	675	567	475	404	147	25	11
	Division No. II	NA	387	389	1828	981	847	609	410	529	156	17	04
	Division No. III	NA	232	232	1134	592	542	386	271	325	79	13	—
12/X	**VIRAJPET (M)**	**2.83**	**2277**	**2312**	**11676**	**6217**	**5459**	**4631**	**3422**	**3293**	**614**	**57**	**11**
	Division No. I	NA	468	473	2434	1208	1226	960	928	600	206	16	06
	Division No. II	NA	465	469	2252	1176	1076	872	733	588	102	08	02
	Division No. III	NA	534	543	3005	1611	1394	1115	784	825	120	15	03
	Division No. IV	NA	810	827	3985	2222	1763	1684	977	1280	186	18	—

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Taluk: VIRAJPET

MAIN WORKERS										Name of Village/Town/ Name of No. of Ward/ Division/Mohalla etc.	L.C. No.
Agricultural Labourers (II)		Household Industry Manufacturing Processing Servicing and Repairs [V (a)]		Other Workers (III, IV, V b) & VI to IX		Marginal Workers		Non-Workers			
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	2	1
61	40	01	—	62	40	02	01	213	295	Chikkamandur	89
29	24	—	—	16	01	—	—	72	137	*(A) Chikkamandur*	
32	16	01	—	46	39	02	01	141	158	*(B) Thuchamakeri*	
73	46	—	03	53	27	—	—	183	292	Balyamandur	90
94	62	—	—	13	4	—	—	180	398	Bellur	91
115	91	—	—	229	163	—	—	334	454	Hysodlur	92
138	117	03	—	190	78	01	01	333	368	Badagarakeri	93
91	81	03	—	135	63	01	01	205	214	*(A) Badagarakeri*	
47	36	—	—	55	15	—	—	128	154	*(B) Poradu*	
124	102	15	14	98	38	—	—	203	295	Theralu	94
100	51	01	—	178	82	—	—	284	332	Parakatakeri	95
45	21	—	—	28	05	—	—	75	97	*(A) Parakatakeri*	
55	30	01	—	150	77	—	—	209	235	*(B) Birunani*	
										URBAN	
37	**22**	**15**	**03**	**1695**	**300**	**10**	**06**	**1200**	**2060**	**GONIKOPPAL (M)**	12/I
12	06	03	01	347	97	—	01	344	437	Division No. I	
—	—	—	—	307	41	—	—	205	376	Division No. II	
02	02	07	01	417	76	—	—	324	599	Division No. III	
04	06	04	—	328	66	—	01	190	368	Division No. IV	
19	08	01	01	296	20	10	04	137	280	Division No. V	
140	**74**	**22**	**04**	**1041**	**289**	**03**	**02**	**1042**	**1680**	**PONNAMPET (M)**	12/VI
34	25	05	—	340	111	03	01	323	527	Division No. I	
42	33	17	04	453	115	—	—	452	691	Division No. II	
64	16	—	—	248	63	—	01	267	462	Division No. III	
27	**01**	**72**	**07**	**3137**	**595**	**31**	**19**	**2893**	**4826**	**VIRAJPET (M)**	12/X
10	—	10	04	564	196	08	03	600	1017	Division No. I	
02	—	21	02	557	98	—	01	588	973	Division No. II	
10	01	16	01	784	115	03	04	783	1270	Division No. III	
05	—	25	—	1232	186	20	11	922	1566	Division No. IV	

SUPPLEMENT

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

This supplement to the District Census Handbook is devoted exclusively to the particulars relating to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The District Census Handbook was first introduced at the 1951 Census to meet the ever increasing demand for micro-level data and since then this has remained the only Census publication which gives out data at the village level in the case of rural areas and at the enumeration block level in the case of urban areas. The scope of this publication was enlarged in 1961 and also in 1971 so as to render it more useful by presenting in it a wealth of information on infrastructural facilities in villages and towns. The current volumes of the District Census Handbook are thus the fourth in the series and are marked by a greater degree of comprehensiveness and uniformity in approach. As compared to the 1971 series the village and town directory formats have been slightly modified. So also the Primary Census Abstract too has undergone certain changes. The previous practice of presenting the administrative statistics and the various district and taluk-level tables has been given up. Apart from these general changes at the All-India level, in so far as Karnataka is concerned, because of certain technical reasons all the particulars relating to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes envisaged for presentation in the District Census Handbook, have been pooled together and brought out in the form of a separate supplement.

These details are presented in the following sequence:

Statement I : Total, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population in the taluks and towns of the district. (These details form part of the General District Primary Census Abstract.)

Statement II : District Primary Census Abstract - Scheduled Castes.

Statement III : District Primary Census Abstract - Scheduled Tribes.

Statement IV : Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population - (A) Village-wise and (B) Town-wise (within town ward-wise). (These details form part of the Urban/Village Primary Census Abstract.)

Statement V : Total, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population—Urban Block-wise. (This corresponds to the Appendix to Urban/Village Primary Census Abstract.)

Statement VI : Description of boundaries and details of areas included in Census enumeration blocks — in the case of urban areas of the district (corresponding to the annexure to the Appendix to the Urban/Village Primary Census Abstract.)

Statement VII : List of villages arranged according to the proportion of (a) Scheduled Castes and (b) Scheduled Tribes population to the total population of the village concerned by ranges. This would correspond to Appendix - IVA and B to the Village Directory.

Statement VIII : List of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The concept of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as evolved by the Government of India and embodied in the Government of India Act 1935 Section 309 for the first time and standardised later on for the purposes of the Constitution of the Indian Republic has all along been adopted for purposes of Census operations as well. 'Scheduled Castes' means such castes, races or tribes or parts or groups within such castes, races or tribes as are deemed under Article 341 (of the Constitution of India) to be the Scheduled Castes for purposes of the Constitution of India. No person who professes a religion different from the Hindu or the Sikh shall be deemed to be a member of a Scheduled Caste. Likewise, 'Scheduled Tribes' means such tribes or tribal communities or parts or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under Article 342 (of the Constitution of India) to be the Scheduled Tribes for the purposes of the Constitution of India. Persons belonging to the Scheduled Tribes may profess any religion. State-wise statutory lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were notified for the first time after independence under the 'Constitution (Scheduled Castes) order 1950' and the 'Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) order 1950'. These orders have close links particularly with Article 46 of the Constitution which lays down that "The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation".

These lists have subsequently been modified, supplemented or amended from time to time. As a result of the re-organisation of the States in 1956 involving

transfer of territories from one State to another, a major change became necessary in most of the States. Consequently the "Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Modification) order 1956" was promulgated and the interests of these two sections of the society were adequately safeguarded. Twenty years later, in 1976, with the main objective of removing the area restrictions imposed within the States, the parliament enacted the "Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order (Amendment) Act, 1976" (Act No. 108 of 1976 dated the 18th September, 1976). The lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes notified thereunder as applicable to Karnataka State have been adopted for purposes of the 1981 Census operations. Copies of these lists, in English as well as in Kannada, were supplied to each and every census enumerator and supervisor. Necessary instructions for filling up answers to the questions relating to the members belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were also issued. The following points were emphasized by way of clarifications:

"If the person belonging to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe returns his/her caste or tribe by a synonym or generic name of a caste or tribe, it should be reckoned as a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe only if the name finds a place in the list furnished to you. Similarly, if the answer to this question is in general terms like Harijan/Girijan or Achut/Adivasi, you should not reckon the person enumerated as belonging to a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe as the case may be. In such a case you should ascertain the name of the caste/tribe fully and if that name finds a place in your list, you should reckon the person as belonging to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe as the case may be. If a person is negligent and insists on calling himself/herself merely 'Harijan' or 'Achut' or 'Adivasi' or 'Girijan', as the case may be, or repeats the synonym or generic name of a caste or tribe, please tell him/her that his description is not adequate for Census purposes and persuade him/her to give the actual name of the Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe. If the person merely claims to be a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe, but says that he/she does not belong to any of the notified communities applicable to the area, as reflected in the list supplied to you, he/she will not be reckoned as belonging to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe".

Analysis of Census Results: As compared to the earlier lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which formed the basis for census enumeration at the Censuses of 1961 and 1971, there has been a substantial change in the lists adopted for the 1981 Census. The area restrictions that were prevalent regarding numerous castes and tribes included in the lists have now been removed. Therefore the 1981 Census results cannot be straight away used for any comparative analysis of growth trends and such other factors unless one delves deeper into the historical, social, economic and demographic aspects of life of these two categories of the population. Such an analysis is beyond the scope of this volume and has therefore not been attempted here. Salient data about the distribution of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in rural as well as urban areas of the district as also the pattern of distribution in administrative units of different levels within the district are included in this slender volume in the form of tabular statements.

Statement I : TOTAL, SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION 1981

Sl. No.	District/Taluk/ Urban Agglomeration/ City/Town	Total Rural Urban	Total Population (including Institutional and Houseless Population)			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes*		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	KODAGU DISTRICT†	T	461888	238893	222995	48752	25177	23575	36877	18978	17899
		R	390225	200865	189360	43224	22310	20914	35644	18368	17276
		U	71663	38028	33635	5528	2867	2661	1233	610	623
1.	Madikeri Taluk‡	T	117726	61071	56655	10427	5577	4850	4635	2469	2166
		R	93002	48168	44834	8732	4707	4025	4271	2288	1983
		U	24724	12903	11821	1695	870	825	364	181	183
	Madikeri (M)‡	U	24724	12903	11821	1695	870	825	364	181	183
2.	Somvarpet Taluk	T	163832	84059	79773	23152	11834	11318	5062	2573	2489
		R	138327	70446	67881	20806	10606	10200	4722	2408	2314
		U	25505	13613	11892	2346	1228	1118	340	165	175
	Kodlipet (M)	U	2254	1184	1070	131	69	62	—	—	—
	Kudmanglur (P)	U	4522	2350	2172	498	267	231	227	101	126
	Kushalnagar (M)	U	6936	3789	3147	954	485	469	54	28	26
	Sanivarsante (M)	U	2691	1420	1271	223	127	96	29	16	13
	Somvarpet (M)	U	6936	3684	3252	416	219	197	25	17	8
	Suntikoppa (M)	U	2166	1186	980	124	61	63	5	3	2
3.	Virajpet Taluk	T	180330	93763	86567	15173	7766	7407	27180	13936	13244
		R	158896	82251	76645	13686	6997	6689	26651	13672	12979
		U	21434	11512	9922	1487	769	718	529	264	265
	Gonikoppal (M)	U	5391	2992	2399	185	95	90	76	38	38
	Ponnampet (M)	U	4367	2303	2064	510	259	251	106	54	52
	Virajpet (M)	U	11676	6217	5459	792	415	377	347	172	175

† Formerly Coorg District

‡ Formerly Mercara

* The Scheduled Tribes figures would appear to include high returns relating to certain communities with nomenclatures similar to those included in the list of Scheduled Tribes consequent on the removal of the area restrictions.

NOTE: 1. Towns treated as such for the first time in 1981 Census are printed in Italics.

2. The following abbreviations have been used within brackets against the names of the towns to indicate the civic status of the town.
M: Municipality P: Panchayat

3. Under Column No. 3, the following abbreviations are used:
T: Total R: Rural U: Urban.

STATEMENT II : DISTRICT PRIMARY CENSUS

Sl. No.	District/Taluk/ Urban Agglomeration/ City/Town	T R U	No. of House-holds with S.C. Members	Total Scheduled Castes Population			Literates			MAIN WORKERS: Total Main Workers (I-IX)			MAIN WORKERS: Cultivators (I)		
				P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	KODAGU DISTRICT†	T	10723	48752	25177	23575	12074	8112	3962	25759	15135	10624	1999	1455	544
		R	9556	43224	22310	20914	9789	6665	3124	23663	13693	9970	1900	1374	526
		U	1167	5528	2867	2661	2285	1447	838	2096	1442	654	99	81	18
1.	Madikeri Taluk‡	T	2360	10427	5577	4850	2647	1690	957	5624	3458	2166	190	114	76
		R	1989	8732	4707	4025	1831	1194	637	5017	3046	1971	184	112	72
		U	371	1695	870	825	816	496	320	607	412	195	6	2	4
	Madikeri (M)‡	U	371	1695	870	825	816	496	320	607	412	195	6	2	4
2.	Somvarpet Taluk	T	4942	23152	11834	11318	5181	3648	1533	11777	6875	4902	1484	1144	340
		R	4457	20806	10606	10200	4375	3102	1273	10882	6261	4621	1393	1067	326
		U	485	2346	1228	1118	806	546	260	895	614	281	91	77	14
	Kodlipet (M)	U	34	131	69	62	31	24	7	78	46	32	2	2	—
	Kudmanglur (P)	U	106	498	267	231	153	102	51	194	144	50	52	43	9
	Kushalnagar (M)	U	181	954	485	469	315	211	104	349	239	110	33	29	4
	Sanivarsante (M)	U	47	223	127	96	75	56	19	106	65	41	4	3	1
	Somvarpet (M)	U	89	416	219	197	183	125	58	118	86	32	—	—	—
	Suntikoppa (M)	U	28	124	61	63	49	28	21	50	34	16	—	—	—
3.	Virajpet Taluk	T	3421	15173	7766	7407	4246	2774	1472	8358	4802	3556	325	197	128
		R	3110	13686	6997	6689	3583	2369	1214	7764	4386	3378	323	195	128
		U	311	1487	769	718	663	405	258	594	416	178	2	2	—
	Gonikoppal (M)	U	41	185	95	90	60	37	23	60	47	13	—	—	—
	Ponnampet (M)	U	110	510	259	251	254	148	106	240	146	94	—	—	—
	Virajpet (M)	U	160	792	415	377	349	220	129	294	223	71	2	2	—

† Formerly Coorg District
‡ Formerly Mercara

NOTE: 1. Towns treated as such for the first time in 1981 Census are printed in italics.

2. 'P' 'M' and 'F' stands for Persons, Males and Females respectively.

3. The following abbreviations have been used within brackets against the names of the towns to indicate the civic status of the town.
M: Municipality P: Panchayat

4. Under Column No. 3, the following abbreviations are used:
T: Total R: Rural U: Urban

ABSTRACT FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

MAIN WORKERS																	
Agricultural Labourers (II)			Household Industry Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs [V (a)]			Other Workers (III, IV, V(b) and VI to IX)			Marginal Workers			Non-workers			T R U	District/ Taluk/Urban Agglomeration/ City/Town	Sl. No.
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F			
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	3	2	1
6358	3683	2675	260	183	77	17142	9814	7328	615	128	487	22378	9914	12464	T	KODAGU DISTRICT	
6147	3568	2579	223	160	63	15393	8591	6802	508	85	423	19053	8532	10521	R		
211	115	96	37	23	14	1749	1223	526	107	43	64	3325	1382	1943	U		
1904	1124	780	57	42	15	3473	2178	1295	209	50	159	4594	2069	2525	T	Madikeri Taluk	1
1882	1122	760	57	42	15	2894	1770	1124	203	48	155	3512	1613	1899	R		
22	2	20	—	—	—	579	408	171	6	2	4	1082	456	626	U		
22	2	20	—	—	—	579	408	171	6	2	4	1082	456	626	U	Madikeri (M)	
1959	1083	876	116	68	48	8218	4580	3638	332	70	262	11043	4889	6154	T	Somvarpet Taluk	2
1840	1017	823	91	54	37	7558	4123	3435	232	29	203	9692	4316	5376	R		
119	66	53	25	14	11	660	457	203	100	41	59	1351	573	778	U		
56	27	29	—	—	—	20	17	3	—	—	—	53	23	30	U	Kodlipet (M)	
38	25	13	—	—	—	104	76	28	2	1	1	302	122	180	U	*Kudmanglur (P)*	
17	10	7	9	7	2	290	193	97	14	6	8	591	240	351	U	Kushalnagar (M)	
5	1	4	16	7	9	81	54	27	1	1	—	116	61	55	U	Sanivarsante (M)	
3	3	—	—	—	—	115	83	32	83	33	50	215	100	115	U	Somvarpet (M)	
—	—	—	—	—	—	50	34	16	—	—	—	74	27	47	U	Suntikoppa (M)	
2495	1476	1019	87	73	14	5451	3056	2395	74	8	66	6741	2956	3785	T	Virajpet Taluk	3
2425	1429	996	75	64	11	4941	2698	2243	73	8	65	5849	2603	3246	R		
70	47	23	12	9	3	510	358	152	1	—	1	892	353	539	U		
3	3	—	1	1	—	56	43	13	—	—	—	125	48	77	U	Gonikoppal (M)	
58	35	23	8	7	1	174	104	70	—	—	—	270	113	157	U	Ponnampet (M)	
9	9	—	3	1	2	280	211	69	1	—	1	497	192	305	U	Virajpet (M)	

STATEMENT III : DISTRICT PRIMARY CENSUS

Sl. No.	District/Taluk/ Urban Agglomeration/ City/Town	T R U	No. of House-holds with S.T. members	Total Scheduled Tribes* Population			Literates			MAIN WORKERS: Total Main Workers (I-IX)			MAIN WORKERS: Cultivators (I)		
				P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Kodagu District†	T	8549	36877	18978	17899	4391	2857	1534	20960	12004	8956	1152	867	285
		R	8206	35644	18368	17276	3816	2521	1295	20484	11663	8821	1126	841	285
		U	343	1233	610	623	575	336	239	476	341	135	26	26	—
1.	Madikeri Taluk‡	T	1060	4635	2469	2166	1345	853	492	2263	1469	794	192	142	50
		R	951	4271	2288	1983	1152	739	413	2125	1370	755	192	142	50
		U	109	364	181	183	193	114	79	138	99	39	—	—	—
	Madikeri (M)‡	U	109	364	181	183	193	114	79	138	99	39	—	—	—
2.	Somvarpet Taluk	T	1135	5062	2573	2489	819	540	279	2594	1629	965	348	308	40
		R	1052	4722	2408	2314	681	458	223	2464	1528	936	323	283	40
		U	83	340	165	175	138	82	56	130	101	29	25	25	—
	Kodlipet (M)	U	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Kudmanglur (P)	U	48	227	101	126	84	46	38	82	62	20	25	25	—
	Kushalnagar (M)	U	20	54	28	26	25	16	9	19	16	3	—	—	—
	Sanivarsante (M)	U	6	29	16	13	19	11	8	12	11	1	—	—	—
	Somvarpet (M)	U	6	25	17	8	8	7	1	14	9	5	—	—	—
	Suntikoppa (M)	U	3	5	3	2	2	2	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
3.	Virajpet Taluk	T	6354	27180	13936	13244	2227	1464	763	16103	8906	7197	612	417	195
		R	6203	26651	13672	12979	1983	1324	659	15895	8765	7130	611	416	195
		U	151	529	264	265	244	140	104	208	141	67	1	1	—
	Gonikoppal (M)	U	27	76	38	38	20	16	4	36	21	15	—	—	—
	Ponnampet (M)	U	35	106	54	52	39	22	17	46	26	20	—	—	—
	Virajpet (M)	U	89	347	172	175	185	102	83	126	94	32	1	1	—

† Formerly Coorg District

‡ Formerly Mercara

* Scheduled Tribes figures would appear to include high returns relating to certain communities with nomenclatures similar to those included in the list of Scheduled Tribes consequent on the removal of area restrictions.

NOTE: 1. Towns treated as such for the first time in 1981 Census are printed in Italics.

2. 'P' 'M' and 'F' stands for Persons, Males and Females respectively.

3. The following abbreviations have been used within brackets against the names of the towns to indicate the civic status of the town.
M: Municipality P: Panchayat

4. Under Column No. 3, the following abbreviations are used:
T: Total R: Rural U: Urban

ABSTRACT FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

MAIN WORKERS																	
Agricultural Labourers (II)			Household Industry Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs [V (a)]			Other Workers (III, IV, V(b) and VI to IX)			Marginal Workers			Non-workers			T R U	District/ Taluk/Urban Agglomeration/ City/Town	Sl. No
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F			
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	3	2	1
9767	5277	4490	157	95	62	9884	5765	4119	461	96	365	15456	6878	8578	T	Kodagu District	
9725	5252	4473	151	90	61	9482	5480	4002	456	94	362	14704	6611	8093	R		
42	25	17	6	5	1	402	285	117	5	2	3	752	267	485	U		
754	450	304	64	41	23	1253	836	417	189	49	140	2183	951	1232	T	Madikeri Taiuk	1
751	448	303	62	40	22	1120	740	380	188	48	140	1958	870	1088	R		
3	2	1	2	1	1	133	96	37	1	1	—	225	81	144	U		
3	2	1	2	1	1	133	96	37	1	1	—	225	81	144	U	Madikeri (M)	
648	394	254	41	25	16	1557	902	655	71	4	67	2397	940	1457	T	Somvarpet Taluk	2
647	393	254	40	24	16	1454	828	626	70	4	66	2188	876	1312	R		
1	1	—	1	1	—	103	74	29	1	—	1	209	64	145	U		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	U	Kodlipet (M)	
1	1	—	—	—	—	56	36	20	1	—	1	144	39	105	U	*Kudmanglur (P)*	
—	—	—	—	—	—	19	16	3	—	—	—	35	12	23	U	Kushalnagar (M)	
—	—	—	—	—	—	12	11	1	—	—	—	17	5	12	U	Sanivarsante (M)	
—	—	—	1	1	—	13	8	5	—	—	—	11	8	3	U	Somvarpet (M)	
—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	U	Suntikoppa (M)	
8365	4433	3932	52	29	23	7074	4027	3047	201	43	158	10876	4987	5889	T	Virajpet Taluk	3
8327	4411	3916	49	26	23	6908	3912	2996	198	42	156	10558	4865	5693	R		
38	22	16	3	3	—	166	115	51	3	1	2	318	122	196	U		
9	5	4	—	—	—	27	16	11	—	—	—	40	17	23	U	Gonikoppal (M)	
29	17	12	—	—	—	17	9	8	—	—	—	60	28	32	U	Ponnampet (M)	
—	—	—	3	3	—	122	90	32	3	1	2	218	77	141	U	Virajpet (M)	

STATEMENT - IV SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION, 1981

L.C. No.	Name of the Village/Town urban ward		Scheduled Castes M	Scheduled Castes F	Scheduled Tribes* M	Scheduled Tribes* F
1	2		3	4	5	6
	MADIKERI TALUK	T	5577	4850	2469	2166
		R	4707	4025	2288	1983
		U	870	825	181	183
	RURAL					
1.	Karanangeri		104	118	3	1
2.	Kalakeri Nidugane		55	41	10	8
	(A) Kalakeri Nidugane		32	22	—	—
	(B) Karavale Badaga		23	19	10	8
3.	Monnangeri		22	22	68	55
4.	Galibeedu		36	29	79	80
5.	Hebbettageri		52	53	1	—
6.	Kaloor		39	19	19	8
	(A) Kaloor		35	19	16	8
	(B) Baribellachu		—	—	—	—
	(C) Niduvattu		4	—	3	—
7.	Hammiyala		4	—	2	4
	(A) Hammiyala		4	—	2	4
	(B) Muttalu		—	—	—	—
	(C) Hachinad		—	—	—	—
8.	Mukkodlu		68	59	8	5
	(A) Mukkodlu		8	4	2	1
	(B) Megathalu		9	9	—	—
	(C) Hodakana		51	46	6	4
	(D) Avandi		—	—	—	—
9.	Makkandur		218	194	4	3
	(A) Makkandur		104	104	3	3
	(B) Hemmathalu		114	90	1	—
10.	Ibanivalavadi		105	87	13	13
11.	Kadagadalu		84	97	8	6
12.	Maragodu		70	63	12	10
13.	Hosakeri		41	33	13	13
14.	Arekadu		172	153	24	33
15.	Sodlurkatte Madu		109	62	59	62
16.	Kiggalu		135	105	31	23
	(A) Kiggalu		74	60	13	12
	(B) Aikola		61	45	18	11
17.	Kanthur		215	209	8	4
18.	Mutharmudi		97	87	5	2
19.	Badaga		168	160	4	2
	(A) Badaga		131	126	3	—
	(B) Kodambur		37	34	1	2
20.	Hoddur		132	122	12	12
21.	Hodavada		19	26	2	—
22.	Kumbaladalu		29	17	1	2
23.	Sampaje		120	109	132	121
	(A) Sampaje		120	109	91	87
	(B) Kallala		—	—	—	—
	(C) Arekal		—	—	41	34
24.	Malechembu		86	61	292	232
	(A) Malechembu		3	1	157	170
	(B) Urubailu Chembu		27	21	17	14
	(C) Dabbadka		56	39	118	48
25.	Peraje		74	69	187	183
	(A) Kundalapadi Peraje		65	62	28	25
	(B) Putyaperaje		9	7	159	158
26.	Made		27	24	84	66
27.	Katakeri		39	37	11	15
28.	Mekeri		9	7	2	1
29.	Kaggodlu		33	37	6	4
30.	Hakathur		57	45	13	7
31.	Biligeri		84	69	2	—
32.	Aruvathoklu		53	36	5	—
33.	Heravanadu		139	117	37	27
34.	Bhagamandala		24	14	104	119
	(A) Bhagamandala		14	6	20	22
	(B) Thavur		10	8	84	97
35.	Kundacheri		142	100	11	8
	(A) Kundacheri		137	98	11	8
	(B) Padakal		5	2	—	—
36.	Kopathi		3	—	27	24
37.	Kolagadalu		11	3	14	12
	(A) Kolagadalu		—	—	3	3
	(B) Kothur		11	3	11	9
38.	Bettathur		68	46	53	41
	(A) Bettathur		60	46	53	40
	(B) Avandoor		8	—	—	1
39.	Bettakeri		41	39	20	17
40.	Kargunda		82	52	1	1
	(A) Kargunda		64	39	—	1
	(B) Kadiyathur		18	13	1	—
41.	Bengoor		109	106	10	9
	(A) Bengur		92	89	3	1
	(B) Aiyathoklu		17	17	7	8
42.	Badaga		3	2	5	3
43.	Singathur		23	14	1	1
	(A) Singathur		21	12	—	—
	(B) Cherandatti		2	2	1	1
44.	Aiyangeri		4	3	23	22
45.	Sannapulikotu (No. 2)		—	—	25	25
46.	Cherangala		47	46	51	46
	(A) Cherangala		40	43	37	39
	(B) Korangala		4	3	3	1
	(C) Mundrotu		3	—	11	6
47.	Karike		508	492	261	227
48.	Thannimoni		44	47	46	37
49.	Napoklu		54	40	8	6
50.	Palur		7	3	12	15
51.	Bethu		43	53	5	5
52.	Balamuri		59	57	2	—
53.	Konanjageri		122	107	17	11
	(A) Konanjageri		33	26	9	6
	(B) Bavali		89	81	8	5
54.	Kirandadu		37	36	20	14
	(A) Kirandadu		12	17	18	14
	(B) Kaikadu		25	19	2	—
55.	Nariandada		48	38	21	11
56.	Arapattu		31	26	33	31
	(A) Arapattu		21	11	12	9
	(B) Padavada		10	15	21	22
57.	Karada		58	43	33	34

STATEMENT - IV SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION, 1981

L.C. No.	Name of the Village/Town urban ward	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes*	
		M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6
58.	Chelavara	55	49	23	31
59.	Kokeri	53	44	18	8
60.	Yevaka Padi	147	83	116	101
	(A) Yevaka Padi	121	64	75	62
	(B) Marandoda	26	19	41	39
61.	Naladi	43	2	41	46
62.	Kunjila	54	44	40	21
63.	Kolakeri	20	9	23	14
64.	Nelaji	45	39	23	11
65.	Perur	24	20	20	15
66.	Ballamavati	3	1	21	13
	(A) Ballamavati	—	—	16	11
	(B) Doddapulikotu (Pulikotu No. 1)	3	1	5	2
67.	Yemmemadu	—	—	3	2
	URBAN				
12/V	**MADIKERI**	**870**	**825**	**181**	**183**
	Division No. I	102	88	34	35
	Division No. II	60	53	18	16
	Division No. III	303	304	30	37
	Division No. IV	226	218	42	38
	Division No. V	179	162	57	57

STATEMENT - IV SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION, 1981

L.C. No.	Name of the Village/Town urban ward		Scheduled Castes M	Scheduled Castes F	Scheduled Tribes* M	Scheduled Tribes* F
1	2		3	4	5	6
	SOMVARPET TALUK	T	11834	11318	2573	2489
		R	10606	10200	2408	2314
		U	1228	1118	165	175
	RURAL					
1.	Choudlu		358	319	16	21
	(A) Choudlu		290	261	3	6
	(B) Kibbetta		68	58	13	15
2.	Masagodu		183	185	13	13
3.	Ganagur		51	60	22	26
	(A) Ganagur		49	57	12	14
	(B) Unjiganahalli		2	3	10	12
4.	1st Bit Nidtha Forest		55	42	7	5
5.	Gonimarur		80	78	145	121
	(A) Gonimarur		25	26	30	14
	(B) Sadiganalli			UN-INHABITED		
	(C) Banavara		24	19	59	60
	(D) Sangayanapura		—	—	5	5
	(E) Yedunde		1	—	—	—
	(F) Nagavala		—	—	—	—
	(G) Bhuvangala		9	8	—	—
	(H) Morikal Basavanalli		—	—	—	—
	(I) Adinadur		21	25	51	42
6.	2nd Bit Nidtha Forest			UN-INHABITED		
7.	Yelakanur		3	1	60	57
	(A) Yelakanur		—	—	36	37
	(B) Hosahalli		3	1	24	20
8.	Yedavanadu Forest II		14	8	52	38
9.	Nerugalale		37	30	42	39
	(A) Nerugalale		5	6	2	6
	(B) Hithlumakki		7	5	—	—
	(C) Areyur		9	5	—	—
	(D) Doddabbur		16	14	18	18
	(E) Chikkabbur		—	—	22	15
	(F) Nerale		—	—	—	—
10.	Negalale Karkalli		33	32	12	9
11.	Belur Basavanalli		17	15	14	19
12.	Kusubur		231	235	—	—
13.	Gadinad Forest		—	—	15	10
14.	Aigur		166	157	53	61
	(A) Aigur		135	129	21	13
	(B) Yedavare		28	23	6	11
	(C) Harangi		3	5	26	37
15.	Kiragandur		131	139	33	33
16.	Biligeri		139	138	12	17
17.	Thakeri		86	85	—	—
18.	Hanagallu		83	80	4	2
	(A) Hanagallu		72	71	3	2
	(B) Hanagallu Shettalli		11	9	1	—
19.	Balagunda		104	109	4	8
	(A) Balagunda		92	95	4	8
	(B) Nagarur		12	14	—	—
20.	Yedur		37	37	1	—
21.	Kalakandur		33	37	4	2
	(A) Kalakandur		5	9	3	2
	(B) Adigalale		2	2	—	—
	(C) Hosabeedu		26	26	1	—
22.	Santhalli		122	113	6	6
23.	Kundalli		40	31	—	—
24.	Koothi		31	23	—	—
25.	Thoulur Shettalli		103	100	1	—
26.	Chikkatholur		31	23	—	—
27.	Doddatholur		54	50	4	2
28.	Abbimatta		27	21	5	7
29.	Thalthara Shettalli		32	35	4	2
30.	Haraga		11	7	—	—
31.	Bettadalli		60	45	—	—
32.	Kothanalli		8	10	—	—
33.	Kumaralli		16	12	—	—
34.	Doddakodli		187	196	—	—
	(A) Doddakodli		181	189	—	—
	(B) Nandipura		5	6	—	—
	(C) Kallalli		1	1	—	—
35.	Kelakodli		25	30	—	—
	(A) Kelakodli		25	30	—	—
	(B) Hampapura		—	—	—	—
	(C) Arkanalli		—	—	—	—
36.	Janardana Halli		79	63	—	—
	(A) Janardana Halli		33	22	—	—
	(B) Mavinahalli		—	—	—	—
	(C) Malaganahalli		35	31	—	—
	(D) Magadalli		11	10	—	—
37.	Kirikodli		52	28	—	—
	(A) Kirikodli		26	23	—	—
	(B) Kereganalli		26	5	—	—
38.	Neergunda		87	98	—	—
39.	Kattepura		45	33	3	7
	(A) Kattepura		38	25	3	7
	(B) Ippugalale		7	8	—	—
40.	Kattepura & Forest		—	—	—	—
41.	Agalli		29	20	—	—
42.	Honnekodi		26	37	—	—
	(A) Honnekodi		—	—	—	—
	(B) Basuvanare		—	—	—	—
	(C) Koniganalli		26	37	—	—
43.	Kerekeri		36	33	—	—
	(A) Kerekeri		—	—	—	—
	(B) Arehalli		—	—	—	—
	(C) Chikkakunda		36	33	—	—
44.	Kudlur		57	61	—	—
	(A) 1st Kudlur		15	16	—	—
	(B) Lakani		42	45	—	—
45.	Niluvagilu		218	210	3	3
	(A) Niluvagilu		81	70	3	3
	(B) Besuru		24	26	—	—
	(C) 2nd Kudlur			UN-INHABITED		
	(D) Chikkabandara		113	114	—	—
46.	Doddabandara		26	25	—	—
	(A) Doddabandara		1	—	—	—
	(B) Bittiganalli		25	25	—	—
47.	Koragallu		29	33	—	—
	(A) Koragallu		—	—	—	—
	(B) Hemmane		29	33	—	—

STATEMENT - IV SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION, 1981

L.C. No.	Name of the Village/Town urban ward	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes*	
		M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6
48.	Kitturu	73	69	—	—
	(A) Kitturu	73	69	—	—
	(B) Hallibylu	UN-INHABITED			
49.	Managali	18	15	—	—
	(A) Managali	18	15	—	—
	(B) Talur	—	—	—	—
50.	Avaradalu	34	30	—	—
	(A) Avaradalu	16	14	—	—
	(B) Hulukodu	18	16	—	—
51.	Nakalagodu	53	50	—	—
	(A) Nakalagodu	—	—	—	—
	(B) Beekalli	3	1	—	—
	(C) Bettadalli	42	40	—	—
	(D) Kanagallu	8	9	—	—
52.	Hebbulse	52	53	2	3
	(A) Hebbulse	19	26	—	—
	(B) Sampigedalu	33	27	—	—
	(C) Hosapura	—	—	2	3
53.	Bellarahalli	8	12	8	4
	(A) Bellarahalli	8	12	8	4
	(B) Handli	—	—	—	—
54.	Hulse	66	72	—	—
	(A) Hulse	60	63	—	—
	(B) Gudugalale	—	—	—	—
	(C) Sirangala	6	9	—	—
55.	Mudravalli	32	27	—	1
	(A) Mudravalli	31	27	—	1
	(B) Kerehalli	1	—	—	—
	(C) Bageri	—	—	—	—
56.	Sivaralli	28	41	—	—
	(A) Sivaralli	6	7	—	—
	(B) Kanaralli	2	11	—	—
	(C) Talagur	15	15	—	—
	(D) Karakanalli	UN-INHABITED			
	(E) Harehalli	5	8	—	—
57.	Madre	86	106	—	—
	(A) Madre	69	88	—	—
	(B) Dondalli	—	—	—	—
	(C) Hosahalli	—	—	—	—
	(D) Kujageri	17	18	—	—
58.	Doddabilaha	64	56	—	—
	(A) Doddabilaha	40	28	—	—
	(B) Kiribilaha	5	4	—	—
	(C) Chennapura	19	24	—	—
59.	Bembalur	128	142	—	—
	(A) Bembalur	68	77	—	—
	(B) Siraha	60	65	—	—
60.	Bedagotta	48	56	3	2
	(A) Bedagotta	9	10	—	—
	(B) Mallahalli	—	—	—	—
	(C) Doddakunda	14	11	—	—
	D) Ramenahalli	25	35	3	2
61.	Urugutti	127	125	—	—
	(A) Urugutti	20	27	—	—
	(B) Ichalapura	32	20	—	—
	(C) Kyathe	63	65	—	—
	(D) Mollipura	12	13	—	—
62.	Kasuru	27	18	—	—
	(A) Kasuru	22	16	—	—
	(B) Hosahalli	—	—	—	—
	(C) Shanthapura	5	2	—	—
63.	Bidarur	123	132	—	—
	(A) Bidarur	53	61	—	—
	(B) Sulugalale	42	44	—	—
	(C) Hemmane	28	27	—	—
64.	Chowdenahalli	67	65	—	—
	(A) Chowdenahalli	40	40	—	—
	(B) Harehosur	27	25	—	—
65.	Hithlukeri	14	17	—	—
	(A) Hithlukeri	10	9	—	—
	(B) Hunusekaihosahalli	4	8	—	—
66.	Nidtha	46	45	—	—
	(A) Nidtha	42	38	—	—
	(B) Jagenalli	4	7	—	—
67.	Sidigalale	83	68	—	—
	(A) Sidigalale	57	44	—	—
	(B) Doddalli	26	24	—	—
	(C) Kyathanalli	—	—	—	—
68.	Sandalkoti Forest	UN-INHABITED			
69.	Ankanalli	37	32	2	1
	(A) Ankanalli	18	13	2	1
	(B) Gangavara	19	19	—	—
	(C) Seege Marur	—	—	—	—
	(D) Kyasara Halli	—	—	—	—
70.	Mensa	61	56	—	—
	(A) Mensa	42	40	—	—
	(B) Bettadalli	19	16	—	—
	(C) Manehalli	—	—	—	—
71.	Mallur	111	106	—	—
	(A) Mallur	111	106	—	—
	(B) Kargodu	—	—	—	—
72.	Mylathpura	38	49	—	—
	(A) Mylathpura	30	40	—	—
	(B) Badabanalli	8	9	—	—
	(C) Nagavara	—	—	—	—
	(D) Amalli	—	—	—	—
73.	Harohalli	18	16	—	—
	(A) Harohalli	7	5	—	—
	(B) Hosagutti	1	2	—	—
	(C) Hosahalli	10	9	—	—
74.	Malambi	63	75	85	78
	(A) Malambi	41	57	85	78
	(B) Kanive Basavanalli	22	18	—	—
75.	Siddapura (Alur Siddapura)	33	28	21	32
	(A) Siddapura	28	22	2	2
	(B) Alur	5	6	19	30
	(C) Alur Forest	UN-INHABITED			
	(D) Kanthe Basavanahalli	—	—	—	—

STATEMENT - IV SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION, 1981

L.C. No.	Name of the Village/Town urban ward	Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes*	
		M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6
76.	Doddakanagalu	28	25	1	2
	(A) Doddakanagalu	21	22	—	2
	(B) Chikkanagalu	7	3	—	—
	(C) Doddahalli	—	—	1	—
	(D) Hithlu Gudde	—	—	—	—
77.	Malambi Forest	UN-INHABITED			
78.	Doddamolathe	75	61	69	72
	(A) Doddamolathe	53	39	1	1
	(B) Sulimolathe	9	11	—	—
	(C) Harohalli	2	3	11	10
	(D) 2nd Choudlu	—	—	—	—
	(E) Valagunda	11	8	57	61
79.	Malambi Forest No. 2	UN-INHABITED			
80.	Honne Hanakodu	152	129	15	17
	(A) Dodda Hanakodu	36	39	—	—
	(B) Gejje Hanakodu	40	35	—	—
	(C) Kuge Kodi	45	31	11	11
	(D) Honnahalli	31	24	4	6
81.	Channapura	51	45	—	—
	(A) Channapura	20	17	—	—
	(B) Hirikeri	31	28	—	—
	(C) Shivapura	—	—	—	—
82.	Sunti	50	47	1	—
	(A) Sunti	46	42	1	—
	(B) Koralahalli	4	5	—	—
	(C) Mangalore	—	—	—	—
83.	Gowdalli	114	107	—	—
	(A) Gowdalli	36	35	—	—
	(B) Ajjalli	3	3	—	—
	(C) Harehalli	32	27	—	—
	(D) Kugoor	43	42	—	—
	(E) Chikkare	—	—	—	—
84.	Heggula	79	60	—	2
	(A) Heggula	—	—	—	2
	(B) Santhaveri	21	24	—	—
	(C) Basavanakoppa	21	9	—	—
	(D) Gondalli	37	27	—	—
85.	Nandigunda	57	60	—	—
	(A) Nandigunda	26	26	—	—
	(B) Ramana Halli	9	13	—	—
	(C) Kurudavalli	22	21	—	—
86.	Gopalapura	92	92	7	7
	(A) Gopalapura	43	43	6	5
	(B) Mada Godu	31	30	—	—
	(C) Kenkere	—	—	—	—
	(D) Vadeyanapura	18	19	1	2
87.	Doddakolathur	15	14	—	—
	(A) Doddakolathur	8	11	—	—
	(B) Appashettihalli	5	1	—	—
	(C) Shettiganalli	2	2	—	—
88.	Kajur	30	31	3	4
	(A) Kajur	6	9	—	—
	(B) Chikkakolathur	24	22	3	4
	(C) Jabikodi	—	—	—	—
89.	Cheekanalli	15	6	—	—
	(A) Cheekanalli	—	—	—	—
	(B) Yedehalli	15	6	—	—
90.	Dundalli	11	12	—	—
	(A) Dundalli	8	7	—	—
	(B) Halkene	—	—	—	—
	(C) Thoyalli	3	5	—	—
91.	Mullusoge	71	70	21	18
	(A) Mullusoge	44	47	—	—
	(B) Gummanakolli	18	13	15	14
	(C) Gondibasavanahalli	9	10	6	4
92.	Baichanalli	137	107	10	2
	(A) Baichanalli	8	1	6	—
	(B) Madapatna	129	106	4	2
93.	Basavanahalli	37	34	270	251
	(A) Basavanahalli	7	11	153	128
	(B) Bollur	6	10	27	31
	(C) Doddabettakeri	—	—	65	60
	(D) Guddehosur	24	13	25	32
94.	Rasul Bettageri	10	10	23	16
	(A) Rasurpura	8	7	14	12
	(B) Chikkabettakeri	2	3	9	4
95.	Rangasamudra	43	53	77	80
	(A) Hosapatna	4	2	27	26
	(B) Rangasamudra	4	7	48	50
	(C) Virupakshapura	35	44	2	4
96.	Nanjarajapatna	43	35	77	85
97.	Valnur Thyagathur	61	69	117	106
98.	Nelliya Hudikeri	91	92	91	80
99.	Abyathmangala	261	239	56	59
100.	Kudlur Shettalli	197	211	27	21
101.	Attur Forest	11	10	5	4
102.	Anekad Forest	4	6	91	87
103.	Yedavanad Forest	—	—	10	15
104.	Block cut from Jainkal Betta	UN-INHABITED			
105.	Jainkal Betta Forest	UN-INHABITED			
106.	Mavinahalli Forest	UN-INHABITED			
107.	Bageri Forest	UN-INHABITED			
108.	Manajur	50	37	8	4
	(A) Manajur	—	—	—	—
	(B) Chikkanayakana Hosalli	—	—	—	—
	(C) Nallur	50	37	8	4
109.	Sirangala	142	146	—	—
110.	Torenur	184	184	5	2
	(A) Torenur	90	87	5	2
	(B) Gaddehosalli	1	—	—	—
	(C) Andanipura	—	—	—	—
	(D) Chikkaluvara	52	53	—	—
	(E) Doddaluvara	20	22	—	—
	(F) Sidlingapura	12	9	—	—
	(G) Arasunaguppe	2	4	—	—
	(H) Alaluguppe	—	—	—	—
	(I) Basaruguppe	7	9	—	—
111.	Marur	204	177	6	9
	(A) Marur	30	20	—	—
	(B) Chinnenahalli	—	—	6	9

STATEMENT - IV SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION, 1981

L.C. No.	Name of the Village/Town urban ward	Scheduled Castes M	Scheduled Castes F	Scheduled Tribes* M	Scheduled Tribes* F
1	2	3	4	5	6
	(C) Halegote	121	109	—	—
	(D) Kasalagodu	—	—	—	—
	(E) Hoskote 6th	53	48	—	—
112.	Hebbale	238	262	28	24
113.	Hulse	104	98	3	1
	(A) Hulse	93	89	—	—
	(B) Rampura (Rampura Pete)	11	9	3	1
114.	Kudige	206	204	93	90
	(A) Kudige	45	54	23	15
	(B) Byadagotta	39	44	—	—
	(C) Buvanageri	56	55	—	—
	(D) Heggadalli	—	—	—	—
	(E) Hudugur	7	5	7	11
	(F) Kalidevarahosur	1	1	10	7
	(G) Mallenahalli	13	8	—	—
	(H) Sigehosur	44	35	53	57
	(I) Siraholalu	1	2	—	—
115.	Bendebetta Forest	1	—	6	6
116.	Ulugulli	240	237	18	9
	(A) Ulugulli	220	212	18	9
	(B) Nargane	20	25	—	—
117.	Kanabylu Baichanalli	189	166	24	29
118.	Nalkursirangala	122	115	68	58
119.	Herur	21	25	65	78
	(A) Herur	14	15	65	78
	(B) Hadre	2	3	—	—
	(C) Molur	5	7	—	—
120.	Andagove	172	164	66	59
	(A) Andagove	55	65	42	33
	(B) Kodagarahalli	117	99	24	26
121.	Hoskote 7th	86	103	43	46
122.	Attur Nallur	306	287	67	69
123.	Cherala Srimangala	279	248	49	49
124.	Irale Valamudi	83	79	43	35
125.	Horur	243	240	30	22
	(A) Horur	177	175	19	17
	(B) Modur	66	65	11	5
126.	Kedakal Negadal	178	161	49	74
	(A) Kedakal Negadal	93	74	30	42
	(B) Haleri	85	87	19	32
127.	Kandana Kolli	119	121	14	12
	(A) Kandana Kolli	83	83	4	3
	(B) Kadandal	15	15	7	6
	(C) Kopathur	21	23	3	3
128.	Muvathoklu	60	58	—	—
	(A) Muvathoklu	13	12	—	—
	(B) Hadageri	29	20	—	—
	(C) Iggodlu	18	26	—	—
129.	Sirangalli	146	135	14	19
	(A) Sirangalli	6	2	1	—
	(B) Kirudale	140	133	13	19
130.	Garuvale	46	39	3	—
131.	Surlabi	1	—	—	—
	(A) Surlabi	1	—	—	—
	(B) Kumbaragadige	—	—	—	—
	(C) Mankya	—	—	—	—
	(D) Kikkaralli	—	—	—	—
132.	Kumbur	280	239	22	25
	(A) Kumbur	196	187	6	8
	(B) Jambur	84	52	16	17
133.	Garagandur	154	158	32	25
134.	Anjanageri Bettakeri	207	207	25	12
	(A) Anjanageri Bettakeri	93	92	12	5
	(B) Hardur	114	115	13	7
	URBAN				
12/II	**KODLIPET (M)**	**69**	**62**	—	—
	Division No. I	2	—	—	—
	Division No. II	13	10	—	—
	Division No. III	54	52	—	—
12/III	**KUDMANGLUR (P)**	**267**	**231**	**101**	**126**
	Mangalur	32	35	48	57
	Kudlur	52	46	—	—
	Chikkathur	41	35	16	24
	Doddathur	29	21	9	15
	Hulagonda	56	50	8	8
	Basavanthur	57	44	20	22
12/IV	**KUSHALNAGAR (M)**	**485**	**469**	**28**	**26**
	Division No. I	71	57	5	1
	Division No. II	15	11	—	1
	Division No. III	318	344	20	21
	Division No. IV	81	57	3	3
12/VII	**SANIVARSANTE (M)**	**127**	**96**	**16**	**13**
	Division No. I	13	15	4	2
	Division No. II	1	—	2	2
	Division No. III	7	3	10	8
	Division No. IV	106	78	—	1
12/VIII	**SOMVARPET (M)**	**219**	**197**	**17**	**8**
	Division No. I	122	111	14	7
	Division No. II	15	9	—	—
	Division No. III	82	77	3	1
12/IX	**SUNTIKOPPA (M)**	**61**	**63**	**3**	**2**
	Division No. I	13	14	1	—
	Division No. II	30	32	1	—
	Division No. III	18	17	1	2

STATEMENT - IV SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION, 1981

L.C. No.	Name of the Village/Town urban ward		Scheduled Castes M	Scheduled Castes F	Scheduled Tribes* M	Scheduled Tribes* F
1	2		3	4	5	6
	VIRAJPET TALUK	T	7766	7407	13936	13244
		R	6997	6689	13672	12979
		U	769	718	264	265
	RURAL					
1.	Kuklur		62	59	3	4
2.	Aimangala		39	33	—	—
3.	Maggula		57	65	2	1
4.	Bittangala		60	63	51	49
5.	Balugodu		63	44	65	78
	(A) Balugodu		53	37	19	28
	(B) Ambatti		10	7	46	50
6.	Nangala		75	71	41	29
7.	Rudraguppe		—	1	54	53
	(A) 1st Rudraguppe		—	—	12	4
	(B) Kandangala		—	—	27	36
	(C) 2nd Rudraguppe		—	1	15	13
8.	Badaga		2	—	113	94
9.	Heggala		23	15	83	86
10.	Arji		95	70	56	72
11.	Betoli		88	86	36	35
12.	Kottoli		62	68	21	31
13.	Kedamullur		71	68	92	91
14.	Palangala		52	44	45	36
15.	Kadanga Marur		77	79	3	—
16.	Kadanur		55	59	29	28
17.	Arameri		193	157	22	25
18.	Bellumadu		86	74	1	1
19.	Kunjalageri		45	42	—	—
20.	Nalkeri		30	33	65	70
21.	Maithadi		154	134	14	11
22.	Devanageri		158	145	17	6
	(A) Devanageri		128	124	9	5
	(B) Bellarimadu		30	21	8	1
23.	Chembebelliyur		152	139	15	12
	(A) Chembebelliyur		96	76	11	9
	(B) Podakote		56	63	4	3
24.	Ammatti		54	45	55	48
25.	Puliyeri		192	177	151	133
26.	Siddapura		148	144	72	60
27.	Karadigodu		247	237	245	267
	(A) Karadigodu		213	202	111	121
	(B) Cheekanahalli		34	35	134	146
28.	Maldare		356	385	188	187
	(A) Maldare		122	140	151	143
	(B) Kodagu Srirangapatna		234	245	37	44
29.	Channayana Kote		433	448	353	399
	(A) Channayanakote		433	448	252	288
	(B) Chennangi		—	—	101	111
30.	Badaga Banangala		411	408	210	203
31.	Mekur Hosakeri		143	178	131	136
32.	Bettakeri		91	63	64	56
33.	Hosur		320	314	254	226
	(A) Hosur		267	249	216	197
	(B) Halalu Gukke		53	65	38	29
34.	Hosakote		26	17	41	35
35.	Kalathmadu		14	17	110	82
36.	Kolatodu Bygodu		23	21	122	113
37.	Bilugunda		247	276	10	10
38.	Nalvathoklu		5	2	26	30
39.	Karmadu		114	127	37	34
40.	Kavadi		26	19	39	32
	(A) Kavadi		23	17	23	16
	(B) Kumberi		3	2	16	16
41.	Kannangala		53	64	135	126
42.	Byrambada		29	29	57	58
43.	Halugunda		24	23	22	17
44.	Hachinad		104	94	49	51
45.	Yedur		28	26	48	47
46.	Guhya		90	87	96	100
47.	Halligattu		6	3	174	154
	(A) Halligattu		6	3	84	62
	(B) Hudur		—	—	90	92
48.	Aruvathoklu		75	61	214	201
	(A) Aruvathoklu		44	36	191	185
	(B) Mugutageri		31	25	23	16
49.	Kuttandi		—	—	81	87
	(A) Kuttandi		—	—	31	28
	(B) Kongana		—	—	50	59
50.	B. Shettigeri		—	—	49	43
51.	Kunda		—	4	148	122
	(A) Kunda		—	3	103	92
	(B) Eachur		—	1	45	30
52.	Hathur		1	2	61	61
53.	Kaikeri		171	163	311	336
	(A) Kaikeri		71	80	67	62
	(B) Attur		34	26	185	204
	(C) Nallugote		66	57	59	70
54.	Hebbale		209	181	757	757
	(A) Hebbale		161	143	427	427
	(B) Badragola		48	38	330	330
55.	Devamachi Forest		13	9	262	252
56.	Arekeri Forest 1st		—	—	64	61
57.	Arekeri Forest 3rd		47	32	675	659
58.	Arekeri Forest 2nd		8	9	134	141
59.	Nokya		225	180	451	414
	(A) Nokya		215	166	253	227
	(B) Siddapura		10	14	198	187
60.	Mayamudi		29	18	288	265
	(A) Mayamudi		15	12	135	130
	(B) Balaji		14	6	153	135
61.	Kirgur		52	59	134	110
62.	Mathur		48	38	136	111
	(A) Mathur		28	25	85	63
	(B) Kotur		20	13	51	48
63.	Bekkesodlur		8	14	117	111
64.	Kanur		84	98	330	337
	(A) Kanur		52	53	287	294
	(B) Nidugumba		32	45	43	43
65.	Balele		157	155	283	256

STATEMENT - IV SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION, 1981

L.C. No.	Name of the Village/Town urban ward	Scheduled Castes M	Scheduled Castes F	Scheduled Tribes* M	Scheduled Tribes* F
1	2	3	4	5	6
66.	Devanur	33	30	307	323
67.	Hathugattu Forest	16	9	296	245
68.	Nittur	74	78	432	394
69.	Kottageri	61	71	97	102
70.	Besagur	96	83	59	63
71.	Bilur	19	17	89	92
72.	Nallur	4	1	119	109
73.	Danugala	22	23	191	181
	(A) Danugala	13	14	140	130
	(B) Rudrabidu	9	9	51	51
74.	Kumtoor	56	39	281	300
	(A) Kumtoor	8	5	152	172
	(B) Srimangala	48	34	129	128
75.	Nalkeri	9	6	190	193
76.	Kothur	85	71	234	254
77.	Nalkeri Forest	11	12	463	410
78.	Badaga	9	8	638	607
79.	Kutta	126	105	602	494
	(A) Kutta	124	104	451	368
	(B) Thaila	2	1	151	126
80.	Manchalli & Forest	7	10	200	199
81.	Kurchi	—	—	355	319
	(A) Kurchi	—	—	258	220
	(B) Beeruga	—	—	97	99
82.	East Nemmale	4	3	15	13
83.	West Nemmale	4	7	80	72
84.	T. Shettigeri	59	58	95	80
	(A) Shettigeri	43	45	54	47
	(B) Tavalageri	16	13	41	33
85.	Harihara	26	23	40	34
86.	Hudikeri	71	86	90	76
	(A) Hudikeri	33	40	25	17
	(B) Konageri	38	46	65	59
87.	Begur	30	27	115	97
	(A) Begur	—	—	78	69
	(B) Chenivada	30	27	37	28
88.	Mugutageri	30	20	33	34
	(A) Mugutageri	24	16	7	6
	(B) Nadikeri	6	4	26	28
89.	Chikkamandur	35	30	40	29
	(A) Chikkamandur	2	3	27	20
	(B) Thuchamakeri	33	27	13	9
90.	Bylyamandur	2	2	69	58
91.	Bellur	59	61	56	35
92.	Hysodlur	—	—	103	89
93.	Badagarakeri	18	17	145	124
	(A) Badagarakeri	16	13	107	87
	(B) Poradu	2	4	38	37
94.	Theralu	14	9	113	123
95.	Parakatakeri	7	6	113	90
	(A) Parakatakeri	—	—	40	36
	(B) Birunani	7	6	73	54
	URBAN				
12/I	**GONIKOPPAL (M)**	**95**	**90**	**38**	**38**
	Division No. I	36	44	13	9
	Division No. II	34	29	1	—
	Division No. III	9	9	12	16
	Division No. IV	11	5	3	4
	Division No. V	5	3	9	9
12/VI	**PONNAMPET (M)**	**259**	**251**	**54**	**52**
	Division No. I	118	113	32	35
	Division No. II	80	60	18	10
	Division No. III	61	78	4	7
12/X	**VIRAJPET (M)**	**415**	**377**	**172**	**175**
	Division No. I	104	88	39	42
	Division No. II	30	31	79	75
	Division No. III	113	124	29	27
	Division No. IV	168	134	25	31

NOTE: 1. Towns treated as such for the first time in 1981 Census are printed in italics.

2. The following abbreviations have been used within brackets against the names of the towns to indicate the civic status of the town.

   M: Municipality P: Panchayat

3. Under Column 1, the following abbreviations are used.

   T: Total R: Rural U: Urban

* Scheduled Tribes figures would appear to include high returns relating to certain communities with nomenclatures similar to those included in the list of Scheduled Tribes consequent on the removal of the area restriction

STATEMENT - V: TOTAL, SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION, 1981 URBAN BLOCK-WISE

L.C. No.	Name of Town/Ward Urban Block	Total Population	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes*
1	2	3	4	5
12/I	GONIKOPPAL (M)	5391	185	76
	Division No. I	1259	80	22
	E.B. No. 1	581	38	4
	E.B. No. 2	678	42	18
	Division No. II	932	63	1
	E.B. No. 3	932	63	1
	Division No. III	1440	18	28
	E.B. No. 4	619	10	18
	E.B. No. 5	821	8	10
	Division No. IV	979	16	7
	E.B. No. 6	642	13	2
	E.B. No. 7	337	3	5
	Division No. V	781	8	18
	E.B. No. 8	781	8	18
12/II	KODLIPET (M)	2254	131	—
	Division No. I	647	2	—
	E.B. No. 1	647	2	—
	Division No. II	769	23	—
	E.B. No. 2	769	23	—
	Division No. III	838	106	—
	E.B. No. 3	584	105	—
	E.B. No. 4	254	1	—
12/III	*KUDMANGLUR (P)*	4522	498	227
	Manglur	546	67	105
	E.B. No. 1	546	67	105
	Kudlur	734	98	—
	E.B. No. 2	734	98	—
	Chikkathur	489	76	40
	E.B. No. 3	489	76	40
	Doddathur	400	50	24
	E.B. No. 4	400	50	24
	Hulgunda	1241	106	16
	E.B. No. 5	591	41	12
	E.B. No. 6	650	65	4
	Basavanthur	1112	101	42
	E.B. No. 7	717	101	28
	E.B. No. 8	395	—	14
12/IV	KUSHALNAGAR (M)	6936	954	54
	Division No. 1	1895	128	6
	E.B. No. 1	[illegible]0	2	4
	E.B. No. 2	623	4	2
	E.B. No. 3	572	122	—
	Division No. II	1530	26	1
	E.B. No. 4	691	4	—
	E.B. No. 5	397	2	1
	E.B. No. 6	442	20	—
	Division No. III	1902	662	41
	E.B. No. 7	503	11	—
	E.B. No. 8	689	338	21
	E.B. No. 9	710	313	20
	Division No. IV	1609	138	6
	E.B. No. 10	689	54	4
	E.B. No. 11	486	15	—
	E.B. No. 12	434	69	2
12/V	MADIKERI (M)	24724	1695	364
	Division No. I	4346	190	69
	E.B. No. 1	587	130	—
	E.B. No. 2	351	—	—
	E.B. No. 3	640	16	6
	E.B. No. 4	76	39	—
	E.B. No. 5	458	2	—
	E.B. No. 6	695	—	12
	E.B. No. 7	438	3	11
	E.B. No. 8	261	—	3
	E.B. No. 9	543	—	37
	E.B. No. 10	397	—	—
	Division No. II	4225	113	34
	E.B. No. 11	429	2	—
	E.B. No. 12	340	5	8
	E.B. No. 13	274	9	1
	E.B. No. 14	535	47	—
	E.B. No. 15	473	22	13
	E.B. No. 16	433	5	2
	E.B. No. 17	370	19	9
	E.B. No. 18	384	—	—
	E.B. No. 19	428	—	—
	E.B. No. 20	559	4	1
	Division No. III	5662	607	67
	E.B. No. 21	267	53	2
	E.B. No. 22	662	160	1
	E.B. No. 23	521	89	—
	E.B. No. 24	616	34	25
	E.B. No. 25	649	54	9
	E.B. No. 26	649	67	7
	E.B. No. 27	530	87	4
	E.B. No. 28	480	55	4
	E.B. No. 29	563	—	11
	E.B. No. 30	715	8	4
	Division No. IV	5149	444	80
	E.B. No. 31	334	8	7
	E.B. No. 32	519	1	15
	E.B. No. 33	382	5	—
	E.B. No. 34	140	4	1
	E.B. No. 35	495	142	8
	E.B. No. 36	410	51	17
	E.B. No. 37	705	6	1
	E.B. No. 38	662	184	9
	E.B. No. 39	413	24	20
	E.B. No. 40	523	12	—
	E.B. No. 41	566	7	2

STATEMENT - V: TOTAL, SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION, 1981 URBAN BLOCK-WISE

L.C. No.	Name of Town/Ward Urban Block	Total Population	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes*
1	2	3	4	5
	MADIKERI (M) (Concld.)			
	Division No. V	5342	341	114
	E.B. No. 42	571	7	13
	E.B. No. 43	703	17	31
	E.B. No. 44	471	22	36
	E.B. No. 45	612	37	15
	E.B. No. 46	588	14	2
	E.B. No. 47	668	75	16
	E.B. No. 48	422	—	—
	E.B. No. 49	632	18	—
	E.B. No. 50	675	151	1
2/VI	PONNAMPET (M)	4367	510	106
	Division No. 1	1405	231	67
	E.B. No. 1	880	168	46
	E.B. No. 2	525	63	21
	Division No. II	1828	140	28
	E.B. No. 3	542	7	9
	E.B. No. 4	572	55	—
	E.B. No. 5	714	78	19
	Division No. III	1134	139	11
	E.B. No. 6	577	4	—
	E.B. No. 7	557	135	11
12/VII	SANIVARSANTE (M)	2691	223	29
	Division No. I	519	28	6
	E.B. No. 1	519	28	6
	Division No. II	361	1	4
	E.B. No. 2	361	1	4
	Division No III	653	10	18
	E.B. No. 3	653	10	18
	Division No. IV	1158	184	1
	E.B. No. 4	623	114	1
	E.B. No. 5	535	70	—
12/VIII	SOMVARPET (M)	6936	416	25
	Division No. I	2228	233	21
	E.B. No. 1	808	16	21
	E.B. No. 2	446	—	—
	E.B. No. 3	473	217	—
	E.B. No. 4	501	—	—
	Division No. II	1690	24	—
	E.B. No. 5	674	4	—
	E.B. No. 6	624	3	—
	E.B. No. 7	392	17	—
	Division No. III	3018	159	4
	E.B. No. 8	782	93	—
	SOMVARPET (M) (Concld.)			
	E.B. No. 9	505	6	—
	E.B. No. 10	743	33	—
	E.B. No. 11	722	26	4
	E.B. No. 12	266	1	—
12/IX	SUNTIKOPPA (M)	2166	124	5
	Division No. I	875	27	1
	E.B. No. 1	557	18	1
	E.B. No. 2	318	9	—
	Division No. II	849	62	1
	E.B. No. 3	400	25	1
	E.B. No. 4	449	37	—
	Division No. III	442	35	3
	E.B. No. 5	442	35	3
12/X	VIRAJPET(M)	11676	792	347
	Division No. I	2434	192	81
	E.B. No. 1	523	10	13
	E.B. No. 2	502	172	—
	E.B. No. 3	362	8	44
	E.B. No. 4	730	2	20
	E.B. No. 5	317	—	4
	Division No. II	2252	61	154
	E.B. No. 6	165	—	—
	E.B. No. 7	576	54	7
	E.B. No. 8	537	—	64
	E.B. No. 9	241	7	29
	E.B. No. 10	375	—	23
	E.B. No. 11	458	—	31
	Division No. III	3005	237	56
	E.B. No. 12	648	33	40
	E.B. No. 13	399	36	3
	E.B. No. 14	590	38	11
	E.B. No. 15	266	8	—
	E.B. No. 16	640	89	—
	E.B. No. 17	203	—	2
	E.B. No. 18	259	33	—
	Division No. IV	3985	302	56
	E.B. No. 19	548	95	—
	E.B. No. 20	537	3	7
	E.B. No. 21	450	4	5
	E.B. No. 22	426	43	8
	E.B. No. 23	483	17	9
	E.B. No. 24	502	54	6
	E.B. No. 25	815	85	18
	E.B. No. 26	224	1	3

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2. The following abbreviations have been used within brackets against the names of the towns to indicate the civic status of the town.
M: Municipality P: Panchayat

* Scheduled Tribes figures would appear to include high returns relating to certain communities with nomenclatures similar to those included in the list of Scheduled Tribes consequent on the removal of area restriction.

STATEMENT VI : DESCRIPTION OF BOUNDARIES AND DETAILS OF AREAS INCLUDED IN CENSUS ENUMERATION BLOCKS IN THE URBAN AREAS OF THE DISTRICT

E.B No.	Boundaries of the Census Enumeration Blocks				Buildings covered under the Enumeration Blocks		
	East	West	North	South	Name or No. of Street/Road/Lane/ Cross Road/etc.	Building No. From	To
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Town: GONIKOPPAL (M)							**Taluk: VIRAJPET**
				DIVISION - I			
1.	From the junction of the Juice Factory Road upto Municipal Boundary.	Municipal Boundary, western side of coffee lands of V. V. Kalappa and V. T. Kunnaiah.	Athihole, Municipal Boundary.	Mysore - Virajpet Road from Cauvery College upto Factory Road (opposite to Petrol Bunk).	Ganapathy Road, Kithur Rani Channammaji Road, Market Road upto G.M.P. School Road.	1-1	1-128
2.	Ganapathy Road upto G.M.P. School and touches the Road of Juice Factory.	Juice Factory Road upto Municipal Boundary.	Athihole, Municipal Boundary.	Mysore - Virajpet Road from the junction of Juice Factory Road leading to Municipal Bus Stand.	School Road upto Athihole, Cauvery College quarters and Mysore - Virajpet Road upto Bus Stand corner.	1-129	1-227
				DIVISION - II			
3.	From the South-east corner of TMC office compound Road upto market and then Western Boundary of land belonging to Sri B. D. Mukunda.	Ganapathy Road upto the inter-section of river lane and passing through the Western Boundary of the lands of Sri B. D. Mukunda.	Athihole, Municipal Boundary.	Ganapathy Road from South-east corner of TMC compound upto the inter-section of river lane and lane passing through the Western Boundary of the lands of Sri B. D. Mukunda.	Mysore - Virajpet Main Road upto Pollibetta Bridge near Mosque. Entire Shandy Market Road upto Ganesh Rice Mill.	2-1	2-106
				DIVISION - III			
4.	Pollibetta Road.	Athihole Stream.	Municipal Boundary, Athihole coffee plantation of Maneyapanda Family.	Mysore - Virajpet Road from the bridge near mosque on Mysore - Virajpet Road upto the junction of Pollibetta Road.	Pollibetta Road (Western side).	3-1	3-62

STATEMENT VI: DESCRIPTION OF BOUNDARIES AND DETAILS OF AREAS INCLUDED IN CENSUS ENUMERATION BLOCKS IN THE URBAN AREAS OF THE DISTRICT

E.B. No.	Boundaries of the Census Enumeration Blocks				Buildings covered under the Enumeration Blocks		
	East	West	North	South	Name or No. of Street/Road/Lane/ Cross Road/etc.	Building No. From	To
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Town: GONIKOPPAL (M)							**Taluk: VIRAJPET**
			DIVISION - III (Concld.)				
5.	Municipal Boundary, Paddy lands of Sri M. M. Muddappa.	Gonikoppal - Pollibetta Road.	Municipal Boundary, coffee lands of Maneyapanda Family.	Mysore - Virajpet Road from the junction of Pollibetta-Virajpet Road upto the 3rd lane of Harischandrapuram.	Cauvery workshop to Junction of Pollibetta Road.	3-63	3-90
					Mysore - Virajpet Road upto 3rd lane of Harischandrapuram and Lanes.	3-91	3-166
			DIVISION - IV				
6.	Mysore - Virajpet Road Junction of Ponnampet Road.	Lane to the left side of the Bata Shoe Shop towards South covering all the houses on the right side meeting the Municipal Boundary through the paddy lands of Sri Venkatappa and sons.	Municipal Boundary, coffee lands of Sri Maneyapala Thimmaiah.	Mysore - Virajpet Road upto the Junction of Ponnampet Road. All the houses in the left side and leading to the Ponnampet Road, Municipal Boundary.	Mysore - Virajpet Road, from the house of Dr. N. M. Kuttappa, Gonikoppal-Ponnampet Road and Cross Roads.	4-1	4-65
7.	Seegethodu Bridge, Municipal Boundary.	Ponnampet Road from the South-Western Boundary passes through Mysore - Virajpet Road upto burial ground and goes towards north upto Municipal Boundary.	Municipal Boundary, coffee lands of Sri Maneyapala Thimmaiah.	Municipal Boundary, paddy lands belonging to Maneyapala Family (Mrs. Muddappa).	Ponnampet Road Junction from the shop of K. P. Narayana coppersmith upto Harischandrapuram 3rd lane (all the houses on the southern side of the Mysore - Virajpet Road).	4-66	4-93
			DIVISION - V				
8.	Lane to the left side of Bata Shoe Company towards south covering all the houses on the right side meeting the Municipal Boundary through the wet lands of Sri G. Venkatappa and Smt. Puttathayamma.	Municipal Boundary	Mysore - Virajpet Road from where it meets the Municipal Boundary upto the lane to the west of Bata shoe shop. All the houses on the right side.	Municipal Boundary: wet lands of Smt. Puttathayamma.	Mysore - Virajpet Road from Bata Shoe Company upto Cauvery College opposite to lands of Sri K. S. Pemmaiah.	5-1	5-70

STATEMENT VI: DESCRIPTION OF BOUNDARIES AND DETAILS OF AREAS INCLUDED IN CENSUS ENUMERATION BLOCKS IN THE URBAN AREAS OF THE DISTRICT

E.B. No.	Boundaries of the Census Enumeration Blocks				Buildings covered under the Enumeration Blocks		
	East	West	North	South	Name or No. of Street/Road/Lane/ Cross Road/etc.	Building No. From	To
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Town: KODLIPET (M)						**Taluk: SOMVARPET**	
			DIVISION - I				
1.	The Boundary line starts from South-west point of Municipal Boundary (First block) runs along Doddabeedi and meets the Akkibeedi at the Bus Stand corner covering all the houses on the left side.	Municipal Boundary from South-west point of the first block upto Kallahalli street.	Starting from the inter-section of Uddur street, Kallahalli street and Doddabeedi runs towards west and meets the Town Boundary covering all the houses on both the sides of Uddur street and Kallahalli beedi.	Municipal Boundary.	Doddabeedi (Main street)	1	49
					Uddur street	50	64
					Kallahalli street	65	94
					Bus Stand Road	95	106
					Doddabavi Road.	106/1	106/10
			DIVISION - II				
2.	Boundary starts from the point where Municipal Boundary cuts the Doddabeedi and runs along the Municipal Boundary towards east and meets the police quarters and Government Model Primary School Road.	*	From the point where the Municipal Boundary meets the Government Model Primary School Road and Bus Stand runs in the western direction along the Municipal Boundary and meets the Akkibeedi.	*	Doddabeedi (Main street)	1	49
					Akkasaligara street	50	62
					Post Office Road.	63	70
						83	87
					Bus Stand Road	79	82
					Akkibeedi (Chippigeri street)	88	128
					Police Lines	71	75
					School Road.	76	78

* **West & South:** Starting from Akkibeedi where it cuts the Municipal Boundary in the north near Sri M. K. G. Mohammad Ghouse's house runs along the Akkibeedi Bus Stand corner at the inter-section of Akkibeedi Post Office Road and covering both sides of the Akkasaligara Beedi then proceeding along the Doddabeedi in the South-west direction covering all the houses on the left side of the Doddabeedi (Main street) and meets the Municipal Boundary.

			DIVISION - III				
3.	Starts from the inter-section of the Doddabeedi, Bus stand corner and Akkibeedi runs along the Akkibeedi towards west covering all the houses on the left side meets the Municipal Boundary opposite to Sri M. K. G. Mohammad Ghouse's house. Then proceeds along the Boundary of the Hosa Municipality Boundary and the Sakleshpur Road and ends at Sri H. N. Devappa's house bearing No. 84.	Starts from Northern side of Sakleshpur Road where Municipal Boundary ends near Sri H. N. Devappa's house and runs along Hosa Municipality Road along the house at the southern side and ends at the Bus stand corner at Akkibeedi.	Starts from the Bus stand corner at the inter-section of Akkibeedi, runs along the Akkibeedi and cuts at the opposite of Sri M. K. G. Mohammad Ghouse's house and proceeds along the southern side of the Hosa Municipality Road.	Municipal Boundary cuts at the inter-section of the house opposite to Sri M. K. G. Mohammad Ghouse's house and runs along the Hosa Municipality Village Panchayat Boundary.	Akkibeedi (Madikeri-Sakleshpur Road).	1	27
					Hosa Municipality area (Madikeri-Sakleshpur Road).	28	84

STATEMENT VI: DESCRIPTION OF BOUNDARIES AND DETAILS OF AREAS INCLUDED IN CENSUS ENUMERATION BLOCKS IN THE URBAN AREAS OF THE DISTRICT

E.B. No.	Boundaries of the Census Enumeration Blocks				Buildings covered under the Enumeration Blocks		
	East	West	North	South	Name or No. of Street/Road/Lane/ Cross Road/etc.	Building No. From	To
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Town: KODLIPET (M)						**Taluk: SOMVARPET**	
			DIVISION - III (Concld.)				
4.	Village Panchayat Boundary	From the point where the Municipal Boundary cuts the 3rd enumeration block and village Panchayat Boundary	Village Panchayat Boundary	Commences from house No. 85 as per house listing, circling the Sri H. N. Devappa's house from the opposite point of Sri H. N. Devappa's house and runs along the Municipal Boundary at the southern side Sakleshpur Road enclosing Kutumara Keri (Haluakki Beedi) by the side of Sri Manjaiah's house in Haluakki Beedi bearing House No. 118	Hosa Municipality area (Madikeri-Sakleshpur Road)	85	118
Town: KUDMANGLUR (P)						**Taluk: SOMVARPET**	
			MANGALUR				
1.	Cauvery River	Basavanthur	Harangi River	Koodlu		1	90
			KUDLUR				
2.	Cauvery River	Athur Forest	Kudmanglur	Gummanakolly		1	113
			CHIKKATHUR				
3.	Basavanthur	Gummanakolly	Doddathur	Kudmanglur		1	99
			DODDATHUR				
4.	Chikkathur	Bandebetta Forest	Harangi River	Bandebetta Forest		1	66
			HULUGUNDA				
5.	V. Road	Harangi River	Yedavanadu Forest	Athur Forest		1	109
6.	Bandebetta Forest	V. Road	Yedavanadu Forest	Athur Forest		110	207
			BASAVANTHUR				
7.	Road	Chikkathur	Harangi River	Kudmanglur		37 181 1	108 231 36
8.	Harangi River	Road	Harangi River	Kudmanglur		109	180
Town: KUSHALNAGAR (M)						**Taluk: SOMVARPET**	
			DIVISION - I (BYCHANAHALLY BLOCK)				
1.	Municipal Road II cross and Kadanga (Halla)	Municipal Boundary Sy. Nos. 34, 31, 23, 89/1 8 and 2/1	Kadanga Sy. Nos. 5, 4 and 48	B.M. Road	Bychanahally Extension Road, Kumbara Beedi Kannambadiamma Temple Road, B.M. Road, (Northern side)	1 218	69 235

STATEMENT VI: DESCRIPTION OF BOUNDARIES AND DETAILS OF AREAS INCLUDED IN CENSUS ENUMERATION BLOCKS IN THE URBAN AREAS OF THE DISTRICT

E.B. No.	Boundaries of the Census Enumeration Blocks				Buildings covered under the Enumeration Blocks		
	East	West	North	South	Name or No. of Street/Road/Lane/ Cross Road/etc.	Building No. From	To
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Town: KUSHALNAGAR (M)							**Taluk: SOMVARPET**
			DIVISION - I (Concld.)				
2.	I.B. Road from Kadanga leading to Ganapathy temple Road & River Road via Circle	Municipal 2nd cross B.M. Road upto the lane to the west of Anjaneya talkies Sy. Nos. 136, 137, 138 & 139	Kadanga	Cauvery River	Northern side of B.M. Road	70	104
					I.B. Road and Forest staff quarters	105	116
					T.M.C. Area	117	121
					River Road	122	123
					B.M. Road southern side	124	151
3.	Lane on the western side of Anjaneya Talkies and Sy. Nos. 143, 141 and 140	Municipal Boundary Sy. Nos. 78 and 51	B.M. Road from Municipal Boundary to the lane west of Anjaneya Talkies	Cauvery River	B.M. Road right side including Harijan colony	152 196	183 212
					River Road & Cross Road	184	196/1
			DIVISION - II (DANDINAPET BLOCK)				
4.	B.M. Road	River Road excluding Telephone Exchange; Sy. Nos. 10, 14, 16/5, 17, 22 and 19	B.M. Road	Dandinapet Road (from B.M. Road to Sy. No. 19)	B.M. Road South-western side and Cross Roads	1	33
					General Thimmiah Road (northern side) in Dandinapet	34	53
5.	Dandinapet Cross Road linking to Dandinapet Road; Municipal Sy. Nos. 11, 16/4 30, 24/2 and 21 Drain	River Road from Telephone Exchange to River	Municipal Drain to the north of Telephone exchange	Cauvery River	River Road	54	71
					General Thimmaiah Road (Southern side) in Dandinapet	72	95
6.	B.M. Road from Dandinapet Road Junction upto River Cauvery	Dandinapet Cross Road	Dandinapet Road from Dandinapet Cross to B.M. Road	Cauvery River	Dandinapet including lanes	96	107
					General Thimmaiah Road right side	108	115
					B.M. Road right side	116	139
			DIVISION - III (THYAGARAJA BLOCK)				
7.	Cauvery River	Kushalnagar Circle joining B.M. Road and Thyagaraja Road	Thyagaraja Road, from Kushalnagar Circle; River Road	Municipal conservency, Sy. Nos. 70, 65, 64, 61 (All buildings in Church Road excluded)	Southern side of Thyagaraja Road	1	49
					River Road	50	56
					Somvarpet Road	57	63
8.	Cauvery River	Sy. Nos. 87, 88, 90, 93, 96, 101, 102, 100, 109/2, 128	Municipal conservency Sy. Nos. 38 to 46, 53, 109 & 103	Municipal Road	Northern side of Church Road (Town Harijan colony)	64	90
					New Road formed behind G.M.P. School	91	134
					Southern side of Church Road	135	151
					K.E.B. Colony	152	168
					Western side of Somvarpet Link Road including Poura Karmika Colony	169	198
					Eastern side of Somvarpet Link Road	199	202

STATEMENT VI: DESCRIPTION OF BOUNDARIES AND DETAILS OF AREAS INCLUDED IN CENSUS ENUMERATION BLOCKS IN THE URBAN AREAS OF THE DISTRICT

E.B. No.	Boundaries of the Census Enumeration Blocks				Buildings covered under the Enumeration Blocks		
	East	West	North	South	Name or No. of Street/Road/Lane/ Cross Road/etc.	Building No. From	To
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Town: KUSHALNAGAR (M)						**Taluk: SOMVARPET**	
			DIVISION - III (Concld.)				
9.	Somvarpet Link Road	B.M. Road western side commencing from B. No. 277 ending with B. No. 237	Kushalnagar circle, Sy. Nos. 86, 91, 92, 103 and Municipal Road.	B.M. Road	Kalamma Harijan Colony	203	237
					B.M. Road eastern side	238	256
						268	277
					Harangi project staff quarters	257	267
			DIVISION - IV (SOMESHWARA BLOCK)				
10.	Cauvery River	Ganapathy temple Road and I.B. Road	Someshwara Road Sy. No. 84 (Hospital) and Somvarpet Road	Thyagaraja Road southern side commencing from Kushalnagar circle road leading to Cauvery River	Temple Road	1	8
					Thyagaraja Road Northern side	9	59
					Somvarpet Link Road	60	61
11.	Somvarpet Road	I.B. Road	Municipal Boundary Sy. Nos. 9, 21, 60 and 62	Someshwara Road & southern boundary of Sy. No. 84	Somvarpet Road	62	63
						67	69
					Nadkacheri Road	64	66
					Police staff quarters	70	77/1
					Someshwara Road	78/1,80 (except 84 & 87)	97
					Road formed in front of Sri Sanne Gowda's house	78,79 84, 87 98	106
					New road formed in front of Sri Thimmappaiah's house	107	133
12.	Municipal Boundary Sy. No. 53	Municipal Boundary Sy. Nos. 45, 4/1 and 5/2	Municipal Boundary Sy. No. 31, 29/1	Municipal Boundary Sy. No. 87 and Over Head Tank	I.B.	134	136
					Harangi Reservoir project colony	137	241
Town: MADIKERI (M)						**Taluk: MADIKERI**	
			DIVISION - I				
1.	Hill Road	Muthappa Temple Road	Muthappa Temple Kendadagundi Road	College Road	College Road	1	16
						22	27
					Hill Road	17	21
						45	74
					Muthappa Temple Road	28	42
					Kendadagundi Road	43	44
2.	Mahadevpet Road	Muthappa Temple Road	Yelepet Road	Municipal Lane	Mahadevpet Road	1	24
						31	41
					Mahadevpet Lane	25	26
					Muthappa Temple-Yelepet Road	27	30
					Muthappa Temple Road	42	43
3.	Mahadevpet Road	Muthappa Temple Kendadagundi Road	Municipal Lane	Hill Road	Mahadevpet Road	44	80
					Kendadagundi Road	81	82
					Muthappa Temple Road	83	85

STATEMENT VI: DESCRIPTION OF BOUNDARIES AND DETAILS OF AREAS INCLUDED IN CENSUS ENUMERATION BLOCKS IN THE URBAN AREAS OF THE DISTRICT

E.B. No.	Boundaries of the Census Enumeration Blocks				Buildings covered under the Enumeration Blocks		
	East	West	North	South	Name or No. of Street/Road/Lane/ Cross Road/etc.	Building No. From	To
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Town: MADIKERI (M)						**Taluk: MADIKERI**	
			DIVISION - I (Concld.)				
4.	Muthappa Temple Road	Kadanga Boundary of Municipal Block No. 8	Yelepet convent Road	Mallikarjunanagar	Behind Muthappa Temple, starting from Yelepet Road	1	5
					Muthappa Temple Road	6	11
5.	Drain	Mahadevpet and Ganapathy Street	Mutt Road	Municipal lane leading to Mosque	Mahadevpet Road	1	9
					Ganapathy Street upto Mosque	10	38
6.	Municipal Drain	Ganapathy Street	Mosque	Arya Nursing Home	Ganapathy Street from Mosque to Dasawala Road junction	39	68
					Dasawala Road upto Arya Nursing Home	69	105
7.	Ganapathy Street and Mahadevpet Road junction	Mahadevpet Road	Mahadevpet Road and Ganapathy Street junction	Mahadevpet dispensary lane	Mahadevpet	4	15
						19	23
						39	54
					Ganapathy Street	1	3
						16	18
						24	38
8.	Ganapathy Street	Mahadevpet Road	Mahadevpet dispensary lane	Road in front of Sri N. R. Mohammed Hussain's house	Ganapathy Street	55	68
					Mahadevpet Road	69	91
9.	Ganapathy Street	Mahadevpet Road	Road in front of N.R. Mohammed Hussain's house	Ganapathy Street	Ganapathy Street	1	7
						20	25
						35	44
					Mahadevpet Road	8	19
						26	34
						45	58
10.	Ganapathy Street	Mahadevpet	Ganapathy Street Lane	Chowk	Ganapathy Street	59	70
						95	98
						114	120
					Ganapathy Street Lane	71	73
					Mahadevpet Road	74	94
						99	113
						121	134
			DIVISION - II				
11.	Drain, Dasawala Road joins Ganapathy Road	Stream	Main Road and Ganapathy Street	Dasawala Road	Main Road	1	10
						46	63
					Ganapathy Street	11	16
						31	44
					Dasawala Road	17	30&45
12.	Rose Bank Road, Mani's Compound Road School Road, Lane behind cardamom co-operative society via steps connecting Main Road & School Road.	Stream	Stream	Main Road from Jail wardens quarters upto Stream	School Road	1	30
						51	63
					Brahmin Valley Road	31	36
					Lower Kodava Samaja Lane	37	39
					Main Road	40	50

STATEMENT VI: DESCRIPTION OF BOUNDARIES AND DETAILS OF AREAS INCLUDED IN CENSUS ENUMERATION BLOCKS IN THE URBAN AREAS OF THE DISTRICT

E.B. No.	Boundaries of the Census Enumeration Blocks				Buildings covered under the Enumeration Blocks		
	East	West	North	South	Name or No. of Street/Road/Lane/ Cross Road/etc.	Building No. From	To
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Town: MADIKERI (M)			**DIVISION – II** (Concld.)			**Taluk: MADIKERI**	
13.	The boundary line starts from Shri M. K. Uthaya's house near Kodi Bhandara steps and gets down to the lower Power House Road upto Appachakavi Road Line and proceeds to join the Appachakavi Road and on to Kodi Bhandara.				Main Road	1	18
					Inside the Fort	19	50
					Appachakavi Road	51	77
					Lower Power House Road	78	95
14.	Main Road	Kohinoor Road	College Road	Kohinoor Hadlu Road	College Road	1	40
					Main Road	41	70
					New Bus Stand Road	71	77
					Kohinoor Road	78	80
15.	Main Road and Appachakavi Road	Kohinoor Road	Stream	Steps *via* Sri P.M. Muthanna's house	Main Road	81	94
					Appachakavi Road	95	104
					Appachakavi Road	105	115
					Lower Power House Road	116	130
					Kohinoor Road	131	143
16.	Kohinoor Road	Race Course Road	New Extension Lane	Sri D. S. Deva-shetty's compound	Sri D. S. Davashetty's compound Road	144	151
					Kohinoor Road	152	161
					New Extension Road Eastern side	162	178
					New Extension Road Western side	179	187
					Upper New Extension Area	188	193
17.	Kohinoor Road	Pottery Road	Government College Road	New Extension Lane and Race Course Road	Upper New Extension	194	208
					Lower New Extension	209	210
					Kohinoor Road	211	214
					Industrial Estate	215	240
					Kohinoor Road	241	244
					College Road	245	248
18.	Mahadevpet Road	Hill Road	Hill Road	Makhan Lane	Mahadevpet Road	1	7
						15	21
					Mahadevpet Lane	8	—
						22	26
						31	32
					Hill Road	9	11
						27	30
					Mosque Road	12	14
19.	Mahadevpet Road	Kanakadasa Road & Hill Road	Makhan Lane	College Road	Mahadevpet Road	33	38
						45	51
						53	77
					Mahadevpet Lane	39	51/1 & 52
					Hill Road	40	43
					Makhan Lane	44	—
					College Road	78	82
					Kanakadasa Road	83	86
20.	Kanakadasa Road	Hill Road	Hill Road	College Road	College Road	87	92
					Hill Road	93	95
						105	119/3
					Hill Road	96	104
					Kanakadasa Road	120	131

STATEMENT VI: DESCRIPTION OF BOUNDARIES AND DETAILS OF AREAS INCLUDED IN CENSUS ENUMERATION BLOCKS IN THE URBAN AREAS OF THE DISTRICT

E.B. No.	Boundaries of the Census Enumeration Blocks				Buildings covered under the Enumeration Blocks		
	East	West	North	South	Name or No. of Street/Road/Lane/ Cross Road/etc.	Building No. From	To
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Town: MADIKERI (M)						**Taluk: MADIKERI**	
			DIVISION - III				
21.	Pottery Road	College Road	College Road	Stewart Road	College Road	1	6
					Cross Road of College Road	7	—
					Race Course Road	8	—
					Pottery Road	9	18
					D.A.R. Quarters	19	28
22.	Muthappa Temple Road	Muthappa Temple Convent Road	Muthappa Temple Convent Road	Muthappa Temple College Road	Muthappa Temple Road	1	4
					Ranipet Road	5	13
					College Road	14	18
					Convent Road	19	30
					Convent Galibeedu Road	31	39
					Mallikarjunanagar	40	74*
23.	Muthappa Temple Road	Mallikarjunanagar Road	Kadanga Boundary of Municipal Block No. 25	Muslim graveyard	Mallikarjunanagar	75	80
						88	100
					Muthappa Temple Road	81	87
						101	116
24.	Portion of College Road	College Galibeedu Road	Karnangeri Village Boundary-Municipal limits	College Road	Convent Road	1	16
						28	29
					College Road	17	25
						30	33
					Race Course Road	26	27
					Police Pared Ground Road	34	63
25.	College and Convent Road	Galibeedu Road	Municipal limits	Convent Road	House building society Colony Road	64	79
					I.T.I. Road	80	92
					College Galibeedu Road & Lanes	93	115
					Muthappa Temple Convent Road	116	141
26.	Galibeedu Road	Municipal Limits	Municipal Limits	Graveyard Road	College Road	1	67
					D.A.R. Quarters	68	80
27.	D.A.R. Quarters College Road	Municipal Limits	College Road	Municipal Limits Stewart Road	D.A.R. Quarters Road	81	103
					D.A.R. Quarters, Upper portion left side	104	138
					Race Course Road	139	142
					Graveyard Road	143	152
28.	Race Course Road	Graveyard	Stewart Road	Municipal Limits	Municipal Water Treatment Plant Road	1	14
					Stewart Road & North of Stewart Road	15	76
29.	Race Course Road	Agricultural Farm	Race Course Road	Stewart Road	Stewart Road	77	99
					Race Course Road	100	137
30.	Race Course Road	Graveyard Road	Race Course Road	Race Course Road	Stewart Road	138	169
					Race Course and New Extension Area	170	217

STATEMENT VI: DESCRIPTION OF BOUNDARIES AND DETAILS OF AREAS INCLUDED IN CENSUS ENUMERATION BLOCKS IN THE URBAN AREAS OF THE DISTRICT

E.B. No.	Boundaries of the Census Enumeration Blocks				Buildings covered under the Enumeration Blocks		
	East	West	North	South	Name or No. of Street/Road/Lane/ Cross Road/etc.	Building No. From	To
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Town: MADIKERI (M)						**Taluk: MADIKERI**	
			DIVISION - IV				
31.	Power House Road	Municipal Lane (from Sri P.M. Uthaya's house upto Police Lane)	Pension line & Lower Power House Road	Portion of Gowli Valley Road	Gowli Valley Road	45	55
						66	71
					Mosque Road	56	57
						77	83
					Power House Road	58	65
						75	76
					Kohinoor Road	72	73
					Power House Road Lane	74	—
32.	Municipal Lane (from Sri P.M. Uthaya's house upto police Lane)	Race Course Road	Pension Line Road	Gowli Valley Road	Gowli Valley Road	84	96
					Race Course Road	97	102
					Race Course Road Lane	103	104
					Kohinoor Road	105	124
						132	133
					Power House Road	125	128
					Power House Road Lane	129	131
33.	Mahatma Gandhi Road and Raja Seat Road	Appachakavi Road Gowli Valley Road	Main Road	Race Course Road	Mahatma Gandhi Road	1	2
					Raja Seat Road, Muniswara Road	3	20
					Race Course Road	21	22
					Gowli Valley Road	23	44
34.	Main Road (from DCC Bank to General Thimmaiah circle) and Mangalore Road from General Thimmaiah circle to Municipal Boundary	Western Boundary of Raja Seat	Mahatma Gandhi Mantap Road from Race Course Road junction to Main Road	Municipal Boundary	Raja Seat Road	1	16
					Mangalore Road	17	24
35.	Western Boundary of Sy. No. 30/543	Murnad Road	General Thimmaiah Road	Stream and Municipal Boundary	Mangaladevinagar	1	76
36.	Municipal Limits	Murnad Road	General Thimmaiah Road	Municipal Limits	Mangaladevinagar	77	123
					Murnad Road	124	143
37.	Murnad Road	Mangalore Road	General Thimmaiah Road	Municipal limits	Murnad Road	144	166
					Mangalore Road	167	185
					General Thimmaiah Road	186	217
38.	Municipal Boundary Starting from Mysore Road	Sudarshan class IV quarters western boundary of Sy. No. 30/543	Mysore Road starting from Municipal Boundary in the east upto old Main Road including weigh bridge	Municipal Boundary	Mysore Road	1	14
					Siddapur Road, Ashokapura, Roshanara Road	15	64
					D.C. Compound Road	65	93
					General Thimmaiah Road (from weigh bridge)	94	107
39.	Mysore Road, Municipal limits	Depot Road	Depot Road	Sudarshan Class IV Employees quarters	Mysore Road	1	30
					Sudarshan Road	31	53

STATEMENT VI: DESCRIPTION OF BOUNDARIES AND DETAILS OF AREAS INCLUDED IN CENSUS ENUMERATION BLOCKS IN THE URBAN AREAS OF THE DISTRICT

E.B. No.	Boundaries of the Census Enumeration Blocks				Buildings covered under the Enumeration Blocks		
	East	West	North	South	Name or No. of Street/Road/Lane/ Cross Road/etc.	Building No. From	To
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Town: MADIKERI (M)						**Taluk: MADIKERI**	
			DIVISION - IV (Concld.)				
40.	Mysore Road	Depot Road and Siddapur Road	Sudarshan Class IV Employees Quarters Road	Siddapur Road	Sudarshan compound	54	81
					Ashwini Road	82	106
41.	Chamaraja Villa Road	General Thimmaiah Road	Temple Road from General Thimmaiah Road near Hospital via steps to Chamaraja Villa Road	General Thimmaiah Road	General Thimmaiah Road	1	10
					Sudarshan short-cut Road	11	14
					Behind Brahmin Valley Lane	15	35
					Brahmin Valley Kalyanamantapa Road	36	41
					Chamaraja Villa Road	42	55
			DIVISION - V				
42.	The boundary line starts from petty shop in front of General Thimmaiah circle and moves along the main road upto Coorg Cardamom Co-operative Marketing Society and gets down via steps by the rear side of Cardamom Society to School Road upto Vedanta Sangha and proceeds in the same road skirting Anjaneya Temple along the northern and eastern compound and proceeds *via* Brahmin Valley Road and meets the starting point.				Main Road	1	5
						15	23
						46	51
					Temple Road & surroundings	6	14
						52	80
					Kodava Samaj and Mandir Road	24	45
					HQ Hospital compound	81	95
43.	Chamaraja Villa Road	Temple Road	Depot Road	Temple Road	Temple Road	1	2
					Dechoor Road	3	29
					Depot Road	30	41
					Aswathakatte Road	42	57
					Temple Road	58	62
44.	Depot Gate Road	Temple Road	Manni's Compound Road	Depot and Dechoor Road	Manni's Compound Road	1	21
					Depot and Chamaraja Villa Road	22	29
					Temple Road	30	49
					Dechoor Road	50	57
45.	Municipal limits	Drain	Somvarpet Road	Stream, School Road Manni's Compound Road	Dasawala Road	1	5
					Kannada Bane-Somvarpet Road	6	7
					Somvarpet Road	8	9
					Kannada Bane Area	10	56
					Mysore Road	57	68
46.	Mysore Road Municipal Limits	Stream and Municipal Block No. 3	Kannada Bane Road	D.F.O. Quarters	Kannada Bane Area	64	80
					Kannada Bane Road	81	90
					Manni's Compound Road	91	98
					Kannada Bane Pump House Road	99	120
					D.F.O. Bungalow Area	121	156
47.	Mysore Road Municipal limits	Manni's Compound Road	D.F.O. Quarters Road	Manni's Compound Road	Housing Board Colony	157	187
					Upper Hostel Road	188	227
					Manni's Compound Road	228	244

STATEMENT VI: DESCRIPTION OF BOUNDARIES AND DETAILS OF AREAS INCLUDED IN CENSUS ENUMERATION BLOCKS IN THE URBAN AREAS OF THE DISTRICT

E.B. No.	Boundaries of the Census Enumeration Blocks				Buildings covered under the Enumeration Blocks		
	East	West	North	South	Name or No. of Street/Road/Lane/ Cross Road/etc.	Building No. From	To
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Town: MADIKERI (M)						**Taluk: MADIKERI**	
			DIVISION - V (Concld.)				
48.	Ukkada Road	Chappekad Road	Newly formed Road Thyagaraja Colony Road, Municipal Limits	Mutt Road Convent Yelepet Road	Somvarpet Road	1	7
					Mutt Road	8	9
					A.V. School	10	11
					Convent Muthappa Temple Road including Raja's tomb	12	20
					Somvarpet Road	21	36
					Ukkada Road	37	41
					Thyagaraja Colony Road	42	49
49.	New Road formed behind Gaddige	Village Boundary of Sy. No. 52/1	Municipal limits	Karnangeri Village Boundary	Newly formed Thyagaraja Colony Road	50	86
					Thyagaraja Colony Road	87	127
50.	Newly formed Road behind Gaddige	Thyagaraja Colony-Branch Road	Municipal limits	Somvarpet Road	Ukkada Road	128	194
					Somvarpet Road	195	203
Town: PONNAMPET (M)						**Taluk: VIRAJPET**	
			DIVISION - I				
1.	—	—	—	—	Gonikoppal Road	1	14
					I.B. Road	72	141
						15	41
					Kunda Road	42	71
2.	—	—	—	—	Gonikoppal Road (Western Side)	142	150
					(Eastern Side)	151	164
						167	197
						206	217
					Balaji Road	165	166
					Kirgoor Road, Mathur Village Road	198	204
			DIVISION - II				
3.	—	—	—	—	Thyagaraja Road	1	45
					Devara Raste	46	63
4.	—	—	—	—	Thyagaraja Road	64	68
					Palli Road	94	102
						69	73
						75	93
					Devara Raste	74	—
5.	—	—	—	—	Kunda Road	1	29
					Farm Road	30	41
					Hudukeri Road	42	46
						52	103
					Thyagaraja Road	47	51

STATEMENT VI: DESCRIPTION OF BOUNDARIES AND DETAILS OF AREAS INCLUDED IN CENSUS ENUMERATION BLOCKS IN THE URBAN AREAS OF THE DISTRICT

E.B. No.	Boundaries of the Census Enumeration Blocks				Buildings covered under the Enumeration Blocks		
	East	West	North	South	Name or No. of Street/Road/Lane/ Cross Road/etc.	Building No. From	To
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Town: PONNAMPET (M)			**DIVISION – II** (Concld.)			**Taluk: VIRAJPET**	
6.	—	—	—	—	Main Road	1	33
						53	65
					Katra Kolly Road	34	52
7.	—	—	—	—	Krishna Colony Road	66	142
					Main Road	143	153/1
Town: SANIVARSANTE (M)						**Taluk: SOMVARPET**	
			DIVISION - I				
1.	Gudugalale Village Boundary, Bidroor Channel and its Sy. Nos. 118, 104 etc.	Rachappa Shetty Lane and Sy. Nos. 57, 58, 59 65 and Revenue Inspectors quarters Sy. No. 69/B and 46	Bidroor Village Sy. Nos. 85, 94, 67, 22 and 23	Vadyanapura Village Boundary and Sy. Nos. 24, 25, 116 and 43 of Hemmane Village	Main Road	1	12
						14	36
						73	83
						89	100
					Byepass Road	13	—
					Bidroor Madaiah Road	54	72
						84	88
					Road between TMC and Police and Revenue Office	37	53
			DIVISION - II				
2.	From Rachappa Shetty's Lane to Market Road	Sri Manjaiah Shetty's House and Sy. No. 26 and Sri B. M. Mari Shetty's House Sy. No. 26 and 27	Bidroor Road, Sy. Nos. 52, 59 and 30	Byepass Road, Hemmane Sy. Nos. 7, 12, 13 and 24	Rachappa Shetty Lane	1	—
					Main Road (Southern Side)	2	28
					Main Road (Northern Side)	29	54
			DIVISION - III				
3.	Sri B. S. Laxmaiah Shetty's House and Sy. No. 27/2 Sri B. D. Laxmaiah Shetty's House and Sy. No. 25	Sy. No. 78/12 Sy. No. 78/11. I.B. Road to Changadally Road and New Bus Stand	Bidroor Road, Sy. Nos. 78/11, 44, 50 of Bidroor Village	Byepass Road Sy. Nos. 2, 3, 4, 24(B), 29(B), 117 of Hemmanne Village	Main Road (Southern Side)	1	23
						34	52
					Byepass Road	24	27
					I.B. Road	28	33
					Main Road (Northern Side)	53	78
			DIVISION - IV				
4.	House No. 4-1 Petty Shop of Sri C. P. Abdulla in Main Road leading from Somvarpet to Changadally Road and Sy. Nos. 78/12, 47 and 25	Kajoor Village Boundary Sy. Nos. 20, 21, 23 and 29	Thyagaraja Colony to Sulugalale Village Road and Sy. No. 5/4	Sanivarsante to Changadally Road	Circle to Thyagaraja Colony Road on Changadally Road Northern Side	1	15
					Thyagaraja Colony Road	16	19
						55	56 & 77
					Thyagaraja Colony I Cross	20	32
						78	94
					II Cross	32/1	34
						57	76
					III Cross	35	—
						39	54
					IV Cross	36	38

STATEMENT VI: DESCRIPTION OF BOUNDARIES AND DETAILS OF AREAS INCLUDED IN CENSUS ENUMERATION BLOCKS IN THE URBAN AREAS OF THE DISTRICT

E.B. No.	Boundaries of the Census Enumeration Blocks				Buildings covered under the Enumeration Blocks		
	East	West	North	South	Name or No. of Street/Road/Lane/ Cross Road/etc.	Building No. From	To
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Town: SANIVARSANTE (M)						**Taluk: SOMVARPET**	
			DIVISION - IV (Concld.)				
5.	I.B. Cross Road from Sanivarsante to Changadally Road Sy. No. 116/2	House No. 4-94(2) belonging to Sri Basavaraja and Chickolathur Village Sy. Nos. 59/2 and 59/8 and Sanivarsante to Dundally Road	House No. 4-104 belongs to Sri M. J. Akbar's House and Thyagaraja Colony 4th Cross Road	Chickolathur Sy. No. 115/3 and House No. 4-181(2) belonging to Sri M. J. Hussain on Chinnally Road	Sanivarsante to Changadally Road (Eastern Side)	95	104
					(Western Side)	105	114
					Chinnally Road (Western Side)	115	122
					(Eastern Side)	125	152
					I.B. Road Chinnally Road (Southern Side)	123 153	124 181
Town: SOMVARPET (M)						**Taluk: SOMVARPET**	
			DIVISION - I				
1.	—	—	—	—	Basaveswara Road (Western Side)	1	53
					(Eastern Side)	70	86
					Banavara Road (Southern Side)	54	56
					(Northern Side)	57	69
2.	—	—	—	—	Banavara Road	84	132
3.	—	—	—	—	Venkateshwara Block	1	53
					Belur Road (Western Side)	23	29
					Belur Road (Eastern Side)	52	58
					Vallabai Extension	30	51
4.	—	—	—	—	Power House Road	1	18
						24	27
						54	60
					Shivaji Road	19	23
						38	40
					Ashoka Road	28	37
						41	53
			DIVISION - II				
5.	—	—	—	—	Temple Road	1	52
					Mahatma Gandhi Road	53	66
					Vishweshvaraiah Road	67	87
					High School Road	—	88
6.	—	—	—	—	Mahatma Gandhi Road	89	130
					High School Road	131	139
						144	157
					Kibbetta Road	140	143
7.	—	—	—	—	Bank Road	1	3
					Thyagaraja Road	4	25
					Madikeri Road	26	79

STATEMENT VI: DESCRIPTION OF BOUNDARIES AND DETAILS OF AREAS INCLUDED IN CENSUS ENUMERATION BLOCKS IN THE URBAN AREAS OF THE DISTRICT

E.B. No.	Boundaries of the Census Enumeration Blocks				Buildings covered under the Enumeration Blocks		
	East	West	North	South	Name or No. of Street/Road/Lane/ Cross Road/etc.	Building No. From	To
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Town: SOMVARPET (M)						**Taluk: SOMVARPET**	
			DIVISION - III				
8.	—	—	—	—	Hospital Road	1	16
					Range Block	17	84
9.	—	—	—	—	Forest Range Office Block & Houses to the South of Hospital Road	85	152
10.	—	—	—	—	Mahadeshwara Block	1	67
11.	—	—	—	—	Mahadeshwara Block	68	111
					Club Road	112	136
12.	—	—	—	—	Temple Road	1	30
					Hospital Road	31	41
					Club Road	42	56
						102	113
					Bus Stand Road	57	100
					Market Yard	101	—
Town: SUNTIKOPPA (M)						**Taluk: SOMVARPET**	
			DIVISION - I				
1.	Municipal Boundary Sy. No. 127	Gally to the North of Blue Star Hotel Sy. No. 131	Municipal Boundary Sy. No. 132/2	Bangalore - Mangalore Road from Yemmegundi Estate upto the North Side of the Blue Star Hotel Lane in Sy. No. 131	Municipal New Extension	1	51/1
					Bangalore - Mangalore Main Road	52	71
2.	Municipal Boundary Sy. No. 182	Municipal Boundary East Boundary of Sy. No. 187/3, 162/8, 186/15	Bangalore - Mangalore Road from K. K. Devappa's House upto the Municipal Boundary (including Ganesh Theatre)	Municipal Boundary Sy. No. 219/2, 166 and 165	Bangalore - Mangalore Main Road	1	13
					Uluguli Road and Muthappa Temple Road	14	44
					Bangalore - Mangalore Main Road	45	54
			DIVISION - II				
3.	Eastern Sy. No. 162/8 and 186/13	Western Boundary of Sy. No. 192	Bangalore - Mangalore Road from M. Pakeerappa's House to end of Municipal Boundary (Sy. No. 192)	Municipal Boundary Sy. No. 187/3	Bangalore - Mangalore Main Road	1	45/1

STATEMENT VI: DESCRIPTION OF BOUNDARIES AND DETAILS OF AREAS INCLUDED IN CENSUS ENUMERATION BLOCKS IN THE URBAN AREAS OF THE DISTRICT

E.B. No.	Boundaries of the Census Enumeration Blocks				Buildings covered under the Enumeration Blocks		
	East	West	North	South	Name or No. of Street/Road/Lane/ Cross Road/etc.	Building No. From	To
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Town: SUNTIKOPPA (M)							**Taluk: SOMVARPET**
			DIVISION - II (Concld)				
4.	Eastern Boundary of Sy. No. 139/2, 139/1	Municipal Boundary	Municipal Boundary	Bangalore - Mangalore Road	Municipal Road	1	18
					Municipal New Extension Road	19	34
					Bangalore - Mangalore Main Road	35	39
			DIVISION - III				
5.	Municipal Boundary Sy. No. 132/1 and Blue Star Hotel Lane	Eastern Boundary of Sy. Nos. 139/1 and 139/2	Municipal Boundary Sy. No. 144/1 belongs to Laxmi Estate and 144/5	Bangalore - Mangalore Road	Bangalore - Mangalore Main Road	1	6
					Kushalappa Galli	7	14
					Madapura Road	15	29
					Hospital Road	30	38
					Hospital Road	45	47
					Post Office Road	39	44
					Bangalore - Mangalore Main Road	48	68
Town: VIRAJPET (M)							**Taluk: VIRAJPET**
			DIVISION - I				
1.	Chickpet Road - leading to Murnad from Mutt land towards North upto Municipal Boundary	Municipal Boundary	Municipal Boundary	Municipal Boundary	Chickpet Road (New Road to Boikeri)	1-1	1-5
					Chikpet Road (Northern Side)	1-6	1-27
					Chikpet Road (Southern Side)	1-28	1-79
					Chikpet Road (From Chikpet Junction to Chathrakere Left Side)	1-80	1-90
					Chatra - Area	1-91	1-98
2.	Municipal Boundary starting from the back side of the Municipal Quarters for water supply staff along the Municipal Boundary upto stream	Chikpet Road leading to Murnad starting from the Devarakadu Road Junction towards North upto the Municipal Boundary	Municipal Boundary starting from the point where it meets Murnad Road and moves towards North - east crosses the Chembebellur Road moves upto back side of the Municipal Quarters for water supply staff in Shivakeri and moves towards South along the Boundary	Devarakadu Road - starting from the Murnad Road Junction upto Municipal Boundary and stream, Municipal Boundary and stream upto the Western Boundary land of John Saldanha	New Road from Murnad Road to Kodava Samaja	2-1	2-3
					Chikpet Street Left Side	2-4	2-10
					Devarakadu Road (Northern Side)	2-11	2-13
					Chikpet Street opposite to Shivakeri Western Side upto Kodava Samaja	2-14	2-21
					Chikpet Street Eastern Side (Pump House and Shivakeri Area)	2-22	2-70

STATEMENT VI: DESCRIPTION OF BOUNDARIES AND DETAILS OF AREAS INCLUDED IN CENSUS ENUMERATION BLOCKS IN THE URBAN AREAS OF THE DISTRICT

E.B. No.	Boundaries of the Census Enumeration Blocks				Buildings covered under the Enumeration Blocks		
	East	West	North	South	Name or No. of Street/Road/Lane/ Cross Road/etc.	Building No. From	To
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Town: VIRAJPET (M)							**Taluk: VIRAJPET**
			DIVISION - I (Concld.)				
3.	Stream - starting from the point where it meets the channel and moves towards North by the side of field of Sri John Saldanha and land of Sri Anantha Ramaiah crosses the Chikpet Road and moves on the Eastern Boundary of lands of Sri Seetharamaiah and Sri John Saldanha upto Municipal Boundary	Murnad Road - starting from the junction where it meets Christian Street upto the Junction of Devarakadu Road	Devarakadu Road from the Junction of Murnad Road upto Municipal Boundary, stream - running towards East along the Municipal Boundary upto Western Boundary of land of Sri John Saldanha	Channel - along Sy. No. 271/1 and 257/2 starting from the point where the Devanga Street touches the stream upto the point it meets Christian Street, Christian Street from this point upto Murnad Road Junction	Chickpet Street School Road	3-1	3-7
					Devarakadu Road	3-8	3-10
					Chickpet Street (Southern Side)	3-11	3-33
					Chickpet Street (Northern Side)	3-34	3-58
4.	Christian Street (Church Street) starting from Jainara Beedi Junction upto channel	Murnad Road from Mutt land towards North upto the Junction of Christian Street	Channel along Sy. No. 271/1 and 257/2 starting from where the Devanga Street touches the stream and moving towards West upto the point it meets Christian Street, from this point upto Murnad Road Junction	Dodda Beedi - from the Junction of Christian Street and Jainara Beedi upto Murnad Road Junction. Murnad Road, from this point upto Municipal Boundary near Mutt lands	Christian Street from Jainara Beedi upto channel all houses on the left side	4-1	4-4
						4-28	4-40
					Christian Street Cross Road (Right Side)	4-5	4-18
					Christian Street Cross Road (Left Side)	4-19	4-27
					Dodda Beedi (Right Side)	4-41	4-61(5)
					Murnad Road	4-61(6)	4-70
5.	Devanga Street from the Junction of Jainara Beedi, Telugara Beedi towards North upto the Junction of Christian Street	Christian Street (Church Street) from the Junction of Jainara Beedi and towards North upto channel (All houses on the right side)	Junction of the Devanga Beedi and Christian Street	Jainara Beedi from the Junction of Devanga Beedi and Telugara Beedi and towards West upto Christian Street	Jainara Beedi	5-1	5-18(2)
					Devanga Beedi	5-18(3)	5-22
						5-33	5-40
					Christian Street (Eastern Side)	5-27	5-32
						5-41	5-44(4)
					Devanga Beedi Cross Road (Southern Side)	5-23	5-26
					(Northern Side)	5-44(5)	5-45
			DIVISION - II				
6.	Kalbavi Road from the Junction of Federation Rice Mill Road towards North upto Municipal Boundary	Devanga Street from the Junction of Federation Rice Mill Road towards North upto channel crossing the Christian Road Junction, channel moving	Municipal Boundary from the Northern Boundary of land of Sri M. S. Anantha Rao towards East upto the point where Kalbavi Road meets	Federation Rice Mill Road from the Junction of Devanga Street towards East upto Junction of Kalbavi Road	Devanga Street (Western Side)	6-1	6-4
					Devanga Street (Eastern Side)	6-5	6-18
					Kalbavi Road (Right Side)	6-19	6-26
					Lane leading to Water Tank (Southern Side)	6-27	6-34

STATEMENT VI: DESCRIPTION OF BOUNDARIES AND DETAILS OF AREAS INCLUDED IN CENSUS ENUMERATION BLOCKS IN THE URBAN AREAS OF THE DISTRICT

E.B. No.	Boundaries of the Census Enumeration Blocks				Buildings covered under the Enumeration Blocks		
	East	West	North	South	Name or No. of Street/Road/Lane/ Cross Road/etc.	Building No. From	To
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Town: VIRAJPET (M)							**Taluk: VIRAJPET**
			DIVISION - II (Contd.)				
		towards North by the side of field of Sri John Saldanha and land of Sri Ananth Ramaiah, Crossing Chikpet Road and moving on the Eastern Boundary of land of Sri Seetha Ramaiah and John Saldanha upto Municipal Boundary					
7. Municipal Boundary i.e., Eastern Boundary of land Sy. Nos. 152, 150 etc.		Kalbavi Road from the Junction of Federation Rice Mill Road towards North upto Municipal Boundary	Municipal Northern Boundary-from the point where Kalbavi Road meets towards east upto the Eastern Boundary of Sy. No. 152	Federation Rice Mill Road from the Junction of Kalbavi Road upto the Junction of Telugara Beedi near Temple and further upto Municipal Boundary in Sy. No. 1/2 (All houses on the left side)	Lane leading to Water Tank (Eastern Side) Siddapura Road (both side)	6-35 6-39	6-38 6-105(c)
8. Rice Mill Road from the Junction of Telugara Beedi Cross Lane towards South East upto the point where it meets Telugara Beedi (South West corner Sy. No. 59)		Devanga Street from Jainara Beedi Junction upto the point where it meets the stream	Stream - starting from the point where it touches Devanga Street moves towards East along the stream upto the point where it touches the Telugara Beedi cross Lane, Telugara Beedi Cross Lane from the stream to the North upto Rice Mill Road	Main Road (Telugara Beedi) from the Temple (South West corner of Sy. No. 59) towards West upto the point where it joins Devanga Street	Telugara Beedi (Northern Side) Devanga Street from Telugara Beedi upto stream (Eastern Side) Rice Mill Road (Eastern portion Western Side)	7-2 7-55 7-34 7-52	7-33 7-57 7-36 7-54
9. Telugara Beedi Cross Lane from Federation Rice Mill Road Junction towards South upto the stream		Devanga Street from the point where the stream touches towards North upto the Junction of Federation Rice Mill Road	Federation Rice Mill Road from the Junction Devanga Street towards north East and East upto the point where Telugara Beedi Cross Lane meets it.	Stream from the point where it touches the Devanga Street towards East upto the point where the stream touches Telugara Beedi Cross Lane	Devanga Street from the stream to Rice Mill Road Junction (Western Side) Rice Mill Road upto Telugara Beedi Cross Road (Southern Side)	7-37 7-41	7-40 7-51 & 7-1

STATEMENT VI: DESCRIPTION OF BOUNDARIES AND DETAILS OF AREAS INCLUDED IN CENSUS ENUMERATION BLOCKS IN THE URBAN AREAS OF THE DISTRICT

E.B. No.	Boundaries of the Census Enumeration Blocks				Buildings covered under the Enumeration Blocks		
	East	West	North	South	Name or No. of Street/Road/Lane/ Cross Road/etc.	Building No. From	Building No. To
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Town: VIRAJPET (M)							**Taluk: VIRAJPET**
			DIVISION - II (Concld.)				
10.	Telugara Beedi from Temple upto Sy. No. 1/2 and Municipal Boundary	Telugara Beedi from Bengali Beedi towards North upto the point where it meets Telugara Beedi	Telugara Beedi from Telugara Beedi Junction towards upto the Temple	Western Boundary of Sy. No. 111 and Eastern Boundary of Sy. No. 48/2 from the Junction of Bengali Beedi and Telugara Beedi towards South upto Municipal Boundary	Telugara Beedi (From Temple to Telugara Beedi Cross Road)	8-1	8-21
					Telugara Beedi	8-22	8-23
11.	Telugara Beedi - from Bengali Beedi Junction towards North till it meets Telugara Beedi	Bengali Beedi - from Bengali Beedi Junction towards North upto the point where Dodda Beedi, Christian Street and Jainara Beedi meet	Jainara Beedi and Telugara Beedi - from the Junction of Dodda Beedi Christian Street Bengali Beedi towards East upto Telugara Beedi Junction	Bengali Beedi (Magaragalli) from Bengali Beedi Junction to Telugara Beedi Junction	Telugara Beedi	8-24	—
					Telugara Beedi	8-25	8-50
					Bengali Beedi (Main Road)	8-51	8-58
					Bengali Beedi	8-59	8-67
			DIVISION - III				
12.	Municipal Boundary from the point where the footpath joins the stream towards South along the stream	Foothpath - from South west corner of the field. Coffee estate of Sri Seetharamaiah towards North upto building No. 9-47	Footpath - from building No. 9-47 towards East upto the stream	Municipal Boundary - stream from the South east corner of the field of Smt. Kumbera Kamavva towards West upto building No. 9-48 and along the Southern Boundary of field and coffee estate of Sri Seetharama Naidu	Road in Nehrunagar starting from the steps where Magaragalli meets (all houses on both sides)	9-1	9-72
13.	Municipal Boundary (Stream)	Boundary starts from the point where the stream turns towards South in the middle of the field of Sri N. A. Rahman (Sy. No. 7/2) moves towards North along the footpath upto the South west corner of field and coffee estate of Sri Seetharama Naidu	Southern Boundary of field and coffee estate of Sri Seetharama Naidu near building No. 9-48	Southern Boundaries of Sy. No. 11 and 7/2 Municipal Boundary upto the middle of the field of Sri N. A. Rahaman where the Stream turns towards South	Eastern and Southern portion of hill in Nehrunagar between Seetharama Naidu's coffee estate and stream near Mutton Market Junction	9-73	9-137

STATEMENT VI: DESCRIPTION OF BOUNDARIES AND DETAILS OF AREAS INCLUDED IN CENSUS ENUMERATION BLOCKS IN THE URBAN AREAS OF THE DISTRICT

E.B. No.	Boundaries of the Census Enumeration Blocks				Buildings covered under the Enumeration Blocks		
	East	West	North	South	Name or No. of Street/Road/Lane/ Cross Road/etc.	Building No. From	To
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Town: VIRAJPET (M)			**DIVISION - III**				**Taluk: VIRAJPET**
14. Boundary starts from the point where the stream turns towards South in the middle of the field in Sy. No. 7/2 of Sri N. A. Rahaman moves towards North along the footpath upto South West corner of the field and coffee estate of Sri Seetharama Naidu	Bengali Beedi from Mutton Market Junction towards North upto Dr. Molly's Nursing Home	Bengali Beedi (Magaragalli)- from Dr. Molly's Nursing Home towards East and Northern and Eastern Boundaries of Sy. No. 48/2 upto the stream near the field of Smt. Kumbera Kamavva	Boundary starts from Mutton Market Junction moves towards East along the Southern Boundary of Sy. No. 1/1 and 1/2 and the stream upto the point where the stream takes a turn to the South in the middle of the field of Sri N. A. Rahaman in Sy. No. 7/2		Bengali Beedi (Eastern Side) Bengali Beedi (Magaragalli) (Southern Side)	9-138 9-155	9-154 9-166
15. Bangali Beedi (Main Road leading to Hunsur) from the Junction of Dodda Beedi, Christian Street of Jainara Beedi towards South upto Mutton Market Junction	Western Boundaries of open spaces and fields on the each side of all the buildings 10-1 to 10-28 on Bengali Beedi and of fields of Sri Mohammed Yousuf, Sri Seetharama Naidu and Smt. N. Ramadevi	Junction of Jainara Beedi Dodda Beedi and Christian Street	Southern Boundary of the field of Smt. Ramadevi touching Sunnada Beedi		Bengali Beedi (Western Side)	10-1	10-28
16. Western Boundaries of open spaces and fields on the both side of the buildings 10-1 to 10-28 on Bengali Beedi and fields of Mohammad Yousuf Sri Seetharama Naidu and Smt. N. Ramadevi and Bengali Beedi (Main Road leading to Hunsur) upto Mutton Market Junction	Dodda Beedi - from Sunnada Beedi Junction towards North upto Clock Tower	Dodda Beedi - from Clock Tower towards North East upto the Junction of Christian Street Jainara Beedi and Bengali Beedi	Sunnada Beedi - from Dodda Beedi Junction towards West upto Mutton Market Junction		Sunnada Beedi (Northern Side) Harijankeri Area Dodda Beedi	10-29 10-46 10-76	10-45 10-75 10-125
17. Western Boundaries of Sy. Nos. 25/55, 24/59, 23/2, 53/2 and 56/19	Stream and Western Boundary of Sy. Nos. 59/17 Northern Boundary of Sy. Nos. 64/16 and 66/19, Panjareepet Road from the North Eastern point of Sy. No. 66/19 upto Southern Boundary of Sy. No. 101	Southern Boundary of Sy. Nos. 1/1 and 1/2, stream along the Western and Northern Boundary of Sy. No. 28/37 and Municipal Boundary	Municipal Boundary		Panjareepet Road (Hunsur Road) upto Mutton Market Junction (North Eastern Side) Panjareepet Road (Hunsur Road) upto Mutton Market Junction (South Western Side)	11-1 11-17	11-16 11-27

STATEMENT VI: DESCRIPTION OF BOUNDARIES AND DETAILS OF AREAS INCLUDED IN CENSUS ENUMERATION BLOCKS IN THE URBAN AREAS OF THE DISTRICT

E.B. No.	Boundaries of the Census Enumeration Blocks				Buildings covered under the Enumeration Blocks		
	East	West	North	South	Name or No. of Street/Road/Lane/ Cross Road/etc.	Building No. From	To
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Town: VIRAJPET (M)							**Taluk: VIRAJPET**
			DIVISION - III (Concld.)				
18.	Municipal Boundary	Western Boundaries of Sy. Nos. 25/55, 24/59, 23/2, 53/2 and 56/19	Municipal Boundary	Municipal Boundary	Panjareepet Road (Hunsur Road) (Northern Side)	12-1	12-19
					(Southern Side)	12-20	12-29
			DIVISION - IV				
19.	Panjareepet Road - from Mutton Market Junction towards South upto Sy. No. 66/19, stream along Sy. Nos. 66/19, 64/16 and 59/17 upto the Southern Boundary of Slaughter House	Sunnada Beedi - from the Junction of Dodda Beedi and Sunnada Beedi towards South upto the Southern Boundary of Municipal Weekly Market Compound	Sunnada Beedi - from Dodda Beedi Junction towards East upto Panjareepet Road	Southern Boundaries of Municipal Weekly Market Bus Stand Northern Boundary of Sy. No. 53 belonging to Makkan and Southern Side and Slaughter House upto stream	Sunnada Beedi	1-62	69-77
						84-86	87-89
						90-91	—
					Market Road	63-68	78-83
20.	Stream - from Sy. No. 74/2 behind Slaughter House and Municipal Boundary upto (Sy. No. 27/2) the land of Smt. Malatira Akkamma	Cannanore Road from the Southern compound of the Municipal Weekly Market towards South upto the House of Smt. Malatira Akkamma	Southern Boundary of Municipal Market compound, Bus Stand, Northern Boundary of Sy. No. 53 belonging to Makkan and Southern Side of Slaughter House	Southern Boundary of the land of Smt. Malatira Akkamma upto Municipal Boundary (Sy. No. 27/2)	Main Road from Municipal Market upto the house of Smt. Malatira Akkamma (Eastern Side)	13-68	13-110
21.	Cannanore Road - from the compound of Smt. Sathyabhama (Sy.No. 1/2) towards South upto the house of Sri Pattada Chinnappa (Sy. No. 26/2)	Municipal Boundary - from South West corner of land of Sri Udianda Machaiah (Sy. No. 77) towards North upto the land of Smt. Sathyabhama	Northern Boundary of land of Smt. Sathyabhama (Sy. No. 1/2) from Cannanore Road, to Municipal Boundary	Southern Boundary of land and house of Sri Pattada Chinnappa and Sri Udianda Machaiah (Sy. No. 26/2 and 77)	Dodda Beedi (Cannanore Road) from the house of Smt. Sathyabhama upto the house of Sri Pattada Chinnappa (Western Side)	14-1	14-27
					Area behind the field of Pattada Chinnappa's house	14-28	14-46
22.	Stream and Municipal Boundary - from the South East croner of the land of Smt. Malatira Akkamma towards South upto the stream in Sy. No. 51/2	Municipal Boundary - from the South West corner of the field of Sri Malatira A. Kaveriappa towards North upto the land of Sri Udianda Machaiah	Boundary starts from the South East corner of the land of Smt. Malatira Akkamma moves towards West along the Southern Boundary of the land of Smt. Malatira Akkamma crosses the Cannanore Road and proceeds along the Southern Boun-	Stream and Municipal Boundary - from the point where two streams meet in South East corner of Sy. No. 51/2 towards West upto the Municipal Boundary around the field of Sri Malatira A. Kaveriappa	Cannanore Road (Dodda Beedi) from the house of Pattada Chinnappa upto Municipal Boundary (Western Side)	15-1	15-24
					Cannanore Road (Dodda Beedi) from the house of Pattada Chinnappa upto Municipal Boundary (Eastern Side)	15-25	15-52

STATEMENT VI: DESCRIPTION OF BOUNDARIES AND DETAILS OF AREAS INCLUDED IN CENSUS ENUMERATION BLOCKS IN THE URBAN AREAS OF THE DISTRICT

E.B. No.	Boundaries of the Census Enumeration Blocks				Buildings covered under the Enumeration Blocks		
	East	West	North	South	Name or No. of Street/Road/Lane/ Cross Road/etc.	Building No. From	To
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Town: VIRAJPET (M)			**DIVISION - IV** (Concld.)			**Taluk: VIRAJPET**	
			dary of the land of Sri Pattada Chinnappa and Sri Udianda Machaiah upto Municipal Boundary (Southern Boundary of Sy. Nos. 27/2, 26/2 and 77)				
23.	Dodda Beedi and Sunnada Beedi (Cannanore Road) from the point where Lingaiah Lane meets towards South upto the house of Smt. Sathyabhama	Western Boundary of fields belonging to Smt. M. P. Seethamma in Sy. No. 93/2 touching Lingaiah Lane and stream	Lingaiah Lane - from Dodda Beedi Junction towards West upto the Western Boundary of the field belonging to Smt. Seethamma in Sy. No. 93/2	Northern Boundary of the house and land belonging to Smt. Satyabhama, Southern Boundary of Gowri Tank and Southern Boundary of land in Sy. No. 93/2 upto stream	Main Road (Cannanore Road) (Northern Side)	16-1	16-13
					(Western Side)	16-18	16-33
					Gowrikere Road Lingaiah Lane (Eastern Side)	16-14	16-17
						16-34	16-47
24.	Western Boundary of fields belonging to Smt. M. P. Seethamma in Sy. No. 93/2 touching Lingaiah Lane and the stream	Municipal Boundary - from the South East corner of the land belonging to Smt. E. K. Nafisa towards North West upto Gandhi Nagar Road	Gandhi Nagar Road - from Lingaiah Lane Junction upto Municipal Boundary	Stream - from Gowri Tank to Municipal Boundary, Municipal Boundary upto the South East corner of Land belonging to Smt. E. K. Nafisa	Gandhi Nagar Road (Southern Side)	16-48	16-86/1
25.	Dodda Beedi from Lingaiah Lane Junction to Clock Tower Junction	Municipal Boundary - from Gandhi Nagar Road towards North upto Private Road	Taluk Office Road Clock Tower and Mill Road upto Municipal Boundary	Lingaiah Lane from Dodda Beedi and Gandhi Nagar Road upto Municipal Boundary	Dodda Beedi (Western Side)	17-1	17-12
					Taluk Office Road (Southern Side)	17-13	17-14
					Hospital Road both sides and Hospital compound	17-19	17-27
					Gandhi Nagar Road (Eastern Side)	17-28	17-38
					Gandhi Nagar Road (Western Side)	17-39	17-90
					Mill Road (Southern Side)	17-91	17-101
26.	Dodda Beedi - from Clock Tower to Murnad Road Junction	Municipal Boundary - from the point where the Private Road meets the Boundary towards North upto the stream near by Paisale Land	Murnad Road - from Dodda Beedi Junction towards West upto Mutt Land and Municipal Boundary from the road upto the stream near Paisale Land	Taluk Office Road from Clock Tower towards West and Mill Road upto Municipal Boundary	Mill Road (Western Side)	17-102	17-103
					Murnad Road (Southern Side)	17-104	17-114
					Car Stand Road Right Side	17-115	17-119
					Taluk Office Road (Northern Side)	17-120	17-133

STATEMENT VII: LIST OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO THE PROPORTION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES TO THE TOTAL POPULATION BY RANGES

(EXCLUDES VILLAGES WITH NO SCHEDULED CASTES/SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION)

Range of Scheduled Castes/Tribes Population (percentages)	L.C. No.	Name of Village	L.C. No.	Name of Village	L.C. No.	Name of Village
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Taluk: MADIKERI						
			A - SCHEDULED CASTES			
0-5	3	Monnangeri	4	Galibeedu	6	Kaloor
	7	Hammiyala	21	Hodavada	24	Malechembu
	25	Peraje	26	Made	28	Mekeri
	34	Bhagamandala	36	Kopati	37	Kolagadalu
	42	Badaga	43	Singathur	44	Aiyangeri
	49	Napoklu	50	Palur	56	Arapattu
	62	Kunjila	63	Kolakeri	66	Bellamavati
6-10	11	Kadagadalu	12	Maragodu	13	Hosakeri
	15	Sodlurkattemadu	22	Kumbaladalu	23	Sampaje
	27	Katakeri	29	Kaggodlu	30	Hakathur
	31	Biligeri	32	Aruvathoklu	38	Bettathur
	39	Bettakeri	40	Kargunda	46	Cherangala
	48	Thannimani	51	Bethu	54	Kirandadu
	55	Nariandada	59	Kokeri	61	Naladi
	64	Nelaji	65	Perur		
11-15	2	Kalakerinidugane	8	Mukkodlu	10	Ibanivalavadi
	16	Kiggalu	41	Bengoor	52	Balamuri
	57	Karada	58	Chelavara	60	Yevakapadi
16-20	5	Hebbettageri	14	Arekadu	17	Kanathur
	20	Hoddur	33	Heravanadu	35	Kundacheri
	53	Konanjageri				
21-30	1	Karanangeri	9	Makkandur	18	Mutharmudi
	19	Badaga	47	Karike		
			B - SCHEDULED TRIBES			
0-5	1	Karanangeri	2	Kalakeri Nidugane	5	Hebbettageri
	6	Kaloor	7	Hammiyala	8	Mukkodlu
	9	Makkandur	10	Ibanivalavadi	11	Kadagadalu
	12	Maragodu	13	Hosakeri	14	Arekadu
	16	Kiggalu	17	Kanthur	18	Mutharmudi
	19	Badaga	20	Hoddur	21	Hodavada
	22	Kumbaladalu	27	Katakeri	28	Mekeri
	29	Kaggodlu	30	Hakathur	31	Biligeri
	32	Aruvathoklu	33	Heravanadu	35	Kundacheri
	37	Kolagadalu	39	Bettakeri	40	Kargunda
	41	Bengoor	42	Badaga	43	Singathur
	44	Aiyangers	49	Napoklu	50	Palur
	51	Bethu	52	Belamuri	53	Konanjageri
	54	Kiranadady	55	Nariandada	56	Arapattu
	59	Kokeri	62	Kunjila	63	Kolakeri
	64	Nelaji	65	Perur	66	Bellamavati
	67	Yammemadu				
6-15	3	Monnangeri	4	Galibeedu	15	Sodlurkattemadu
	23	Sampaje	25	Peraje	26	Made
	34	Bhagamandala	36	Kopati	38	Bettatur
	45	Sannapulikotu (No. 2)	46	Cherangala	47	Karike
	48	Thannimani	57	Karada	58	Chelavara
	60	Yevakapadi	61	Naladi		
16-25	24	Malechembu				

STATEMENT VII: LIST OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO THE PROPORTION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES TO THE TOTAL POPULATION BY RANGES

(EXCLUDES VILLAGES WITH NO SCHEDULED CASTES/SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION)

Range of Scheduled Castes/Tribes Population (percentages)	L.C. No.	Name of Village	L.C. No.	Name of Village	L.C. No.	Name of Village
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Taluk: SOMVARPET						
			A - SCHEDULED CASTES			
0-5	7	Yelakanur	8	Yedavanadu Forest-II	9	Nerugalale
	11	Bellur Basavanalli	30	Haraga	32	Kothanalli
	33	Kumaralli	73	Harohalli	93	Basavanahalli
	94	Rasulbettageri	102	Anekad Forest	115	Bandebetta Forest
	131	Surlabi				
6-10	5	Gonimarur	10	Negalalekarkalli	18	Hanagallu
	19	Balagunda	20	Yedur	21	Kalakandur
	23	Kundalli	24	Koothi	28	Abbimatta
	29	Thalthare Shettalli	49	Managali	53	Bellarahalli
	65	Hithlukeri	69	Ankanalli	75	Siddapura (Alur Siddapura)
	76	Doddakanagalu	78	Doddamolathe	87	Doddakolathur
	88	Kajur	90	Dundalli	91	Mullusoge
	95	Rangasamudra	96	Nanjarajapatna	97	Valnur Thyagathur
	98	Nelliyahudikeri	108	Manajur	119	Herur
	120	Andagove	121	Hoskote 7th	128	Muvathoklu
	130	Garuvale				
11-15	14	Aigur	15	Kiragandur	17	Thakeri
	25	Tholur Shettalli	26	Chikkatholur	31	Bettadalli
	37	Kirikodli	46	Doddabandara	55	Mudravalli
	60	Bedagotta	66	Nidtha	74	Malambi
	86	Gopalapura	101	Tattur Forest	109	Sirangala
	110	Torenur	114	Kudige	116	Ulugulli
	118	Nalkur Sirangala	123	Cherala Srimangala	124	Irale Valamudi
	126	Kedakal Negadal	133	Garagandur		
16-20	1	Choudlu	3	Gangagur	16	Biligeri
	27	Dodda Tholur	35	Kelakodli	42	Honnekodi
	43	Kerekeri	44	Kudlur	50	Avaradalu
	56	Sivaralli	62	Kasuru	80	Honnehanakodu
	82	Sunti	83	Gowdalli	85	Nandigunda
	112	Hebbale	122	Atturnallur	129	Sirangalli
	132	Kumbur				
21-30	2	Masagodu	12	Kusubur	22	Santhalli
	36	Janardhanahalli	39	Kattepura	47	Koragallu
	48	Kitturu	51	Nakalagodu	52	Hebbulse
	54	Hulse	57	Madre	58	Doddabilaha
	71	Mallur	72	Mylathpura	81	Channapura
	84	Heggula	89	Cheekanalli	92	Baichanalli
	99	Abyathmangala	100	Kudlur Shettalli	113	Hulse
	117	Kanabylu Baichanalli	125	Horur	127	Kandanakolli
	134	Anjanageri Bettageri				
31+	4	Ist Bit Nidth Forest	34	Doddakodli	38	Neergunda
	41	Agalli	45	Niluvagilu	59	Bembalur
	61	Urugutti	63	Bidarur	64	Chowdenahalli
	67	Sidigalale	70	Mersa	111.	Marur

STATEMENT VII: LIST OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO THE PROPORTION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES TO THE TOTAL POPULATION BY RANGES

(EXCLUDES VILLAGES WITH NO SCHEDULED CASTES/SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION)

Range of Scheduled Castes/Tribes Population (percentages)	L.C. No.	Name of Village	L.C. No.	Name of Village	L.C. No.	Name of Village
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Taluk: SOMVARPET						
			B - SCHEDULED TRIBES			
0-5	1	Choudlu	2	Masagodu	10	Negalalekarkalli
	11	Belur Basavanalli	14	Aigur	15	Kiragandur
	16	Biligeri	18	Hanagallu	19	Balagunda
	20	Yedur	21	Kalakandur	22	Santhalli
	25	Tholur Shettalli	27	Dodda Tholur	28	Abbimatta
	29	Thalthare Shettalli	39	Kattepura	45	Niluvagilu
	52	Hebbulse	53	Bellarahalli	55	Mudravalli
	60	Bedagotta	69	Ankanalli	76	Doddakanagalu
	80	Honne Hanakodu	82	Sunti	84	Heggula
	86	Gopalapura	88	Kajur	91	Mullusoge
	92	Baichanalli	99	Abyathmangala	100	Kudlur Shettalli
	101	Attur Forest	108	Manajur	110	Torenur
	111	Marur	112	Hebbale	113	Hulse
	114	Kudige	116	Ulugulli	117	Kanabylubaichanalli
	120	Andagove	121	Hoskote 7th	122	Attur Nallur
	123	Cheralasrimangala	125	Horur	127	Kandanakolli
	129	Sirangalli	130	Garuvale	132	Kumbur
	133	Garagandur	134	Anjanageri Bettageri		
6-15	3	Gangagur	4	1st Bit Nidth Forest	5	Gonimarur
	9	Nerugalale	74	Malambi	75	Siddapura (Alur Siddapura)
	78	Doddamolathe	94	Rasulbettageri	95	Rangasamudra
	97	Valnur Tyagathur	98	Nelliya Hudikeri	118	Nalkur Sirangala
	124	Irale Valamudi	126	Kedakal Negadal		
16-25	7	Yalakanur	8	Yedavandu Forest II	96	Nanjaraja Patna
	119	Herur				
26-35	93	Basavanahalli	115	Bandebetta Forest		
51 +	13	Gadinad Forest	102	Anekad Forest	103	Yedavanad Forest
Taluk: VIRAJPET						
			A - SCHEDULED CASTES			
0-5	7	Rudraguppe	8	Badaga	9	Heggala
	20	Nalkeri	35	Kalathmadu	36	Kolatodu Bygodu
	38	Nalvathoklu	30	Kavadi	41	Kannangala
	43	Halugunda	47	Halligattu	51	Kunda
	52	Hathur	55	Devamachi Forest	57	Arekeri Forest 3rd
	58	Arekeri Forest 2nd	60	Mayamudi	62	Mathur
	63	Bekkesodlur	66	Devanur	67	Hathugattu Forest
	71	Bilur	72	Nallur	73	Danugala
	74	Kumtoor	75	Nalkeri	77	Nalkeri Forest
	78	Badaga	79	Kutta	80	Manchalli Forest
	82	East Nemmale	83	West Nemmale	87	Begur
	88	Mugutageri	90	Balyamandur	93	Badagarakeri
	94	Theralu	95	Parakatakeri		
6-10	4	Bittangala	5	Balugodu	10	Arji
	13	Kedamullur	16	Kadanur	19	Kunjalageri
	24	Ammatti	27	Karadigodu	31	Mekur Hosakeri
	34	Hosakote	42	Byrambada	45	Yedur
	46	Guhya	48	Aruvathoklu	53	Kaikeri
	54	Hebbale	49	Nokya	61	Kirgur

STATEMENT VII: LIST OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO THE PROPORTION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES TO THE TOTAL POPULATION BY RANGES

(EXCLUDES VILLAGES WITH NO SCHEDULED CASTES/SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION)

Range of Scheduled Castes/Tribes Population (percentages)	L.C. No.	Name of Village	L.C. No.	Name of Village	L.C. No.	Name of Village
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Taluk: VIRAJPET						
			A - SCHEDULED CASTES (Concld.)			
	64	Kanur	65	Balele	68	Nittur
	76	Kothur	84	T. Shettigeri	85	Harihara
	86	Hudikeri	89	Chikkamandur		
11-15	2	Aimangala	11	Betoli	14	Palangala
	15	Kadanga Marur	25	Puliyeri	26	Siddapura
	32	Bettakeri	39	Karmadu	44	Hachinad
	69	Kottageri	91	Bellur		
16-20	12	Kottoli	21	Maitadi	29	Channayanakote
	30	Badaga Banangala	33	Hosur		
21-30	1	Kuklur	3	Maggula	6	Nangala
	17	Arameri	18	Bellamadu	22	Devanageri
	23	Chembebelliyur	28	Maldare	70	Besagur
31+	37	Bilugunda				
			B - SCHEDULED TRIBES			
0-5	1	Kuklur	3	Maggula	10	Arji
	11	Betoli	15	Kadanga Marur	16	Kadanur
	17	Arameri	18	Bellamadu	21	Maitadi
	22	Devanageri	23	Chembebelliyur	37	Bilugunda
	39	Karmadu	43	Halugunda		
6-15	4	Bittangala	5	Balugodu	6	Nangala
	7	Rudraguppe	9	Heggala	12	Kottoli
	13	Kedamullur	14	Palangala	20	Nalkeri
	24	Ammatti	25	Puliyeri	26	Siddapura
	27	Karadigodu	28	Maldare	30	Badaga Banangala
	31	Mekur Hosakeri	32	Bettakeri	33	Hosur
	34	Hosakote	38	Nalvathoklu	40	Kavadi
	41	Kannangala	44	Hachinad	45	Yedur
	46	Guhya	50	B. Shettigeri	52	Hathur
	62	Mathur	70	Besagur	82	East Nemmale
	83	West Nemmale	84	T. Shettigeri	85	Harihara
	86	Hudikeri	88	Mugutageri	89	Chikkamandur
	90	Balyamandur	91	Bellur	92	Hysodlur
	95	Parakatakeri				
16-25	29	Channayanakote	35	Kalathmadu	36	Kolatodu Bygodu
	42	Byrambada	47	Halligattu	48	Aruvathoklu
	49	Kuttandi	51	Kunda	53	Kaikeri
	59	Nokya	60	Mayamudi	61	Kirgur
	63	Bekkesodlur	65	Balele	69	Kottageri
	71	Bilur	73	Danugala	74	Kumtoor
	76	Kothur	79	Kutta	87	Begur
	93	Badagarakeri	94	Theralu		
26-35	8	Badaga	54	Hebbale	64	Kanur
	66	Devanur	72	Nallur	75	Nalkeri
36-50	55	Devamachi Forest	68	Nittur	78	Badaga
	80	Manchalli & Forest	81	Kurchi		
51+	56	Arekeri Forest 1st	57	Arekeri Forest 3rd	58	Arekeri Forest 2nd
	67	Hathugattu Forest	77	Nalkeri Forest		

LIST OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN KARNATAKA ACCORDING TO THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES ORDERS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1976 (NO. 108 OF 1976, DATED THE 18th SEPTEMBER, 1976)

Scheduled Castes

1. Adi Andhra
2. Adi Dravida
3. Adi Karnataka
4. Adiya (in Coorg District)
5. Ager
6. Ajila
7. Anamuk
8. Aray Mala
9. Arunthathiyar
10. Arwa Mala
11. Baira
12. Bakad
13. Bant (in Belgaum, Bijapur Dharwar and North Kanara Districts)
14. Bakuda
15. Balagai
16. Bandi
17. Banjara, Lambani
18. Bathada
19. Beda Jangam, Budga Jangam
20. Bhangi, Mehtar, Olgana, Rukhi, Malkana, Halalkhor, Lalbegi, Balmiki, Korar, Zadmalli
21. Bellara
22. Bhambi, Bhambhi, Asadaru, Asodi, Chamadia, Chamar, Chambhar, Chamgar, Haralayya, Harali, Khalpa, Machigar, Mochigar, Madar, Madig, Mochi, Muchi, Telegu Mochi, Kamati Mochi, Ranigar, Rohidas, Rohit, Samgar
23. Bhovi
24. Bindla
25. Byagara
26. Chakkiliyan
27. Chalavadi, Chalvadi, Channayya
28. Chandala
29. Chenna Dasar, Holaya Dasar
30. Dakkal, Dokkalwar
31. Dakkaliga
32. Dhor, Kakkayya, Kankayya
33. Dom, Dombara, Paidi, Pano
34. Ellamalwar, Yellammalawandlu
35. Ganti Chores
36. Garoda, Garon
37. Godda
38. Gosangi
39. Halleer
40. Halsar, Haslar, Hulasvar, Halasvar
41. Handi Jogis
42. Hasla
43. Holar, Valhar
44. Holaya, Holer, Holeya
45. Holeya Dasari
46. Jaggali
47. Jambuvulu
48. Kadaiyan
49. Kalladi
50. Kepmaris
51. Kolupulvandlu
52. Koosa
53. Koracha
54. Korama
55. Kotegar, Metri
56. Kudumban
57. Kuravan
58. Lingader
59. Machala
60. Madari
61. Madiga
62. Mahar, Taral, Dhegumegu
63. Mahyavanshi, Dhed, Vankar, Maru Vankar
64. Maila
65. Mala
66. Mala Dasari
67. Mala Hannai
68. Mala Jangam
69. Mala Masti
70. Mala Sale, Netkani
71. Mala Sanyasi
72. Mang, Matang, Minimadig
73. Mang Garudi, Mang Garodi
74. Manne
75. Masthi
76. Mavilan
77. Meghval, Menghvar
78. Moger
79. Mukri
80. Mundala
81. Nadia, Hadi
82. Nalkadaya
83. Nalakeyava
84. Nayadi
85. Pale
86. Pallan
87. Pambada
88. Panchama
89. Panniandi
90. Paraiyan, Paraya
91. Paravan
92. Raneyar
93. Samagara
94. Samban
95. Sapari
96. Sillekyathas
97. Sindhollu, Chindollu
98. Sudugadu Siddha
99. Thoti
100. Tirgar, Tirbanda
101. Valluvan

LIST OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN KARNATAKA ACCORDING TO THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES ORDERS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1976 (NO. 108 OF 1976, DATED THE 18TH SEPTEMBER, 1976)

Scheduled Tribes

1. Adiyan
2. Barda
3. Bavacha, Bamcha
4. Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, Dungri Garasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvi Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala Pawra, Vasava, Vasave
5. Chenchu, Chenchwar
6. Chodhara
7. Dubla, Talavia, Halpati
8. Gamit, Gamta, Gavit, Mavchi, Padvi, Valvi
9. Gond, Naikpod, Rajgond
10. Gowdalu
11. Hakkipikki
12. Hasalaru
13. Irular
14. Iruliga
15. Jenu Kuruba
16. Kadu Kuruba
17. Kammara (in South Kanara district and Kollegal Taluk of Mysore District)
18. Kaniyan, Kanyan (in Kollegal Taluk of Mysore District)
19. Kathodi, Katkari, Dhor Kathodi, Dhor Katkari, Son Kathodi, Son Katkari,
20. Kattunayakan
21. Kokna, Kokni, Kukna
22. Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha
23. Konda Kapus
24. Koraga
25. Kota
26. Koya, Bhine Koya, Rajkoya
27. Kudiya, Melakudi
28. Kuruba (in Coorg District)
29. Kurumans
30. Maha Malasar
31. Malaikudi
32. Malasar
33. Malayekandi
34. Maleru
35. Maratha (in Coorg District)
36. Marati (in South Kanara District)
37. Meda
38. Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka, Kapadia Nayaka, Mota Nayaka, Nana Nayaka
39. Palliyan
40. Paniyan
41. Pardhi, Advichincher,Phanse Pardhi
42. Patelia
43. Rathawa
44. Sholaga
45. Soligaru
46. Toda
47. Varli
48. Vitolia, Kotwalia, Barodia
49. Yerava

NOTE: The Districts of Coorg, Dharwar, North Kanara and South Kanara have since been renamed as **KODAGU, DHARWAD, UTTAR KANNAD and DAKSHIN KANNAD.**

CENSUS OF INDIA 1981 — KARNATAKA STATE PUBLICATION PROGRAMME

Part I - A	:	Administration Report - Enumeration } For official use only
Part I - B	:	Administration Report - Tabulation }
Part II - A	:	General Population Tables
Part II - B	:	Primary Census Abstract (in two volumes)
Part III - A	:	General Economic Tables
Part III - B	:	General Economic Tables
Part IV - A	:	Social and Cultural Tables
Part IV - B	:	Social and Cultural Tables
Part V - A	:	Migration Tables
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Part VI - A	:	Fertility Tables
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Part VIII - C	:	Report on Houeholds
Part IX	:	Special Tables on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
Part X - A	:	Town Directory (State Volume)
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Part X - C	:	Survey Reports on Selected Villages
Part XI	:	Ethnographic notes and Special Studies on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
Part XII	:	Census Atlas
Part XIII	:	District Census Handbooks: Part A: Village and Town Directory Part B: Village and Townwise Primary Census Abstract
1981 Census Papers	:	Special Papers are also planned and will be published as and when these are ready

ALL INDIA VOLUMES

Volumes similar to those indicated above, except Part XIII, are being published at the All India Level also.

The District Census Handbooks will be available for sale at the Government Central Press, Bangalore and the other publications at the office of the Director of Census Operations, Karnataka, Bangalore and the Controller of Publications, Civil Lines, New Delhi - 110 054.