

CENSUS OF INDIA
1971

SERIES—14

MYSORE

PART VI-B

SPECIAL SURVEY REPORTS ON SELECTED TOWNS

Volume 1: TIPTUR

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OF THE INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE

DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OPERATIONS

MYSORE

CENSUS OF INDIA

1971—MYSORE STATE PUBLICATION PROGRAMME

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FOREWORD

Modern Census has become an indispensable instrument of policy and development planning. It needs hardly be stressed that a census is not mere counting of heads. It is a kind of stocktaking as it were, of the nation's human wealth. Census aims at presenting as complete a picture of man as may be possible in his social, cultural and economic setting.

Recognising that its role is to serve the needs of the planner, policy maker, administrator and the academician, the Census Organisation from time to time arranges discussions with the main data users and seeks guidance in planning its operations. However, for a further and more realistic appreciation of the data thrown up by the Census on various aspects of the life of the community, it has been realised that more and more empirical studies would require to be undertaken in order to "invest the dry bones of statistics with flesh and blood accounts of social structure and social change". This requirement was kept in view even while planning the 1961 Census. The studies undertaken as ancillary to it, and particularly, the socio-economic survey of five hundred and odd villages throughout the country provided insight into the meaning of the statistical data in terms of real life situations. The most important among these empirical studies was survey of about 500 villages in different parts of the country.

India is, no doubt, predominantly rural. But it will not be long before the country achieves a break through in the process of urbanisation. With the increasing tempo of economic and industrial development of the country, large-scale urbanisation is bound to come. Urbanisation has become *sine qua non* of progress. Urban Centres are undoubtedly the centres of dissemination of knowledge, new ideas, technical skills and so on. This influences the life around till more and more areas get urbanised. India is at this interesting transitional stage and the Census Organisation thought it fit to undertake studies to get a deeper insight into the growth of small towns which are likely to play an important role in the life and economy of the community in the near future. The 1971 Census has programmed to compile a separate Town Directory giving certain basic data pertaining to each town in the country. This is proposed to be supplemented by fairly detailed accounts of about 200 towns selected for study all over the country which may help to bring out the intensity and effect of the socio-economic forces generated by urbanisation as also what impact urbanisation has made on the rural neighbourhood.

There is also a special operational need of the Census necessitating such urban studies to be taken up. There is a point of view in some countries that the presentation of the census data in terms of rural-urban dichotomy is unrealistic. There are on the one hand rural areas with urban ways of life, on the other there are pockets in urban areas with folk ways and rural vestiges. Perhaps in India there is still some clear cut distinction between the rural and the urban areas which is, however, gradually eroding. The proposed studies are expected to indicate how much an urban area is rural and *vice versa*.

In December 1967, a seminar was organised to examine the different aspects of urban studies, with the participation of a galaxy of town planners, anthropologists, sociologists, geographers, economists, demographers etc. On the suggestion of the seminar an advisory committee was set up and in consultation with the same, the following criteria for selection of towns for special studies were laid down.

Size : While the larger proportion of the towns selected for special studies should be small towns of the population size of about 20,000 or less, a number of medium size towns, with population of upto one lakh each and a number of cities with population of more than one lakh each, should also be studied.

Demographic features : While selecting the towns the following demographic features also should be kept in view :

(a) Growth rate—towns with (i) high growth rate, (ii) low growth rate and (iii) negative growth rate.

(b) Density of population—towns with (i) high density of population, (ii) medium density of population and (iii) low density of population.

(c) Age—(i) old historical towns which are still growing, (ii) old declining towns and (iii) new towns should be represented.

Functional types : The sample should include towns representing each of the functional types as follows: (a) service, (b) mining or plantation, (c) crafts (traditional), (d) manufacturing (non-traditional), (e) construction, (f) trade and commerce, (g) transport.

Location : The following locational factors are also to be kept in view while selecting the towns :

(a) Topography and natural environment—(i) mountainous, (ii) plain-dry, (iii) plain-humid, (iv) hilly, (v) coastal.

(b) Climate—(i) hot weather and high rainfall, (ii) hot weather and low rainfall, (iii) temperate weather and high rainfall, (iv) temperate weather and low rainfall, (v) cold weather and high rainfall, (vi) cold weather and low rainfall.

(c) Growth pattern of the region—(i) areas of dynamism, where industries and services are coming up rapidly and heavy immigration is taking place, (ii) prospective areas or areas rich in resources and likely to develop in near future, (iii) problem areas, i.e., areas lagging behind in technological development and services and areas from where heavy migration takes place.

(d) Growth history—(i) areas which were having vigorous economic and cultural life in the past, stagnated for sometime and are again showing signs of revival, (ii) areas which have continuous history of vigorous economic and cultural life.

(e) Metropolitan areas—(i) towns within areas of influence of metropolitan centres—(1) within a distance of 10 miles from the same, (2) beyond a distance of 10 miles from the same upto a distance of 40 miles—(ii) towns outside areas of influence of metropolitan centres.

Nature of relation with other towns : A few satellite towns, constituents of conurbation and suburban towns.

Concentration of ethnic or religious group, caste or community : Towns with preponderance of an ethnic or religious group such as Scheduled Tribes, Muslims or Christians or Anglo-Indians or a single Hindu caste, Tibetan refugees, refugees from other areas etc.

Towns influenced by other social and cultural phenomena : Towns such as temple-towns, health resorts, etc., also to be kept in view.

It is obvious that if the towns were to be selected with reference to each of the criteria in isolation, the towns to be studied would be much more than 200 which would be beyond the operational capacity of the Census Organisation. Hence towns with maximum clustering of the different criteria were preferred at the time of the selection, on an all India basis, at the same time ensuring that the various characteristics are represented in one town or the other as finally selected for the study.

This study will cover, among other things (a) growth history of towns including the infrastructure of growth and basic and non-basic economy and concomitant changes in the economic and social relations of the region, (b) growth history of the various servicing institutions in the towns in response to the different factors of change and the concomitant changes in the pattern of distribution of community power and prestige, (c) frequency and pattern of inter-action among the different segments of the population, (d) nature and intensity of linkages with other towns of the region on the one hand and the rural hinterland on the other, (e) persistence of the values of traditional society and percolation of technological values of modern civilization in the social complex of the towns, (f) other ancillary matters.

A set of schedules has been evolved in connection with the present survey by the Social Studies Unit of the Office of the Registrar General, India, under the guidance of Dr. B.K. Roy Burman, Deputy Registrar General (Social Studies). The survey of the individual towns will be carried out mainly by the Directors of Census Operations in the various States and Union Territories, with the technical advice of Dr. Roy Burman. Qualified research personnel have been placed at the disposal of the Directors of Census Operations/Social Studies Unit of the Office of the Registrar General, India, for carrying out the field investigations/co-ordinating the studies of individual towns at the first stage and preparing all-India Volumes by analysing and synthesising the findings of the individual reports at the second stage. It is an encouraging feature that certain individual scholars and academic institutions have come forward to take up the studies of some towns within the framework of the present scheme. I feel confident, thanks to the enthusiasm shown by my colleagues in the State Census Offices and the academic world, a corpus of knowledge will be built up, which will be useful not only for academic purposes but also for various nation building purposes. I avail of this opportunity to express my fullest appreciation and thanks to all those involved in the project.

A. CHANDRA SEKHAR
Registrar General, India.

PREFACE

The Census Organisation undertook certain Urban Study Projects as ancillary to the 1971 Census Operations and the framework of these studies has been explained in the foreword by Sri A. Chandra Sekhar, The Registrar General, India. The manner of selection of towns, the scope and coverage as well as the methodology and techniques adopted for the purpose have also been succinctly described therein.* The Project has an ambitious programme to conduct intensive survey of 225 towns situtated in different parts of the country and having varying demographic, socio-economic and cultural characteristics. Mysore State (Karnataka) has a modest share of 19 towns (including one recently declassified town) representing about one-eighth of the total number of towns selected for study in the country. I am glad to place before the readers this report on Tiptur which is the first volume in this series in so far as Mysore State is concerned.

Tiptur is a taluk-headquarter town in Tumkur district, and being the headquarters of a revenue sub-division also, it is an important centre of administration. The town is at a road distance of about 145 kilometres from Bangalore, the State capital and the premier metropolitan city of the State. The State Highway connecting Bangalore with Honavar, called the Bangalore-Honavar Road or B.H. Road for short, passes through the town. It is an improtant railway station on the metre-gauge line which links Bangalore with Miraj (Maharashtra State). The town enjoys good railway and road transport facilities and functions as an important transport centre in the region. As a trading centre, especially in respect of copra, it is well known not only within the State but also outside including several North Indian States. Even as a village, Tiptur seems to have been well known in the region as a weekly market of considerable importance. The beginnings of civic administration can be traced to the 1880's and in 1891 Census this municipal town had 2260 inhabitants. Tiptur has now developed into a flourishing town with more than 22,000 inhabitants. All along it has retained its functional characteristics as a centre of trade and commerce, though of late 'Other Services' and 'Manufacturing Industries' are slowly gaining in importance. The ten-fold increase in population during the past 80 years is the result of a gradual and steady growth rather than that of any unprecedented influx of people at a particular period. However, in recent years with the growth of educational and other institutions and offices there has been some noticeable spurt in in-migration trends. The population composition is complex in that there are migrants from various parts of the State and also from other States notably from Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. Though Hindus are the largest single religious group, as elsewhere here too they are sub-divided into numerous castes and sub-castes. The Muslims constitute nearly 20 percent of the population. There are a few Christians and Jains as well. However, the socio-cultural life of this urban community has always been marked by amity and mutual co-operation. Merchants constitute the elite of the town. They have all along been evincing keen interest in the all-sided development of the town and, in this task, they are receiving the whole-hearted support from one and all. It is heartening to note that despite rapid urbanisation there have not arisen any pathological developments or complicated socio-cultural or economic problems in this town.

The field work of canvassing schedules was commenced in August, 1971 by Sri. K. Raghunatha Rao, Investigator. He resigned in May, 1972 and the pending work was taken up and completed by Sri N.M. Bhat, Investigator. Both these Investigators worked under the supervision and guidance of Sri H.B. Bhima Reddi, Deputy Director of Census Operations (Special Studies) and Sri M.S. Ramachandra, Senior Technical Assistant. Bulk of the tabulation work relating to schedules canvassed in the town was attended by Sri N.M. Bhat, Investigator, Sri. K.V. Gururaja Rao, Computor and Sri K. Sambashivan, Assistant Compiler while Smt. M. Vasantha, Statistical Assistant and her assistants attended to the preparation of tables based on 80 percent non-sample individual slips. Sri M.S. Ramachandra, S.T.A. has, in addition to supervising the tabulation work, drafted this report. The photographs included in this monograph were taken by Sri. Amar Singh, Photographer, of the Office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi (Social Studies Division) while the maps have been prepared by Sri H.Vijayendra Rao, Draughtsman, S. Raman, Assistant Compiler and A. Varghese, Assistant Compiler. The services of Sriyuths H.R. Keshava Murthy, Senior Technical Assistant and M.S. Nagaraj, Computor of the Printing Section and Sri M.A. Parthasarathy, Assistant Compiler who typed the fair copies are also acknowledged.

Sri G.S. Kanekal, Deputy Director of Census Operations scrutinised the draft report and has thus rendered valuable assistance in editing this volume.

I am grateful to the people of Tiptur and various officials for their whole-hearted co-operation in conducting this survey and bringing out this report.

P. PADMANABHA
Director of Census Operations in Karnataka,
Bangalore.

BANGALORE,
Date : 22-5-1976.

*For specimen copies of various types of schedules adopted for the intensive study please refer to (i) "Census of India 1961, An Approach to urban studies in India" New Delhi, 1971, Appendix II. *Town schedule* and Appendix III, *Village schedule*, pages 327 to 396; and (ii) "Census of India 1971, series 2, Andhra Pradesh, Part VI-B Special Survey Reports on selected Towns—Manthani," New Delhi 1976. Annexures I to 6, pages 369 to 407.

CONTENTS

		PAGE NO.
CHAPTER I	: Introduction	3—16
CHAPTER II	: History of growth of the town	17—25
CHAPTER III	: Amenities and services : History of growth and present position	26—65
CHAPTER IV	: Economic life of the town	66—101
CHAPTER V	: Ethnic and selected socio-demographic characteristics of the population	102—116
CHAPTER VI	: Migration and settlement of families	117—126
CHAPTER VII	: Neighbourhood pattern	127—135
CHAPTER VIII	: Family life in the town	136—140
CHAPTER IX	: Housing and material culture	141—146
CHAPTER X	: Slums and blighted areas	147—148
CHAPTER XI	: Organisation of power and prestige	149—156
CHAPTER XII	: Leisure, recreation, religion and crime	157—175
CHAPTER XIII	: Linkages and continua	176—192
CHAPTER XIV	: Conclusion	193—196
APPENDIX I	: Blockwise Primary Census Abstract	197—200
APPENDIX II	: Extracts from Epigraphia Carnatica	201—203
APPENDIX III	: Extracts from the Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964	205—209
APPENDIX IV	: Tables based on Individual Slips	210—216
APPENDIX V	: Tables based on various schedules canvassed during the field study	217—224
	(a) Household Schedules—H.H. series.	
	(b) Commercial and Industrial Establishment Schedules—C.I. series.	
	(c) Bank Schedules—Bk. series.	
	(d) Temple or place of worship Schedules—Pw. series.	
	(e) Village Schedules—Vs. series.	
APPENDIX VI	: Primary Census Abstracts of villages around Tiptur town upto a radius of 20 kilometres	225—231

LIST OF TABLES

	Appendix IV : *Tables based on Individual slips*:—	PAGE NO.
1.	A-I : Area, Houses and Population; *Appendix III* : *Houseless and Institutional Population*	210
2.	B-I Part A : Workers and Non-workers according to Main Activity classified by Sex and Age-groups (Full Count)	210
3.	B-I Part B : Female workers and Non-workers according to Main Activity classified by Marital Status and Age-groups	211
4.	B-III Part A : Classification of Workers and Non-workers according to Main Activity by Educational Levels	212
5.	B-IV Part A : Industrial Classification of persons at work other than Cultivation as Main Activity by Sex and Divisions, Major and Minor Groups	213
6.	B-IV Part A : *Appendix* : Industrial Classification of persons at work other than at Cultivation as Main Activity by Sex and Divisions, Major and Minor Groups : Distribution of workers in Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs by Household Industry and Non-household Industry	214
7.	B-IV Part B : Industrial Classification of workers in Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing and Repairs on Household Industry basis as Main Activity by Sex and Class of Workers	215
8.	B-IV Part C : Classification of workers in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service as Main Activity by Class of Workers, Age and Sex	215
9.	B-IV Part D : Industrial Classification by Sex and Class of Workers of persons at work in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service as Main Activity	216
10.	B-V Part A : Occupational Classification by sex of persons at work according to Main Activity other than Cultivation	218—223
11.	B-V Part B : Occupational Classification by Sex and Class of Workers in Non-household Industry, Trade, Business, Profession or Service as Main Activity	224
12.	B-VI Part A (i) : Classification of persons at work according to Main Activity other than Cultivation and Agricultural Labourer, classified by Sex and Age-groups.	226—227
13.	B-VI Part A (ii) : Occupational Classification of persons at work according to Main Activity other than cultivation by Sex and Educational Levels	228—231
14.	B-VII : Secondary Work that is, persons having Main Activity as Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers, Household Industry, Non-household Industry and Non-worker classified by Sex and Secondary work : Household Industry, Cultivator, Labourer or Non-household Industry, Trade, Business or Service	232
15.	B-VIII : Persons classified as Non-workers according to Main Activity, Cross classified by Sex, Age-groups and Type of Activity.	232
16.	B-IX Part A : Non-workers categorised as *Others* aged 15 and above classified by Sex, Age-groups and Educational Levels	232
17.	C-II : Age and Marital Status	233
18.	C-III : Part B : Age, Sex and Education	233
19.	C-IV : Single Year Age Returns	234
20.	C-V : Mother-Tongue (Full Count) [Provisional]	234
21.	C-VI : Bilingualism [Provisional]	235
22.	C-VII : Religion (Full Count)	236

		PAGE NO.
23.	C-VIII Part A : Scheduled Castes: Classification by Literacy and Industrial Category of Workers and Non-workers according to Main Activity (Full Count)	236
24.	C-VIII Part B : Scheduled Tribes : Classification by Literacy and Industrial Category of Workers and Non-workers According to Main Activity (Full Count)	236
25.	D-I : Population classified by Place of Birth	237
26.	D-I : Appendix : Population Classified by Place of Birth; *Persons Born in other districts of the State*	237
27.	D-II : Migrants classified by Place of Last Residence and Duration of Residence in Place of Enumeration	238
28.	D-III : Migrants classified by Sex, Broad Age Groups, Educational Levels and in case of workers by Occupational Divisions	240—261
29.	D-IV : Population classified by Place of Last Residence and Duration of Residence	260—261
30.	D-V : *Workers and Non-workers according to Main Activity classified by Place of Last Residence*	262—263
31.	D-VI : Migrants classified by Place of Last Residence, Age-groups, Duration of Residence and Marital Status	264—267
32.	F-I Part B : Distribution of Currently Married Women and Related Births during the Last Year by Religion, Present Age and Age at Marriage	268—269
33.	F-I *Appendix : Distribution of Currently Married Women and Related Births during the Last Year by Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Present Age and Age at Marriage*	268—269
34.	F-II : Part B : Distribution of Currently Married Women and Related Births during the Last Year by Education, Present Age and Age at Marriage	270
35.	F-III Part B: Distribution of Currently Married Women and Related Births during the Last Year by Religion, Duration of Marriage and age at Marriage	271
36.	F-III *Appendix : Distribution of Currently Married Women and Related Births during the Last Year by Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Duration of Marriage and age at Marriage*	272
37.	F-IV Part B: Distribution of Currently Married Women and Related Births during the Last Year by Education, Duration of Marriage and age at Marriage	273
38.	F-V : Distribution of Currently Married Women and Related Births During the Last Year by Religion, Educational Groups, Present Age and Age at Marriage	274—275

APPENDIX V—SURVEY DATA

V-A: TABLES BASED ON HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULES

Sl. No.	Household Table No.	Particulars	Page No
1	2	3	
1.	1.0	Population by age, sex and marital status	276
2.	1.1	Distribution of selected households by locality and population by sex and broad age-groups	276
3.	1.2	Households and population by locality classified by religion and sex	277
4.	1.3	Distribution of households and population by locality, caste or tribe or community and sex	278—280
5.	1.4	Households by locality classified by place of birth of head of household	281
6.	1.5	Households by locality classified by District or State or Country to which the head of household belongs	281
7.	2.0	Households by size classified according to age of head of household	282
8.	2.1	Distribution of households by number of members and migration status and place of birth of the head of household	282
9.	2.2	Distribution of households by number of members and migration status and place of last residence of the head of household	283
10.	2.3	Household size classified by migration status of head of household and duration of stay of any member of household who has stayed longest in the present residence	283
11.	3.0	Distribution of households by migration status of head of household and composition by sex, and age-status of members (Minor upto age 14, Adult 15 and above)	284
12.	3.1	Households by nature of relation of members to head of household correlated to migration status of head of household	285
13.	3.3	Type of household classified by caste or tribe or community	286
14.	3.8	Type of household correlated to educational level of head of household	287
15.	3.9	Type of household correlated to marital status of head of household.	287
16.	3.10	Type of household correlated to type of occupation of head of household	288
17.	4.0	Distribution of households by multi-religious composition	289
18.	4.5	Locality-wise distribution of households by employment depth (i.e. number of workers in the household)	289
19.	4.6	Locality-wise distribution of households by unemployment depth (ie. number of unemployed persons in the household)	289
20.	4.7	Distribution of households by number of members and main occupational diversity (i.e. Different members having different occupations)	290
21.	Supplement to 4.7	Households with more than one occupation classified by relationship of workers to each other	290—291
22.	5.0	Number of inter-religious marriages by State of origin of husband and wife	292
23.	6.0	Inter-caste marriages by State of origin of husband and wife	292
24.	7.0	Distribution of population by distance to place of birth from the referent town	292—294

APPENDIX V—SURVEY DATA—*Contd.*

1	2	3	Page No.
25.	7.1	Distribution of population by place of last residence as related to place of birth	295
26.	7.8	Mother-tongue and subsidiary languages as related to duration of stay in the present residence	296
27.	7.9	Mother-tongue and subsidiary languages as related to age and sex.	296
28.	8.0	Age, sex and study in educational institutions by religion	297
29.	8.1	Age, sex and study in educational institutions by Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and others	297
30.	8.3	Age, sex and study in educational institutions by migration status as determined by place of birth	297—298
31.	9.0	Distribution of population by age, sex and educational level	299
32.	9.1	Scheduled Caste population by age, sex and educational level	299
33.	9.6	Population by broad age-groups, sex, caste, tribe or community and educational level	300—301
34.	9.7	Scheduled Tribe population by broad age-groups, sex, religion and educational level	302
35.	9.8	Population by broad age-groups, sex and occupational category	303
36.	10.0	Localities and average educational score per head	302
37.	10.3	Distribution of households by caste, tribe or community and average educational score	304—305
38.	10.4	Distribution of hoseholds by type, and average educational score	304—305
39.	10.7	Distribution of households by migration status by place of last residence of head of household and average educational score	306—307
40.	10.9	Distribution of households by occupational category of head of household and average educational score	308—309
41.	11.0	Distance of place of birth from the referent town and per head educational score	314
42.	11.1	Mother-tongue and knowledge of subsidiary language and average educational score	310—313
43.	12.1	Distribution of students by educational level and occupational status category of the head of household	314
44.	13.0	Workers and non-workers by age, sex and locality	315—317
45.	13.2	Workers and non-workers by sex, caste or tribe or community and broad age-groups	318
46.	13.5	Workers and non-workers by migration status with reference to place of last residence, broad age-group and sex	319
47.	13.6	Distribution of migrant workers and non-workes by duration of stay in present residence and place of last residence	320
48.	13.8	Workers and non-workers by mother-tongue, sex and educational level	321
49.	14.0	Non-workers by sex, age and type of activity.	322
50.	16.0	Employment status of workers by locality.	322
51.	16.2	Employment status of workers by caste, tribe or community.	323
52.	16.5	Employment status of workers by migration with reference to place of last residence and sex	324
53.	17.0	Type of occupation and distance from place of work by locality	325

1	2	3	Page No.
54.	17.2	Type of occupation, mode of transport to the place of work and time taken to reach.	326
55.	17.3	Type of occupation and employment status by nature of establishment.	327
56.	18·0	Leisure time activity by locality, age and sex.	328-329
57.	18.2	Leisure time activity as related to occupation.	330
58.	19.0	Locality, number of households with unemployed and persons seeking Employment by age-group.	331
59.	19.1(a)	Persons seeking employment by religion and duration of stay in the town.	331
60.	19.2(a)	Persons seeking employment by caste, tribe or community and duration of stay in the town.	332
61.	19.3(a)	Persons seeking employment by state of origin and duration of stay in the town.	332
62.	19.4(a)	Persons seeking employment by place of last residence and duration of stay in the town.	333
63.	19.6	Non-workers who are seeking employment, by age-group.	333
64.	19.7	Number of workers seeking employment by (N.C.O.) Occupation categories and age-group.	334-337
65.	19.7(a)	Number of workers seeking employment by sex, nature of occupation and by employment status of present work.	338
66.	19.7(b)	Number of workers seeking employment by age-group, sex and nature of Establishment.	338
67.	20.0	Number of persons seeking employment for the first time by age, sex, and educational level.	339
68.	20.1	Number of persons seeking employment for the first time by sex, educational level and type of employment sought.	339
69.	21.0	Persons seeking employment by age, sex, educational level and registration with Employment Exchange.	340
70.	21.1	Number of persons seeking employment by educational level, sex, and marital status.	341
71.	21.2	Description and duration of previous employment of persons seeking employment by sex.	342
72.	21.3	Description of previous employment and reason for discontinuation.	342
73.	21.4	Number of persons seeking employment who had more than one employment in the past by sex.	342
74.	21.5	Occupation consonance of persons seeking employment who had previous employment by type of occupation sought by sex.	342
75.	22.0	Households defaulting in enrolling school going children by caste or tribe or community of head of household.	343
76.	22.0(a)	Household default consistency by sex in enrolling children in school as related educational level, caste, or tribe or community of head of household.	343
77.	22.0(b)	Household default inconsistency by sex in enrolling children in school as related to educational level and caste or tribe or community of head of household.	344
78.	22.0(c)	Household default inconsistency (unstructured) in enrolling children in school as related to educational level and caste or tribe or community of head of household.	344

1	2	3	Page No.
79.	22.1(a)	Household default consistency by sex in enrolling children in school as related to type of occupation and caste status and religion of the head of household.	344
80.	22.1(b)	Household default inconsistency by sex in enrolling children in school as related to type of occupation and caste status and religion of the head of household.	345
81.	22.1(c)	Household default inconsistency (unstructured) in enrolling children in school as related to type of occupation and caste status and religion of the head of household.	345
82.	22.2	Reasons for non-enrolment of children in school by occupation category of head of household.	346
83.	22.3	Never-attendance and discontinuation after ever-attendance by age, sex and reason.	347
84.	22.3(a)	Discontinuance of education by caste or tribe or community and class upto which read and age.	348
85.	22.3(b)	Discontinuation of education by occupation of head of household, age, sex and class upto which read.	349
86.	23.1	Age at marriage as related to sex and present age.	350
87.	23.2	Age at marriage as related to caste or tribe or community.	350
88.	23.3	Age at marriage as related to educational level.	351
89.	24.1(a)	Average age at marriage as related to sex, present age and time of marriage	352
90.	24.2	Average age at marriage as related to educational level and time of marriage	352
91.	26.1(b)	Households whose close family members are staying outside by religion and caste or tribe or community and State to which the head of household belongs.	353
92.	26·1(f)	Households whose family members are staying outside by religion and caste or tribe or community and distance of place of last residence of the head of household.	353
93.	26.1(n)	Households whose family members are staying outside by religion and caste or tribe or community and whose heads are in occupational category (N.C.O. 3 digit codes).	354
94.	26.2(a)	Particulars of persons staying outside by occupation of head of household and nature of relation with head of household.	355
95.	26.2(d)	Particulars of family members staying outside by age and relation to head of household.	355
96.	26.2(f)	Particulars of family members staying outside by educational level and relation to head of household.	356
97.	26.2(g)	Particulars of family members staying outside who are students by course of study and nature of educational institution.	356
98.	26.2(i)	Particulars of non-workers family members who are staying outside by nature of activity and relationship to head of household.	356
99.	26.2(j)	Particulars of family members staying outside by nature of occupation and relationship to head of household.	357
100.	26.2(l)	Number of family members staying outside who are seeking employment by relationship to head of household and place where they are staying.	357
101.	26.2(m)	Number of family members staying outside who are seeking employment by place of stay and educational level.	358
102.	26.2(o)	Number of family members staying outside by duration, reason and relation to head of household.	358

1	2	3	Page No.
103.	26.4(a)	Remittances sent by absentee family members classified by State to which the head of household belongs and the present address of the members of the family staying outside.	359
104.	26.4(c)	Remittances sent by absentee family members classified by relationship with the head of household and present residence.	360
105.	26.5(b)	Remittances sent to absentee family members classified by relationship with the head of household and present residence.	361
106.	26.5(d)	Remittances sent by households to absentee non-working family members classified by nature of activity and relationship with the head of household.	361
107.	26.5(e)	Remittances sent by households to absentee family members classified by State to which the head of the household belongs and present address.	362
108.	27.1	Migration stages of households hailing from outside.	363
109.	27.2	Broad category of place from where the household hails, time and reason for migration.	364
110.	27.3(a)	Characteristics of places of successive migration in two stages by time of migration to referent town.	364
111.	27.3(b)	Characteristics of places of successive migration in two stages by reason for migration.	365
112.	27.3(c)	Characteristics of places of successive migration in two stages by duration of stay at each place.	365
113.	27.4(a)	Characteristics of places of successive migration in three stages by time of migration to referent town.	366
114.	27.4(b)	Characteristics of places of successive migration in three stages by duration of stay in each place.	366
115.	27.4(c)	Characteristics of places of successive migration in three stages by duration of stay in each place.	366
116.	30.1(a)	Relation of houses occupied by selected households with adjoining houses inspace by locality.	367
117.	30.4(a)	Time, cost of construction and present value of houses with reference to locality.	368-369
118.	30.5(a)	Distribution of houses by predominant materials of floor, wall, roof and ceiling by locality.	370
119.	30.7(a)	Households classified by number of members and number of rooms occupied by locality.	371
120.	30.7(a)(i)	Households classified by number of married couples with and without other members aged 5 and above and number of rooms occupied by them.	371
121.	30.7(b)	Households classified by locality and per capita floor-space of living rooms only and tenural status.	372
122.	30.8(a)	Availability of amenities.	373-374
123.	32.1(a)	Possession of furniture by locality and duration of stay in the present residence.	375-376
124.	33.1(a)	Materials of which utensils are made by locality and State and District to which the head of household belongs.	377-378
125.	33.1(b)	Materials of which utensils are made by religion and caste or tribe or community and migration status with reference to place of last residence of head of household.	379
126.	34.1(a)	Light and fuel by locality and migration status of head of household.	380

1	2	3	Page No.
127.	35.1	Presence of luxury and costly goods by locality.	381
128.	35.2	Presence of luxury and costly goods by religion and caste or tribe or community.	381
129.	35.7	Presence of luxury and costly goods by educational level of head of household.	382
130.	35.8	Presence of luxury and costly goods by occupation of head of household.	382
131.	36.1	Agricultural or horticultural land inside town or within 2 Kms. from the outer periphery of town by locality.	383
132.	36.2	Production, consumption and marketing of crops by locality.	383
133.	36.3(a)	Manpower engaged in agricultural operations by locality and size of holding.	384
134.	36.4(a)	Important tools and equipments for agriculture/horticulture as related to educational level of head of household and size of holding.	385
135.	36.5(a)I	Practice of animal husbandry by type and locality.	386
136.	—	Supplement to Table 36.5(a)I.	387
137.	36.6	Animal husbandry by purpose, method of feeding, problems and prospects.	387
138.	36.6(a)	Household and small-scale industry by type of product and location of household.	387
139.	36.6(b)	Location of workshop of household and small-scale industry with reference to location of household.	388
140.	36.6(c)	Household and small-scale industry and type of product and religion and caste or tribe or community of head of household.	388
141.	36.6(F)	Household and small-scale industry by educational level of head of household.	389
142.	36.6(i)	Household and small-scale industry by type of worker and type of fuel or power.	390
143.	37.1(a)I	Frequency of visit to rural areas by members of household by locality of the household and distance of the places visited.	390-392
144.	38.1(a)	Frequency of being visited by friends, relatives and economically connected persons by locality, households and distance of places from where visited.	393

APPENDIX V (b)

TABLES BASED ON COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENT SCHEDULES

Sl No.	Cl Table No.	Particulars	Page No.
1	2	3	4
1	1	Type of establishment by functional category of locality and nature of goods and services dealt with.	394
2	2	Particulars of owners by or tribe, mother-tongue, area of origin and other occupation, other establishments under same concern.	395
3	3	Transfer of ownership of establishment after being set up.	396-398
4	4	Physical environment and structure of establishment.	399-400

APPENDIX V (C)—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4
5	5	Terms and conditions of occupation of building.	401
6	7	Particulars of Central and State legislations by which the affairs of the establishment are guided.	402
7	8	Type of establishment by work-category and employment status.	403
8	8(b)	Social background of employees correlated to the social background of employers (owners).	404
9	8(c)	Residence by work-category.	405
10	9	Sources of finance, amount and its proportion to working capital, terms and conditons, for starting, expansion or for normal running.	406-407
11	10	Most important commodities in stock and other important commodities dealt with.	408-409
12	12	Change in demand.	409
13	13	Change in the source of obtaining commodities during last ten years, proportion at present of sale, approximate volume of business and change in volume in it.	410
14	14	Number of rooms, number of beds, nature of amenities provided and compulsory service.	410
15	15	Nature of service.	411
16	16	Nature of arrangements for display of food-stuffs and other commodities.	411
17	17	Nature of amenities provided.	411
18	18	Proportion of customers with their backcround.	412
19	19	Type of establishment, Registration.	412
20	20	Type of establishments by financial structure.	412-413
21	21	Type of establishment by type of power used.	413
22	22	Main product by type of establishments.	414
23	23	Tools and equipments.	414
24	26	Housing and industrial labour.	415
25	27	Amenities for industrial labour including housing.	415
26	28	Leisure and recreational activities of different categories of employees.	415
27	29	Trade Union.	415

APPENDIX V (C)

TABLES BASED ON BANK SCHEDULES

Sl. No.	BK Tables No.	Particulars	Page No
1	1	General Particulars.	416
2	2	Deposits.	416
3	3	Nature and volume of transactions during 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71.	416
4	4	Nature and extent of facilities provided.	417
5	5	Details about employees.	417
6	6	Working hours and Bank holidays.	417

APPENDIX V (D)

TABLES BASED ON SCHEDULE FOR PLACE OF WORSHIP

Sl. No.	PW Table No.	Particulars	Page No.
1	1	Preliminory Particulars.	418
2	2	Constructional details.	418-419
3	4	Description of routine religious activities.	419
4	5	Festivals.	420
5	6	Other activities in places of worship.	421
6	7	Place of worship and devotees.	421
7	8	Functionaries, employees and others having special roles.	421-422
8	10-1	Income and Expenditure pattern.	422
9	10.2	Analysis of income and expenditure pattern.	423
10	11	Assets and liabilities.	423-424

APPENDIX V (E)

TABLES BASED ON VILLAGE SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	VS Table No.	Particulars	Page No.
1	1	Population characteristics with reference to distance from the urban centre.	425
2	2	Centres of marketing, transport and communication.	425-426
3	3	Educational, health and other institutions.	426
4	4	Land use pattern and residential pattern.	427
5	5	Electricity, power, fuel and food habits.	427
6	6	Economic life:— (A) Sources of livelihood (Agriculture).	428-430
7	7	Economic life:— (B) Animal husbandry.	430-431
8	8	Economic life:— (C) Fishing.	432
9	9	Economic life:— (D) Forestry.	432
10	10	Economic life:— (E) Industry.	433
11	11	Economic life:— (F) Other activities.	434
12	12	Economic life:— (G) Trade and Commerce.	434
13	13	Economic life:— (H) Wages.	435
14	14	Economic life:— (I) Work outside the village.	436
15	15	Economic life:— (J) Particulars of work in town by the people of the village.	436
16	16	Economic life:— (K) Particulars of workers inside the village from outside	437
17	17	Economic life:— (L) Commodity transaction.	437
18	18	Social aspect—Education.	438
19	19	Leisure and recreational institutions, cultural and other voluntary organisations, religious institutions etc.	439
20	20	Social reform movement.	440
21	21	Ancient and modern monuments, myths, legends etc., connected with them.	440
22	22	Statutory Panchayat, Village disputes, crimes etc.	440-441
23	23	In-migration and out-migration.	441
24	24	Details of out-migration of married individuals.	442
25	25	Family Planning and Community Development.	442
26	26	Markets and fairs most commonly visited.	443-446

APPENDIX-VI—Primary Census Abstract of villages around Tiptur town upto a radius of 20 Kilometres. 447-454

LIST OF MAPS AND CHARTS

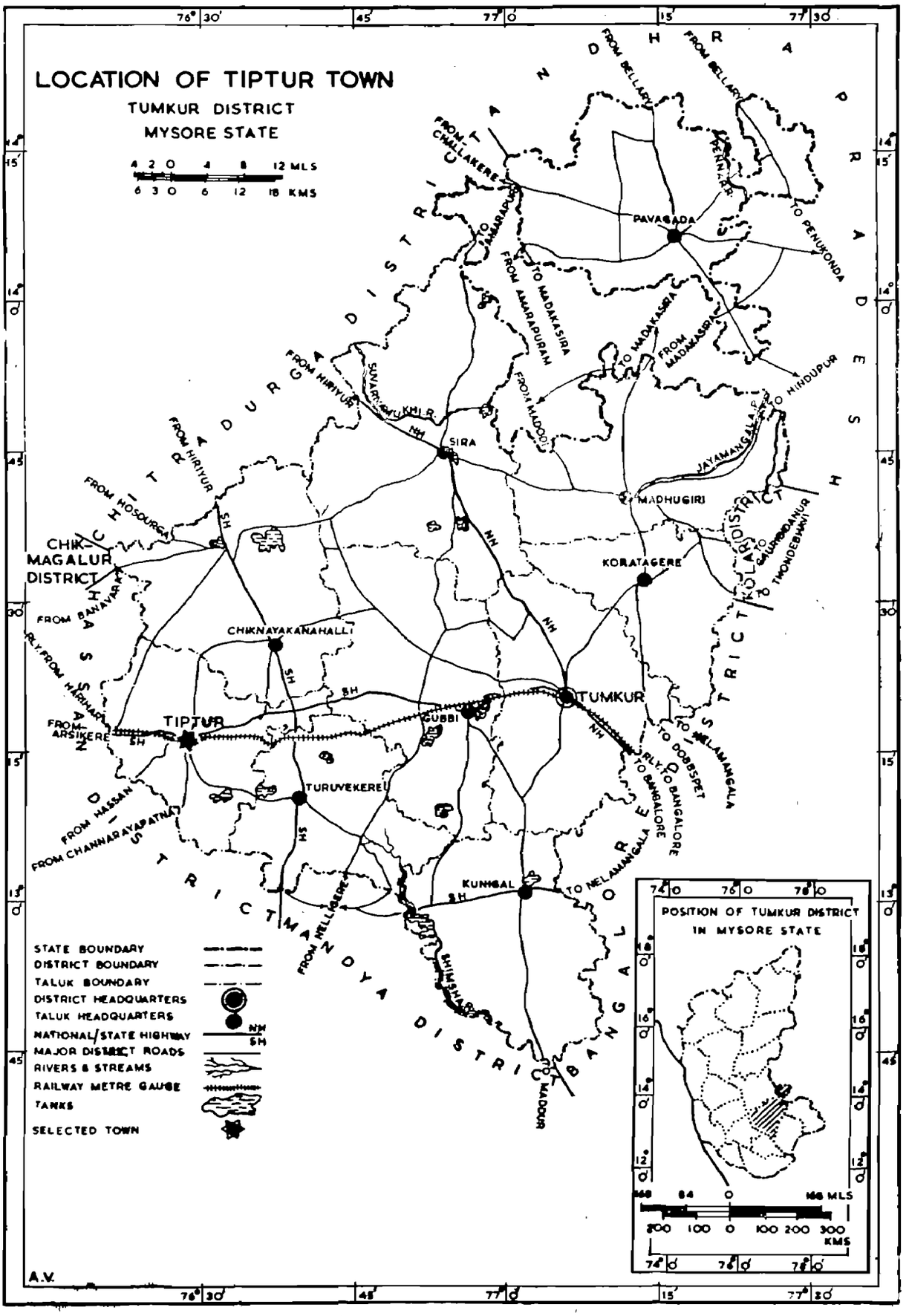
1. District map of Tumkur showing the location of Tiptur town.
2. Schematic map showing the various functional areas.
3. Public utility services.
4. Predominant ethnic groups.
5. Location of slum areas.
6. Density of population by municipal divisions.
7. Graphical representation of median age for males.
8. Graphical representation of median age for females.
9. Schematic map showing the location of 13 villages around Tiptur town for which village schedule was canvassed.
10. Map showing the distribution of villages around Tiptur town upto a radius of 20 Kms.

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

		Plate No.
1.	Railway Platform, Tiptur	I
2.	Goods yard and the goods shed located by the side of the railway station	I
3.	A view of Kerekodi circle, recently renamed as Neelakantaswamy circle, as one enters the town from the east through the B.H. Road	II
4.	A panoramic view of the expansive tank. A masonry drinking water well and the exterior view of Kalleshvaraswamy temple are also seen	II
5.	The traffic island in front of the Municipal Office. Pai Hotel seen in the picture is the posh restaurant of the town at present	III
6.	Another view of the traffic island and a busy segment of the B.H. Road	III
7.	Central Bus Stand maintained by the Municipality. The restaurant seen in the picture caters to the needs of the travelling public. The place also serves as a *Jatka* (horse-cab) stand	IV
8.	Railway station Road as viewed from the Municipal Office circle	IV
9.	A view of *Santepete*, a traditional commercial areas of the town	V
10.	*Madike asare*, a cross street near Santepete where earthenware is displayed for sale	V
11.	A view of one of the narrow crooked streets in the old town area called *Kote* (Fort)	VI
12.	A cross road that leads to the easternmost part of K.R. Extension branches off from B.H. Road near the Government Girls High School compound. Saibaba Mandir is also seen clearly in the picture	VI
13.	Front-view of the Municipal Office building which is situated in the rear portion of beautiful park maintained by the Municipality	VII
14.	The Municipal air Lift Water Supply Works. The beautiful statue of Lord Ishwara and the ornamental light are noteworthy	VII

		Plate No.
15.	The Town Police Station and the name board at the entrance of the Taluk Office compound	VIII
16.	The buildings seen in the picture accommodate the Taluk Office and the office of the Circle Inspector of Police	VIII
17.	Front view of the Inspection Bungalow maintained by the State Public Works Department. Travellers Bungalow, situated in the same compound, to the left of the I.B. is also seen in the picture	IX
18.	Front view of the General Hospital located in the western outskirts of the town	IX
19.	Local Fund Dispensary situated in the street behind the Taluk Office compound	X
20.	Boy's Hostel attached to the Kalpataru College	X
21.	Stella Mary's English Primary School	XI
22.	Urdu Middle School	XI
23.	Government Girls High School	XII
24.	Front view of a recently built modern residential house belonging to a well-to-do businessman of the town	XII
25.	Huts in the neighbourhood of Gandhinagar Extension	XIII
26.	A peep into a hut reveals the poor quantity and quality of the household goods and equipments. The framed picture hung on the wall is that of a popular film star	XIII
27.	Inside this kitchen of a Muslim household the household utensils are neatly arranged in improvised racks	XIV
28.	The poor and the lower middle classes are accustomed to store food grains and other food articles in earthern pots. The picture shows the manner in which the pots are usually stacked in small houses and huts. A pot and brass vessel containing water are also noticed in the fore	XIV
29.	State Bank of Mysore. Station Road, is serving this urban community for over the past 5 decades	XV
30.	Karnataka Bank. Notice the architectural beauty of the building in which the Bank is functioning at present	XV
31.	Side view of a recently opened Lodging situated in one of the narrow streets linking the B.H. Road and the Doddapete	XVI
32.	A Saw Mill and its yard	XVI
33.	Exterior view of the mechanised coir unit	XVII
34.	Workers inside the coir unit engaged in the manufacture of ropes, foot-rug etc.	XVII
35.	Exterior view of the Wood and Metal Industries	XVIII
36.	Kalpataru Produce Industries as viewed from a distance. Desiccated coconut powder is manufactured here	XVIII
37.	A small, power-operated oil mill	XIX
38.	A bullock-cart with pneumatic tyres laden with bagfuls of copra seen at the Railway goods shed	XIX
39.	The Office of the Regulated Market Committee	XX
40.	Sheds in the Regulated Market yard where copra, coconuts etc., are sold by auction	XX
41.	Labourers squat in front of the godowns in the Regulated Market yard and process *seegu* (Cocopalm leaves) for exporting the broomsticks. They put up cloth canopies to protect themselves from the scorching sun	XXI
42.	An exterior view of Guru Match Factory	XXI
43.	Front view of the entrance to Kempamma Temple (village goddess also known as Tipturamma)	XXII
44.	The recently renovated Kote Ganapati Temple	XXII
45.	The main shrine in the *Prakara* of Kalleshvara swamy temple	XXIII
46.	Prasanna Mallikarjuna Swamy temple	XXIII

		Plate No.
47.	Decorated idol of Kolhapuradamma in the Lakshmi shrine situated in the *Kote* area	XXIV
48.	The clay idol of Lord Ganesha installed in a decorated *mantapa* in one of the choultries of the town as a part of Ganesha festival which is observed here for 48 days at community level involving the town folk irrespective of caste differences	XXIV
49.	A part of the Ganesha festival cultural programmes are arranged. The picture shows a music concert in action	XXV
50.	*Anna santarpana*, community feast and poor feeding are also arranged on one of the days during the Ganesha festival	XXV
51.	On the final day of the festival, Lord Ganesha is taken round in a spectacular procession along the main thoroughfares of the town. The event attracts a large number of persons from nearby rural and urban areas	XXVI
52.	Lord Ganesha placed on a raft is being taken into the middle of the tank for immersion	XXVI
53.	A view of the large gathering of eager spectators watching the immersion of Lord Ganesha	XXVII
54.	Side view of the mosque in Doddapete	XXVII
55.	*Hulivesha*, men disguised as tigers by painting their bodies with stripes and donning a cape on the occasion of *Muharram* dance to the wild beats of *Tamates* (percussion instruments) and collect alms by way of petty cash	XXVIII
56.	The Roman Catholic Church, K.R. Extension	XXIVIII
57.	A view of the Open Air Theatre in K.R. Extension. The vast playground and a few houses belonging to upper middle class families are also noticeable in the picture	XXIX
58.	Vinoda Talkies, B.H. Road, the first cinema theatre which came up in the town during early 1940's	XXIX
59.	Lakshmi Talkies, Gandhinagar Extension, the second and the latest cinema theatre	XXX
60.	A view of the recently constructed college library	XXXI
61.	Front view of the Kalpatharu College	XXXI


LOCATION OF TIPTUR TOWN
TUMKUR DISTRICT
MYSORE STATE
4 2 0 4 8 12 MLS
6 3 0 6 12 18 KMS
TIPTUR
SIRA
PAVAGADA
MADHUGIRI
KORATAGERE
TUMKUR
CHIKNAYAKANAHALLI
TURUVEKERE
KUNIGAL
GUBBI
CHIK-MAGALUR DISTRICT
KOLAR DISTRICT
STATE BOUNDARY
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
TALUK BOUNDARY
DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS
TALUK HEADQUARTERS
NATIONAL/STATE HIGHWAY
MAJOR DISTRICT ROADS
RIVERS & STREAMS
RAILWAY METRE GAUGE
TANKS
SELECTED TOWN
POSITION OF TUMKUR DISTRICT IN MYSORE STATE
A.V.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Location.—Tiptur is an important commercial town in Tumkur district, Mysore State. Being the headquarters of the revenue sub-division (named after Tiptur) comprising the taluks of Tiptur, Turuvekere and Chiknayakanahalli, the town is an administrative centre also. It is located centrally in the taluk which extends over an area of 783.15 square kilometres and has 230 villages besides a town. The taluk is bounded on the north and north-east by Chiknayakanahalli taluk; on the east and south-east by Turuvekere taluk; on the south by Channarayapatna taluk of Hassan district and on the west and north-west by Arsikere taluk, also of Hassan district. The taluk boundary on the south, west and south-west coincides with that of the district and incidentally of the Bangalore Division—the administrative unit comprising the districts of Bangalore, Chitradurga, Kolar, Shimoga and Tumkur. Hassan district belongs to Mysore Division.

Considering the physio-agronomic regions and sub-regions into which the State has been classified[1], it may be observed that Tiptur is in *sub-region* 3 of the *southern maidan*, the tank country of Karnataka with cool and equable temperatures receiving rather sparse and variable rainfall. In particular, the town is located in the heart of the coconut belt of the sub-region where the crops grown are predominantly ragi, jowar, other cereals, pulses and oil seeds[2]. Tiptur is comparatively nearer to the Malnad, which is noted for its rice and spice economy and enjoys moderate to heavy rainfall fostering the growth of rich vegetation and abounds in mineral wealth. The position of the town has been of strategic importance for its development in recent decades, especially after the introduction of railways.

The analysis of economic regionalisation tendencies in the country shows that Tumkur district along with the adjacent districts of Bangalore, Kolar and Mandya constitutes one of the five important 'dynamic regions'. Dynamic regions[3] have been defined as "those which support advanced industrial areas and predominantly urban population with scientific and technological components that push knowledge ever forward and continually transform the untapped resources for diverting population from crowded rural areas". In this particular dynamic region, it has been stated, that the density of population, the growth-rate (1951-61) and the levels of socio-economic development have all been high and that on account of its huge resources this region shows an immense possibility of further industrialisation and urbanisation which would stimulate the mobility of population from rural to urban. It is in such a region that Tiptur is located.

Arsikere, a taluk headquarter town of Hassan district, lies about 25 kilometres west of Tiptur and it is known for its coconut trade. It enjoys better transport and communication facilities and has been developing fast during the past three to four decades. To some extent it may be regarded as a rival adversely affecting the growth of Tiptur. That is to say, but for Arsikere, Tiptur would have developed faster and to a greater extent. The other towns in the proximity of Tiptur are Chiknayakanahall and Turuvekere situated at a distance of about 30 kilometres and 28 kilometres respectively to the north-east and south-east of Tiptur. These two are small towns and, as will be seen later, have registered a low growth-rate during the past 6 decades. Gubbi, another small town of some historical and commercial importance in former days, is situated to the east of Tiptur at a distance of 50 kilometres, enroute to Tumkur on the State Highway. On the same route after covering about 30 kilometres from Tiptur, a branch road leads to Ammasandra (also called Adityapatna), the new industrial township which owes its existence to a cement factory. The district headquarters is at a distance of 73 kilometres further away on the same road. Ammasandra, Gubbi, Tumkur and Bangalore are connected by railway and so is Arsikere. Mention may be made of Bhadravati Urban Agglomeration (distance: 118 ki'ometres from Tiptur) and Shimoga City (135 kilometres), the two important urban centres which are situated west by north-west of Tiptur. Both these places have a population exceeding one lakh according to 1971 census. Another important town close to Tiptur is Hassan, a district headquarter-town with a population of 51,325, which is at a distance of about 50 kilometres south-west of Tiptur.

Important characteristics of the town

Tiptur is a commerical centre well known for its *Kobbari* (copra) market throughout the State and also outside. It enjoys a traditional reputation for copra and tasty coconuts of high quality. The annual transactions in copra, coconuts and cocopalm broomsticks held under the auspices of the Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee, Tiptur amounts to several crores of rupees. Manufacturing establishments such as coconut oil mills, saw mills, a soap factory, match splint factories and the like which have come up in the town during the past few decades have rendered Tiptur a developing industrial centre. Tiptur is an important transport centre as well. It is a railway station on the Bangalore-Miraj metre-gauge railway line and is only 25 kilometres distant from Arsikere junction. State Highway No. 69, also known as Bangalore-Honavar Road (B.H.

1. Learmenth A.T.A. and Bhat L.S. *A. Regional Synthesis—Mysore State* Vol. II and *An Atlas of Resources of Mysore State* Vol. I ; 1961 and 1962 Calcutta.
2. *Ibid.*, Pp. 84 and 85. Volume I.
3. Dr. (Miss) Sen Gupta, *Economic Regionalisation of India; Problems and Approaches*; Ed. A. Mitra; 1968; New Delhi.

Road for short), passes through the town and at or near Tiptur half a dozen roads of lesser importance converge on it. All these roads are tarred and are fit for vehicular traffic throughout the year. Being the headquarters of a Revenue Sub-Division (and incidentally of a Taluk since 1886) Tiptur is also an administrative centre of some importance, especially as compared to other towns in its proximity. During the past decade, with the opening of a college in 1963, Tiptur has rapidly developed into a centre of collegiate education.

Tiptur is a medium-sized town with a heterogenous population. Though Hindus are preponderant as a religious group, they are sub-divided as elsewhere into numerous castes and subcastes. Brahmins, Lingayats, Devaganigas, Vysyas, Telugu and Shetty Banajigas, Vokkaligas, Kurubas, Panchalas, *Darjee* (Bhavasar and Namdev Kshatriyas), Bhovis, Gounders, and Adikarnatakas are some of the socially and or economically important caste-groups amongst the Hindus. The Muslims are also quite numerous. The Jains and Christians are numerically insignificant, for each of them account for a little over one per cent of the town's population. Nevertheless, they are distinct socio-cultural entities and enhance the cultural diversity that is manifest in the town. One Buddhist and 5 persons professing Sikh religion have also been returned during the 1971 census count. But their influence on the socio-cultural life of the town may be considered as practically nil. Though the bulk of the town's population comprises persons hailing from Tiptur and its neighbouring taluks, there are a large number of families hailing from Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh besides a few from Gujarat, Rajasthan and Kerala. This coming together of people from different regions has naturally resulted in Tiptur becoming a linguistically heterogeneous community. The important languages spoken as mother-tongue in Tiptur are Kannada, Telugu, Urdu, Tamil, Marathi, Gujarati, Marvari and Malayalam.

From the point of view of economic stratification it may be observed that Tiptur which has been a trading centre from early times has a well developed merchant class. Among merchants the few distributors and commission agents and the relatively larger number of wholesalers are considerably wealthy and constitute the upper strata of the society. Amongst the retailers too, many traders belong to the upper middle classes while only a few may be regarded as having low incomes. In a way, this merchant class as a whole has played a crucial role in developing Tiptur to its present dimensions. The town has a large proportion of working class population besides a considerable percentage of the salariat, a few industrialists, agriculturists and the professionals such as the advocates, the doctors etc. The recent growth of educational institutions including the degree college has enabled the town to induct intellectual elite in significant numbers and develop an educated elite class of its own.

The foregoing outline reveals the complex nature of the economic and social composition of Tiptur. A cursory examination of the decadal population figures for Tiptur from 1941 (1941: 7513 and 1971: 22592) shows that during the past 30 years there has been a threefold increase in its population. The decadal growth rates during the three successive decades *viz.* 1941-51, 1951-61 and 1961-71 are of the order of +57.10 per cent, +31.81 per cent, and +45.21 per cent. Judging from the recent trends of growth it may be expected that the town will continue to develop more and more complex or heterogenous in character in the ensuing years.

Population of the town.—The selection of towns for Intensive Study was finalised during April 1970 at a time when the preliminaries connected with the 1971 Census Operations were in progress. Thus, at the time of selection which was based on 1961 population characteristics, Tiptur represented a class IV town (i.e. towns with a population in the range 10,000 to 19,999) with a high growth-rate. The population of Tiptur which was 15,558 in 1961 has increased to 22,592 during the intercensal period. Consequently, the town moved up from class IV to class III category by the time the study project was actually launched in the town in July 1971.

According to 1971 census Tiptur has a population of 22,592 consisting 12,190 males and 10,402 females. The sex ratio comes to 853 females per thousand males. The following are the other salient characteristics revealed during the 1971 census:

(i) 3,999 households dwell in 3,908 occupied residential houses;

(ii) The Scheduled Castes' population in Tiptur which is 1533, constitutes 6.78 per cent of the total population while the Scheduled Tribes' population of 31 is negligibly small;

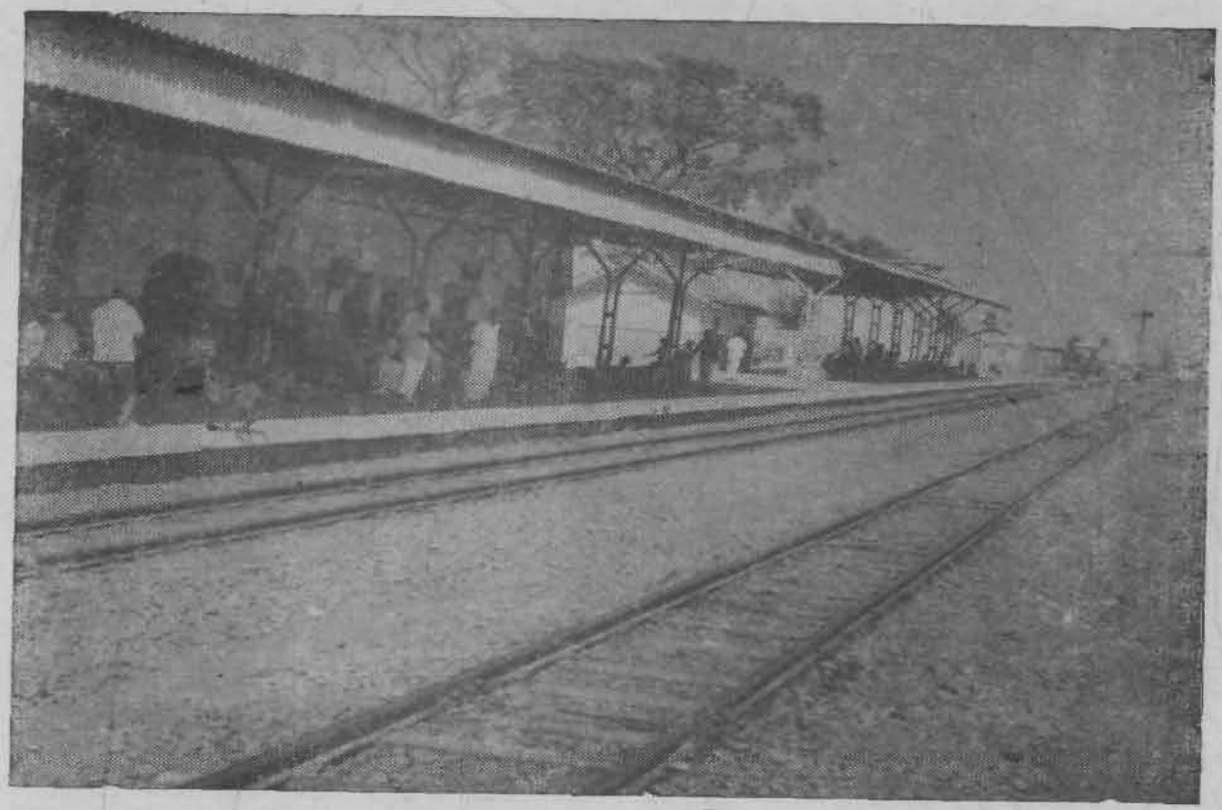
(iii) The literate and educated persons numbering 13,390 form 54.8 per cent of the total population. The percentages of literacy among males and females are 67.06 per cent and 50.13 per cent respectively;

(iv) The percentage of workers to the total population of the town is only 27.8, it being 46.0 per cent among males and 6.5 per cent among females;

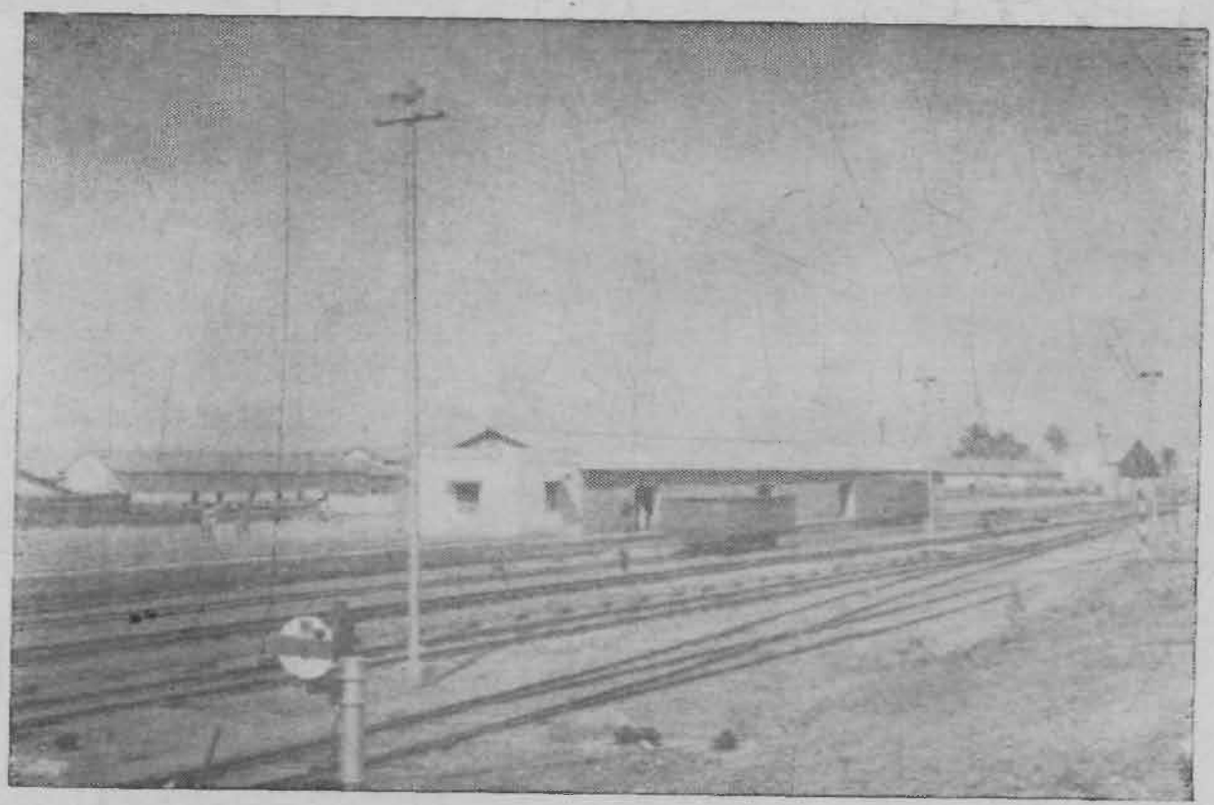
(v) Among workers, those engaged in 'trade and commerce' constitute 34.4 per cent while those in 'other services' account for 22.9 per cent. Tiptur is a multifunctional town where trade and commerce, other services and manufacturing industries are the three most important economic activities;

(vi) Lastly, about 37.6 per cent of the 678 female workers are in 'other services'.

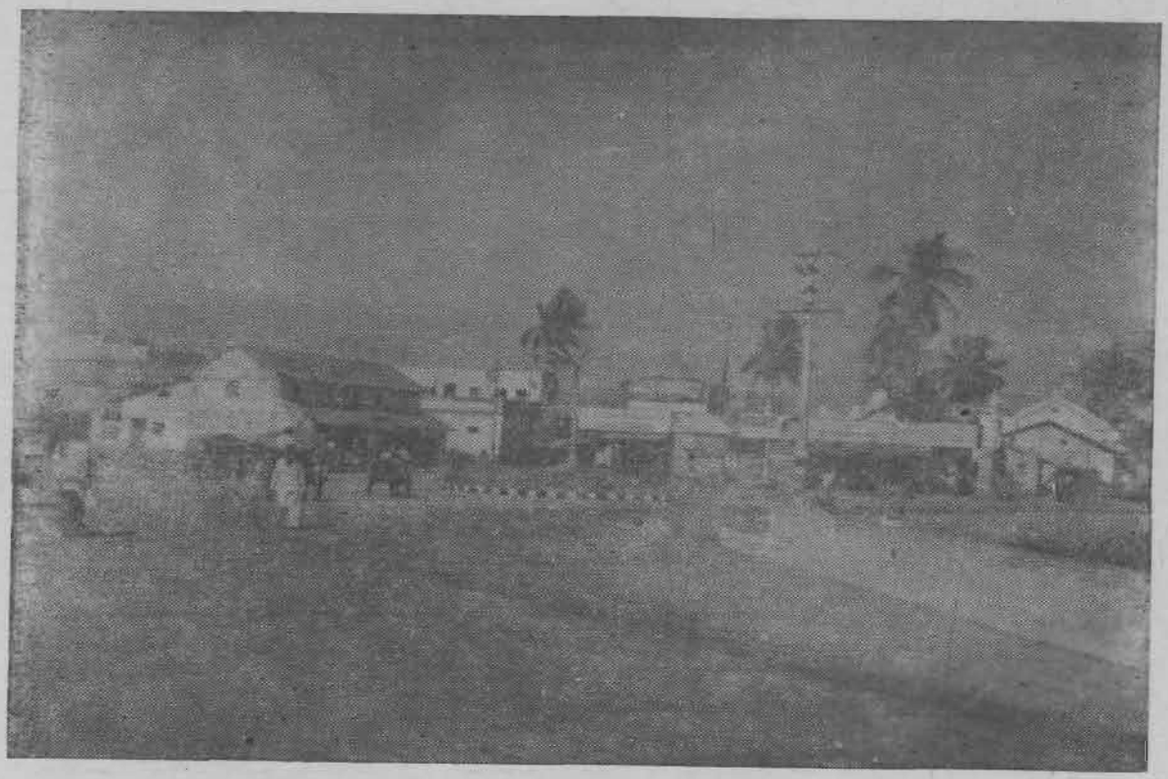
In the chapters that follow the implications of the census results and also those of the data gathered in the course of the detailed investigation are discussed in detail.



1. Railway Platform, Tiptur



2. Goods yard and the goods shed located by the side of the Railway Station.



3. A view of **Kere Kodi** *circle, recently renamed as Neelakantaswamy circle, as one enters the town from the east through the B.H. Road.*



4. A panoramic view of the expansive tank. A masonry drinking water well and the exterior view of Kalleshvara Swamy temple are also seen.



5. The traffic island in front of the Municipal Office. Pai Hotel seen in the picture is the posh restaurant of the town at present.



6. Another view of the traffic island and a busy segment of the B.H. Road.



7. Central Bus-stand maintained by the Municipality. The restaurant seen in the picture caters to the needs of the travelling public. The place also serves as a Jataka (horse-cab) stand.



8. Railway Station Road as viewed from the Municipal Office circle.



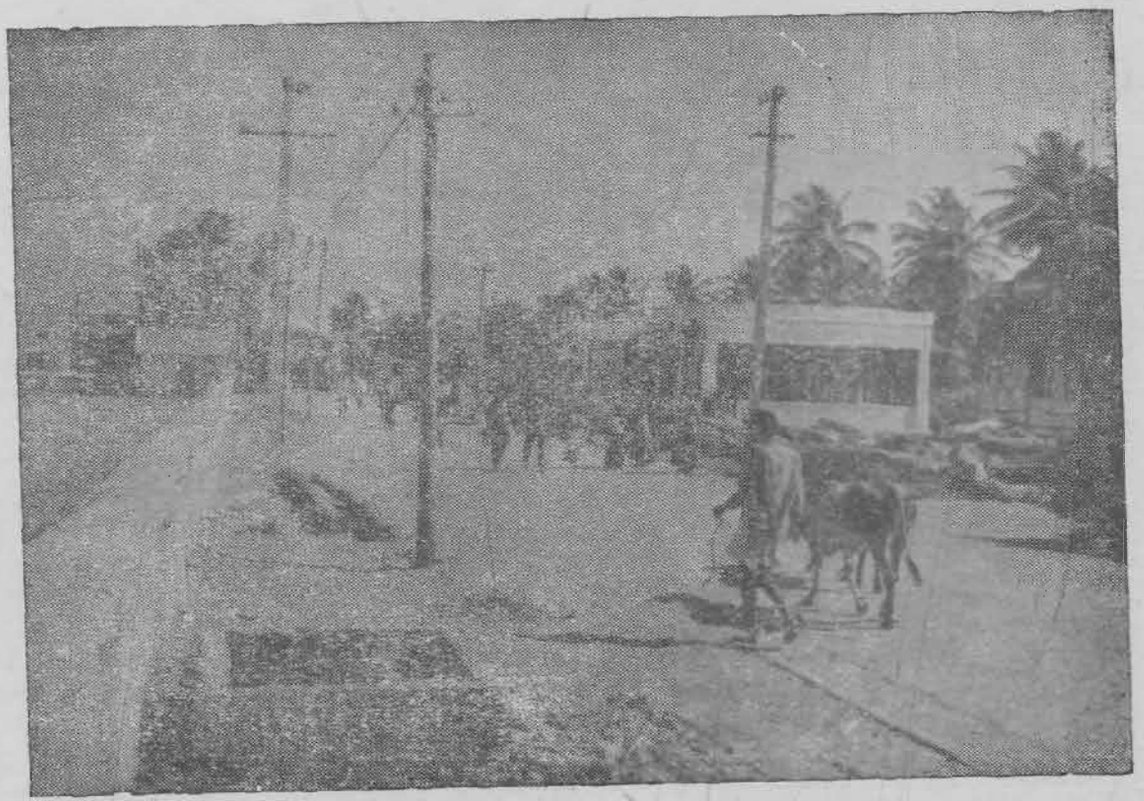
9. A view of **Santhepete,** *a traditional commercial area of the town.*



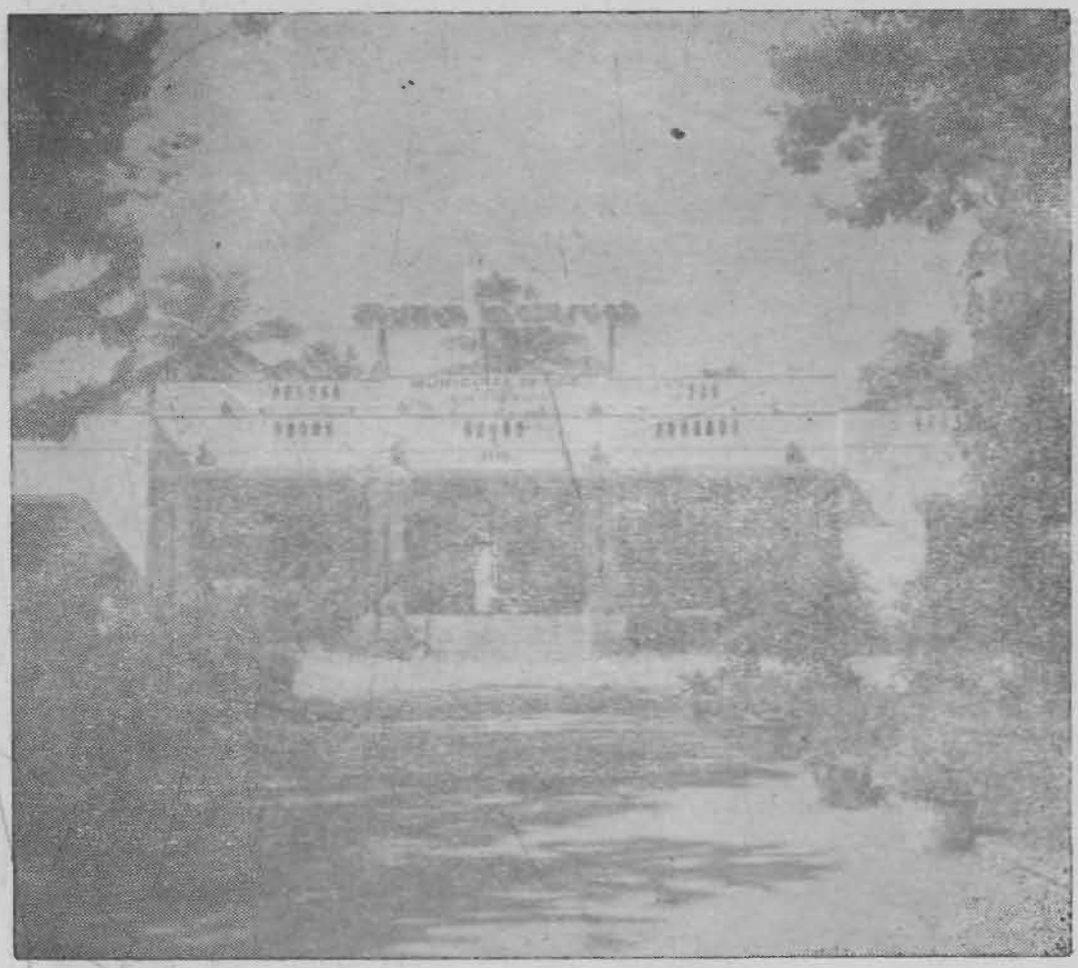
10. **Madikeasare,** *a cross street near Santhepete where earthenware is displayed for sale.*



11. A view of one of the narrow crooked streets in the old town area called **Kote** (*Fort*).



12. A cross road that leads to the easternmost part of K.R. Extension branches off from B.H. Road near the Government Girls' High School compound. Saibaba Mandir is also seen clearly in the picture.



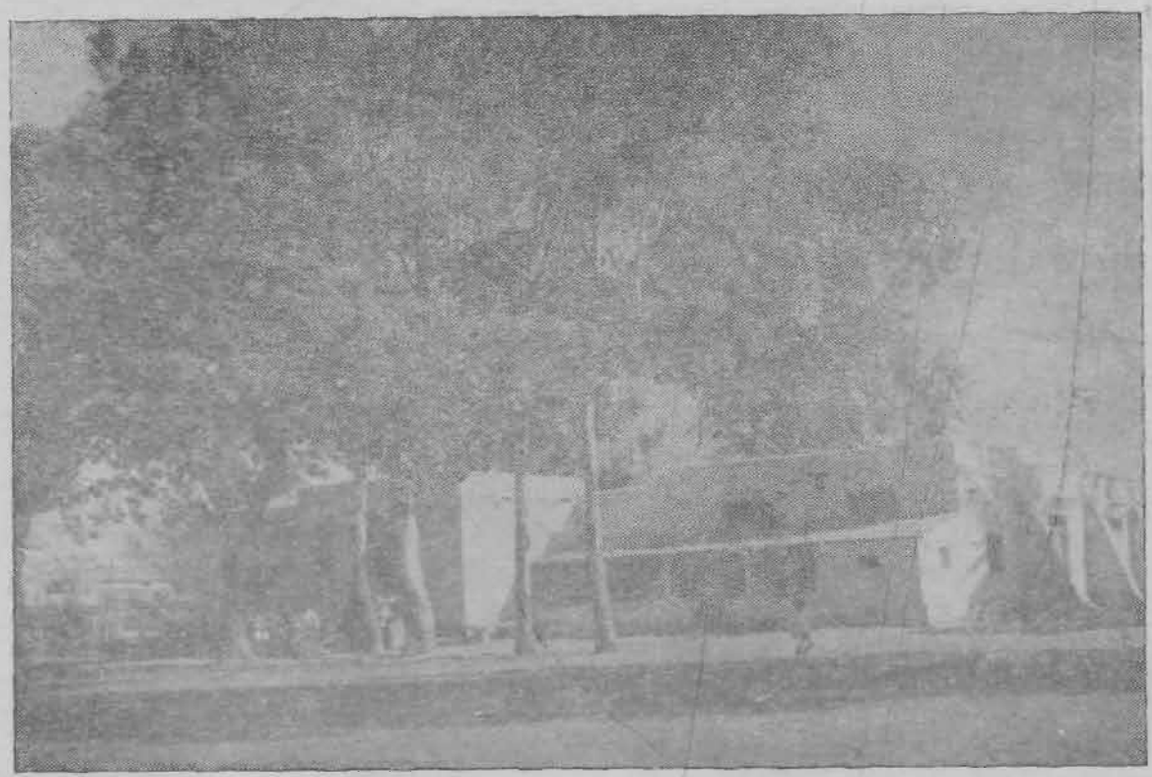
13. *Front view of the Municipal Office building which is situated in the rear portion of the beautiful park maintained by the Municipality.*



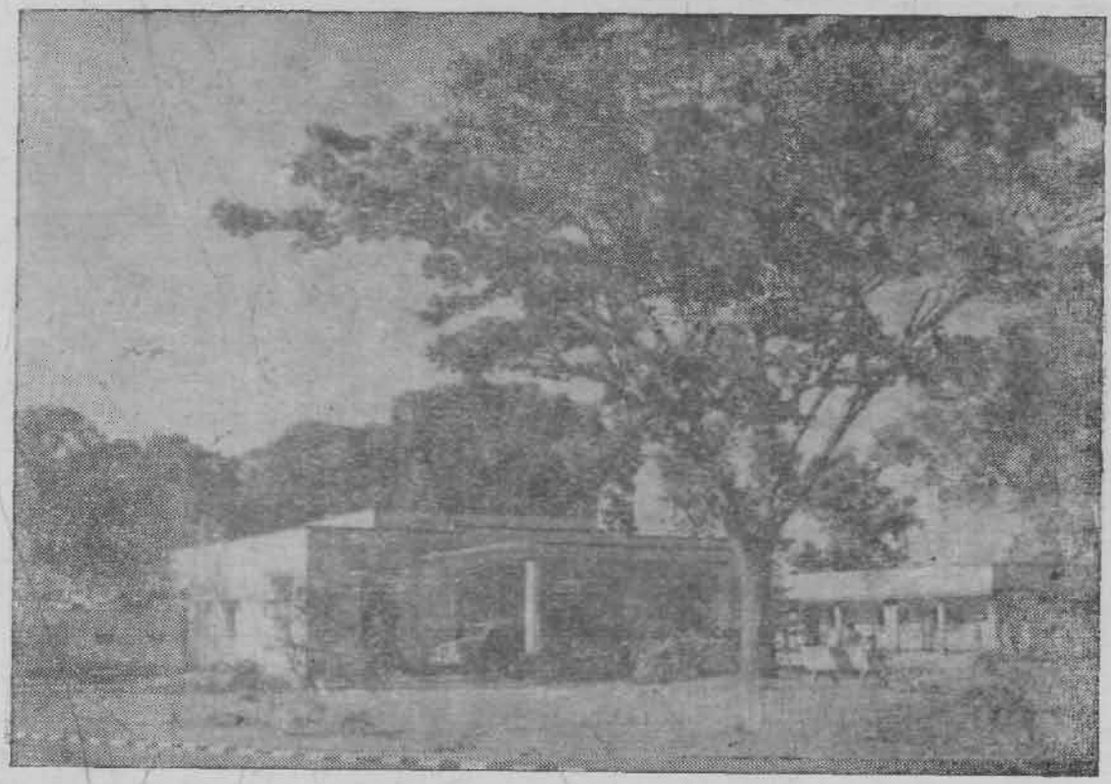
14. *The Municipal Air Lift Water Supply Works. The beautiful statue of Lord Ishwara and the ornamental light are noteworthy.*



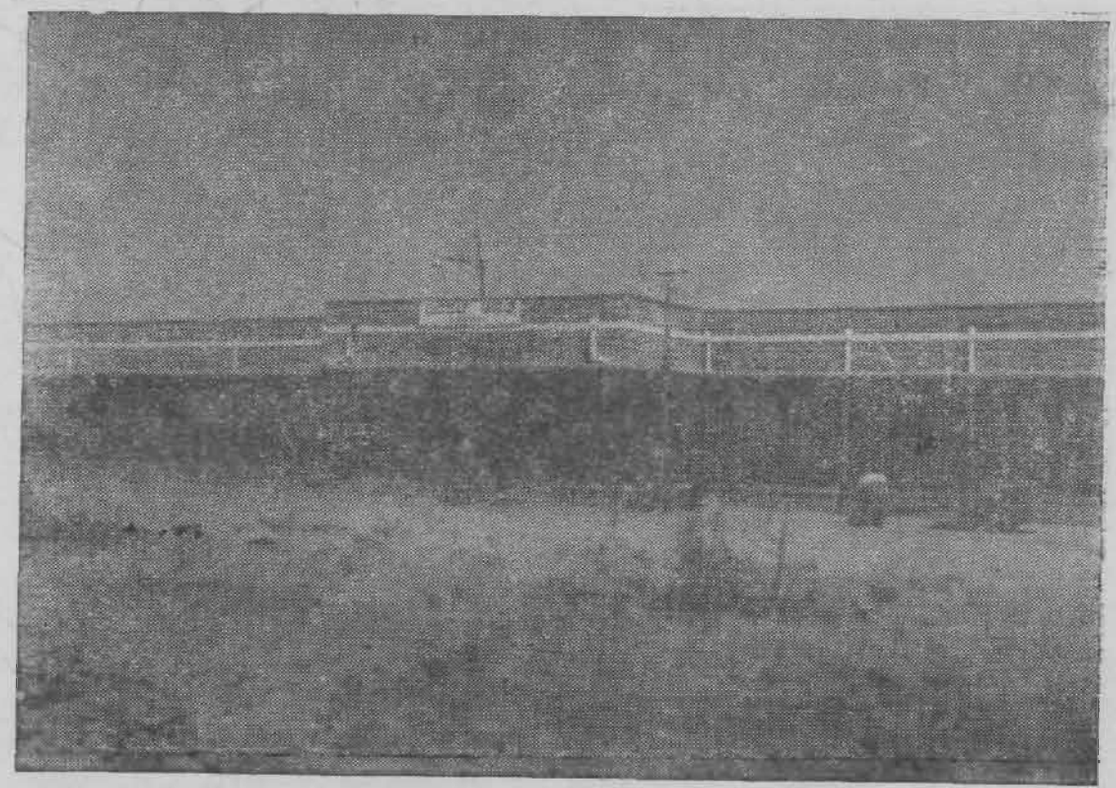
15. The Town Police Station and the name board at the entrance of the Taluk Office compound.



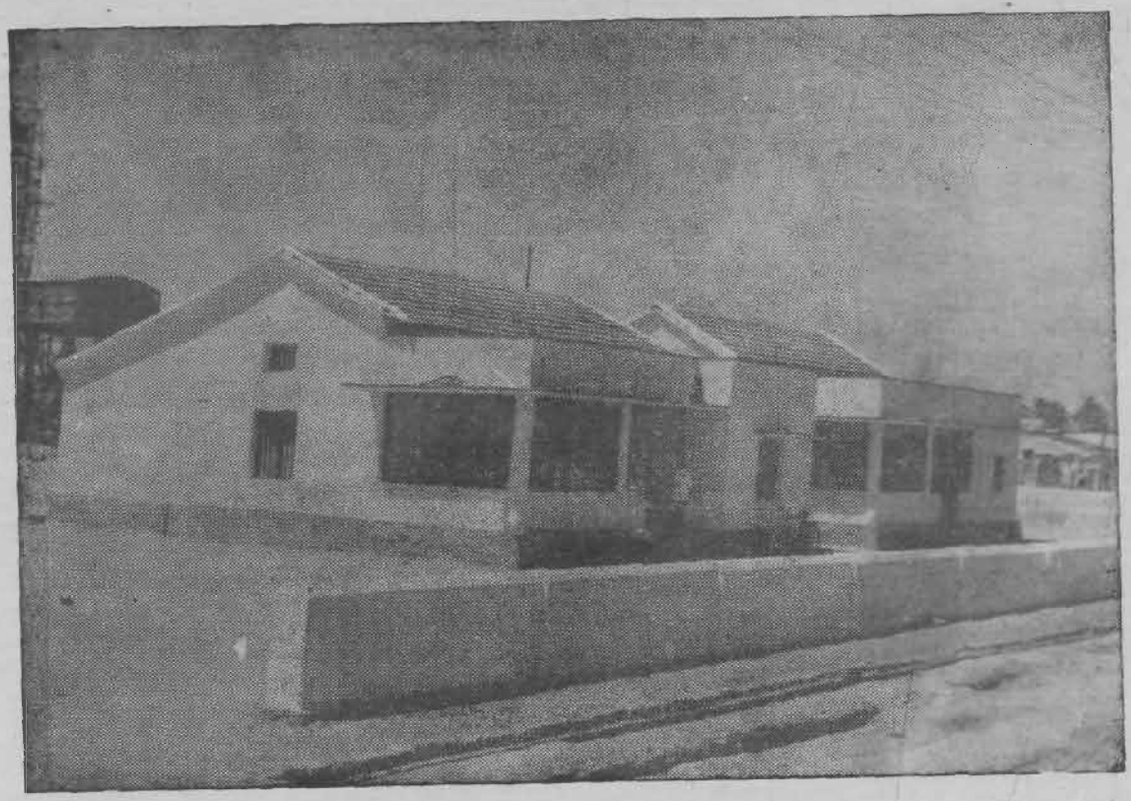
16. The buildings seen in the picture accommodate the Taluk Offices and Office of the Circle Inspector of Police.



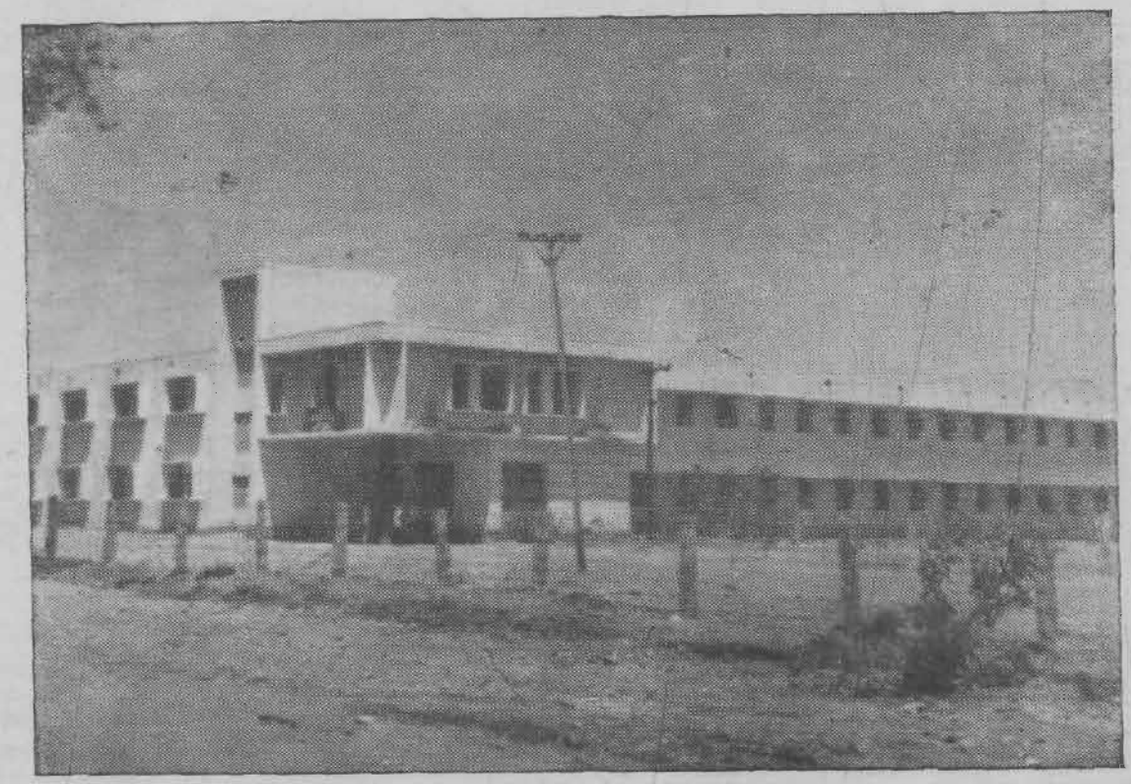
17. Front view of the Inspection Bungalow maintained by the State Public Works Department. Travellers' Bungalow, situated in the same Compound, to the left of the I.B. is also seen in the picture.



18. Front view of the General Hospital located in the western outskirts of the town.



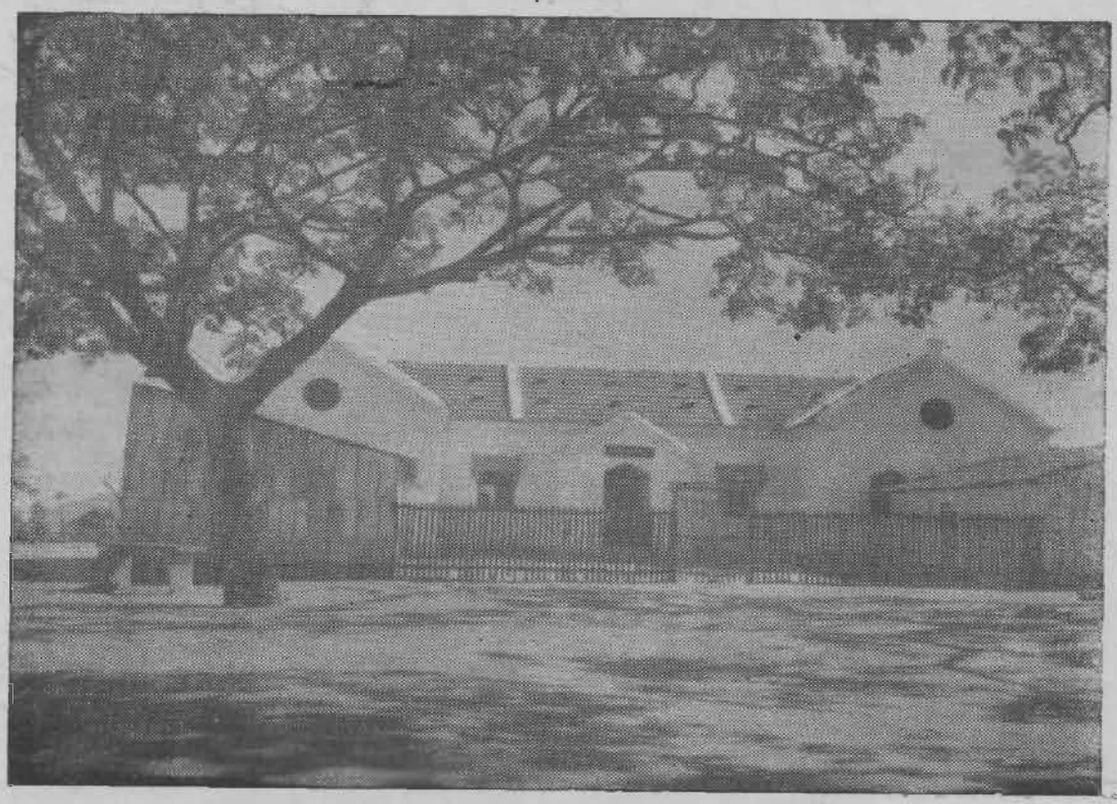
19. Local Fund Dispensary situated in the street behind the Taluk Office Compound.



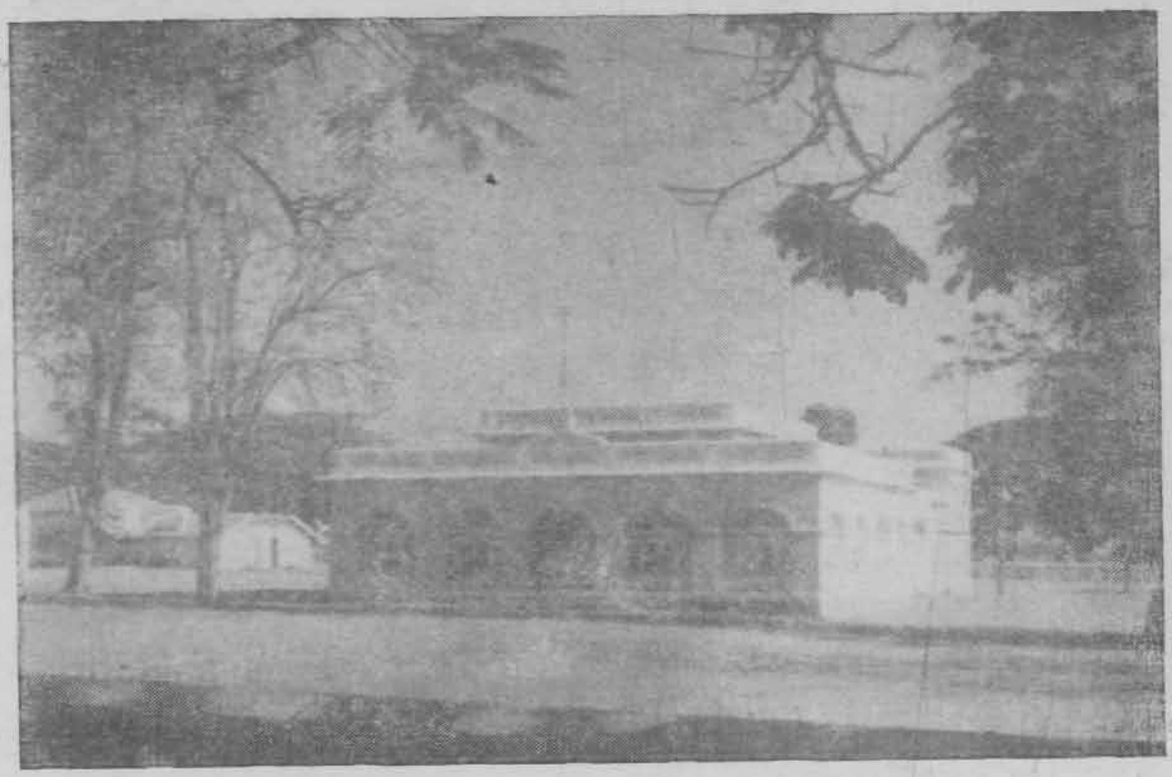
20. Boy's Hostel attached to the Kalpatharu College.



21. Stella Mary's English Primary School.



22. Urdu Middle School.



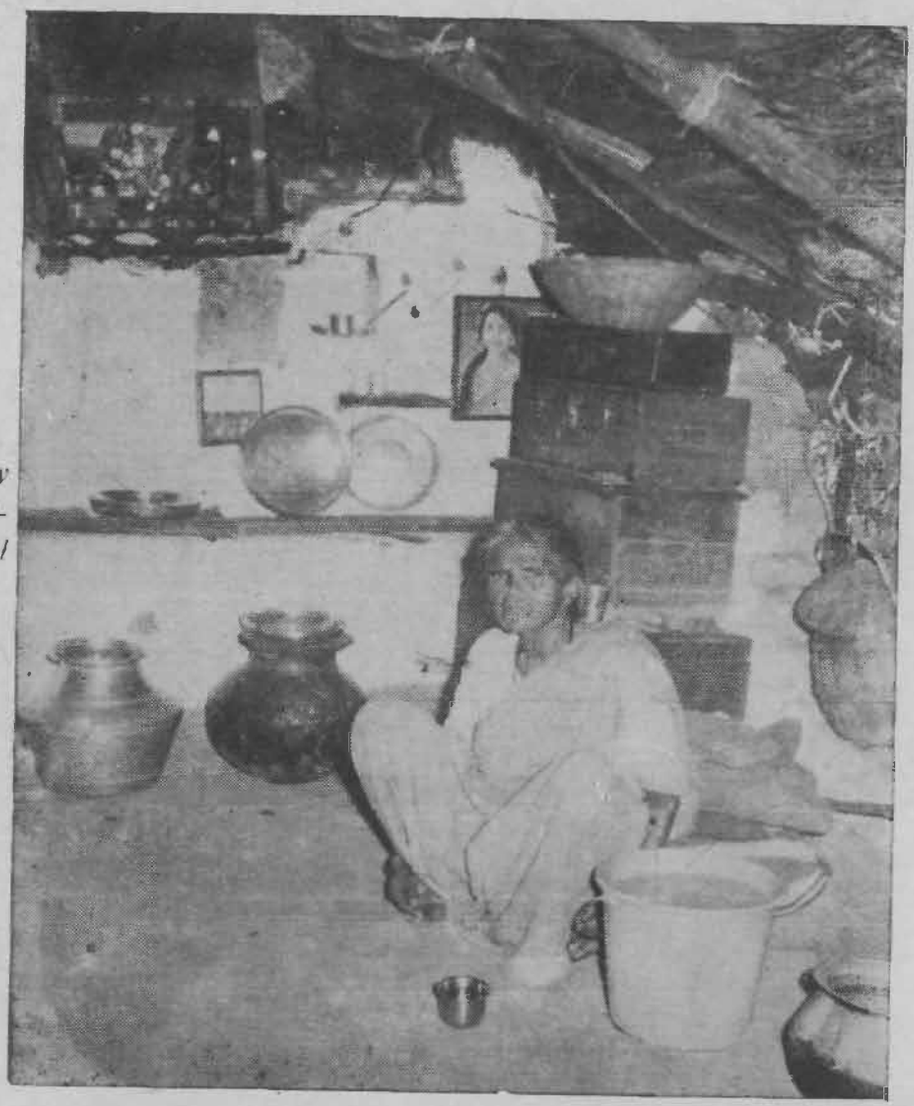
23. Government Girls' High School.



24. Front view of a recently built modern residential house belongin g to a well-to-do businessman of the town.



25. *Huts in the neighbourhood of Gandhinagar extension.*



26. *A peep into a hut reveals the poor quantity and quality of the household goods and equipments. The framed picture hung on the wall is that of a popular film star.*



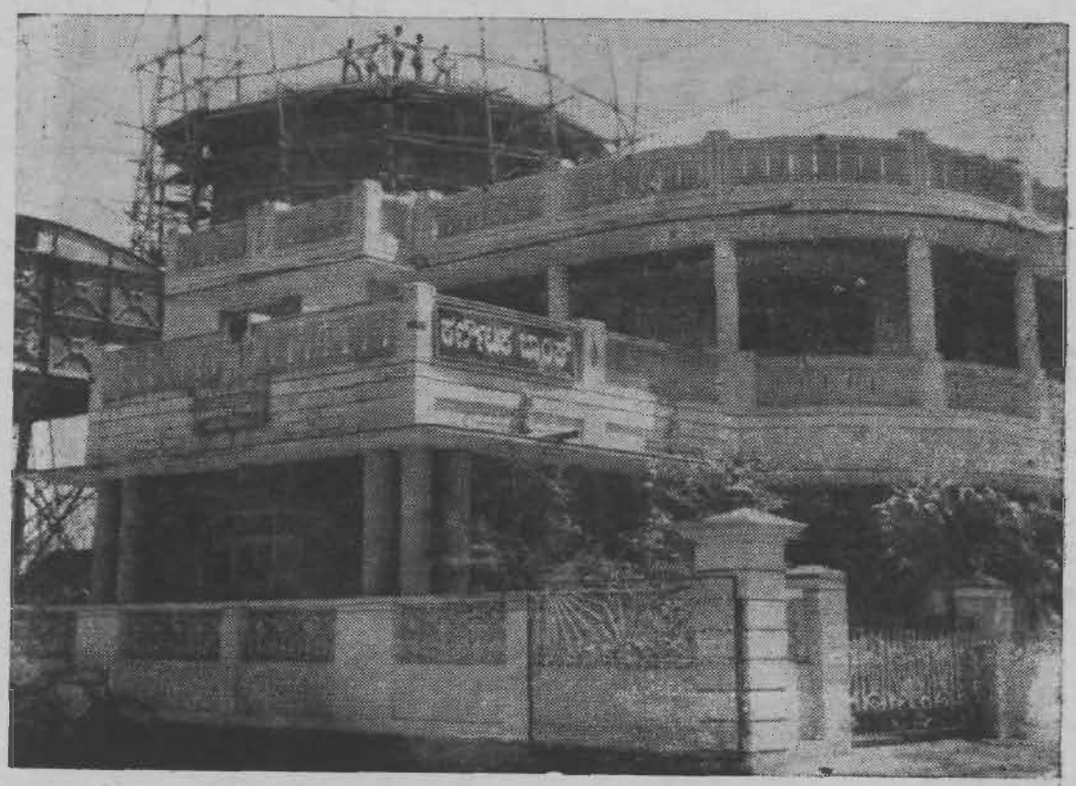
27. *Inside this kitchen of a Muslim household the household utensils are neatly arranged in improvised racks.*



28. *The poor and the lower middle classes are accustomed to store foodgrains and other food articles in earthen pots. The picture shows the manner in which the pots are usually stacked in small houses and huts. A pot and brass vessel containing water are also noticed in the fore.*



29. State Bank of Mysore, Station Road is serving this Urban community for over the past five decades



30. Karnataka Bank. Notice the architectural beauty of the building in which the bank is functioning at present.



31. Side view of a recently opened Lodging situated in one of the narrow streets linking the B.H. Road and the **Doddapete.**



32. A Saw Mill and its yard.



33. Exterior view of the mechanised Coir Unit.



34. Workers inside the Coir Unit engaged in the manufacture of ropes, foot-rug etc.



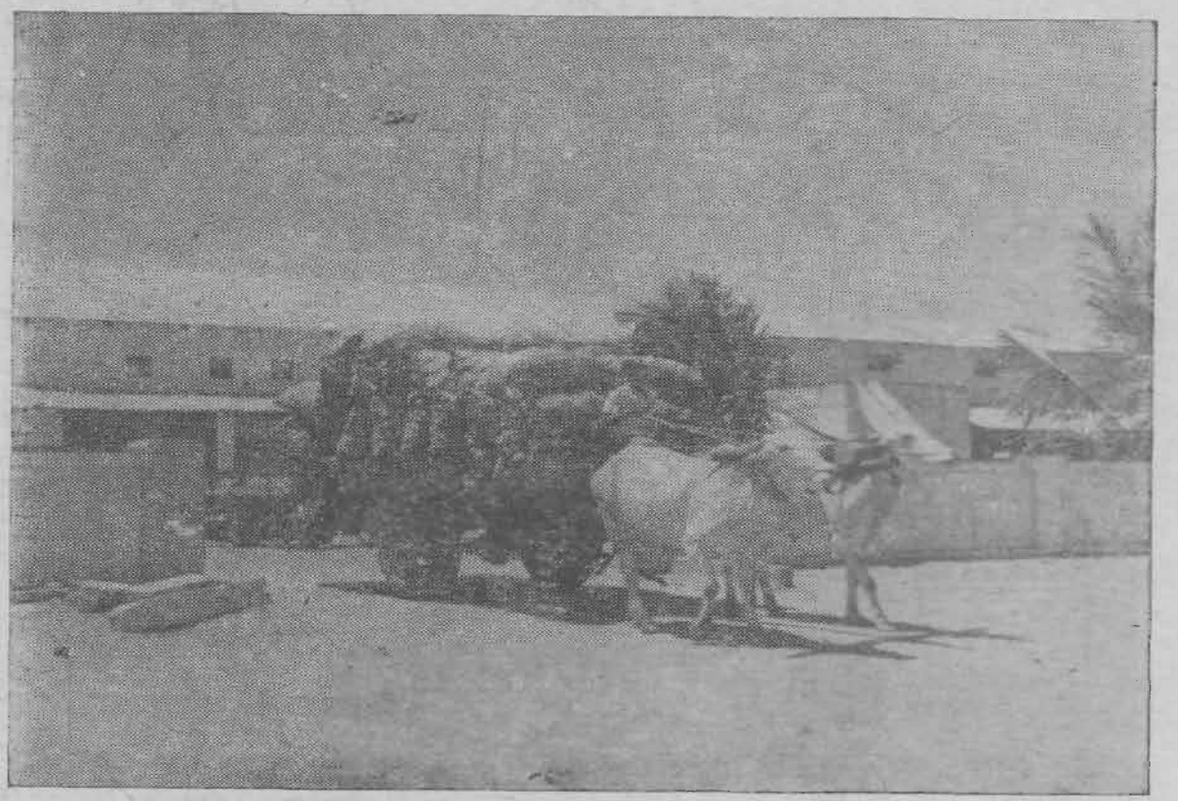
35. Exterior view of the Wood and Metal Industries.



36. Kalpataru Produce Industries as viewed from a distance. Desiccated coconut powder is manufactured here.



37. A small, power-operated oil Mill.



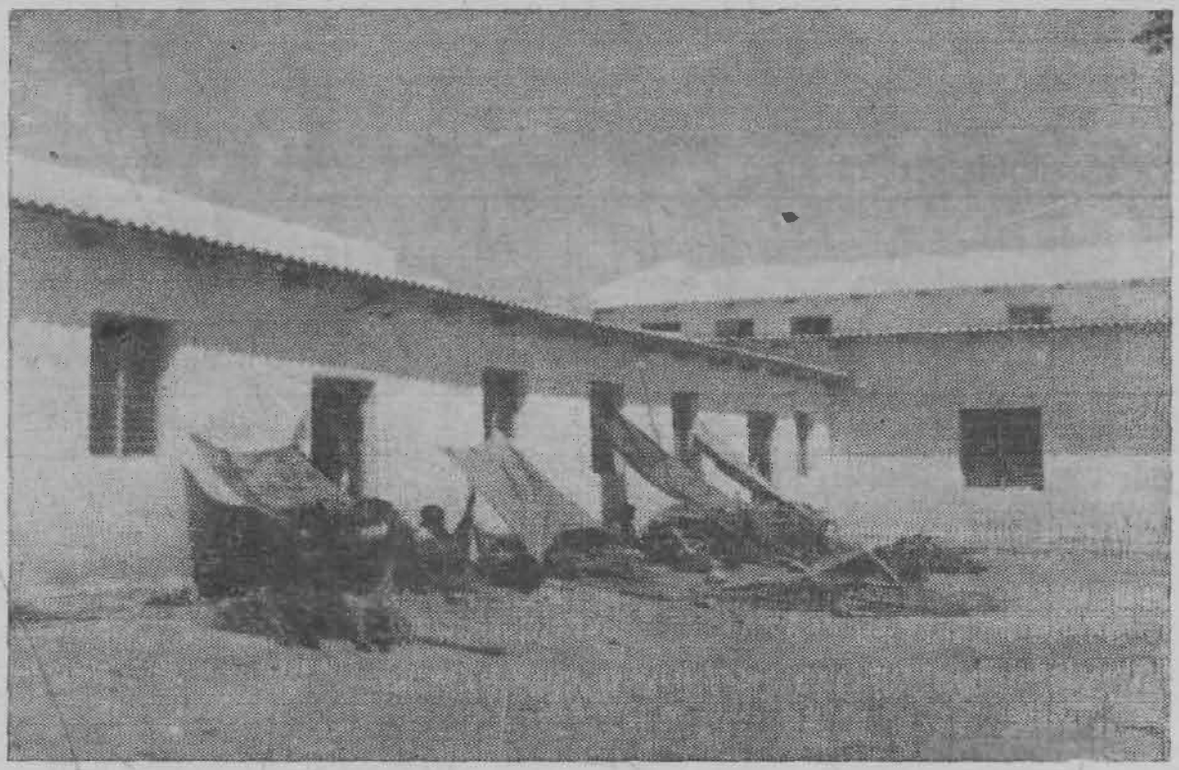
38. A bullock-cart with pneumatic tyres laden with bagfuls of copra—seen at the Railway goods-shed.



39. The Office of the Regulated Market Committee.



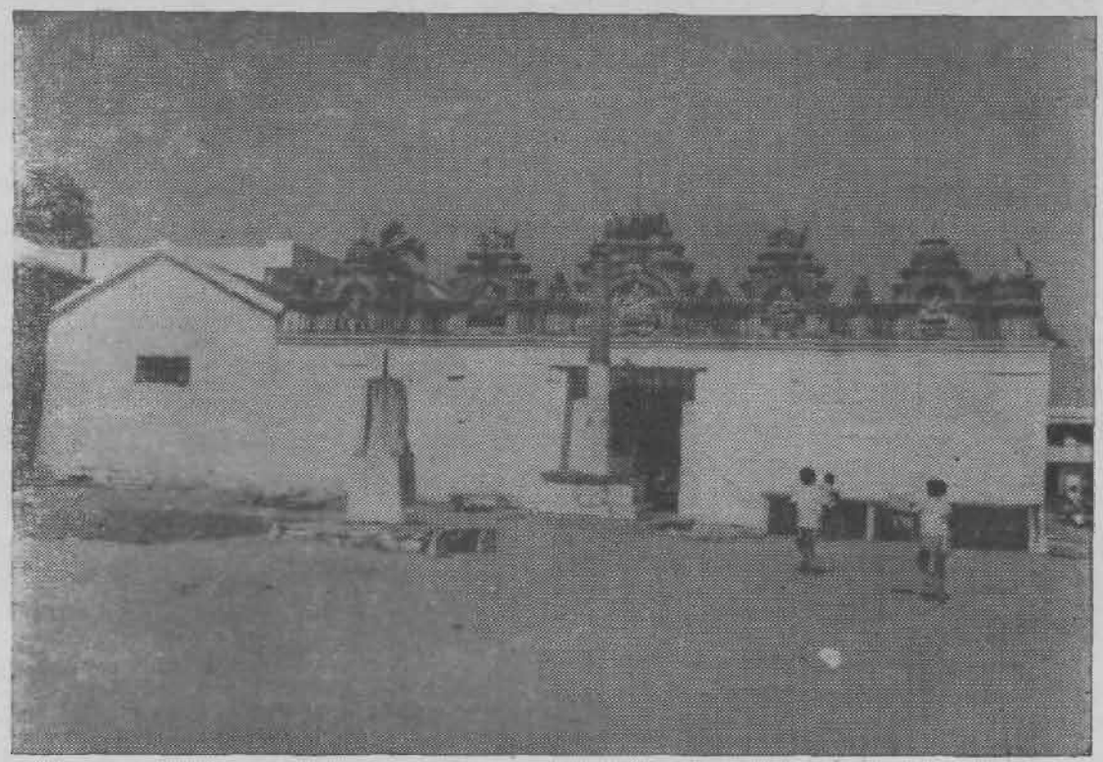
40. Sheds in the Regulated Market Yard where copra, coconuts etc., are sold by auction.



41. Labourers squat in front of the godowns in the Regulated Market Yard and process **seegu** *(cocopalm leaves) for exporting the broomsticks. They put up cloth canopies to protect themselves from the scorching sun.*



42. An exterior view of Guru Match Factory.



43. Front view of the entrance to Kempamma Temple (village goddess—also known as Tipturamma).



44. The recently renovated Kote Ganapati Temple.



45. The main shrine in the **Prakara** *of Kalleshwara Swamy temple.*



46. Prasanna Mallikarjuna Swamy Temple.



48. *The clay idol of Lord Ganesha installed in a decorated* **mantapa** *in one of the* **choultries** *of the town as a part of Ganesha festival which is observed here for 48 days at community level involving the town folk irrespective of caste differences.*



47. *Decorated idol of Kolhapuradamma in the Lakshmi shrine situated in the* **Kote** *area.*



49. As part of the Ganesha festival cultural programmes are arranged. The picture shows a music concert in action.



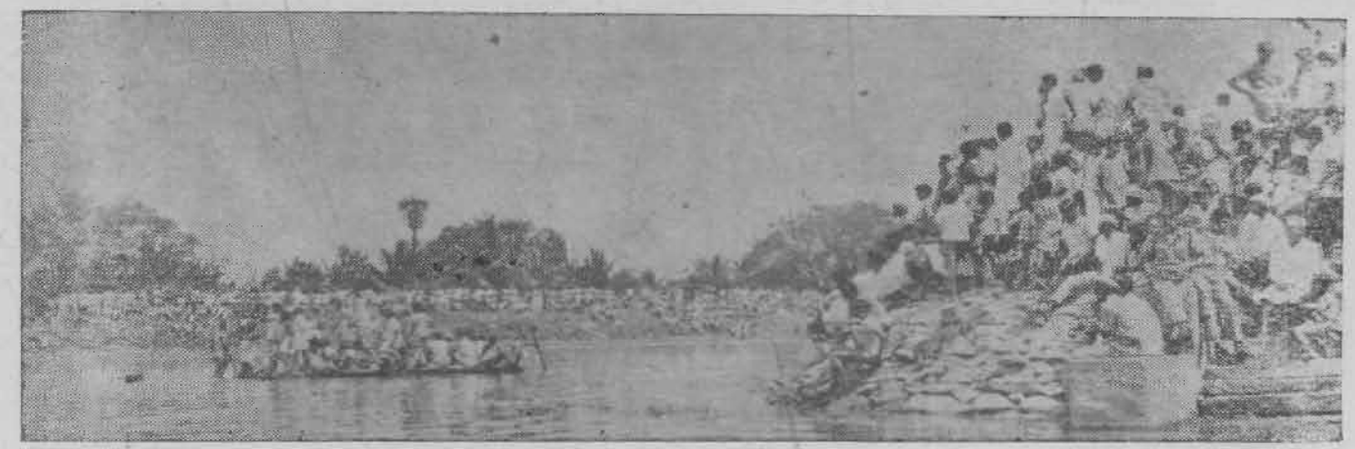
50. **Anna Santarpana,** *community feast and poor feeding are also arranged on one of the days during the Ganesha festival.*



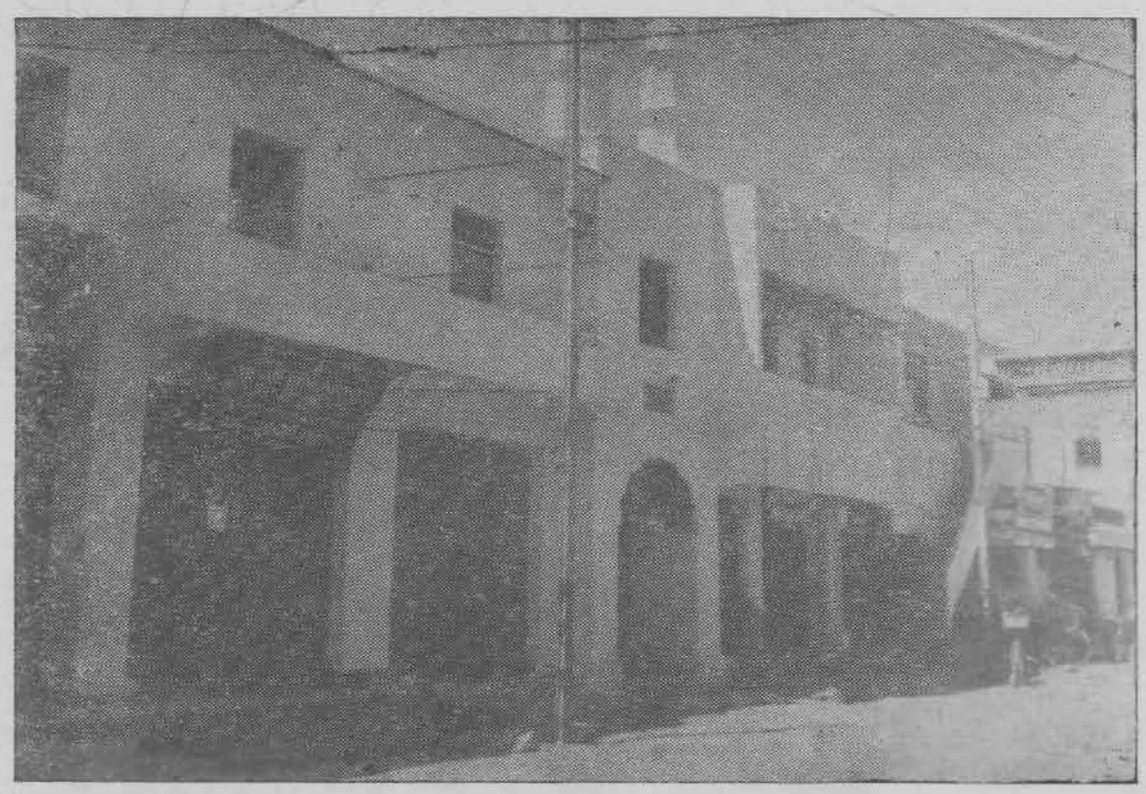
51. On the final day of the festival, Lord Ganesha is taken round in a spectacular procession along the main thorough fares of the town. The event attracts a large number of persons from nearby rural and urban areas.



52. Lord Ganesha placed on a raft is being taken into the middle of the tank for immersion.



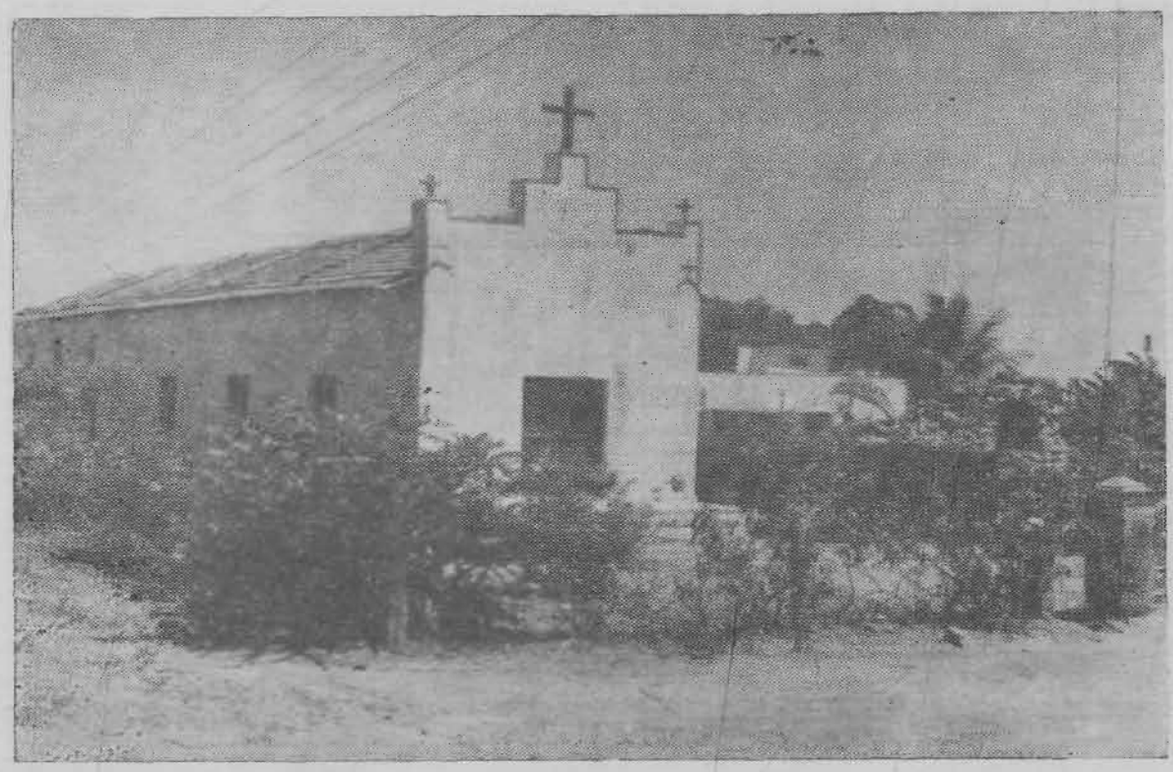
53.. A View of the large gathering of eager spectators watching the immersion of Lord Ganesha.



54. Side view of the mosque in Doddapete.



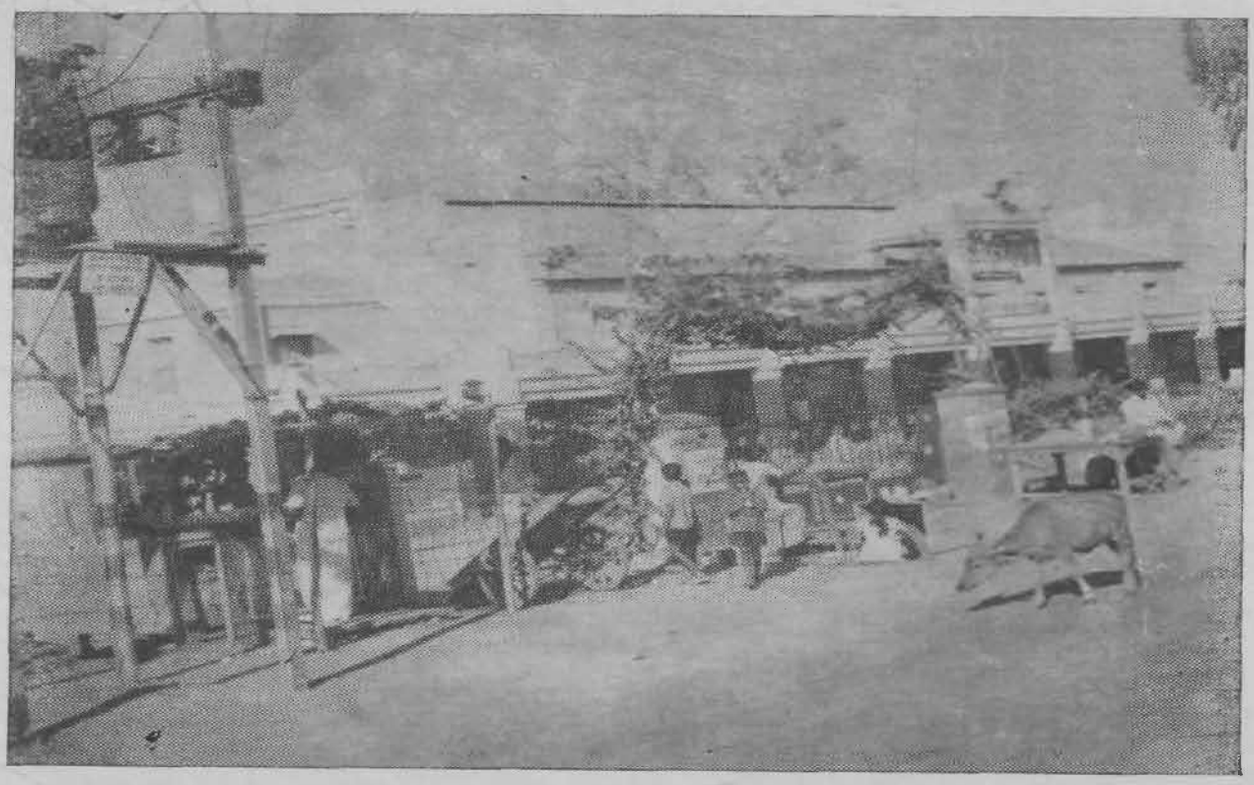
55. **Hulivesha**, *men disguised as tigers by painting their bodies with stripes and donning a cape on the occasion of* **Muharram**, *dance to the wild beats of* **Tamates** (*percussion instruments*) *and collect alms by way of petty cash.*



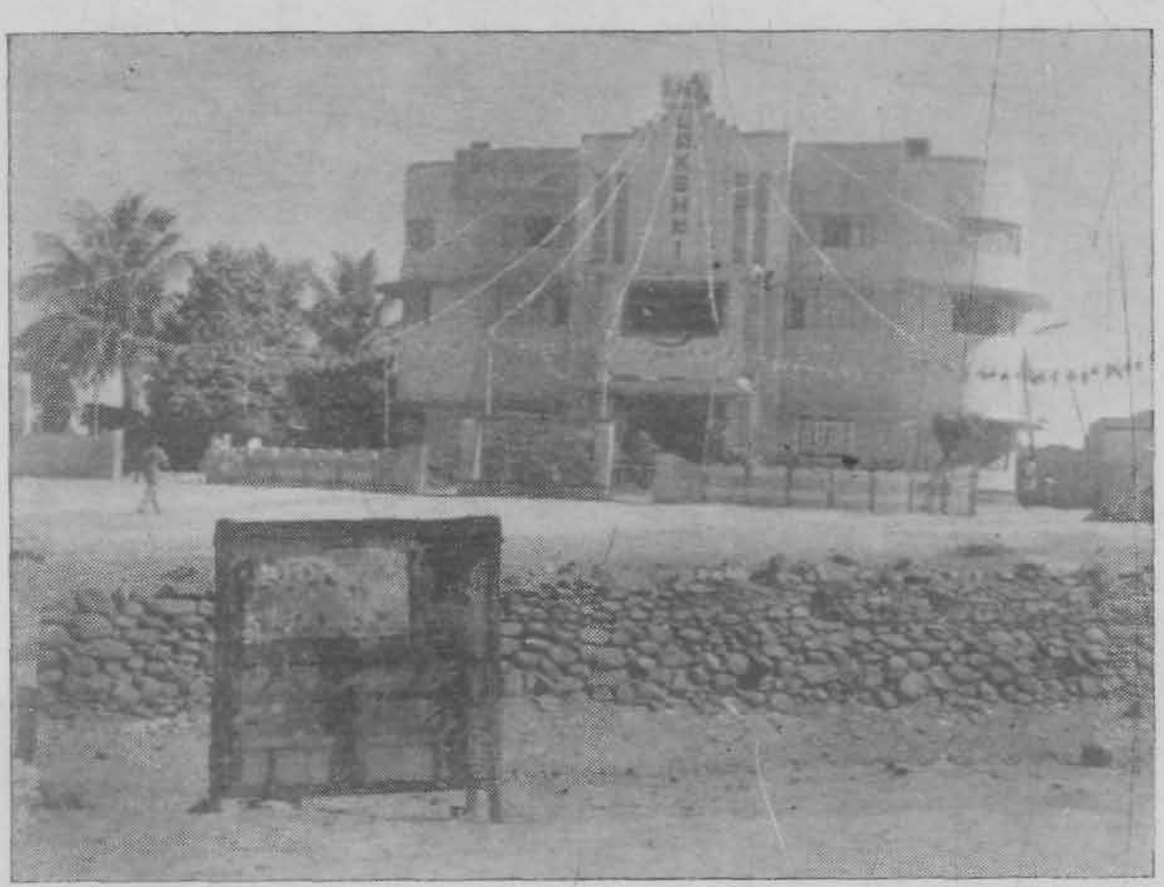
56. The Roman Catholic Church, K. R. Extension



57. A view of the Open Air Theatre in K. R. Extension. The vast playground and a few houses belonging to upper middle class families are also noticeable in the picture.



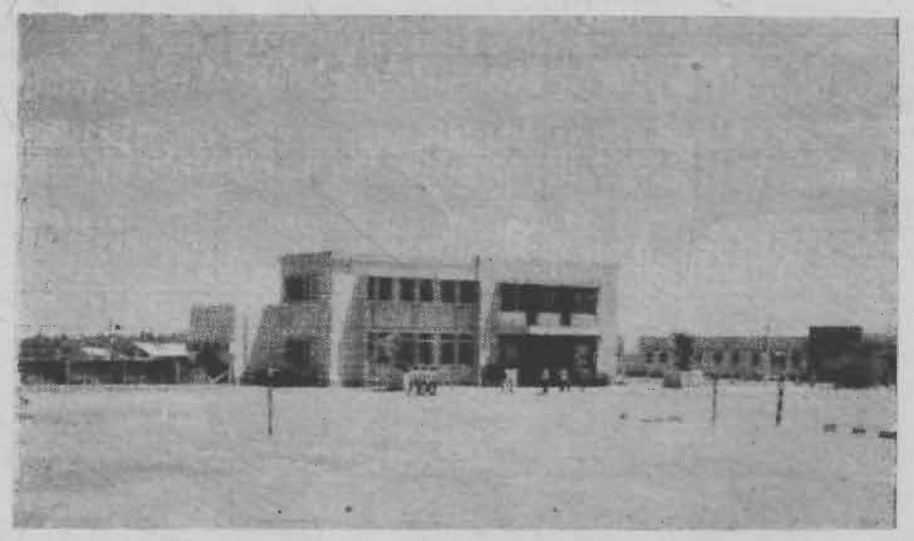
58. Vinoda Talkies, B. H. Road, the first cinema theatre which came up in the town during early 1940's.



59. Lakshmi Talkies, Gandhinagar Extension, the second and the latest cinema theatre.



60. A view of the recently constructed College Library.



61. Front view of the Kalpatharu College.

Topography and physical environment including flora and fauna.—Tiptur, is situated on what may generally be regarded as a flat landscape. The few slopes and gradients that are noticed in and about the town are gentle and are almost imperceptible. Karadi, a village about 10 kilometres east of Tiptur has low rocky hills (granite) which are being exploited as quarries. On the west, it is only in the vicinity of Honnavalli about 15 kilometres (by cross country route) that one comes across a few low hills. Apart from these and a few sporadic mounds, the nearest range of hills are those at Kibbanahalli (a village about 22 kilometres east of Tiptur). This low range of hills commencing from Kibbanahalli runs north-west and, crossing Chiknayakanahalli, joins the central belt of hills in Chitradurga district.

Tumkur district has several hills and peaks, all of which, however, are quite far away from Tiptur. The western tracts of the district have long ranges of hills running in a North-South-Eastern direction forming the southern extension of the Chitradurga schist belt of Dharwar rock formations. The eastern part has a narrow range of granite hills forming the northern extension of the 'Closepet Granites'. Deverayanadurga and Madhugiri hills are the two important peaks of this range. The open parts of the district generally maintain an even level from the sea. Within the limits of Tiptur Taluk, Bommanahalli (955 metres) and Choudanahalli (816 metres) are the two important peaks.

The most important rivers of Tumkur district are the Shimsha and the Jayamangali. Shimsha rises in the south of Devarayanadurga and takes a south-westerly course at first and then flows south and finally joins the Cauvery. The Jayamangali which also rises in Devarayanadurga, flows in a north-western direction for some distance, changes its course in the western plains towards the north and ultimately joins the river Pennar. The northward and southward drainages of these two rivers indicate the existence of a central ridge in the district. An imaginary line connecting Koratagere in the east and Tiptur in the west marks the watershed that separates the river system of the Krishna northwards from that of the Cauvery southwards. Of the two rivers mentioned above, the Shimsha flows at a point beyond Mayasandra in Turuvekere taluk about 50 kilometres south-east of Tiptur and this happens to be the river-course nearest to Tiptur. The other rivers of importance situated 55 kilometres to the south and west of Tiptur are the Hemavati and the Vedavati. However, within the limits of Tiptur taluk, there are no perennial rivers, streams or canals. There are about 46 major and 111 minor tanks in Tiptur taluk which provide some irrigation facilities to lands situated close to the tanks. Within the limits of Tiptur town there are two tanks of which one is very expansive while the other one is small. Neither of these tanks is at present useful for irrigation purposes. The excess water drain of the large tank which cuts across the B.H. Road has been bridged. There are a few natural drains which feed the tanks during rains besides the few main drains constructed and maintained by the town municipality.

Tumkur district is situated right on the archean complex where the rock formations are represented by crystalline gneisses, the granite gneisses and the newer granites. Of particular interest is the schist belt that passes to the east of Chiknayakanahalli and sends out a branch near Banasandra (15 kilometres east of Tiptur) extending over 30 to 40 kilometres. This belt is composed of Chloritic schists, micaceous schists, quartzites, limestones and ferruginous quartzites. The minerals of economic importance available in Tiptur taluk[4] are:

"(i) Manganese:—round about Karekurchi village 30 kilometres north-east of Tiptur town.

(ii) White quartz:—near Unkere (*Sic*) village* and

(iii) Steatite (or soapstone useful in the manufacture of household utensils and in the rubber and cosmetic industries) in the vicinity of Birasandra 28 kilometres east of Tiptur town".

Learmonth[5] refers to the three mineralised zones in the southern maidan region, which are found in a series of NNW-SSE or N-S belts of scrubby ridge underlain by rocks of the Dharwar formation. One of these is located in the loop of the Tiptur-Arsikere-Mysore railway. Though a wide variety of deposits have been recorded here (gold, iron, chromite, magnesite, etc.) it is said, only a few are at present being exploited (*Ibid*). The valuable deposits of chromite (which is a strategic mineral used in stainless steel and in the production of ferro-chrome) is of some special significance to Tiptur. Chromite ore is brought into Tiptur town and is exported by railway to distant destinations such as Rajgangapur, Salem and Bhadravati. Incidentally it may be mentioned here that during the period April 1967 to March 1968, the railway goods booking office here handled an export of 245.60 metric tonnes of chromite ore. According to Learmonth, the production of chromite was stopped in about 1940 to conserve supplies for future use of Bhadravati and from about 1950 following the diamond drill exploration which revealed sizeable bodies of the ore the mining was resumed to a limited extent. It will thus appear that prior to 1940, larger quantities of chromite ore were being exported through Tiptur. A reference to the Municipal Resolutions Register of 1931 interestingly enough indicates that Messrs. Manikyavelu Mudaliyar and Sons applied to the municipality for toll exemption in respect of the carts carrying chromite ore to the town for further transportation by railway. This request was not granted by the then Municipal Council which, on the other hand decided to send a deputation to the Government with a view to forestalling any attempt by the applicants to move the government directly in this regard. However, the 1937

*There is no village by this name in the taluk. The border village Kenkere of Arsikere taluk about 20 kilometres south-west of the town bears some resemblance in name. However it is not known whether white quartz is available there. Within the taluk white quart is known to occur in the vicinity of Biligere village, 19 kilometres east of Tiptur.

4. Gazetteer of India- Mysore State -Tumkur District 1969; Bangalore

5. Learmonth A.T.A. and Bhat L.S. *A. Regional Synthesis—Mysore State*, Calcutta; 1961.

Municipal Administration Report refers to the issuance of Government Orders (i) exempting the vehicles laden with chromite ore entering Tiptur town from payment of the toll tax and, (ii) sanctioning, as compensation for the loss of revenue so brought about, Rs. 2000 only to the municipality.

There are no State Forests in the immediate neighbourhood of Tiptur town. In fact in the entire Tiptur taluk, the area under forests was only 595 hectares during 1965-66, which is a negligible fraction of the total area of the taluk. The taluks of Chiknayakanahalli and Gubbi, situated to the north and east of Tiptur taluk, have considerable extents of forests: 8,235 hectares and 10,079 hectares (during 1965-66) respectively together accounting for 41.8 percent of the forests in Tumkur district.[6] The forest region in Tumkur district is classed under the dry-belt where the tree vegetation is sparse and very much inferior as compared to those in the evergreen and the mixed-belt regions. These forests are usually confined to the lower slopes of the several hill ranges of which the ones south-west of Kibbanahalli are the nearest to Tiptur town. However, the eucalyptus and casurina plantations maintained by the forest department in Chowdlapura village is somewhat nearer to the town. Starting from a point about 13 kilometres east of the town these plantations are seen on either side of the B. H. Road for a continuous stretch of about 3 kilometres. However, these forests are not rich enough for exploitation. Tiptur town, as indicated earlier, is nearer to the Malnad region which abounds in forest wealth and is also situated on the trunk road connecting the Malnad with Bangalore. There is a steady movement of timber and firewood by road as well as by railway through Tiptur. The forest Timber Depots at Kadur and Tarikere cater to the bulk needs of Tiptur. These are situated at a distance of 63 kilometres and 88 kilometres respectively.

Though far away from woods, Tiptur town is blessed with sylvan surroundings. Coconut gardens dominate the landscape all around and, even within the town-limits there are several such gardens. A mango grove near the railway station situated within the town-limits is incidentally being used for residential purposes by a small group of hut-dwellers. There are large shadebearing *arali* (pipal) trees at several places in the town such as the Kerekodi circle (recently named as Nilakanthaswamy circle), opposite to Vinoda Talkies, near Taluk Office compound where the Doddapete road joins the B. H. Road, opposite the present municipal bus stand etc. In keeping with the regional practice, underneath some of these pipal trees cobra stones have been set up by devotees and at a few places stone and mud platforms have also been built. Both the sides of the State Highway, which runs through the town for a length of 3 kilometres, are dotted with huge avenue trees at different intervals. The trees that are commonly seen in the town are: pipal, banyan, *hippe* (Bassia latifolia), *nerale* (Eugenia Jambolana), *hunise* (Tamarindus Indica), *atti* (Bauhinia racemosa), *bevu* (Melia azadirachta), *mavu* (Mangifera Indica), eucalyptus trees, *akasha mallige, bilwa* (Aegle marmelos), *gul mohar* (Poinciana regia), *honge* (Pongamia glabra), *Polyanthia longifolia,* etc. The town municipality maintains 4 parks—one each in K. R. Extension, Gandhinagar Extension, municipal office compound and on the Turuvekere or Yediyur road. The Regulated Market Committee maintains a park in its yard. All these parks are studded with a variety of exotic plants and trees and are well maintained. The first park that was established in the town seems to be the one in front of the municipal office and the administration report of 1928-29 mentions the formation of this recreation ground and planting in it of *Gul mohar* and rainy tree saplings. In 1931-32, 'king of the day', 'queen of the night' and *champak* were planted. Since then there have been frequent additions and the number of parks in the town has also increased. That the elite citizens of Tiptur are fond of plants and flowers can be discerned by the few eye-catching kitchen gardens and aesthetically arranged flower pots with foliage and flower plants that may be seen in K. R. Extension and in houses on either side of the Railway Station road in particular.

In the neighbourhood of Tiptur, with the exception of some monkeys, rabbits, mungoose, reptiles and the like there are no wild animals. The domesticated animals reared are cattle, buffaloes, horses, donkeys, sheep and goats, pigs and poultry besides dogs and cats which are pet animals. It seems, in former days snakes were numerous and posed a menace to the residents of the town. Since its inception the municipality seems to have instituted a reward to those who killed the wild animals (especially snakes) infesting the town. For instance, the Administration Reports for 1916-17 and 1917-18 indicate the destruction of 6 and 7 snakes respectively for which Rs. 1.50 and Rs. 1.75 were paid as rewards. Since about 1950, the ever increasing number of stray dogs appears to have become a menace in the town. It can be gleaned from the Administrative Report for 1957-58 that in 1956-57 and 1957-58 as many as 178 and 114 stray dogs were destroyed by poisoning at a cost of Rs. 14 and Rs. 10 respectively. During 1957-58, it is interesting to learn, the municipality paid a reward of Rs. 25 to the person who captured and deported a wild, big monkey which was causing great hardship to the town-dwellers. In 1959-60, 195 stray dogs were poisoned and killed.

The municipality has not adopted any byelaw which restricts its residents from rearing any animal of their choice. Thus there is no necessity for registering the animals reared and there is no licencing system either.

Climate.—Tiptur enjoys a moderate climate. There are no meteorological observatories in Tumkur district. The nearest observatory which is at Hassan is at a higher altitude (960 metres MSL) and cannot therefore be regarded as representing a true picture

6. Gazetteer of India—Mysore State—Tumkur District, 1969, Bangalore P. 103.

of the climatic conditions obtaining at Tiptur. The climatological standard normals for the period 1931 to 1960 in respect of Hassan Station are:—

Rainfall:—893.6 mm per annum.

Temperature:—

(i) Maximum: 36.2 degree centigrade.

(ii) Minimum : 11.1 degree centigrade.

On the basis of the records of the observatories in the adjoining districts (*viz.*, Bangalore, Chitradurga and Hassan) the climatic conditions in Tumkur district are broadly described as follows[7]: "The period from March to May is one of continuous rise in temperatures. April is usually the hottest month. Maximum temperatures may sometimes reach 40° or 41°C (104 or 106°F). With the advance of the south-west monsoon over the district in June, the temperature drops appreciably and throughout the monsoon season, the weather is pleasant. After October, the temperature decreases steadily and the weather remains cool till February. The daily minimum temperature in the cold season sometimes goes down to 9° to 10°C (48 to 50°F)".

According to local reckoning, summer, rainy season and winter are the three seasons into which a a year can be divided. The period from mid-February to mid-June (Hindu Lunar months of *Phalguna* to *Jyeshta*) constitutes the summer season. The rainy season commencing from mid-June lasts through July, August, September and October. The winter season sets-in during November. Occasional showers accompanied by gusty winds, thunder and lightning occur during April and May. Rains during the period of *Asvini* asterism (first week of April) is considered detrimental to coconut gardens but such rains are said to be rare. Rains during *Bharani* and *Kritika* asterisms are helpful to cultivators in commencing their agricultural operations. Usually heavy rainfall occurs during *Ashvija* (September-October) and fills the tanks and ponds as well as the hearts of the coconut growers with joy. Some of the elderly gentlemen of Tiptur expressed the view that compared to their boyhood days there has been, in recent years, a steady decline in the quantum of rainfall. This however, appears to be a popular misconception as will be shown in the paragraphs that follow.

The town has a rain-gauge and adequate arrangements also exist for measuring the rainfall every day and recording the data in a register maintained in Taluk Office. The monthwise details according to this register for the decade 1961-70 are as follows:

Statement showing monthwise rainfall particulars at Tiptur

Year	Months							
	January		February		March		April	
1	NRD 2(a)	QRF 2(b)	NRD 3(a)	QRF 3(b)	NRD 4(a)	QRF 4(b)	NRD 5(a)	QRF 5(b)
1961	..	..	..	2·0	..	..	3	70·4
1962	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	76·4
1963	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	56·4
1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	28·2
1965	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	10·4
1966	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	58·4
1967	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	77·2
1968	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1969	..	..	..	..	1	8·0	2	50·7
1970	..	..	1	7·9	..	..	5	123·2

NOTE: 2.5 mm or more rainfall during the 24 hours has been taken to be a rainy day.

N R D=Number of rainy days.

Q R F=Quantum of rainfall (in mms)

7. Gazetteer of India—Mysore State—Tumkur District—1969, Bangalore Page 21.

Statement showing monthwise rainfall particulars at Tiptur—Contd.

Year	Months									
	May		June		July		August		September	
	NRD 6(a)	QRF 6(b)	NRD 7(a)	QRF 7(b)	NRD 8(a)	QRF 8(b)	NRD 9(a)	QRF 9(b)	NRD 10(a)	QRF 10(b)
1961	5	130·0	6	82·7	8	87·1	6	51·8	4	22·6
1962	4	112·1	3	58·2	5	33·0	5	49·3	6	80·3
1963	6	111·0	3	30·5	5	97·1	5	49·4	6	87·3
1964	4	58·1	4	51·1	7	83·7	7	84·5	7	138·4
1965	4	39·6	6	60·0	3	20·3	6	42·7	3	84·9
1966	3	128·6	2	42·5	4	59·8	3	56·8	7	137·6
1967	5	199·9	5	64·3	6	64·7	..	..	1	12·7
1968	1	12·0	..	..	2	12·7	..	..	11	379·5
1969	7	135·7	6	84·4	4	23·8	9	134·1	5	48·2
1970	6	73·0	2	21·6	2	17·9	3	28·8	7	100·0

Statement showing monthwise rainfall particulars at Tiptur—Concld.

Year	Months						Total	
	October		November		December			
	NRD 11(a)	QRF 11(b)	NRD 12(a)	QRF 12(b)	NRD 13(a)	QRF 13(b)	(a)	(b)
1961	11	193·2	2	8·8	..	..	45	648·6
1962	11	233·9	2	51·8	6	124·7	47	819·7
1963	9	281·2	2	39·6	1	21·8	41	774·3
1964	6	222·4	6	175·2	..	1·3	44	850·9
1965	1	115·6	4	41·3	2	21·3	30	436·1
1966	17	284·9	7	192·8	1	6·6	37	968·0
1967	3	107·9	1	12·7	1	5·1	26	544·3
1968	6	144·4	2	81·2	1	2·5	23	632·3
1969	8	166·0	3	77·7	1	19·6	46	743·2
1970	12	339·4	3	21·2	..	..	41	733·0

NRD = Number of rainy days.

QRF = Quantum of rainfall (in mms).

The average rainy days per annum comes to 38 and the average precipitation works out to 715.06 mm. During the decade, the lowest rainfall was received in 1965 and it is noteworthy that the year preceding it and the one succeeding it received heaviest rainfalls. The number of rainy days varies from 47 in 1962 to 23 in 1968 indicating the very wide range of variation which this phenomenon is capable of. The table in a way emphasises the vagaries of the rainfall rather than depicting any constant trends.

With this latest data it may perhaps be useful to compare the normal rainfall, in inches (1″ = 25.4 mms), at the Tiptur rain-gauge station for a period of 38 years as published in pages 392-393 of Mysore Gazetteer, Volume V, 1930 Edition.

January	0·02	May	3·76	September	4·80
February	0·09	June	1·70	October	5·20
March	0·17	July	1·96	November	2·59
April	1·82	August	2·63	December	0·40

The annual average comes to 25.24 inches or 641 mm which is definitely lower than the average recorded during the past decade. Though there has been considerable variation if certain peak months are considered the average for these months too more or less correspond to the 38 year Normals recorded for an earlier period. In fact the average for October which comes to 209 mm far exceeds the 38 Year normal of 5.20 inches or 132 mm.

Communication with other places

It has been already stated that Tiptur enjoys good railway and roadway communication facilities. It is an important station on the Bangalore-Hubli metre-gauge section of the Southern Railways. The same line proceeds further north and west upto Miraj but this track is situated within the jurisdiction of the South Central Railways. The distance from Tiptur to Bangalore by railway is 141 kilometres and enroute are situated the following important stations: (distances from Tiptur given within brackets):—

Banasandra (21 kms); Ammasandra (Cement factory) (28 kms); Gubbi (53 kms); Tumkur (65 kms).

All these places are located to the east of Tiptur and every day 2 express trains, one mail train and one passenger train pass through Tiptur. On the West, the same railway leads at first to Arsikere junction (25 kilometres from Tiptur) from where passenger trains originate towards Mysore city. This Arsikere-Mysore metre-gauge railway line, running in a south-western direction for some distance (upto Hassan) and then proceeding in a south-eastern course, passes through the towns of Hassan, Holenarasipur and Krishnarajanagar situated at a distance of 47 kilometres, 77 kilometres and 130 kilometres respectively. The total length of this railway line is 166 kilometres.

To the west of Arsikere at a distance of 45 kilometres on the same Bangalore-Hubli railway, the important junction of Birur is situated. Between Arsikere and Birur, however, there are two towns viz., Banavar (16 kms) and Kadur (40 kms). At Birur the main line takes a northward course at first and after Tiptur Chikjajur (another junction linking the main line to Chitradurga) proceeds in north-western direction. The important stations connected to Tiptur and situated on this railway line are:—

(i) Davanagere city	(161 kms from Tiptur)
(ii) Harihar town	(174 kms from Tiptur)
(iii) Ranibennur town	(197 kms from Tiptur)
(iv) Byadgi town	(215 kms from Tiptur)
(v) Haveri town	(229 kms from Tiptur)
(vi) Hubli junction	(303 kms from Tiptur)

All these places are commercial and industrial centres of considerable importance in the State. The mail and express trains originating from Bangalore proceed further West and North of Hubli and passing through the junctions of Alnavar and Londa besides Belgaum city finally reach Miraj Junction.

The Birur-Talaguppa metre-gauge railway proceeding in north-western direction covers a distance of 161 kilometres and connects Tiptur with the following important stations (distance to Tiptur noted in brackets): Tarikere (70 kms); Bhadravati (90 kms); Shimoga city (108 kms); Arasalu (149 kms); Kumsi (134 kms) and Sagar (190 kms). It is this line that connects Tiptur with the Malnad region.

A peep into the past discloses that Tiptur itself could have become an improvement junction if the project, mentioned below, had materialised. It has been stated in the Mysore Gazetteer[8] that, "The project which most commended itself at the time, was the prolongation of the line (ie. **Bangalore-Tumkur**) to the central trade emporium of Tiptur, 80 miles north west of Bangalore. For this trunk line, on the standard gauge the cost, it was estimated, would be about 40 Lakhs, of rupees. From Tiptur it was proposed to construct a series of narrow gauge lines reaching to various points from the Wynad frontiers in the south-west of Kanara and Dharwar frontiers in the north-west and embracing the whole province in a network, comprising nearly 500 miles of railway". It may be mentioned in passing that the Bangalore-Tumkur railway line was opened for traffic in December 1884 and that from Tumkur to Harihar (*ie.* the present Bangalore-Miraj metre-gauge line) in August 1889. Harihar was in those days (and until reorganisation of States in 1956) the frontier-town of the State.

The State Highway connecting Tumkur and Honavar, popularly called 'the B.H. Road' which passes through Tiptur is one of the most important routes for passenger and goods traffic in the State. (The continuation

8 Mysore Gazetteer compiled by Lewis Rice, B. Vol. I; 1889; Page 744.

of this road from Tumkur to Bangalore forms a segment of the Bangalore-Poona National Highway No. 4). It directly links Tiptur with Kibbanahalli cross, Nittur cross, Gubbi, Tumkur, Nelamangala and Bangalore on the east and, Arsikere, Banavar, Kadur, Birur, Tarikere, Bhadravati, Shimoga, Sagar, Siddapura, Sirsi, Jog falls, Bhatkal etc., on the west. All the express bus services (the shuttle services not excluding) that operate on this nationalised route stop at Tiptur bus stand to facilitate the passengers bound to and from Tiptur. The most distant town directly connected by bus with this town is Karwar, the headquarters of North Kanara district (396 kms). On this route, consequent on nationalisation of B.H. Road, only the Mysore State Road Transport Corporation (MSRTC for short) buses operate. It may be superfluous to add that at each of the towns on this State Highway, several roads converge and thus establish secondary links between Tiptur and numerous places.

A district road which branches off from the B.H. Road near the Inspection Bungalow of Tiptur runs in a northerly direction and leads to Huliyar village from where roads branch off radially towards Sira in the east, Hiriyur in the north and Hosdurga in the west. On this route only private buses are operating at present (*i.e.*, Stage carriages owned by individuals or private limited companies). At the western end of the town the Tiptur-Hassan road, which is a black-topped district road, branches off from the B.H. road and proceeds in a south-western direction. Only M.S.R.T.C. buses ply on this route. About 6 kilometres further west, at a place called Bidarammanagudi, the road that connects Honnavalli in the north (and ultimately Huliyar) takes off from the B.H. road. This too is an important, but interior, road.

On the eastern side, a tar road from Chiknayakanahalli *via* Settikere joins the B.H. road about 3 kilometres from the periphery of Tiptur. This is an interior route where only private buses are now operating. From the south-east, the district road from Yadiyur of Kunigal taluk which incidentally passes through Mayasandra, Turuvekere and Nonavinakere, joins the B.H. road at the Kerekodi or Nilakanthaswamy circle. This road is known as Y.T. road and, at a distance of about 5 kilometres south-east of Tiptur, it is joined by the road from Channarayapatna. Between Tiptur and Channarayapatna only M.S.R.T.C. buses are operating at present.

It is evident from the foregoing that several roads converge at or near Tiptur and facilitate easy movement of men and material by road transport vehicles. All these roads are black-topped and are fit for traffic throughout the year.

A statement showing the important places (*i.e.* terminal points) connected directly by bus service with Tiptur is given below.

Important Places connected by bus service

Sl. No.	Name of the terminus	Approximate distance in Kms.	Frequency of Bus Service (No. of Trips)	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
A. M.S.R.T.C Buses:—				
1.	Bangalore City	144	12	Besides the 12 M.S.R.T.C. buses that pass through the town at specific time-schedules, there are a number of (about 10) contract carriages (privately run luxury buses) that operate between Bangalore and Shimoga and pick up passengers at Tiptur also depending on the availability of seats. The fares charged are slightly more than that charged by the M.S.R.T.C. But in view of the convenience, several people prefer to travel by these luxury coaches.
2.	Tumkur town	72	4 by direct route 9 trips by interior route.	All the buses proceeding to Bangalore from Tiptur halt at Tumkur.
3.	Bhadravati town	118	1	
4.	Shimoga city	133	4	Remarks regarding Luxury buses about Bangalore holds good in this case as well.
5.	Jog Falls	240	1	Jog Falls is a tourist centre.
6.	Bhatkal town	321	1	A coastal town in North Kanara District.
7.	Sirsi town	281	1	An important commercial centre in North Kanara District.
8.	Karwar town	396	1	Coastal town and district headquarters of North Kanara.
9.	Mysore city	135	4	Two trips *via* Channarayapatna and Krishnarajapet; two trips *via* Bellur and Nagamangala.

Important places connected by bus service—Contd.

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Chikmagalur town	104	4	A district headquarter town in *malnad* region.
11.	Chitradurga town	134	1	A district headquarter town.
12.	Sringeri town	183	1	A small town of great religious importance.
13.	Mangalore city	224	1	Headquarters of South Kanara district.
14.	Kunigal town	83	2	*Via* Nonavinakere, Turuvekere and Yadiyur.
15.	Holenarasipur town	77	1	*Via* Channarayapatna.
16.	Hirisave village	77	2	*Via* Nuggehalli and Channarayapatna.
17.	Hassan town	51	4	A district headquarter town situated on Bangalore—Mangalore National Highway.
18.	Sravanabelagola town	48	1	A place of pilgrimage for Jains and a tourist centre of repute.
19.	Dabbeghatta village	45	2	*Via* Turuvekere.
20.	Arsikere town	25	13	Besides the 13, several other buses plying on B.H. road and bound to Shimoga, Sirsi, etc. stop at Arsikere.
21.	Honnavalli village	19	3	Formerly Honnavalli was the headquarters of the present Tiptur taluk.
B.	*Private Bus Services:*—			
1.	Hindupur town of Andhra Pradesh	216	1	*Via* Chiknayakanahalli, Hagalavadi, Sira, Madhugiri and Gauribidanur.
2.	Chitradurga town	158	2	*Via* Chiknayakanahalli, Huliyar.
3.	Kemmangundi (Hill station)	145	1	*Via* Huliyar, Hosdurga and Ajjampura.
4.	Mathod village	120	1	*Via* Chiknayakanahalli.
5.	Hosadurga town	98	2	*Via* Settikere, Chiknayakanahalli, Huliyar and Srirampura.
6.	Hiriyur town	93	2	*Via* Honnavalli, Mathighatta and Huliyar.
7.	Birur town	69	1	
8.	Belagur village	77	2	*Via* Singatagere, Panchanahalli and Yennehole.
9.	Madhugiri town	135	2	
10.	Huliyar village	50	2	

With the nationalisation of bus services in the Shimoga sector, several routes passing through Tiptur came to be monopolised by the M.S.R.T.C. with effect from 1st July 1968. Since then the private buses are operating on interior and circuitous routes. The number of buses serving these interior areas is considered to be inadequate and over-crowding in buses is common. These buses carry considerable quantities of goods in addition to the passengers and are not punctual. Nevertheless, these private bus routes have an important places. Besides the 13 private Motor Services (*viz.* a large number of interior villages of this region into direct contact with the referent town and other important places. Besides the 13 private Motor Services (*viz.* Shaheen Motor Service, Sheriff Motor Service, Manjunatha Motor Service, Hongelakshmi Motor Service, Ranganatha Motor Service, Jaishankar Motor Service, Siddarameswara Motor Service, Vijaya Motor Service, Channabasavesvara Motor Service, Prakash Motor Service, Hanuman Motor Service, Shankar Motor Service and S.A.R. Motor Service) that operate buses through Tiptur there are half a dozen minibuses and taxies which also carry goods and passengers over short distances. These vehicles are patronised by the villagers despite the over-crowding in view of the fact that the rates charged are competitive and M.S.R.T.C. buses are inadequate.

However, it is the Mysore State Road Transport Corporation that is now providing a major portion of the transport facilities available at Tiptur.

Tiptur has a sub-post office besides three branch offices situated in different localities. The telegraph

office is also located in the sub-post office where there is a Telephone Public Call Office as well. A manually operated Telephone Exchange is serving the town from 12th September 1956. The number of telephone connections in Tiptur stood at 155 as on 31st March 1971. A quantitative idea regarding the functioning of the Post and Telegraph Offices at Tiptur may be had from the following statistics, pertaining to 1970-71—

(a) Amount realised by sale of postal stationery (Including Revenue Stamps):

	Rs.
(i) Sub-post office, railway station road	78,821
(ii) Branch office at Doddapete	20,644
(iii) Branch office at K.R. Extension	16,867
(iv) Branch office near Regulated Market yard in Gandhinagar extension	1,978
TOTAL	1,18,310

	No.	Amount (Rs.)
(b) (i) No. of telegrams received.		20,405
(ii) No. of telegrams issued.		30,162
(c) (i) Money orders received	18,008	582,205
(ii) Money orders issued:		
(a) Sub-post office	17,749	533,727
(b) Doddapete branch	3,747	110,312
(c) K.R. Extension branch	2,633	74,560
(d) R.M.C. Yard branch	488	14,026
Total issued	24,617	7,32,625

(d) Number of radio licences issued: 1201 domestic and 88 commercial.

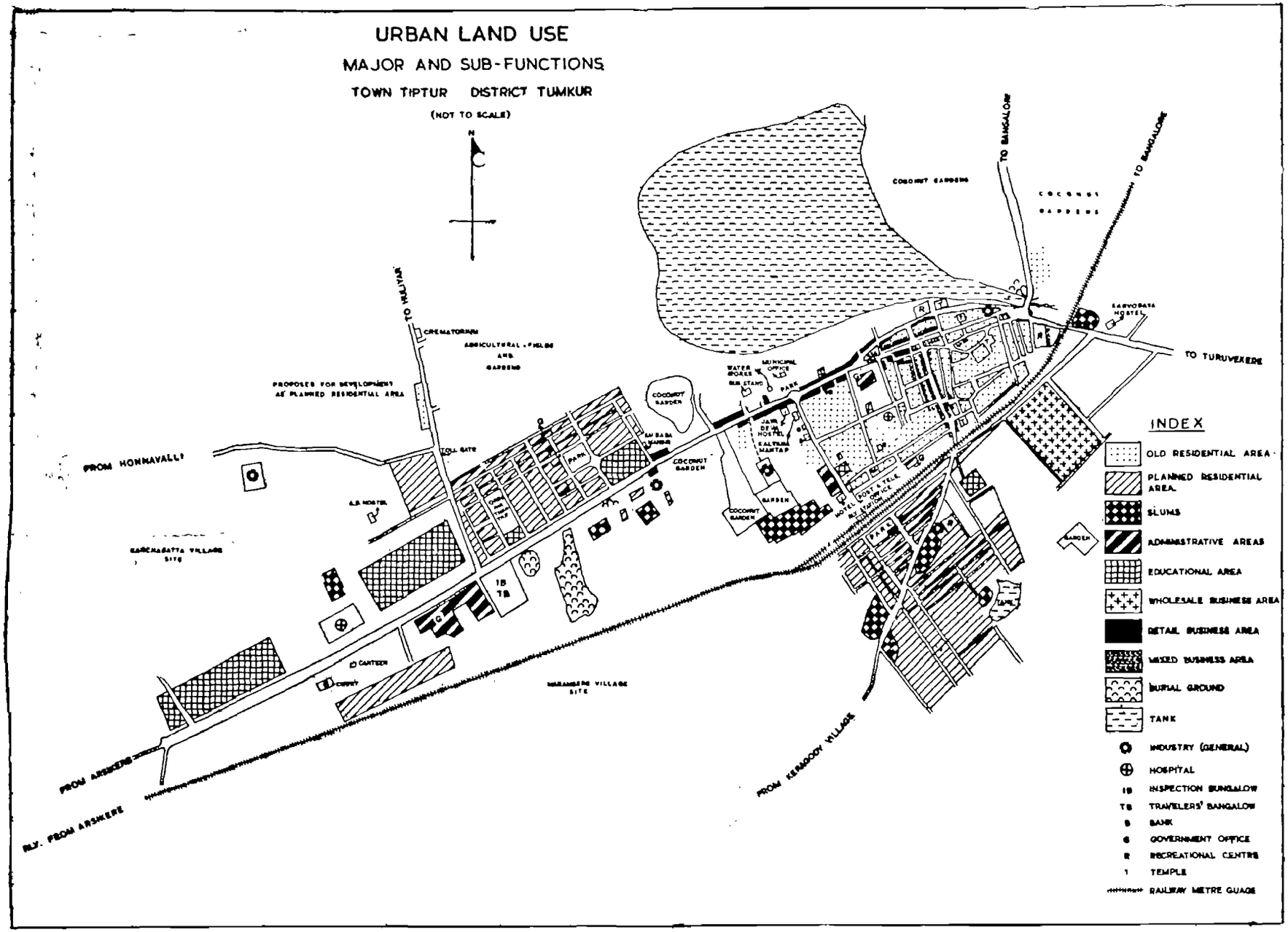
(e) Savings Bank Accounts: 4783 accounts involving an amount of Rs. 3,22,395.

Morphology of the town (including streets, functional areas, land use pattern, residential pattern, slums and other named areas of the town and characteristics of each such area)

The geographical area enclosed within the municipal limits of Tiptur town is 2.1 square miles or 5.45 square kilometres. Besides the former village site of Tiptur proper (*i.e.* the revenue village) and a vast expanse of erstwhile agricultural and horticultural lands of Tiptur, the urban area of Tiptur as defined in the latest Government Notification includes lands belonging to Maramgere and Kanchaghatta villages both of which are situated to the west of Tiptur. However, the village sites of both these villages are outside the municipal limits and in the 1971 census, these continued as independent units for enumeration purposes. As even the entire revenue area of Tiptur village is not included within the municipal limits, it became necessary during 1971 census to constitute such non-municipal area into an independent unit of enumeration and designate it as 'Tiptur (Rural)' as distinct from Tiptur town. On the north, the boundary of the town coincides with that of Tiptur revenue village and the villages on the other side of the border are Idenahalli and Annapura. On the east and the south, the municipal boundary line runs through the agricultural fields belonging to Tiptu revenue village. The shape of the town is irregula The eastern half is twice as broad as the western hal But the tank situated in the north-eastern portion c the town occupies a large area and constitutes a neg tive area in the town-scape.

The B.H. road and railway line which cut acro the town from east to west divide it into three natur segments of unequal size. The 'northern strip' (*i.e.*, are lying north of B.H. road) has the tank in its easter half where building activity is confined to the site facing the B.H. road. Krishnarajendra Extension is lc cated in the central portion of this strip while towarc the western end are situated the Boys Middle Schoo the High School, the Hospital and the College comple In the north-western portion there are buildings o either side of the Huliyar road. The 'middle strip' (*i.* the area sandwiched between the B.H. road and th railway line) is comparatively very narrow but consis of the oldest parts of the town as well as the areas th are developing in recent years. The railway statio road divides this strip into (i) the eastern half whic comprises the *Kote* (Fort) and *Pete* (Bazar) which tc gether constitute the core-town and, (ii) the wester half which has a number of coconut gardens and mango grove and some buildings abutting the B.H road besides the offices of the P.W.D., the M.S.E.B the Munsiff Magistrate's Court etc., and the officia colony towards the fag end in the west. The Traveller *cum* Inspection Bungalow is also located in the wes ern portion of this strip. The 'southern strip' (*i.e.*, th area south of the railway line) covers a relatively sma extent and the southern boundary of this strip coincide with the serpentine course of a natural drain calle *Hosahalla*. This strip too, may be divided into the eas ern half which has the regulated market yard an open space all around it and, the western half which mainly a residential area comprising A.K. colony Gandhinagar extension, Tamilian colony and th Bhovi colony which are contiguous to each other.

For purposes of municipal elections which are cor ducted periodically the town is divided into several terr torial divisions on the basis of population and suc other factors. How frequently such territorial unit undergo a change can be visualised by the following Tiptur was divided into 7 divisions for the municipa elections held during the year 1949-50. Then, for th 1952 elections it was divided into 20 divisions and thi arrangement continued during the next elections held i March 1956. The municipal limits of Tiptur were ex tended by a Government Notification dated 12-9-196(and for the elections held during 1960-61 the town wa constituted into 4 divisions. In the 1965 elections als there were only 4 divisions. But, the town came to b divided into 5 divisions for the 1969 elections and no (*i.e.* subsequent to the 1971 census), there is a propose to divide the town into 6 territorial divisions. For pur poses of the 1971 census however, the five division (named A B C D and E respectively) into which th town was then divided have been followed. Each c these divisions was divided into a number of censu enumerator's blocks and the relevant details are fur nished in Chapter IV.



FACING PAGE 11

STREET PATTERN.—The developed area of the town is crisscrossed with numerous streets of varying dimensions. A perusal of the town map shows that Tiptur conforms more or less to the grid-iron pattern. A semblance to radial pattern may however be discerned in Gandhinagar extension which lies to the north of Tiptur-Keregodi road that runs in a south eastern direction from the railway crossing. The street pattern in *Kote* area is rather irregular. Almost all the streets in Tiptur bear specific names. A consideration of the names shows that streets are named after certain local individuals; national leaders; certain occupations [*e.g.* Nalabandvadi (*Nalaband* means a farrier) Road]; certain castes; certain language groups; certain religious or secular institutions; functional characteristics of certain areas and lastly in the latest and the most secular fashion of assigning numbers to the main roads and cross roads.

FUNCTIONAL AREAS AND LAND USE PATTERN.—The urban land use map presented in this volume has been prepared on an impressionistic basis, a method which is admittedly crude. The important functional areas depicted on the map are the residential (old and new), the commercial (wholesale and retail), the industrial, the administrative, the educational and the public service areas. Barring the negative areas comprising the land under water and the agricultural and horticultural fields, it may be seen from the map that a major portion of the urban space is used for residential purposes. Another interesting fact is that the several other functional areas such as the commercial, the industrial, the educational and the administrative are more or less embedded in the residential areas. An exception to this general tendency may however be perceived in the case of the Regulated Market Yard, a purely commercial area which was laid out in 1961. Here too of late, residential huts are gradually coming up and if left unchecked, this also may develop into a mixed functional area.

(i) *Administrative area.*—Tiptur gained prominence as a centre of administration in 1886 when the Taluk Office was moved from Honnavalli, the erstwhile taluk headquarters. The office of the *Amildar* was established in a spacious compound at the outskirts of the town at that time. In the late 1920s the town became the headquraters of a revenue sub-division, (comprising the taluks of Tiptur, Chiknayakanhalli and Turuvekere) placed under the charge of an Assistant Commissioner. Since then several offices have moved into the town and at the time of this study (1971-72) as many as 30 government offices were enumerated. These offices are located in different localities and most of them are functioning in rented buildings. The most prominent and the oldest administrative area in the town is the Taluk Office compound (facing the junction of Doddanete road and B.H. road) which accommodates the offices of the Tahsildar, the Circle Inspector of Police and the Police Station besides the Sub-jail. During the past 3 decades, the area in the western end of the town lying south of and abutting the B.H. road has developed into another prominent administrative zone. In this portion are located the Munsiff Magistrate's Court, the Offices of the Revenue Assistant Commissioner, the Sub-Registrar, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, the Assistant Engineers of the State Public Works Department and the State Electricity Board. The Inspection *cum* Travellers' Bungalow is also situated in this area.

A study of the configuration of these two identifiable administrative zones brings out the important fact that even when an exclusive administration zone is deliberately formed, it soon tends to develop into an area of mixed functions. The immediate neighbourhood of the Taluk Office compound has long ceased to be an exclusive administrative area. Right in front of the compound there is now the vegetable market and, on either side of the B.H. road closeby, there are numerous shops and also some residential buildings besides a primary school. At least in the initial stages, the Taluk Office evidently provided the necessary impetus for the coming up of commercial establishments and residential structures in its immediate neighbourhood. The Ramamandir road, the Shankar street, Police Line, Mekkan street etc., have all come up after the establishment of the Taluk Office at this spot. A similar trend is perceptible in the case of the newly formed administrative zone in the western end of the town. Already a number of residential structures (*i.e.* P.W.D. quarters, Police quarters, Officers' quarters etc.) have come up behind these office buildings. And, on the other side of the B.H. road is situated the college complex, the hospital, the High School and the Middle School, behind which also residential structures are coming up in recent years. Since this locality is far away (2 to 2.5 Kms) from the *bazar*, it is very likely that in the natural course a few retail shops selling consumer goods would soon come up in this vicinity.

(ii) *Commercial area.*—A perusal of the map shows that there is one distinct commercial zone at the south-eastern outskirts of the town besides the string-like situation of commercial establishments on either side of the B.H. road, Doddanete road, Santhenete road, Hosnete road and to some extent on the Railway Station road. In the predominantly residential localities such as the K.R. Extension and Gandhinagar as well as in certain other streets there are a few isolated retail shops which mostly deal in consumer goods on a small scale.

Wholesale trade in copra, coconuts, gur, rice, oil-seeds, horsegram, Bengalgram and *seegu* (broom stick) is confined to the Regulated Market Yard since 1961. The total geographical area acquired for the purpose of establishing this market yard being 56 acres and 25 guntas (10.75 hectares) there were 112 godowns of traders at the end of 1971 besides the offices of the Marketing Committee. The commodities that are sold by open auction system are copra, coconut and *seegu*. The remaining notified commodities are sold by mutual negotiations. It is learnt that there is an increasing demand for land to construct the godowns and offices of the traders as a result of which, the A.P.M. Committee has finalised a plan to form an additional layout contiguous to the present one.

The B.H. road runs across the town for about 3 kilometres and, a short distance after it enters the town limits from the east, at the Nilakantaswamy circle it is joined by the Y.T. road. This circle has a few retail shops and a restaurant besides a small industrial establishment and presents a commercial look. From this circle the B.H. road proceeds along the tank bund for about 2 furlongs till it meets the Doddapete road in front of the Taluk Office compound. The buildings in this span of distance are rather sparse, especially on the northern side. There are a few shops, carpenter workshops, restaurants, a boarding and lodging hotel, a cinema theatre, 3 temples and a hostel in this portion. Narrow lanes at some points, lead from B.H. road to Doddapete road and recently commercial establishments (shops, lodge etc.) have come up in these lanes too. The B.H. road, from this point upto and slightly beyond the municipal bus stand, is the busiest part of the town and all types of consumer goods, luxury and shopping goods are sold by the shop-keepers of this area. The posh restaurant of the town is also located here. The commercial establishments occupy the front portion of buildings on either side of the road and are adjacent to each other. Building activity is briskly going on in this area during the past ten years and several of the older structures have been replaced by modern R.C.C. buildings each of which can accommodate more than one commercial establishment. Beyond the bus stand too, there are groups of 2 or more shops, but these have sprung up sporadically and do not form a continuous spread.

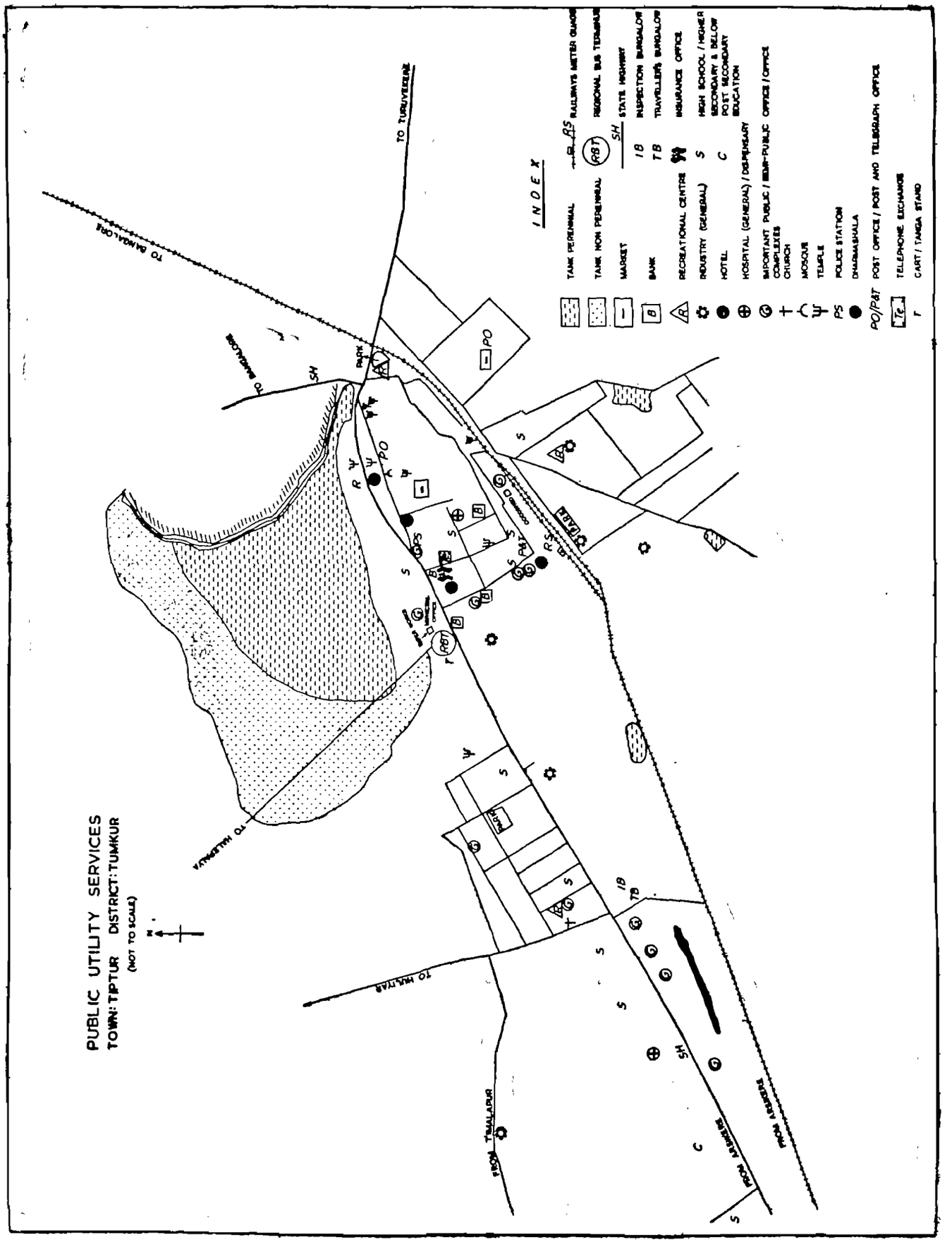
Doddapete, as the name suggests, is the main commercial area, which in recent years is slowly losing ground. Right in front of the Taluk Office compound, on either side of this Doddapete road, the vegetable market is situated at present. Beyond this small strip of a few yards to the east, there are a number of wholesale and retail cloth merchants, dealers in fertilizers, books and stationery, drugs and pharmaceuticals, silver ornaments, etc., stretching on either side for distance of about a furlong. The Hosapete road and the Santhepete road, which too are commercial areas, join the Doddapete road. There is a heavy concentration of cloth shops in the Doddapete road while on Santhepete and Hospete roads mostly other consumer articles are sold. Wholesale and retail business are carried on side by side in most of these shops. Santhepete happens to be the oldest commercial area of Tiptur and the survival of names such as, *Akki asare** (area earmarked for sale of rice and other foodgrains), *bellada asare* (jaggery market), *balehannina asare* (plantain market), *madake asare* (pottery market), *kambali asare* (coarse woollen rugs market) and so on indicate the degree of specialisation that had been achieved in this commercial area. Even now the wholesale merchants in foodgrains, vegetable oils, vanaspati, and other edible and non-edible commodities are concentrated in Santhepete and the adjacent street of Hospete. A couple of private road transport agencies (lorry service) have their offices in this area. However, these streets too cannot be regarded as exclusively commercial, for, as in B.H. road, here too the shops are interspersed with residential houses. During the past 5-6 years, some of the old residential houses have been completely renovated and a few new and modern houses have come up in these streets. But the portion of Santhepete road towards railway crossing (ie. south) is predominantly commercial and continues to retain its traditional characteristic.

In Gandhinagar extension, along the Keragodi road there are a few small retail shops besides the mutton market. Likewise, in Krishna Rajendra Extension also there are a few retail shops located in different streets. These shops in due course may become the nucleus for the development of small but important commercial pockets and cater to the essential needs of the neighbourhood.

An idea regarding relative concentration of different types of commercial establishments may be had from the following statement prepared on the basis of the registers maintained by the Labour Inspector, Tiptur for the year 1968. Since then, however, there has been an increase in the number of shops in B.H. road and in K.R. Extension.

Type	Total number of shops	Number of shops in											
		B.H. road	Doddapete road	Santhepete road	Hosapete road	Doddapete cross roads	Kote Kodi Circle	Coronation road	Station road	Gandhinagar Extension	K.R. Extension	R.M.C. Yard	All others Streets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Provision Stores	93	35	5	9	23	..	3	4	1	7	6	..	..
2. General Stores	35	6	6	10	10	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..
3. Cloth Stores	55	23	31	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Hotels (including cafes & restaurants)	63	25	3	9	1	..	4	1	2	6	2	1	9
5. Petty shops (dealing in bidi, cigarettes etc.)	24	19	1	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Metallic Utensil Stores	5	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Jewellery Stores	22	2	14	1	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
8. Oil Dealers	14	5	..	7	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..

**Asare* is perhaps a corrupt form of the Sanskrit word *Ashraya* meaning shelter.


PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES
TOWN: TIPTUR DISTRICT: TUMKUR
(NOT TO SCALE)
INDEX
TANK PERENNIAL
TANK NON PERENNIAL
MARKET
BANK
RECREATIONAL CENTRE
INDUSTRY (GENERAL)
HOTEL
HOSPITAL (GENERAL) / DISPENSARY
IMPORTANT PUBLIC / SEMI-PUBLIC OFFICES / OFFICE COMPLEXES
CHURCH
MOSQUE
TEMPLE
POLICE STATION
DHARMASHALA
POST OFFICE / POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE
TELEPHONE EXCHANGE
CART / TANGA STAND
RAILWAYS METER GUARD
REGIONAL BUS TERMINUS
STATE HIGHWAY
INSPECTION BUNGALOW
TRAVELLER'S BUNGALOW
INSURANCE OFFICE
HIGH SCHOOL / HIGHER SECONDARY & BELOW POST SECONDARY EDUCATION
TO BANGALORE
TO TURUVEKERE
TO HALEMAVA
TO MALTHAS
FROM THALADUR
FROM ARSIKERE
PARK
PO
PHC
TAXI
RS
SH
IB
TB
C

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
9. Bakeries	7	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Coffee Works	6	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
11. Stationery Goods	7	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Foot-wear	8	5	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Hardware Stores	7	2	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Book Depot	6	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
15. Druggists	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Radio Dealers	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Copra Merchants	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	..

(iii) *Industrial areas.*—Tiptur has only a few manufacturing and processing establishments and these are scattered all over the town. The most numerous of industrial units are the flour mills and the rotary oil mills both of which, together numbered about 32 during 1972. A fair degree of concentration of oil mills could be observed in Santhepete nearer to Mallikarjuna temple, an area traditionally associated with the Ganigas *i.e.* oil-pressers and oil-mongers). In this area there is also a small soap manufacturing unit and another unit which produces soapnut powder. The Coronation street which joins Santhepete near Mallikarjuna temple has a few oil mills and a small soap factory. It may be mentioned in passing that these rotary mills individually occupy insignificant space and the operations are carried on in a small scale. The flour mills are located in different areas such as B.H. road, Doddapete, K.R. Extension, Gandhinagar, etc., so as to be nearer to the residential houses which they serve.

Gandhinagar extension has a soap factory, a saw mill and 2 match splint and veneer factories besides an oil mill. All these are scattered and there is no area which can be marked off as an industrial zone. The soap factory is situated opposite the town railway station by the side of the park while the saw mill is situated by the side of the cinema theatre more than a furlong away. Close to the saw mill but, on the other side of the Keragodi road, there is the oil and flour mill. The match-splint factories are at the outskirts.

Most of the industrial units are located on the B.H. road which is the longest and the most important one in the town. At the Kerekodi circle there is the factory which produces fried gram, *puri* (puffed rice) etc., and a little distance to the east and on the northern side of the B.H. road there is a saw mill and, adjacent to it, a carpenter and smithy workshop. From that point upto the bus stand the commercial establishments are preponderant. Opposite to the bus stand about 100 metres interior from the B.H. road there is the Kalpataru Produce Industries, the unit which produces dehydrated coconut powder. In the vicinity of the bus stand there are a couple of automobile mechanics and welders. Proceeding further west from bus stand on the B.H. road there are 2 carpenter cum smithy workshops, two saw mills and at the point from where the K.R. Extension commences, a little interior and facing west is the metal industries. Farther off and behind the college, situated in the limits of Kanchagat a is a coir manufacturing unit. It is thus seen that the industries in Tiptur are of varied nature and their location has been a matter of personal convenience (and availability of premises) of the individual entrepreneur. Though it may not be feasible to physically bring togetner the present industrial establishments at any one place, it is time the civic authorities formed an industrial zone in the outskirts of the town so that it would provide proper direction for future development and stimulate the enterpreneurs to come forward with bold projects.

(iv) *Educational areas.*—Besides a college and 4 high schools Tiptur has as many as 13 primary schools and 2 nursery schools. These institutions are scattered in different areas. However, in view of the space occupied by the college complex, the boys' high school, the boys' middle school, the girls' high school and the girls' middle school these, when marked on the map, make some visual impression. The north western fringe of the town (*i.e.* in the portion beyond the point where the Huliyar road branches off from the B.H. road) facing the B.H. road may be marked off as the most important educational area both from the point of view of the space it occupies, the numerical strength of the students that throng there and the level of education it provides. As early as in 1925 the foundations for the Middle School were laid and the school building that soon came up was an important landmark for a couple of decades. It is only since 1963 that a number of buildings belonging to the college have come up and later still the building that accommodates the convent school. That in the midst of an educational area there is the general hospital shows that the local people are not keen on maintaining any exclusive functional zones and that location of an institution is purely a matter of convenience subject to availability of space. Behind the college and the hospital a new residential locality is fast developing.

Of the four high schools in the town 3 are situated on B.H. road, (one of them in cross road) and the other on the Coronation road. The primary schools are somewhat scattered: Station road has 2 schools: Gandhinagar extension has 2 Urdu schools; and K.R. extension has two schools and a municipal nursery school. The Arya Balika Pathashala, one of the oldest institutions in the town, is located in front of the Taluk

Office compound. The fort area, the Kerekodi circle, the R.M.C. Yard, and Old Hospital road have one school each. These details go to show that conscious plans to create exclusive educational zones have not so far been attempted.

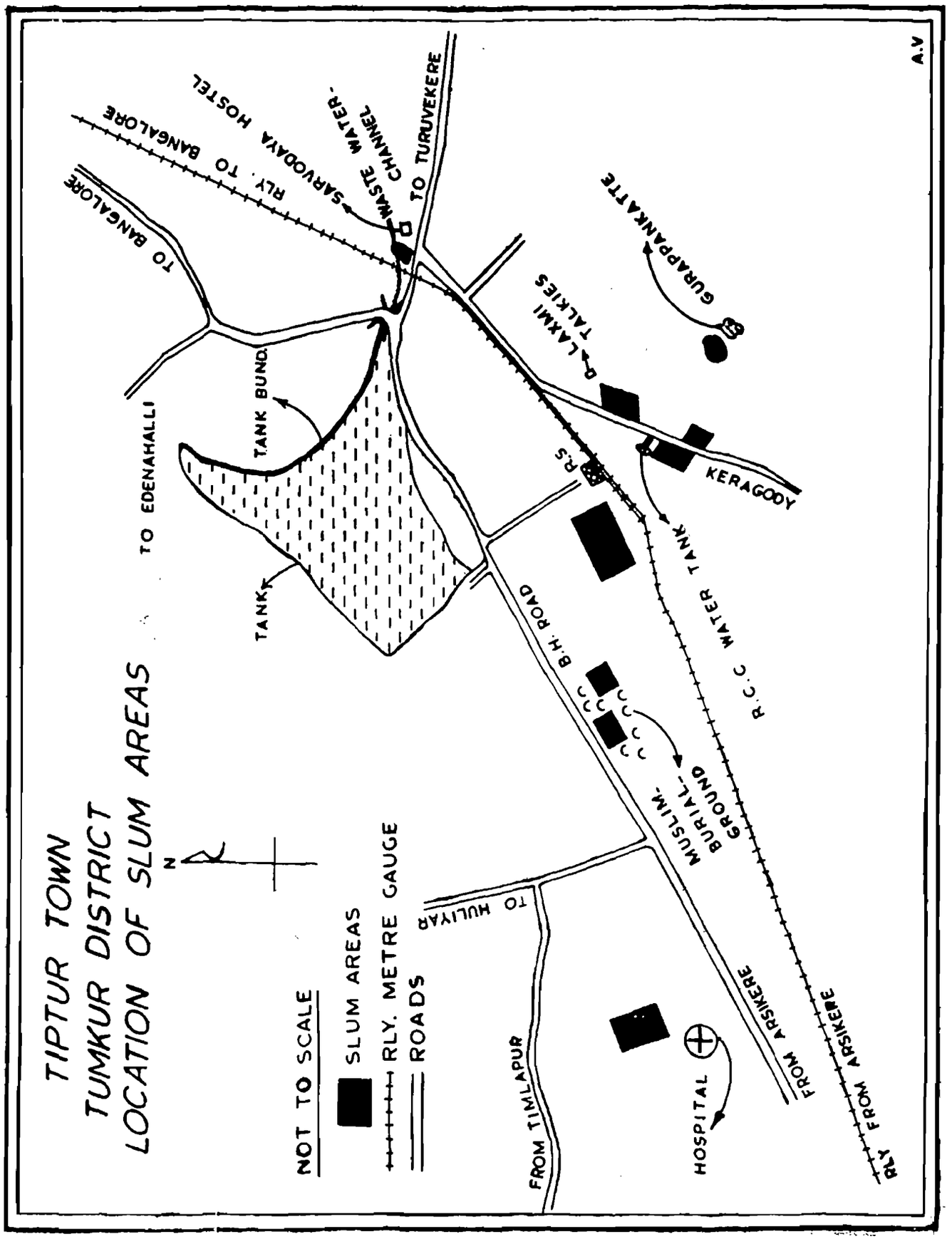
(v) *Public Service areas.*—This category includes the municipal offices, hospitals, banks and the like. The town municipal office is located in a spacious compound the front portion of which has been developed into a beautiful park. This compound abuts the B.H. road at a place where the Railway Station road branches off. The *Octroi* office is also on the northern side of the B.H. road but it is situated in front of the bus shelter, opposite to the Taluk office compound. As indicated earlier, the general hospital is at the western sector of the road situated on the northern side of the B.H. road and sandwiched between the college complex and the Boys' Middle School. This is quite far from the old town area as well as from Gandhinagar extension. Ordinary ailments of residents of these localities are attended to by a municipal dispensary which is situated behind the Taluk Office compound. Moreover, in the *bazar* area and the Railway Station road there are clinics run by private registered medical practitioners which cater to the medical needs of almost the entire town. In K.R. Extension area, near the Muslim graveyard a private clinic has been opened very recently. Tiptur has 4 commercial banks and of these two *viz.*, Syndicate Bank and Canara Bank are on the B.H. road quite close to the circle in front of municipal office, State Bank of Mysore is situated on the Railway Station road while Karnataka Bank is in a narrow street behind the Ramamandir street. The office of the Life Insurance Corporation of India is at present being run in a portion on the upstairs of the Shankar buildings on the B.H. road close to municipal office circle. These financial institutions are located near the commercial areas of the town and are easy of access. The municipal water works are located in a separate compound by the western side of the town municipal office. The offices of the Assistant Engineer, Mysore State Electricity Board are situated in the western sector of the town facing the B.H. road near the place from where the Huliyar road branches off. The Inspection *cum* Travellers' Bungalow is also in the western sector and is by the side of the M.S.E.B., offices.

(vi) *Recreational areas.*—Vinoda Talkies and Lakshmi Talkies are the two cinema theatres in Tiptur. While Vinoda Talkies is close to the Kerekodi circle (Nilakantaswamy circle) the Lakshmi Talkies is on the southern side of the railway line near A.K. colony and Gandhinagar extension. The four municipal parks in the town are located in such a way as to serve the needs of different localities. The S.L.N. Theatre which is occasionally made use of for enacting dramas etc., is situated near the Kote area in old town. Several educational institutions here, have exclusive playgrounds of varying dimensions. But these are mere open places and are of a generalised type. A stadium is one of the felt needs of Tiptur. The cosmopolitan club has a lawn-tennis court for the use of its members while one or two other voluntary organisations of the town have ball-badminton courts. There is no town hall at Tiptur. The premises of the Jayadeva hostel, the college auditorium, spacious halls of some of the schools are occasionally made use of by the elite for conducting socio-cultural or recreational programmes. An open-air theatre is being maintained by the municipality in K.R. Extension.

(vii) *Residential areas.*—The important residential areas of the town inclusive of slums are: (*a*) the *Kote* (fort and the streets that surround it and together represent the oldest part of the town, (*b*) the cattle pound extension to the east and south of *Kote* representing a later addition (around early 1900s). (*c*) *Pete* or *bazar* area, a somewhat extensive area which comprises the streets west of the *Kote* area and extending beyond the Taluk Office compound includes the railway station road as well. This is an area of mixed functions and has developed during the past 7 to 8 decades in phases. (*d*) K.K. Extension and its neighbourhood including the electric colony, Govindapura, huts and houses behind the Hospital etc., as well as the quarters on the southern side of the B.H. road. Barring the small educational and administrative zones this area is predominantly residential. This extension has developed rapidly during the past two decades. (*e*) Gandhinagar extension inclusive of the Adikarnataka colony, the Bhovi colony, the Tamilian colony and the Muslim colony. This area too has developed into a residential zone during the past two or three decades consequent on the shifting of the A.K. colony and Bhovi colony from their earlier sites which are now occupied by the Regulated Market Yard.

Most of the residential buildings in the town are single-storeyed and this conforms to the pattern prevailing in the region. There is however a sprinkling of two-storeyed structures in different localities of the town and in most of the cases the ground floor and the first floor are both occupied by a single household or else the first floor is converted into rooms and rented out to students. The vertical growth on the whole may be considered as negligible. On the other hand, the town has been growing horizontally in the west and the south. For further growth in these two sectors there is no scarcity of suitable land either.

Kote area represents the oldest part of the core town and most of its present inhabitants are descendants of the early settlers. Several of them are landholders and are active agriculturists. The Lingayats, Vokkaligas and a few Brahmins are the chief land holding communities. Persons belonging to Setty Banajiga and Dasar (also known as Deshabhagada Dasayyanavaru) caste also reside in this locality and they are labourers and tenant cultivators. Ganigas, Panchalas, Kumbaras, Kurubas are also residing in this locality for generations. The houses are mostly single-storeyed, small, and are built of mud and tiles. Spacious houses and those with a modern look are exceptions. Except for a handful of merchants and landlords, rest of the residents may be categorised as poor.


TIPTUR TOWN
TUMKUR DISTRICT
LOCATION OF SLUM AREAS
A.V
N
NOT TO SCALE
SLUM AREAS
RLY. METRE GAUGE
ROADS
TO BANGALORE
RLY. TO BANGALORE
SARVODAYA HOSTEL
MASTE WATER-CHANNEL
TO TURUVEKERE
TO EDENAHALLI
TANK BUND
TANK
LAXMI TALKIES
GURAPPANKATTE
R.S
KERAGODY
B.H. ROAD
R.C.C WATER TANK
MUSLIM-BURIAL-GROUND
TO HULIYAR
FROM TIMLAPUR
HOSPITAL
FROM ARSIKERE
RLY FROM ARSIKERE

Pete area may be subdivided into Doddapete, Hosapete, Santhepete, Nalabandvadi road, Coronation road, Shankar (or Dasar) road, Ramamandira road, Old Hospital road, Station road and so on. This covers a vast area and the streets are well formed but lengthy. Merchants have been living in the Doddapete, Santhepete and Hosapete areas over several decades and they have their trading establishments also in these streets. The eastern half of Doddapete road is primarily residential and so are most of the other roads mentioned above. Viewed as a whole this area is multi-ethnic and multi-occupational in composition. However, a deeper check shows some concentration of certain castes: *e.g.* the Vysyas are relatively concentrated in Hosapete, Santhepete and in Doddapete road; the Devaganigas are found mostly in Coronation road and in the vicinity of the Mallikarjuna temple; the Muslims are found in relatively high concentration in Nalabandvadi road, Makkan street and Police Lines as well as in the area by the side of and behind the Taluk Office compound. So also persons professing different occupations such as labourers, artisans, traders, in other services, transport operators, doctors etc., may also be met with in this locality. Housing conditions are also contrasting, for almost dilapidated single storeyed tiled houses are as common as the moderate houses with brick walls and Mangalore tiled or R.C.C. roofs. There are a few big and modern structures which are conspicuous in Doddapete, Hosapete, Railway Station road, Shankar road, Ramamandira road and the B.H. road. In several streets of this locality the rich, the middle class and the poor are found to live side by side.

To the east of *Kote*, there is a small extension called the cattle pound extension after the cattle pound located in one of its streets. This was formed during the early decades of 1900s to meet the growing needs of a developing town. Most of its residents are Lingayats.

Krishnarajendra extension (formerly called the western extension), has developed into a predominantly residential locality during the past 30 years. It is a well planned extension having several main roads and cross roads besides a municipal park and an open-air-theatre. It is inhabited mostly by the so called higher castes among Hindus such as the Brahmins, Lingayats, Vysyas, Marathas (*i.e.* Darji) and some Devaganigas. There are a few Christian houses and a church as well in this locality. Most of the residents belong to middle classes. There are a few rich merchants, doctors, lawyers, Government officers and other salaried persons including college lecturers and school teachers. The houses wear a modern look and a few of them, owned and occupied by rich merchants and landlords, are quite imposing. The electric colony which lies to the west of this extension has also come up after 1940. Adjacent to it, however, is a group of houses (called Govindapura) which are old and are occupied by agriculturists. During the past decade several residential houses have come up behind the hospital and close to the village site of Kanchagatta.

Gandhinagar extension which was formerly known as the southern extension has developed since about 1930 and to this has been added in recent years the localities called the A.K. colony, the Bhovi colony and the Tamilian colony. Gandhinagar extension proper is a triangular area lying between the railway line and the Keragodi road. This too is a planned extension but the standards are very poor. The streets and conservancies are very narrow and sites formed are also of smaller dimensions. The occupants mostly belong to the poorer classes and houses have been built on the sites without proper interspacing. There is acute congestion and the streets and conservancies which too have been converted into lanes, are ill kept. Muslims and castes occupying the lower rungs in the Hindu hierarchy constitute the bulk of population in the heart of this locality. In the outer periphery on the north-western portion, however a few good buildings have come up recently. In the western extremity near the overhead water tank there are several huts in which Tamil immigrants and Muslims are found to be residing from several years. The A.K. colony, the Bhovi colony and the Tamilian colony are also laid out according to plans. But these too suffer the inadequacies observed in the Gandhinagar extension. The sites are of smaller dimensions and streets are narrow. The people residing in these colonies are also very poor and the houses that have come up are built of cheap material. Mud-walled, Mangalore tiled houses are predominant in these colonies which have quite a large number of vacant sites at present. Prior to the formation of A.K. colony and Bhovi colony during the mid-fifties, these two communities had their huts and *katcha* houses at the south-eastern periphery of the town somewhat isolated from the rest of the urban community. The Tamilian colony too was formed by 1960 and prior to that most of them dwelt in slums near the Lakshmi Talkies and near the R.M.C. Yard. Most of the residents of these localities are unskilled manual workers. There are however some masons, stone dressers, small scale contractors, petty shop-keepers, hawkers, butchers and a few low paid employees of the government, municipality and other institutions and establishments in the town. This entire area has come to be regarded as the abode of the economically and the socially backward sections.

Slums.—Seven groups of huts have recently been identified as slums by the local civic authorities. Of these, it may be seen from the map, 3 are in Gandhinagar Extension; one is near the Turuvekere toll-gate; one is near the railway station in a mango grove, and the other two situated near Muslim burial ground and the General Hospital, are on the southern and northern sides respectively of the B.H. road. These have come up and developed during the past 3 decades due to the incessant in-migration of Tamil speaking Hindus and Muslims from Tamil Nadu in search of work. Most of them are casual labourers and are engaged in the processing of coconut leaves and preparation of broom sticks. The slums near the hospital, the Muslim burial ground and the Turuvekere road toll-gate have come up since about 1962 and these are quite small in that each of them has about 20 huts only. The surroundings of these 3 slums are comparatively clean and the worst slum seems to be the one which is located by the side of Lakshmi Saw Mills on the southern side of the Keragodi road. It is located in a somewhat rugged terrain and by the side of a drain. This

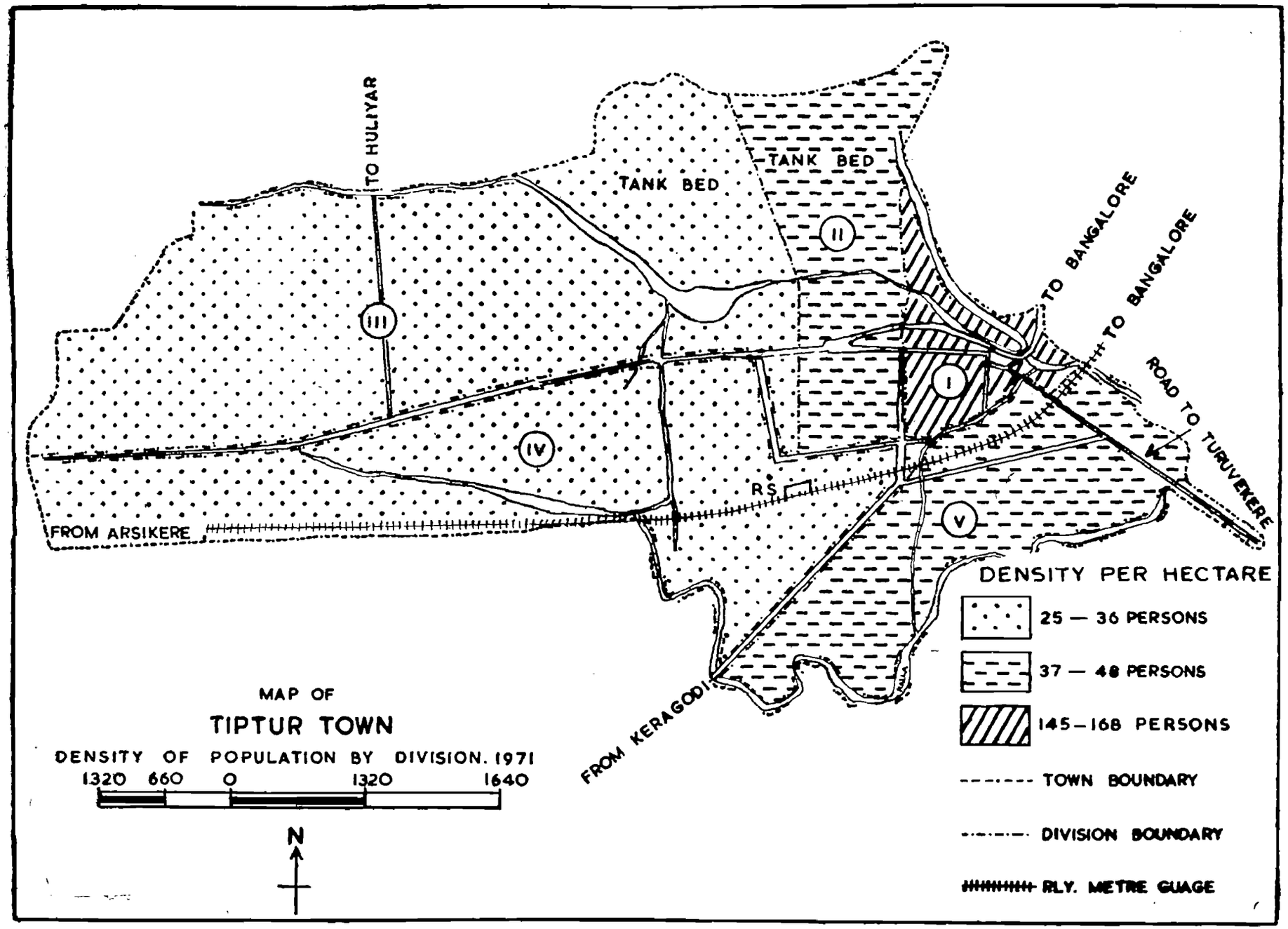
slum as well as the one near the overhead tank on the southern side of the road and that which is situated in the mango grove opposite to raliway station are the most populous and the most congested slums of the town.

In July 1972, the municipal authorities finalised a proposal for the clearance of these slums and consequent rehabilitation measures to be taken up. The proposal has been sent up to the Government for approval and sanctioning of requisite finance for acquisition of land, formation of layout etc. An extent of 15 acres is regarded as sufficient at present to rehabilitate those residing in some 552 huts enumerated by the municipality.

Density of population.—The density of population per square kilometre in the 245 Urban areas of the State works out on an average to 2272 persons while that for the 42 class III towns comes to 3247 persons. Tiptur with its area of 5.45 square kilometres and 22,592 inhabitants has an average density of 4145 persons per square kilometre or 41 persons per hectare. As already indicated the town has been constituted into five divisions and the details regarding area and population of each of these are given below

Division	Area in Hectares	Population	Density (persons per hectare)
A	25·9	4,315	166
B	78·5	3,780	48
C	191·8	6,204	32
D	157·8	4,777	30
E	91·0	3,516	38

It may be recalled here that 'A' Division comprises the oldest part of the core town and here the streets are narrow and houses congested. The Kote area as well as a major portion of the Doddapete, Hosapete, and santhapete are included in this division. 'B' Division represents the area developed subsequent to the shifting of the Taluk headquarters to this town in 1886. The other divisions are all later developments and include large extents of vacant lands as well.


TO HULIYAR
TANK BED
TANK BED
II
III
IV
I
V
TO BANGALORE
TO BANGALORE
ROAD TO TURUVEKERE
R.S.
FROM ARSIKERE
FROM KERAGODI
DENSITY PER HECTARE
25 — 36 PERSONS
37 — 48 PERSONS
145—168 PERSONS
TOWN BOUNDARY
DIVISION BOUNDARY
RLY. METRE GUAGE
MAP OF
TIPTUR TOWN
DENSITY OF POPULATION BY DIVISION. 1971
1320 660 0 1320 1640
N

CHAPTER II

HISTORY OF GROWTH OF THE TOWN

Myths, legends and history connected with the origin and growth of the town

There are no myths or legends associated with either the origin or the growth of Tiptur. In epigraphs this place has been referred to as ತಿಪ್ಪಟೂರು (Thippaturu). The etymology of this name or its significance are not known. Shantaveeriah[9] considers that 'Thippaturu' is derived from *Thripatturu* ತ್ರಿಪಟ್ಟೂರು and that the word *Thripattu,* which literally means three fold, implies that this *uru* (town) was thrice as important as any other town in the surrounding countryside. In the absence of authentic data on the conditions of towns and villages in the by gone days, this derivation can only be accepted as a reasonable conjecture. The local Kallesvara temple is a *thrikutachala (i.e.* having three cells) enshrining *linga* idols in each of the cells. This is an ancient temple and might have given the name of *Thrikuturu* ತ್ರಿಕೂಟೂರು which might have subsequently been corrupted into *'Thripatturu'* and then to *Thippaturu.* This too is a conjecture. It is, however, clear that the name given in inscriptions belonging to 11th century A.D., has been corrupted to ತಿಪಟೂರು *(Thipaturu)* and, after the advent of the British, into its anglicised form ತಿಪ್ಟೂರ್ (Tiptur) which when spelt in English can be pronounced as ಟಿಪ್ಟೂರ್.

Tiptur is situated in an open country and from the military point of view it does not seem to have enjoyed any strategic importance at any time. Like many other towns and villages of the region Tiptur had for long been a place fortified with walls. Though no remnants of the fortwalls are now extent, it is significant that the appellation *Kote* meaning fort, survives to this day as the name of the oldest part of the town and also as a prefix to the temples of Anjaneya and Ganapati in this locality.

Besides an epigraph recording certain grants of land found near the Kallesvara temple, there are three other inscribed *Virgals* (hero stones) in Tiptur. These inscriptions are in *halagannada* (old Kannada) characters and several words in them have been effaced. The texts are reproduced in appendix No. 3. One of the Virkals, the date of which has not been made out, belongs to the reign of Hoysala king Vira Narasimha and refers to the bravery of one Damodara Deva Nayaka. That dated in *Shaka* 1050 (1128 A.D.) mentions of a Kameya Nayaka who fought against a confederacy of Nayaks *(chiefs).* The other *Virkal* dated in *Shaka* 1076 (1154 A.D.) also belongs to the Hoysala period and mentions an attack on Tippatur and highlights the bravery of one Bittoja. The inscription recording the grant of lands (1163 A.D.), speaks of Uttama Chola, a feudatory of the Hoysalas, as ruling Nolambanakere 12, Tippatur and other villages in this region. [Nolambanakere is now known as Nonavinakere and is about 16 kilometres south of Tiptur town]. On begetting a son, this Chief and his wife are said to have installed a linga idol and along with it worshipped the other linga idols besides Honnudikedevi in the Kallesvara temple and, having worshipped the holy feet of their preceptor Gangarashi Pandita granted certain irrigated lands and dry lands to the deities so worshipped by them. From this inscription it is evident that the tanks found at Tiptur were useful in those days for purposes of irrigation. It is quite likely that the large tank of Tiptur was built during or prior to the beginning of the Hoysala period and that Tiptur flourished at least for a few decades during the 12th century as a seat of administration.

A brief historical sketch of this region may not be out of place at this juncture. Archaeological evidence unearthed near Kibbanahalli and Biligere villages of Tiptur taluk shows that it is an important open-air site of a palaeolithic settlement. The occurrence of beaked tools along with the usual assemblage of South Indian Palaeolithic artifacts is a special feature of this site. The hollow scrapers which too are found in large numbers have shown that the palaeolithic man of Kibbanahalli used wooden implements in addition to his stone tools. In Tumkur district only one megalithic site has been discovered so far and this too is located close to Kibbanahalli.

The known history of Tumkur district begins with the Gangas, who ruled over the southern and eastern districts of the State from early days of the Christian era upto the close of the 10th century. The inscription numbered Tn 103 is regarded as the last Ganga inscription available in the entire district. Dated in 972 A.D., it belongs to the reign of Marasimha III (960-74) also known as Satyavakya, who, having slain all the Nolambas had invested himself with the congnomen *Nolamba Kulantaka.* About two centuries earlier, during the reign of Sivamara, it appears the Gangas were reduced to the status of feudatories by the Rashtrakutas and it is known that Rachamalla (818-37), son of Vijayaditya, freed the Ganga Kingdom from the clutches of the Rashtrakutas. The Nolambas seem to have ruled as feudatories from the 8th century onwards. Their first king was Nolambadhiraja and they started their career as governors of a small territory called Nolambalige 1000 or Gangasasira. They claimed Pallava descent and had their capital at Henjeru (identified with Hemavati situated on the northern border of Sira Taluk). Nolambanakere (now called Nonavinakere) a village about 16 kilometres south-east of Tiptur town takes its name from a large tank, perhaps built by some Nolamba Chief and was the principal town of a territory known in the past as *Nolambanakere hanneradu (i.e.* Nolambanakere 12). The Nolambas and the Gangas had matrimonial alliances with

9. Article on Tiptur published in 'Hombale' a souvenir brought out by the local S.V.P High School in 1968.

each other and in spite of this affiliation were frequently at war with each other. The inscription numbered Tp 55 mentions Nanniga Ganga, an ephithet of Nitimarga (837-70), while Tp 47 of about the same period describes a Nolamba Chief named Polalchora (800-860) marching against a fort. Nitimarga II (907-920) of the Ganga dynasty had a great adversery in Mahendra (the son of Nolambadhiraja Polalchora and Jayabbe, the Ganga princess), who asserted his independence and challenged Ganga overlordship. Nitimarga ultimately defeated and killed Mahendra and earned the title 'Mahendrantaka'. However the Nolambas continued as governors and in course of time acquired more territory until it became a 32,000 district in the beginning of the 10th century. After the conquest of Nolambas in 974 by the Ganga King Marasimha, Chalukyas became active in the region and Nolambas soon accepted them as their overlords. The Chola invasion of the Chalukyan kingdom ending in the defeat of the Chalukyan forces at Kudalasangama (1064) resulted in the capital of Viceroyalty being changed and in the nomination of the Pandyas of Uchchangi as governors of the Nolambavadi Province. The Nolamba lineage fades away from history after the 12th century.

The period 1000 to 1070 was marked by keen rivalry between the Cholas and the Chalukyas and it seems, the Cholas had the upper hand. Then this region came under the sway of the Hoysalas. Ballala I ascended the throne in 1102 and later shifted his capital to Belur. He, along with his brother, Vishnu, undertook the invasion of Nolambavadi in 1104. Inscriptions belonging to Vinayaditya (1047-98) and the earliest belonging to Vishnuvardhana (1110-52) are found in Tiptur Taluk. The Hoysalas were later on allies of the Cholas and Ballala II (1173-1220) has been hailed as "Cholarajya prathishthacharya" *i.e.*, the establisher of the Chola Kingdom. Scions of the Chola family seem to have been in the service of the Hoysala kings during this period. Inscription numbered Tp 61 mentions of one Uttama Chola as ruling the Nolambanakere 12. Tippatur and surrounding areas as a feudatory of the Hoysala king Narasimha (1152-74). As already mentioned, the three *Virkals* at Tiptur also belong to the Hoysala period. Inscription numbered Tp 128 dated 1202 mentions the chiefs of Honnavalli Twelve.

The Hoysala kingdom was gradually absorbed into the Vijayanagara empire. A few inscriptions belonging to the Vijayanagara period are found in Tiptur taluk, though none of them is to be seen in Tiptur town. During the 15th and 16th centuries the Vijayanagar kings granted several tracts of lands to their vassal chiefs bearing different titles. It would be relevant to mention the Hagalavadi Chiefs who ruled the country around Tiptur for about three hundred years from 1478. This *Palayapat* (Chiefdom) was founded at Erekatte in 1478 by Erimadanayaka. The capital was shifted to Hagalavadi about 40 kilometres north-east of Tiptur town, in 1558. Erimadanayaka was succeeded by Sali Navaka (1508-44) who largely expanded the territory. For having faithfully served the Vijayanagara King Krishnadeva Raya, he was granted the territories of Honnavalli, Settikere, Tumkur, Turuvekere and, he also acquired several other areas including Nonavinakere. Since no specific mention is made of Tiptur it may be inferred that Tiptur was an insignificant village, at least politically, during this period. Bhairava Nayaka (1544-78), the third *Palayagar* (chief) who incidentally shifted the seat of administration to Hagalavadi embraced Veerashaiva faith. The most important ruler of this family, namely Mudiyappa Nayaka II (1700-40), has been hailed as a *Rajarshi*—a rare kind of Philosopher-Chieftain. Though a staunch Veerashaiva he was very tolerant and encouraged his subjects to attain happiness by following their own faiths. A pious and benign ruler, he later abdicated his throne and engaged himself in spiritual pursuits. The next ruler Muddaveerappa Nayaka (1740-53) earned for himself the title Jang Bahadur from the Moghul General Dilawar Khan. The twelfth, and incidentally the last, ruler Channabasappa Nayaka (1753-55) was treacherously captured by Haider Ali in 1756 and the territory annexed to Mysore.

In 1799 after the fall of Tipu Sultan and the advent of the British, the kingdom was restored to the Royal family of Mysore and with that an era of peace and prosperity began. In 1830, however, there were certain disturbances in certain western regions of the kingdom such has Tarikere Basavanatna, Honnali etc., which were put down with the assistance of the British troops. This led to the imposition of the rule by British Commissioners in 1831 and it lasted for 5 decades. This period marks a distinct phase in the development of modern Mysore and, in a way, of Tiptur also. For, it was during this period ie., after 1831, that an excellent system of trunk roads were constructed throughout the country, leading through the *ghats* (mountain passes) of the surrounding territories and to the chief ports of the western coast. This expansion of transport facilities greatly stimulated traffic and since Tiptur was located on a provincial road its importance as a centre of trade grew rapidly. During this period and earlier too, it seems Tiptur was a place of some commercial importance while Honnavalli (now a hobli headquarters) was a seat of administration.

Honnavalli is said to have been an *agrahara* town in ancient times and has several relics belonging to the 10th century (Chola's period) of which a mention may be made of the temples of Kailasesvara and Lakshmi Narayana. The place enjoyed strategic importance during the medieval period in view of a low hill in its vicinity which could offer some protection to the armies on their move. It is said that armies, during their march from east to west or vice versa, used to camp at this place for a couple of days before resuming further journey. This place is, however, a few kilometres away from the provincial road connecting Bangalore to Shimoga and other areas of the coastal districts of South and North Kanara. After the advent of the British rule, Honnavalli was made the headquarters of a Taluk and Tiptur, the headquarters of a Hobli. Till 1886, the Taluk was called 'Honnavalli'. In 1886, Tiptur became the headquarters of the Taluk and Turuvekere which was transferred from the old Kadaba Taluk was made a sub-Taluk of Tiptur. The shifting of the taluk headquarters to Tiptur may be attributed to its location on

the trunk road and also its somewhat central situation especially with reference to Turuvekere sub-Taluk which in 1886 became part of Tiptur Taluk. By then it was also known that Tiptur would be made a railway station and that, even for railway communication, Honnavalli would be about 8 kilometres off the track. The railway from Bangalore to Harihar was opened for traffic in 1889. These two events of 1886 and 1889 may be regarded as of special significance in the subsequent growth of Tiptur. A trading emporium soon became an administrative centre and an important railway head. As can be expected, in the years that ensued there was in-migration of different categories of people such as officials, transport operators, traders, small industrialists, farmers and wealthy peasants, labourers and so on. The population of Tiptur town which was 2260 in 1891 census increased to 3560 in 1901, registering an increase of 57.5 percent during the decade. Local enquiries reveal that it was during this period that the Bhovis, the Devaganigas and most of the Vysyas moved into and settled at Tiptur. The Bhovis are the traditional earth and stone workers and it is likley that most of them were engaged as labourers in the construction of the railway track in the neighbourhood of Tiptur prior to their settling down in the town. Further, on finding the atmosphere congenial, many of the early settlers are said to have brought from their home-villages (in the neighbourhood of Gudiyatham, Ambur and Veluru of Madras Province) several families to Tiptur. Perhaps there was a lot of construction work to be done and relatively higher wages to be earned. The Bhovis took up, residence by the side of the then existing Adikarnataka quarters, a little away from the main town, in view of their social position in the local caste hierarchy. The Devaganigas are the traditional oil-pressers who yoke a single bullock to the mill and are oil-mongers. One of the early migrants Sri Singri Nanjappa at first flourished as a copra merchant. He observed that coconut oil could be extracted from *kavatu* (spoiled copra and discarded copra bits), which was at that time thrown away as fit only for manure. This discovery led him to bring forth numerous families of his caste-fellows from the vicinity of his home village Singri near Punganur which then belonged to the Madras Province. Being a socially superior community they took up residence in the *bazar* area of the town. There seems to have been an influx of a number of Muslim families also during this period and most of them appear to have been *Nalabands* (farriers). The street in which they took up residence is even now known as *Nalabandavadi*. The Lingayat traders, Vysya traders and a few Brahmins seem to have migrated rather inconspicuously in small numbers during this and also subsequent periods. The residential area of the town expanded during this period due to the construction of the Tahsildar's office, and the coming up of new settlements in its neighbourhood as well as the additions noticed in the Adikarnataka quarters and other areas.

Some of the crucial events affecting the growth of Tiptur in the succeeding decades of the 1900's are:— opening of the first high school in 1925; introduction of piped water-supply for the first time in 1928-29; sudden rise in demand in the North Indian markets for the broomsticks made out of ridge reeds of coconut palm leaves that developed during the late thirties and resulted in in-migration of Tamilian labourers for processing the leaves and making of broomsticks for export; extension of electricity to the town in 1940; formation of a regulated market in 1948 and the shifting of its place of transactions to the new market yard in 1961; opening of the Munsiff Magistrates' court in 1954; establishment of an Arts, Science and Commerce college in 1962 and the opening of the General Hospital during 1965 in the new building located by the side of the college complex. Each of these events have stimulated the growth of other institutions in the town and have brought in additional population from outside besides providing new economic opportunities to those already residing in it. The result of all these and certain other growth factors is perceived in the tenfold increase in population during the past 80 years.

Decadal variation in population

The following table shows the population of Tiptur town at the successive censuses from 1901 to 1971 along with the percentage variation from one decade to the next.

Census year	Population	Decadal variation	
		in numbers	in percentage
1901	3,560	..	..
1911	2,531	— 1 029	— 28·9
1921	4,311	+ 1.780	+ 70·3
1931	5,160	+ 849	+ 19·7
1941	7,513	+ 2,353	+ 45·6
1951	11,803	+ 4,290	+ 57·1
1961	15,558	+ 3,755	+ 31·8
1971	22,592	+ 7,034	+ 45·2

But for a notable decrease during the 1901-11 decade (which however is more or less compensated in the very next decade) Tiptur has steadily gained from census to census. The decline in 1911, it is found, is a reflection of the general trend prevailing at that time in the urban areas of not only Tumkur district but also the neighbouring district of Hassan. The urban population of Tumkur district declined by 36.95 per cent as compared to the 1901 population while the rural population registered an increase by 14.51 per cent. The next decade witnessed a high rise of 39.31 per cent in urban areas in contrast to a meagre increase of 3.30 per cent in rural areas. Similarly in the adjacent Hassan district, urban population declined by 33.60 per cent during 1901-11 period while the rural population improved by 4.70 per cent. In the next decade while the urban population increased by 25.55 per cent the rural population registered a tardy growth rate of 0.76 per cent. It is also noteworthy that Tiptur Taluk as a whole gained during the 1901-11 decade by nearly 17 per cent. These facts, when viewed together, suggest that the decrease

in Tiptur's population was a temporary phenomenon and that it might have been due to many of the urban dwellers moving out to the country-side (i.e. agricultural fields, villages etc.) to protect themselves against epidemics such as plague, cholera etc., which might have broken out in a vicious form on the eve of the census-taking in 1911. [According to an elderly informant the town was evacuated during this period (1911) in view of plague]. This inference assumes the return of most of such inhabitants of the town to their former homes within urban limits soon after the crisis was overcome and that the population increased in succeeding years mainly due to the excess of births over deaths rather than an influx of a new population.

The decade 1911-21 too was not free of epidemics. Besides, there was an outbreak of influenza during 1918-19. Inspite of such adverse factors the town's population increased. If the 1901 figure is taken as the base, it may be observed that over a period of 20 years there was an increase of population by 21 per cent. From 1921 onwards the population has been increasing steadily as a result of in-migrations and natural causes. There was large scale influx of labourers from Tamil Nadu during the late thirties and early forties to work in processing cocopalm leaves and preparing broomsticks. From 1951 onwards there has been a steady increase in the number of educational institutions and also in the number of government offices, causing in-migration of a different category of population to the town. Subsequent to the establishment of the college, several hostels have come up in the town and the number of sojourners (i.e. students from the mofussil) is on the increase. Tiptur, however, has now a stable population and, even in the absence of large scale in-migrations, is set for a sustained growth.

Spatial growth.—By 1891, Tiptur was already a municipal town. Its jurisdiction seems to have been originally confined to the cluster of houses situated in the *Uru jaga* (*i.e.* Village site) of Tiptur revenue village. This position appears to have remained unchanged even when Tiptur town was constituted as a Regulation municipality in July 1918. The municipal administration reports available for most of the years from 1916-17 upto 1946-47 in the municipal offices, consistently mention that there was no addition to the area under the control of the municipality and that there were no changes in boundaries. In 1916-17 however, the records reveal that the municipality acquired 25 acres of vacant land with a view to forming a layout in the town. In 1923, the municipality formed a sub-committee to consider the feasibility of forming an extension south of railway station (Gandhinagar extension) and to recommend the lands that may be acquired for the purpose and the amount of compensation that may have to be paid for lands so acquired. Again, in 1930, it is seen, several survey numbers of Tiptur village were acquired by the municipality for the formation of the Western extension (K.R. extension). Thus even though there were periodic additions to the development (i.e. built up) area of the town these were not reflected in the annual administration reports.

According to the administration report for the year 1946-47, the area of Tiptur town was 59 acres and 19 *guntas* (or 24 hectares) and it increased to 61 acres and 14 *guntas* during 1947-48. Two years later in 1949-50, the area rose to 66 acres and 12 *guntas* and the increase is stated to have been due to the Municipality having taken possession of certain lands acquired. During 1950-51, there was an addition of 13 acres and 12 *guntas*. However, this practice of computing the area of the town was given up the same year and no reasons for such a step have been recorded in the administration reports of the succeeding years. It may be interesting to know that the area of the town is 678 acres and 16 *guntas* according to the 1951 census while the area of Tiptur village (i.e. the area situated beyond the municipal limits) is 1431 acres and 14 *guntas*. The total area of Tiptur as a revenue unit in 1971 is 1461 acres and this includes the area that has been incorporated into this municipality as well.

The administration report for 1952-53 gives the area of Tiptur town as one square mile but does not furnish any details regarding extension of municipal limits nor the reasons for such a change in extent. Since then, the area of the town remained unchanged at one square mile (or 2.59 Sq. Kms.) until the boundaries were extended by a Government Notification in 1960 (No. L.L.H. 190 TBR 59 dated 12 September 1960) so as to enclose an area of 2.1 square miles (or 5.45 Sq. Kms). At the time of 1961 census the area of the town appears to have been misreported as 1.50 square miles (3.88 Sq. Kms.) though according to the boundaries delineated in the above mentioned notification it works out to 2.1 square miles or 5.45 square kilometres. Subsequent to the 1961 census there has not been any change in either the area or the limits of the municipality and the latest notification of limits happens to be that of 1960.

It would be interesting to know that as early as in 1923, the then municipal council discussed a proposal to include the adjoining villages of Goragondanahalli, Maramgere and Halepalya (a hamlet of Edenahalli) within the town limits with a view to curb tax (Octroi & toll) evasion and to ensure proper sanitary conditions congenial to the health of town-dwellers. There was a difference of opinion regarding inclusion of Halepalya in particular as can be made out from the minutes recorded in the municipal resolution register. Again, during October 1931, the municipal council discussed another proposal to extend the limits so as to include *'Birala Sahebara palya, Annapura, Hosapalya and Halepalya'* in view of these being hardly a mile away from the town proper. The other important reasons which prompted the above resolution were: "(1) the prevalence of insanitary conditions in these settlements gave rise to periodic outbreaks of epidemic diseases and consequent spread of epidemics to the town and the avoidable hardships so caused to the residents of the town, and (2) the diversion of merchandise on which the municipality has imposed *octroi* to these densely populated settlements having a number of large scale traders. Such traders enjoyed an advantage over the traders residing and having their shops in the town and the situation had led to smuggling of octroiable

goods to the town resulting in a considerable loss to the municipality." Though the resolution was passed, it is clear, nothing happened until 1960. However in 1947, several survey numbers of Tiptur village, Maramgere village and Kanchagatta village were notified as lands reserved for town development (No. L.12006-14 dated 1-3-1947). It may appear strange that even according to the 1960 Notification, the village sites of Maramgere, Annapura, Goragondanahalli, Kanchagatta and the hamlet Halepalya of Edenahalli are beyond the limits of Tiptur municipality. Evidently this shows the strength of rural forces that oppose inclusion of established village settlements in towns.

If the built-up area of the town is considered, as indicated earlier, there are several phases of expansion. Preliminary steps for the formation of Gandhinagar extension were taken as early as in 1923. But it was only after 1950 that buildings came up in this extension in large numbers. The Adikarnataka colony was shifted to the present site in about 1958 and at the same time the Bhovi colony was formed. In the year 1958-59, altogether 1260 sites were formed for allotment at upset prices to those not owing houses or house-sites and belonging to poorer and middle classes. The areas in which these sites are located are now called the A.K. colony, the Bhovi colony, the Tamilian colony and Muslim colony. Ever since 1960 buildings are coming up in these colonies and the tempo has increased during the past 2-3 years. Nevertheless at the time of field study, numerous vacant sites could be noticed in several streets of Bhovi colony and Tamilian colony. In 1925-26 the high school building came up by the eastern side of the Huliyar road, about a mile away from the then developed area of the town. This intervening gap has since been filled by the formation of Krishnarajendra extension and several buildings such as the college complex have come up beyond the high school building. Soon after the introduction of electricity to the town in 1940, the electric colony came up in the early 40s. In 1949 certain lands (10 acres 38 *guntas*) were acquired to form the Government official's colony. In all these areas buildings are coming up rapidly during the past ten years and there are favourable chances for expansion of the town in this direction. Already in the lands belonging to Kanchagatta village and situated behind the hospital and college a new residential colony has come up and there is said to be great demand for sites in this vicinity. In K.R. extension the rates are said to be prohibitively high. On either side of B.H. road starting from its junction with Doddapete road near Taluk Office right up to the commencement of the K.R. extension, a distance of about one kilometre, the building activity is intensely going on since 1960 and new buildings are fast replacing the old ones. Besides, new structures are being built on erstwhile vacant-sites. The tank situated on the north-eastern sector of the town does not allow any more expansion of the town in that direction. In the south-eastern side the notable development is the regulated market yard which has come up after 1960 and a few stray houses that have been built on the Yadiyur road. There is some vacant land between the market yard and the A.K. colony which in course of time may develop into a residential or, more probably, an industrial area. The municipality has in 1972, acquired 50 acres by the side of Hassan road and another 50 acres by the side of Keragodi road for development. Of these, the former is situated close to the college complex and the police quarters while the latter is beyond Gandhinagar extension and close to Tamilian colony.

Changes in Land Use.—The important changes in the land use pattern in the town in recent years are:—(i) the creation of a new commercial area by shifting the Regulated Market Yard to a new site at the outskirts, (ii) emergence of B.H. road strip between Taluk Office compound and the neighbourhood of municipal bus stand as a commercial area for shopping and luxury goods, (iii) emergence of an education area at the western extremity of the town due to the development of the college, and (iv) the formation of new residential areas in lands which were formerly vacant or were agricultural fields. Though there are a few manufacturing industries in the town these are all dispersed and no definite industrial zone has emerged.

Changes in population characteristics

As remarked earlier, there has been a tenfold increase in Tiptur's population since 1891. The following table indicates the sexwise composition at each of the past 8 censuses.

Census year	Number of		Sex ratio
	Males	Females	
1891	1,103	1,157	1,047
1901	1,854	1,706	920
1911	1,423	1,108	778
1921	2,244	2,067	910
1931	2,798	2,362	844
1941	3,996	3,517	880
1951	6,256	5,547	886
1961	8,190	7,368	900
1971	12,190	10,402	853

In 1891, Tiptur was a female surplus town and since then there has been a steady depletion in the proportion of females. The lowest sex ratio recorded at the 1911 census was perhaps a result of the temporary migration of women and children of several families to the rural areas on the eve of the census count with the intention of protecting themselves against some epidemic which might have broken out in the town in a severe form. It is significant that the overall population of the town also greatly declined at this census not only in Tiptur but in several other towns of the region. The 1921 data indicate the tendency towards normalisation. The decline in sex ratio during the decade 1921-31 seems to be due to the sex differentials in the rates of in-migration, births and deaths. In the absence of adequate statistical data this conjecture appears to be reasonable. The next three decades exhibit a steady trend towards normalisation. Even then, the sex-ratio at Tiptur during 1961 fell short of the average sex-ratio of 913 for the urban areas of the State and very much below 952, which

happened to be the average for class IV towns of the State. The 1971 census once again registers a reverse trend. The sex ratio at Tiptur is very much below 913, the average for the urban areas of the State and also far less than 928, the average for class III towns. The rapid expansion of educational facilities, including at the college level, has attracted a large number of student population from the mofussil areas. Such students are merely sojourners who stay in hostels or independently in small groups in rented rooms. It is common knowledge that there is a strong prejudice especially in rural areas against sending girls to towns or cities to lead an independent life and pursue the studies there. In Tiptur hostel facilities for girls are very inadequate at present, there being only one such hostel maintained by the college. The change in sex ratio brought about by sex differentials among temporary in-migrants can be understood when it is known that at the 1971 census, the 'institutional population' of Tiptur comprised 763 males and 43 females. Interestingly enough if this institutional population is excluded the sex ratio moves up to 900.

The proportion of literate in the town's population is an important characteristic that may now be examined. In 1941, according to the census, 3060 out of 7513 persons, or 40.72 per cent, were literate. During the past 3 decades the percentage of literacy in Tiptur has gained 14 points which is a remarkable achievement. Particulars about sex-wise literacy at the censuses of '51, '61 and '71 are set out in the following table:—

Census years	Population		Literate & educated persons			
			in Numbers		in percentage	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1951	6,256	5,547	3,605	1,856	55·07	33·47
1961	8,190	7,368	4,712	2,678	57·53	36·35
1971	12,190	10,402	8,175	5,215	67·06	50·13

In 1951, the percentage of literacy for the total population was 46.26 per cent and it moved up by a mere 1.22 points to 47.48 per cent at the 1961 census. The female literacy improved during this period at a relatively rapid rate. The somewhat low rate of increase in literacy during the decade 1951-61 may perhaps be attributed to the greater care evinced by the Census Organisation in defining the concepts and in collection and collation of the data. Between 1961 and 1971, the percentage of literacy in the town as a whole moved up by 7.32 points to 54.80 per cent. Among males, who are more numerous (and whose numbers swelled to some extent by the temporarily-resident student population) the percentage of literacy has increased by about 10 points, while among females there has been a noteworthy increase by about 14 points. The latter clearly indicates the greater importance attached to female-education by the townfolk in recent years. The percentage of literacy for Tiptur compares favourably with the averages for the urban areas of the State which are: 60.40 per cent (males) and 41.61 per cent (females). The percentage of literacy for class III towns in the State comes to only 47.85, it being 57.60 per cent among males and 37.36 per cent among females. Comparison with these averages clearly shows that the Tipturians evince keener interest in education and the rapid growth of the college during the last decade bears ample testimony to this fact.

The economic characteristics of the population too has undergone a change during the past two decades. In the 1951, the census population (including workers and dependents) was divided into two major lively-hood classes namely, the agricultural and the non-agricultural. The relevant particulars for Tiptur town are reproduced below[10].

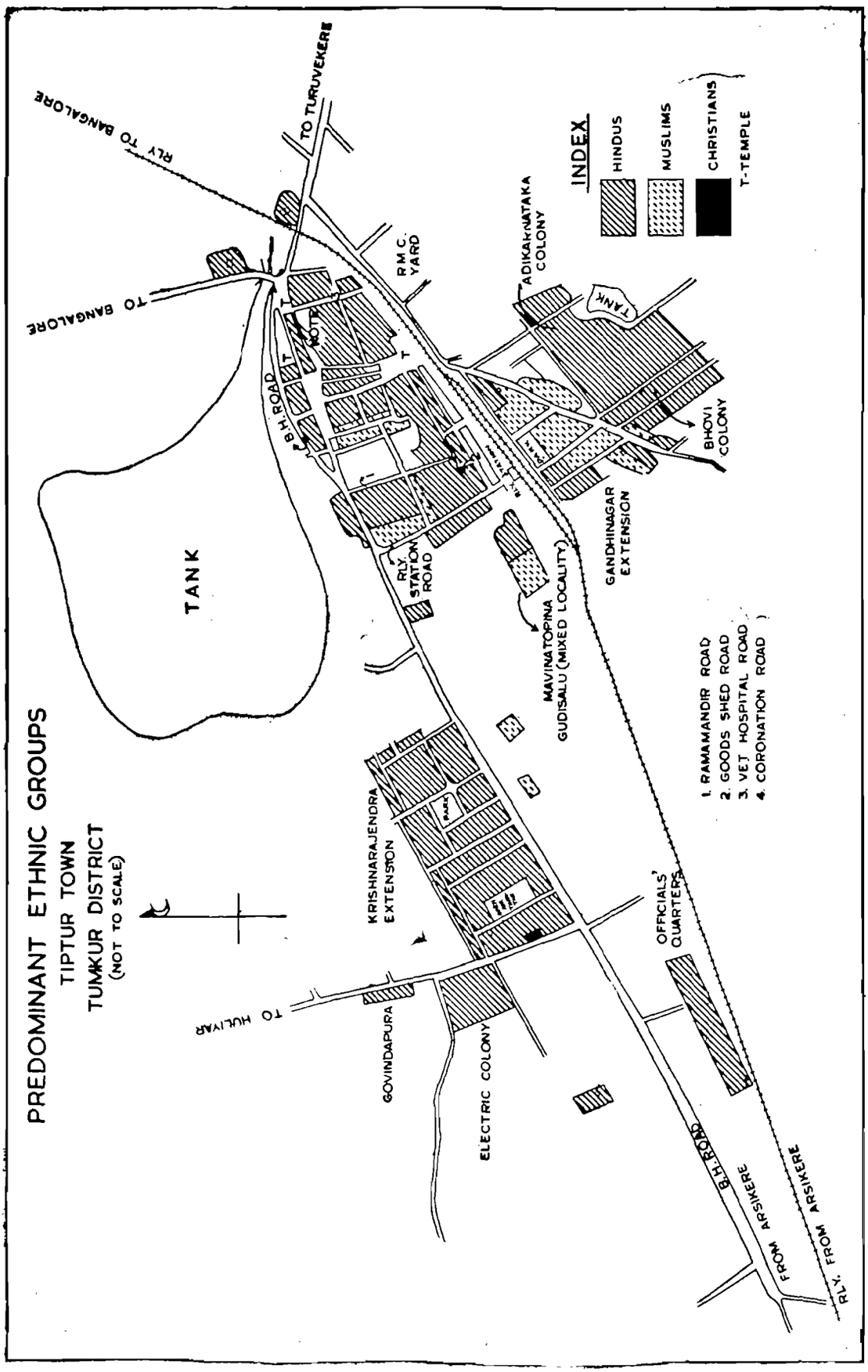
A. *Agricultural classes*	929 persons
(*i*) Cultivating owners	527 persons
(ii) Tenant cultivators	23 persons
(iii) Agricultural labourers	29 persons
(iv) Non-cultivating owners	350 persons
B. *Non-agricultural classes*	10,874 persons
(v) Production other than cultivation	1,761 persons
(vi) Commerce	4,298 persons
(vii) Transport	357 persons
(viii) Other services and miscellaneous sources	4,458 persons

In 1951, it is evident, Tiptur was essentially non-agricultural and about one-third of its population subsisted on the income derived from commercial activities.

The scheme of economic classification of population adopted at 1961 and 1971 censuses envisages a division of population into two broad categories viz., workers and non-workers. Accordingly the 1961 population of Tiptur comprised 5,048 workers and 10,510 non-workers (*i.e.* 32.44 per cent and 67.56 per cent respectively). Among males and females the percentage of workers stood at 52.33 per cent and 10.34 per cent respectively. The 1971 census data disclose that there has been a fall in the proportion of the economically active population of the town. The overall percentage of workers has decreased by nearly 5 points to 27.80 per cent. Among males the decrease is from 52.33 per cent to 46.00 per cent while among females it is from 10.34 per cent to 6.50 per cent. This general decrease in the number of workers may be attributed more to the differences in the definition adopted at the censuses of 1961 and 1971 than to any basic change in the economic character of the town's population. This will be discussed in detail in the chapter on economic life of the town.

At both the censuses, the workers were classified into 9 industrial categories (details are furnished in subsequent chapters). In 1961, the categories of 'trade and commerce' and 'other services' accounted for 1934 (27.6 per cent) and 1479 (29.3 per cent) workers respectively. Together, these two activities accounted for

10. 1951 Census hand book, Tumkur District; 1956 : Bangalore; Page 300-301.


PREDOMINANT ETHNIC GROUPS
TIPTUR TOWN
TUMKUR DISTRICT
(NOT TO SCALE)
INDEX
HINDUS
MUSLIMS
CHRISTIANS
T-TEMPLE
TANK
TO BANGALORE
RLY TO BANGALORE
TO TURUVEKERE
B.H. ROAD
KOTE
R.M.C. YARD
ADIKARNATAKA COLONY
BHOVI COLONY
GANDHINAGAR EXTENSION
RLY. STATION ROAD
MAVINATOPINA GUDISALU (MIXED LOCALITY)
KRISHNARAJENDRA EXTENSION
OFFICIALS' QUARTERS
GOVINDAPURA
ELECTRIC COLONY
TO HULIYAR
1. RAMAMANDIR ROAD
2. GOODS SHED ROAD
3. VET HOSPITAL ROAD
4. CORONATION ROAD
B.H. ROAD
FROM ARSIKERE
RLY. FROM ARSIKERE

57 per cent of the total workers. The next important activity was 'manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs' which represented 1132 workers (22.4 per cent). Thus Tiptur was a multifunctional town. The 1971 census data reveal an increase in the percentage of workers engaged in 'trade and commerce' and a corresponding decrease in the two other important categories. Trade and commerce accounts for 34.4 per cent of the workers while 'other services' and 'manufacturing etc.' account for 22.9 per cent and 19.2 per cent respectively. However, Tiptur continues to be a multifunctional town and though the order of importance seems to have changed, the chief economic activities pursued in the town are basically unaltered.

An examination of the religious composition of the town's population over the past few decades indicates a decrease in the Hindu-component and a consequential rise in the proportion of the Muslims, the Jains and the Christians. In 1891, of 2260 persons in the town 1852 (81.95 per cent) were Hindus; 394 (17.43 per cent) were Muslims; 9 (0.40 per cent) were Christians and the remaining 5 persons (0.22 per cent) were Jains. Thirty years later, in 1921, the Hindus numbering 3339 out of the total population of 4311 constituted 77.45 per cent. The Muslims on the other hand had increased from 394 to 924 during this period and formed 21.43 per cent of the 1921 population. The Christians and Jains numbering 27 and 21 accounted for 0.63 per cent and 0.40 per cent respectively. This differential growth rate registered by the religious groups may be attributed to the in-migration of a higher proportion of non-Hindus during this period and also perhaps to the differential fertility rates associated with religion. Between 1921 and 1971, this trend of diminishing Hindu component has been slightly reversed, for according to the 1971 census the Hindus account for 77.82 per cent while the Muslims form only 20 per cent. This phenomenon may be explained by a higher proportion of in-migration of Hindus not only from the immediate neighbourhood of the town but also from far off places. As noted elsewhere, there has been a large scale influx of Tamilian labourers, most of whom are Hindus. The growth of educational institutions during the past 2 decades has been attracting more and more student population from the mofussil which again is predominantly Hindu. Besides, there has been an increase in the number of Government Offices and a consequent in-migration of its employees with their dependents. The position of Christians and Jains has greatly improved. While the Christians form 1.09 per cent the Jains account for 1.06 per cent. There are 5 Sikhs and a solitary Buddhist at Tiptur according to the 1971 census. The foregoing clearly shows that the religious groups which were numerically strong in the past have continued to retain their position. Though there is some change in the relative proportions its effect may be regarded as negligible.

The linguistic and regional characteristics of the population too have become much more complex during the recent decades due to the influx of Tamilians, Malayalees and several others. At the 1971 census, 21 languages including Kannada have been returned. People hailing not only from various districts of the State but also from different North Indian and South Indian States of the country have taken up residence at Tiptur and with every rise in population Tiptur is experiencing a change in its socio-cultural and economic fabric.

History of settlement of different categories of population:

Complete and authentic data could not be obtained on this aspect. On the basis of the information furnished by a few elderly and knowledgeable leaders of the town a broad outline is presented here. As noted earlier Tiptur has been in existence for about a thousand years if not more. In its pre-urbanisation state, which apparently lasted for several centuries, it seems to have been an insignificant village composed of peasants, labourers, a few traders and some artisans. The Vokkaligas (peasants), Kurubas (shepherds), Banajigas (traders), Heggadigas (oil pressers who use two bullocks), Kumbaras (potters), Hajamas (barbers), Agasas (Washermen), Badagi (carpenters), Akkasaligas (goldsmiths), Kammaras (blacksmiths), and the Madigas [now called Adikarnatakas (field labourers, menials and leather workers)] appear to have been the earliest if not the first settlers. When Veerashaiva faith became popular in this region during the 13th century and afterwards, it is likely that some of the residents of Tiptur embraced the new faith and adopted the apellation of "Lingayat". On the other hand, a few families who had already become Lingayats might have moved in and settled at Tiptur at first, followed by subsequent conversions. Anyway, the Lingayats in Tiptur have all along been a socially and economically dominant community and quite a large proportion among them are migrants during the past 6 or 8 decades or the descendants of such in-migrants. The first settlements of Muslims at Tiptur and its neighbourhood might have come up during the later decades of the 17th century, following the conquests of the Bijapur General, Ranadullah Khan, in 1638. Sira (about 50 kilometres from Tiptur) became the seat of the Bijapur Kingdom and this position did not change even after the Mughals annexed the Bijapur territories in 1686. It is on the other hand, quite likely that the Muslim settlements came up during the reign of Haider Ali (1763-82) and Tipu Sultan (1782-99). Anyway by 1891, the Muslims formed 17.43 per cent of the town's population. Trade and agriculture seem to have attracted these early settlers. The Marathas appear to have settled during the 18th century mostly as traders in cloth and as garment makers.

A couple of centuries ago, it is said, there were only one or two households of Brahmins here. The ancestors of the *Grama* or *Sthala purohit* (hereditary village priest for Tiptur) moved from Settikere of Chiknayakanahalli taluk (16 kilometres from Tiptur) about 200 years ago and though settled at Tiptur the family continued to keep alive the social and economic links with its place of origin until recently. Soon after the shifting of Taluk Head-quarters, about 20 households of Brahmins, mostly composed of Shanbogues (hereditary village accountants) and clerks moved in and since then there has been a steady tickle of Brahmins from different towns and villages. Some of them took

up work as accounts-clerks with the local merchants and with the efflux of time themselves became reputed traders, of course with the support of their former employers. Most of the other Brahmins were teachers, clerks, and a few petty traders. The early migrants are said to be from Davanagere, Bellary, Tumkur, Chiknayakanahalli besides villages in Tiptur Taluk. During the past 2 or 3 decades a considerable number of Brahmins hailing from South Kanara and engaged in hotel or restaurant business have moved to Tiptur and are running several hotels in the town. During the past decade a few families of Gowda Saraswats (whose mother tongue is Konkani) among whom 2 are indusrialists and a third is a hotel-keeper have in-migrated to Tiptur. At present there are said to be about 150 households of Brahmins. They are represented in all the spheres of economic and social life of the town. There has not been any outmigration of Brahmins (except those of some sojourners who come and go on transfer) from Tiptur during the recent past. Instead, their numbers are gradually increasing.

The Lingayat community which includes traders and cultivators may be regarded as one of the early settlers. Their numbers swelled after the introduction of the railways by the in-migration of merchants and their assistants from Davanagere, Mysore and Ranibennur besides towns such as Arsikere, Tumkur, Gubbi, Huliyar, Hassan, etc., and villagers of its immediate neighbourhood. Most of the land owning cultivators are of local origin. The Lingayats, of whom there are about 500 households, are an economically and socially dominant community of the town. Among them are to be found the cultivator, farmer, dairyist; the trader (both large scale and small scale); the professional practitioner such as doctor and advocate; contractor; the teacher, the clerk. Some of them are maintaining hotels and restaurants also. There has not been any large scale out-migration of Lingayats during the past few decades.

The Vysya community of traders too has been residing at Tiptur for the past 150 or 200 years. The strength of this community also increased to a great extent after the introduction of the railways and consequent in-migrations from Chiknayakanahalli, Gubbi, Huliyar, Tumkur, Bangalore, Gauribidanur and a few other places. At present there are about 150 households of this community. As in the past, trade and commerce continue to be their mainstay. A few own lorries and are engaged in transportation of goods. Some of them own and operate printing presses, while a few have flour mills (small scale). Very few have entered ministerial services. As a community they too are economically dominant and the elders of the community have been evincing keen interest in social, cultural, and civic affairs of the town.

It has already been indicated that the Heggadigas, of whom there are now about 35 or 40 households, have been in the town for a few centuries past while the Devaganigas are migrants during the past 8 decades or so. The first in-migrant of this caste was one Singri Nanjappa who at first took to copra trade and then discovered that oil could be easily extracted from *kowru*, which was at that period being discarded by copra merchants as waste and was being used as manure by the agriculturists. Accordingly he set up oil-ghanas and induced several relatives of his from the neighbourhood of his home-village to join him. This resulted in the in-migration of some 30 or 40 households. At present there are about 100 households of this community and they are mostly concentrated in Coronation road which was formerly known as *Ganigara pete*. A few of them are living in K.R. Extension while a few others are in Gandhinagar extension. After the advent of rotary-mill operated on electricity (since about 1950), the traditional form of extracting oil with the help of animal power has been given up. Production and sale of oil continues to be an important pursuit for these Ganigas even now. A few are now copra and general merchants while a handful of them have taken up professions such as that of building contractors, transport operators and some have taken to clerical occupations in local institutions. The leaders of this community have been evincing keen interest in the economic, socio-cultural and civic life of the town.

Another community which migrated to Tiptur in large numbers following the introduction of the railways is that of Bhovis (a Scheduled Caste) also known Voddas. They hail from Ambur, Veluru, Gudiyatham etc., of the Ex-Madras Province and are traditionally stone and earth workers and masons. Their influx took place within a short span of 5 or 10 years and there have not been any further migrations from about the 1900s. At present there are about 90 households. Most of their men and women work in stone quarries and in construction works. A few are small scale contractors. They also work in coconut gardens for bunding and earth-work and are also engaged for sinking wells. None of them has become a trader or entered any form of higher services. They are concentrated in the area called Bhovi colony. Economically and socially they constitute a weaker community. One of them, elected from the reserved constituency, represents the Scheduled Castes in the municipal council.

The Adi-Karnatakas of whom there are about 150 households at present are of local origin. In addition to the scions of the earliest or the first settled households there has been some addition due to migration of about 30 or 40 households from the rural areas of Tiptur taluk. Traditionally they have been field labourers, leather workers and village menials. Even now most of their women are casual agricultural labourers while both men and women work in the town and its vinicity as construction labourers. Some 5 households have obtained lands by way of *Darkast* (Government grant) for cultivation. Only 3 persons are said to be in government service (at Tiptur) while another is a petty shopkeeper. Several of them are employed in the municipality as sweepers. In view of the social stigma of untouchability it is said, they are not entertained by traders as *hamals* (labourers) in their godowns. Though numerically strong they constitute a socially and economically weaker section.

There are about 10 or 12 households of Adi-Dravidas (also called Chaluvadis) who were formerly village servants and now labourers and municipal employees.

They too constitute a Scheduled Caste. The Adi-Karnatakas and the Adi-Dravidas are concentrated in the area called Adi-Karnataka colony.

The Tamilians are now a numerically important community. Their in-migration is said to have started about 70 years ago and the first settlers are identified as Arjuna Gounder and Subbaraya Gounder both from Arkonam. It is said they took to sawing of timber. The others who came to Tiptur subsequently became general labourers. All the Hindu-Tamilians are said to belong to the Gounder community and the reasons given for out-migration from their home villages are the acute shortage of food and water due to drought and scarcity conditions and the relatively higher cost of living in big towns and cities of Tamil Nadu. The Tamilians hail from the rural areas of Arkonam, Wallajahpet, Veluru, and Sholingar taluks. All of them claim to be of the same caste. Their influx is said to have taken place on a large scale after 1940 when the *soge kaddi* (ridge-sticks of coconut palm leaf) brooms suddenly developed an expanding market creating a need for labourers. There are at present about 300 households of this community and they are concentrated in the Tamilian colony, Bhovi colony and huts near the Lakshmi theatre. Their men work as *hamals* (labourers in regulated market yard) and a few are masons while a handful are engaged in buying and selling of gunny bags and gunny-cloth. Both men, women, and children engage themselves in *kaddi-hereyuvudu* (processing the coconut palm leaves and separating the ridge-sticks) and *parake-kattuvudu* (making broomsticks) from morning till night and carry on their living. They can also be grouped among the economically and socially backward sections.

The Hindu-community consists of several other castes such as the Kshatriyas, Marathas (Darji), the Vokkaligas, the Kurubas, the Bestas, the Deshabagada Dasaru, the Panchala group of artisans, the Kumbaras and so on. However, during the course of this study details regarding the migration and settlement of these numerically minority castes could not be collected.

The Muslims have a settlement history of not less than 150 years. Their population has been increasing steadily due to natural causes during the past few decades and there have been some cases of in-migration also. It is said that in 1947 following the creation of Pakistan, a few Muslims whose home towns were in Kathiawar and other North Indian cities or towns, left Tiptur for permanent settlement elsewhere. Barring this, there have not been any out-migrations of Muslims. Though there are a number of traders among Muslims those engaged as commission agents or wholesalers are only a handful, the rest being medium and small traders. They are met with in all the economic spheres of the town and several of them are labourers. They are concentrated in a few streets such as the Nalabandvadi street (Farrier's street), Makkan street, portion of Gandhinagar extension, police lines and a few other streets of the town. They too are evincing interest in the civic and social affairs of the town.

The Jains at Tiptur are in-migrants from the North Indian States such as Gujarat, Rajasthan etc., and though a few of them have been living here for a couple of generations almost all of them have retained economic and social links with their places of origin. They came to Tiptur as traders and even now almost all of their men are in the field of trade and commerce. There are at present about 40 households of Jains.

The Christians at Tiptur also represent the sporadic and recent in-migrants from nearby towns and cities. There has not been any large scale or even noticeable instances of conversions to Christianity either at or around Tiptur. The establishment of a church in 1948 and, more recently (1962) of the convent school have contributed to the growth of the Christian community at Tiptur. There are, at present, about 40 households.

Impact of topography and other factors on the growth pattern and growth-history of the town

The foregoing clearly shows that there has been a steady inflow of people, from various parts of the State and beyond, belonging to different castes or communities and following different persuations, during the past few decades. Its location on a major railway line and on the State Highway besides its traditional reputation as a chief centre of trade are the factors which have attracted the bulk of the population. With the increasing numbers there arose a need for urban amenities and services the provision of which in turn attracted more migrants. The climate and the topographical features too are quite attractive. In the early 1900s till about the mid-forties plague and cholera, it is said, used to break out frequently and until 1950 or so malaria too was rampant. Since then public health has greatly improved. This factor too has contributed to the growth of the town. The increasing pressure of population resulted in the spatial growth of the town. The large tank on the bank of which the town is situated has prevented the expansion of the town in the north eastern sector and it was revealed during enquiries, that the elders have a prejudice regarding extending the town in the eastern direction. Paucity of lands for constructing buildings has not been felt so far especially in the western and southern outskirts of the town where the lands are slightly elevated and were being cultivated in the past for dry crops. As noted earlier the municipality itself has formed the extensions at suitable places. In view of the reecnt spurt in population and in the prices of all commodities not excluding building sites (actual and potential) there has been some amount of speculation in respcet of sites in K.R. Extension and lands situated in the eastern fringe. However, during the study adequate data for any specific period could not be gathered on this delicate aspect.

CHAPTER III

AMENITIES AND SERVICES: HISTORY OF GROWTH AND THE PRESENT POSITION

It is evident from the preceding chapters that Tiptur has gradually developed, over several decades, into an important urban centre. About one hundred years ago it was an ordinary village, though noted for its largely attended weekly market. The Shanbogue (that is hereditary village accountant) of Tiptur it is said dwelt elsewhere. Such a place has, stage by stage, developed into an administrative centre next in importance only to the district headquarters and at present it accommodates several government and other offices. With the growth of population the urban amenities and services too have come to be provided in a gradual manner. A brief appraisal of the growth of important offices, institutions, amenities and services forms the subject matter of this chapter.

1. Government Offices

Salient details of government offices enumerated during 1971-72 for the Town Schedule are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of Office	Jurisdiction	Year of establishment	No. of employees as on date of enquiry	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
A.	STATE GOVERNMENT				
	Office of the:				
1.	Munsiff and Magistrate's Court	Taluks of Turuvekere, Tiptur & Chiknayakanahalli.	1944	29	Sanctioned strength is 41.
2.	Assistant Commissioner (Revenue)	do	1944	12	—
3.	Tahsildar	Tiptur Taluk	1886	23	Excludes village Accountants etc., with headquarters outside Tiptur town.
4.	Sub-Registrar	do	1887	7	—
5.	Deputy Superintendent of Police	Tiptur, Sira, Gubbi and Kunigal circles.	1939	3	The year of establishment is not accurately known.
6.	Circle Inspector of Police and the Town Police Station.	Tiptur and Chiknayakanahalli Taluks, Tiptur Town.	N.A.	62	..
7.	Assistant Engineer, No. 6, Sub-division Public Works Department.	Tiptur Taluk.	About 1900	44	25 are borne on temporary establishment.
8.	Assistant Engineer, Mysore State Electricity Board.	Part of the Taluks of Tiptur, Turuvekere & Chiknayakanahalli.	1960	33	..
9.	Assistant Commercial Tax Officer	Taluks of Tiptur, Turuvekere & Chiknayakanahalli.	1953	10	..
10.	Inspector of Weights & Measures	do	1958	3	—
11.	Senior Auditor of Co-operative Societies	Tiptur Taluk	1960	3	..
12.	Assistant Educational Officer	do	1962	6	Reorganised on 1-7-70.
13.	Block Development Officer	do	1962	45	..
14.	Horticultural Assistant	do	1963	6	..
15.	Labour Inspector	Taluks of Tiptur, Turuvekere & Chiknayakanahalli.	1964	3	..
16.	Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies.	Taluks of Tiptur, Sira, Gubbi, Turuvekere & Chiknayakanahalli.	1966	37	..

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Controller, Mysore State Road Transport Corporation.	Tiptur town.	1966	2	..
18.	Excise Inspector	Taluks of Tiptur & Chiknayakanahalli.	1968	8	..
19.	Agricultural Officer, Soil Conservation	Taluks of Tiptur, Turuvekere and Chiknayakanahalli.	1970	58	Including Field staff.
20.	Assistant Superintendent of Land Records	,, ,,	1970	60	..
B.	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT				
	Office of the:				
1.	Station Master (Railways)	Tiptur Railway Station.	About 1889	25	..
2.	Permanent Way Inspector (Rai ways)	N.A.	February 1971	37	Office shifted in 1971 from Nittur about 40 kms. away.
3.	Post-Master, Sub-post Office	25 branch offices covering some 214 villages and the town.	Exact year not known.	40	Besides, the town has 3 branches.
4.	Phone Inspector, Telephone Exchange	Tiptur Town.	1956	20	..
5.	Inspector of Post Offices	Taluks of Tiptur, Tiruvekere and Chiknayakanahalli.	1958	2	..

(a) JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION.—The scheme for the separation of judicial and executive functions was extended to Tumkur district in 1924 and accordingly the erstwhile revenue officers were divested of their judicial functions which were then constituted into a separate magistracy. Briefly put[11] "A stationary magistrate of the rank of Munsiff is, under it, appointed for every two or three taluks to dispose of second and third class cases, and a magistrate of the status of Subordinate Judge in every district headquarter town to try first class cases. These Special Magistrates form a separate branch of the judicial service. Assistant Commissioners in charge of Sub-Divisions and Amildars no longer deal with criminal cases, but they are *ex-officio* Magistrates and exercise emergency police powers connected with the maintenance of peace. The Deputy Commissioners, however, retain the powers of District Magistrates. They retain their appellate powers and powers of revision and superintendence. They are not, however, expected to try any original criminal cases other than such as for special reasons may be withdrawn by themselves or transferred to their file from the Courts of other Magistrates". Immediately thereafter, it seems, the Honorary Bench Magistrates' Court and a Special Second Class Magistrate's Court were located in Tiptur town with jurisdiction over the taluks of Tiptur, Turuvekere and Chiknayakanahalli[12]. In 1944 the Munsiff Magistrate's Court was established at Tiptur and it now exercises both civil and criminal jurisdiction over the taluks of Tiptur, Turuvekere and Chiknayakanhalli and has First Class Magisterial powers on the criminal side. The construction of the Court-building was completed in 1967. Immediately the Courts were shifted to the new premises located on the southern side of the B.H. road in the western outskirts of the town and diagonally opposite to the Kalpataru College Complex.

The District and Sessions Judge who is the highest judicial authority in the district exercises control over the Munsiff's Court at Tiptur as well as on those at Tumkur, Madhugiri and the Civil Judges Court at Tumkur. The District and Sessions court established at Tumkur for the first time in October 1964 is the principal civil court of original jurisdiction. The District Judge is the controlling officer on the administrative side in respect of all the courts in the district.

The Munsiff's Court at Tiptur has powers to entertain all original suits and proceedings of a civil nature upto the value of Rs. 10,000. Cases under Land Revenue Act, 1961 also come under the purview of this Court.

The administration and control over all the Magistrate's Courts in the district vested, till 1956, in the District Magistrate who was also the Deputy Commissioner. Thenceforth the Magistrate's Courts were brought under the control of Judicial District Magistrates. This scheme of separation of Judiciary from the executive when first introduced in 1956 was designed within the frame-work of the Criminal Procedure Code. It was an arrangement whereby all the functions of a magistrate were divided between two sets of magistrates, namely, Judicial and Executive. The judicial magistrates were entrusted with purely judicial functions while the executive functions were entrusted to the Deputy Commissioner and the revenue officers subordinate to him. Later on, this scheme was incorporated in the Criminal Procedure Code by an Amending Act in 1955 and since then the Sessions Judge himself has been vested with the functions

11. Mysore Gazetteer: Ed. C. Hayavadana Rao. New Edition; 1930, Bangalore Volume IV, P. 119.

12. *Ibid*, Volume V, P. 547.

of the erstwhile Judicial District Magistrate[13]. The First Class Magistrate's Court at Tiptur has powers to try all the criminal cases under the Indian Penal Code and other laws arising in the taluks within its jurisdiction.

(b) REVENUE ADMIN'STRATION.—The Assistant Commissioner of Tiptur revenue sub-division, also called "the Sub-Divisional Officer", is the highest revenue administrative officer in the town. As indicated in the statement, his office was established in about 1944 and is now located in a spacious compound at the western outskirts of the town and is flanked by the offices of the Electricity Board and the State Public Works Department. The office premises are quite small but provide adequate accommodation to the existing staff comprising 12 officials in all. Within the same compound but in a separate and small structure the office of the Sub-Registrar is located.

The Assistant Commissioner is directly responsible to the Deputy Commissioner of the district in matters connected with the revenue adminisatration of the area under his jurisdiction, which, in this case, comprises the taluks of Tiptur, Turuvekere and Chiknayakanahalli covering 2675.4 square kilometres. His functions are akin to those of the Deputy Commissioner which may be defined as executive and broadly classified as (1) Revenue (2) Law and order (3) Development (4) Co-ordination and (5) Public welfare. But these are carried out at a lower level. Besides exercising such of the powers as are conferred on him by the Deputy Commissioner under the Land Revenue Act and various other Acts and Regulations in force, the Assistant Commissioner happens to be the executive Sub-Divisional Magistrate and also the appellate authority over the orders passed by the Tahsildars in revenue matters.

The office of the Tahsildar, locally called, the Taluk Office, was established here in 1886. It is situated in the heart of the town very close to the commercial zone comprising the Doddapete and Hosapete. The compound wall enclosing this office abuts the Doddapete road and near its north-western end the State Highway of Bangalore-Honavar Road joins the Doddapete. In fact till about 1921, the Doddapete main road itself formed a segment of the B.H. Road. Within this compound are situated two more buildings that accommodate the offices of Circle Inspector of Police and the Sub-Inspector in charge of the Town Police Station. The rain-guage is also located in this compound. Though the strength of the office staff is only 23, there is attached to this office, a net-work of numerous village officials such as the Accountants and the Patels covering the 230 villages. Being the nerve centre of all administrative activities the office presents a busy look always. The taluk is divided into four *hoblis* (groups of villages) under the charge of four Revenue Inspectors with headquarters respectively at Tiptur, Nonavinakere, Kibbanahalli and Honnavalli.

13. Gazetteer of India, Mysore State, Tumkur District; 1969, Bangalore pp, 417-418.

The Tahsildar, formerly known in this region as *Amildar* or *Amaldar* is directly responsible to the Assistant Commissioner of the Sub-Division and exercises such powers as are conferred on him under the Mysore Land Revenue Act. The powers vested in Tahsildars and their duties are defined in the Mysore Land Revenue Manual. In his capacity of an *ex-officio* Magistrate the Tahsildar is responsible for Law and Order in the area under his jurisdiction. He is the Returning Officer for the periodical elections to the local bodies including the town municipal councils. If the municipal council is superseded for any reason the Tahsildar would be appointed as the Administrator of the Municipalty and this responsibility would be in addition to his regular duties. In fact during its infancy the Tiptur municipality was directly under the charge of such officers. During the pre-Independence days they enjoyed greater powers and were held in high esteem.

The Revenue Shirastedar and the Treasury Shirastedar are the non-gazetted assistants immediately below the rank of Tahsildar that assist him in discharging his functions effectively. The Sub-jail or lock-up where the III class culprits and undertrials are lodged temporarily is under the charge of Taluk Shirastedar who is the Lock-up Superintendent also. The Sub-jail here, having seven cells, forms part of the main Taluk office building. The Revenue Inspectors, formerly known as *Shekadars*, are the executive assistants of the Tahsildar who supervise and guide the work of the village Accountants. Tiptur town belongs to the *Kasba hobli* (*i.e.* Tiptur proper) and happens to be the headquarters of the Revenue Inspector, and also of the Tiptur village Accountant and Tiptur Patel.

(c) POLICE ADMINISTRATION.—The Deputy Superintendent of Police is the top ranking Police Officer at Tiptur and is responsible for the police administration in Tiptur Sub-Division comprising the circles of Tiptur, Gubbi, Sira and Kunigal. The Police Sub-Division, it may be pointed out, covers a wider area than the Revneue Sub-Division of Tiptur. As an immediate subordinate of the Superintendent of Police, Tumkur District, he is responsible in all matters pertaining to the internal management of the Department, for the maintenance of discipline and efficient performance of all preventive and executive duties in the area assigned to him and in turn to his subordinates. Prevention, investigation and detection of crimes may be regarded as his primary functions in discharging which he is assisted by the Circle Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables and a posse of Constables stationed in strategic places all over the area lying within his jurisdiction. It is his duty to inspect the various police stations and out-posts periodically. Tiptur is the headquarters of a Circle Inspector whose jurisdiction includes the police stations at Tiptur town, Nonavinakere (*hobli* headquarters), Honnavalli (another *hobli headquarters*) and Chiknayakanahalli town. Chiknayakanahalli town, it may be recalled, is the headquarters of a taluk. The Circle Inspector periodically inspects these police stations and is expected

to guide the Station House Officers in conducting investigations and himself take up investigation in cases of grave crimes committed in his jurisdiction. The Sub-Inspector is responsible for the efficient working and management of the Police Station as well as for prevention and detection of crimes and preservation of peace. The Sub-Inspector of Tiptur Police Station is in charge of an outpost which is located near the Regulated Market Yard of the town and another situated at Kibbanahalli about 20 kilometres east of Tiptur. Tiptur Town Police Station is staffed with one Sub-Inspector, one Assistant Sub-Inspector, 6 Head Constables and a large number of Constables. In view of the heavy vehicular traffic on the State Highway passing through one of the busiest parts of the town, a Police Constable is posted to regulate the traffic (from morning till evening) at the circle where the road from Railway station joins the Highway.

An unit of Home Guards was voluntarily raised at Tiptur in January 1966 and by August 1968 as many as 76 persons had been enrolled. In Tumkur district the Home Guards Organisation began functioning in 1963 and this auxiliary force is under the charge of a Commandant assisted by an Adjutant, one Company Commander and six Platoon Commanders. The Unit of Tiptur has jurisdiction over the entire taluk and renders useful service in times of need.

(d) OTHER DEPARTMENTS.—(State Government).—Public Works Department has been functioning at Tiptur for the past several decades. The year in which the P.W.D. office came to be set up is not exactly known. It can however be gleaned from the earlier Administration Reports of the municipality that the "Sub-Division Officer of the Department of Public Works" (as he was then called) was an *ex-officio* member of the municipal council during the first 4 or 5 decades of this century. The staff borne on this department was quite small during the earlier decades and it is only during the past 17 years that the office has been strengthened. Even now, of the 44 employees it may be seen only 19 are permanent the rest being temporary. The Assistant Engineer, No. 6, Subdivision is directly subordinate to the Executive Engineer, Tumkur Division whose jurisdiction extends over the taluks of Tumkur, Gubbi, Kunigal, Tiptur and Turuvekere. The Assistant Engineer is empowered to execute all public works in his jurisdiction viz., Tiptur taluk and should check-measure all the works and assume responsibility for the satisfactory execution of the works concerned. In turn, the Assistant Engineer is assisted by Junior Engineers, Overseers, Sub-overseers, Draughtsmen and a number of ministerial staff. This office is situated in a spacious compound in the western outskirts of the town. The maintenance and control of the Inspection-*cum*-Travellers' Bungalow at Tiptur vests with the Assistant Engineer. The Inspection Bungalow with 2 suites and the Travellers' Bungalow with 4 suites besides the Caretakers and menial's quarters are situated in a spacious compound quite close to the office of the Assistant Engineer.

The office of the Assistant Engineer, Mysore State Electricity Board is situated by the western side of the Travellers' Bungalow facing the B.H. road. The Electric office was established in 1940 and the staff strength which, at present, is 33 reflects a gradual growth. At the beginning Tumkur was only a Subdivision, for purposes of electrical power development, attached to Chikballapur Electrical Division. In 1958 January, Tumkur became the headquarters of a Division under the charge of an Executive Engineer who was to be assisted by two Assistant Engineers stationed at Tumkur and Tiptur respectively.

Till the middle of 1970, Tiptur had one Assistant Educational Officer with his office staff of 10 (in 1968) for supervising the middle schools within his jurisdiction and an Inspector of Schools (Kannada Range) with his staff of 7 (in 1968) for supervising the primary schools. Since then however due to re-organisation of the Education Department there is only an Assistant Educational Officer with his staff to control and supervise all the educational institutions imparting primary education (Standards I to VII), situated within Tiptur taluk. This office is situated in K. R. Extension and the number of employees at present is only 6. The office of the erstwhile Inspector of schools, it is said was established in about 1934 while that of the erstwhile A.E.O. was set up at Tiptur in about 1962. At present, however there is only one office belonging to the Department of Public Instruction.

With the reorganisation of the co-operative Department in 1966, a Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies was appointed for the district, with two Assistant Registrars under him. One of the Assistant Registrars was stationed at Tumkur and other at Tiptur. The strength of this at Tiptur is 37 at present. The office of the Senior Auditor of Co-operative Societies established earlier at Tiptur continues to exist separately. These two offices are situated side by side in the southern end of the Ramamandir street. The Assistant Registrars inspect the co-operative societies in their jurisdictions and have powers to register co-operative societies, to amalgamate them wherever necessary, to conduct enquiries and to execute decrees.

The office of the Block Development Officer (also called the Chief Executive Officer) was established at Tiptur in 1962. It is situated on the Railway Station Road quite close to the railway station. The area of activity of this organisation usually lies beyond the limits of the municipal town covering as it does, the rural areas of the taluk. The office of the President, Taluk Development Board is also accommodated within the premises of this office.

The office of the Assistant Commercial Tax Officer was established at Tiptur in 1953 and at present there are two A.C.T.Os. besides 8 other ministerial staff. The Assistant Commercial Tax Officers are independent registering and assessing authorities. The Acts and rules administered by them are the Mysore Sales Tax Act, 1957, the Mysore Entertainment Tax Act 1958, and the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 and the rules framed under the respective Acts.

With the relaxation of Prohibition by the State Government in October 1967, an office of the Excise Inspector came to be established at Tiptur. The Excise Inspectors are empowered to issue tapping licenses and transport permits; to inspect liquor shops, date-groves and licensed liquor manufacturing units and also to book cases in respect of contravention of excise laws. There is an arrack bonded-depot at Tiptur.

The Horticultural Department has stationed at Tiptur an Assistant Coconut Development Officer who is directly subordinate to the Director of Horticulture, Bangalore. He does propaganda work, helps in the preparation of lay-outs of bunglow and kitchen gardens, inspects lands of establishing fruit and vegetable gardens besides rendering technical advise and assistance to the cultivators and gardeners in his jurisdiction. He is also expected to take timely measures for control of pests and diseases of horticultural plants in the district. Each taluk, not excepting Tiptur, has an Horticultural Assistant, one or two clerks and a few Field Assistants.

The offices of the Assistant Superintendent of Land Records and Agricultural Officer, Soil Conservation Department are the latest to be established at Tiptur. As can be seen from the statement, the staff borne on each establishment is quite impressive. The office of the A.S.L.R. is located in K. R. Extension while that of the Soil Conservation Department is in the Station Road.

The foregoing clearly shows that a number of Government offices have been established at Tiptur during the past two decades and that there has been an appreciable expansion in the staff-strength of offices that existed already. This factor has helped to enrich the urban community life by its concomitant effect on the movement of sojourners belonging to varied subcultural backgrounds.

(e) CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OFFICES.—The Sub-post office here is perhaps the foremost of Central Government offices, for it was in 1889 that the State Anche (Postal) Department (and presumably with it the Post Office at Tiptur also) was amalgamated with the Imperial Postal Department. However, it is only since Independence that it truly became a Central Government Office and experienced an expansion in the services offered and consequently in its staff position. Now there are 40 postal employees at the main post office besides 2 each at the branch offices at K. R. Extension (since 1962), Doddapete (since 1968) and Market yard (since 1968). The main office with its network of 25 branches serves not only the town but also certain 214 villages in the neighbourhood. It also provides telegraph facilities and has a public telephone call office. An automatic Telephone Exchange was established here in 1956 and it was converted into a Manual Exchange in 1963. At present there are 20 employees belonging to difficult categories in this Exchange.

The railway station at Tiptur was presumably opened in 1889 with the commissioning of the service between Bangalore and Harihar. Till 1932 the service was managed by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company and naturally the Station Master's Office at Tiptur formed an integral part of the Company. During the period 1932 to 1950 the service (and also the office at Tiptur) was under the complete control of the State Government i.e. the Mysore State Railways. In 1950 with the inclusion of this railway in the Southern Railway system of the Indian Railways the Station Master's Office here became a Central Government Office. In 1971, the Station Master's Office had a staff strength of 25. In February 1971, the Office of the Permanent Way Inspector stationed till then at Nittur was moved to Tiptur for administrative convenience. It has a staff of 37 and its main function is the maintenance of the track in its jurisdiction.

2. Offices of other Statutory Bodies (except Municipal office)

Reference has already been made to the office of the Mysore State Electricity Board and that of the Traffic Controller of the Mysore State Road Transport Corporation. The Branch Office of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, which at present has 19 employees, was opened here in 1962. Its jurisdiction includes the villages in the taluks of Tiptur, Chiknayakanahalli, Kunigal and Turuvekere. Under the provisions of the Mysore Village Panchayat and Local Boards Act, 1959, a Taluk Development Board was constituted for the first time at Tiptur in 1960. Its jurisdiction extends over the entire taluk and, generally speaking, excludes the town. The main function of the Board is to guide and supervise the work of Village Panchayats and cooperate in the implementation of plan and non-plan schemes initiated for the development of the community. The Block Development Officer happens to be the Chief Executive Officer of the Taluk Development Board which is headed by an elected President.

3. Local Self Government

The Office of the Town Municipal Council, Tiptur which has as many as 118 employees at present is the chief organ of Local Self Government. It has a history of some 8 decades. In Tumkur, the first Municipal Committee was established during 1864-65 and in view of its mercantile reputation it would not be in-correct to presume that shortly thereafter such a committee came to be constituted at Tiptur also. By 1891 it was already a municipal town[14]. A detailed consideration of several aspects of this institution of Civic Administration is therefore inevitable in this monograph.

In its initial stages, till 1918, it was a non-regulation municipality. The Board consisted of 10 members of whom 5 used to be *ex-officio* members being government officials and the remaining 5, influential non-officials nominated by the Government. The Deputy Commissioner of the district and the Amildar of the taluk used to be the President and the Vice President respectively. Under such a system the Board had no powers to frame any bye-laws and the work used to be

14. Mysore Gazetteer; Lewis Rice B. II Edition, 1897.

carried on in accordance with the instructions issued from time to time by the President and Vice-President. Its main function used to be collection of local taxes; to look after sanitation and conservancy; maintain the streets clean and tidy and provide some urban services and facilities to the town-dwellers. It used to be run as a part of revenue administration. Its sources of income were house-tax (levied at an uniform rate), *mohatarfa* on shops, looms, oil *ghanas* and bullock carts besides the *Octroi* and *sayer* duties. The right of collecting toll on carts coming into the town used to be given out on annual contract. So also the collection of octroi duty used to be leased out to the highest bidder. The Annual Administration Report for 1916-17 vividly portrays the financial position and the working of the institution. The incidence of taxation per head of population of the town was Rs 4. The total demand on all the heads including arrears was Rs 14,445 and out of this, Rs 14,423 had been collected by June 1917. The opening balance was Rs 20,232 excluding another sum of Rs 25,000 in the form of fixed deposit. The total income from all heads was Rs 15,113 (as against the previous year's income of Rs 13,851) while the total expenditure came to Rs 23,844 (as against Rs 25,032 in 1915-16). The annual income was mainly derived from (i) Octroi (Rs 5046), (ii) Toll (Rs 4600), (iii) House-tax (Rs 3520), (iv) Municipal property and powers apart from taxation (interest on investment and Conservancy receipts) (Rs 1184) and (v) maintenance of cattle pound (Rs 68). A special establishment attended to collection of Octroi while the village officials collected the house-tax on payment of commission. Expenditure on this head came to Rs 75.60 only in 1916-17. Maintenance of street-lights (40 kerosene lights) was entrusted to a contractor at a cost of Rs 400. On public works carried out by the P.W.D. the expenditure was nil. But the expenditure on such works carried out by the civil department amounted to Rs 2717, which however included the sum of Rs 2510 paid as compensation for lands acquired for extension of the town. On roads, a sum of Rs 12 only was spent as compared to Rs 409 during the previous year. On drainages too the amount spent was only Rs 55 during 1916-17 as against Rs 1604 in the previous year. Piped water supply had not been introduced. The expenditure on 'Conservancy' amounted to Rs 2538 (compared to Rs 2210 of 1915-16). The somewhat higher expenditure was attributed to "purchase of dustbins and entertainment of an Assistant Sanitary Inspector for the whole year". The refuse and sweepings, it is said, were being removed to places outside the town and the accumulated manure disposed off by public auction. Three double-bullock carts were engaged on Rs 15 each, per month, for removing the daily sweepings. It is further stated that the public latrines (number not indicated) were being cleaned by the municipal scavengers who cleaned the private latrines also for a small but monthly remuneration paid by the owners. The municipality contributed Rs 235 during the year for the maintenance of the Local Fund Dispensary where 9 indoor patients and 10,741 outdoor patients received treatment. Another item of expenditure was the purchase of 'shed material' (for huts) at Rs 58 for being supplied to the town-dwellers when plague broke out in the latter part of the year. It included the cost of disinfection of houses and buildings. On public institutions the municipality incurred an expenditure of Rs 180, being the amount granted to the Arya Balika Pathasala. The *patel* of Tiptur was attending to registration of births and deaths that occurred in the town and during 1916-17 there were 114 births and 85 deaths. In the administration report however there is no indication regarding the number of municipal employees. The report for 1917-18 is almost similar but for a slight variation in income and also expenditure. It however mentions that a drainage scheme for the town as a whole was under investigation and that draw-wells continued to be the main source of drinking water. Besides a whole-time Assistant Sanitary Inspector the sanitation establishment had 14 sweepers, 3 scavengers and 2 peons and as in earlier years there were 3 bullock-carts for transporting the garbage outside the town. The foregoing account explains in a nutshell the working of the institution in the early phase of its history.

Tiptur was constituted into a Regulation Municipality with effect from 1-7-1918 as per G.O. No. 2647/ML. 170-17-135 dated 17 August 1918. The Board consisted of 16 councillors of whom 8 were elected and the other 8 nominated. The nominated group included 4 government officials viz., the Amildar who became the *ex-officio* President of the Board, the Sub-Registrar, the Sub Assistant Surgeon of the Local Fund Dispensary and the Sub Division Officer of the Department of Public Works. The Administration Report for 1921-22 reveals that a working committee was formed to frame the bye-laws under certain sections of the Municipal Regulations dealing with licensing of hotels, registration of births and deaths, issuing of building construction licenses, levy of profession tax and defining the powers of the President and the Vice-President. The income of the municipality from all sources amounted to Rs 22,820 and the opening balance stood at Rs 85,621. The total expenditure was Rs 22,111 as compared to Rs 16,914 during the preceding year. It is further seen, a sum of Rs 9,462 was spent on public works by the civil department; Rs 1,379 was spent on roads; Rs 4,160 was spent on drains and Rs 2,520 on two drinking water draw wells—one for the Panchamas (ie. erstwhile untouchables) and the other for Caste-Hindus etc. Another significant detail is that 3 Kitson Gas Lights were introduced for the first time in the town in addition to the 60 kerosene oil street-lights that already existed.

The Report for 1922-23 shows a slight fall in the annual income with a significant decrease in the main sources of income viz. Octroi (Rs 7,494 compared to Rs 8,356); toll (Rs 4,567 compared to Rs 4,793) and house-tax (Rs 3,412 compared to Rs 3,752). Expenditure also decreased to Rs 20,958. During this year also a considerably high proportion was spent on public works (Rs 8,915) and construction of drains. The report further reveals that U shaped concrete drains and box drains were constructed in a few streets and in another street the V shaped drain was taken up for conversion into U shaped concrete drain.

It can be gleaned from the Report for 1924-25 that only 127 out of the 405 voters exercised their votes to elect the 8 non-official members for the municipal council which was reconstituted on 1-9-24. The opening balance stood at Rs 90,062 and the annual income from all heads amounted to Rs 24,397 only. In the preceding year the income had touched Rs 29,226. However, the expenditure which was only Rs 27,652 during 1923-24 rose to Rs 41,355 in 1924-25 bringing down the closing balance to Rs 73,104 only. A major item of expenditure was the 'contribution' towards the construction of High School Building which accounted for Rs 20,000. The veterinary dispensary at Tiptur was also declared open during this year and the municipality paid a sum of Rs 333 only being 'the municipal quota of initial cost.' In the following year *i.e.* 1925-26, the foundation for the High School Building was laid by the Dewan of Mysore on 31-7-1925. The then Government of Mysore, treating Tiptur as an urban constituency, extended the privilege of electing a member to the Representative Assembly and Sri G.K. Mallappa the Vice-President of the municipal council was duly elected to the high office in 1925. In a Government Order dated 16th September 1927 the privilege of having a non-official President was conferred on Tiptur. Sri G. K. Mallappa was elected and he assumed the office on 1-2-1928. Appointment of a Chief Officer was sanctioned in January 1928 and Sri F.M. Abdu. Rahim, B.A., the Acting Deputy Amildar was posted to the municipality on 2-2-1928. The year 1928 may therefore regarded as an important landmark in the history of Tiptur Municipality. As many as 40 meetings of the councillors were held during the year in contrast to 23 in the previous year and less than 20 in the earlier years. The financial position however did not register any significant change, for the volume of annual income and expenditure stood at Rs 26,368 and 24,729 respectively. A clearer and deeper insight into the finances of the municipality at about this period is provided by the following statement:—

Income and Expenditure, 1928-29

			Rs.	As.@	Ps.
A.	*Income by sources*				
1.	Opening Balance		79,044	4	2
2.	Receipt:				
	(a) Octroi		7,904	15	5
	(b) Tolls		13,375	0	0
	(c) Tax on houses and mohatarfa		2,431	10	3
			2,018	4	0
	(d) Income under special Acts:				
	(i) Cattle pound	348 -9-6			
	(ii) Sale of sites	11-12-0			
	(iii) Sale of articles	318 -0-0			
	(iv) Fines etc.	4 -8-0			
	(v) *Amarai* (lease of the right to collect fruits from fruit bearing trees on municipal lands etc.)	208 -8-0			
	(vi) Govt. grant	1,500 -0-0			
	(vii) Interest on investments	2,542 -4-6			
	(viii) Refund	23 -2-9			
	(ix) Excess collection	2 -0-0			
			4,958	12	9
	(e) Public debt (deposits)		2,419	10	4
	Total Income excluding opening balance		33,108	4	9
	GRAND TOTAL		1,12,152	8	11
B.	*Expenditure by Items*				
	(a) (i) Salary of establishment	3,049-12-5			
	(ii) T.A. & contingency	149-00-0			
	(iii) Furniture	33 -8-0			
	(iv) Salary of Octroi staff	526 -8-0			
	(v) Salary of Mohatarfa Establishment	396 -8-0			
	(vi) Office rent	383 -1-3			
	(vii) Pension refunds etc. (differences of Rs. 150 adjusted)	886 -1-8			
			5,424	7	4
	(b) Public safety (lighting)		2,773	9	10
	(c) Public Works by P.W.D.		..	..	..
	(d) Public Works by Civil Dept.		15,224	0	7

@One Rupee=16 *annas*.
One *anna*=12 *pice*.

1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	As.	Ps.
(e) Public Health & conveniences				
(i) Conservancy	3,981 -7-5			
(ii) Cart hire	907 -13-6			
(iii) Preventive measure regarding plague, cholera etc., including vaccinating est.	520-12-0			
(iv) Contribution to L.F. dispensary, native vaidyashala & vet. disp.	920 -9-10			
(v) Charges for treatment of Pasteur Institute	28 -0-0			
(vi) Contribution towards maternity Hospital	12,355 -5-4			
(vii) Cattle pound etc.	115-12-3			
(viii) Others (fairs and festivals)	236 -7-0			
		19,066	3	4
(f) Public Institution				
(i) Contribution to Veerashaiva Ashrama	180-0-0			
(ii) Conferences etc.	162-4-0			
		342	4	0
(g) Contribution to Reading room		180	0	0
(h) Miscellaneous		..	..	..
(i) Public debt:				
Repayment of deposits		2,960	15	2
Total expenditure		45,971	8	3
Closing Balance		66,181	0	8
GRAND TOTAL		1,12,152	8	11

A glance at the income pattern shows the primary importance of Octroi and tolls which together account for 64 percent of the annual income. The Report indicates that a proposal for upward revision of taxes on buildings was under the active consideration of the sub-committee since 1926 itself. Government grants, it is seen, formed an insignificant proportion. Thus the earlier pattern continued with little improvement.

The expenditure pattern however, underwent a significant change. In the earlier years the expenditure on staff used to be minimal, usually being very much less than Rs 1000. But with the posting of Chief Officer which no doubt conferred an exalted status to the town, the expenditure on establishment charges registered an abnormal increase. In 1928-29, this head of account formed 11.8 per cent of the total expenditure. In fact, a couple of years later in 1931 the municipality realised that the expenditure incurred on maintenance of the Chief Officer was too heavy and with a view to conserving its scarce funds requested the government to withdraw the post of chief officer. The municipality also abolished in 1931 the post of a clerk and a full time vaccinator to 'conserve funds'. Other major items of expenditure in 1928-29 were (i) the contribution of Rs 12,355 towards the maternity hospital; (ii) the construction of a main drain in the western portion of the town and lastly, (iii) the initial arrangements made for the supply of piped water. A bore hole was sunk to a depth of 150 feet and, as the tests revealed that it could yield 1000 gallons per hour, arrangements for supply of water to a portion of the town were made immediately. Another important feature that may be noticed is the gradual increase in number of items of expenditure.

The administration report for 1931-32 shows a spurt in the municipal income which reached Rs 37,126. By then, however due to the launching of the water supply scheme and other projects its reserve funds had dwindled and the opening balance stood at Rs 39,010. Meanwhile the expenditure mounted to Rs 55,489. During this year the Municipal Board (formed on 16-8-1930) comprised 15 councillors of whom 8 were elected, 4 nominated and the other 3 were *ex-officio* members [Sub-Divisional Officer (Public Works Department), Assistant Surgeon L.F. Dispensary and Head-Master of Govt. High School]. Fresh levy of Octroi was imposed on *beedi* imports, and also on gunny bags besides enhancing that on tobacco from 37 paise to one rupee with a view to augmenting the municipal income. Further, tax on buildings was also increased considerably though the assessment continued to be levied on the market value of the property instead of on the annual rental value. Regarding amenities it may be noted that a public garden had been raised, tap water was being supplied to a portion of the town (expenditure Rs 1479), number of petromax street-lights had been raised to 30 (in addition to 52 ordinary kerosene oil lights) and adequate attention was being paid to sanitary arrangements in the town. The permanent water supply scheme to the town was sanctioned during this year and the Government agreed to contribute one-half of the cost of the project. In 1932-33 the municipal income increased to Rs 55,488 and this was partly due to the Government grants for specific works and also due to the new imposts. For the first time water tax was imposed and a number of vacant sites in western extension were disposed of by auction sale. The report indicates that

the question of electrification was under the consideration of the Government. However, electricity was extended to the town only from 27-8-1940 and thenceforth the municipality began to levy a lighting cess on taxes imposed on buildings and lands. During the next decade the municipality steadily gained in strength and at the dawn of Independence in 1947 it had already been recognised as a major municipality. The governing body constituted (in accordance with the provision of the Town Municipalities Act 1933) on 1-1-1947 consisted of 15 elected members, 3 non official and 2 official or *ex-officio* members (Senior Medical Officer and the Asst. Engineer P.W.D.) nominated by the Government. Its finances had considerably improved as could be seen by the fact that its receipts and expenditure during 1946-47 amounted to Rs 1,36,147 and 1,52,568 respectively. The income from Octroi had risen to Rs 25,126 while the tax on buildings yielded Rs 17,781. The opening balance of Rs 38,876 dwindled by the end of the year to Rs 22,455 as a result of excess of payments over actual receipts during the year. With a view to augment its income the municipality enhanced considerably (twice to four times) the Octroi rates on sugar, oils, ghee, etc., in 1947 and in 1948 imposed Octroi on a number of items being imported to the town. Taxes were imposed on public conveyance such as bicycles, bullock-carts and *jatkas* (horse drawn carts). The level of amenities and services too had considerably improved. The town had 181 electric street-lights, a number of public taps good roads and drains, a vegetable market and a public park besides the medical and educational institutions to which the municipality was making significant contributions. As part of its anti-malaria operations the municipality arranged for removal of weeds and trimming of the edges of the tank.

During 1948-49 the receipts rose to Rs 2,87,679 partly on account of the withdrawal of Rs 70,000 from out of its investments and partly due to the increased taxation and government grants for specific works. The income from Octroi increased from Rs 25,126 in 1947-48 to Rs 36,603 while the income from tax on buildings increased from Rs 17,781 to Rs 19,816. The expenditure too was quite heavy, it being Rs 2,15,427 due to the various developmental activities taken up during the year such as the acquisition of land for roads and new lay-outs, improvement of sanitation and formation and maintenance of roads.

In accordance with the provisions of the Mysore Municipalities Act, 1951, the municipal council was reconstituted on 1-4-52, with 20 members elected from the 20 territorial divisions into which the town had been formed for purposes of the civic elections. During 1952-53 the receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs 1,57,075 and Rs 1,69,932 respectively. Once again in 1953-54 the rates of Octroi on some commodities were revised upwards and fresh levy imposed on a number of additional items. In 1957-58 the revised house-tax which envisaged an assessment based on annual letting value was given effect to and as a result of this the demand from this head increased by 38 per cent. The administration report discloses that six sub-committees had been formed as follows to manage the civic administration: (i) managing committee (ii) bye-law committee (iii) audit committee (iv) town improvement and other works committee (v) health committee and (vii) Gayatri Sishuvihar (Nursery school) committee. A proposal for extension of the limits, it is indicated, had been sent up to the Government. The other salient facts that may be gleaned from the report are (i) Receipts Rs 3,24,058 (ii) Expenditure Rs 3,25,207 (iii) After completion of I stage, the II stage of water supply scheme was taken up (iv) construction of bus stand (Rs 30,930) and municipal office building (Rs 38,600) received Government sanction and the works were taken up (v) General Hospital building sanctioned by the Government and one-half of its cost, Rs 1,00,000 was deposited by the municipality as its share in the project (vi) a comprehensive underground drainage scheme costing Rs 10,20,800 was finalised during the year.

It would perhaps be appropriate to conclude this peep into the past with an examination of the administration report for 1960-61. In 1961 the population had increased to 15,558 and, as a result of the Government notification dated 12-9-60 extending the town limits its area too had increased to 5.44 square kilometres. The town consisted of 4 territorial divisions from which 20 councillors were elected during the year. As in the past, 6 sub-committees were formed to look after: (i) management, (ii) bye-laws, (iii) audit, (iv) town improvements, (v) Public health, and (vi) Gayatri Sishuvihar. During the year the municipality imposed Octroi on 16 additional commodities. Though there was no upward revision of taxes on buildings and houses the demand booked during the year amounted to Rs 39,161. The construction of the new municipal office building which had been entrusted to the Public Works Department was completed and the building was ceremonially opened on 15-3-1961 by the then Chief Minister Sri B. D. Jatti. A sum of Rs 73,015 was spent on original works such as construction of drains, shops, formation of roads, metalling of roads and providing amenities at the Regulated Market Yard. Water connections to private houses were extended considerably during the year and the working hours of the Air Compressers were enhanced so that adequate quantities of water could be supplied to the town. About 147 000 gallons of water were being daily pumped and supplied. A Senior Health Inspector, with 2 *defedars* and 47 sweepers and scavengers attended to the sanitary arrangements in the town. It is noteworthy that the system of carrying night-soil in baskets as head-loads was abolished during the year by providing the scavengers with hand-carts and wheel-barrows specially meant for the purpose. The Health Inspector was also attending to the registration of Births and Deaths in the town. There were three public parks and in one of them a public radio had been installed for the benefit of the people. The municipality was maintaining a vegetable market and a slaughter house. Gayatri Sishuvihar, the nursery school, continued to function usefully during this year also. As many as 110 children were on its rolls

and it was staffed with 3 teachers and 2 peons. The receipts and expenditure for 1960-61 stood as follows:

A. *Receipts by source*

	Rs.	Rs.
I. Municipal taxes		1,94,866
(i) Octroi	1,17,638	
(ii) House/land	19,869	
(iii) Light, Water rates etc.	35,000	
(iv) Other taxes like toll, vehicle tax etc.	22,359	
II. Other sources		1,37,291
(i) Realisation under Special Acts	1,227	
(ii) Fees from Educational institutions	1,252	
(iii) Rent on houses, shops, lands and receipts from markets and slaughter house	63,125	
(iv) Government grants	16,617	
(v) Miscellaneous	55,070	
III. Extra-ordinary and debt		44,434
(i) Sale of assets	Nil	
(ii) Loans	Nil	
(iii) Other receipts	44,434	
IV. Opening balance		60,959
GRAND TOTAL		4,37,550

B. *Expenditure by items*

	Rs.	Rs.
I. General Expenditure		1,88,574
(i) Water supply, public lighting	50,917	
(ii) Drainage, conservancy (Sanitary)	43,158	
(iii) Hospital etc. (medical)	7,127	
(iv) Public instruction	4,151	
(v) Miscellaneous including establishment	83,221	
II. Capital Expenditure		75,289
(i) Roads	73,015	
(ii) Others	2,274	
III. Extra-ordinary and debt		97,116
(i) Payments of sailing fund etc.	..	
(ii) Repayment of loans (Govt.)	19,667	
(iii) Other expenditure	77,449	
IV. Expenditure on commercial enterprises		..
V. Closing balance		76,571
GRAND TOTAL		4,37,550

These details reflect the financial position of the municipality at the turn of the current decade and may be regarded as the starting point for a detailed discussion of the municipal budget taken up in the next section of this report. The municipality is at present governed by the Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964 and its function, powers and finances are considered in the paragraphs that follow.

Amenities provided by the municipality

(a) WATER SUPPLY.—The need for supplying drinking water through taps was realised by the civic authorities as early as in 1913 when a scheme to pump water from the tank at Shivara village (13 kilometres) was drawn up and a few thousands of Rupees were deposited in the Bank for the purpose. Since the tank was at a low level the scheme was abandoned in preference to an exploration of the scheme of drawing water from bore-wells. In 1928 a beginning was made by drilling a well 150 feet deep and pumping out water for distribution to a portion of the town. The water so obtained was duly examined by the Public Health Institute, Bangalore which declared it to be "pure and healthy". In 1931, a permanent water supply scheme depending on bore-wells was sanctioned by the government. The scheme was estimated to cost Rs 52.835 (revised) and the government agreed to contribute one half of this sum. A sum of Rs 8.000 was allotted during 1931 and the remaining amount in the succeeding 2 years. The work of erection of machine etc., was assigned to the Department of Industries and Commerce while that of distributing system was entrusted to the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering. Water obtained from each of the wells sunk was duly examined and found to be pure and healthy for drinking. By 1932-33, according to the administration report, 63 water supply connections had been given and water tax was levied in the town for the first time. It is noteworthy that in 1933 itself water supply was provided to the Adi Karnataka quarters as well. About 2 decades later, in 1953-54, when the population was about 12,000 or a little more, water was being supplied to the entire town, the source of water as usual continued to be the 4 bore-wells. There were 55 public taps located at convenient places in various streets of the town in addition to 516 connections to houses. During the period 1954 and 1956, 4 more wells were drilled; 2 overhead storage tanks (one each in Gandhinagar and Krishnarajendra extension) and a sump-pit were also completed. In view of the rapid increase in population and the trends of spatial growth of the town a two-stage project involving an estimated cost of Rs 2,09,000 and Rs 1,20,544 had in the meanwhile been drawn up and of this, the first stage was completed by the end of 1956. In 1962-63 (population 15,558 according to 1961 census) there were 90 public taps and 860 connections to houses and on an average 147,600 gallons (670.989 litres) of water were being supplied to the consumers everyday. By 1965-66 the number of connections rose to 1196 and the quantity of water supply increased to 325,000 gallons (1,477,450 litres). Eleven borewells were in use during the year and the water supply position was felt inadequate to meet the increasing needs of the expanding town. The report for 1966-67 mentions that to ensure a proper supply of water through the 132 public taps and 1254 private connections the 2 air compressors and the 2 pumps had to be kept incessantly at work for 16.5 hours everyday.

According to this survey during 1971-72, an average quantity of 368,000 gallons (1,672,928 litres) were being pumped, from 14 out of the 16 borewells in the town, and supplied daily to the consumers. The municipality does not consider it essential to filter the water in view of the considerable depth of the bore-

wells (150′ to 220′). The raw water, according to the existing arrangement, is being purified by the addition of a specified quantity of bleaching powder at the sump-pit. Besides the sump-pit which can hold 30,000 gallons there were 4 overhead tanks, situated in different extensions of the town, each with a capacity of 75.000 gal'ons (R.C.C.), 25.000 gallons (R.C.C.) 25.000 gallons (R.C.C.) and 24,000 gallons (steel) respectively. For pumping water 4 air compressors [80 HP (1), 60 HP (1), and 25 Hp (2)] and 6 pumps [25 HP (2), 5 HP (4)] were in use during 1971-72. The distribution system consisted of 2 main conduits comprising pipes of 6 inch diameter and a network of pipes of 3 inch diameter radiating from the main pipe line. The municipal authorities could not furnish the total length of pipes in the distribution network as no such information has been compiled from time to time and also because of the fact that there has been a phased development of the system over a long period of time. By 1971, the number of public taps had increased to 155 while the number of house connections had risen to 1611. Besides, the municipality supplied water to the railway station and the Inspection *cum* Travellers' Bungalow through pipes of $\frac{3}{4}$th inch diameter. None of these water connections is provided with water meters. The water rates levied differ according to the size of the connecting pipe as indicated below:

$\frac{1}{2}$″ pipe : Rs. 4·50 per quarter year; there were 577 such connections during 1971.

$\frac{3}{4}$″ pipe : Rs. 6·75 per quarter year; there were 1034 such connections during 1971 (excluding public taps maintained for free supply).

Special cases:—

$\frac{1}{2}$″ pipe : (i) Rs. 216 per year charged for supplies to the Inspection *cum* Travellers' Bungalow and

(ii) Rs. 264 per year charged for supplies to the Railways.

Statistical information about the connections given to domestic consumers and to commercial or industrial establishments has not been maintained by the municipality. So also information regarding the number of connections to public offices, educational institutions, religious and other charitable institutions etc., could not be ascertained. Though water is supplied from 6 A.M. to 11 A.M. and from 2 P.M. to 6 P.M. everyday in the town an important fact to be noted is that in each street or locality water is supplied by rotation only for 45 minutes during the forenoon and for another spell of 45 minutes during the afternoon. In other words, water is supplied through each tap only for one hour and thirty minutes a day. On an average about 16 gallons (73 litres) of water were being supplied per head of population during 1971.

The water supply network covers the entire town and in streets or localities inhabited mostly by the poorer sections and hut-dwellers public taps have been provided by the municipality. There has of late been a sense of awakening among such categories of people too and the grievances voiced through their spokesmen are promptly attended to.

In view of the inadequacy of water supplied through taps at present some of the householders are accustomed to use well water for bathing and washing purposes. There are about 30 private and 15 public wells (with pulley arrangement for drawing water) at different places in the town. The perennial tank is also of immense benefit to the residents, especially of the old town area. Tank water is used for washing and bathing purposes only. A few restaurant keepers and rich men have the wells in their premises fitted with electric pump-sets.

In order to improve the water supply position the municipality prepared a plan during 1969-70 which secured the administrative approval by the State Government (*vide* G. O. No. HMA/174/TDS/70 dated 8-12-70) under the National Rural Water Supply Scheme, (This scheme is applicable to villages and also towns with less than 20,000 inhabitants). The plan, estimated to cost Rs. 9,86,000 was taken up for implementation in the latter half of 1971 on receipt of the necessary technical sanction. The municipality has deposited 10% of the estimated cost, being its contribution in the venture and has agreed to meet the maintenance cost of the project from its own funds till such time as it is able to collect additional revenue by way of water tax. The Regulated Market Committee has donated free of cost, the sites selected by the Geologist (Ground Water Cell, Department of Mines and Geology) for sinking of 4 bore wells, for construction of pump house and the sump-pit.

(b) DRAINAGE AND CONSERVANCY.—Tiptur is not provided with a sewerage system even though, it is learnt, a scheme was finalised in 1957-58 and submitted to the Government for approval and sanction of necessary funds. The open drainage system is quite comprehensive and covers all the streets and localities. The civic authorities have all along been taking keen interest in the matter of providing drains both in the old-town areas and in the recently developed extensions. The drains are usually provided at both the edges of a street, road or a lane and the flow of sullage or rain-water is regulated by gravitational force. The width or capacity of the drain varies depending upon the estimated inflow of such water during normal rainy days and the main drains are so designed as to be big enough to carry away the storm water converging from the numerous smaller drains. Authentic statistics regarding either the running length of drains of different types or the lanes or streets which do not have drains are not maintained in the municipality. According to the data furnished during this Survey the total length of drains in 1971-72 was 3300 metres (L shaped 1000 metre; U shaped and V shaped 900 metres each and sylk pattern 500 metres). Even a casual reconnaissance of the main streets of the town provides enough evidence to reject the above figure as in abnormally low estimate. (In 1968 when a pilot study was conducted here the total length of drains was furnished as 30,200 feet or 9.06 kms).

The roads and streets are swept and the drains are cleaned every morning by the sweepers. During the

afternoons the spots which need special attention will be cleaned by teams of sweepers under the supervision of the *maistries* (overseer) and the Sanitary Inspector. During 1971-72 there were in all 50 sweepers (37 males and 13 females) and 2 *maistries* and, all these persons belonged to the Adikarnataka community. The pay scale of sweepers as revised with effect from 1-1-70, is Rs. 65-2-95 plus the usual Dearness Allowance admissible to the State Government employees entertained in the same pay range. The municipality provides 3 sets of clothes to each sweeper in a block period of two years and it has drawn up a scheme to build residential quarters for the sweepers shortly. The daily sweepings and the garbage are transported in a lorry to the dumping grounds where, after unloading, it gets mixed-up with the night-soil and becomes a valuable manure after some time. Such manure dumps are sold periodically in public auction to the highest bidder. The municipality is reported to be actively considering, at present, a proposal to adopt the scientific method of composting the manure.

The Administration Report for 1966-67 indicates the number of flush-out and service latrines in the town to be 330 and 1780 respectively. By 1971 the number had increased to 1500 and 2500. The municipality maintains 25 public urinals, and public latrines of service type at 3 places. The flush-out latrines are perforce provided individually with either a soak-pit or a small septic tank and this pattern would continue until the underground drainage system is introduced in the town. For servicing the D.C. (Daily cleaned) latrines there are 14 municipal scavengers, all of whom are males belonging to the Vodda (Bhovi) community. The night-soil is cleared everyday in tins and loaded on to the night-soil cart drawn by a buffalo for further transportation to the dumping grounds. There are 3 barrel shaped night-soil carts at present. The dumping grounds are about 2 kilometres away and are located within the limits of Edenahalli village and near Gurappanakatte*.

A stroll in the different extensions of the town reveals to any objective observer the unsatisfactory sanitary conditions prevailing in Gandhinagar. This locality is inhabited by poorer classes of Muslims and also Hindus belonging to the lower rungs of the society. The houses are very much congested and are also over-crowded. The conservancy lanes formed at the time of designing this extension have all been converted into streets. The sullage water let into the drains in this locality usually exceeds the capacity of the drains causing it to overflow at several places. Despite frequent cleaning there would be blockades and the area generally presents a dirty look. The Bhovi colony which is contiguous to it presents a better look just at present partly because the streets here are not yet overcrowded with the inevitable small tenements. By and large it may be said the K. R. Extension and most of the main roads in the old town area are kept clean and complaints from the public of these localities are promptly attended to by the municipal officials.

(c) ROADS AND ROAD LIGHTING.—The length of all types of roads and streets under the administrative control of the municipality totalled to about 25 kilometres during 1971. In addition the town has the 2.2. kilometres stretch of the State Highway which is under the control of the State Public Works Department. This overall road-length of 27.2 kilometres gives an average road-length of 5 kilometres per square kilometre of urban space and an average of 1.2 kilometres per one thousand urban inhabitants. A break up of the municipal roads and streets shows that a length of about 15 kilometres consists of metalled roads and of the remaining 10 kilometres only 2.2 kilometres are surfaced with tar and the rest consists of natural soil surface. The municipality has an engineering department which, though small, looks after the repairs and maintenance of all the roads and streets. No attempt seems to have so far been made to classify the roads and streets according to width, which, it is seen varies considerably from locality to locality and also within any given locality. By and large it may be observed that the B.H. road, the Hosapete road, the Cattlepound road and the streets in the K. R. extension are comparatively wider. The Doddapete road, the Coronation road, the Santhepete road etc., always seem to be busy and perhaps on that account look like narrow streets despite their considerable width. Vehicular traffic is heavy on the B.H. road, the Santhepete road, Hosapete road and the Goodshed road. With a view to relieving traffic on the B.H. road segment passing through the busy part of the town the P.W.D. has proposed a byepass road, the construction of which is likely to be taken up shortly.

Road lighting facility is provided by the municipality. Before the advent of electricity (the town was electrified on 27-8-40) the municipality engaged a contractor to provide street lights (kerosene oil lights and a few petromax lights) for 23 days in every lunar month starting from *Bahula Padyami* (first day of the bright-half) upto the *Shuddha Ashtami* (eighth day of the dark-half). By 1947-48 the town had been provided with 181 electric street lights including a few ornamental lights. A decade later by 57-58 the number of lights had increased to 224. This number further increased and reached 339 in 1967-68 and 403 in 1971-72. The municipality does not adhere strictly to any particular norm regarding the spacing of street lights. The busy commercial areas have lights at each electric pole whereas in the predominantly residential areas lights are provided to alternate electric poles. This general approach is flexible to suit particular situations prevailing in any given locality or street. The lights are usually lit at about 6 P.M. on all days and are kept burning through the night till 6 A.M. Both mercury vapour lamps and incandescent lamps are in vogue.

(d) POWER SUPPLY.—The agency responsible for supply of electricity to the town is the Mysore State Electricity Board. Excepting the fact that the municipality evinced keen interest and took the initiative

*NOTE.—(The State Government has recently issued an order abolishing throughout the State, the practice of manual removal of night-soil with effect from 15th August 1973 and has instructed the local bodies to take effective steps to convert the existing service latrines to waterborne latrine and to withdraw the services of scavengers from the appointed dates)

during the late 1930s for securing the extension of power supply to the town its connection with the actual power supply is quite remote. At the initial stages it offered the necessary assistance and facilities to the Electric Department. As already pointed out Tiptur was electrified during 1940. At present there is a step-down station which is connected to a grid and draws hydel power produced near Jog Falls (about 230 kilometres) in Shimoga district. The capacity of the station is 4.5 MVA and its jurisdiction covers all the villages of Tiptur, Turuvekere and Chiknayakanahalli taluks. The statistics furnished by the Assistant Engineer, for the year 1970-71 are reproduced in the following table.

Sl. No.	Nature of connections	No. of connections		Rate per unit (paise)	No. of units consumed 1970-71	Demand in Rs.	Collections in Rs.
		Urban	Rural				
1.	Domestic lighting	1,934	1,964	30	616,787	197,558	179,479
2.	Commercial lighting	902	157	40	278,658	110,073	111,619
3.	All Electric Homes	116	9	12	201,751	23,497	23,117
4.	Small power: domestic heating	15	4	12	45,117	5,562	5,424
5.	Small power : commercial	21	1	12	84,222	10,821	10,692
6.	Industrial motive power including connection to cinema*	226	46	12	1,016,078	167,785	169,185
7.	Public lighting	17	9	15	144,874	28,254	31,347
8.	Irrigation pumps	181	236	11	276,540	65,116	64,184
9	Public water works	1	1	12	592,979	60,993	63,810
10.	Temporary processes	...	..	..	54,379	7,563	2,360
11.	Free lighting	47	6	06	54,386	3,258	3,104

*The rate for cinema installation is Rs. 25 per KWH.

(e) TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION.—These aspects too are not within the jurisdiction of the municipal council. The town is not served by town bus service and the interna. mode of transport is usually by foot. Besides, cycles are also quite popular. There were only 4 *tongas*, registered with the municipality, during 1972. Since there were as many as 12 *tongas* during 1968 (pilot study) there has been a rapid fall in their number within a short period of 4 years. The municipality levies a licence fee of Rs. 2.65 per annum on each bicycle and Rs. 4.80 per annum on each *tonga* (horse-drawn cart) or a bullock-drawn cart. There are neither auto-rickshaws nor man-pulled rickshaws nor cycle-rickhsaws in the town. The number of bullock-carts too appears to have dwindled from 184 in 1968 to 130 in 1972. These carts are used mainly for transportation of goods over short distances in the town, especially in the commercial zones. According to the municipal registers there were 1067 bicycles during 1970-71 in the town and an amount of Rs. 2827.55 was collected as licence fee. The municipality as such does not maintain any public transport system. However it maintains the town bus stand and levies a fee from the buses which stop there to pick up passengers.

As regards motor vehicles in the town, licence fee, road tax, etc., are levied by the Road Transport Authority which has its headquarters at Tumkur. In 1971-72 it was estimated that there were 35 motor cycles, about a dozen cars and 20 lorries in the town.

(f) FIRE FIGHTING.—The municipality does not provide fire fighting services to the town-dwellers. The fire-brigade at Bangalore city is the one which is nearer and comparatively easily accessible in case of an emergency.

(g) OTHERS.—The municipality is maintaining four public parks, each equipped with a radio-receiver set (in K.R. extension, in Gandhinagar, in the municipal office compound and on the Yediyur road) to serve the recreational needs of the public. In addition, there is an open-air theatre in the K. R. extension. The Council Hall of the municipality is quite spacious and serves as the Town Hall whenever there is a need for such a Hall for some public function sponsored by the municipality. It also permits public meetings to be held in the park within its compound.

Though the municipality does not maintain any educational institutions (except the Shishuvihara) it has built up a tradition of liberally contributing to most of the schools and the college which are serving the needs of not only the town-dwellers but also the villagers in its immediate neighbourhood.

Regarding medical facilities, it may be observed that the municipality contributed not a little to the founding of the General Hospital at Tiptur. The L.F. Dispensary though under the control and day-to-day management of the Health Department is mainly maintained from the funds contributed annually by the municipality. This dispensary is situated conveniently in the central part of the town while the General Hospital is at the western outskirts about 2 kilometres away. The veterinary hospital in the town also receives some financial grants from the municipality.

The Senior Health Inspector of the municipality is in charge of the registration of Births and Deaths in the town. It is his duty to ensure by periodic inspection that adequate hygienic standards are maintained

in the local hotels. In case of epidemic diseases such as malaria and epidemics the municipality takes all preventive measures such as spraying of D.D.T., Malariol etc., arranging vaccination and inoculation and so on. Periodically steps are taken to destroy stray dogs. To prevent the menace of cattle tresspass it is maintaining a cattle pound.

(B). Latest details about municipal administration.

(a) CONSTITUTION.—Subsequent to 1961, the municipal council was reconstituted in 1965 and again in 1969. The 1965 elections were held under the provisions of the Town Municipalities Act, 1951 which was then in force. The council consisted of 20 members elected from 4 territorial divisions. One of the seats had been reserved for Scheduled Castes. During 1965, for a period of about 6 months (May to mid-November) the municipality was placed under the charge of an Administrator. Thus, though the councillors were elected in August 1965 they started functioning effectively from November only. With the coming into force of the Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964, the council was reconstituted in August 1969 with 15 members elected from the 5 territorial divisions at the rate of 3 councillors per division. To ensure adequate representation to the Scheduled Castes and women, one seat for each of the two groups was reserved as stipulated in the Act. Of the 15 councillors elected in 1969 and holding office at the period of this survey 12 are Hindus (including the lady-councillor and the Scheduled Caste-councillor) and the remaining 3 are Muslims. The president and the vice president are elected every year.

(b) CONTROL.—Sections 303, 304, 305 and 306 of the 1964 Act define the controlling power vested with the Government and its various officers vis-a-vis the municipal council. The Divisional Commissioner, subject to the control of the Government, is the chief controlling authority in all matters relating to the administration of the Mysore Municipalities Act and may exercise all powers necessary in that behalf. The Deputy Commissioner and other officers subordinate to him at the District and Sub-Division level are empowered to inspect the functioning of the municapilty and exercise powers delegated to them in this behalf. The day-to-day administration is carried on by the President who is the non-official head of the elected body with the assistance of the Chief Officer appointed by the Divisional Commissioner. Relevant extracts from the 1964 Act defining the functions of President and Vice president and the rights and privileges of councillors are reproduced in an appendix to this volume. Similarly section 329 and 330 which deal with the duties and powers of the Chief Officer are also given in the appendix. The President not only presides at the meetings of the council but also keeps a watch over the financial and executive administration of the municipal council. The Chief Officer and his assistants are responsible for the collection of taxes and the efficient running of the office.

(c) COMMITTEES.—The particulars of the committees formed by the Tiptur municipal council are as follows:

Name	Composition	Functions
1. Standing Committee. (Statutory)	President is the Chairman of this committee which consists of four more councillors.	To discuss beforehand the subjects to be placed before the council.
2. Works Committee (Non-statutory)	as above	To decide the public works to be taken up and also assign priorities in execution of works.
3. Health Committee (Non-statutory)	as above	Advise on matters related to public health.
4. Taxation Committee. (Non-statutory)	as above	Levying of fresh taxes whenever necessary and help in collection of dues.
5. Licensing Committee. (Non-statutory)	as above	To examine and recommend the issue of licenses.
6. By-law Committee. (Non-statutory)	as above	Framing of bye-laws for adoption by the council.
7. Shishuvihara Committee. (Non-statutory)	President is the Chairman of this committee which consists of 5 more councillors and 10 prominent citizens of the town.	To look after the efficient running and management of the two Municipal Shishuviharas in the town.

Formation of such committees is by no means a new feature of the 1964 Act. The term of office of the members elected for these committees is one year. Generally there would be only one or two meetings under the auspices of these non-statutory committees. Subject to certain restrictions pertaining to the 'Municipal Property and Fund' (chapter IV of the Act) the Standing Committee enjoys all the powers of a municipal council.

(d) DEPARTMENTS AND THEIR MAIN ACTIVITIES.—The employees of the municipality are organised into 12 departments for discharging the duties devolving on the local body. The councillors exercise general supervision over the functioning of these departments and see that the public complaints or grievances brought to their notice are promptly attended to. Tiptur has a tradition of cordial relations and an attitude of co-operation between the councillors and the salaried staff. The 12 departments are:—

	Main activity
1. Office establishment	General administration and maintenance of accounts.
2. Octro establishment	Collection of *Octroi*. The Vice President and also the Chief Officer exercise control over the Octroi staff and supervise the collections.

Main activity—Contd.

3. *Mohatarfa* establishment	Collection of tax on land and buildings.
4. Water works establishment.	Supply of protected water through taps.
5. Gardening establishment	Maintenance of public parks.
6. Toll establishment	Collection of toll from vehicles.
7. Engineering establishment	Execution of public works; repairs and maintenance of roads, buildings etc.
8. Bus-stand establishment	Collection of bus-stand fee from vehicles which utilise the bus-stand facilities.
9. Cattle pound establishment	Maintenance of cattle pound and collection of fines on impounded stray cattle.
10. Sanitation and conservancy establishment.	Disposal of night-soil and town garbage; maintenance of drainage. The Health/Sanitary Inspector inspects hotels and restaurants to ensure that the hygienic standards prescribed in regard to such establishments are properly maintained. He is also in charge of registration of births and deaths occuring in the town.
11. Malaria gang establishment	This is a sub unit in the Sanitary Department and has been re-activised lately.
12. Lorry establishment	This too is a part of the Sanitary Department and is mainly entrusted with the task of transporting garbage and nightsoil to dumping grounds.

(e) DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS.—The obligatory and discretionary duties of a municipality as spelled out in the Act are indicated in an appendix. The Tiptur municipality is discharging all the obligatory duties (except perhaps the maintenance of a fire-brigade) and a few discretionary duties such as maintenance of public parks, providing quarters to scavengers and sweepers, contributing annually to the local medical, eductional and cultural institutions.

(f) SOURCES OF FINANCE AND PATTERN OF INCOME.—The municipal council is empowered to levy certain taxes, cesses and rates, tolls and other imposts, fines, fees, penalties etc., to raise the funds necessary for providing and maintaining various amenities and services in the town. It may also acquire and hold property both moveable and immoveable either inside or outside the town. From time to time it may also receive grants, either general or specific purpose, from the Government and also from the public to mobilise funds for its matching contribution in certain cases. Octroi and property-tax are the two major sources of income.

Comparative Statement to Demand and Collections for 1969-70 and 1970-71

Items of revenue	1969-70		1970-71	
	Demand (Rs.)	Collection (Rs.)	Demand (Rs.)	Collection (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Octroi	2,38,849	2,38,849	2,74,896	2,74,896
2. Tax on buildings and lands	1,01,496	34,644	1,13,446	35,853
3. Tolls	14,355	14,355	12,635	12,635
4. Water and lighting rates	67,134	22,924	75,630	23,284
5. General Sanitary cess	39,361	13,760	45,757	14,018
6. Special sanitary/ Health cess	10,445	3,496	11,608	3,516
7. Other taxes	67,872	30,672	1,45,422	78,234
Total of 1 to 7	5,39,512	3,68,700	6,79,394	4,62,436

If income realised alone were to be considered it is clear that octroi and tolls put together fetch the maximum income and there is no provision for deferred payment by the parties concerned in this regard. In all other categories of taxation there would always remain a balance to be carried over to the ensuing year. The average income per head of population during 1970-71 from this major source (octroi and tolls) works out to Rs. 12.5 while that from tax on buildings and land comes to only Rs. 1.6. This disparity notwithstanding, property tax is an important or fundamental source of revenue.

Regarding the levy of octroi and tolls, section 94 (and sechedules thereto) of the 1964 Act has classified and listed out the articles (or vehicles in case of tolls) on which these could be levied and has also prescribed the maximum rates for each item. On the guidelines so issued, and the bye-law framed by the Municipality and approved by the Government, the municipality imposed octroi on as many as 117 articles out of the 143 classified in the Act. Of these, the items which fetched more than Rs. 10,000 each during 70-71 are:—Piece goods (Rs. 76,274); Copra (Rs. 25,867); Beedi, Cigarette and Tobacco (Rs. 24,825); Oils (Rs. 10,435); Sugar and gur (Rs. 7097 + Rs. 9,108) and Iron and steel (Rs. 13,624). Besides, the municipality realised Rs. 12,549 as storage fee and Rs. 4,155 as export fee.

The increase in the demand on house tax is more due to accumulation of arrears than any periodical revision of rates or an unprecedented growth in the number of buildings. At present the house tax is levied at 5 per cent of the annual rental value and a proposal to raise it to 7 per cent is pending approval.

Other taxes and cesses associated with house-tax are levied at the following rates:

(i) Water tax Ps. 34 per rupee of tax.

(ii) Lighting tax Ps. 34 per rupee of tax.

(iii) General Sanitary tax Ps. 40 per rupee of tax.

(iv) Education cess Ps. 5 per rupee of tax.

(v) Health cess Ps. 9 per rupee of tax.

Vacant sites of an area of 100 square yards or less are now being taxed at a flat rate of paise 50 and it is proposed to increase this rate as well.

The following statement shows the receipt under various heads specified in the Act for the years 1966-67, 69-70 and 70-71:

(in Rs. rounded off to nearest integer)

Sl. No.	Head of Income	Receipts during		
		1966-67	69-70	70-71
	Part I			
A.	*Municipal rates and taxes:*			
1.	Octroi	1,78,685	2,38,849	2,74,896
2.	Taxes on buildings and lands	34,461	35,462	35,853
3.	Taxes on vehicles and animals	704	2,935	3,475
4.	Tolls and ferries	15,555	14,356	12,635
5.	Water cess	10,698	11,283	11,579
6.	Lighting cess	10,784	11,039	11,705
7.	General sanitary cess	12,534	13,475	14,018
8.	Taxes on shops etc.	4,851	4,693	4,914
9.	Taxes on private taps	..	..	38,228
10.	Other taxes	1,939	..	..
	Sub-total (A 1 to 10)	2,70,211	3,32,092	4,07.303
B.	*Realisation under Special Acts:*			
1.	Cattle pound	788	522	386
2.	Entertainment tax	54,462	46,395	99,690
3.	Receipts under Motor Vehicles Act	2,353	2,353	—
4.	Duty for transfer of immoveable property	6,756	3,520	10,893
5.	Bus-stand fee	3,303	7,849	9,902
6.	Others (sale of stray/un-claimed cattle etc.)	..	4	493
7.	Water charges	..	33,192	660
	Sub total (B 1 to 7)	67,662	93,835	1,22,024
C.	*Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation:*			
1.	Rent on land and buildings	9,886	16,183	22,517
2.	Sale of land (*i.e.* sites etc.)	6,068	8,401	3,347
3.	Sale of compost manure and sullage water etc.	15,531	20,805	16,773
4.	Sale of unserviceable articles	1,945	1,255	..
5.	Market and slaughter house	7,427	10,871	10,338
6.	Licence fee	3,254	2,381	4,818
7.	Interest on investment	N.A.	10,660	21,940
8.	Others such as cart numbering fees, sale of tender forms, issue of Birth and Death Certificates etc.	2,045	7,341	4,241
	Sub total (C 1 to 8)	46,156	77,897*	83,974
D.	*Grants and contribution:*			
1.	Dearness Allowance to employees	18,646	97,907	..
2.	Town improvement and sanitary works etc.	..	..	..
3.	For construction of sweepers quarters : contributions received	..	..	9,000
4.	For construction of Sishuvihar	..	1,000	..
	Sub total (D 1 to 4)	18,646	98,907	9,000
E.	*Miscellaneous:*			
1.	Lapsed deposits, interest on C.A., bank commission and leave allowance	..	650	235
2.	Audit objection recovery	..	124	17
3.	Education and Health cess	2,064	3,265	2,804
4.	Others such as *Khate* change and partition deed fee, penalty, Election (deposit refundable) etc.	..	235	3,245
	Sub total (E 1 to 4)	2,064	4,274	6,301
	GRAND TOTAL A TO E	4,04,739	6,07,005*	6,28,602
	Part II Capital receipts	..	..	..
	Part III Extra-ordinary and debt heads	38,838	37,801	1,80,645
	(suspense for 70-71 includes investment Rs. 1,28,800).			

*According to the figures furnished by the TMC the total is 597,005 and the sub total C 1 to 8 is Rs. 67,897 both of which are arithmetically incorrect.

Over the years the municipal income has gradually increased. Except during 69-70 when it received a heavy sum of Rs. 97,907 from the Government towards the dearness allowance payable to its employees the municipality has between 66-67 and 70-71 realised a higher income by virtue of its expanding tax-base. Between 66-67 and 70-71, it may be seen that the income from octroi has increased by 53.8 per cent (1966-67 base) while that from tax on buildings and lands has risen by an insignificant 0.4 per cent. However, consequent on the imposition of taxes on private taps the municipality has in 70-71 created a new source of income and realised from that head a modest sum of Rs. 38,228. (The sum of Rs. 33,192 shown against water connection charges in the previous year though included in sub-heading B seems to represent the tax imposed on private taps. This surmise could not however be confirmed as no categorial reply was forthcoming from the concerned local authority). The income under Special Acts too has nearly doubled itself over this period. While the receipts from cattle pound are showing a downward trend that from bus stand fee have increased three-fold over the period. Realisation from entertainment tax and surcharge on transfer of immovable property fluctuate from year to year depending upon factors beyond the control of the municipality. The other notable sources which are paying higher dividends to the municipality are the 'rent on land and buildings' and 'market and slaughter house fee' besides the interest accruing on investments.

A comparison of the income-pattern for 70-71 with that for 60-61 is more illuminating, for it reveals the marked expansion of the tax-base and shows that the municipality has almost doubled its income in the course of a decade. In 60-61, Octroi yielded Rs. 1,17,638 while tax on buildings and land contributed Rs. 19,869. These stand in sharp contrast with the 70-71 figures which are Rs. 2,74,896 and Rs. 35,853 respectively. The income from municipal rates and taxes has risen from Rs. 1,94,866 to 4,07,303; an impressive addition of Rs. 2,12,437. Similarly, the amount realised under Special Acts has enormously increased: from a meagre sum of Rs. 1,227 to Rs. 1,22,024: The main factor responsible for this change is the inclusion of the head 'entertainment' in 70-71 which did not figure in 60-61 as a source of income. The overall income in 60-61 excluding the opening balance and 'extraordinary and debt', as may be seen from a statement furnished earlier in this section, came to Rs. 3,32,157. This may be contrasted with Rs. 6,28,602 realised in 70-71.

In 1961 the town had 15,558 inhabitants as against the present population of 22,592. For these two points of time the actual per capita income of the municipality works out to Rs. 21.3 and Rs. 27.8 respectively. Thus despite the growth of population or, more probably because of that very growth, the municipality is year by year realising considerably higher incomes and is putting forth greater efforts to mobilise its resources so as to serve the town-dwellers to a greater extent.

(g) PATTERN OF EXPENDITURE.—The recent changes that are taking place in the pattern of income have a direct impact on the expenditure side as well. Over the years there has been a steady rise in the amount spent on various items. Though no new function has been taken up by the municipal council, the expenditure on its usual functions such as collection of taxes, provision of amenities and services (*viz.*, street lights, potable water, roads, drainages, parks etc.), contributions to local institutions etc., is rapidly increasing due to the general inflationary trends and also due to the physical growth of the town. The total expenditure (excluding extra-ordinary and debt head) which was Rs. 2,63,863 in '60-61, Rs. 3,91,257 in '65-66 and Rs. 4,25,446 in '66-67 rose to Rs. 5,23,053 by '69-70 and Rs. 5,38,102 in '70-71.

Statement showing the details of expenditure for the years 1966-67, 69-70 *and* 70-71

Sl. No.	Items of Expenditure	Amount spent (in Rs.) during 1966-67	1969-70	1970-71
1	2	3	4	5
	A. *General Administration and collection charges:*			
1.	Allowances to President and Vice President	—	1,212	2,860
2.	Office establishment (Permanent and Temporary)	20,606	22,966	30,004
3.	Travelling allowance	1,466	964	1,166
4.	Octroi establishment (Salaries etc.)	15,201	16,345	19,334
5.	Toll establishment (Salaries)	10,817	20,999	24,610
6.	*Mohatarfa* establishment	9,850	11,481	8,823
7.	Assessing Officer	..	2,964	2,797
8.	Bus stand establishment	968	1,540	1,510
9.	Employees pensionary contributions	6,122	7,147	7,279
10.	Others including contingency, stationery, furniture, printing, Post & Telegraphs, Audit fee etc.	11,519	20,568	16,881
	Sub total A (1 to 10)	76,549	1,06,186	1,15,264
	B. *Public safety:*			
1.	Relief to fire victims	570	..	50
2.	Maintenance of street lights (including expenses for purchase of bulbs etc.)	25,579	3,376*	25,830
3.	Destruction of poisonous animals and stray dogs	12	30	33
	Sub total B (1 to 3)	26,161@	3,406	25,913

*NOTE.— A sum of Rs. 22,350 spent towards payment of electricity charges has not been included here as it should have been done. This fact was made clear while offering reasons for such a low expenditure of Rs 3,376, but at the same time the concerned authorities could not indicate the head of account under which Rs. 22,350 has been included. The sum now shown was spent for purchasing electric bulbs etc.

@In the annual report for 66-67, the sum of Rs. 19,654 incurred on power charges for running the water-works has been wrongly included under 'B' head. This has been rectified for purposes of this statement by transferring the amount to item 3 of C head and the sub totals are duly corrected.

1	2	3	4	5
	C. *Public health and conveniences:*			
1.	Water-supply establis'ment	(included in Sl. No. 3)	11,603	19,679
2.	Temporary borewell attenders	..	5,717	..
3.	Supply of water (Maintenance charges, current charges, purchase of pipes etc.)	1,18,037	1,19 968	1,49 597
4.	Sanitary establishment	(included in Srl. No. 6)@	11,953	11,799
5.	Purchase of baskets, brooms etc.)	..	491	2,307
6.	Conservancy establishment	64,626	70.565	73,636
7.	Lorry establishment	9 928	9,201	9,319
8.	Garden establishment	2,932	4,846	4,809
9.	Cattle-pound establishment	1,145	1,656	1,544
10.	Maintenance of Malaria gang and spraying Malariol	..	3,919	5,890
11.	Purchase of petrol and lubricants	N.A.	3,838	3,802
12.	Contributions for the Maintenance of L. F. Dispensary and a native *pandit*	4,922	6,540	6,540
13.	Contribution to General Hospital	10,000	10,000	10,000
14.	Towards preparation of Town plan by the Town Planning Department	..	6,000	3,500
15.	Miscellaneous	1,189	3,204	1,448
	Sub-total C (1 to 15)	2 12,779	2,69.501	3,03.870
	D. *Public works carried out by P.W.D.*	..	..	..
	E. *Public Works by Municipality:*			
1.	Engineering establishment	4,440	10,318	6,376
2.	Contingency	181	149	..
3.	Repair works	7,412	9,605	8,088
4.	Original works	70,556	33,315	20,770
5.	Others (*Hadbust* fee, scrutiny charge etc.)	234	..	85
	Sub-total E (1 to 5)	82 823	53,387	35,319
	F. *Public Instruction:*			
1.	Maintenance of nursery schools	8,034	12,601	12,889
2.	Rent of school buildings	2,400	1,732	1,380
3.	Contribution to school for building construction	..	16,000	..
4.	Purchase of newspapers and periodicals (Municipal reading room)	..	325	589
	Sub-total F (1 to 4)	10.434	30,658	14,858
	G. *Contributions and grants:*			
1.	Construction of college hostel	15,000	20,000	20,000
2.	Karnataka Sangha:—Medical camp.	..	..	1,500
3.	Gandhiji's Birth-day (Centenary)	..	1,000	..
4.	To local institutions (sports etc.)	600	680	1,270
	Sub-total G (1 to 4)	15,600	21,680	22,770
	H. *Miscellaneous:*			
1.	Interest on Loans	..	27,581	9,193
2.	Election charges	..	..	3,906
3.	Acquisition charges	..	..	6,419
4.	Law charges	1,100	254	400
5.	Other items	..	400	190
	Sub-total H (1 to 5)	1,100	28 235	20.108
	Part I Grand Total of A to H	4,25,446	513.053	538,102
	Part II Capital expenditure	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Part III Extra-Ordinary, Debt and Suspense Account:			
1.	Investments	..	3,000	25,000
2.	Repayment of Loans	11,612	73,181	16,380
3.	Refund of deposits	8,970	7,644	8,449
4.	Advances	22,604	13,084	103,544
5.	Royalty	154	577	119
6.	Public Development works grant	12,848	8,305	..
7.	Education cess	2,008	4,793	7,826
8.	Other items (Health cess etc.)	1,412	3,684	852
	Part III Total	59,608	1,14,268	1,62,170

The expenditure on general administration which was about 18 per cent in 66-67 has by 70-71 increased to 21.4 per cent of the total expenditure. An examination of the above statement reveals that the charges on toll establishment, in 70-71, has more than doubled while that on office establishment (general) has increased by about 50 per cent. Though the income from

@In the annual report for 66-67, the sum of Rs. 19,654 incurred on power charges for running the water-works has been wrongly included under 'B' head. This has been rectified for purposes of this statement by transferring the amount to item 3 of C head and the sub totals are duly corrected

Octroi has greatly increased during this period the expenditure on this establishment has registered only a slight increase (only 27 per cent). This stands out in striking contrast to the increase in toll establishment which is yielding diminishing returns. In fact, the toll amount collected in '70-71 is far less than the expenditure incurred on the staff engaged for its collection. On the other hand the charges incurred for collection of Octroi constitutes only 7 per cent of the octroi income. Though toll and octroi establishments are shown separately for accounting purposes in matter of fact the staff engaged for collection of toll attend to collection of octroi as well, for it is at the toll-gate that both these are generally collected.

Under public safety, destruction of snakes and stray dogs is an important item though the amount spent of this score is very insignificant. The major item of expenditure is the provision of street lights.

The expenditure on water-supply has increased due to the sinking of a few more bore-wells under an improvement scheme. In 66-67 the expenditure on water-supply which was 27.7 per cent of the total expenditure has increased to 31.56 in '70-71. However as soon as the present scheme is implemented the expenditure is likely to be reduced and the percentage may also revert to and stabilise around 25 per cent.

Sanitation and conservancy service happens to be the next important item of expenditure. The town is spatially expanding year after year. The efforts of the local body to cope with the situation may be discerned in its mounting expenditure on this head. In '66-67, the expenditure was Rs. 64,626 (including establishment, salaries etc.) and this constituted about 15 per cent of the total expenditure of the municipality. But in '70-71, a sum of Rs. 87,742 (about 16 per cent) which means an addition of Rs. 23,116 over that of the '66-67, was spent for providing sanitary and conservancy services in the town. The cost of lorry establishment is decreasing both in absolute terms and as a percentage to total expenditure while that on the malaria gang is showing some increase. As some signs of the revival of malaria were observed of late in Tumkur district it became necessary for the municipality to take up the preventive measures promptly during the years 1969 and 1970. It may be seen that for the maintenance of the public parks the municipality is spending larger sums year after year. The municipality is contributing every year a sizeable amount of Rs. 10,000 to the general hospital, Rs. 6,000 for the maintenance of the Local Fund Dispensary and is also incurring an expenditure of Rs. 540 by way of maintenance grant to a native *pandit* who dispenses herbal and ayurvedic medicines to the ailing. Considered as a percentage, the expenditure on this item gets reduced year by year as the total expenditure of the municipality is registering a steady increase. Perhaps with the growth of the town in terms of its population it may soon have to increase the contributions to these institutions which are providing medical services in the town. The sub-item, Preparation of Town-plan (by Town-Planning Department), which appeared for the first time in '69-70 and continued in '70-71 accounting altogether for an expenditure of Rs. 9,500 is of a non-recurring nature while most of the other sub-items under the broad category of 'public health and conveniences' are of a recurring type. The expenditure on this broad category is increasing year by year both in absolute terms and more so as a percentage of the total expenses. This trend becomes evident from the fact that it accounted for 45.4 per cent in '66-67, 50.5 per cent in '69-70 and 56.1 per cent in '70-71.

The expenditure on public works such as maintenance of roads, construction of buildings, formation of new or improvement of old roads etc., fluctuates from year to year. It may be seen that while during '66-67 as high an amount as Rs. 82,823 (19.4 per cent of the annual expenditure) was incurred for the purpose, the amount dwindled to Rs. 53,387 (10.4 per cent) and Rs. 35,319 (6.6 per cent) in '69-70 and '70-71 respectively.

As indicated earlier the municipality is running 2 nursery schools besides making some contributions to the public educational institutions in the town. The total expenses incurred on public instruction is not much mainly because of its non-involvement in running higher educational institutions. The somewhat heavy expenditure during 69-70 may be attributed to the contribution of Rs. 16,000 towards the construction of a primary school building in the Gandhinagar extension. The sums contributed by the municipality towards the construction of a college hostel and to other local educational institutions are accounted for under a separate head of account even though these too serve the cause of education.

The expenditure on extra-ordinary, debt and suspense head fluctuates from year to year and does not show any definite trends. This is however closely linked to the income derived from the identical head of account under income though the two rarely tally with each other.

The municipal council prepares budget estimates in great detail keeping in view the increasing needs of the developing town and on the basis of past experience as disclosed by the actual amount spent on each sub-item during the preceding two years. Tiptur municipality is consistently bestowing greater attention to serve the public by providing for higher expenses on water supply, sanitation and conservancy and such other basic needs.

(C). Educational facilities and educational Institutions

Formal scholastic education was introduced in Tiptur in about 1868 when the first school in the modern sense of the term seems to have been opened under the 'Hobli School Scheme'. The scheme, attributed to Lewis Rice (who among other things compiled the first Mysore Gazetteer), envisaged the establishment of a school at each *hobli* headquarter if the people were agreeable and were prepared to provide a building for the school. Subsequently Tiptur became the Head-quarters of a Taluk (1886) and a

superior vernacular school was also established. By 1900, Tiptur had facilities for primary and middle school education and the nearest place affording facilities for high school education was Tumkur, 75 kilometres away. This position changed in about 1922 when the first high school at Tiptur was established. The number of primary, middle and high schools in the town increased with the population growth and the founding of the college in 1962 may be regarded as the crowning event in the development of educational facilities in the town. Since the chances of Tiptur becoming the seat of a post-graduate centre let alone of a university are remote it can now look forward to an era of horizontal development over the next few decades. Regarding technical and professional education Tiptur is deficient at present. There are two recognised typewriting and shorthand institutes which coach students for the examinations conducted by the Secondary Education Board. The nearest engineering college is at Hassan, a distance of about 50 kilometres by road. Tumkur, the district headquarters has a Law college, Teachers' College and a Polytechnic besides colleges for general education and the Institute of Technology at Siddaganga (on the outskirts of the town) which offers a degree course in engineering. Bangalore, the pre-eminent seat of higher as well as technical and professional education is at a distance of about 150 kilometres and can be reached in less than 4 hours by an express train or by an express bus.

(i) PRE-PRIMARY AND PRIMARY EDUCATION.—The first pre-primary or nursery school was started as a private institution in 1945 and this was taken over by the municipality in 1955. The main school functions in K.R. Extension and there is a branch since 1965 which however is named after a donor, Smt Gurubasamma, and is situated in the municipal office compound. During 1971-72 in this school there were 48 and 45 children respectively in the lower and the upper nursery classes. The staff consisted of two lady-teachers both of whom have, after S.S.L.C., undergone Nursery Training. The school at K.R. Extension had 98 students and the staff consisted of a teacher and 2 conductresses or subordinate staff. Altogether the municipality incurred an expenditure of Rs. 15,787 for the maintenance of these two schools during 1971-72. Besides these two exclusive nursery schools there is one more in the Gandhinagar extension. In the composite schools of Stella Mary's Convent (since 1962), Tagore Nursery and the Nalanda (since 1968) also there is provision for nursery education. In the nursery section of the convent which is located at the westernmost fringe of the town there were 55 students in '71-72. Nalanda school situated in the heart of the town in the Railway station road had as many as 89 students.

In order to permit a better appreciation of data relating to Primary Education in the town, at the outset the following rapid apprisal of the education system in the State over the past few decades would be very useful. In the 1930s under the Mysore Elementary Regulation of 1930, the Local Authorities were responsible for providing elementary education to all children in the age group of 6 to 12 residing within their respective jurisdictions. The Government resumed complete control over the primary education in pursuance of the Elementary Education Act, 1941, and initiated concerted action to combat illiteracy by specifically providing for the introduction of compulsion also. The Compulsory Attendance Scheme introduced for the first time in 1945 envisaged that a child once admitted to a primary school should continue until the course was completed. It did not however compel enrolment of all children. The curriculum for this 4 year course provided for the teaching of languages, arithmetic, history, besides civics, drawing, gardening etc., as additional subjects. The Primary education was followed by another spell of four years of a middle school course culminating in a public examination in the final year called the 'Lower Secondary' or L.S. for short. During 1955-56, in the light of the recommendations of the Education Reforms Committee and the Central Advisory Board of Education the primary education was made an integrated course by merging the erstwhile middle school course with the primary and renaming those classes as primary V, VI, VII and VIII. Lower Secondary State level public examination was abolished to lessen the ordeal at a tender age. The primary and the middle schools however continued to be different institutions, the former being under the control of Inspector of schools and the latter under that of an Assistant Educational Officer, Many of the primary schools were upgraded to include the higher primary classes. It was at this juncture that due to Re-organisation of the States the education system became much more complex. Soon, a special Educational Integration Council was set up to study the problem in full. Its recommendations were accepted for implementation in 1959. Primary education was re-organised into a 7 year course marked by a district level examination in the final year. This system has continued to be in vogue over the past decade and appears to have found a general acceptance. The first 4 years of the course are called the 'Lower Primary' while the latter 3 years are called the 'Higher Primary'. The schools which provide education from I to IV standard only are called the Lower Primary Schools (L.P.S. for short) and those which provide for from either I to VII or from V to VII are called the Higher Primary Schools (H.P.S. for short). The State Government decided to implement the Compulsory Education Act, 1961 in stages starting with the children aged 6 and 7 during 1961-62. It was envisaged that by 1965-66 at least 90 per cent of the children in the age group of 6-11 should be brought to school and, to achieve this objective, betterment committees were constituted for each school and the co-operation of the Local Bodies was also made imperative. The main provisions of this Act are:—(i) establishment of primary schools within a walking distance of one mile from the home of every child; (ii) making it the responsibility of every parent to cause his children to attend an approved school; (iii) appointment of attendance authorities to enforce enrolment; (iv) prevention of employment of children which would keep them away from schools; and (v) constitution of Primary School Panchayat Courts to try offences contravening the provisions of the Act. Since then enumeration of children in the school-going age of 6 to 11 has become an annual

feature and it helps in assessing the number of children yet to be enrolled and also brings to focus the pockets where the enrolment is poor. In Tumkur district[17], during 1966-67 the percentage of enrolment stood at 96 for boys and 92 for girls.

The new syllabi for the course was finalised by the Educational Integration Advisory Committee and the revised syllabi of I and II standard were introduced in all primary schools of the State from 1959-60, those of III and IV standard from 1960-61 and those of V and VI from 1961-62. The process was completed in 1962-63 with the introduction of the new syllabus for the VII standard. The curriculam includes a language study, mathematics, general science, social studies, arts and crafts besides physical education. In Kannada-medium schools English and Hindi are introduced in the V and VI standards respectively while in non-Kannada medium schools Kannada is made an additional subject from the IV standard.

In Tiptur as many as 14 primary schools were functioning during 1970-71 and '71-72. Altogether in 1970-71 there were 4040 students of whom 53.3 per cent were boys. Since there were 108 teachers in all the schools the student teacher ratio stood at 37 to one. During 1971-72 the strength of students rose to 4392, an increase of 8.7 per cent over that of 1970-71. Another noteworthy feature that can be gleaned from the following statement is the spurt in the number of girl students. The proportion of girls among the primary school students increased from 46.7 per cent in 1970-71 to 48.6 per cent in 1971-72. The student-teacher ratio worsened a little there being 39 students per teacher.

Particulars of Primary Schools in Tiptur Town

Sl. No.	Name of school	Locality or street name	Standards taught	Number of students				Number of teachers		Remarks
				1970-71		1971-72				
				Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	70-71	71-72	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Main Higher Primary School	K.R. Extension	V—VII	309	..	305	..	11	11	
2.	Higher Primary Girls' School	Railway Stn. Road.	Do.	..	531	..	547	12	12	
3.	Higher Primary School for Boys (Fort)	Coronation Road	Do.	285	..	287	..	9	9	
4.	Higher Primary School	Gandhinagar	I—VII	200	125	230	200	8	8	
5.	Urdu. Combined Higher Primary School	Do.	Do.	210	200	230	204	10	10	
6.	Urdu Girls' Higher Primary School	Old Hospital Road (behind Taluk Office)	Do.	..	219	..	236	9	7	
7.	Stella Mary's Convent School	Vidyanagar (near the College)	Do.	122	74	121	77	6	8	Provides education in English medium.
8.	Combined Primary School	K.R. Extension	I—IV	196	176	233	216	10	12	
9.	Lower Primary School (Pete)	Railway Station Road	Do.	270	121	300	152	10	10	
10.	Lower Primary School (Kote)	Veterinary Hospital Road.	Do.	273	203	237	197	9	9	
11.	Arya Balika Pathashala	Doddapete (Opp. Taluk Office).	Do.	..	142	..	141	5	5	
12.	Main Urdu Lower Primary School.	Old Hospital Road	Do.	175	34	128	40	4	4	
13.	Nalanda Primary School	Railway Station Road	Do. (Also has nursery)	91	42	122	68	3	4	IV Std. introduced in 71-72.
14.	Tagore Nursery School	K.R. Extension	Nursery to III St.	23	19	64	57	2	3	III Std. introduced in 1971-72.
			TOTAL	2,154	1,886	2,257	2,135	108	112	

17. Gazetteer of India Mysore State Tumkur District; 1969; Bangalore P 480.

If the composite schools are reckoned as consisting of two separate units with Lower Primary classes and Higher Primary classes there would be 10 schools with Lower primary classes and 7 with Higher Primary. It may be mentioned in passing that some of these schools at least, serve the residents of adjoining villages such as Maramgere, Kanchagatta, Edenahali, Madihalli etc. On an average, it may be said each school with lower primary classes serves a population of about 2300 and each school with higher primary classes serves about 3300 persons. Of the 14 schools only 3, the Convent, Nalanda and the Tagore Nursery, are run by private managements. But these are recognised by the Education Department of the State and are recipients of annual maintenance grants. Primary education is not merely compulsory but is also free. As such none of these educational institutions levies tuition fee.

An insight into the functioning of primary schools can be had from the following details relating to a few institutions.

The Government Kannada Boys Main Higher Primary School was founded in about 1908. It is situated in a spacious field in the outskirts of the town close to the Government High School and Kalpataru College. The school is housed in a public building with walls of burnt bricks and roof of Mangalore tiles. The open area around the school is used as playground. The school serves the residents of Maramgere, Kanchagatta, Annapura and Lingadahalli also. It is a day school functioning from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M. with no shift system. The last period of 40 minutes is exclusively devoted for sports. It provides education for V, VI and VII standards only and during 1972-73 the number of students in each of these classes stood at 115, 96 and 138 respectively. Distribution of these students according to some important characteristics as furnished by the Headmaster is given below.

Particulars of students

Standard	No. of students who are			No. of students belonging to S.C.	No. of students in the age groups			
	Hindus	Muslims	Christians		Below 10	10 to 12	13 to 15	16 to 18
V	110	5	..	16	2	95	18	..
VI	93	3	..	12	..	37	56	3
VII	130	7	1	14	..	2	117	19

There were 11 teachers including the Graduate Headmaster. Except one Muslim and another Christian, the rest were Hindus. Of the 11 teachers, 3 were ladies and of them only one had not received any training in teaching profession. The non-teaching staff consisted of only one peon. The post of a carpentry attender was kept vacant. The Government spent Rs. 39,259-64 and Rs. 36,119-65 respectively, during 1970-71' and 71-72 for the maintenance of this school. Besides, a grant of Rs. 380 was also allowed each year for the contingency expenditure. As already indicated the school does not levy any tuition fee. But it does levy sports fee (Rs. 2), reading room fee (Re. 1), medical fee (Re. 0-50) and visual education fee (Re. 0-75) from each student. Of this, except the amount relating to the head 'medical fee' which is remitted to Government, the rest is spent on the respective items. In passing it may be added that the Scheduled Caste students and some 35 other students belonging to very poor families are exempted even from this levy. During '70-71 and '71-72 the fee so collected amounted to Rs. 1116 and Rs. 2341-47 respectively. Apart from the day to day activities the school celebrated the National Days such as Independence Day, Republic Day, Children's Day, Teacher's Day and Sharada Puja. A voluntary organisation of students called 'Bala Karnataka Sangha' has been organised in the school. Its main activity is to meet once a week and organise debates and enact dramas periodically.

The Urdu Boys Model Primary School was also established in about 1908. It is located near the railway crossing near Santhepete area and is quite close to Gandhinagar extension. This building was built in 1928 and is quite accommodative. It is provided with an adjoining open space of about 2 acres which is being used as a playground. This is a composite school and serves the specific needs of the local Muslim community. During 1972-73 it had 384 students, distributed classwise as shown below:—

Particulars of Students 1972-73

Standard	No. of students	No. of students by age-group			
		Below 10	10-12	13-15	16+
I	53	53	..	..	..
II	99	99	..	..	..
III	73	73	..	..	..
IV	40	25	15	..	..
V	48	..	25	23	..
VI	31	..	..	31	..
VII	40	..	..	40	..

It would be superfluous to point out that all these students consider Urdu as their mother-tongue even though almost every Muslim child in Tiptur is bilingual and becomes conversant with Kannada as it grows older. The staff consists of 9 teachers including the Graduate (and trained) Headmaster besides a

peon. Four of the teachers were females and all except one had received training in teaching. For the maintenance of this school the Government incurred Rs. 14,838 and Rs. 14,591 respectively during 1970-71 and 1971-72. The School authorities collected sports fee and library *cum* reading room fee from each student and utilised the funds for providing the respective amenities. This is a day-school and functions from 10.45 A.M. to 5.00 P.M. with a lunch break. Since the accommodation is sufficient it has not introduced any shift system. The last period of 40 minutes is devoted for physical education. The School has a betterment committee the President of which is a local Muslim leader and a merchant by profession. In this school National Holidays such as Independence Day, Republic Day, Martyrs Day, Gandhi Jayanti etc., are observed. Since the school is associated with the Muslim Community the staff and the students observe the Birth Anniversary of Prophet Mohammed also. Besides there would be an annual gathering of students in connection with which sports and fine arts competitions are organised and prizes are distributed to the most talented students.

The Arya Balika Pathashala is situated in Doddapete Road and is opposite to the Taluk Office. This is a lower primary school for girls that has been serving the town since 1918. This too is a Government institution and is located in a building donated long ago for running the school. During '72-73 it had 140 students and 6 teachers. Of the 140 students 30 were in I standard; 43 in II standard; 31 in III standard and 36 in IV standard. Except the Headmaster, the rest are lady teachers. The classes are held in 2 sessions: 7.30 A.M. to 10.30 A.M. and 2.30 P.M. to 5 P.M. Besides observing the National Holidays, the school observes Sharada Puja during February or March every year. Sports and fine arts competitions are organised during Republic Day and Independence Day celebrations.

The Kannada Higher Primary School located at Gandhinagar extension serves mainly the Scheduled Castes and other poorer sections inhabiting the Tamil colony, Bhovi colony, Gandhinagar etc. This school was started in 1958 and has been functioning in the present premises since 1970. This is a *pucca* building for the construction of which the municipality contributed Rs. 16,000 being one half of the total cost. Adjoining to it a playground is also provided. During 1972-73, there were 387 students studying in different classes as indicated below:

Particulars of Students: 1972-73

Standard	No. of Students	No. of Students belonging to S.C.	No. of Students aged: Below 10	10-12	13-15	16+
I	101	57	101	..	..	..
II	63	38	60	3	..	..
III	64	34	60	4	..	..
IV	49	29	5	44	..	..
V	41	26	..	38	3	..
VI	34	19	..	29	5	..
VII	35	19	..	16	19	..

There were 9 teachers of whom 6 were ladies. The Government spent Rs. 16,412 for maintaining this school during the year 1971-72. By way of granting merit *cum* poverty scholarships to 13 students, the Government spent a further sum of Rs. 650. As in other schools here also sports and library *cum* reading room fee was collected and utilised for providing necessary amenities. This too is a day school functioning from 10.45 A.M. to 5 P.M., with a lunch break. A social worker belonging to a scheduled caste is the chairman of the betterment committee.

The Government Girls Higher Primary School located on the Railway Station road was established in 1933. The school building is spacious and is enclosed in a compound the open space within which serves as a playground. During 1972-73, there were 554 students studying in different classes as shown below:

Particulars of students: 1972-73

Standard	No. of students	No. of students belonging to S.C.	No. of students by age group: Below 10	10-12	13-15	16+
V	190	41	96	77	17	..
VI	169	13	1	34	121	13
VII	195	16	Nil	79	110	6

In this school home science, music and crafts are also taught to the students. The staff consisted of 12 teachers including the graduate Headmaster. Six of these teachers were lady teachers. This too is a day school that functions from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M. on weekdays. As in other schools, here too the last period of 40 minutes is devoted for physical education and games. Besides observing all National Holidays, the school observes Sharada Puja during February or March.

The Stella Mary's English Primary School which was established here in 1962 is a branch of its parent institution at Tumkur. The medium of education is English from nursery to the VII standard and the school enrols both boys and girls. In a way it serves the elite of the town. In view of its distance from the main town it has been maintaining an omnibus for transportation of students. The school functions in its own building, built in 1966 at a cost of Rs. 40,000 and located at the western most point of the town beyond the college complex. During 1972-73, it had 207 students studying in different classes besides 55 children in its nursery section. The bulk of the students belonged to the various castes of Hindu religion (predominantly Lingayats, Vysyas, Brahmins and Vokkaligas). There were 19 Christians, 15 Muslims and 12 Jains among these students. The entire staff of 8 teachers, consisted of Roman Catholic ladies of whom one was a graduate with B.Ed. training. The school levies monthly fees from each student and the amount so accrued is remitted periodically to the parent organisation at Tumkur. During '70-71

the amount so remitted was Rs. 10,375 while the expenditure incurred by the management for running the school came to Rs. 10,581. In '71-72 the remittance was Rs. 11,525 only while the expenditure increased to Rs. 15,766.

The Nalanda Primary School is another English medium school which came into being in 1968. It is managed by an Education Society, the president of which is an influential local leader and an M.L.A. at present. The working committee consists of 15 members and the headmaster of the school is its secretary. To begin with, it started with nursery sections and after securing recognition gradually introduced the primary classes. During '72-73, V Standard was added on. There were 99 students in nursery classes and 147 in the 4 lower primary classes. This too is a co-educational institution. The staff consisted of 2 nursery trained teachers and 5 primary teachers besides 3 ayahs or peons and a night watchman. The school is presently being run in a rented building on the Railway Station Road. This school too serves mostly the elite who prefer to educate their children with English medium.

On the whole it may be observed that these schools are functioning satisfactorily and are providing adequate facilities for primary education in the town.

(ii) SECONDARY EDUCATION.— The earlier two-stage system of secondary education consisting of a lower secondary course of 4 years and high school course of 3 years was abolished in 1954-55 and since then the term secondary education connotes the three-year high school course marked by a public examination at the end. Secondary education is free for all students irrespective of the income of their parents with effect from 1966-67.

Tiptur which has been enjoying facilities for high school education for the past five decades has 4 high schools now of which two are exclusively meant for girls. The Government High School for Boys was founded in 1922 when the population of the town was about 4,311 (*1921 census*). It functioned as a co-education institution until 1948 when a separate Government High School for Girls was established. In order to satisfy the increasing needs of this developing town, 2 local voluntary organisations have started a high school each: the S.V.P. High School in 1962 and the Neelakanta Swamy Memorial High School for Girls in 1966. These four high schools serve not merely the 23,000 inhabitants of the town, but also a few thousands residing in the villages surrounding Tiptur.

The high school classes are designated as VIII, IX and X standards respectively. The subjects taught are Kannada, English, Hindi, General Mathematics, General Science and Social Studies. In each school there is provision to teach these subjects in English and in Kannada medium. The extra curricular activities include regular physical education periods, A.C.C., sports scouting and cultural activities. The two Government Schools are located in spacious public buildings built long ago for the purpose, while the two private institutions are conducting their classes in rented buildings. During 1971-72, the Government incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1,56,840 and Rs. 74,402 respectively for the maintenance of the High School for Boys and that for Girls. Besides, the S.V.P. High School and Neelakanta Swamy Memorial High School were given a maintenance grant of Rs. 58,337 and Rs. 32,655 respectively. The particulars of students and teachers in these schools for 1971-72 are furnished below:

Name of School	Number of students				No. of teachers		Non-teaching staff		
	TOTAL	Class VIII	Class IX	Class X	M	F	Clerk	Attender	Peon
1. Government High School for Boys	588	210	188	190	24	1	2	2	5
2. Government High School for Girls	365	143	120	102	5	9	1	1	5
3. S.V.P. High School	257	125	79	53	10	1	2	1	3
4. Neelakanta Swamy Memorial High School for Girls	195	80	64	51	6	4	1	1	1
TOTAL	**1,405**	**558**	**451**	**396**	**45**	**15**	**6**	**5**	**14**

The classes are held daily, except on Sundays, from 10.45 A.M. to 5 P.M. and none of the schools has introduced shift system. The annual cycle of activities include the observance of National Festivals such as the Republic day, Independence Day, Martyrs Day, Teachers' Day etc. Students Union functioned in each of these schools during 1971-72 and the main activities indulged in were cultural activities such as debates, drama and entertainment on important festive occasions, observance of the Union Day etc. For each of these Unions the Headmaster of the respective school was chosen as the President. The Managing Committee consisted of a Secretary chosen from amongst the staff-members and student representatives elected from each of the sections into which each class was divided. The school authorities collected Union Fee from each student and the amount so accrued was spent by way of subscription to newspapers and periodicals, arranging Union Day and other occasions, enacting dramas, holding debates and such other competitions in fine

arts and lastly by contributing a significant sum to the National Defence Fund. According to the information furnished by the Headmasters, the atmosphere in the schools was peaceful during the year 1971-72. There were no occasions for either student unrest or teacher unrest.

Sri Vidya Peetha (S.V.P. for short) was registered as a society in 1961 with a view to promoting the educational interests of the Tipturians. It moblised funds from 2 *poshakas* (patrons) who donated Rs. 2,000 each, 2 *Ashrayadatas* (supporters) who donated Rs. 1,000 each, 5 life members donating Rs. 500 each and a number of ordinary members who came forward to contribute their mite to the noble cause and, in 1962, established a high school. The school is being run mainly on recurring government grants and the deficit if any, is met by the society. For instance, during 1967-68, while the Government grant was Rs. 39.429 the society contributed Rs. 3,412 from out of its funds for the maintenance of the school. The school is being run presently in a rented building. The society has an elected President, Vice President, a Secretary (in addition to the Headmaster who is also a Secretary), a treasurer and 10 other working-committee-members.

The formation of the S.V.P. and also of the Kalpataru Vidya Samsthe (referred to later on) at about the same period in a way activated several other individuals and groups to form societies with similar objectives. Sumati Education Society founded in 1965 is one such. To start with, it mobilised funds by enlisting different categories of members and started a high school, meant exclusively for girls, in 1966. In view of the close association of Sri. Neelakanta Swamy (who served the State as a Member of the Legislative Assembly and died in harness) in the founding of the society, the school was subsequently named after him. This society too is functioning satisfactorily on lines similar to the one described in the above para.

(iii) *College Education.*—Till 1940, there were no facilities for college education in Tumkur district. Those intending to prosecute higher studies had to go either to Bangalore or to Mysore and stay there for a period of not less than four years. Thus it was only a few hailing from economically well-off families and a few others noted for their brilliance that could venture forth for college education. In 1940, an Intermediate College was established at Tumkur. The distance from the town being about 75 kilometres commutation was not very difficult though quite expensive. This college was upgraded in 1948 as a First Grade College by introducing a B.Sc. degree course in Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics. Despite this development, Tipturians had to depend on Bangalore and Mysore for higher education. Subsequently in 1951, a B.A. degree course was introduced. Commerce subjects were introduced in this college rather very late and that was during 1967-68. Meanwhile Tipturians founded a full-fledged college in their town in 1962 and during the past decade it has registered a remarkable growth.

Kalpataru College.—Towards the end of the last decade the elite of the town felt the need for a college and under the leadership of late Sri. A. C. Pallagatti (Copra merchant and a noted philanthropist) approached a renowned education society in the State with an offer of Rs. 1,00,000 and a plot of 25 acres. After much deliberation the society expressed its inability to start a college at Tiptur. Being apprehensive of their competence to run a college, the leaders gave up the hope. Destiny however had charted a different course, for at this crucial juncture a lecturer in the Maharaja's college, Mysore, late Sri J. R. Mahalingiah hailing as he did from the neighbouring Chiknayakanahalli came to know of the aspirations of the Tipturians. Working with the zeal of a missionary he immediately prepared a detailed scheme for a college at Tiptur and in November 1961, met Sri. Pallagatti and other leaders individually. He convened a meeting of the town leaders in December and convinced them that an education society could be formed and a college could be run efficiently. Sri. Pallagatti spontaneously offered Rs. 50 000 and others (including the municipal council) did not lag behind. Thus the education society named 'Kalpataru Vidya Samsthe' took shape and was registered in December '61 as a society. With this, the things moved fast and soon the site for the college was purchased with a view to avoiding the inevitable delay if the same had to be acquired under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act. In April 1962, the foundation for the college building was laid and since the *Samsthe* had plans to open the classes from the ensuing academic year itself, it persuaded the Government to spare the newly built Girls' High School premises for a period of 6 months. In July '62 classes commenced for the Pre-University Course in Arts, Science and Commerce. As many as 224 students of whom 24 were girls joined the college. Sri Mahalingiah was appointed as the Principal.

The college, it is said, was named after *Kalpataru* (the celestial tree which offers all that one desires) alluding to the coconut palm found abundantly in this area on the advice of Dr. K. V. Puttappa, who was then the Professor and Head of the Department of Kannada, Mysore University. The emblem of the college consists of three coconut plants set against the background of the rising sun and the slogan 'सा विद्या या विमुक्तये' (*Saa vidya yaa vimuktaye*) conveying the message "that alone which liberates one from ignorance is education".

In October 1962, the Mysore University Affiliation Committee inspected the college and recommended for the grant of affiliation. On 12th November, the college moved into its own premises. It redounds to the credit of this college that in P.U.C. examination held in March 1963, one of its students secured 10th rank and the results in general were very encouraging.

In 1963, the college entered its second phase of development by starting the I year degree classes in Arts, Science and Commerce simultaneously despite certain initial drawbacks which it soon hoped to overcome. For want of accommodation classes had to be held

in shifts and large sums of money had to be quickly mobilised for extending the buildings and for establishing the laboratories. library. hostels etc. The Vidya Samsthe secured grants-in-aid from the University Grants Commission and loans from the Central and the State Governments besides raising donations locally. Within a short span of 4 years, by the end of 1966, the college had sufficient laboratory and class room accommodation for 800 students., reading room facility for 64 students in the Library, hostel accommodation for 125 boys and 30 girls and a spacious auditorium in addition to a canteen and a co-operative society.

The annual report of the institution for 1966-67 discloses that during the year (i) 8 acres of land were purchased, increasing thereby the total area under the college management to 36 acres; (ii) Sri. Pallagatti donated Rs. 30,000 towards the construction of the first floor of the building named after him. With this the total amount donated by him to the college reached Rs. 1,10.000; (iii) Messrs. D. S. Mallappa and Sons and Justice D. M. Chandrasekhar donated Rs. 25.000 towards the Library Building; (iv) the Municipality donated Rs. 15.000 towards the Boys' Hostel Building; (v) the Boys' Hostel which was about to be completed had a provision for 88 students and for this purpose the Central Government had sanctioned Rs. 2,00,000 out of the estimated cost of Rs. 2,65,000; (vi) the Girls' Hostel to accommodate 30 students had been built at a cost of Rs. 1,15,000 and for this purpose Sri Pallagatti donated Rs. 25.000; (vii) the Auditorium with 4 rooms for indoor games had just been completed at a cost of Rs. 1.15 000 (from out of the grants received from the Central Government and Rs. 35,000 donated by Messrs Bellur Mylaraiah and Sons) and it could accommodate about 600 students in its Hall; (viii) student strength was 816 while the teaching staff strength stood at 43; (ix) Boys' Hostel accommodated 88 boys and the Girls' Hostel had 10 boarders.

When the college was passing through this phase of rapid development it was unfortunate that one of its prime movers Sri Mahalingiah died, while still in his forties, on 25-10-1967. In accordance with his wishes his mortal remains were interred in a corner of the college campus. Hardly did the institution know of yet another misfortune that was in store for it. On 29th June 1969, Sri Pallagatti, the Founder President of the Kalpataru Vidya Samsthe passed away. He had an abiding interest in the growth of the college for which he had munificently donated. It is said, he used to visit the college everyday and spend at least an hour in that exalting atmosphere unless he was prevented to do so by ill-health or because of his absence from Tiptur. Sri. T. D. Subbanna, who succeeded Sri Mahalingiah in '67 has been ably leading the college on the path of progress. Sri D. M. Shankarappa, a noted merchant and philanthropist was chosen as the President of the Kalpataru Vidya Samsthe in 1969 and he too is evincing keen interest in the institution. Smt. Murigemma, widow of Sri Pallagatti has continued the tradition set by her husband by donating funds for the erection of Girls' Hostel. An Education Trust with 180 acres of agricultural land, named after Pallagatti Adavappa has since been formed with a view to helping the college and other educational institutions presently maintained by this Samsthe.

The annual report for '70-71 shows that the student strength increased by 260 over that of the previous academic year and reached the figure 1513 consisting of 1288 boys and 225 girls. The class-wise distribution was as follows:—

		Boys	Girls	Total
Pre-University Course:	(i) Science:	238	40	278
	(ii) Arts:	279	53	332
	(iii) Commerce:	51	1	52
Degree classes:	(i) B.A.	230	64	294
	(ii) B.Sc.	338	66	404
	(iii) B.Com.	152	1	153

The strength of the teaching staff had since '67 increased to 52. During '70-71, the Physics Block, constructed with the assistance of the University Grants Commission and a donation by Messrs. Shivnanjappa and Company was declared open. The report further discloses that the U.G.C. agreed to give assistance for the construction of Natural Science (zoology) Block in '71-72 and that the town Municipality agreed (necessary sanction from the Government having been already obtained) to donate Rs. 50,000 as matching funds towards the project. The foundation stone for this Block was laid by Sri Nijalingappa the then President of All India Congress Committee (Organisation). The report further notes that due to unavoidable circumstances, the college authorities abolished the College Union for the year 1970-71.

Management and control.—The management and control of the college vests with the Governing Council of the Kalpataru Vidya Samsthe. This council consists of grand patrons (all those who have donated at least Rs. 5,000), patrons (all those who have donated Rs. 2,000 or more but less than Rs. 5,000), donors (all those who have donated Rs. 1,000 or more but less than Rs. 2,000), 6 elected representatives from out of the life members (all those who have donated Rs. 500 or more but less than Rs. 1,000), 3 elected representatives from out of the ordinary members (who subscribe Rs. 50 per annum) and the Head of the Institution *i.e.* Principal of the college. The objective of this *Samsthe* is to establish colleges and schools for the spread of education in general and to organise public opinion on matters of educational interest. In pursuance of this objective it proposes to construct and maintain hostels, institute scholarships, and provide residential quarters to the teaching staff. The area of operation covers the entire State even though for the present it has not ventured outside the limits of Tiptur town. It is purely an educational body

and is non-political in character. Reverting to the Governing Council, the constitution of the *Samsthe* envisages a managing committee, elected every year, consisting of a President, a Vice President, a Treasurer and two Honorary Secretaries and this group of office bearers, assisted by the patrons, forms the executive body. The Principal of the college is responsible to this executive body and runs the day-to-day affairs of the college.

Staff (1971-72).—The staff borne by the college may be categorised into teaching and non-teaching staff comprising 56 and 45 members respectively. Since there were 1491 students during the year, the teacher-student ratio works out to 6:26. Amongst the teaching staff a Physical Culture Director is also included. The present incumbent holds a B.Sc., degree and in addition a Diploma in Physical Education. His pay scale is Rs. 150-8-190-10-250 and he is entitled to the Dearness Allowance admissible to his scale of pay. Of the remaining 55 members of the staff, one is the Principal (and also Professor of Chemistry) (pay scale Rs. 600-40-1000); another, a lady, is the Vice Principal-cum-Professor in Psychology (Pay scale Rs. 400-30-700-40-900); 10 are Readers (Pay scale Rs. 400-30-640-40-800); 30 are whole-time lecturers (Pay scale Rs. 300-25-600); 11 are Demonstrators (Pay scale Rs. 250-15-400); one Tutor Rs. (250-15-400) and another person is a part-time Lecturer on a consolidated pay of Rs. 100 per month. The sex-wise break up of the staff shows that only 5 (one Vice Principal, 3 Lecturers, and one Demonstrator) are ladies. With the exception of the part-time lecturer who is a Jain, all the other staff members are Hindus. The castewise analysis reveals the following picture:

(i) Lingayat Community	Principal, Vice Principal, 4 Readers; 13 Lecturers, 6 Demonstrators and a Physical Culture Director. Total 26. (24 males, 2 females).
(ii) Brahmin Community	Readers 4; Lecturers 6; and Demonstrators 2. Total 12.
(iii) Vokkaliga Community	Lecturers 2; Demonstrators 2. Total 4.
(iv) Kuruba	Reader 1; Lecturer 1; Total 2.
(v) Akkasale or Visvakarma	Reader 1.
(vi) Ediga	Lecturer 1.
(vii) Vysya	Demonstrator 1.
(viii) Reddy	Tutor 1.
(ix) Ganiga	Lady Lecturer 1.
(x) Devanga	Lecturer 1.
(xi) Maharashtrian:— (actual caste name not furnished)	Lady Lecturer 1; Lecturer 1.
(xii) Unspecified	3 Lecturers of whom one is a female (all having Malayalam as their mother-tongue) have not furnished their caste names.

The Lingayats and Brahmins are evidently the two most important groups. In passing it may be noted that none among the staff belongs to either a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe.

Considering their academic attainments, it may be observed that 52 out of the 56 are Post Graduates (Arts 24; Science 24; Commerce 3 and one both in Arts and Science); 2 are Honours Graduates in Science; the Part-time Lecturer holds a Bachelor Degree in Commerce and Law while the Physical Education Director holds a Diploma in Physical Education in addition to his general qualification as a Science graduate. It may appear strange that none of the faculty members holds a Doctorate in any of the subjects taught in the college. As already mentioned, there are 11 Demonstrators and one Tutor. Of these 12 persons as many as 10 are Post Graduates and the other 2 are Honours Graduates. The institution, it is said, has since its inception, been recruiting only those who are willing to serve with a sense of dedication. It has built up a commendable tradition according to which none entertains private tuitions, but keeps himself always available to the students for free consultations. They have imbibed a deep sense of cordiality between themselves and the students and bestow extra care on the not-so-intelligent students after spotting out such cases in the course of class tests. The self-image of the staff members is that they have built up a high-level of moral standards and that they are infusing their students with noble ideals.

As may be expected, there is a preponderance of youth in this 'young' college. The most aged person is the Reader in Sociology who however, is only 42 years old. A classification by age-groups reveals that 13 are aged 25 years or less; 12 are in the age-group of 26—30; 22 are in the age-group of 31—35; 8 are in the age-group of 36—40. This age-composition is, no doubt, likely to change with the passage of time, for with the college the staff members also grow older and after reaching an optimum size, the college is bound to stagnate for a few years before it can develop into a post-graduate centre or spread its tentacles by opening branches within the town.

The non-teaching staff comprises 45 persons of whom only 2 are females being the maid servants. The Librarian who is an Arts Graduate with a Degree in Library Science draws salary in the pay scale Rs. 250-10-300-15-420-20-500. He is an young man belonging to the Lingayat community. Next to him the highest paid person is the Office Superintendent (Pay scale Rs. 200-10-280-15-370-20-450) and the present incumbent is a Brahmin aged 49 years. The First Division Clerk is an young man of 30 years belonging to the Lingayat community. Of the remaining 42 employees, 6 are II Division Clerks (pay scale Rs. 90—200 plus D.A.) 9 are Attenders (pay scale Rs. 80-145), 23 are peons (pay scale Rs. 65-95), 2 are

maid servants (pay scale Rs. 65-95) and 2 are part-time scavengers (Rs. 20 per month). An examination of the caste-composition of these workers reveals the following picture:—

No. of Employees by category

Name of Caste	All categories	Office Superintendent	Librarian	I Division clerk	II Division clerk	Attender	Peon	Scavenger
Brahmin	5	1	..	..	2	1	1	..
Lingayat	17	..	1	1	3	4	8	..
Vokkaliga	6	..	..	..	..	1	5	..
Akkasale	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Kshatriya	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Kuruba	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Uppara	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Naik	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Devanga	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Agasa	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Adi-Karnataka (S.C.)	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Muslim	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
TOTAL	45	1	1	1	6	9	25	2

Courses of Study.—The college offers the following courses:

(1) *Pre-University Course.*—This is a two year course and at the end of each year there would be a public examination. The subjects are grouped into Part I and Part II. Part I consists of 2 languages, *viz.* English and either Kannada or Sanskrit or Hindi as selected by the student. Part II may be: (i) a combination of Arts subjects such as (a) History, Economics, Politics and Psychology, (ii) a combination of Science subjects such as Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and Biology; (iii) a combination of Commerce subjects, viz., Commerce, Accountancy, Statistics and Economics. The medium of education is English and the college undertakes to offer Kannada medium education in Arts and Science subjects only if sufficient number of students are available.

(2) *Degree Course.*—This is a 3 year course and is open to those who have passed the P.U.C. examination in Arts, Science or Commerce as the case may be. The medium of instruction is English.

(i) *Arts—Group I*: consists of any two of the following languages of which one shall be an Indian language.

English, Kannada, Hindi, Sanskrit.

Group II: any two major and one minor.

Major	*Minor*
(a) History, Economics	Political Science
(b) Economics, Psychology	Do.
(c) Sociology, Psychology	Do.
(d) Psychology, Kannada	Political Science
(e) Kannada, Sociology	Do.

Group III : General Science

(ii) *Science* : *Group I:* as in the case of Arts.

Group II: any two major and one minor.

Major	*Minor*
(a) Physics, Mathematics	Chemistry
(b) Botany, Zoology	Chemistry
(c) Physics, Chemistry	Mathematics

Group III : Social Science

(iii) *Commerce*: *First Examination*

Group I. : as in the case of Arts.

Group II : Accountancy, Economic Development of India, Economic Analysis, Economic Geography.

Final Examination

Group A : Business Organisation and Administration, Secretarial Practice and Correspondence; Statistics and Scientific methods, and Mercantile Law.

Group B : Advanced Accountancy, Banking Theory and Practice. Special subjects: either (i) Cost Accounts and Income Tax and Auditing, or (ii) Cost Accounts and Industrial Organisation.

Only such students as have attended at least 75% of the total number of working periods in each subject are allowed to take the examination. Attendance between 60% and 75% may be condoned on payment of Rs. 10 while those getting an attendance of less than 60% have to rejoin the same class in the succeeding year to satisfy the attendance requirements.

Library.—The college library is housed in an independent but closeby structure and is managed by a librarian, a clerk, 3 attenders and 2 peons. As on 31-3-1972, the library had 16,264 books in all and up-to-date card index had been prepared. According to a broad subject-wise classification, the distribution of books stood as follows:

(1) *Science Subjects:*	
Mathematics, Statistics etc.	1,231
Physics	996
Chemistry	896
Botany	1,152
Zoology	723
(2) *Commerce Subjects:*	756
(3) *Arts Subjects:*	
English literature	1,594
Kannada literature	3,360
Sanskrit literature	336
Hindi literature	616
History	665
Economics	910
Political Science	345
Sociology	683
Psychology	314
Logic	33
Miscellaneous	1,654

A text-book library has also been instituted with the assistance of the University Grants Commission. As an adjunct to the library there is a reading room where newspapers and many important general and technical journals are kept available for the benefit of the students. Though Sunday is a holiday for the college, the library and the reading room are kept open from 8 A.M. to 12 Noon.

Students (1971-72).—Particulars of students studying during 1971-72 in different classes are furnished in the following table which is self-explanatory.

Sl. No.	Class	Subjects	Total No. of Students	No. of Students by														
				Religion			Caste-groups				Age-groups				Mother-tongue			
				Hindu	Islam	Xian	S.C.	S.T.	O.B.C.	Other	13-15	16-18	19-24	25+	Kannada	Telugu	Urdu	Tamil
1.	P.U.C. I Year	Arts	180	179	1	..	9	2	..	169	4	80	96	..	170	9	1	..
		Science	306	306	..	..	30	1	..	275	11	218	77	..	231	75	.	..
		Commerce	50	48	2	..	1	2	..	47	3	52	15	..	37	11	2	..
		Sub-Total	536	533	3	..	40	5	..	491	18	330	188	..	438	95	3	..
2.	Degree Classes I Year	Arts	184	183	..	1	14	3	..	167	..	68	108	8	168	15	..	1
		Science	122	119	2	1	3	2	..	117	..	28	92	2	113	6	2	1
		Commerce	60	58	2	..	1	..	..	59	..	12	46	2	54	4	2	..
		Sub-Total	366	360	4	2	18	5	..	343	..	108	246	12	335	25	4	2
3.	Degree Classes II Year	Arts	110	109	..	1	5	..	..	105	..	..	101	9	95	14	..	1
		Science	113	110	2	1	4	..	..	109	..	..	101	12	96	15	2	..
		Commerce	39	37	2	..	4	1	..	34	..	..	36	3	30	7	2	..
		Sub-Total	262	256	4	2	13	1	..	248	..	..	238	24	221	36	4	1
4.	Degree Classes III Year (Final)	Arts	115	114	..	1	2	1	..	112	..	..	104	11	100	15	..	..
		Science	151	149	2	..	1	2	..	148	..	.	138	13	140	9	2	..
		Commerce	61	58	3	..	..	1	..	60	..	..	54	7	50	8	3	..
		Sub-Total	327	321	5	1	3	4	..	320	..	..	296	31	290	32	5	..
5.	All Classes		1,491	1,470	16	5	74	15	..	1,402	18	438	968	67	1,284	188	16	3

Abbreviations used in the table:—S.C.—Scheduled Castes; S.T.—Scheduled Tribes; O.B.C.—Other Backward Classes.

That the class P.U.C. II year does not figure in the above table may be attributed to the fact that till 1970-71, P.U.C. was a single year course. It is evident from the table that, except in the I year degree class, there is a marked preference for science subjects and that the commerce students constitute a small proportion in each class. Perhaps 'commerce' is regarded by the students community as a tough subject and there may be the feeling that the employment opportunities to commerce graduates is comparatively restricted to banks and organisations engaged in commercial activities. The religion-wise composition of the students discloses the insignificant proportion of Christians and Muslims. In Tiptur, Christians are not so numerous and their low representation is understandable. The Muslims are numerically important in the town forming as they do nearly 20 per cent of the 1971 population. The fact that students from this community do not come up even to 2 per cent of college students shows that they are educationally backward. Most of the Scheduled Caste students are found in the P.U.C. and the I year degree classes. Evidently this signifies the new-found interest amongst the Scheduled Castes and their favourable response to the governmental efforts at encouraging their educational advancement. It may appear strange that none has been reported under the 'Other Backward Classes'. This may be due to the fact that in the definition of O.B.C. neither economic condition alone nor caste alone is the criterion and that no attempt is made by the college authorities to ascertain the details and attempt classification of the students thoroughly. The age-group distribution shows that there are 18 students in the I year P.U.C. who are

aged 15 years or less. It may be mentioned here that the Primary and Secondary education envisages schooling for full 10 years and according to the existing rules, children less than 5 years and 10 months are not admitted to the school at all. Thus an entrant to the college should necessarily be 16 years of age and the few in the 13—15 age-group represent those who are perhaps at the threshold of their 16th birth day. Of the 536 P.U.C. students 35 per cent are in the 19-24 age-group. This group perhaps consists mostly of students from rural areas though the other suggestion that it consists of those who have failed several times in one or the other class during their secondary or primary education cannot be altogether ruled out. It would be reasonable to assume both these factors to be more or less equally responsible for this situation. As can be expected of a college in the predominantly Kannada region, in each class there is a preponderance of students whose mother-tongue is Kannada. However, in Tiptur there are a large number of people whose mother-tongue is Telugu (eg. the Vysyas, Ganigas and Bhovis besides certain subsects amongst Brahmins), Tamil (certain sects among Brahmins, Gounders who are recent migrants and manual labourers), Gujarati, Marathi (Namdev and Rangare Kshatriyas, also called Simpi or Darji), Urdu (Muslims) and so on. Of these other languages it is only Telugu which seems to have a fair representation. The Vysyas of Tiptur are economically and educationally forward and so are the immigrant Devaganigas. But the Bhovis, who too speak Telugu, are backward. In contrast, the Tamilians are mainly a class of labourers and are not in a position to provide higher education to their children. The absence of Gujarati, Marathi, Malayalam etc., in the table clearly shows the limitation of the data, the possibilities being that such persons might have been shown under Kannada (in view of their long residence in the town, it is likely they have adopted Kannada for all practical purposes). Such an assumption seems to hold good in the case of religious distribution too, in as far as it relates to the Jains who might have been identified as a caste amongst the Hindus.

Some idea regarding the quality of teaching and that of the students may be had at a glance by studying the percentage of successful candidates in various public examinations. The particulars furnished below do not however disclose any consistent trend but only show that the results fluctuate from year to year.

Results achieved in Public Examinations for the years 1966 *to* 1971 *for P.U.C. and Degree Classes separately indicating No. of students appearing for the Examination and the number who were successful*

	Year	Pre-University			B.A.			B.Sc.			B.Com.		
		No. of students appeared	No. of students passed	Percentage	No. of students appeared	No. of students passed	Percentage	No. of students appeared	No. of students passed	Percentage	No. of students appeared	No. of students passed	Percentage
March	1966	253	89	35%	19	9	47%	15	5	33%	5	2	40%
March	1967	440	129	29%	19	10	53%	23	3	13%	9	1	11%
March	1968	548	94	17%	17	5	29%	64	29	45%	13	2	15%
March	1969	449	120	27%	22	14	64%	80	39	49%	5	1	20%
March	1970	479	102	21%	19	9	47%	110	28	25%	12	Nil	Nil
March	1971	1,032	217	21%	67	29	43%	211	48	23%	52	6	12%

Accommodation.—The college has equipped itself with adequate accommodation to meet the growing needs of a rapidly developing institution. The position at the beginning of '71-72 stood as noted below:

(i) *Main entrance.*—Ground floor: 2 rooms and a verandah (area 1,171 Sq.ft.); First floor: 2 rooms and a verandah (area 1,175 Sq.ft.); Underground: N.C.C. Office and Chemistry store room are located here (area 480 Sq.ft.);

(ii) *East wing.*—Ground floor: Chemistry Block covering an area of 4,428 Sq.ft; has 8 rooms of which a big one serves as Laboratory or Practical Hall and 3 are class rooms;

First floor: Physics Block covering an area of 4,124 Sq.ft; has 7 rooms including a Practical Hall, a dark room and 2 class rooms;

(iii) *South wing.*—Ground floor: Zoology Block covering 3,883 Sq.ft; has 9 rooms including a laboratory, museum and 5 class rooms; First floor: Botany Block covering 4,396 Sq.ft; has 11 rooms including a psychology laboratory, Botany laboratory, a museum and 4 class rooms;

(iv) *North wing.*—In this wing the office of the Principal and the non-teaching staff as well as a chemistry laboratory and 3 class rooms besides a ladies waiting room are located.

Fees structure and financial concessions.—The college levies a tuition fee of Rs. 135 and Rs. 171 per annum respectively for the P.U.C. and the Degree classes. The science students have in addition to pay a laboratory fee of Rs. 27 and Rs. 36 for the P.U.C. and the degree classes respectively. Besides the tuition fee, the students are to pay: Admission fee (Re. 1); Registration fee (Rs. 2 for P.U.C. and Rs. 3 for Degree class); Library fee of Rs. 2; Medical examination fee

of Rs. 2; Sports fee of Rs. 6; Reading room fee of Rs. 4; Examinations Stationery fee of Rs. 2; Magazine fee of Rs. 3 and a library caution deposit of Rs. 10 and laboratory caution deposit of Rs. 5. Altogether, a Science student in the P.U.C. class pays Rs. 199 while his Arts or Commerce classmate pays Rs. 167. Similarly a Science student in the Degree class pays Rs. 245 as against an Arts student or Commerce student who pays Rs. 204 only. Contributions to Teachers' Welfare Fund will be levied in addition as per the instructions of the Government. At the time of admission the students should pay about 50 per cent of the annual fee and pay the remaining in 8 equal instalments.

The college has established a Students' Aid Fund with a view to providing financial assistance to the poor and deserving students, especially to enable them to pay the fees and to meet their medical expenses. Grants from the U.G.C. forms the main source of income for this purpose. A sum of Rs. 3510 was disbursed as aid among 112 students during 1970-71. In the following year while the number of beneficiaries increased to 122, the amount disbursed moved up to Rs. 3595 only, ie. an increase of Rs. 85 for a rise in the number of students by 10.

Particulars of fee concessions during 1970-71 and '71-72 offered by the college are as follows:—

P.C.P. Scholarship with Half Freeship		Full Freeship	Half Freeship
1970-71	P.U.C. : 23 (Boys); Degree : 27 (Boys);	11 (Boys), 42 (Girls); 44 (Boys), 55 (Girls);	237 (Boys) 319 (Boys)
1971-72	P.U.C. : 23 (Boys); Degree : 27 (Boys);	4 (Boys), 35 (Girls); 30 (Boys), 66 (Girls);	195 (Boys), 10 (Girls) 404 (Boys).

The following statement shows the details of various scholarships received by the students of this college during 1970-71:—

(1)	Government of India-Scheduled Caste Scholarship with extra Boarding and Lodging charges by Government of Mysore.	P.U.C. : 30 boys; 6 girls. Degree : 21 boys; 2 girls. Rs. 38,395.18.
(2)	Lower Income Group-Scholarship.	P.U.C. : 1 boy; 2 girls. Rs. 1,482.00.
(3)	Government of India National Loan Scholarship.	Degree : 3 boys. Rs. 2,160.00.
(4)	Government of Mysore—Concession to children of Political sufferers.	P.U.C. : 3 boys; 1 girl. Degree : 2 boys. Rs. 995.00.
(5)	Government of India Scholarship to students from Non-Hindi speaking States for Post Matric studies 70-71.	Degree : 1 boy. Rs. 725.00.
(6)	Government of Mysore—Special Scholarship to the children of Government Servants who die while in service.	Degree : 1 girl. Rs. 82.60.
(7)	Government of India Scholarship to Physically Handicapped.	Degree : 1 boy. Rs. 1,065.00.
(8)	Government of Mysore Scholarship for studies in Kannada/English as Major subject at B.A./B.A. (Hons) Course.	Degree : 1 boy. Rs. 621.00.
(9)	Government of India National Merit Scholarship.	P.U.C. : 1 boy. Rs. 500.00.
(10)	Government of India Scholarship to D.T.N.T.	..

Student Unions, Associations etc.—Until it was abolished in 1970, Student Union was an integral feature of the college which helped the students to plan and carry out useful activities. For instance, the Union that functioned during 1966-67 organised inter-house competitions in cultural activities such as debates, symposia, quiz, music, drama, drawing and painting on the occasion of the second Kalpataru Youth Festival. Students were organised into several 'houses' named after great men like Nripatunga, Vidyaranya, Pulikeshi, Kanteerava etc. On occasions such as inauguration of the Union, Independence Day, etc., it organised the staging of dramas as part of entertainment programme. The Union deputed a group-song troupe to participate in the Youth Festival Cultural Competitions conducted by the Mysore University and this team secured the silver medal and one of its members got the II prize in classical dance. The Principal of the college was the President of the Union and he was assisted by the Secretary chosen from out of the teaching staff. The other office bearers of the Union consisted of elected Vice President, a Secretary, 3 Joint Secretaries and 18 Class Representatives besides 3 Staff Advisers. Subsequent developments however proved that this Student Union can resort to not so very constructive activities in view of its links with the Unions of other colleges affiliated to the University and the co-operative attitude it developed towards students' unrest that flared up in several parts of the State from time to time. As a sequel to it the Union was abolished and the students are since then being encouraged to participate in the Associations started under each faculty.

The activities of the Union during '69-70 were confined to inaugural address delivered in September by the Chief Editor, Dictionary Committee, University of Mysore; talk on the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi by the Professor of Philosophy, University of Mysore on the occasion of Mahatma Gandhi's birth centenary; and address by the Director of Prasaranga, Publications Division, University of Mysore during December; observance of *Nadahabba* during Dasara (October) festival by holding several competitions; participation by 18 students in intercollegiate youth festival held at Mysore during December; observance of Kalidasa Jayanti and finally a valedictory address by the celebrated litterateur Dr. D. R. Bendre.

Some idea regarding the activities of various associations may be had from the following illustrative material:—In November '66 a Natural Science Association was formed under the auspices of the college and its office bearers for the year consisted of class representatives (4), secretary (1) and a vice-president elected from amongst the students. The Principal of the college who became its president, nominated a lecturer as staff consultant. On the occasion of inauguration some students presented papers and a few eminent speakers gave lectures. In November and December on three occasions, certain students presented their papers. Talks were arranged on topics such as formation of coral reefs, mental health and irregular bearings in mango. A sports committee also functioned during '66-67 and it is an annual feature of the college. By 1970-71, the number of associations increased to cover Physical Sciences, History, Hindi, Commerce and also Planning (Economics). The managing committees of all these associations consisted of a few staff representatives and a number of students elected from different sections in each class. In brief, the activities were:—

"(i) *Physical Sciences Association.*—Talk on 'Chemistry at Undergraduate Level', on the occasion of inauguration; talk on 'Periodic table' in September; a paper on 'How far the periodic table can grow' in October; a paper on 'Solid state of matter' and another on 'Solar energy' in January '71; 3 students represented this college in inter-collegiate science lecture competition conducted by National College, Gauribidanur; Lectures on 'Television', 'Cathode ray oscillograph', 'Artificial satellites and their influence on communications' and 'Magnetic Materials and their applications in deep sea water communications'; 26 film shows on scientific topics were arranged and, a science lecture competition for students was held.

"(ii) *Natural Science Association.*—Lecture in Kannada on 'Family Planning and its future' by the Reader in Zoology, University of Mysore, on the occasion of inauguration; holding of weekly seminars during which the students were encouraged to speak on various topics; lectures on 'Ultra structure of a Generalised Cell', 'Social disasters due to gene misfunctions', 'Soil erosion', 'Regeneration and vegetative propogation'; a study tour in November; quiz, lecture and essay competition in connection with the valedictory function.

"(iii) *Historical Society.*—Inaugural address on the importance of the study of History by the Professor of History, University of Bangalore; lectures on 'Guru Nanak', 'The evoluation of man', 'Nalanda University', 'The heritage of Cholas' and two excursions to places of historical importance.

"(iv) *Commerce Association.*—President of Mysore Cements, Ammasandra, inaugurated the association; Seminars on 'Population and Economic development', 'Profitability in Government Undertakings', and 'Industrial Administration in India' were held wherein 23 essays in all were read by various students.

"(v) *Hindi Association.*—Inaugural address by Professor of Hindi and Principal of Hoysalesvara College, Arsikere on 'Glimpses of the glory of Hindi literature'; Inter-collegiate debate in which 12 colleges participated; in another debate competition held at Tumkur a student of this college secured the first place.

"(vi) *Planning Forum.*—Inaugural address by the Head of the Department of Economics (Tiptur college) on 'This is India'; Participation by a number of students in 'Shroff Memorial Elocution Competition' organised by the Forum of Free Enterprise, Bombay at the college."

General.—In order to encourage the students to work hard and achieve academic distinction a few leading individuals of the town have instituted prizes and medals to be awarded each year to the outstanding students in different subjects. The University of Mysore has selected this college also for the National Service Scheme under the auspices of which several campaigns have been held so far. A Student Welfare Officer recommended by the Principal has been appointed on part-time basis by the Director of Youth Services on a remuneration of Rs. 75 per month. His main function is to act as liaison between the staff and the students and help in solving the problems of the latter, organise orientation programmes, help new students with requisite information and so on. One student representative is selected by the Principal and this officer represents this college in the Mysore University Students' Council.

Another important fact that needs a special mention is that under the Mysore-California Teachers Exchange Programme the college had the benefit of the services (i) in 1964-65 of Professor Seldon. C. Menfee of the U.S.A., who taught Sociology and did research in 'Communication in Village India'; and (ii) in 1965-66 Professor Clyde, L. Putnam, also of the U.S.A., who served the college by teaching Mathematics while his wife Mrs. Esther Putnam organised the college library with great zeal. It is noteworthy that these foreigners have tried to retain their affectionate regard for the town by visiting it again in 1970.

(v) COMMERCIAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.—The Tagore Institute of Commerce, established in 1963, offers coaching in type-writing and short-hand. On the date of enquiry during April 1972, it had a staff of two members and 129 students in all. As many as 90 students (80 males and 10 females) were in the Junior-grade Type-writing, while 30 students (24 males and 6 females) were in the Senior-grade. Those studying for short-hand were only 9 and of them, 6 were in the Junior-grade. The institute had one Kannada and 13 English typewriters and each student is being allowed to use the machine for 45 minutes a day. The classes for different batches are spread over between 6 A.M. to 1.30 P.M. (morning session). A monthly fee of Rs. 5 and Rs. 6 are being levied from each Junior-grade and Senior-grade type-writing student respectively. The fee charged for short-hand is Rs. 4.00 for Juniors and Rs. 4.50 for Seniors. The

institute has built up a good reputation in the town. The percentage of pass in the examinations held during October '71 was:

(i) Junior Type-writing	68%
(ii) Senior Type-writing	80%

None of the students who appeared for short-hand examination could come out successful.

The Kalpataru Institute of Commerce which offers coaching in type-writing only, was started in November 1970. As on date of enquiry, in April '72, this Institute too had a two-member staff. The number of students in the Junior and Senior grades was 80 (70 males and 10 females) and 5 (4 males and 1 female) respectively. The amount of fee levied, working hours and duration of a period are similar to those prevailing in the Tagore Institute. In the October '71 examination, 68.66% of the students appearing from this institute were sucessful.

Voluntary organisations such as the Vasavi Mahila Sangha and the Kalpataru Mahila Sangha conduct tailoring classes for women. There are no other vocational or technical training institutes in or near the town.

(vi) PRIVATE TUTORIALS.—There has been an increasing demand for private tutorials during the past decade at the high school as well as the college level. The J.J. Tutorials established in 1963 is one such popular institute. It is located in K.R. Extension and is being run by 2 Science graduates as a whole-time proposition. It has specialised in coaching the P.U.C. (I and II year) students with Science subjects for the supplementary (October) as well as the annual (March-April) examinations. The classes are held in a rented building in two sessions: 7 A.M. to 9 A.M. and 6 P.M. to 8 P.M. During September 1972, there were 40 students in this institute.

S.S. Tutorials, K.R. Extension, which was started in 1967 provides tuition to the students appearing for the S.S.L.C., P.U.C. and B.Sc. degree examination. A group of friends have sponsored this institute and it is managed by a President and a Secretary who are both graduates but are not engaged in teaching. The classes are being conducted in a rented building in shift system. On the date of enquiry in September '72, there were 40 students in S.S.L.C., 30 in P.U.C. and 15 in B.Sc. degree classes. The teaching staff consisted of a lady Science graduate on Rs. 200 per month, a post-graduate in Science on Rs. 400 per month and another science graduate on Rs. 250 per month.

Tagore Tutorial College which too is located in K.R. Extension was established in 1962. In 1968 when a pilot study was carried out at Tiptur, this institute had 4 members on its staff and as many as 250 students (150 for S.S.L.C. and 100 for P.U.C.).

Saraswathi Tutorial College, started in 1965, is situated in Doddapete and coaches students for the S.S.L.C. examination. On the date of enquiry in September 1972, there were only 18 students. The Principal of this institution is an employee of a local co-operative bank while his assistant owns some lands and attends to the institute's work also as a part-time engagement. Both of them are Science graduates. There are a few more such institutions which cater to the needs of the local students as well as those private students who come over to (and stay at) Tiptur from the mofussil area, a couple of months prior to the date of examination, and prepare for the ordeal. Besides, certain individuals including some school teachers offer private tuitions and charge moderate fees. As mentioned earlier, none of the college lecturers is engaged in this lucrative profession of private tuition as a matter of principle.

(vii) HOSTELS.—In Tiptur several hostels are providing boarding and lodging facilities to a number of students from the surrounding villages and nearby towns which do not have colleges. Sri Veerashaivanandasharma, popularly known as Jayadeva hostel, was established here in 1912 by His Holiness Niranjana Jagadguru Sri Jayadeva Murugharajendra Swamy, the pontiff of the Brihanmatha, which has its headquarters at Chitradurga. From its very inception it has been receiving the patronage of the local merchants and the municipal council. It has been running a Sanskrit Pathashala over the past 60 years and prepares the students upto 'Kavya' grade. The resident students, who for instance numbered 50 during 1968, are given stipends and the institution receives maintenance grants from the Government. Besides, the hostel accommodated 85 high school students and 79 college students (P.U.C. 37; I year degree 12; II year 16 and III year 14) during 1968. There were 4 whole-time and one part-time Sanskrit teachers and a peon in the employ of the Pathashala unit of the institution. For the day-to-day management of the hostel there were one manager, one assistant manager, three cooks, two peons, one maid servant and a sweeper. During 1968, the extent of income and expenditure of the hostel unit was of the order of Rs. 46,755 and that of the Sanskrit Pathashala unit was Rs. 4.843. The main sources of income were Government grants (Rs. 16,200 to Hostel and Rs. 2,260 for Pathashala), rent on buildings (Rs. 10,444) and donations besides the interests accrued on endowments (for instance the Murugharajendra Swamy of the Chitradurga *matha* has made an endowment of Rs. 66,000 which yields an annual interest @ 5 per cent per annum). The management and control of the hostel is vested in a committee of trustees one of whom is the President while two others act as Secretary and Warden respectively, and 15 others are managing committee members. The Assistant Educational Officer, Tiptur, is also one of the trustees by virtue of his office. In October 1972, the institution had 11 employees (manager, assistant manager, accountant, 3 cooks, 2 peons, gardener, maid servant and a sweeper) besides 5 Sanskrit teachers. Its financial position had improved since 1968, for during the intervening period

it had built two more buildings within its compound and rented them out to a hotel (at Rs. 850 per month) and to the Canara Bank. The income and expenditure statement for 1971-72 is presented below :

Income and Expenditure 1971-72

(Hostel, Sanskrit and Veda Pathashala)

Source of Income	*Amount* (Rs.)	*Expenditure by item*	*Amount* (Rs.)
(1) Opening balance	12,357	(1) Boarding	36,271
(2) Government grants for the *Ashrama*	12,656	(2) Salaries to staff (non-teaching)	4,800
(3) State Government grant for *Pathashala*	1,920	(3) Salaries to teaching staff	8,780
(4) Central Government grant for Pathashala	750	(4) Lighting charges	2,224
(5) Interest on Endowments	3,300	(5) Maintenance of free Reading Room	47
(6) Grant for Veda Pathashala	240	(6) Miscellaneous	103
(7) Building rent	18,290	(7) Caution money refund	1,000
(8) Municipal grant	275	(8) Closing Balance	4,488
(9) Caution money deposit	1,150		
(10) Donations and Contributions	6,775		
Total	57,713	Total	57,713

Every year, the resident students of the *ashrama* organise themselves into a Student Union with the honorary warden as the President. The Vice President, Secretary, Joint Secretary and 4 or 5 members are elected from amongst the students to manage the affairs of the Union. Its activities include the observance of National Days, organising sports, competitions, debates, dramas etc. During '70-71, and '71-72, Kannada dramas entitled *Avantarada Veerabhadra* and *Byadaandru maduve* were enacted. The *Ashrama* organises religious discourses and lectures on important festival occasions and these are largely attended. Since its inception, this institution has been rendering very useful service to the local as well as mofussil Veerashaiva community in particular and to the Tipturians in general.

Sri Veerashaiva Gurukulanandashrama is a similar institution that has been serving the community ever since its establishment in 1922 by H.H. Karibasava Deshikendra Swamiji, the pontiff of Sidlahalli *matha*. During 1970-71 and '71-72 it provided facilities to 309 and 274 students respectively. It is noteworthy that amongst these students, each year, as many as 50 belonged to other than Lingayat communities. It accommodates both college students and high school students and draws its sustenance from the Government grants as well as local contributions. The building is situated in an expansive site, located in K.R. Extension and has 25 rooms besides 2 big halls, kitchen, bath room etc. During 1968 a few additions were made and at present 7 rooms in the outer area of the compound have been rented out to shop-keepers. A manager, 2 cooks and 2 peons in the employ of the *ashrama* are provided with rent-free accommodation and daily meals besides a monthly salary of Rs. 60, Rs. 35, and Rs. 30 respectively. There is a maid servant also who is paid Rs. 30 a month for her work. A management committee of 16 members (including the pontiff of the *matha*) looks after the affairs of the *ashrama*. The accounts are maintained separately for the high school students and college students, for the Government does not offer any grants in respect of the latter. During 1970-71, the government grant amounted to Rs. 24,555 in respect of high school students and in addition the donations and contributions made and raised by the Swamiji came to Rs. 58,564. The total expenditure for the maintenance of the high school students was Rs. 86,321-25. The funds collected from the college students was Rs. 28,500. The total expenditure was of the order of Rs. 69,350 and the deficit about Rs. 40,000) was made good by Swamiji's contributions (Rs. 34,000) and public donations (about Rs. 8,000). In 1971-72, the total expenditure for the maintenance of high school students was Rs. 97,339 while that for college students was Rs. 65,400. This institution too has been rendering very useful service to Lingayats as well as a significant proportion of non-Lingayats of the region.

Vasavi Vidyarthi Nilaya is maintained by the local Vysya community for providing facilities to Vysya students from Tiptur and other taluks in the neighbourhood. It was established in 1962 and is presently being run in Kashipati Srikantaiah's Choultry for which no rent is being levied by the choultry-trustee who is also a Vysya hailing from a family noted for its philanthropic attitude. The hostel is managed by a committee of 15 members one of whom is elected as a President, another as Vice President and yet another as Secretary. From 1962 to 1968, it may be noted, the hostel was known by the name Vysya Vidyarthi Nilaya. During 1971-72 facilities were provided to 30 students. The funds for the maintenance of the hostel are raised by

way of local contributions in addition to some nominal sums remitted by the parents or guardians of the beneficiaries. An idea regarding the financial position of the institution may be had from the following:

Income and Expenditure Statement (1971-72)

Source of Income	*Amount* Rs.
(1) Opening Balance	1,801
(2) Subscriptions (3 years)	4,981
(3) Interest on Bhagvalakshamma Venkatesha Setty Endowment of Rs. 50 000	4,000
(4) Entrance fee	30
(5) Contribution from Parents/Guardians	2,565
(6) Management fee	685
(7) Interest on deposits	2,418
(8) Caution deposit	580
(9) Withdrawals from Bank	5,000
(10) Miscellaneous (Student association, Library, Fund etc.)	1,218
Total	23,278

Items of Expenditure	*Amount* Rs.
(1) Salaries to staff	820
(2) Boarding	6,713
(3) Fuel and light	1,783
(4) Repairs to choultry	587
(5) Contingency	403
(6) Student association (*Sharada Sangha*)	338
(7) Pumpset	1,259
(8) Refund of caution deposit	640
(9) Bank deposits	9,322
(10) Miscellaneous including subscription to Newspapers, books etc. purchased	668
(11) Closing Balance	745
Total	23,278

The hostel has yet to construct a building of its own, but, with the support it is enjoying, before long it is sure to have one.

There are two other hostels which are also open to and are being predominantly run by particular caste-groups such as Brahmins and Devangas. The State Social Welfare Department has been running the Sarvodaya Hostel since 1955. It is situated on the Yadiyur road in a 6-roomed building for which a monthly rent of Rs. 103 is being paid. During June '72, it provided facilities to 100 students of whom 90 belonged to Scheduled Castes. Three cooks, 2 peons and a maid servant are employed on a consolidated monthly pay of Rs. 50 each. The warden who is a part-time worker gets Rs. 25 per month. The hostel has a small kitchen garden where vegetables worth about Rs. 1,500 are grown annually through the efforts of the students. The Government expended Rs. 32,550 for providing boarding and lodging and a further sum of Rs. 1,000 for equipment during 1971-72. A local leading merchant has been elected as its president while a social worker, belonging to a Scheduled Caste is its secretary. The managing committee consists of 9 members, besides the officials of the Department who also wield considerable control over its functioning. Under the auspices of the Taluk Board a hostel which accommodates 30 persons is being run, in K.R. Extension, for girls belonging to Scheduled Castes.

The local Bapuji General Hostel exclusively entertains college students and is rendering useful service to the student community. The Kalpataru College has since 1965 been maintaining a Boys' Hostel and a Girls' Hostel for the benefit of the out-station students. The hostel premises are located close to the college in an ideal atmosphere. The boarding and lodging charges are moderate [about Rs. 76 per month in Boys' Hostel and Rs. 65 in Girls' Hostel (average in 71-72)] and the hostels are being run efficiently. In '71-72, the two hostels accommodated 136 boys and 35 girls respectively.

Medical Facilities and Medical Institutions

In the early decades of this century there used to be frequent outbreak of plague and cholera in Tiptur also. In case of severe outbreaks, the inhabitants used to move out into the open fields and villages and live in temporary huts to escape from these afflictions. With the improvement in sanitary conditions and the implementation of the State-sponsored Public Health Programmes such as cyno-fumigation of rat burrows, purification of stagnant water by treating such water sources with chemicals, mass inoculations, mass vaccinations etc. the situation gradually improved so much so, the town is now virtually free from such fatal diseases as plague, cholera and small-pox. Malaria was quite rampant in the town as late as in 1940s. But, due to the vigorous Malaria Eradication Programme launched in early fifties, now malaria too is completely under control.

Tiptur has been enjoying medical facilities for at least the past 60 years. The municipal administration report for 1916-17 discloses that in the L.F. Dispensary as many as 9 in-patients and 10,741 out-patients were treated during that year as compared to 7 in-patients and 11,118 out-patients in 1915-16. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon was in charge of the Dispensary. The municipality contributed Rs. 235 for the maintenance of the dispensary in 1916-17. Such contributions appear to have been a regular annual feature though the amount contributed each year varied considerably. In about 1930, a maternity hospital attached to the L.F. Dispensary was established and, for its construction, the municipality had contributed Rs. 12,355 in 1928-29. Municipal grants to medical institutions gradually increased over the next decades With the rapid growth of the town the need for a General Hospital was acutely felt and the stoic efforts

put forth by the local leaders and the councillors fructified in April 1958 when the Government sanctioned the construction of a Hospital and agreed to bear one half of its estimated cost of Rs. 2,00,000. The municipality on its part soon deposited its share of Rs. 1 lakh and facilitated the early commencement of the construction work. The General Hospital was formally declared open in 1963. Thenceforth the L.F. Dispensary became a mere appendage to the General Hospital. A Doctor and a Pharmacist attached to the Hospital attend to the out-patients at the Dispensary premises from 8 A.M. to 12 Noon each day. The maternity hospital was shifted completely to the General Hospital premises in early 1965. Some idea regarding the strain on this lone medical institution on the eve of the establishment of the General Hospital may be had when it is known that as many as 74,695 out-patients were treated in the dispensary during 1959. The number of maternity cases attended to was 306 while the number receiving treatment in 1959 as in-patients was 148.

The dispensary, situated as it is behind the Taluk Office, in the *pete* area continues to serve Tipturians in a useful manner. In 1970, as many as 29,509 new cases (inclusive of repeated cases, the number of patients comes to 41,987) were treated here. The municipality incurred an expenditure of Rs. 6,000 (a recurring annual feature) for the maintenance of the dispensary besides its medical contribution of Rs. 10,000 to the hospital.

The General Hospital serves not only Tiptur, but also several villages upto a radius of 15 to 20 kilometres. It has 50 beds (including the maternity ward) and is adequately staffed. There are two Medical Officers (of whom one is a Lady M.O.), an Assistant Surgeon, a Dental Surgeon, 2 Pharmacists, 3 Nurses, 3 Midwives, one X-ray Technician, a Clerk and 13 Class IV staff (including cooks). The Hospital is under the overall control of the District Health and Family Planning Officer, Tumkur who periodically inspects it to ensure its proper functioning. The annual sanction for the purchase of medicines is Rs. 15,000. The expenditure incurred by the Government for the maintenance of this hospital (salary of staff, establishment charges, cost of diet supplied free to the in-patients etc.) was Rs. 1,47,612 during 1970-71 and Rs. 1,43,338 during 1971-72. The number of in-patients and out-patients treated during 1970-71 was 3,605 and 35,660 (new cases) respectively.

Particulars of new patients treated under 150 causes specified in the annual medical returns submitted by the hospital are presented below for the calendar years of 1966 and 1970.

Sl. No.	Cause	1966			1970		
		In-Patients		Out-Patients	In-Patients		Out-Patients
		No. treated	No. ending in death		No. treated	No. ending in death	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Tuberculosis—Respiratory	39	2	249	40	1	378
2.	Meninges and Central Nervous	2	2	8	1	...	1
3.	Intestines, Peritoneum and Mesentic glands	...	...	—	...	..	—
4.	Bone and Joints	..	..	..	1	..	3
5.	Others	..	..	—	..	...	—
6.	Syphilis : Congenital				..	..	..
7.	Syphilis : Early				2	..	38
8.	Syphilis : Tabes and Dorsalis	20	...	408	..	..	..
9.	Syphilis : Others				2	..	41
10.	Gonococcal infection	13	..	97	2	...	41
11.	General paralysis	2	2	18	..	..	..
12.	Typhoid	49	2	250	23	2	323
13.	Para Typhoid	..	..	...	3	..	10
14.	Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.	Undulant Fever	..	..	...	..	..	..
16.	Dysentery	38	1	821	40	..	1,212
17.	Scarlet fever	..	..	—	..	..	...
18.	Streptococcal Throat	10	..	952	..	..	210
19.	Drysipelas	..	..	...	..	..	..
20.	Septicaemia and Pyomia	..	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	Diptheria	4	1	10	2	..	2
22.	Whooping Cough	10	..	69	..	..	18
23.	Meningo-coccal Infection	6	..	6	..	..	..
24.	Leprosy	..	..	..	..	..	..
25.	Plague	..	..	..	..	..	..
26.	Tetanus	8	2	18	3	1	3
27.	Anthrax	..	..	..	..	..	..
28.	Polymyelitis (Acute infection)	..	..	..	..	..	..
29.	Encephalitis (Acute infection)	..	..	..	..	..	.
30.	Later effects of 28 & 29	..	..	..	..	..	..
31.	Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..
32.	Measles	..	..	..	..	..	30
33.	Yellow Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..
34.	Hepatitis (Infection)	6	..	140	12	1	42
35.	Rabies	..	..	..	2	..	2
36.	Typhus and other Rickettasial diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..
37.	Malaria	..	..	..	..	..	.
38.	Schistomoiasis	..	..	..	..	..	..
39.	Hydetid disease	..	..	..	..	..	..
40.	Filariasis	..	..	..	..	..	..
41.	Aukylostomiasis	..	..	..	..	..	..
42.	Other Helminthic Infections	3	..	300	..	..	339
43.	(a) Kala Azar (b) Guinea Worm Infection (c) Other parasitic infection (d) Relapsing fever	..	..	..	..	..	..
44.	Malignant neoplasm : Buccal cavity and Pharynx	..	..	..	..	..	..
45.	Esophagus	..	..	..	..	..	..
46.	Stomach	..	..	..	..	..	..
47.	Intestines	..	..	..	..	..	..
48.	Rectum	..	..	..	..	..	..
49.	Larynx	..	..	..	..	..	..
50.	Trachea Bronchus and Lungs	..	..	..	..	..	..
51.	Breast	..	..	..	..	..	..
52.	Cervix Uteri	..	..	..	..	..	..
53.	Other parts of Uterus	..	..	..	..	..	..
54.	Prostrate	..	..	..	..	..	..
55.	Skin	..	..	..	.	..	..
56.	Bone and connecting tissues	..	..	..		..	..
57.	Other sites	..	..	..	..	..	..
58.	Luekemia	..	..	..	..	..	..
59.	Lympho Sarcoma and other Lymphatic and haematopetic neoplasms	..	..	..	..	..	..
60.	Benign and other neoplasms	..	..	..	..	..	..
61.	Non-toxic Goitre	..	..	..	..	..	..
62.	Thyrotoxicosis	..	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
63.	Diabetis Mellitus	8	..	68	16	..	364
64.	(a) Beri Beri	2	..	39	6	..	6
	(b) Palegra	..	..	27	1	..	24
	(c) Scurvy	..	..	5	..	..	..
	(d) Rickets	..	..	..	1	..	1
	(e) Osteomalasoia	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(f) Gout	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(g) Avitaminosis and deficiency states	23	..	46	1	..	46
65.	Anaemia	49	3	1,400	216	2	1,068
66.	(a) Asthma	3	..	804	86	..	611
	(b) Alergic disorders, metabolic and blood diseases	3	..	305	76	..	112
67.	Psychosis	..	..	..	..	..	..
68.	Psycho-neurosis	..	..	..	..	..	..
69.	Mental deficiency	3	..	11	2	..	2
70.	Diseases of central nervous system and sense organs, vascular lesions	..	..	..	..	..	..
71.	Non-meningo coccal menengitis	..	..	..	..	..	..
72.	Disscainated Sclerosis	..	..	..	6	1	6
73.	Epilepsy	4	1	18	..	..	..
74.	(a) Trachoma	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Inflammatory diseases of the eye	4	..	1,428	2	..	667
75.	Cataract	..	..	..	..	..	..
76.	Glaucoma	..	..	..	..	..	..
77.	Otitis media and mastoiditis	8	..	995	2	..	1,088
78.	Others	..	..	..	..	..	..
79.	Rheumatic fever	12	..	20	12	..	30
80.	Chronic rheumatic heart disease	12	..	42	1	..	1
81.	Arterioclerotic and degenerative heart disease	..	..	..	..	..	..
82.	Other heart diseases	13	1	58	1	..	1
83.	Hypertension with heart disease	4	2	25	6	2	32
84.	Hypertension without heart disease	3	..	40	3	..	13
85.	Diseases of arteries	..	..	..	..	..	..
86.	Other circulatory diseases	..	..	..	..	..	—
87.	Upper respiratory infections	20	..	2,498	127	..	6,851
88.	Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..
89.	Lobar pneumonia	30	5	175	23	1	21
90.	Broncho Pneumonia	28	3	113	18	1	26
91.	Primary atypical and other pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	—
92.	Acute bronchitis	102	..	2,589	348	..	815
93.	Bronchitis Chronic and others	37	..	217	147	..	1,073
94.	Hypertrophy of tonsils and adenoids	26	..	1,237	57	..	340
95.	Empyema and lung abscess	8	3	20	5	..	8
96.	Pleurisy	4	..	17	23	..	19
97.	Other respiratory diseases	..	..	88	..	..	..
98.	Teeth and gum diseases	2	..	1,030	..	..	1,087
99.	Stomach Ulcer	3	..	3	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
100.	Duodonal Ulcer	80	4	1,009	172	..	908
101.	Gastritis and duodenitis	..	..	..	26	..	371
102.	Appendicitis	..	..	8	2	..	3
103.	(a) Hernia	..	..	..	..	..	3
	(b) Intestinal obstruction	10	2	20	2	1	2
104.	(a) Gastro enteritis and Colitis	32	..	1,468	15	3	1,062
	(b) Chronic enteritis and Ulcerative colitis	..	..	..	..	..	..
105.	Cirhosis of liver	4	..	142	4	1	138
106.	Cholelithiasis and Cholecystitis	..	..	..	..	..	..
107.	Other digestive diseases	45	..	1,503	86	..	1,341
108.	Diseases of genito-urinary system:— Acute nephretis	34	..	78	8	..	27
109.	Nephritis chronic and others	..	..	..	8	..	6
110.	Kidney infections	..	..	..	3	..	..
111.	Urinary Calculi	..	..	..	3	..	..
112.	Prostate hyperplasia	..	..	..	2	..	..
113.	Breast diseases	..	..	..	3	..	..
114.	Genital Organs (Male and female)	16	..	1,948	3	..	300
115.	Deliveries and diseases of pregnancy, child-birth and puerperium sepsis	..	..	675	113	..	..
116.	Toxemia	2	..	30	16	1	16
117.	Haemorrhage	6	3	26	..	..	..
118.	Abortion without sepsis or toxemia	10	3	38	110	2	57
119.	Abortion with Sepsis	..	..	..	10	..	63
120.	Others: (a) Normal deliveries	240	2	1,487	255	..	568
	(b) Complications	20	..	20	8	..	..
121.	Diseases of skin and musculoskeletal	..	..	1,027	..	..	..
122.	Arithritis and spendylitis	..	..	..	..	..	..
123.	Rheumatism : Muscular & other	..	..	1,028	115	..	649
124.	Ostomyelitis and perioustitis	..	..	..	..	..	..
125.	Ankylosis and acquired deformities	..	..	..	..	..	..
126.	Others	..	..	..	..	..	..
127.	Congenital malformations: Spina bifida and meningocle	..	..	..	..	..	..
128.	Circulatory	..	..	..	..	..	..
129.	Others	..	..	..	..	..	..
130.	Diseases of early infancy : Birth injuries						
131.	Post-natal Asphyxia						
132.	Infections of new born	3	..	11	..	..	..
133.	Haemolytic disease of new born						
134.	Others						
135.	Ill-defined conditions without psychosis	..	..	..	..	..	.
136.	Senility	..	..	..	..	..	.
137.	Ill-defined conditions (General)	..	..	..	..	..	..
138.	Accidents, Violence and fracture of skull	..	..	..	1	1	1
139.	Accidents fracture of spine and trunk	..	..	..	2	2	1
140.	Accidents and fracture of limbs	..	..	8	23	1	23
141.	Dislocation	2	..	27	12	..	8
142.	Sprains and strain	..	..	85	31	..	36
143.	Hand injury	2	..	6	2	..	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
144.	Internal injury	6	2	34	..	..	..
145.	Superficial injury	12	..	2,899	..	..	9.034
146.	Wounds	6	2	12	..	..	..
147.	Foreign body effects	18	..	105	3	.	93
148.	Burns	9	2	96	26	1	23
149.	Poisoning	8	4	213	18	..	8
150.	Others	..	..	12	..	..	..

It may be mentioned in passing that the above details are approximate and are to be regarded as purely illustrative in nature.

According to the data furnished for 1971-72, there has been a fall both in the number of in-patients (2,165 as against 3,605 in '70-71) and the daily average of out-patients treated (109 as compared to 113 during '70-71).

A family planning sub-centre, attached to Nonavinakere Centre, but actually under the control of the Medical Officer of the General Hospital, has been functioning in the town since 1963. During 1970, as many as 304 tubectomy and 14 vasectomy operations besides 14 I.U.C.D. insertions were carried out under its auspices. These figures include Tipturians as well as outsiders.

In addition to the Dispensary and the Hospital which provide free medcial services and treatment, there are 10 doctors and 2 dentists who are running independent clinics on a commercial basis. All of them are registered medical practitioners. Three of them who are M.B.B.S. graduates and 2 who are Licenciates are practising purely allopathic system of medicine. Three doctors are exclusively practising the Ayurvedic system while there are 2 more (Native Pandits) who though not holding any academic qualifications are practising herbal or native medicine, by virtue of their family tradition and long experience. The doctor's clinic is usually called 'doctor's shop'. Generally these shops remain open from 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 5 P.M. to 8.30 P.M. The doctors visit the patients at their residence also but, in all such cases, charge an extra amount as visiting fees. For all ordinary ailments they dispense medicines (3 dozes of mixture with or without tablets and sometimes capsules) and charge Re. 1.00 to Rs. 1.50. In case they do not have the requisite drugs they advise their patients to buy the same from the local chemists' and druggists' shops. Similarly tonics are also to be bought in the market. The doctors usually do not charge any 'consultation fees', but include the charges for their services in the cost of medicines they dispense to the patient. One of the shops is situated in the Railway Station Road while another which was recently opened is by the side of the B.H. Road in K.R. Extension. The remaining shops are located in the bazaar area. There are 4 chemists' and druggists' stores in the town.

(E) Other amenities and services

Tiptur has a veterinary hospital for over 5 decades and it is now under the charge of an Assistant Veterinary Surgeon. The hospital serves the villages in Tiptur *hobli*, Nonavinakere *hobli* and Honnavalli *hobli* besides the animals reared in the town. The building that accommodates the hospital was donated by a local merchant in 1930. The municipality has all along been donating some funds, though nominal, every year. The hospital staff consists of one Assistant Surgeon, one Inspector, a Compounder and 2 Peons. During 1971-72, the Government incurred Rs. 16,660 by way of salaries to staff and contingency. The amount sanctioned annually for purchase of medicines is Rs. 2,500. During '71-72, as many as 21,906 animals were treated in this hospital. Facilities for artificial insemination also exist here.

As already mentioned there are four public parks and one open air theatre in the town. There are two cinema theatres: one in the Gandhinagar extension and the other near the Kerekoli or Neelakanta Swamy circle on B.H. Road. Several clubs and voluntary cultural organisations cater to the recreational needs of different sections of the town's population. Temples dedicated to different gods of the Hindu pantheon, 2 mosques and a Roman Catholic church in the town serve the local religious needs. Data regarding recreational, cultural and religious activities are discussed in detail in a subsequent chapter.

CHAPTER IV

ECONOMIC LIFE OF THE TOWN

For an understanding and analysis of the economic life of Tiptur two sets of data are available: (1) tables based on the 1971 Census, and (2) data gathered in different types of schedules in the course of this survey.

The general tabulation plan for the 1971 Census does not envisage preparation of the various census tables in respect of each and every town. The basic unit for most of the tables is the district or the taluk, dichotomised as usual into urban and rural sectors. Moreover in so far as the tables based on individual slips are concerned, with the exception of a few the rest are prepared by processing a 20 per cent sample in urban areas, and a 10 per cent sample in rural areas. These sample tables are not useful for purposes of this report. However, in view of the requirements of these Urban Studies, the 80 per cent non-sample slips have been processed manually for all the selected towns and the required census tables have been prepared for purposes of these special surveys. As a preliminary to the population count, houselisting operation was carried out during June 1970 and simultaneously *Establishment Schedules* were also canvassed in respect of each and every commercial and industrial establishment in towns and villages. All the establishment schedules and a 20 per cent sample of the houselists have been processed mechanically to yield the E and H Series of tables respectively. In this case too, since the district or the taluk happens to be the basic unit, it was necessary to resort subsequently to special tabulation at the town-level. (At the time of finalising this report these tables, however, were not yet ready).

The second set of data are obtained from the different types of schedules canvassed in the town during 1971 and 1972. Unlike the census schedules, these are designed to extract detailed information from selected households and establishments. The objective of the intensive study has been to obtain an insight into various aspects rather than to quantify any particular characteristics.

(A) Economic characteristics of Population

The Primary Census Abstract which covers the entire 1971 population and the B series tables covering 80 per cent non-sample slips throw light on this aspect. The survey data consists of a few tables based on the information collected in respect of 243 households. The selection of households has been purposive. However an attempt has been made here to obtain an integrated sample representing different parts of the town. Randomization is resorted to only at the final stage of selecting the individual households in the selected locality. After a brief indication of the method of sample selection, the Census tables and the survey tables are simultaneously made use of in the subsequent discussions.

Procedure regarding the selection of households.— The method recommended for sampling, which is an approximation to cluster sampling, envisaged that the town be divided into several homogeneous localities, either compact or otherwise, on the basis of (a) growth history (ie old town, newly built up area etc.), (b) level of living with reference to housetype and amenities, and (c) ethnic association (mixed areas, concentration of particular regional, caste or linguistic or religious group etc.). From the list of localities so prepared a few were selected from each category. Then with due weightage to slums and minority groups, the prescribed sample size of 250 households was allotted to different localities on the basis of estimated strength of each category of population it represented. Finally the sample households were selected by the systematic linear sampling method separately in each locality.

In the case of Tiptur, since the time gap between Census enumeration and the survey was not much, it was decided to fully utilise the Abridged Houselists prepared during the census enumeration. Accordingly the predominant characteristics of the 41 enumerators' blocks (into which the town had been formed for purposes of census-taking) were ascertained by local enquiries and a distribution of blocks as per the criteria specified above was obtained. That is to say for all practical purposes, each census enumerators' block was regarded as a locality. The following statement shows the relevant details about the selected and also non-selected blocks. The number of sample households assigned to the selected blocks and the random start are also indicated therein.

Sl. No.	Census Enumerator's Block No.	Jurisdiction of the Block: Street	Jurisdiction of the Block: Census House number	Approximate number of households	Predominant characteristics in relation to: Growth history	Predominant characteristics in relation to: Level of living	Predominant characteristics in relation to: Ethnic association	In the case of selected blocks: No. of samples assigned	In the case of selected blocks: Random start	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	DIVISION I:—									
1.	1(a)	Kotturappanavra Beedi	1—14	88	Old Town Fort	Middle class locality	Mixed locality as far as Hindus are concerned. There are no Muslims or S.Cs.	9	3	A few agriculturists are found in this locality.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Allamajji Galli	1-13							
		Kotturappanavara Beedi	15-55							
		Doddapete	1-32							
		Gurappana Galli	1-2							
		Doddapete	33-43							
		Somakka's Galli	1-9							
		Doddapete	44-66							
		Kannikaparameshwari temple	1-7							
		Road	115-117							
2.	1(b)	Doddapete	67-75(2)	125	Old Town Fort	Poorer classes	Lingayats, Darji & other castes	12	5	A few agriculturists are found in this locality
		Palleda Karibasappa's compound	1-11/2							
		Doddapete	76-13							
		B.H. Road	1-16							
		Chennappa's compound	1-29							
		B.H. Road, Kodi circle	16(2)-16B							
		B.H. Road	19-32(3)							
		Kalleshwaraswamy road	1-14(2)							
		B.H. Road	33-86							
3.	2(a)	Balegarara Beedi	1-17	105	Old Town	Do.	Kurubas, Dasiahs and Nayaks are numerous	10	4	...
		Poojarara Street	1-24							
		Poojarara Beedi	1-13							
		Sunnadavara Beedi	1-27							
		Sannachurayyana Beedi	1-21							
		Ellamma Temple Rd.	1-25							
4.	2(b)	Kollapuradammana Beedi	1-53	91	Do.	Middle class locality	Lingayats are more numerous	..	..	There are a few agriculturists also
		Veterinary Hospital Road	1-28							
		Changalarayana Beedi	1-19							
		Nanjesha Gouda Beedi	1-14							
		M.S. Shivananjappa's compound	1-13							
		Yadiyur Road	14-18(3)							
5.	3(a)	Pound Road	1-80(3)	122	Do.	Poorer classes	Kurubas are numerous	12	7	..
		Heggadigara Beedi	1-57							
6.	3(b)	Ramanna compound	1-13	94	Do.	Middle and Upper class	Mixed locality Hindus and Muslims	10	2	..
		Heggadigara Beedi	58-64(1)							
		Heggadigara I Cross	1-16							
		Heggadigara	65-65							
		Heggadigara II Cross	1-11							
		Coronation Road I Cross	1-6							
		Do.	44-89(1)							
7.	4(a)	Santepete	8-114	77	Do.	Do.	Among Hindus Vysyas are more numerous	..	..	Mostly merchants
		Kannikaparameshwari Galli	3-23							
		Madike Asare	1-15							
8.	4(b)	Mallikarjunaswamy Road	1-86	117	Do.	Middle and poorer classes	Some Muslims are also found in this predominantly Hindu locality. Hegganigas are more numerous among Hindus	14	5	
		Coronation Road	1-43							
		Mahatma Gandhi Road	1-76							
	DIVISION II:—									
9.	5(a)	T.S. Karibasavaiah compound	1-24	120	Old Town	Middle and Upper classes	Mixed locality; contains Hindus, Muslims and Jains	..	..	..
		S.V.R.M.S. Compound	1(1)-38							
		S.R.V. Compound	1-35							
		K.B. Shivappa Compound	1-29							

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10.	5(b)	Ghausamia Compound Kasipathi Compound B.H. Road Doddapete	1-29 1-15 1-143 4(1)-35(18)	102	Old Town	Poorer sections	Muslims are numerous. Among Hindus, Darji (Marathas) are more	10	10	..
11.	6(a)	C.B. Compound Old Hospital Road Taluk Office Road Nalbandwadi Road	1-23 7-19 1-43(1) 1-86(3)	103	Do.	Poorer sections with a few middle class families	Mixed locality. Muslims, Lingayats, Marathas etc.	10	10	..
12.	6(b)	Nalbandwadi Road Hospete Road Balehannina Asare Bellada Asare	1-52 1-114 1-33 1-32	109	Do.	Do.	Muslims are predominant	11	1	..
13.	7(a)	Shankar Road Coronation Road	1(1)-41 1-85	89	Do.	Middle and Upper classes	Hindus—mostly Brahmins, Lingayats	9	1	..
14.	7(b)	Ramamandira Road C.B. Compound Old Hospital Road	1-102/67 24-51 1-23	95	Do.	Poorer classes	Hindus (Brahmins, Marathas)	10	10	..
	DIVISION III:—									
15.	8(a)	B.H. Road, College area Huts behind Hospital area	1-26(2) 1-89	105	Newly built up area	Poorer classes	Hindus (mixed locality)	11	1	Most of them are residing in huts
16.	8(b)	Govindapura Electric Colony V Main Road IV Main Road Huts in the Garden	1-56 1-40 9-103 1-113 1-9	302	Do.	Middle classes	Hindus (Lingayats, Brahmins etc.)	..	..	Electric Colony lies in this block
17.	9(a)	I Main Road II Main Road III Cross Road IV Cross Road II Main IV Cross opposite to Timmegowda's House 15th Cross Road 6th Cross Road Left side of Girls High School 6th Cross 7th Cross 8th Cross	2(1)-27 92-105 1-4/2 1 38 1-17 1-4 6-8 2(1)-15 1-41	158	Do.	Do.	Do.	..	..	..
18.	9(b)	III Main Road IV Main Road IV Main Opposite Road 3rd Cross Road 4th Cross Road 5th Cross Road	1-44 2-5 143-16(3) 10-14 13 ..	133	Do.	Do.	Do.	..	..	..
19.	10(a)	I Main Road II Main Road III Main Road 1st Cross Road 2nd Cross Road 3rd Cross Road Sub Cross Road	27-4 16-33 45-91 19-28 1-1/1 15-29 1-7	106	Do.	Do.	Do.	8	5	At the time of Survey No. of Households reduced to 80 only

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20.	10(b)	IV Main Road V Main Road	53-142 1-31	119	Newly built up area	Poorer classes	Hindus (Lingayats Brahmins etc.)	12	6	..
21.	11	B.H. Road, Bus Stand 1st Cross, Saibaba Road Huts Behind 1st Cross Chinnappa Compound Bus Stand Area S.L.N. Compound Kempiah Compound	29-108(2) 2-16 1(1)-11 1-22 1-35 1-27 1-30	132	Do.	Do.	Mixed Locality	..	..	..
22.	12(a)	Police Lane	1-76	66	Old Town	Do.	Muslims are numerous	7	8	..
23.	12(b)	Makkan Road Railway Station Road Coronation Road	1-46 1-68(3) 1	86	Do.	Do.	Muslims and Hindus (Ganigas, Brahmins, and others)	9	2	..
24.	12(c)	Shankar Road Hospital Road B.H. Road	1-57 1-25 109(1)-137(3)	68	Do.	Do.	Brahmins & Lingayats	7	1	..
	DIVISION IV :—									
25.	13(a)	Mallikarjuna Swamy Temple Beedi Santepet Beedi D. Siddalinge Gowda's Compound Railway Station Road Railway Quarters Keregodi Road North of II Main Road	1-12 1-7(6) 16-38 41-48 59-73 2-70 1-27	109	Do.	Middle and Poorer classes	Mixed locality	..	..	Railway quarters are found in this block
26.	13(b)	Southern side of II Main Road Between 2-3, 1st Cross Road III Main Road both sides IV Main Road Eastern side of I Cross Road	41-65 1-8 1-74(7) 1-12 2-9	82	Do.	Do.	Do.	8	1	..
27.	14(a)	Huts near Water Tank	1-154	151	Newly built up area	Poorer classes	Muslims & in-migrant group of Tamilian Hindus	—	..	—
28.	14(b)	Southern side of Ist Main Road Second Cross Road Western side of II Cross Road (8 to 24) Western side of III Cross Road (1 to 23) Eastern side of IV Cross Road (1 to 20) Railway Quarters Huts near Railway Station	1-3 34-35 12-24 9-16 11-20/6 49-58 1-29/2	67	Do.	Do.	Muslims and several castes of lower status among Hindus	..	..	..
29.	15(a)	Southern side of B.H. Road Kallappa Setty's Garden Railway Station Road	1-48 1-39 1-41	85	Old Town	Upper Middle class	Lingayats are numerous	..	..	—
30.	15(b)	Mango Grove	30-151	119	Newly built up area	Poorer classes	Mixed locality	..	..	Mostly consists of hut dwellers.
31.	15(c)	Goodshed Road Post Office Surroundings Keregodi Road Coronation Road	9-15 1-5 1-3 13-65	61	Old Town	Middle classes	Ganigas and other caste Hindus	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
32.	16(a)	Southern side of B.H. Road	44-188	121	Old Town	Poorer classes	Mixed locality	..	..	There are some hut-dwellers also
33.	16(b)	Officials' Quarters Police Quarters Area around Maranagere Chennayya's Garden	1-15 1-61 1-58	127	Newly built up area	Middle and poorer classes	Do.	13	3	There are Officials' and a few agriculturists here
	DIVISION V:—									
34.	17	Yadiyur-Tiptur Road 2nd Main Road 1st Cross Road 2nd Cross Road 3rd Cross Road 4th Cross Road 1st Main Road	1-78 1-54 1-49 1-20 1(1)-24(2) 1-31 1-58	59	Old Town	Poorer classes	Do.	..	..	Mostly consists of hut-dwellers
35.	18(a)	Southern side of A.K. Colony 2nd Cross Road 3rd Cross Road 4th Cross Road 5th Cross Road Vacant House	1-21 1-46 1-21 1-19 8-22 12	101	Newly built up area	Do.	Scheduled castes	10	1	
36.	18(b)	6th Cross Road 7th Cross Road 8th Cross Road 2nd Cross Western side of Rangapur Road 3rd Cross Road 4th Cross Road 5th Cross Road 6th Cross Road 7th Cross Road (1) Eastern side of 2nd Main Road 12th Cross Old Scavengers Road	1-18 1-12 1-6 20-22 1-24 3-5 11-21 20-8 16-31 17-25(12) 1	75	Do.	Do.	Do.	8	9	—
37.	19(a)	West to East I Main Road West to East from the Cross Huts to the east of Lakshmi Talkies Huts to the West of Lakshmi Talkies	3/1-7 1-3 30-96 101-136	95	Do.	Do.	Muslims and Tamilian Hindus both-recent migrants	9	10	Most of them dwell in huts
38.	19(b)	West of Lakshmi Talkies	1-100	91	Do.	Do.	Muslims are more numerous. In addition, there are a few scheduled castes and other Hindus	9	2	—
39.	20(a)	Northern side of 1st Cross near Match factory 2nd Cross Northen side of III Cross Northern side of IV Cross Southern side of III Cross Northern side of V Cross Northern side of 6th Cross Southern side of 5th Cross	1-29 3-14(a) 2-33 10-14 15-50 2-30 4-13 18-34	89	Newly built up area	Poorer classes	Muslims are more numerous. In addition there are few Scheduled castes and other Hindus	9	3	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
40.	20(b)	Northern side of 7th Cross Northern side of 8th Cross Northern side of 9th Cross 10th Cross (both side) Southern side of 11th Cross Northern side of 12th Cross Northern side of 13th Cross Northern side of 14th Cross Northern side of 15th Cross	2(1)-28 1-30 3-33 2 4 2 10(1) 35 23	103	Newly built up area	Poorer classes	Muslims are more numerous. In addition there are few scheduled castes and other Hindus	10	8	
41.	21	1st Main II Main 2nd Cross 3rd Cross 4th Cross 5th Cross 6th Cross 7th Cross 8th Cross 1 to 86 Sites. P. Siddalinge Gowda's Compound III Main 1 Cross 7 to 8th Cross 9th Cross 10th Cross West of 3rd Main of 6th Cross Keregodi Road 8th Cross Road 9th Cross Road	1-29 1-7 2-17 2-13 1-12 2-6 3-6 4-6 1-3(1) -8 5-6 7-8 -10 -15 -24 -24	82	Do.	Do.	Do.			

Working force.—According to the concepts adopted for the 1971 census the working force consists of all persons whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work. By main activity is meant that activity in which the person engages himself mostly. Normally the reference period is the week preceding the date of enumeration but the emphasis is on the usual activity of the person concerned. In the case of activities of a seasonal character the year preceding the date of enumeration is to be reckoned as the reference period. Further, all such persons who are primarily non-workers (being engaged mostly in household duties, studies etc.) but are assisting in some economic activity or the other during their spare time (i.e. not as full-time workers) are excluded from the purview of the definition of the working force. Accordingly the working force in Tiptur, consisting of 6,288 workers, constitutes 27.78 per cent of the total population. This force is predominantly male in character; for every female worker there are as many as 8 male workers. In the urban areas of Tumkur district, there are 5.90 male workers for every female worker. Evidently the participation rate among females in the working force at Tiptur is much lower. A low percentage of females in the working force often reflects a higher degree of urbanisation.

In a male population of 12,190, the workers, numbering 5,610, constitute 46.02 per cent. Comparable averages for the urban areas of the State and the district are 48.27 per cent and 47.09 per cent respectively. The somewhat lower participation rate at Tiptur may perhaps be attributed to its recent development as a centre of higher education and the consequent induction of student population in significant numbers. In 1961, when there was no college in the town, of the then male population of 8,190 as many as 4,286 or 52.3 per cent, were returned as workers. It may be incidentally noted that the urban male population of the State and the district in 1961 contained respectively 51.57 per cent and 50.01 per cent of workers in them.

Among females 678 out of 10,402 or 6.52 per cent are workers. The participation rates for the urban areas of the district and the State are 8.87 per cent and 9.16 per cent respectively. The situation at Tiptur compares well with Bangalore, the highly industrialised and urbanised district where 6.40 per cent of the female population in urban areas are returned as workers. Compared to 1961 when workers amongst the female population in Tiptur constituted 10.35 per cent, it may be observed, there is a marked fall. This diminution may be attributed to the general trend noticed during the decade in the urban areas of the district as well as the State. In 1961, the workers in the urban female population of the State and the district constituted 14.87 per cent and 12.88 per cent respectively. A slight change incorporated in the definition of workers between the two censuses may also have been partly responsible for the drop in the percentage of workers.

The Scheduled Caste population comprising 802 males and 731 females has in it 350 and 77 workers respectively. The participation rate works out to 43.64 per cent and 10.53 per cent respectively for males and females. In the Scheduled Tribe population which is quite meagre, 8 out of the 16 males and 1 out of the 15 females are workers.

The survey data relating to the 243 selected households reveal that out of the total population of 1,419 only 383 or 26.99 per cent are workers. The participation rates among males and females are 46.15 per cent and 7.53 per cent respectively. Though the overall

percentage of workers in the sample population is slightly lower than the census results it is interesting that the participation rates are slightly higher for both males and females. This apparently anomalous situation is mainly due to the differences in sex ratio noticeable in the two sets of population. Secondly the survey excludes the institutional households such as hostels where almost all the inmates would be non-workers. The higher participation rate among females may perhaps be due to a larger representation in the sample to labour class households.

Participation rates by sex and age-groups.—An analysis of participation rates by sex and age differentials based on the Census Table B-I Part A is presented below:

Age-group	Males			Females		
	Population	Workers		Population	Workers	
		Number	Per cent		Number	Per cent
0—14	4,399	170	3·86	4,393	50	1·14
15—19	1,743	452	25·93	1,164	51	4·38
20—29	2,294	1,542	67·22	1,861	148	7·95
30—59	3,252	3,132	96·31	2,520	377	14·96
60+	502	314	62·55	464	52	11·21
All ages	12,190	5,610	46·02	10,402	678	6·52

Among children the participation rate is insignificant for females and very low for males. In the adolescent age-group of 15-19, the participation rate among males increases to 26 per cent. i.e. every fourth person in this group is economically active. This stands out in contrast to the image thrown out by the females among whom approximately one in every 25 is a worker. This disparity is perceivable in the higher age-groups, especially amongst the young-adult females, the age-group 20-29 which may be regarded as the period on the eve of marriage and that immediately following the marriage which is usually burdened with child-bearing and rearing of infants. Among middle aged and elderly women a relatively higher proportion participate in economic activities perhaps because of the gradual lessening of the family responsibilities.

Age-composition of workers.—From Census Table Table B-I Part A the following details can be gathered:—

Broad Age-group	Workers					
	Numbers			As percentage to total Workers		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
0—14	220	170	50	3·50	3·03	7·38
15—29	2,193	1,994	199	34·88	35·54	29·35
30—59	3,509	3,132	377	55·80	55·83	55·60
60+	366	314	52	5·82	5·60	7·67
All ages	6,288	5,610	678	100·00	100·00	100·00

The major contribution to the workers comes from the middle-age group of 30-59 among both the sexes and this is followed by the young adults. Among males the proportions of child-workers and the aged-workers do not add up even to ten per cent. The sex-wise differential rates are significant in all the age-groups except 30-59. which, as among men, accounts for a little more than 55 per cent. Young women in the marriageable age and the child-bearing age that follows it immediately, viz., the broad-age-group of 15-29 contribute a lower proportion as compared to the male workers of the same age-groups. The fact that a little over 7 per cent each of female workers are children and aged in a way reflects the poor economic condition of the households of which they are members, compelling them to economic activity and thus to augment the meagre family earnings.

Comparable data based on the survey (*vide* H.H. Table 13.0) yields the following results which show certain marked variations:—

Broad age-group	Workers					
	Numbers			As percentage		
	P	M	F	P	M	F
0—14	16	14	2	4·18	4·24	3·77
15—29	111	105	6	28·98	31·81	11·32
0—59	229	187	42	59·79	56·68	79·25
0+	27	24	3	7·05	7·27	5·66
All ages	383	330	53	100·00	100·00	100·00

Among males the proportion of workers in the lowest and the highest age-group is comparatively higher and this increase is adjusted by a corresponding decrease in the young-adult age-groups. In contrast, among females the proportion of workers in the middle-age group is remarkably high; 79.25 per cent as compared to 55.60 per cent indicated by the census. This increase is compensated in all the three remaining age-groups, the worst affected being 15-29. The inference that younger women are less prone to take up economic activity in so far as Tiptur is concerned seems to be inescapable. Since age-group data for female workers are not available for any earlier period, the trends indicated by the present data cannot be discerned. The position at Tiptur, in a way appears to be contrary to the trends associated with rapid urbanisation and growth of female education which results in more and more educated young women seeking employment, generally in the secondary or the tertiary sector. Of the 6 workers in the 15-29 age-group 3 are never-married while the other 3 are currently married.

Marital status is a relevant factor in any consideration of female workers, especially by age-groups. Census Table B-I Part B throws light on this aspect. It may be observed that in the age-group of 15-19 as many as 34 out of the 44 workers are never married, while in the two succeeding age-groups of 20-24 and

25-29 only 26 out of 65 and 4 out of 52 are never married. In the higher age-groups it is interesting to note an increase in the proportion of widowed workers. Amongst the 542 female workers covered in this table 112 (20.6%) are never married; 241 (44.5%) are currently married and the remaining (including 8 unspecified and 23 divorced/separated), 197 (34.9%) are widowed or divorced.

Marital status of the 53 female workers covered during the survey are furnished in the subjoined table which is too simple to require any more comments.

Age-group	Never Married	Married	Widowed	Total
1	2	3	4	5
0—14	2	..	..	2
15—29	3	3	..	6
30—59	..	26	16	42
60+	..	..	3	3
Total	5	29	19	53

Industrial classification of workers.—At the 1971 census the workers are classified into 9 industrial categories on the basis of the economic activity carried on in the establishment in which the worker is engaged. The actual work performed by a worker forms the basis for an occupational classification which will be referred to later on.

Statement showing the industrial classification of workers (Full-count), 1971

No.	Industrial category / Description	Distribution of Workers in numbers			as percentage of total workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I.	Cultivators	205	190	15	3·26	3·39	2·21
II.	Agricultural labourers	60	55	5	0·96	0·98	0·74
III.	Workers in livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities	117	105	12	1·86	1·87	1·77
IV.	Workers in mining and quarrying	12	12	..	0·19	0·21	..
V.	Workers in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs						
	(a) Household industry	170	146	24	2·70	2·60	3·54
	(b) Other than household industry	1,036	911	125	16·48	16·24	18·44
VI.	Workers in construction	378	325	53	6·01	5·79	7·82
VII.	Workers in trade and commerce	2,163	2,024	139	34·40	36·08	20·50
VIII.	Workers in transport, storage and communications	705	654	51	11·21	11·67	7·52
IX.	Workers in other services	1,442	1,188	254	22·93	21·17	37·46
	Total Workers	6.288	5,610	678	100·00	100·00	100·00

The statement highlights the importance of categories VII, IX and V in that order which, put together, account for 76.51 per cent of the workers. True to its tradition and the qualitative impression that the town leaves on an observer the commercial function is highly accentuated. The proportion of workers in the agricultural sector is too low to be taken note of. Perhaps this is so because of the situation of the town in the rich coconut belt with vast areas under dry cultivation where the need for intensive labour is comparatively low. Perhaps the presence of persons returning cultivation as their main activity is a survival of the onetime rural characteristic of Tiptur which is becoming insignificant over the decades. In 1951, for instance, of the total population of 11,803 as many as 579 or 5 per cent derived their livelihood from agriculture while another 350 persons or 3 per cent being non-cultivating land-owners too obtained their main income from agricultural land. In 1961, out of 5,048 workers in the town 327 or 6.5 per cent were engaged as either cultivators or labourers. Among males and females the percentage of agricultural workers stood at 6.07 and 8.80 per cent respectively. This percentage has dwindled in 1971 to 4.37 among male workers and 2.95 among female workers. This consistent downward trend signifies that the younger members of the one-time agriculturist households are taking up urban occupations such as trade, service and manufacturing industry relegating agriculture to a secondary place.

The fact that 11.67 per cent amongst the male workers are engaged in transport and communications emphasises the importance of the town as a centre of rail and road transport as well as postal and telecommunications.

Among female workers those engaged in 'other services' are very numerous and they constitute 37.46 per cent, while those in categories VII and VIII, which

too belong to the tertiary sector, together account for another 28 per cent. Thus. a little more than 65 per cent are engaged in the tertiary sector. Manufacturing industry and construction which constitute the secondary sector account for 21.98 per cent and 7.82 per cent while the primary sector has a meagre 5 per cent of workers in it. In 1961 the workers in the tertiary sector and the secondary sector formed 45.03 per cent and 43.04 per cent respectively. Evidently there has been a remarkable shift in the activities of the female working force during the decade. The preponderance of female-workers in the tertiary sector indicates the higher degree of urbanisation achieved by Tiptur in recent years.

Workers by industrial categories correlated to sex and age-groups

Census Table B-I Part A shows the age-group distribution of workers by sex in each industrial category. Most of the male and almost all the female workers in I category are aged 40 years or upwards. In II category especially among males, those below 40 are more numerous. Perhaps many of them represent the attached agricultural labourers who are fed and clothed by their masters through the year though the presence of casual labourers in the group cannot be ruled out. Of the activities included in III category gardening and livestock raising (including dairying) are the most important. Fishing, forestry and hunting, it may be said, are not at all practised in Tiptur. In livestock rearing both the young and the old are found working—mostly as cowherds—while the middleaged attend to milking and disposing of the milk and its products. As Tiptur has a number of villages in its immediate vicinity and enjoys good rail and road communication facilities and is thus assured of a regular supply of livestock products, the occupation of livestock rearing has not so far assumed much importance in the town. As can be seen from Table, B-IV Part A, production of fruits, vegetables, flowers etc., engages a high proportion of workers in this category. All the workers in IV category are males and of them 6 are aged 40 years and upwards while the other 6 are below 30.

Among workers in V(a) and V(b) a concentration of young and middle-aged men and women may be noticed. A low proportion of child-workers and aged-workers is perhaps due to the very nature of the industries pursued in the town. The Appendix to Census Table B-IV Part A gives the details of the industries at which the workers in V(a) and V(b) are engaged. Though it pertains to the 80 per cent non-sample slips and does not give out age-group data the facts that may be noticed therein are worthwhile. Some of the industries at which considerable number of workers are engaged are: manufacture of garments (i.e. tailoring); sawing and planing of wood as well as manufacture of furniture and fixtures; manufacture of jewellery; repair of bicycles; manufacture of edible oils; manufacture of soaps and perfumes; and manufacture of miscellaneous products not elsewhere classified including brooms and brushes. Evidently these industries (unlike handloom weaving, *beedi* rolling or *agarbathi* manufacturing etc.) cannot accommodate a large number of child-workers or those who may be regarded as old or physically very weak. Making of brooms with *seegu* of coconut trees is an important work at which many women and some children are engaged. It is a non-household industry. The coir unit of the town provides work to a dozen women at present.

About 3 per cent of the male-workers and 9 per cent of the female workers in VI category are below 14. In this case too contribution of old persons is negligible. Since this work mostly involves heavy manual labour it is natural to find a preponderance of young adults in the age-groups of 15 to 40. Usually women and children work as assistants to the menfolk of their families who are engaged in construction work as labourers either on contract basis or as casual labourers.

In commercial activities all the age-groups are represented and the distribution is bimodal, there being two peaks in the age-groups 20-24 and 30-39. In fact the workers in 20-39 age-group account for 54.8 per cent. The child-workers are quite insignificant (2 per cent) and perhaps represent the shop assistants usually met with in small provision stores and the like. Contribution by aged-workers appears to be quite significant and may be attributed to the easy nature of the work which does not usually call for much physical energy and also causes very little exhaustion. In all, there are 314 male workers and 52 female workers in the age-group 60+ in the town. Of these, 138 males (44 per cent) and 25 females (48 per cent) who are engaged in commercial activities, in a way, exhibit the preference of that age-group. Among female workers in this category those in the lower age-groups are comparatively less; about 22 per cent are in 30-39 age-group while another 52 per cent are aged 40 and upwards.

The distribution of male workers in VIII category shows a concentration in the age-groups 20-29 (27 per cent), 30-39 (25 per cent) and 40-49 (20 per cent). The child-workers and the aged-workers constitute 4 per cent each. Among female workers too there is clustering in the 3 age-groups 20-29 (18 per cent), 30-39 (31 per cent) and 40-49 (20 per cent). Those aged 60 and upwards constitute a significant proportion *viz.*, 10 per cent as against the 4 per cent among males. In this category there is scope for non-manual clerical workers also. The exact nature of work done by many workers of either sex is not clear, for the 80 per cent non-sample Census Table B-V Part A shows that a high proportion of these workers are grouped under 'labourers not elsewhere classified'.

In IX category also workers are found in all the age-groups and as in other categories the distribution is uneven. The child and the old workers are comparatively fewer while those in the middle-age are preponderant.

The distribution of workers according to category by age-groups (vide Table B-I Part A) thus indicates an irregular pattern. In each category almost every-age-group is represented though in varying proportions. Agriculture and livestock rearing have a slightly higher proportion of aged workers while in all others those in the middle-age preponderate. Trade and commerce which happens to be one of the most important economic activities in the town attracts a larger proportion of these old persons who are economically active.

Workers and their educational level.—Some idea regarding the participation rate among persons with different levels of education and the internal distribution of workers may be had from a cursory glance at Table B-III Part-A which is condensed and presented below:

Broad Educational levels	Males			Females		
	Population	Workers	Percentage of workers to population in col. 2	Population	Workers	Percentage of workers to population in col. 5
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Illiterate	3,261	1,338	41·0	4,145	350	8·4
2. Below matriculation	4,297	2,102	48·9	3,485	105	3·0
3. Matriculation	1,943	821	42·3	656	75	11·4
4. Technical diploma not equal to degree	28	26	92·8	..	..	..
5. Graduate and post-graduate degree (non-technical)	178	158	88·8	29	7	24·1
6. Technical degree (including teaching)	45	43	95·6	6	5	83·5
Total	9,752	4,488	46·0	8,321	542	6·5

The participation rates in the lower educational levels among males is low in view of the fact that quite a high proportion among them would be pursuing their studies at the matriculation and college levels. The presence of non-workers in the groups of educated persons may be either due to unemployment or due to the retired persons who have settled down to an inactive life. Either way the percentage of economically inactive persons is quite low among males. Among females, participation rate in the group of illiterate appears to be significant. Perhaps it represents the labour-class. The below-matriculation literate group has a very low percentage of workers in it. This group seems to be made up of an overwhelming majority of women in the middle-classes in which the old persons too are literate, the younger ones pursue their studies while the middle-aged literate attend to housework. That all women who are educated (matriculation and above) do not aspire for or secure work becomes evident from the table. The highest (83.5%) participation rate noticed among those who have a technical degree refers perhaps to the group of lady-doctors and teachers who by the very nature of their professional qualification cannot remain idle. The details of actual occupations (or type of work) of these educated women are presented in another table which is discussed at a later stage.

If the composition of workers is considered sexwise it is evident that among males the majority (47 per cent) are literate but not matriculates. The illiterate constitute as much as 30 per cent of the working force. Of the educated, those at the matriculation level are more numerous. Those with technical qualifications do not add up to even one per cent. Among females an overwhelming majority of about 65 per cent are illiterate. The contribution of matriculates which is about 14 per cent is significant. The graduate and the professionally qualified group represents sojourners to a greater extent than the permanent inhabitants of the town.

Industrial category and educational level.—Census Table B-III Part A, which pertains to 80 per cent non-sample population, presents a classification of workers by sex, education and industrial category. Considering the male-workers first, the following salient points may be noticed. Among cultivators 2 out of the 152 are non-technical graduates while another 27 (17 per cent) are matriculates. It is rather intriguing to find that 6 out of the 44 agricultural labourers are matriculates, though, it may be seen, another 22 are illiterate and 9 have completed primary standard. Illiterate and 'Primary' account for about 75 per cent in III category which mainly consists of livestock rearing. All the workers in IV category are matriculates and as can be seen from Census Table B-V part-A all of them are clerical workers in a local mining office. In household industries, the proportion of the educated is meagre while those in the primary and middle levels constitute about 73 per cent. Amongst the 729 workers in non-household industry one is a non-technical graduate while another is a diploma-holder. The matriculates constitute about 7 per cent while the illiterate account for 42 per cent. In Tiptur there are no large scale or even medium-sized fac-

tories which can provide large scale employment to educated persons. About 55 per cent of the construction workers are illiterate while 5.5 per cent, representing perhaps the contractors and clerical workers, are matriculates. One of the workers is an engineering graduate. In trading and commercial activities about 52 per cent of the workers are literate but not matriculates. Though about 35 per cent of the 'graduates and above' workers are found in this category, they constitute only 4 per cent of the 1619 workers. In VIII category a higher proportion of workers are illiterate. Most of the educated workers in this category are employees of postal, telegraph, telephone and the railway departments. In IX category the illiterate and the literate without any level constitute a little less than 20 per cent; about 35 per cent are below matriculation; 31 per cent are matriculates; about 2 per cent are diploma-holders and the remaining 12 per cent are graduates including engineers and doctors. The foregoing clearly indicates the preference exhibited by the educated workers to commercial and service activities. Considering the graduates (technical and non-technical) as a group it may be seen that about 60 per cent are in 'other services' while another 35 per-cent are in 'commercial activities'. Among matriculates the largest group of about 42 per cent are in commercial activities and this is immediately followed about 35 per cent in 'other services' and 8 per cent in transport and communications.

Among females the educated workers are comparatively fewer. Out of the 542 workers covered in the table 64.6 per cent are illiterate; 9 per cent are literate with primary standard; 10 per cent have attained middle standard; 14 per cent are matriculates and the remaining 2 per cent are graduates and above. The distribution in each category appears to be similar to the one observed in the case of males but with a consistently higher proportion of the illiterate in each. Almost all the educated female workers (matric and above) are found in the IX category.

Economic activities and distribution of workers

Census Table B-IV Part A and its Appendix present a sexwise distribution of workers engaged in various non-agricultural economic activities specified in the National Industrial Classification, 1970, adopted for the 1971 census. Since there are in this town as many as 136 such activities a few of the most important will be discussed here. This table covers 4.292 male and 526 female workers. Among male workers, it is seen there are only 13 activities in each of which at least 2 per cent of the workers are found. When arranged in descending numerical order the following picture emerges:

No. of Workers	Code and Description of activity
280	(650): Grain and grocery stores (Retail trade).
278	(901): Public services in State Governments including police Services.
237	(691): Hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places*.
234	(500): Construction and maintenance of buildings.
210	(706): Transport byman (including rickshaw pullers, hand cart pullers, porters, coolies etc.)
197	(921): Educational services rendered by non-technical colleges, schools, universities and other institutions.
191	(601): Wholesale trade in food stuff other than cereals and pulses.
175	(264): Manufacture of all types of textiles, garments including wearing apparel.
124	(659): Retail trade in food and food articles, beverage, tobacco and intoxicants not elsewhere classified.
110	(389): Manufacture of miscellaneous products not elsewhere classified (includes brooms, brushes etc.).
108	(401): Distribution of electric energy to household, industrial, commercial and other users.
103	(651): Vegetable and fruit selling.
99	(660): Dealers in textiles (non-ready made) (Retail trade).

*Since there are very few such places the workers shown here includes those working in restaurants, cafes, etc., which are quite numerous in the town. Code 690 refers to restaurants etc., and there are 45 male workers in it.

Six of these activities are related to 'trade' while two each are related to 'manufacture' and 'other services' respectively. Retail trade in grains and groceries has the largest group of workers in it and projects itself as the most important. By scanning the table a little further, 11 more activities each of which have at least one per cent of workers in them may be noticed. The most important of these are public services in local bodies; banking; transport workers and personal services. Manufacture of wooden furniture and fixtures (code 276) too is important, for in it there are 70 workers.

Among female-workers the most favoured single activity is service in educational institutions (code 921) (16.3 per cent) and this is followed by 'domestic service' (code 960) (14 per cent). About 8 per cent of the workers are found in construction of buildings while a little less have been reported against manufacture of miscellaneous products (code 389) and manual transport (code 706). The only other activity with more than 20 workers is 'vegetable and fruit selling'.

In the case of workers reported under III category a significant point that may be observed from this Table is the preponderance of those engaged in production of fruits, vegetables and flowers (codes 007 and 017) which account for 62 out of the 93 workers. Livestock raising, with only 16.7 per cent of the workers occupies a place of secondary importance.

Appendix to B-IV Part A shows the relative importance of household and other than household sectors

in manufacturing, processing and servicing activities. In urban areas the household industry should, by definition, be carried on within (or about) the residential premises of the individual who is being enumerated (unless he is an employee of one such unit run in another household). In Tiptur the most important household industries as disclosed by this table are: tailoring; carpentry; gold and silver smithy, manufacture of soaps, perfumes etc., and repairing of bicycles. Amongst the non-household industries mention may be made of tailoring, manufacture of miscellaneous products including brooms; carpentry; sawing and planing of wood; manufacture of edible oils; stone dressing and stone-crushing and repair of bicycles.

Employment status of workers.—The census Tables which deal with this aspect are: B-IV Part B, B-IV Part C, B-IV Part D and B-V Part B. Of these, B-IV Part B highlights the importance of 'family worker' category amongst the male workers engaged in household industry and that of 'single worker' category amongst the female workers. These single worker females are found engaged in tailoring, *beedi* rolling and manufacture of perfumes (*agarbathi*).

Table B-IV Part C shows that 'employees' are preponderant (64.7 per cent) among the male-workers, 'single workers' (21.5 per cent) are second in rank followed by 'employers' (7.7 per cent) and 'family workers' (6.1 per cent). Among employers many are in the higher age-groups while it is not so in the other 3 categories. It is significant that one person below 14 and 3 persons in 15-19 age-group are reported as employers. But the nature of their economic activity as also whether they are merely partners of a large running concern (and are therefore employers only technically) cannot be ascertained from any of the tables presented in this volume. The lower age-groups are fairly well represented in the category of employees while the incidence of a high proportion may be observed in the age-groups of 20-29 (28.8 per cent) and 30-39 (27.4 per cent). It is significant that 3.8 per cent of the employees are aged 60 years and upwards. If all the workers in that age-group are considered, the employees constitute 46 per cent. Amongst the single workers the higher age-groups are represented to a greater extent and the workers aged 60 and upwards account for 8.6 per cent. These single workers constitute 35 per cent of all the workers in the 60+ age-group. A little more than 50 per cent of the family workers are below 30 years while another 24 per cent are between 30 and 39 years of age.

The proportion of employers among female workers is 1.78 per cent which is quite low and of the 9 workers so reported 6 are aged 40 years or more. The employees and single workers each account for 46 per cent and the remaining 6 per cent are family workers. Among the employees those in the lower age-groups are comparatively more and this is in sharp contrast to the position in respect of single workers among whom those in the higher age-groups are preponderant. Of the 68 workers in the age-group of 60+ it may be seen, 26 are single workers and only 8 are returned as employees. Similarly in the 50-59 age-group also the proportion is on the high side.

Table B-IV Part D shows the relationship between employment status of workers and the branch of industry in which they are so engaged. Considering the male workers first, the following salient facts may be observed. Most of the employers (90 per cent) are engaged in 'trade and commerce'. Amongst the employees those in 'other services' are preponderant (30 per cent) and are followed by workers in manufacturing industries (26 per cent) and, trade and commerce (15 per cent). The workers in trade and commerce are more numerous (61.5 per cent) among the single workers and those in construction and transport activities contribute an equal proportion of 18 per cent each to the category of single workers. Among the family workers about 80 per cent are engaged in trade and commerce. This analysis highlights the importance of commercial activities among employers, single workers and family workers. The employee category figures prominently in 'other services' and 'manufacturing industries'.

Among the female workers 'trade and commerce' is represented to a higher extent in all categories with the exception of employees. Of the 9 employers as many as 8 are in trading activities; about 66 per cent of the employees are in 'other services'; an equal proportion of about 25 per cent of the single workers are represented in 'manufacturing' and 'trade'; 38.7 per cent and 35.3 per cent of the family workers are in 'trade' and 'manufacturing industries' respectively.

Table B-V Part B exhibits the correlation between one's occupation (*type of work performed*) and the employment status. According to the National Classification of Occupations (revised edition, 1968) there are 8 divisions, grouped into 95 two-digit codes which in turn are divided into 462 families represented by three-digit codes. A careful examination of the codes appearing in the table shows the presence of cultivators and agricultural labourers who apparently ought to have been brought under I and II industrial categories and therefore excluded in this as well as several other tables. A critical analysis, especially an attempt to correlate the industrial code with the three-digit occupation code of each worker and the other factors such as age-group and employment status etc., points to a few inconsistencies; but by and large, the general trends disclosed by the table are clear.

In the category of employers, 151 out of the 324 male workers are returned as 'merchants and shop keepers' while 20 persons are 'working proprietors'. In the category of employees, a large number of activities are represented, the chief of which are: shop assistants (27 per cent) (evidently the 700 male workers shown against code 40 ought to have been shown against 43, for there would not be 'employees' among merchants and shop keepers—a group which may only consist of employers, single workers or family workers); labourers not elsewhere classified (14 per cent); clerks

(10 per cent); teachers (5.7 per cent); hotel or restaurant workers (5 per cent); protective workers (including policemen) and electricians. Among single workers the labourers not elsewhere classified which is a residuary category account for 36 per cent; 36 out of 898 workers are in higher professions; the other important occupations represented being carpenters (52 workers), spinners, weavers and related workers (in this case mostly coir workers; 61 workers), tailors (49 workers) and hair dressers (40 workers). In the category of family workers there are cultivators (15 out of 251), clerical workers (12), shopkeepers and shop assistants (112 or 44.4 per cent) tailors and hair dressers.

Of the 9 female employers 4 are 'merchants and shopkeepers'; 2 are cooks; 2 are cultivators and the other person is a 'metal processor'. Among the 221 female employees as many as 86 (39 per cent) are teachers; 29 are housekeepers; 18 are cooks and related workers; the remaining workers are distributed over a number of different occupations. In the category of single workers, 72 out of 250 (28.8 per cent) are returned as labourers not elsewhere classified; 43 (17.2 per cent) as shopkeepers; 36 (14.4 per cent) as housekeepers; 37 (15 per cent) as forestry workers (perhaps those who gather fuel and faggots for sale locally) and 19 (7.6 per cent) as cultivators besides a few in each of the several other occupations. In the case of female family workers also, assisting in household commercial enterprise is important as it accounts for 7 out of the 26 workers in the category. The other important activities reported are cultivation and tailoring.

Occupation and educational level of workers

Details on this aspect are presented in B-IV Part A(ii) in respect of the non-agricultural workers in the 80 per cent non-sample slips. There is a concentration of highly educated persons such as graduates among teachers, clerical workers, lawyers and merchants. Of the 4 graduate and 3 post-graduate female workers except one who is a clerical worker the others are teachers. It appears strange that of the 3 female medical graduates, only one is returned as a doctor while the other 2 are reported under the category of social scientists. An examination of the qualifications of workers (both male and female) against code 13 'social scientists and related workers' reveals that among the 3 male workers there is a medical graduate and a non-technical graduate and a person who has attained only middle school standard. Similarly among the 5 female workers 2 are medical graduates, one is a matriculate while the other 2 are of middle standard. That a graduate in 'Engineering and Technology' is represented in the occupation of Nursing and other Medical and Health Technicians (code 08) is also intriguing. In a way the details presented against 'professional, technical and related workers' (codes 00 to 19) which shows up a considerable proportion of persons with lower standards of education (matriculation and below) appear more likely to be the result of tabulation errors. The case may be the same with the data which indicate that there are 7 engineering technicians among the female workers in the town (code 03) and that of them as many as 5 have passed the middle school while another is a cariculate and yet another whose attainments are not clearly known. Similar comments hold good for the 8 male workers shown against the same code. Likewise against code '02' which refers to 'architects, engineers, technologists and surveyors' addly, only 2 out of the 48 male workers have the requisite academic qualification (that too, a diploma or certificate not equal to degree), while 24 are matriculates 10 are of middle school standard and 6 have attained only primary standard. A critical analysis of the table may throw up similar other inconsistencies. But, in a general way it may be observed that the proportion of manual workers is high amongst the persons with lesser educational attainments and that in 'trade' and 'commerce' (code 40-49), the educated as well as the less educated are equally interested.

Survey data on workers

(i) *Participation rate.*—Assuming the sample households covered during the survey to be fairly representative it may be observed that the participation rate, in economic activities, varies from locality to locality and also by sex and age differentials within each. A detailed distribution is presented in H.H. Table 13.0. However, the following statistics indicate the broad picture at a glance:—

Locality or Census Enumerators' Block No.	Workers as a percentage of total population covered in each Block	
	Males	Females
1a	38·7	18·8
1b	35·5	17·4
2a	64·0	10·7
3a	51·6	18·2
3b	52·6	13·3
4b	42·8	2·3
5b	40·5	NIL
6a	69·0	NIL
6b	51·2	7·1
7a	33·3	6·5
7b	44·4	16·7
8a	45·4	5·3
10a	44·4	NIL
10b	32·5	3·1
12a	39·3	NIL
12b	52·0	6·3
12c	36·4	NIL
13b	48·4	9·7
16b	46·7	NIL
18a	37·1	6·7
18b	81·8	12·5
19a	50·0	18·8
19b	54·2	9·7
20a	56·0	3·4
20b	56·6	9·4
TOWN	46·15	7·53

These results may be examined with reference to the broad characteristics indicated in respect of each block in preceding pages. The participation rate among males varies between 32.5 and 81.8 the average for the town being 46.15. In 12 out of 25 blocks it is below the average. Among females the participation rate is *nil* in the case of 6 blocks and it is as high as 18.8 in the case of 2 blocks. Since no block is exclusively occupied by a specific social or economic category of population it would be hard to draw any meaningful inferences. In blocks 1a and 1b, there are several agricultural families and this portion represents the oldest part of the town. Perhaps this accounts for a higher participation rate for females. Again, block 3a is said to be inhabited mostly by poorer classes among whom one would naturally expect females and children too to be economically active. Blocks 18a to 20b are associated with poorer sections and of persons belonging to the backward communities. It is for this reason perhaps in each of these blocks female workers have been reported. It may be mentioned that despite poverty the females among Muslims (except the widowed and the old) do not attend to any out-door work and this factor pulls down the participation rate of females in Muslim majority areas.

A caste-wise analysis reveals that the female participation rate varies from *nil* in the case of 12 castes to 55.6 per cent in the case of Vahni Gounder. The sex-wise proportion of workers to total population in each caste or community presented below permits comparison at a glance. Further details are, however, furnished in H.H. Table 13.2.

Sl. No.	Caste/Community and Population	Percentage of workers to total population by sex in each caste	
		Male	Female
1	2	3	4
A.	*HINDU*		
1.	Lingayat (81m; 76f)	36·8	9·2
2.	Brahmin (61m; 70f)	44·3	1·4
3.	Vysya (57m; 53f)	47·3	3·8
4.	Setty Banajiga (41m; 35f)	53·6	20·0
5.	Maratha (36m; 39f)	47·2	12·8
6.	Ganiga (40m; 35f)	42·5	..
7.	Valmiki Nayaka (Beda) (29m; 26f)	55·2	11·5
8.	Adikarnataka* (28m; 25f)	53·6	16·0
9.	Kuruba (19m; 27f)	42·1	11·1
10.	Adi-dravida* (24m; 18f)	41·7	5·6
11.	Viswakarma (20m; 19f)	35·0	..
12.	Vokkaliga (15m; 15f)	66·7	26·7
13.	Balija (13m; 14f)	23·1	..
14.	Bajantri (13m; 10f)	38·5	..
15.	Madiwala (9m; 10f)	33·3	..
16.	Vahni Gounder (8m; 9f)	62·5	55·6
17.	Bhovi* (8m; 8f)	50·0	12·5
18.	Devanga (7m; 4f)	85·7	25·0
19.	Kshatriya (4m; 5f)	50·0	20·0
20.	Gangamatha (4m; 5f)	50·0	..
21.	Golla (4m; 5f)	25·0	..
22.	Mudaliyar (5m; 3f)	60·0	33·3
23.	Golla Gounder (4m; 4f)	25·0	..
24.	Uppara (3m; 3f)	66·7	..
25.	Satani (1m; 3f)	100·0	..
26.	Naidu (1m; 2f)	100·0	..
B.	*JAIN*		
27.	Jain (5m; 5f)	40·0	..
C.	*MUSLIMS*		
28.	Muslims (175m; 176f)	48·0	4·0

(Castes arranged in descending order of their population).
*Scheduled Caste.

The variations in 'rate of participation' according to migration status with reference to place of last residence is indicated in the subjoined statement which is based on H.H. Table 13.5. Persons who have been staying at Tiptur since their birth have been regarded as non-migrants irrespective of the migration status of their parents or guardians.

Migration status	Workers as a percentage of population in each status group							
	Males				Females			
	All ages	0—14	15—59	60+	All ages	0—14	15—59	60+
1. Non-migrant	36·5	3·3	65·4	78·6	6·7	0·4	16·9	12·5
2. Migrant from								
(i) Other places of the same district	62·8	15·2	77·9	77·8	9·1	Nil	13·3	Nil
(ii) From other districts of the State	55·4	4·8	70·1	75·0	7·4	6·7	7·2	10·0
(iii) From other States	73·8	33·3	84·4	42·9	8·3	Nil	9·2	20·0
TOTAL	46·15	5·2	70·5	70·6	7·53	0·7	12·8	7·5

The somewhat lower participation rate among the non-migrants may be explained by their relatively large proportion in the population composition. Secondly, there is the general tendency among the workers to move over to the place of work, *i.e.*, the referent town in this case, leaving behind some of their dependents if not all, at the place of their previous residence or at their native place. In other words differential participation rates may be explained, to some extent at least, as due to the natural pattern of migration i.e. the principal worker moves in first and is joined later on by his dependents instead of shifting the family along with him, all at once.

Education is an important factor that affects the participation rate both among the male and female components of the population. It may be deduced from H.H. Table 13.8 that (i) among males the proportion of workers varies from 29.9 per cent in the case of the illiterate to 73.7 per cent in the case of those with post-matriculation qualifications, it being 56.9 per cent in the case of matriculates and 51.4 per cent for 'literate below matriculation', (ii) among females the proportion varies from 3.8 per cent in the case of graduates and above, it being 4.7 per cent for 'literate below matriculation' and 10.7 per cent among the illiterate. It may therefore be inferred that there is (i) a direct correlation between education levels and participation rate among males, and (ii) the participation rate tends to be comparatively high among women with higher qualifications followed by those without any education at all, *i.e.* illiterate.

The table referred to above furnishes details regarding the participation rate by different language groups found in the town as well.

Workers and their Occupations (ie. Type of work done)

H.H. Table 19.7 presents a distribution of workers by sex and age-groups in each of the occupations indicated, in column 1, by a 3-digit code based on the National Classification of Occupations. Incidentally the table also shows the nature of work done at present by the five employed job-seekers enumerated during the survey. It may be seen that the survey data also reveals a significant concentration of workers in trading activities. Of the 330 male and 53 female workers, as many as 84 males and 12 females are engaged in either wholesale or retail trade as owners, family workers or shop assistants. The clerical workers (all types) are the next important group since there are 28 male workers in it. In addition, there are 9 peons, daftry etc., (code number 359) of whom one is a female worker. In all there are only 11 persons (7 males and 4 females) in the teaching profession. Of the other important occupations mention may be made of agricultural workers (16 males and 5 females), tailoring (19 males and 5 females), carpentry (8 males), police personnel (9 males), miscellaneous repairers (8 males and 1 female), barbers (7 males), farriers (3 males), domestic servants (6 females), sweepers (4 males and 2 females), and lastly, the residuary category of labourers not elsewhere classified which has a tally of 45 male and 9 female workers.

An attempt has been made in H.H. Table 3.10 to classify the heads of households according to the type of work adopting the "Poona classification of occupations". The distribution of the 243 heads of households in terms of percentages is as follows:

		Percent
1.	Unskilled manual	23·87
2.	Skilled manual	19.34
3.	Lowest professional and administrative (including primary teachers)	13·17
4.	Small business	9·88
5.	Highly skilled and supervisory (manual)	2·06
6.	Clerks and Shop assistants	4·53
7.	Intermediate professional, clerical posts, secondary teachers etc.	4·53
8.	Medium business	6·58
9.	Higher professional and salaried posts	1·23
10.	Owners of factories, large shops etc.	6·58
11.	Non-workers	8·23
	All categories	100·00

The few cultivators have been included in the unskilled manual category. The classification is however very crude, for the income of the person has not been ascertained in the schedule and the distinction between various grades of occupation was not worked out *a priori*. In the sample, households with lower grades of occupations are preponderant.

Workers and their educational attainments

An analysis of the levels of education of workers (H.H. Table 13.8) discloses that of the 330 males, 67 (20.3 per cent) are illiterate; 37 (11.2 per cent) are literate without educational level; 70 (21.2 per cent) have attained primary standard; 76 (23 per cent) have completed middle school level; 66 (20 per cent) are matriculates and of the remaining 14, as many as 12 are graduates (2 in technical subjects) and 2 are diploma-holders. A more or less even distribution with a slight accent on lower levels is thus evident. Those with comparatively higher level of education are low because of the multifunctional characteristic of the town with a special emphasis on trade and commerce.

Among female workers 35 out of 53 (i.e. 66 per cent) are illiterate; 4 (7.6 per cent) are literate without educational level; 11 (20.8 per cent) are below matriculation standard; 2 (3.77 per cent) are matriculates and only one is a post-graduate. The fact that there is a preponderance of uneducated female workers besides a very low participation rate among the matriculates in particular (only 2 out of 53 are workers) leads to the inference that educated females do not have an urge to be economically active, either as employees, own account workers or family workers, and also suggests that education upto matriculation is not viewed among the middle classes as a means of securing a

job. The lone post-graduate covered in the table is a lecturer in the local Kalpataru College. The highly educated, however, have a tendency to seek employment, especially in the teaching profession.

Workers and their employment status

Employment status is a relevant factor in the case of workers engaged in non-agricultural activities. Out of the 330 male and 53 female workers only 16 males and 5 females respectively are engaged in agricultural activities. Considering the remaining workers it may be seen from H.H. Table 16.0 that about 41 per cent are single workers; 31 per cent are employees, 22 per cent are family workers and a little more than 5 per cent are employers. Likewise among female workers there is a preponderance of single workers followed by family workers. It may be noted that there is not even one employer among the female workers. H.H. Table 16.2 indicates the relation between employment status and caste. The group of employers is made up of Devaganigas who are the traditional oil-pressers and oil-mongers, the Lingayats most of whom are traders, Muslims, Brahmins, Vysyas, Shetty Banajigas and Besta. Employees and single workers are found in almost all the castes. Family workers are conspicuous by their absence in the backward classes and the Scheduled Castes which mostly depend on manual labour. The proportion of family workers is comparatively high among castes associated with commercial and manufacturing activities such as Vysyas, Lingayats, Marathas (tailors and cloth dealers), Ganigas, Jains and Muslims. In fact among Muslims, the single workers are more numerous and they consist mostly of petty traders, farriers and men engaged in repair of bicycles, bullock carts etc.

Other particulars.—Since Tiptur is not a town of great distances, the workers mostly reach their place of work on foot and a few have bicycles and fewer still have auto vehicles. Time taken for commuting between their residence and place of work would on average be about 20 minutes or less for, the average distance works out to less than one kilometre. In three exceptional cases the workers commute to their place of work which in this case is Tumkur covering the distance of 75 kilometres by bus and this may be regarded as a temporary arrangement in view of their reported efforts for their re-transfer to Tiptur. A few other workers cover short distances beyond the limits of the town and do so by utilising the bus service to mofussil areas.

Non-workers.—According to the 1971 Census 53.98 per cent of the male population and 93.48 per cent of the female population of the town are non-workers. From an inset table presented earlier (participation rate by sex and age-groups) the following percentage distribution of non-workers may be derived.

Percentage of non-worker in each age-group

Age-group	Males	Females
0—14	96·14	98·86
15—19	74·07	95·62
20—29	32·78	92·05
30—59	3·69	85·04
60+	37·45	88·79

Particulars regarding the nature of activities of the non-workers have been compiled for 80 per cent non-sample slips (*vide* Table B-VIII) according to age-groups. The table covers a population of 5264 males and 7779 females. Among males 66.81 per cent are students and they are highly concentrated in the age-groups 0—14 and 15—19. It is noteworthy that there are 4 full-time students aged 30 years or more. The dependents account for 28.97 per cent of the non-workers and, as may be expected, are concentrated in the 0-14 age-group and also found in significant numbers in 60+ age-group. Among males also there are a few persons who attend mainly to household duties and such persons are found in all the age-groups. In the case of female non-workers 28.19 per cent only are students and of these students a little more than 77 per cent are aged 14 years or less. Those attending to household duties are preponderant (47 per cent) and are concentrated in the middle-age-groups. As among males, among females also the dependents (24.4 per cent) are found mainly in the 0—14 age-group. A little less than 10 per cent of them are aged 60 or upwards.

Considering the large size of the town the fact that there are only 21 beggars (18 males and 3 females) indicates that it is fairly free from the menace of beggary. Since the category of 'others' (against which 93 persons have been returned) mainly includes the unemployed persons who are seeking work, the details of their educational attainments are furnished in Table B-IX Part A. The age-composition of these 93 persons shows a preponderance in the lower ranges and again a significant concentration (15 per cent) in the 50—59 age-group. The latter phenomenon may perhaps be due to the tendency among Government servants of seeking work soon after retirement. [State Government servants who are not teachers retire at 55 and the teaching staff at 58*]. The break-up by educational qualifications shows that 9 out of 93 are non-technical graduates while as many as 35 are matriculates. The difficulties faced in securing employment is reflected by the fact that one-third of these matriculate job seekers are in the 20—24 age-group and another one-fifth in the 25—29 age-group. Ordinarily a person should be able to complete his matriculation, or S.S.L.C. as it is generally known, during his 17th Year (10 years of schooling) and even granting one or two failures an ordinary person would be completing his studies by the time he completes his 18th or at the most 19th year. The presence of 7 persons in 25—29 age-group highlights the fact that the period of unemployment may be quite prolonged.

The particulars relating to the non-workers covered during the survey are presented in H.H. Table 14.0. Incidentally it may be pointed out that Tables 13.0, 13.2, 13.5 and 13.8 which have been already discussed in a way throw light on the distribution of non-workers according to certain social factors.

According to the survey the non-workers constitute 53.98 per cent and 92.33 per cent respectively of the

*In 1973, the retirement age of teachers too was raised to 55.

male and female population. The percentage distribution by sex and age-group which is indicated below resembles the trends disclosed by the census data.

Percentage distribution of Non-workers by age-group

Age-group	Males	Females
0—14	94·8	99·3
15—19	84·6	98·7
20—29	30·0	92·2
30—59	4·5	79·1
60+	29·4	90·0

Of the 386 non-working males, 66 per cent are aged 14 years or less, about 20 per cent are between 15 and 19, about 9 per cent are between 20 and 24 while in the higher age-groups (except 60+) their proportion is quite negligible. Among the 650 female non-workers 44 per cent are aged 14 years or less; about 11.7 per cent are aged between 15 and 19; about 9 per cent are in 20—24 age-group; 7 per cent are in 25—29 age-group; about 14 per cent are in 30—39 age-group and about 5 per cent in each of the 3 other higher age-groups. Clearly the pattern of distribution differs considerably; a high concentration in the lower age-groups among males followed by a sudden fall and then a gradual decline till it reaches the 60+ age-group where a slight rise may be noticed in contrast to a moderate concentration in the lower age-groups and a more or less equal proportion in the higher age-groups among females. This is so perhaps due to the belief that it is not proper for an able-bodied man to remain idle and that the woman's place is her home.

Among male non-workers the students are preponderant. The infants (that is, in the pre-school-going age-group of 0—5, unless reported as student) account for 28 per cent while the dependents, most of whom are below 14, constitute 9 per cent. There are 15 persons (4 per cent) who have reported 'seeking employment' as their main activity. Activity-wise distribution among females, on the other hand shows the preponderance of persons attending to household duties (50 per cent) followed by students (28 per cent), infants (15 per cent) and dependents. Amongst the female students it is seen only 2 are aged 20 years or upwards and 28 out of 184 are between 15 and 19 years. This distribution too, significantly differs in camparison to that among males and points to the existence of some reluctance to send adolescent girls to schools and colleges.

Unemployment.—The unemployed and persons seeking jobs were reported in 20 out of the 247 households covered during the survey. The total number of such persons being 26 it was found that 5 were already economically active: as working proprietor (family worker in retail trade), clerical worker, shopkeeper, agent (pigmy collection in a bank) and carpenter respectively. Three of these 5 were Lingayats and the others Shetti Banajigas. The other 21, comprised of 15 persons with no other activity except seeking work; 5 students and another, a vagrant (more properly an idler). Such persons were met with in 12 out of the 25 census enumeration blocks (localities) covered and it was found that only one among them professed Islam, the rest being Hindus. A caste-wise break up shows the Brahmins (3 households) and Lingayats (5 households) at the top followed by Shetti Banajigas (2 households) and a number of castes with a single household each [Vysya, Kuruba, Balija, Viswakarma, Maratha, Vokkaliga, Ganiga, Golla Gounder, and *Bhovi* (S.C.)]. The problem of unemployment thus covers a wide spectrum with a higher incidence among the comparatively forward castes.

Of these 26 persons as many as 18 (17 males and a female) have been residing at Tiptur since their birth; the duration of stay of others being: more than 10 years (4 males); between 6 and 9 years (2 males); between 1 and 5 years (1 female and less than one year, (one female—an unmarried matriculate who has come to Tiptur to stay with and assist her sister who is a teacher and was rendered lonely due to the transfer of her husband to a different town). The proportion of job seekers among recent in-migrants is quite low. That among job seekers there should be a higher proportion of the local population highlights the absence of adequate employment opportunities locally. It may further be seen that all the migrant job seekers belong to the State. Their district-wise distribution is as follows (in relation to their place of last residence).

Same district (ie. Tumkur) (3 rural and 1 urban);

Shimoga district (1 urban);

Hassan district (1 rural);

Chikmagalur district (2 rural).

Regarding their qualifications and age-group break up it was noticed that: of the 6 male job seekers in the 25—34 age-group, 2 were post-graduates (non-technical), 3 matriculates and one with middle school standard; of the 17 male job seekers in the 15—24 age-group, 10 were matriculates, 5 of middle school standard and the other 2 of primary standard; of the 3 female job seekers one each in the age-groups of 15—24 and 25—34 were non-technical graduates, (one Rashtra Bhasha Visharada in Hindi) and the other (age-group 15—24) was a matriculate. It is thus clear that unemployment prevails both among the educated (*i.e.* matriculation and above) and the uneducated, and to a greater extent among the former. The nearest employment exchange in respect of Tiptur is at Tumkur. Of the 26 job seekers only 8 (7 males of whom 4 are matriculates and 3 below that, besides one female graduate) have not registered their names in the Employment Exchange.

(B) Business Establishments

It has over and again been emphasised that Tiptur is a commercial town and some idea regarding the dispersal and approximate numbers of trading and manufacturing concerns has been conveyed already in Chapter I. The retail shops are very numerous and so are restaurants. Wholesale trading concerns are also found in significant numbers and most of them are concentrated in the regulated market area and the Santhepete. Among the manufacturing concerns flour-mills and

rotary oilmills are numerically important though each of these is run on a small-scale by the owner-operator, either alone or with the assistance of one or two family members or a low paid servant. There are no medium-sized or large scale industries in or near the town. In order to gain insight into the working of the establishments 'Commercial and Industrial Establishment Schedules' were canvassed for 16 trading, 13 catering (restaurants etc.) and 13 manufacturing establishments and the tables generated therefrom are furnished in the appendix with the prefix C.I. At the time of this study the town had 7 banking institutions (4 of them in the co-operative sector), a registered chit fund and two finance corporations.

An examination of the nature of ownership of these establishments reveals the following position:

A. Commercial (trading) :—	Partnership : 8.	Invariably Partnership is constituted by 2 or more members of the same household; Lingayats (2); Brahmin (1); Vysya (1); Jains (One from Rajasthan and the other from Gujarat)—(2); Bhavasar Kshatriya (1); Ganiga (1).
	Individually owned : 5.	Brahmin (2); Lingayat (1); Vysya (1); Balija (1).
	Hindu Undivided family : 1	Vysya (1).
	Showrooms sponsored by	(a) Manager belongs to Valmiki Nayak (Beda) Caste.
	(a) Khadi Gramodyog and (b) State Cotton Handloom weavers' Co-operative Society : 2.	(b) Manager belongs to Viswakarma (Goldsmith) Caste.
B. Restaurants etc :—	Partnership : 3.	Invariably in each the partners belong to same family ; all the 3 are Brahmins : one family from North Kanara, another from South Kanara and the third local.
	Individually owned : 10.	Brahmins 7 (6 from South Kanara, the other from a village of Tiptur Taluk);
		Lingayats 2 (one from nearby village and the other from rural area of Kunigal taluk).
		Muslim 1 (hails from South Kanara).
C. Manufacturing Industry :—	Partnership : 4	Vysyas 3 (in each case the partners are members of the same family; one hails from a village of Magadi taluk and the others are local).
		Brahmin 1 (Gowda-Saraswath sect; all 5 partners belong to the same family).
	Individually owned : 8	Ganigas 3 (Migrants to Tiptur decades ago); Brahmins 2 (one of town proper and the other hails from a nearby village). (The concern owned by the former is in fact under the virtual ownership of a Jain who worked in another concern of this Brahmin for 30—35 years; given to him as a token of goodwill); Banajiga (1) (hails from a village in Magadi taluk; Nadar (1) (Migrant from Madurai in Tamil Nadu); Muslim (1) (Local resident).
	Government sponsored : 1. (Coir Unit)	

Among the establishments covered it is evident that the catering service is concentrated in the hands of Brahmins hailing from South Kanara. Considering the town as a whole also the above observation holds good.

The distribution of the establishments according to the duration since their inception is given below:—

Duration	Commercial (Trading)	Manufacturing	Catering
3 years and less	1	6	4
4 to 5 years	1	..	2
6 to 9 years	1	2	3
10 to 19 years	7	4	2
20 to 49 years	4	1	1
50+ years	2	..	1

A change in ownership since inception has been reported in the case of one trading concern which is more than 50 years old and, incidentally, it is a case of transfer through inheritance; 3 restaurants of which one was set up in 1947 another in 1960 and the third in 1964: 6 manufacturing concerns set up in 1942, 1957, 1959, 1962 and 1964. In the case of the restaurants the concerns passed hands between persons of the same community and hailing from the same region and in fact one of these changes reported is only technical in nature being the inheritance by the present incumbent on the demise of her husband. The manufacturing establishments appear to be more prone to frequent changes in ownership and usually by way of outright sale rather than by inheritance in the family. The details are as follows:—

(i) *An oil-mill (inception*: 1942).—In 1949 due to the demise of the founder it devolved on his son. Being unable to manage the industry any further he

leased it out in 1964 to a man of the same caste (Ganiga) on a net payment of Rs. 140 per month. Later he charged the lease holder in 1968 fixing the bargain for a lesser offer of Rs. 130 per month. In 1970, '71 and '72 in succession there was a change in the lease holders and the amount dwindled to Rs. 120, Rs. 100 and Rs. 80 and finally in 1972 the establishment was sold to the last lease-holder who is the present owner (also a Ganiga).

(ii) *Oil and flour mills (inception*: 1957).—Sold in 1962 by the previous owner, a Vysya, to another fellow caste-man whose family-members are now running it as a partnership concern. The present owners are mainly traders in copra, coconuts and groceries and the mill is only a subsidiary, though independent, unit.

(iii) *Match-splint industry (inception*: 1962).—Started by a migrant from Tamil Nadu and sold away due to heavy losses in 1970 to a local Jain businessman who in turn sold it to the present owner (a migrant from Tamil Nadu belonging to Nadar community) in 1971.

(iv) *Saw mill (inception*: 1962).—Started by a Ganiga and sold to a Brahmin in 1964, who, in turn has made over the entire right of propriety and enjoyment to a Jain in recognition of the latter's services in one of his firms for several decades.

(v) *Match splint industry (inception*: 1964-65).—Started by a Ganiga of the town but leased out to a migrant from Tamil Nadu (of Nadar caste); prefering another man of the same caste and hailing from Tamil Nadu the lease holder was changed in '70; from the beginning of 1972 the lease has been cancelled and the owner, the widow of the Ganiga who established the firm, herself has taken up production of match splints.

(vi) *Desiccated coconut powder manufacturing unit (inception*: 1959).—Started by the Mysore Manufacturing Company this was sold in 1962 to Ohms and Farads, Bombay. In 1969 the present owners acquired the defunct unit by way of outright purchase.

Most of the changes in ownership in the industrial establishments are attributed to the losses incurred and the consequent availability of the machinery to a fresh entrepreneur at a cheaper rate.

All the 16 trading concerns are provided with electric lights and 8 of them with electric fans as well. Besides, 7 shops have telephone facilities and of the two pharmaceutical (Chemist's and Druggist's) shops covered one has a refrigerator, an essential item for proper storage of certain drugs. Eight out of the 16 are run in separate (independent) buildings while the others are run in portions of larger buildings though each such shop commands an independent entrance and frontage. One of these separate structures *viz.*, the coffee depot is used for manufacture i.e., roasting and grinding of coffee powder for sale while another is used for residential purposes also. The general environmental conditions in respect of all the 16 are good.

The 12 restaurants and the hotel are being run in independent buildings and all are provided with electric lighting. Only two of these restaurants have telephones and 7 are equipped with electric fans. The hotel and one of the restaurants have a refrigerator each. The environmental conditions are stated to be good in the case of 9 restaurants and the hotel and as satisfactory in respect of 3 restaurants. In most of these concerns such of those workers who have no other house to stay in the town reside in the hotel or restaurant premises itself, one or two rooms being usually set apart for their use as well as to serve as store-room. Three restaurants have portions in the rear which are used for residential purposes by the owners themselves.

Among the manufacturing establishments all except one are located in independent buildings. The two saw mills and the unit manufacturing desiccated coconut have open space all around the main structure for storing raw materials and dumping the waste. All the 13 establishments are provided with electric lighting, 2 have fans and one (the soap factory) has a telephone. The general environmental conditions are stated to be good in 12 cases and as satisfactory in the case of one.

From CI. Table 5 which shows the terms and conditions of occupation of premises it may be seen that 6 out of 16 trading, 3 out of 13 catering and 7 out of 13 industrial concerns own the buildings where such activities are carried on. The rents exacted are generally heavy in case of industries and restaurants which are centrally located. In one case a rent of Rs. 850 per month has been reported by a restaurant and in view of its modern look and the central location the rent was considered as reasonable by the occupant. Among the industries a monthly rent of Rs. 250 was reported by two units. Among commercial concerns the highest rent of Rs. 150 per month was reported in two cases—both located at a central place in the commercial zone of the B.H. road.

An attempt was made in these schedules to gather information on sources of finance both for starting and/or running the business establishment. There was a general reluctance on the part of the entrepreneurs to furnish any data in this regard and evasive answers were provided in response to probing or chain questions. The details have however been tabulated and presented in CI table 9 for whatever they are worth. The data that could be depended on relates perhaps to the loans raised by the industrial concerns by hypothecating the machinery or other articles in their possession. In two cases a loan of Rs. 45,000 and Rs. 25,000 was raised on machinery worth Rs. 100.000 and Rs. 42,000 respectively; the former was for setting up the improved machinery and the latter was intended for future developments. Since the Census Investigator does not enjoy any legal backing for collection of such statistics he has by necessity to accept the information willingly furnished inspite of his own reservation regarding their accuracy.

A study of the manpower structure (*vide* CI Table 8) shows that the 16 trading concerns have in all 79 workers (average 5) of whom 42 are employees; the 13 manufacturing concerns have 148 workers (average 11.4) of whom 126 are employees; and the 13 catering establishments have altogether 103 workers (average 8) of whom 79 are employees. Only 3 out of the 42 are single-member enterprises—two run by owners themselves and the other by an employee of the Khadi Gramodyog Board. Among the trading concerns, excluding the above three, the number of workers varies from 2 in 4 cases to 15 in the case of a 5-member partnership concern dealing in copra, coconut etc., at wholesale level. In only one other concern the number of workers exceeds 10 (9 employees and 2 employers).

Among the 13 manufacturing concerns, the number of workers varies between 3 (in the case of 2) and 47 (in the case of one). The highest number of workers has been reported by a factory manufacturing match-splints. (Another match-splints factory, it may be noted in passing, has reported only 16 workers). The concern producing desiccated coconut powder is another important unit as it provides work to 20 persons of whom 17 are employees. In the case of the 13 catering units the number of workers ranges between 3 (in the case of 2) and 15 (in the case of 2 others). One of these with 14 employees is run entirely depending on the employees as the owner resides elsewhere. In all the other cases the proprietors and one or two adult male-members of their household (usually reported as partners) bestow full attention on the enterprise which to a considerable extent depends on hired workers.

The nature of work done by the workers in these commercial and industrial concerns cannot be categorised into levels such as administrative, clerical, supervisory etc., since no such distinction is discernible in the establishments covered during the survey. Generally the owners (including partners) and the educated employees attend to the managerial, clerical and supervisory tasks while the manual labour is reserved for the uneducated. The establishments covered are too unsophisticated to permit division of labour to a finer degree and very few have reported the presence of skilled workers.

Whether considerations such as caste, language, area of origin etc., exert any significant influence in recruitment may be assessed from the data furnished in CI Table 8(b). Out of the 42 establishments, 5 (all trading concerns) have no employees and 3 (2 trading and one manufacturing unit) have no proprietary employers as they are owned by statutory bodies. The Table shows that, except in the case of restaurants, caste is not a significant factor. Generally the restaurant-keepers employ cooks and atleast a few waiters of their own caste and in addition employ a few cleaners and servants of lower castes. In trading and manufacturing establishments religion too seems to be quite unimportant. Regional and language considerations (except in the case of entrepreneurs hailing from the referent town and speaking the predominant regional language) also do not seem to exert any preferential influence in recruiting employees. As already pointed out the number covered and also the size of the establishments are too small to permit any categorical statement whether or not such social factors are taken into consideration by the local entrepreneurs at the time of recruitment.

Salient details of trading activities such as important commodities dealt with, level of operations, volume of business and changes thereof etc., in respect of the 16 establishments are presented in CI Tables 10, 12 and 13. These need no further elucidation.

Similarly details regarding the catering establishments are furnished in CI Tables 15, 16, 17 and 18. None of the restaurants serves alcoholic drinks while only one serves non-vegetarian dishes. The best restaurant of the town compares well with the moderately good restaurants to be found in big cities such as Bangalore but cannot lay any claims to be classified as a *Star-hotel*.

Before taking up the activities of manufacturing concerns for discussion, particulars relating to catering services and trade collected for items 19, 20 and 21 of the town schedule are reproduced below with a view to providing the reader a greater insight.

Item 19. (*a*) *Hotels (with both lodging and boarding facilities)*

(i) *Location and Number*

Location	Whether vegetarian or non-vegetarian	Estimated number	Rules and arrangements for issue of licence and general supervision of sanitation	Remarks
1. B. H. Road (near Vinoda Talkies)	Vegetarian	1	Licence issued by Municipal council. Health Inspector inspects to ensure the maintenance of good sanitary conditions.	There are only 2 hotels in the town. The boarding and lodging in one hotel are managed by 2 different establishments.
2. Railway Station Road (opposite Railway Station)	Vegetarian	1		

(ii) *Other Particulars*

Range of rent per bed	Average meal charges	Number of rooms	Observations of Investigator about cleanliness, general sanitation, ventilation of rooms, standard of furniture, amenities available, etc.
Single room @Rs. 2 per room per day of 24 hours or fraction thereof. Double room @Rs. 3·50 per day.	(i) Re. 0·80 plate meal. (ii) Re. 0·90	16 in one and 8 rooms in another.	Since there are only two hotels and both are of the same standard no categorisation can be made. Sanitation and cleanliness are moderately good. Facilities for hot water bath exist in both the hotels though there are no rooms with attached bathrooms. Each room has been provided with a wooden cot, a chair and a table besides a looking glass. Meals, tiffin etc. are not compulsory.

(b) *Lodges*: (i) *Location and number*

Location	Number	Estimated number of beds available	Rules and arrangements for issue of licence and general supervision of sanitation	Remarks
Hosapete	1	Three rooms have double beds each; 7 have single beds and there are 6 beds in the verandah; total 19 beds.	Licence issued by Municipal Council.	There is only one lodge in the town.

(ii) *Particulars of three lodges including commercial hostels representing three categories*

Range of rent per seat	Number of seats	Observations of Investigator about cleanliness, general sanitation, ventilation of rooms, standard of furniture, amenities available, etc.
(i) Single room Rs. 2·50 per day	7	Every room has one table and one cot; double rooms have 2 cots, one chair, and one table only; cleanliness is moderately good.
(ii) Double room Rs. 4·00 per day	3	
(iii) Bed in verandah Re. 0·50 per night	6	

Item 20 A. *Eating houses (without lodging facilities)*

(i) *Location and number*

Location	Estimated number	Rules and arrangements, for issue of licence and general supervision of sanitation
(i) Concentration in B.H. Road.	20	The Municipal Council issues necessary licences and maintains supervision regarding sanitation and other matters. In these, which are locally called *hotels*, meals are served and except some 3 or 4 the others are restaurants as well.
(ii) In other areas of the town	15	

(ii) *Particulars of three eating houses representing three categories by range of charges*

Average number of persons normally served per day	Average Volume of sales per day	Observations of Investigator about cleanliness, general sanitation, ventilation of rooms, standard of furniture, amenities available, etc.
Category I · · 800 members	Rs. 600*	*This has a modern appearance and the standard of cleanliness, sanitation, ventilation, furniture etc., are above average as compared to others in the town. The particulars in column 1 refer to those who have their meals as well as those who come for coffee and tiffin.
Category II · · 300 members	Rs. 350	
Category III · · 250 members	Rs. 180	

D. Today, arrack, alcoholic liquor, etc., shops and establishments

(i) *Location and number*

Type	Location	Estimated number of shops	Rules and arrangements for issue of licence and general supervision of sanitation
1. Toddy shops	Kerekodi circle Gandhinagar	1 1	Officers of the State Excise Department supervise the functioning of these shops.
2. Arrack shops	Kerekodi circle Gandhinagar B.H.Road	1 1 1	
3. Liquor shop (beer, brandy etc.)	B.H. Road (cross)	1	

(ii) *Particulars of three shops of each type representing three categories by range of price*

Category	Approximate sale per day	Whether specially associated with any particular religion, caste or community group	Observations of Investigator about cleanliness, general sanitation, ventilation of rooms, standard of furniture, amenities available, etc.
Liquor	7 to 8 litres	Persons of Ediga caste run these shops and toddy tapping, sale etc., are their traditional occupations.	The liquor shop merely sells beer etc., and does not provide facilities to customers to sit and drink. Toddy and arrack shops allow customers to squat in front of the shops and drink. No other facilities are provided here.
Toddy	90 litres		
Arrack	60 litres		

21. *Trade and Commerce*

(a) *General*

Level (Distribution Agencies, wholesale/retail)	Type of establishment in broad category with reference to commodities dealt with	Area where mainly concentrated	Approximate No. of shops	Religion, linguistic group mainly associated with trade or commerce	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Distributive level	Food grains, sugar, agricultural implements and fertilizers	Regulated Market yard and Santhepete	4	—	One of these is a large sized Co-operative society (Taluk level) serving a number of primary Co-operatives.
	Kerosene oil, petrol and diesel oil.	B.H. Road	3	—	(Burma shell; Indian oil; Caltex).
	Tea	B.H. Road	1	—	Brooke Bond Tea Company Agent.
	Beedi	Santhepete	3	—	—
	Cigarettes	Santhepete	2	—	—
	Soaps, matches, Dalda and such other products	Santhepete	6	—	There are no agents exclusively for soaps, matches etc., but those dealing in one or the other product handle other products manufactured by the same firm. eg : Hindustan Levers, Godrej etc.

1	2	3	4	5	6
II. Whole-sale	Foodgrains and groceries	Santhepete and Hosapete	15	Vysya	These are not exclusively wholesale establishments, for most of them are simultaneously engaged in retail trade also.
(Not exclusively wholesale)	Vegetables	B.H. Road and Doddapete	3	Muslims	Do.
Do.	Fruits	B.H. Road	5	Muslims	Do.
Wholesale	Coconuts, Copra and Coco brooms	Regulated market yard	100	Lingayats, Vokkaliga, Marvadi and Brahmins, a few Muslims.	—
Do.	Edible and other oils (groundnut oil, coconut oil, castor oil etc.)	Santhepete	20	Ganigas	Wholesale *cum* retail trade.
Do.	Cloth (Textiles of all kinds)	Doddapete	5	Vysya and Bhavasar Kshatriya.	—
III. Retail					
	A. *Foodgrains and grocery articles*				
Do.	Provisions	B.H. Road, Hosapete and Santhepete	110	Vysyas, Lingayats	—
Do.	General goods	Santhepete, Hosapete, B.H. Road.	35	Marvadis, Vysyas and Lingayats	—
Do.	Vegetables and fruits	B.H. Road near Taluk office and near Bus stand.	50	—	—
Do.	Fish, meat etc.	Mutton Market.	7	Muslims	—
Do.	Bakers and Confectioners	B.H. Road and Hosapete.	13	—	—
Do.	Coffee powder	B.H. Road and Hosapete	7	—	—
Do.	Edible oils	Santhepete and B.H. Road.	16	—	—
	B. *Cloth*				
Retail	Miscellaneous textiles (including Hosiery).	B.H. Road and Doddapete.	60	—	—
Do.	Bedding, bed sheets, quilts etc.	Doddepete and B.H. Road.	3	Pinjare-a subcaste of Muslims	—
Do.	Tailoring shops.	B.H. Road and Doddapete.	40	—	—
	C. *Construction*				
Retail	Building material such as tiles, timber, cement etc.	Doddapete and Station Road.	6	—	—
Do.	Hardware (including sanitary goods, bolts, nuts, paints, pad locks, iron, agricultural tools and implements).	Doddapete and B.H. Road.	7	—	—
Do.	Plumbers and Sanitary Contractors.	—	10	—	—
	D. *Household Goods*				
Retail	Metallic utensils and other wares.	B.H. Road and Doddapete.	5	Jains	—
Do.	Earthen pots.	Santhepete and B.H. Road.	5	Muchiga	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
Retail	Glass bangles and crockery, also general cutlery articles	B.H. Road	2	Jain	—
Do.	Wooden furniture (carpentary)	B.H. Road.	10	—	—
Do.	Ornaments, jewellery and goldsmithy.	Doddapete and its cross roads.	22	Vysya and Akkasale. (goldsmith caste).	—
	E. *Other Consumer Goods*				
Retail	Stationery	B.H. Road and Doddapete.	10	—	—
Do.	Shoes and other footwear	B.H. Road and Doddapete.	9	—	—
	F. *Medical*				
Retail	Chemists and Druggists	B.H. Road and Doddapete.	7	—	—
	G. *Educational*				
Retail	Books	B.H. Road and Doddapete.	6	—	
	H. *Recreation and Hobby*				
Retail	Beedi and pan shops.	B.H. Road.	40	—	—
Do.	Photographers	B.H. Road and Doddapete.	7	—	One stationery merchant also deals in photo films and photographic paper etc.
	I. *Transport*				
Retail	Cycles and repairs	B.H. Road.	7	—	—
Do.	Automobile repairs.	B.H. Road.	..	..	..
Do.	Manufacture and repair of bullocks carts.	B.H. Road.	8	..	..
Do.	Petrol, diesel pump (bunk)	B.H. Road.	3	..	..
Do.	Agricultural tools and implements.	—	..	..	These are sold by hardware merchants as also local blacksmiths and carpenters and the taluk level co-operative society.
	J. *Tools, equipments and electrical goods etc.*				
Retail	Electrical contractors and electric goods.	B.H. Road and Doddapete.	4	—	..
Do.	Radio	B.H. Road and Doddapete.	4	..	..
Do.	Watches and repairs.	Santhepete and B.H. Road.	3	..	..
	K. *Others*				
Retail	Iron safes	Santhepete.	1	Vysya	..
Do.	Hair dressing saloons.	B.H. Road and Santhepete.	50	Nayanaja Kshatriya (Barbers by tradition).	..
Do.	Laundry	B.H. Road, Coronation Road, K. R. extension etc.	45	Madivala (Washermen by tradition).	..
	L. *Animal feed*				
Retail	Oil cakes etc.	Santhepete and B.H. Road.	25	Ganigas.	..
	M. *fuel*				
Retail	Firewood and Charcoal.	B.H. Road and K.R. extension.	20	..	..

(Approximate volume of trade as estimated from sales tax/income tax records could not be ascertained).

Supplement A—Data furnished by Commercial Tax Officer, Tiptur
Distributive Trade

	Commodities	No. of Establishments
1.	Provisions, Stationery, Hardware, saw mills etc.	34
2.	Cloth shops (taxable)	5
3.	Cloth shops (non-assessable)	30
4.	Commission agents (Non-assessable)	95
5.	Copra cases	5
6.	Oil mills (groundnut and coconut)	6
7.	Hotel cases	1
8.	Taluk Agricultural Produce Co-operative Marketing Society	1
9.	Primary Co-operative Societies	5

	Commodities	Gross turnover in Rs. during the years	
		1970—71	1971—72
1.	Food Grains	700,000	900,000
2.	Copra and coconuts	106,454,254	107,830,184
3.	Chillies	82,209	N.A.
4.	Jaggery	4,252	8,560
5.	Toilets and Cosmetics	17,500	5,100
6.	Coco brooms	106,302	29,616
7.	Stationery articles	20,400	225,000
8.	Cloth	4,177,516	5,007,222
9.	Oils	2,538,499	2,500,538
10.	Match splints	..	171,386
11.	Charcoal (of coconut shells)	115,123	168,094
12.	Fried gram	375,821	479,845
13.	Coffee powder	1,539,564	1,600,834
14.	Hardware	300,000	410,000
15.	Timber	165,000	147,000

Supplement B—Turnover of certain commodities in Tiptur town as furnished by Assistant Commercial Tax Officer, Tiptur.

	Commodity	Gross turnover in Rs. during	
		1970—71	1971—72
1.	Coconut and Copra	10,500	15,000
2.	Machinery	500	8,000
3.	Food grains	555,230	600,000
4.	Kirana goods	100,200	115,520
5.	Jaggery	31,300	32,240
6.	Chillies	500	2,000
7.	Stationery articles	50,000	65,250
8.	Cloth	75,250	83,520
9.	Hardware	65,230	75,632

21 (b)—Particulars of a few trade and commerce establishments of each level and category

Location	Level	When established	Main commodities	Caste	Place of origin	Father's occupation	Owner's past occupation	Approximate value of commodities	Source of finance	Approximate annual volume of business	Problems if any
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Food and Grocery Articles											
Market Yard	Wholesale	1920	Copra	Lingayat	Tiptur	Merchant (same business)	Nil	Rs. 3 lakhs	Own and finances through loans and advances	Rs. 75 lakhs	Delay in bank advances & frequent changes Govt. policies.
Market Yard	Wholesale	1948	Broom sticks	Jain	East Pakistan	Merchant (same business)	Nil	Rs. 11,000	Own	Rs. 51 lakhs	..
Market Yard	Wholesale	1941	Coconuts, Copra and Coco-brooms	Vysya	Gujarat	Merchant (same business)	Nil	Rs. 30,000	Own	Rs. 7 lakhs	..
Market Yard	Wholesale	1901	Coconuts and Copra	Brahmin	Tiptur	Merchant (same business)	Nil	Rs. 50,000	Own and advances from banks	Rs. 15 lakhs	..
Santhepete	Wholesale	1966	Rice, Ragi, Jaggery, Jowar etc.	Vysya	Tiptur	Merchant (same business)	Nil	Rs. 20,000	Own and loans from bank	Rs. 2 lakhs	..
Santhepete	Wholesale	1958	Salt, Kerosene, Groundnut oil cakes, Coffee seeds etc.	Muslim	Gujarat	Merchant (same business)	Nil	Rs. 30,000	Own	Rs. 4 lakhs	..
Santhepete	Wholesale	1969	Ragi, Rice, dall, sooji, pulses etc.	Vysya	Chiknayakanahalli	Merchant (same business)	Nil	Rs. 25,000	Own and loans from banks	Rs. 2·5 lakhs	Delay in bank advances; frequent Government changes in Govt. policies
Hospital Road	Wholesale	1970	Mutton and Meat	Muslim	Tiptur	Merchant (same business)	Nil	Rs. 50	Own	Rs. 8,000	..
Doddapete	Retail Wholesale partly	1960	Fruits, apples, grapes, oranges *Mosumbi* etc.	Muslim	Tiptur	Merchant (same business)	Nil	Rs. 150	Own	Rs. 9,000	..
B.H. Road	Retail	1964	Rice, Wheat Gram, pulses etc	Lingayat	Tiptur	Employee of bank	Employed as teacher and later as an accountant.	Rs. 10,000	Own	Rs. 1·5 lakhs	..
B.H. Road	Retail cum Whole sale	1944	Coffee seeds and also coffee powder, soaps, cosmetics and general goods.	Brahmin	Chikmagalur	Jamindar (landlord)	Landlord	NA	NA	NA	..
B.H. Road	Retail	1963	Bread, Biscuits etc.	Malayali	Tellicheri, Kerala State	Merchant (same business)	Nil	Rs. 500	Own	Rs. 12,000	..
Doddapete	Retail	1969	Cosmetics, soaps, stationery etc.	Vysya	Tiptur	Merchant (same business)	Nil	Rs. 3,000	Own	Rs. 5,000	..
S.K.P. temple	Wholesale	1969	Biscuits and confectionery	Vysya	Huliyar	Merchant (dealing in cloth)	Started as a book seller	Rs. 25,000	Own	..	
2. *Cloth : Miscellaneous textiles, readymade garments, tailoring, embroidery and darning and others*											
Doddapete	Wholesale	1960	Millgoods, dhoties, saries, shirting, coating etc., of cotton, silk, wool and also synthetic garments.	Vysya	Tiptur	Merchant (same business)	Nil	Rs. 1½ lakh	Own	Rs. 5 lakhs	Competition; 75% credit sale untimely supply.
Doddapete	Wholesale	1965	Do.	Jain	Rajasthan	Merchant (same business)	Govt. job in Rajastan	Rs. 1 lakh	Borrowed	Rs. 4 lakhs	..
Doddapete	Wholesale	1954	Do.	Vysya	Chiknayakanahalli	Merchant (same business)	Nil	Rs. 1 lakh	Own and borrowed	Rs. 3 lakhs	..
B.H. Road	Retail	1967	Beds, pillows etc.	Muslims	Hindupura (A.P.)	Merchant (same business)	Nil	Rs. 5,000	Own	Rs. 12,000	Competition from shops of this kind
B.H. Road	Retail	1965	All types of cloth saries, dhoties etc.	Devanga	Srirampura, Hosadurga Taluk	Merchant (same business)	Nil	Rs. 90,000	Own	Rs. 2 lakhs	Competition from the shops of this kind
B.H. Road	Retail	1966	Readymade garments	Jain	Rajasthan	Merchant (same business)	Nil	Rs. 40,000	Own	Rs. 80,000	.

21 (b)—Particulars of a few trade and commerce establishments of each level and category—contd.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Doddapete Cross	Retail	1970	Tailoring	Marati	Chikmagalur	Merchant (same business)	Tailor	Rs. 2,000	..	Rs. 15,000	..
Doddapete	Retail and wholesale	1925	Handloom and mill goods	Bhavasara Kshatriya	Tiptur	Merchant (same business)	Nil	..	Own	Rs. 4½ lakhs	..
3. *Household goods*											
B.H. Road	Retail	1968	Time pieces, plastic and rubber goods, rolled gold ornaments.	Jain	Rajasthan	Merchant (same business)	Nil	Rs. 50,000	Own and borrowed	Rs. 55,000	..
Kanyakaparameswari temple road	Retail	1910	Pens and other stationery articles; silver jewels	Vysya	Tiptur	Merchant (same business)	Nil	Rs. 8,000	Own and borrowed	Rs. 10,000	..
Doddapete Cross	Retail	1970	Aluminium utensils	Jain	Rajasthan	Agriculturist	Shop Assistant in Poona	Rs. 3,500	Obtains goods on credit basis mostly.	Rs. 20,000	..
B.H. Road	Retail	1966	Radios, Transistors, Fans, Steel Furniture etc.	Lingayat	Tiptur	Agriculturist	Nil	Rs. 55,000	Own	Rs. 70,000	Finance insufficient supplies.
B.H. Road	Retail	1962	Brass, Aluminium, Copper, Stainless Steel utensils etc.	Vokkaliga	Govindanayakanapalya	Merchant (same business)	Nil	Rs. 18,000	Own	Rs. 30,000	..
Kanayakaparameswari temple road	Retail	1945	Preparation of Gold jewellery	Viswakarma	Gubbi	Goldsmith	Nil	Rs. 400	Own	Rs. 2,000	The practice of this profession is troublesome because of Gold control order-frequent checking etc.
B.H. Road	Retail	1966	Stationery, bangles, hairpins, ribbons, pencils, bulbs, all ladies articles, extension hooks etc.	Muslim	Tiptur	Agarbathi dealer	Nil	Rs. 2,000	Own	Rs. 6,000	..
B.H. Road	Retail	1945	Earthenware pottery	Muchiga (potter by tradition)	Hunsur	Potter	Nil	Rs. 60	Borrows periodically & repays the same.	Rs. 900 to 1,200	The demand for pots and pans is very low and earnings are uncertain.
4. *Construction Materials*											
Doddapete	Retail	1950	Building materials, water supply, sanitary goods, iron boxes etc.	Vysya	Tiptur	Merchant in stationery articles	Started as a merchant in stationery articles.	About one lakh	Own	Rs. 2·5 lakhs	Acute competition
Doddapete	Retail	1936	Building materials, paints, buckets, etc.	Lingayat	Tumkur	Merchant (same business)	Nil	Rs. 30,000	Own	Rs. 60,000	..
Rama Mandir Road	Servicing	1959	Iron boxes, wooden materials	Viswakarma	Tiptur	Carpenter	Nil	Rs. 200(on tools)	Own	Rs. 2,500	..
5. *Other Consumer Goods*											
B.H. Road	Retail	1957	Shoes, chappals, umbrellas, kit bags, leather bags, suit cases, etc.	Balajiga	Malur	General merchant	Nil	Rs. 10,000	Own and also raised loans.	Rs. 36,000	..
6. *Medical*											
Doddapete	Retail	1950	Allopathic drugs	Lingayat	Ajjampura (Chikmagalur)	School teacher	Nil	Rs. 45,000	Own and borrowed.	Rs. 1 lakh	..
Doddapete	Retail	1939	Ayurvedic and allopathic drugs	Vysya	Tiptur	General merchant	Jewellery dealer	Rs. 40,000	Own and borrowed.	Rs. 46,000	..
B.H. Road	Retail	1969	Allopathic and Ayurvedic drugs, baby foods, etc.	Brahmin	Halkurke village (Tiptur taluk)	Agriculturist	Nil	Rs. 25,000	Own	Rs. 32,000	..

21(b)—Particulars of a few trade and commerce establishment of each level and category—concld.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7. *Educational*											
Doddapete	Retail	1950	Text books	Lingayat	Tumkur	Agriculturist	Nil	Rs. 2,000	Own	Rs. 8,000	Untimely supply of Govt. books.
B.H. Road	Retail	1921	Paper, pen, pencil, and other articles.	Brahmin	Kunigal	Engaged in the same business.	Nil	Rs. 2,000	Own	Rs. 5,500	Competition, demand is purely seasonal.
8. *Recreation and Hobby*											
B.H. Road	Retail	1965	Plantains, *panbida*, soda, crush, cigarettes, etc.	Lingayat	Gurugadalli (Tiptur taluk)	Agriculturist	Lorry booking agent.	Rs. 500	Own	Rs. 2,500	..
B.H. Road	Retail	1967	Plantains, *panbida*, cigarettes, biscuits, confectionery	Brahmin	Sriramapura (Chitradurga district)	Purohit	Nil	Rs. 300	Own and borrowed.	Rs. 2,000	Everything is a problem in this business which is full of competition.
B.H. Road	Retail	1966	Photographic material.	Lingayat	Sulkere (Shimoga district)	Agriculturist	Photography from the very beginning of his career	Rs. 2,000	Own	Rs. 4,000	Difficult to obtain a regular supply of photographic paper reasonable prices
Doddapete	Retail	1960	Sports goods such as Badminton bats, Football, Cricket, Volleyball, books.	Vysya	Hebbur (Tumkur district)	Merchant	Nil	Rs. 25,000	Own	Rs. 65,000	..
B.H. Road	Retail	1939	Photographic material.	Maratha	Bangalore	Postal employee.	Nil	Rs. 2,000	..	Rs. 10,000	He is mainly a photographer.
9. *Transport*											
B.H. Road	Wholesale and retail	1968	Cycles and automobile parts.	Chettiar	Secunderabad (A.P.)	Merchant (same business)	An employee of Ideal Jawa India Pvt. Ltd.,	Rs. 32,000	Own and purchased on credit basis.	Rs. 38,000	Untimely supply of products.
B.H. Road	Retail	Agency acquired in 1966	Diesel, petrol and auto accessories.	Vysya	Doddaballapur (Bangalore District)	Agencies (different)	Social work	Rs. 30,000	Self	Rs. 3 lakhs	Non-payment of credit, multipoint taxes.
B.H. Road	Retail	Agency since 1920	Diesel and petrol.	Ediga	Chikkajogihalli (Bellary district)	Toddy contractor	Nil	Rs. 40,000	Own	Rs. 1.5 lakhs	..
10. *Tools, Equipment, Electrical Goods, etc.*											
B.H. Road	Wholesale	1971	Automobile parts, electric goods and oil engine agency.	Brahmin	South Kanara	Hotel owner	Nil	Rs. 10,000	Borrowed	Rs. 4,000	..
B.H. Road	Retail	1950	Electrical goods and cycles.	Lingayat	Tiptur	Hardware merchant	Nil	Rs. 10,000	Own	Rs. 60,000	..
Doddapete	Retail	1969	Chemical manures.	Vysya	Tiptur	Cloth merchant	Cloth merchant	Rs. 10,000	Own obtains supplies on credit basis.	Rs. 65,000	..
Kanyakaparameswari temple street	Retail	1947	Repairing, servicing of clocks & wrist watches.	Christian	Mangalore	Repairing of watches (service only).	Same	Nil	..	Earns an income of Rs. 1,500 per annum.	..
11. *Others*											
B.H. Road	..	1960	Hair dressing.	Arya nayanaja kshatriya	Madras	Same profession.	Nil	..	..	Rs. 3,000 Income of Rs. 1,000 yearly.	..
Railway station road	..	1951	Laundry (washing and ironing)	Madivala	Kunigal	Washerman	Nil	Establishment charges Rs. 1,200	Own	Rs. 2,000 are engaged in the business and they earn an income of Rs. 1,200 per annum.	Two
B.H. Road	..	1962	Dry cleaners	Muslim	Bangalore	Agriculturist	Employee in silk factory B'lore.	..	Sells his services.	Rs. 3,000 and earns an income of Rs. 1,200.	..

Industrialisation is not much in evidence at Tiptur, for it does not have any large or medium-sized industries either within its limits or in its vicinity. All the 13 manufacturing units covered during the study are using electric power in the processes of production but none except a match-splint factory employs more than 20 workers and only 3 employ 10 or more persons. These, of which one is the coir unit run by the State Government, come under the purview of the Indian Factories Act 1948. The remaining are unregistered workshops and come under the purview of the Small Scale Industries, Shops and Establishments Act, Labour Act, etc. Those using wood as a raw material are governed by the provisions of the Mysore Forest Act in addition. Details regarding the industrial units are furnished in CI Table 19 and onwards. A brief note on a few industries may not be out of place here.

(i) *Match splints.*—There are two units in the town and both have been covered in the tables mentioned above. Soft wood is the main raw material and it is generally obtained from the timber-depots in the adjacent Hassan and Chikmagalur districts. Peeling, chopping, cutting, levelling and veneering are the main processes involved in production and these are done with the help of machines. One of these units which incidentally reported highest number of workers had stopped production (for about two months) at the time of enquiry. The owner of this unit is a widow and she had all along leased out the factory for a monthly payment of Rs. 375. The latest lease-holder, it was reported, left the factory having incurred losses and the owner had yet to organise men and material to start production. The other unit reported finance as its main problem and stated that in 1971-72 it incurred a loss. Though its capacity is rated at 500 quintals per month it could produce only 100 quintals a month (valued at Rs. 6,000) during last year. Wooden chips and dust are the only waste material which are sold locally for use as fuel.

(ii) *Saw mills.*—Two out of the 4 saw mills in the town have been covered for the survey. Both are stated to be merely rendering service only, for they neither purchase logs nor sell processed timber. According to the owners, their clients bring wooden logs, mostly from surrounding villages and also from timber depots in Tarikere, Shimoga etc., and on payment of stipulated rates (about Rs. 1.75 per cft.) have them cut into desired sizes. The machinery used for the purpose are the power-driven Horizontal-saw and the Bench-saw. While one of the concerns reported to have earned Rs. 5,000 during 1971-'72 the other reported a loss to the same extent. The latter unit obtained its machinery in 1962 through the National Small Industries Corporation by depositing an initial amount of Rs. 1,500 (10% of the cost) and agreeing to pay the rest in instalments. This loan has almost been cleared and the saw mill is looking ahead for better days.

(iii) *Coir products.*—The mechanised coir production unit Tiptur was started in 1965 by the Government with a view to developing the industry and handing it over, when it becomes self-supporting, to a cooperative society or an individual entrepreneur. It is however being managed by Government till date. Coconut husk is available in plenty both inside the town and in the surrounding villages. The manufacturing process is quite simple in that it requires the husks to be crushed and kept soaked in water for 7 days and fed to de-fibrator, cleaned and dried. The fibre is bought by the Central Coir Marketing Society Bangalore, which has a godown and hydraulic press at Arsikere, and arranges for the periodical transportation of finished goods. During 1971-72, the unit produced 22,343 kgs of coir fibre valued at Rs. 17,410. In 1970-71, it was reported, the unit had to be shut down due to breakdown of machinery for about 75 days and as a result the unit incurred a loss of Rs. 3,000. At present, due to dearth of casual labourers and reduction in electric supply the unit is finding it difficult to work at its rated capacity and it has no proposals for expansion in the near future. In Tiptur taluk, it is said, there are seven other private factories and that in recent years the price of coconut husk is steadily increasing. The dust that accumulates in the process of manufacture is stored in the factory compound and periodically sold by auction.

(iv) *Desiccated coconut powder.*—This industry uses coconut which is abundantly available in the local market as its only raw material. The finished product (dehydrated coconut kernel) is mainly used in the manufacture of confectionery and biscuits and is exported to factories in Bangalore, Madras, Chittoor, Bombay, Poona etc. It is a perishable commodity and, though packed in polythene bags and plywood boxes with polythene lining, lasts for a few months only. The industry was started at Tiptur for the first time in 1959 by the Mysore Manufacturing Company and sold in 1962 to Ohms and Farads Corporation (Private) Bombay which, after managing the unit for 7 years, sold it over to the present owners (a partnership comprising family members). The industry appears to have good scope for development and the unit has a proposal to double its annual output which, at present, is 60 metric tonnes. Non-availability of coconuts locally during the period December to April is one of the problems faced by the industry at present. During this period raw material has to be procured from distant places such as Chamarajanagar (Mysore District), Channapatna (Bangalore District) and Kasargod of Kerala State. In the entire State, it is said, there are only three such units—one each at Tumkur, Arsikere and Gubbi (defunct since 1968). The Tiptur unit earned a profit of Rs. 18,000 during 1971-72.

(v) *Washing soaps.*—Only one out of the 3 units manufacturing soaps was covered for the survey. The Sarvodaya Allied Industries established in 1969 produces 'Nandi Bar Soap'. This trade mark is the property of the West India Soaps and Industrial Company Mangalore, a concern in which the managing partner and a sleeping partner of the unit at Tiptur are shareholders. The factory at Mangalore largely depended on the supply of groundnut oil from Tumkur and its supply network among other districts included the

districts of Tumkur, Mandya, Mysore, Shimoga and Hassan. So it was thought prudent to establish a production unit at Tiptur to serve the above named districts and the Sarvodaya Allied Industries came into being. This concern pays royalty to the W.I.S.C.I. and has an understanding regarding the area of its operation. Since this concern soon realised that the locally produced coconut oil, which is one of the raw materials for soap making, is adulterated a relative of the managing partner has been encouraged to start an oil-mill in the town. The manager of this firm who also hails from South Kanara has recently started a bakery in the town and is a keen businessman who is eager to introduce products of companies situated outside the town on commission basis.

Soap is manufactured by the semiboiled process using groundnut oil, coconut oil, mutton tallow, caustic soda and a few non-edible oils such as *Hippe* or Mohua, *Honge* (Pongamia glabra) etc., as raw materials. Procuring adequate supply of caustic soda and tallow are the main problems faced by the industry at present. Regarding the other problems the concern made a specific mention of 'imitation products'. Certain other concerns produce soaps of inferior quality and use a brand name which sounds similar to the patented one (Nanda, Sindi etc., in this case; and My Rose Mysore is another instance of such misuse) besides using the same colour and design combination in packing in order to mislead the consumer. This unethical practice, it was stated, spoils the fair name of the genuine goods and reduces its market to a considerable extent.

The factory has recently purchased 1.5 hectares of land about 2 kms. beyond the limits of the town with a long range view of developing a small industrial complex made up of sister concerns. Another important consideration according to the managing partner is that by so shifting the factory beyond the town-limits he can avoid payment of octroi on raw material and thus escape the municipal red tape and the possible harassment by the local officials.

The concern seems to have a bright future and has plans to increase its production to its fully rated capacity of 350 metric tonnes a year. In '70-71 and '71-72 about 180 tonnes and 275 tonnes of soap valued at Rs. 4,35,000 and Rs. 5,50,000 respectively were produced and in '70-71 it earned a net profit of Rs. 5,000. The value of the fixed assets is estimated at Rs. 20,000 at present and it consists of machinery such as the boiling pans, cooling frames, cutting tables, stamping machine, platform weighing machine, moulds, furnace etc. Besides electricity the concern uses firewood also as a fuel.

(vi) *Fried Bengal gram.*—There is only one unit in Tiptur which manufactures fried gram using electrically operated machinery and it is said that in the entire district Tumkur is the only other town where a couple of similar factories are found. This firm was started around 1945 on a small scale using firewood as fuel and indigenous equipments. In 1971, the partners (father and 2 sons) bought the electrically operated roasting machine with all its accessories valued at Rs. 90,000 and for this purpose borrowed a sum of Rs. 45,000 from the Syndicate Bank also. Bengal gram is obtained from far off places in Punjab in bulk and transported to Tiptur by railways and the finished products are sold locally. The production in 1971-72 was about 500 metric tonnes of fried gram valued at Rs. 5,00,000 approximately. The rated capacity is said to be about 15 tonnes a day and at present due to lack of consistent demand only about 10 per cent of its capacity is being utilised. The factory employs only six casual labourers and all the 3 partners are workers. The husk of fried gram is sold locally as a cattle feed and the factory has no problems such as disposal of industrial waste, procuring of raw material, marketing etc. It is a promising concern.

(vii) *Wooden furniture and fixtures.*—There are about half-a-dozen workshops of carpenters engaged in this industry. Two of the workshops have blacksmithy units as well and are engaged in manufacture and repair of bullock-carts also. Of particular interest is 'Wood and Metal Works' a small scale unit started in 1971 by an unemployed engineering graduate. He raised a loan of Rs. 24,000 from the Syndicate Bank and invested in addition about Rs. 13,000 which he obtained by disposal of his parental property in Tumkur. The machinery in use consists of electrically operated devices for planing, circular sawing of wood, besides spindle moulder, slot mortiser, wood-turning lathe, blade grinder etc. At present the firm is working more as a servicing unit and does not purchase raw material for processing on its own and final disposal. The wood is brought by the customers who pay necessary charges for having it moulded into required size and shape.

In the town there are a large number of servicing establishments such as flour mills, oil mills, tailoring shops, bicycle repairing shops, automobile mechanics workshops (including gas welders, vulcanisers etc), workshops of gold and silversmiths, blacksmiths, tinkers etc. which cater to the needs of Tipturians as well as the residents of surrounding villages. The manufacturing and servicing establishments are quite small and do not have labour problems and the like. The employees are mostly casual workers and do not constitute an organised group at present. However, a semblance of trade unionism is found among the labourers engaged by the trading concerns in the Regulated Market Yard and also among the workers in the catering industry (hotels, restaurants etc). The grain merchants as well as the hotel owners too have formed associations to safe-guard their own interests.

Banks and other Financial Concerns

General particulars of the Banks operating in Tiptur are as follows :

Name of Bank	Head Office	Year of Establishment of the local branch	Area of operation	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1. State Bank of Mysore	Bangalore	1913	Tiptur Taluk	..
2. The Karnataka Bank	Mangalore	1970	Tiptur town and villages within a radius of 15 kms.	..
3. Canara Bank	Bangalore	1971	,,	..
4. Syndicate Bank	Manipal (South Kanara)	1958	,,	..
5. Tumkur District Co-operative Central Bank.	Tumkur	1966	Tiptur Taluk	Supervises and controls all the primary Co-operative Societies in the Taluk.
6. Co-operative Land Development Bank .	Bangalore	1934	,,	..
7. Merchants' Co-operative Bank	Tiptur	1970	,,	..
8. Industrial Co-operative Society .	Bangalore	1954		The name of this institution was changed by substituting the word society for Bank Since 1964 its banking activity is restricted to recovery of loans issued years ago.

These banks accept deposits under various denominations such as fixed, current, savings, pigmy, thrift cumulative etc. and the particulars for the calendar year of 1971 stood as follows.

	Number of Banks reporting	Number of accounts	Total amount Deposited
			Rs.
Fixed Deposits . . .	3	632	29,66,822
Current Deposits . . .	4	639	6,39,003
Savings Deposits . . .	4	2279	11,55,688
Pigmy, thrift etc., deposits .	1	N.A.	N.A.

The banks issue loans and advances for various purposes to merchants and industrialists and purchase bills, *hundis* etc., though they are reluctant disclose the volume of transaction under each head.

The Post Office also offers Savings Bank facilities in the town. During the year 1971, there were in all 4783 S.B. Accounts, the total amount deposited being Rs. 3,22,395.

In 1969 the first finance corporation (chit funds) was started in Tiptur and in the middle of 1970, two more corporations namely, the Kalpataru Finance Corporation and the Vinayaka Finance Corporation, came into being. These concerns accept deposits, issue loans, run chit funds and benefit schemes which are more or less akin to lottery. One of these discontinued the chit fund scheme in February '72 and anotner firm too was experiencing difficulties in this field. However all are interested in running benefit schemes which involve small but periodical contributions from a large clientele by way of deposits for a stipulated period at the end of which the firm undertakes to repay the deposits with a nominal interest. Each month a draw is held and 3 lucky numbers derive financial benefit by way of prizes in cash or kind. Two more firms which were started in 1971-72 were defunct at the time of this enquiry.

It is estimated that there are 7 registered moneylenders in addition to some 68 *mandi* merchants who advance money to the needy businessmen of the town and the surrounding rural areas. In '70-71 the transactions, it is said, was of the order of Rs. 57,11,031 of which Rs. 20,297 only was disbursed in the rural areas. The transactions of the 7 moneylenders alone, it is stated, amounted to Rs. 32,58,779. These money-lenders apart, there are a number of unregistered or informal money-lenders who advance small sums of money to the needy persons, mostly for unproductive purposes, at high rates of interests. However during this survey it was not possible to obtain any details regarding the volume or nature of such transactions.

C. Economic resources.—Details of economic resources of various households in the town such as ownership or possession of agricultural lands, livestock, urban property (land and buildings), business establishments etc., are not available for any particular period. The Census data pertaining to workers, non-workers etc., have already been discussed. The economy of an urban area unlike that of a village bears no simple or direct relation to the geographical area of the unit, agricultural land use pattern, seasonal climatic fluctuations and the like. It is much more complex. Several people in the town own lands not only in and around the town but also in distant places and derive substantial incomes either by self-cultivation of agricultural lands or by way of rent or share. Some of the town-dwellers rear cows and buffaloes for dairy purposes while a few maintain draught animals like bullocks, horses (for carts) etc. It is not possible to estimate either the industrial and commercial wealth (*i.e.* capital) of the town or the value of the real estate. The resources include the governmental and other institutional agencies which provide salaried jobs to the people as well as the remittances and the like that enter the town periodically. So also part of the earnings of some of the town dwellers at least go out to other places. In 1970-71 for instance 18,008 Money Orders involving Rs. 5,82,205 were received in the town as compared to 24,617 involving Rs. 7,32,625 which were issued during the same period.

Some idea regarding the agricultural or horticultural lands inside or in the vicinity of the town and livestock owned or possessed by the households covered during the survey may be had from H.H. Tables 36.1 and onwards, furnished in the appendix. Of the 243 households, it may be seen, only 14 (less than 6 per cent) have some lands inside or within 2 kms from the periphery of the town. One half of these are concentrated in the old town area. The size of the holdings varies from 0.93 acres to 20.00 acres and the average per landholding household works out to 5.25 acres (2.16 hectares). Two households are not evincing any interest in cultivating their lands: in one case the land (93 cents) has been purchased for establishing an oil mill and a match-splints factory and in the other case the land purchased in 1960 (3 acres) is supposed to be of so poor a quality that it is regarded as uneconomical to grow any crops there. Among the 12 households which derive some income from lands 8 have coconut gardens; 5 cultivate ragi, 2 cultivate jowar and only one has reported the production of vegetables and flowers. The manpower organisation shows that only 4 out of the 12 households depend mainly on family workers; 5 depend on family workers and hired workers and the remaining 3 on hired workers only. A distribution of these landholding households by educational standard of the heads of household shows that one among them is a graduate and another is a matriculate. Out of the 12 cultivating households 4 do not own any agricultural implements while most of the others have wooden and/or iron ploughs, harrows, sickles, pick-axes and the like. One of these, owning 20 acres, is reported to be using a tractor for the past few years while another having 7 acres has installed an irrigation pumpset. Of the 14 landholding households, 4 have a pair of bullocks each in addition to cows and buffaloes; one has a bullock, a cow and a buffalo but is not cultivating any lands—one has a pair of bullocks only; 3 have cows and calves and the remaining 5 do not have any livestock whatsoever.

Extending the scope to ownership of land beyond the 2 kms. limit from the periphery of the town to include the nearby villages and also far off places it may be seen that there are 37 (28 migrant and 9 non-migrant) such households in the sample. Despite the distance many households reported that they are exercising direct supervision on all agricultural operations while a few others reported leasing out of their lands. Thus in a sample of 243 households as many as 51 have economic interest in agricultural lands and, consequently, close socio-economic links with the rural areas. In one particular instance the household receives all its food-grain requirement from a village in Chittoor District of Andhra Pradesh as the wife of the head of this household hails from that village and is a co-parcener of her paternal property. This household has recently purchased 10 acres of dry land (mango-grove) near Tiptur. The household has not however indicated the extent of land in which one of its members has a joint ownership right in that distant village.

In and around Tiptur cultivation of cereals and pulses is mainly dry and is not a very remunerative enterprise especially if the holdings are small. Coconut is the most important cash crop which is more or less perennial and may be grown on semi-dry or unirrigated plots. Once the garden is raised there would not be any need for irrigation and much of the subsequent operations would be of a supervisory nature. The landlord can afford to stay at some distance, employ casual or seasonal labourers and visit the plots at his convenience. In view of the phenomenal rise in the prices of coconut and copra during the past 3 decades or so the landlord would be left with a substantial sum as his net profit. Everyone who has a piece of land either inside the town or in villages nearby desires to have at least a few coconut plants. Growing of vegetables, fruits and flowers in the fringe areas of the town has not acquired any importance so far. Perhaps the town's communication links with nearby villages and towns is the main deterrent factor for such a development.

Livestock raising has been reported in 39 out of the 243 households. The livestock wealth is however not very impressive, for altogether there are only 22 she-buffaloes, 19 cows, 15 bullocks, 20 calves, 6 goats and about 40 poultry birds (H.H. Table 36.5a). A further analysis of these 39 households shows that; (i) eleven (of which 9 belong to Muslim community) rear poultry birds only; (ii) two rear goats only (numbering 2 and 3 respectively); (iii) two have only a pair of bullocks each; (iv) six rear cows with or without calves mainly for domestic consumption of milk; (v) eight households maintain she-buffaloes with or without calves mainly for purposes of selling milk and milk products locally; (vi) three have a cow each in

addition to a pair of bullocks; (vii) One Muslim household has a cow and a goat while one of Bhajantri caste has a cow, and a few hens; (viii) one household has a cow, a he-buffalo (not put to any use at present) and a few poultry birds; (ix) three have bullocks, buffaloes, cows and calves and lastly, (x) one household has a cow and a she-buffalo. Dairy farming is yet to develop in the town and the bulk of the live-stock products are now being supplied from nearby villages and towns. There are no forests, pastures or hills near the town and many of those who rear cattle and buffaloes have some lands nearby. In addition to grazing, the animals are fed in their stalls with dry fodder, chaff etc. Cotton seeds and oil-cakes are also included in the diet of she-buffaloes which are in milk.

Particulars relating to household and small scale industries reported by 31 of the 243 households are furnished in H.H. Table 36.6(a) and onwards. Tailoring is the most important of these activities and it is not confined to any particular caste though traditionally it is the preserve of Bhavasara, Namdev, Rangare, etc. subcastes locally called the *Darji* community. Among tailors there are Brahmins, Vysyas, Lingayats, Banajigas and Muslims. Oil *ghanas*, (recently replaced by rotary mills) are, as of old, the preserve of the Ganiga community. One of the Ganiga however has taken to carpentry and along with an employee is engaged in manufacture and repairing of bullock carts and household fixtures. Yet another of the Ganigas has taken up the job of putting frames to photos in preference to his traditional caste occupation. Gold and silver smithy is the traditional avocation of the Akkasalis or Viswakarmas and the sample household which professes this craft also belongs to this community. Though there are eight households of this caste only one is still adhering to this traditional craft. This has to be viewed in the background of the common knowledge that the craft has fallen on bad days as a result of the promulgation of the decade-old Gold Control Order and that the workers have been forced to change their occupation. The other industries reported by the households do not come under the category of caste-associated traditional crafts.

In only one case the workshop, more properly the place of work, for the manufacture of coconut shell powder is located at a place about 3 kms. away from the house and in 6 cases the distance to the workshop is less than one kilometre. Twenty-two households have their workshops within their residential houses. Details of fuel or power used which are furnished in H.H. Table 36.6(j) indicate that electricity is made use of only in 3 cases, namely, manufacture of coconut shell powder, coconut oil and running a flour-mill. In all other cases it is manual labour that is involved. In 9 cases the work is being carried out by family workers in addition to some hired labour while in the other 23 instances the entire labour requirement is supplied by family workers only.

The scale of operations of the industries reported from these sample households is quite small and these workers are more or less wage earners who can hardly be classified as manufacturers. The investment is scanty and most of them are leading hand to mouth existence only.

D. Markets and Fairs—The Regulated Market, Tiptur, established in October 1948 under the provisions of the Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939 is the oldest and most prominent market of the district. In the initial years its activities were being carried on in the commercial zone of the old town and the *mandis* (shop *cum* store house) of wholesale merchants and commission agents. In January 1961 the scene of its activity was formally shifted to a 57 acre plot in the south-eastern fringe of the town. This market yard has since been developed with a complement of some 115 godowns of different types, an office building overlooking a spacious park, a restaurant and a *Ryta Bhavana* (rest house for Agriculturists). It is provided with good roads and the entire area is well illuminated with electric street lights. The Market Committee, consisting of 13 members in all, was reconstituted on 18-7-1970. In accordance with section 148 of the Mysore Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1966 and Rules, 1968, the model byelaws framed by this Committee have been approved by the Government. The commodities brought under the regulation of this market are: (1) copra, (2) coconut, (3) *seegu* (coconut broomsticks), (4) jaggery, (5) rice, (6) oil seeds: groundnut, sesamum, niger, *honge*, *hippe* etc., (7) horsegram, (8) bengal gram, (9) *avare* (cow pea) and (10) *Kavalu* (spoilt copra). Its jurisdiction extends over the villages lying within a radius of 16 kms. (10 miles) from the periphery of the town. The following extract shows the arrivals of copra, coconut and *seegu*, the three most important commodities dealt with, during the period 1962-63 to 1966-67:—

Year	Copra		Coconut		*Seegu*	
	Arrivals in Quintals	Value in Rs.	Arrivals in numbers	Approximate value in Rs.	Arrivals in Quintals	Approximate value in Rs.
1962—63	145,238	28,176,172	9,516,514	3,973,588	32,204	998,324
63—64	143,777	31.055,832	7,521,663	2,158,527	37,375	1,121,250
64—65	150,266	33,509,318	5,885,133	1,647,890	27,930	809,970
65—66	131,824	49,302,176	6,579,091	2,861,865	28,420	852,600
66—67	97,611	41,679,897	6,761,420	2,474,526	27,675	857,925

(*Source*: P. 256, Gazeteer of India, Mysore State, Tumkur District 1969 edition)

Some idea regarding the monthwise variation in the arrival of commodities and range in prices may be had from the following details furnished by the A.P.M.C., Tiptur for the years 1969-70, '70-71 and '71-72.

Details furnished by A.P.M.C. Tiptur for the year 1969-70, 70-71 *and* 71-72

Month	Arrivals of copra during the year (in quintals)			Minimum and Maximum prices per quintal of copra in Rupees during						Arrivals of coco-nuts during the years in hundreds			Minimum & Maximum price per 1000 nuts (in rupees) during :					
	69-70	70-71	71-72	69-70		70-71		71-72		69-70	70-71	71-72	69-70		70-71		71-72	
				Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.				Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
April	6,788	6,334	5,819	335	403	455	540	588	601	3,332	4,178	1804	330	480	500	635	440	650
May	9,065	10,070	9,061	320	360	520	600	555	585	1,903	1,292	554	220	450	400	635	400	500
June	13,396	11,180	9,829	365	448	582	600	585	620	6,250	1,777	589	230	500	560	680	400	440
July	11,176	15,596	14,308	360	380	620	675	565	583	4,903	311	1,352	285	525	600	720	400	540
August	16,499	10,121	7,112	355	369	693	700	510	570	820	940	2,358	383	517	650	725	350	525
September	16,481	7,603	13,416	362	408	685	695	508	520	580	1,745	3,163	288	525	700	780	320	499
October	9,570	13,416	9,618	416	435	712	732	445	495	3,884	175	2,421	395	572	700	745	340	490
November	5,032	7,667	6,016	425	447	710	740	460	500	604	166	2,455	480	545	550	700	320	439
December	10,488	3,380	4,379	420	470	700	730	455	488	1,153	346	1,055	500	600	620	670	320	408
January	1,093	6,376	5,430	454	480	655	715	410	460	1,805	665	1,305	556	660	580	785	396	597
February	8,346	4,337	5,046	458	481	658	728	380	445	1,543	144	2,799	550	705	650	850	445	620
March	6,678	4,643	5,884	460	486	590	666	347	410	1,056	..	1,029	555	635	..	..	439	470
TOTAL	114,612	101,723	95,918	x	x	x	x	x	x	27,833	11,739	20,884	x	x	x	x	x	x

The trend discloses a steady fall in the arrivals to the market and is mainly attributed to the insufficiency of rainfall and the consequential low yields. This, to some extent, explains the steep but gradual rise in prices during 1971. The fall in prices in '72 according to the local merchants, was mainly due to the Central government's decision to permit the import of copra from Ceylon and other countries with a view to stemming the domestic price rise.

Tiptur market has specialised in copra trade though the magnitude of transactions in coconuts and other commodities is quite significant. It may be noted in passing that the Arsikere Market, 25 kilometres west of Tiptur town, is reputed for coconut trade and draws the coconut produce from several villages of Tiptur taluk also. On the contrary, almost the entire quantity of copra produce in all the neighbouring taluks of Tiptur find its way to Tiptur market.

Copra, coconut, *seegu* and jaggery are sold by open auction system according to which a group of auctioners appointed by the Marketing Committee visit the *mandis* of merchants and commission agents in the market-yard and conduct the auctions. The sales would be confirmed by the accompanying secretary of the A.P.M.C. on the highest bidder. [Prior to 1961, the 'chamber auction' system was in vogue. The merchants used to assemble in a room and bid, after examining the samples brought there by the *dallalis* (agents)]. Tuesdays and Fridays are reserved for the auction of coconut and *seegu* while Wednesdays and Saturdays are reserved for copra. Auction of jaggery takes place on every Saturday, which incidentally is the local *shandy* day also. The other commodities are usually sold by mutual negotiations.

From about 1966, the commercial grading of coconuts has been introduced in this market and for this purpose a Primary Grading Unit has been set up. The Committee has proposals to arrange for auction of the produce brought to the market by each agriculturist and to discontinue the present pooling system. There is a proposal to adopt as early as possible the tender system in preference to the open auction system in view of the advantages associated with it.

The following are the particulars of market functionaries for the past 3 years;

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
1. Traders : A class	56	60	54
B class	5	4	6
C class	21	12	12
D class	67	46	39
2. Commission Agents	92	97	96
3. Weighmen	34	35	36
4. Hamals	156	127	117
5. Cartmen	1	10	12
6. Crushers	14	..	10

At present (1972) there are 117 commercial sites in the market-yard [71' × 100' or 'A' type (13); 57' × 100' or 'B' type (36); 43' × 100' or 'C' type (34) and 30' × 100' or 'D' type (34) and 112 godowns are complete in all respects. It is said there is an increasing demand for sites in recent years and with a view to meeting the future requirements of prospective traders and agents the A.P.M.C. has prepared an additional layout which is pending final approval.

The Marketing Committee which initially borrowed a sum of Rs. 3,95,000 from the State Government had by 1972 already repaid Rs. 3,38,500 in annual instalments. Its financial position is quite sound as can be seen from the following statement of its income and expenditure for 3 years:—

A. *Receipts*

Source of Income	Receipt in Rs. (0.00) during the years (1st July to 30th June)		
	1968—69	1969—70	1970—71
1. Market fees	67,930=47	99,213=76	115,862=92
2. Licence fees	27,715=04	19,277=45	20,720=20
3. Miscellaneous	8,865=95	..	..
4. Interest on deposits, investments etc.,	3,284=85	..	5,833=20
5. Income from property.	..	5,586=11	2,615=75
6. Sale of Books	..	..	1,675=68
7. Repayment of Government loan	..	..	6,756=36
8. Provident Fund transferred to Market Committee funds	..	..	2,777=90
9. Audit recovery	..	..	646=76
10. Telegram charges recovered	..	..	175=60
11. Grass etc., (sale)	..	..	355=22
12. Encashment of Fixed Deposits	..	..	18,000=00
13. Earnest Deposits	..	..	470=00
14. Short Payments	..	..	3=52
15. Opening Balance	N.A.	N.A.	32,600=75
Total	1,07,796=31	1,24,077=32	2,08,49=86

B. *Expenditure*

Item	Expenditure in Rs. (0.00) during the years (1st July to 30th June)		
	1968—69	1969—70	1970—71
1. Establishment charges	29,250=67	28,579=91	25,735=07
2. T.A. and sitting fees	359=55	566=38	2,050=77
3. Honorarium	1,800=00	687=10	2,354=84
4. Postage	230=00	235=00	602=10
5. Printing and Stationery	5,960=39	3,876=30	5,350=33
6. Uniform to menials	430=68	..	600=57
7. Miscellaneous	382=66	0=70	457=40
8. Repairs and maintenance of market property	498=43	1,148=82	5,558=28
9. Office equipment	188=70	..	..
10. Advocate's fee (legal charges)	435=00	65=00	..
11. Telephone rent	536=70	336=70	..
12. Land acquisition	930=50	..	..
13. Staff contribution to Provident Fund	480=91	747=41	2,197=29
14. Local taxes to Municipality etc.	136=90	2,499=95	1,823=81
15. Incidentals charged by banks	20=00	..	..
16. Repayment of Government loan	..	34,277=94	30,450=97
17. Contribution to consolidated fund	..	54,342=62	34,106=77
18. Contingency	1,450=04	1,481=85	1,614=06
19. Investments	..	..	43,000=00
20. Purchase of Jeep, registration, insurance etc.	..	..	26,409=30
21. Propaganda	..	..	299=35
22. Bicycle advance to staff	..	..	300=00
23. Petrol and oil charges	..	..	671=50
24. Dead stock	..	..	144=00
25. Refunds	..	..	228=80
26. Contribution to conference	..	..	200=00
27. Closing Balance	N.A.	N.A.	24,338=65
Total	43,091=13	1,28,845=68	2,08,493=86

The annual turnover in copra and coconut of the commercial establishments of this market is estimated to be about Rs. 10 crores. A major portion of these items is sent to North Indian cities, chiefly Delhi, Kanpur, Lucknow, Bombay and Poona.

A weekly shandy takes place at Tiptur on every Saturday. Its one-time glory has been lost due to the commissioning of the Regulated Market. At present its transactions are confined to retail sale of day-to-day needs carried on by the permanent shops supplemented by a few temporary shops that come up on either side of the Doddapete road and near Santhepete area to serve the needs of the villagers who are traditionally accustomed to buy their requirements in shandies. Business transactions in all the commodities on this day would usually be much above the average. The town has an established daily market with numerous permanent shops dealing in consumer as well as luxury goods. Vegetables, meat etc. are also available daily. Certain details regarding supply of vegetables, eggs, meat, fish etc. to the town may be had from the following statement:

Special particulars about supply of vegetables, eggs etc., from outside the town

Name of commodity	Approximate daily arrival	Area from where obtained and distance in kms.	Method of transport	Particulars of operation of middlemen	Warehouse facilities	Remarks
1. Vegetables : (Cabbage, beans, brinjals, gourds, carrot, potato, sweet-potato, tomato, etc.)	See remarks	Bangalore —145 kms Hassan —50 kms Tumkur —72 kms	Lorry	Three wholesalers book the supply and on arrival of the goods sell the same to the retailers.	There are private godowns but these are not adequate.	Arrivals: On every Tuesday 2 lorry loads, Wednesday one lorry load; Friday one lorry load; on other days there may be an occasional lorry load. Leafy vegetables and brinjal are grown in the neighbourhood of the town (5-6 kms) and brought on head-loads daily for sale locally.
2. Fruits: (Plantains, apple, orange, grapes, and *musumbi*).	Do.	Bangalore—145 kms Chikmagalur—90 kms	Lorry	Do.	Do.	Arrivals: On every Friday 2 lorry loads, Wednesday one lorry load.
3. Dry fish	Do.	Mangalore—210 kms	Lorry	There is only one person who deals in fish.	Private	Supplies are received once a week; 2 or 3 boxes only.
4. Eggs	100 Nos.	Surrounding villages and also Chiknayakanahalli	...	There are three retail shops who buy and sell eggs.	..	Eggs produced locally are also sold to the shopkeepers for secondary sales.
5. Meat	125 to 130 kgs.	Local slaughter house.	..	Nil	..	The sheep and goats for slaughter are bought at Turuvekere and Chiknayakanahalli and brought here.
6. Milk	N.A.	Gubbi — 48 kms Banasandra—22 kms	Railway Railway	Nil	Nil	...
		& villages in the neighbourhood of Tiptur upto 6 or 8 kms.	Cycle or foot.	Nil	Nil	...
7. Butter	20 kgs. (daily average)	Gandasi — 25 kms Channarayapatna — 50 kms	Bus	..	..	Arrivals: usually in 18 kg tins on Thursdays, Fridays and Sundays.

Annual fairs are organised here on two occasions viz., the car festival of Kempadevamma the tutelary goddess of the place and the Satya Ganapati *Mahotsava*. The former is a seven-day affair and comes off a fortnight after the lunar New Year (April) while the latter lasts for 6 to 7 weeks during September-October. Both these are mainly religious and social events and are not associated with any large scale commercial operations.

CHAPTER V

ETHNIC AND SELECTED SOCIO—DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

A. Ethnic Composition.

(i)NATIONALITY

Some idea regarding the presence in Tiptur of persons who had their 'last residence' in some other country may be had from Table D-II which pertains to 80 per cent non-sample slips enumerated at the 1971 Census. Of the 9752 males and 8321 females covered for this table (including non-migrants) only 6 males (all from Pakistan) and 5 females [Pakistan (1), Nepal (2), Burma (1), France (1)] had their previous residence outside India. However, particulars of their nationality are not available. Since French and Nepali (Gorkhali) have been returned under mother-tongue also it may be presumed that the solitary French lady and the 2 Nepali women shown in the table are nationals of France and Nepal respectively. With regard to migrants from Pakistan one cannot be certain as to whether these 6 males and one female represent Pakistanis who have come here on a short visit or whether this includes at least some Indian Nationals who at one time or other stayed in what is now Pakistan. The duration of stay which is more than 20 years in the case of 3 males and more than 10 years in the case of 2 others lends support to the latter view. By and large Tiptur may be regarded as a town populated by persons of Indian Nationality only. During the Survey no foreigner was enumerated in any of the 243 sample households.

(ii) RELIGION

According to C-VII which is a full-count Census Table, the population of the town is composed of Hindus (77.82 per cent), Muslims (20.00 per cent), Christians (1.09 per cent), Jains (1.06 per cent) and a negligible proportion of Sikhs (5 persons) and Buddhists (single individual). A check on the religionwise composition of the urban population of Tumkur district shows that the Hindus constitute only 74.84 per cent while Muslims account for 22.92 per cent, the percentages of Jains and Christians being 0.90 and 1.31 respectively. Sikhs and Buddhists have been returned from Tumkur town (besides Tiptur) their population being 9 males and 2 females, and 2 males respectively. Compared to the urban averages for the district, Tiptur has a lesser proportion of Muslims and Christians and a higher proportion of Hindus and Jains. The clue for an effective explanation may perhaps be seen in the differences in the sex composition of each religious group. Among Hindus the male component is as high as 54.56 per cent (and 100 per cent in the case of Buddhists and Sikhs whose numbers however are insignificant). Though males outnumber their female counterparts among the Muslims, Jains and Christians too the percentage of males works out to 51.78 per cent, 50.83 per cent and 52.84 per cent respectively. According to local enquiries the student population from the mofussil areas, mostly residing in hostels and rented rooms at Tiptur as well as many of the recent immigrant households to the town (the earners of which are in government or other institutional service) are predominantly Hindus. This appears to be the main reason for a preponderance of Hindus.

The Survey which covers 243 households distributed in different parts of the town consists of 191 Hindu households (1058 persons), 51 Muslim households (351 persons) and one Jain household (10 persons). The religionwise distribution of the population is as follows:— Hindus 74.56 per cent; Muslims 24.74 per cent and Jains 0.70 per cent.

(iii) MOTHER-TONGUE

The sex-wise distribution of the 1971 population by mother-tongue is presented in Table C-V Part B(ii) which is a full-count table. The fact that a comparatively small urban community has returned 21 different languages, in a way, speaks of its cosmopolitan nature. However, the speakers of some 8 languages constitute a microscopic minority of less than 0.1 per cent each. The percentage is about 0.2 or less in the case of another 5 languages (Konkani, Lambani, Marwari, Rajasthani and Tulu) and it approaches one per cent in the case of Gujarati, Malayalam and Hindi. Thus 16 out of the 21 languages are spoken by minority groups which hail from different parts of the country. Kannada the regional language accounts for 50 per cent of the population while Urdu, the mother-tongue of Muslims, accounts for another 19.91 per cent. The speakers of the other three important languages, namely, Telugu, Tamil and Marathi constitute 13.47 per cent, 5.12 per cent and 3.79 per cent respectively.

Particulars on bilingualism are presented in Table C-VI in respect of the 80 per cent non-sample slips. It may be seen that Kannada is spoken by a large proportion of persons whose mother-tongue is Urdu, Telugu, Tamil, Marathi, Malayalam, Konkani, Tulu and so on. It is significant that a high proportion among the Gujaratis, Marwaris and Rajasthanis too have reported Kannada as a subsidiary language. They are mainly traders by profession and many of them have been reportedly residing in the town for several decades now.

The linguistic composition of the population covered by the survey is as follows:— Kannada (43.55 per cent); Urdu (24.52 per cent); Telugu (18.85 per cent); Marathi (5.28 per cent); Tamil (4.86 per cent); Gujarati (0.92 per cent); Malayalam (1.04 per cent); Rajasthani (0.70 per cent) and about 0.28 per cent in the case of Kachchi (Kutchi).

(iv) SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Out of the 22,592 persons enumerated in the town at the 1971 Census 1533 or 6.78 per cent belong to Scheduled Castes. Their component in the male and female populations of the town works out to 6.58 and 7.03 per cent respectively. Among the Scheduled Castes too the males are numerous. It may however be noticed that this male component which comes to 52.31 per cent only is significantly less than the average of 54.56 per cent for the larger community of the Hindus. In other words, the sex-ratio which is 853 among Hindus (including the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population) rises to 911 in the case of Scheduled Castes.

In the urban population of the district, the Scheduled Castes constitute 8.82 per cent. Considering the overall as well as the rural population of the district it may be seen that the Scheduled Castes account for 16.46 per cent and 17.48 per cent respectively. Similar percentages for Tiptur taluk are 11.77 per cent and 12.71 per cent respectively. Evidently Tiptur taluk as a whole has a lower proportion of Scheduled Castes. The fact that Tiptur town, as compared to the average for the urban district, has a significantly lower figure may therefore be explained as a reflection of a regional phenomenon.

During the Survey 21 households, with 60 males and 51 females, belonging to Scheduled Castes were covered. Of these, 10 households with 28 males and 25 females belonged to the Adi-Karnataka Caste, 8 households with 24 males and 18 females belonged to the Adi-Dravida Caste and the other 3 households with 8 males and 8 females belonged to the Bhovi Caste. In terms of percentages these households form 8.6 per cent while the population constitutes 9.23 per cent. In the sample the Scheduled Castes have therefore received a somewhat higher representation. The sex-wise population indicated above highlights the variation in sex-ratio by individual castes, though in view of the smallness of the population covered the averages they yield cannot be regarded as wholly representative in character.

The Scheduled Tribes, numbering 31 (16 males and 15 females) at the 1971 Census account for 0.14 per cent of the town's population. In the urban population of the district the Scheduled Tribes component comes to only 0.0477 per cent while it is slightly higher, 0.138 per cent, in the rural areas. Though Scheduled Tribes have been returned from 5 other towns of Tumkur district their numbers are very much less compared to Tiptur town. Another point that may be noticed is the complete absence of Scheduled Tribes in the rural areas of Tiptur taluk. Superficial enquiries at the time of the Survey indicated that the Scheduled Tribe population enumerated during the Census may pertain to a few sojourners or nomadic families in transit since there are none belonging to Scheduled Tribes among the settled population of the town. In passing it may be noted that in 1961 the town had returned 2 males and 2 females belonging to Scheduled Tribes while the rural areas of the taluk had 6 males and 5 females.

(v) OTHERS

The Hindus are, as elsewhere, divided into numerous castes and subcastes. Neither the exact number of such groups nor the numerical strength of each, (or at least the important ones) has been ascertained at the Census since caste-wise enumeration was eschewed 3 decades ago. In this Survey (which admittedly is not truly representative in view of the smallness of sample-size as well as the non-random procedure adopted for selection) 26 caste groups besides Jains and Muslims have been represented in varying proportions as shown in the following statement:

Name of the Caste/Community	No. of households covered	Caste-wise Population	
		Numbers	as a percentage to total Hindus
1	2	3	4
HINDU : All Castes	191	1,058	100.00
1. Lingayat	31	157	14.84
2. Brahmin	24	131	12.38
3. Vysya	16	110	10.40
4. Setty Banajiga	15	76	7.18
5. Ganiga	12	75	7.09
6. Maratha	9	75	7.09
7. Valmiki Nayaka (Beda)	12	55	5.20
8. Adi-Karnataka (S.C.)	10	53	5.01
9. Kuruba	9	46	4.35
10. Adi-Dravida (S.C.)	8	42	3.97
11. Viswakarma	8	39	3.69
12. Vokkaliga	9	30	2.83

1	2	3	4
13. Balija	3	27	2.55
14. Bajantri (Nayanaja Kshatriya)	3	23	2.17
15. Madiwala	4	19	1.79
16. Vahni Gounder	4	17	1.61
17. Bhovi (Vodda) (S.C.)	3	16	1.51
18. Devanga	2	11	1.04
19. Gangamatha (Besta)	1	9	0.85
20. Golla	1	9	0.85
21. Kshatriya	2	9	0.85
22. Golla Gounder	1	8	0.76
23. Mudaliyar	1	8	0.76
24. Uppara	1	6	0.57
25. Satani	1	4	0.38
26. Naidu	1	3	0.28

The caste-wise distribution among the Hindus is only illustrative in character and it covers a fairly high proportion of caste-groups found in the town. It is not possible to estimate with any degree of accuracy the strength of each caste-group with the available statistical data.

(B) Demographic Characteristics

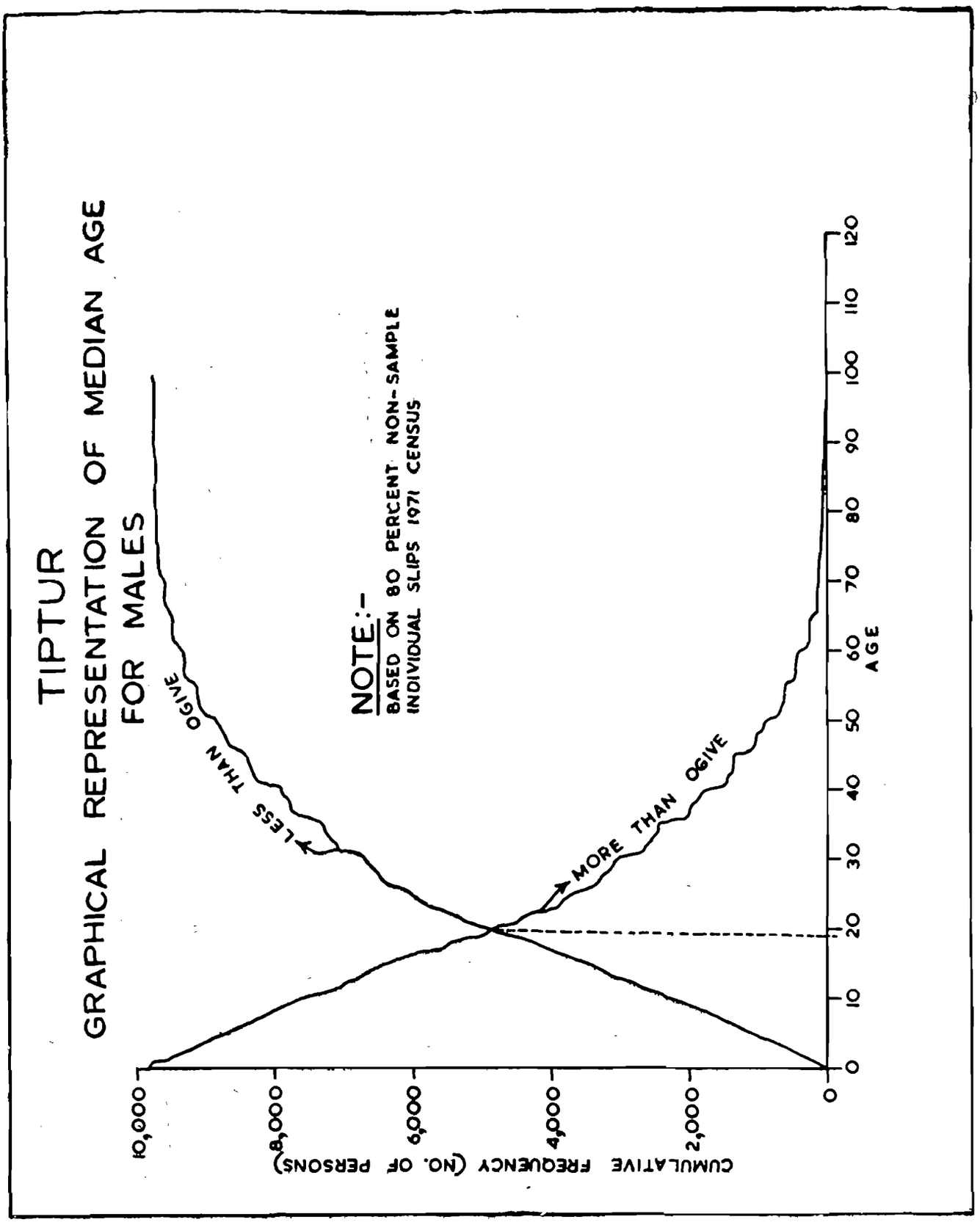
(i) POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS

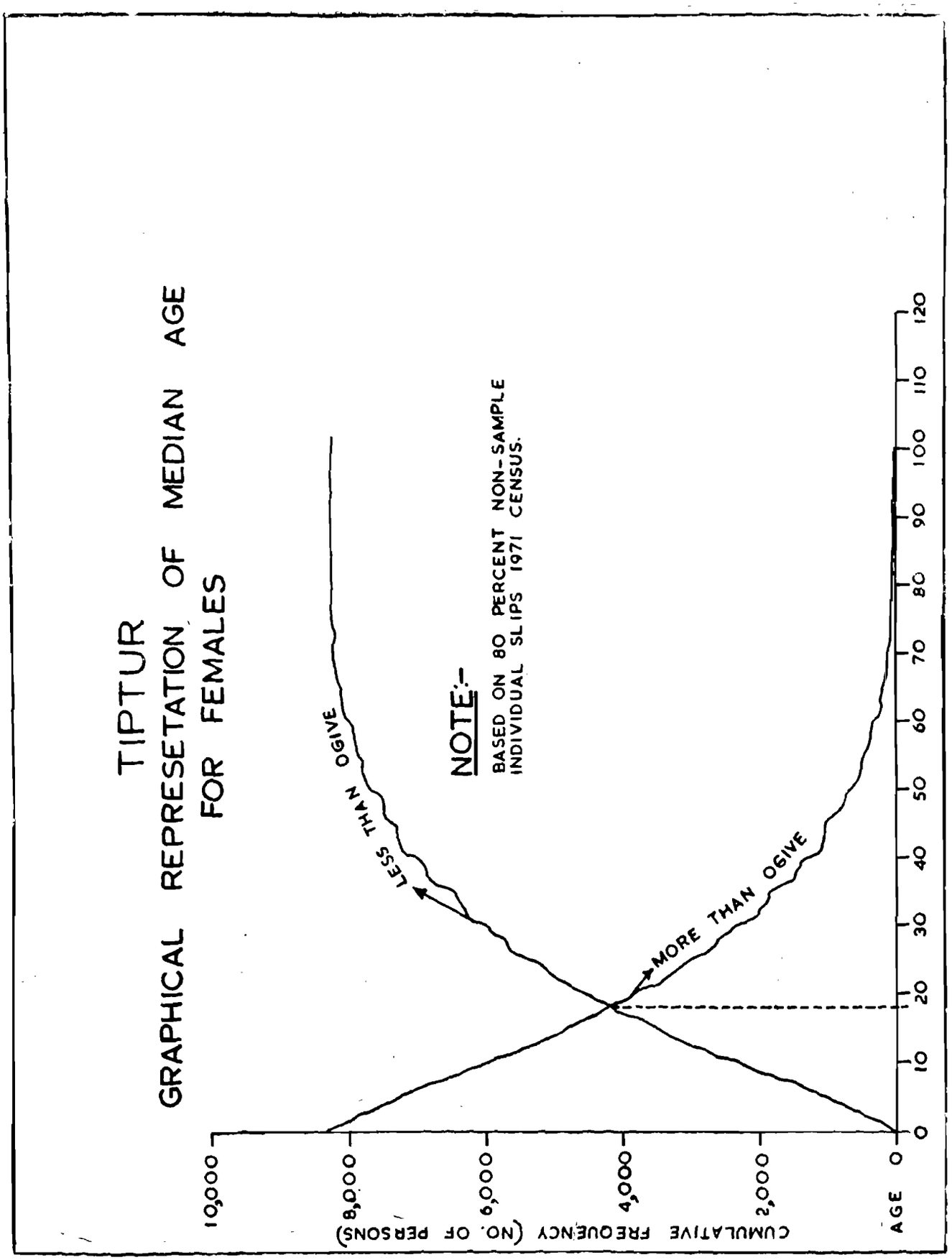
(a) *Age.*—According to Table B-I Part A, which refers to the total population of the town, the sex-wise composition by age-groups is as follows:

Age-group	Percentage distribution of population in each age-group bysex		
	Persons	Males	Females
All ages	100.00	100.00	100.00
0—14	38.92	36.09	42.24
15—19	12.87	14.30	11.19
20—24	10.84	11.84	9.66
25—29	7.55	6.97	8.23
30—39	12.34	12.48	12.17
40—49	8.41	9.29	7.39
50—59	4.80	4.91	4.66
60+	4.27	4.12	4.46

At the 1961 Census the position stood a follows:

Broad Age-group	Distribution of population by sex in each age-group					
	Persons		Males		Females	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
All ages	15,558	100.00	8,190	100.00	7,368	100.00
0—14	6,674	42.90	3,404	41.56	3,270	44.38
15—34	5,237	33.66	2,749	33.57	2,488	33.77
35—59	2,969	19.08	1,702	20.78	1,267	17.20
60+	678	4.36	335	4.09	343	4.65


TIPTUR
GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF MEDIAN AGE
FOR MALES
NOTE:-
BASED ON 80 PERCENT NON-SAMPLE
INDIVIDUAL SLIPS 1971 CENSUS
LESS THAN OGIVE
MORE THAN OGIVE
CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY (NO. OF PERSONS)
10,000
8,000
6,000
4,000
2,000
0
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100
110
120
AGE


TIPTUR
GRAPHICAL REPRESETATION OF MEDIAN AGE
FOR FEMALES
NOTE:-
BASED ON 80 PERCENT NON-SAMPLE
INDIVIDUAL SLIPS 1971 CENSUS.
LESS THAN OGIVE
MORE THAN OGIVE
CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY (NO. OF PERSONS)
AGE
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100
110
120
2,000
4,000
6,000
8,000
10,000

A comparison of the two sets of figures shows a significant fall in the proportion of children among both males and females. The fall is pronounced in the case of male population. Secondly, there is a slight decrease in the proportion of old persons in the total population, caused by a marked diminution (from 4.65 to 4.46 per cent) among females in contrast to a slight increase (from 4.09 to 4.12 per cent) among males. The main cause for this change in the age-group composition appears to be differential migration trends during the past decade, though it may be conceded that the Family Planning Programme too might have influenced the change at least to some extent. By and large the growth in educational institutions, opening of several Government offices, the hospital and so on and, the consequential in-migration since 1961 account for the decrease in the proportion of children and a marked rise in the proportion of the adolescents, young adults (consisting mostly high school and college students) and other higher age-groups. Since the inflow of females to the town for prosecuting higher studies in colleges or in high schools is appreciably less as compared to their male counterparts it may be surmised that a higher proportion of children below 14 among the females is inevitable. The fall in the 60+ age-group among women may perhaps be attributed to the in-migration of women in lower adult age-groups to the town in order to join their husbands or other earning members who came over to Tiptur either on transfer, first appointment or for such other economic or social reasons.

Single year age returns are presented in Table C-IV in respect of the 80 per cent non-sample population. A glance at the table shows a clustering against certain digits, such as those ending with 0, 2, 5, etc., in the ten subdivisions. This phenomenon is perhaps due to the tendency, to prefer certain digits in reporting ages, which has been noticed in several developing countries. The mean age of the males and females at Tiptur works out to 23.5 years and 22.5 years respectively. The illustration on the facing page represents *median* ages graphically.

The age-group distribution of the population covered during the Survey is shown in the subjoined statement:

Age-group	Population by sex in each age-group					
	Persons		Males		Females	
	No.	as % to total population	No.	as % to total (M) population	No.	as % to total (F) population
All ages	1,419	100.00	715	100.00	704	100.00
0—4	158	11.14	83	11.61	75	10.65
5—9	191	13.46	98	13.71	93	13.21
10—14	207	14.59	86	12.03	121	17.19
15—19	168	11.84	91	12.73	77	10.94
20—24	143	10.08	80	11.19	63	8.95
25—29	95	6.69	43	6.01	52	7.39
30—34	94	6.62	43	6.01	51	7.24
35—49	216	15.22	119	16.64	97	13.78
50—59	72	5.07	38	5.31	34	4.83
60—69	41	2.89	22	3.08	19	2.70
70+	34	2.40	12	1.68	22	3.12

A striking feature that may be noticed in the female population is the incidence of a large population in the 10-14 age-group. This phenomenon appears to be due to the tendency of under-reporting the age in the case of adolescents, especially of those who have not yet married.

The Survey reveals a higher proportion of the aged persons (60+) both among males and females as compared to the Census. Since the survey excludes from its purview the hostel-residents and the temporary student population—consisting mostly of adolescent boys, living singly or in twos or threes in rented rooms, the distribution disclosed by the Survey may be regarded as valid for the stable component of the town's population. The temporary population is of course an integral part of the urban community, for it usually resides in the town for about 9 to 10 months in a year. Its composition and size are also subject to periodical fluctuations: as the annual and the supplementary examinations approach their numbers increase considerably.

(b) *Sex ratio.*—As already indicated, according to the 1971 Census, there are 12,190 males and 10,402 females in the town. The sex-ratio is 853 females for every thousand males. In 1961 the sex-ratio was 900.

The average sex-ratio for the urban areas of the State, as per 1971 Census, is 912 and for the urban

areas of Tumkur district it is 900. Evidently Tiptur has a preponderance of males. In Tiptur taluk as a whole and in the rural areas only, the sex-ratio is seen to be 953 and 973 respectively. Similarly for Tumkur district as a whole, and its rural areas only, the sex-ratio works out to 957 and 964 respectively.

The fact that the sex-ratio generally tends to be lower in urban areas alone cannot explain the situation at Tiptur. The drop in the sex-ratio is mainly an outcome of the recent trends of urbanisation it has witnessed and selective migration.

The disparity in sex-ratio according to various age-groups may be seen in B-I Part A and C-IV tables discussed above. A glance at the 'Single year age returns' shows that, but for an exception in the case of persons aged 95, in no other case does the male population exactly equals that of the females; in 69 cases the males outnumber their female counterparts in varying proportions. The sex-ratio for each of the age-groups dealt with in Table B-I Part B is indicated below:

Age-group	Sex-ratio
0—14	999
15—19	668
20—24	696
25—29	1,007
30—39	832
40—49	679
50—59	810
60+	924

The incidence of very low sex-ratio in the 15-19 age-group is clearly due to the influx of male student population from the mofussil. One of the reasons for low sex-ratio in the age-group of 40-49 appears to be that quite a few men of this and the higher age-group in particular when transferred to a place tend to keep their families at some permanent place so that their grown-up children may pursue their studies at particular institutions. Since such transfers would be for short periods these persons willingly undergo personal inconvenience but always keep on trying for a transfer to their home-town or any other place where they intend to settle down. However, since Tiptur itself is fast developing into an ideal town with a college, a full-fledged hospital etc., shortly it may become a "desired place" for the people of this neighbourhood and gradually this disparity in sex-ratio may be narrowed down.

A consideration of the sex-ratio by religious groups shows that it works out to 833 and 931 for the two numerically important groups, namely, Hindus and Muslims respectively. The sex-ratio among Christians is 892 while it is 967 among Jains. The possible reasons for the predominance of males among Hindus have been indicated earlier in this chapter.

The Survey results indicate the following sex-ratio for persons in different age-groups:

0—4	904
5—9	949
10—14	1,407
15—19	846
20—24	788
25—29	1,210
30—34	1,186
35—49	815
50—59	895
60+	1,206

Average for all age-groups = 985.

The marked surplus of females in the 10-14 and 60+ age-groups (especially those aged 70 or upwards) may to some extent be attributed to under-estimation of the age of unmarried girls around 15 or 16 years of age and over-estimation in the case of elderly females, especially the widows. To discern the causes for wide fluctuation in sex-ratio among the other age-groups perhaps a deeper study is necessary and the accuracy of the age-returns should also be well-established before attempting such an analysis. The population covered in the survey is quite small (5.8 per cent of the town's population).

The variation in sex-ratio by caste or community may be noticed from the subjoined data.

Caste/Community	Sex-ratio
A. HINDU	977
1. Lingayat	938
2. Brahmin	1,147
3. Vysya	930
4. Shetty Banajiga	854
5. Maratha	1,083
6. Ganiga	875
7. Valmiki	896
8. Adi-Karnataka (S.C.)	983
9. Kuruba	1,421
10. Adi-Dravida (S.C.)	750
11. Viswakarma	950
12. Vokkaliga	1,000
13. Balija	1,077
14. Bhajantri	769
15. Others (Each with less than 2 per cent of the total population)	1,052
B. Muslim	1,006
C. Jain	1,000

(c) *Marital status.*—Table C-II pertaining to the 80 per cent non-sample population of the town furnishes data on this aspect. Out of the 9752 males and 8321 females covered in this table 8 females have been classified under the 'unspecified' marital status.

Among males none aged 19 years or less is ever-married. In the next age-group of 20-24, the ever-married constitute only 9.95 per cent and of these 83 persons, it may be noticed, one is already a widower. This percentage moves up to 60.13 in the immediately succeeding age-group of 25-29 and to 94.22 in that of 30-34. In the higher age-groups the proportion of the never-married is generally low. In the total male population the never-married constitute 64.92 per cent, and this group is composed mostly of persons below 25. The currently married persons account for 33.82 per cent and they are found in large proportions in 30+ age-groups. There are only 2 divorcees who, it is seen are quite old. The widowers numbering 121 in all (1.24 per cent) are highly concentrated in the 60+ age-group (about two-thirds) and also in the 50-59 age-group (19.83 per cent). There are no social or religious restrictions preventing a widower or a divorcee from remarrying any number of times. However, the occurrence of a remarriage is subject to the age of the widower and also the social and economic circumstances in which such a person is found, not to speak of his kinship circle and his own personal qualities and aptitudes.

Among females, the former practice of child-marriage seems to be still lingering, for the table shows that 6 out of 1243 in the 10-14 age-group ie. 0.48 per cent, are currently married. Alternatively, this small proportion may represent a few cases of under-reporting of age and in fact these 6 persons may be in the next higher age-group. In the 15-19 age-group out of the 238 ever-married, who constitute 25 per cent, one is a widow and another is divorcee. The percentage of the ever-married moves up to 78.33 in the succeeding age-group of 20-24 and to 96.64 in that of 25-29. It is therefore clear that most of the females get married around their 25th year or a little earlier. Particulars about age at marriage in respect of the currently married women are discussed later on.

The never married constitute 53.00 per cent of the 8321 females covered in this table. Barring a few stray instances in the higher age-groups of 30+, the never-married are highly concentrated in the 0-19 age-group. The currently married account for 38.25 per cent while the 693 widows and the 27 divorcees together constitute 8.65 per cent. The age-group distribution of widows shows a relatively high concentration of 42.71 per cent and 38.24 per cent in the 60+ and 45 to 59 age-groups respectively. Among several communities placed in the lower rungs of the Hindu society, among the Christians and the Muslims there are no social inhibitions regarding remarriage of widows or divorcees. But, the chances of remarriage are high only in the case of the young and childless widows even among such of those communities which permit remarriages. It is therefore natural that the widows tend to concentrate in the higher age-groups. Perhaps the fact that at least some, if not all, communities allow such remarriages accounts for the low incidence of widowhood in the younger age-groups.

The results of the Survey are presented in HH. Table 1.0. Among males and females none below 20 and 15 respectively is ever-married. The percentage of the ever-married for males in the age-group of 20-24 is 15 and it moves up to 60.47 per cent and 93.0 per cent for the succeeding age-groups of 25-29 and 30-34 respectively. The age at marriage for men seems to be located around 25. Likewise among females the percentage of ever-married which is 26 per cent for the 15-19 age-group rises to 73 per cent and 96.15 per cent respectively for the age-groups of 20-24 and 25-29. The age at marriage appears to lie around 20 for females. There are three women reported as house-workers who, though beyond 30 years of age are yet to be married. The reasons for their prolonged unmarried status has not been however enumerated. Of them one is Muslim, another is a Coorgi and the third is a Brahmin. Two of them are related to the head of household as wife's sister and the other as daughter.

Among 715 males 62.66 per cent are never-married, 35.80 are currently married and the remaining 1.54 per cent are widowers. All the widowers are aged 35 or upwards and of them only one is below 50. Among 705 females 52.13 are never-married, 36.50 per cent are currently married, 10.51 per cent are widowed and of the remaining the status of 5 persons is returned as separated and that of one person has not been specified in the schedule. It may be seen that the widows are highly concentrated in the 50+ age-group (68.92 per cent) and only 5 out of the 74 widows are below 35.

(ii) LITERACY AND EDUCATION BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS

As already pointed out the percentage of literacy for male and female components of the town's population comes to 67.06 per cent and 50.13 per cent respectively. The averages for the urban areas of the State and the district are: 60.40 per cent and 41.61 per cent, and 62.55 per cent and 44.74 per cent respectively. Evidently the position at Tiptur is much above the average. Compared to the situation in 1961 when 57.53 per cent and 36.30 per cent of the males and females respectively were literate it may be observed that the town has achieved remarkable progress in literacy during the past decade.

Census Table C-III Part B furnishes details regarding the levels of education by age-groups in respect of the 80 per cent non-sample population. Out of the 9752 males as many as 3261 or 33.43 per cent are illiterate and though such persons are found in all the age-groups a high degree of concentration is seen in 0-4 (33.40 per cent), 35+ (23.1 per cent) and 5-9 (17.42 per cent) age-groups. The 71 literate without any educational level constitute a negligible proportion of the literate population. As among illiterate, in this group too those in the 5-9 and 35+ age-groups are

preponderant. Considering the 6420 persons who have attained some level of education it may be seen that the graduates and above (both technical and non-technical) constitute 3.46 per cent, the diploma-holders 0.35 per cent and the matriculates as much as 30.36 per cent while the primary and middle standards put together account for the remaining two-thirds. Among matriculates about 62 per cent are in the 15 to 25 age-group and it is needless to emphasise that several among them are pursuing their studies in the local college. Similarly the bulk of the literate in the primary and middle standards found in the lower age-groups are students.

Out of 8321 females 4145 or 49.81 per cent are illiterate. That about 29.09 per cent of the illiterate are concentrated in the 35+ age-group perhaps signifies the negligent attitude towards female education in the past. Those in the 25-34 age-group form 14.1 per cent. The age-groups of 0-4 and 5-9 too, as should be expected, are fairly well represented (26.3 and 13.7 per cent respectively) among the illiterate. The literate without any level of education form a little less than 1.5 per cent of the population considered in the table.

Of the 4116 who have attained some level of education only 35 or 0.85 per cent are graduates and above and 656 or about 16 per cent are matriculates. About 50 per cent of the matriculates are below 19 years of age and some among them it may be expected are pursuing higher studies in the local college. In recent years the attitude towards female education is gradually changing for the better and most of the girls reporting primary or middle standards are still students.

Census Tables C-VIII Parts A and B give out data on literacy among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes enumerated at the 1971 Census. Accordingly it is seen that 50.37 per cent of the males and 30.10 per cent of the females among the Scheduled Castes and, 62.5 per cent of the males and 33.33 per cent of the females among the Scheduled Tribes are literate. The higher percentage of literacy among Scheduled Tribes has to be viewed in relation to the small size of their population in the town. Particulars of their educational attainments have however not been tabulated.

Particulars on literacy and level of education gathered during the Survey are presented in HH. Tables 9.0, 9.1, 9.6 and 9.8 in which infants in the 0-4 age-group (83 boys and 75 girls) are omitted having been conventionally regarded as illiterate. Amongst the 632 males the 170 illiterate constitute 26.90 per cent; the 83 literate without educational level form 13.13 per cent; the 120 who have completed the primary (ie. IV standard) account for 18.99 per cent; the 129 who have completed the middle (ie. Primary VII Standard) form 20.41 per cent and the matriculates constitute 17.72 per cent. There are only 13 graduates besides a solitary post-graduate and 2 with technical degrees and 2 others with technical diplomas. Compared to the Census data the Survey indicates a much higher proportion in the category of literate without any level of education. Among the 629 females considered in these tables as many as 250 or 39.74 per cent are illiterate; 84 or 13.35 per cent are literate without any level; 132 or 20.98 per cent have attained primary standard; 106 or 16.85 per cent have completed the middle standard; 52 or 8.26 per cent are matriculates and, of the remaining, 4 are graduates, while one is a post-graduate. Among females too the proportion of literate without any level of education is very much higher as compared to the Census data. Generally speaking a person is to be classified as 'Primary' only after he or she has come out successfully in the qualifying examination, in this case the IV standard. Likewise completion of VII standard qualifies a person to be classified against 'Middle' and S.S.L.C. against 'Matriculation', final year degree or post graduate degree or diploma course against corresponding qualification recorded in the table. A critical scrutiny of the Census data for primary and middle standards presented in Table C-III Part-B indicates the presence of a large number of boys and girls below 10 years of age. Generally no child below 5 years and 10 months at the beginning of the academic year is admitted to a primary school and as a result by the time the child completes IV standard it must necessarily be past 9 years. That 17 boys and 75 girls in the 5-9 age-group are shown as having completed middle standard suggests that there might be a possibility of errors creeping in at either the enumeration stage or more probably at the tabulation stage. The handling of Census individual slips is a massive operation compared to the handling of the survey data filled in for the 243 household schedules as a result of which greater accuracy can be achieved in the latter. Inspite of this fact it may be seen that during the survey also one girl below 14 years of age is reported to have completed her matriculation which is a course that requires 10 years of schooling. Evidently this is a case of under reporting of age. Likewise the information relating to two graduates (one male and one female) in the 15-19 age group can be accepted with some amount of scepticism only, for the course involves a study of 10 years in a school and 5 years in a college. Unlike in the past nowadays age-restrictions, at the admission stage to the primary school as well as the college, are being scrupulously enforced and in the natural course it would be hardly possible for a person, however brilliant he may be, to complete the degree course before he or she has attained 20 years of age.

Among the Scheduled Castes covered during the survey out of the 52 males (excluding 8 in the 0-4 age-group) 19 or 36.54 per cent are illiterate; 10 or 19.23 per cent are literate without any level of education; 14 or 26.92 per cent have attained primary level; 6 or 11.54 per cent have completed middle school level and only 3 or 7 per cent are matriculates. Of the 45 females (excluding 6 in the 0-4 age-group) 27 or 60.00 per cent are illiterate; 6 or 13.33 per cent are literate without any level of education; 6 or 13.33 per cent have attained the primary and the remaining 6 or 13.33 per cent have completed the middle standard while none has passed the matriuclation. It may further be seen that of the 6 shown against middle standard 2

are already beyond 20 years of age and presumaly are no longer pursuing their studies.

It may be incidentally recalled that while discussing the educational facilities etc., in the town it has already been made clear that the former 'middle school' no longer exists now and the integrated primary school course consists of 7 years of schooling. It may therefore appear strange that so many persons of tender age also have been shown against primary standard. The procedure adopted at the tabulation stage is to classify all persons who have completed their IV standard but not the VII as "primary" and all those who have completed the VII standard but not the X (or S.S.L.C.) as "middle".

H.H. Table 9.6 presents information on literacy and education by age-groups in respect of the various castes covered during the survey. It may be observed that those with matriculation and higher qualifications are mostly found to belong to the Brahmin, Lingayat and Vysya Communities. The standard among Muslims appears to be low in general. Out of the 146 Muslim males and 156 females aged 5 or upwards 68 or 46.5 per cent and 70 or 44.8 per cent respectively are illiterate. Though there are a few marticulates and fewer graduates such persons constitute a very small proportion of the population covered in the Survey. Among Hindus the percentage of literacy as well as the level of education varies considerably from caste to caste but due to the unevenness of the sample a critical analysis may not be very fruitful.

Educational attainments when examined from the point of view of the occupational type of the head of household, (Poona Classification) presents the following picture. (For age-group data see H.H. Table 9.8). In this, the subjective factor of the members in reporting the head of household affects the data to a considerable extent. In several cases old men, widowed mothers etc., are reported as head of household and despite the other members of the household pursuing a better occupation all the members are necessarily grouped against that of the head of the household.

Percentage distribution according to educational level of population by Occupation Type of head of household:—

Sl. No.	Occupational Type or Characteristic	Population		Percentage distribution according to educational level													
				Males							Females						
		Male	Female	Total	Illiterate	Lit W.L.	Pr.	Mid.	Mat.	Post Mat.	Total	Illiterate	Lit W.L.	Pr.	Mid.	Mat.	Post Mat.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Unskilled manual	117	139	100·0	41·88	19·65	12·82	16·24	8·55	0·86	100·0	54·68	15·11	18·70	9·35	2·16	..
2.	Skilled manual	141	133	100·0	41·84	11·36	24·11	14·18	8·51	..	100·0	48·12	15·79	18·80	11·28	6·01	..
3.	Lowest professional, administrative	72	68	100·0	20·84	13·89	23·61	20·83	19·44	1·39	100·0	50·00	7·35	22·07	11·76	8·82	..
4.	Small business	72	70	100·0	30·56	12·50	26·39	22·22	6·94	1·39	100·0	40·00	12·86	22·86	17·14	7·14	..
5.	Highly skilled and Supervisory (manual)	4	3	100·0	..	..	25·00	25·00	25·00	25.00	100·0	33·34	..	33·33	33·33	..	..
6.	Clerks and shop-assistants	20	23	100·0	20·00	..	..	25·00	50·00	5·00	100·0	17·39	21·74	8·69	34·78	13·04	4·36
7.	Intermediate professional and clerical	23	22	100·0	..	8·70	13·04	21·74	43·48	13·04	100·0	22·73	9·09	18·18	27·27	22·73	..
8.	Medium business	61	52	100·0	4·92	16·39	21·31	31·15	24·59	1·64	100·0	19·23	11·54	36·54	23·08	9·61	..
9.	Higher professional and salaried posts	3	5	100·0	..	..	..	..	..	100·0	100·0	..	..	..	40·00	40·00	20·00
10.	Owners of factories, large shops etc.	68	66	100·0	13·24	13·24	19·12	20·58	27·94	5·88	100·0	15·15	15·15	21·21	30·30	16·67	1·52
11.	Non-workers	51	48	100·0	17·64	7·84	9·80	29·42	31·37	3·93	100·0	37·50	10·42	20·83	20·83	6·25	4·17

Before concluding this discussion on education it would be interesting to examine the degree of non-enrolment in school of children in the school-going age of 6 to 14 among various categories of population. From HH Table 22.0 it may be seen that 67 out of 243 households have reported in them male and female children of school-going age, 56 households only female children and another 43 only male children. That is to say in 77 households (31.6 per cent) there were no children of school-going age at the time of the survey. The castewise distribution of households defaulting to enrol their children in school shown in Table 22.0 is quite revealing. Despite the operation of the Compulsory Education Act for about a decade it is surprising to know that there is default in 8 out of the 43 households with boys only, 11 out of the 56 households with girls only and 29 out of the 67 with both boys and girls of school-going age. That there are cases of default among the so called higher castes like Brahmins, Lingayats and Vysyas is apparently surprising. The head of the defaulting Brahmin household is an employee in a local match-splints factory and is himself an illiterate. This household incidentally comprises of 3 members only: the head (an unmarried youngman), his brother aged 11 and his mother, a widow aged 50. The family hails from Kerala and the migration occurred prior to 1950. The boy in question did attend

school for 4 years and as he failed in the Primary IV Standard recently and did not evince any interest in studies he has been discontinued. Among Lingayats in only one household which has in addition to an young couple a boy aged 12 and a girl aged 14, the latter is not being sent to school. The boy is the elder brother's son of the head of household while the girl is his wife's younger sister who came over to the town 2 years ago mainly to assist her newly married sister in household duties. She hails from a village about 50 kms. away from the town and did not join any school at any time. Her sister too is an illiterate and so is her sister's husband namely, the head of the household who also hails from a village and is a lorry driver. In one of the Vysya households which has in addition to 5 adult members a girl aged 14 years, the latter is not enrolled in school. She has studied upto III standard and as she could not pass through the III standard annual examination successively for 3 years due to dinterestedness in her studies, she had perforce to be discontinued. It may be incidentally noted that her elder sister, now aged 18, studied upto S.S.L.C. and was unsuccessful in the public examination in successive attempts.

Among Madiwalas who are traditionally washermen by profession default has been reported in 2 cases. The head of one of the households is an illiterate aged 60 years working as an Assistant Mechanic in the Municipal Water-works. His son aged 10 years did attend the school for 2 years but after completing his II standard, 2 years ago, abstained from classes and the parents too are reported to be not intereseted in prevailing upon the boy. In the other case, the household has both boys and girls of school-going-age (two each) and in fact except a boy aged 7 who is said to be very much short of stature, as well as physically weak, the rest are enrolled in schools. The present head of this household is a housewife and her husband, temporarily residing at Tumkur the place of his work, is a Class IV employee in a State Government Office. According to the informant, their attempts to enrol the boy during past 2 years was not successful as they could not convince the school authorities regarding the age of the boy in view of his poor physique.

One of the Balija (Balajiga) households is not sending one of their girls aged 12 to school though another aged 11 and a boy aged 7 are attending school regularly. This girl in question went to school for 2 years but left off after her 8th year at II standard and according to the informant she was found dull and disinterested in her studies. Moreover this girl is an adopted daughter of the head of this household who is a shopkeeper by profession and has completed 7th standard. His wife too is a literate. The girl helps her mother in household chores.

The incidence of default is considerably high among the Setti Banajigas who are petty traders (engaged by tradition in bangle-selling as hawkers) and are usually accorded a place in the lower rungs of the hierarchical caste-system. There has been an occupational shift among them and of the 6 defaulting cases the head of only one household is a bangle-seller. In this household of bangle-seller both the head and one of his wives are literate and they have only one daughter in the school-going age, namely, 7 years. According to the informant this girl was sent to school for a couple of months but could not be continued in view of the distance to the school from their residence and the inability of the child to go to school alone. This seems to be a case of merely putting off enrolment temporarily to overcome some inconveniences. In another household there are only 2 girls in the school-going age and of these one aged 12 has discontinued after completing her IV standard in order to help her mother in domestic work while her younger sister aged 8 is a student in III standard. The head of this household has passed VII standard and is a dealer in footwear by profession. Both the girls aged 12 and 7 in yet another household, whose father is incidentally a matriculate (employed in a Sound System, and is required to frequently go on tours), have not at all been enrolled in school apparently due to negligence on the part of their parents. Owing to poverty in another household, where the head is a female working as a domestic servant, a girl aged 12 has not at all been sent to school. This girl is in fact engaged as a domestic servant to augment the meagre family income. The only other member of this household is a boy aged 15 who attended school for one year only and is presently working as a cleaner in a local restaurant. One household has a boy and 2 girls in the school-going age and due to poverty the boy (13 years) and a girl (11 years) were not at all sent to school while the younger daughter (8 years) is attending school regularly. The head of this household and his wife both work as labourers. The other household reporting default is that of a hawker of groundnuts wherein the boy aged 9 has discontinued his studies as he could not complete the III standard annual examination and has preferred to assist his father in selling groundnuts.

The Ganigas in Tiptur, as a group enjoy a socially and economically moderate position and they have been taking interest during the past 20 years in educating their children. Of the 12 households covered in the Survey only one case of default was reported. The head of this household is a prominent man in the town and is a merchant who also runs an oil mill and operates a motor-transport vehicle which he owns. Three of his sons are attending schools while a daughter aged 13, (apparently understated) has completed her S.S.L.C. course (having failed in the public examination she plans to take up the examination privately). The other daughter aged 11 has been discontinued since the past 2 years in view of her physical weakness or sickness the nature of which the informant was very rtluctant to disclose but offered forth 'the need of her help in domestic duties' as the reason for default.

The Vahni Gounders are immigrants from Tamil Nadu and are manual labourers living from hand-to-mouth. Of the 4 households covered during this Survey three reported default in enrolling their children for the obvious reasons of poverty.

The Adikarnatakas and the Bhovis who belong to the Scheduled Castes reported one case each of default

out of the 10 and 3 households enumerated. The head of the Bhovi household is an illiterate municipal worker and one of his wives too is similarly employed. His eldest son has passed the VII standard while his second son (13 years) discontinued not being able to pass the VI standard annual examination. He has 2 daughters and while he sends the younger to school he has not enrolled the elder (9 years) in order to have her assistance in the household work. Two earners in the Adikarnataka household are cobblers and another a municipal worker. Of the 13 members in this household only two are literate and of these a boy aged 12 is studying in the IV standard while the other aged 19 has taken up their traditional occupation. The household has a girl and a boy in addition in the school-going age and has failed to enrol them as they are stated to be disinterested in studies.

The incidence of default is considerably high among the Muslims. Out of the 45 households with children in the school-going-age non-enrolment has been reported in 20 households. Since there are Urdu medium schools in the town from quite a long time (separately for boys and girls as well as combined) non-availability of facilities, in one's own mother-tongue cannot obviously be the reason. Poverty and unwillingness on the part of the children concerned have been advanced as the main reasons in most of these cases. There are many instances of discontinuance after attending school for a couple of years and complete neglect to enrol was reported in 6 households. In general the informants in all these households expressed a negative attitude towards female education (for girls aged 12 years and upwards in particular).

(iii) AGE AT MARRIAGE OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN AND ITS SOCIAL CORRELATES

At the 1971 Census particulars of age at marriage and related births during the year preceding the date of enquiry were collected in respect of all the currently married women. The results pertaining to 80 per cent non-sample slips are presented in the F series of tables. At the 1971 Census age-at-marriage (i.e. first marriage) was not ascertained for the currently married male population. Altogether 3183 women have been considered for these tables. According to F-I part 'B', the age at marriage of 270 or 8.48 per cent is below 13; of 1938 or 60.88 per cent is between 13 and 17; of 793 or 24.98 per cent is between 18 and 22; of 64 or 2 per cent is between 23 and 27; of 18 or 0.56 per cent is above 27 and the age at marriage has not been returned in the case of the remaining 100 or 3.10 percent. The percentage distribution among Hindus and Muslims — the two numerically important groups — is as follows:

Age at marriage	Hindus	Muslims
All ages	(2542 persons)	(583 persons)
	100·00	100·00
Less than 13	7·51	13·38
13—17	61·65	58·15
18—22	24·78	24·36
23—27	2·24	1·03
28+	0·63	0·34
A.N.S.	3·19	2·74

The figures indicate that child (i.e. below 13) marriages are preferred to a greater extent by the Muslims. Of the 20 persons belonging to Christianity 14 were married in the age-group of 13-17 and the remaining 6 in the 18-22 age-group. Amongst the 38 Jain females, only one was married before she attained 13 years; 19 in the age-group of 13-17 and the rest after completion of 18th year. The table indicates the present age of persons married at different ages and helps in a general way to note the trends.

An analysis of the females grouped according to age-at-marriage by present age is presented below in terms of percentages for the town and also for the two numerically important religious groups.

	Age at marriage	No. of persons	Percentage distribution by present age-group								
			All age-groups	13—17	18—22	23—27	28—32	33—37	38—42	43—47	48+
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Town Average	Below 13	270	100.00	1.11	22.96	17.78	10.74	25.93	4.81	6.67	10.00
	13—17	1939	100.00	12.69	12.64	16.87	20.23	13.45	11.03	5.93	7.16
	18—22	793	100.00	..	19.67	22.95	19.92	10.85	12.61	6.43	7.57
	23—27	64	100.00	..	..	40.62	26.56	7.82	15.62	7.82	1.56
	28+	18	100.00	..	..	..	22.22	16.67	16.67	22.22	22.22
	A.N.S.	99	100.00	2.02	23.23	7.07	15.15	10.10	8.08	7.07	27.28
HINDUS	Below 13	191	100.00	1.57	19.37	17.28	6.81	30.37	6.28	6.28	12.04
	13—17	1567	100.00	14.81	10.85	16.15	21.06	13.40	11.61	5.42	6.70
	18—22	630	100.00	..	21.90	23.97	21.27	9.68	11.27	5.56	6.35
	23—27	57	100.00	..	..	43.86	28.07	7.02	15.79	3.51	1.75

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	28+	16	100.00	..	..	..	25.00	12.50	12.50	25.00	25.00
	A.N.S.	81	100.00	2.47	21.00	6.17	18.52	11.11	8.64	6.17	25.92
MUSLIMS	Below 13	78	100.00	..	32.05	17.95	20.51	15.39	1.28	7.69	5.13
	13—17	339	100.00	3.83	20.36	19.17	16.81	13.86	7.96	8.85	9.16
	18—22	142	100.00	..	8.45	17.61	15.49	16.90	18.31	9.86	13.38
	23—27	6	100.00	..	..	16.66	16.67	16.67	..	50.00	..
	28+	2	100.00	..	..	..	..	..	50.00	50.00	..
	A.N.S.	16	100.00	..	37.50	12.50	..	6.25	6.25	12.50	25.00

The figures do not indicate any consistent trend. It may be gleaned that late marriages used to occur in the past among both the Hindus and the Muslims though in small numbers. That 1.57 per cent and 19.37 per cent of the Hindu girls married at less than 13 are at present in the age-groups of 13-17 and 18-22 suggests that the custom of child-marriage is still lingering on. Similarly among the Muslims though none below 13 is reported to have been married during the past 5 years (i.e. nil entry in 13-17 age-group) it is significant that as much as 32.05 per cent of those married at an age of below 13 are in the 18-22 age-group. In other words it suggests that child marriages used to occur quite frequently during the first half of the past decade. The percentage declines as the present age increases indicating that child marriages were less common in the past. By and large it may be observed that the incidence of late marriage is increasing both among the Hindus and the Muslims in recent years though the practice of marrying off girls at a lower age centring around 13 or 14 is persisting to some extent.

The relationship between age at marriage and present age may be examined from a different angle as indicated in the following percentage distribution.

	Present age-group	No. of persons	Percentage distribution by age at marriage						
			Below 13	13—17	18—22	23—27	28+	A.N.S.	All ages
Town Average	13—17	251	1.19	98.01	..	..	..	0.80	100.00
	18—22	486	12.76	50.41	32.10	..	..	4.73	100.00
	23—27	590	8.13	55.42	30.85	4.41	..	1.19	100.00
	28—32	615	4.72	63.74	25.69	2.76	0.65	2.44	100.00
	33—37	435	16.09	60.00	19.77	1.15	0.69	2.30	100.00
	38—42	348	3.74	61.49	28.74	2.87	0.86	2.30	100.00
	43—47	200	9.00	57.50	25.50	2.50	2.00	3.50	100.00
	48+	258	10.46	53.89	23.26	0.38	1.55	10.46	100.00
HINDUS	13—17	237	1.27	97.89	..	..	..	0.84	100.00
	18—22	362	10.22	46.96	38.12	..	..	4.70	100.00
	23—27	467	7.07	54.17	32.33	5.36	..	1.07	100.00
	28—32	512	2.54	64.45	26.17	3.12	0.78	2.94	100.00
	33—37	344	16.86	61.05	17.73	1.16	0.58	2.62	100.00
	38—42	283	4.24	64.31	25.09	3.18	0.71	2.47	100.00
	43—47	143	8.39	59.44	24.47	1.40	2.80	3.50	100.00
	48+	194	11.85	54.12	20.62	0.52	2.06	10.83	100.00
MUSLIMS	13—17	13	..	100.00	..	..	..	..	100.00
	18—22	112	22.32	61.61	10.71	..	..	5.36	100.00
	23—27	107	13.08	60.75	23.36	0.94	..	1.87	100.00
	28—32	96	16.67	59.37	22.92	1.04	..	..	100.00
	33—37	86	13.96	54.65	27.91	1.16	1.16	1.16	100.00
	38—42	56	1.79	48.21	46.42	..	1.79	1.79	100.00
	43—47	55	10.91	54.54	25.46	5.45	..	3.64	100.00
	48+	58	6.90	53.45	32.75	..	..	6.90	100.00

These percentages too indicate considerable fluctuations though it may be discerned that for those in their teens and twenties the age-at-marriage has slightly shifted upwards especially in the case of the Hindus. It is significant that among the currently married Muslim women in their 38-42 age-group a high proportion were married when they were in the 18-22 age-group. This stands in sharp contrast to the present trends.

Appendix to F-I furnishes details regarding the currently married women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Among these communities too the optimum age at marriage seems to be in the age-group of 13 to 17 though marriages at or after 18 are also quite common and child marriages are occasional. In the entire table there is only one female belonging to a Scheduled Tribe and she is reported to have married, apparently quite recently, while in the age-group of 18-22.

(iv) Age at Marriage of Currently Married Women and Educational Levels

From Table F-II Part B it may be seen that 57.55 per cent of the currently married women are illiterate; 35.64 are literate but below matric; 6.37 are matriculates and the remaining 0.44 (only 16 persons) are graduates. Taking up the graduates for consideration it is interesting to find 4 out of the 16 were married between their 14th and 18th year of age; 6 were married while in the age-group of 18-22; 5 were married while in the age-group of 23-27 and only one after attaining the age of 28. Table F-V discloses that 15 of these graduates are Hindus while the other (presently in the age-group of 18-22 and married while between 13 and 17) is a Christian. Among the matriculates 188 out of 203 or 92 per cent are Hindus. Of these, only 4 persons were married before the completion of their 13th year and at present one of them is aged above 48, another between 28 and 32 and two are in the 18-22 age-group. These details indicate that by and large the age at marriage tends to be higher for the educated females. About 63 per cent are reported to have been married after attaining 18 years. There are 10 matriculates among the currently married Muslims and of these 6 were married while in their 13-17 age-group and the other 4 while in 18-22 age-group. A consideration of their present age shows that none is below 23; 5 are in 23-27 age-group; 3 are in 28-32 age-group and 2 (who incidentally were married while in their 18-22 age-group) are in 38-42 age-group. There are only 4 currently married matriculates among the Christians. One of them, presently in the age-group of 23-27, was married about a decade ago when she was between 13 and 17; and the other 3 were married while in the 18-22 age-group, one of them quite recently as she is still reported to be in the same age-group. Of the matriculate currently married women only one belongs to Jain religion and, Table F-V shows, she was married between her 18th and 22nd year and that she is now in the 23-27 age-group.

A study of Tables F-III Part B and F-V shows that irrespective of the religious affiliations the age-at-marriage for the illiterate tends to be lower being less than 17 while that for literate upto matriculation tends to be slightly higher. By and large it may be observed that the optimum age-at-marriage seems to the 16 to 20 age-group among all the religious groups and for the illiterate as well as the educated. Late marriages were taking place in the past and are prevailing at the present times as well but the incidence of such marriages appear to be slightly more among the educated and socially advanced caste-groups. Likewise child-marriages do take place sporadically among various categories of population despite the legal ban on such events.

(v) Survey Data on Average Age-at-marriage

The question relating to age-at-marriage was asked during the survey in respect of all ever-married persons (i.e. for the widowed and divorcees also) and the results are presented in H.H. Table 24.1 (a). It may be seen from the table that none, either a male or a female, below 14 years of age at present is married. The average age-at-marriage for men seems to be around 24 as it appears to have been in the past. It is interesting to note that in 11 out of the 120 cases of marriage during the past 15 years the age-at-marriage is 20 and in another 65 cases it is just 23. Of the 95 marriages which took place more than 15 years but less than 30 years ago (i.e. between 1941 and 1957) the age-at-marriage ranged between 18 (only 2 cases) and 30 (7 cases) the mode being 21 and 24 (each having 43 cases). The average age-at-marriage was 24 and 25 in the case of 46 and 5 respectively of the marriages that occurred some 30 years ago i.e. prior to 1941. It may be inferred from these figures that the average age-at-marriage has slightly decreased though the optimum seems to lie around 24.

Among females, the average age-at-marriage stood at 12 years for 7 out of 94 marriages that occurred prior to 1941 and 15 years for the remaining 87 cases. Perhaps the 7 cases indicate stray deviations from the norm. Considering the 111 marriages reported to have taken place between 1941 and 1957 it is seen that the average age at marriage works out to 14 in 33 cases, 15 and 17 in 71 and 7 cases respectively — clearly indicating an upward trend. In 61 cases out of the 127 marriages during the past 15 years the average age comes to 16; in 63 cases to 18 and, in 3 cases to 26. Evidently the age-at-marriage has moved up in recent years.

(vi) Currently Married Women and Related Births

Census Tables F-I and F-II along with the distribution of currently married women by age-at-marriage, and present age according to religion and levels of education indicate the number of women who have given birth to a child during the year preceding the date of Census taking. Table F-III presents similar data by age at marriage cross tabulated with duration of marriage for each religious group while Table F-IV furnishes similar information according to levels of education.

Out of 3183 covered in these tables 414 or 13 per cent gave birth to children during the reference period. An analysis of these 414 persons by age-at-marriage shows that 7.73 per cent were married in the 0-12 age-group; 60.62 per cent in the 13-17 age-group; 27.78 per cent in the 18-22 age-group and the remaining (including age-not-stated category) 3.87 per cent after their 23rd year. According to their present age the distribution would be as follows.

1. Present age group	All age-groups	Less than 13	13—17	18—22	23—27	28—32	33—37	38—42	43—47	48+
2. Percentage of currently married women having child birth by *age-groups*	100·00	..	13·53	22·95	31·88	20·29	7·97	2·42	0·48	0·48
3. Incidence of child birth in each age-group i.e. proportion of women reporting births to total No. of women in the *age-group*	13·0	..	22·3	19·5	22·4	13·7	7·7	2·9	1·0	0·8

Evidently the incidence of child-birth tapers off beyond the age of 32 years. It may be of interest to note that the peak in the case of both the measures in the above table is located in the 23-27 age-group.

A consideration of the education levels of these women discloses the following interesting information (vide F-II Part B).

Present age-group	Percentage distribution of C.M. women having child births by present age who are:				Incidence of child birth in each educational level				No. of women reporting births in each age-group
	Illiterate	Literate upto matriculation	Matriculation	Graduates	Illiterate	Literate upto matriculation	Matriculation	Graduates	
13—17	55.36	39.28	5.36	..	17.82	34.37	23.08	..	56
18—22	64.22	32.63	3.15	..	22.26	17.82	8.82	..	95
23—27	42.42	50.77	6.81	..	20.22	27.80	13.64	..	132
28—32	53.57	38.10	8.33	..	13.00	14.75	14.00	..	84
33—37	81.81	12.12	6.07	..	10.89	2.45	8.69	..	33
38—42	80.00	20.00	..	..	3.88	1.57	..	..	10
43—47	100.00	..	..	..	1.50	..	..	..	2
48+	50.00	50.00	..	..	0.57	1.25	..	..	2
All ages	55.80	38.40	5.80	..	12.61	14.05	11.82	..	414

Interestingly enough, none of the 16 graduates dealt with in these tables has given birth to a child during the reference year. In the population covered for these tables the illiterate constitute 57.55 per cent; the literate upto matriculation account for 35.56 per cent and the matriculates form 6.38 per cent. Amongst the matriculates the incidence of child-birth appears to be comparatively low and in the 38 + age-group no birth is reported though 17 out of the 203 persons fall in this age-group.

The incidence of child-birth may be examined in relation to age-at-marriage and education as shown below:

Age at marriage	Incidence of child-birth (percentage of women having child-birth to the total in the group)			
	Illiterate	Literate upto matric	Matric	Graduate
Less than 13	13.89	8.15	..	..
13—17	11.45	15.33	14.93	..
18—22	16.67	13.94	8.65	..
23—27	10.00	13.64	17.65	..
28+	16.67	..	20.00	..
Age not stated	5.00	6.06	16.67	..

The age-at-marriage generally tends to be higher for the educated females and perhaps this accounts for the higher incidence of child-birth in the upper age-groups. Moreover the percentages, at least in some cases, appear to be misleading in view of the small size of the population that falls in this category of educated persons classified by age-at-marriage.

Table F-V gives details regarding each of the religious groups according to present age, age-at-marriage and educational level.

Incidence of child-birth may be examined in relation to duration of marriage and age-at-marriage for the various groups and by educational levels. Variations in terms of percentages in the incidence of child-births are indicated by religious groups in the following table which permits comparison at a glance.

Duration of Marriage	Percentage distribution of currently married women with births according to religion					Percentage of women reporting a child birth to the total number of currently married women in the duration range				
	Average for Town	Hindu	Muslims	Jains	Christians	Average for Town	Hindu	Muslims	Jains	Christians
	(414)	(334)	(65)	(6)	(9)					
All durations	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	13.00	13.14	11.15	15.79	45.00
Less than one year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1—4	13.77	11.38	24.62	33.34	11.11	26.14	25.85	26 67	28.57	25.00
5—9	38.17	37.72	38.46	33.33	55.56	24.53	24.56	21 01	33 33	83.33
10—14	27.53	29.94	15.38	33.33	22.22	17.22	17.86	10 99	25 00	66.67
15—19.	12.08	12.87	10.77	..	..	9.74	10.67	6.93	..	..
20—24	4.59	4.79	4.62	..	..	6.11	7.05	3.66	..	..
25—29	1.69	1.50	1.54	..	11.11	3.43	3.18	2.44	..	25.00
30+	0.72	0.30	3.07	..	..	0.68	0.27	2.74	..	..
A.N.S.	1.45	1.50	1.54	..	..	6.06	6.17	6.25	..	..

The above table discloses that the incidence of child-birth during the reference period was lowest among Muslims. In contrast the Christians have reported a high incidence: 9 out of the 20 currently married women covered in the table have given birth to children. Another significant point indicated in the table is the continued fecundity among the Muslim women i.e. even after 30 years of married life they continue to bear children. As against only one such case out of 365 Hindu women there are 2 instances amongst the 73 Muslim women and these two women, it may be noticed, were married while in their 18-22 age-group.

Though a higher proportion of the total births have been reported from those whose duration of marriage is 5-9 years the table indicates that the incidence of child-birth is comparatively high among those whose duration of marriage is 1-4 years. The deviation noticed in the case of the Christians and the Jains appears to be due to the small number of women considered for the table.

It has already been mentioned that none of the 16 graduates among the currently married women, irrespective of the duration of marriage, has given birth to a child during the reference year. Among matriculates, Table F-IV Part B shows that the maximum number of births (9 out of 24) has occurred among those who are married for 5 to 9 years now, followed by an equal number (6 out of 24) in each of the duration-ranges 1 to 4 and 10 to 14. It may also be seen that child-birth has been reported by one out of the 5 women who are married for more than 25 years and another out of the 16 in the 20-25 year duration. That the educated women should continue to bear children even after 20 years of their marriage suggests that besides education there are other factors that determine one's attitude to child-bearing. The table further shows that the incidence of child-birth among the illiterate and below matric women in these duration groups is comparatively less (29 out of 316 and 5 out of 178). Among the illiterate, however, there are 3 women who have borne a child even after 30 years of their marriage and significantly 2 of these women were married while in their 18-22 age-group and one while below 18.

For the illiterate and the literate below matriculation, (who are the two preponderant groups when educational standards are considered) F-IV Part B indicates the following rates of incidence of child-birth for various duration ranges.

Duration range	Percentage of women reporting child-birth to the total in the duration group	
	Illiterate	Literate upto Matriculation
Less than 1 year	Nil	Nil
1—4 years	43·02	16·47
5—9 years	22·72	32·91
10—14 years	14·10	20·82
15—19 years	9·09	12·66
20—24 years	7·98	2·80
25—29 years	3·12	2·82
30+ years	1·13	
Age not stated	5·00	6·06

These figures suggest that most of the child births among illiterates occur in the early years after their marriage while among the literate there is tendency for this child-bearing period to be spread over a longer duration.

Inter-religious marriage.—During the survey of 243 households only one such case (which however cannot be considered as a legally or even socially approved form of marriage) was reported. A person belonging to Vokkaliga community who is a migrant from Hassan town of the adjoining district, has been living with a Muslim woman who hails from Chikmagalur town. They moved to the town after their union and it could not be ascertained whether they underwent any accepted form of marriage (either according to the Hindu or the Muslim custom) either before or immediately after they started to live together. This is a case of an irregular union. Both of them are illiterate and are engaged in the manufacture and selling of *mandakki* (puffed rice). They have been in the town for the past 15 years. They have no issues.

Inter-Caste marriages.—The Survey did not disclose any cases of intercaste marriages. Though the Schedule designed for households has a question about caste and the information has to be recorded against each person, the general tendency is to enquire about the caste of the head of the household and presume it to be applicable to all the other members, except of course any domicile servants in which case a specific enquiry would be made and the caste recorded. There is no direct question regarding inter-caste marriage, either current, dissolved or one which has ceased to exist due to the death of either spouse. While scanning through the schedules only one case, in which a Brahmin hailing from Mandya District (Rural) has married a Coorgi lady, came to light. His Wife's mother (aged 73 years), wife's elder sister who is a spinster aged 30 are also living with him at Tiptur since one year past and they moved into the town along with him when he came here on transfer. He is a State Government employee and is a double graduate (non-technical). His wife is a matriculate. They are aged 39 and 28 respectively and have been leading a married life for the past 4 years. At the time of the survey they had a son aged about one year and a half.

CHAPTER VI

MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT OF FAMILIES

Census data.—The incidence of migration may be examined with reference to either one's place of birth or place of last residence or both. The 1971 individual slips provide information on both the counts. However, like several other Census tables discussed so far, the D Series of tables relating to migration have been prepared for Tiptur in respect of the 80 per cent non-sample population. These are presented in the appendix and some salient points thereof are discussed here.

A break-up of population by place of birth indicates the following position (*vide* table D-I):

	P	M	F
(i) Born at Tiptur	8,452	4,647	3,805
(ii) Born in other places of Tumkur district	5028	2805	2223
(iii) Born in other districts of Mysore State	3556	1792	1764
(iv) Born in other States of India	921	486	435
(v) Born in Other Countries	11	6	5
(vi) Unclassifiable	105	16	89
Total Population	18,073	9,752	8,321

Thus about 53.24 per cent of the population is composed of migrants. The proportion of migrants among females (54.27 per cent) is slightly higher than that among males (52.35 per cent). The higher in-migration rate among females may perhaps be due to 'marriage-migration', for according to the local custom soon after marriage the wife moves to her husbands' place of residence. It is also customary in this region for the parents to fetch their daughters for delivery and confinement at least during the first pregnancy. As a result, many a person who professes to belong to Tiptur eversince his birth and for generations at times might have been actually born elsewhere and for that reason may have to be regarded as a migrant. The Census does not disclose any details regarding this apparent in-migration. In fact the enumeration lays emphasis on the actual place of the event (*i.e.* of birth) and if it happens to be other than the place of enumeration (irrespective of the reasons) the person is deemed to be a migrant. Further, if such a person did not have any other place of normal residence before moving into the place of enumeration, the place at which the birth occurred is deemed to be the place of previous residence as well. It would perhaps be very useful and also necessary to differentiate between true cases of migration and such apparent movements by introducing a question regarding the normal place of residence of one's parents at the time of one's birth.

Among the in-migrants the intra-district group constitutes 52.26 per cent (54.95 per cent and 49.22 per cent among males and females respectively); the inter-district group forms 36.96 per cent (35.12 per cent and 39.06 per cent among males and females respectively); the inter-State group accounts for 9.59 per cent (9.50 per cent for males and 9.63 per cent for females) while those born outside India constitute a negligible fraction (6 males and 5 females). This distribution highlights the importance of intra-district movement and also shows that, perhaps on account of the location of the town close to the western border of the district, inter-district migration is also considerable involving mostly the adjacent districts as will be shown presently. Among persons born in Other States and enumerated in the town, those from Tamil Nadu account for 50 per cent while those from Andhra Pradesh 23 per cent.

Of the 5028 in-migrants born elsewhere in Tumkur district, as many as 3344 were born in villages and the rest in towns. When examined sexwise it is seen that 2124 out of 2805 males (75.76 per cent) are ruralites in contrast to only 1220 out of 2223 (54.88 per cent) ruralites among females. This preponderance of male rural in-migrants appears to be due to the recent growth of higher educational institutions in the town which cater to the needs of the entire taluk.

In the case of inter-district in-migrants both among males and females the urbanites are more numerous. In such a male population of 1792 as many as 907 (50.06 per cent) are urbanites while in the female population of 1764 there are 1041 urbanites (59 per cent). The appendix to D-I reveals an interesting fact: persons born in all the other 18 districts of the State are met with in Tiptur. The importance of Hassan district that adjoins Tiptur taluk and of Bangalore, Chikmagalur and Chitradurga becomes evident from a perusal of the table. The migrants from Bangalore, Shimoga and Mysore districts are mostly from urban areas whereas those from Hassan and Chikmagalur (which are nearest to Tiptur town) districts are mainly from rural areas. As a trading centre Tiptur town has long-standing links with important cities such as Bangalore, Mysore, Davanagere, Shimoga etc., and its commercial character has to some extent attracted hotel and restaurant keepers who mostly hail from South Kanara. The influx of urbanites from Bangalore district appears to be of recent origin associated with the growth of urban services (expansion of administrative, educational and other institutions) in the town during the post-Independence period.

A classification of the population *viz.* 9752 males and 8321 females, by place of last residence shows

that 5178 males (53.10 per cent) and 4384 females (52.69 per cent) are in-migrants. Table D.II further indicates a significant difference between the sexes in the rates of in-migration as correlated to the rural or urban characteristic of the previous residence. Among the male in-migrants 2926 (56.51 per cent) had their normal place of residence in rural areas and 2209 (42.66 per cent) in urban areas while 5 persons dwelt in a country other than India and 9 failed to report the information correctly. Likewise, among the female in-migrants 2225 (50.75 per cent) and 2159 (49.25 per cent) had their residence in rural and urban areas respectively while 4 resided in countries other than India. Obviously the proportion of rural in-migrants among males in much higher as compared to the position obtaining among their female counterparts. If the location of previous residence is considered, it may be seen. intra-district migrants account for 54.63 per cent among males and 51.89 per cent among females; inter-district migrants account for 37.00 per cent among males and 38.91 per cent among females while inter-State migrants constitute 8.26 per cent and 9.10 per cent respectively among males and females. An important reason for the relatively low inter-State inmigrants appears to be the location of the town in the central belt of the State. The district, however, borders Andhra territory while Tamil Nadu is also not very far off. Within each category significant differences may be observed regarding the rural or urban characteristic of the place of previous residence. Thus while the rural in-migrants are highly preponderant among the male intra-district migrants (71.58 per cent), the urban in-migrants are significantaly more among the male inter-district migrants (61.95 per cent) and both the sectors are equally represented among inter-State migrants. Among females though the rural intra-district migrants are more than their urban counterparts the difference in their proportion (68.09 per cent and 31.91 per cent) is not as highly pronounced as among the males. Among the inter-district migrants on the other hand urban migrants are far more numerous (70.16 per cent) and among the inter-State migrants also urban migrants are numerous (58.14 per cent).

Among males as well as females who had their previous residence in other States Tamil Nadu's contribution is significantly high since it accounts roughly for 50 per cent and 45.6 per cent respectively. The table further shows that (i) a considerable proportion of these in-migrants from Tamil Nadu have been residing in Tiptur for more than 5 years and (ii) in recent years the female in-migrants are more numerous. Next to Tamil Nadu it is Andhra Pradesh from where 22.19 per cent and 29.32 per cent of the male and female inter-State in-migrants have arrived at Tiptur. This group has 117 females against 95 males. The in-migrants from Gujarat and Rajasthan are also in significant numbers. There are 33 male in-migrants from Kerala as against 21 females. Perhaps this low sex ratio indicates that many of these male members are economically active and have left behind their dependents in their home-towns or villages with which they are maintaining economic and social links.

Table D-II in fact shows that 30 out of these 33 males are workers. It may further be seen that 11 out of the 33 in-migrants are in Tiptur for less than 5 years indicating thereby that migration from Kerala to Tiptur is recent in origin and that it is increasing steadily for only 3 out of the 33 have been staying here for 20 years or more, 9 for more than 10 but less than 20 years, and 8 for more than 5 but less than 10 years (in the case of 2 persons the duration of residence is not furnished).

The distribution of migrants by duration of stay indicates the trends in in-migration from different areas over the past 2 decades and more. Of the in-migrants those for whom the period is not stated form 3.28 per cent of the total migrants: 3.13 per cent and 3.47 per cent among males and females respectively. Among males 15.76 per cent are in Tiptur for less than one year; 35.78 per cent for more than one year but less than 5 years; 15.57 per cent for more than 5 but less than 10 years; 14.19 per cent for more than 10 but less than 20 years and the remaining 15.57 per cent for 20 years or more. Thus about two-thirds of the migrants have moved over to Tiptur during the past ten years. Similarly among the females 12.50 per cent are here for less than a year; 28.49 per cent for more than one but less than 5 years; 18.54 per cent for more than 5 but less than 10 years; 18.96 per cent for more than 10 but less than 20 years and the remaining 18.04 for 20 years or more. In this case the proportion of recent migrants is slightly less (being 59.53 per cent) as compared to the situation prevailing among males. The student component in the male in-migrant population in recent years perhaps accounts for this phenomenon, for among the intra-district rural in-migrants 69.77 per cent of the males (in contrast to 59.26 per cent of the females) are in the town for less than 10 years.

Table D-III and D-IV which have not been discussed here have however been presented in the appendix along with other Census tables and may be referred to by the interested reader.

Survey data

(i) MIGRATION OF INDIVIDUALS.—On the basis of the particulars gathered during the survey one may examine the migration of heads of households, of all the individuals covered as well as the migratory movements of households as basic units. From H.H. Table 1.4 it may be seen that 91 out of the 243 heads of households or 37.45 per cent are non-migrants in the sense they were born in Tiptur itself. Amongst the 152 migrants 62 and 21 were born respectively in rural and urban areas of the same i.e. Tumkur district; 22 and 21 were born in rural and urban areas of other districts of the State respectively while only 16 and 10 were born in rural and urban areas of other States of the country. Thus among migrants the intra-district group is highly pronounced and is followed by the inter-district group. The smaller proportion of inter State in-migrants may be due to either the central location of the town within the State or the non-random character of the sample or both. The

localitywise distribution of the migrant heads of households shows that except in Blocks 19(a) and 20(b) there is no tendency for a concentration of the inter-State migrants. It may be recalled that these are on the fringe of the town in an area known locally as Tamilian colony which is adjacent to Bhovi colony and consists mostly of temporary huts put up by in-migrants to the town.

An examination of the district or State to which the heads of these migrant households profess to belong shows the following details (vide H.H. table 1.5):

Number of heads of households

A. Districts :—	*126*	
Tumkur	84	(excludes those born in referent town)
Other districts	*42*	
(i) Bangalore	11	
(ii) Chikmagalur	4	
(iii) Chitradurga	7	
(iv) Dharwar	1	
(v) Hassan	8	
(vi) Kolar	5	
(vii) Mandya	2	
(viii) Mysore	2	
(ix) Shimoga	2	
B. States :—	*26*	
(i) Andhra Pradesh	6	
(ii) Gujarat	2	
(iii) Kerala	4	
(iv) Rajasthan	1	
(v) Tamil Nadu	13	

The inter-district distribution shows the importance of distance factor, for it may be seen that migrants are more numerous from Hassan (the eastern boundary of which coincides with the western boundary of Tiptur taluk), Chitradurga and Chikmagalur the borders of which are comparatively near. However, the largest number *viz.* 11 out of 42 profess to belong to Bangalore district which though adjoins Tumkur district, is considerably far away from Tiptur. Further, Kolar district which too is comparatively farther away seems to have been influenced to a greater extent than Chikmagalur which is nearer. It may be pointed out in passing that many of the Vysya merchants of Tiptur hail from Kolar and Bangalore districts. The inter-State distribution points out that the share of Tamil Nadu is quite high followed by Andhra Pradesh. As indicated elsewhere in the report the in-migration of Tamilians has intensified since early forties and most of these migrants are manual labourers. In-migration from Andhra Pradesh is said to be on the decrease while that from Kerala is picking up during the recent years.

A broad classification of the population by rural or urban characteristic of the place of birth shows that of the 1419 persons as many as 795 (56 per cent) are non-migrants having been born in the referent town itself; 365 (25.7 per cent) are in-migrants from rural areas and the remaining 259 (18.3 per cent) are in-migrants from urban areas. Of the rural-born in-migrants, it may be seen from H.H. Table 7.0, a large proportion (52.3 per cent) were born in places less than 50 kms distant from Tiptur, while another group of about 27 per cent were born at places beyond 50 but within 100 kms. Among the urban-born in-migrants it is found that those born at places within 50 kms. from Tiptur constitute only 16.6 per cent and those born at places beyond 50 but less than 100 kms account for 22.8 per cent, while those in the middle distance range of 101 to 200 km. are more preponderant. Incidentally it may be recalled that Arsikere, another equally important multifunctional urban centre hardly 25 kms. west of Tiptur, in a way counteracts the pull or attraction exerted by Tiptur on other smaller urban centres in the vicinity. The in-migrants from far off towns beyond 500 kms. are quite few.

Particulars of location of place of birth correlated to place of last residence are presented in H.H. Table 7.1. Of the 624 in-migrants as many as 329 were born in villages and other towns of the district; 211 were born in other districts of the State and the remaining 84 were born in other States. If inter-district migration is considered, Bangalore with 45 persons tops the list an dis followed by Hassan (41 persons), Chitradurga (33 persons), Chikmagalur (26 persons), Shimoga (21 persons) etc., in that order. Tamil Nadu with 36 in-migrants tops the list in the case of inter-State migrants and it is closely followed by Andhra Pradesh which has contributed 22 persons. The table further indicates that the place of last residence differed from the place of birth only in respect of 37 males and 25 females. It is significant that 5 out of 441 males and 3 out of 354 females who were born at Tiptur itself had, subsequent to their birth, moved out to some other place of normal residence. The data in respect of the other migrants show that single-stage migration is more common in so far as it concerns individuals.

Some idea regarding the place of last residence may be had from H.H. Table 13.5 which gives a distribution of workers and non-workers. In all, 444 males and 361 females have reported Tiptur as the place of normal residence even though from H.H. Table 7.1 this number ought to have been 436 males and 351 females respectively. Evidently though these additional 18 persons were not born at Tiptur they have stated Tiptur to be the place of their normal residence since birth the implication being that the normal residence of their parents was Tiptur town itself at the time of their birth which however occurred elsewhere for one reason or the other. Among the migrants as many as 324 persons (52.77 per cent) were residing elsewhere in the district; 200 persons (32.57 per cent) in other districts of the State (notably Bangalore, Hassan, Chikmagalur and Chitradurga) while 90 persons (14.66

per cent) were residing in other States of the country. Since H.H. Table 7.1 indicates that only 84 persons were born outisde the State evidently 6 persons born within Mysore State had moved over to some other State before coming over to Tiptur. Perhaps subsequent to the birth of these individuals their parental households must have returned to its native place with no intention of coming back to Tiptur though in actual fact after some time it appears some had to come back to and take up residence in this town itself. Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan are the States from where the migrants with reference to place of last residence exceed those with reference to place of birth, the difference being 2, 3 and 2 persons respectively. Maharashtra has been reported as the place of birth of one male and one female and of them the male person has moved to Tiptur directly while the female has stayed for some time in another State before her in-migration to Tiptur.

An examination of the migration status of the heads of households shows that 91 are non-migrant (i.e. born in the town); 62 and 21 are respectively from the rural and urban areas of the same district; 22 and 21 are from the rural and urban areas respectively of the other districts of the State and 16 and 16 respectively are from the rural and urban areas of other States (vide H.H. Table 2.1). If the migration status is considered with reference to place of last residence the picture will be slightly different as may be seen from H.H. Table 2.2. The heads of only 85 households have had no other place of normal residence. Of the remaining 158 heads of households 66 and 21 respectively resided in rural and urban areas respectively of the district; 19 and 26 respectively had their last residence in rural and urban areas of other districts within the State and 14 and 12 in rural and urban areas respectively of other States in the country. A distribution of the migrant households according to size, rural-urban characteristic of last residence and duration of stay is presented in H.H. Table 2.3. In the size groups of 1, 2 to 5 and 6 to 10 the non-migrants constitute less than 50 per cent while in size group of 11 and above 10 out of the 16 heads of households are non-migrants. A further probe of the schedules reveals that though the heads of 12 households are migrants the households to which they belong are not. In two cases where the heads are males (both of Vysya caste) they were born at the parental home of their mothers and at that time too the normal place of residence of their father was Tiptur. The heads of the other 10 households are females (8 of them widows and 2 are currently married though their husbands are presently staying elsewhere in pursuit of their economic activity) and they moved to Tiptur to join their husbands at the latter's place of normal residence. Conversely in 7 cases though the heads of the households were born at Tiptur and have remained here eversince their birth they regard their households as of in-migrants, the migration having occurred during the time of their father or grand father. There are 10 cases wherein the male heads of households have themselves moved to their wife's normal place of residence at Tiptur subsequent to their marriage. Usually this happens when a man marries the only daughter (frequently of his elder sister or mother's brother) of a family. He foregoes all his claims to his own patrimony and moves over to his wife's place permanently and manages the estate of his father-in-law. Such a phenomenon, known as *mane aliyatana* (or, its corrupt form *manevalatana*) is approved by custom though its occurence is infrequent.

(ii) MIGRATION OF HOUSEHOLDS.—If 'household' is regarded as the basic unit for studying migration it is found that 98 out of the 243 or about 40 per cent are 'local' and the rest hail from outside. According to H.H. table 27.1, of the in-migrants 22 (15%) are from the other towns of the same district; 59 (41%) are from rural areas of the same district; 15 (10%) and 23 (16%) respectively hail from rural and urban areas of 'Other districts' of Mysore State and the remaining 26 (15 and 11 respectively from rural and urban areas) or 18% hail from 'Other States' of the Indian Union. Among towns of the district a mention may be made of Chiknayakanahalli which is a small and somewhat interior town that has contributed 9 out of the 22 in-migrant households. Hassan district, though adjacent to Tiptur has contributed only 8 households as compared to Bangalore district which is a little farther away. Of the in-migrant units from other States those from Tamil Nadu are numerous followed by Andhra Pradesh.

The table further shows that 70 of the 145 households moved into Tiptur in or prior to 1955; 17 households between 1956 and 1960; 16 households between 1961 and 1965 and the other 42 households during or after 1966. Obviously the rate of influx in or after 1966 up to the period of Survey is quite high as compared to the earlier two spans of 5 years each. On the basis of these trends and the rapid growth rate of the town one may expect an increasing rate of immigration of households in the years ahead.

A classification of the 75 households, which moved in after 1955, by stages of migration shows that, (i) 39 households (13, 12 and 14 in the three 5 year spans respectively) have moved in directly from 'the palce of origin' (this type of movement is regarded as a single-stage migration), (ii) 10 households, (1,1 and 8 respectively) have stayed at some other place after leaving the 'place of origin' and before reaching Tiptur (two-stage migration), (iii) 10 households (1, 2 and 7 respectively) have stayed at two such places (three-stage migration) and (iv) the remaining 16 have stayed at three or more such places (2, 1 and 13 respectively between 1956-60, 1961-65 and 1966 and after). The multiple-stage migration is more in evidence amongst the latest in-migrants, particularly hailing from rural areas of the same district. Such frequent movements are usually due to transfers in the case of Government servants.

(a) *Direct or single-stage migration.*—All the households that in-migrated in 1955 or earlier are to be regarded as direct or single-stage migrants, for item 11(a) of the Household Schedule shows only the details about places where the household stayed for at

least one year after 1955 in addition to those in respect of its place of origin. It is quite likely that a few of the 70 households stayed at several places after embarking from their place of origin but before reaching Tiptur (in 1955 or earlier). However, some insight regarding much movements may be had from the details furnished below on some of the multi-stage migrants which commenced the migratory movement much *earlier to* 1955 but arrived at Tiptur after 1955. From HH. Table 27.2 it is clear that 44 out of the 70 households (63 per cent) hail from villages, 21 (30 per cent) from small towns; only one from a medium-sized town and the remaining 4 (5.7 per cent) from cities. In 28 out of the 70 cases the reasons for migration are social i.e. the heads of the household came to Tiptur along with the earner of the family, as a result of their marriage, for pursuing studies (either of self or of children) or at the suggestions of their close kith and kin. Among economic reasons the intention to start some business at Tiptur is the most important and it is followed by 'in search of a job' and 'first appointment'.

Among the 13 households that migrated directly during the period 1956-60 as many as 11 hail from rural areas and one each from a small town and a medium sized town. The migrant from the medium sized town came here to start business while the one from a small town migrated on securing a job here. One of the rural in-migrants came in view of the educational facilities available here, while 5 others came in search of a job, four on account of social factors and the other to start some business as own account worker.

Six of the 12 households that directly migrated during the period 1961-66 hail from villages, 5 others hail from small towns and one from a medium town. Here again, the economic reasons viz. 'in search of a job' and 'to start some business' have been reported by 10 households and social reasons by two ruralites.

Lastly, among the 14 households that migrated after 1966, as many as 9 are from villages, one each from a small town and a city and 3 from medium towns. Tiptur itself is a meduim sized town and, in view of its commercial and service base it has of late been attracting people belonging to different sections of the population. Of these recent in-migrants, 3 have come over on securing a job; 3 on transfer; another 3 in view of the facilities available here and certain social and economicdrawbacks at their place of origin; 2 as a result of pursuation of their relatives and 2 for utilising the educational facilities.

A high proportion of the 109 direct in-migrants covered in H.H. Table 27.2 hail from villages and most of them have moved to Tiptur for economic reasons. The contribution from small towns too is significant.

(b) *Migration in two stages.*—The characteristics of the places of successive migration in respect of the 10 households reporting migration in two stages are as follows:

[vide H.H. Table 27.3 (a)]

V→V→Rt : 1	St→St→Rt : 2	Mt→St→Rt : 1
V→St→Rt : 2	St→Mt→Rt : 1	C→V→Rt : 1
V→C→Rt : 1		C→Mt→Rt : 1

[V=village; St=small town (below 20,000); Mt= medium town (20,000 to 99,999) and C=City with 100,000 or more inhabitants; Rt=Referent town (Tiptur)]

From H.H. Table 27.3 (b) it is evident that 5 of these 10 households left their 'place of origin' on securing an employment elsewhere while another set out in search of work. Social reasons *viz.* a family dispute and death of husband have been reported by 3 households. In the other case the person went to a city to pursue his studies after which he secured a job and moved over to Tiptur. Transfer (2), securing a better job (3), and first appointment (2) are the economic reasons offered for leaving the intervening place of stay. Marriage (1), convenience (1) and inducement by friends (1), are the social reasons reported by 3 households. The duration of stay in the intermediate place as well as the referent town are furnished in H.H. Table 27.3 (c).

(c) *Migration in three stages.*—Similar details for 10 households involved in 3 stage migration are presented in H.H. Tables 27.4(a), (b) and (c). The characteristics of places of successive migration are:

V→V→St→Rt : 1	
V→St→Mt→Rt : 1	
V→Mt→V→Rt : 1	St→St→V→Rt : 2
V→Mt→St→Rt : 1	St→C→Mt→Rt : 1
V→Mt→Mt→Rt : 1	Mt→St→V→Rt : 1
V→Mt→C→Rt : 1	

Transfer (3), securing employment (4), movement with the earner of the family (2) and prosecution of studies are the reasons offered for moving out of the places of their origin. For subsequent movements too transfer or change of appointment happens to be the most important reason and only one household has mentioned unsuitability of climate as the reason for moving out from an intermediary stage of its migration.

(d) *Migration in four or more stages.*—Sixteen households have reported to have stayed after 1955 in 3 or more places (at each place for a period of at least one year), after leaving their place of origin but before moving over to Tiptur. Of these, 11 have originated from rural areas of the same district; one from Kunigal town, also of the same district; 3 from Bangalore district (2 urban and 1 rural) one each from the urban areas of Chitradurga and Shimoga districts. As may be seen from the undermentioned details, in a few cases, the movements of the household (more particularly of the head of household) from the moment of its outmigration from its place of origin have been furnished for the years preceding 1955 also even though it was required of the Investigator to

elicit data on places at which the household stayed for at least one year *after* 1955. The characteristics of the places involved and the year in which the household left the place are indicated in each one of these multiple-stage migrant households. The occupation of the head of household is also mentioned to highlight the point that it is usually those in Government service that are subject to such frequent migratory movements.

Sl. No.	Characteristics of places of successive migration	Calender year in which the household moved out of the places in column 2	Remarks including occupation of head of house-hold
1*	V→V→St→V→Rt	1951—53—56—57	School teacher,
2*	V→V→St→St→Rt	1926—30—52—60	Retired Police Constable finally settled down in Rt which is the wife's natal place.
3	V→St→St→St→Rt	1963—64—66—70	Lineman M. S. E. B.
4	V→Mt→V→C→Rt	1962—64—65—68	Police constable.
5*	V→C→St→C→Rt	1948—59—63—69	Accountant, N.E.S. Block Office,
6	V→St→V→St→St→Mt→Rt	1954—60—62—64—67	Police constable.
7*	V→St→Rt→St→Mt→St→Rt	1947—57—60—64—67—70	Police constable.
8*	V→Mt→St→St→V→V→Rt	1949—57—58—61—66—69	Gram Sevak
9*	V→V→V→V→St→V→St→Mt→Rt	1935—37—40—47—48—54—64—67	School teacher left his native village for studies at a tender age.
10*	V→St→Mt→C→Mt→Mt→Mt→St→Rt	1942—56—58—59—60—63—67—69	Head Munshi.
11*	V→St→V→Mt→St→Mt→St→Mt→Rt	1953—56—59—60—63—65—68—70	Surveyor.
12*	V→St→Mt→V→St→St→St→Mt→St→Rt	1951—53—54—58—60—64—67—69—70—	Police constable.
13	St→C→St→Mt→C→St→Rt	1955—59—62—65—67—69	Employee of Electricity Board.
14*	Mt→Mt→C→C→Rt	1943—60—63—68	Doctor. Left his native place as a student.
15*	C→Mt→Mt→Mt→St→Rt	1951—53—57—60—65	Retired postmaster.
16	C→Mt→St→V→V→St→Rt	1959—62—63—66—67—68	Private doctor, movement for higher studies and also on change of appointments.

*If events prior to 1955 are excluded number of stages gets reduced.

It is evident from the foregoing that most of the migrations originated from villages, a few from small towns and fewer still from medium and large towns. The data do not reveal any definite trends in the direction of migration in the case of multi-stage migrants.

(e) *Property at the place from where migrated.*— Eightyseven of the migrant households (about 60 per cent) do not have any property whatsoever at the place or places of their former residence. A further probe shows that 15 out of these 87 disposed of some property at the time of or soon after migration and the amount realised by sale varied from a few hundreds to a couple of thousands only, except in the case of one which mobilised an impressive sum of Rs. 30,000. The head of this last-mentioned household who is incidentally a widow without offspring, has utilised the money in the construction of houses (yielding a monthly rent of Rs. 250) and in that enterprise her brother (residing in an adjacent village) too has contributed an equal share. Of the remaining, 7 households reportedly utilised the money for non-productive purposes such as repayment of loans, ordinary wants, marriage and sickness while the other 7 invested the money in starting business (as petty-traders) in the town.

The property owned by 17 households is only nominal, for except one which owns 2 houses the others have a house each. Only one of these households which owns a house in Chitradurga town, gets Rs. 80 per month by way of rent and another owning two houses in Chiknayakanahalli recieves only Rs. 33. The other households do not derive any income from house property as in almost all cases the houses are occupied by relations on rent-free basis or is a part of the undivided patrimony.

There are thus only 41 households which own some agricultural lands with or without houses at the place from where they have migrated. While 25 of these hail from elsewhere in the same district, 11 are from other districts of the State [Chitradurga (4), Chikmagalur and Bangalore (2 each), Shimoga, Hassan and

Kolar (one each)] and the remaining 5 are from other States [Kerala (3) and Tamil Nadu (2)]. Salient details about these households are presented in the statement below.

Place from where migrated	Distance in Kms	No. of households by duration of stay in Tiptur			No. deriving benifit regularly by duration of stay			Property managed by		
		5 yrs or less	6—10 yrs	11 yrs or more	5 yrs or less	6—10 yrs	11 yrs or more	Parents or other close relations	Tenants on lease	Personal supervision
1. Elsewhere in the same district	Less than 25 kms	7	1	5	6	..	5	5	2	6
	25—49	1	..	3	..	..	3	2	2	..
	50—99	2	1	..	..	..	—	3	..	..
	100+	4	...	1	1	—	—	5	—	—
2. Other districts of the State	Less than 25 kms	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..
	25—49	1	...	..	1	—	..	1*	..	..
	50—99	..	...	3	...	—	2	3	..	..
	100+	5	—	2	1	—	2	3	1	1
3. Other States of the Country										
(i) Kerala	100+	..	1	2	—	—	1	3	—	..
(ii) Tamil Nadu	100+	...	...	2	..	..	1	2	..	..
All places	..	20	3	18	9	..	14	29	5	7

*Both the members of this household are students depending on remittances from parents.

As against 14 out of 18 households staying here for 11 years or more (in fact 15 of them for 20 years or more, 2 for 15 years and 1 for 12 years) which are deriving some benefit or other from the property elsewhere there are only 9 such households out of the 20 staying for 5 years or less and none among the 3 staying for a period of 6 to 10 years. The non-receipt of regular income in most of the other cases does not necessarily imply lack of interest, for it is evident that the properties in which they have share are part of undivided patrimony managed and also being fully enjoyed by parents and siblings who however form a separate household for the time being. If and when an occasion arises for partition this household too would get its share. Further, in this enquiry neither the extent of property owned nor the quantity of benefit derived was ascertained. It may therefore be possible in some cases at least the economic interest is only of nominal value in so far the sample household is concerned and has been reported as a matter of prestige and nostalgic sentiments.

A consideration of the manner in which the property is managed shows that self cultivation (supervision with or without actually attending to manual work) has been reported by 6 households having lands in nearby villages and by one which has lands (15 acres) in Kolar district. The latter is an exceptional case, for though the lands are in this instance at a place about 200 kms distant, the head of the household (incidentally a Brahmin; matriculate; aged 58 years; 40 years of stay) or his sons (one of whom is a high school teacher) visit the place during peak seasons for personal supervision. The mother of the head of the household and a few other relations, staying in the village, render assistance to the extent possible as a mark of goodwill. Whether this represents a true picture or is merely a distorted version of lands being given out to temporary tenants is a matter that requires a deeper probe in view of the recent tenancy laws and land reform measures. Five households have reported to have leased out their lands and one of them hails from Bangalore district and the head of this household is in government service. Except a few distant cousins he has no close relations in that village and the visit to the place is merely confined to once a year to collect the rent. The heads of the other four households too do not have any close relations at the places from where they have migrated. The head of one of these households is a retired municipal employee while those of the other 3 are manual workers and the extent of land owned is evidently small. In 29 cases the property is managed by close relations of the head of household and even if some of these do not get any benefits at present the significant point to note is their coparcenery rights which can be asserted if an occasion arises.

(f) *Close relations at the place from where migrated.*— The following statement furnishes in a nutshell the details on social contacts maintained by the 62 migrant households which have close relations at the place from where they migrated. By close relations is meant one's parents, unmarried siblings, unmarried sons and daughters, spouse and the like. However during this enquiry married brothers and sons too have been included among the close relations, for whenever the head of a household reported the presence of his brother it was not specifically ascertained whether that person was married or not. In a few cases the informant has voluntarily mentioned of his brother's family as well. Further, it is not possible to classify the households according to nature of relationship subsisting between the head of the sample household and the close relations at the place of earlier residence. In almost all cases it was found that more than one relation is staying at the place from where the household migrated eg. father, mother, brothers either married or unmarried; brothers and their families;

brothers and one or both the parents; wife and children; son and his family etc. Apart from these a few households reported the presence of distant relations such as father's brother's sons; married sister and her family, grand parents etc. But such households have been excluded in this statement. A 'visit' by definition involves at least one night halt and may have been made by one or more members of the sample household or alternatively by those of the other household which is regarded as that of a 'close relation'.

Place from where migrated	Duration of stay in Tiptur	No. of H.Hs having close relations	No. of HHs which visited close relations during the past 3 years by frequency of visits				No. of HHs which were visited by close relations during the past 3 years by frequency visits				Remarks
			Nil	1-3 times	4-6 times	more than 6 times	Nil	1-3 times	4-6 times	more than 6 times	
1. Elsewhere in the same district	1 year or less	6	..	1	3	2	1	2	3	..	
	2-4 years	7	..	1	..	6	..	1	2		
	5-9 years	3	1	..	1	1	1	..	..		
	10 years and upwards	15	2	4	2	7	2	5	1	7	
2. Other districts of the State	1 year or less	4*	..	1	2	1	..	1	2	1	(5 households from Chitradurga, 4 each from Bangalore and Hassan, 2 from Chikmagalur and one each from Kolar, Mysore and Shimoga).
	2-4 years	4	..	1	2	1	..	2	1	1	
	5-9 years	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	
	10 years and upwards	8	1	2	2	3	2	3	1	2	
3. Other States of the Country	1 year or less	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(7 households from Tamil Nadu, 3 each from Kerala and Andhra Pradesh). The household which exchanged visits for more than 6 times has landed property also and has reported mother's brother and his family as close relations and managers of property.
	2-4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	5-9 years	2	..	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	
	10 years and upwards.	11	1	8	1	1	6	4	..	1	

*One household is staying here for 2 months and another for 3 months only though they are away from their native place for longer periods.

It is evident that visits are more frequent and are of a reciprocal character among the intra-district migrant households and their close relations at the place from where they have migrated. To a lesser extent the same tendency seems to be prevailing in the case of inter-district migrants also. On the other hand among the inter-State migrants the households are more prone 'to visit' rather than 'being visited'. Again as most of these households have some property or other at those places such visits would help them to retain the economic links in addition to maintaining the social one. But, for those close relations, a reciprocal visit to Tiptur may not be a very attractive proposition in view of the intervening distance, travel expenditure involved etc. Moreover Tiptur does not have any added attraction (eg. pilgrim-centre, place of historical importance, tourist centre etc.). Secondly it is usually the household which has left its place of origin that would be keen to maintain its association with its native place as well as with the relations (even if such relations left behind are distant cousins and the like).

(g) *Help received from different sources during settlement.*—Out of the 145 migrant households only 32 have reported to have received some assistance or other from relations, friends etc., at the time of their settlement at Tiptur. A caste-wise distribution of these households according to source of help is furnished below.

Caste/Community	No. of households that received help	Number of households hailing from																Remarks
		Elsewhere in the district which received help from source*						Other districts of the State which received help from source*						Other States of the country which received help from source*						
		i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	
HINDU :																				
1. Lingayat . .	6	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2. Brahmin . .	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
3. Valmiki Nayaka	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	

4.	Viswakarma	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Banajiga	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6.	Vokkaliga	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Vysya	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Kshatriya	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Adikarnataka	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10.	Ganiga	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11.	Mudaliyar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12.	Muslim	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL	32	..	7	..	1	..	5	..	10	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	..	..	2				

*Source of help (i) to (ii) are:—Co-Villages; Relations; Religious Institutions; Caste associations; Employment agency; and others (friends etc.)

Most of these 32 households, irrespective of the category of the place from which they hail, have received the help of 'relations' in settling down here. The other important source of help has been the assistance rendered by the friends and acquintances of the household and a social worker in a particular instance. There is only one case in which the head of the household [Viswakarma (goldsmith) caste] received the help of the caste association through which he got a job at Tiptur. For a period of about one year i.e. until he secured a better job it enabled him to support his family.

An insight into the nature of help received may be had from the following casewise details.

Area from which the household hails	Sr. No.	Description of nature and the source of help
A. Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	1.	Friends and acquaintances provided work to this own account worker (a priest).
	2.	Friend helped to secure a job.
	3.	Friend offered a job in a firm owned by his family.
	4.	Social worker helped to secure a job as a cook in a hostel.
	5.	Friends and acquaintances of father had offered him (i.e. father of head of Hh) enough work and wages when he came here.
	6.	Father's brother helped father of the head of household when the latter moved to the town consequent on the failure of crops in his native village. He extended economic support and through his influence secured work for his brother.
	7.	Wife's father resident of Tiptur extended all help.
	8.	Do.
	9.	Do.
	10.	Cousins of father helped the latter to start business as a shopkeeper in the town.
	11.	Mother's brother provided work in his shop as an assistant and later helped to establish an independent retail shop of his own.
	12.	Caste Association helped him to secure a job in the town for one year.
	13.	Relations at Tiptur helped him to start business as a fuel contractor and dealer.
B. Other districts of the State.	14.	Wife's father resident of this town helped in all respects.
	15.	Do.
	16.	Do.
	17.	Friend helped him to secure work as own account worker (mechanic who repairs I.P. sets).
	18.	Distant relative offered a job at Tiptur.
	19.	Sister of the head of household through her husband's local influence secured a job (as a cook) to the head of this household when he first moved into the town.
	20.	Sister of the head of household and her husband of Tiptur helped him to obtain a workshop at concessional rate and extended help in other ways also.
	21.	Elder brother who had settled earlier extended help in all respects to the head of the household who came to Tiptur as a boy of 12 years.
	22.	Father's brother brought him up since 15th year and later helped him to settle down independently.
	23.	A local businessman known prior to migration through business contacts provided the household with rent free accommodation for a few months and did not want to be repaid in any manner.
	24.	Sister and her husband provided facilities for stay in their home during his period of education and helped him to settle down.
	25.	Relations of the head of the household who were about to open a trading establishment at Tiptur took him on as a working partner and helped him to settle down. He is now a full-fledged partner having invested some capital also.
C. Other States of Country.	26.	Father's brother's wife who belonged to Tiptur helped him to start business as an oil-monger.

1	2	3
	27.	Friend helped him to secure a job at Tiptur. (This friend, a resident of Sangli is a businessman and has a concern in Tiptur besides the one at Sangli).
	28.	Friend (hailing from same area) provided rent free accommodation for one year and even at a later period did not want to be repaid in any manner.
	29.	Friend (incidentally co-villager) provided rent free accommodation for 8 years and did not want to be repaid in any manner.
	30.	Brother who had settled earlier.
	31.	Wife's father took him as a co-worker for about 2 years and later helped him to start working independently.
	32.	Wife's mother who hails from Kadaba village which is nearby returned from Madras when she became a widow and insisted that her only daughter and son-in-law (who at that time were with her only) should also go with her. Later the entire unit moved to Tiptur and through her relations she helped him to start business in the town as a tailor and petty cloth merchant.

In almost all cases the help extended was of such a nature which cannot be normally repaid except by way of gratitude. More than economic support it was the social and moral support that was utilised by the in-migrants that too for a period felt absolutely necessary. In some instances the in-migrants-being young individuals, became part of the benefactor's family for years and founded separate households after getting married and raising a family. When full-fledged households move into the town usually the co-workers of the earning member and other acquaintances help the house-hold to get suitable accommodation and extend a hand of friendship without expecting any returns. The migrants did not have any specific problems (such as hostility, illtreatment or discrimination etc.) to report. By and large the Tipturians have responded favourably to the in-migrants and in their own way helped the migrants, to settle down in the town.

CHAPTER VII

NEIGHBOURHOOD PATTERN

The most distinctive characteristics of a neighbourhood are its relation with a local area sufficiently compact to permit frequent and intimate association and the emergence, out of such association, of sufficient homogeneity and unity to permit a primary or face to face social grouping endowed with a strong sense of self-consciousness and capable of influencing the behaviour of its several constituents. For the purpose of the present study the concept includes pseudo-neighbourhoods which may be broadly defined as residential areas in towns and cities. Such areas exhibit some similarity to true neighbourhoods in that they may show a considerable degree of homogeneity, especially when identified with particular ethnic groups and also in that they operate in a large measure to condition the behaviour of their residents. On the other hand, they are far too numerously populated to present anything remotely resembling the close-knit primary group community life characteristic of the generic neighbourhood; such uniformities of conduct and attitudes as they display may more accurately be described as products of sectionalised culture patterns. With this broad conceptual background the neighbourhood pattern obtaining in Tiptur is briefly examined here.

As already mentioned the town is divided into 5 divisions for purposes of civic elections. These are arbitrary in nature and the number of divisions may change from one election to the next. Many a time it so happens that while the houses on one side of a road belong to one division those on the other side stand included in some other division. Sometimes in the border areas even adjacent houses separated by a few feet may be assigned to different divisions. Evidently the municipal divisions do not conform to the characteristics associated with either the generic or the pseudo-neighbourhoods. For purposes of the 1971 Census the town was divided into 40 enumerator's blocks and these too are arbitrary units delineated for operational convenience and do not lay specific claims to be regarded as neighbourhoods. The town extending over 5.44 square kilometres has a few patches of land devoid of residential houses (eg: the area under the tank; open area around the Regulated Market Yard; a few coconut gardens; burial grounds compound etc.). Broadly speaking three natural, distinct and compact residential areas may be easily discerned in the town. These are: (i) the old town area consisting the *Kote* (fort), *Pete* (bazar), Pound road, Coronation road and a few other roads upto and including the railway station road i.e. the continuous spread of houses lying north of the railway line and east of the present bus stand, (ii) the Gandhinagar extension and its outlying localities such as the Tamil colony, Bhovi colony, A.K. colony etc. all of which are situated to the south of the railway line (the Regulated Market Yard though detached from its nearest residential cluster of A.K. colony by about a hundred yards stands included in this area), and (iii) the Krishnarajendra extension (which is linked to the old town area by the B.H. road) and residential areas contiguous to it such as the Electric colony, Govindapura, houses behind the General Hospital, the officials' Quarters etc. The geographical areas covered by each of these three broad divisions are quite large and each is capable of further compact divisions. Almost every street bears a distinct name and for all practical purposes each street, if it is not unduly lengthy, may be regarded as a neighbourhood. Generally such a unit would consist of some 30 or 40 households living in houses adjacent to or facing each other i.e. in close spatial proximity. Sometimes religion, caste and other factors exert greater influence than physical proximity and promote the development of close and frequent social contacts among people living in distant localities. This phenomenon occurs mostly among the numerically smaller groups.

A thorough delineation of all the neighbourhoods in the town is beyond the scope of this study. A tentative grouping of residential neighbourhoods was made and out of them the following 6 were selected. In each 'the neighbourhood and community life schedule' was canvassed in respect of some ten individuals chosen at random from the voters' list without recourse to any specific method of sampling:—

10 each in Kote, Krishnarajendra extension, Gandhinagar and A.K. colony; 8 in Ramamandira street and 9 in Tamil colony.

Salient particulars relating to these 57 individuals, all men, are given in the subjoined statement:

Name of Locality	No. of men according to															
	Age-groups			Religion			Caste among Hindus									
	20-34	35-59	60+	H	I	J	Lingayat	Brahmin	Bhovi	Besta	Ganiga	Kshatriya	Kuruba	Visvakarma	Adi-Karnataka	Others
1. Kote	2	6	2	10	..	..	3	3	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..
2. K.R. Extension	3	5	2	10	..	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3. Gandhinagar	3	3	4	5	5	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	(Kunchitiga)
4. A.K. colony	3	6	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	10	..
5. Ramamandir street	2	4	2	7	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1 Punjabi)
6. Tamil colony	2	4	3	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 (Gounder)
	15	28	14	50	6	1	12	9	1	1	2	2	2	1	10	10

H=Hindu; I=Islam; J=Jains.

Locality No.	Educational levels			Duration of stay in the locality			
	Illiterate	Literate upto Matric	Matric & above	Less than 1 year	1 to 3 years	4 to 9 years	10+ years
1.	1	5	4	..	1	1	8
2.	..	4	6	..	1	4	5
3.	1	7	2	1	..	1	8
4.	5	5	..	..	..	..	10
5.	1	6	1	..	1	3	4
6.	6	3	..	..	1	..	8
	14	30	13	1	4	9	43

In all the 6 localities the informants described the neighbourhood as consisting of the houses in the proximity of their own and when asked about the specific boundary of the locality conveyed some vague information in terms of streets. None of these localities bears any alternative name according to the informants though it is well known in the town that Ramamandira street was formerly known as *Dasara beedi*. In Tamil colony and A.K. colony the informants tried to identify these smaller units with the entire Gandhinagar extension. In Kote area the name of the street in which the informant resides was furnished as that of his neighbourhood. With regard to the description of the characteristics of these neighbourhoods there were no differences of opinion among the different informants in any given locality. The characteristics as perceived by the informants are as follows:

(i) *Kote.*—Multi-ethnic composition consisting of various caste-groups of Hindus and a few Muslims and Jains; consists of people following different occupations such as agriculture, trade, service and artisans (carpenters, smiths etc.); there are many people who are very poor as well as a few who are rich; the majority belong to the middle class; the streets are narrow and houses are old and congested and present an outmoded appearance.

(ii) *K.R. Extension.*—Majority of the residents belong to higher castes among Hindus eg: Brahmins, Lingayats, Kshatriyas etc; most of the workers are in salaried jobs; a few are professionals such as advocates and others are merchants, landlord etc; most of the residents belong to middle and upper middle class; the locality is situated on a slightly elevated plain and presents a modern look. This area was formerly (till 1948) known as the Western Extension.

(iii) *Gandhinagar Extension.*—Identified with the residence of backward castes among Hindus and an equal proportion of Muslims; most of the workers are general labourers or petty merchants; almost all persons belong to the poorer sections and the lower middle class; the houses have been built to suit the poor; there is accute congestion. This locality was formerly known as the Southern Extension.

(iv) *A.K. Colony.*—As the very name indicates this area is inhabited mostly by the Adi-Karnatakas who are a Scheduled Caste. There are a few households of Adi-Dravidas and Muslims also; the workers are mostly manual labourers including some employed in the municipality for sanitation work; all are poor and a few poorer than others; the streets are narrow but clean and the houses are also of cheap materials; the colony has several cross roads forking off from a main road.

(v) *Ramamandira Street.*—Most of the residents of this street are either Brahmins or Lingayats; besides, there are a few Muslims and also Jains; merchants and salariat class are predominant, economically many belong to upper middle or richer classes and the locality is regarded as one of the most decent localities of the town.

(vi) *Tamil colony.*—The residents are mostly Tamil speaking recent in-migrants; all are manual labourers and are economically very poor; a few streets of the broader locality of Bhovi colony has locally acquired this linguistic identity.

These descriptions generally conform to the impressions prevailing among the informed people of the town such as the municipal councillors, government servants etc. These neighbourhoods are also artificial in that they indicate the potentiality for face-to-face contacts among neighbours and do not exclude the possibility of people living in these areas in having daily social contact with their relations and friends or acquaintances living a couple of streets away or in another sector of the town. The socio-cultural and religious activities both inside the neighbourhood as well as in areas lying outside it provide opportunities for the getting together of people for a common cause. The degree of participation in such activities reported by various informants is discussed below.

At the outset it may be mentioned that the 9 individua's of Tamil colony have reported that there was no socio-cultural or religious activity in their neighbourhood during the last one year *viz.* 1971. The only activity in the town in which 8 out of the 9 participated was the special *poojas* offered at community level at Yellamma shrine which however is situated only about a couple of hundred yards away from the colony. It is an annual feature and comes off during the month of *Ashadha* (June-July). There are no commercial establishments in this colony and the people depend on the shops in Gandhinagar extension and the bazar for the daily needs. Likewise since there are no schools their children have to attend the schools in the adjoining neighbourhood of Gandhinagar extension. The Tamil colony is essentially a residential cluster which has recently sprung up to fulfil the temporary needs of the recent in-migrants belonging to poorer classes.

The following statement indicates the activities reported as well as a distribution of the individuals according to different social characteristics, in respect of the other 5 neighbourhoods. It is seen that almost all the individuals have reported activities which are of a religious type or else those which are associated with religious institutions (temples). Only one, incidentally a social worker, has mentioned as having participated in purely secular functions while 8 others have reported participation in activities having predominantly recreational aspect. Religious activities appear to exert greater influence among all sections of the population and present several opportunities for a mingling of people from different walks of life.

Most of the informants reported participation in socio-cultural and religious activities that took place beyond the narrow confines of the neighbourhoods in which they live. The most important of these functions is the annual Ganesha festival which lasts for 48 days at a stretch. The idol of Ganesha is installed ceremonially in a large choultry on the Doddapete road and as a mark of offering to the Lord, music concerts, *Harikathas*, religious discourses etc., are arranged every evening. The finale of these celebrations comes off on the last day when the idol is taken out in a procession for immersion. Men, women and children irrespective of caste, creed and economic differences participate with enthusiasm. The next important event reported by informants is the annual fair held in honour of Kempamma (also called Tipturamma) the Gramadevate. The other events of townwide attraction are the Ramotsava celebrations at the Brahmanara Ramamandira (in the Ramamandira street); Saibaba *utsava*, sports tournaments occasionally organised by the local educational or voluntary institutions and the performance, though occasional, of *bayalatas* (open-air-dramas) by local enthusiasts for which no entrance fee is charged. The following statement permits a comparative idea regarding the characteristics of the various individuals reporting participation in different activities held outside their own neighbourhoods.

Neighbourhood	Description activity	Characteristics of the individuals reporting participation			
		Religion	Caste (for Hindus only)	Age-group	Educational level
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Kote	(i) *Grama devate jatra*. the annual fair celebrated during April for a period of 7 days in front of the Kempamma temple on B.H. road.	Hindus (10)	Lingayat (2) Brahmin (3) Kuruba (2) Ganiga (1) Viswakarma (1) S. Banajiga (1)	20—34 (2) 35—59 (6) 60+ (2)	Illiterate (1); Literate upto Matric (5); Matric and above (4).
	(ii) *Utsava* at Anjaneya temple during *Shravana* (July) celebrated on an appointed day.	Hindus (3)	Brahmin (2) Lingayat (1)	20—34 (—) 35—59 (3) 60+ (—)	Illiterate (—); Literate upto Matric (2); Matric (1).
	(iii) *Kar habba*, a community festival reminescent of the village life which comes off on *Karhunnime* (fullmoon day during May) and consists mainly of offering worship to cattle.	Hindus (2)	Brahmin (2)	20—34 (—) 35—59 (1) 60+ (1)	Illiterate (—); Literate upto Matric (1); Matric (1).
	(iv) *Bayalata* or open-air-drama performed in the neighbourhood during Feb. '71 and July '71 respectively reported by one each.	Hindus (2)	Brahmin (1) Viswakarma (1)	20—34 (1) 35—59 (1) 60+ (—)	Matric (2)
	(v) *Utsava* at Kannika Parameswari temple.	Hindu (1)	Lingayat (1)	35—59 (1)	Literate upto Matric (1)
2. K.R. extension.	(i) *Utsavas* at Saibaba mandira which include *bhajans* (singing of devotional songs), discourses on religion and mythology, narration of mythological stories (*Harikatha*) etc; organised atdifferent periods of the year.	Hindus (9)	Lingayat (5) Brahmin (3) Kunchitiga (1)	20—34 (3) 35—59 (4) 60+ (2)	Illiterate (—); Literate upto Matric (1); Matric and above (8).
	(ii) *Utsava* at Subramanya temple during *Shravana* (July-August).	Hindus (2)	Lingayat (1) Kunchitiga (1)	35—59 (2)	Matric (2)
	(iii) State level sports organised in a centrally located field in the neighbourhood during June, 1972.	Hindus (4)	Lingayat (3) Brahmin (1)	20—34 (3) 35—59 (1) 60+ (—)	Literate upto Matric (1); Matric and above (3).
	(iv) Drama performed at the open-air-theatre in the neighbourhood during April, 1971.	Hindu (1)	Lingayat (1)	35—59 (1)	Matric & above (1)
3. Gandhinagar extension.	(i) Muharram—a ten day festival observed by the Muslims.	Muslims (4)	..	20—34 (1) 35—59 (2) 60+ (1)	Illiterate (1); Literate upto Matric (2); Matric & above (1).
	(ii) *Utsava* at the shrine of Yellamma which is situated at the outskirts of this neighbourhood.	Hindu (1)	Lingayat (1)	60+ (1)	Literate upto Matric (1)
	(iii) Functions at the Chamundeswari temple which too is situated at the outskirts of the neighbourhood,	Hindu (1)	Ganiga (1)	60+ (1)	Literate upto Matric (1)
4. A.K. Colony	(i) Ganesha festival organised in the locality during October, 1972.	Hindus (9)	Adi-Karnatakas (9)	20—34 (3) 35—59 (6) 60+ (—)	Illiterate (5); Literate upto Matric (4).
	(ii) *Bayalata* (open-air drama) performed in June 1971 in the open space in front of the Urdu school nearby.	Hindu (1)	A.K. (1)	35—59 (1)	Illiterate (1)
	(iii) Gandhi jayanti	Hindu (1)	A.K. (1)	35—59 (1)	Literate upto Matric (1)
5. Ramamandira Street.	(i) *Ramotsava* - a nine day (celebration organised in the Ramamandira during Ramanavami festival.	Hindus (7) Jain (1)	Lingayat (2) Brahmin (2) Kshatriya (2) Punjabi (1)	20—34 (2) 35—59 (4) 60+ (2)	Illiterate (1); Literate upto Matric (6); Matric & above (1).
	(ii) *Kartika seva* at the Rama mandiram.	Hindu (1)	Kshatriya (1)	35—59 (1)	Literate upto Matric (1)

Occupation	REMARKS
7	8
1(i) Agriculturist (3); Merchant (2); Artist (doll maker) (1); Govt. Servant (3); (2 Clerks & Village Accountant 1); Retired school teacher (1).	The temple is in fact beyond the limits of the *Kote* proper and the trustee of the institution has his residence in the Kote. The fair is an important event which attracts people from adjacent villages also. Offerings of fruits, nuts and some cash and witnessing the performance of *puja*, and *Utsava* are the forms of participation reported.
(ii) Agriculturist (2); Retired school teacher (1) Village Accountant (1); Retired school teacher (1)	In the evening the cattle are decorated and taken out in procession along the important streets of the locality. This is mainly a festival of agriculturists and the others merely enjoy the sight as on lookers.
(iii) Village Accountant (1); Office Assistant (1)	In February 'Sampurna Ramayana' was enacted in the place called Madike Asare and in July 'Mohini Bhasmasura' was enacted in Pound road. Both these are mythological dramas and were enacted by local informal troupes. The reporting individuals were mere spectators.
(iv) Agriculturist (also municipal councillor) (1)	This temple is associated mainly with Vysyas.
2(i) Agriculturist (2); High School Head Master (1); College lecturer Private teacher (1); Advocate (1); Salesman (1); Chief officer T.M. Council (1); Non-worker (formerly contractor) (1).	The manner of participation is generally witnessing of the pujas performed in the Saibaba shrine and also listening at the music concerts, discourses and *Harikathas* arranged by the temple management. None of the individuals covered for this study reported any further intimate association with the shrine and its activities.
(ii) Chief Officer (TMC) (1); Agriculturist & Municipal *councillor (1).*	This temple is situated at some distance from the K.R. Extension proper *and is beyond the Electric colony.* Both the informants reported to have witnessed the *utsava* along with the other members of their family out of religious consideration and not merely because of their association with civic administration of the town.
(iii) Salesman (1); Private teacher (1); Agriculturist (1); Contractor (1).	The informants and a few members of their families merely witnessed the sports events which took place in a nearby field.
(iv) Head-master of high school (1).	The informant and other members of his family witnessed the drama and he is said to have made a voluntary contribution of Rs. 10 to the amateur artists.
3(i) Vegetable, fruits etc. retail merchant (3); Carpenter (1).	Participation consists in offering of sugar and small cash, burning of incense and also walking along the procession which is taken out on the last day of Muharram.
(ii) Social worker (political sufferer who is drawing a pension also) (1).	The temple is said to be mainly associated with the Tamilian in-migrants. The informant and other members of his family visited the shrine as devotees.
(iii) Proprietor of a small scale industry and ex-municipal president (1).	The informant and other members of this family visited the temple as devotees and on several occasions to listen to the *Harikatha* (mythological stories) recital.
4(i) Agriculturist (1); Petty shopkeeper (1); Construction worker (Masons) (3); Worker in Municipality (3); Tom-tom beater (1).	There is an informal group of men in the locality which meets weekly and spends some time in singing devotional songs and it also organises an annual celebration on a grander scale. This annual meet was stopped during the past few years for several reasons such as rivalry, factions etc. and was revived in 1972 by eliminating the participation of one of the erstwhile leaders. Witnessing the *puja* and joining in the group singing of devotional songs were the forms of participation reported.
(ii) Municipal worker (1).	The informant played the role of Saindhava in the mythological drama entitled Abhimanyu.
(iii) Social worker (1).	His wife is a school teacher and in the Gandhi Jayanti function organised in that school he also participated.
5(i) Merchant (5); Tailor (1); Village Level Worker (1); Restaurant keeper (1).	As part of this festival *Harikatha*, music, discourses and special *pujas* are arranged at the shrine during this period. The informants as well as other members of their families visit the shrine at their convenience and witness the *pujas* and *utsavas*.
(ii) Petty shopkeeper (1).	Visits the temple during special *pujas* offred in the month of November.

Participation in social, cultural and religious activities held outside the neighbourhood in which the informant presently resides

Activity	Name of neighbourhood and No. reporting participation	Caste/Community of individuals reporting participation	No. of persons by age-groups			No. of persons by educational level			Particulars of occupation	Remarks
			20—34	35—59	60+	Illi.	Lit.	Matric and above		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Ganapathi Utsava lasting for 48 days during September-October and marked by various cultural and religious programmes.	(i) Kote (10)	Lingayats (2); Brahmins (3); Kurubas (2); Ganiga (1); Viswakarma (1); S. Banajiga (1).	2	6	2	1	5	4	Agriculturists (3); Artist (1); Merchant (2); Govt. servant (3); Retired school teacher (1).	This important public festival attracts large no. of persons from surrounding villages and towns.
	(ii) K.R. Extension(10)	Lingayats (6) Brahmins (3); Kunchitiga (1)	3	5	2	..	2	..	Agriculturist (2); Teacher (3); Advocacate (1); Salesman (1); Chief Officer (T.M.C.) (1) Non-worker (1); Contractor (1).	
	(iii) Gandhinagar (3)	Beda (1); Besta (1); Muslim (1).	1	1	1	..	2	1	Teacher (1); Cooli (1); Properietor of Small Scale Industry (1).	
	(iv) A.K. Colony (8)	Adikarnataka (8)	3	5	..	4	4	..	Agriculturist (1); Petty shopkeeper (1); Construction workkers (3); Social Worker (1); Municipal Worker (1); Tom-tom Beater (1).	
	(v) Ramamandiram Street (7)	Lingayats (2) Brahmins (2) Kshatriya (2) Punjabi (1).	1	4	2	1	6	..	Merchant (4); Tailor (1); Village Level Worker (1); Restaurant keeper (1).	
	(vi) Tamil colony (nil)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Gramadevata Jatre.	(i) Kote (10)*								*The place of this activity adjoins this neighbourhood. See preceding statement for details.	
	(ii) K.R. Extension (8)	Lingayats (4) Brahmin (3); Kunchitiga (1).	3	3	2	..	1	7	All except contractor and High schools Headmaster.	
	(iii) Gandhinagar (1)	Bhovi (1)	..	1	..	..	1	..	Contractor (ex-councillor).	
	(iv) A.K. colony (7)	Adikarnataka (7)	3	4	..	..	4	3	All except the social worker and two municipal workers.	
	(v) Ramamandira Street (8)	Lingayats (2); Brahmins (2); Kshatriya (2); Punjabi (1); Jain (1).	2	4	2	1	6	1	All the informants reported participations.	
	(vi) Tamil colony (nil)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Ramotsava at Brahmanara Rama Ramamandira held for 9 days on the occasion of the Ramanavami	(i) Kote (2)	Brahmin (2)	..	1	1	..	1	1	Agriculturist (1); Retired school teacher (1).	
	(ii) K.R. Extension (1)	Lingayat (1)	..	..	1	..	..	1	Advocate (1)	
	(iii) Gandhinagar (nil)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(iv) A.K. Colony (nil)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	(v) Ramamandira Street (8)*									*The place of activity is this very neighbourhood. See preceding statement.
	(iv) Tamil colony (nil)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Saibaba Utsava	(i) Kote (2)	Brahmin (2)	..	1	1	..	1	1	Retired Teacher (1); Village Accountant (1).	The place of this activity adjoins this neighbourhood.
	(ii) K.R. Extension(*)									*See preceding statement for details.
	(iii) Gandhinagar (nil)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(iv) A.K. Colony (1)	Adikarnataka(1)	..	..	1	1	..	..	Tom-tom beater (1)	Offered his services as Tom-tom beater and also listened to various discourses, *Harikatha* etc.
	(v) Ramamandira Street (nil)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(vi) Tamil colony (nil)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Special pujas to Yellamma (also called Padavattamma) held once a year.	(i) to (v) Nil									
	(vi) Tamil colony (8)	Vahni Gounder (8)	2	3	3	5	2	1	Building contractor (1); Construction worker (1); Cooli (including making of Broomsticks for wages) (6)	Of the 9 informants one is a Muslim and the other 8 regard this deity as their tutelary goddess. The shrine is outside the colony though patronised mainly by their caste-fellows only.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6. Muharram	(i) Kote (1)	Brahmin (1)	..	1	..	..	..	1	Village Accountant (1).	The informant alone participated as an onlooker on the last day when a procession is taken out by the Muslims.
	(ii) K.R. Extension (nil)									
	(iii) Gandhinagar (4)	Muslims (4)	1	2	1	1	2	1	Carpenter (1); Merchant (3).	
	(iv) A.K. Colony (nil).									
	(v) Ramamandira Street (nil)									
	(vi) Tamil Colony (nil)									
7. National festival days such as Independence Day, Republic Day etc (not specially indicated).	(i) Kote (2)	Brahmin (1); Kuruba (1)	1	1	..	..	..	2	Village Accountant (1); Office Assistant* (1).	*The office assistant has enrolled himself as a Home guard.
	(ii) K.R. Extension(1)	Lingayat (1)	..	1	..	..	..	1	Headmaster of High-school (1)**	**He is an active personality interested in the goings on in the town and himself organises several functions at his school and elsewhere in the town.
	(iii) Gandhinagar (1)	Ganiga (1)	..	..	1	..	1	..	Proprietor of a Small Scale Industry (1)	
	(iv) A.K. Colony (1)	Adikarnataka (1)	..	1	..	..	1	..	Social worker (1)	
	(v) Ramamandira Street (nil)									
	(vi) Tamil colony (nil)									
8. Mahaveer Jayanti	(v) Ramamandira Street (1)	Jain (1)	1	..	..	..	..	1	Merchant (1)	All the Jains of the town assemble at the temple near S.V.P. High school on this occasion and after pujas perform *Bhajans* etc.

Apart from the above events, a few others such as the observance of Basavajayanti, Renukajayanti, special *pujas* at one or the other temple etc., have been reported by one or two individuals. But in almost all cases the emphasis is on the religious aspect of the celebration, though the cultural content *viz.*, the discourses, music concerts, etc. are also equally appealing. Each of the 6 neighbourhoods except the Tamil colony has religious and voluntary institutions which provide opportunities for close inter-action among its residents if only they are interested in doing so. Even in the Tamil colony one of their community leaders mobilised funds and organised a small group of workers to erect a temple for enshrining their tutelary goddess. But this attempt did not succeed and the plan had to be suspended for want of further funds and co-operation after the plinth of the shrine was raised. In the Adikarnataka colony there is a community hall and an informal association of youngmen is actively functioning, its main activity being the conduct of weekly Bhajans. In the Gandhinagar extension there is a community prayer hall for Muslims. In Ramamandira street the temple of Sri Rama is an important religious institution specially associated with the Brahmins of the town. In K. R. Extension proper there is the temple of Saibaba which commands the patronage of devotees from all parts of the town. There is a Mahila Samaja in this extension. The church is also located here. In the Kote area and its immediate vicinity there are a number of important temples (and a mosque) which are of townwide significance. There are a few voluntary organisations such as the Mahila Samaja, Bhajana troupes, etc., which cater to the specific interest groups. It may however be mentioned that participation in the activities of any neighbourhood is not rigidly confined to the residents of that locality alone but tend to have a broader base involving men and women of the other parts of the town.

None of the 6 neighbourhoods dealt with here is economically self-contained. The places of work of almost all the workers are situated beyond the narrow limits already described. In the Tamil colony, A. K. Colony and Ramamandira Street there are no commercial establishments and the residents have to buy all their needs from the bazar situated nearby. In Gandhinagar extension there are only a few retail shops which sell the daily necessities and so also is the situation in K. R. Extension. The Kote locality is contiguous to Doddapete, Santhepete, Hosapete etc., and enjoys better facilities. The following statement indicates the purchasing habits reported in the 6 neighbourhoods.

Neighbourhood	No. of interviewees	Number of interviewees reporting the purchase of											
		Grocery articles			Vegetables			Fish and meat			Cloth		
		a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c
(i) Kote	10	..	2	8	..	1	9	..	..	3	..	..	10
(ii) K.R. Extension	10	7	2	1	1	1	8	..	..	1	..	..	10
(iii) Gandhinagar	10	3	..	7	1	1	8	..	..	1	..	..	10
(iv) A.K. Colony	10	..	..	10	..	..	10	..	..	9	..	..	10
(v) Ramamandira Street	18	...	...	8	...	...	8	..	..	1	..	..	8
(vi) Tamil colony	9	..	..	9	..	..	9	..	..	9	..	..	9

a=Entirely within the neighbourhood. b=Partly in the neighbourhood and partly outside.
c=Entirely outside the neighbourhood.

Except in K. R. Extension and Gandhinagar extension in none of the other 4 localities are there any shops which deal in toilet and stationery articles. Even in these two neighbourhoods it is only in the former that 3 out of the 10 have reported to be in the habit of buying their needs within the locality. The main bazar area of the town is within walking distance from any corner of the town and most of the workers have occasions to pass through this zone on their way to the place of work or by taking a slight deviation. It is only in the western and south-western sectors of the K. R. Extension conceived in its broad connotation that the residents feel the absence of shops nearby. The recent growth of grocery shops, flour mills, barbers' saloon, laundry etc., in this extension may be attributed to this much felt need.

With regard to the availability of educational, medical and recreational facilities also there are significant differences among these neighbourhoods. The college and the general hospital are located at the far end of the K. R. Extension and beyond the college there is the convent primary school. In the bazar area which is somewhat centrally located in respect of Kote, Gandhinagar and A. K. colony there is the local fund dispensary. In this area there are a few registered medical practitioners as well. Recently one such practitioner opened his clinic in the K. R. Extension. Of the 4 high schools two are in K. R. Extension and the other two in the old town area (off the B. H. road and one in Coronation road). The primary schools, however, are either within the neighbourhood or easy of access except in the case of Tamil colony. Of the 3 pre-primary schools one is in K. R. Extension, another in Gandhinagar and the third in the municipal office compound. The municipal maintained pre-primary schools have transport facilities (bullock-cart) for students. So also the convent school has an omnibus for transporting students to and from the school thus eliminating the problem of distances for the children. Some idea regarding the availability and utilisation of educational facilities in the 6 neighbourhoods may be had from the following statement. The residents of the Tamil colony expressed the need for a Tamil medium school in their locality.

Name of neighbourhood	Whether facilities exist for providing education to children within the neighbourhood				No. of interviewees reporting the need of such facilities				No. of interviewees reporting to be availing of the facilities existing within the neighbourhood				Remarks
	Pre-primary level	Lower pr. level	Higher pr. level	Secondary level	P.P. level	L.P. level	H.P. level	Sec. level	P.P. level	L.P. level	H.P. level	Sec. level	
1. Kote	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	2	8	4	2	..	6	4	..	
2. K.R. Extension	Yes.	Yes*	Yes*	Yes*	5	3	5	2	3	3	5	2	*Schools are at the outskirts of this extension.
3. Gandhinagar	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	2	3	2	1	2	3	2	..	There are Urdu as well as Kannada medium schools.
4. A.K. Colony	Yes.	No*	No*	No	4	1	7	3	4	..	..	..	Schools at (3) above are close by.
5. Ramamandira street	No.	No.	No.	No.	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
6. Tamil colony	No.	No.	No.	No.	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	One household is utilising the facilities available at K.R. Extn.

The Nalanda Primary School and the Convent School offer facilities for education in English medium and for that reason exert their influence all over the town especially among the more affluent classes.

Facilities for recreation exist in or in the proximity of the 6 neighbourhoods considered. The K. R. Extension and the Gandhinagar have one municipal park each while the Kote area and the Ramamandira Street are quite near to the parks on the Turuvekere road and in the municipal office compound respectively. The A. K. Colony and Tamil colony are also not far from the park in Gandhinagar. The town does not have any public playground though there are quite a few which are attached to educational institutions. A field by the side of the Regulated Market Yard is however being used as a football field and occasionally tournaments are also held here. At present the town lacks a public swimming pool. So also there is no public library. There are 3 or 4 reading rooms which are functioning regularly and of these one is in the municipal office compound and another in the building complex owned by the Jayadeva hostel. Besides several voluntary organisations and clubs subscribe to newspapers and periodicals for the benefit of their members. Library facilities are available only in certain educational institutions and a few voluntary organisations to cater to the needs of students and members of such organisations. There are no circulating libraries run on commercial basis by private entrepreneurs either. Of the 2 cinema theatres in the town, the oldest is on the B. H. road and is very near the Kote area, while the other is in Gandhinagar. There is only one drama theatre and this too is very near the Kote area. However this theatre is infrequently used as there are no professional drama troupes in the town and few such troupes visit the town.

An examination of the answers regarding the enjoyment of various forms of recreation (by the informants and/or by other members of their households) shows the following position:—

Neighbourhood and number of interviewees	Number reporting the enjoyment of the facilities (either within the neighbourhood or outside but within the town) during the year 1971-72				
	Park	Play ground	Club	Cinema	Remarks
1. Kote (10)	7	5	2	10	
2. K.R. Extension (10)	9	8	4	9	One of the informants who is a Reader in the college has not reported the enjoyment of cinema facilities.
3. Gandhinagar (10)	10	3	..	9	One of the informants who is an old labourer without children has not reported the enjoyment of cinema facilities.
4. A.K. Colony (10)	2	1	..	10	
5. Ramamandira Street (8)	6	5	3	8	
6. Tamil Colony (9)	3	..	..	9	

The extent and nature of utilisation of these different forms of recreation by various members of the informant's household was however not ascertained during this study. Whether a household can make use of one or the other modes of recreation depends on the age, sex, educational attainments, occupation etc., of various members and the reasons for utilising or not utilising a particular facility available within the neighbourhood may differ from household to household. This matter requires a study in depth which is beyond the scope of the present survey. Of all the forms of recreation cinema has an universal appeal as it seems to attract the young, the middle-aged and the old of either sex.

Of the 6 neighbourhoods considered for study the K. R. Extension is the most self-contained and by far the best locality in the town. Though Gandhinagar extension is also comparable to this ideal, its image is not enviable for it is associated with the socially backward castes and communities and the economically poorer sections of the population. The other four areas are mere segments of neighbourhoods with larger areas and are at present not viable units for full-fledged development. The Bhovi colony of which the Tamil colony is a part and the A. K. Colony adjacent to it, however, have the potentialities of developing into a wholesome neighbourhood in the near future.

CHAPTER VIII

FAMILY LIFE IN THE TOWN

(i) *Size of households.*—According to the 1971 Census the average size of a household in Tiptur is 5.65 persons (3,999 Hhs; 22,592 persons. This figure is higher than 5.48 and 5.45, the averages for the urban areas of Tumkur district (34,777 Hhs; 90,607 persons) and of the State (1,307,053 Hhs; 7,122,093 persons) respectively. In 1961 the corresponding averages for the town, the district and the State stood at 5.57, 5.54 and 5.37 persons respectively. Thus, during the intercensal period, the average size of an urban household in the State has improved by 0.08 units while that in the district has registered a decrease to the extent of 0.06 units. Tiptur conforms to the general trend disclosed by urban areas of the State but significantly differs from the situation obtaining in the other towns of the same district. This trend perhaps signifies that Tiptur is fast becoming a residential town and is exerting a wholesome influence on temporary in-migrants to settle down with their families.

The survey which covers 243 households, having 1,419 persons in all, gives an average of 5.84 persons per household. This is 3.5 per cent higher than the census results. An examination of the households indicates that: 11 (4.5%) are uni-member households; 48 (19.8%) have 2 or 3 members; 61 (25.1%) have 4 or 5 members; 62 (25.5%) have 6 or 7 members; 33 (13.6%) have 8 or 9 members; 20 (8.2%) have 10 to 12 members and each of the remaining 8 (3.3%) have 13 members or more. The households with more than 6 persons thus form 51 per cent of all the households and those which may be called 'very large' are not very many. In HH Table 2.0 a distribution of households by size correlated to the age of the head of household is furnished. The heads of most of the households fall in the broad age-group of 31 to 50. The households headed by persons above 61 years of age constitute a little less than 10 per cent.

An insight into the range of variation in average size according to localities may be had from HH Table 1.1. In one locality the average is only 3.1 and in another it is as high as 9.7 and in both these localities, the number of sample households, being 6, is identical. Similarly the relation between caste and household size may be examined in HH Table 1.3. Among Hindus (191 Hh; 1,064 persons) the average size is 5.53 though the castewise data disclose a wide disparity: the lowest being 3.0 (Naidu) and the highest 9.0 (Balija, Besta and Gollas). The average size among the 3 Scheduled Castes of Adi Karnataka, Adi Dravida and Bhovi works out to 5.30, 5.25 and 5.33 respectively. The average size of a few other important castes in the town are as follows: Brahmins (5.45), Lingayats (5.07), Vysyas (6.25), Marathas (8.33), Ganigas (6.25), Banajiga Setty (5.07), Valmiki (Beda) Nayaka (4.58) and Vokkaliga (3.3). Among the other religionists covered in the survey the Jain household has 10 members and the Muslim households have an average size of 6.88 (51 households and 351 persons).

(ii) *Household composition by sex and age.*—Since there are 715 males and 704 females in the sample, the average household consists of 2.94 males and 2.90 females. From HH Table 1.0 it may further be seen that: (i) the male component is made up of 1.09, 1.55 and 0.30 units in the respective age-groups of 0-14, 15-49 and 50+ and (ii) the female component is made up of 1.19, 1.40 and 0.31 units in the identical age-groups of 0-14, 15-49 and 50+ respectively.

The 1971 Census, however, gives an average of 3.05 males (1.10, 1.67 and 0.28 in the age-groups of 0-14, 15-49 and 50+ and 2.60 females (1.10, 1.26 and 0.24 in the 3 age-groups) per household in the town and highlights the preponderance of men in the higher age-groups.

(iii) *Nature of relationship of members to the head of household.*—A household by definition is an economic unit and may be composed of either related or unrelated (or both) members and may consist of only one person or a group of persons who normally live together and take food from a common kitchen unless prevented to do so due to some exigencies. Institutional households consisting entirely of unrelated members have been expressly excluded from this survey and of the 243 sample households none reported the presence of any unrelated member. As already mentioned, 11 are uni-member households. From HH Table 3.1 where the migration status of the head of the household in relation to his or her place of last residence is also indicated, it is evident that 114 households (46.91 per cent) are simple consisting as they do the head, his wife, with or without unmarried children and the other 118 are somewhat complex in the sense of a 'biological family'. In 33 of these complex households the head of the household is either widowed or never married and almost all these households do not contain any other married couple either. A high proportion of these are sub-nuclear family units and a few contain distant relatives.

Generally the elderly male member is returned as the head of the household even though such a person may not be economically active. Though almost all the castes and communities in the town follow patriarchal law of inheritance and succession and are patrilineal, sometimes, middle-aged or elderly widows are returned as heads of households out of respect for their age and status. Such a woman usually happens to be the mother of the male earner of the household and may or may not be economically active. In several cases, however, young men who are the

bread-winners of the family return themselves as the head of household and their parents are returned as 'other members' of the household. Age, sex, civil status and economic status are the important factors that influence the chances of a person being reported as the head of household. Personality traits such as dominance, meekness etc., too are quite important. Any classification of households on the basis of the relationship subsisting between the head of a household and other members is therefore materially affected by the manner of reporting any person as the head of household in each case.

(iv) *Type of household and its correlates.*—Taking into consideration the relationship between various members of a household, not necessarily with the head of household, the households may be classified into 11 types of families besides a residuary category of 'others'. For this purpose the following definitions have been adopted*.—

1. *Nuclear family.*—A couple with or without unmarried children.
2. *Supplemented nuclear family.*—A nuclear family plus one or more unmarried, separated or widowed relatives of the parents, other than their unmarried children.
3. *Sub-nuclear family.*—A fragment of a former nuclear family (eg., widow/or widower with unmarried children. Siblings—whether unmarried or widowed or separated or divorced—living together).
4. *Single person.*—Single member household.
5. *Supplemented sub-nuclear.*—A group of relatives, members of a formerly complete nuclear family plus some other unmarried, divorced or widowed relative who was not a member of the nuclear family (*e.g.* a widow and her unmarried children plus her widowed mother-in-law).
6. *Collateral joint family.*—Two or more married couple between whom there is a sibling bond usually a brother-brother relationship--plus unmarried children.
7. *Supplemented collateral joint family.*—A Collateral joint family plus unmarried, divorced or widowed relatives. Typically such supplemental relatives are the widowed mother of the married brothers, or the widower father, or an unmarried sibling.
8. *Lineal joint family.*—Two couples between whom there is a lineal link, usually between parents and married son, sometimes between parents and married daughter.
9. *Supplemented lineal joint family.*—A lineal joint family plus unmarried, divorced or widowed relatives who do not belong to either of the lineally linked nuclear families; for example, the father's widowed brother or the son's wife's married brother.
10. *Lineal-collateral joint family.*—Three or more couples linked lineally and collaterally. Typically parents and their two or more married sons plus unmarried children of the three or more couples.
11. *Supplemented Lineal-collateral joint family.*—A Lineal-collateral joint family plus un-married widowed or separated relatives who belong to none of the nuclear families lineally and collaterally linked; for example, the father's widowed sister or brother, or an unmarried nephew of the father.
12. *Others.*—All those not covered above.

A castewise distribution of the households according to the above classification by nature of family is presented in HH Table 3.3. About 47 per cent of the households consist of nuclear families and another 20 per cent are of supplemented nuclear type. The sub-nuclear, supplemented sub-nuclear and single member households together constitute 15 per cent. Of the different types of joint families, which in all account for about 16 per cent, the lineal joint are the more numerous (25 out of 38 followed by collateral joint and lineal-collateral joint in that order. The number of households covered in the case of several castes is too low to permit any generalisation. Amongst the numerically important castes of Lingayats, Brahmins, Vysyas, Banajigasetty (for each of whom at least 15 household schedules have been canvassed) and the religious group of Muslims it is seen that nuclear and supplemented nuclear families are the norm. The proportion of joint families is quite low among Hindu castes: Brahmins (8%), Lingayats (6.4%), Vysyas (12.5%) and Banajigasetty (6.7%). Among Muslims the joint families constitute 23.5 per cent and 8 out of these 12 are lineal joint families. The proportion of joint families is somewhat high (25%) among the Ganigas. Among the Scheduled Castes the nuclear family is the most predominant type, for it is seen that only one of the ten Adi Karnataka households is a lineal-collateral joint family. If preponderance of nuclear family units (including the broken and supplemented types as well) is regarded as an urban trait evidently Tiptur possesses this characteristic to a high degree.

A distribution of households by type of family correlated to the educational level of the head of household is furnished in HH Table 3.8. The table clearly shows that the incidence of joint family is negligible among those households of which the heads are educated. Out of the 54 such households (*i.e.* matriculation and above) only 4 households are of a joint type (2 lineal and 2 collateral). The proportion of joint families is highest in the group of households the heads of which are literate without any educational level (7 out of 30 or 23.3 per cent). Among the more numerous group of the illiterate the proportion comes to 15 per cent.

An examination of the marital status of the heads of household by type of family (*vide* HH Table 3.9) shows that the heads of 200 (82%) households are currently

*See: Kalenda Pauline, M. *Religion, Caste and Famile Structure: A comparative study of the Indian Joint Family;* Article in Structure and change in *Indian Society* Ed. Milton Singer and Bernad. S, Cohn: Chicago, 1968.

married and, among them 2 are sub-nuclear, 2 others supplemented sub-nuclear and another is a single member household. Evidently the heads of these 5 households are living away from their respective spouses due to exigencies such as transfer of the earner to or from some other place of work etc. The heads of all the joint families, except one, are currently married. A widowed person has been reported as the head of a supplemented collateral joint family. In 6 cases, 3 of which are sub-nuclear (one has 2 brothers—both students and 2 are uni-member, the heads of household are never married. As may be expected, widowed persons have been reported as heads of household in the case of 8 out of 11 single member units, 11 (and 2 separated) out of 18 sub-nuclear units and 7 out of 49 supplemented nuclear families. In two instances widowed persons are living with their never married grand children while in another a widow is living with her brother and his children who have come over to Tiptur to pursue their studies.

The distribution of households by the various types of families (households) according to the type of occupation of the head of household (Poona classification) is presented in HH Table 3.10. The nuclear and supplemented nuclear, which are the more numerous, are unevenly distributed among the various occupation categories, the accent however being on manual and lowest professional groups. Among the sub-nuclear, single member and supplemented sub-nuclear the heads of most of the households are manual (unskilled) workers and those who are economically inactive also constitute a significant proportion. Regarding the 38 joint family units it may be seen that in 5 cases the heads of households are non-workers; in 16 cases they are manual workers, in 5 cases they are 'owners of factories, large shops etc.' and in 4 cases each they are small and medium businessmen respectively. Joint families are thus seen to be in vogue among both the labour class and comparatively richer class of businessmen.

The proportion of nuclear families exceeds 50 per cent in the case of the 6 occupational types of 'skilled manual', 'lowest professional', 'small business', 'highly skilled and supervisory', 'intermediate professional' and 'medium business'. The proportion of joint families is highest (31.3 per cent) among the owners of factories, large shops and the least (3.1 per cent) in the case of lowest professionals. This percentage is about 10 and 21 respectively among the unskilled and skilled manual workers; 25 per cent among the medium businessmen and 20 per cent in the case of highly skilled and supervisory. Among the higher occupaional status groups, especially the entrepreneural class, joint family system appears to be more popular than among the labour classes.

(v) *Composition by State, religion, caste and language.*—None of the households covered in this study contains any person who hails from some other country. Some information about the heads of households belonging to other States has already been furnished while discussing migration data. The composition of a few households may be regarded as inter-State in that they contain one or two members who profess to belong to some State while the others to another. Such cases usually occur in castes which have an inter-State spread *e.g.* Vysya, Maratha (or Darji or Bhavasara Kshatriya etc.), Ganiga etc. and when a person of the referent household marries a person who belongs to an adjacent State. For example a Vysya youth whose forefathers adopted say Gauribidanur of Kolar district as their native place may marry a girl whose parents are the natives of Hindupur which is hardly 30 Kms from Gauribidanur but presently belongs to Andhra Pradesh. In this case, mother-tongue etc., are the same and the State boundary is of no consequence. It may however be stated that such instances of inter-State composition have been reported only among the Telugu speakers *viz.*, Vysyas, Ganigas and Shetty Banajigas that too in very small numbers. Inter-religious and inter-caste compositions, wherein (i) a Gowda (Vokkaliga) is living with a woman who professes Islam and (ii) a Brahmin (from Mysore District) has married a Coorg lady have already been mentioned. Besides, in another case a Lingayat lives with a concubine who belongs to Devanga caste and has left behind his legitimate wife and children in his native place which, however, is nearby. In all the other cases, the State to which a person belongs, the religion, the caste and the mother-tongue are common for all the members of the particular household. Generally persons belonging to different religions, castes or mother-tongues do not inter-marry and if any such event does occur it is regarded as a deviance which should be shunned to the extent possible by avoiding all social links with such persons.

(vi) *Members staying outside, relationship, reasons, nature of links with the household etc.*—The survey reveals that in 68 out of the 243 households (about 28 per cent) there is at least one person in each who is regarded as a close relative but is staying away from the household for some reason or other. The term 'close relative' includes the parents, unmarried daughter, son, unmarried brother, unmarried sister and spouse of the head of the household and implies the existence of economic and or social bonds to some extent at least. The total number of such persons is 102 which gives an average of 1.5 persons per household. In some households more than one category of relatives are staying outside and in a few cases evidently more than one person belonging to the same category (sons, brothers etc.) are doing so.

A distribution of the 68 households by occupation of the head of household (3 digit N.C.O. Code) indicating the category of relatives staying outside is presented in HH, Table 26.2(a). In 27 cases (40 per cent) it is the son(s) who is living away. Father and mother constitute the next important categories of relatives (28 and 25 per cent respectively). But, from the point of view of balanced conjugal life the separation, though temporary, of spouses assumes importance. In 4 households (6 per cent) wife of head of household and in 5 households (7 per cent) the husband of the head of household are reported to be staying elsewhere. Of the 4 persons whose wives are living away one is a private allopathic doctor who has sent his wife to Tumkur in order that she may study Nursing (a two

year course), another is a merchant newly established in the town and of the other two who are office attendants one recently came here on transfer while the other has virtually left his wife (and children) on the pretext of her being mentally ill. One out of the 5 women whose husbands are residing elsewhere is a school teacher, 2 are domestic servants and the other 2 are non-workers. The table shows that amongst the various occupations listed therein the merchants, shopkeepers, and the government servants (clerical workers, policemen etc.) are represented to a higher degree.

The 68 households are distributed among 20 Hindu castes and the Muslim community as indicated below:

Caste	Total No. of households covered during the study	No. of households in which at least one close relative is staying away
1. Lingayat	31	18
2. Brahmin	24	11
3. Vysya	16	3
4. Setty Banajiga	15	5
5. Ganiga	12	2
6. Maratha	9	1
7. Valmiki Nayaka	12	1
8. Adi Karnataka	10	2
9. Adi Dravida	8	3
10. Kuruba	9	1
11. Viswakarma	8	3
12. Vokkaliga	9	4
13. Balija	3	1
14. Nayanaja Kshatriya	3	1
15. Madiwala	4	1
16. Bhovi	3	1
17. Devanga	2	1
18. Besta	1	1
19. Mudaliyar	1	1
20. Satani	1	1
21. Muslims	51	6

All except 7 communities covered during the survey (*viz.* Golla, Kshatriya, Vahni Gounder, Golla Gounder, Uppara, Naidu and Jain) are represented here indicating thereby that the phenomenon of households having close relations who are staying away is not in any way unique to any particular caste or community.

Particulars of activity of the 102 persons staying away from the household are furnished in HH. Table 26.2(j). The nature of relationship subsisting between such persons and heads of referent households has also been indicated alongside. The non-workers, numbering 46 (45 per cent) belong mostly to the categories of mother, son and daughter. Out of the 17 persons reported as 'mother' as many as 16 are non-workers. But, out of the 19 persons reported as 'father' only 3 are non-workers while as many as 13 persons are engaged in cultivation. In fact, cultivation is the most important activity among the workers since 19 out of 56 workers are engaged in it. The remaining 37 are distributed in 24 different occupations of which clerical, sales and service occupations are important. All the 6 'daughters' and 2 'sisters' living away are non-workers. In sharp contrast, 26 out of the 39 'sons' and all the 8 'brothers' are economically active. In other words though there are working sons and working brothers leading somewhat independent lives elsewhere there are no such instances of working daughters or working sisters.

Seventeen of the 46 non-workers staying elsewhere are pursuing studies as detailed in HH. Table 26.2(g). As many as 10 are in classes below matriculation standard; one is studying in Pre-University course and another in a degree college. It is needless to point out that as Tiptur itself offers enough facilities for education upto degree level the reasons for staying away are something other than 'lack of facilities'. The remaining 5 are pursuing higher studies for which there are no facilities in the town.

The duration of separate living as well as the reasons thereof are indicated in HH. Table 26.2(o) for each category of relatives. At the outset it may be observed that the most common reason for the parents to stay elsewhere is to look after the family house and property and in most of the cases the duration of separation is 20 years or more. Evidently, it is the sons who have in-migrated to Tiptur and set up separate households and are maintaining some economic or social (or both) links with their parent households. In 3 instances the 'mother' of head of household is living in a separate but adjacent house on account of the proverbial strained relationship between the mother-in-law and the daughter-in-law. In 4 other cases the 'son' of the head of household is doing so for a similar reason of incompatibility. Employment and pursuit of studies are the common reasons that have necessitated sons to live away. In a particular case the son of head of household is staying away in order to effectively search a job for himself. That in one household daughter's husband or son-in-law is reported as a close relative looks rather odd. The rationale for doing so is evidently the fact that the daughter of the head of household and her children are members of this household and the son-in-law too, prior to his moving out to another place a year ago on transfer was a part and parcel of this very household. He keeps visiting the family quite often and provides them sustenance.

If duration of separate living alone is considered, the following picture emerges:—

(i) Living away for 20 years or more 29 persons

(ii) Living away for 10 to 19 years 7 persons

(iii) Living away for 5 to 9 years	16 persons
(iv) Living away for 1 to 4 years	30 persons
(v) Living away for less than 1 year	10 persons

In almost all these cases exchange of social visits between one or the other member of the referent household and the person or persons staying away are quite frequent. In a number of cases it is either one or both the parents of the head of the household who are staying elsewhere and more than they visiting this household it would be one or more members of the referent household that call on them to enquire about their welfare and the like and also maintain the link with their parental home. It is usually the sons and younger brothers as well as the son-in-law in a particular case besides husband or wife as the case may be who are more prone to visit the referent household at frequent intervals.

As far as economic links are concerned it is seen that in 31 of these 68 households the member or members staying away have neither sent to nor received any remittance from these households during the reference period of one year (1971) preceeding the date of enquiry. One of these households migrated to Tiptur only a few months ago and comprises of the head and his mother while his father (who is a cultivator) is remaining in his native village along with other members. In 3 of the remaining 37 cases the household in the town and the one which is elsewhere are very closely linked and constitute, as if, a single economic unit. The heads of concerned households were unable to indicate the amount of exchange by way of cash and goods between the two units. If in 2 of these households it is the son who is living away (one as a merchant and the other as a cultivator) in the other it is the father (and his family that is living likewise in the native village working as a cultivator). Seventeen households have received remittances while another 17 have sent money to absentee members. There is among these only one instance where the household receives money from one of the sons and sends out a portion of it to another son who is a student. Particulars regarding remittances sent by absentee family members classified according to nature of relationship and also their present residence are presented in HH Table 26.4(c). In a few cases the informants have not been able to indicate even approximately the amount of remittances received by them because they were entirely dependent on the absentee members for their livelihood. In 2 or 3 particular instances they supplied some food grains etc., the value of which could not be computed. Particulars of remittances sent to absentee members are furnished in HH. Table 26.5(b). The amount sent is somewhat heavy in the case of three households, being about Rs. 4,800 (2) and Rs. 2,500 (1), each of which has an absentee member who is pursuing higher studies [1. M.B.B.S. and 2 Engineering (B.E.)]. In other cases the amount sent varies from a couple of hundreds to slightly more than a thousand.

CHAPTER IX

HOUSING AND MATERIAL CULTURE

The residential houses in Tiptur are, by and large single-storey structures built on rectangular ground plans. The houses usually abut the street or road and are in a linear alignment. Though there are a number of houses with compound walls accommodating single households each, those without compounds are the more common. In several instances one finds a main house having two or more continuous (but detached from the main structure) smaller houses, all in a single compound. Such cluster of houses are called after the owner eg. S.R.V. compound, Channappa's compound etc., and correspond to *chawls*. Generally the main house is occupied by the owner and the others by tenants. In Gandhinagar extension and also elsewhere to some extent, there are structures which consist of two rows of small houses facing each other and separated by a narrow common passage with doors at either end. Such structures are called *Vatharas* and accommodate 3 or 4 households on each side. The amenities such as lavatory, water tap, electric connection etc., would generally be common for all the households. These houses are relatively cheaper and are in demand among the lower middle and poorer sections of the population despite other disadvantages. Owing to recent increase in demand several of the former single tenement houses have been provided with a first floor which usually consists of 2 or more rooms (with or without a common bath) which may be let out to students and the like. In some cases such houses have been modified to carve out independent portions which may be let out to families also. In Tiptur, at present there is no house having more than 2 storeys.

A locality-wise distribution of the 243 households according to the type of house occupied which is furnished in HH. Table 30.1(a), shows that in all, 65 live in houses with a compound, 176 in houses without compounds, one each in multi-flat and multi-floor housing units. Houses with compounds are more common in K.R. Extension, Railway Station road and a few streets in the old town area. Area covered by census blocks 18(a) to 20(b) comprises of the Adi Karnataka colony, Bhovi colony and Gandhinagar where the small houses without compounds are preponderant. In this area there are a number of thatched houses also.

None of the households covered during the survey has reported any problem whatsoever regarding the nature of vicination of the house it occupies. The household which occupies a unit in the multi-floor and multi-flat unit in fact consists of a single member [never married, aged 28; migrant (rural area of same district) staying in the town for 6 years] who resides in one of the ten rooms in the first-floor of a two storeyed structure which in all provides accommodation to 2 family households and 20 room-dwellers. The other household reporting residence in a multi-flat unit is residing in one of the houses of a *vathara* consisting of accommodation for 8 family households. In fact this is a separate census house in view of its having an independent entrance. A few other similar instances have been treated as separate houses without compounds in the course of canvassing of the schedules.

HH. Table 30.4(a) furnishes some insight into aspects like the time of construction, cost, present value and the average time elapsed between the time of construction and first major repair etc., of houses occupied by the sample households in different localities. In 16 households the informants could not furnish details regarding the time and cost of construction of the houses in which they were residing at the time of the survey on the plea of their being recent tenants. Of the remaining 227 as many as 83 reported to be residing in old houses built more than 40 years ago; 48 in houses that were 20 to 39 years old; 35 in houses that were 10 to 19 years old; 43 in houses built during the first half of the past decade and the remaining 18 in new houses aged less than 5 years. In census enumerator's blocks representing the old town area *viz.*, 1(a) to 8(a) incidence of residence in older houses is comparatively high. The census enumerator's block 16(b) consists mostly of Government Servants' quarters which were built during the past ten years. Blocks 18(a) to 20(b) represent the recently developing area and includes quite a large number of thatched huts put up temporarily in the periphery. The average value of houses in these blocks is very much less as compared to either the old town area or the K.R. Extension [Blocks 12(a), (b) and (c)]. The cost of construction as also the current value varies between less than Rupees 100 in the case of huts and Rs. 50,000 (and, Rs. 60,000 in a particular case) in the case of the more substantial houses covered during this study. Most of the houses, however, are valued at less than Rs. 5,000. The estimates furnished by respective informants are very approximate and are generally biased towards under valuation.

From HH Table 30.5(a), it is evident that about 49 per cent of the houses have cement floors; 42 per cent have floors of ordinary mud and gravel while the remaining 9 per cent have floors laid with Cuddappah stone slabs. Cement flooring which was once confined to houses built by the wealthy has now become common except in the case of the huts and some old houses built for rental purposes and occupied by the poor. Burnt bricks are the most commonly used material for construction of walls, the only other material reported is mud which is available locally. Even

thatched huts have low mud walls to support the roof and, in the town, walls of wooden planks, bamboo, leaves etc. are quite uncommon. Granite stones are used for the foundation and also for the basement in almost all the substantial structures. As regards roofing material, both Mangalore tiles (flat, machine-made tiles) and *Nada henchu* (curved hand made tiles) are in vogue though the use of the latter, is nowadays fast declining. During the past 2 to 3 decades the use of cement concrete as a roofing material has become very popular especially among the upper middle and wealthy sections of the town's population. Out of the 243 sample households, as many as 167 (69 per cent) live in tile-roofed houses; 11.5 per cent live in thatched huts; 10.7 per cent live in houses with roofs of cement concrete and 7 per cent live in houses with roofs of asbestos sheets and the remaining 2 per cent in mud-roofed houses. Tiled houses are more commonly met with in the old-town area as well as in Gandhinagar extension, A.K. colony and Bhovi colony while cement roofed houses are common in K.R. extension, Railway Station road and a few streets in the old town as well. Thatched huts are situated in the peripheral belt of the town with the exception of one, called *mavina thopina guidisalu-galu*, located off the Railway Station road in a large mango grove. Though the huts are temporary structures occupied by poor labourers, some of these are in existence for 20 years or more. The hut dwellers neither own the plots on which the hut stands nor pay any rent or taxes to the municipality and in a way constitute unauthorised occupants. Even if the land is privately owned they resist all payments and when compelled beyond limits pay some nominal rent to the landlord. Seasoned wood is the chief material used for doors and windows—both for frames and shutters. In recent years steel window frames with glass shutters, grills etc. are gaining popularity among the well-to-do who are indulging more and more in construction of new houses.

A percentage distribution of households according to the number of rooms in houses occupied by them as well as the average size of households is furnished below [vide HH Table 30.7(a)].

No. of rooms in the house	Percentage of households living in houses with rooms mentioned in col. (1)	Average size of a household
1	2	3
1	50·2	4·84
2	28·0	6·09
3	11·5	7·50
4	6·2	8·20
5 or more	4·1	8·10

The households living in houses with more number of rooms are generally larger in size. The tables showing locality-wise details indicates a few exceptions to the general tendency. In one household which occupies a house with 5 or more rooms there are only 3 members while in another occupying a 3 roomed house there are only 2 members. In contrast, a 3 roomed house accommodates a household having 16 members and, another, with only one room accomodates a household having 10 members.

Caste is also an important factor associated with one's housing conditions. The following statement provides an insight into this aspect in the case of the numerically important groups covered during the survey:—

Caste Community	No. of H.Hs.	Cross classification by predominant material of				Households and number of members living in houses having					No. of households & current value of house in case of HHS owning the house	No. of households in rented houses range and average rent per month
		Wall	Roof			One room	2R	3R	4R	5 or more rooms		
			Tiles	RCC	Leaves, thatching grass etc.	Others; zinc sheet etc.						
1. Lingayat	31	Mud	6	..	..	..	12	9	6	2	2	13HHs: Rs. 2,300 to Rs. 60,000 Average: Rs. 17,423	18HHs : Rs. 10 to Rs. 73 Average Rs. 33 72
		Burnt Bricks	14	7	..	4							
2. Brahmin	24	Mud	9	..	..	..	7	11	4	1	1	4HHs : Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 60,000 Average Rs. 26,625 to Rs. 3,500	20HHs : Rs. 5 to Rs. 80 Average Rs. 35 85
		Burnt Bricks	6	4	..	5							
3. Vysya	16	Mud	1	..	..	..	2	5	3	2	4	11HHs : Rs. 1,00,000 Average Rs. 30,227	5HHs : Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 Average Rs. 40.
		Burnt Bricks	6	4	..	5							
4. Shetty Banajiga	15	Mud	8	..	..	..	11	3	1	..	..	7HHs : Rs 800 to Rs. 10,000 Average Rs. 4,111	8HHs : Rs. 4 to Rs. 40 Average Rs. 16.50
		Burnt Bricks	6	..	1	..							
5. Scheduled Castes. (A.K. A.D. & Bhovi)	21	Mud	..	..	2	1	12	7	1	1	..	14 HHs : Rs. 200 to Rs. 10,000 Average Rs. 3,282	7HHs : Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 Average Rs. 16.30
		Burnt Bricks	15	..	3	..							
6 Muslims	51	Mud	11	..	15	..	24	18	5	4	..	37HHs : Rs. 90 to Rs. 15,000 Average Rs. 3,350	14HHs : Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 Average Rs. 15.85
		Burnt Bricks	19	3	..	3							

Generally speaking, those belonging to the lower rungs of the Hindu Society and the bulk of Muslims who are poor live in cheap houses of mud and tiles with either one or two rooms. The value of houses they own is also very much less compared to those of persons belonging to higher caste groups. Of the 243 households, 116 live in owned houses, 117 in rented houses and the remaining 10 in quarters allotted to them by the Government. The house rents are said to be rapidly increasing, especially in the case of newly built houses both inside the old town area as well as in the extensions.

The extent to which privacy is available to married couples residing in houses with different number of rooms may be gleaned from HH Table 30.7(a)(i). Households with one couple are the most numerous and as 28 of these do not have amidst them any other person aged 5 and above they may be regarded as enjoying requisite privacy irrespective of the number of rooms in the house. Exactly one half of the 136 households having additional members aged 5 and above live in one-roomed houses and thus suffer from lack of privacy. In this group, 26 households are living in houses having 3 or more rooms and the other 42 in houses having 2 rooms. Out of 31 households having 2 couples each and, in addition, a few aged 5 and above, 13 lack privacy while another 6 living in 3 roomed houses appear to be similarly placed in view of the additional members. Thus only 12 households have adequate scope for privacy. There are only 5 households with three couples each and all these lack privacy. If 3 of these are in single-roomed houses the other two are in a 2 roomed and a 3 roomed house respectively. Included among others (i.e. households with no married couples and the like) there is one household which has 4 married couples in addition to a few persons aged 5 above and lives in a 3 roomed house.

A distribution of households according to availability of per capita floor space of living rooms is presented in HH Table 30.7(b). Evidently the per capita space varies widely. It is just one square yard or even less in the case of 45 (18.5 per cent) households which on an average have 7.2 persons; 2 to 3 square yards in the case 89 (36.6 per cent) households having an average size of 5.8 persons; 4 to 5 square yards in the case of 47 (19.3 persons) households with an average size of 5.4 persons; 6 to 9 square yards in the case of 34 (14 per cent) households having an average size of 6 persons; 10 to 15 square yards in the case 18 (7.4 per cent) households with an average size of 3.3 persons and more than 15 square yards in the case of the remaining 10 households which have an average size of 5.7 persons. The locality-wise data shows that congestion is prevalent in all the areas covered during the study including the K.R. Extension which is noted for its better and somewhat spacious houses as compared to Gandhinagar. The norm regarding the per capita living space in the town appears to be about 3 square yards or about 2.43 square metres.

Besides living rooms the urban household requires basic amenities such as kitchen, bathroom, water-tap and electricity for leading a comfortable life. According to HH Table 30.8(a) as many as 45 of the 243 households do not have separate kitchens while another household shares its kitchen with others. In these cases a corner of the living room itself serves as the place for cooking food. Such kitchen-less houses are more numerous in census blocks 19(a) and 19(b), i.e. areas associated with recent migrants and hut-dwellers. The fact that similar conditions prevail to some extent in the old town areas also [block Nos. 1(a) to 7(a)] shows the degree of congestion and poverty of its inhabitants. Bathroom is another essential element which 77 of the 243 households are lacking. Space outside the house or else a corner of the living room with a hole in the wall to lead out the water is used as bathing space. Generally members of these households are not accustomed to bathe everyday and can therefore put up with the inconvenience. Bathing habits differ from caste to caste (those of higher ranks being habituated to bathe daily, of lesser ranks on alternate days or weekly twice and so on) though in recent years almost everyone has come to regard daily bath as a necessity. Since there are no rivers or streams near the town all persons are perforce to bathe in or near their houses. Occasionally some men may bathe in the large tank or near the public wells and public taps. A large number of houses are not provided with lavatories and in these cases the persons usually go to the open fields, groves and nalas in the fringe of the town to answer the calls of nature. Only 90, or 37 per cent of the households, have separate lavatories while another 46, or 19 per cent of the households, have this facility in common with a few neighbours. Regarding the source of drinking water it is seen that 90 households have separate taps for their exclusive use while 44 have taps in common with one or more neighbours and the remaining 109 depend on public taps provided at various points by the municipality. Since the water supply through taps is restricted to certain hours of the day and the water supplied during that period may not be sufficient for all purposes, many households depend on nearby wells (either privately owned or public wells) and the tank for drawing water for washing and other purposes. Eighty-eight of the 243 households do not use electricity at all while 138 have separate electric connections and the other 17 have connections in common with one or more neighbours. Generally when facilities such as water taps and electricity are to be shared in common by a few households, it could be ascertained from a few informants that, frequent quarrels would arise and this fact has long been recognised in the town. Though it involves higher cost to the owner and higher rent to the tenant the tenants demand and try to secure separate facilities as soon as possible.

The material culture of an urban community may, to some extent, be examined with reference to possession of furniture and other luxury goods on the assumption that under the influence of modernism the urbanite is eager to acquire such goods at the earliest

opportunity in order to show himself off as an advanced or sophisticated person. Such an assumption does not undermine the utilitarian motivation. A locality-wise distribution of households by duration of residence and possession of furniture is furnished in HH. Table 32.1(a). While 126 of 243 households possess one or more items of furniture the remaining 117 or 48 per cent do not have any furniture whatsoever. The table indicates that chair, table and cot reported by 105, 71 and 64 households respectively are the most popular items of furniture. Generally the household that has a table will invariably have one or more chairs. These three articles are of considerable utilitarian value and are nowadays regarded as necessities by the middle classes. Though Tipturians in general are familiar with the steel chairs, tables, cots and the like introduced in recent decades most of the households covered during the study have reported wooden furniture either alone or in addition to one or two pieces of steel items. Sofa-set is a costly item and carries some prestige value. Out of the 126 possessing furniture only 17 households have sofa-sets. Benches and stools, mostly of wood, are perhaps the cheapest of the furniture items and as such do not carry any prestige value except among the poorer section. The table shows that in localities identified with poorer and labour classes *viz.*, Gandhinagar, A.K. colony, Bhovi colony and certain pockets in the old town area very few of the sample households have reported possession of furniture in contrast to the blocks selected in K.R. extension and old town area. In one locality viz. Block No. 19(b) none of the 10 households surveyed possesses any item of furniture; in 5 localities [3(a), 18(a), 18(b), 19(a) and 20(b)] 75 per cent of the households do not have any furniture; in another 6 localities 25 to 50 per cent of the households do not have any furniture while it is only in the remaining 6 at least one in every four of the surveyed households reported some furniture. The other extreme, of all the households possessing furniture was also not met with. Among the non-migrants and those residing for 5 years or more in the town about 50 per cent do not possess any furniture and the proportion of those possessing various items including the sofa-set works out to be almost equal for the two sets. Of the 35 households residing for less than 5 years as many as 21 (60 per cent) have one or the other item of furniture to report. In this case too chair, table and cot happen to be the chief items. One cannot be certain whether any significant relationship exists between migration status (and duration of residence) on the one hand and possession of furniture on the other. The more relevant factor appears to be one's occupation status and general economic condition. Caste too is an important criterion for it is found that most of those belonging to the lower socio-economic strata do not possess any furniture items. The following table provides a comparative picture in respect of the numerically important cases:—

Castewise particulars of Possession of furniture items

Caste/Community	No. of HHs.	No. of HHs possessing at least one item of furniture	Chair	Table	Cot	Sofa	Bench, Stool, etc.
1. Lingayat	31	22	18	18	13	6	9
2. Brahmin	24	16	16	12	8	3	5
3. Vysya	16	13	13	10	10	6	4
4. Setty Banajiga	15	7	4	3	1	..	5
5. Scheduled Castes	21	4	4	1	1	..	1
6. Muslims	51	21	15	8	10	..	9

Particulars relating to possession of costly goods are presented in HH. Tables 35.1 and 35.2 in respect of each locality and caste or community respectively. As many as 112 households (46 per cent) do not have any of the articles listed in the table and this reflects the general economic level. Wrist-watch which was at one time regarded as a symbol of prestige has now become common place, for it has been reported in about 95 per cent of the 131 households possessing one or more items of costly goods. Radio including Transistor happens to be the next most important item which has been reported by 81 households (62 per cent of 131 households) or 30 per cent of the total households surveyed. Generally a household which can afford a radio would have already acquired a clock or a wrist-watch. Almirahs (mostly of steel) are found in only 15 households and this fact shows that steel almirahs are regarded as an item of luxury which only a few can afford. Similarly table-fans (or even ceiling fans for that matter) are mere symbols of status and prestige in view of the equable climate of the place. Though Tiptur is not a place of great distances the fact that only 2 households have bicycles cannot be easily explained. This only shows that almost all students (in college and high schools) and workers prefer to walk rather than use a bicycle to commute to the places of their study or work as the case may be. Four households belonging to the upper income brackets (incidentally the heads of these households are businessmen) have a car each while another has a telephone. In every locality, except one [Block 10(a)], there are households which do not

have any costly items. The proportion of such households is high in pockets identified with the labour and poorer classes in particular. That such households exist in almost all the areas surveyed indicates the degree of intermingling of various classes of people in different localities.

The castewise analysis shows that the proportion of households possessing costly items is comparatively higher in the case of the so-called higher castes which traditionally enjoy a better socio-economic status. Among the Brahmins, Vysyas, Lingayats, Kshatriyas (including Marathas) and Ganigas the percentage of those possessing one or more costly item to the total number of households surveyed comes to 79 per cent, 87 per cent, 74 per cent, 64 per cent and 83 per cent respectively. In contrast among the Adi Karnatakas. Adi Dravidas, and Bhovis the relevant percentages are 30 per cent, 35 per cent and *nil* respectively. The solitary Jain household surveyed possesses only a wrist watch and a table clock. The Muslim community comprises both the economically forward, though only a few, and the backward sections. About 37 per cent of the 51 households surveyed have reported possession of some costly item, especially a wrist watch (17 households).

The correlation between the educational level of the head of household and possession of costly items is indicated in HH. Table 35.7. Perhaps it would have been more proper to consider the educational level of the highest educated person in the household rather than limiting it to that of the head of household. Anyway the table shows that the percentage of households possessing costly items, which is 27 per cent among the illiterate, gradually increases with increasing levels of education and reaches 100 per cent in case of those having a technical diploma and the graduates. Generally higher educational levels are associated with better economic conditions and higher occupational status. Particulars of possession of these items by occupation category of the head of household are furnished in HH. Table 35.8 which needs no further elucidation.

Household utensils also indicate the material wealth of any particular community. Though utensils are indispensable the householder has a variety of options, for he can restrict himself to only the cheap ones or invest considerably for buying utensils of costlier metals. In this, both social and economic factors are involved. Some of the so-called high castes, the Brahmins in particular are by custom enjoined not to use earthen vessels again and again for cooking rice etc., while many which belong to the middle group and the lower rungs traditionally regard the food cooked in earthen pots to be very healthy. HH. Table 33.1(a) and 33.1(b) show that utensils made of various metals such as aluminium, brass, copper, bronze and stainless steel besides the earthen pots are in common use in the town. Of these the stainless steelwares are the most recent introduction in the market. The fact that in 114 of the 243 households such utensils are used for serving food (mostly dining plates, ordinary plates, tumblers, tankard, spoons etc.) indicates the popularity that this metal enjoys. Aluminium vessels are in common use among most of the Muslims and as a community they are accustomed to the use of earthenware also. As regards stainless steel wares which are relatively costly, it is seen, only 10 out of the 51 households are having them for serving and partaking of food and drinks.

As regards light [vide HH Table 34.1(a)] 155 households use electricity for lighting purposes only and 5 for heating purposes as well. The remaining 88 households use kerosene oil. Localitywise, in 3 census enumerators' Blocks of 1(a), 10(a) and 12(a) all the households surveyed use electricity for light while in one *viz.*, 19(b) none of the households does so. The proportion of households using electricity varies between these two extremes in the other blocks and indicates that supply of electricity is not confined to any particular area or zone in the town. Some 24 households have reported the use of faggots and dry leaves and sticks gathered free of cost as the fuel commonly used by them. The conventional fuel of firewood has been reported to be in use among 235 out of the 243 households surveyed. In the town as well as its surrounding countryside coconut husk and shells are available in plenty and have long been in use as fuel, especially for heating water for bath. As many as 187 households use this fuel, usually in addition to firewood. Use of Kerosene oil as a fuel is a comparatively recent development which became popular during the 60s following the introduction of Janatha and other brands of wick-stoves in the market. These stoves had a greater appeal than the pressure stoves which, though available easily, were costly and also somewhat more difficult to operate. Only one household has reported the use of cooking gas which is much more economical, cleaner and safer. As already mentioned, 5 households use electricity for all purposes and this too is a recent development. It is generally the economically and socially advanced households that switch over to the better types of fuel and try to keep pace with the changes that are taking place in cities and larger urban centres.

Now, a few observations about the dress type appear to be necessary. By and large, the Tipturians follow the general pattern prevailing in the larger towns of the district and in view of their frequent contacts with Bangalore the premier city of the State, they imbibe the latest fashions also to some extent. They are familiar with terylene, terycot, nylon and other synthetic garments. Dhoti is the most commonly used lower garment for men. It may be worn with or without a *Kachche*, the latter form being most popular. While elderly men and others not accustomed to trousers wear dhoties constantly the others do so only while at home. Pants or trousers are also equally popular in the town, especially among the high school and college students, youngmen in salaried jobs, professionals such as doctors, lawyers etc., and some merchants. Shirt or bush shirt is the common upper garment though occasionally a few men put

on coats also. A large proportion of men use underwear knickers and hosiery banians. The use of headgear is not very common though a few put on black caps and fewer still have turbans. Some men are habituated to the use of shoes while many are accustomed to chappals either of leather or of rubber and such other material. Women wear sarees and blouses—both with undergarments—in the ordinary fashion. Some of them hailing from Gujarat and other North Indian regions have more or less preserved their traditional style in wearing a saree. Muslim women, especially the young and the married, use *burqua* (veil which covers the entire body attired in saree and blouse). The most common footwear in use among women is chappals. Though several women are familiar with synthetic garments they are slow in catching up with the latest fashions prevailing in the city. Even the college students conform more or less to the traditional styles and have not taken to the use of unisexual garments. Boys wear knickers and shirts or bush-shirts and occasionally put on pants, pyjamas etc. The girl's apparel consists of skirts and *cholies* or *jumpers*. Among Muslims many girls wear pyjamas as the lower garment and jumpers or skirts which covers the body down to the knee level. In the matter of children's dress, especially of young girls, newer fashions are readily picked up by the educated and comparatively affluent sections of the town.

CHAPTER X

SLUMS AND BLIGHTED AREAS

In pursuance of a directive from the State Government regarding implementation of Slum Clearance Scheme the municipal authorities recently (in August 1972) identified seven slums having 552 sheds (huts) in all. Though the financial details of the scheme have not yet been worked out the municipality indicated that about 20 acres of land wou'd be required to rehabilitate these slum dwellers and sent up to Government proposals for acquisition of land. Salient particulars of the slums are furnished below:—

Name and Location	Approximate age of slum	House type	No. of households	Road & communication	Water supply	Lighting	Latrines	Drainage	Communities chiefly found residing	Main occupation	Ownership of slum land
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. *Mavinathonina Gadisalu* off the Railway station road	30 years (from about early 40s)	Thatched huts; dwarf mud walls & thatched roof [leaves of cocopalm, (*soge*)].	154	A main road is only about 50 yards away	There is only one public tap in the slum, besides 2 in the station road.	There are no street lights. The residents use kerosene oil lamps at home.	Nil People answer the calls of nature in open fields etc. near by.	Nil	Muslims and Hindus of lower caste groups.	Cooli; generally manual labour particularly in the regulated market yard, in construction of buildings etc.	Private (Sri G.K. Mallappa's property).
2. No specific name : situated near the overhead R.C.C. water Reservoir at the Western fringe of Gandhinagar extension.	Do.	Do.	149	The road from the town leading to Keregodi is only a few yards away to the left of the slum.	There are 5 public taps.	Electric street lights on the Keregodi road provide light.	Do.	Nil	Tamil speaking immigrants belonging to Hindu community (lower castes are predominant).	Do.	Municipality.
3. No. specific name: situated by the side of Lakshmi talkies near Gandhinagar extension.	Do.	Do.	150	This slum is on the left hand-side of the Keregodi road.	There are 3 public taps.	Do.	Do.	Nil	Muslim immigrants are predominant.	Do.	Private (Sri T.S. Karibasappa's property).
4. Tamilians colony Gurappankatte. Near Gandhinagar extn.	8 years (from about early 60s)	Do.	20	The huts are not far from the road.	The nearest public tap is about a furlong away.	Do.	There is a public latrine with 8 seats nearby but it is not regularly used.	Nil	Tamil speaking immigrants as also others in equal proportion.	Do.	Government.
5. Turuvekere gate *gud salu*; situated near the toll-gate on the Tiptur-Yediyur Road.	Do.	Do.	20	Do.	There are 3 public taps about 100 yards away from the slum.	Do.	Nil	Nil	Scheduled Castes and a few Muslims.	Do.	Private (property of Gudi Gowdaru).
6. *Aspatre Pakkada gudisalugalu*; Near general hospital on the Northern side of B.H. Road.	12 years (from early 60s)	Do.	32	There are no internal roads; huts are in irregular cluster with space all round.	There are 3 public taps.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Hindus belonging to lower castes and a few Muslims.	Labourers; Peons in Schools, Offices etc.	Government.
7. A scatter of Huts near Muslim Burial Ground on the Southern side of the B.H. Road near K.R. extension.	8 years (from early 60s)	Do.	27	These huts are a few yards away from the main road & are not connected by any roads or lanes.	There are no public taps for these hut dwellers. The nearest one is about 200 yards away.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Muslims	Labourers	Government

It is learnt that these slums have come up gradually over a few years and accommodate the migrants who were too poor to take a house on rent in the town. The erection of a hut on a public site or adjacent to the one already in existence even if it be in the private property of another is comparatively cheaper as these labourers themselves contribute the requisite labour and try to get necessary thatching material by

way of gifts (cocopalm fronds from landlords etc.) or by purchase, if they must. Except that a person belonging to the erstwhile untouchable caste group should not be allowed to have his hut too close, generally these hut dwellers do not have any rigid caste feelings. Caste differences are, however, recognised and none wantonly offends the other. Almost all these persons are non-vegetarians by tradition and generally do not have social inhibitions regarding the consumption of intoxicating drinks, especially toddy and arrack. In these slums all men, many women and most of the children have a tendency to be economically active. The level of education is deplorably low and default rate in sending children to school is usually very high. Men work mainly as manual labourers while women and children attend to somewhat easier tasks. The manufacture of cocopalm leaf broomsticks offers work to most of their women and children all through the year. The place of work for this industry is usually the front yards of shops and godowns of the merchants in the Regulated Market Yard.

Though those who dwell in these huts are known to be poor and some among them are given to the habit of indulging excessively in liquor none of these 7 slums is associated with any propensity for crime or, for that matter, with any socially deviant behaviour. Except that they dwell in huts, they do not lead a life that is different from those belonging to their own socio-economic level but living in better houses situated in better localities.

The formation of Gandhinagar extension about 3 decades ago and of A.K. colony and Bhovi colony around the 1960s have largely helped the municipality to curb unrestricted growth of hutments and slums in the town. Almost all those now living in the two colonies were formerly residing in thatched huts which invariably were built in a haphazard manner to meet the needs of the individual rather than be conducive to a good community life. In these localities the house-sites are admittedly small (20′ × 20′) and provision for open space around each house is inadequate. But conservancies, drainages, roads etc., have all been well planned. However, when fully developed, these extensions, mainly accommodating the poor, tend to be over-crowded and the conservancy lanes cease to remain so and become roads overflowing with drain water and filth in general. Some of the streets of the Gandhinagar extension have already developed on these lines and unless strict measures are undertaken at the very initial stages itself to curb such misuse mere formation and development of extensions for the poor and economically weaker sections cannot improve the general housing condition and the environment of filth and squalor which are usually associated with slums.

CHAPTER XI

ORGANISATION OF POWER AND PRESTIGE

The elite group of the town is composed of senior officers of the administrative and public welfare offices and institutions of the government, the municipal councillors, persons associated with the founding and or functioning of important voluntary organisations, leading businessmen, political and social workers, persons known for their learning and so on. In short, it includes all men who may be regarded as above average in any particular walk of life. The position of power and prestige enjoyed by the officers such as the Magistrates, the Assistant Commissioner, the Tahsildar, the Block Development Officer, the Medical Officer, the Engineer etc., are directly derived from their official rank and status. Nonetheless the personality factor is also very important and many an Officer who has endeared himself to the local public by his good acts and disposition is remembered for years even after he has been transferred to some other place. This category of officials changes its internal composition frequently and is excluded from the purview of the present study.

The local people who have no official backing have to acquire the status which carries some socio-political power and prestige by their deeds and disposition towards their fellow-citizens. Personality triats, socio-economic background, and reputation of the family are important factors that help in achieving such a status in the urban hierarchy. In a traditional set up, as may be found in a gradually developing town such as Tiptur, the emphasis is more on the inherited status wherein men of higher castes and those belonging to the relatively wealthier families among others naturally have an advantage. Learning, business acumen, philonthropic disposition, dispassionate interest in the problems of their fellowmen are some of the important characteristics associated with respectfulness, power and prestige.

The people regard the office of the municipal councillors, especially those of the president and vice-president in high esteem. The councillors are recognised leaders of the urban community and wield considerable socio-political power over a sizeable section. In the initial years of the municipal history there used to be little or no competition for these offices but, over the years, especially after the introduction of adult franchise, competition for councillorship is said to be very keen and of late one's political party affiliation has also assumed importance. The office of President was first sanctioned to Tiptur in the year 1927. Late Sri G. K. Mallappa, a leading merchant belonging to the then numerically and economically dominant Lingayat community (who was till then the Vice President and also a member of the Representative Assembly since 1925) was elected to the exalted office. The domineering position of honour and prestige he held in the urban community may be visualised when it is known that he continued to hold the office for nearly 3 decades (till 1956) with a few occasional breaks. Another person to hold the office of the president for more than 2 years was Late Sri A. C. Pallagatti who was also a leading businessman belonging to the same Lingayat community. Since 1956-57 the Presidents are changing every year, evidently due to the absence of a dominant personality agreeable to one and all. Sri D. Siddalinge Gowda who served as President in 1956-57 had however the privilege of being elected to the same office once again in 1969-70. Among the Vice Presidents Sri C. Bhaskarayya, a leading merchant belonging to economically well-off Vysya community deserves special mention. He had the privilege of serving the municipality as Vice President for several years continuously and was a close ally of Sri G. K. Mallappa.

Salient particulars about the municipal councillors functioning at the time this survey was carried out are furnished in the subjoined statement. These persons were elected to the office in 1969 August and the term of their office is 4 years.

Sl. No.	Name	Caste	Approximate age	Educational level	Occupation	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.	*Division*					
1.	Sri. P.K. Tipperudrappa	Lingayat	32	B.Com.	Landlord and Copra merchant	Acted as Municipal president during 1971-72. Also known as a social worker.
2.	Sri M.K. Sadasivappa	Do.	46	Middle school level	Landlord (having self-cultivation)	
3.	Sri H.K. Govindaraja Setty	Vysya	50	S.S.L.C.	Landlord and *Mandi* merchant	Vice President of the college committee.
B.	*Division*					
4.	Sri B.S. Chandrasekharaiah	Brahmin	45	S.S.L.C.	*Mandi* merchant	Acted as municipal president during 1967—68.
5.	Sri R.S. Basavaraju	Lingayat	30	Intermediate	Agent, Prabhu Beedies.	..
6.	Sri S.P. Gangadharappa	Do.	38	S.S.L.C.	*Mandi* merchant	Acted as municipal President during 1970-71.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
C.	*Division*					
	7. Smt. Suvarnamma	Lingayat	30	S.S.L.C.	Housewife	Her husband Sri. Veerabhadriah B.A., LLB., is a leading advocate of the town. She is one of the founding members of Kalpataru Mahila Samaja.
	8. Sri G.S. Umapathi	Lingayat	36	S.S.L.C.	*Mandi* Merchant	Municipal president during '72-73
	9. Sri T.M. Viswanath	Lingayat	38	S.S.L.C.	Landlord	..
D.	*Division*					
	10. Sri S.K. Chandrasekhariah	Ganiga	36	Middle school level	Lorry transport owner and oil merchant.	..
	11. Sri S.C. Basavarajappa	Lingayat	42	N.A.	Proprietor of a saw mill	..
	12. Sri Syed Yusuf	Muslim	35	N.A.	Landlord.	..
E.	*Division*					
	13. Sri T.K. Subramanya	Bhovi	35	N.A.	Building Contractor	Represents Scheduled Caste constituency.
	14. Sri Mohiddeen sab.	Muslim	50	Middle school level	Lorry broker (agent)	..
	15. Sri Rasheed sab.	Muslim	40	N.A.	Merchant	..

The age-composition of the councillors shows an accent on the young, for 10 out of the 15 are aged 40 or less while none is aged 51 years or upwards. The merchant class is represented by as many as 9 while the group of landlords has 2 representatives. Only one of the 15 councillors is an industrialist in the sense he is the proprietor of a saw mill though he too hails from a family of merchants and landlords only. The lone member belonging to Scheduled Caste is a building contractor and he belongs to Bhovi community which is traditionally associated with construction of buildings, roads, dams etc. The lone woman-councillor is a housewife and she has been for a few years evincing interest in the social life of the women-folk of the town and of K. R. Extension in particular. Regarding educational attainments, only one is a graduate and 7 others are matriculates. Though the highly educated are respected, education alone is not of much significance in the socio-political life of the community so long as it is not associated with a sense of selfless service, family reputation, influence, wealth etc. In Tiptur, the present as well as the past councillors command the respect of their fellowmen in their respective neighbourhoods.

The local leaders of the political parties functioning in the town also command the respect of the public in general and their office too is associated with prestige. The local office of the Indian National Congress was formally opened in 1946 while those of the Praja Socialist Party and the Communist Party of India (Marxist) came up in 1952 and 1966 respectively. The Jan Sangh which too has some following in the town and has a town-level working committee has yet to open a registered office of its own, for till now its deliberations are being carried out in the residential houses of its members and supporters. The Communist Party consists mainly of 2 active workers both of whom are advocates and are running a private tutorial institute also. So far, this party has not set up any candidate for either the State Assembly or the Parliamentary elections and it is reportedly concentrating on building up a strong base. Subsequent to 1970, following the split in the Congress Party, most of the local congressmen aligned themselves with the Organisation Congress. The former P.S.P. members, later on, joined the Congress (Ruling) and the party has since lost its separate existence in the town. Sri T. M. Manjunath, who represents the Tiptur constituency in the State Assembly belongs to Congress (Organisation) and hails from Tiptur. He belongs to the Lingayat community and is a merchant *cum* landlord by avocation. He is one of the most respected persons in the town and is regarded as highly influential also. Sri. V. L. Shivappa an ex-M.L.A. is also a resident of Tiptur and is a partner of a commercial establishment. He too commands much respect. Though the office of a Member of the Parliament is regarded as highly respectable and influential none of the Tipturians has so far had the honour of being elected to that exalted office. The present M.P. of the constituency in which Tiptur town is included belongs to Congress (R) Party.

Some idea regarding the voting behaviour of Tipturians may be had from the following data pertaining to the 1967 general elections and the 1969 municipal elections:

	No. of Voters in the town	Candidate	Party	Votes Polled
		S/Sri		
(i) *Lok Sabha :* Part of Tumkur constituency (General) .	10,606	(1) V.M. Deo	Ind.	395
(Sri Lakkappa was successful)		(2) C.R. Basappa	Congress	3,250
		(3) K. Lakkappa	P.S.P.	2,381
		(4) K.V. Subramanya Swamy	Ind.	351

	No. of Voters in the town	Candidate	Party	Votes Polled
		S/Sri		
(ii) *Vidhana Sabha :* Tiptur constituency (General)	10,606	(1) T.Thope Gowda	Ind.	96
(Sri Neelakantaswamy was successful)		(2) M.S. Neelakantaswamy	Congress	2,914
		(3) K.P. Revanasiddappa	P.S.P.	1,060
		(4) V.L. Shivappa	Ind.	2,169
		S/Sri		
(iii) *Vidhana Sabha :* Do.	10,650	(1) T.M. Manjunath	Congress	3,647
(By-election held in Nov. 1967)		(2) V.L. Shivappa	P.S.P.	3,352
(Sri. V.L. Shivappa was successful)				
(iv) *Municipal elections*:		(Political parties did not overtly set up candidates though the political affiliations of the prominant contestants are known to average Tipturian).		

Name of Municipal Division	Number of total electors	Name of candidates and votes polled by each	Remarks
1	2	3	4
		S/Sri	
'A' DIVISION	1,710	1. P.K. Tipperudrappa (907) 2. M.K. Sadasivappa (760) 3. H.R.Govindaraja Setty (749) 4. N.Narayanappa (726) 5. P.S.Nagaraju (607) 6. R.B. Lingappa (351) 7. Mahamed Ali sab (143) 8. M.B. Shankarappa (96) 9. H.M. Shanthanna (83)	Sl. Nos. 1 to 3 declared in each division. In 'C' Division one seat was reserved for women and in 'E' Division one seat was reserved for Scheduled Castes.
		S/Sri	
'B' DIVISION	2,108	1. B.S. Chandrasekhariah (1,046) 2. R.S. Basavaraju (911) 3. S.P. Gangadharappa (900) 4. T.P. Mahaboob Peeran (741) 5. T. Ramaiah Setty (711) 6. H.N. Mariyappa (109) 7. D. Siddalinge Gowda (41)	
		S/Sri	
'C' DIVISION	1,764	1. G.S. Umapati (940) 2. Smt. Suvarnamma (875) 3. T.M. Vishwanath (610) 4. H.G.M. Giri Rao (527) 5. M.L. Jayaram (481) 6. Smt. Sakuntalamma (461) 7. A. Ballu Sab (320) 8. D.S. Satyanarayana Rao (31)	
		S/Sri	
'D' DIVISION	1,673	1. Syed Yusouf (591) 2. S.K. Chandrasekhar (571) 3. N.C. Basavarajappa (552) 4. B. Sivanna Gowda (403) 5. T. Seenappa (322) 6. V. Kodandaram (277)	

1	2	3	4
'E' DIVISION	1,773	S/Sri 1. S. Mohiddeen Sab (719) 2. Rasheed Sab (600) 3. T.K. Subramanyam (562) 4. M.N. Shankara Naidu (523) 5. B.D. Ramiah (490) 6. T.K. Muniswamiah (285) 7. Dasappa (177) 8. P.R. Venkatram (30)	

The political parties functioning in the town are All India parties and during 1971-72 their main activities were related to the mid-term Lok Sabha poll and the subsequent Assembly elections. The trade union activities in this mercantile town were not of any importance during 1971-72. The municipal workers (menials) have formed a Union which is more or less functioning under the influence of the local communist leaders. The 'Market yard labourers' have also organised a Union which at present has no political orientation. Of these, the former came into being in 1967 and is solely confined to achieving certain limited objectives such as construction and allocation of residential quarters, provident fund facilities, demand for the supply of modern tools and equipment for scavenging and cleaning work etc. The Market Yard Workers' Union, since its inception in 1964, has not so far mobilised its members for any action for achieving common good and is existing only in name. The hotel and restaurant workers of the town too have a labour union of their own (registered during 1966) but there were no activities during 1971-72. There are several other interest groups in the town such as the Contractors' Association, the Grain Merchants' Association, the Non-Gazetted Officers' Association, etc.

In the 'neighbourhood and community life' schedules some information about persons regarded by the informant as 'most respected' and 'most influential' has been collected both in respect of the particular neighbourhood as well as the town as a whole. The informants were asked to indicate the names and bio-data of 5 (or less) persons under each category and furnish reasons for regarding a person as highly respected and/or highly influential. Salient results are discussed below in respect of the informants covered in the 6 neighbourhoods already described.

In the K. R. extension the ten informants have in all indicated the names of 24 persons as one among the five 'most respected'. A castewise analysis of these 24 persons shows that 12 of them are Brahmins, 11 are Lingayats and the other is a Vokkaliga. Regarding their educational attainments, it is seen, 2 are post-graduates in Science, one is a post-graduate in Sanskrit, 7 are Law graduates, two are professional degree holders (M.B.B.S. and B.E.), 2 are ordinary graduates, and the remaining 10 are matriculates. This group includes 7 advocates, 8 merchants, and one Assistant Engineer, a Medical Officer of the local hospital, the Principal and 2 Readers of the local college, a journalist *cum* social worker, a landlord, a government servant, and a housewife who is incidentally a municipal councillor. If the honorary or public offices they held are examined it is seen that one of them is an ex-M.L.A., 3 are ex-municipal presidents and another the present President, 2 are municipal councillors and 2 others are members of the Kalpataru college committee. The special reasons offered are generally vague such as for example, 'well read and wise', 'social worker', 'generous and leading person', the official status such as principal of the college etc. Of these 24 persons as many as 12 have been mentioned by one informant each, 6 have been mentioned by 2 each; 3 have been mentioned by 3 each; 2 by 4 persons each and only one person by as many as 5 out of the 10 informants. Particulars of the 3 persons, each reported by not less than 4 persons and characteristics of the informants are as follows:

Persons most respected	Characteristics of informants			
	Caste	Age-group	Education	Occupation
S/Sri				
1. M.V. Sitaramiah, M.A. LLB., Brahmin, aged about 58; Advocate; Municipal President during 1962–63.	4 Lingayats 1 Brahmin	20–34 (3) 35–59 (1) 60+ (1)	P.U.C. (1) Graduates (4)	Advocate (1) Agriculturist (1) Headmaster of a high school (1) Principal of a Tutorial (1) and Salesman (1).
2. G.S. Umapati, S.S.L.C.. Lingayat, aged about 36; Landlord and merchant; Municipal President during 1972-73.	2 Lingayats 1 Brahmin 1 Kunchitiga	20–34 (1) 35–59 (3)	Matric (1) Graduates (2) Post-graduate (1)	Agriculturist (1); Principal of a Tutorial (1); Municipal employee (1) College Reader (1)
3. P. Nataraj, B.A. B.L., Lingayat, aged about 45, Advocate. (Asst. Government Pleader); President of consumers' Co-operative society.	3 Lingayats 1 Brahmin	20–34 (2) 35–39 (1) 60+ (1)	P.U.C. (1) Graduates and above (3)	Agriculturist (1); Advocate (1) Head, master of high school (1); Salesman (1).

In the Tamil colony two informants failed to indicate the names of persons they respected most and one of them has himself been returned by others as one of the most respected persons. The other person is a Muslim who has practically given up that faith and has voluntarily assumed a Hindu name and is living with a Hindu woman. In this locality only 3 names have been reported and all of them belong to the same community, called Vahni Gounders, which originally hails from Tamil Nadu. The reasons for holding them in respect are their age and the sympathetic and helping attitude towards their caste fellows who inhabit the locality. The details are as follows:

Persons most respected	Particulars of informants			
	Caste	Age group	Education	Occupation
S/Sri				
1. Rajakanni Gounder, aged about 66; Literate; member of the local Tamilu Sangha, their caste association. (in-migrant to the town in about 1945) Labourer; also sells gunny bags.	Vahni Gounder (7)	20–34 (2) 35–59 (3) 60+ (2)	Illiterate (5) Literate upto Matric (1) S.S.L.C. (1)	Contractor (1); Cooly including manufacture of broom sticks (5); Loading and Unloading labourer (1) (Mines).
2. Krishnappa, aged about 60; Literate, Labourer (in mines loading and unloading)	Vahni Gounder (3)	20–34 (1) 35–59 (2)	Illiterate (3)	Cooly (3) (including manufacture of broom-sticks).
3. Adimale Gounder	Vahni Gounder (2)	20–34 (1) 35–59 (1)	Illiterate (1) S.S.L.C. (1)	Contractor (1); Cooly; (1)

In the Adi-Karnataka colony one of the informants has not furnished details about the persons whom he respects most on the plea that he, being himself a social worker and respected man, does not find any body else worthy of his special respect in the neighbourhood. The remaining 9 informants have reported 8 names in all. Two of these respected persons who are construction workers have been named by one informant each while another, an agriculturist has been named by three. Particulars of the 5 persons reported by 4 or more informants are furnished below. (All these persons belong to the Adi-Karnataka community which is a Scheduled Caste).

Persons most respected	Particulars of informants		
	Age-group	Education	Occupation
S/Sri			
1. T. Y. Yellappa, aged about 52, petty shopkeeper (and occasionally labourer).	20-34-(3) 35-59-(3) 60+ (1)	Illiterate (4) Literate upto Matric (3)	Cooly (2) Cultivator (1) Municipal workers (3) Tom-tom beater (1)
2. Dr. Nagaraj, S.S.L.C. and Ayurvedic Pandit; aged about 25; Social worker and Journalist; Publisher and Editor of a proposed local Kannada weekly 'Veeragrani'.	20-34-(3) 35-59-(2)	Illiterate (2) Literate upto Matric (3)	Cooly (4) Cultivator (1)
3. T.A. Dasappa, aged about 45; social worker; Vice President of Taluk Board; organising secretary, Harijan Sevak Samaj; secretary, Sarvodaya hostel, Tiptur etc.	35-59-(3) 60+ (1)	Illiterate (3) Literate upto Matric (1)	Municipal workers (3) Tom-tom beater (1)
4. T.R. Pandurangiah, aged 30, construction labourer.	20-34-(2) 35-59-(2)	Illiterate (2) Literate upto Matric (2)	Cooly (3) Cultivator (1)
5. Mettihalli Dasappa, aged about 50; cultivation, cooly and shoemaker.	20-34-(3) 35-59-(1)	Illiterate (1) Literate upto Matric (3)	Cooly (3) Cultivator (1)

The most common reason offered for holding these persons in respect is that they associate freely with members of the community and have a helping nature.

Of the ten informants in Gandhinagar extension two have not furnished any names while another, incidentally an ex-municipal councillor, has mentioned the name of a person who resides in the nearby A. K. Colony. The remaining 7 have in all named 11 persons:— 6 respected persons by one each, one such person by two, another by three and 3 such persons by 4 informants each. Sri M. J. Prabhu, partner of a soap factory in the extension has been mentioned, by a school teacher and an employee of the local branch

of the Syndicate Bank, as the most respected person in view of his keen interest in the social activities and good qualities. Particulars of persons reported by 3 or more informants are as follows:

Persons most respected	Particulars of informants			
	Caste	Age-group	Education	Occupation
S/Sri				
1. S. Mohiddeen Sab, Mulsim, aged 50; Lorry broker and Municipal Councillor.	Muslims (4)	20-34-(1) 35-59-(2) 60+ (1)	Illiterate (1) Literate upto Matric (2) Matric & above (1)	Carpenter (1) Vegetable Merchants (3)
2. Idrus Khan, Muslim, aged 73; grocery merchant; respected on account of his old age and wisdom.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
3. Khalander Adil Sab, Muslim, aged 36; Merchant; evinces interest in the welfare of the community people and offers sound advise to the needy.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
4. Baba Sab, Muslim, aged 60; vegetable merchant; respected for his age and wisdom.	Muslims (3)	20-34-(1) 35-59-(2)	Illiterate (1) Literate upto Matric (1) Matric & above (1)	Carpenter (1) Vegetable Merchant (2)

In this locality the Muslims are in relatively higher concentration as compared to the numerous caste-groups found among the Hindus. One of the Hindu residents (of Ganiga caste) is an ex-vice president of the municipality and is an important leader though he has not been named as a respected person by the few Hindus interviewed for this schedule. As already indicated one of the Hindu informants is himself an ex-councillor.

All the 8 interviewees of the Ramamandira street have mentioned Sri D. M. Shankarappa, a resident of the same street as one of the most respected persons in their neighbourhood. Though the names of 13 others have also been furnished each one of them except Sri A. D. Shah has been named by only one informant. Sri Shankarappa is a leading copra merchant aged about 55 and belonging to the Lingayat community. He is noted for his good personal qualities, generous attitude and philonthropic nature besides for the keen interest he has been evincing for decades in all matters connected with the welfare of this urban community. Sri A. D. Shah is also a copra merchant of about the same age and is noted for his good personal qualities and generous nature. Both of them evince interest in the activities connected with the welfare of the town and are associated with the founding and management of the Kalpataru college.

In the Kote area, 8 out of the 10 informants have mentioned Sri T. M. Manjunath, M.L.A. as one of the most highly respected persons of their neighbourhood; 5 have reported Sri. M. K. Sadasivappa an agriculturist and municipal councillor; 4 have reported Sri M. S. Shivananjappa an ex-councillor and copra merchant; and 3 have reported Sri. Prabhuswamy, a copra merchant and politician. A few other persons such as S/Sri Bhaira Bhat (Brahmin priest), Rajanna (copra merchant and commerce graduate), M. B. Shankarappa (Agriculturist aged above 70 years), B. Channappa (Agriculturist and social worker) etc., have been reported by one or two informants each. The particulars of persons reported by more than 2 informants each are furnished below.

Persons most respected	Particulars of informants		
	Caste	Age-group	Occupation
S/Sri			
1. T.M. Manjunath, Lingayat; aged 45, Education Above Matric; copra merchant. Member of the Legislative Assembly.	Brahmin (2) Kuruba (2) Lingayat (1) Ganiga (1) Shetty Banajiga (1) Viswakarma (1)	20–34–(2) 35–59–(4) 60+ (2)	Merchants (2) Clerical workers (2) Agriculturist (1) Retired school teacher (1) Artist (1) Village Accountant(1)
2. M.K. Sadasivappa, Lingayat, aged 46; Agriculturist, ex-Councillor, education Middle school standard.	Brahmin (2) Kuruba (2) Viswakarma (1)	20–34–(2) 35–59–(2) 60+ (1)	Clerical workers (2) Retired Teacher (1) Artist (1) Village Accountant(1)
3. M.S. Shivananjappa, Lingayat, about 70 years, copra merchant President of the Ganesha Utsava celebrations committee; ex-Councillor.	Lingayat (2) Brahmin (1) Ganiga (1)	35–59–(4)	Merchant (1) Agriculturist (3)
4. Prabhuswamy, Lingayat, aged 45, Copra merchant, education S.S.L.C.	Lingayat (2) Ganiga (1)	35–59–(3)	Agriculturist (2) Merchant (1)

The foregoing analysis shows that some of the 'most respected' persons are in the younger age-groups while only 2 or 3 may be regarded as really old being well past 60 years. Likewise education in the modern sense does not seem to exert any negative influence in the matter of regarding another person with lesser attainments in high respect. It is also evident that most of these respected persons are either businessmen or landlords and have been taking part actively in the socio-political and civic life of the town.

At the town level, in all, 48 persons have been returned as one among the most respected persons. If each mention is scored 'one' it is found that the score exceeds ten, only in the case of 5 persons. An insight into the characteristics of the informants reporting these 5 most respectable men may be had from the following:

Person most respected	Score obtained in the neighbourhoods						Characteristics of informants			
	Total	K.R. Extension	Ramamandira street	Kote	A.K. colony	Tamil Colony Gandhinagar	Age-group	Educational level	Caste/Community	Occupation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
S/Sri.											
1. T.M. Manjunath, M.L.A.	32	8	6	3	7	..	8	20-34-10 35-59-16 60+ 6	Illiterate-4 Literate upto Matric-11 Matric and above-17	Adi-Karnataka -7; Lingayats -6; Brahmin -5 Muslim-5; Kuruba-2 One each from Jain, Ganiga, Kshatriya, Bhovi, Nayaka, Punjabi and Kunchatiga.	Misc. labourers-5; Merchants and sales workers 8; Teachers-3, Clerks etc.-3, Artisans 3; Cultivators-2; Contractors-2, Municipal worker-1; Social worker 1; Advocate-1, Prop. of a hotel-1, Prop. of an Industry-1.
2. B.S. Chandrasekhariah Ex-municipal President, copra merchant, aged about 45, Brahmin, Matriculate; Municipal Councillor.	19	3	4	6	4	..	2	20-34-6 35-59-9 60+ 4	Illiterate-2 Literate upto Matric-9. Matric and above-8	Brahmin-6 Lingayat-4 A.K.-4 Jain-1 Banajiga-2 Muslim-1 Ganiga-1	Merchants and sales workers-6, Cultivators-4, Misc. labourers-3, Teachers-2, Contractor-1, Clerk etc-2. Prop. of an Industry-1.
3. S.P. Gangadharappa, Ex-President, T.M.C. Tiptur, aged 38, Lingayat, Matriculate, copra merchant.	17	3	4	5	1		4	20-34-4 35-59-10 60+ 3	Illiterate-2 Literate upto Matric-5. Matric and above-10	Lingayat-4 Brahmin-4, Muslim-4, Jains-1 A.K.-1, Kuruba-1, Kshatriya-1 Visvakarma 1.	Merchants & sales workers 6, Cultivators-3, Clerical workers-3 Carpenter 1, Tailor-1, Advocate.1, Social worker-1, Hotel Proprietor 1.
4. D.M.Shankarappa (Named by all the 8 as most respected person in his neighbourhood)	14	8	1	1	1	.	3	20-34-3 35-59-7 60+ 4	Illiterate-0 Literate upto Matric-5 Matric & above -9.	Linagyat-7, Brahmin-4 Ganiga-1, Kunchatiga-1 A.K. 1.	Cultivators-3, Clerical workers-3, Social workers-2, Teachers-2, Advocate 1, Contractor 1, Prop. of Industry-1, Sales representative-1.
5. V.L.Shivappa (Ex-M.L.A.)	12	..	1	4	5	..	2	20-34-3 35-59-7 60+ 2	Illiterate-2 Literate upto Matric-8, Matric & above -2.	Brahmin-3, Ganiga-2, Lingayat-1, Muslim-1, A.K.-5	Misc. Labourers-4. Cultivator-3, Teachers-2, Merchant-1, Hotel Prop.-1, Prop. of Industry-1.

Evidently Sri T. M. Manjunath the M.L.A. is the most prominent personality of the town since he commands the respect of people belonging to different cross-sections of the urban community. The others too have been prominent for years in the socio-cultural and civic life of the town in various capacities, especially as municipal councillors and presidents or directors of voluntary or statutory institutions. That among these 5 persons the former M.L.A. should have secured the lowest place perhaps reflects the degree of disaffection generated betwen himself and the people of his home-town. His political leanings too appear to be somewhat responsible for this low ebb of his one-time high popularity. Among the other persons mentioned as most respected in the town are included ex-municipal presidents and councillors, aged persons such as S/Sri Bhaskarayya (vice President of the T.M.C. for a number of years and one of the founding members of the Saibaba temple), Vishvanatha Setty (reported as a true follower of Mahatma Gandhi; aged about 75), B. M. Srikantiah (aged about 70; merchant), M. B. Shankarappa (aged about 70; agriculturist) etc., a retired Tahsildar, a few social workers, caste or community leaders, teachers (college lecturer included) and advocates besides functionaries of political parties of both the wings of the Congress Party.

Regarding the 'most influential persons' both at the neighbourhood-level and the town-level in almost all cases the answers obtained are found to be stereotyped, being a reference to similar questions on the most respected persons. Specific reasons which have enabled the persons to command influence too have not been clearly indicated. Thus a person is at once the most respected and the most influential for the common reason of being a councillor (past or present), M.L.A., official, merchant and the like. Any attempt to analyse such responses would therefore be a repetition of the foregoing and appears to be quite unnecessary.

In summing up it may be observed that at present the leadership has passed on to the younger generation represented by persons aged around 40 to 45 and those who are educated (being at least matriculates). Most of these leaders hail from the prominent families of the town which have in the past also contributed some leaders to the local community. They are generally landlords and or merchants who have established a good reputation by their generosity and charitable disposition and concern for the welfare of their fellow-citizens. Thus a sound economic and social base besides family reputation appears to be an essential pre-requisite for any person to attain a status of respect and then secure for himself an office of prestige and power. From then on his own deeds and conduct help or mar his chances of retaining and further developing the status he has so gained. The elderly, especially, the one-time leaders, are shown due respect. In recent years there has been an increasing political awareness among the educated middle classes as well as among the so called backward and depressed communities so much so some of the older leaders are being discredited and young men are coming to the fore. For instance, it was noticed that among the scheduled castes one of their leaders who has been an active social worker for more than 20 years now does not enjoy the support of a majority of his caste-fellows despite his holding an influential and prestigious office. Instead, an young man in mid-twenties has been reported as the most respected person and is regarded as quite influential.

CHAPTER XII

LEISURE, RECREATION, RELIGION AND CRIME

A. Particulars of various recreational and cultural centres and activities—In Tiptur there are 5 public parks of which 4 are maintained by the municipality and the other by the marketing committee. These are, as already mentioned in earlier chapters, located in different parts of the town. In each a gardener looks after the upkeep of plants by watering them periodically, trimming the plants when necessary, maintaining the lawn and the pathways clean. Flowers of various hues and the foliage in these parks attract the attention of the passers-by all through the year. Each municipal park has a radio-room in which is placed a community radio receiving set connected to a megaphone. Every evening between 6 p.m. and 8.30 p.m. the radio is switched on for the benefit of the listeners who squat in the park and relax, enjoying the fresh air. These parks have a number of stone benches on either side of the internal paths. While the older people sit and chat the children run about in small groups playing some indigenous games. It may be mentioned in passing that none of these parks has a separate 'children's corner' equipped with slides, swings, seesaws, parallel bars, arches etc. which fascinate the youngsters.

The municipal parks, especially the one in the municipal office compound, are occasionally used for conducting public meetings. In K. R. extension there is one municipal open-air-theatre which is used occasionally (Nadahabba or Dasara in October, Rajyotsava in November etc.) by the local amateur artists and voluntary organisations for presenting some cultural and entertainment programmes.

Most of the educational institutions of the town have separate playgrounds for the exclusive benefit of their students and staff. A few clubs and associations also have private playgrounds for the benefit of their members (eg. Tennis court of the Cosmopolitan Club, football field being used by the Merchants' Sports Club, badmination courts in the compounds of certain offices, hostels etc.). Stadium is one of the felt needs of the town. As there is no cricket pitch at present the enthusiasts play the game in the spacious and level field near Boy's High School, General Hospital—College complex in the north-western sector of the town.

As there is no Town Hall in Tiptur, whenever there is any need the spacious Council Hall of the municipal office building or else the main hall of the Jayadeva hostel is utilised for the purpose.

The Cosmopolitan Club, Tiptur Town Club, Radicals' Association, N.G.O.'s Club, M.S.E.B. Employees Club etc. are some of the recreational centres where members of the respective clubs gather every evening and spend a few hours in playing cards, reading periodicals, gossip etc. Of these, the Cosmopolitan Club, established in about 1928, is the oldest. Eversince 1932, when the building was constructed at a cost of Rs. 5,000, it is functioning in a 3 roomed building (opposite the P.W.D. Inspection Bungalow compound). It has a nice but small garden in front and a tennis court at the rear. The Revenue Assistant Commissioner of Tiptur Sub-Division, for whom this town is the headquarters, is the ex-officio President of the club. The other office bearers such as the Vice President, Secretary and Joint Secretary are elected annually. During 1972 Sri C. B. Sanjeeva Murthy (Vysya, merchant, aged about 45, matriculate), Dr. A.M. Nandish, L.M.P. (Lingayat, private medical practitioner, aged about 50) and Sri T. M. Paramashiviah (Lingayat, merchant, aged about 32, Intermediate passed) were the Vice President, Secretary and Joint secretary respectively. The mebership is open to all and at present its strength is about 100 consisting mostly of prominent citizens of the town. It may be of some interest to know that some 15 to 20 members of this club usually reside in one or the other village of the taluk and this fact is indicative of the close social interaction between the urban elite and the elite of the rural area surrounding it. Among members there are 3 categories: life members (numbering about 21) who pay Rs. 200 in lumpsum; ordinary members (numbering about 20) who intend playing tennis and consequently subscribe Rs. 5 per month and the other ordinary members who do not have any intention to play tennis and therefore subscribe only Rs. 2 per month. The club usually function from (6 p.m. to 9 p.m. on week days and from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. on Sundays and holidays. Most of the regular members are interested only in playing cards with stakes, though the club provides facilities for playing other in-door games such as Carrom, Chess, Table-tennis etc., and for spending their time in reading newspapers and periodicals. The members are served three dinners a year on different occasions. The club arranges an excursion every year to some interesting place in connection with the celebration of the 'Club Day' and it also organises sports competitions in which the members and their dependents may participate and secure prizes. Besides the subscription by members the club derives income by way of 'table collections', which is a regular feature (amount contributed by the winner at the end of each game of the playing cards). Guests i.e. non-members are also allowed to participate in the games of playing cards if they pay the fee stipulated for the day. An insight into the annual finances of the club may be had from the following details pertaining to 1966-67. The financial accounts of the club are duly audited every year.

Income	Rs.	Expenditure	Rs.
(i) Subscriptions	1,894	(i) Establishment charges	1,729
(ii) Table collections	9,619	(ii) Furniture	1,012
		(iii) Building maintenance and garden	1,853
		(iv) Club day celebration and dinners	1,064
		(v) Subscription to Newspapers etc.	520
		(vi) Towards the purchase of the packs and new playing cards	2,500
		(vii) Misc. including light water etc.	760
Total	11,513	Total	9,438

During 1970-71 and 1971-72 its annual income was about Rs. 6,500 respectively and the expenditure was around Rs. 6,000 each year. During these years also table collections formed the main source of income. The assets o the club exceed Rs. 50,000, the building itself being valued at about Rs. 40,000 at current prices. It has employed two attenders on a consolidated pay of Rs. 75 and Rs. 65 per month respectively.

The Radicals' Association started in 1967 had a membership of 25 during the later part of 1968 when a pilot study was conducted in the town. Though membership is open to all adult men of the town it is mostly the merchants who have evinced keen interest in the founding and running of this club. The membership fee is Re. 1 only per month and the main activity at the club is playing cards with stakes every evening. This club also organises periodical excursions to interesting places where too the members can play cards to while away their leisure. It is presently functioning in a rented room, opposite the Town Bus Stand and incurs an expenditure of Rs. 600 per year. The main source of finance for this club is 'table collection' which accrues to a few thousands every year. Tiptur Town Club located near the Regulated Market Yard is another club of similar type which is mainly associated with the local merchants. The main purpose of the club founded in 1968 is to provide more recreational facilities. Daily attendance here is said to be around 20 members. The membership subscription is Rs. 5 per month and here too 'table collection' is the main source of income. In both the clubs a few newspapers are also made available to members for reading. The M.S.E.B. employees, and N.G.O.'s (State) etc., have their own associations and the interested members spend a few hours daily engaging themselves in playing cards, badminton, indoor games etc.

The Merchants' Sports Club founded in 1962 has for its main objective the promotion and popularisation of football game in the town. Every evening some 10 to 15 persons practise the game in the field near the Regulated Market Yard and occasionally outside teams are invited for friendly matches. The membership fee is Re. 1 only and the amount so collected is utilised for purchasing sports' goods. In case of financial need the club raises public contributions. The Friends' Union (established in 1962) is interested in cricket and ball-badminton. It has about 25 members most of whom are young adults. The annual membership subscription is Rs. 10 and this may be paid in instalments. The Union has been receiving the patronage of the municipality by way of an annual grant of Rs. 250. During evenings some of its members play these games for recreation. The Union conducts zonal and district-level tournaments every year and has instituted 2 memorial shields: one for cricket and the other for ball-badminton. During 1966-67 it had organised League matches also.

The Rotary Club of Tiptur was inaugurated in June 1959 and the Charter was formally presented to it in December 1959 by Governor B.S. Sidwa of District 317. As elsewhere in Tiptur too the top person in any particular profession is invited to enrol himself as a member and work for the welfare of the community with the motto 'service above self'. This club came into existence mainly due to the efforts of Rotarion Naziruddin Ahmed, President of Rotary Club, Tumkur and of Rotarian P.V. Joshi who became the first President of the Tiptur Club. At present there are 30 members. The annual subscription is about Rs. 100 and the members are expected to contribute liberally for financing specific welfare activities. From among the members the following office bearers are elected every year: President, Vice President, Treasurer, Secretary, Joint Secretary, 4 Directors and a Sergeant-at-arms. The particulars pertaining to the year 1972 are furnished below:

Office	Name	Age (approx.)	Caste	Education	Occupation/Profession
1. President	T.S. Sadasiviah	37	Lingayat	B. Com.	Chartered Accountant
2. Vice-President	Dr. M.S. Hegde	29	Bunt (hails from South Kanara Dt.)	M.B.B.S.	Private (Regd.) Medical Practitioner.
3. Treasurer	G.K. Shivaswamy	47	Lingayat	Intermediate	Copra merchant
4. Secreatry	M.J. Prabhu	30	Gowda Saraswat Brahmin (hails from South Kanara)	Do.	Industrialist (Soap factory)
5. Joint Secretary	M.P. Shanbog	39	Do.	Do.	Prop. of a bakery
6. Directors	D.M. Shankarappa	55	Lingayat	Do.	Copra merchant
	S.P. Gangadharappa	38	Do.	S.S.L.C.	Do.
	Ta. Ra. Nagaraj	43	Vysya	Intermediate	Publisher (Sudarsana Prakashana).
	Dr. B.S. Basavaraj	46	Lingayat	M.B.B.S., M.S.	Medical Officer, Gen. Hospital.
7. Secgeant-at-arms	S.V. Suryaprakash	22	Vysya	P.U.C.	Partner of Kalpataru products.

The Assistant Manager of the Jayadeva Hostel has been engaged for quite some time as the part-time manager of the club-office and is paid a monthly honorarium of Rs. 15. The members meet at 7 p.m. on every Tuesday, the usual venue being its office viz. the Hall of the Jayadeva Hostel, for which no rent need be paid. The club often arranges lectures and debates for the benefit of high school and college students, film shows, competitions for children and, occasionally sponsors drives against diseases (Anti-polio drive, Triple antigen drive etc.). The finances of the club are quite sound and the accounts are audited every year. The main receipts are the membership fee (about Rs. 3,000 in 1971-72) and voluntary contributions (about Rs. 1,500 in 1971-72). One-fifths of the fee so collected is in turn sent as its per capita subscription to the Rotary International. During '71-72 the club contributed (i) Rs. 600 for the electrification of a primary school building in Gandhinagar extension, (ii) Rs. 120 to 5 poor students to meet their school-fee expenditure, (iii) Rs. 100 to the college and high schools for distribution as prize money among students securing highest marks in the public examinations and, (iv) Rs. 100 to the reading room attached to the local Sarvodaya Hostel. It has, since 1964, adopted Halepalya (a hamlet, 1.5 kms north of Tiptur Bus Stand) for rendering Community Service. The Rotarians occasionally visit the place and mingle with the rustic folk. The Club sponsored here, in 1964, a Kindergarten school and a Youth League for helping the villagers in mobilising their energies and work for their all-round development. The Rotarians evince keen interest in all the social, cultural and developmental activities of the town. In 1964 the club thought of publishing a monthly bulletin and the first issue, entitled *Ambrosia* was released during the first week of December 1964. This bulletin, however, did not survive for long as the initial enthusiasm soon died out. In order to keep its members posted with the activities of Rotary Clubs elsewhere it subscribes to Rotarian, Rotary News and Rotary International.

A branch of the Junior Chamber, another world-wide organisation, was inagurated in Tiptur during July, 1972. Its membership is open to all persons in the age-group of 18 and 40 and as in other voluntary organisations of the town in this case too the merchants and professional practitioners are in the forefront of the movement. The members, numbering about 25 at present, conduct club meetings on alternate Fridays at the Jayadeva Hostel premises. As part of 1972 Independence Day Celebrations the club brought out a handbill entitled 'We and our National Symbols' (about the National Flag) for distribution among the citizens. Incidentally the pamphlet carried on the reverse the ideals and the creed of Junior Chamber. The organisation is still in its infancy and its activities are yet to be organised properly.

The elite women of the town have formed three voluntary associations of the same type with the objective of enamelising the creative talent among womenfolk of the town and providing venue for the coming together of women irrespective of the narrow considerations such as caste, creed, wealth, education etc. Of these, the Kalpataru Mahila Sangha is located in the K.R. extension while the Vasavi Mahila Sangha and the Akkamahadevi Mahila Sangha are near the bazar area in the old town. The Kalpataru Mahila Sangha was started on 2nd October, 1963 due to the efforts of Smt. Suvarnamma (presently a Municipal Councillor) and her associates. It was registered in 1967 and by 1968 it had enrolled 30 of whom 7 were life-members. The strength is not however impressive. A lumpsum payment of Rs. 100 qualifies a person to become a life-member. The membership is open to all women aged 18 or upwards and every ordinary member should subscribe Re. 1 per month. The Sangha has built up a small library consisting mostly of social novels and has been conducting music, dance, Hindi and tailoring classes regularly for the benefit of its members and their wards. As on 1968 December it owned 2 sewing machines besides some accessories. Its meeting and routine activities are presently being conducted in the premises of the Gayatri Sishuvihara. It has secured a site and has proposals to have a building of its own shortly. Apart from periodical meetings the Sangha observes its Foundation Day and also the anniversary of Kittur Chennamma by conducting several competitions in fine arts, sports and entertainment programmes including dramas.

The Vasavi Mahila Sangha was started in 1966 (registered in 1968) and, since its inception, is specially associated with the mercantile community of the Vysyas. Its activities were, for some period in its initial stages, being conducted in the residence of Smt. Shakuntala-Nagaraj its then member-secretary. But now the Sri Rama shrine in the Kannika Parameswari temple is the venue for all its activities. The annual gatherings and public meetings are held in the premises of the Vasavi Hostel. In 1972 the Sangha had 45 members. The working committee consisting of a President, Vice President, Secretary, Joint Secretary and a Treasurer is elected every year and the particulars of the office bearers in 1972 are as follows:—

Office	Name	Age	Caste	Education	Occupation of spouse
Hon. President	Smt. S.R. Nagarathnamma	42	Vysya	IV Std.	Copra merchant.
Hon. Vice-President	Smt. G.V. Nagarathnamma	47	Vysya	VII Std.	Cloth merchant.
Hon. Secretary	Smt. C.S. Kantalakshmi	41	Vysya	IX Std.	Copra merchant.
Hon. Joint Secretary	Smt. Girijamba	36	Vysya	III Std.	General merchant.
Hon. Treasurer	Smt. B.A. Vishalakshi	37	Vysya	VII Std.	Copra merchant.

The Sangha owns (as on 5th October, 1972) 3 sewing machines and accessories and has been conducting tailoring classes (14 students in September 1972). The monthly tuition fee is Rs. 3 and the amount accrued is mostly spent for paying the tutor (Rs. 60 p.m.) who at present is a qualified person belonging to Kuruba caste. The Sangha has been maintaining a small library for the benefit of its members. Every evening about a dozen members of the Sangha gather at the Sri Rama shrine and spend an hour or two in singing devotional songs. Frequently the Sangha arranges religious discourses and *Pravachana* (reading) of the *Gita* and Puranas for the benefit of its members and supporters. An insight into its financial dealings may be had from the following statement.

Income by Sources (1971-72)

		Rs.
1.	Membership subscription and fee	1,163
2.	Maintenance grant (by State Govt.)	1,158
3.	Admission fee	8
4.	Public donations for running tailoring classes	388
5.	Other donations and contributions	500
6.	Interest on investments	240
7.	Collections for the Anniversary	115
8.	Fixed Deposits received	1,500
9.	Opening balance	463
	Total	5,535

Expenditure by items(1971-72)		Rs.
1.	Salaries and allowances	830
2.	Electricity charges	68
3.	Miscellaneous (including postage)	243
4.	Travelling expenses	40
5.	Audit fee	30
6.	Printing charges	10
7.	Anniversary Celebrations	53
8.	Investment in National Savings Certificates and Security Deposits	100
9.	Contribution to Defence Fund	201
10.	Refund of loan to Secretary	216
11.	Closing balance	3,744
	Total	5,535

In connection with its annual day celebrations this Sangha also conducts fine arts competitions and also encourages its members and their wards to present short dramas and other variety entertainment on the occasion.

Particulars relating to the functioning of Akkamahadevi Mahila Sangha were not gathered during this study. Most of its members, it is reported, belong to the Lingayat Community and its activities are more or less similar in content and scale to those of the other two organisations described above.

The Kannada Kuvarara Koota is evidently having an accent on the linguistic appeal and appears to have taken inspiration from similar associations in other parts of the State working for the uplift of Kannada, the State language. It was formally inaugurated in September 1970 and has attracted mainly the young adults of the town. Its main interest lies in the development of sports and literary activities in Tiptur. It is running a free-reading room and certain of its members are conducting free-coaching classes for the benefit of primary and high school students. At present its office is located in a rented building (Rs. 35 per month) in Hosapete street. The total membership is said to be around 50. The working committee is broad-based, for it consists of one President, 4 Vice-Presidents, 5 Secretaries and 4 Treasurers. It may be mentioned that all the office-bearers are educated young men below 30 years of age and are economically active. Debates, sports and cultural programmes are organised at the time of all National Festivals (Independence Day, Republic Day etc.) as well as on important festive occasions. For example, the Koota celebrated the Karnataka Rajyotsava Day on 1st and 2nd November, 1971 in the manner described in the leaflet reproduced below:—

॥ "ಕನ್ನಡವೇ ದೇವರು" ॥

ಕನ್ನಡ ಕುವರರ ಕೂಟ, ತಿಪಟೂರು

ನವಂಬರ್ 1 ಮತ್ತು 2 ರಂದು.

ಹದಿನಾರನೆ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯೋತ್ಸವದ
ಕರೆಯೋಲೆ.!

"ಸಿರಿಗನ್ನಡಂ ಗೆಲ್ಗೆ"

1-11-1971 ರಂದು ಬೆಳಿಗ್ಗೆ

ರಾಜ್ಯೋತ್ಸವದ ಉದ್ಘಾಟನೆ :

ಶ್ರೀ ಪಿ. ಕೆ. ತಿಪ್ಪೇರುದ್ರಪ್ಪ
ಪುರಸಭಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು, ತಿಪಟೂರು.

ಧ್ವಜಾರೋಹಣ :

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಾ. ಪು. ಗಂಗಾಧರಪ್ಪ
ಮಾಜಿ ಪುರಸಭಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಹಾಗೂ ಕೂಟದ ಗೌರವ ಸದಸ್ಯರು.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆ :

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಎಸ್. ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರಯ್ಯ
ಮಾಜಿ ಪುರಸಭಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.

ಕಾಲ :

ಪ್ರಾತಃಕಾಲ 8 ಗಂಟೆಗೆ.

ಸ್ಥಳ :

ತಿಪಟೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮದೇವತೆಯ ಗುಡಿ ಆವರಣದಲ್ಲಿ.

"ಕನ್ನಡ ಬಾಳಲಿ"

1-11-1971 ರಂದು ಸಂಜೆ

ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅತಿಥಿಗಳು :

ಶ್ರೀ ನಾಡಿಗೇರ ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಯರು
ಕನ್ನಡದ ಖ್ಯಾತ ಹಾಸ್ಯ ಲೇಖಕರು.

ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಕರು :

ಶ್ರೀ. ಬಿ. ನಂಜುಂಡಯ್ಯ

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆ :

ಶ್ರೀ. ಜಿ. ಮುನಿಯಪ್ಪ,
ತಿಪಟೂರು ವಿಭಾಗಾಧಿಕಾರಿ.

ಕಾಲ :

ಸಂಜೆ 6-30 ಗಂಟೆಗೆ.

ಸ್ಥಳ :

ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕಛೇರಿ ಆವರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಭವ್ಯವಾಗಿ ನಿರ್ಮಿತವಾಗಿರುವ "ನೃಪತುಂಗ ಮಂಟಪ" ದಲ್ಲಿ.

ನಾಟಕ : ಕೊನೆಹಳ್ಳಿಯವರಿಂದ
"ಹಿಡಂಬಾಸುರ ವಧಾ" ಯಕ್ಷಗಾನ

"ಕನ್ನಡ ಬೆಳಗಲಿ"

2-11-1971 ರಂದು ಸಂಜೆ

"ದಿ॥ ಮ. ರಾಮಮೂರ್ತಿ ಸ್ಮಾರಕ ವಾಚನಾಲಯ"
ಉದ್ಘಾಟನೆ.

ಉದ್ಘಾಟಕರು :

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ವಿ. ಶಿವಶಂಕರ್
ಕನ್ನಡದ ಖ್ಯಾತ ಚಿತ್ರ ಸಾಹಿತಿ ಹಾಗೂ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕ.

"ದಿ॥ ಮ. ರಾಮಮೂರ್ತಿ ಭಾವಚಿತ್ರ ಅನಾವರಣ"

ಮಾಜಿ ಪುರಸಭಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.

"ಡಾ॥ ಆ. ನ. ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಯರ ಭಾವಚಿತ್ರದ ಅನಾವರಣ"

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ಶಿವಣ್ಣಗೌಡರವರಿಂದ
ಮಾಜಿ ಪುರಸಭಾ ಸದಸ್ಯರು.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆ :

ಶ್ರೀ ಆರ್. ಎಸ್. ಬಸವರಾಜು
ಪುರಸಭಾ ಸದಸ್ಯರು.

ಕಾಲ : 4 ಗಂಟೆಗೆ.

ಸ್ಥಳ :

ಕನ್ನಡ ಕುವರರ ಕೂಟದ
"ರಾಜರಾಜೇಶ್ವರಿಸದನ".

"ಕನ್ನಡ ಅಳಲಿ"

2-11-1971 ರಂದು ಸಂಜೆ

ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅತಿಥಿಗಳು :

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ವಿ. ಶಿವಶಂಕರ್
ಖ್ಯಾತ ಚಿತ್ರ ಸಾಹಿತಿ ಹಾಗೂ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು.

ಅಕ್ಷರಚರಣ ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಎಸ್. ರಾವ್
ಖ್ಯಾತ ನಾಟಕಕಾರರು.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷತೆ :

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ಎಂ. ಶಂಕರಪ್ಪ
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಂಘದ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.

ನಾಟಕಗಳು :

1) ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ "ಕರುನಾಡ ಕಲ್ಪ ಕಲಾಕೂಟ"
ಇವರಿಂದ ಯಸ್. ಎಸ್. ರಾವ್ ವಿರಚಿತ
"ವರಭ್ರಷ್ಟ" ಪೌರಾಣಿಕ ನಾಟಕ.

2) ಪ್ರಸನ್ನತೀರ್ಥ ಪಾದಂಗಳವರಿಂದ
"ಕೂಡಿಟ್ಟ ಕೈ" ಎಂಬ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ನಾಟಕ.

ನುಡಿದರೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ನುಡಿ
ಮಡಿದರೆ ತಾಯ್ನಾಡಿಗೆ ಮಡಿ
ಇದೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಧರ್ಮ ನುಡಿ
ಇದೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಸ್ವರ್ಗ ಗುಡಿ ॥

--ದಂ. ಸ. ಗಂ.

ನಾಡ ನುಡಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅಭಿಮಾನ ತಾಳಿರುವ
ತಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಆದರದ ಸುಸ್ವಾಗತ.

--ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಮತ್ತು ಸದಸ್ಯರು.
ಕನ್ನಡ ಕುವರರ ಕೂಟ
ತಿಪಟೂರು.

Summary.—1-11-71 morning at 8 a.m. flag-hoisting; evening public function:—N. Krishna Rao (noted Kannada literateur) as the Chief Guest and lecture by Sri. B. Nanjundiah; performance of *'Hidimbasura Vadhe'* Yakshagana (dance-drama) by the artists of Konehalli.

2-11-71 *at* 4 *p.m.*—Unveiling of photos of Kannada novelists Late Sri M. Ramamurthy and Dr. A. N. Krishna Rao; inauguration of a free reading room; honouring Chief Guests (i) Sri C. V. Shivashanker (noted film-story writer and Director) and Sri. S. N. Rao (noted playwright) and performance of *Varabrashta* (mythological theme) and *Kooditta Kai* (social theme) dramas.

The Koota is not maintaining its financial accounts in any systematic manner at present. Whenever a function is to be organised public contributions are raised and the collections are spent on a collective basis and the income and expenditure accounts are kept in an informal manner. This organisation is clearly in its infancy and it is hoped that it can wade through the wave of the initial enthusiasm and stabilise itself as an useful complement to the socio-cultural life of the town.

The Tamil-speaking in-migrants residing at the outskirts of Gandhinagar extension and portions of the Bhovi colony have an association called 'Tamil Sangha' which is mostly patronised by persons of particular caste viz., the Vahni Gounders. Details of its activities for any particular year could not however be collected during this study. Most of its activities are of an informal type and the leadership is vested with elderly gentlemen of the caste.

The Tiptur branch of Karnataka Sangha, a literary association (affiliated to Kannada Sahitya Parishat with headquarters at Bangalore) was established in 1933. The venue of its activities is the main hall of the Arya Balika Pathashala (opposite to Taluk Office), a girl's primary school for the electrification of which the Sangha had made liberal contributions and has all along been paying the electricity charges incurred by the school. As on 14-9-1972, it had 23 members in all and the following were its office bearers.

President :	Sri D.M. Shankarappa	Merchant	Lingayat
Vice-Presidents :	Sri B.S. Chandrasekariah	Merchant	Brahmin
	Sri T. Tontadarya	Advocate	Lingayat
Treasurer :	Sri. R. Indrakumar	Advocate	Jain
Secretaries :	Sri. S.P. Padmanna	Teacher (Kannada Pandit)	Jain
	Sri. G. Karisiddiah	Retd. Tahsildar	Lingayat

The Sangha is maintaining a small library of books, useful to students, at the Jayadeva hostel. Its routine activities include arranging of lectures, debates and *impromptu* speeches (once a month); University extension lectures (quarterly) and endowment lectures in the memory of Bellave Venkatanaranappa held once in 3 or 4 years under the co-sponsorship of Kannada Sahitya Parishat. Details of its finances were not made available during this study and it was merely stated that annually a sum of about Rs. 1,500 is collected by way of public contributions and membership fee and that almost the entire amount is spent for the activities mentioned above.

Apart from the above-mentioned voluntary organisations which are open to the general public there are a few more which cater to the requirements of specific sections of the town's population. For example the employees of the State Electricity Board have their own association and conduct several cultural programmes every year on different occasions. A passing mention may also be made of the Bar Council and the P.W.D. Contractors' Association which arrange social gatherings on important occasions. Almost every educational institution and hostel in the town has one or more associations under the auspices of which several sports events, social and cultural activities are organised on different occasions. A detailed consideration of all such activities is beyond the scope of this study.

Though there are a few free-reading rooms kept open for the benefit of the general public there is no public library in the town. Public Library is one of its felt needs.

The Vinoda talkies (established in 1943) and the Lakshmi talkies (established in January, 1966) are the two cinema theatres catering to the recreational needs of the town. Some salient details are furnished below (item 36 of Town Schedule).

Name of Cinema	Building description	Floor space	Projection length	No. of seats by rates of tickets	Average no. of tickets sold per day in (Aug. '71)	Total sale proceeds during 1970-71	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Rs.		Rs.	
1. Vinoda Talkies	Wall : Bricks and Cement Roof : Zinc sheets	98′×56′ 9″	80′	1.40 (67) 1.10 (83) 0.75 (130) 0.45 (130) 0.35 (50)	772	1,64,501	In this theatre morning shows are very rarely screened.
2. Lakshmi Talkies	Wall : Bricks and Cement Roof : Asbestos sheets	110′×67′	86′	1.50 (168) 1.15 (157) 0.85 (157) 0.50 (283)	1,100	3,25,000 (approximate)	Morning show is a regular feature on every Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

In both the theatres generally there would be three shows every day at 3-15 p.m. (Matinee), 6.30 p.m. (first show) and 9.45 or 10 p.m. (second show). English films are exhibited rarely, that too as morning shows or occasionally as matinee shows. The films in Indian languages (chiefly Kannada, Tamil, Telugu and Hindi) are shown during regular shows. During 1967-68 (April to March) as many 108 films were shown in the Vinoda talkies. A language-wise break up of these films is as follows: 40 (Hindi), 31 (Tamil), 22 (Kannada), 12 (Telugu) and 3 (English). The duration of show (i.e. the number of days on which the same show was exhibited) ranged from less than a day or only one show in the case of 2 films, [one in Hindi (*Bin Badal Barsat*) and the other in Tamil (*Manitangi*)] to more than 20 days in the case of 2 Kannada films (*Muddu Meena* 26 days and *Beedi Basavanna* 24 days). Three other Kannada films viz. *Jedara bale* (Kannada version of a James Bond mystery), *Parvati Kalyana* (mythological) and *Sati Sukanya* (mythological) ran for 16, 13, and 11 days respectively, while a Telugu film, *Kanchukota*, ran for 10 days.

During the same period 129 films were shown in the Lakshmi talkies. A language-wise break up of these films is as follows: 48 (Hindi), 29 (Tamil), 26 (Kannada), 21 (Telugu) and 5 (English). A Telugu mythological film entitled *Bhakta Pralhada* ran continuously for 14 days while a Kannada film entitled *Chakrathirtha* ran for 15 days at a stretch. In this theatre 6 other Kannada films ran for about 10 days each.

The above discussion shows that by and large it is the Hindi and Tamil films which are more frequently shown in the local theatres though it is the Kannada and Telugu films which are more popular among the masses. The films with a mythological theme have a special appeal to the women-folk of the town as well as to the rural-folk in the neighbourhood. Such films usually run for more than a week at a time.

In the S.L.N. theatre of the town a social drama entitled *Khadi Seere* (Khadi Saree) was performed by a troupe of professional artists for about a week during December, 1971. The average daily attendance is reported to have been about 50 and it is said that the company had to quit the town due to the heavy losses it incurred. No circus company visited Tiptur during 1970-71 or 1971-72.

B. Particulars of newspapers and Periodicals.—Some idea regarding the nature and number of newspapers and periodicals in circulation in Tiptur may be had from the following details [Item 27(F) of Town Schedule].

(Figures in brackets indicate the approximate no. of copies in circulation during 1971)

A. *Daily Newspapers*:

(1) *Kannada* : (i) Prajavani (450)
(ii) Samyukta Karnataka (260)
(iii) Kannada Prabha (200)

(2) *English* : (i) Deccan Herald (125)
(ii) Indian Express (60)
(iii) Hindu (90).

(3) *Tamil* : (i) Murasoli (6)
(ii) Dinamani (30)
(iii) Dinatanti (10).

(4) *Hindi* : (i) Navbharat Times (4) by post.

(5) *Gujarati* : (i) Vandemataram (4) by post.

(6) *Malayalam*: (i) Mathrubumi (4) by post.

(7) *Urdu* : Details not available.

B. Weekly Magazines :

(1) *Kannada* : (i) Sudha (350); (ii) Prajamata (220); (iii) Karmaveera (50); (iv) Janapragati (20); (v) Hindu Nation (15); (vi) Manaka (35); (vii) Vikrama (15); (viii) Soviet Desha (N.A.).

(2) *English* : (i) Times weekly (100); (ii) Blitz (50); (iii) Screen (50); (iv) Illustrated Weekly of India (40); (v) Shankar's Weekly (7); (vi) Mysindia (10); (vii) Soviet Land (300) [town and also nearby villages postal delivery] (viii) American-Reporter (100 copies including nearby villages *Postal delivery*; (ix) Organiser (N.A.), (x) Swarajya (N.A.), (xi) State Govt. Gazette (N.A.).

(3) *Tamil* : (i) Rani (25), (ii) Kumudam (25). (iii) Kalkandu (17) (v) Ananda Vikatan (15), (v) Tuglak (10), (vi) Chitralaya (10), (vii) Kalki (5).

(4) *Telugu*: (i) Andhra Prabha (8).

(5) *Hindi*: (i) Dharmayug (5).

C. *Fortnightlies*:—

1. *Kannada*: Chitralekha (25)

2. *English*: (i) Filmfare (25), (ii) Bhavan's Journal (25), (iii) Femina (10).

D. *Monthlies*:—

1. *Kannada*: (i) Mallige (180), (ii) Mayura (150), (iii) Kasturi (120), (iv) Chandamama (120), (v) Karnataka film (60), (vi) Sowrabha (40), (vii) Balamitra (40), (viii) Chitrasudha (30), (ix) Ramani (30), (x) Utthana (N.A.), (xi) Bharata Darshana (N.A.), (xii) Geetamitra (N.A.)

2. *English*: —(i) Picture post (20), (ii) Readers Digest (10)

3. *Telugu*:—(i) Vijayachitra (12), (ii) Cinema Rangam (6) (iii) Yuva (N.A.), (iv) Jyoti (N.A.), (v) Manmatha (N.A)

4. *Tamil*: (i) Rani Muthu (10), (ii) Bommai (9), (iii) Pesum Padam (8), (iv) Kadal (5).

5. *Urdu*: Astana (10), (ii) Huma (5), (iii) Huda (5).

The above list is not exhaustive, especially regarding the monthly magazines both with regard to numbers in circulation as well as with coverage, and gives a general idea only. The college, some Government offices and a few voluntary institutions subscribe to journals of specific interest. Newspaper reading has of late become a popular habit in the town among both the old and the young. Since a significant proportion of households in the K.R. Extension, Kote and Pete areas subscribe to dailies, the literate and educated womenfolk of the households (and also neighbours) too are developing this habit. Restaurants, and a few commercial establishments also buy one or two newspapers and make available the same to interested customers so that they may glance through the paper while sipping coffee or making purchases. At present no newspaper or periodical is being published from Tiptur. At the time of this survey (late 1972) it came to light that a local enthusiast, belonging to a Scheduled Caste, had for some time been working hard to start a Kannada Weekly entitled 'Veeragrani'. There are 4 newspaper agents in the town one each for the Deccan Herald complex, the Indian Express complex, the Samyukta Karnataka complex and the Hindu. The newspapers would be usually available for sale in the town by about 7.00 A.M.

C. Leisure time activities of workers in sample households.—

In the household enquiry a question regarding the membership in clubs and such other voluntary organisations was asked in respect of all the members while particulars about leisure time activity were confined to only the workers in each household. It is apparent that since the Investigation had perforce to rely on the head of household or any other well-informed person of the household (eg. housewife, for his information there is a possibility of under-reporting on both the aspects under consideration.

As mentioned in an earlier chapter, of the 704 females covered in this survey only 53 are workers. Of these, only 2 have reported leisure time activities as under.

(i) Aged woman who assists her son (who is a Registered Medical Practitioner between 8.30 A.M.—12 Noon and 5 P.M. to 8.30 P.M. regularly) has reported *household duty* as her leisure-time activity.

(ii) A middleaged lady (lecturer in the college) has reported her duties as a honorary warden of the Girl's Hostel as her leisure time activity besides reading.

Evidently these out-of-office activities do not have any recreational aspect in them.

Of the 330 male workers only 58 have reported some leisure-time activity, the most important of which is seem to be 'reading of newspapers, periodicals and books'. A distribution of these workers according to activity, broad age-group, educational level and occupation is furnished in the following table which needs no further elucidation.

	Activity	No reporting	Distribution by broad age-groups	Occupations of persons reporting the activity according to their educational level	
				Below Matric	Matric and above
1	Reading Newspapers, periodicals, and books	42	20-34 (13)	Copra merchant; Flour mill proprietor; Carpenter Tailor	Agriculturist; Shopkeeper; Clerk in a shop; Bank clerk; Police Constable; Laboratory attender; Office Manager; Flour mill proprietor; office clerk (2)
			35-59 (26)	Agriculturist; Merchant (4); Clerk in a shop; Oil mill proprietor; proprietor of printing press; carpenter (2); Fixing photo-frames; Post-man; and Police Constable.	Merchant (5); Clerk in a shop; Doctor; Teacher (Pr. school) Police Constable and other Government servants (4); Priest
			60 plus (3)	Merchant (2) Clerk in Advocate's Office	Nil
2	Participating in club activities (playing cards etc)	7	20-34 (2)	Shop Assistant	Merchant
			35-59 (5)	Merchant	Merchant (3); Doctor
3	Sports	4	20-34 (2)	..	Surveyor; Agriculturist
			35-59 (2)	..	School Teachers (2)
4	Listening radio broadcasts and playing musical instruments (Harmonium) for self recreation	2	20-34 (2)	Transport Operator (contract carriage) Peon in a Govt. office	..
5	Preaching and chit-chat about religion and mythology	2	35-59 (2)	Agriculturist; Stamp vendor	..
6	Political party activities	1	35-59 (1)	Proprietor of an oil mill	..

In a total population of 715 males 704 females covered in this study, membership in voluntary associations like Club, Mahila Samaja, etc., has been reported by only 15 males and 10 females. The proportion is negligibly low for females and their association is confined to membership in one or the other of the 3 Mahila Sanghas in the town except in the case of 3 women who are stated to be members of Gujarati Mandali. Among the 15 men there are a few who are members of the Cosmopolitan Club, the Rotary Club and the Friend's Union Sports Club; a Home Guard, a member of the Old Student's Association (college) and an active worker of a political party.

Women spend most of their time indoors in attending to domestic chores and if they have any little leisure the time is spent in talking sundry and important nothings with their neighbours. They also visit one of the temples of the town at least on certain days eg. Iswara temple on Mondays, Saibaba temple on Thursdays, Rama and Anjaneya temples on Saturdays etc.

D. Religious Institutions and Religious Activities

In order to obtain an insight into various aspects concerning the places of worship a schedule was canvassed in respect of 10 temples, a mosque and a church. Salient data so gathered are briefly discussed here.

(i) KEMPAMMA TEMPLE.—The temple dedicated to Kempamma also called Tipturamma i.e. the Mother Goddess of Tiptur, the *Grama Devate* (Guardian deity of the place) is the oldest and is traditiona ly the most important shrine of the town. The trustee of the temple is a Lingayat agriculturist. This office has all along been hereditary and the family has come to be known as that of *Gudi* (temple or shrine) *Gowdaru* (honorific plural for *Gowda* meaning the 'chief'). The present trustee Sri Madihalli K. Shivananjappa is popularly, and also reverently, called *Gudi Gowdaru* to such an extent that his personal name has lost its independent identity. The influence of this deity extends over Tiptur, Kallegowdanpalya, Bandihalli, Koppa, Goragondanahalli, Havenahalli, Marangere, Kanchaghatta, Annapura and Idenahalli all of which more or less form a contiguous block. The devotees from these villages customarily offer one *bogase* (2 handfu's) of rice, a few betel leaves with a couple of arecanuts and 4 *annas* (25 paise) every year for the celebration of *Jatre* (fair) in honour of this deity. Besides, the people of these different villages have specific duties and rights in the celebration of the *Jatre*. For instance, the residents of Koppa organise the *Ganga snana* (ceremonial bath) for the deity, those of Havenahalli arrange for the *Halu Pallakki Utsava;* those of Marangere are responsible for the *Maditeru ratha* and those of Goragondananalli take care of the *Simha Vahana Utsava* (procession on a seat resembling a lion). The annual fair comes off in late April, about 15 days after the Telugu Ugadi festival (Lunar New Year). The auspicious day for the Jatre (car festival) is decided in consultation with the *Sthalada*

Joyisaru (priest, at present Sri Bhaira Bhatta, Brahmin aged about 70). Usually the festival starts on a Tuesday with the observance of *Maduvaniga Sastra*. On the following day *Kalasha sthapana* and *Ganga Snana* are performed. On the third day the goddess is worshipped with a large quantity of vermilion powder while the priest chants *Kumkumaarchana* incantations. About 500 or more devotees, especially womenfolk, participate in offering this puja. The same day a *Santarpane* or mass feeding, in which persons from all castes participate, is also held. On the fourth day also the *Kumkumaarchana* is continued and on the fifth day the *jatre* (dragging the *ratha* or chariot) is held. On this day more than 10,000 persons congregate in the vicinity of the temple. The *Haiu Pallakki Utsava* is held on the sixth day and on the seventh day the activities come to an end soon after the *maha mangalarati* and *meraanige* (procession) are over. On this occasion the Brahmin priest officiates only for the performance of *abhisheka* (anointing the idol) and *kumkumaarchana* both of which are performed with the chanting of sacred *mantras* and usually his duty lasts for a day and a half. He is not paid any specific amount as remuneration but receives *dana* (gifts) of fruits, coconuts and a little cash. At other times the priests belonging to Gangamatha or Besta (caste of hereditary fishermen) community officiate at the shrine. At present there are 8 *pujaris* belonging to 4 households and on ordinary days only one of them attends to the duties by turns. But on the occasion of the *jatre* all the 8 priests simultaneously attend to the priestly duties. Priesthood of this shrine is a hereditary office and in lieu of their services the priests enjoy the right of utilising the produce in about 10 acres of land owned by the temple. During this annual festival, the *Agasas* (washermen) of the town provide their services by spreading the *maai* (washed clothes) on which those carrying the deity have to tread, and also as torch-bearers. This office is also hereditary though the functionaries are now-a-days being paid wages in cash for the services they offer. The Koramas, the Right Hand and Left Hand groups of the Harijans are by tradition expected to provide country music with *valaga* (pipe), *are* (a percussion instrument) and *tamate* (another type of percussion instrument) respectively. Another percussion instrument played on this occasion is *Karadevu* handled by men belonging to other caste Hindu groups. Now-a-days the local barbers who have a band set are also hired to serve on the occasion.

The other important festivals observed in this temple are the *Tingala Jatre* held exactly a month after the annual festival, *Karhabba*, on the full moon day of *Jyeshta*, *Navaratri* or Dasara (October) and Deepotsava during *Kartika* (November). On the day of Ugadi, the Telugu New Year, the Brahmin priest is invited to perform *abhisheka* and *Kumkumaarchana* and also to read the *panchanga* (new almanac) in the temple premises for the benefit of the assembled devotees. On the occasion of *Kar habba* the decorated bullocks of the town (Kote area and its neighbourhood) are taken out in a procession with the idol of the Goddess in the forefront. As is customary elsewhere here too during Navarathri; the Brahmin priest is called upon to perform special *pujas* twice everyday for 9 days and on the day of Vijaya Dasami the Tahsildar of the taluk is invited to participate in the procession which, carrying the idols, proceeds to an altar beneath a *banni* tree (prosopis spicigra). The Tahsildar cuts a branch of this tree ceremonially and then the leaves are placed on the Goddess. Deepotsava is arranged on any convenient day during *Kartika* and is marked by a procession of the deity in important streets of *Kote* and *Pete* areas.

On ordinary days a priest of Besta caste performs *puja* between 9 A.M. and noon and the temple is kept open between 3 P.M. and 9 P.M. so that the devotees may visit it according to their convenience. The priest himself cleans the temple premises and is responsible for its proper upkeep. The daily *neivedyam* (food offering to the deity) consists of *Uttutti* or *Kharjura* (dry date fruit), bananas and coconut. Since Tuesdays and Fridays are specially associated with the worship of Mother Goddess, on these days *Thalige* (cooked food) prepared by Brahmins or Lingayats is also offered.

The main temple is on the southern side of the B.H. road at the eastern sector of the town. It is built of granite stones and faces east. It has not got much of ornamentation. The idol in the *sanctum* is of black stone. Besides the idol of Kempamma there are the idols of Patappa and Kannè Keremma in this temple. There is also a small shrine which, it is said, was built in about 1966 to enshrine a stone slab (since named Chikkamma) which was pointed out as emerging from the earth by an young girl, who on a particular occasion became possessed by the goddess and acted under divine influence. Opposite the temple precincts there is a granite pillar called *sidi kambi* (perhaps used in times of yore for hook-swinging ritual) and granite framework which on occasions (*Jatre* etc.) supports a swing on the seat of which the idols of the goddess are placed and worshipped. On the front left hand side of the temple and facing south there are two small shrines (with walls of mud and roof of granite slabs) dedicated to Chikkamma. One of these shrines is associated with the Right Hand division of the Harijans while the other is associated with the Left Hand division. During the *Jatre* and other festivals *pujas* are performed at these shrines also but by priests belonging to the respective castes. Near the house of the trustee in the *Kote* there is a small shrine which accommodates the *utsava vigrahas* (Procession idols) of Kempamma and also the idol of Kolhapuradamma. At this shrine every evening a light is lit and some flowers are offered.

Though the temple is open to all communities the erstwhile untouchables do not enter its precincts. In about 1952 it is said an organised attempt was made by them to forcibly enter all the temples in the town. They, however, did not enter Kempamma temple in which not only the Tipturians but also the people of a few surrounding villages are equally interested. At about the same period there was a move among the leading devotees to alter the mode of management of the temple. Representatives from the places mentioned earlier

assembled at a meeting and, in preference to a single hereditary trustee, selected a committee of 4 members including the Gudi Gowdaru, a leading Lingayat cultivator and 2 members belonging to the Kuruba community. This committee worked smoothly for 2-3 years only but could not continue for want of funds. Subsequently, in 1958 the leaders assembled once again and decided to cancel the new arrangement and requested the Gudi Gowdaru to carry on the management of the temple as per tradition without any interference from the devotees. Since then the activities of the temple are being carried on smoothly. Public contribution is the main source of finance and, for the celebration of the *Jatre,* contributions are raised from local merchants and also devotees to the tune of about Rs. 1,000 or a little more. Accounts are maintained in an informal manner and may be looked into by the interested persons. The present trustee, however, enjoys full confidence and generally none cares to question him about the collections and mode of expenditure. The temple has some 10 acres of dry land which is being enjoyed by the priests besides jewellery and costly cloth, palanquin, chariot and other paraphernalia.

(ii) KOTE ANJANEYASWAMY TEMPLE.—This ancient temple was completely renovated in about 1910 by Singri Nanjappa, a merchant belonging to the Ganiga (locally called Deva Ganiga) caste. The present structure is of granite size-stone with a plinth area of about 40′×20′. The *sanctum sanctorum* is a 6 feet square and has at its centre a black stone idol of Anjaneya or Hanuman in a standing posture. There is also an additional idol, about 2′×6′ high, of bronze of the same god. The idol here is said to have been installed by the 16th century poet—saint Sri Vyasaraya, an apostle of the Madhva Philosophy. The temple had some *Jodi-inam* lands which, it is said, were sold by the Government by public auction in about 1960. This is a *muzrai* institution and, the Government grants a meagre sum of Rs. 3 only every month to the priest. The temple is managed by a committee of 5 trustees appointed by the State Government. [In 1968 the following persons were the *Dharma Darshies;* (i) Srinivasa Murthy, Brahmin 30 years, Government employee (Revenue Dept), (ii) Raja Rao, Brahmin 30 years, Hotel Keeper, (iii) Hanumantha Setty, Vysya, Merchant, aged 50 years (Convener), (iv) Krishnappa, Ganiga, 45 years, Oil mill proprietor and merchant, Ex-Municipal Councillor and (v) Srinivasaiah, Dasaru, 50 years, merchant besides (vi) the priest Sri K. Narayanachar]. The temple is at present electrified and the cost, it is said, was completely met by one of the devotees. The temple does not have a tower or any other features of ornamentation.

The priest is a Vaishnava Brahmin aged about 62 years. Every day *puja* is offered both in the forenoon when a coconut is offered as *neivedyam* and in the evening when some fruits (banana) are offered. The daily attendance of devotees is said to be about 15 and most of them are either Brahmins or Vysyas. Saturday is specially associated with the worship of Anjaneya and therefore the devotees from all the castes numbering about 40 attend the temple. On all festival days cooked rice is offered as *neivedyam.* The persons belonging to the community locally called Desha-bhagada Dasaru or *Dasaiahs* evince much interest in the maintenance of this shrine and work for the success of the annual *rathotsava* (car festival), carry the idols while on procession, supply flowers for daily worship, attend to the periodical white-washing of the temple and perform such other duties.

On *Ashada Shudda Dwadasi* (July) the annual *rathotsava* is celebrated by performing *Abhisheka, Sahasranama* etc., and taking out a procession of the idol on a palanquin. About 300 persons participate on this day. The other important festival observed here is Hanuma Jayanthi during December. On this occasion the devotees would be mostly from among the Madhva Brahmin Community and there would be a *santarpane* (feast) after the *Panchamrita Abhisheka, Sahasranama* and *Mangalarathi. Magha Shudda Navami* (January-February) is also observed here as *Madhva Navami,* the birth anniversary of the great Madhvacharya, by the Madhva Brahmins of the town. For these festivals contributions are raised from among the Brahmins only.

The erstwhile untouchable castes of the town forcibly entered this temple about a decade ago on a particular Ramanavami day. This act was resented and *pujas* were suspended for about 8 days thereafter. Subsequently the leaders of the town took the initiative and arranged for a purificatory ceremony. This done, *pujas* were resumed again and there have been no further attempts to force entry by Harijans.

The temple has jewellery worth Rs. 3,000 and has invested Rs. 1,000 on Government Securities which yield an interest of Rs. 47 per annum. The expenditure is Rs. 36 only and represents the amount which is paid to the priest by the Government. However the devotees contribute liberally on all festive occasions and ensure that the traditional forms of worship are continued.

(iii) KALLESWARA TEMPLE.—A refernce to this ancient temple has already been made in the very first chapter. This *tri-cutachala* or 3 celled temple has the five Iswara lingas of Kalleswara, Choleswara, Gangeswara, Chandra-mouleswara and Mahalingeswara. Of these, the Kalleswara linga is believed to be an *Udbhava linga* (that which has emerged from under the surface of earth). There is a stone idol of Parvati, the consort of Iswara, in one of the outer shrines. The surroundings of the temple formerly formed part of the adjoining tank. But, in about 1910 the temple was renovated when Sri Singri Nanjappa of Ganiga Community already alluded to, took the initiative for renovating the old temples of the town and also building a new one in order to rejuvenate the religious life of this urban community. This is a *muzrai* institution and is managed by the Tahsildar with the help of a committee of non-official members appointed from time

to time by the State Government. It owns 3.68 acres of urban land and property valued at Rs. 5,00,000, investments in Treasury etc., valued at Rs. 82,500 besides jewels and paraphernalia valued at Rs. 5,000. In 1968 the committee had 4 non-official members mentioned below in addition to the official member viz., the Tahsildar.

S/Sri (i) Shivananje Gowda; Convener; aged about 65 years; Lingayat; merchant.

(ii) Shivaramiah; member, aged about 40 years, Shetty Banajiga; merchant.

(iii) Karibasappa; member, aged about 45 years; Lingayat; merchant.

and (iv) Muniswamiah ; member, aged about 38 years; Bhovi (S.C.); Contractor.

Daily puja is performed by a Lingayat priest once in the forenoon and again at about 7 P.M. Cooked rice is also offered as *neivedyam* during the morning *pujas* whereas in the evening only coconuts and plantains are offered. The most important festivals observed in this temple are *Shivaratri, Gowri* and *Dasara.* All through the night of Shivaratri *Rudrabhisheka* is performed and thousands of devotees visit the shrine. On the occasion of *Gowri* festival [third day of Bhadrapada month corresponding to August-September] an earthen idol of the Goddess is installed in the temple and large number of womenfolk assemble to perform *puja* jointly. As in other temples here too, the Dasara is observed by arranging special *pujas* and on Vijaya Dashami the metallic images of the Gods are carried in a palanquin to an altar under a *banni* tree and worshipped there. On this occasion the Tahsildar or some other official of the Revenue Department also participates. During the month of *Kartika* (October-November) every Monday is considered as specially meritorious for the worship of Iswara and about 500 to 600 devotees visit the temple. Most of them contribute for and witness *Panchamrita-abhisheka, Ashtarchana* etc. During *Dhanurmasa* (December-January) *pujas* are performed very early in the mornings (4 to 5 A.M.) for about a month. The finances required for various special occasions are raised by public contributions and the devotees themselves come forward and arrange the *pujas.*

(iv) TIRUMALA DEVARA GUDI.—The idol of Lord Venkataramana in this ancient temple is attributed locally to Jakanachari, the renowned sculptor of Belur fame. The Lord is flanked on either side by His consorts Sridevi and Bhudevi. This is a *muzrai* temple and its assets consist of Rs. 700 invested in Government Deposits and Bonds yielding a meagre sum of Rs. 28.00 per year. The Government pays *Paditara* (grant) of an insignificant sum of 24 paise per month or Rs. 2.88 per year to the Brahmin priest engaged for performing *pujas* twice everyday and for taking proper care of the temple and its environs. Sri Bhaira Bhatta the *Shtala purohit* to whom an allusion has already been made is the priest of this temple and he is motivated mainly by the devotion that he entertains to the Lord and duty, for the 24 *paise* a month does not suffice even for purchasing the match-boxes required in a month. He is a carrying on with the periodical help of the few other devotees who regularly visit the shrine.

(v) MALLIKARJUNA TEMPLE.—Realising the need for a general temple the aforesaid Singri Nanjappa founded this shrine in 1908. This is a *Shiva Panchayatana* temple and has the following idols or objects of worship and exerts influence all over the town.

(i) Mallikarjuna linga with a pedestal; 3 feet high; black-stone.

(ii) Brahmaramba goddess; 4 feet high; black-stone.

(iii) Vinayaka or Ganesha; 2 feet 6 inches high; black-stone.

(iv) Kumaraswamy or Shanmukha with his consorts Srivalli and Devasena; stone images each about 18 inches high (installed in 1914-15).

(v) Lakshmi-Narayana: stone idols; 3 feet high.

(vi) Nandi the divine bull : 2 feet 6 inches high; facing Mallikarjuna.

(vii) Dattatreya: 2 feet 4 inches high; stone idol (1959-60).

(viii) Aditya or the Sun God: 2 feet 6 inches black stone idol.

and

(ix) The separate brick walled shrine enclosing the images representing the *navagrahas* (Nine Planets).

The entire structure is of granite and is quite spacious. It is enclosed by an outer high wall and has a small but beautiful tower on its sanctum. It is said that the work started by Sri Nanjappa was continued even after his demise by his son who built smaller shrines for the subsidiary deities and extended the temple which now has a large *Kalyana mantapa* as well as a house and some shops. Within the precincts of the temple three is a *bilva* (aegle marmelos) tree as well as a *banni* tree.

Persons of all the important caste groups in the town are associated with the management of this temple from about 1954. Earlier to 1954 it was more or less being treated as a private temple though devotees of all castes used to visit the shrine and offer their devotions. The committee formed in 1954 was still continuing in office with little or no change even at the time of the pilot study (1968) and consisted of the following persons:

S/Sri

1. Subba Rao, (55), Brahmin, Advocate, President.
2. S. Subramanyam, (54), Deva Ganiga, Merchant, (Most active member).
3. P. Nanjappa, (55), Lingayat, Merchant, Member.

S/Sri

4. D. Nanjappa, (70), Vysya, Merchant, Member.
5. M. Kuppuswamy Naidu, (64), Naidu, Oil Merchant, Member.
6. S. G. Krishna, (45), Deva Ganiga, Oil Mill proprietor, Member.
7. S. Narayana, (43), Deva Ganiga, Copra-merchant, Member.
8. Siddalingappa, (43), Deva Ganiga, Grain merchant, Member.

Since the founder of the temple is of Ganiga caste it is but natural that the management committee consists of a higher proportion of members selected from that caste, especially from different branches of the founder's family. The temple is open to all communities. However, it is reported that the Harijans prefer to stand outside the temple precincts and offer their devotions and offerings (cash, fruits, coconut etc.) through the priest.

Pujas are performed by a Brahmin priest (appointed on a monthly salary of Rs. 50) once during the forenoon and again during the evening. A rent-free house has been provided by the committee for the residence of the priest. A watchman of Naidu caste has also been appointed for keeping the precincts and its surroundings clean. He is also provided with a rent-free quarters and paid Rs. 30 a month. As in other local temples here too special *pujas* are arranged on important occasions like *Sivaratlri, Ugadi, Ganesha, Shravana, Dasara, Kartika,* and *Dhanurmasa.*

The value of the temple structure and the Kalyana-mantapa as well as the vacant space around it is placed at about Rs. 2 lakhs (at current rates). The house and 10 shops it owns are valued at Rs. 25,000 while the value of jewels and other paraphernalia is said to be about Rs. 3,000. The rent, realised on its property, which amounts to about Rs. 6,000 is the main source of income to the temple. A large portion of this sum is spent on the arrangement for daily *pujas* and salaries besides for *pujas* on festive occasions

(vi) KANNIKA PARAMESWARI TEMPLE.—This temple is mainly associated with the local Vysya community. The principal idols therein were installed according to *Agama* rites on 25-1-1934. The elders of the caste formed a society, for founding this temple, in 1932. The sum of Rs. 5,000 promised by Sri G. Nagappa Setty and subsequently donated by his son-in-law Sri D. Nanjappa Setty laid the real foundation for this venture. Soon, Sri Bhaskariah and D. Venkateshaiah took up the leadership and they could easily secure for that amount a house which belonged to one of the sisters of Sri G. K. Mallappa, a prominent citizen of Lingayat community. The house was converted into a shrine by renovation and construction of three Garbhagrihas (sanctum). The entire structure at present is of granite stone slabs cut to different sizes. Within the temple precincts there is a drinking water well with pulley arrangement as well as a pumpset.

The temple is electrified. The main object of worship here is the 3 feet 6 inches high black-stone idol of Kannika Parameswari represented as standing at the centre of a lotus. The other deities in the temple are:

(i) Dattatreya: about 3 feet high; marble (donated by Smt. Challamma, Mysore).

(ii) Sita, Rama, Lakshmana and Anjaneya, 4 idols each about 18 inches high, marble (donated by Mithayi Venkataramaiah).

(iii) Vinayaka, black-stone; about 18 inches high (donated by Papaiah Setty).

(iv) Anjaneya; about 18 inches high; has a Prabhavali (Halo); marble; (donated by T. A. Narayana Setty).

(v) Ganapati or Vinayaka, marble; about 12 inches high (donated by Gubbi Krishnaiah Setty).

In addition to these installed idols there are the processional images (Panchaloha castings) of Kannika Parameswari (donor; Mrs. Lakshmi Devamma Nagappa Setty) and of Rama, Sita, Lakshmana and Anjaneya (donors: H. Venkatadri Setty and his brother Venkatesha Setty). On 11-5-1967 idols of Satya Ganapati, Satyanarayana and the Navagrahas (Nine Planets) were installed in two separate but small shrines and the entire expenditure for the construction of these shrines and carving of idols was borne by Halkurike Satyanarayana Setty who also made an endowment grant of Rs. 251 for arranging daily *pujas.*

As on 30-4-1968 the temple owned a property consisting of 2 houses, jewellery besides other paraphernalia used during worship together valued at Rs. 26,390 and cash endowments worth Rs. 5,704. It may be noted that this represented the articles and property donated from time to time by some 25 donors the chief among whom are D. Nanjappa Setty [Rs. 10,746 by way of plot of wet land (which was subsequently sold for Rs. 7,000 and the amount used as capital for issuing loans at moderate interest) and a house], Chintalapalli Bhaskariah (vacant site valued at Rs. 3,000) and Solur Rangappa Setty (house in Doddapete valued at Rs. 2,000). Subsequent to 1968, four shops were constructed in the frontage of the temple and these have been rented out to local merchants. In the rear portion of the temple a new structure has come up at a cost of Rs. 28,886.

From the very inception *pujas* are being performed here, twice daily, by priests belonging to Vysya caste only. At present there are 2 priests and they have been provided with rent-free houses and are paid Rs. 25 each per month for their services. In addition to common festivals such as Sivaratri, Dasara, Kartika and Dhanurmasa observed generally in all the temples of the town, Vasavi Jayanti is observed here annually in a grand manner on Vaishakha Shudda Dashami (during May). A community feast also forms part of

this celebration. In the morning hours there would be *archane, abhishekha* etc., and in the evening the metallic image of the Goddess is taken out in a procession and later worshipped. On the occasion of Gowri and Ganesha festivals the new earthen idols of these deities are installed in the temple, worshipped by the womenfolk of the Vysya caste for a few days and ultimately immersed in the tank. Rama Navami (April-May) is also observed here in a grand manner for 15 days (from *Navami* onwards) by arranging the *Parayana* (reading) of the epic Ramayana, *Harikathe* (mythological stories) and such other cultural programmes.

This is a private temple belonging to the Vysya community and is being managed by a committee of 15 office bearers elected from out of the members of the Kannika Parameswari Seva Sangha. The accounts are maintained properly and are being audited every year. This temple is now the pivot of all religious, social and cultural activities of the local Vysya community.

(vii) KASI VISWESWARASWAMY TEMPLE.—This is also a private temple which however, is frequented by persons belonging to the Brahmin, Vysya, Lingayat, Ganiga, Vokkaliga and other communities. It was founded in about 1890 by the ancestors of the present *Wahiwatdar* (sole manager) Sri G. S. Viswanatha Setty (aged about 58, Vysya, merchant) for enshrining the Linga which was brought from Benares to the town by some unknown person who requested help for erecting the shrine. The temple is a small neat granite structure and the *sanctum* has a tower. Besides Iswara linga there are the stone idols of Parvati (Ammanavaru) Lakshmi Naravana and Navagrahas (Nine Planets). The temple has metallic images (of *Panchaloha* alloy) for processional purposes. The priest who is a Smartha Brahmin performs *puja* twice a day and performs special *pujas* and rituals on festivals and important occasions. He is paid Rs. 50 a month and has been provided with a rent-free house to live in. The devotees come forward in arranging special *pujas* on festive occasions and the Wahiwatdar also spends significant sums annually for the maintenance of this temple.

In the vacant lands belonging to the temple 5 rooms were got constructed by him in about 1960 and these have since been given out for rent yielding Rs. 3.500 per annum at present.

(viii) BRAHMANARA RAMAMANDIRA.—In view of the keen interest evinced by the Brahmins in its founding this Ramamandira (shrine) has acquired the prefix *Brahmanara i.e.*, of Brahmins. There is another Ramamandira in Santhepete which is locally called Ganigara Ramamandira in view of the special association of Ganigas with that shrine (built in about 1930).

This shrine was built in 1908 and till 1964 had only the metallic idols of Rama, Sita, Lakshmana and Anjaneya meant for daily pujas as well as for being carried out in processions (*utsava*). Now, a black-stone idol of Sri Rama, the presiding deity and similar idols of Sita, Lakshmana and Anjaneya placed in appropriate positions constitutes the main object of worship. In a niche there is an idol of Varada Ganapati which too is worshipped daily. A Brahmin priest performs *pujas* twice a daily and is paid Rs. 30 per month as his salary. A part-time peon (Rs. 10 per month) of Dasa Community keeps the temple precincts and its environs clean. Though associated with Brahmins, people of other castes also visit the temple to offer their devotions. The management committee which consists of 15 members (including Sri B. M. Ramiah, its President in 1972) is an elected body with a term of 2 years.

The temple is a modern structure in granite and cement and its value is estimated at about Rs. 20,000. It also owns an old house which yields an annual rent of Rs. 720. The finances required for daily *pujas*, salary to the staff, observance of festive and other important occasions are raised by public contributions. Though it was stated that the accounts are being maintained systematically the same were not made available for reference during the study. Ramotsava, on the occasion of Rama Navami (April), is the most important festival which is observed here for 15 days at a stretch by arranging special *pujas* and several cultural and religious programmes.

(ix) SAIBABA MANDIRA.—The cult of Saibaba (Saint of Shirdi) started in the town during the late 40s by an informal association of devotees who made it a practice to meet on specified days in a week and sing in praise (or of the deeds) of the saint. Gradually the interest of Chintalapalli Bhaskariah of the Vysya caste and a few others was aroused. By divine intervention through a dream, the former was urged to take up the leadership and establish a temple at a suitable place in the town. The concerted efforts of the devotees bore fruit in 1952 when the present structure at the eastern periphery of the K. R. extension was completed and the idol of Saibaba was duly enshrined. The temple has in it the idols of Ganapati and Satyanarayana which too are worshipped daily. Thursdays are specially noted for the worship of Saibaba. About 150 devotees visit the shrine on Thursdays though the daily attendance would be about 60 or 70. The most important festivals observed here are *Vaishakotsava*, during April-May for 15 days and the one day festival of *Guru Pournima* (Full moon day during July). The priest is a Brahmin. He is paid a salary of Rs. 50 a month. For the maintenance of cleanliness a female servant of Vokkaliga caste has been appointed on a salary of Rs. 25 a month. The temple is being managed by a committee of 7 members (President, 2 Secretaries and 4 members). Contributions by devotees form the main source of income which, it is said, is about Rs. 2,000 per year.

(x) BALA SUBRAMANYASWAMY TEMPLE.—This is located a few yards behind the Boys High School at the western outskirts of the town. The inspiration for founding this temple came from late Sri Gavi Siddiah Swamiji of Karadi. Sri Karisiddiah retired Tahsildar settled at Tiptur as well as Sri Muniswamiah Ex-Municipal Councillor and contractor by profession, took the lead. The stone idol of Bala Subramanya, Vigneswara, and the Swamiji were installed during

1963 in this granite structure which consists of a *garbha gudi* (sanctum) and a main hall (with R.C.C. roof). The priest, who is a Lingayat, offers *puja* twice daily and the attendance of devotees is said to be about 10 to 15 only. This temple is frequented by the immigrant Tamilians also and, the *Kavadi* festival during July is an important occasion when some 500 or more devotees visit the shrine. The funds required for the maintenance of the temple are raised by local contributions.

(xi) RAGHAVENDRA SWAMY SHRINE (in the house of Sri T.T. Srinivasa Murthy in Kote (fort) area).—Ever since 4-12-1970 it is said the shrine (god's room) in the house of Srinivasa Murthy has been receiving the special favour of Raghavendra Swamy of Mantralaya. On every Thursday when *puja* is offered to a picture of the Swamiji in this house *mantrakshate* (coloured rice) issues forth spontaneously (supposed to be *prasada* arriving directly from Mantralaya) and distributed to assembled devotees. Simultaneously a small metallic vessel kept in front of the picture gets filled up with the *tirtha* (of similar origin) which too is given to the devotees. The wife of Sri Srinivasa Murthy who also performs *puja* at the specified hours becomes possessed by the spirit of the Swamiji and acts as a diviner and soothsayer. Interested persons may pose their personal problems and obtain guidance free of cost. It is said many important people from far and near have visited this place and recorded their opinions on the mystery in a Visitors' Book kept in the house. Even in September 1972, the belief was going strong and the reputation was quite high. That material objects like rice grains and water can be received through space from a far away place in a mysterious way is a matter beyond one's comprehension. Perhaps the lapse of a few more months added to a few negative experiences that may arise and a rational appraisal may ultimately lead to the unravelling of the mystery and expose it to be nothing but a hoax played on the religious susceptibilities of masses.

(xii) SACRED HEART CHURCH.—This was established here in 1948 and caters to the religious needs of the Catholic Christians of Tiptur and its neighbourhood. It is a plain structure having a large hall with walls of burnt bricks and roof of asbestos sheets. It enshrines an image of Jesus Christ. Besides, there is a small shrine for Saint Mary. Every morning at about 6-30 a mass is conducted when some 15 or 20 persons participate. On Sundays there would be a congregation of 100 to 120 persons for prayers. The festivals observed here are the Sacred Heart Feast (June), Christmas and Easter. The Church owns about 20 Guntas* of urban land valued at Rs. 5,000 besides the site (and the building) on which the Church stands (value of 25,000). Charity and grants from the Arch-Bishop, Bangalore together amounting to about Rs. 2,000 from the main sources of income to the church. Rev. Father J. S. Dacosta, aged about 40 years, was the officiating priest at this Church in 1972. The church has also employed a cook and an attender on a monthly salary of Rs. 25 with food and Rs. 35 respectively for the maintenance of the establishment. From out of the church fund raised by way of charity the priest arranges for the distribution of text books to some 20 poor and deserving students every year.

(xiii) MOSQUES.—The Islamic fraternity of the town consists only of Sunni Muslims. There are 2 mosques in the town and the one located in Doddapete (Jamia-masjid) is the more ancient. It is said to have been established more than one hundred years ago to satisfy the religious needs of the Muslims of the town, who at that time also were a numerical minority. It is a *pucca* and spacious structure. The walls of the building are of burnt bricks, the floor-material is cement and as for the roof, different materials such as country tiles, Mangalore tiles, asbestos sheets and reinforced concrete have been used at different parts of the building. The frontage of the mosque has been converted into 6 shops which yield an annual rent of Rs. 1,500. The management and control of the mosque vests with a committee of 15 selected members. In 1972 (and in earlier years also) Sri T. R. Khalaq Sheriff (*Muktiawalli* was the President of the Committee. The Committee has employed a Pesh Imam, Mouzdan (Moulvi) and a peon on a pay of Rs. 200, Rs. 120 and Rs. 50 per month respectively for the conduct of religious activities in the mosque. Mass prayers are offered in the mosque five times every day (between 5.30 A.M. and 6 A.M.; 12 Noon and 2 P.M.; 4.30 P.M. and 5 P.M.; 6 P.M. and 7 P.M.; and 8 P.M. and 9 P.M.) and the regular attendance for five sessions is said to be around 200. On Friday afternoons the congregation would be more impressive as nearly 500 men would take part in the prayers. Bakri-Id and Id-Milad besides Ramzan are the important festivals observed here. On these occasions besides congregational prayers in the mosque the Muslims proceed in a group to the *Idgah* where also special prayers are held.

Besides presiding over the prayer sessions the Pesh Imam teachers Arabic and the holy *Qoran* to some 60 Muslim children. The classes are held in the main hall of the mosque in two sessions of one hour each. Besides attending to his duties in the mosque, the Mouzdan offers religious service to the Muslims and also attends to sanctifying the animals being slaughtered for meat.

Though it was reported that the accounts of the mosque are being maintained properly the concerned statements or books were not made available for inspection during this study. It was merely reported that during 1970-71, the income was Rs. 5,000 (public donations Rs. 3,500 and rent on shops Rs. 1,500) and the expenditure was Rs. 4,800 (break up not furnished). But on an earlier occasion in 1968 the same informant had furnished Rs. 38,130 as the gross income in 1967-68 of which a sum of Rs. 2,044 was spent on salaries to employees and Rs. 1,886 on payment of taxes and various cess.

The other mosque, called *Sanna* (small) *masjid* is situated in the Makkan Street which is parallel to the Railway Station Road and serves the Muslims of its immediate neighbourhood. Sri Naseer Ahmed Sheriff was the *Muktiawalli* (manager) of this mosque during

*40 Guntas—1 Acre—0.40 Hectare

1968 and this mosque too had employed a Pesh Imam. The income in 1968 was stated to be about Rs. 8,410 and the expenditure stood at Rs. 2,994.

On the occasion of Moharram, a separate, temporary shrine called *Babayyana gudi* is raised and in it are installed the insignia of the martyrs which are worshipped for 9 days and on the evening of the last day these symbols are taken out in a procession and immersed in the tank.

(xiv) JAIN TEMPLE.—The Jains of Tiptur do not have a separate temple of their own, though they do have a house where they congregate on important occasions and conduct their religious activities such as *bhajans, pujas* etc.

Other Religious activities.—Various castes among the Hindus, the Muslims, the Christians and the Jains observe their respective feasts and festivals at household level in conformity with their traditions. On most of these occasions there would be communal gatherings also at their places of worship where special services are held. A reference to temple worship has already been made.

The annual Ganesha festival is being celebrated in Tiptur on a grand scale as a public festival (*Sarvajanika Utsava*) for the past 30 years or so. It is locally known as 'Satya Ganapati Mahotsava' and is organised by a committee of trustees, one of whom is a President and the other a Secretary. Sri Dasappa, snuff merchant, has been associated as secretary with this festival so long that he is popularly known in the town as Ganapati Dasappa. The funds required for this celebration are raised by way of public contributions. The local merchants irrespective of caste and creed differences donate appreciable sums for the success of this prestigious festival. The annual accounts are properly kept and it is said, printed handbills are distributed in the town indicating the extent and sources of income as well as the amount spent on various items. An earthen idol of Lord Ganesha, about 5 feet high, artistically prepared by local artists is ceremonially installed in the Dewan Narasimha Iyengar Choultry (situated in Doddapete Road) on the occasion of Ganesha *Chaturthi* (fourth day of Bhadrapada). *Pujas* are offered everyday for a period of 48 days and on the final day the huge idol is taken out on a decorated vehicle through the main roads of the town and finally immersed in the tank. This procession is an important feature which attracts numerous persons from surrounding villages and nearby towns and the entire town wears a festival look with carefree crowds jostling about everywhere. Cultural programmes such as music concerts, *harikatha, upanyasas, parayana* of epics etc., are arranged to please the God and engage the devotees during evenings. On some convenient day mass feeding is also arranged in the town.

It may be mentioned in passing that this type of public celebration of Ganesha festival is a feature noticeable in towns and large-sized villages of this region and, between towns of more or less equal status a spirit of healthy competition has developed over the years in organising various cultural programmes. Similarly Rama Navami is also observed as a public festival though for a shorter duration and with less pomp.

E. Crime Statistics and Institutions Dealing with Criminal and Deviant Behaviour

The jurisdiction of the town police station extends over an area of 50.6 square miles covering some 35 villages in addition to the town. The town has a sub-jail with 7 cells which in all can accommodate 210 prisoners for short durations. Institutions such as Remand Home, Borstal School etc., are not found either inside or at the outskirts (beyond the municipal limits) of the town. The town also does not have any 'red-light' areas.

Statistical information furnished by the Town Police Station for the years 1969, '70 and '71 (January to December) is given on Page 173.

There has been a clear spurt in the number of cases reported during the past three years. Cases of theft (of all kinds) have been increasing rapidly if the figures presented in the table were to be any guide and, unless preventive measures are tightened, may soon develop into alarming proportions. Compared to 3 house-thefts in 1969 there were as many as 16 in 1971, *i.e.* a five fold increase and, against 13 ordinary thefts in 1969 there were 58, *i.e.* more than four times, in 1971. The table also shows that 20 food cases were registered during 1971 and none in the previous years. It may also be noted that during these three years, only one case was reported under Untouchability Offences Act and in view of the fact that there are 35 villages within the jurisdiction of the Police Station it may be safely inferred that such offences are very rare occurrences.

The Munsiff Magistrates' Court, Tiptur has jurisdiction over the entire taluks of Tiptur, Turuvekere and Chiknayakanahalli extending over 1036 square miles and comprising a little more than six hundred villages and 4 towns. Particulars about criminal cases dealt within this Court in a way provide the background data with which the incidence of crime in the town and its immediate vicinity may be usefully compared. At the beginning of 1967-68, 132 criminal cases were pending and 1423 fresh cases were filed during the year. Of these, 1477 cases were disposed off, leaving a balance of 78 cases at the end of the year. Similarly, at the beginning of April 1970 (year 1970-71) 171 cases were pending (and of these only 38 cases were pending over six months) while 1324 fresh cases were filed during the year. At the end of the year (*i.e.* 31st March 1971) as many as 241 cases were pending disposal and of these 74 were pending over six months. Monthwise details of receipts and disposals for 1970-71 are furnished on page no. 174.

The contribution from Tiptur Town Police Station limits to the cases handled in this court is thus seen to be about 18 per cent during 1970. This somewhat high proportion does not appear to be strange because Tiptur is at present the largest, the most prosperous and the fastest developing urban area of this tract.

Some idea regarding the types of offences brought to this Court may be had from the data for 1970-71 Printed on page no. 175.

Crime Statistic

Nature of crime	1969							1970							1971						
	Reported	False	Transfer	True	Convicted	Acquital/ discharge	Under investigation U.N., FRS	Reported	False	Transfer	True	Convicted	Acquital discharge	Under investigation etc.	Reported	False	Transfer	True	Convicted	Acquital/ discharge	Under investigation etc.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1. Murder	2	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
2. Dacoity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Robbery	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. (a) Housebreaking and theft	5	..	..	5	3	..	2	4	..	..	4	2	..	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	..
(b) (Day) Do. (Night)	20	..	..	20	8	..	12	24	..	..	24	7	3	14	30	..	1	29	17	..	12
5. House theft	3	..	1	2	..	1	1	11	..	..	11	6	1	4	16	1	1	14	9	..	5
6. Ordinary theft	13	..	..	13	3	6	4	29	1	1	27	6	9	12	58	1	4	53	29	2	22
7. Cattle theft	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Receipt of stolen property	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Cheating and criminal breach of trust	4	..	1	3	1	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	1	2	..	1	1
10. Coins and currency notes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Section 304(a) IPC (fatal road accidents)	6	..	..	6	..	6	..	7	1	2	4	1	2	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	2
12. Sections 279, 337, 338, IPC	27	1	..	26	19	7	..	28	3	4	21	12	5	4	22	3	1	18	9	4	5
13. Sections 143, 144, 147, 148, IPC	6	3	1	2	..	2	..	4	1	..	3	..	3	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..
14. Sections 324, 325, 326, IPC	15	1	..	14	1	12	1	15	2	1	12	4	8	..	18	..	3	15	2	6	7
15. Miscellaneous IPC cases	9	2	1	6	..	6	..	10	1	..	9	3	5	1	14	2	1	11	1	3	7
16. Cow slaughter Act	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Referred cases	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	7	6	1	..	..	..	..	9	7	..	2	..	..	2
18. Food cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	25	24	1	..
19. Untouchability Offiences Act	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Section 107 Cr.P.C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Section 109 Cr.P.C.	12	..	..	12	6	6	..	15	..	..	15	2	13	..	20	..	..	20	15	5	..
22. Section 110 Cr.P.C.	10	..	..	10	5	5	..	8	..	..	8	2	6	..	17	..	..	17	14	3	..
23. Section 54-550 Cr.P.C.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	2
24. Sections 87 and 96 M.P. Act	5	..	..	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	143	8	4	131	49	55	27	168	15	9	144	45	60	39	240	14	15	211	121	25	65
Unnatural deaths	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..

Monthwise Statistics regarding receipts and disposals of criminal cases.

Month & Year	No. of Criminal Cases										Pending at the end of the the month	Pending over 6 months	
	Pending at the beginning month	Received during month	Total for disposal	Disposed of during the month									
				Without trial	Permitted to be withdrawn	Compounded	Committed to Sessions	By recording		Total		Beginning of the month	End of the month
								Summary trials	Regular trials				
April '70 . . .	171	109	280	82	..	6	—	1	14	103	177	38	44
May . . .	177	44	221	20	..	4	—	..	12	36	185	44	48
June . . .	185	74	259	64	..	8	—	..	17	89	170	48	38
July . . .	170	178	348	139	..	5	—	..	15	159	189	38	41
August . . .	189	82	271	66	..	1	—	4	1	72	199	41	55
September . . .	199	111	310	88	..	10	2	9	7	116	194	55	53
October . . .	194	85	279	59	..	4	—	—	9	72	207	53	53
November . . .	207	157	364	125	—	6	—	—	12	143	221	53	61
December '70 . .	221	114	335	79	..	16	—	4	17	116	219	61	56
January '71 . .	219	163	382	128	..	7	—	..	16	151	231	56	60
February . . .	231	101	332	87	..	2	1	..	4	94	238	60	71
March . . .	238	106	344	79	—	8	—	..	16	103	241	71	74
Year '70—'71 . .	171	1,324	..	1,016	—	77	3	18	140	1,254	241	..	74

Number and Type of criminal offences dealt with by the courts during 1970-71

Description of the offences	Number of cases			Number of persons								
	Offences reported	Found true	Brought to trial (including pending from previous year)	Under trials (including pending from previous year)	Acquitted or discharged	Found guilty and placed on probation	Convicted	Died, escaped or transferred	Committed or referred	Struck off	Dealt with under section 562 P.C.	Remaining under trial
1. Offences against Public tranquility (Chapter VIII)	63	46	56	368	66	..	161	..	..	..	..	141
2. False evidence and offences against public justice (Chapter XI)	2	2	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
3. Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency & morals (Chapter XIV)	32	20	29	29	8	..	12	1	..	..	..	8
4. Offences affecting life	16	16	16	21	8	..	..	1	6	..	..	6
5. Hurt	101	97	121	251	107	..	20	..	..	..	..	124
6. Wrongful restraint/confinement	5	5	7	17	11	..	2	..	..	..	..	4
7. Criminal force and assault	40	28	33	62	23	..	1	..	..	..	..	38
8. Kidnapping, forcible abduction etc.	2	2	2	9	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
9. Unnatural offences	1	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
10. Thefts	112	84	105	230	70	1	44	1	..	..	..	114
11. Extortion	2	2	3	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
12. Criminal breach of trust	4	4	5	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
13. Receiving stolen property	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
14. Cheating	6	6	7	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
15. Mischief	34	18	29	77	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
16. Criminal tresspass	66	42	57	127	34	..	9	..	..	..	..	84
17. Offences relating to documents and to trade marks and property	2	2	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
18. Offences against marriage	3	3	3	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
19. Criminal intimaidtion, insult & annoyance	11	11	11	23	2	..	8	..	..	..	..	13
20. Offences under special and local laws	1,011	934	1,005	1,271	389	..	742	..	..	..	..	140
TOTAL	1,514	1,324	1,495	2,532	773	1	1,002	3	7	..	..	746

CHAPTER XIII

LINKAGES AND CONTINUA

A. General demographic and economic characteristics of the district.

While discussing various demographic characteristics of the town, in earlier chapters, references by way of comparison have been made to district averages and also to the situation prevailing in the rural areas of the Tiptur taluk. In order to enable the reader to have a general feel of the district a few points, not already discussed in detail, are now dealt with.

According to the 1971 Census the district has 12 towns, 2452 inhabited villages and 273 uninhabited villages. Thus, between 1961 and 1971 Censuses the number of towns per 100 inhabited villages has altered from 0.45 to 0.49. During the decade Ammasandra Notified Area where a cement factory was started recently attained urban status. It has however only 1577 inhabitants at the 1971 Census. In Tiptur taluk, which has only one town and 220 inhabited villages the proportion of towns per 100 villages works out to 0.45 and this corresponds to the position that prevailed in the district at the 1961 Census.

The taluks of Arsikere (324 inhabited villages) and Channarayapatna (364 inhabited villages) of Hassan district which adjoin Tiptur taluk have two towns each. In these taluks the proportions of towns per 100 villages work out to 0.62 and 0.55 respectively.

The 12 towns of the district differ greatly in terms of population size, area and density. Tumkur, the district headquarter-town which was in 1961, a class III town and Tiptur, a class IV town have now moved up, by crossing the maximum population stipulated for each of these classes, into class II and III respectively. All the towns of the district have registered a growth of population, though at varying rates. The following table presents the data in a nutshell.

Size class of towns	No. of towns	Population of towns mentioned in column (2)		Area of towns (Sq.kms.)	Density (persons per sq. km.)	Names of towns and % decadal growth rates over 1961 population in parenthesis
		Persons	As a percentage to total urban population			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Class II (50,000 to 99,999) . . .	1	70,476	36.97	12.95	5,442	Tumkur (49.07)
Class III (20,000 to 49,999) . . .	1	22,592	11.85	5.43	4,161	Tiptur (45.21)
Class IV (10,000 to 19,999) . . .	4	58,914	30.91	22.73	2,592	Sira (18.76) Madhugiri (25.21) Kunigal (27.17) Chiknayakanahalli (25.89)
Class V (5,000 to 9,999) . . .	5	37,048	19.44	18.61	1,991	Pavagada (52.27) Koratagere (34.71) Turuvekere (31.17) Y.N. Hoskote (28.96) Gubbi (11.64)
Class VI (Below 5,000) . . .	1	1,577	0.83	1.24	1,272	New town; Ammasandra (NAC
All classes	12	190,607	100.00	60.96	3,127	37.14

It may be observed in passing that the towns nearer to Tiptur have registered lower growth rates and Pavagada town which has registered 52.27 per cent growth rate is far away. Arsikere and Channarayapatna towns of Hassan district respectively belonging to Class III and Class IV, have during the same period registered the growth rates of 41.91 per cent and 48.89 per cent. These percentages are closer to the one noticed in Tiptur town.

Some idea regarding the economic characteristics of the 12 towns of the district may be had from the following statement showing the results of the 1971 Census.

Economic Characteristics of Towns

Name of town	Population	Workers		Distribution of workers by industrial categories (as a percentage of total workers)									
		Persons	As % to total Population	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
1. Tumkur . . .	70,476	19,252	27.32	5.54	2.10	1.19	0.04	8.73	15.01	3.38	25.92	13.42	24.67
2. Tiptur . . .	22,592	6,288	27.83	3.26	0.96	1.86	0.19	2.70	16.48	6.01	34.40	11.21	22.93
3. Sira . . .	18,299	5,579	30.49	10.40	6.69	1.42	0.73	11.78	23.26	4.78	17.82	9.18	13.94
4. Madhugiri .	14,117	3,781	26.78	15.63	5.92	1.85	0.19	3.52	10.42	3.54	23.62	10.24	25.07
5. Kunigal . . .	13,437	4,207	31.31	12.46	8.75	2.45	0.50	18.93	7.48	4.59	18.99	8.81	17.04
6. Chiknayakanahalli .	13,061	4,208	32.22	18.06	11.34	3.16	1.04	17.92	8.20	4.37	15.95	5.89	14.07
7. Gubbi . . .	9,537	2,689	28.19	24.43	5.39	1.34	0.04	11.16	5.83	3.75	18.63	8.89	20.49
8. Pavagada . . .	9,004	2,758	30.63	13.05	5.19	2.39	2.72	7.80	6.74	3.42	17.52	19.72	21.46
9. Turuvekere . . .	6,536	1,925	29.45	13.45	10.55	2.23	0.31	8.21	9.71	9.00	20.10	3.17	23.27
10. Y.N. Hoskote .	6,177	2,232	36.13	14.87	15.41	1.57	0.14	33.47	3.72	2.82	12.23	6.27	9.50
11. Koratagere . . .	5,794	1,749	30.42	18.75	18.35	1.43	0.24	5.12	5.32	5.77	17.72	5.20	21.10
12. Ammasandra .	1,577	566	35.89	0.35	0.18	..	0.18	0.88	86.22	1.06	2.65	2.83	5.65
District Average .	190,607	55,234	28.98	10.26	5.54	1.70	0.40	10.36	13.53	4.25	22.59	10.68	20.69

Agriculture is an important activity in Gubbi, Koratagere, Y.N. Hoskote and Chiknayakanahalli in each of which the agricultural workers constitute about 30 per cent of the total workers. While Sira is noted for non-household industry (the town is known for its manufacture of *beedi*) as well as household industry the towns of Kunigal, Y.N. Hoskote and Chiknayakanahalli are important centres of handloom industry (weaving). The only large scale industry of the district viz., the cement factory is in Ammasandra. The small scale industries are concentrated in Tumkur as well as a few other towns including Pavagada and Tiptur. In all these 8 towns the accent is on urban activities such as trade and commerce, and services. Among the towns of the district, Tiptur stands out as the one with the highest proportion of its workers in trade and commerce.

The rural population of the district, consisting of 1,437,114 persons, is distributed in 2452 inhabited villages giving an average of 586 persons per village. Tiptur taluk with 119.518 inhabitants in 220 villages has an average of 543 persons per village. The total geographical areas of the district and the taluk being 10,544.8 square kilometres and 777.7 square kilometres respectively the density of population comes to 136 and 154 persons per square kilometre respectively. A classification of rural population by size of villages indicates the following position for the district and the taluk:—

Population size	District			Taluk		
	No. of Villages	Population		No. of Villages	Population	
		Persons	As a percentage to total population		Persons	As a % to total population
(i) Less than 200	509	51,861	3.61	40	4,373	3.66
(ii) 200 to 499	900	301,996	21.01	95	32,351	27.07
(iii) 500 to 999	678	473,222	32.93	59	40,599	33.97
(iv) 1,000 to 1,999	290	394,495	27.45	22	29,522	24.70
(v) 2,000 to 4,999	73	203,530	14.16	4	12,673	10.60
(vi) 5,000 and above	2	12,010	0.84	Nil	Nil	Nil
All sizes	2,452	1,437,114	100.00	220	119,518	100.00

The rural tract is thus dotted with numerous small and medium sized villages with a sprinkling of a few large-sized villages which are usually the headquarters of revenue circles or *hoblis*. The 4 largest villages of Tiptur taluk are examples of the latter kind and each is situated at a distance of 16 kilometres or more from the taluk-headquarters. In turn, each of these 4 villages are surrounded by small and medium sized villages for which they are the centres of administration, trade and commerce, education and so on. Thus the small villages are linked with big villages and the bigger ones, in turn, with the urban areas thereby establishing a wide network of urban-rural continuum. The urban centres have close interaction with bigger and distant villages as well as directly with a number of smaller villages at shorter distances. Thus distance, communication and transport links, the stage of its own development are all relevant in a study of economic and social interaction between a town and the villages with which it has contacts.

The rural areas of the district as well as the taluk are predominantly agricultural, for the proportions of agricultural workers according to the 1971 Census are 84.68 per cent and 81.34 per cent respectively. Cultivation is mostly dry and both food crops and cash crops are popular in the district. Of the irrigation works in the district the Marconahalli Reservoir built in about 1939 with an *atchkat* (irrigable area under command) of 11,000 acres is the biggest. This dam across the Shimsha is situated near Amruthur in Kunigal taluk. There are a number of tanks, large and small, scattered all over the district and if there are adequate rains these are capable of irrigating small extents under their command. The tract within which the selected town is situated is however noted for coconut cultivation and evidently the town owes much of its importance to the quality and volume of coconuts produced in its hinterland. In Tiptur taluk also there are a few irrigation-tanks of varying sizes. But by and large the cultivation is mainly dry. In recent decades due to the extension work carried out by the Community Development Project staff, spread of education, and a general awakening among the rural masses as a result of improvement in mass communication, changes in the political and administrative set up of the country etc., several changes are taking place in the economic and social spheres of life of the villagers. Agricultural practices, tools and techniques, land tenure system, the patron-client relationship etc., have all been exposed of late to a strong current of change which is sweeping the entire country. The villages around Tiptur are no exception in this regard.

The district as well as the taluk have a network of good roads, reaching even the remote corners, besides having a railway line. Transport facilities provided at present by M.S.R.T.C. buses and a few private buses (on non-nationalised routes), and the railways are good enough to create an effective link between various urban areas of the district and important places in the State and beyond. Particulars of road transport facilities at Tiptur have already been indicated in chapter I. Statistics relating to the number of road-transport

passengers alighting at Tiptur on arrival from various places or of those boarding the buses at Tiptur are not available for any particular period. However, in respect of railway passengers, it was reported that about 2 lakh persons alighted at Tiptur during 1970-71. During the same period 1,74,821 tickets were issued at Tiptur railway station. The break-up of tickets issued by range of distance to destination shows that as many as 92,307 tickets or 52.8 per cent of the total tickets sold, were for distances below 26 kms; 32,375 tickets were for places between 26 and 50 kms; 22,648 tickets were for places between 51 and 80 kms; 24,724 tickets were for places between 81 and 250 kms, and the remaining 2,767 tickets were for places beyond 250 kms. The high proportion of short distance passengers indicates the existence of commuters from nearby villages who visit the town perhaps everday for one purpose or the other.

B. Demographic and other characteristics of villages at different distances from the town.

Tiptur, being the headquarters of the taluk as well as the National Extension Service Block, has established administrative links with each and every village within its jurisdiction. There will be several occasions for the people of these villages to visit the town for some purpose or the other. It is also the chief marketing centre in the taluk and attracts the agricultural surplus produced in these villages. The only college in the taluk as also the only general hospital are located in the town and the villagers of the taluk are also benefited by these institutions. Likewise, permanent cinemas are found only in the town and for occasional recreation of this type the villager depends on the town. Though many of the villagers may like to have closer and intimate economic, social and cultural links with this town the physical distance and transport facilities are among the chief natural barriers. Added to it, their avocation, which in most cases happens to be cultivation, may prevent them from commuting to the town everyday. On the other hand the nature of work of a few may be quite conducive to such to and fro movement. Likewise some of the town-dwellers may be found accustomed to commute to villages in pursuance of their economic activity. However during this study, it was not possible to examine this aspect of commutation by gathering necessary data from the persons coming to and going out of the town, either on foot or on different vehicles, during different hours of the day for any specific period.

Within a short distance of 3 kilometres from the central area of the town (Taluk office and Doddapete area) there are as many as 12 inhabited villages including Tiptur (Rural) *i.e.* the agricultural lands of the revenue village of Tiptur not yet incorporated into the town-limits. This distance is so short that the residents of these villages can depend on the town for all and sundry and for all practical purposes may be considered as 'suburbanites'. These villages are the closest to the town and have for decades been exposed to urban influences. It would therefore be worthwhile to examine their salient demographic characteristics as revealed at the 1971 Census. The table on page 180 presents the data in a nutshell.

When considered villagewise each of these characteristics varies very widely indeed, rendering it difficult to make any categorical statement. The largest proportion of women workers has been reported from Edenahalli which has a large population of Devangas, the traditional weavers. This household industry necessarily requires the assistance of women and children of the weavers' households. The position at Hindisgere is similar but the percentages, in view of the small number of workers (only 21 female-workers out of 354 women), give a false impression. Anyway considering the entire group it is seen that, among workers those in the secondary sector are very numerous. Though Scheduled Castes have been reported in all these 12 villages their proportion in the total village population is comparatively high in the villages of Marangere (30%) and Kanchaghatta (55%) (the residential areas of these two are almost contiguous with the built up area of the town) and in these villages the proportion of agricultural labourers among workers is also quite high. During the survey, Village Schedule was canvassed for only one of these villages, *viz.*, Huchgondanahalli, the details of which are discussed later. The demographic and economic features of these villages indicate that proximity to an urban area alone cannot be regarded as the crucial factor in assessing the degree of urban influence on rural areas.

For a study of the impact of the town on its hinterland village schedules were canvassed in 13 selected villages situated at different distances from the town and lying on different routes of communication as shown in the schematic illustration on the facing page. The various tables generated therefrom are furnished in the appendix with the prefix Vs. These are examined in the paragraphs to follow in relation to a set of hypothesis postulated about the tendencies perceivable in villages with a high degree of urbanisation. One of the basic assumptions in this discussion is that the villages nearer to the town are highly urbanised than those which are farther away. Villages at a distance of 5 kms, 10 kms, 15 kms and 20 kms are represented in the sample though the farthest village which incidentally lies on the State Highway is 24 kms away from Tiptur.

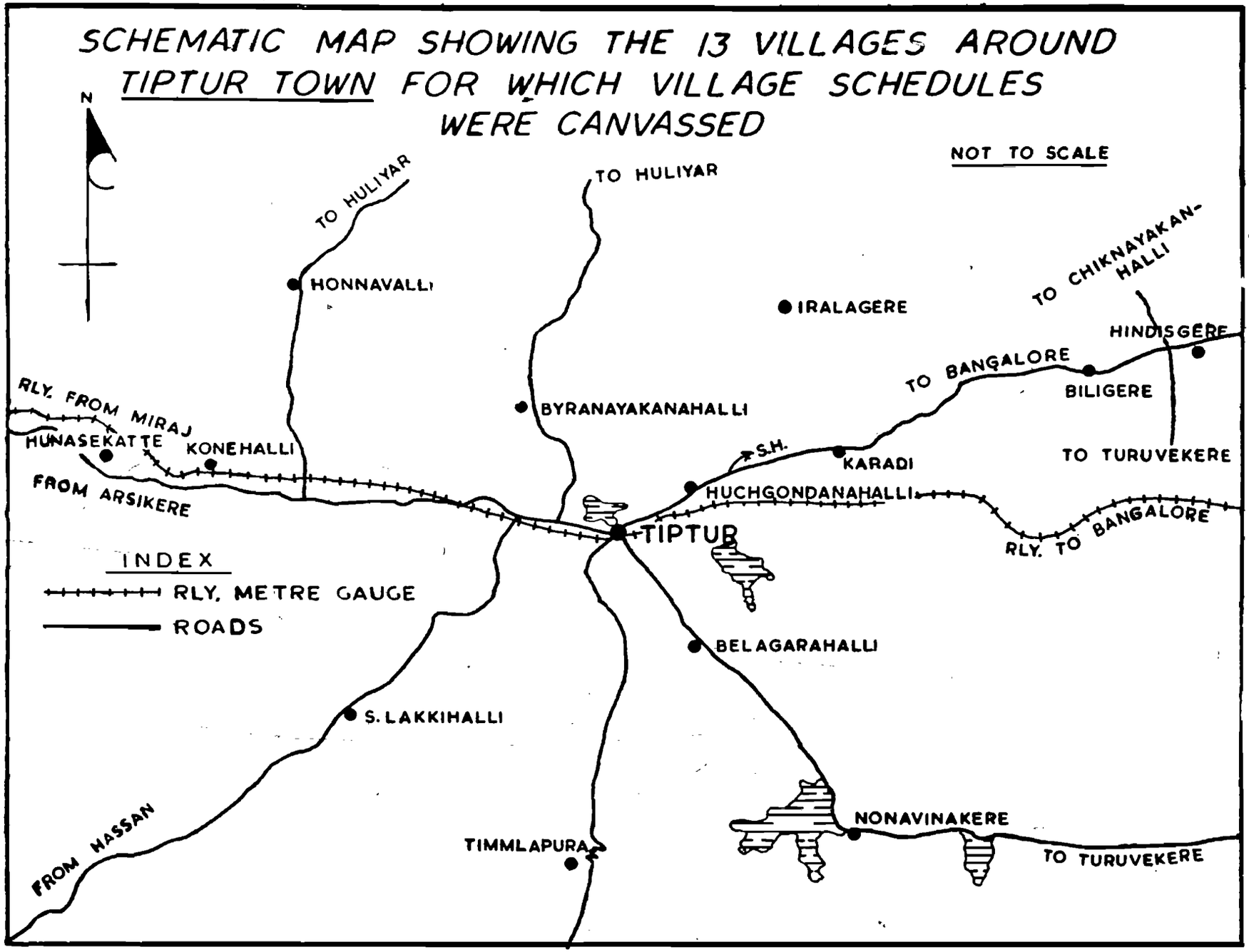
Six of the selected villages are situated along the Bangalore-Honavar State Highway; 4 to the east and 2 to the west of Tiptur. These are Hindisgere (24 kms), Biligere (19 kms), Karadi (10 kms), Huchgondanahalli (within 5 kms), Konehalli (12 kms) and Hunasekatte (19 kms). The first 5 of these villages belong to Tiptur taluk while Hunasekatte lies in the limits of Arsikere taluk and at a distance of hardly 7 kilometres from the periphery of Arsikere town. This village is therefore subject to greater urban influence because of the proximity of a town comparable in size and other characteristics to Tiptur. Konehalli is slightly off the main road as its village-site is about one kilometre off B.H. road. The place from where the approach road branches off belongs to Karikere village and, of late, this place has been showing signs of rapid development as compared to the sample village. For all practical purposes this place is locally known as Konehalli and the weekly market which assembles here on

Salient demographic characteristics.

Sl. No.	Name of village	Population 1971	Decadal growth rate '61-71 %	Density per sq. km.	Sex ratio per 1000 males	General Literacy rate %		Total workers as a percentage of sexwise Population		Distribution of workers in economic sectors					
										M			F		
						Male	Female	M	F	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1.	Tiptur (Rural)	365	+16.6	62	994	42	22	61.8	9.3	61.1	6.2	32.7	53.0	..	47.0
2.	Edenahalli	2,692	+17.0	573	1,050	54	26	58.7	16.8	31.6	48.9	19.5	3.0	88.5	8.5
3.	Annapura	725	+46.2	359	970	57	26	58.4	12.3	19.1	65.6	15.3	31.8	61.4	6.8
4.	Ramasettyhalli	413	+12.2	163	930	23	6	59.8	3.5	92.2	1.9	0.9	57.1	14.3	28.6
5.	Huchgondanahalli	764	+30.6	306	989	55	29	60.4	6.6	98.7	0.4	0.9	100.0	..	..
6.	Hindisgere	726	+34.7	327	952	60	24	60.2	5.9	59.9	31.2	8.9	14.3	47.6	38.1
7.	Koppa	352	Nil	199	966	63	23	44.7	5.8	81.3	3.7	15.0	90.0	..	10.0
8.	Goragondanahalli	810	+15.7	242	1,051	67	39	54.4	2.2	74.9	6.5	18.6	66.7	..	33.3
9.	Hullukatte	285	+43.2	62	875	58	22	45.4	3.8	100.0	..	..	100.0	..	..
10.	Havenahalli	429	+17.2	192	950	26	11	54.5	1.9	94.2	..	5.8	25.0	75.0	..
11.	Marangere	957	+20.9	165	969	53	31	52.9	1.5	86.4	5.4	8.2	71.4	28.6	..
12.	Kanchaghatta	692	+21.8	200	875	36	24	57.2	2.8	82.5	1.4	16.1	100.0	..	..
	TOTAL	9,210	+21.5	224	987	52	26	56.85	0.86	62.5	23.8	13.7	24.7	63.8	11.5

*Marginal case; distance to village site about 4 kms; hamlet about 3½ kms.

Source: District Census Hand Book 1971



FACING PAGE 181

every Wednesday is also called *Konehalli Santhe*. The village has a railway station known as Honnavalli Road and this station too is about 100 yards away from the village-site, but towards the main road. All these 6 villages enjoy good communication facilities with Tiptur.

Belagarahalli (5 kms) and Nonavinakere (14 kms) are situated on the Yadiyur road which connects Turuvekere enroute. This is an internal but a major district road that connects the B.H. Road with the National Highway between Bangalore and Mangalore. Nonavinakere, known in inscriptions as Nolambanakere, is an ancient village and is at present the headquarters of a *hobli* and an important centre.

Timmalapura (20 kms) lies on the road to Channarayapatna, to the south of Tiptur. This is a small roadside village of Channarayapatna taluk and its links with the town are rather remote. This route is nationalised and therefore only M.S.R.T.C. buses ply on this road. Some 10 kilometres further south of this village there is Nuggehalli, a large sized village and a *hobli*-headquarters of Channarayapatna taluk.

Iralagere (Eralagere) represents an interior village. It is at a distance of about 12 kilometres from Tiptur and about 2 kilometres off the minor road which connects Tiptur and Chiknayakanahalli. On this road private buses ply several times a day linking the interior villages and the above mentioned towns.

Honnavalli (17 kms) is an important village of the region and is the headquarters of a *hobli*. In fact, about a century ago it was the headquarters of a taluk comprising the villages now included in the taluks of Tiptur and Turuvekere. The ancient temples and the vestiges of a fort here testify to the historical importance of this place. Though relatively far away from the State Highway (B.H. Road) Honnavalli is well connected by road to Tiptur. There are two roads of which one is a subsidiary road on which only private buses operate.

S. Lakkihalli (13 kms) is a small village on a subsidiary road which links Tiptur with the district headquarter town of Hassan. This route is of some local importance, for about 15 kilometres south-west of Lakkihalli there is Gandasi which is an important commercial place. It lies in Arsikere taluk and the weekly market held there is reputed to be one of the very largely attended shandies of this region. Commercial links exist between Gandasi and Tiptur and naturally the villages enroute are subject to the influence of both the places. This village has been selected in view of its roadside location, though on either side of the road, somewhat interior there are villages such as Shivara, Tadasur, Gurugadahalli etc., with larger populations.

Lastly, Byranayakanahalli (5 kms) is situated on the subsidiary road which connects the town with Huliyar. It may be mentioned in passing that Huliyar (Popn. 6491), a *hobli*-headquarter village of Chiknayakanahalli taluk is an important commercial centre of this region and that it has developed commercial and social links with Tiptur over the past few decades. On this route, about 13 kilometres north of the sample village there is Halkurki (Halukurike), a village comparable with Biligere, Nonavinakere and Honnavalli covered for the study. It is a sub-centre for numerous surrounding villages and has facilities for primary education, medical facilities, co-operative institutions etc. Its population according to 1971 Census is 2287. It owes its growth and development to its historical background and economic advantages and, has close links with Tiptur.

Hypothesis (i): Villages with a high urban influence tend to have larger population and greater density.

In the sample, the population varies between 129 in the case of Timmalapura and 4,489 in the case of Honnavalli. The nearest village is evidently not the largest nor is its density the highest. Vs. Table 1 shows the absence of any particular trend regarding decreasing population size and density as one moves farther away from the town.

Honnavalli (17 kms) which has the largest population has the second highest density noticed among the 13 villages. Nonavinakere which is the second biggest village has the highest density. Both these places are administrative centres of a lesser order than Tiptur and owe their growth and development to historical and other factors such as their situation in relation to Tiptur, transport and communication facilities and their function as sub-centres for villages of the neighbourhood. Biligere (19 kms) which has the third largest population (and 5th in the order of density) is also a highly urbanised village and though it is not the headquarters of a *hobli* it shares several characteristics of Nonavinakere and Honnavalli. It is contiguous to Kibbanahalli (Popn. 1,275), the *hobli*-headquarters village within the limits of which the Turuvekere and Chiknayakanahalli road cuts across the B.H. Road.

The average size of a village of Tiptur taluk is 543 and that of a village in the district is 586. In 7 of the sample villages the population returned is much lower than both these averages. However it may be observed that all the 3 villages at a distance of about 5 kilometres from Tiptur have 'above-average' populations and to that extent may be regarded as urbanised in comparison to smaller and farther villages.

The density of population is very much less than the taluk average in 7 out of the 13 villages of which Belagarahalli (134 persons per Sq. km.) is only 5 kilometres distant from Tiptur. The data therefore indicate that proximity to town in itself cannot induce a higher degree of urbanisation as revealed by 'larger population' and 'higher density'. This point becomes clearer when the 6 villages along the B.H. road are examined. Though highest density has been returned in a nearest village the largest population is found in the village which is quite far away. But, the farthest village Hindisgere, has a comparatively low population and a low density though it is Konehalli (12 kms) which has the lowest population and Karadi (10 kms) which has the lowest density.

In calculating the density of a village the entire area of the revenue village is considered though it is common knowledge that in this region the village population is usually concentrated in *Uru jaga* (village-site), These sites are usually packed with small houses abutting narrow lanes and, if the built-up area alone were to be considered for computation, the density would be very much higher. Congestion is rather acute in the 13 villages as can be seen from the following data (Similar situation prevails in almost all the villages of this region):—

Villages	Area of the Village site including hamlets if any Acres (0.00)	Population per acre (rounded to nearest integer)	Villages	Area of the village site including hamlets if any Acres (0.00)	Population per acre (rounded to nearest integer)
1. Belagarahalli	7.60	87	8. S. Lakkihalli	2.80	61
2. Byranayakanahalli	9.23	70	9. Honnavalli	68.93	65
3. Huchgondanahalli	8.55	89	10. Hunase Katte	1.45	211
4. Karadi	4.73	84	11. Biligere	23.58	65
5. Iralagere	5.50	86	12. Timmalapura	2.25	57
6. Konehalli	1.13	135	13. Hindisgere	6.25	64
7. Nonavinakere	41.43	77	Tiptur town	1,334.0	17

Hypothesis (ii): Villages with high urban influence will tend to have comparatively higher ratio of households to Census houses (i.e. *occupied for residential purposes*):

In 4 of the 13 villages there are as many Census houses as there are households indicating thereby the absence of congestion. Though in the rural areas of the region one house—one household is the usual pattern stray instances of 2 or 3 households, especially of brothers, sharing a single house are also noticeable in many villages. As can be seen from Vs. Table 1, the congestion is acute in Konehalli village where 37 households live in 20 census houses. This is however not one of the highly urbanised among the 13 selected villages and therefore this particular trait cannot be directly linked to the degree of urbanisation. The largest village viz., Honnavalli conforms to the regional pattern of one house—one household while in the second and third largest villages there are 1.19 and 1.01 households per Census house. Among the 3 villages nearest to the town while Huchgondanahalli has 1.00 households per house Byranayakanahalli has 1.67 households per house. Of these, evidently Huchgondanahalli which lies on a trunk road is subject to greater urban influence than Byranayakanahalli which lies on a subsidiary road. The available data thus do not lend equivocal support to the above hypothesis.

Hypothesis (iii): Villages with high urban influence tend to have comparatively larger ratio of workers in secondary and tertiary sectors.

The proportions of workers in secondary and tertiary sectors are furnished villagewise in Vs. Table 1. In Timmalapura (20 kms from Tiptur) none is engaged in either of these sectors and on the basis of the hypothesis it may be concluded that the degree of urban influence in this village is negligible. In point of fact also this is one of the least urbanised villages in the sample. However, it may appear strange that in Huchgondanahalli (5 kms) on the B.H. road which is subject to a high degree of urban influence the proportions of workers in secondary and tertiary sectors are quite negligible (0.4 and 0.9 among males and nil among females). The data suggest that it is usually in larger villages that one finds a significant proportion of workers in these two sectors. As already stressed there are no large-scale or even medium-sized industries either in Tiptur or in its vicinity. The household industry of weaving is pursued on a small scale in some villages. This apart the other industrial activities are of a servicing type (tailoring, smithy, carpentry, flour mills etc.). In the sample, the three villages of Honnavalli, Nonavinakere and Biligere are relatively more urbanised (according to qualitative impressions prevailing in the area) and true to expectations the proportion of workers in these 2 sectors in these villages is significantly high. The hypothesis appears to be true of a village under high urban influence which need not necessarily be the nearest or nearer to the town. Perhaps such a situation may arise in respect of villages that surround a highly industrialised town or city i.e., where large and medium industries are located in or in the peripheral zone of the town or city. But in so far as Tiptur is concerned the hypothesis is not acceptable especially if proximity is also a crucial factor.

Hypothesis (iv): Villages with high urban influence tend to have comparatively higher level of literacy.

Though this hypothesis is generally true, when high urban influence is linked with nearness to the town it is not wholly substantiated as may be deduced from Vs. Table 1. The lowest rates of literacy have been returned from S. Lakkihalli (13 kms) and Timmalapura (20 kms) while the highest rate (which in fact is slightly higher than the average for Tiptur) has been returned at Byranayakanahalli (5 kms). However there is no consistent trend as one proceeds from villages nearer to the town to those farther off. Hindisgere which is farthest from the town has a higher rate of literacy than Honnavalli and Nonavinakere which are larger in size and nearer to the town. Among the 6 villages situated on the B.H. road Biligere (19 kms)

has the highest rate of literacy followed by Hindisgere (24 kms), Konehalli (12 kms), Huchgondanahalli (5 kms), Hunasekatte (19 kms), and Karadi (10 kms).

Hypothesis (v): Villages with high urban influence tend to have comparatively greater heterogeneity of population by ethnic groups.

In the rural areas of this region Lingayats are the numerically, economically and politically most important community. The Vokkaligas are also found in substantial numbers in most of the villages. Almost every village has a few persons belonging to Adikarnataka or Adi-dravida community. Kuruba is yet another numerically important caste which too has a wide dispersal in the rural areas of the region. Generally larger villages tend to have, in addition, a few more functional castes such as the Agasa (washerman), the Hajama or Bhajantri (barber), Kumbara (potter), Badiga (carpenter), Kammara (blacksmith), Akkasaliga (gold and silversmith) and so on. Thus it is usually in larger villages that one comes across a greater heterogeneity of the village community irrespective of the distance between such a village and the nearest town. In the sample of 13 villages, from Vs. Table 4, it is evident that no village is uni-ethnic (more properly uni-caste) in composition. If Lakkihalli (13 kms) has only a few Adi Karnatakas, Hunasekatte has a few Voddars (or Bhovis) only in addition to the majority community of Lingayats. Three villages have reported three castes each while the remaining 7 have at least 5 castes each. It is only in the 3 large villages of Honnavalli, Nonavinakere and Biligere besides in Iralagere that a few Muslims are also reported while Christians are not found in any of the 13 villages. The available data thus indicate the absence of any direct correlation between proximity of a village to the town and its ethnic composition. Multi-ethnic composition (in relation to castes among Hindus) is usually a characteristic of the larger villages which for all purposes may be regarded as subject to higher degree of urban influence despite the distance which separates them from the nearest town. Such villages tend to develop into functional centres and attract persons following different vocations, both traditional and otherwise.

Hypothesis (vi): Villages with high urban influence tend to have a market with permanent shops selling grocery and other essential requirements.

Particulars about market, transport and communication facilities are furnished in Vs. Table 2. In 3 out of the 13 villages [Konehalli (13 kms), Hunasekatte (19 kms) and Timmalapura (20 kms)] there are no shops or commercial establishments at all while in 6 other villages there are one or two petty shops dealing in beedi, cigarettes, pan, arecanut, peppermints, cheap biscuits and the like. It is only in one small village viz, Karadi (10 kms) that a provision stores has been reported. Thus of the 13 villages only Honnavalli, Nonavinakere and Biligere, which are incidentally the largest have a few permanent grocery shops, cloth shops, tea shops etc., which supply essential commodities to the villagers. These villages are comparatively more 'urbanised' and the existence of a few permanent shops in them lend support to the hypothesis.

The absence of a market *i.e.*, retail stores dealing in essential commodities in the villages which are nearer to Tiptur may be attributed to the 'proximity of the town'. The villager is more likely to traverse a few kilometres to reach the stores in the town where the rates would be competitive and he can be choosey, than to pay more to a local retailer who is likely to demand a higher price. If the existence of a permanent market in the village is considered as an attribute of 'high urban influence' it may be observed that the proximity of the village to the town is a negative factor which prevents such a development. In other words, the nearer a village is to the town it is more likely that it does not have a market with permanent shops, especially when such a town is surrounded by predominantly agricultural villages. An intervening distance of about 15 kilometres seems to be the optimum distance which is conducive for the development of a small but permanent market in the village in such situations.

Hypothesis (vii): Villages with high urban influence will tend to have comparatively easy availability of amenities and services.

Postal facilities are available in 4 out the 13 sample villages and of these three are large villages and the other, Karadi, is medium sized. Telegraph and telephone facilities are available in the two largest villages which are *hobli*-headquarters. In the matter of educational and medical facilities too, it may be seen from Vs. Table 3, proximity to the town is disadvantageous for the obvious reason that such institutions functioning in the town could very well cater to the needs of surrounding villages. Of the 3 villages nearest to the town. Huchgondanahalli has 2 primary schools, one each in the village proper and Kallegowdana Palya, its hamlet. Both these are single teacher lower primary schools. Belagarahalli has a higher primary school and serves a few adjacent smaller villages also. In 1971-72 its strength consisted of 8 teachers and 207 students of whom some 50 students commuted from adjacent villages. Similarly, Byranayakanahalli also has a higher primary school (staff 4; students 146 in 1971-72) to which a few students from Geddalahalli, Alur, Gollarahatti etc., commute daily. None of these 3 villages enjoys any medical facilities. For higher education, medical facilities etc., the villagers depend on Tiptur.

Karadi (10 kms) has only a single teacher lower primary school and the nearest higher primary school is at a distance of 5 kilometres. Iralagere (12 kms) has likewise a single teacher lower primary school, and the higher primary school nearest to it is at a distance of 2.5 kilometres. S. Lakkihalli (13 kms) which has a population of 172 and Timmalapura (20 kms; Popn. 129) do not have any schools at all. Hindisgere, which is the farthest from Tiptur has a lower primary school. The case of Konehalli (13 kms) is somewhat different for the road-side hamlet of Karikere about a kilometre away has a middle school, and also a Taluk Board Dispensary for more than a decade now.

An examination of the data thus shows that large sized villages have adequate educational and at least nominal medical facilities. Honnavalli, Nonavinakere, and Biligere the 3 largest villages have high schools and also dispensaries while the others do not. It is needless to emphasise that these are under high urban influence despite their distance to the town and serve a number of surrounding villages as sub centres. Availability of amenities and services within the village is positively associated with high urban influence but, here again too close a proximity to the town is a negative factor. The optimum distance is seen to be about 15 kilometres in this case.

Extension of urban amenities such as water supply through pipes, street lights, electricity, under-ground drainage etc., to the nearby villages, especially those situated on the major transport lines from the town, is perhaps cheaper and a more desirable development. But such a phenomenon can occur only when the town itself is developing (or has developed) on modern lines and has a capacity to meet the needs of the fringe villages in addition to satisfying the requirements of the residents within its own incorporated limits. In the case of Tiptur such a stage of development has not yet been reached.

Hypothesis (viii): Villages with high urban influence tend to have comparatively less proportion of land under forest, grazing, uncultivable fallow, fallow and unirrigated cultivation and on the other hand, comparatively more availability of land under homestead, irrigated cultivation and other uses including industrial use.

Particulars on this aspect are furnished in Vs. Table 4. None of the sample villages has any forest land. The proportion of grazing land varies from 4.5 per cent in the case of Belagarahalli which is hardly 5 kilometres away from Tiptur to 30.8 per cent in the case of Iralagere which is somewhat interior and is definitely subject to lesser urban influence. The proportions of uncultivated fallow are also considerably low in almost all the villages except Karadi and Nonavinakere. This category of land usually represents the unassessed land (excluding homestead) such as those occupied by roads, drains, canals, tanks, groves etc., and the topographical features are also important. For example Nonavinakere, Honnavalli, Biligere, Karadi etc., have large irrigation tanks which are still in use. Similarly popularity of dry or irrigated cultivation depends on local physiological factors. Thus of the 13 villages, irrigated cultivation is of considerable importance in Karadi and Nonavinakere. In all the other villages unirrigated or dry cultivation is predominant. This in a way negates the hypothesis, for even the villages acclaimed to be subject to high urban influence on account of their population size or proximity do not conform to the postulate. Similarly, the proportions of land under 'homestead' do not disclose a consistent trend. The impact of Tiptur on its hinterland villages is perhaps not strong enough to induce large scale in-migrations to these sample villages and a consequential increase in the area used as homestead. In none of the sample villages land under 'industrial use' has been reported.

Hypothesis (ix): Villages under high urban influence will tend to have a comparatively less average distance of residential clusters or hamlets from the main village.

In the sample only 5 villages have hamlets in addition to the main village settlement. Huchgondanahalli, Iralagere and Hindisgere have one hamlet each while Biligere has 2 and Honnavalli has 4 hamlets. In the case of Huchgondanahalli, the hamlet Kallegowdana Palya is about one kilometre away from the main village but it is situated on a subsidiary road on which mofussil buses ply regularly. In fact the hamlet is as self contained as the main village is and has a larger homestead area (4.70 acres against 3.85 acres) and a large population than the main village. The hamlet of Iralagere comprises the houses of Adi-Karnatakas, which are in a cluster, about 400 metres away from the main village. In the case of Hindisgere the hamlet called *Palya* is about 2 kilometres away from the village proper. The two hamlets of Biligere are also at a distance of about 2 kilometres from the village proper. On the other hand in Honnavalli of the 4 hamlets, Kanchagarnahalli is at a distance of 1.5 kilometres, and the other 3, Kerebandi Palya, Hosapatna and Tippi Palya are about 2.5 kilometres away from the village proper. These details indicate that urban influence on a village does not necessarily imply the coming up of hamlets closer to the village proper. So long as cultivation continues to be the main occupation the villagers perhaps prefer to maintain the *status quo*, i.e. they would continue to reside in houses built by their forefathers in settlements or hamlets set up centuries or decades ago by their ancestors. Around Tiptur modern industry has not made any dent so far and the traditional rural pattern is continuing even in villages which for some years been experiencing some urban influence.

Hypothesis (x): Villages with high urban influence tend to have comparatively more heterogeneity of population in the hamlet.

The data available on the population composition of the various hamlets of the 5 villages do not appear to be sufficient enough for attempting any generalisation in this regard. The following facts may however be noted. In Huchgondanahalli and Honnavalli the ethnic compositions of the hamlet as well as the main village are not different, both being equally heterogeneous. In Biligere, one of the hamlets has only Lingayats while the main village and the other hamlet have Lingayats, Scheduled Castes and other caste Hindus. In Iralagere which is away from urban influence the hamlet is populated by Adi-Karnatakas and a few Lambanis while the main village accommodates Lingayats and Nayakas. In Hindisgere the hamlet has only Lingayats in it while the village proper has in addition the Scheduled Castes (Adi-Karnataka) and a household belonging to Panchala (goldsmith) caste.

Heterogeneity of composition may perhaps be expected in the case of hamlets coming up due to the direct impact of urban influence on villages close to the town i.e. in the urban fringe.

Hypothesis (xi): Villages with high urban influence will tend to have comparatively more equitable distribution of amenities and services among the hamlets.

Generally the availability of amenities and services is linked with a viable population size though such factors as road-side or central location, prestige, influence of particular individuals or groups etc., are also quite relevant. The data available in respect of the sample villages do not throw much light on this aspect.

Hypothesis (xii): Villages with high urban influence will tend to have comparatively larger number of houses similar to those found in the town concerned.

In the urban areas of this region not excluding Tiptur, houses with burnt brick walls and roof of Mangalore tiles are predominant. In the rural areas the houses with mud walls, walls of unburnt bricks and rough hewn stones are more predominant. Regarding roofs also houses with thatched roof and those with country tiles are more popular in the rural areas. Examining the conditions prevailing in the 13 sample villages against this background it is seen that the proportion of brickwalled and Mangalore tiled houses is highest (81.5%) in Hindisgere which is 24 kilometres away from Tiptur. Huchgondanahalli which is only 5 kilometres distant from the town and is evidently subject to high urban influence also has about 47 per cent of its houses similar to the ones predominant in the towns of the region. Except in Biligere in all the other villages the proportion of such houses is low and this fact shows the absence of any positive link between high urban influence and proportion of better houses in so far as Tiptur and its hinterland villages are concerned. Such trends are however noticeable in villages such as Kanchaghatta and Marangere which are very much closer to the town and where speculation and building activity have received a spurt in recent years.

Hypothesis (xiii): Villages with high urban influence will tend to have comparatively larger number of electric connections to non-residential and non-agricultural purposes.

Only 9 of the 13 sample villages are electrified and of these Belagarahalli, Byranayakanahalli and Huchgondanahalli are very near the town while three other villages viz., Honnavalli, Nonavinakere and Biligere are large sized sub-centres. Hunasekatte, which though 19 kilometres away from Tiptur is only 8 kilometres distant from Arsikere town and perhaps on account of this proximity it has been electrified. Though it may appear strange, Iralagere which is somewhat interior has electricity while Karadi which is much nearer and is on the main road is not yet electrified. Examining the data on connections to non-residential and non-agricultural purposes in these 9 villages it is seen that connections to industrial units are reported from: (i) Belagarahalli (a flour mill and a coir unit), (ii) Biligere (flour mill), (iii) Nonavinakere (3 rice and flour mills) and (iv) Honnavalli (2 flour and rice mills and 2 coffee grinders) and (v) Byranayakanahalli (one flour mill). A few connections to retail shops (commercial), temple, panchayat office, co-operative society etc., have also been reported from these villages, especially the larger ones. All these nine villages have electric street lights, though in varying numbers, to meet their local requirements.

Though the above data do not lend complete support to the hypothesis it is noteworthy that electrical connections to industrial and commercial establishments have been reported from the three large-sized villages and another which is subject to urban influence due to its proximity to Tiptur.

Hypothesis (xiv): Villages with high urban influence will tend to have comparatively larger number of power-driven transport.

The rural areas of this region are still in the traditional bullock-cart age, for even today such carts are the popular means of goods transport especially over short distances. In so far as passenger traffic is concerned people depend on public transport buses and the railway if such a facility is available nearby. In rural areas even bicycles are a luxury which, only a few who are in dire need can afford.

In this sample of 13 villages it is found that none of the 36 households in S. Lakkihalli possesses even a bicycle and that in 6 other villages which do not have any power-driven transport vehicles the proportion of households per bicycle owned in the respective villages is as follows.

(1) Byranayakanahalli (5 kms)—40 for 169 households or 1 Bicycle for 4.2 HHs.

(2) Huchgondanahalli (5 kms)—31 for 137 households or 1 Bicycle for 4.4 HHs.

(3) Karadi (10 kms)—9 for 99 households or 1 Bicycle per 11.0 HHs.

(4) Konehalli (13 kms)—2 for 37 households or 1 Bicycle per 18.5 HHs.

(5) Hunasekatte (19 kms)—5 for 57 households or 1 Bicycle per 11.4 HHs.

(6) Timmalapura (20 kms)—2 for 24 households or 1 Bicycle per 12 HHs.

In the remaining 6 villages a few automobile vehicles have been reported in addition to a few bicycles and bullock carts. The relevant details are as follows.

1. *Honnavalli.*—1 Bicycle per 18.4 households; 1 scooter and 3 motor bicycles for 647 households.

2. *Nonavinakere.*—1 Bicycle per 3.2 households; 1 truck, 2 scooters and 3 motor bicycles for 650 households.

3. *Hindisgere.*—1 Bicycle per 4.7 households; 2 trucks, 1 scooter, 2 motor bicycles, 1 car, 1 jeep and 2 tractors (all vehicles except bicycles owned by a particular household).

4. *Iralagere.*—1 Bicycle per 21.0 households and 2 scooters for 84 households.

5. *Biligere.*—1 Bicycle per 7.5 households and 4 motor bicycles besides one tractor for 262 households.

6. *Belagarahalli.*—1 Bicycle per 2.9 households and 2 motor bicycles besides one truck for 130 households.

The above analysis shows that it is usually in large-sized villages, which are comparatively more urbanised, that one comes across a few automobile vehicles. Such vehicles are items of luxury and are status symbols especially among the rich landlords. The situation around Tiptur suggests that there is no tendency among the urban rich to move over to the peripheral villages to live in spacious bungalows built according to modern standards and equipped with all amenities. When such a trend sets in, it may perhaps be reasonable to expect larger number of power-driven vehicles in villages nearer to the town and thus subject to a high degree of urban influence. Tiptur has not yet reached such a stage of urban development.

Hypothesis (xv): Villages with high urban influence will tend to have comparatively larger number of urban type of conspicuous consumption.

It may be seen from Vs. Table 5 that except in S. Lakkihalli and Timmalapura in all the other 11 villages there are radio receiver sets, though in varying numbers. Hindisgere which is the farthest from Tiptur has a higher proportion (20 per cent) of radios per 100 households while Iralagere which is somewhat interior has the least proportion of one per cent. However, Belagarahalli which is close to Tiptur has the highest proportion of 23 per cent while another, Byranayakanahalli, similarly situated has a significantly high proportion of 15 per cent. Huchgondanahalli, the other village close to Tiptur has a proportion of 9 per cent which is much higher than the proportions in the case of the three large-sized villages of Honnavalli, Biligere and Nonavinakere. If the exceptional case of Hindisgere is ignored, in so far the possession of radio is concerned the hypothesis appears to be true.

Hypothesis (xvi): Villages with high urban influence will tend to have comparatively greater change in food habits.

In none of the 13 sample villages any major change in food habit such as change over from vegetarian diet to non-vegetarian diet or *vice versa*, substitution of a staple cereal (as a result of change in dry to wet cultivation etc), and the like has been reported. Despite this vague denial of change it is common knowledge that during the post-independence period in almost all these villages more and more people have cultivated the habit of drinking tea or coffee and are also getting accustomed to the use of wheat and milo which in former days were not relished much in view of the local availability of the staple cereals of the region *viz.*, ragi, rice and to some extent jowar. The available villagewise information is insufficient to examine the hypothesis in greater detail.

Hypothesis (xvii): Villages with high urban influence will tend to have comparatively more number of households using non-indigenous fuel.

In all the 13 sample villages almost all the households are accustomed to use indigenous fuel such as firewood, faggots, dry coconut husks and shells. This region abounds in coconut gardens and dry leaves. fronds, husk etc., are easily available. The poor usually gather faggots to meet their daily requirements. Though 9 villages are electrified no household therein has so far obtained All Electric Home connection. Kerosene oil is sparingly used in wick-stoves or pressure stoves by a handful of households, in the largesized villages, especially at times of urgency. These households are usually those of temporary residents such as school teachers, government servants etc., (ie, those with urban-oriented occupations).

Hypothesis (xviii): Villages with high urban influence will tend to have comparatively larger number of households having source of light similar to that of the urban area concerned.

Though Tiptur town was electrified in about 1940, kerosene oil continues to be an important source of light in the town especially among the poor. In the rural areas of the region, kerosene oil is the chief source of light even in villages which have, in recent years, been provided with electricity. Of the 9 villages in the sample which are electrified, Nonavinakere and Biligere have about 40 per cent of their households supplied with electricity. The 3 villages of Belagarahalli, Huchgondanahalli and Byranayakanahalli which are only 5 kilometres away and Hindisgere which is 24 kilometres away from Tiptur have reported that about 30 per cent of their households have electricity. Honnavalli which is the largest in the sample has a lesser proportion of only 25 per cent. In all these villages kerosene oil continues to be a main source of light though its importance is being gradually displaced by the advent of electricity. The available data on these sample villages substantiate the hypothesis to an appreciable extent.

Hypothesis (xix): Villages with high urban influence will tend to have comparatively more diversified sources of livelihood.

The details gathered on this aspect from the sample villages are approximate and convey a rough idea as it was not possible to systematically ascertain the source of livelihood in respect of each and every household. According to Vs. Table 6, agriculture and agricultural labour constitute the main source of livelihood in all the 13 villages. Non-agricultural sources of livelihood have been reported only in the six villages of Belagarahalli (5 kms), Huchgondanahalli (5 kms), Karadi (10 kms), Nonavinakere (14 kms), Honnavalli (17 kms) and Biligere (19 kms). The proportion of such persons is relatively very high in Karadi where a number of persons are engaged on quarrying and dressing of granite. This quarrying work is essentially labour intensive in character and the end-product finds its way to Tiptur and other urban areas for construction industry. In Belagarahalli the coir industry

unit provides livelihood to a few people while service occupations provide livelihood to a few more. In the 3 large villages of Nonavinakere, Biligere and Honnavalli, which are undoubtedly subject to higher urban influence, the proportion of persons eking out their living from urban-oriented occupations such as trade, industry and services, though small, is quite significant. However, in this case proximity to the town is not a decisive factor and though the hypothesis may be substantiated to some extent it cannot be linked up with proximity of the town especially so in view of the fact that Tiptur is not an Industrial (manufacture) Town.

Hypothesis (xx): Villages with high urban influence will tend to have comparatively larger area under cash crops, higher revenue and price and yield per acre.

Particulars on these aspects in respect of the 13 villages are furnished in Vs. Table 6. In this region dry cultivation is predominant and the area is also well known for its coconut gardens. In case a village has an irrigation tank the irrigated lands are generally utilised for raising a crop of paddy and if the water supply is felt to be inadequate many prefer to raise ragi which is the staple cereal of the masses. Except coconut there is no other important cash crop in the area around Tiptur. Cultivation of groundnut is prevalent to a very small extent and that of cotton, chillies etc., altogether absent in view of the fact that soil conditions are most unsuitable for such crops. In several villages certain patches of land are not fertile enough to yield a moderate crop of ragi even. In such plots the villagers cultivate inferior millets such as *save* (small millet), *harka* (panicum semiverticulatum) and, horsegram. Oilseeds such as til, niger-seed and castor are sown as mixed crops along with the major cereal crops and the yields are mostly utilised for domestic consumption or sold away locally. In view of this peculiar situation it is not possible to categorically assert that the villages with high urban influence meaning those that are closer to Tiptur, have a higher proportion of land under cash crops. In this region subsistence-cultivation is still predominant and cultivation of coconuts has always been there. In recent years, however, in view of the rising price of coconut and its products the tendency to convert dry fields (if other conditions are suitable) into coconut gardens has been perceived in most of the villages of the taluk.

As may be observed from the table, there does not appear to be significant variations in land revenue rates depending upon the degree of urban influence. The quality of soil and its fertility are the crucial factors though the proximity of an urban area, market etc., are also very relevant when fixing the land revenue rates in any particular village. The average rate is reported to be Rs. 1·25 per acre of dry land in 7 villages of which Hindisgere is 24 kilometres away from Tiptur. The lowest rate of 80 paise per acre has been reported from Hunasekatte (19 kms) which however is only 8 kilometres distant from Arsikere town. The rates levied regarding garden (*Bagayat*) lands also vary between Rs. 6 and Rs. 7 depending on the fertility of the soil rather than on the degree of urban influence to which the village is subject.

Among the 13 villages the price of dry land per acre is seen to vary from Rs. 100 in Timmalapura, an interior village on a subsidiary route to Rs. 2,000 in the case of Biligere, a prosperous large sized village situated on the State Highway. Here again the quality of soil, fertility, nearness of the plot to the concerned village site or its hamlet, competition among the local landlords etc., are all factors which are relevant in determining the price of any given plot. If the town is developing at a fast rate and speculation is rampant it may then be reasonable to expect a rise in the price of dry land in villages nearer to the town especially those which are situated on the main road. Similar phenomenon may occur if in such villages intensive cultivation practices have been adopted on a large scale in order to supply vegetables, fruits and flowers to meet the needs of the urban dwellers. In the case of Tiptur neither process has set in to such a degree as to influence the villages at or beyond 5 kilometre range. In the 3 villages of Belagarahalli, Byranayakanahalli and Huchgondanahalli the price per acre of dry land is almost uniform though between 1961-71 some marked rise has been reported from Byranayakanahalli which is located on the subsidiary road leading to Huliyar. Similar observations hold good in respect of the price of coconut garden lands.

The average yield per acre depends on several factors and a deeper analysis, than the superficial gathering of data on yields as was done during this study, is necessary to categorically state whether or not the 'degree of urban influence' has any direct correlation with the quantum of yield. The details furnished in Vs. Table 6 show that the yield per acre varies in a narrow range except when comparisons are being made between lands with assured irrigation and those without it. For example in Nonavinakere the lands are fertile and the village has a perennial and very large irrigation tank. Here the yield of ragi is reported to be 6 quintals, the highest among the 13 villages. This is followed by Biligere which too has a similar advantage but has an average yield of 4 quintals only. The yield from coconut gardens also vary from 1000 nuts per acre in Timmalapura to about 2700 per acre in Huchgondanahalli. The impact of urban influence on high yields appears to be quite meagre in the case of villages covered for this study.

Hypothesis (xxi): Villages with high urban influence will tend towards a higher adoption of innovation in agriculture.

In all the sample villages the cultivators are now accustomed to the use of iron plough, fertilisers and to some extent insecticides and pesticides. All these changes have been taking place during the past 15 years or so due to the measures undertaken by the Government agencies in popularising such improvements. In three villages viz., Nonavinakere, Biligere and Hindisgere, tractor ploughing has also been accepted since 1953, 1971 and 1972 respectively. The National Extension Service has been operating in the taluk eversince 1962

quite vigorously and its activities have succeeded in a good measure. The three large sized villages are centres of the village level workers and these are also subject to a higher degree of urban influence. In the 3 nearest villages also iron plough and new type of cultivators are quite popular.

Hypothesis (xxii): Villages with high urban influence will tend to show intensification of the practice of animal husbandry for supply of milk and meat.

Particulars about animal husbandry are furnished in Vs. Table 7. In all the villages livestock rearing is an adjunct to cultivation. The average number of bullocks per household varies between 0.4 in S. Lakkihalli and 1.7 in Iralagere. Though cows are reared for purposes of breeding and milk, the quantity of milk obtained from these cows of local breed is usually very meagre. Those who intend to have larger quantities of milk either for domestic consumption or for sale usually rear she-buffaloes. In none of the sample villages the villagers rear either cows or buffaloes of superior breeds (such as Sindhi, Murrah, Dharwar etc.) which are known for their abundant yield. The average number of she-buffaloes per household varies from 0.1 in Karadi and Huchgondanahalli to 1.0 in the case of Honnavalli, the large sized village. It is noteworthy that in Honnavalli the Kurubas, the traditional shepherds, are in large numbers unlike in the other sample villages. Supply of milk and milk products to Tiptur has been reported in 4 out of these 13 villages and of these 2 are about 5 kilometres away, (Konehalli which is 12 kilometres away supplies milk to Arsikere). Honnavalli is 17 kilometres away and Biligere is 19 kilometres. Hunasekatte supplies a small quantity of milk to Arsikere town which is nearer than Tiptur. In all these villages, it may be pointed out, it is only a few individuals that collect the milk locally produced and transport the same to the town in large cans either by bus (or railway in case of Konehalli) or on bicycles for retail sale in the town. None of these villages have formed co-operative milk centres to commercially exploit the need created in the urban areas. The intensification of animal husbandry therefore depends at present on individual initiative and enterprise and such individuals are not many in the sample villages.

In several villages goats are reared for breeding purposes and goat milk, whenever available in excess, is consumed by the members of the household concerned. These animals are usually sold within the village or in the weekly markets at Tiptur, whenever the household is in need of ready cash. None of the sample villages supplies fowls or eggs regularly to the town. So far, the development of Tiptur has not had any direct influence on intensification of animal husbandry in the villages covered during this study.

Hypothesis (xxiii): Villages with high urban influence will tend to have fishing and forestry more integrated in cash nexus.

In none of the sample villages forestry has been reported as a gainful occupation, for in this region forests are scarce. Fishing is pursued as an occupation only in Nonavinakere and Honnavalli which have large tanks and a few persons belonging to the traditional fishermen community of Bestas. The fishermen of Nonavinakere usually sell their surplus at Tiptur and the transactions are always in cash. The fishermen of Honnavalli who derive a lesser yield usually sell the surplus in their own or adjacent villages and this too appears to be a cash transaction. In the other villages which have tanks (Biligere, Karadi, Huchgondanahalli, Hindisgere etc.) fishing is a pastime to some men belonging to the conventionally non-vegetarian castes. During summer when the tanks are semi-dry they, in a group, indulge in such activities and share the catch. In his region neither forestry for fishing is an important economic activity.

Hypothesis (xxiv): Villages with high urban influence will tend to have the presence of industries using power.

The pace of industrialisation in and around Tiptur has been rather slow and it has been already mentioned that there are no large scale industries either in or in the vicinity of the town. Generally the larger villages of the region tend to have a flour mill in addition to a few other house-hold industries which do not utilise electricity such as those carried on by artisans like carpenter, blacksmith, goldsmith, tailor, basket maker, weaver and so on. According to Vs. Table 10 one or more industrial units (however small they may be) utilising electricity are found only in the following 5 villages: Belagarahalli (a flour mill and a mechanised coir unit); Byranayakanahalli (a flour mill); Nonavinakere (3 rice and flour mills); Honnavalli (2 rice and flour mills and 2 coffee grinders) and Biligere (a flour mill). That a village which is closer to the town has a coir factory (owned by an individual family) testifies, to some extent, the observation regarding the presence of industries using power in villages under high urban influence. The rice and flour mills in the villages are units which do not require much capital and serve the local needs of the villagers by grinding the corn brought to the mill in exchange for a paltry sum per kilogram of the corn.

Hypothesis (xxv): Villages with high urban influence will tend to be characterised by comparatively more prevalence of daily labour in non-agricultural sector.

Information on this aspect could not be gathered in the course of this study. It may however be observed that in all these villages agriculture is the main source of livelihood and the wage-earners depend on agricultural lands and coconut gardens to eke out their living. In Biligere, Honnavalli, Konehalli and Karadi a few labourers reported non-agricultural labour such as work in clay quarries and granite quarries.

Hypothesis (xxvi): Villages with high urban influence will tend to have comparatively larger number commuting to urban areas for work.

Commutation to a town for work has been reported from only 5 of the 13 sample villages and it is significant that 3 of these are at a distance of only 5 kilometres. A milk vendor from Konehalli which has a

railway station commutes daily to Arsikere town despite the additional distance of 3 kilometres as compared to Tiptur town. This he does because of the railway timings which are more convenient for him to commute to Arsikere. Biligere is the only village which is farther off from Tiptur but yet sends a commuter to the town to work in a government office. This person hails from the village and finds it convenient at present to travel daily to the place of his work. However as he is liable to be transferred to some other place it may not be possible for him to continue the same arrangement. So, this case of commutation may be viewed as an exceptional one. Thus, it is evident that incidence of daily commutation to the town for attending to economic activities is confined to the 3 villages in the sample that are nearest to Tiptur. One of the commuters from Belagarahalli is the proprietor of a printing press while another is a teacher. Of the 3 commuters from Byranayakanahalli 2 are milk vendors and the other is a clerk in the office of an advocate. All the 5 commuters from Huchgondanahalli are stated to be weighmen in the Regulated Market, Tiptur. These workers apart, it is reported that a few others go to the town in search of work whenever they cannot get work in or around their own village. The available data therefore lend support in a good measure to the hypothesis.

Hypothesis (xxvii): Villages with high urban influence will tend to have comparatively larger number of workers inducted from outside to the village for non-agricultural work.

Leaving aside for consideration the sojourners in these villages who have at the time of this study set up their households though temporarily in the concerned village it may be seen from Vs. Table 16 that outsiders commuting to the village for work has been reported from 5 villages. These commuters, 3 of whom are from Tiptur (commuting to Byranayakanahalli and Huchgondanahalli), one from Chiknayakanahalli (commuting to Biligere) and 8 are from rural areas] are all school teachers. Such commutation is possible if the distance is short and communication facilities are good.

Though a specific enumeration of the place of origin of the persons engaged in non-agricultural work in these villages was not attempted it was reported during this study that most of such persons engaged in Government or institutional service (teachers, clerks, health department workers, etc.) are inducted to the village from outside while many of the traders and men engaged in service occupations are of local origin, especially in the large-sized villages. This generalised information lends support to the hypothesis in so far as it is applicable to the large villages which are also subject to high urban influence. This appears to be true in the case of smaller villages also if such villages are very near the town and hence subject to high urban influence.

Hypothesis (xxviii): In villages with high urban influence sale and purchase of commodities to and from urban areas would show distinctive traits which will vary according to functional character of the town and other factors but which will tend to follow a particular pattern in respect of villages in different degrees of influence of the town.

Tiptur is a commercial centre reputed for its trade in copra and coconuts. These commodities from all the 13 sample villages invariably find their way to the Tiptur market as can be seen from the details furnished in Vs. Table 17 and Vs. Table 26-A. Hunasekatte which is nearer to Arsikere transports its coconut surplus to Arsikere market while Honnavalli exports part of its coconut and ragi surplus to Arsikere despite the greater distance. In so far as S. Lakkihalli is concerned the weekly market at Gandasi is reported to be important for its export of coconuts while its copra surplus is sold at Tiptur.

The Tiptur wholesale market serves a large number of villages, not excepting the 13 sample villages, in this neighbourhood. The few retailers in these villages buy their requirements from the large scale traders of Tiptur at frequent intervals. On the weekly shandy days and also on other occasions whenever the villagers visit the town (for selling their surplus goods or for any other purpose) they would also directly purchase the articles of their daily needs especially provisions, clothing, matallic utensils, etc. The percentage of such persons making direct purchases of their daily needs from Tiptur, however, varies from village to village depending on the distance and also economic condition of the consumer, availability of similar commodities in the village itself or in an adjacent village etc. Thus the residents of Nonavinakere, Honnavalli and Konehalli would prefer to buy their necessities during the weekly markets held locally, while those of Timmalapura prefer the weekly market at Karehalli to Tiptur. Biligere is a fairly big village and its residents depend on the local traders for their daily needs or else on the market at Kibbanahalli which is about 3 kilometres away. The proportion of persons depending on Tiptur market for their daily needs is fairly high in the three villages which are nearer to the town.

Some idea regarding the approximate volume of trade between the sample villages and markets on which they depend may be had from Vs. Table 26-A.

Hypothesis (xxix): Villages with high urban influence will tend to have diversified enrolment in schools.

Particulars on this aspect namely, enrolment of children of school-going-age in schools, have not been gathered during this study. Hence an examination of the hypothesis is not possible. However, certain aspects regarding facilities for education in the sample villages are furnished in Vs. Table 10.

Hypothesis (xxx): Villages with high urban influence will tend to have comparatively larger number of persons in higher education particularly on technical line.

The details in this regard are furnished in Vs. Table 18 and it may be incidentally mentioned that these are only approximate. The number of matriculates, diploma-holders and graduates is high in the three large sized villages which are under high urban influence in

view of their size and also their location, good communication facilities they enjoy and such other factors. The three other villages which have a fairly good proportion of matriculates and a few graduates in them are those that are closer to Tiptur and hence subject to greater urban influence. These details lend sufficient support to the hypothesis.

Hypothesis (xxxi): Villages with high urban influence will tend to have comparatively greater frequency of existence and utilisation of library, club and voluntary organisations.

Religious institutions, especially temples exist in all the villages. Among the 13 sample villages Muslims are found in significant numbers in Nonavinakere and Honnavalli and both these places have a mosque each. Generally the religious institutions are centres of recreational and cultural activities of the various sections of the village population. Functioning of secular institutions such as library, clubs and other voluntary organisations has been reported from Byranayakanahalli [(5 kms, one library], Konehalli [(12 kms) formal drama troupe], Nonavinakere [(14 kms) a formal drama troupe, Merchants' Associations, Youth club, Mahila Samaja], Hunasekatte [(17 kms) Young Farmers' Association] and Biligere [(19 kms) Mitra Mandali, Mahila Samaj and a library]. Though Byranayakanahalli is small from the point of view of population size, it has a library perhaps mainly on account of the urban influence of Tiptur. It may be recalled that in this village the percentage of literacy is appreciably high and compares well with the average for the town. Konehalli which is a small village has a, more or less formally constituted, drama troupe called, Bidare Amma Yakshagana Mandali, Konehalli. The members of this troupe have given performances at various places in the district as well as outside and its active members are drawn not only from Konehalli village but also a few from other neighbouring villages. It may appear strange that this troupe did not perform any drama in the Konehalli village during the past few years but has been giving 10 to 12 performances in distant places every year. In Nonavinakere, which is a large village, also a similar formal drama troupe named, Panchalingeshvara Nataka Mandali has been reported. But its activities are mostly confined to Nonavinakere and its immediate neighbourhood. It may be mentioned in passing that in most of the villages informal groups engage themselves occasionally in practising a drama and presenting the same to the village audience on such occasions as annual fair, Deepavali, Dasara etc. But these groups are most informal and those who want to actively participate in it have to make voluntary contributions to meet the cost of maintenance of the tutor, and the hire charges for the screens, sceneries etc. During the past 2 to 3 decades, however, this tradition has reportedly received a setback in several villages due to the changing values.

The above data show that voluntary organisations, (including library run by Panchayats) are reported from the three large sized villages of Honnavalli, Nonavinakere and Biligere besides one Young Farmers' Association in Hunasekatte which, though far from Tiptur, is sufficiently close to Arsikere town. It may be observed that except the Merchants' Association in Nonavinakere, the other voluntary organisations reported in that as well as other villages have received inspiration from the National Extension Service Block besides some financial assistance as well from the same source. In none of the villages the existence of recreation clubs, sports unions, library or reading room run by voluntary organisations, and the like were reported. The available data, however, scanty it may be, lends some support to the hypothesis in so far as high urban influence is associated with villages with large populations and those in the close proximity of the town.

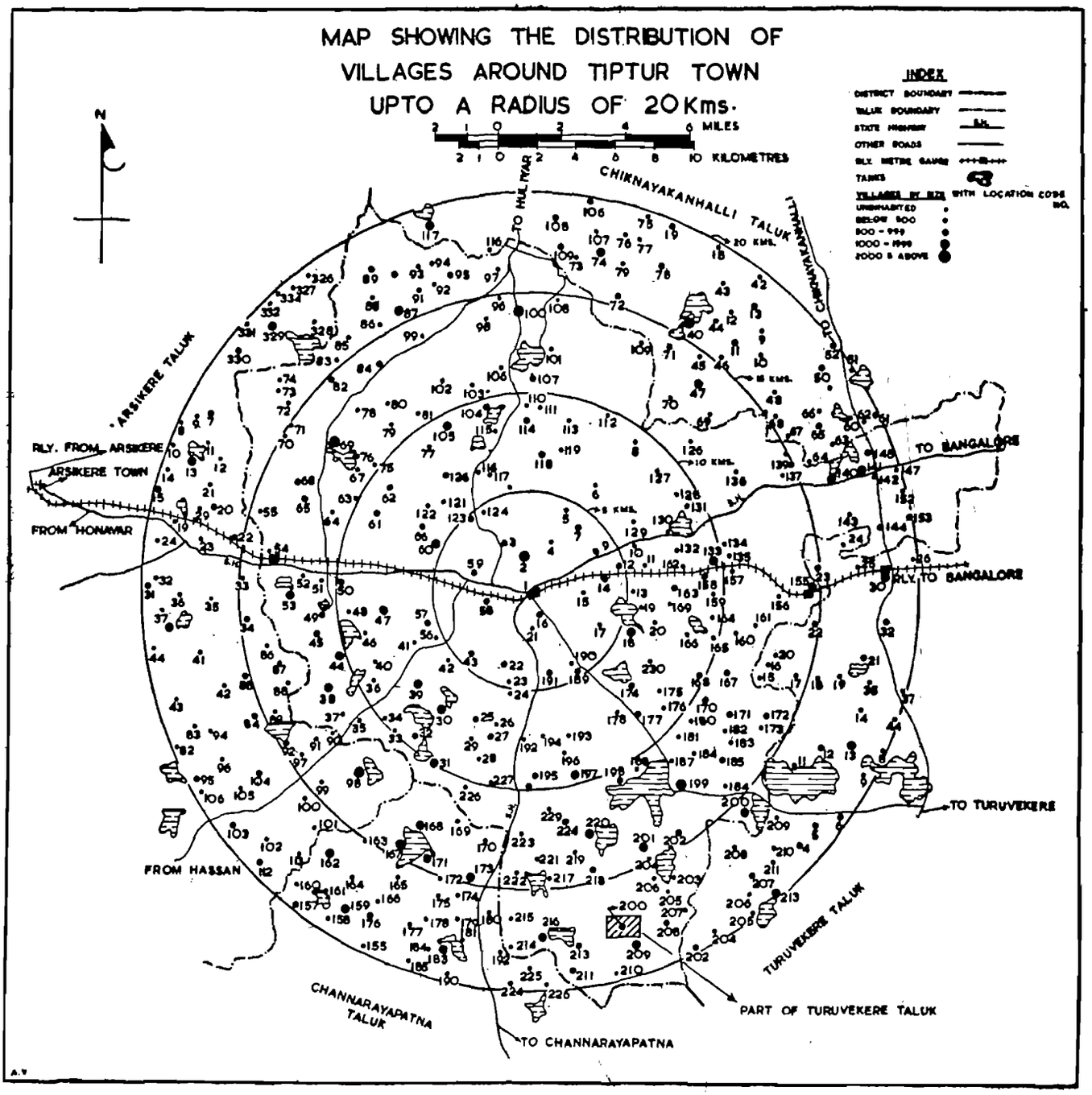
Hypothesis (xxxii): Villages with high urban influence will tend to be characterised by the comparatively more vigorous functioning of political parties, social reform movement etc.

Though political activities assume much importance in the villages on the eve of general elections and most of the important village leaders subscribe to the ideology of one or the other national political party it may be surprising to note that in none of the 13 sample villages any political party is having its formal office. Even the large villages of Honnavalli and Nonavinakere do not have the office of any particular political party.

The absence of the office of political parties does not necessarily imply the absence of political activity in the village. None of the villages had anything to report regarding such activities in the recent past. Similarly, none of the villages had any information to offer regarding social reform movements in them. Under these circumstances it is not possible to examine the hypothesis in any detail.

Particulars regarding the functioning of statutory village Panchayats could not also be gathered in any detail. Panchayat offices exist in the 7 villages of Belagarahalli, Byranayakanahalli, Huchgondanahalli, Karadi, Nonavinakere, Honnavalli, and Biligere and these Panchayats are governed by the Mysore Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959. Iralagere, Konehalli, S. Lakkihalli Hunasekatte, Timmalapura and Hindisgere are constituents of group village Panchayats the offices of which are located elsewhere.

The foregoing discussion indicates that the larger villages lend general support to most of the hypotheses considered while the behaviour of the smaller ones, despite their proximity to town and apparent exposure to urban influence is somewhat erratic. It has however to be admitted that the selection of villages is arbitrary and the results might have been different if different sets of villages were examined. Though it is realised that the appropriate procedure was to canvass the schedule in all the villages at specified distances on all the routes such a coverage could not be attempted due to the large number of villages involved (exceeding 40) and the time at disposal. In the paragraphs that follow a few demographic and economic characteristics of all the villages in 4 concentric zones of 5 kms, 10 kms, 15 kms and 20 kms are examined with a view to finding out of the spread of urban influence and determine


MAP SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF
VILLAGES AROUND TIPTUR TOWN
UPTO A RADIUS OF 20 Kms.
INDEX
N
MILES
KILOMETRES
CHIKNAYAKANHALLI TALUK
ARSIKERE TALUK
RLY. FROM ARSIKERE
ARSIKERE TOWN
FROM HONAVAR
TO BANGALORE
RLY. TO BANGALORE
TO TURUVEKERE
FROM HASSAN
TURUVEKERE TALUK
CHANNARAYAPATNA TALUK
PART OF TURUVEKERE TALUK
TO CHANNARAYAPATNA

the threshold point, where urban influence tends to become meagre or practically inoperative.

It may be seen from the map and the villagewise data furnished in the Appendix VI that there are as many as 402 villages with in a radius of 20 kilometres from the town. The distances considered for the purpose of this comparative study are a real *ie*, as a crow flies and therefore do not imply either easy accessibility or the existence of transportation facilities. In the first zone comprising the countryside upto a radius of 5 kilometres there are only 23 villages while in the second, third and the fourth zones, better defined as belts comprising the country between 5 to 10 kilometres, 10 to 15 kilometres and 15 to 20 kilometres there are 81, 108 and 190 villages respectively. Incidentally it may be noted that for a few villages beyond 15 kilometres Tiptur is *not the nearest town* in view of the situation of Arsikere, Chiknayakanahalli and Turuvekere towns at a distance of about 30 kms or less from Tiptur. All the villages in the first and the second zone are situated within the limits of Tiptur taluk. Of the 108 villages in the third zone 79 are in Tiptur Taluk, 6 are in Turuvekere taluk, 5 are in Chiknayakanahalli taluk, 12 are in Arsikere taluk, (Hassan district) and the remaining 6 are in Channarayapatna taluk (Hassan district). Likewise of the 190 villages in the fourth zone only 38 villages are in Tiptur taluk, 34 are in Turuvekere taluk, 40 are in Chiknayakanahalli taluk (ie., 112 are in the limits of Tumkur district) while 50 are in Arsikere taluk and the remaining 28 are in Channarayapatna taluk (*ie*, 78 in Hassan district). Tiptur taluk has in all 230 villages (of which 10 are uninhabited) and, from the above, evidently 222 of these villages are at a distance of 20 kilometres or less from the town.

Some of the salient demographic indicators in respect of the groups of villages in the 4 zones are furnished in the following statement.

Zone	Total No. of villages	Aggregate reported area of villages (Hectares)	Total population	Density per square km.	No. of households per occupied residential house	Sex ratio	Percentage of literate and educated persons	Percentage of workers to total population	Percentage distribution of workers by sectors		
									Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(5 kms radius)	23	7,980	15,779	198	1.05	953	38.32	33.18	68.56	22.56	8.88
II (5 kms to 10 kms belt)	81	24,242	38,757	160	1.06	970	32.63	31.33	90.55	3.42	6.03
III (10 kms to 15 kms belt)	108	39,700	57,734	145	1.05	982	33.53	32.73	88.93	4.35	6.47
V (15 kms to 20 kms belt)	190	57,918	87,451	151	1.06	970	33.22	30.94	90.40	4.00	5.60

The average population per village (either inhabited or otherwise) is as high as 686 for the villages in the first zone which however has only 23 villages. In the second zone the average declines to 478 (by about 30 per cent) but in the third zone it suddenly moves up to 534, which is still 22% short of the average for the first zone. In the fourth zone the average size declines to 460 and if these averages are plotted on a graph a wave like curve emerges as one moves farther away from the town.

The population density which is 198 in the first zone gradually falls to 160 in the second zone and to 145 in the third zone but recovers, though slightly, to 151 in the fourth zone. It may therefore be inferred that in this fourth zone a significant number of relatively large-sized villages are likely to be found. As remarked earlier, such villages usually serve as subcentres for a number of smaller villages around them. An examination of the ratio of households to occupied residential houses also discloses a similar trend. The congestion index is the lowest for the first and the third zones and highest for the second and the fourth zones. It may incidentally be noted that there being 3999 households in 3908 Census houses in Tiptur town the congestion index works out to 1.023 only. Evidently the rural areas around the town are more congested than the town itself. Thus while each household in Tiptur tends to occupy a separate Census house, in some of the villages around the town there are instances where a single Census house is shared by two or more households. The villagewise data discloses that a few such villages may be found in all the four zones.

The sex ratio improves as one moves away from the town to 953 in the first zone 970 in the second zone and 983 in the third zone whereupon it relapses to 970 in the fourth zone. This fall in the fourth zone may be attributed to the presence of a few large-sized villages which usuallly reflect the urban characteristics to a greater measure. As regards literacy the percentage declines suddenly from 38.32 in the first zone to 32.63 in the second zone whereafter it recovers slightly and rises to 33.53 in the third zone and registers a slight decline in the fourth zone.

The proportion of workers, which is 27.83 per cent in the town, increases to 33.18 per cent in the 5 kilometres rural belt immediately surrounding it. In the second zone this proportion declines by nearly 2 points as compared to the first zone while in the third zone it moves up by about 1.5 points. The fourth zone, which

evidently has a few urbanised large-sized villages, yields a lesser proportion of only 30.94 per cent. However, this average is about 11 per cent more than that observed in Tiptur.

A study of the distribution of workers by primary, secondary and tertiary sectors indicates the absence of any consistent trends. In the first zone however the secondary and the tertiary sectors are well represented though not in any way comparable to the situation obtaining in the town as such. In the second and fourth zones the primary sector accounts for a little more than 90 per cent of the workers. Between the second and the fourth zone, in the latter the secondary sector is relatively more important. In the third zone, the tertiary sector as well as the secondary sector assume somewhat greater importance as compared to the two adjacent zones. In this zone primary sector accounts for about 89 per cent only.

The foregoing consideration suggests that the urban influence radiating from Tiptur declines in an unsteady manner with crests and troughs as one moves farther and farther.

CHAPTER XIV

CONCLUSION

The foregoing chapters provide a descriptive and analytical insight into the social and demographic features of Tiptur in perspective, with an emphasis on the current situation. Its emergence, from its status as a small village about a hundred years ago into reputed commercial town of medium size of the present day represents the adaptation of the local ecological conditions by the local and in-migrant population. The transformation has been quite smooth and gradual. Even as a village Tiptur was production oriented and this trait has persisted all along. The region in which it is situated is predominantly agricultural with an accent on dry or unirrigated cultivation and characterised by subsistence farming. However there are certain belts in this region which have for long been found to be most suitable for large scale cultivation of coconuts. The sub-region comprising Tiptur and its neighbouring taluks is noted for high yield and the tasty quality of coconuts produced therein. Besides, unlike in many other areas, it has been found very profitable here to convert coconuts into copra for sale by the simple process of storing ripe coconuts with husk in an attic for a few months. In other words, copra obtained from coconuts would fetch a much higher price than the coconuts themselves. This situation favoured the emergence of a class of merchants who could buy coconuts in bulk, store them over a required period and export copra to distant markets at profitable prices. Their wide contacts facilitated the discovery of markets for cocopalm broomsticks, coconut shell charcoal and such other byproducts of coconut cultivation and this created a demand for manual labourers in the town which, as shown earlier, was met partly by the influx of labourers from the adjacent State of Tamil Nadu. In a way, it may be inferred that the process of growth began in about the middle of the last century as a result of the development of the then Provincial Highway passing through Tiptur. This initial advantage, caused the shifting of the headquarters of the taluk from Honnavalli and shortly thereafter it had the good fortune of being connected by railway to Bangalore on the east and Harihar and Hubli on the north-west. These factors soon helped the town to register a sustained growth. Coming to recent times it may be seen that the continued demand for the broomstick in distant markets caused the influx of in-migrants in small batches to the town and subsequently the development of educational facilities in the town also brought into the town a different category of population.

As the influx of population and the natural growth were more or less smooth and gradual, the spatial expansion of the built up area, development of educational, medical and other facilities and urban services too were quite smooth. The municipal council has been functioning efficiently since perhaps its inception, in an atmosphere of cordial cooperation among the general public and the councillors on the one hand and the councillors, the Government and the municipal staff on the other. This commercial town has all along maintained good relations with the rural areas of its hinterland and has fostered the preservation of the traditional informal and intimate socio-cultural (and to some extent economic) relations between the town dwellers, especially merchants and landlords, and the villagers who frequent the town for selling their surplus, buying their requirements and for other purposes. Though a few extensions have come up during the recent decades access to place of work in the town is quite easy and walking is the principal means of transportation though bicycles and, more recently, automobile vehicles are also used by a significant proportion of workers for commutation. The geographical as well as the population size of the town as at present are not of an alarming proportion so as to cause serious problems of communications, preponderance of formal and impersonal relations, spurt in crime and deviant behaviour, disruption of intimate family life and so on. Though this urban community is heterogeneous, and quite naturally so, a sense of co-operation and healthy competition pervades the entire society. The various economic classes, religious, caste, linguistic and regional groups live in harmony being devoid of any feelings of confrontation. The in-migrants have more or less been absorbed into the local milleu and except a few of the recent in-migrants the rest are found distributed all over the town. The surrounding countryside has for long been characterised by a calm and peaceful atmosphere and there have not been any revolutions, agitational or militant movements. The town has therefore not experienced any convulsions and, the changes that are taking place in the socio-cultural and economic spheres of its life have come about in a smooth and natural way. The urban elite is well informed of the happenings in the country and this social awareness has helped the community in adapting itself to the changing political and economic situation.

The social structure of the town does not radically differ from that of many of the multi-ethnic villages of this region. In this town also the erstwhile untouchable communities of Adi-Karnataka and Adi-Dravida live in a somewhat exclusive locality which bears the eponymous name of Adi Karnataka colony. The Bhovis, although constituting a Scheduled Caste are somewhat of a superior status and may live alongside other caste Hindus especially of the lower ranks who are traditionally accustomed to non-vegetarian food and intoxicants. However they too live concentrated in a particular area known as Bhovi colony. The other Hindu castes, especially the vegetarian groups by convention, live side by side and to the extent possible avoid the proximity of the so-called inferior castes

and non-vegetarians. The Muslims, as in many other places live in exclusive streets as also intermixed with the lower Hindu caste groups. The Christian and Jain populations at present are quite small and it is perhaps for this reason that definite areas of their concentration have not emerged in the town. Among in-migrants except those from the Tamil Nadu the others are spread over. The tendencies observed in this town are noticeable in most of the large-sized multi-ethnic villages of the district and the region. Voluntary associations dominated by specific caste-groups are also found in the town though many such associations claim to be open to all. Among merchants, community or castewise associations have not emerged though the merchants of the same caste and also others dealing in a particular type of goods are usually bound together by a cordial and informal relationship. The merchant class is composed mainly of Lingayats, Vysyas, Brahmins, Vokkaligas, Ganigas, Banajigas, Jains and a few Muslims. Traders are conspicuously absent among the Scheduled Castes and such other castes of the Hindu society which have all along been accorded a low socio-economic status. These tendencies reflect to an appreciable extent the traditional values generally prevailing in the region. The growth of Tiptur has not materially affected the social structure of the region though the demographic composition of the town itself has been changing of late by induction of different linguistic and regional groups into it. The demand for labourers has largely been met by migrants from distant places rather than by those dwelling in its immediate hinterland.

It has for long been recognised that every nucleated settlement *i.e.* a town or a village, is in more or less degree a service centre for the neighbouring area and if a village serves a narrow zone of surrounding countryside, the town and the city serve wider areas. A German scholar, Walther Christaller, formulated a theory regarding gradation of towns and degree of centralised services as follows; "a town as a central place has a cluster of service functions which spread over the surrounding area to the extent it is economically viable. Centres of lower order tend to rest within the hinterlands of centres of next higher order". As already mentioned the growth of Tiptur has been comparatively smooth and gradual and the transition from a village to a small town and then to a medium town has occurred mainly due to the periodical expansion of activities related to its commercial and service functions. Thus its organic relationship with the surrounding countryside has not been disturbed to any appreciable extent. It is a centre of administration, trade and commerce, educational, medical, cultural and recreational facilities in respect of a large number of villages some of which are comparatively large and are in turn serving as sub-centres. The *hobli* headquarter villages of Nonavinakere, Honnavalli and Kibbanahalli (in association with its adjacent village of Biligere) besides a few more villages with populations exceeding one thousand belong to this category of sub-centres and all these are intricately dependent on Tiptur while themselves serving a number of smaller and nearby villages. These sub-centres have better educational, commercial, other services and medical facilities and are comparatively more heterogeneous and progressive than the surrounding villages. An examination of the map showing the location of villages around Tiptur town upto a radius of about 20 kilometres, presented in this volume, indicates that the situation around Tiptur more or less conforms to the Christaller's theoretical model. In the matter of location of services and facilities the very existence of higher population in a comparatively larger village is an advantage relative to others and such centralisation of services in turn helps the village to register further growth and also creates networks of numerous settlements. The geographical extent served by any such service centre depends on the efficiency of transportation serivces and the economic advantages it offers in relation to another centre which may be equally nearby. Tiptur is an administrative centre of a somewhat higher order for it is the headquarters of a subdivision in which are included two more taluks viz. Turuvekere and Chiknayakanahalli. As a commercial centre also it extends its influence beyond the limits of the administrative unit as a taluk and attracts merchandise, mainly copra and *seegu*, from rural areas of the neighbouring taluks a few of which belong to a different district. But for the emergence of Arsikere as an equally reputed commercial centre with the added advantage of being a railway junction the zone of influence of Tiptur would have been much wider.

In the very early times of its urban growth history Tiptur seems to have consisted of two distinct zones of which one was predominantly residential and the other mainly commercial and presumably both were contiguous. The residential area known as *kote* was a walled settlement just like many of the medieval Villages Towns and the *pete* bazar area was laid out to its west and north. It is in this *pete* area that the weekly market used to be held. But with the growth of population and also the opening of the Taluk Office in the town a need for spatial expansion arose and at that stage a new residential area seems to have sprung up beyond the commercial zone and to the west of *pete* and *kote*. With this development the market which was formerly in the outskirts of the town became sandwiched between the core town and the newly developing extension consisting of the administrative-*cum*-residential area. This development in a way demonstrated the phenomenon of centralisation lending support to the general view that in a single urban settlement the centre tends to be typically at or near the site of the original community and also typically at the local point of maximum access to other populations. The commercial area remained undisturbed and new residential areas came up beyond and more or less adjacent to it. The streets were, unlike in the old town area of the fort, laid out in straight lines and were comparatively wider. As the early Municipal Administration Reports indicate, the local leaders were conscious as early as in the early 1920s, if not much earlier, of the measures to be taken up for removing the existing state of congestion in certain streets and the necessity of preventing congestion by proper planning. The town could not grow on the northern side of the *kote* and *pete* because of the presence of the large tank though, consequent on the construction of the present B.H. road on the

tank bund as a measure to divert the through traffic from its parallel, the Doddapete, several structures, mostly for commercial use, came up wherever possible on both its sides. On the southern side the railway line prevented a contiguous expansion. Thus the town grew mainly in a western and south-western direction. In fact the extensions formed in the town were formerly called the western extension and the southern extension which have since been renamed as Krishnarajendra extension and Gandhinagar extension. It may be noted that of these the former is close to the main route of transportation by road and is mainly identified with the upper middle classes consisting mostly of professionals, Government officials, landlords, merchants etc., i.e. the upper strata of the society composed mostly of high Hindu caste groups. The extension was planned with due care to provide facilities and requisite services to such a category of population. On the other hand the Gandhinagar extension is close to the railway station and more significantly, to the commerical zone. The dimensions of sites formed here were quite small and from the beginning itself the idea was to accommodate here the lower middle class and poorer sections of the population. The road that passes through this locality is quite un-important and no bus plys on this route normally. Though roads and conservancy lanes were formally laid out the residents have displayed a greater sense of utility than of aesthetics. There is acute congestion in almost every street and conservancy lanes have for long been converted into streets overflowing with sullage water and littered with garbage. Adjacent to this locality 2 other localities which too may, for all purposes be called extensions have come up in recent decades. Consequent on the proposal to shift the location of the Regulated Market to its present site the residential quarters of the Adi-Karnatakas and the Bhovis formerly located at that place were shifted to areas near the Gandhinagar extension and these new localities were named Adi-Karnataka colony and Bhovi colony respectively. The in-migrant Tamilians and a substantial proportion of the Muslim population of lower economic status occupy several houses in the Bhovi colony and the Gandhinagar extension. Altogether this sector is identified with the lower socio-economic strata and stands in sharp contrast to the Krishnarajendra extension and the new residential localities that are coming up in its proximity and near the Hospital-college complete which was very recently named as *Vidyanagar*.

It may further be observed that the Krishnarajendra extension lies to the north of the B.H. road while on the southern side there are very few buildings in view of the existence of burial grounds and patches of coconut gardens. Beyond the Inspection Bungalow and the administrative zone comprising the P.W.D. and a few other offices a number of residential quarters for Government officials have been built in recent years and this residential block is close to the village site of Marangere.

The spatial growth of the town does not seem to have caused any large scale shifting of residence by any particular section, such as the rich, the labour class etc., of the urban community to any specific zone or sector. The old residents continued to live more or less in the same houses unless prevented to do so as a result of serious inconveniences. In other words as the residents had already invested much on buildings and enjoyed certain advantages regarding access to place of work, amenities and services etc., the existing residential pattern has persisted. Some of the rich and the middle class families however did invest on sites and buildings when the various extensions were initially laid out and a few of the wealthy have in recent years built palatial residential houses especially in the Krishnarajendra extension and the railway station road. During the same period construction activity has been quite impressive in the traditional commercial area comprising the Doddapete, Hosapete and Santhepete where many of the wealthy Vysya merchants have recently renovated and modernised their existing houses or have built new houses conforming to modern standards. The lower classes living in *kote* area and certain pockets of the commercial area, the *pete,* coronation road, Makkan street, mango-grove hutments near the railway station and so on have also continued to dwell in the same areas almost undisturbed. Among the in-migrants while the higher strata has shown a preference to occupy the Krishnarajendra extension and its vicinity the lower strata has thronged the already over-crowded and congested Gandhinagar-Bhovi colony complex. On the whole it may be observed that the growth pattern at Tiptur conforms more to the Sector Theory of Hoyt than to either the Concentric Zone Theory or Burgess or the Multiple Nuclei Theory of Chauncy Harris. In summing up it may be however observed that the recent emergence of a nucleus consisting of a few retail stores, personal service establishments, restaurants, flour mills etc., in the Krishnarajendra extension lends some support to the multiple nuclei theory—though it is a case of the formation of a residential locality first followed by the development of establishments for serving the day-to-day needs of its residents and not the other way round, i.e. the prior existence of a nucleus and its outward growth reaching the main or the most powerful nucleus.

There has been a shift in the commercial area consequent on the formation of the Regulated Market Yard at the south-eastern outskirts of the town. This Market offers considerable scope for employment of casual labourers many of whom dwell in the Gandhinagar-Bhovi colony complex and certain pockets of *kote* and *pete.* Of late, a few residential huts have come up in the proximity of this Market Yard. The traditional commercial area has retained its basic functional character though divested of its wholesale trade in copra, cereals etc., and, in recent years, of trade in shopping and luxury goods. The latter market has been gradually moving to the central sector of the B.H. Road which is the main transportation route.

During the past 7 decades Tiptur has registered an overall growth of 535 per cent (base 1901, population 3560) and as in many other urban areas here too the periodical increase in numbers has been mainly due to the influx of population from outside. Though

the territorial limits of the town were occasionally extended by the local authorities in no particular case such extensions involved the addition of any pre-existing rural or urban settlement. A study of the population trends shows that upto 1931 the growth was moderate and in fact at a particular Census there was an apparent fall due to temporary emigration of the urban residents as pointed out earlier. The economic depression of the late 1930s and the developments during the 1940s including the discovery of an expanding market for broomsticks helped a sustained growth of the town and this period was followed by another, marked by the expansion of the administrative machinery of the Welfare Government, expansion of educational, medical and other facilities and services. Thus from about the thirties the town has been growing at a sustained rate much above the average growth rate of the population in the State. In the earlier period mostly lower classes consisting mainly of manual labourers appear to have moved into the town in relatively larger numbers. This group included persons from far off places in Tamil Nadu also. In the later period though the influx of lower classes has continued, presumably at a lower rate, a significant proportion of persons belonging to higher castes and upper classes (government officials, higher professionals, school and col'ege teachers, a few industrialists etc) have also moved into the town. The growth rate among lower classes however appears to be greater.

According to the 1971 Census, of the 80 per cent of the town's population considered for manual tabulation it may be observed that 53.24 per cent were born elsewhere. In the sample of 243 households, it was found that the heads of as many as 152 households (62.55 per cent) were born elsewhere. The sample household population of 1419 consisted of 44 per cent of persons who had their previous residence elsewhere (25.7% in rural areas and 18.3% in urban areas). It may therefore be inferred that the growth of population in the town has been mainly due to the net gain in migration. Many of the in-migrants have settled in the town and established their families. If the transitory population of high school and college students, at least as represented by the institutional population of 763 males and 43 females, is excluded the sex ratio in the town improves from 853 to 904 females per thousand males. The age-group distribution also shows a preponderance of men and women in the reproductive age-groups. These factors evidently indicate the high growth potential due to excess of births over deaths. The town has the advantage of good medical facilities and since there have been no outbreaks of epidemic diseases the death rate is gradually declining. In view of the existence of a high proportion of persons of lower socio-economic status the success of the family planning measures for bringing down the birth rate cannot be taken for granted. Thus the town with its settled stable population is now set for a sustained growth even if the gain by way of net-migration declines in the ensuing years.

The municipality which is the main organ of local self-government has been quite aware of the growing needs of an expanding town. Having realised the need for a proper sewerage system it worked out a detailed scheme during the late 1950s although its efforts to obtain the technical clearance and financial sanction for the scheme have remained futile over the past decade. Though it cannot be categorically said that the drainage system is adequate especially in all the nooks and corners of the town one has to concede that the main streets and important roads and public places have adequate drainage facilities and these are frequently cleaned and properly maintained. With a view to improving the water supply position in the town the municipality moved the Government during the late 1960s and obtained the necessary sanction and financial assistance for causing improvements to the existing Municipal Water Works under the National Rural Water Supply Scheme. During the latter period of this survey the work on this scheme was progressing briskly. Almost all the streets in the town are provided with adequate number of electric street lights and prominent road junctions and parks have been provided with ornamental lights, The municipality has been maintaining four public parks besides one open air theatre. Recently in pursuance of a Government directive the municipality identified 7 places with small groups of temporary huts as slums and has submitted a scheme for acquisition of lands for formation of sites for distribution to this economically weaker section of the town's population. These slums are however not indicative of any pathological conditions but are merely the residences of the poor who are leading a respectable life earning their bread by the sweat of their brow. The educational, medical and other facilities in the town are also concurrently growing to meet the increasing demand. The informal character of social relations, an attribute of smaller communities may still be discerned and the urban social structure here more or less represents the norms prevailing in large rural settlements on a magnified scale. Despite the general tendency among the younger generation to assert their individuality and independence of views in Tiptur the elderly persons are still respected and their words carry much weight. The leadership, in keeping with the times, has gradually and smoothly moved over to the young and the middle aged who have however, built up a tradition of consulting the e'ders and avoiding the path of confrontation. In summary it may be concluded that Tiptur represents a typical case of wholesome urban growth and development devoid of many of the undesirable attributes associated with an unbridled, haphazard and rapid urban growth.

APPENDICES

I. Blockwise Primary Census Abstract of Tiptur Town.

II. Extracts from Epigraphia Carnatica, Volume 12, Bangalore, 1904 Pages, 152-5.

III. Extracts from the Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964, Bangalore 1964.

IV. Census Data: Tables based on Individual Slips.

V. Survey Data :—

(a) Tables based on Household Schedule.

(b) Tables based on Commercial and Industrial Establishment Schedule.

(c) Tables based on Bank Schedule.

(d) Tables based on Schedule for place of worship.

(e) Tables based on Village Schedule.

VI. Primary Census Abstract of Villages around Tiptur Town upto a radius of 20 kilometres.

APPENDIX I

BLOCKWISE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT OF TIPTUR TOWN

L. C. No.	Name of village town/ward/ urban enumerators' block No.	Area of village in acres and of town/ ward in Km. Sq.	No. of occupied residential houses	No. of house-holds	Total population (including Institutional and Houseless population)			Scheduled Castes		Scheduled Tribes		Literate and educated persons	
					P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
19/IX Tiptur (M)		5.43	3,908	3,999	22,592	12,190	10,402	802	731	16	15	8,175	5,215
	Division-I	0.26	759	775	4,315	2,262	2,053	13	12	..	..	1,576	1,068
	1A		79	82	462	245	217	..	..	..	..	204	143
	1B		115	117	585	309	276	..	..	..	..	221	162
	2A		103	104	487	246	241	2	2	..	..	169	105
	2B		82	89	499	259	240	5	5	..	..	191	137
	3A		90	93	580	309	271	..	..	..	..	170	95
	3B		95	95	488	250	238	..	..	..	..	142	93
	4A		71	71	482	258	224	..	..	..	..	182	133
	4B		102	102	732	386	346	6	5	..	..	297	200
	Division—II	0.80	624	630	3,780	1,972	1,808	36	27	..	..	1,456	1,140
	5A		113	113	649	332	317	12	13	..	..	244	175
	5B		108	111	663	382	281	3	2	..	..	266	148
	6A		111	112	655	337	318	16	7	..	..	210	183
	6B		86	86	652	333	319	2	2	..	..	254	223
	7A		92	92	573	297	276	2	1	..	..	238	202
	7B		94	96	588	291	297	1	2	..	..	244	209
	Division—III	1.90	1,100	1,162	6,204	3,526	2,678	114	115	2	5	2,806	1,677
	8A		103	111	687	432	255	71	21	2	5	344	105
	8B		155	156	824	465	359	33	21	..	..	339	201
	9A		140	140	818	530	288	2	8	..	..	471	195
	9B		113	113	809	443	366	5	60	..	..	392	277
	10A		80	80	459	239	220	..	..	..	..	211	176
	10B		98	98	579	330	249	2	1	..	..	266	154
	11		121	123	626	342	284	1	4	..	..	245	166
	12A		68	68	441	226	215	..	..	..	..	156	139
	12B		94	143	477	260	217	..	..	..	..	191	121
	12C		68	70	484	259	225	..	..	..	..	191	143
	Division—IV	1.60	923	923	4,777	2,644	2,133	129	100	..	..	1,571	923
	13A		88	88	496	265	231	13	12	..	..	198	128
	13B		88	88	557	295	262	16	10	..	..	173	153
	14A		161	161	852	443	409	10	13	..	..	120	75
	14B		71	71	341	180	161	22	18	..	..	98	66
	15A		84	84	586	407	179	2	..	..	..	344	102
	15B		90	90	539	272	267	18	13	..	..	98	51
	15C		62	62	398	218	180	..	..	..	..	179	123
	16A		99	99	588	535	253	9	7	..	..	207	127
	16B		100	100	420	229	191	39	27	..	..	154	98
	Division—V	0.87	502	509	3,516	1,786	1,730	510	477	14	10	766	407
	17		87	88	443	261	182	83	10	14	10	170	45
	18A		81	81	456	215	241	196	225	..	..	105	71
	18B		64	64	243	129	114	34	35	..	..	51	21
	19A		93	96	477	246	231	7	5	..	..	110	60
	19B		69	69	401	200	201	..	..	..	..	6	6
	20A		88	91	485	235	250	73	85	..	..	127	102
	20B		118	118	591	294	297	20	16	..	..	96	54
	21		84	84	420	206	214	97	101	..	..	101	48

APPENDIX 1

BLOCKWISE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT OF TIPTUR TOWN—*Contd.*

L. C. No.	Name of village town/ward/ urban enumerators' block No.	Workers											
		Total Workers (I-IX)		I		II		III		IV		V(a)	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
19/IX Tiptur (M)		5,610	678	190	15	55	5	105	12	12	..	146	24
	Division—I	1,152	164	68	6	14	2	48	4	1	..	78	9
	1A	124	10	8	4	1	..	6	..	..	..	23	3
	1B	172	12	5	..	..	1	21	1	..	..	18	2
	2A	130	30	11	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	15	2
	2B	129	13	36	..	..	..	10	..	1	..	9	..
	3A	159	40	1	1	..	..	6	1	..	..	5	2
	3B	132	21	3	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	2	
	4A	133	17	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
	4B	173	21	..	..	12	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Division—II	1,014	72	16	2	2	2	5	..	..	..	14	1
	5A	168	19	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5B	223	21	5	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	8	..
	6A	173	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
	6B	171	4	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
	7A	134	14	3	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
	7B	145	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
	Division—III	1,279	134	60	4	12	..	26	4	4	..	17	5
	8A	104	37	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
	8B	180	16	22	2	11	..	20	2	..	..	2	..
	9A	135	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
	9B	129	8	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	10A	85	4	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	10B	129	11	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11	176	18	7	2	..	..	4	1	..	..	1	1
	12A	102	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	12B	117	7	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
	12C	122	20	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	3
	Division—IV	1,237	174	29	1	20	..	12	2	2	..	19	9
	13A	132	8	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..
	13B	130	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
	14A	259	44	2	..	4	..	2	..	1	..	1	..
	14B	82	11	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	15A	140	10	7	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	1
	15B	129	50	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6
	15C	107	4	6	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
	16A	155	23	8	1	10	..	3	2	..	..	..	..
	16B	103	14	1	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	1	..
	Division—V	928	134	17	2	7	1	14	2	5	..	18	..
	17	101	20	6	2	1	..	7	2	..	..	..	..
	18A	107	16	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
	18B	74	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..
	19A	137	23	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	2	..
	19B	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20A	113	11	3	..	..	..	3	..	4	..	9	..
	20B	176	29	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	21	122	30	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..

APPENDIX I

BLOCKWISE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT OF TIPTUR TOWN—*Concld.*

L. C. No.	Name of village town/ward/ urban enumerators' block No.	Workers										Non-Workers	
		V(b)		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
19/IX Tiptur (M)		911	125	325	53	2,024	139	654	51	1,188	254	6,580	9,724
	Division—I	171	17	40	2	497	57	90	10	145	57	1,110	1,889
	1A	6	..	4	..	61	..	2	..	13	3	121	207
	1B	22	1	3	..	79	3	5	1	19	3	137	264
	2A	15	1	4	2	49	11	12	..	21	14	116	211
	2B	6	1	4	..	37	6	5	..	21	6	130	227
	3A	24	6	5	..	66	9	30	9	22	12	150	231
	3B	23	..	5	..	62	13	17	..	18	5	118	217
	4A	34	..	4	..	68	7	10	..	7	9	125	207
	4B	41	8	11	..	75	8	9	..	24	5	213	325
	Division—II	216	4	17	2	491	20	83	6	170	35	958	1,736
	5A	32	1	4	..	82	5	14	1	34	11	164	298
	5B	72	2	4	..	90	9	11	2	30	8	159	260
	6A	58	1	3	2	61	1	20	..	28	3	164	310
	6B	23	..	1	..	114	1	6	..	22	2	162	315
	7A	15	..	2	..	65	2	14	3	32	7	163	262
	7B	16	..	3	..	79	2	18	..	24	4	146	291
	Division—III	142	11	53		412	20	109	8	444	78	2,247	2,544
	8A	4	..	18	2	22	6	13	3	42	24	328	218
	8B	6	..	5	1	20	1	3	1	91	9	285	343
	9A	2	..	5	..	42	..	5	..	76	11	395	277
	9B	9	1	..	..	34	3	5	..	69	4	314	358
	10A	6	..	2	..	29	..	6	..	37	4	154	216
	10B	24	..	4	..	32	1	4	..	56	10	201	238
	11	27	1	8	1	81	3	20	4	28	5	166	266
	12A	23	..	5	..	52	..	19	..	3	2	124	213
	12B	23	1	4	..	49	3	8	..	29	3	143	210
	12C	18	8	2	..	51	3	26	..	13	6	137	205
	Division—IV	156	3	88	18	420	24	201	17	290	64	1,407	1,959
	13A	11	..	3	..	54	1	22	1	36	5	133	223
	13B	19	3	6	..	46	1	20	1	37	5	165	252
	14A	58	23	35	1	66	8	79	4	11	8	184	365
	14B	11	3	4	..	22	1	28	4	12	2	98	150
	15A	6	1	9	1	79	2	7	..	26	5	267	169
	15B	20	6	23	16	44	7	14	1	25	14	143	217
	15C	11	..	..	..	57	..	11	2	13	2	111	176
	16A	11	1	7	..	43	4	12	4	61	11	180	213
	16B	9	2	1	..	9	..	8	..	69	12	126	177
	Division—V	226	54	127	27	204	18	171	10	139	20	858	1,596
	17	18	3	12	4	33	6	16	1	8	2	160	162
	18A	14	6	13	1	14	..	34	4	23	5	108	255
	18B	10	..	5	1	16	2	21	2	18	..	55	109
	19A	66	16	6	1	22	4	22	..	18	1	109	208
	19B	52	..	6	..	27	..	5	..	6	..	102	201
	20A	4	1	7	..	33	1	17	..	33	9	122	239
	20B	40	21	29	1	44	5	43	2	18	..	118	268
	21	22	7	49	19	15	..	13	1	15	3	84	184

APPENDIX II

EXTRACTS FROM EPIGRAPHICA CARNATICA, VOLUME, 12, PUBLISHED IN 1904. PAGES 152-5

Tp. 61: ತಿಪಟೂರು ಹೋಬಳಿ ತಿಪಟೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಕಲ್ಲೇಶ್ವರ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ:

ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿಶ್ರೀ ಜಯಾಭ್ಯುದಶ್ಚ ನಮಸ್ತುಂಗಶಿರಸ್ತುಂಗಚಂದ್ರಚಾಮರ ತಾರವೇತ್ರೈಲೊ
ಕ್ಯ ನಗರಾರಂಭ ಮೂಲಸ್ತಂಭಾಯ ಶಂಭವೇ ॥ ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿ ಸಮಸ್ತ ಭುವನಾ
ಶ್ರಯ ಶ್ರೀ ಪೃಥ್ವೀ ವಲ್ಲಭಂ ಮಹಾರಾಜಾಧಿರಾಜ ಪರಮೇಶ್ವರಂ ಪರಮ
ಭಟ್ಟಾರಕಂ ಸತ್ಯಾಸ್ರಯ ಕುಳತಿಳಕ ಚಾಳುಕ್ಯಾಭರಣ ಶ್ರೀಮತ್ರಿಭುವನ ಮಲ್ಲದೇವ
ವಿಜಯ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮುತ್ತರೋತ್ತರಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪ್ರವರ್ಧ ಮಾನಮಾ ಚಂದ್ರಾರ್ಕ್ಕತಾರಂ ಬರಂ ಸಲುತ್ತೆ
ಮಿರೆ॥ ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿ ಸಮಧಿಗತ ಪಂಚಮಹಾಶಬ್ದ ಮಹಾ ಮಂಡಲೇಶ್ವರಂ ದ್ವಾರಾವತೀ ಪುರವ
ರಾಧೀಶ್ವರಂ ಯಾದವ ನಾರಾಯಣಂ ಸೌರ್ಯ ಮೃಗರಾಜ ಮಲೆರಾಜ ರಾಜ ಮಲಪರೊಳುಗಂ
ಡ ಉದ್ದಂಡ ಪ್ರಚಂಡ ಪಾಂಡ್ಯಗರ್ವ್ವ. ವ.ರ್ ಪ್ರಚಂಡ ಇರುಂಗೊಳಮದನಿವಾರಣ ಮಂಡಳಿಕ ಘ
ಟಸರ್ಪ್ಪರೂಪ ಕಂದರ್ಪ್ಪ ಕೌಸ್ತುಭಾ ಭರಣ ಸರಣ ಪರಿಣತಾಂತಃಕರಣ ವಿ
ಕ್ರಮಾಭರಣ ವಾಸಂತಿಕಾ ದೇವೀ ಲಬ್ಧ ವರಪ್ರಸಾದ ಮ್ರಿಗಮದಾ ಮೋದನಾ
ಮಾದಿ ಸಮಸ್ತ ಪ್ರಸಸ್ತಿ ಸಹಿತಂ ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮಹಾಮಂಡಳೀಸ್ವರಂ ತಳಕಾಡು ಕೊಂಗು
ನಂಗಲಿ ಗಂಗವಾಡಿ ನೊಣಂಬವಾಡಿ ಬನವಾಸೆ ಹಾನುಂಗಲ್ಲು ಗೊಂಡ
ತ್ರಿಭುವನ ಮಲ್ಲ ಭುಜ ಬಳ ವೀರ ಗಂಗ ಕಡಂಬವಿಷ್ಣು ವರ್ಧನ ಹೊಯ್ಸಳ ಶ್ರೀ ನಾ
ರಸಿಂಜ್ಜದೇವರು ಗಂಗವಾಡಿ 96000 ನೊಣಂಬವಾಡಿ 32000 ಮು
ಮಂದುಷ್ಟನಿಗ್ರಹ ಶಿಷ್ಟ ಪ್ರತಿಪಾಳನದಿಂ ದೋರ ಸಮುದ್ರದ ನೆಲೆವೀಡಿನಲು ಸುಖಸಂಕಥಾವಿ
ನೋದದಿಂ ರಾಜ್ಯಂಗೆಯ್ಯುತ್ತಮಿರೆ ತತ್ಪಾದ ಪದ್ಮೋಪಜೀವಿ॥ ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿಸಮಧಿಗತಪಂಚಮಹಾ ಶ
ಬ್ದ ಮಹಾಸಾಮನ್ತ ಮನಹೆಯನಾಯಕಂ ಗಂ ನಾಮವೆನಾಯಕಿತಿಗಂ ಪುಟ್ಟಿದ ಶ್ರೀ
ಮನ್ಮಹಾಸಾಮನ್ತಉತ್ತಮ ಚೋಳ ತೊಡರೆ ಬಲ್ಲಾಳುವೀರ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮೀಕಾನ್ತತುರಕರೇವನ್ತ ಪರಬಳಕ್ಕ
ತಾಂತ ಜಯಶ್ರೀಕಾಂತಗೋತ್ರ ಪವಿತ್ರಪರಾಂಗನಾಪುತ್ರ ಧರ್ಮ್ಮಕಾರಾಧ್ಯಂಗೆಲ್ವಂಗ ಸಾಧ್ಯಂ ಸನ್ಮಾನ ಧಾ
ನಿ ಸತ್ಯಕಾನೀನ ಉಭಯ ಬಳ ಚಮತ್ಕಾರ ಎ.ಕಾ..ರ ಮುಳಿವರ ಭೀಮಧನು ವಿದ್ಯಾರಾಮಸೈಗೋಲಪಾ
ರ್ತ್ಥ ವಂದಿಜನ ಕೃತಾರ್ತ್ಥರಿಪುಕಾಳದಂಡ ತೊಡರೆ ಬಲುಗಂಡ ಚತುರ ಚತುರ್ಮ್ಮುಖಂ ಆಹವಷಣ್ಮುಖಂ ಆ
ರಿ ಬಿರುದ ಮದಕರಿ ಅರಿಸಂಕಕೇಸರಿಗ..ಯ ಚಕ್ರಪರ ಬಲವಕ್ರ ಬಬ್ಬಿಯಂಕ ಕಾಞಿಪರಮಂಡ
ಳಸೂ ಞಿ[3]ಕಾಞಿಪಗೆವರಗರುಡ ಸಾಹಸಾರೂಡ ಮಾಕ್ಕೋಲ ಭೈರವ ವೈರಿಕಂಠೀರವ ಶಿಡಿಲ ಮಾಕ್ಕೋಳ
ವದಳವಂಚೇ ಕೊಳುವ ಕಂದುಕ ವತ್ಸರಾಜಗಣಿಕಾ ಮನೋಜ ತಪ್ಪೆತಪ್ಪುವ ವೀರದಿಂದೊಪ್ಪುವ ಶರಣಾ
ಗತವಜ್ರ ಪಂಜರಂ ರಿಪು ಶಶಕ ಕುಂಜರಂ ಅಳಿಂಮುಂನ್ನಿಱುವ ಅಹಿತರನಳ್ಳಿಱುವಶ್ವಾಮಿದ್ರೋಹರ
ಗಂಡಕದನ ಪ್ರಚಂಡ ಸೌಜನ್ಯಮೂರ್ತ್ತಿ ಲೋಕೈಕ ಕೀರ್ತ್ತಿ ಗೀತನೃತ್ಯ ವಾದ್ಯತೋದ್ಯ ವಿನೋದ ಚಂ
ಡಿಕಾದೇವೀ ಲಬ್ಧವರ ಪ್ರಸಾದ ಪರಬಳಸಾಧಕ ಹೊಯ್ಸಳ ದೇವರ ಪಾದಾರಾಧಕಂ ಹೊ
ಯ್ಸಳದೇವನಬೀಡಿಂಗೆ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣವೆನಿಸಿದ ಮಹಾಸಾಮನ್ತ ಉತ್ತಮ ಚೋಳಂ ನೊಣಂಬನಕಱಿ[3]ಹನೆ
ರಡು ತಿಪ್ಪಟೂರು ದುಂಡ ಮಧುರೆಯಿನಿಸುವ ಸುಖಸಂಕಥಾವಿನೋದ ದಿಂದಾಳುತ್ತಿರೆ ಯಾ
ತನ ಅರ್ದ್ಧಾಂಗ ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಯುಂ ರೂಪಾವತಿಯುಂ ಗುಣಾವತಿಯುಂ ಭೋಗಾವತಿಯುಂ ಮಹಿಮಾವ
ತಿಯುಂ ಪತಿಬ್ರತೆಯುಮೆನಿಸಿದ ಮಹಾನು ಭಾವೆ॥ ವಿನೆಯವಾರಾಶಿ ಸೌಜನ್ಯ ನಿಧಿ

ಶ್ರೇಯೋಂಶಮೂರ್ತ್ತಿ ಸಲ್ಲಕ್ಷಣಿ ಸಜ್ಜನ ವಂದ್ಯೆಯೆನಿಸಿ ವಿಶ್ವಾವನಿಯೊಳೇ ಚೆಲುವ್ವೆಯಂ
ತೆನೋಂತವರೊಳರೇ॥ ಅಂತೆನಿಸಿದೇ ಬೆಲವ್ವೆ ನಾಯಕಿತಿಗಂ ಉತ್ತಮ ಚೋಳಂಗಂ॥ ವಿನತಾದರದಿಂ
ಗರುಡಂ ವನನಿಧಿಯಿಂದಮೃತಕಿರಣನುದಯಾ ಚಳದಿಂದಿನನುದಿಯಿಪಪೋಲು ಪು
ಟ್ಟಿದವಿನೂತಬೆಲೌವೆನಾಯಕಿತಿಗೆ ಮನ್ನಹ ॥ ಅಭಯಜನವಜ್ರಪಂಜರನಭಿಮಾ
ನಧನಂ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಚಿಂತಾಮಣಿ . . . ಭನಿಭಂ ವಿದ್ವಿಷ್ಟ ಭಯ ಭುಜಂಗ ಸ.....
ಸ್ವರಂ ಶ್ರೀ ಮನಹಂ ॥ ಅಂತೆನಿಸಿದಮನಹಯಕಂಸಕವರ್ಷ 1085
ನೆಯಚಿತ್ರಭಾನುಸಂವತ್ಸರದವೈಶಾಖಶುಧಬಿದಿಗೆಬುಧವಾರದಂ
ದುತಂಮ್ಮಯ್ಯನ ಹೆಸರಲ್ಲು ಚೋಳೇಸ್ವರ ದೇವರೆಂದು ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠೆಯಂ ಮಾಡಿ
ಗಂಗರಾಶಿಪಂಡಿತರ ಕಾಲಂ ಕಚ್ಚಿ ಧಾರಾ ಪೂರ್ವ್ವಕಂ ಮಾಡಿ ಚೋಳೇಸ್ವರ ದೇವರನಿ
ತ್ಯ ನಿವೇದ್ಯಕಂ ನಂದಾದೀವಿಗೆ ಗಂ ಬಿಟ್ಟದತ್ತಿ ಹಿಯ್ಯ ಕಿಱಿಯಲ್ಲು ಗದ್ದೆ ಸಲಗೆ 2
ಬಿದ್ದಲಿ ಸ 1 ಮೂಲಸ್ಥಾನದ ಕಲಿದೇವರ್ಗ್ಗೆ ಗದ್ದೆ ಸ 2 ಬಿದ್ದಲಿ ಸ 1 ಗಂಗೇಸ್ವರ ದೇ
ವರ್ಗೆ ಗದ್ದೆ ಸ 2 ಬಿದ್ದಲಿ ಸ 1 ಅಂತು ಗದ್ದೆ ಸ 6 ಬಿದ್ದಲಿ ಸ 3 ಚೋಳೇಶ್ವರದೇವ
ರ ನಿತ್ಯಸಂವಿದ ಭೋಗಕ್ಕೆ ಪಂಡಿತ ಬಂಮ್ಮಣಂಗೆ ಹಿಯ್ಯ ಕಿಱಿಯಲ್ಲುಗ
ದ್ದೆ ಸಲಗೆ 1 ಬಿದ್ದಲಿ ಕೊ 10 ಹೊನ್ನೂಡಿಕೆ ದೇವಿಗೆ ಹಿಯ್ಯ ಕಿಱಿಯಲುಗದ್ದೆ
ಸ. ಕಿಱಿಯ ಕೆಳಗಣ ಬಿದ್ದಲಿ ಕೊ 10 ಇನ್ತೀಧರ್ಮ್ಮ ಮನಾವ ನೊರ್ವ್ವ
ಪ್ರತಿ ಪಾಳಿಸಿದಂಗೆ ಗಂಗೆ ವಾರಣಾಸಿ ಗುರುಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಪ್ರಯಾಗೆಯಲು
ಸಾಸಿರ್ವ್ವ ಬ್ರಂಹ್ಮಣರ್ಗ್ಗೆ ಸಾಸಿರಕವಿಲೆಯದಾನಂ ಗೆಯ್ದ ಫಲಮಕ್ಕುಯಿನ್ತೀ ಧರ್ಮ್ಮ
ಮನಾವನಾನೋರ್ವ್ವಂ ಕಿಡಿಸಿದವಳಗಂಗೆ ವಾರಣಾಸಿ ಗುರುಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಪ್ರಯಾಗೆಯ
ಲು ಸಾಸಿರ ಬ್ರಂಹ್ಮಣರುಮಂ ಸಾಸಿರ ಕವಿಲೆಯುಮಂ ಕೊಂದ ದೋಷ ಮಕ್ಕು

Tp. 62: ಅದೇ ದೇವಸ್ಥಾನದ ಬಳಿ 1ನೇ ವೀರಕಲ್ಲು :

ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿಜಯಭ್ಯುದಯ. . . . ಮಸ್ತು. . . . . .
ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿಶ್ರೀಮಸಕವರ್ಷ 1076 ನೇಯ ಜಯ ಸಂವತ್ಸರದ ವೈಶಾಖ ಸುದ್ಧ 14 ಸುದಂದು ಶ್ರೀ : . . . .
. . . . . .ಬನವಾಸೆಹಾನುಂಗಲು
. . . .ಭುಜಬಳವೀರಗಂಗನಸಹಾಯಶೂರನಿಶಂಕ ಪ್ರತಾಪ ಹೊಯ್ಸಳ ಬಲ್ಲಾಳದೇ
. . . .ದೋರ ಸಮುದ್ರದ ನೆಲೆವೀಡಿನಲು ಪ್ರಿಥ್ವೀರಾಜ್ಯಂ ಗೆಯ್ಯುತ್ತಮಿರೆ ತಿಪ್ಪಟೂರ.....ನೆ....
. . . .ಯಂಗೆದಾಳಿಯಿನಿಡಲು. . . . . .ಮಾ. . . .ಜನತನೂಜ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿ. . . .
. . . .ಜಿರಂಗದೊಳುಪಲರಂ ಕೊಂದು ಸುರಲೋಕ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತನಾದ ಆತನ ಪ್ರಸಸ್ತಿಯಂತೆಂದೊಡ
. . .ನಕ್ಕೆತಕ್ಕು. .ಉದಕ್ಕೆ ತನೂಭವ. . . .ದವಿತತವನಜದೂರಳೇ
ಜಾಳುನೆಱಿದಾನ್ತು ಮಹೋಪಮೆಪರಾ. . . .ತ. . . . . .ಮೆನಿಪುನ್ನತಿಯಂತ
ಳರ್ದ್ದ ದಿವ್ಯವಾಕ್ಕಟುತ್ವದಿಂಬಿಟ್ಟಿಯೋಜ ಸುಚರಿತ್ರ ಮನೆಯ್ದಿದನಿಂದ್ರ ಲೋಕಮಂ
ತಿಪ್ಪಟೂರ್ಗ್ಗ ಮಳೆದಟ್ಟಿಲು ಹೊಯ್ಸಳ ದೇವರ. . . . .ಮನಗುತವೆಬಿದ್ದು ನಿಂದಿ ಱಿಳಾಂತ್ಯ ವೀರ
. . . . . .ಪದಿಂಜಗದೊಳಿತಂನ್ನ ಕೀರ್ತ್ತಿಲತೆಪ . . . .ವಿನಂಜಗದೊರ್ವ್ವ ಗಡನುರ್ವ್ವಿಗೆ ನೆರೆ ಸೌರ್ಯ್ಯಮಂಮೆ ಱಿದ
ನೊಳೆಗಲಿವಿಟ್ಟಿಗನೇನು
ನೋರ್ವ್ವಡಂ ॥ ನಾಯಕಪಗೆ ವರಗರುಡಂ ನಾಯಕಮನೆಹೆಯನಮನೆಯೊಳಗ್ಗದಬ
ಟ್ಟಂ ಆಯದ ಕಣೆಬಿಟ್ಟಿಓಜಂ ಕಾಯ್ದಿ. ಮಳೆತಾಗಿಕಾದಿದಂ ಮಾರ್ವ್ವಲಮಂ
ಸುರಕನ್ನೆ ಱುರಿದಿರ್ಗ್ಗೊಳುವಿನ ಸುರದುಂದುಭಿಮೊಳಗೆ ಸುರಿಯೆ ಪೊ

ಮಳಿಹಲವುಂಸುರಲೋಕದಪದಮನೆಯ್ದಿದನಾಹರನಸಮಿಪ
ಕ್ಕೆ ಭಕ್ತಿಯಿಂ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿ ಓಜನು॥.....ಳಮಹಾ ಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀ .

Tp. 63: ಅದೇ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ 2ನೇ ವೀರಕಲ್ಲು

ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿಶ್ರೀ ಮತು ಸಕವರ್ಷ 1050 ನೆಯ....ತಿ ಸಂವತ್ಸರದ.....ರದಂದು
.....
.....ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿ.....ಶ್ರೀವೀರ.....
....ದೋರ ಸಮುದ್ರದ ನೆಲೆವೀಡಿ ನೊಳುಸುಖಿಸಂಕತಾ ವಿನೋದದಿಂ ಪೃಥ್ವೀ ರಾಜ್ಯಂಗೆಯ್ಯುತ್ತ
ಮಿರೆ ತತ್ಪಾದ ಪದ್ಮೋಪಜೀವಿ ॥ ಸ್ವಸ್ತಿ ಸಮಧಿಗತ ಪಂಚಮಹಾಶಬ್ದ ಮಹಾಸಾಮಂತಾ
ಧಿಪತಿ ಮಹಾಸಾಮಂತಂ ಬಬ್ಬೆಯಕಾಱಪಗೆ ವರಗರುಡ ಸಿಡಿಲ ಮಾಕ್ರ್ಕೊಳುವ...
.....ಲ ಪಾರ್ತ್ಥ ಹೊಯ್ಸಳನ ಬೀಡಿಂಗೆ ಲಚ್ಚಣವೆನ್ಸಿದ ಚೋಳೆಯನಾಯಕನ ಮಗ ಕಾ
ಮೆಯನಾಯಕನು ಶ್ರೀ ವೀರನಾರಸಿಂಹ್ವ ದೇವರ ಬೆಸದಾ ಬಾಣದ ಕಲ್ಯಣದಂಣಾಯಕರಕು.....
ಕೆಳಗೆ ಸವ್ವರಣಿಯಾ ನಡೆವುತ್ತಿರ್ದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಡನಾಡ ಹಂನೆರಡು ಮಂನೆಯ ವಟ್ಟದ ನಾಯ
ಕರು ಕೂಡಿ ಮುನಿದೆತ್ತಿ ಬಂದು ಮುತ್ತಿ ಕಾದಿದಲಿ ಪಲಂಬರು ನಾಯಕರೊಡನೆಯೇ
ಕಾಂಗವೀರನಾಗಿ ಸಾಲೇಱುತಳ್ತಿಱಿದು ಹೆಸರೊಳು ವಿಶೇಸವಾಗಿರ್ದ್ದನಾಯಕರಂಪಲಂಬರ
ಕೊಂದು ಸಾಲಕಾಮಯ್ಯನೆಂಬ ಪೆಸರಂಪಡೆದು ಸುರಲೋಕ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತ ನಾದನಾ
ತನ ಪ್ರಶಸ್ತಿ ಯೆಂತೆಂದಡೆ॥ ತಕ್ಕಿನ ವಿಕ್ರಮಂ ಬೆರೆಸೆ ಕೋಪದಿನವ್ವಳಿಸುತ್ತ ನೋಡಿಕ್ಕೆ
ಮಿಕ್ಕು ಕಡಂಗಿಗೆಲ್ವಬಗೆಯಿಂದಮೆಬಂದ ವಿರೋಧಿ ಸೈನ್ಯಮಂ ಪೊಕ್ಕಿಱಿದಾ
ದ್ದರ್ಬ ತೊಳ್ದು ಸುಭಟಸ್ರ್ಯಲೆ ಬಂಣಿಪ ವೋಲು ಕಾಮಿಯಂ ಸೊಕ್ಕದ ನಾಯಕಪ್ಪ
ಲ ಬರಂತವೆಕೊಂದು ವಿಶೇಸಮಪ್ಪವೆಂಪಂ ನೆಱೆಯಾಳ್ದು ಸೌರ್ಯ್ಯಶು
ಭಟೋತ್ತಮನಿಂದ್ರ ಲೋಕಮಂ ॥

Tp. 64: ಅದೇ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ 3ನೇ ವೀರಕಲ್ಲು :

(ಮೇಲಿನ ಪಟ್ಟಿ ಹೋಗಿದೆ)

.....ಮಲೆರಾಜರಾಜಮಲ ಪರೊಳುಗಂಡ ಗಂಡ ಭೀರುಂಡ ಕದನಪ್ರಚಂಡ ರಾಯ ಕಂದರ್ಪ್ಪ ಸನಿವಾರ
ಸಿದ್ಧಿಗಿರಿದುರ್ಗ್ಗ ಮಲ್ಲ ಅಸಹಾಯ ಶೂರ ಏಕಾಂಗವೀರ ಶ್ರೀ ದ್ವಾರಾವತೀಪುರವರಾಧೀಶ್ವರಂ ಪಾಂಡ್ಯರಾ
ಯ ಪ್ರತಿಷ್ಠಾಚಾರಿಯಮಗರ ರಾಯ ಸಮಸ್ತಕಾ ಶೂಲ ಜವನಿಕೆ ನಾರಾಯಣ ತೆಂಕಣಾ ದಿತ್ಯರಾಜ.....
ಗಂಡ ಕದನ ಪ್ರಚಂಡ.....ದೇವಿಯವರ ಪ್ರಸಾದಮೇ ದಿನೀ ರಾವುತ್ತರಾಯನಿಭ.....ವೀರನಾರಸಿಂ
.....ಪೂಜಾ....ನೆಲವೀಡಿನಲು....ಕಾಱುಪ್ರಧಾನನ ಸುಖ
ರಾಜ ಂಗೆಯಿಱುತ್ತಿರಲು....ನೆವಾಣಜಗದಳನೂಱುಕಾಱಿ....ಶ್ವರಱದಿಖ್ಯ
ಗುರು....ಯನ್ರಿಪನಾಚಾರಿಯ ಶ್ರೀಮಂನ್ಮಹಾವಡ್ಡ ಬ್ಯವಹಾರಿ.....
ಪ್ಪ....ಮನಾಚಿನಾಯ್ಕರಕೂಮಾರದಾಮೋದರ ದೇವನಾಯ್ಕ...ವೀರ....ರು

APPENDIX III

EXTRACTS FROM THE MYSORE MUNICIPALITIES ACT 1964

SECTION 43 : *Functions of President* :—Subject to the provisions of Chapter XIV, it shall be the duty of the president of a municipal council to :—

(a) preside, unless prevented by reasonable cause, at all meetings of the municipal council and subject to the provisions of the rules for the time being in force under clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 323, to regulate the conduct of business at such meetings ;

(b) watch over the financial and executive administration of the municipal council ;

(c) perform all the duties and exercise all the powers specifically imposed or conferred upon him by, or delegated to him under and in accordance with this Act ;

(d) furnish within a period of a fortnight to the (Divisional) Commissioner or to such other officer as the Commissioner shall from time to time nominate in this behalf, a copy of every resolution passed at the meeting or the municipal council; and

(e) furnish any extract from the minutes of the proceedings of the municipal council or of any committee or other document or thing which the Commissioner or other officer calls for under section 304.

SECTION 44 : *Functions of Vice President:*—(1) It shall be the duty of the vice-president of a municipal council to exercise such of the powers and perform such of the duties of president as the president from time to time delegates to him in accordance with the general or special orders of the Government issued in this behalf.

(2) It shall be the duty of the vice-president (a) in the absence of the president and unless prevented by reasonable cause, to preside at the meeting of the municipal council, and he shall, when so presiding, exercise the same authority as is vested in the president under clause (a) of the sub section (1) of section 43, and (b) pending the succession appointment or election of a president, or during the absence of a president on leave to exercise the powers and perform the duties of the president.

SECTION 45 : *Rights and Privileges of individual councillors and President:*—(1) Any councillor may call the attention of the proper authority to any neglect in the execution of municipal work, to any waste of municipal property or the wants of any locality, and may suggest any improvements which he considers desirable.

(2) Every councillor shall have the right to inter-pellate and to move resolutions on matters connected with the municipal administration, subject to such rules as may be prescribed.

(3) Every councillor shall have access to the records of the municipal council after giving due notice to the chief officer or the municipal commissioner, as the case may be, provided that the chief officer or the municipal commissioner may for reasons given in writing forbid such access. The councillor may appeal from the order of the chief officer or the municipal commissioner to the president whose decision shall be final.

(4) The president shall have full access to all the records of the municipal council and the chief offieer or the municipal commissioner shall comply without unreasonable delay with any requisition of the president for any information appertaining to the municipal administration.

(*Pages* 31—33, *Mysore Act No.* 22 *of* 1964. *The Mysore Municipalities Act*, 1964, *Bangalore*)

SECTION 87 : *Obligatory functions of municipal councils:*—It shall be incumbent on every municipal council to make adequate provision by any means or resources which it may lawfully use or take for each of the following matters within the municipality, namely:——

(a) lighting public streets, places and buildings ;

(b) watering public streets & places ;

(c) cleansing public streets, places and sewers, and all spaces not being private property, which are open to the enjoyment of the public, whether such spaces are vested in the municipal council or not, removing noxious vegetation and abating all public nuisances ;

(d) extingushing fires and protecting life and property when fires occur ;

(e) regulating or abating offensive or dangerous trades or practices ;

(f) removing obstructions and projections in public streets, bridges, and other public places, and in spaces not being private property, which are open to the enjoyment of the public, whether such spaces are vested in the municipal council or belong to the Government ;

(g) securing or removing dangerous buildings or places and reclaiming unhealthy localities ;

(h) acquiring and maintaining, changing and regulating places for the disposal of the dead;

(i) constructing, altering and maintaining public streets, culverts, municipal boundary marks, markets, slaughter houses, latrines, privies, urinals, drains, sewers, drainage works, sewage works, baths, washing places, drinking fountains, tanks, wells, dams and the like ;

(j) obtaining supply of or an additional supply of water, proper and sufficient for preventing danger to the health of the inhabitants from the insufficiency or unwholesomeness of the existing supply, when such supply or additional supply can be obtained at a reasonable cost;

(k) naming streets and numbering houses ;

(l) registering births and deaths ;

(m) public vaccination ;

(n) providing suitable accommodation for calves, cows, or buffaloes required within the municipality for the supply of animal lymph ;

(o) establishing and maintaining public hospitals and dispensaries, and providing medical relief ;

(p) arranging for the destruction or the detention and preservation of such dogs within the municipality as may be dealt with under the law in force relating to police or under section 222 of this Act ;

(q) providing facilities for anti-rabic treatment and treatment of lepers and mental-patients and meeting the expenses of indigent persons undergoing anti-rabic treatment within or outside the municipal limits;

(r) providing covered metallic receptacles and covered metallic receptacles mounted on wheels for use by servants employed by the municipal council for the removal of night-soil and rubbish and disposing of night-soil and rubbish and, if so required by the Government, preparation of compost manure from such night-soil and rubbish ;

(s) providing accommodation for municipal sweepers and scavengers and granting loans to such sweepers and scavengers for construction of houses, subject to the rules prescribed in this behalf;

(t) printing such annual reports on the municipal administration of the municipality as the Government by general or special orders, requires the municipal council to submit; and

(u) paying the salary and the contingent expenditure on account of such police or guards as may be required by the municipal council for the purpose of this Act or for the protection of any municipal property, and providing such accommodation as may be required by the Government under the law in force relating to police.

SECTION 88 : *Special Functions* :—Subject to such reasonable and adequate provision as is mentioned in section 87 being made, every municipal council shall make reasonable provision for the following special matters, namely :—

(a) providing special medical aid and accommodation for the sick in time of dangerous disease; and taking such measures as may be required to prevent the out-break or suppress and prevent the recurrence of the disease ;

(b) giving relief to and establishing and maintaining relief works in times of famine or scarcity for destitute persons within the limits of the municipality.

(SECTION 89 *empowers the Government to exempt any municipal council from any of the provisions of sections* 87 *and* 88*)*

SECTION 91 : *Discretionary functions of municipal councils* :—Every municipal council may, in its discretion, provide either wholly or in part for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) laying out, whether in areas previously built upon or not, new public streets and acquiring the land for that purpose, including the land requisite for the construction of buildings or curtilages thereof, to abut on such street ;

(b) constructing, establishing or maintaining public parks, gardens, libraries, museums, mental hospitals, halls, offices, dharmasalas, choultries, musafirkhanas, rest-houses, homes for the disabled and destitute persons and other public buildings ;

(c) constructing and maintaining suitable buildings for schools;

(d) constructing and maintaining, where necessary, suitable sanitary houses for the habitation of the poor and granting loans for construction of such houses or for effecting necessary improvements connected therewith ;

(e) providing accommodation for any class of servants other than sweepers and scavengers employed by the municipal council or granting loans to such servants for construction of houses, subject to the rules prescribed in this behalf ;

(f) granting loans to encourage local arts and industries ;

(g) planting and maintaining roadside and other trees ;

(h) taking statistics and granting rewards for information which may tend to secure the correct registration of vital statistics ;

(i) making a survey ;

(j) securing or assisting to secure suitable places for the carrying on of the offensive trades mentioned in section 256 ;

(k) supplying, constructing, and maintaining receptacles, fittings, pipes and other appliances whatsoever on or for the use of private premises for receiving and conducting the sewage thereof into a sewer under the control of the municipal council ;

(l) providing of music or other entertainments in public places or places of public resort ;

(m) the promotion of public health or child welfare ;

(n) contribution towards any public funds for the relief of human suffering, within or without the municipality ;

(o) by a resolution passed at a general meeting and supported by one-half of the total number of councillors and with the previous sanction of the Deputy Commissioner in the case of a town municipal council and of the commissioner in the case of a city municipal council, organising any public reception, public ceremony public entertainment or public exhibition within the municipality, (Provided that the expenditure on such, reception, ceremony, entertainment or exhibition shall not exceed such limits as may be generally or specially prescribed) ;

(p) the organisation or maintenance during scarcity of shops or stalls for the sale of necessaries of life ;

(q) housing and maintaining destitute orphans and destitute cripples ;

(r) subject to the provisions of any law regulating the establishment of warehouses, constructing, establishing and maintaining warehouses ;

(s) establishment and maintaining of dairy farms and breeding studs ;

(t) provision of transport facilities within the municipality ;

(u) maintenance of an ambulence service ;

(v) supply of water beyond the limits of the municipality ;

(w) the acquisition and maintenance of grazing grounds ;

(x) guaranteeing the payment of interest on money expended for the construction of telephone lines subject to the prior sanction of the Government when the line extends beyond the limits of the municipality ;

(y) promoting the well-being of municipal employees or any class of municipal employees and of their dependents;

(z) the construction, purchase, organisation, maintenance extension, and management of machanically propelled transport facilities for the conveyance of the public ;

(aa) the construction, maintenance, repairs, purchase of any works for the supply of electric energy ;

(bb) making contributions towards the construction, establishment or maintenance of educational institutions including libraries and museums, any hospital, dispensary or similar instituion providing for public medical relief, or any other institution, of a charitable nature ;

(cc) construction, maintenance and provision of public bathing houses ;

(dd) revival or promotion of cottage industries ;

(ee) improvement of cattle and live-stock including construction and maintenance of veterinary hospitals ;

(ff) maintenance of maternity homes and child welfare centres ;

(gg) maintenance of art galleries ;

(hh) promotion, formation, extension or assistance of co-operative societies ; and

(ii) any other matter not hereinbefore specifically named which is likely to promote education or public health, safety or general welfare or convenience, or the advancement of the economic condition of the inhabitants or which is necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act, expenditure whereon resolved by the municipal council which by the votes of not less than two-thirds of the total number of councillors and with the approval of the Government to be an appropriate charge on the municipal fund.

(P. 60-62 Ibid)

SECTION 327: *Appointment of Chief Officer* :—(1) Every municipal council shall have a Chief Officer who shall be appointed by the (Divisional) Commissioner from among the persons in the cadre of chief officers of the Mysore Municipal Administrative Service.

(2) A Chief Officer of a municipality shall be transferable from that office by a resolution of the municipal council at a general meeting, passed by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the total number of councillors.

(3) The municipal council may recommend disciplinary action being taken against a Chief Officer for abuse of powers misconduct or neglect of duty.

(4) When a Chief Officer shall have been appointed, all other officers and servants employed by the municipal council shall, save such as are expeeted by order of the Government from time to time, be subordinate to him.

SECTION 329: *Duties of Chief Officer* :—The Chief Officer shall—

(a) perform all the duties and exercise all the powers specifically imposed or conferred upon him by or delegated to him under this Act ;

(b) subject to the orders of the municipal council, or of the standing committee of the municipal council, as the case may be, take prompt steps to remove any irregularity pointed out by the auditor ;

(c) report to the president, the standing committee and the municipal council all cases of fraud, embezzlement, theft or loss of municipal money or property ;

(d) supply any return, statement, estimate, statistics, account or report or a copy of any document in his charge called for by the municipal council or the standing committee and shall comply with any orders passed by the municipal council or the standing committee thereon : and

(e) subject to rules prescribed in this behalf exercise supervision and control over the acts and proceedings of all officers and servants of the municipal council in, matters of executive administration and in matters concerning the accounts and records of the municipal council and to dispose of all questions relating to the officers and subordinates to the Chief Officer and their pay, privileges and allowances.

SECTION 330: *Powers of Chief Officers* :—The Chief Officer shall exercise the powers hereinafter specified, and such other powers as may be delegated to him by the municipal council under the provisions of this Act—

(a) he shall have power, subject to the provisions of this Act and of the rules and bye-laws for the time being in force thereunder, to grant, give or issue under his signature all licences and permissions which may be granted, or given or issued by a municipal council under this Act ;

(b) he may, aforesaid subject to the provisions aforesaid, suspend, withhold or withdraw any licence in any case which he is empowered as to grant or give a licence and in which the municipal council may under the provisions aforesaid suspend, withhold or withdraw such licence ;

(c) he shall receive and recover and credit to the municipal fund all fees payable for licences and permissions granted or given by him under the powers aforesaid ;

(d) he may, subject to the control of the municipal council and to the provisions of section 72 —

(i) enter on behalf of the municipal council into contracts which do not involve an expenditure of over five hundred rupees ; and

(ii) invite on behalf of the municipal council and by public notice, tenders for the execution of any approved work or for the supply of any materials or goods required by the municipal council :

Provided that every contract made by the Chief Officer involving expenditure exceeding one hundred rupees shall be reported by him, within fifteen days after the same is made, to the municipal council ;

(e) he may make requisitions, by written notice, give such written consent or permission, issue such orders and prohibitions, and exercise all such powers as may be made, given, issued or exercised by a municipal council under any provisions contained in—

(1) Section 112 (Form of notice to be given of all transfers of title on buildings and lands)

(2) Section 125 (Powers to examine articles liable to Octroi)

(3) Section 128 (Table of tolls)

(4) Sub section (3) and (5) of Section 129 : (Powers to seize vehicles on non-payment of Octroi or toll)

(5) Section 132 (Farming of tolls)

(6) Section 133 (Prohibition of advertisements without written permission of the municipal council)

(7) Section 138 (Sub sections 1, 2 and 3 regarding the powers of the municipal council to charge fees for certain licences etc)

(8) Section 142 (Presentation of bill for taxes)

(9) Section 143 (Distress)

(10) Section 144 (Sale of goods and property distrained or attacked)

(11) Section 148 (Summary proceedings be taken against persons about to leave the municipality)

(12) Sub section (3) of Section 150 (Appeal to magistrate)

(13) Section 178 (Temporary closure of streets)

(14) Section 184 (Roofs and external walls of buildings not to be made of inflammable materials)

(15) Section 186 (Rat-proof building for warehouse)

(16) Section 187 (Notice of new buildings)

(17) Section 191 (Regulation of huts)

(18) Section 193 (Municipal control over drains etc.)

(19) Section 196 (Power of owners and occupiers of buildings or lands to drain into municipal drains)

(20) Sub section (1) of 203 (Encroachment on municipal drains)

(21) Section 204 (Inspection of drains etc.)

(22) Section 209 (Regarding troughs and pipes for rain water)

(23) Section 210 (Regarding fixing of brackets etc., to houses)

(24) Sub section (3) of Section 211 (Regarding naming of streets and numbering of houses)

(25) Section 212 (Removal and trimming of hedges, trees etc.)

(26) Section 213 (Regarding ruinous or dangerous buildings)

(27) Section 214 (Powers and duties with regard to dangerous, stagnant or insanitary sources of water supply)

(28) Section 215 (Displacing of pavements)

(29) Section 216 (Obstructions and encroachments upon public streets and open spaces)

(30) Section 217 (Hoardings or fences to be set up during repairs etc.)

(31) Section 218 (Provision of facilities when work is executed in public street)

(32) Section 219 (Timber not to be deposited or holes made in a street without permission)

(33) Section 221 (Regarding dangerous quarrying)

(34) Section 222 (Provision as to dogs)

(35) Section 224 (Depositing of dust etc.)

(36) Section 225 (Discharging of sewage etc.)

(37) Section 227 (Removal of night-soil)

(38) Sub section (1) of Section 228 (Regarding location of buildings in filthy surroundings)

(39) Section 230 (Buildings or rooms in buildings unfit for human habitation)

(40) Section 234 (Fouling of water)

(41) Section 235 (Regulation of washing of clothes by washermen)

(42) Section 236 (Abatement of nuisances from wells)

(43) Section 238 (Using offensive manure)

(44) Sub section (3) of Section 243 (Regarding licensing of markets, slaughter houses and certain businesses)

(45) Section 247 (Unwholesome articles of food and drink)

(46) Sub sections (1) and (3) of Section 248 (Regarding prevention of infectious diseases)

(47) Section 251 (Duties of municipal council in respect of disease among horses, dogs, cattle, sheep or goats)

(48) Section 262 (Services of notices), and

(49) Section 276 (Powers of the municipal council to prosecute, provided that the power conferred by section 276 to direct a prosecution or to order proceedings to be taken for the punishment of any person offending against the provisions of the sections 78 and 241 shall not be exercised by the Chief Officer except with previous approval of the Deputy Commissioner)

(Pages 232—235, The Mysore Municipalities Act, 1964)

APPENDIX IV

TABLE BASED ON INDIVIDUAL SLIPS

A—I AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

Houseless and Institutional Population

Name of Town	Houseless Population				Institutional Population			
	No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females	No. of House-holds	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TIPTUR	21	53	32	21	73	806	763	43

B—I PART A

WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS

(Full count)

Age-Group	Total Population			Total Workers (I-IX)		WORKERS I Cultivators		II Agricultural Labourers		III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and Plantation, orchards and Allied Activities		IV Mining and Quarrying	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Total	22,592	12,190	10,402	5,610	678	190	15	55	5	105	12	12	..
0—14	8,792	4,399	4,393	170	50	3	..	2	1	8	1	..	..
15—19	2,907	1,743	1,164	452	51	12	..	4	1	10	..	2	..
20—24	2,449	1,444	1,005	753	83	12	..	11	1	9	2	1	..
25—29	1,706	850	856	789	65	18	..	10	..	9	..	3	..
30—39	2,787	1,521	1,266	1,485	153	48	1	8	2	26	4	..	..
40—49	1,901	1,132	769	1,100	132	40	8	9	1	19	2	4	..
50—59	1,084	599	485	547	92	30	3	8	..	14	2	2	..
60+	966	502	464	314	52	27	3	3	..	10	1	..	..
A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

B—I PART A—*Concld.*

Age-Group	WORKERS V Manufacturing, processing, Servicing and repairs (a) House-hold Industry		V (b) Non-House-hold Industry		VI Construction		VII Trade and commerce		VIII Transport, storage and communication		IX Other Services		X Non-Workers	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Total	146	24	911	125	325	53	2,024	139	654	51	1,188	254	6,580	9,724
0—14	2	1	54	18	10	5	48	4	26	3	19	17	4,229	4,343
15—19	15	2	114	20	28	3	150	6	60	2	57	18	1,291	1,113
20—24	18	3	132	14	49	9	303	11	89	6	129	37	691	922
25—29	22	1	118	11	45	9	280	15	88	3	187	26	61	791
30—39	35	6	195	23	82	9	517	31	168	16	406	61	36	1,113
40—49	28	6	164	18	71	10	384	27	138	10	243	50	32	637
50—59	21	3	81	16	28	7	197	20	57	6	109	35	52	393
60+	5	2	53	5	12	1	138	25	28	5	38	10	188	412
A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

B—I PART B

FEMALE WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY CLASSIFIED BY MARITAL STATUS AND AGE GROUPS

(Based on 80% (Non sample) Individual Slips)

Marital Status	Age-Groups	Total Population	Total Workers	WORKERS IN CATEGORY										NON-WORKERS
				I	II	III	IV	V(a)	V(b)	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
All Marital Status	Total	8,321	542	12	4	9	..	19	100	43	111	41	203	7,779
	0—14	3,515	38	..	..	..	..	1	15	4	3	2	13	3,477
	15—19	937	44	..	1	..	..	2	16	3	5	2	15	893
	20—24	802	65	..	..	2	..	2	11	7	9	5	29	737
	25—29	685	52	..	..	..	..	1	9	7	12	2	21	633
	30—39	1,008	121	..	2	3	..	5	18	7	24	13	49	887
	40—49	616	107	7	1	2	..	4	15	8	22	8	40	509
	50—59	388	73	2	..	1	..	3	12	6	16	5	28	315
	60+	370	42	3	..	1	..	1	4	1	20	4	8	328
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Never Married	Total	4,410	112	..	..	1	..	2	31	7	10	6	55	4,298
	0—14	3,501	38	..	..	..	..	1	15	4	3	2	13	3,463
	15—19	698	34	..	..	..	..	1	12	3	3	2	13	664
	20—24	175	26	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	2	20	149
	25—29	23	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	19
	30—39	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	5	..
	40—49	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	50—59	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Married*	Total	3,183	241	..	2	5	..	10	46	28	49	12	89	2,942
	0—14	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
	15—19	235	7	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	2	229
	20—24	619	37	..	..	1	..	2	9	7	6	3	9	582
	25—29	649	42	..	..	..	..	1	6	7	10	2	16	607
	30—39	934	83	..	2	2	..	4	13	7	16	4	35	851
	40—49	476	49	..	..	2	..	2	10	4	10	3	18	427
	50—59	189	19	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	4	2	8	170
	60+	74	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	70
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Widowed*	Total	693	166	12	1	3	..	7	18	8	46	21	50	527
	0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—19	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	20—24	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6
	25—29	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	7
	30—39	53	21	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	5	7	6	32
	40—49	132	50	7	1	..	..	2	4	4	11	5	16	82
	50—59	193	51	2	..	1	..	5	8	3	11	5	18	142
	60+	296	38	3	..	1	..	1	4	1	17	4	7	258
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Divorced or Separated*	Total	27	23	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	6	2	9	4
	0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15—19	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	20—24	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	25—29	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
	30—39	14	10	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	2	3	4
	40—49	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	5	..
	50—59	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified Status*	Total	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
	0—14	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
	15—19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20—24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	25—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30—39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	40—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	50—59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Excludes figures for the age-group 0—9

B—III PART A

CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY BY EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

(Based on 80% (Non Sample) Individual Slips)

Educational levels	Total Population			Total Workers		WORKERS IN CATEGORY							
						I		II		III		IV	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Total	18,073	9,752	8,321	4,488	542	152	12	44	4	84	9	9	..
Illiterate	7,406	3,261	4,145	1,338	350	27	7	22	4	46	9	..	..
Literate (without Educational levels)*	131	71	60	36	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary	3,306	1,784	1,522	782	48	29	2	9	..	16	..	..	..
Middle	4,345	2,442	1,903	1,284	56	66	3	7	..	12	..	..	..
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	2,599	1,943	656	821	75	27	..	6	..	9	..	9	..
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	28	28	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Graduate degree other than technical degree	163	137	26	118	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	44	41	3	40	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree:—	51	45	6	43	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Engineering & Technology	7	7	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	11	8	3	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture, Veterinary & Dairying	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Teaching	31	28	3	27	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

B—III PART A—*Concld.*

Educational levels	WORKERS IN CATEGORY												NON-WORKERS	
	V(a)		V(b)		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Total	117	19	729	100	260	43	1,619	111	523	41	951	203	5,264	7,779
Illiterate	29	12	303	72	143	42	357	86	233	33	178	85	1,923	3,795
Literate (without Educational levels)*	..	..	8	1	2	..	15	..	..	..	19	..	35	59
Primary	37	4	150	16	42	..	291	14	92	2	116	10	1,002	1,474
Middle	48	3	213	7	58	1	540	10	122	4	218	28	1,158	1,847
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	3	..	53	4	14	..	346	1	64	1	290	69	1,122	581
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	20	..	2	..
Graduate degree other than technical degree	..	..	1	..	..	..	62	..	7	1	46	3	19	22
Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	37	3	1	..
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree:—	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	36	5	2	1
Engineering & Technology	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3	..	..
Agriculture, Veterinary & Dairying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	24	2	1	1
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..

*Includes figures of educational levels not classifiable

B—IV PART A

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN CULTIVATION AS MAIN ACTIVITY BY SEX AND DIVISIONS, MAJOR GROUPS AND MINOR GROUPS

(Based on 80% (Non Sample) Individual Slips)

Branch of Industry, Major and Minor groups of N.I.C.			Workers		
			Persons	Males	Females
1(a)	1(b)	1(c)	2	3	4
ALL DIVISIONS			**4,818**	**4 292**	**526**
Division 0	..	..	93	84	9
	00	..	35	30	5
	..	007	35	30	5
	01	..	27	25	2
	01	017	27	25	2
	02	..	17	15	2
		020	16	14	2
		025	1	1	..
	03	..	13	13	..
	03	034	10	10	..
	03	039	3	3	..
	05	..	1	1	..
	05	050	1	1	..
Division 1	..	..	9	9	..
	12	..	9	9	..
	12	122	9	9	..
Division 2	..	..	511	463	48
	20	..	37	34	3
	20	204	14	11	3
	20	205	17	17	..
	20	207	3	3	..
	20	209	3	3	..
	21	..	59	53	6
	21	211	27	27	..
	21	213	5	5	..
	21	214	1	..	1
	21	215	1	1	..
	21	219	25	20	5
	22	..	17	8	9
	22	223	1	1	..
	22	224	2	2	..
	22	226	13	5	8
	22	227	1	..	1
	23	..	2	2	..
	23	235	2	2	..
	26	..	219	192	27
	26	264	191	175	..
	26	266	17	17	..
	26	268	11	..	11
	27	..	157	155	2
	27	271	42	42	..
	27	272	4	3	1
	27	273	31	30	1
	27	276	70	70	..
	27	277	1	1	..
	27	279	9	9	..
	28	..	13	12	1
	28	289	13	12	1
	29	..	7	7	..
	29	291	5	5	..
	29	293	2	2	..
Division 3	..	..	454	383	71
	30	..	4	4	..
	30	300	3	3	..
	30	302	1	1	..
	31	..	49	30	19
	31	314	30	18	12
	31	316	1	1	..
	31	317	18	11	7
	32	..	33	23	10
	32	322	2	2	..
	32	324	4	4	..
	32	326	27	17	10
Division 3 (*concld.*)	34	..	20	20	..
	34	340	4	4	..
	34	343	1	1	..
	34	344	3	3	..
	43	345	2	2	..
	34	349	10	10	..
	35	..	9	9	..
	35	350	1	1	..
	35	356	7	7	..
	35	359	1	1	..
	36	..	9	9	..
	36	360	1	1	..
	36	363	2	2	..
	36	364	6	6	..
	37	..	15	15	..
	37	378	15	15	..
	38	..	208	168	40
	38	383	58	58	..
	38	389	150	110	40
	39	..	107	105	2
	39	390	2	2	..
	39	391	7	7	..
	39	392	19	19	..
	39	393	7	7	..
	39	394	45	45	..
	39	399	27	25	2
Division 4	..	..	119	116	3
	40	..	111	108	3
	40	401	111	108	3
	42	..	8	8	..
	42	420	7	7	..
	42	421	1	1	..
Division 5	..	..	303	260	43
	50	..	290	247	43
	50	500	277	234	43
	50	501	4	4	..
	50	503	1	1	..
	50	509	8	8	..
	51	..	13	13	..
	51	513	2	2	..
	51	514	11	11	..
Division 6	..	..	1,561	1,450	111
	60	..	290	276	14
	60	600	34	34	..
	60	601	205	191	14
	60	606	51	51	..
	61	..	5	4	1
	61	612	4	4	..
	61	614	1	..	1
	62	..	25	25	..
	62	621	22	22	..
	62	623	3	3	..
	64	..	75	72	3
	64	645	39	39	..
	64	649	36	33	3
	65	..	653	591	62
	65	650	294	280	14
	65	651	127	103	24
	65	652	25	25	..
	65	653	19	13	6
	65	654	44	33	11
	65	656	14	13	1
	65	659	130	124	..
	66	..	102	100	2
	66	660	101	99	2
	66	664	1	1	..
	67	..	108	100	8
Division 6 (*concld*)	67	670	38	38	..
	67	671	27	27	..
	67	672	8	..	8
	67	673	7	7	..
	67	675	16	16	..
	67	676	12	12	..
	68	..	5	..	5
	68	689	5	..	5
	69	..	298	282	16
	69	690	51	45	6
	69	691	247	237	10
Division 7	..	..	564	523	41
	70	..	507	468	39
	70	700	44	44	..
	70	701	56	54	2
	70	702	53	53	..
	70	703	72	71	1
	70	704	36	36	..
	70	706	246	210	36
	73	..	5	5	..
	73	730	4	4	..
	73	731	1	1	..
	75	..	52	50	2
	75	750	39	37	2
	75	751	11	11	..
	75	754	2	2	..
Division 8	..	..	169	169	..
	80	..	114	114	..
	80	800	72	72	..
	80	802	42	42	..
	81	..	21	21	..
	81	811	20	20	..
	81	819	1	1	..
	82	..	34	34	..
	82	820	14	14	..
	82	823	8	8	..
	82	827	12	12	..
Division 9	..	..	1,035	835	200
	90	..	375	362	13
	90	900	2	2	..
	90	901	282	278	4
	90	902	91	82	9
	91	..	1	1	..
	91	910	1	1	..
	92	..	283	197	86
	92	921	283	197	86
	93	..	57	38	19
	93	930	52	33	19
	93	931	5	5	..
	94	..	29	26	3
	94	940	22	20	2
	94	941	1	1	..
	94	942	2	1	..
	94	949	4	4	..
	95	..	28	28	..
	95	951	23	23	..
	95	953	5	5	..
	96	..	250	174	76
	96	960	118	44	74
	96	961	18	16	2
	96	962	65	65	..
	96	963	7	7	..
	96	969	42	42	..
	99	..	12	9	3
	99	990	1	1	..
	99	992	1	1	..

B—IV PART A INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK OTHER THAN AT CULTIVATION AS MAIN ACTIVITY BY SEX AND DIVISIONS, MAJOR AND MINOR GROUPS

Appendix:—Distribution of workers in manufacturing processing, servicing and repairs by household industry and non-household industry

(Based on 80% (Non-sample) Individual Slips)

Branch of Industry, Division/ Major and Minor groups of N.I.C.			Total Workers			Workers at Household Industry V(a)			Workers in Non-Household Industry V(b)		
			P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1(a)	1(b)	1(c)	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Major Group	Minor Group									
Division 2	..	..	511	463	48	89	76	13	422	387	35
	20	..	37	34	3	6	6	..	31	28	3
	20	204	14	11	3	..	..	..	14	11	3
	20	205	17	17	..	5	5	..	12	12	..
	20	207	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
	20	209	3	5	..	1	1	..	2	2	..
	21	..	59	53	6	7	7	..	52	46	6
	21	211	27	27	..	2	2	..	25	25	..
	21	213	5	5	..	1	1	..	4	4	..
	21	214	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
	21	215	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
	21	218	25	20	5	4	4	..	21	16	5
	22	..	17	8	9	6	3	3	11	5	6
	22	223	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
	22	224	2	2	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
	22	226	13	5	8	4	2	2	9	3	6
	22	227	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
	23	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
	23	235	2	2	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
	26	..	219	192	27	38	29	9	181	163	18
	26	264	191	175	16	34	25	9	157	150	7
	26	266	17	17	..	4	4	..	13	13	..
	26	268	11	..	11	..	..	..	11	..	11
	27	..	157	155	2	31	30	1	126	125	1
	27	271	42	42	..	..	..	..	42	42	..
	27	272	4	3	1	2	2	..	2	1	1
	27	273	31	30	1	28	27	1	3	3	..
	27	276	70	70	..	..	..	..	70	70	..
	27	277	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
	27	279	9	9	..	1	1	..	8	8	..
	28	..	13	12	1	..	..	..	13	12	1
	28	289	13	12	1	..	..	..	13	12	1
	29	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	7	7	..
	29	291	5	5	..	..	..	..	5	5	..
	29	293	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Division 3	..	..	454	383	71	47	41	6	407	342	65
	30	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	4	4	..
	30	300	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
	30	302	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
	31	..	49	30	19	12	6	6	37	24	13
	31	314	30	18	12	12	6	6	18	12	6
	31	316	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	
	31	317	18	11	7	..	..	..	18	11	
	32	..	33	23	10	..	..	..	33	23	10
	32	322	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
	32	324	4	4	..	..	..	..	4	4	..
	32	326	27	17	10	..	..	..	27	17	10
	34	..	20	20	..	3	3	..	17	17	
	34	340	4	4	..	1	1	..	3	3	..
	34	343	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
	34	344	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
	34	345	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
	34	349	10	10	..	2	2	..	8	8	..
	35	..	9	9	..	1	1	..	8	8	..
	35	350	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	35	356	7	7	..	..	..	..	7	7	..
	35	359	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
	36	..	9	9	..	..	..	..	9	9	..
	36	360	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
	36	363	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
	36	364	6	6	..	..	..	..	6	6	..
	37	..	15	15	..	2	2	..	13	13	..
	37	378	15	15	..	2	2	..	13	13	..
	38	..	208	168	40	20	20	..	188	148	40
	38	383	58	58	..	20	20	..	38	38	..
	38	389	150	110	40	..	..	..	150	110	40
	39	..	107	105	2	9	9	..	98	96	2
	39	390	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
	39	391	7	7	..	..	..	..	7	7	..
	39	392	19	19	..	1	1	..	18	18	..
	39	393	7	7	..	1	1	..	6	6	..
	39	394	45	45	..	6	6	..	39	39	..
	39	399	27	25	2	1	1	..	26	24	2
TOTAL DIVISIONS 2 & 3			965	846	119	136	117	19	829	729	100

B—IV PART B INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING PROCESSING, SERVICING, AND REPAIRS ON HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY BASIS AS MAIN ACTIVITY BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKERS

(Based on 80% (Non-Sample) Individual Slips)

Branch of Industry Division/Major and Minor Group of NIC			CLASS OF WORKERS					
			Total		Employees		Single Workers	
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	Major Group	Minor Group						
Division 2	..	..	76	13	4	..	..	10
	20	205	5	..	..	..	..	..
	20	209	1	..	..	..	..	..
	21	211	2	..	..	..	..	..
	21	213	1	..	..	..	..	
	21	219	4	..	1	..	..	..
	22	224	1	..	..	..	..	..
	22	226	2	2	..	..	..	2
	22	227	..	1	..	..	..	1
	23	235	1	..	..	..	..	..
	26	264	25	9	..	..	..	7
	26	266	4	..	..	..	..	..
	27	272	2	..	..	..	..	..
	27	273	27	1	3	..	..	..
	27	279	1	..	..	..	..	..
Division 3	..	..	41	6	..	..	..	2
	31	314	6	6	..	..	..	2
	34	340	1	..	..	..	..	..
	34	349	2	..	..	..	..	..
	35	350	1	..	..	..	..	..
	37	378	2	..	..	..	..	..
	38	383	20	..	..	..	..	..
	39	392	1	..	..	..	..	..
	39	393	1	..	..	..	..	..
	39	394	6	..	..	..	..	..
	39	399	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total Divisions 2 and 3			117	19	4	..	..	12

B—IV PART C CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS IN NON HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE AS MAIN ACTIVITY BY CLASS OF WORKERS, AGE AND SEX

(Based on 80% (Non-Sample) Individual Slips)

Age-Group	CLASS OF WORKERS											
	Total Workers			Employees		Employees		Single Workers		Family Workers		
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Total	4,682	4,175	507	324	9	2,702	234	898	233	251	31	
0—14	166	129	37	1	..	102	20	20	14	6	3	
15—19	386	345	41	3	..	257	21	67	17	18	3	
20—24	620	557	63	21	..	371	36	100	23	65	4	
25—29	636	585	51	25	2	407	26	107	18	46	5	
30—39	1,245	1,131	114	98	1	741	54	222	52	70	7	
40—49	911	816	95	94	2	491	45	208	44	23	4	
50—59	457	389	68	48	2	230	24	97	39	14	3	
60+	261	223	38	34	2	103	8	77	26	9	2	
Age Not Stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

B—IV PART D INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKERS OF PERSONS AT WORK IN NON HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE AS MAIN ACTIVITY

(Based on 80% (non sample) Individual Slips

Branch of Industry, Division and Major Group of NIC		Total	Total		CLASS OF WORKERS							
					Employers		Employees		Single Workers		Family Workers	
Division	Major Group		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1(a)	1(b)	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ALL DIVISIONS		4,682	4,175	507	324	9	2,702	234	898	233	251	51
0	..	93	84	9	1	..	83	1	..	4	..	4
	00	35	30	5	..	..	30	..	..	2	..	3
	01	27	25	2	..	..	25	1	..	..	..	1
	02	17	15	2	..	..	15	..	..	2	..	..
	03	13	13	..	1	..	12	..	..	..	..	..
	05	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	9	9	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
	12	9	9	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	422	387	35	..	..	371	16	..	11	16	8
	20	31	28	3	..	..	28	1	..	2	..	..
	21	52	46	6	..	..	44	..	..	2	2	4
	22	11	5	6	..	..	5	3	..	2	..	1
	23	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	26	181	163	18	..	..	159	11	..	5	4	2
	27	126	125	1	..	..	115	..	..	..	10	1
	28	13	12	1	..	..	12	1	..	..	..	..
	29	7	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	407	342	65	..	..	340	14	..	48	2	3
	30	4	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
	31	37	24	13	..	..	24	5	..	5	..	3
	32	33	23	10	..	..	22	1	..	9	1	..
	34	17	17	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..
	35	8	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
	36	9	9	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
	37	13	13	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
	38	188	148	40	..	..	147	7	..	33	1	..
	39	98	96	2	..	..	96	1	..	1	..	..
4	..	119	116	3	..	..	116	3	..	..	..	..
	40	111	108	3	..	..	108	3	..	..	..	..
	42	8	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	303	260	43	7	..	86	..	161	40	6	3
	50	290	247	43	6	..	82	..	153	40	6	3
	51	13	13	..	1	..	4	..	8	..	..	..
6	..	1,561	1,450	111	190	8	407	31	553	60	200	12
	60	290	276	14	49	1	127	9	71	4	29	..
	61	5	4	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..
	62	25	25	..	..	..	..	..	22	..	3	..
	64	75	72	3	6	..	38	2	21	1	7	..
	65	653	591	62	140	5	23	9	332	43	96	5
	66	102	100	2	35	..	24	..	15	2	26	..
	67	108	100	8	14	1	14	1	59	1	13	5
	68	5	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	1
	69	298	282	16	45	..	181	10	31	5	25	1
7	..	564	523	41	22	1	339	14	162	26	..	..
	70	507	468	39	22	1	288	12	158	26	..	..
	73	5	5	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..
	75	52	50	2	..	..	48	2	2	..	..	..
8	..	169	169	..	4	..	123	..	21	..	21	..
	80	114	114	..	1	..	87	..	5	..	21	..
	81	21	21	..	1	..	19	..	1	..	..	..
	82	34	34	..	2	..	17	..	15	..	..	..
9	..	1,035	835	200	..	..	828	155	1	44	6	1
	90	375	362	13	..	..	361	13	1	..	..	..
	91	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	92	283	197	86	..	..	197	86	..	..	..	..
	93	57	38	19	..	..	38	18	..	1	..	..
	94	29	26	3	..	..	26	2	..	1	..	..
	95	28	28	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..
	96	250	174	76	..	..	168	33	..	42	6	1
	99	12	9	3	..	..	9	3	..	..	..	..

B-V, Part A

Occupational Classification by Sex of Persons at Work according to Main activity Other than Cultivation

B—V

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK

Based on 80% (Non-

Occupational Division/ Group		Workers in											
		III			IV			V(a)			V(b)		
		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
All Divisions	NCO	93	84	9	9	9	..	136	117	19	829	729	100
Division	0	1	1	..	..	..		..		..	25	5	..
	1	..	..			..	..		..	..	11	11	..
	2	1		..		..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..
	3	..	..		9	9	..	..	..	..	14	13	1
	4	4	4	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	19	13	6
	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	17	15	2
	6	71	62	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	37	42
	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	37	11	317	293	24
	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	64	..	204	193	11
	9	16	16	..	..	..	..	19	12	7	139	125	14
	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Groups	02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	16	..
	03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..
	05	1	1	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	07	..	..		..		..	..	..	..	4	4	..
	08	..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	..
	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	21	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	35	..	..	..	9	9	..	..	..	..	14	13	1
	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	40	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	16	10	6
	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
	44	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	49	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	13	13	..
	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	61	57	51	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	37	..
	62	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	63	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	65	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	66	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	..	42
	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	73			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..
	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	79	78	1
	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	66	57	9
	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	8	2	6
	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	24	11	157	149	8
	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	9	9	..
	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	25	..	78	78	..
	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	13	1
	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	..	40	40	..
	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	..
	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	10	10	..
	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	21	..	34	34	..
	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	4
	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	..
	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	10	6	27	20	7
	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	17	17	..
	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	4
	98	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
	99	14	14	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	70	68	2
	X1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Families	021	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
	022	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	15	..
	023	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			

PART A
ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION
Sample) Individual Slips

Industrial Category														
VI			VII			VIII			IX			Total Workers		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
383	260	43	1,730	1,619	111	564	523	41	1,154	951	203	4,818	4,292	526
..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	83	67	16	111	95	16
1	1	..	26	26	..	1	..	1	291	201	90	330	239	91
20	20	..	47	46	1	1	1	..	18	18	..	91	90	1
..	..	..	144	144	..	82	80	2	173	167	6	422	413	9
..	..	..	1,006	952	54	6	6	..	39	36	3	1,076	1,012	64
1	..	1	162	150	12	13	11	2	357	270	87	543	449	104
..	..	..	47	19	28	3	3	..	7	7	..	207	128	79
..	..	..	73	72	1	54	53	1	18	18	..	510	473	37
16	15	1	15	15	..	10	10	..	101	101	..	410	398	12
265	224	41	208	193	15	394	359	35	63	62	1	1,104	991	113
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	4	4	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	32	..	48	48	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	3	7	15	8	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	4	4	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	25	1	30	29	1
..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	12	4	8	14	6	8
1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	4	4	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	3	..	8	3	5
..	..	..	23	23	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	31	31	..
..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	242	156	..	244	158	86
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	18	18	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	21	..	21	21	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	9	9	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	23	23	..
..	..	..	22	22	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	24	24	..
20	20	..	23	22	1	1	1	..	7	7	..	33	32	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	3	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	34	34	..
..	..	..	28	28	..	..	..	..	160	156	4	307	300	..
..	..	..	109	109	..	15	13	2	1	1	..	18	18	..
..	..	..	7	7	..	10	10	..	1	1	..	20	20	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	19	19	..	..	..	..	23	23	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	23	23	..	..	..	..	15	15	..
..	..	..	974	920	54	15	15	..	34	31	3	1,028	964	64
..	..	..	9	9	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	10	10	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	2	..
..	..	..	23	23	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	28	28	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	6	6	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	81	19	62	85	19	66
..	..	..	159	147	12	..	..	..	31	17	14	206	180	26
..	..	..	1	1	..	8	8	..	46	38	8	55	47	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	19	3	24	21	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	65	65	..	66	65	1
..	..	..	2	2	..	3	3	..	112	112	..	117	117	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	5	3	2
..	..	..	35	11	24	2	2	..	..	..	..	94	64	30
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	39	39	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	3	2	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	9	9	..
..	..	..	12	8	4	1	1	..	1	1	..	57	11	46
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	10	10	..
..	..	..	1	1	..	54	53	1	5	5	..	60	59	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	..
..	..	..	18	17	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	96	2
..	..	..	45	45	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	124	115	9
..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	7	6
..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	195	176	19
..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	18	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	105	105	..
..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	9	3	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	6	6	..	23	22	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	53	53	..
9	9	..	7	7	..	3	3	..	84	84	..	111	111	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	4	4	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	12	12	..
..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	60	60	..
7	6	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	15	10	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	11	11	..	17	15	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	21	21	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	46	33	13
..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	60	60	..
39	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	..	20	16	4
..	..	..	6	5	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	103	103	..
1	1	..	6	6	..	86	86	..	24	23	1	830	736	94
223	182	41	190	175	15	308	273	35	4	4	..	4	4	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	4	4	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	15	..

B-V

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK

Based on 80% (Non-

Occupational Division/ Group		Workers in											
		III			IV			V(a)			V(b)		
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Family	027	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	028	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	030	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	032	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..
	034	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	037	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	053	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	070	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	074	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	076	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..
	078	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	084	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	086	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	089	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
	129	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	136	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	137	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	140	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	141	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	150	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	151	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	152	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	153	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	154	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	156	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	159	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	161	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	170	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	..
	173	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	181	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	190	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	191	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	192	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	199	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	211	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	221	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	230	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	231	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	240	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	241	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	243	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
	260	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	261	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	269	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
	301	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	321	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	330	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	331	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	350	..	..	..	9	9	..	..	..	..	8	7	1
	356	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	357	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
	358	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..
	359	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	360	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	364	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	369	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	370	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	371	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	380	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	381	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	385	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	391	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	399	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	401	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	11	5	6
	409	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	5	5	..
	416	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	419	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	420	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	430	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
	434	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	441	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	442	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	499	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	510	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
	520	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	13	13	..
	521	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	522	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	541	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	542	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	550	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
	560	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	571	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	574	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	579												

PART A
ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION
Sample) Individual Slips

Industrial Category														
VI			VII			VIII			IX			Total Workers		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	26	..	26	26	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	2	4	2	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	5	..	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	4	4	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	4	4	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	3	2	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	15	..	19	19	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	4	4	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	6	..	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	2	..
..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	4	2	2	6	4	2
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	3	..
..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
..	..	..	20	20	..	..	..	..	6	2	4	6	2	4
..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	7	7	..	27	27	..
..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	4	4	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	20	4	26	22	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	88	22	110	88	22
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	23	15	38	23	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	22	44	66	22	44
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	8	8	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	10	10	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	4	4	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	6	6	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	9	9	..
..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
..	..	..	19	19	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	20	20	..
20	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	20	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	3	3	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
..	..	..	23	22	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	25	24	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	4	4	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	4	4	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	3	2	1
..	..	..	16	16	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	20	20	..
..	..	..	12	12	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	14	14	..
..	..	..	97	97	..	15	13	2	109	105	4	238	231	7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	3	3	..
..	..	..	12	12	..	..	..	..	44	44	..	61	61	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	3	3	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	1	1	..	11	11	..
..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	19	19	..	..	..	..	19	19	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	16	16	..	..	..	..	16	16	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	6	6	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	13	13	..	..	..	..	13	13	..
..	..	..	54	..	54	..	..	..	8	5	3	75	11	64
..	..	..	920	920	..	1	1	..	26	26	..	953	953	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
..	..	..	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	2	..
..	..	..	23	23	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	27	27	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	5	5	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	81	..	62	85	19	66
..	..	..	68	56	12	..	..	..	29	15	14	113	87	26
..	..	..	90	90	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	92	92	..
..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
..	..	..	1	1	..	8	8	..	43	35	8	52	44	8
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	3	3	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	19	3	24	21	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	65	65	..	66	65	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	49	..	49	49	..
..	..	..	2	2	..	3	3	..	62	62	..	67	67	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..

B-V

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX OF PERSONS AT WORK

Based on 80% (Non-

Occupational Division/Group	III			IV			V(a)			Workers in V(b)		
	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
Families 600	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
602	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
609	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
610	46	42	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
611	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
619	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
624	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	37	..
630	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
651	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
652	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
660	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	42	..
669	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
715	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
716	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
720	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
721	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
727	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
733	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
740	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
742	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..
751	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78	77	1
754	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
755	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
759	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
771	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	11	4
772	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	3	3	..
774	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	20	..
775	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
776	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
777	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	21	18	3
778	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	4	4	..
779	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
784	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	8	2	6
789	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
791	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	24	11	157	149	8
801	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	..
802	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	2	2	..
809	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
811	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	23	..	78	78	..
814	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
819	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
820	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
821	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	6
831	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	13	..
835	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
839	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
841	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
842	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
843	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..
845	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	36	36	..
850	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
851	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
852	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
854	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..
855	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
856	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
857	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
859	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
862	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
871	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
873	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	10	10	..
881	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	21	..	34	34	..
883	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
892	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
899	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	4
903	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
918	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
927	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
929	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	..
931	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
940	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
941	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	..
942	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	2	1	1
949	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	6	6	18	12	6
951	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
952	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
957	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	7	7	..
958	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
959	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..
963	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
975	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
976	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	4
983	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
985	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
986	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
999	14	14	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	70	68	..
Families X10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

PART A

ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION

Sample) Individual Slips

Industrial Category														
VI			VII			VIII			IX			Total Workers		
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
..	..	..	35	11	24	2	2	..	..	..	..	3	1	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	55	28
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	39	39	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	1	..
..	..	..	12	8	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	8	8	46
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	56	10	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9	..	1	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	9	9	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	32	32	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
..	..	..	1	1	..	15	14	1	5	5	..	32	32	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	21	20	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	..
..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	77	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
..	..	..	17	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
..	..	..	43	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	17	..
..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	54	4
..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	21	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	24	3
1	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	5	5	..
..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..
..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	6	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	195	176	19
..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	3	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	102	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	2	2	..
..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	5	5	..	13	13	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	9	8	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	..	44	44	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	19	..	11	11	..
..	..	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	19	19	..
9	9	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	2	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	14	14	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	13	13	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	47	..	1	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	48	48	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	3	3	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	4	4	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	59	59	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
/	6	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	19	5
..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	11	11	..	3	3	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	15	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	2	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	..
2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	..
..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	6	1
3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	31	19	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	8	8	..
36	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	41	41	..
..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	7	7	..	2	2	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	14	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	21	21	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
..	..	..	6	6	..	65	65	..	6	6	..	21	21	..
223	182	41	190	175	15	308	273	35	24	23	1	81	81	..
												830	736	94
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	4	4	..

B—V PART-B

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION BY SEX AND CLASS OF WORKERS IN NON-HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRIES, TRADE, BUSINESS, PROFESSION OR SERVICE AS MAIN ACTIVITY

Based on 80% (Non-Sample) Individual Slips

Occupational Unit Division and Major Group		Total Workers		Class of Workers							
				Employers		Employees		Single Workers		Family Workers	
Division	Group	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1(a)	1(b)	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
0	..	95	16	12	..	62	16	18	..	3	..
	02	48	..	6	..	36	..	6	..	..	..
	03	8	7	..	..	5	7	2	..	1	..
	05	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
	07	29	1	6	..	12	1	9	..	2	..
	08	6	8	..	..	5	8	1	..	..	..
1	..	239	91	9	..	194	90	36	1	..	..
	12	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
	13	3	5	..	..	3	4	..	1	..	..
	14	31	..	3	..	19	..	9	..	..	..
	15	158	86	1	..	155	86	2	..	..	..
	16	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	17	18	..	3	..	2	..	13	..	..	..
	18	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	19	21	..	2	..	9	..	10	..	..	..
2	..	90	1	21	..	52	..	14	1	3	..
	21	9	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
	22	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	23	23	..	1	..	22	..	..	..	..	..
	24	24	..	7	..	6	..	11	..	..	..
	26	32	1	13	..	13	..	3	1	3	..
3	..	413	9	2	..	384	9	13	..	14	..
	30	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
	32	2	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
	33	34	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	1	..
	35	300	7	..	..	283	7	5	..	12	..
	36	18	..	1	..	12	..	4	..	1	..
	37	20	..	1	..	16	..	3	..	..	..
	38	23	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..
	39	15	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	1,011	63	151	4	733	9	13	41	114	9
	40	963	63	147	4	700	9	4	41	112	9
	41	10	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
	42	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	43	28	..	..	..	23	..	5	..	..	..
	44	6	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	49	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
5	..	446	104	16	2	329	60	75	39	26	3
	51	19	66	..	..	19	41	..	25	..	..
	52	177	26	6	2	140	18	22	3	9	3
	54	47	8	..	..	44	..	3	8	..	..
	55	21	3	2	..	4	..	10	3	5	..
	56	65	1	8	..	5	1	40	..	12	..
	57	117	..	..	..	117	..	..	..	..	..
6	..	128	79	19	2	38	12	53	55	18	10
	60	3	2	..	..	2	..	1	2	..	..
	61	64	30	6	2	18	4	25	15	15	9
	62	39	..	3	..	15	..	18	..	3	..
	63	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..
	65	9	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
	66	11	46	10	..	1	8	..	37	..	1
7	..	436	26	33	1	225	10	144	9	34	6
	71	10	..	4	..	1	..	5	..	..	..
	72	59	1	9	1	36	..	14	..	..	..
	73	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	74	9	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
	75	95	2	6	..	28	2	61	..	..	..
	77	105	9	11	..	73	4	13	3	8	2
	78	5	6	2	..	1	3	2	2	..	1
	79	152	8	1	..	76	1	49	4	26	3
8	..	334	12	34	..	151	2	128	10	21	..
	80	12	..	..	..	7	..	4	..	1	..
	81	80	..	7	..	15	..	52	..	6	..
	82	3	6	..	..	..	..	3	6	..	..
	83	22	1	3	..	10	1	9	..	..	..
	84	42	..	9	..	12	..	15	..	6	..
	85	111	..	4	..	94	..	9	..	4	..
	86	4	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
	87	11	..	4	..	2	..	5	..	..	..
	88	39	..	7	..	5	..	23	..	4	..
	89	10	5	..	..	2	1	8	4	..	..
9	..	979	106	27	..	532	26	402	77	18	3
	90	3	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	91	13	1	2	..	..	..	7	1	6	..
	92	21	..	4	..	16	..	1	..	..	..
	93	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	94	23	7	3	..	13	4	6	3	1	..
	95	59	..	3	..	9	..	45	..	2	..
	96	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	97	16	4	..	..	16	3	..	1	..	..
	98	103	..	6	..	89	..	8	..	..	..
	99	735	94	8	..	386	19	332	72	9	3
X	..	4	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
	XI	4	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..

B-VI, Part A(i)

Classification of persons at work according to main activity other than cultivation and Agricultural Labour classified by sex & Age-groups

B-VI

CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY

Based on 80 % (Non-

Occupational Division and Group		WORKERS BY														
		All Ages			0—14			15—19			20—24			25—29		
Division	Group	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1(a)	1(b)	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
All Divisions		**4,818**	**4,292**	**526**	**169**	**131**	**38**	**400**	**357**	**43**	**636**	**571**	**65**	**655**	**603**	**52**
0	..	111	95	16	3	3	..	8	8	..	13	9	4	17	13	4
	02	48	48	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	4	4	..	4	4	..
	03	15	8	7	..	..	..	1	1	..	5	3	2	3	1	2
	05	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
	07	30	29	1	2	2	..	1	1	..	3	2	1	6	6	..
	08	14	6	8	1	1	..	4	4	..	1	..	1	2	..	2
1	..	330	239	91	..	..	..	10	3	7	39	22	17	47	37	10
	12	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
	13	8	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1
	14	31	31	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	4	4	..
	15	244	158	86	..	..	..	7	..	7	34	17	17	38	29	9
	16	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	17	18	18	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	3	..	1	1	..
	18	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	19	21	21	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
2	..	91	90	1	6	6	..	9	9	..	10	10	..	13	13	..
	21	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
	22	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	23	23	23	..	6	6	..	7	7	..	4	4	..	4	4	..
	24	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	4	4	..
	26	33	32	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	3	3	..	4	4	..
3	..	422	413	9	9	9	..	12	11	1	73	67	6	70	68	2
	30	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	32	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	1	..
	33	34	34	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	9	9	..	8	8	..
	35	307	300	7	9	9	..	7	7	..	54	49	5	54	52	2
	36	18	18	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
	37	20	20	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	4	4	..	2	2	..
	38	23	23	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
	39	15	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	4	4	..
4	..	1,076	1,012	64	10	9	1	53	49	4	118	111	7	126	122	4
	40	1,028	964	64	10	9	1	53	49	4	116	109	7	124	120	4
	41	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
	42	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
	43	28	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	44	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	49	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	553	449	104	28	14	14	58	52	6	81	76	5	79	69	10
	51	85	19	66	17	3	14	13	10	3	4	1	3	5	1	4
	52	206	180	26	7	7	..	28	25	3	47	45	2	38	32	6
	54	55	47	8	..	..	..	2	2	..	5	5	..	6	6	..
	55	24	21	3	2	2	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	6	6	..
	56	66	65	1	2	2	..	13	13	..	7	7	..	6	6	..
	57	117	117	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	17	..	18	18	..
6	..	207	128	79	11	2	9	21	11	10	27	18	9	17	14	3
	60	5	3	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
	61	94	64	30	4	2	2	6	5	1	14	9	5	6	5	1
	62	39	39	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	6	6	..	7	7	..
	63	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	65	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
	66	57	11	46	7	..	7	10	1	9	6	3	3	3	1	2
7	..	510	473	37	42	39	3	68	62	6	60	58	2	66	61	5
	71	10	10	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	1	1	..
	72	60	59	1	1	1	..	4	4	..	5	5	..	8	8	..
	73	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
	74	9	9	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	3	3	..
	75	98	96	2	13	12	1	11	11	..	7	7	..	9	9	..
	77	124	115	9	14	14	..	27	25	2	19	18	1	15	15	..
	78	13	7	6	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1
	79	195	176	19	11	11	..	25	21	4	22	21	1	28	24	4
8	..	410	398	12	6	4	2	44	44	..	59	59	..	68	65	3
	80	18	18	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	5	5	..
	81	105	105	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	21	21	..	15	15	..
	82	9	3	6	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
	83	23	22	1	..	..	..	13	13	..	2	2	..	4	3	1
	84	53	53	..	2	2	..	13	13	..	10	10	..	8	8	..
	85	111	111	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	16	16	..	22	22	..
	86	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
	87	12	12	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	3	3	..
	88	60	60	..	2	2	..	3	3	..	7	7	..	5	5	..
	89	15	10	5	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	4	3	1
9	..	1,104	991	113	54	45	9	117	108	9	154	139	15	152	141	11
	90	3	3	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
	91	17	15	2	..	..	..	3	3	..	6	4	2	2	2	..
	92	21	21	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	6	6	..
	93	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..
	94	46	33	13	2	..	2	9	7	2	7	6	1	2	2	..
	95	60	60	..	1	1	..	4	4	..	9	9	..	16	16	..
	96	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
	97	20	16	4	2	..	2	2	2	..	2	2	..	2	2	..
	98	103	103	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	16	16	..	21	21	..
	99	830	736	94	48	43	5	90	83	7	110	98	12	101	90	11
X	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
	X1	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..

PART-A(I)

OTHER THAN CULTIVATION AND AGRICULTURAL LABOURER CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS
Sample) Individual Slips

AGE GROUPS															
	30—39			40—49			50—59			60+			Age not stated		
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
1,278	1,159	119	937	838	99	477	406	71	266	227	39	..	..	..
45	40	5	17	15	2	6	5	1	2	2	..	..	..	..
28	28	..	6	6	..	3	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
5	2	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	8	..	8	8	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
2	..	2	2	..	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
102	75	27	79	57	22	35	28	7	18	17	1	..	..	..
1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
2	1	1	1	..	1	2	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
7	7	..	8	8	..	5	5	..	5	5	..	..	..	..
84	58	26	60	39	21	20	14	6	1	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	5	..	2	2	..	3	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	2	..	4	4	..	5	5	..	7	7	..	..	..	..
28	27	1	14	14	..	8	8	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
2	2	..	3	3	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	11	..	4	4	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
14	13	1	5	5	..	3	3	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
149	149	..	72	72	..	33	33	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	6	..	8	8	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
115	115	..	46	46	..	20	20	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
4	4	..	7	7	..	3	3	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
6	6	..	5	5	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	8	..	5	5	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
289	280	9	250	236	14	119	110	9	111	95	16	..	..	..
263	254	9	238	224	14	118	109	9	106	90	16	..	..	..
..	..	..	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	25	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
133	112	21	94	77	17	65	42	23	15	7	8	..	..	..
13	2	11	9	1	8	18	1	17	6	..	6	..	..	..
45	41	4	29	22	7	8	5	3	4	3	1	..	..	..
19	16	3	14	12	2	9	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	6	3	1	1	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
15	15	..	12	12	..	8	8	..	3	2	1	..	..	..
32	32	..	29	29	..	20	20	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
48	31	17	40	27	13	26	14	12	17	11	6	..	..	..
2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	16	8	16	12	4	11	6	5	13	9	4	..	..	..
8	8	..	8	8	..	5	5	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	3	..	3	3	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
9	2	7	11	2	9	9	2	7	2	..	2	..	..	..
104	96	8	92	85	7	53	48	5	25	24	1	..	..	..
4	4	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	20	..	17	16	1	3	3	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	28	1	9	9	..	12	12	..	8	8	..	..	..	..
19	16	3	16	13	3	11	11	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
4	3	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	3	2	1	..	..	..
28	25	3	48	45	3	24	20	4	9	9	..	..	..	..
116	113	3	68	67	1	34	32	2	15	14	1	..	..	..
8	8	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
24	24	..	25	25	..	11	11	..	4	4	..	..	..	..
4	2	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	2	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	7	..	8	8	..	4	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
51	51	..	6	6	..	9	9	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	2	..	3	3	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
14	14	..	17	17	..	6	6	..	6	6	..	..	..	..
4	3	1	2	2	..	2	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..
263	235	28	210	187	23	98	86	12	56	50	6	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
3	3	..	4	4	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	9	4	7	4	3	5	4	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
18	18	..	9	9	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	2	1	6	5	1	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
24	24	..	26	26	..	5	5	..	6	6	..	..	..	..
200	177	23	156	137	19	82	71	11	43	37	6	..	..	..
1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

B—VI PART A(ii)

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION BY SEX AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

Based on 80% (Non-Sample) Individual Slips

Occupational Divisions and Groups		Total Workers			Literate without educational level		Primary		Middle		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduate degree other than technical degree	
Division	Group	Persons	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1(a)	1(b)	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
ALL DIVISIONS		**4,818**	**4,292**	**526**	**35**	**1**	**744**	**46**	**1,211**	**53**	**788**	**75**	..	..	**26**	..	**116**	**4**
0	..	111	95	16	..	..	9	..	17	7	43	6	..	..	3	..	6	..
	02	48	48	..	..	..	6	..	10	..	24	..	..	..	2	..	4	..
	03	15	8	7	..	..	1	..	5	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	05	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
	07	30	29	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	08	14	6	8	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	330	239	91	3	..	9	4	39	15	82	57	..	..	1	..	25	3
	12	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
	13	8	3	5	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
	14	31	31	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	19	..
	15	244	158	86	1	..	..	4	18	13	68	56	..	..	..	..	3	3
	16	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	17	18	18	..	1	..	2	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	18	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	19	21	21	..	1	..	6	..	8	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	91	90	1	1	..	10	..	16	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	21	..
	21	9	9	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
	22	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	23	23	23	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	10	..
	24	24	24	..	1	..	4	..	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	26	33	32	1	..	..	5	..	9	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
3	..	422	413	9	6	..	23	..	116	..	204	8	..	..	..	..	36	1
	30	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	32	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	33	34	34	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
	35	307	300	7	5	..	18	..	92	..	146	6	..	..	..	..	23	1
	36	18	18	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	37	20	20	..	1	..	..	..	13	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	38	23	23	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
	39	15	15	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
4	..	1,076	1,012	64	7	..	112	12	401	5	267	..	..	..	2	..	17	..
	40	1,028	964	64	7	..	108	12	388	5	262	..	..	..	2	..	15	..
	41	10	10	..	..	..	3	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	42	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	43	28	28	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	44	6	6	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	49	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	553	449	104	4	..	120	10	125	8	46	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
	51	85	19	66	..	..	7	6	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	52	206	180	26	1	..	50	4	54	5	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	54	55	47	8	2	..	8	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	55	24	21	3	..	..	8	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	56	66	65	1	1	..	20	..	21	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	57	117	117	..	..	..	27	..	45	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
6	..	207	128	79	1	1	27	2	10	4	10	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
	60	5	3	2	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	61	94	64	30	..	..	17	1	8	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	62	39	39	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	63	3	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	65	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	66	57	11	46	1	1	6	1	..	3	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..

B—VI PART A(ii)

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION BY SEX AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

Based on 80% (Non-Sample) Individual Slips

Occupational Divisions and Groups		Post graduate degree other than technical degree		Professional degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree									
				Engineering and Technology		Medicine		Agriculture, Veterinary or Dairying		Teaching		Others	
Division	Group	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1(a)	1(b)	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
ALL DIVISIONS		40	3	7	..	8	3	1	..	27	2	..	..
0	..	..	..	1	..	7	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	05	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	07	..	..	..	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	08	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	39	3	5	..	1	2	..	..	24	2	..	..
	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	13	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15	39	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	24	2	..	..
	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
	40	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

B—VI PART A(ii)

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION BY SEX AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

Based on 80% (Non-Sample) Individual Slips

Occupational Divisions and Groups		Total Workers			Literate without educational level		Primary		Middle		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduate degree other than technical degree	
Division	Group	Persons	Males	Females	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1(a)	1(b)	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
7	..	510	473	37	4	..	132	11	157	10	28	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	71	10	10	..	1	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	72	60	59	1	..	..	18	..	17	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	73	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	74	9	9	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	75	98	96	2	1	..	14	..	14	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	77	124	115	9	1	..	30	1	35	1	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	78	13	7	6	1	..	1	3	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	79	195	176	19	..	..	66	7	86	5	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	..	410	398	12	4	..	109	..	91	..	38	1	..	..	12	..	2	..
	80	18	18	..	..	..	4	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	81	107	107	..	2	..	25	..	24	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	82	9	3	6	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	83	23	22	1	..	..	2	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	84	52	52	..	1	..	19	..	22	..	2	1	..	..	12	..	2	..
	85	111	111	..	..	..	12	..	23	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	86	4	4	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	87	12	12	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	88	59	59	..	1	..	39	..	5	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	89	15	10	5	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	..	1,104	990	113	5	..	193	7	238	4	38	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
	90	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	91	17	15	2	..	..	2	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
	92	21	21	..	1	..	6	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	93	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	94	46	33	13	..	..	7	1	17	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	95	60	60	..	..	..	11	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
	96	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	97	20	16	4	..	..	1	1	10	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	98	103	103	..	..	..	30	..	44	..	11	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
	99	830	736	94	4	..	136	5	131	3	21	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
X	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	X1	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

B—VI PART A(ii)

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS AT WORK ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY OTHER THAN CULTIVATION BY SEX AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

Based on 80% (Non-Sample) Individual Slips

Occupational Divisions and Groups		Post graduate degree other than technical degree		Professional degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree									
				Engineering and Technology		Medicine		Agriculture, Veterinary or Dairying		Teaching		Others	
Division	Group	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1(a)	1(b)	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
X	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	X1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

B-VII

SECONDARY WORK THAT IS PERSONS HAVING MAIN ACTIVITY AS (1) CULTIVATORS (2) AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS (3) HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (4) NON HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY and (5) NON WORKER CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND SECONDARY WORK (1) HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY (2) CULTIVATOR (3) LABOURER OR (4) NON HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY, TRADE, BUSINESS OR SERVICE

(Based on 80% (Non Sample) Individual Slips

Main Activity	SECONDARY WORK											
	Cultivator		Agricultural Labourer		Household Industry		Non-household Industry		Trade, Business or Service		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Cultivator	..	..	..	..	15	1	..	..	..	..	15	1
Agricultural Labourer	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Household Industry	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
Non-Household Industry	11	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	16	1
Trade, Business, Service	15	..	..	..	14	2	..	..	..	..	29	2
Non-workers	..	..	..	1	52	2	..	..	..	..	52	3
Total	30	..	..	1	86	6	1	1	..	..	117	8

B-VIII

PERSONS CLASSIFIED AS NON WORKERS ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY CROSS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, AGE GROUPS AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY

(Based on 80% (Non Sample) Individual Slips)

Age-Group	Total Non-working Population			Full time Students		Household duties		Dependents and Infants		Retired, rentier and persons with independent means		Beggars and vagrants		Inmates of penal/mental charitable Institutions		Others	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
TOTAL	13,043	5264	7779	3517	2193	50	3664	1525	1902	61	17	18	3	..	..	93	..
0—14	6,876	3339	3477	2058	1702	12	204	1329	1571	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—19	1991	1098	893	1019	440	12	386	45	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..
20—24	1194	456	737	412	49	4	661	14	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..
25—29	682	50	633	24	2	6	626	5	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	14	..
30—39	918	31	887	4	..	4	883	12	2	..	..	6	2	..	..	5	..
40—49	535	26	509	..	..	6	509	8	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	5	..
50—59	358	43	315	..	..	3	261	8	47	16	7	2	..	..	..	14	..
60+	489	161	328	..	..	3	134	104	183	41	10	6	1	..	..	7	..
A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

B-IX PART A

NON WORKERS CATEGORISED AS OTHERS AGED 15 AND ABOVE CLASSIFIED BY SEX AGE GROUPS AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

(Based on 80% (Non Sample) Individual Slips)

Educational levels	NON WORKERS ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS									
	All Ages			15—19		20—24		25—29		30+	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
TOTAL	93	93	..	22	..	26	..	14	..	31	..
Illiterate	16	16	..	5	..	1	..	1	..	9	..
Literate without Educational level	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Primary	6	6	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Middle	26	26	..	7	..	8	..	3	..	8	..
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	35	35	..	4	..	12	..	7	..	12	..
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Graduate degree other than technical degree	9	9	..	2	..	5	..	2	..	..	..
Postgraduate degree other than technical degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Engineering and Technology	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agriculture, veterinary and dairying	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Teaching	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

C—II

AGE AND MARITAL STATUS

(Based on 80% (Non-sample) Individual slips)

Age-Group	Total Population			MARITAL STATUS									
				Never Married		Married		Widowed		Divorced or separated		Unspecified	
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
All Ages	18,073	9,752	8,321	6,331	4,410	3,298	3,183	121	693	2	27	..	8
0—4	2,136	1,092	1,044	1,092	1,044	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5—9	2,433	1,205	1,228	1,205	1,228	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10—14	2,479	1,236	1,243	1,236	1,229	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	8
15—19	2,406	1,469	937	1,469	698	..	236	..	..	..	2	..	..
20—24	1,848	1,045	802	962	175	82	619	1	..	..	1	..	..
25—29	1,326	642	685	256	23	385	649	1	..	..	2	..	..
30—34	1,141	621	520	36	6	583	490	2	2	..	4	..	..
35—39	1,098	610	488	27	1	582	444	1	33	..	10	..	..
40—44	847	501	346	9	..	488	282	4	60	..	4	..	..
45—49	691	421	270	6	1	407	194	8	72	..	3	..	..
50—54	574	309	265	9	3	288	141	12	120	..	1	..	..
55—59	303	180	123	6	2	162	48	12	73	..	..	..	..
60—64	352	191	161	8	..	160	33	23	128	..	..	..	..
65—69	154	83	71	8	..	59	21	15	50	1	..	..	..
70+	285	147	138	2	..	102	20	42	118	1	..	..	..
A.N.S.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

C—III PART B

AGE, SEX AND EDUCATION

(Based on 80% (Non sample) Individual Slips)

Particulars of Educational levels	All ages		0—4		5—9		10—14		15—19		20—24		25—34		35+		Age not stated	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1. Illiterate	3,261	4,145	1,089	1,030	568	616	208	245	174	166	143	296	324	586	755	1206	..	..
2. Literate (without educational level*)	71	60	3	14	21	15	5	1	1	3	3	4	13	11	25	12	..	..
3. Primary	1,784	1,522	..	..	599	522	355	334	96	79	100	105	199	204	435	278	..	..
4. Middle	2,442	1,903	..	..	17	75	655	648	495	370	254	219	322	275	699	316	..	..
5. Matriculation or Higher Secondary	1,943	656	..	..	..	..	13	15	703	317	498	156	290	122	439	46	..	..
6. Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Technical diploma or certificate equal to degree	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	11	..	14	..	..	..
8. Graduate degree other than technical degree	137	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	44	19	66	4	27	1	..	..
9. Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	41	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	13	1	28	1	..	..
10 *Technical Degree or diploma equal to Degree or Post Graduate Degree :*	45	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	25	2	20	2	..	..
(i) Engineering and Technology	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	3	..	..	..
(ii) Medicine	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	6	1	..	..
(iii) Agriculture, Veterinary & Dairying	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
(iv) Teaching	28	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	18	1	10	1	..	..
(v) Others	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
All Educational Levels	9,752	8,321	1,092	1,044	1,205	1,228	1,236	1,243	1,469	937	1,045	802	1,263	1,265	2,442	1 855	..	..

*Includes figures for educational levels not classifiable.

C—IV
SINGLE YEARS AGE RETURN

(Based on 80% (non-sample) Individual slips)

Age	POPULATION Males	Females	Age	POPULATION Males	Females
All Ages	9,752	8,321			
.	242	210	51	19	15
1	166	157	52	46	22
2	232	236	53	15	9
3	222	206	54	11	6
4	230	235	55	120	94
5	212	226	56	17	11
6	258	272	57	28	3
7	238	206	58	9	13
8	284	315	59	6	2
9	213	209	60	145	138
10	332	363	61	10	1
11	123	159	62	14	12
12	327	303	63	9	5
13	195	179	64	13	5
14	259	239	65	63	68
15	257	184	66	4	..
16	375	244	67	8	1
17	176	135	68	3	2
18	426	283	69	5	..
19	235	91	70	51	59
20	316	369	71	1	..
21	201	85	72	8	4
22	258	175	73	2	1
23	158	105	74	..	2
24	112	68	75	22	2
25	297	317	76	4	21
26	106	121	77	..	2
27	65	33	78	1	..
28	130	181	79	..	2
29	45	32	80	31	2
30	383	330	81	..	23
31	35	27	82	1	..
32	114	92	83	..	1
33	51	34	84	1	..
34	38	37	85	5	..
35	380	313	86	12	6
36	69	53	87	1	..
37	31	18	88	..	2
38	100	82	89	..	..
39	30	22	90	4	5
40	365	274	91	..	..
41	27	15	92	..	..
42	50	34	93	..	..
43	32	10	94	1	..
44	27	13	95	2	2
45	261	213	96	..	..
46	40	11	97	..	..
47	38	15	98	..	1
48	62	23	99	..	1
49	20	8	100	..	2
50	218	213	A.N.S.	..	..

C—V MOTHER TONGUE

(PROVISIONAL)

Sl. No.	Mother Tongue	Males	Females
All Mother Tongues		12,190	10,402
1	Arava	6	5
	Bahusar	10	5
3	Coorgi (Kodagu)	4	2
4	French	..	1
	Gorkhali (Nepali)	1	2
	Gujarati	72	65
7	Hindi	114	94
	Kachchhi	3	4
9	Kannada	6,851	5,446
10	Konkani	29	26
11	Lambani or Lambadi	9	17
12	Malayalam	80	44
13	Marathi	436	420
14	Marwari	22	23
15	Punjabi	10	6
16	Rajasthani	15	10
17	Sindhi	9	10
18	Tamil	613	545
19	Telugu	1,556	1,488
20	Tulu	27	14
21	Urdu	2,323	2,175

(Full count)

C—VI

BILINGUALISM (PROVISIONAL)

(Based on 80% (Non-sample) Individual slips)

Sl. No.	Language	As mother tongue without subsidiary		AS MOTHER TONGUE WITH SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGE																							
				English		Kannada		Telugu		Tamil		Hindi		Urdu		Marathi		Tulu		Sanskrit		Gujarati		Rajastani		Arabi		Manabaji	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1.	Arava	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Bahusar	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Coorgi (Kodagu)	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	French	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Gorkhali (Nepali)	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6.	Gujarati	4	5	10	4	20	20	..	..	..	..	24	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Hindi	15	34	13	4	62	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
8.	Kachchi	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Kannada	3,033	3,211	1,941	801	..	..	273	317	85	12	179	167	68	3	3	1	1	..	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
10.	Konkani	3	3	2	2	16	12	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11.	Lambadi or Lambadi	2	6	1	4	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12.	Malayalam	8	9	5	3	40	20	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13.	Marathi	55	99	21	9	258	198	..	..	..	..	15	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14.	Marwari	3	2	..	..	7	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15.	Punjabi	2	1	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Rajasthani	1	2	..	..	9	5	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17.	Sindhi	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18.	Tamil	161	195	26	13	591	191	19	4	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 .	Telugu	170	398	83	85	795	716	..	..	93	11	7	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20.	Tulu	2	1	8	2	14	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21.	Urdu	652	906	78	21	1,054	649	28	3	45	6	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
	TOTAL	4,101	4,874	2,195	952	2,579	1,861	320	326	224	29	246	271	73	3	3	1	3	..	6	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	1	..

C—VII
RELIGION

(Full Count)

Total Population			Name of Religion arranged in alphabetical order													
			Buddhism		Christianity		Hinduism		Islam		Jainism		Sikhism		Other Religions & persuasions		Religion not stated	
P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
22,592	12,190	10,402	1	..	130	116	9,592	7,989	2,340	2,179	122	118	5	..	..	..	..	..

C—VIII PART-A SCHEDULED CASTES

CLASSIFICATION BY LITERACY AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY

(Full Count)

Total Population			Illiterates		Literates and educated persons		WORKERS									
							Total Workers (I—IX)		I		II		III		IV	
P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1,533	802	731	398	511	404	220	350	77	10	..	6	1	1	1	..	..

WORKERS													Non-workers	
V(a)		V(b)		VI		VII		VIII		IX				
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
2	..	36	20	70	23	54	6	62	8	109	18	452	654	

C—VIII PART-B SCHEDULED TRIBES

CLASSIFICATION BY LITERACY AND INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY OF WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS ACCORDING TO MAIN ACTIVITY

(Full Count)

Total Population			Illiterate		Literate and educated persons		WORKERS									
							Total Workers (I—IX)		I		II		III		IV	
P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
31	16	15	6	10	10	5	8	1	1	..	..	..	3	1	..	..

WORKERS													Non-workers	
V(a)		V(b)		VI		VII		VIII		IX				
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	8	14	

D—I

POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF BIRTH

(Based on 80% (non-sample) Individual slips

Birth Place		P	M	F
A. BORN IN INDIA	Rural	5,412	3,256	2,156
	Urban	*12,545*	*6,474*	*6,071*
I. Born within the State of enumeration	Rural	4,952	3,009	1,943
	Urban	12,084	6,235	5,849
(a) Born in the place of enumeration	Rural	..	..	..
	Urban	8,452	4,647	3,805
(b) Born *elsewhere in the* diartict of enumeration	Rural	3,344	2,124	1,220
	Urban	1,684	681	1,003
(c) Born in other districts of the State	Rural	1,608	885	723
	Urban	1,948	907	1,041
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	Rural	460	247	213
	Urban	461	239	222
(a) Andhra Pradeah	Rural	125	52	73
	Urban	89	42	47
(b) Gujarat	Rural	23	14	9
	Urban	32	14	18
(c) Haryana	Rural	..	..	..
	Urban	1	..	1
(d) Kerala	Rural	20	16	4
	Urban	49	30	19
(e) Maharashtra	Rural	5	2	3
	Urban	28	16	12
(f) Punjab	Rural	2	2	..
	Urban	1	1	..
(g) Rajasthan	Rural	49	33	16
	Urban	26	9	17
(h) Tamil Nadu	Rural	236	128	108
	Urban	227	121	106
(i) Uttar Pradeah	Rural	..	..	..
	Urban	7	5	2
(j) Union Territories: Goa	Rural	..	..	..
	Urban	1	1	..
B. BORN IN OTHER COUNTRIES	..	11	6	5
(a) Pakistan	..	7	6	1
(b) Nepal	..	2	..	2
(c) Burma	..	1	..	1
(d) France	..	1	..	1
C. UNCLASSIFIABLE	..	105	16	89

D—I APPENDIX I

POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF BIRTH

Persons born in other districts of the State

(Based on 80% (non-sample) Individual slips)

District	Total		Rural		Urban	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
1. Bangalore	406	484	142	148	264	336
2. Belgaum	2	7	..	2	2	5
3. Bellary	20	18	13	7	7	11
4. Bidar	2	1	..	..	2	1
5. Bijapur	1	7	1	3	..	4
6. Chikmagalur	178	171	113	93	65	78
7. Chitradurga	107	154	50	79	57	75
8. Coorg	11	10	5	6	6	4
9. Dhrawar	48	31	22	9	26	22
10. Gulbarga	3	2	1	..	2	2
11. Hassan	500	374	331	199	169	175
12. Kolar	88	101	29	41	59	0
13. Mandya	69	79	45	36	24	5
14. Mysore	109	140	24	36	85	104
15. North Kanara	8	5	1	..	7	
16. Raichur	6	..	4	..	2	..
17. Shimoga	151	134	60	40	91	94
18. South Kanara	83	46	44	24	39	22

D—II MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN PLACE OF ENUMERATION

(Based on 80% (Non-sample) Individual slips)

Last Residence	Rural/ Urban/ Unclassifiable	DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN PLACE OF ENUMERATION														
		Total Migrants			Less than 1 year		1—4 Years		5—9 Years		10—19 Years		20 Years		Period not stated	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Total Migrants	Rural	5,191	2,966	2,225	416	224	1,099	615	453	428	435	447	490	436	73	75
	Urban	4,368	2,209	2,159	400	324	751	634	353	385	300	384	316	355	89	77
	Unclassifiable	3	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
A. Last residence elsewhere in India	Rural	5,191	2,966	2,225	416	224	1,099	615	453	428	435	447	490	436	73	75
	Urban	4,359	2,204	2,155	399	322	751	633	353	384	298	384	314	355	89	77
	Unclassifiable	3	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	Rural	4,810	2,752	2,058	398	209	1067	593	430	395	375	402	418	391	64	68
	Urban	3,914	1,991	1,923	370	290	727	596	330	349	254	327	234	287	76	74
	Unclassifiable	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Elsewhere in district of enumeration	Rural	3,574	2,025	1,549	288	161	804	457	321	300	265	278	296	301	51	58
	Urban	1,530	804	726	139	99	307	244	146	136	84	115	104	100	24	32
(b) Last residence in other districts of the State of enumeration.	Rural	1,236	727	509	110	48	263	136	109	95	110	124	122	90	13	15
	Urban	2,384	1,187	1,197	231	191	420	352	184	213	170	212	130	187	52	42
	Unclassifiable	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. Last residence in other States in India beyond State of the enumeration	Rural	381	214	167	18	15	32	22	23	33	60	45	72	45	9	7
	Urban	445	213	232	29	32	24	37	23	35	44	57	80	68	13	3
	Unclassifiable	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
(a) Andhra Pradesh	Rural	101	51	50	3	4	11	6	7	9	9	13	20	17	1	1
	Urban	111	44	67	12	15	3	12	1	4	7	14	16	22	5	..
	Unclassifiable	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
(b) Gujarat	Rural	17	11	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	8	2	1	..	2	3
	Urban	37	13	24	..	3	1	3	1	6	5	3	6	7	..	2
(c) Haryana	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Kerala	Rural	24	17	7	..	..	6	4	4	2	6	1	..	..	1	..
	Urban	30	16	14	3	2	2	3	4	3	3	6	3	..	1	..
(e) Maharashtra	Rural	4	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	32	19	13	3	3	2	..	4	5	4	4	4	1	2	..
(f) Rajasthan	Rural	47	28	19	2	..	9	1	6	7	5	8	6	2	..	1
	Urban	20	9	11	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	5	7	..	..
(g) Tamil Nadu	Rural	187	104	83	12	11	5	11	6	12	31	21	45	26	5	2
	Urban	207	108	99	8	9	15	17	11	14	24	27	45	31	5	1
(h) Union Territories	Rural	1		..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	6		2	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..
B. Last residence in other countries beyond India	Total	9	5	4	1	2	..	1	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..
(i) Burma	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Nepal	..	3	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Pakistan	..	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..

*Migrants from other countries included under Urban while computing the total.

D—III MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

(Based on 80% (non-sample)Individual slips)

Last residence and age group	Total Migrants		Illiterate		Literate without educational level		Primary		Middle		Matriculation		Non-Technical Diploma not equal to degree	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
TOTAL MIGRANTS														
All ages	5,178	4,384	1,284	2,078	37	28	869	768	1,362	1,059	1,403	426	..	..
0—14	1,125	1,003	435	444	8	5	338	281	340	264	4	9	..	..
15—29	1,984	1,582	249	540	5	10	149	210	507	446	990	356	..	..
30—59	1,791	1,521	499	869	17	8	321	243	446	335	374	61	..	..
60+	278	278	101	225	7	5	61	34	69	14	35	..	..	..
Category I														
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	9	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	..
30—59	43	8	14	5	..	..	10	1	13	2	5	..	..	..
60+	13	2	3	2	..	..	2	..	6	..	2	..	..	..
Category II														
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	10	1	8	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
30—59	18	1	13	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
60+	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Category III to IX—All Occupational divisions														
0—14	56	10	33	9	2	..	16	1	5	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	855	99	217	37	5	..	130	12	249	10	183	32	..	..
30—59	1,669	205	448	136	17	..	301	12	420	27	351	27	..	..
60+	148	27	64	25	3	1	25	1	33	..	22	..	..	..
Division 0														
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	21	7	1	..	..	..	1	1	4	..	10	4	..	..
30—59	48	8	3	1	..	..	3	..	5	5	26	2	..	..
60+	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Division 1														
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	48	27	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	2	17	20	..	..
30—59	147	40	5	1	2	..	7	1	21	11	49	24	..	..
60+	13	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	5	..	4	..	..	..
Division 2														
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	20	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	8	..	..	..
30—59	47	2	2	1	1	..	6	..	11	..	16	1	..	..
60+	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Division 3														
0—14	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	112	10	4	..	2	..	5	..	23	2	59	7	..	..
30—59	220	3	13	3	2	..	18	..	59	..	112	..	..	..
60+	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Division 4														
0—14	6	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	132	6	11	4	1	..	24	1	57	1	33	..	..	..
30—59	356	25	59	21	5	..	68	3	126	1	85	..	..	..
60+	60	9	17	7	1	1	16	1	14	..	12	..	..	..
Division 5														
0—14	15	4	8	3	..	..	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	155	16	48	8	..	..	30	5	56	2	21	1	..	..
30—59	179	55	52	48	2	..	47	3	57	4	21	..	..	..
60+	5	8	2	8	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Division 6														
0—14	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	25	7	10	7	..	..	5	..	7	..	3	..	..	..
30—59	68	14	37	12	1	..	11	1	13	1	4	..	..	..
60+	9	2	6	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
Division 7														
0—14	16	1	8	1	1	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	82	5	32	..	2	..	19	3	24	2	5	..	..	..
30—59	126	16	49	9	1	..	34	3	35	4	7	..	..	..
60+	12	1	6	1	1	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Division 8														
0—14	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	84	..	29	..	..	..	18	..	18	..	15	..	..	..
30—59	146	..	40	..	3	..	41	..	37	..	15	..	..	..
60+	10	..	5	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..

AND IN CASE OF WORKERS BY OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS

(Based on 80% (Non-Sample) Indi vidual slips)

Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduate		Post Graduate		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree									
						Engineering and technology		Medicine		Agriculture Veterinary & Dairying		Teaching		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
TOTAL MIGRANTS															
28	..	113	18	40	3	7	..	6	2	1	..	28	2	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	..	34	16	12	1	3	..	2	2	..	..	5	1	..	..
19	..	56	2	28	2	4	..	4	..	1	..	22	1	..	..
1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Category I															
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Category II															
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Category III to IX—All Occupational divisions															
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	..	41	4	12	1	3	..	2	2	..	1	5	..	..	..
18	..	55	..	28	2	4	..	4	..	1	1	22	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 0															
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 1															
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	8	3	11	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	5	..	..	..
..	..	15	..	28	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	19	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 2															
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	6	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 3															
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 4															
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 5															
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 6															
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 7															
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 8															
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D—III MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

(Based on 80% (Non-Sample) Individual Slips)

Last residence and age-group	Total Migrants		Illiterate		Literate without educational level		Primary		Middle		Matriculation		Non-Technical Diploma not equal to degree	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Division 9														
0—14	15	4	13	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	176	21	79	18	..	..	25	2	57	1	12	..	..	..
30—59	331	42	188	40	..	..	66	1	55	1	16	..	..	..
60+	33	7	26	7	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Division X														
30—59	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Category X (Non-worker)														
0—14	1,069	993	402	435	6	5	322	280	335	264	4	9	..	..
15—29	1,110	1,482	22	502	..	10	18	198	253	436	804	324	..	..
30—59	61	1,307	24	727	..	8	7	230	13	306	16	34	1	..
60+	115	249	34	198	4	4	32	33	30	14	11	..	..	..
LAST RESIDENCE WITHIN THE DISTRICT OF ENUMERATION														
								TOTAL						
0—14	582	522	219	225	4	..	151	136	207	159	1	2	..	..
15—29	1,158	792	128	303	1	4	84	112	316	220	600	148	..	..
30—59	933	810	277	514	4	6	165	115	220	146	220	28	1	..
60+	156	151	62	130	5	2	30	16	40	3	18	..	..	..
Category I														
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	8	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	2	..	..	..
30—59	32	5	10	4	..	..	6	1	11	..	4	..	..	..
60+	8	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..
Category II														
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	5	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
30—59	13	1	9	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
60+	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Category III to IX—All Occupational Divisions														
0—14	30	6	20	5	1	..	7	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	445	45	111	18	1	..	75	6	138	4	96	15	..	..
30—59	846	127	243	85	4	..	154	5	198	19	202	18	..	..
60+	84	18	42	18	2	..	11	..	17	..	11	..	..	..
Division 0														
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
15—29	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	1	..	..
30—59	17	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	10	..	..	..
60+	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Division 1														
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	24	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	13	9	..	..
30—59	83	26	1	..	..	..	4	1	13	8	41	17	..	..
60+	11	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	4	..	..	..
Division 2														
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
30—59	22	1	2	1	..	..	2	..	8	..	7	..	..	..
60+	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Division 3														
0—14	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	64	6	2	..	1	..	4	..	14	1	35	5	..	..
30—59	112	2	10	2	2	..	6	..	29	..	59	..	..	..
60+	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 4														
0—14	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	63	3	3	3	..	..	14	..	31	..	15	..	..	..
30—59	80	13	36	11	1	..	39	1	50	1	49	..	..	..
60+	32	6	13	6	..	..	7	..	7	..	5	..	..	..
Division 5														
0—14	13	3	7	2	..	..	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	91	6	31	4	..	..	16	2	34	..	10	..	..	..
30—59	100	38	29	35	..	..	24	1	33	2	14	..	..	..
60+	2	6	1	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 6														
0—14	..	1	..	1	..	..	5	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
15—29	12	7	4	7	..	..	7	1	3	1	2	..	..	..
30—59	31	12	18	10	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
60+	5	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 7														
0—14	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	34	2	15	..	..	..	7	1	10	1	2	..	..	..
30—59	54	10	21	7	..	..	17	..	11	3	5	..	..	..
60+	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

AND IN CASE OF WORKERS BY OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS—*Contd.*

(Based on 80% (Non-Sample) Individual Slips

Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduate		Post Graduate		Technical degree of diploma equal to degree or post Graduate degree									
						Engineering and technology		Medicine		Agriculture Veterinary & Dairying		Teaching		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Division 9															
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division X															
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Category X (Non-workers)															
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	13	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
LAST RESIDENCE WITHIN THE DISTRICT OF ENUMERATION															
								TOTAL							
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	16	5	5	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
2	..	26	1	4	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	10	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Category I															
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Category															
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Category III to IX All Occupational Divisions															
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	11	2	5	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
1	..	25	..	4	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	10	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 0															
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 1															
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	2	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
..	..	10	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 2															
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 3															
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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Division 4															
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Division 5															
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Division 6															
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Division 7															
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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D—III MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX BROAD AGE-GROUPS, EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

(Based on 80% (Non-Sample) Individuals Slips)

Last residence and age group	Total Migrants		Illiterate		Literate without educational level		Primary		Middle		Matriculation		Non-Technical Diploma not equal to degree	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Division 8														
0— 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	41	..	12	..	..	..	9	..	10	..	8	..	..	..
30—59	68	..	20	..	..	..	18	..	19	..	9	..	..	..
60+	6	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Division 9														
0—14	12	1	10	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	103	7	42	4	..	..	20	2	35	1	5	..	..	..
30—59	179	20	106	18	..	..	37	1	29	1	6	..	..	..
60+	23	3	20	3	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Category X (Non-worker)														
0—14	552	516	199	220	3	..	144	135	205	159	1	2	..	..
15—29	700	746	12	284	..	4	9	106	173	216	501	133	..	..
30—59	42	677	15	424	..	6	3	109	11	127	12	10	..	..
60+	63	131	17	110	3	2	18	16	19	3	6	..	..	..
LAST RESIDENCE IN OTHER DISTRICTS OFENUMERATION														
							TOTAL							
0—14	487	428	184	188	3	5	171	129	126	100	3	6	..	..
15—29	721	632	86	173	2	2	50	75	160	181	370	188	..	..
30—59	623	555	121	249	6	1	110	110	162	161	140	30	..	..
60+	85	91	24	63	..	1	19	18	24	9	14	..	..	..
Category														
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30—59	11	3	4	1	..	..	4	..	2	2	1	..	..	..
60+	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
Category II														
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30—59	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Category III to IX All Occupational Divisions														
0—14	17	2	7	2	..	..	7	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	327	46	75	11	2	..	43	6	88	6	74	17	..	..
30—59	592	57	107	31	6	..	102	7	158	8	135	8	..	..
60+	44	6	11	4	..	1	10	1	13	..	10	..	..	..
Division—0														
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	14	5	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	6	3	..	..
30—59	26	3	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	15	1	..	..
60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division—1														
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	23	15	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	4	11	..	..
30—59	60	12	3	..	2	..	3	..	7	3	7	6	..	..
60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division—2														
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	13	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	..	..
30—59	21	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	8	1	..	..
60+	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Division—3														
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	42	4	2	..	1	..	1	..	9	1	19	2	..	..
30—59	94	1	2	1	..	..	5	..	25	..	52	..	..	..
60+	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Division—4														
0—14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	51	3	7	1	1	..	6	1	17	1	15	..	..	..
30—59	118	9	12	7	2	..	17	2	52	..	27	..	..	..
60+	23	2	4	..	..	1	7	1	6	..	6	..	..	..
Division—5														
0—14	2	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	59	10	14	4	..	..	13	3	21	2	11	1	..	..
30—59	65	15	20	11	..	..	21	2	17	2	7	..	..	..
60+	2	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..

AND IN CASE OF WORKERS BY OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS—*Contd.*

(Based on 80% (Non-Sample) Individual Slips)

Technical diploma or certificate, not equal to degree		Graduate		Post Graduate		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree									
						Engineering and technology		Medicine		Agriculture Veterinary & Dairying		Teaching		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Division 8															
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 9															
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Category X (Non-worker)															
..	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
EAST RESIDENCE IN OTHER DISTRICTS OF ENUMERATION								***TOTALS***							
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	36	9	7	1	2	..	1	2	..	..	2	1	..	..
17	..	29	1	24	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	11	1	..	..
1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Category I															
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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Category II															
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All Occupational Divisions——Category III to IX															
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	28	2	7	1	2	..	1	2	..	..	2	1	..	..
17	..	29	..	24	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	11	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 0															
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 1															
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	6	1	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
..	..	5	..	24	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 2															
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 3															
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 4															
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 5															
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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D—III MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX BROAD AGE-GROUPS, EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

(Based on 80% (Non-Sample) Individual Slips)

Last res · nce and age group	Total Migrants		Illiterate		Literate without educational level		Primary		Middle		Matriculation		Non-Technical Diploma not equal to degree	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Division 6														
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	8	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
30—59	23	2	13	2	..	..	1	..	5	..	2	..	..	..
60+	4	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Division 7														
0—14	10	..	5	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	28	3	7	..	..	..	10	1	8	1	3	..	..	..
30—59	48	6	14	2	..	..	13	3	19	1	2	..	..	..
60+	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Division 8														
0—14	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	39	..	16	..	..	..	8	..	6	..	7	..	..	..
30—59	63	..	14	..	2	..	22	..	11	..	6	..	..	..
60+	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 9														
0—14	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	50	6	21	6	..	..	2	..	20	..	3	..	..	..
30—59	73	8	27	8	..	..	15	..	17	..	9	..	..	..
60+	4	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
Division X														
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30—59	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Category-X Non-workers														
0—14	470	426	177	186	3	5	164	129	123	100	3	6	..	..
15—29	390	586	7	162	..	2	7	69	72	175	296	171	..	..
30—59	17	495	7	217	..	1	4	103	2	151	4	22	..	..
60+	36	85	13	59	..	..	7	17	9	9	3	..	..	..
LAST RESIDENCE IN OTHER STATE														
0—14	56	52	32	30	1	..	16	16	7	5	..	1	..	..
15—29	104	155	35	63	2	4	15	23	31	45	19	18	..	..
30—59	231	156	100	106	7	1	46	18	63	28	12	3	..	..
60+	37	36	15	32	2	2	12	..	5	2	3	..	..	..
Category I (Nil)														
Category II														
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30—59	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60+	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Category III to IX All Occupational Divisions														
0—14	9	2	6	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	82	8	31	8	2	..	12	..	23	..	12	..	..	..
30—59	227	21	97	20	7	..	45	..	63	..	12	1	..	..
60+	20	3	11	3	1	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Division 0														
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30—59	5	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 1														
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30—59	4	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..
60+	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Division 2														
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
30—59	4	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 3														
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
30—59	14	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	5	..	1	..	..	..
60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

AND IN CASE OF WORKERS BY OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS—Contd.

(Based on 80% (non-sample) Individual slips)

Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduate		Post Graduate		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree of post graduate degree									
						Engineering and technology		Medicine		Agriculture Veterinary & Dairying		Teaching		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Division 6															
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Division 7															
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Division 8															
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8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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Division 9															
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division X															
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Category-X (Non-worker)															
..	..	8	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Last Residence in other States															
..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Category I (Nil)															
Category II															
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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Category III to IX All Occupational Divisions															
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 0															
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 1															
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
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Division 2															
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Division 3															
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D—III MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

(Based on 80% (non-sample) Individual slips)

Last residence and age group	Total Migrants		Illiterate		Literate without educational level		Primary		Middle		Matriculation		Non-Technical Diploma not equal to degree	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Division 4														
0—14	3	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	17	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	9	..	2	..	..	..
30—59	54	2	10	2	2	..	12	..	23	..	7	..	..	..
60+	5	1	..	1	1	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Division 5														
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	5	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
30—59	14	..	3	..	2	..	2	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
60+	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Division 6														
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..
30—59	14	..	6	..	..	..	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 7														
0—14	4	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	20	..	10	..	2	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
30—59	24	..	14	..	1	..	4	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
60+	4	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 8														
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
30—59	15	..	6	..	1	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
60+	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 9														
0—14	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	23	2	16	2	..	..	3	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
30—59	79	1	55	1	..	..	14	..	9	..	1	..	..	..
60+	6	1	5	1		..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Category X (Non-worker)														
0—14	47	50	26	28	..	..	14	16	7	5	..	1	..	..
15—29	20	147	3	55	..	4	2	23	8	45	7	18	..	..
30—59	2	135	2	86	..	1	..	18	..	28	..	2	..	..
60+	16	33	4	29	1	2	7	..	2	2	2	..	..	..
1 *ANDHRA PRADESH—Totals*														
0—14	15	15	7	7	..	..	6	6	2	1	..	1	..	..
15—29	18	46	4	15	..	..	8	7	3	17	3	6	..	..
30—59	48	41	17	28	1	..	11	5	18	8	1	..	..	..
60+	15	15	4	14	..	..	8	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
Category I Nil														
Category II														
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
30—59	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60+	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Category III to IX All occupational Divisions *														
0—14	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	13	2	2	2	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
30—59	46	4	16	4	1	..	10	..	18	..	3	..	..	..
60+	4	2	1	2	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
Division 1														
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30—59	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 3														
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
30—59	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 4														
0—14	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	5	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
30—59	20	2	4	2	..	..	6	..	9	..	1	..	..	..
60+	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

*Divisons in which there are non workers are omitted from here onwards while furnishing divisionwise details.

AND IN CASE OF WORKERS BY OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS—Contd.

(Based on 80% (non-sample) Individual slips)

Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduate		Post Graduate		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree									
						Engineering and technology		Medicine		Agriculture Veterinary & Dairying		Teaching		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Division 4															
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 5															
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 6															
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 7															
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 8															
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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Division 9															
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Category X (Non-worker)															
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 *ANDHRA PRADESH : Totals*															
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Category I (Nil)															
Category II															
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Category III to IX All Occupational Divisions															
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 1															
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 3															
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 4															
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D—III MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

(Based on 80% (non-sample) Individual slips)

Last residence and age group	Total Migrants		Illiterate		Literate without educational level		Primary		Middle		Matriculation		Non-Technical Diploma not equal to degree	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Division 5														
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30—59	7	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
60+	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Division 6														
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30—59	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 7														
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30—59	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
60+	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 8														
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30—59	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 9														
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	2	2	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30—59	9	1	6	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
60+	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Category X (Non-worker)														
0—14	14	15	7	7	..	..	5	6	2	1	..	1	..	..
15—29	3	44	1	13	..	..	1	7	1	17	..	6	..	..
30—59	..	37	..	24	..	..	..	5	..	8	..	..	..	..
60+	10	13	3	12	..	..	6	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
2 *GUJARAT — Totals*														
0—14	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	12	10	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	5	5	..	..
30—59	10	15	..	1	..	..	4	6	2	7	1	1	..	..
60+	2	3	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Category I & II — (Nil)														
Category III to IX All occupational Divisions														
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..
30—59	10	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
60+	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 1														
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30—59	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 3														
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
15—29	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30—59	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 4														
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
30—59	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
60+	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Division 6														
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..
30—59	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 9														
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30—59	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

AND IN CASE OF WORKERS BY OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS—Contd.

(Based on 80% (non-sample) Individual slips)

Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduate		Post Graduate		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree									
						Engineering and technology		Medicine		Agriculture Veterinary & Dairying		Teaching		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Division 5															
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Division 6															
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Division 7															
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Division 8															
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Division 9															
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Category X (Non-worker)															
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2 *GUJARAT*															
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Category I & II (Nil)															
Category III to IX All Occupational Divisions															
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Division 1															
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Division 3															
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Division 4															
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Division 6															
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Division 9															
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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D—III MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

(Based on 80% (non-sample) Indiv dual slips)

Last residence and age group	Total Migrants		Illiterate		Literate without educational level		Primary		Middle		Matriculation		Non-Technical Diploma not equal to degree	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Category X (Non-worker)														
0—14	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	3	10	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	2	5	..	..
30—59	..	15	..	1	..	..	..	6	..	7	..	1	..	..
60+	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 *HARYANA Category X (Non-worker)*														
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
30—59	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 *KERALA — Totals*														
0—14	4	8	1	5	..	..	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
15—29	9	9	1	1	1	..	1	3	5	3	1	1	..	..
30—59	20	4	8	1	1	..	3	1	5	1	2	1	..	..
60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Category I and II(Nil)														
Category III to IX All Occupational Divisions														
0—14	2		1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	8	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
30—59	20	1	8	..	1	..	3	..	5	..	2	1	..	..
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Division 0														
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30—59	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
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Division 2														
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30—59	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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Division 4														
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Division 7														
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30—59	4	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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Division 9														
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15—29	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30—59	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Category X (Non-worker)														
0—14	2	8	..	5	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
15—29	1	9	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	3	1	1	..	..
30—59	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

AND IN CASE OF WORKERS BY OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS—Contd.

(Based on 80% (non-sample) Individual slips)

Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduate		Post Graduate		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree									
						Engineering and technology		Medicine		Agriculture Veterinary & Dairying		Teaching		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Category X (Non-worker)															
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3 *HARYANA — Category X (Non-worker)*															
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4 *KERALA — Totals*															
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Category III to IX All Occupational Divisions															
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Division 1															
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Division 2															
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Division 4															
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Division 6															
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Division 7															
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Division 8															
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Division 9															
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Category X (Non-worker)															
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D—III MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

(Based on 80% (non-sample) Individual slips)

Last residence and age group	Total Migrant		Illiterate		Literate without educational level		Primary		Middle		Matriculation		Non-Technical Diploma not equal to degree	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	14	15
5 *MAHARASHTRA—Totals*														
0—14	5	6	3	2	..	..	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	..
15—29	5	6	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	2	3	1	..	..
30—59	8	3	1	..	..	..	1	1	5	2	1	..	..	..
60+	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Category I and II (Nil)														
Category III to IX All Occupational Divisions														
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
30—59	8	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	1	..	..	..
60+	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 3														
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30—59	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 4														
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
30—59	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 7														
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30—59	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
60+	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 8														
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30—59	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
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Division 9														
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
30—59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Category X (Non-worker)														
0—14	5	6	3	2	..	..	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	..
15—29	2	6	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	1	..	..
30—59	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
60+	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
6 *RAJASTHAN—Totals*														
0—14	11	5	4	1	1	..	3	3	3	1	..	..	..	..
15—29	10	14	..	2	..	3	1	4	9	5	..	..	..	..
30—59	14	7	..	6	3	1	1	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
60+	2	4	..	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Category I and II (Nil)														
Category III to IX—All Occupational Divisions														
0—14	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
30—59	14	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	9	..	..	..	..	..
60+	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 2														
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30—59	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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Division 3														
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15—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30—59	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
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Division 4														
0—14	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	..
30—59	9	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..
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AND IN CASE OF WORKERS BY OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS—Contd.

(Based on 80% (non-sample) Individual slips)

Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduate		Post Graduate		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree									
						Engineering and technology		Medicine		Agriculture, Veterinary & Dairying		Teaching		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
5 *MAHARASHTRA—Totals*															
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Category I & II (Nil)															
Category III to IX—All Occupational Divisions															
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Category X - (Non-worker)															
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6 *RAJASTHAN—Totals*															
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Category I and II(Nil)															
Category III to IX—All Occupational Divisions															
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D—III MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

(Based on 80% (Non-sample) Individual Slips)

Last residence and age group	Total Migrants		Illiterate		Literate without educational level		Primary		Middle		Matriculation		Non-Technical Diploma not equal to degree	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Division 6														
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30—59	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 7														
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
30—59	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Category X (Non-workers)														
0—14	10	5	4	1	..	..	3	3	3	1	..	..	..	..
15—29	2	14	..	2	..	3	..	4	2	5	..	..	..	..
30—59	..	7	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60+	1	4	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TAMILNADU—Total														
0—14	20	15	16	12	..	..	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	50	68	29	44	1	1	3	5	8	13	7	5	..	..
30—59	127	85	74	70	2	..	26	5	21	9	4	1	..	..
60 +	15	14	10	12	1	1	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
Category I and II—Nil														
Category III to IX—All Occupational Divisions														
0—14	5	2	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	41	6	27	6	1	..	4	..	5	..	4	..	..	..
30—59	125	16	72	16	2	..	26	..	21	..	4	..	..	..
60+	12	1	9	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Division 0														
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30—59	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 1														
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
30—59	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
60+	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Division 2														
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
30—59	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 3														
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
30—59	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 4														
0—14	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30—59	11	1	5	1	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
60+	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 5														
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	4	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
30—59	7	2	1	2	1	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 6														
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30—59	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 7														
0—14	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	11	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
30—59	17	..	12	..	..	..	8	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

AND IN CASE OF WORKERS BY OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS—Contd.

(Bosed on 80% (Non-sample) Individuol slips)

Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduate		Post Graduate		Technical degree or diploma equal ro degree or post graduate degree									
						Engineering and technology		Medicine		Agriculture, Veterinary & Dairying		Teaching		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Division 6															
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Division 7															
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Category II (Non-workers)															
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7 *TAMI NADU—Total*															
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Category III to IX—All Occupational Divisions															
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 0															
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 1															
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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Division 2															
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Division 3															
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Division 4															
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Division 5															
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 6															
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Division 7															
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D—III MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

(Based on 80% (Non-sample) Individual slips)

Last residence and age group	Total Migrants		Illiterate		Literate without educational level		Primary		Middle		Matriculation		Non-Technical Diploma not equal to degree	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Division 8														
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
30—59	9	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
60+	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 9														
0—14	2	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	19	6	14	6	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..
30—59	68	13	49	13	..	..	12	..	6	..	1	..	..	..
60+	5	1	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Category X (Non-workers)														
0—14	13	13	11	10	..	..	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	9	62	2	38	..	1	1	5	3	13	3	5	..	..
30—59	2	69	2	54	..	..	..	5	..	9	..	1	..	..
60+	3	13	1	11	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
8 *DELHI (UNION TERRITORY)—Total*														
0—14	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
30—59	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..
60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Category I and II—Nil														
Category III to IX —All Occupational Divisions														
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30—59	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..
60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 3														
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30—59	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Division 4														
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30—59	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Category X (Non-workers)														
0—14	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
30—59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 *GOA (UNION TERRITORY)—Total*														
Category X (Non-workers)														
0—14	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30—59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OTHER COUNTRY—Total														
Division 4 only														
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
30—59	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Category X (Non-workers)														
0—14	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
50—39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BURMA—Category X (Non-workers)														
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
30—59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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AND IN CASE OF WORKERS BY OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS

sample) Individual Slips)

Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduate		Post Graduate		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree									
						Engineering and technology		Medicine		Agriculture, Veterinary & Dairying		Teaching		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Division 8															
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Division 9															
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Category X (Non-workers)															
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8 *DELHI (UNION TERRITORY)—Total*															
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Category III to IX—All Occupational Divisions															
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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Division 3															
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Division 4															
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Category X (Non-workers)															
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9 *GOA (UNION TERRITORY)—Total*															
Category X (Non-workers)															
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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OTHER COUNTRY—Total															
Division 4 only															
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Category X (Non-workers)															
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BURMA—Category X (Non-workers)															
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D—III MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY SEX, BROAD AGE-GROUPS, EDUCATIONAL LEVELS

(Based on 80% (Non-

Last residence and age group	Total Migrants		Illiterate		Literate without educational level		Primary		Middle		Matriculation		Non-Technical Diploma not equal to degree	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
NEPAL—Division 4														
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30—59	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Category X (Non-workers)														
0—14	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30—59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PAKISTAN—Division 4														
0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15—29	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
30—59	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..
60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Category X (Non-workers)														
0— 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15— 29	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
30— 59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D—IV POPULATION CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST

(Based on 80% (Non-

Total Population			Non-Migrants		Last Resided in Rural Areas of India											
					Within the district of enumeration and resident for				Other districts within the State of enumeration and resident for				Other States in India and resident for			
					Less than 3 years		3 years or more		Less than 3 years		3 years or more		Less than 3 years		3 years or more	
P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18,438	12,088	6,350	6,910	1,966	694	430	1,331	1,119	296	119	431	390	35	24	179	143

NOTE.— The following are excluded in this table:—

(a) Males:— 3 Unclassifiable [duration of last residence being more than 3 years].

5 from other countries (1 in less than 3 years and 4 in more than 3 years group respectively).

(b) Females:— 4 from other countries.

AND IN CASE OF WORKERS BY OCCUPATIONAL DIVISIONS—*Contd.*

sample) Individual Slips)

Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree		Graduate		Post Graduate		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree									
						Engineering and technology		Medicine		Agriculture, Veterinary & Dairying		Teaching		Others	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
NEPAL—Division 4															
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Category X (Non Workers)															
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PAKISTAN—Division 4															
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Category X (Non-workers)															
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

RESIDENCE AND DURATION OF RESIDENCE

sample) Individual Slips)

Last Resided in Other Urban Areas of India											
Within the district of enumeration and resident for				Other districts within the State of enumeration and resident for				Other States in India and resident for			
Less than 3 years		3 years or more		Less than 3 years		3 years or more		Less than 3 years		3 years or more	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
324	226	480	500	389	408	798	789	38	56	175	176

D—V WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS ACCORDING TO MAIN

(Based on 80% (Non-

Last Residence	Rural/ Urban/ Unclassifiable	Total Population			Total Workers		WORKERS IN CATEGORY I		II		III		IV	
		P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
A. Resided in India	Rural	5,191	2,966	2,225	1,485	155	61	6	24	2	53	2	..	..
	Urban	4,359	2,204	2,155	1,330	198	4	4	4	..	16	2	..	..
	Uncl.	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
I. Within the State of enumeration but outside the place of enumeration.	Rural	4,810	2,752	2,058	1,317	144	61	6	19	2	52	2	..	..
	Urban	3,914	1,991	1,923	1,156	175	4	4	4	..	14	1	..	..
	Uncl.	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Elsewhere in the District of enumeration	Rural	3,574	2,025	1,549	990	120	48	5	18	2	33	1	..	..
	Urban	1,530	804	726	482	85	..	2	1	..	3	..	..	..
	Uncl.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) In other Districts of State of enumeration	Rural	1,236	727	509	327	24	13	1	1	..	19	1	..	..
	Urban	2,384	1,187	1,197	674	90	4	2	3	..	11	1	..	..
	Uncl.	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
II. States in India beyond the State of enumeration.	Rural	381	214	167	168	11	..	..	5	..	1	..	..	..
	Urban	445	213	232	174	23	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
	Uncl.	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. Andhra Pradesh	Rural	101	51	50	35	3	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	111	44	67	33	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Uncl.	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Delhi (U.T.)	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	4	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Goa (U.T.)	Rural	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Gujarat	Rural	17	11	6	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	37	13	24	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Kerala	Rural	24	17	7	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	30	16	14	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Maharashtra	Rural	4	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	32	19	13	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Rajasthan	Rural	47	28	19	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	20	9	11	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Tamil Nadu	Rural	187	104	83	88	8	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	Urban	207	108	99	95	17	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
9. Haryana	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Urban	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Countries in Asia beyond India	Not applicable	9	5	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. Burma	,,	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Nepal	,,	3	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Pakistan	,,	5	4	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

ACTIVITY CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE

sample) Individual Slips)

WORKERS IN CATEGORY												NON-WORKERS	
V(a)		V(b)		VI		VII		VIII		IX		X	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
26	4	191	23	82	3	544	37	183	17	321	61	1,481	2,070
38	8	185	23	60	12	451	36	130	10	442	103	874	1,957
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	4	145	16	68	3	490	37	150	15	309	59	1,435	1,914
36	8	139	14	32	6	393	32	109	9	425	101	835	1,748
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	3	112	12	58	3	353	33	118	12	237	49	1,035	1,429
16	3	54	9	14	1	148	13	42	5	204	52	322	641
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	1	33	4	10	..	137	4	32	3	72	10	400	485
20	5	85	5	18	5	245	19	67	4	221	49	513	1,107
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	..	46	7	14	..	54	..	33	2	12	2	46	156
2	..	46	9	28	6	58	4	21	1	17	2	39	209
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	4	1	1	..	17	..	2	1	6	1	16	47
..	..	2	1	3	1	18	3	5	..	4	..	11	62
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	7	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	1	..	3	24
3	..	8	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	7
1	..	9	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	2	1	..	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
1	..	3	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	8	13
..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	2	..	9	19
..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	4	11
..	..	27	6	13	..	13	..	31	1	3	1	16	75
..	..	31	8	24	5	16	1	15	1	8	1	13	82
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

D—VI MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE, AGE-GROUP, DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND MARITAL STATUS

(Based on 80% (Non-sample) Individual Slip)

Last Residence	Rural/ Urban/ Unclassifiable	Age-group	DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND MARITAL STATUS																			
			All Duration								Less than 1 year								1 to 9 years			
			Total		Never married		Married		Widowed divorced or separated		Total		Never married		Married		Widowed, divorced or separated		Total		Never married	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
A. *Resided in India.*		Total	2,966	2,225	1,731	636	1,169	1,308	66	281	416	224	323	105	88	98	5	21	1,552	1,043	1,140	430
	Rural	0—14	565	475	565	473	..	2	..	..	104	80	104	79	..	1	..	..	399	347	399	346
		15—19	468	197	455	52	13	143	..	2	121	28	121	10	..	17	..	1	276	125	271	24
		20—24	604	338	578	106	25	226	1	6	92	51	84	15	7	35	1	1	421	201	4	56
		25—49	973	903	130	5	830	823	13	75	88	51	14	1	73	41	1	9	378	309	78	4
		50+	356	312	3	..	301	114	52	198	11	14	..	..	8	4	3	10	78	61	1	..
		Total	2,204	2,155	1,160	754	997	1,165	47	236	399	322	264	180	131	121	4	21	1,104	1,017	661	453
	Urban	0—14	560	527	560	525	..	2	..	..	124	135	124	133	..	2	..	..	346	331	346	331
		15—19	179	217	171	93	7	124	1	..	42	36	38	13	3	23	1	..	84	129	81	51
		20—24	320	278	297	112	23	163	..	3	74	55	71	24	3	31	..	..	176	180	164	60
		25—49	887	863	120	22	756	775	11	66	135	78	21	9	114	61	..	8	423	320	69	11
		50+	258	270	12	2	211	101	35	167	24	18	10	1	11	4	3	13	75	57	1	..
		Total	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	Unclassifiable	0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		15—19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		25—49	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
I. *Within the State of enumeration but outside place of enumeration*		Total	2,752	2,058	1,661	610	1,034	1,186	57	262	398	209	312	96	81	93	5	20	1,497	998	1,106	418
	Rural	0—14	535	452	535	450	..	2	..	..	99	72	99	71	..	1	..	..	379	335	379	334
		15—19	450	182	443	52	7	128	..	2	120	28	120	10	..	17	..	1	267	112	265	24
		20—24	581	314	558	103	22	205	1	6	87	46	79	14	7	31	1	1	414	189	405	56
		25—49	867	822	122	5	734	747	11	70	81	49	14	1	66	40	1	8	364	293	56	4
		50+	319	288	3	..	271	104	45	184	11	14	..	..	8	4	3	10	73	59	1	..
		Total	1,991	1,923	1,095	697	857	1,025	39	201	370	290	245	167	121	107	4	16	1,057	945	640	425
	Urban	0—14	534	498	534	496	..	2	..	..	110	125	110	123	..	2	..	..	338	315	338	315
		15—19	165	195	157	83	7	112	1	..	40	31	36	12	3	19	1	..	80	119	77	47
		20—24	302	243	283	97	19	143	..	3	91	47	68	22	3	25	..	..	172	165	161	54
		25—49	774	760	109	19	656	684	9	57	126	71	21	9	105	57	..	5	397	292	63	9
		50+	216	227	12	2	175	84	29	141	23	16	10	1	10	4	3	11	70	54	1	..
		Total	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	...
	Unclassifiable	0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		15—19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		25—49	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
(a) *Elsewhere in the district of enumeration*		Total	2,025	1,549	1,192	461	791	895	42	193	288	161	221	83	64	68	3	10	1,125	757	811	318
	Rural	0—14	381	340	381	338	..	2	..	..	78	61	78	60	..	1	..	..	272	250	272	249
		15—19	320	140	315	38	5	102	..	..	75	18	75	8	..	10	..	..	202	100	200	20
		20—24	425	232	404	81	20	146	1	5	67	35	59	14	7	21	1	..	302	157	295	46
		25—49	647	619	89	4	551	561	7	54	61	41	9	1	51	33	1	7	289	202	43	3
		50+	252	218	3	..	215	84	34	134	7	6	..	..	6	3	1	3	60	48	1	..

D—VI MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE, AGE-GROUP, DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND MARITAL STATUS—*Contd.*

(Based on) 80% Non-sample) Individual Slips)

Last residence	Rural/ Urban/ Unclassifiable	Age-group	DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND MARITAL STATUS																			
			1 to 9 years				10 years and above								Period not stated							
			Married		Widowed, divorced or separated		Total		Never married		Married		Widowed, divorced or separated		Total		Never married		Married		Widowed, divorced or separated	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
		Total	**392**	**546**	**20**	**67**	**925**	**883**	**218**	**74**	**667**	**629**	**40**	**180**	**73**	**75**	**50**	**27**	**22**	**35**	**1**	**13**
A. *Resided in India.*	*Rural*	0—14	..	1	..	..	43	29	43	29	..	..	..	..	19	19	19	19	..	..	..	..
		15—19	5	100	..	1	63	42	56	16	7	26	..	..	8	2	7	2	1	..	..	..
		20—24	10	141	..	4	76	76	68	29	8	46	..	1	15	10	15	6	..	4	..	..
		25—49	316	282	4	23	486	515	49	..	429	473	8	42	21	28	9	..	12	27	..	1
		50+	61	22	16	39	257	221	2	..	223	84	32	137	10	16	..	..	9	4	1	12
		Total	**430**	**506**	**13**	**58**	**612**	**739**	**174**	**84**	**410**	**511**	**28**	**144**	**89**	**77**	**61**	**37**	**26**	**27**	**2**	**13**
	Urban	0—14	..	..	..	..	49	36	49	36	..	..	..	..	41	25	41	24	..	..	..	..
		15—19	3	78	..	..	46	43	45	21	2	22	..	..	7	9	7	8	..	1	..	..
		20—24	12	117	..	3	63	38	56	24	7	14	..	..	7	5	6	4	1	1	..	..
		25—49	350	292	4	17	305	440	23	2	275	400	7	38	24	25	7	..	17	22	..	3
		50+	65	19	9	38	149	182	1	1	127	75	21	106	10	13	..	..	8	3	2	10
		Total	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unclassifiable	0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		15—19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		25—49	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	**373**	**504**	**18**	**66**	**793**	**793**	**197**	**70**	**563**	**559**	**33**	**164**	**64**	**68**	**46**	**26**	**17**	**30**	**1**	**12**
I. *Within the State of enumeration but outside place of enumeration.*	*Rural*	0—14	..	1	..	..	38	27	38	27	..	..	..	..	19	18	19	18	..	..	..	..
		15—19	2	87	..	1	56	40	51	16	5	24	..	..	7	2	7	2	..	..	..	..
		20—24	9	129	..	4	68	69	62	27	6	41	..	1	12	10	12	6	..	4	..	..
		25—49	304	266	4	23	405	456	44	..	355	418	6	38	17	24	8	..	9	23	..	1
		50+	58	21	14	38	226	201	2	..	197	76	27	125	9	14	..	..	8	3	1	11
		Total	**405**	**464**	**12**	**56**	**488**	**614**	**154**	**70**	**313**	**428**	**21**	**116**	**76**	**74**	**56**	**35**	**18**	**26**	**2**	**13**
	Urban	0—14	..	..	..	..	48	34	48	34	..	..	..	..	38	24	38	24	..	..	..	..
		15—19	3	72	..	..	39	36	38	16	1	20	..	..	6	9	6	8	..	1	..	..
		20—24	11	108	..	3	53	28	49	18	4	10	..	..	6	3	5	3	1	..	..	..
		25—49	331	267	3	16	233	372	18	1	209	338	6	33	18	25	7	..	11	22	..	3
		50+	60	17	9	37	115	144	1	1	99	60	15	83	8	13	..	..	6	3	2	10
		Total	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unclassifiable	0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		15—19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		25—49	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	**229**	**394**	**15**	**45**	**561**	**579**	**124**	**42**	**414**	**408**	**23**	**129**	**51**	**52**	**36**	**18**	**14**	**25**	**1**	
(a) *Elsewhere in the District of enumeration.*	*Rural*	0—14	..	1	..	..	19	16	19	16	..	..	..	..	12	13	12	13	..	..	..	..
		15—19	2	80	..	..	38	22	35	10	3	12	..	..	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
		20—24	7	107	..	4	45	32	39	16	6	15	..	1	11	8	11	5	..	3	..	..
		25—49	242	188	4	11	281	357	29	..	250	321	2	36	16	19	8	..	8	19	..	..
		50+	48	18	11	30	178	152	2	..	155	60	21	92	7	12	..	..	6	3	1	9

D—VI MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE, AGE-GROUP, DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND MARITAL STATUS

(Based on 80% (Non-sample) Individual Slips)

Last Residence	Rural/ Urban/ Unclassifiable	Age-Group	DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND MARITAL STATUS																			
			All Duration								Less than 1 year								1 to 9 years			
			Total		Never married		Married		Widowed divorced or separated		Total		Never married		Married		Widowed, divorced or separated		Total		Never married	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
		Total	**804**	**726**	**417**	**251**	**368**	**392**	**19**	**83**	**139**	**99**	**91**	**48**	**47**	**48**	**1**	**3**	**453**	**380**	**260**	**174**
		0—14	201	182	201	180	..	2	..	..	43	36	43	34	..	2	..	..	139	130	139	130
	Urban	15—19	75	68	71	28	4	40	..	..	17	10	15	2	2	8	..	..	48	45	47	21
		20—24	110	87	101	35	9	51	..	1	24	21	23	11	1	10	..	..	50	57	46	18
		25—49	330	306	44	7	281	270	5	29	53	27	10	1	43	26	..	..	178	125	28	5
		50+	88	83	..	1	74	29	14	53	2	5	..	..	1	2	1	3	38	23	..	..
(b) *In other Districts of State of enumeration*		**Total**	**727**	**509**	**469**	**149**	**243**	**291**	**15**	**69**	**110**	**48**	**91**	**13**	**17**	**25**	**2**	**10**	**372**	**231**	**295**	**100**
		0—14	154	112	154	112	..	..	..	..	21	11	21	11	..	..	..	..	107	85	107	85
	Rural	15—19	130	42	128	14	2	26	..	2	45	10	45	2	..	7	..	1	65	12	65	4
		20—24	156	82	154	22	2	59	..	1	20	11	20	..	..	10	..	1	112	32	110	10
		25—49	220	203	33	1	183	186	4	16	20	8	5	..	15	7	..	1	75	91	13	1
		50+	67	70	..	..	56	20	11	50	4	8	..	..	2	1	2	7	13	11	..	..
		Total	**1,187**	**1,197**	**678**	**446**	**489**	**633**	**20**	**118**	**231**	**191**	**154**	**119**	**74**	**59**	**3**	**13**	**604**	**565**	**380**	**251**
		0—14	333	316	333	316	..	..	..	..	67	89	67	89	..	..	..	..	199	185	199	185
	Urban	15—19	90	127	86	55	3	72	1	..	23	21	21	10	1	11	1	..	32	74	30	26
		20—24	192	156	182	62	10	92	..	2	47	26	45	11	2	15	..	..	122	108	115	36
		25—49	444	454	65	12	375	414	4	28	73	44	11	8	62	31	..	5	219	167	35	4
		50+	128	144	12	1	101	55	15	88	21	11	10	1	9	2	2	8	32	31	1	..
		Total	**2**	..	..	..	**2**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**2**	..	..	..
		0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unclassifiable	15—19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		25—49	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
		50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II. *States in India beyond the State of enumeration.*		**Total**	**214**	**167**	**70**	**26**	**135**	**122**	**9**	**19**	**18**	**15**	**11**	**9**	**7**	**5**	..	**1**	**55**	**55**	**34**	**12**
		0—14	30	23	30	23	..	..	..	..	5	8	5	8	..	..	..	..	20	12	20	12
	Rural	15—19	18	15	12	..	6	15	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	13	6	..
		20—24	23	24	20	3	3	21	..	..	5	5	5	1	..	4	..	..	7	12	6	..
		25—49	106	81	8	..	96	76	2	5	7	2	..	..	7	1	..	1	14	16	2	..
		50+	37	24	..	..	30	10	7	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..
		Total	**213**	**232**	**65**	**57**	**140**	**140**	**8**	**35**	**29**	**32**	**19**	**13**	**10**	**14**	..	**5**	**47**	**72**	**21**	**28**
		0—14	26	29	26	29	..	..	..	..	14	10	14	10	..	..	..	..	8	16	8	16
	Urban	15—19	14	22	14	10	..	12	..	..	2	5	2	1	..	4	..	..	4	10	4	4
		20—24	18	35	14	15	4	20	..	..	3	8	3	2	..	6	..	..	4	15	3	6
		25—49	113	103	11	3	100	91	2	9	9	7	..	..	9	4	..	3	26	28	6	2
		50+	42	43	..	..	36	17	6	26	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	2	5	3	..	..
		Total	**1**	..	..	..	**1**	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unclassifiable	15—19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		25—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		50+	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. *Countries in Asia beyond India.*		**Total**	**5**	**4**	..	**1**	**5**	**3**	..	..	**1**	**2**	..	**1**	**1**	**1**	..	..	..	**1**	..	..
		0—14	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Not Applicable	15—19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		25—49	5	3	..	..	5	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
		50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

D—VI MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE, AGE-GROUP, DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND MARITAL STATUS—*Concld.*

(Based on 80% (Non-sample) Individual Slips)

Last residence	Rural/ Urban/ Unclassifiable	Age-group	DURATION OF RESIDENCE AND MARITAL STATUS: 1 to 9 year				10 years and above								Period not stated							
			Married		Widowed, divorced or separated		Total		Never married		Married		Widowed, divorced or separated		Total		Never married		Married		Widowed, divorced or separated	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
		Total	186	178	7	28	188	215	51	17	128	153	9	45	24	32	15	12	7	13	2	7
	Urban	0—14	..	..	..	..	9	9	9	9	..	..			10	7	10	7	..	..	..	..
		15—19	1	24	..	..	9	10	8	3	1	7			1	3	1	2	..	1	..	..
		20—24	4	38	..	1	32	6	29	3	3	2	..	..	4	3	3	3	1	..	..	..
		25—49	149	110	1	10	94	140	5	1	85	122	4	17	5	14	1	..	4	12	..	2
		50+	32	6	6	17	44	50	..	1	39	21	5	28	4	5	..	..	2	..	2	5
		Total	74	110	3	21	232	214	73	28	149	151	10	35	13	16	10	8	3	5	..	3
(b) *In other Districts of State of enumeration*	Rural	0—14	..	..	..	..	19	11	19	11	..	..	..	..	7	5	7	5	..	..	..	..
		15—19	..	7	..	1	18	18	16	6	2	12	..	..	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..
		20—24	2	22	..	..	23	37	23	11	..	26	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	1	..	..
		25—49	62	78	..	12	124	99	15	..	105	97	4	2	1	5	..	..	1	4	..	1
		50+	10	3	3	8	48	49	..	..	42	16	6	33	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	2
		Total	219	286	5	28	300	399	103	53	185	275	12	71	52	42	41	23	11	13	..	6
	Urban	0—14	..	..	..	..	39	25	39	25	..	..	..	..	28	17	28	17	..	..	..	..
		15—19	2	48	..	..	30	26	30	13	..	13	..	..	5	6	5	6	..	..	..	..
		20—24	7	70	..	2	21	22	20	15	1	7	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
		25—49	182	157	2	6	139	232	13	..	124	216	2	16	13	11	6	..	7	10	..	1
		50+	28	11	3	20	71	94	1	..	60	39	10	55	4	8	..	..	4	3	..	5
		Total	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unclassifiable	0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		15—19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		25—49	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	19	42	2	1	132	98	21	4	104	70	7	16	9	7	4	1	5	5	..	1
II *States in India beyond the State of enumeration*	Rural	0—14	..	..	..	..	5	2	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
		15—19	3	13	..	..	7	2	5	..	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
		20—24	1	12	..	..	8	7	6	2	2	5	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
		25—49	12	16	..	..	81	59	5	..	74	45	2	4	4	4	1	..	3	4	..	..
		50+	3	1	2	1	31	20	..	..	26	8	5	12	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	1
		Total	25	42	1	2	124	125	20	14	97	83	7	28	13	3	5	2	8	1	..	..
	Urban	0—14	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	3	1	3		..	..	..	..
		15—19	..	6	..	..	7	7	7	5	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
		20—24	1	9	..	..	10	10	7	6	3	4	..	..	1	2	1	1	..	1	..	..
		25—49	19	25	1	1	72	68	5	1	66	62	1	5	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	..
		50+	5	2	..	1	34	38	..	..	28	15	6	23	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
		Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Unclassifiable	0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		15—19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		25—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. *Countries in Asia beyond India.*		Total	..	1	..	..	4	1	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Not applicable	0—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		15—19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		20—24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		25—49	..	1	..	..	4	1	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX

F—I PART B DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN AND THE RELATED BIRTHS DURING THE LAST YEAR BY RELIGION, PRESENT AGE AND AGE AT MARRIAGE

(Based on 80% (Non-sample) Individual Slips)

Age at Marriage	PRESENT AGE																			
	Total		Less than 13		13—17		18—22		23—27		28—32		33—37		38—42		43—47		48+	
	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
ALL RELIGIONS																				
All Ages	3,183	414	..	..	251	56	486	95	590	132	615	84	435	33	348	10	200	2	258	2
Less than 13	270	32	..	..	3	..	62	13	48	6	29	1	70	10	13	1	18	..	27	1
13—17	1,939	251	..	..	248	56	245	52	327	64	392	54	261	17	214	5	115	2	139	1
18—22	793	115	..	..	..	..	156	29	182	56	158	24	86	4	100	2	51	..	60	..
23—27	64	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	4	17	3	5	..	10	1	5	..	1	..
28+	18	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	3	..	3	1	4	..	4	..
Age not stated	99	6	..	..	2	..	23	1	7	2	15	1	10	2	8	..	7	..	27	..
HINDUISM																				
All Ages	2,542	334	..	..	237	53	362	67	467	108	512	72	344	26	283	5	143	1	194	2
Less than 13	191	21	..	..	2	..	37	6	33	6	13	..	58	7	12	1	12	..	23	1
13—17	1,567	204	..	..	232	53	170	37	253	45	330	50	210	15	182	2	85	1	105	1
18—22	630	96	..	..	..	..	138	23	151	52	134	18	61	2	71	1	35	..	40	..
23—27	57	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	4	16	2	4	..	9	1	2	..	1	..
28+	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	2	..	2	..	4	..	4	..
Age not stated	81	5	..	..	2	..	17	1	5	1	15	1	9	2	7	..	5	..	21	..
ISLAM																				
All Ages	583	65	..	..	13	3	112	23	107	16	96	12	86	7	56	3	55	1	58	..
Less than 13	78	11	..	..	..	..	25	7	14	..	16	1	12	3	1	..	6	..	4	..
13—17	339	37	..	..	13	3	69	13	65	13	57	4	47	2	27	1	30	1	31	..
18—22	142	14	..	..	..	..	12	3	25	2	22	6	24	2	26	1	14	..	19	..
23—27	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
28+	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	15	1	..	..	..	..	6	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	4	..
CHRISTIANITY																				
All Ages	20	9	..	..	1	..	5	3	4	4	4	..	1	..	5	2	..	..	..	..
Less than 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13—17	14	7	..	..	1	..	4	2	3	3	3	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..
18—22	6	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
23—27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
JAINISM																				
All Ages	38	6	..	..	..	..	7	2	12	4	3	..	4	..	4	..	2	..	6	..
Less than 13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13—17	19	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	6	3	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	..
18—22	15	3	..	..	..	..	5	2	5	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..
23—27	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
28+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..

W=No. of Women
B=No. of Births

F—I PART B DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN AND THE RELATED BIRTHS DURING THE LAST YEAR BY RELIGION, PRESENT AGE AND AGE AT MARRIAGE

(Based on 80% (Non-sample) Individual Slips)

Age at Marrige	PRESENT AGE																			
	Total		Less than 13		13—17		18—22		23—27		28—32		33—37		38—42		43—47		48+	
	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
SCHEDULED CASTES																				
All Ages	172	23	..	..	6	1	34	7	36	7	37	3	9	1	18	2	17	1	15	1
Less than 13	16	2	..	..	2	..	4	..	3	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
13—17	104	15	..	..	3	1	19	6	24	4	21	1	6	..	12	1	12	1	7	1
18—22	43	6	..	..	..	..	7	1	9	1	9	2	3	1	5	1	5	..	5	..
23—27	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	8	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
SCHEDULED TRIBES																				
All Ages	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Less than 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13—17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18—22	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23—27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

W = No. of Women
B = No. of Births

APPENDIX

F—II PART B DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN AND THE RELATED BIRTHS DURING THE LAST YEAR BY EDUCATION, PRESENT AGE AND AGE AT MARRIAGE

(Based on 80% (Non-sample) Individual Slips)

Age at Marriage	PRESENT AGE																			
	Total		Less than 13		13—17		18—22		23—27		28—32		33—37		38—42		43—47		48+	
	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
ILLITERATE																				
All Ages	1,832	231	..	..	174	31	274	61	277	56	346	45	248	27	206	8	133	2	174	1
Less than 13	180	25	..	..	1	..	41	10	27	3	15	8	62	3	10	1	11	..	13	..
13—17	1,170	134	..	..	173	31	140	28	173	24	248	26	143	18	122	4	73	2	98	1
18—22	396	66	..	..	..	..	81	23	69	27	75	11	33	4	60	1	38	..	40	..
23—27	20	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	1	..	3	..	5	1	4	..	..	..
28+	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	1	..	2	..
Age not stated	60	3	..	..	..	..	12	..	1	1	7	..	6	2	7	..	6	..	21	..
LITERATE UPTO MATRICULATION																				
All Ages	1,132	159	..	..	64	22	174	31	241	67	217	32	163	4	127	2	66	..	80	1
Less than 13	86	7	..	..	2	..	19	3	21	3	13	..	8	..	3	..	7	..	13	1
13—17	698	107	..	..	60	22	102	19	128	38	131	22	105	4	90	2	42	..	40	..
18—22	287	1	..	..	..	..	43	8	81	24	59	8	44	..	29	..	13	..	18	..
23—27	22	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	7	1	2	..	4	..	1	..	1	..
28+	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	2	..
Age not stated	33	2	..	..	2	..	10	1	4	1	7	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	6	..
MATRICULATION																				
All Ages	203	24	..	..	13	3	34	3	66	9	50	7	23	2	14	..	..	..	3	..
Less than 13	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
13—17	67	10	..	..	13	3	2	1	25	2	13	2	12	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
18—22	104	9	..	..	..	..	29	2	30	5	23	2	9	..	11	..	..	..	2	..
23—27	17	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28+	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	6	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
UNIVERSITY GRADUATE																				
All Ages	16	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	6	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
Less than 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13—17	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
18—22	6	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23—27	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
28+	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

W=No. of Women;
B=No of Births.

APPENDIX

F—III PART B DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN AND THE RELATED BIRTHS DURING THE LAST YEAR BY RELIGION, DURATION OF MARRIAGE AND AGE AT MARRIAGE

(Based on 80% (Non-sample) Individual Slips)

Age at Marriage	DURATION OF MARRIAGE																			
	All durations		Less than 1 year		1—4 years		5—9 years		10—14 years		15—19 years		20—24 years		25—29 years		30+ years		Unspecified	
	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
ALL RELIGIONS																				
All Ages	3,183	414	90	..	218	57	644	158	662	114	513	50	311	19	204	7	442	3	99	6
Less than 13	270	32	1	..	2	..	44	11	55	8	68	8	25	4	17	1	58	..	..	..
13—17	1,939	251	49	..	86	20	373	94	418	85	350	35	227	14	148	2	288	1	..	..
18—22	793	115	37	..	100	32	206	49	182	20	85	7	52	1	35	4	96	2	..	..
23—27	64	8	2	..	29	5	17	3	3	..	5	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
28+	18	2	1	..	1	..	4	1	2	1	5	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	99	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	6
HINDUS																				
All Ages	2,542	334	89	..	147	38	513	126	560	100	403	43	227	16	157	5	365	1	81	5
Less tha 13	191	21	1	..	2	..	24	8	37	4	40	4	25	4	15	1	47	..	..	..
13—17	1,567	204	49	..	51	10	285	71	356	77	254	33	180	12	110	..	242	1	..	..
18—22	630	96	36	..	65	23	185	44	163	19	59	6	18	..	28	4	76	..	..	..
23—27	57	7	2	..	28	5	16	2	3	..	5	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
28+	16	1	1	..	1	..	3	1	1	..	5	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	81	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	5
ISLAM																				
All Ages	583	65	..	..	60	16	119	25	91	10	101	7	82	3	41	1	73	2	16	1
Less than 13	78	11	..	..	..	..	20	3	17	4	28	4	..	..	2	..	11	..	..	..
13—17	339	37	..	..	30	10	82	18	55	4	49	2	46	2	34	1	43	..	..	..
18—22	142	14	..	..	29	6	15	3	17	1	24	1	33	1	5	..	19	2	..	..
23—27	6	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28+	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	1
CHRISTIANITY																				
All Ages	20	9	..	..	4	1	6	5	3	2	1	..	2	..	4	1	..	..	..	..
Less than 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13—17	14	7	..	..	3	..	4	4	2	2	1	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
18—22	6	2	..	..	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
23—27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
JAINISM																				
All Ages	38	6	1	..	7	2	6	2	8	2	8	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	2	..
Less than 13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13—17	19	3	..	..	2	..	2	1	5	2	6	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..
18—22	15	3	1	..	5	2	4	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
23—27	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..

No. of Women; B=No. of Births.

F—III PART B DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN AND THE RELATED BIRTHS DURING THE LAST YEAR BY RELIGION, DURATION OF MARRIAGE AND AGE AT MARRIAGE

(Based on 80% (Non-sample) Individual Slips)

Age at Marriage	DURATION OF MARRIAGE																			
	All durations		Less than 1 year		1—4 years		5—9 years		10—14 years		15—19 years		20—24 years		25—29 years		30+years		Unspecified	
	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
SCHEDULED CASTES																				
All Ages	172	23	3	..	15	1	28	7	36	10	29	1	18	3	15	1	20	..	8	..
Less than 13	16	2	1	..	1	..	2	..	3	2	7	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
13—17	104	15	1	..	8	1	16	6	25	5	17	..	12	2	11	1	14	..	..	..
18—22	43	6	1	..	6	..	10	1	8	3	4	1	5	1	4	..	5	..	..	..
23—27	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
SCHEDULED TRIBES																				
All Ages	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Less than 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13—17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18—22	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23—27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

W = No. of Women
B = No. of Births

APPENDIX

F—IV PART B DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN AND THE RELATED BIRTHS DURING THE LAST YEAR BY EDUCATION, DURATION OF MARRIAGE AND AGE AT MARRIAGE

(Based on 80% (Non-sample) Individual Slips)

Age at Marriage	DURATION OF MARRIAGE																			
	All durations		Less than 1 year		1—4 years		5—9 years		10—14 years		15—19 years		20—24 years		25—29 years		30+ years		Unspecified	
	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
ILLITERATE																				
All Ages	1,832	231	49	..	86	37	427	97	298	42	330	30	188	15	128	4	266	3	60	3
Less than 13	180	25	..	..	2	..	30	7	29	5	49	8	21	4	14	1	35	..	..	..
13—17	1,170	134	28	..	58	15	256	63	186	25	241	19	133	10	92	1	196	1	..	..
18—22	396	66	19	..	40	20	136	27	80	11	34	3	33	1	19	2	35	2	..	..
23—27	20	2	2	..	6	2	5	..	1	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28+	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	60	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	3
LITERATE UPTO MATRICULATION																				
All Ages	1,132	159	34	..	85	14	158	52	317	66	158	20	107	3	71	2	169	..	33	2
Less than 13	86	7	1	..	..	..	14	4	25	3	16	..	4	..	3	..	23	..	..	..
13—17	698	107	19	..	35	4	107	29	212	54	102	16	82	3	53	1	88	..	..	..
18—22	287	40	13	..	43	9	28	17	78	9	38	4	15	..	14	1	58	..	..	..
23—27	22	3	..	..	7	1	8	2	2	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
28+	6	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	33	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	2
MATRICULATION																				
All Ages	203	24	7	..	2	6	53	9	43	6	24	..	16	1	5	1	7	..	6	1
Less than 13	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13—17	67	10	2	..	12	1	10	2	18	6	6	..	12	1	3	..	4	..	..	..
18—22	104	9	5	..	16	5	37	5	24	..	13	..	4	..	2	1	3	..	..	..
23—27	17	3	..	..	13	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28+	5	1	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1
UNIVERSITY GRADUATE																				
All Ages	16	..	..	..	5	..	6	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Less than 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13—17	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18—22	6	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23—27	5	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28+	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ALL EDUCATIONAL LEVELS INCLUDING ILLITERATES																				
All Ages	3,183	414	90	..	218	57	644	158	662	114	513	50	311	19	204	7	442	3	99	6
Less than 13	270	32	1	..	2	..	44	11	55	8	68	8	25	4	17	1	58	..	..	..
13—17	1,939	251	49	..	86	20	373	94	418	85	350	35	227	14	148	2	288	1	..	..
18—22	793	115	37	..	100	32	206	49	182	20	85	7	52	1	35	4	96	2	..	..
23—27	64	8	2	..	29	5	17	3	5	..	5	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
28+	18	2	1	..	1	..	4	1	2	1	5	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	99	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	6

W = No. of Women; B = No. of Births.

APPENDIX

F.—V—DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN AND THE RELATED BIRTHS DURING THE LAST YEAR BY RELIGION, EDUCATIONAL GROUPS, PRESENT AGE AND AGE AT MARRIAGE

(Based on 80% (Non-sample) Individual Slips)

Age at Marriage	PRESENT AGE																			
	All Ages		Less than 13		13—17		18—22		23—27		28—32		33—37		38—42		43—47		48+	
	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
HINDU—*Illiterate*																				
All Ages	1,428	182	..	..	164	28	209	46	212	42	285	40	189	20	158	4	85	1	126	1
Less than 13	119	16	..	..	1	..	22	5	16	3	3	7	53	..	9	1	6	..	9	..
13—17	940	103	..	..	163	28	97	18	136	12	216	25	109	16	99	2	47	1	73	1
18—22	301	59	..	..	..	..	80	23	54	26	58	8	19	2	38	..	26	..	26	..
23—27	15	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	1	..	2	..	5	1	1	..	..	..
28+	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..
Age not stated	49	2	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	7	..	6	2	6	..	4	..	16	..
HINDU—*Literate upto Matriculation*																				
All Ages	911	132	..	..	60	22	117	19	190	59	179	26	131	4	113	1	57	..	64	1
Less than 13	68	5	..	..	2	..	13	1	17	3	9	..	5	..	3	..	6	..	13	1
13—17	564	93	..	..	56	22	71	14	96	32	103	20	88	4	81	1	38	..	31	..
18—22	227	30	..	..	..	..	27	3	67	22	54	5	33	..	25	..	9	..	12	..
23—27	20	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	1	6	1	2	..	3	..	1	..	1	..
28+	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	2	..
Age not stated	26	2	..	..	2	..	6	1	3	1	7	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	5	..
HINDU—*Matriculation*																				
All Ages	188	20	..	..	13	3	33	2	59	7	46	6	23	2	11	..	..	..	3	..
Less than 13	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
13—17	60	8	..	..	13	3	2	1	20	1	11	1	12	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
18—22	96	7	..	..	..	..	28	1	28	4	21	2	9	..	8	..	..	..	2	..
23—27	17	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28+	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	6	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
HINDU—*University Graduate*																				
All Ages	15	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	6	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..
Less than 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13—17	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
18—22	6	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23—27	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
28+	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ISLAM—*Illiterate*																				
All Ages	388	42	..	..	9	3	63	14	60	9	60	5	57	7	45	3	48	1	46	..
Less than 13	61	9	..	..	..	..	19	5	11	..	12	1	9	3	1	..	5	..	4	..
13—17	216	25	..	..	9	3	41	9	33	8	31	1	32	2	20	1	26	1	24	..
18—22	94	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	14	..	17	3	14	2	22	1	12	..	14	..
23—27	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
28+	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	10	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	4	..
ISLAM—*Literate upto Matriculation*																				
All Ages	185	21	..	..	4	..	49	9	42	6	33	6	29	..	9	..	7	..	12	..
Less than 13	17	2	..	..	..	..	6	2	3	..	4	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
13—17	117	11	..	..	4	..	28	4	28	5	24	2	15	..	7	..	4	..	7	..
18—22	44	7	..	..	..	..	11	3	10	1	4	3	10	..	2	..	2	..	5	..
23—27	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	6	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(Based on 80% (Non-sample) individual slips)

Age at Marriage	PRESENT AGE																			
	All Ages		Less than 13		13—17		18—22		23—27		28—32		33—37		38—42		43—47		48+	
	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	3	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
ISLAM—*Matriculation*																				
All Ages	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	3	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Less than 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13—17	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18—22	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
23—27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ISLAM—*University—Graduate*																				
NIL																				
CHRISTIANITY—*Illiterate*																				
All Ages	8	5	..	..	1	..	1	1	3	3	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
Less than 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13—17	7	4	..	..	1	..	1	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
18—22	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23—27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CHRISTIANITY—*Literate upto Matriculation*																				
All Ages	7	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
Less than 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13—17	5	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
18—22	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
23—27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CHRISTIANITY—*Matriculation*																				
All Ages	4	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Less than 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13—17	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18—22	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
23—27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CHRISTIANITY—*University—Graduate*																				
All Ages	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Less than 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13—17	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18—22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23—27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CHRISTIANITY—*Illiterate*																				
All Ages	8	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
Less than 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13—17	7	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
18—22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23—27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
JAINISM—*Literate upto Matriculation*																				
All Ages	29	4	..	..	..	..	6	2	9	2	3	..	2	..	3	..	2	..	4	..
Less than 13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13—17	12	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	1	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
18—22	14	3	..	..	..	..	5	2	4	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..
23—27	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
28+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
JAINISM—*Matriculation*																				
All Ages	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Less than 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13—17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18—22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23—27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
JAINISM—*University Graduate*																				
NIL																				

APPENDIX—V(a)

TABLES BASED ON HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

H.H. TABLE—1.0

POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND MARITAL STATUS

Age-Groups	Marital Status and Sex													
	Never Married		Married		Widowed		Separated		Divorced		Unspecified		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0—4	83	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83	75
5—9	98	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	93
10—14	86	121	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	121
15—19	91	57	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	77
20—24	68	17	12	44	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	80	63
25—29	17	1	26	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	43	52
30—34	3	3	40	44	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	51
35—49	2	..	116	76	1	18	..	3	..	..	..	..	119	97
50—59	..	..	33	15	5	18	..	1	..	..	..	..	38	34
60—69	..	..	19	5	3	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	19
70 and above	..	..	10	3	2	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	22
All ages	448	367	256	257	11	74	..	5	..	..	..	1	715	704

H.H. TABLE—1.1

DISTRIBUTION OF SELECTED HOUSEHOLDS BY LOCALITY AND POPULATION BY SEX AND BROAD AGE-GROUPS

Locality (Census Block) Enumerator's	Number of Households	Population By Sex and Age Groups								
		0—14		15—49		50 & above		All age-groups		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	P
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1(a)	9	7	13	20	16	4	3	31	32	63
1(b)	12	14	10	12	11	5	2	31	23	54
2(a)	11	6	14	17	13	2	1	25	28	53
3(a)	12	14	15	17	17	..	1	31	33	64
3(b)	10	8	12	9	14	2	4	19	30	49
4(b)	14	16	16	20	19	6	8	42	43	85
5(b)	10	15	10	21	16	6	3	42	29	71
6(a)	10	8	10	17	14	4	3	29	27	56
6(b)	11	13	8	24	16	4	4	41	28	69
7(a)	10	14	21	18	22	4	3	36	46	82
7(b)	9	10	8	14	13	3	3	27	24	51
8(a)	10	7	6	12	10	3	3	22	19	41
10(a)	8	6	9	11	11	1	2	18	22	40
10(b)	11	16	10	20	16	4	6	40	32	72
12(a)	6	15	15	11	13	2	2	28	30	58
12(b)	9	8	13	14	15	3	4	25	32	57
12(c)	7	7	8	15	11	..	2	22	21	43
13(b)	9	10	13	17	13	2	5	29	31	60
16(b)	10	13	15	16	12	1	1	30	28	58
18(a)	10	17	12	11	14	7	4	35	30	65
18(b)	6	3	2	7	4	1	2	11	8	19
19(a)	8	9	6	10	8	3	2	22	16	38
19(b)	10	11	15	10	13	3	3	24	31	55
20(a)	9	5	16	18	11	2	2	25	29	54
20(b)	12	15	12	15	18	..	2	30	32	62
All Localities	243	267	289	376	340	72	75	715	704	1,419

H.H. TABLE 1.2

HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION BY LOCALITY CLASSIFIED BY RELIGION AND SEX

Locality (Census Enumerator's Block)	HINDU			ISLAM (MUSLIM)			JAIN		
	Households	Male	Female	Households	Male	Female	Households	Male	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1(a)	9	31	32	..	..	..	..	..	..
1(b)	12	31	23	..	..	..	..	..	..
2(a)	11	25	28	..	..	..	..	..	..
3(a)	11	28	31	1	3	2	..	..	..
3(b)	10	19	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
4(b)	12	38	39	2	4	4	..	..	..
5(b)	10	42	29	..	..	..	..	..	..
6(a)	6	13	14	4	16	13	..	..	..
6(b)	8	33	23	3	8	5	..	..	..
7(a)	10	36	46	..	..	..	..	..	..
7(b)	9	27	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
8(a)	9	18	16	1	4	3	..	..	..
10(a)	8	18	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
10(b)	11	40	32	..	..	..	..	..	..
12(a)	..	..	..	6	28	30	..	..	..
12(b)	6	13	18	2	7	9	1	5	5
12(c)	4	11	9	3	11	12	..	..	..
13(b)	5	10	12	4	19	19	..	..	..
16(b)	6	14	13	4	16	15	..	..	..
18(a)	9	29	26	1	6	4	..	..	..
18(b)	5	9	7	1	2	1	..	..	..
19(a)	6	18	11	2	4	5	..	..	..
19(b)	..	..	..	10	24	31	..	..	..
20(a)	6	16	18	3	9	11	..	..	..
20(b)	8	16	20	4	14	12	..	..	..
All Localities	191	535	523	51	175	176	1	5	5

H.H. TABLE—1.3

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION BY LOCALITY, CASTE OR TRIBE OR COMMUNITY AND SEX

Locality (Census Enumerator's Block No.)	Caste/Tribe/Community and Sex														
	Lingayat			Brahmin			Vysya			Setty Banajiga			Ganiga		
	H	M	F	H	M	F	H	M	F	H	M	F	H	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1(a)	2	5	6	..	..	..	3	12	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
1(b)	2	2	3	2	6	5	1	5	2	1	4	3	1	2	1
2(a)	2	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	1	1	1	3
3(a)	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5(b)	..	..	..	1	3	5	1	1	3	4	10	11	1	..	1
4(b)	4	17	12	..	..	..	2	5	5	1	4	5	3	10	12
5(b)	..	..	..	1	4	2	..	..	..	3	5	3	..	..	..
6(a)	1	2	2	1	3	..	2	5	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
6(b)	2	5	4	..	..	..	4	20	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
7(a)	4	14	22	3	13	15	1	3	4	..	..	..	2	7	5
7(b)	2	3	3	2	3	5	1	4	4	1	1	2	1	8	5
8(a)	1	1	1	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10(a)	2	5	4	5	10	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10(b)	3	13	6	4	10	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12(b)	1	2	2	1	2	6	..	..	..	1	5	2	..	..	..
12(e)	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	3	3	..	..	..	1	2	2
13(b)	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	3
16(b)	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18(a	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	..	..	..
19(a)	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	2	3	1	5	3
19(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20(a)	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20(b)	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	3	..	..	..
TOTAL	31	81	76	24	61	70	16	57	53	15	41	35	12	40	35

H.H. TABLE 1·3—*Contd.*

Caste/Tribe/Community, and Sex																	
Maratha			Valmiki Nayaka (Beda)			Adi Karnataka			Kuruba			Adi-Dravida			Viswakarma		
H	M	F	H	M	F	H	M	F	H	M	F	H	M	F	H	M	F
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
1	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	3	..	..	..	1	2	2
..	..	..	2	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4
..	..	..	3	10	10	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	2	2	6	4	..	..	..	4	12	16	..	..	..	1	1	2
..	..	..	2	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	14	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	3
1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	8	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..
1	7	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	2	1	4	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	2	4	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	1	1	3	4
..	..	..	1	2	2	1	3	2	1	2	3	1	4	2	1	2	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	7	21	21	..	..	..	2	8	5	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	2	..	..	..	2	2	3	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	5	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	36	39	12	19	26	10	28	25	9	19	27	8	24	18	8	20	19

H = No. of households M = No. of Males F = No. of Females

H.H. TABLE 1·3—*Contd.*

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS AND POPULATION BY LOCALITY, CASTE OR TRIBE OR COMMUNITY AND SEX

Locality (Census Enumerator's Block No.)	Caste/Tribe/Community, and Sex																	
	Vokkaliga			Balija			Bajantri (Nayanaja) Kshatriya			Madiwala			Vahni Gownder			Bhovi (Vodda)		
	H	M	F	H	M	F	H	M	F	H	M	F	H	M	F	H	M	F
1	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
1(a)	..	..	..	1	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1(b)	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
3(a)	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
4(b)	..	..	..	1	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5(b)	1	3	..	1	5	4	2	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6(a)	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7(b)	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8(a)	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
10(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10(b)	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19(a)	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	8	8
20(b)	1	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	8	9	..	..	..
TOTAL	9	15	15	3	13	14	3	13	10	4	9	10	4	8	9	3	8	8

H.H. TABLE 1·3—*Contd.*

	Caste /Tribe/Community, and Sex																	
	Devanga			Gangamatha (Besta)			Golla			Kshatriya			Golla Gounder			Mudaliyar		
	H	M	F	H	M	F	H	M	F	H	M	F	H	M	F	H	M	F
	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	1	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	3
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	6	2	..	..	..	1	4	5	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	4	..	..	..
	2	7	4	1	4	5	1	4	5	2	4	5	1	4	4	1	5	3

H = No. of households M = No. of Males F = No. of Females

H.H. TABLE—1.3—*Concld.*

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS POPULATION BY LOCALITY, CASTE OR TRIBE OR COMMUNITY AND SEX

Locality (Census Enumerator's Block No.)	Caste/Tribe/Community and Sex															All Castes and Communities			Remarks
	Uppara			Satani			Naidu			Jains			Muslims						
	H	M	F	H	M	F	H	M	F	H	M	F	H	M	F	H	M	F	
1	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89
1(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	31	32	
1(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	31	23	
2(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	25	28	
3(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	12	31	33	
3(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	19	30	
4(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	4	14	42	43	
5(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	42	29	
6(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	16	13	10	29	27	
6(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	8	5	11	41	28	
7(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	36	46	
7(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	27	24	
8(a)	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	3	10	22	19	
10(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	18	22	
10(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	40	32	
12(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	28	30	6	28	30	
12(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	5	2	7	9	9	25	32	
12(c)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	11	12	7	22	21	
13(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	19	19	9	29	31	
16(b)	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	16	15	10	30	28	
18(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	4	10	35	30	
18(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	6	11	8	
19(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	5	8	22	16	
19(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	24	31	10	24	31	
20(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	9	11	9	25	29	
20(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	4	14	12	12	30	32	
TOTAL	1	3	3	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	5	5	51	175	176	243	715	704	

H = No. of households M = No. of Males F = No. of Females

H.H. TABLE—1.4

HOUSEHOLDS BY LOCALITY CLASSIFIED BY PLACE OF BIRTH OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Locality (C.E. Block)	The referent Town	Number of households where the place of birth of the head of households								Total No. of House-hold in the Locality
		Within the same District		Other Districts of the State		Other States within India		Other Countries		
		Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1(a)	3	2	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	9
1(b)	6	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	12
2(a)	8	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	11
3(a)	2	3	3	..	3	1	..	..	..	12
3(b)	3	4	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	10
4(b)	8	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	14
5(b)	7	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	10
6(a)	5	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	10
6(b)	3	1	2	..	3	1	1	..	..	11
7(a)	4	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	10
7(b)	1	3	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	9
8(a)	2	3	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	10
10(a)	..	3	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	8
10(b)	..	5	1	2	2	..	1	..	..	11
12(a)	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
12(b)	3	1	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	9
12(c)	4	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	7
13(b)	3	2	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	9
16(b)	7	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	10
18(a)	7	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	10
18(b)	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6
19(a)	3	2	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	8
19(b)	6	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	10
20(a)	3	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
20(b)	2	3	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	12
All Localities	91	62	21	22	21	16	10	..	..	243

H.H. TABLE—1.5

HOUSEHOLDS BY LOCALITY CLASSIFIED BY DISTRICT OR STATE OR COUNTRY TO WHICH THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD BELONGS

Locality (C.E. Block)	District Within the Same State										Other States					Other Countries	Remarks
	Banga-lore	Chik-maga-lure	Chitra-durga	Dhar-war	Hassan	Kolar	Man-dya	Mysore	Shi-moga	Tum-kur	Tamil nadu	Andhra pradesh	Guja-rat	Kerala	Raja-stan		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1(a)	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	
1(b)	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	
3(a)	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	*Includes those born in the referent town also
3(b)	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	
4(b)	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	1	..	..	
6(a)	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	
6(b)	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	
7(a)	..	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7(b)	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	
8(a)	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10(a)	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10(b)	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	
12(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12(b)	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	1	..	
12(c)	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13(b)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	
16(b)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18(a)	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	
19(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	1	..	1	..	..	
19(b)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	
All Localities	11	4	7	1	8	5	2	2	2	175	13	6	2	4	1	..	

H.H. TABLE—2.0

HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Age of Head of Household	Number of Members							
	Single	2—3	4—5	6—7	8—9	10—12	13 & above	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20 and below	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
21—30	2	14	10	3	..	..	..	29
31—40	1	11	28	21	18	9	1	81
41—50	2	12	12	27	12	4	2	71
51—60	3	4	8	7	8	4	3	37
61 and above	3	5	3	4	3	3	2	23
All ages	11	48	61	62	33	20	8	243

H.H. TABLE—2.1

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND MIGRATION STATUS AND PLACE OF BIRTH OF THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD

Migration status and place of birth of head of household		Number of Households having members					Remarks
		Single	2—5	6—10	11 & above	Total	
A. NON MIGRANT (born in the town)	X	4	36	41	10	91	
B. MIGRANT :—							
I. Born elsewhere in the district	R	3	33	25	1	62	
	U	1	9	9	2	21	
II. Born in other districts of the State	R	2	7	12	1	22	
	U	..	13	8	..	21	
(i) Bangalore	R	..	1	2	..	3	
	U	..	5	3	..	8	
(ii) Bijapur	R	..	..	..	..	..	
	U	..	..	..	..	..	
(iii) Chikmagalur	R	..	..	2	..	2	
	U	..	1	1	..	2	
(iv) Chitradurga	R	1	2	2	1	6	
	U	..	1	..	..	1	
(v) Dharwar	R	1	..	..	..	1	
	U	..	..	..	..	..	
(vi) Hassan	R	..	2	3	..	5	
	U	..	2	2	..	4	
(vii) Kolar	R	..	1	3	..	4	
	U	..	..	1	..	1	
(viii) Mandya	R	..	1	..	..	1	
	U	..	..	1	..	1	
(ix) Mysore	R	..	..	..	..	..	
	U	..	2	..	..	2	
(x) Shimoga	R	..	..	..	..	..	
	U	..	2	..	..	2	
III. Born in India beyond the State of enumeration (Total)	R	1	8	7	..	16	
	U	..	3	5	2	10	
(i) Andhra Pradesh	R	..	1	2	..	3	
	U	..	..	2	1	3	
(ii) Gujarat	R	..	..	..	..	..	
	U	..	..	2	..	2	
(iii) Kerala	R	..	2	1	..	3	
	U	..	1	..	..	1	
(iv) Tamil Nadu	R	1	5	3	..	9	
	U	..	2	1	1	4	
(v) Maharashtra	R	..	..	..	..	..	
	U	..	..	..	..	..	
(vi) Rajasthan	R	..	..	1	..	..	
	U	..	..	..	..	..	

H.H TABLE—2.2

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND MIGRATION STATUS AND PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE OF THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD

Migration Status and last residence of head of the household		Number of households having members					Remarks
		Single	2—5	6—10	11 & above	Total	
A. NON-MIGRANT	X	3	35	37	10	85	
B. MIGRANTS :—							
I. Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	R	3	34	26	3	66	
	U	1	10	9	1	21	
II. In other districts of the state of enumeration (Total)	R	1	4	14	..	19	
	U	2	14	10	..	26	
(i) Bangalore	R	..	2	3	..	5	
	U	1	4	3	..	8	
(ii) Bijapur	R	..	..	..	..	..	
	U	..	1	..	..	1	
(iii) Chikmagalur	R	..	..	2	..	2	
	U	..	2	1	..	3	
(iv) Chitradurga	R	1	1	2	..	4	
	U	..	1	1	..	2	
(v) Dharwar	R	..	..	..	..	..	
	U	1	..	..	..	1	
(vi) Hassan	R	..	1	5	..	6	
	U	..	3	1	..	4	
(vii) Kolar	R	..	..	2	..	2	
	U	..	..	..	..	..	
(viii) Mandya	R	..	..	..	..	..	
	U	..	..	1	..	1	
(ix) Mysore	R	..	..	..	..	..	
	U	..	2	1	..	3	
(x) Shimoga	R	..	..	..	..	..	
	U	..	1	2	..	3	
III. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	R	1	8	5	..	14	
	U	..	4	6	2	12	
(i) Andhra Pradesh	R	..	1	1	..	2	
	U	..	..	3	1	4	
(ii) Gujarat	R	..	..	..	..	..	
	U	..	..	..	..	..	
(iii) Kerala	R	..	2	1	..	3	
	U	..	2	..	..	2	
(iv) Tamil Nadu	R	1	5	2	..	8	
	U	..	2	2	1	5	
(v) Maharashtra	R	..	..	..	..	..	
	U	..	..	1	..	1	
(vi) Rajasthan	R	..	..	1	..	1	
	U	..	..	..	..	..	
IV. Last residence in other country	R	..	..	..	..	..	
	U	..	..	..	..	..	

H.H. TABLE—2.3

HOUSEHOLD SIZE CLASSIFIED BY MIGRATION STATUS OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD AND DURATION OF STAY OF ANY MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD WHO WAS STAYED LONGEST IN THE PRESENT RESIDENCE

Size of House-hold	Non-Migrants	Last Residence in Rural area and duration of present Residence is						Last residence in Urban area and duration of present residence is						Remarks
		Less than 1 year	1—5 years	6—10 years	11—20 years	21 years & above	Total	Less than 1 year	1—5 years	6—10 years	11—20 years	21 years & above	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Single	3	1	..	1	..	3	5	..	..	1	..	2	3	
2—5	35	2	13	5	9	17	46	..	13	4	5	6	28	
6—10	37	4	8	4	12	17	45	4	3	4	2	12	25	
11 & above	10	..	1	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	
TOTAL	85	7	22	10	22	38	99	4	16	9	7	23	59	

H.H. TABLE—3.0

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MIGRATION STATUS OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD AND COMPOSITION BY SEX AND AGE-STATUS OF MEMBERS (Minor up to age 14, Adult 15 and above)

Migration status and place of birth of head of household	Rural / Urban	Composition by sex and age of members — Number of households with: Adult Male/Female & Minor Male/Female	Adult Male & Female	Adult Male/Males only	Adult Female/ Females only	Adult Male & Minor Male/Female	Adult Female & Minor Male/Female	Total	Remarks
A. NON-MIGRANT (born in the town)	X	73	11	2	3	1	1	91	
B. MIGRANT :—									
I. Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	R	41	12	2	2	..	5	62	
	U	17	2	1	1	..	..	21	
II. In other districts of the State of enumeration									
(i) Bangalore	R	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	
	U	5	1	1	..	..	1	8	
(ii) Bijapur	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(iii) Chikmagalur	R	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	
	U	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	
(iv) Chitradurga	R	5	..	1	..	..	..	6	
	U	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	
(v) Dharwar	R	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(vi) Hassan	R	2	1	1	..	..	1	5	
	U	1	3	..	..	..	..	4	
(vii) Kolar	R	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	
	U	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
(viii) Mandya	R	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(ix) Mysore	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	U	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	
(x) Shimoga	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	U	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	
III. States in India beyond the State of enumeration									
(i) Andhra Pradesh	R	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	
	U	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	
(ii) Gujarat	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	U	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	
(iii) Kerala	R	3	1	..	..	..	..	4	
	U	2	1	..	..	..	..	3	
(iv) Tamil Nadu	R	5	3	1	..	..	..	9	
	U	3	1	..	..	..	..	4	
(v) Maharashtra	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(vi) Rajasthan	R	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

H. H. TABLE—3.1
HOUSEHOLDS BY NATURE OF RELATION OF MEMBERS TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD CORRELATED TO MIGRATION STATUS OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Sl. No.	Nature of relation of members to Head of Household	Migration Status		Remarks
		Non-Migrants	Migrants	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Self.	5	6	
2.	Self spouse	1	12	
3(a)	Self, spouse, unmarried sons and daughters	40	61	
(b)	Self, spouse, unmarried sons and daughters and sisters	1	3	
(c)	Self, spouse, unmarried children with grand mother (w) unrelated woman (w)	2	..	
(d)	Self, spouse, unmarried children with wife's sister with or without her unmarried children	..	1	
(e)	Self, spouse, unmarried children and brother	..	1	
(f)	Self, spouse, unmarried children and, wife's sister, wife's brother and/or wife's mother	1	1	
(g)	Self, spouse, unmarried children and widowed father	3	..	
(h)	Self, spouse, unmarried children, wife's brother with or without wife's brother's wife		1	
(i)	Self, spouse, unmarried children, widowed sister, wife's father and wife's brother	..	1	
(j)	Self, spouse, unmarried children, mother's brother and his daughter	..	1	
4(a)	Self, spouse, married son and son's wife with or without unmarried sons and daughters	10	12	
(b)	Self, spouse, married sons and their wives and children with or without unmarried sons and daughters	1	3	
5(a)	Self, spouse, married brother, brother's wife with or without unmarried sons and daughters	3	2	
(b)	Self, spouse, married brothers, brother's wives and children with or without unmarried sons	2	1	
(c)	Self, spouse, wife's sister's husband and his children, mother and wife's mother	1	..	
(d)	Self, spouse, children, brother's son/sister's son	1	1	
(e)	Self, spouse, children and wife's mother (widowed)	5	2	
6(a)	Self, spouse, married brother, brother's wife, married son, son's wife with or without other unmarried sons and daughters	..	..	
(b)	Self, spouse, and unmarried brothers	1	..	
7.	Self (Male), unmarried son or daughter	1	1	
8(a)	Self (Female), unmarried son or daughter	1	13	
(b)	Self (Female widow), children and widowed mother	..	1	
(c)	Self (Female widow), son, son's wife and his unmarried children	..	1	
(d)	Self (Female), children and sister	..	2	
9.	Self, spouse, with or without unmarried son, daughter and widowed mother	5	11	
10.	Self (Male) (unmarried) brother/sister	..	1	
11.	OTHERS.—Self (Female), daughter's husband and his children	1	..	
	Self (Female widow), daughter, her children with or without unmarried sons	2	1	
	Self (Male), daughter and her children	1	..	
	Self (Female widow), sons and their wives and children	..	1	
	Self (Male widower), sister and her children	..	2	
	Self (Male or Female widowed) and his or her grand children	..	2	
	Self (Female, widow) and brother's son	..	1	
	Self, spouse, daughter, daughter's husband and children	2	2	
	Self (Male), sister and widowed mother	1	..	
	Self, spouse, brother and widowed father	1	..	
	TOTAL	93	150	

H.H. TABLE—3.3

TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD CLASSIFIED BY CASTE OR TRIBE OR COMMUNITY

Type of Household	Caste/Tribe/Community														
	Lingayat	Brahmin	Vysya	Setty-Banajiga	Ganiga	Maratha	Valmiki nayaka (Beda)	Adi-karnataka	Kuruba	Adi-Dravida	Viswakarma	Vokkaliga	Ballia	Bajantr	Madivala
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. Nuclear family	11	1	9	12	1	1	4	4	5	10	3	5	..	1	..
2. Supplemented nuclear	8	4	6	1	..	5	..	..	6	..	..	2	..	..	..
3. Sub-nuclear	2	1	3	1	..	1	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..
4. Single person	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..
5. Supplemented sub-nuclear	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
6. Collateral joint	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
7. Supplemented collateral joint	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Lineal joint	1	..	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..
9. Supplemented lineal joint	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
10. Lineal collateral joint	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Supplemented lineal collateral joint	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Others:															
(i) Head & Grand children	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Head, sister & sister's children	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Head (widow) and brother's unmarried children	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Head's family & wife's sister's family	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All types	24	9	31	16	3		9	9	15	12	4	12	1	1	2

Type of Household	Caste/Tribe/Community													
	Vahni Gounder	Bhovi	Devanga	Gangamatha	Golla	Kshatriya	Golla Gounder	Mudaliar	Uppara	Satani	Naidu	JAIN	MUSLIM	All Communities
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1. Nuclear family	1	..	6	8	..	..	1	..	3	..	4	..	24	114
2. Supplemented nuclear	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	11	49
3. Sub-nuclear	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	18
4. Single person	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	11
5. Supplemented sub-nuclear	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
6. Collateral joint	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5
7. Supplemented collateral joint	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
8. Lineal joint	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	8	22
9. Supplemented lineal joint	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
10. Lineal collateral joint	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5
11. Supplemented lineal collateral joint	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
12. Others:														
(i) Head & Grand children	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
(ii) Head, sister & sister's children	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
(iii) Head (widow) and brother's unmarried children	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
(iv) Head's family & wife's sister's family	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
All types	2	1	10	8	1	1	3	1	3	1	4	1	51	243

H.H. TABLE—3·8

TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD CORRELATED TO EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Type of Household	Distribution of heads of household by educational level							Total number of Households
	Illiterate	Literate without Educational level	Primary	Middle	Metric Secondary	Technical diploma not equal to degree	Degree & above	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Nuclear	30	16	19	23	21	1	4	114
2. Supplemented nuclear	15	2	8	11	11	1	1	49
3. Subnuclear	9	2	3	..	3	..	1	18
4. Single person	5	1	2	1	2	..	..	11
5. Supplemented Subnuclear	2	1	2	..	1	..	1	7
6. Collateral Joint	..	2	1	..	2	..	..	5
7. Supplemented Collateral Joint	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	4
8. Lineal Joint	6	4	3	7	2	..	..	22
9. Supplemented lineal Joint	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	3
10. Lineal Collateral Joint	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
11. Supplemented lineal Collateral Joint	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
12. Others:								
(i) Head and grand children	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
(ii) Head, Sister & Sister's Children	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
(iii) Head (widowed) her brothers unmarried children	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
(iv) Head's family & wife's sister's family	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
All Types	74	30	41	44	45	2	7	243

H.H. TABLE—3·9

TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD CORRELATED TO THE MARITAL STATUS OF THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Type of Household	Number of households where head of households						Total No. of Households
	Never Married	Currently Married	Widowed	Separated	Divorced	Unspecified	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Nuclear Family	..	114	..	..	..	..	114
2. Supplemented nuclear	..	42	7	..	..	..	49
3. Subnuclear	3	2	11	2	..	..	18
4. Single Person	2	1	8	..	..	..	11
5. Supplemented sub-nuclear	..	2	5	..	..	..	7
6. Collateral Joint	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
7. Supplemented collateral Joint	..	3	1	..	..	..	4
8. Lineal Joint	..	22	..	..	..	..	22
9. Supplemented Lineal Joint	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
10. Lineal Collateral Joint	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
11. Supplemented lineal Collateral Joint	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
12. Others:							
(i) Head and Grand Children	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
(ii) Head, Sister and Sister's Children	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
(iii) Head (widowed), her brother & unmarried Children	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
(iv) Head's Family and wife's Sister's Family	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
TOTAL	6	200	35	2	..	..	243

H.H. TABLE—3·10

TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD CORRELATED TO TYPE OF OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Type of Occupation of Head of Household	Type of Household																
													Others				
	No. of Households	Nuclear	Supplemented Nuclear	Sub-Nuclear	Single Person	Supplemented Sub-Nuclear	Collateral Joint	Supplemented Collateral Joint	Lineal Joint	Supplemented Lineal Joint	Lineal Collateral Joint	Supplemented Lineal Collateral Joint	Head and Grand Children	Head Sister & Sister's Children	Head (wid.) & her Brother Unmarried Children	UHeads Family & Wifes Sister's Family	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1. Unskilled manual	58	24	11	10	4	2	..	..	5	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	
2. Skilled manual	47	25	9	1	..	2	2	1	4	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	
3. Lowest professional and administrative(Eg.Primary Teacher)	32	19	9	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4. Small business	24	13	6	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5. Highly skilled and supervisory (Manual)	5	3	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6. Clerks and shop assistants	11	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	
7. Intermediate professional and clerical posts, secondary teachers etc.	11	6	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8. Medium business	16	9	3	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9. Higher professional and salaried posts	3	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10. Owners of factories, large shops etc.	16	6	3	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	
11. Non-working	20	3	2	5	3	1	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
TOTAL	243	114	49	18	11	7	5	4	22	3	3	1	2	2	1	1	

H. H. TABLE—4.0

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MULTI RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION

Nature of multi-religious composition	Households		Remarks
	Locality/Census Enumerator's Block No.	Number	
Hindu and Muslim	1(b)	1	Hindu head and Muslim wife. Head hails from Hassan Urban and wife hails from Chikmagalur Urban. They have no children and no other relations in the town.

H.H. TABLE—4.5

LOCALITY WISE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY EMPLOYMENT DEPTH (*i. e.*, NUMBER OF WORKERS IN THE HOUSEHOLD)

Locality (Census Enumeration Block)	Number of Households with						Remarks
	One worker	Two workers	Three workers	Four workers	Five workers	Six and above	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1(a)	3	4	1	1	..	..	*One Household in each of these blocks does not have any workers at all
1(b)	9	3	..	..	..	..	
2(a)	6	3	1	1	..	..	
3(a)	7	1	3	1	..	..	
3(b)*	5	3	1	..	..	..	
5(b)	10	3	1	..	..	..	
5(b)	6	2	1	1	..	..	
6(a)	7	..	2	1	..	..	
6(b)	3	4	4	..	..	..	
7(a)	6	3	1	..	..	..	
7(b)*	5	1	1	..	..	1	
8(a)*	7	2	..	..	..	..	
10(a)	8	..	..	..	..	..	
10(b)*	8	..	2	..	..	..	
12(a)	2	3	1	..	..	..	
12(b)	4	4	1	..	..	..	
12(c)	6	1	..	..	..	..	
13(b)	5	1	2	1	..	..	
16(b)	9	..	..	..	1	..	
18(a)	6	3	1	..	..	..	
18(b)	2	4	..	..	..	..	
19(a)	3	4	1	..	..	..	
19(b)	4	6	..	..	..	..	
20(a)	6	1	1	1	..	..	
20(b)	8	1	2	1	..	..	
TOTAL	145	57	27	8	1	1	

H. H. TABLE—4.6

LOCALITY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY UNEMPLOYMENT DEPTH (*i. e.*, NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS IN THE HOUSEHOLD)

No. of Unemployed persons in each household	No. of Households in Locality (Enumerator's Block)												All Localities
	3(a)	4(b)	5(b)	6(a)	6(b)	7(a)	7(b)	10(a)	10(b)	12(b)	12(c)	20(a)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	..	3	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	16
2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2

H. H. TABLE—4.7

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND MAIN OCCUPATIONAL DIVERSITY (*i.e.*, DIFFERENT MEMBERS HAVING DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS)

Description of Occupational Diversity	Number of households with number of members with diversified occupation in						Remarks
	Locality I		Locality II		Locality III		
	No. of Hhs.	No. of members	No. of Hhs.	No. of members	No. of Hhs.	No. of members	

NOTE.— Occupational diversity has been reported in 52 households out of the 243 surveyed. The combination of the occupations (as per 3 digited occupational Structure) is unique for each one of these households as a result of which the data is not feasible for presentation in the tabular form prescribed. Hence the relevant details are furnished in a modified form. In all, there are 95 households each having more than worker. However in 43 of these households there is no occupational diversity in that the different workers in each of these pursue the same occupation.

Out of the 243 surveyal. The Combination of the occupations as per 3 digits.

SUPPLEMENT TO H. H. TABLE—4.7

HOUSEHOLDS WITH MORE THAN ONE OCCUPATION CLASSIFIED BY RELATIONSHIP OF WORKERS TO EACH OTHER

Relationship and occupation	Locality	No. of Hhs.	Remarks
1	2	3	4
A Households with 2 Occupations:—			
1. *Husband and wife:*			
(i) Upper primary teacher—Lower primary teacher	1(a)	1	
(ii) Peon in hostel—Cook in hostel	3(b)	1	
(iii) Shop Keeper—Tailor	3(b)	1	
(iv) Repairer sewing machines—Domestic Servant	12(b)	1	
(v) Medical Officer—Lecturer in English	8(a)	1	
(vi) Labourer (building construction)—Sewing of clothes (Tailor)	18(b)	1	
2. *Father and Son*			
(i) Copra merchant—Shop assistant	1(a)	1	
(ii) Accountant—Clerk	3(b)	1	
(iii) Copra merchant—Municipal President	1(b)	1	The term of Municipal President is only one year in this town. He at other times assists his father in copra trade.
(iv) Copra processing—Soap Factory worker	2(a)	1	
(v) Labourer—Small Shopkeeper	2(a)	1	Father and one of his sons are labourers while the other son is a shopkeeper.
(vi) Mechanic—Salesman	3(a)	1	Father is a plumber. One of his sons is an automobile mechanic and two other sons are salesmen.
(vii) Farrier—General Merchant	6(a)	1	Father and one son are farriers and the other two sons are general merchants.
(viii) Preparation of hand bags—Clerk in a society	6(b)	1	
(ix) Tailor—Bus repairer	7(b)	1	Father and two sons are engaged in tailoring and the other 3 sons are engaged in bus repairing.
(x) Wholesale Copra trade—Bus driver	13(b)	1	
(xi) Maistry in Town Municipality—Coolie, Building construction	18(a)	1	
(xii) Sweeper—Street vendor	18(b)	1	
(xiii) Coolie in Mandi—Sale of broomsticks	19(b)	1	
(xiv) Sale of fuel—Lorry cleaner	19(b)	1	
(xv) Street vendor—Coolie in cycle shop	20(b)	1	Father and one son are street vendors and one son is a coolie in a cycle shop.
(xvi) Beedi manufacturing—Coolie washing plates	19(a)	1	
3. *Mother and Son:*			
(i) Preparation of paper covers—Pigmy deposit collector	7(a)	1	
(ii) Head is a doctor and his mother assists him in clinical work as if she is a paid servant.	12(b)	1	Wife of the head of household is undergoing training course (Nursing) at Tumkur town.
4. *Brothers:*			
(i) Lorry owner—Bus driver	12(a)	1	
(ii) Umbrella repairer—Coolie	12(a)	1	

SUPPLEMENT TO H. H. TABLE—4.7—*Concld.*

Relationship and occupation	Locality	No. of Hhs.	Remarks
1	2	3	4
(iii) Photographer—Hair dresser	19(a)	1	Two brothers work as hair dressers in saloon where as one other brother is a photographer and has his own studio.
(iv) Carpenter—Coolie	13(b)	1	One brother is a carpenter and the other two are engaged in working as coolies in Mandi and building construction works.
5. *Male head and other relations:*			
(i) Business—Agriculturist	7(a)	1	Head has business as his main activity whereas his wife's sister's husband is an agriculturist.
(ii) Black smith—Mutton merchant	12(a)	1	Head is a black smith and his daughter's husband is a mutton merchant.
(iii) Petty shop keeper—Draughtsman in Soil Conservation Department.	2(a)	1	Head owns a small shop and does retail trade whereas his brother's sons works as a draughtsman in soil conservation department
(iv) Beedi agent—Peon in the Beedi shop	6(b)	1	The head and mother's brother are beedi agents and they have a peon who dwells in the same household.
(v) Coolie—Petty shop keeper	13(b)	2	The head and his own work as coolies in Mandi and building construction respectively and the mother has a petty shop.
(vi) Restaurant keeper—Coolie (Brooms)	19(b)	1	The head is a hotel owner and his brother's son is a coolie who works at manufacturing of broomsticks.
(vii) Sweeper—Coolie	20(a)	1	The husband and wife are sweepers and their son works as a coolie
(viii) Carpenter—Retail trade	20(a)	1	The head and his two sons are carpenters where as his daughter's husband carries on retail trade in footwear.
6. *Female head and other relations:*			
(i) Domestic servant—Automobile repairer	3(a)	1	The head and her daughter are domestic servants while her son is an automobile repairer.
7. *Husband, wife, sons and other relatives:*			
(i) Tailor—Broker	4(b)	1	The head, his wife, his mother and his sister are tailors, where a his brother is a broker dealing in copra.
(ii) Sweeper—Coolie	20(a)	1	The husband and wife are sweepers, where as their son is a coolie
B. **Households with 3 occupations:—**			
1. *Husband, wife and son:*			
(i) Agricultural labourer—Vegetables dealer—Servant in a shop	3(a)	1	
(ii) Cobbler—Sweeper—Peon	18(a)	1	The head and one of his sons are cobblers; his wife and one son are sweepers and the other son is a peon in district court.
2. *Father and son:*			
(i) Tailoring—Pigmy Collector—Provison Stores	1(a)	1	The father is a tailor, one son is a pigmy deposit collector, one of his other sons is a worker in provision stores and the other has a small provision shop.
(ii) Clerk—Carpenter—Coolie	12(b)	1	The father is a clerk in District Treasury, one of his sons is a carpenter and the other is a coolie in coconut dessicated factory.
(iii) Petty shop dealer—Painter—Mason	6(a)	1	The father has a petty shop, one of his sons is a painter and the other does masonry works in building constructions.
(iv) Tonga Driver—Coolie is bus stand—Saw machine operator	16(b)	1	The father and one of his sons are tonga drivers, two others are coolie workers in bus stand and the other son is a fret-saw-machine operator.
(v) Petty shop owner—Printing press—Shop assistant	6(b)	1	The father has a petty shop, one of his sons assists him and the other son is employed in a printing press.
3. *Mother and son:*			
(i) Domestic servant—Cook in a hotel—Coolie	7(b)	1	The head is a domestic servant. One of her sons is a cook in a hotel and the other son is a coolie in a doctor's shop.
4. *Father, son and other relatives:*			
(i) Postman—Pigmy Collector—Cook	7(a)	1	The head is a postman, his son is a pigmy deposit collector and his wife's brother is a cook in a house.
5. *Female head, son and other relatives:*			
(i) Servant (sweeper and cleaner) in a copra mandi (shop cum godown)—Salesman in retail store—Carpenter	3(b)	1	The head is a servant (sweeper and cleaner) in a copra mandi son is a salesman and her daughter's husband is a carpenter.
6. *Male head and other relatives:*			
(i) Junior Engineer in Public Works Department—Superintendent—Agriculturist.	10(b)	1	The head is a junior engineer, his brother is a Superintendent in the office of the Regulated Marketing Committee, his mother's brother is an agriculturist.
7. *Husband, wife and other relatives:*			
(i) Carpenter—Tailor—Copra dealer	2(a)	1	The head is a carpenter; his wife is a tailor, his brother and his father are merchants dealing in copra.

H. H. TABLE—5·0

NUMBER OF INTER RELIGIOUS MARRIAGES BY STATE OF ORIGIN OF HUSBAND AND WIFE

Description of inter religious marriages	Locality	State of origin of husband and wife				Remarks
		Both belong to		Husband belong to		
		State 1	State 2	State 1	State 2	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hindu (husband) and Muslim (wife)	1(b)	MYSORE	..	..	..	There are no other cases of inter religious marriages in the sample households. Even this particular case is more like that of a mere union of a male and female rather than an instance of actual marriage performed according to social customs of either of the couple. It is also not known whether they have registered their union at any Civil Court. The chances of such an event are however very remote in view of the fact that both are illiterate.

H. H. TABLE—6·0

INTERCASTE MARRIAGES BY STATE OF ORIGIN OF HUSBAND AND WIFE

Description of intercaste marriage	Locality	State of origin of husband and wife			Remarks
		Both belong to		Husband belongs to State 1 and wife State 2	
		State 1	State 2		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Husband : Brahmin Wife : Coorgi	E.B. 10(a) Mysore (1)	..	..	..	The husband is a double graduate and the wife is educated to S.S.L.C. (Age : H : 39; W : 29 Married 4 years back).

H. H. TABLE—7·0

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY DISTANCE TO PLACE OF BIRTH FROM THE REFERENT TOWN

Locality (Census Enumerator's Block)	Distance to place of birth (kms)	Born in referent Town	Number of Migrants from		Remarks
			Rural Area	Urban Area	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1(a)	0—50	28	11	..	
	51—100	..	..	4	
	101—200	..	..	5	
	201—500	..	7	6	
	501 & above	..	..	2	
1(b)	0—50	30	7	2	
	51—100	..	2	5	
	101—200	..	2	6	
	201—500	..	..	..	
	501 & above	..	..	..	
2(a)	0—50	39	5	..	
	51—100	..	2	..	
	101—200	..	2	4	
	201—500	..	1	..	
	501 & above	..	..	..	

H. H TABLE—7.0—*Contd.*

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION DISTANCE TO PLACE OF BIRTH FROM THE REFERENT TOWN

Locality (Census Enumeator's Block)	Distance to place of (birth kms)	Born in the Town	Number of Migrants from		Remarks
			Rural Area	Urban Area	
1	2	3	4	5	6
3(a)	0—50	37	4	3	
	51—100	..	6	1	
	101—200	..	..	3	
	201—500	..	..	5	
	501 & above	..	5	..	
3(b)	0—50	30	8	..	
	51—100	..	2	..	
	101—200	..	..	..	
	201—500	..	3	4	
	501 & above	..	..	2	
4(b)	0—50	48	13	1	
	51—100	..	5	3	
	101—200	..	5	4	
	201—500	..	6	..	
	501 & above	..	..	..	
5(b)	0—50	55	5	1	
	51—100	..	1	1	
	101—200	..	..	3	
	201—500	..	..	..	
	501 & above	..	5	..	
6(a)	0—50	33	6	..	
	51—100	..	9	3	
	101—200	..	..	5	
	201—500	..	..	..	
	501 & above	..	..	..	
6(b)	0—50	48	3	3	
	51—100	..	1	1	
	101—200	..	1	9	
	201—500	..	..	3	
	501 & above	..	..	..	
7(a)	0—50	34	22	..	
	51—100	..	13	3	
	101—200	..	..	8	
	201—500	..	1	1	
	501 & above	..	..	..	
7(b)	0—50	21	9	7	
	51—100	..	..	1	
	101—200	..	2	..	
	201—500	..	5	4	
	501 & above	..	..	2	
8(a)	0—50	16	14	1	
	51—100	..	..	3	
	101—200	..	..	3	
	201—500	..	..	4	
	501 & above	..	..	..	
10(a)	0—50	13	4	3	
	51—100	..	2	..	
	101—200	..	2	10	
	201—500	..	2	4	
	501 & above	..	..	..	
10(b)	0—50	13	20	2	
	51—100	..	14	6	
	101—200	..	7	8	
	201—500	..	..	2	
	501 & above	..	..	..	
12(a)	0—50	40	..	8	
	51—100	..	..	1	
	101—200	..	..	9	
	201—500	..	..	..	
	501 & above	..	..	..	
1.(b)	0—50	37	4	5	
	51—100	..	1	4	
	101—200	..	..	..	
	201—500	..	6	1	
	501 & above	..	..	1	
1.(c)	0—50	27	3	2	
	51—100	..	5	1	
	101—200	..	1	4	
	201—500	..	..	..	
	501 & above	..	..		

H.H. TABLE—7.0—*Concld.*

Locality (Census Enumerator's Block)	Distance to place of (birth kms)	Born in the Town	Number of Migrants from		Remarks
			Rural Area	Urban Area	
1	2	3	4	5	6
13(b)	0—50	42	2	3	
	51—100	..	4	2	
	101—200	..	3	2	
	201—500	..	..	1	
	501 & above	..	1	..	
16(b)	0—50	10	10	..	
	51—100	..	11	11	
	101—200	..	7	9	
	201—500	..	..	..	
	501 & above	..	..	..	
18(a)	0—50	47	14	2	
	51—100	..	..	..	
	101—200	..	..	2	
	201—500	..	..	..	
	501 & above	..	..	..	
18(b)	0—50	14	2	..	
	51—100	..	..	1	
	101—200	..	..	..	
	201—500	..	..	2	
	501 & above	..	..	..	
19(a)	0—50	22	..	1	
	51—100	..	7	..	
	101—200	..	..	..	
	201—500	..	1	5	
	501 & above	..	..	2	
19(b)	0—50	46	4	..	
	51—100	..	..	2	
	101—200	..	1	2	
	201—500	..	..	..	
	501 & above	..	..	..	
20(a)	0—50	31	16	1	
	51—100	..	1	1	
	101—200	..	2	2	
	201—500	..	..	..	
	501 & above	..	..	..	
20(b)	0—50	34	5	..	
	51—100	..	3	5	
	101—200	..	..	..	
	201—500	..	7	8	
	501 & above	..	..	..	
ALL LOCALITIES	0—50	795	191	43	
	51—100	..	99	59	
	101—200	..	35	98	
	201—500	..	39	50	
	501 & above	..	11	9	
	All Distances	795	365	259	

H. H. TABLE—7.1

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE AS RELATED TO PLACE OF BIRTH

Place of birth		Place of last residence				Remarks
		Same as place of birth		Difference from place of birth		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	
1		2	3	4	5	6
I. Same place: (Referent Town)		436	351	5	3	
II. Same district:	Rural	78	120	19	14	
	Urban	38	55	1	4	
III. Other districts of the state:—						
Bangalore:	Rural	3	4	..	..	
	Urban	16	16	3	3	
Bellary:	Rural	..	..	..	1	
	Urban—(Nil)—	..	..	..	..	
Bijapur:	Rural—(Nil)	..	..	..	..	
	Urban	..	1	1	..	
Chikmagalur:	Rural	6	2	..	..	
	Urban	4	14	..	..	
Chitradurga:	Rural	8	7	1	..	
	Urban	6	6	3	2	
Coorg:	Rural—(Nil)—	..	..	..	..	
	Urban	..	..	1	2	
Dharwar:	Rural	..	..	..	1	
	Urban—(Nil)—	..	..	..	..	
Hassan:	Rural	9	17	..	..	
	Urban	8	6	1	..	
Kolar:	Rural	4	4	..	..	
	Urban	4	3	..	..	
Mandya:	Rural	2	..	..	..	
	Urban	2	1	..	..	
Mysore:	Rural	..	1	..	..	
	Urban	8	4	..	3	
North Kanara:	Rural—(Nil)—	..	..	..	..	
	Urban	..	2	..	..	
Shimoga:	Rural	..	1	..	..	
	Urban	7	12	1	..	
IV. Other States:—						
Andhra Pradesh:	Rural	4	5	..	1	
	Urban	3	8	1	..	
Gujarat:	Rural—(Nil)—	..	..	..	..	
	Urban	3	4	..	..	
Kerala:	Rural	5	5	..	..	
	Urban	1	1	..	..	
Madhya Pradesh:	Rural	..	1	..	..	
	Urban—(Nil)—	..	..	..	..	
Maharashtra:	Rural—(Nil)—	..	..	..	..	
	Urban	1	1	..	..	
Rajasthan:	Rural—(Nil)—	..	..	..	..	
	Urban	1	..	..	1	
Tamil Nadu:	Rural	8	6	..	..	
	Urban	11	11	..	..	
TOTAL		678	669	37	35	

H.H. TABLE—7.8

MOTHER TONGUE AND SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGES AS RELATED TO DURATION OF STAY IN PRESENT RESIDENCE

Number speaking subsidiary Languages with reference to duration of stay in present residence

Mother tongue	Non-migrant (w.e.f. place of last residence							0—4 years					5—9 years					10+years							All durations							
	English	Gujarati	Hindi	Kannada	Tamil	Telugu	Urdu	English	Hindi	Kannada	Tamil	Telugu	English	Hindi	Kannada	Tamil	Telugu	English	Gujarati	Hindi	Kannada	Tamil	Telugu	Urdu	English	Gujarati	Hindi	Kannada	Tamil	Telugu	Urdu	Total
Coorgi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
Cutchi	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	1	..	2	1	..	..	7
Gujarati	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	8
Kannada	80	..	2	..	7	12	1	41	2	..	1	21	3	1	..	..	3	18	..	3	..	7	..	..	87	..	8	..	15	36	1	147
Malayalam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	11
Marati	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	..	..	..	72
Rajasthani	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	10
Tamil	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	..	..	..	46
Telugu	..	..	..	181	..	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	1	..	..	37	..	..	1	1	..	..	248	..	..	1	250
Urdu	..	..	..	166	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	7	..	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	55	..	..	..	..	..	3	252	..	7	..	262

H. H. TABLE—7.9

MOTHER TONGUE AND SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGES AS RELATED TO AGE AND SEX

Age	Sex	*Coorgi	*Cutchi				*Gujarati	*Kannada					*Malayalam	*Marati	*Rajasthani	*Tamil	*Telugu			*Urdu		
		**Kannada	**English	**Gujarati	**Kannada	**Tamil	**Kannada	**English	**Hindi	**Tamil	**Telugu	**Urdu	**Kannada	**Kannada	**Kannada	**Kannada	**English	**Kannada	**Urdu	**Hindi	**Kannada	**Telugu
0—4	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	2	..	8	..	..	..	..
5—7	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	11	..	..	9	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	1	1	..	10	..	..	9	..
8—10	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	11	..	..	11	2
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	3	..	15	..	..	19	..
11—14	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	16	..	1	15	1
	F	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	5	1	5	..	20	..	..	15	1
15 and above	M	..	1	..	1	..	3	66	5	8	17	1	4	25	4	14	1	83	1	1	92	1
	F	3	1	..	1	1	4	19	3	7	13	..	4	22	2	14	..	71	..	1	82	2
All ages	P	3	3	1	2	1	8	87	8	15	36	1	11	72	10	46	1	248	1	3	252	7

*Mother Tongue

**Subsidiary languages

H.H. TABLE—8.0

AGE, SEX AND STUDY IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY RELIGION

Religion	Age-group	Total		Number studying	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
All Religions	All ages	632	629	218	184
	5—9	98	93	69	72
	10—14	86	121	55	82
	15—19	91	77	67	28
	20—24	80	63	26	2
	25+	277	275	1	..
Hindus	All ages	478	471	181	143
	5—9	76	60	56	50
	10—14	59	91	45	66
	15—19	69	58	55	25
	20—24	67	49	24	2
	25+	207	213	1	..
Muslims	All ages	150	154	35	39
	5—9	22	32	13	21
	10—14	27	29	10	15
	15—19	20	19	10	3
	20—24	13	13	2	..
	25+	68	61	..	..
Jains	All ages	4	4	2	2
	5—9	..	1	..	1
	10—14	..	1	..	1
	15—19	2	..	2	..
	20—24	..	1	..	..
	25+	2	1	..	..

H.H. TABLE—8.1

AGE, SEX AND STUDY IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY SCHEDULED CASTE, SCHEDULED TRIBE & OTHERS

Category of Caste or Tribe or Community	Age-group	Total		Number studying	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
All castes, tribes, community	All ages	632	629	218	184
	5—9	98	93	69	72
	10—14	86	121	55	82
	15—19	91	77	67	28
	20—24	80	63	26	2
	25+	277	275	1	..
Scheduled Caste	All ages	53	44	17	10
	5—9	9	7	6	4
	10—14	10	8	8	5
	15—19	8	6	2	1
	20—24	3	2	1	..
	25+	23	21	..	..
Scheduled Tribe	All ages	..	..	..	..
	5—9	..	..	..	..
	10—14	..	..	..	..
	15—19	..	..	..	..
	20—24	..	..	..	..
	25+	..	..	..	..
Others	All ages	579	585	201	174
	5—9	89	86	63	68
	10—14	76	113	47	77
	15—19	83	71	65	27
	20—24	77	61	25	2
	25+	254	2	1	..

H. H. TABLE—8.3

AGE, SEX AND STUDY IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY MIGRATION STATUS AS DETERMINED BY PLACE OF BIRTH

Migration status and place of birth	Age-group	R/U	Total		Number studying	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
A. *Non-migrants*	5—9	..	78	67	52	50
	10—14	..	62	89	39	65
	15—19	..	53	46	36	22
	20—24	..	45	27	16	2
	25+	..	131	67	..	..
B. *Migrants*						
I. Born elsewhere in the district of enumeration	5—9	R	8	14	6	12
		U	3	4	3	4
	10—14	R	9	17	6	11
		U	4	4	2	3
	15—19	R	14	17	10	4
		U	2	4	1	1
	20—24	R	8	10	3	..
		U	3	3	1	..
	25+	R	55	74	..	..
		U	18	32	..	..
II. Born in other districts in the State:						
1. Bangalore	5—9	R	..	..	..	..
		U	3	2	2	2
	10—14	R	..	1	..	1
		U	3	1	2	1
	15—19	R	1	1	..	..
		U	3	2	3	..
	20—24	R	..	1	..	..
		U	2	1	..	..
	25+	R	3	2	..	..
		U	7	9	..	..
2. Bellary	5—9	R	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..
	10—14	R	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..
	15—19	R	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..
	20—24	R	..	1	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..
	25+	R	..	1	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..
3. Bijapur	5—9	R	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..
	10—14	R	..	..	..	..
		R	..	..	..	..
	15—19	R	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..
	20—24	R	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..
	25+	R	..	..	..	..
		U	..	1	..	..
4. Chikmagalur	5—9	R	..	..	..	..
		U	1		1	..
	10—14	R	..	..	..	..
		U	1	1	1	1
	15—19	R	1	..	1	..
		U	1	..	1	..
	20—24	R	2	2	1	..
		U	1	..	..	..
	25+	R	3	3	..	..
		U	1	9	..	..

H. H. TABLE—8.3—*Concld.*

AGE, SEX AND STUDY IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY MIGRATION STATUS AS DETERMINED BY PLACE OF BIRTH

Migration status and place of birth	Age-group	R/U	Total		Number studying	
			Males	Females	Males	Females
5. Chitradurga	5—9	R	1	..	1	..
		U	1	..	1	..
	10—14	R	..	1	..	1
		U	1	..	..	..
	15—19	R	1	..	1	..
		U	3	1	3	..
	20—24	R	..	..	..	..
		U	2	1	2	..
	25+	R	5	7	..	..
		U	1	3	..	..
6. Coorg	5—9	R	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..
	10—14	R	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..
	15—19	R	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..
	20—24	R	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..
	25+	R	..	..	..	..
		U	..	3	..	..
7. Dharwar	5—9	R	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..
	10—14	R	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..
	15—19	R	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..
	20—24	R	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..
	25+	R	..	1	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..
8. Hassan	5—9	R	..	..	..	..
		U	..	1	..	..
	10—14	R	1	..	1	..
		U	..	1	..	1
	15—19	R	2	..	1	..
		U	2	..	2	..
	20—24	R	4	1	1	..
		U	4	..	1	..
	25+	R	4	4	..	..
		U	3	3	..	..
9. Kolar	5—9	R	..	1	..	..
		U	1	..	1	..
	10—14	R	..	..	..	..
		U	2	1	2	1
	15—19	R	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..
	20—24	R	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..
	25+	R	4	3	..	..
		U	..	2	..	..
10. Mandya	5—9	R	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..
	10—14	R	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..
	15—19	R	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..
	20—24	R	..	..	..	..
		U	1	..	..	..
	25+	R	1	..	..	..
		U	1	1	..	..
11. Mysore	5—9	R	..	..	..	..
		U	..	1	..	1
	10—14	R	..	..	..	..
		U	1	..	1	..
	15—19	R	..	..	..	..
		U	2	..	2	..
	20—24	R	..	1	..	..
		U	1	2	..	..
	25+	R	..	..	..	..
		U	2	2	..	..
12. North Kanara	5—9	R	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..
	10—14	R	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..
	15—19	R	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..
	20—24	R	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..
	25+	R	..	..	..	..
		U	..	1	..	..
13. Shimoga	5—9	R	..	..	..	..
		U	..	2	..	2
	10—14	R	..	..	..	..
		U	1	1	1	..
	15—19	R	..	..	..	..
		U	2	1	2	..
	20—24	R	..	1	..	..
		U	1	2	..	..
	25+	R	1	..	..	..
		U	2	5	1	..
III. States in India beyond the State of enumeration:						
(i) Andhra Pradesh	5—9	R	1	1	1	1
		U	1	..	1	..
	10—14	R	..	2	..	1
		U	..	..	..	..
	15—19	R	2	2	1	1
		U	..	2	..	..
	20—24	R	3	..	1	..
		U	..	2	..	..
	25+	R	3	3	..	..
		U	2	7	..	..
(ii) Gujarat	5—9	R	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..
	10—14	R	..	..	..	..
		U	..	1	..	1
	15—19	R	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..
	20—24	R	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..
	25+	R	..	..	..	..
		U	3	3	..	..
(iii) Kerala	5—9	R	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..
	10—14	R	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..
	15—19	R	..	1	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..
	20—24	R	3	1	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..
	25+	R	2	1	..	..
		U	1	1	..	..
(iv) Madhya Pradesh	5—9	R	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..
	10—14	R	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..
	15—19	R	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..
	20—24	R	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..
	25+	R	..	1	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..
(v) Maharashtra	5—9	R	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..
	10—14	R	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..
	15—19	R	..	..	..	..
		U	1	..	1	..
	20—24	R	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..
	25+	R	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..
(vi) Rajasthan	5—9	R	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..
	10—14	R	..	1	..	1
		U	..	..	..	..
	15—19	R	2	..	2	..
		U	..	..	..	..
	20—24	R	..	1	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..
	25+	R	2	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..
(vii) Tamil Nadu	5—9	R	..	..	..	..
		U	..	1	..	..
	10—14	R	1	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..
	15—19	R	1	..	..	..
		U	..	2	..	..
	20—24	R	..	2	..	..
		U	1	1	..	..
	25+	R	11	10	..	..
		U	8	6	..	..
IV. Other Countries		R	..	..	..	..
		U	..	..	..	..

H. H. TABLE—9.0

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Educational Level	Age and sex														All age groups (except 0-4)		Remarks
	5—9		10—14		15—19		20—24		25—34		35—49		50 & above				
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1. Illiterate	58	44	20	25	10	21	6	18	22	45	30	45	24	52	170	250	
2. Literate (without educational level)	35	40	10	19	4	1	5	4	3	5	15	9	11	6	83	84	
3. Primary	5	9	40	55	16	9	9	6	15	19	24	24	11	10	120	132	
4. Middle	..	..	16	22	36	25	27	11	10	27	24	15	16	7	129	107	
5. Matriculation/Higher Secondary	..	..	..	1	24	20	32	21	23	6	23	3	10	..	112	51	
6. Non-Technical diploma not equal to degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7. Technical diploma not equal to degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	
8. Graduate degree other than technical degree	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	10	1	1	..	..	..	13	4	
9. Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	
10. Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	
TOTAL	98	93	86	122	91	77	80	62	86	103	119	97	72	75	632	629	

H. H. TABLE—9·1

SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Educational Level	Age and Sex														All age groups	
	5—9		10—14		15—19		20—24		25—34		35—49		50 & above			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. Illiterate	6	4	..	3	2	2	..	1	1	5	5	6	5	6	19	27
2. Literate (without educational level)	3	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	2	..	10	6
3. Primary	..	..	8	2	3	1	1	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	14	..
4. Middle	..	..	1	2	3	2	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	6
5. Matriculation/Higher Secondary	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
6. Non-Technical diploma not equal to degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Technical diploma not equal to degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Graduate degree other than technical degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	9	5	10	10	8	5	3	3	4	9	10	7	8	6	52	45

H. H. TABLE—9·6

POPULATION BY BROAD AGE GROUP, SEX, CASTE, TRIBE OR COMMUNITY AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Caste/Tribe Community	Broad age-group	Educational Level																				Remarks
		Illiterate		Literate (without Educational level)		Primary		Middle		Matriculation or Higher secondary		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Graduate degree other than Technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than Technical degree		Technical/ degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1. Lingayat	5—14	6	4	4	8	7	6	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	3	14	..	3	3	2	13	17	24	7	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	
	60+	1	4	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2. Brahmin	5—14	4	1	8	4	3	4	2	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	1	6	1	..	3	5	8	14	19	16	..	..	1	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	
	60+	..	4	..	..	..	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3. Vysa	5—14	2	3	5	6	5	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	..	1	2	3	4	9	13	8	17	9	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	
	60+	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4. Setty Banajiga	5—14	3	6	..	4	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	2	10	5	2	7	5	9	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	60+	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5. Ganiga	5—14	3	3	5	4	3	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	1	3	1	..	2	5	9	6	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	60+	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6. Maratha	5—14	6	7	2	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	6	11	..	1	11	4	2	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	60+	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7. Valmiki Nayaka (Boda)	5—14	5	6	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	4	10	2	..	6	1	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8. Adi-Karnataka	5—14	2	3	1	2	4	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	6	10	4	1	3	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	60+	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9. Kuruba	5—14	3	..	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	2	12	..	..	2	2	7	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	60+	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10. Adi-Dravida	5—15	2	1	3	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	2	6	1	1	3	..	2	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	60+	1	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11. Viswakarma	5—14	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	2	1	..	2	3	4	3	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	60+	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12. Vokkaliga	5—14	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	4	6	..	..	1	3	2	1	4	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
	60+	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13. Balija	5—14	1	..	1	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	..	1	..	..	..	3	4	2	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
14. Bajantri (Nayanaja Kshatriya)	5—14	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	..	3	2	..	1	1	4	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	60+	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15. Madiwala	5—14	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	..	3	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	60+	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16. Vahni Gounder	5—14	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	3	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17. Bhovi (Vodda)	5—14	2	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	2	4	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	60+	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18. Devanga	5—14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	2	3	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
19. Gangamatha (Besta)	5—14	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20. Golla	5—14	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	60+	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

TABLE—9·6 *concld.*

POPULATION BY BROAD AGE GROUP, SEX, CASTE, TRIBE OR COMMUNITY AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Caste/Tribe Community	Broad age-group	Educational Level: Illiterate		Literate (without Educational level)		Primary		Middle		Matriculation or Higher secondary		Non-technical diploma not equal to degree		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Graduate degree other than Technical degree		Post-graduate degree other than Technical dygree		Technical/ degree or diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree		Remarks
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
21. Kshatriya	5—14	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	
	60+	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
22. Golla Gounder	5—14	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	..	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
23. Mudaliyar	5—14	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
24. Uppara	5—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	60+	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
25. Satani	5—14	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
26. Naidu	5—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
27. Jains	5—14	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	60+	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
28. Muslims	5—14	29	25	10	15	14	27	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	34	36	10	9	15	8	19	13	8	6	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	
	60+	5	9	2	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
All Communities	All age-groups (except 0-4)	170	250	83	84	120	132	129	107	112	51	..	..	2	..	13	4	1	1	2	..	

H. H. TABLE 9·7—SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION BY BROAD AGE GROUP, SEX, RELIGION AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Tribe	Religion	Broad age-group	Sex	Educational level	Remarks
There are no scheduled tribes in the town		5—15	Male Female		
		16—59	Male Female		
		60+	Male Female		

See next Page for H. H. TABLE—9·8

H. H. TABLE—10 0—LOCALITIES AND AVERAGE EDUCATIONAL SCORE PER HEAD

Locality	Average educational score per head			Remarks
	Total	Male	Female	
1 (a)	1.37	1.42	1.31	
1 (b)	1.49	1.77	1.14	
2 (a)	1.37	1.65	1.09	
3 (a)	0.95	1.11	0.79	
3 (b)	1.36	1.59	1.21	
4 (b)	1.63	1.81	1.44	
5 (b)	1.53	1.67	1.33	
6 (a)	1.69	2.00	1.41	
6 (b)	1.74	1.97	1.36	
7 (a)	1.39	1.81	1.09	
7 (b)	1.50	1.46	1.55	
8 (a)	1.58	2.00	1.11	
10 (a)	2.24	2.75	1.86	
10 (b)	1.59	1.92	1.18	
12 (a)	1.14	0.91	1.33	
12 (b)	1.39	1.91	0.96	
12 (c)	1.67	2.11	1.25	
13 (b)	0.57	0.64	0.52	
16 (b)	1.23	1.41	1.04	
18 (a)	0.85	1.10	0.56	
18 (b)	1.18	1.40	0.83	
19 (a)	0.96	1.15	0.69	
19 (b)	0.28	0.35	0.23	
20 (a)	0.82	1.26	0.44	
20 (b)	0.34	0.53	0.15	
Total	1.29	1.54	1.05	

Children below 5, i.e. in the age-group of 0—4, are excluded in this table

H. H .TABLE—9·8

POPULATION BY BROAD AGE-GROUP, SEX AND OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY

Occupation Catagory	Broad Age Group	Illiterate		Literate (without educational level)		Primary		Middle		Matriculation or Higher Secondary		Non-Technical diploma not equal to degree		Technical diploma not equal to degree		Graduate degree other than Technical degree		Post graduate degree other than Technical degree		Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree		Remarks
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1. Unskilled Manual	5—14	17	18	6	14	7	12	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	125	54	17	6	8	13	19	7	10	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
	60+	7	4	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2. Skilled Manual	5—14	28	20	6	13	9	12	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	27	40	8	8	24	12	19	14	12	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	60+	4	4	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3. Lowest Professional and Administrative (eg. Primary teachers)	5—14	8	8	9	5	6	9	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	4	21	1	..	11	4	10	6	14	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
	60+	3	5	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4. Small Business	5—14	13	9	4	6	7	6	2	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	9	16	4	3	12	10	13	8	5	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
	60+	..	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5 Highly skilled and supervisory (Manual)	5—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6. Clerks and Shop Assistants	5—14	3	1	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	..	2	..	..	..	2	3	7	10	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
	60+	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7. Intermediate professional and clerical posts (eg. Secondary teachers, etc.)	5—14	..	2	2	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	..	1	..	..	2	4	5	5	10	5	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	
	60+	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8. Medium Business	5—14	2	4	9	3	6	12	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	1	4	..	3	6	7	16	10	15	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
	60+	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9. Higher professional and salaried posts	5—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	
	60+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10. Owners of factories large shops etc.	5—14	3	4	7	8	7	8	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	5	5	2	2	4	5	10	16	18	11	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	..	
	60+	1	1	..	..	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11. Non-workers	5—14	4	3	2	3	2	5	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	15—59	2	10	1	2	3	3	12	6	15	3	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	
	60+	3	5	1	..	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL	—	170	250	83	84	120	132	129	107	112	51	..	..	2	..	13	4	1	1	2	..	

H. H. TABLE

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY CASTE, TRIBE OR COMMUNITY

Name of Caste/Tribe/Community	Number of house-holds	Population*			Average educational score per head			per house-hold	Number o Nil			0.1—0.3		
		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
1. Brahmin	24	122	58	64	2.05	2.26	1.86	10.42	1	2	4	..	..	..
2. Halumathastharu or Kurubas	9	40	17	23	0.93	1.41	0.57	4.11	3	3	4	..	..	..
3. Lingayat	31	144	70	74	1.61	2.20	1.18	7.77	1	4	7	..	..	1
4. Vysya	16	107	57	50	1.92	1.96	1.86	12.81	..	1	..	..	1	..
5. Balija	3	27	13	14	1.67	1.92	1.53	15.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Visvakarma	8	32	17	15	1.53	1.88	1.13	6.13	..	1	2	..	..	..
7. Marata	9	59	26	33	1.15	1.35	1.00	7.56	1	2	3	..	..	..
8. Vokkaliga	9	29	15	14	1.52	1.80	1.21	3.00	2	3	4	..	..	..
9. Banajiga shetty	15	68	35	33	1.19	1.60	0.76	5.40	2	2	7	1	..	1
10. Valmiki Naik	12	45	22	23	0.69	1.09	0.30	2.58	4	4	10	..	..	..
11. Madiwala	4	13	6	7	0.62	0.67	0.57	2.00	1	2	2	..	..	..
12. Ganiga Shetty	12	67	36	31	1.49	1.61	1.35	8.23	1	1	2	..	1	..
13. Bestaru	1	9	4	5	2.44	3.25	1.80	22.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Mudaliyar	1	7	5	2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	1	1	..	..	..
15. Devanga	2	10	7	3	0.50	0.71	0.00	2.50	..	..	2	..	..	..
16. Kshatriya	2	15	9	6	1.27	1.33	1.17	9.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Uppara Shetty	1	5	3	2	1.20	1.33	1.00	6.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Adi-Karnataka	10	46	25	21	0.89	1.16	0.57	4.10	..	1	4	2	..	..
19. Adi Dravida	8	36	21	15	1.06	1.29	0.73	4.75	1	1	3	1	..	..
20. Golla	1	8	3	5	0.88	1.67	0.40	7.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Sathani	1	4	1	3	1.75	3.00	1.33	7.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Bhajanthri	3	23	13	10	1.39	1.62	1.10	10.67	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Golla Gonder	1	8	4	4	1.50	2.00	1.00	12.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
24. Bhovi	3	16	8	8	0.38	0.75	0.00	2.00	1	1	3	..	..	..
25. Naidu	1	3	1	2	0.67	2.00	0.00	2.00	..	..	1	..	..	..
26. Vahni Gonder	4	16	8	8	0.06	0.13	0.00	0.25	3	4	4	1	..	..
27. Muslim	51	294	144	150	0.89	1.00	0.79	5.14	13	18	22	5	..	2
28. Jain	1	8	4	4	1.63	2.00	1.25	13.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	243	1,261	632	629	1.29	1.54	1.05	6.70	35	51	85	12	2	4

*Children below 5, i.e. in the age-group of 0—4 are excluded in this table.

H.H. TABLE

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD BY TYPE

Type of household	Number of households	Population*			Average educational Score per head			per house-hold	Number o Nil			0.1—0.3		
		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
1. Nuclear	114	488	254	234	1.22	1.37	1.05	5.26	19	24	47	5	1	1
2. Supplemented nuclear	49	299	139	160	1.31	1.69	1.13	8.00	3	5	12	3	..	1
3. Sub-nuclear	18	63	29	34	1.38	1.79	1.03	4.83	3	8	8	1	..	..
4. Single person	11	11	5	6	0.91	1.20	0.67	0.91	7	9	9	..	..	..
5. Supplemented Sub nuclear	7	31	17	14	1.52	1.65	1.36	6.71	..	1	2	..	..	..
6. Collateral joint	5	45	24	21	1.67	1.75	1.57	15.00	..	..	..	..	1	..
7. Supplemented collateral joint	4	33	16	17	0.97	1.13	0.82	8.00	..	1	..	1	..	..
8. Lineal joint	22	181	94	87	1.46	1.57	1.34	12.05	..	1	1	1	..	1
9. Supplemented lineal joint	3	27	13	14	2.11	2.54	1.71	19.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Lineal collateral joint		28	15	13	0.11	0.20	0.00	1.00	2	2	3	1	..	..
11. Supplemented lineal collateral joint	1	13	6	7	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	1	1	..	..	..
12. Others	6	42	20	22	1.45	2.10	0.86	10.17	..	1	2	..	..	1
TOTAL	243	1,261	632	629	1.29	1.54	1.05	6.70	35	51	85	12	2	4

*Children below 5, i.e. in the age-group of 0—4 are excluded in this table.

—10.3

AND AVERAGE EDUCATIONAL SCORE

households with average per Head educational score

0·4—0·5			0·6—0·9			1·0—1·5			1·6—1·9			2·0—2·5			2·6—2·9			3·0 +			Remarks
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
1	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	4	5	5	3	3	5	5	1	1	3	9	8	5	
1	..	1	1	..	2	3	3	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	
..	..	..	1	..	1	12	5	10	5	3	3	8	7	9	..	1	..	4	11	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	4	4	2	3	5	4	9	..	1	..	2	3	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	..	..	..	..	1	4	3	2	1	..	..	1	2	3	..	1	..	1	1	..	
1	..	..	..	1	1	5	2	4	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	
..	..	..	1	..	1	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	
..	2	..	2	..	..	4	4	6	2	..	..	2	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	3	..	1	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	
2	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	1	1	..	..	5	4	4	3	2	1	2	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	2	1	3	..	1	3	6	2	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	1	..	2	1	..	1	1	3	1	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	
..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8	3	5	2	3	3	8	13	8	7	6	2	7	7	7	..	1	1	1	..	1	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17	9	9	18	7	12	71	59	63	35	24	14	33	53	43	2	6	4	20	32	9	

—10.4

AND AVERAGE EDUCATIONAL SCORE

households with average per head educational score

0·4—0·5			0·6—0·9			1·0—1·5			1·6—1·9			2·0—2·5			2·6—2·9			3·0+			Remarks
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
8	5	3	12	5	3	32	28	23	14	11	5	13	24	22	1	..	2	10	16	8	
5	2	2	4	1	3	15	16	18	10	6	5	8	16	7	..	1	1	1	4	..	
1	..	..	..	..	1	7	2	6	..	..	..	3	3	3	..	..	..	3	5	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	
1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	..	..	1	2	2	..	1	..	2	1	1	
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	1	..	1	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	
..	..	1	..	..	2	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	..	3	1	1	2	8	8	8	6	5	3	2	4	3	..	1	1	2	2	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	1	..	1	2	1	2	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	
17	9	9	18	7	12	71	59	63	35	24	14	33	53	43	2	6	4	20	32	9	

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY MIGRATION STATUS BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE

Migration Status by place of last residence		Number of house-holds	Population*			Average educational score				Number of					
						Per head			Per house-hold	Nil			0.1 to 0.3		
			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
A. NON-MIGRANT	PL	85	480	237	243	1.26	1.46	1.07	7.14	9	17	29	5	..	..
B. MIGRANT															
I. Last residence outside the town but in the district	SDR	66	321	160	161	1.13	1.34	0.93	5.52	12	15	27	4	..	1
	SDU	21	105	49	56	1.42	1.63	1.23	7.09	1	4	4	..	..	1
II. Last residence outside the district but within the state	R	19	102	58	44	1.59	1.95	1.14	8.58	1	1	7	1	..	..
	U	26	112	57	55	1.80	2.25	1.35	7.77	3	5	7	..	..	..
	R	5	26	14	12	1.19	1.36	1.00	6.20	1	1	3	1	..	..
Bangalore	U	8	36	20	16	1.69	2.25	1.00	7.63	1	2	3	..	..	..
	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bijapur	U	1	4	1	3	3.25	5.00	2.67	13.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
	R	2	18	11	7	2.00	2.27	1.57	18.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chikmagalur	U	3	11	5	6	1.64	2.40	1.00	6.00	..	..	1	..	..	..
	R	4	15	8	7	1.93	2.25	1.57	7.25	..	..	1	..	..	..
Chitradurga	U	2	9	5	4	3.56	3.80	3.25	16.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dharwar	U	1	1	..	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	1	1	..	..	..
	R	6	36	21	15	1.39	1.95	0.60	2.50	..	..	3	..	..	..
Hassan	U	4	15	9	6	1.73	2.33	0.83	6.50	1	1	2	..	..	..
Kolar	R	2	7	4	3	2.43	2.50	2.33	8.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mandy	U	1	5	3	2	1.20	1.33	1.00	6.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	U	3	13	6	7	1.00	0.83	1.14	4.33	..	1	..	..	..	..
Shimoga	U	3	18	8	10	1.83	2.13	1.60	11.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. Last residence in other states	R	14	62	33	29	0.94	1.06	0.79	4.14	5	5	7	1	1	..
	U	12	79	38	41	1.09	1.32	0.88	7.17	4	4	4	1	1	2
	R	2	11	6	5	1.36	1.33	1.40	7.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. Andhra Pradesh	U	4	33	17	16	1.48	1.82	1.13	12.25	..	..	..	..	..	1
	R	3	9	5	4	1.89	1.80	2.00	5.67	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Kerala	U	2	5	3	2	1.48	1.67	1.00	3.50	..	..	..	1	1	1
	R	8	34	18	16	0.38	0.56	0.19	1.63	5	5	7	1	1	..
3. Tamil Nadu	U	5	33	15	18	0.36	0.40	0.33	2.40	4	4	4	..	..	..
4. Maharashtra	U	1	8	3	5	2.25	2.67	2.00	18.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Rajasthan	R	1	8	4	4	1.63	2.00	1.25	13.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL		243	1,261	632	629	1.29	1.54	1.05	6.70	35	51	85	12	2	4

*Children below 5, *i.e.* in the age-group of 0—4 are excluded in this table.

—10.7

OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD & AVERAGE EDUCATIONAL SCORE

households with average per head education score

0·4 to 0·5			0·6 to 0.9			1·0 to 1·5			1·6 to 1·9			2.0 to 2·5			2·6 to 2·9			3·0+			Remarks
P	M	F	P	M	F	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	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
6	4	3	6	5	6	33	30	23	12	5	7	12	16	15	..	2	2	2	6	..	
5	4	5	8	2	1	16	13	16	8	10	3	10	12	13	..	1	..	3	9	..	
1	..	1	2	..	2	7	4	5	3	1	1	4	10	4	..	..	..	3	2	3	
2	1	..	1	..	1	2	3	4	4	4	2	4	3	3	1	2	..	3	5	2	
2	..	..	..	..	1	8	5	8	3	3	..	2	4	1	..	..	2	8	9	3	
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	2	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	2	3	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	1	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	
..	..	..	1	..	1	4	2	4	2	..	..	..	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	
1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	3	1	1	1	2	2	..	1	..	1	1	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	
..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	
..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	
17	9	9	18	7	12	71	59	63	35	24	14	33	53	43	2	6	4	20	32	9	

H H TABLE—10.9 DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY

Occupational Category N.C.O. (2 digits)	Number of house-holds	Population*			Average educational score				Number of					
					Per head			Per house-hold	Nil			0.1 to 0.3		
		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
02	2	10	5	5	2.10	3.40	0.80	10.50	..	..	1	..	..	..
03	1	10	6	4	0.50	0.50	0.50	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
07	3	7	3	4	3.00	4.00	2.25	7.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
09	1	2	1	1	4.00	5.00	3.00	8.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	1	4	1	3	3.30	3.00	3.30	13.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	2	9	4	5	2.67	3.00	2.40	12.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
15	9	48	21	27	1.98	2.04	1.93	10.55	..	2	1	..	..	..
19	3	18	9	9	1.00	1.33	0.67	6.00	..	..	1	..	..	..
22	1	8	5	3	2.40	2.60	2.00	19.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	1	5	2	3	1.60	2.50	1.00	8.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	4	17	10	7	1.76	1.70	0.42	7.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	1	9	5	4	1.00	1.20	2.00	14.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	1	4	2	2	1.00	1.00	1.00	4.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	2	7	3	4	1.42	2.00	1.00	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	5	24	12	12	2.17	2.67	1.67	10.40	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	14	38	20	18	1.32	1.85	0.72	3.57	1	1	3	..	..	1
38	2	12	7	5	1.33	1.56	1.00	8.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	2	9	5	4	3.11	3.40	2.75	14.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	44	288	145	143	1.61	1.82	1.39	10.55	5	5	9	2	1	1
41	2	19	11	8	1.79	1.91	1.63	17.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	1	4	4	..	2.25	2.25	0.00	9.00	..	..	1	..	..	..
52	2	4	..	4	1.75	0.00	1.75	3.50	..	2	..	..	..	..
53	*3*	*13*	*5*	*8*	*1.31*	*1.40*	*1.25*	*5.67*	..	*1*	*1*	*1*	..	..
54	3	17	9	8	0.47	0.88	0.00	2.67	..	..	3	..	..	..
55	1	2	1	1	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	3	23	11	12	1.30	1.55	1.08	10.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	9	46	26	20	1.46	1.73	1.10	7.44	..	..	2	..	..	..
59	1	3	1	2	1.30	2.00	1.00	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	7	37	17	20	1.27	1.47	1.10	6.71	1	1	2	1	..	..
62	1	4	2	2	1.00	2.00	0.00	4.00	..	..	1	..	..	..
63	5	18	9	9	0.39	0.78	0.00	1.40	3	3	5	..	..	..
68	1	7	5	2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	1	1	..	..	..
77	4	21	9	12	1.09	1.33	0.92	5.75	2	2	3	..	..	..
78	1	4	1	3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	1	1	..	..	..
79	12	79	38	41	0.95	0.92	0.98	6.26	2	4	4	..	..	1
80	2	15	8	7	0.40	0.50	0.28	3.00	..	..	1	1	..	..
81	6	36	19	17	0.78	0.95	0.59	4.66	1	2	2	1	..	..
83	5	31	17	14	1.03	1.12	0.93	6.40	1	1	3	..	..	..
84	7	33	16	17	1.27	1.38	1.18	6.00	1	1	2	..	..	..
85	3	11	7	4	0.73	1.14	0.00	2.67	..	3	1	..	..	..
87	1	3	2	1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	1	1	..	..	..
88	1	2	1	1	1.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	..	1	..	..	..	..
91	1	5	1	4	1.40	3.00	1.00	6.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
92	1	2	1	1	2.00	2.00	2.00	4.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
93	2	5	4	1	2.80	3.00	2.00	7.00	..	..	1	..	..	..
94	1	1	..	1	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	..	1	..	..	..	..
95	6	34	19	15	1.50	0.87	1.13	8.50	1	1	1	..	..	..
96	1	4	2	2	0.50	1.00	0.00	2.00	..	..	1	..	..	..
97	1	11	2	9	0.30	0.50	0.20	3.00	..	..	..	1	..	1
98	2	16	8	8	0.13	0.25	0.00	4.00	1	1	2	..	..	..
99	29	132	63	69	0.48	0.65	0.33	2.21	10	14	18	4	1	..
NW	19	90	47	43	1.43	1.85	0.98	6.78	3	5	6	..	..	..
TOTAL	243	1,261	632	629	1.29	1.54	1.05	6.70	35	51	85	12	2	4

*Children below 5, *i.e.* in the age-group of 0—4 are excluded in this table

FOR H.H. TABLE—11.0

OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD AND AVERAGE EDUCATIONAL SCORE

households with average per head educational score																					Remarks	Occupational Category N. C. O.
0·4 to 0·5			0·6 to 0·9			1·0 to 1·5			1·6 to 1·9			2·0 to 2·5			2·6 to 2·9			3·0+				
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F		
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..		02
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		03
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	2	1		07
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1		09
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1		13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	..		14
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	3	2	3	2	2	3	..	..	1	2	1	..		15
1	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		19
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..		22
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		23
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	1	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	1	..		24
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		25
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		26
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..		30
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	3	2	2	..	1	..	1	2	1		33
..	..	1	3	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	3	7	3	2	1	..	1	3	1		35
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		38
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	1		39
1	2	..	3	1	4	13	14	13	10	5	6	8	10	9	..	2	1	2	4	1		40
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		41
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		44
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		52
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		53
2	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		54
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		55
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		56
1	1	1	1	..	..	2	1	3	1	1	..	3	3	2	..	..	..	1	3	1		57
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		59
..	..	..	1	1	1	2	3	1	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	..		61
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		62
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		63
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		68
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		77
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		78
2	1	..	..	1	..	7	2	6	1	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		79
..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		80
..	..	2	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	1	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..		81
1	..	..	1	..	..	2	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		83
2	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1		84
..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..		85
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		87
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		88
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		91
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		92
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..		93
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	.	..	..		94
..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	3	2	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		95
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		96
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		97
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		98
4	1	3	3	2	2	7	8	5	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..		99
1	..	..	1	..	3	6	3	9	5	3	..	2	6	1	..	1	..	1	1	..		NW
17	9	9	18	7	12	71	59	63	35	24	14	33	53	43	2	6	4	20	32	9		

H.H. TABLE

MOTHER TONGUE AND KNOWLEDGE OF SUBSIDIARY

Sl. No.	Mother Tongue	Total speakers		Speakers of Subsidiary Languages															
				English		Gujarathi		Hindi		Kannada		Tamil		Telugu		Urdu		English Coorgi	
				P	AS	P	AS	P	AS	P	AS	P	AS	P	AS	P	AS	P	AS
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	Coorgi	P	4	1	0.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		M	1	1	0.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Cutchi	P	8	..	..	2	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		M	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	5	..	..	2	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Gujarathi	P	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		M	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Kannada	P	626	71	2.75	..	..	6	1.84	..	..	1	1.00	28	1.68	1	2.00	1	5.00
		M	316	53	2.85	..	..	3	1.67	..	..	1	1.00	14	1.64	1	2.00	1	5.00
		F	310	18	2.39	..	..	3	2.00	..	..	..	..	14	1.71	..	..	..	..
5	Malayalam	P	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	0.86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		M	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	0.80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1.33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Marathi	P	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	0.77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		M	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	0.94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	0.59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Rajasthani	P	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		M	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Tamil	P	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	0.68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		M	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	0.48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Telugu	P	282	..	..	..	..	..	..	201	1.29	..	..	..	..	1	0.00	..	..
		M	143	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	1.46	..	..	..	..	1	0.00	..	..
		F	139	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	1.13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	Urdu	P	341	..	..	..	..	1	2.00	241	0.86	..	..	1	2.00	..	..	..	..
		M	170	..	..	..	..	..	..	123	0.93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		F	171	..	..	..	..	1	2.00	118	0.83	..	..	1	2.00	..	..	..	..

P=Persons M=Males F=Females AS=Average Score

—11.1

LANGUAGE AND AVERAGE EDUCATIONAL SCORE

Speakers of Subsidiary Languages															
Kannada Telugu		Kannada Malayali		Telugu Urdu		English Hindi Tamil		English Hindi Telugu		English Kannada Gujarati		Kannada English Tamil		Kannada English Telugu	
P	AS	P	AS	P	AS	P	AS	P	AS	P	AS	P	AS	P	AS
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
..	..	3	2.67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	3	2.67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3.00	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3.00	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	4	2.50	2	3.00	2	4.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	4	2.50	2	3.00	2	4.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3.83
3	1.33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3.75
3	0.67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4.00
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2.00	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2.00	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	1.80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3.00	1	3.00
3	1.33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3.00	1	3.00
2	2.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

H.H. TABLE

MOTHER TONGUE AND KNOWLEDGE OF SUBSIDIARY LANGUAGE

Sl. No.	Speakers of subsidiary Languages																	
	English Hindi		English Tamil		English Telugu		Hindi Tamil		Hindi Telugu		Kannada English		Kannada Gujarathi		Kannada Hindi		Kannada Tamil	
	P	AS	P	AS	P	AS	P	AS	P	AS	P	AS	P	AS	P	AS	P	AS
	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2.00	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2.00	..	..	..	..
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2.13	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1.75	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	12	2.08	..	..	8	2.75	3	1.33	3	1.33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8	3.13	..	..	8	2.75	1	2.00	2	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4	2.50	..	..	..	..	2	1.00	1	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2.67	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2.50	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3.00	..	..
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3.00	..	..	1	0.00	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3.00	..	..	1	0.00	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1.30	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1,60	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1.00	..	..
8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	2.81	..	..	1	2.00	2	1.00
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	3.11	..	..	1	2.00	2	1.00
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2.17	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	2	2.50	1	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2.80	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2	2.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	1	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..

—11.1

AND AVERAGE EDUCATIONAL SCORE—*Concld.*

Speakers of subsidiary Languages																			
Kannada English Urdu		Kannada Hindi English		Kannada Hindi Gujarathi		Kannada Tamil Telugu		Kannada Urdu Tamil		Tamil Gujarathi Hindi		Telugu English Urdu		Telugu Tamil English		Telugu Tamil Hindi		Remarks
P	AS	P	AS	P	AS	P	AS	P	AS	P	AS	P	AS	P	AS	P	AS	
54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	1	3.00	1	2.00	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	1	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	1	3·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	1.5	2	3.00	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	1.5	2	3.00	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	3	4.33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	2	4.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	1	5·00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	2.00	1	3.00	..	..	..	..	1	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	1	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	3	2.33	..	..	1	0.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	3	2.33	..	..	1	0.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

H.H. TABLE—11.0

DISTANCE OF PLACE OF BIRTH FROM THE REFERENT TOWN AND AVERAGE PER HEAD EDUCATIONAL SCORE

Distance of place of birth of head of household from the town (in kms)	Population*			Average per head educational score			Remarks
	P	M	F	P	M	F	
Same Town	497	247	250	1.24	1.43	1.05	
0—50	252	127	125	1.31	1.59	1.02	
51—100	193	93	100	1.45	1.85	1.07	
101—200	140	74	66	1.24	1.50	0.95	
201—500	103	51	52	1.33	1.61	1.06	
501+	76	40	36	1.26	1.25	1.28	
TOTAL	1,261	632	629	1.29	1.54	1.05	

*Children below 5, *i.e.*,in the age-group of 0—4, are excluded in this table.

H.H. TABLE—12.1

DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AND OCCUPATIONAL STATUS CATEGORY OF THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Occupational status Category of head of household (N.C.O.)	Below primary (L.W.E.L.)	Primary	Middle	Matriculation or Higher Secondary	Degree/ Diploma holders
All occupational status	160	102	90	50	Nil
021	2	..	..	1	..
037	1	..	..	..	..
073	1	..	..	..	..
141	1	..	1	..	..
151	2	1	2	1	..
152	2	1	2	..	..
153	4	4	..	2	..
156	..	..	..	1	..
190	1	..	1	..	..
199	2	1	1	..	..
221	..	..	3	1	..
230	1	..	1	..	..
240	2	..	..	..	..
243	..	2	..	1	..
250	3	1	..	..	..
260	..	1	..	..	..
301	1	..	1	..	..
330	2	..	2	1	..
335	1	..	..	..	..
350	5	..	1	2	..
358	..	..	1	..	..
380	1	..	..	..	..
389	2	..	1	..	..
391	1	..	..	2	..
400	19	15	14	8	..
401	23	18	21	11	..
412	1	1	1	2	..
419	3	1	2	1	..
443	..	2	..	..	..
530	..	1	..	..	..
531	..	3	..	..	..
539	..	1	..	..	..
541	3	..	..	..	..
571	5	2	2	3	..
610	5	8	3	..	..
611	4	2	3	1	..
680	1	..	..	..	..
630	1	..	..	..	..
771	1	1	..	..	..
784	2	..	2	1	..
790	1	..	..	..	..
791	8	4	2	2	..
801	4	1	..	..	..
810	2	..	..	..	..
811	1	1	..	..	..
814	1	..	..	..	..
831	3	3	1	..	..
836	2	..	1	..	..
841	2	1	..	1	..
845	3	1	..	..	..
857	1	1	..	..	..
911	1	1	..	..	..
931	..	..	..	1	..
950	1	4	3	..	..
952	..	2	..	1	..
986	..	1	..	..	..
991	1	..	1	..	..
999	15	8	4	1	..
N.W.	11	6	12	5	..

NW=Non Worker

L.W.E.L = Literate without Educational level

H.H. TABLE—13.0

WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY AGE, SEX AND LOCALITY

Age-group	Locality or Census enumerator's block numbers																			
	Block-1 a				Block - 1 b				Block - 2 a				Block - 3 a				Block - 3 b			
	Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non workers		Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non-workers	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1			4	5		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
10 and below	..	..	3	9	..	..	12	8	..	..	4	12	..	..	6	11	..	..	5	7
11—14	..	..	4	4	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	2	4	..	4	4	2	..	1	5
15—19	1	..	8	4	..	..	4	1	2	..	1	3	1	1	3	2	1	..	1	4
20—24	3	..	2	3	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	2	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	1
25—29	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	4	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
30—34	1	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	3	1	2	..	..	1	2	..	2
35—49	3	6	1	1	3	2	..	4	9	1	..	1	5	3	2	5	5	2	..	2
50—59	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
60—64	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65+above	1	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	6	1		..	..	..	1	.	..	1	2
TOTAL	12	6	19	26	11	4	20	19	16	3	9	25	16	6	15	27	10	4	9	26

H. H. TABLE—13.0—*Contd.*

Age-group	Locality or Census enumerator's block numbers																			
	Block-4b				Block-5b				Block-6a				Block-6b				Block-7a			
	Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non-workers	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
10 and below	..	..	8	10	..	...	13	5	..	..	8	4	..	..	8	5	..	..	11	14
11—14	..	..	8	6	2	..	..	5	..	..	..	6	..	..	5	3	..	..	3	7
15—19	..	..	5	4	1	..	7	3	1	..	3	3	2	1	3	5	..	..	5	5
20—24	2	..	3	2	3	..	4	3	2	..	..	3	4	..	1	4	2	..	2	4
25—29	1	..	..	5	1	..	..	2	3	..	..	1	5	..	2	2	2	..	..	2
30—34	3	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	3	..	..	1	1	1	..	2
35—49	6	1	..	4	3	..	..	8	7	..	..	4	4	1	..	2	3	2	3	6
50—59	2	..	..	5	4	..	1	1	1	..	1	2	2	..	1	2	2	..	..	2
60—64	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
65+above	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
TOTAL	18	1	24	42	17	..	25	29	17	..	12	27	21	2	20	26	12	3	24	43

H. H. TABLE—13.0—*Contd.*

WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY AGE, SEX AND LOCALITY

Age-group	Locality or census enumerator's block numbers																			
	Block-7b				Block-8a				Block-10a				Block-10b				Block-12a			
	Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non-workers	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	0	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
10 and below	..	..	8	5	..	..	5	5	..	..	6	6	..	..	12	9	..	..	13	12
11—14	..	2	2	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	4	1	1	..	1	3
15—19	2	..	2	2	1	..	2	2	..	..	2	.	1	.	6	5	..	..	1	3
20—24	3	..	2	5	2	..	1	1	..	..	1	5	1	..	2	3	1	..	..	1
25—29	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	3	2	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	2
30—34	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	2	3	1	..	3	2	..	..	3
35—49	5	1	..	2	2	1	..	3	4	..	..	2	5	..	..	2	5	..	1	4
50—59	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..
60—64	..	..	.				1		..	..		..	1			..	..	..	..	1
6 + above	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	4	..	..	1	1
TOTAL	12	4	15	20	10	1	1	1	8	..		22	1	1	27	31	11	..	17	30

H. H. TABLE 13.0—*Contd.*

Age-group	Locality or census enumerator's block numbers																			
	Block-12b				Block-12c				Block-13b				Block-16b				Block-18a			
	Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non-workers	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	1	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	9	80	81
10 and below	..	..	7	9	..	..	5	7	..	..	10	8	..	..	10	13	..	..	13	9
11—14	1	..	..	4	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	3	5	..	..	4	3
15—19	..	..	2	5	..	..	5	4	1	..	3	2	2	..	2	3	1	..	2	5
20—24	3	..	2	2	..	..	2	2	4	1	..	5	1	..	1	2	1	..	1	1
25—29	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	3	2	..	..	3
30—34	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	1
35—49	4	1	..	5	6	..	..	2	5	1	..	3	6	..	..	1	4	1	..	3
50—59	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	3	1	1	3
60—64	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..
65+above	.	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	.	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	13	2	12	30	8	..	14	21	14	3	15	28	14	..	16	28	13	2	22	28

H. H. TABLE—13.0—*Concld.*

WORKERS AND NON WORKERS BY AGE, SEX AND LOCALITY

Age-group	Locality or census enumerator's block numbers																							
	Block-18 b				Block 19 a				Block-19 b				Block-20 a				Bloc - b				Total			
	Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non-workers		Worker		Non-workers	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105
10 and below	1	..	1	2	..	..	4	4	..	..	8	12	..	..	4	11	..	..	1	11	1	..	195	205
11—14	..	..	1	..	1	..	4	2	..	..	3	3	..	..	1	5	2	..	2	1	13	2	58	8
15—19	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	3	..	4	3	1	1	..	1	25	3	71	71
20—24	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	1	..	..	4	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	3	4	1	30	63
25—29	..	..	..	3	5	..	..	1	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	37	2	3	49
30—34	2	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	8	41	9	2	43
35—49	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	3	6	1	..	3	10	2	..	1	117	26	7	73
50—59	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	29	7	9	28
60—64	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	16	..	2	13
65 above	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	1	8	3	8	24
TOTAL	9	1	2	7	11	3	11	13	13	3	11	28	14	1	11	28	17	3	13	29	330	53	385	651

H. H. TABLE—13.2

WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX, CASTE OR TRIBE OR COMMUNITY AND BROAD AGE-GROUPS

Caste/Tribe/Community	0—14				15—59				60+				Total				Remarks
	Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non-workers		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Lingayat	2	..	29	27	25	5	20	38	2	2	3	4	29	7	52	69	
Brahmin	..	..	18	21	24	1	15	41	3	..	1	7	27	1	34	69	
Vysya	..	..	17	23	25	2	13	25	2	..	..	3	27	2	30	51	
Setty Banajiga	1	1	12	13	20	6	6	14	1	..	1	1	22	7	19	28	
Ganiga	..	..	18	17	15	..	5	16	2	..	..	2	17	..	23	35	
Maratha	..	..	14	17	17	5	4	15	..	..	1	2	17	5	19	34	
Valmiki Nayaka (Beda)	1	..	13	13	15	3	..	10	..	..	..	..	16	3	13	23	
Adi-Karnataka	..	..	12	10	13	4	1	11	2	..	..	..	15	4	13	21	
Kuruba	..	..	5	11	8	3	5	11	..	..	1	2	8	3	11	24	
Adi-Dravida	..	..	12	7	9	1	2	10	1	..	..	..	10	1	14	17	
Viswakarma	..	..	4	8	7	..	9	8	..	..	..	3	7	..	13	19	
Vokkaliga	1	..	1	2	8	4	4	8	1	..	..	1	10	4	5	11	
Balija	..	..	5	6	2	..	5	7	1	..	..	1	3	..	10	14	
Bajantri (Nayanaja Kshatriya)	..	..	2	3	5	..	5	7	..	..	1	..	5	..	8	10	
Madivala	..	..	6	6	2	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	3	..	6	10	
Vahni Gounder	1	..	3	1	4	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	5	5	3	4	
Bhovi (Vodda)	..	..	3	4	4	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	4	1	4	7	
Devanga	..	..	1	1	6	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	6	1	1	3	
Gangamatha (Besta)	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	5	
Golla	..	..	3	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	3	5	
Kshatriya	..	..	2	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	4	
Golla Gounder	..	..	..	2	1	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	4	
Mudaliar	1	..	2	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	2	
Uppara	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	3	
Satani	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	
Naidu	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	
Jains	..	..	1	3	1	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	3	5	
Muslims	7	1	70	80	71	5	19	80	6	1	2	9	84	7	91	169	
TOTAL	14	2	253	287	292	48	122	327	24	3	10	37	330	53	385	651	

H. H. TABLE—13.5

WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY MIGRATION STATUS WITH REFERENCE TO PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE, BROAD AGE-GROUP AND SEX

Migrant status with reference to the last residedence		0—14						15—59						60 & above						All ages			
		Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers			Workers			Non-workers			Workers		Non-workers	
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	2
A Non-migrant		8	7	1	424	203	221	166	144	22	185	76	109	12	11	1	10	3	7	162	24	282	4337
B Migrant:																							
C Same district	R	3	3	..	53	20	33	71	57	14	97	18	79	5	5	..	13	1	12	65	14	39	124
	U	2	2	..	17	8	9	20	17	3	35	3	32	2	2	..	6	1	5	21	3	12	46
Other districts of the state:																							
1. Bangalore	R	..	..	..	3	2	1	4	4	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	..	2	4
	U	2	1	1	6	3	3	8	7	1	16	2	14	1	1	..	..	..	..	9	2	5	17
2. Ballary	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Bijapur	R	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
	U	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Chikmagalur	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	5	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	2
	U	..	..	..	4	2	2	2	1	1	11	1	10	2	1	1	..	..	..	2	2	3	12
5. Chitradurga	R	..	..	..	1	1	..	5	5	..	8	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	3	6
	U	..	..	..	4	2	2	5	5	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	2	6
6. Coorg	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	
7. Dharwar	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Hassan	R	..	..	..	1	1	..	5	4	1	17	4	13	..	..	..	2	..	2	4	1	5	15
	U	..	..	..	1	..	1	9	8	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	3	8	1	..	6
9. Kolar	R	..	..	..	1	..	1	5	4	1	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	2	5
	U	..	..	..	4	3	1	1	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	3
10. Mandya	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1		1	1
11. Mysore	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	4
12. North Kanara	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
13. Shimoga	R	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
	U	..	..	..	5	2	3	3	3	..	11	3	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	5	12
III. Other States																							
1. Andhra Pradesh	R	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	4	..	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	4
	U	..	..	..	6	2	4	..	..	..	8	..	8	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	4	12
2. Gujarat	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	3	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	3	3	..	..	4
3. Kerala	R	..	..	..	2	..	2	3	3	..	4	1	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	5
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
4. Madhya Pradesh	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Maharashtra	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
6. Rajasthan	R	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tamil Nadu	R	1	1	..	1	..	1	7		2	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	3
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	10	1	9	..	9	2	1	1	5	2	3	11	2	2	12
TOTAL		16	14	2	540	253	287	340	292	48	449	122	327	27	24	3	47	10	37	330	53	385	65

H. H. TABLE—13.6

DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANT WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY DURATION OF STAY IN PRESENT RESIDENCE AND PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE

Place of Last residence		Non-migrants				Migrants by Duration of Residence in the Town																						Total				Remarks
						Less than 1 year				1—4 years				5—9 years				10—14 years				20 years				Period not stated				All durations				
		Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non workers		Workers		Non workers		Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non-workers		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
A. Non-migrants		162	24	282	337	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	162	24	282	337	
B. Last residence: Elsewhere in the state of enumeration:																																		
(a) District of enumeration	R	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	2	16	1	28	44	9	4	4	22	20	1	3	24	18	7	4	32	..	..	..	..	65	14	39	124	
(b) Other Districts of the State:	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	5	6	1	6	18	4	2	5	10	6	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	21	3	12	46	
1. Bangalore	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	4	
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	3	10	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	3	1	2	4	..	..	..	..	9	2	5	17	
2. Bellary	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3. Bijapur	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	
4. Chikmagalur	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	2	
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	9	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	12	
5. Chitradurga	R	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	5	..	3	6	
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	5	..	2	6	
6. Coorg	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
7. Dharwar	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8. Hassan	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	7	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	4	1	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	4	1	5	15	
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	4	1	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	6	
9. Kolar	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	4	..	4	..	..	4	1	2	5	
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	3	
10. Mandya	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	
11. Mysore	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	4	
12. North Kanara	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
13. Shimoga	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	3	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	5	12	
C. States in India beyond the State of enumeration:																																		
1. Andhra Pradesh	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	4	
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	12	
2. Gujarat	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	4	
3. Kerala	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	5	
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	
4. Madhya Pradesh	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5. Maharashtra	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6. Rajasthan	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
7. Tamil Nadu	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	3	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	6	2	..	3	
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	2	9	1	1	8	..	..	..	..	11	2	2	12	
Total		162	24	282	337	3	1	..	12	43	1	53	101	28	8	18	56	42	8	18	64	52	11	14	81	..	4	..	..	330	53	385	651	

H. H. TABLE—13.8

WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY MOTHER-TONGUE, SEX AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Mother Tongue	Illiterate*				Literate (Without educational level)				Primary				Middle				Matriculation/Higher Secondary				Non-Technical diploma not equal to degree			
	Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non-workers	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Kannada	25	15	83	124	10	1	16	33	28	6	22	45	27	3	32	57	40	2	22	22	..	..	..	..
Malayalam	1	1	2	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Tamil	8	7	6	13	2	..	..	..	5	..	1	5	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Telugu	5	3	18	36	6	..	13	18	10	2	11	36	18	1	25	26	22	..	12	15	..	..	..	..
Urdu	31	5	51	87	9	..	18	28	18	..	15	31	15	..	4	15	6	..	2	5	..	..	..	..
Gujarathi	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Marathi	7	5	15	22	4	1	1	2	6	..	1	2	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	3	..	..	..	..
Kutchi	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Rajasthani	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	77	36	176	289	33	2	50	82	69	8	51	124	65	5	64	103	72	2	40	49	..	..	..	..

H. H. TABLE—13.8 (*Concld.*)

Mother Tongue	Techn cal diploma not equal to degree				Graduate degree other than Techanical degree				Post-graduate degree other than Technical degree				Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree				All Educational levels.				Remarks
	Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non-workers		Workers		Non-workers		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
Kannada	2	..	..	..	7	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	140	27	176	283	
Malayalam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	4	6	
Tamil	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	7	8	20	
Telugu	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	62	6	81	133	
Urdu	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	5	90	166	
Gujarathi	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	3	
Marathi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	20	7	19	30	
Kutchi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	5	
Rajasthani	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	5	
TOTAL	2	..	..	..	9	..	4	4	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	330	53	385	651	

*Includes Children in the 0—4 age-group also.

H.H. TABLE-14.0

NON-WORKERS BY SEX, AGE AND TYPE OF ACTIVITY

Age-group	Full time student			Household duty			Dependent			Infant			Disabled			Retired			Retired/ having independent means			Begger			Vagrant			Inmate of Institution			Others (seeking employment)			Remarks
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	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	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
0—14	278	124	154	16	..	16	42	21	21	204	108	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15—19	95	67	28	45	..	45	6	3	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	5	5	..	
20—24	28	26	2	56	..	56	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9*	9	..	
25—29	1	1	..	46	..	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	
30—39	..	..	..	84	..	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
40—49	..	..	..	35	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
50—59	..	..	..	25	..	25	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
60+	..	..	..	17	..	17	25	7	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL	402	218	184	324	..	324	79	35	44	204	108	96	1	1	..	9	8	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	15	15	..	

*One is apprentice

H. H. TABLE—16.0

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF WORKERS BY LOCALITY

Locality / Enumerator's Block Number	Total Workers			Employment Status: Employer			Employee			Single worker			Family worker			Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Remarks
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	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	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1(a)	18	12	6	1	1	..	3	2	1	7	5	2	4	3	1	3	1	2	..	..	..	
1(b)	15	11	4	1	1	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	5	1	4	1	1	..	1	1	..	
2(a)	19	16	3	1	1	..	6	6	..	6	5	1	2	1	1	1	1	..	3	2	1	
3(a)	22	16	6	..	..	..	6	6	..	8	5	3	5	3	2	..	..	..	3	2	1	
3(b)	14	10	4	..	..	..	8	7	1	4	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
4(b)	19	18	1	2	2	..	4	4	..	7	6	1	5	5	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
5(b)	17	17	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	5	5	..	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6(a)	17	17	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	6	6	..	7	7	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
6(b)	23	21	2	2	2	..	2	2	..	8	8	..	11	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7(a)	15	12	3	2	2	..	5	5	..	1	1	..	7	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7(b)	16	12	4	1	1	..	2	2	..	11	7	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8(a)	11	10	1	..	..	..	7	6	1	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10(a)	8	8	..	..	..	..	7	7	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10(b)	14	13	1	..	..	..	9	8	1	1	1	..	3	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
12(a)	11	11	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	3	3	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12(b)	15	13	2	..	..	..	5	5	..	4	3	1	4	3	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	
12(c)	8	8	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	4	4	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13(b)	17	14	3	2	2	..	2	2	..	12	10	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16(b)	14	14	..	..	..	..	9	9	..	3	3	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18(a)	15	13	2	..	..	..	6	4	2	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18(b)	10	9	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	8	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
19(a)	14	11	3	1	1	..	4	4	..	9	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
19(b)	16	13	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	11	8	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20(a)	15	14	1	..	..	..	5	4	1	7	7	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20(b)	20	17	3	..	..	..	2	2	..	18	15	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL	383	330	53	17	17	..	108	101	7	157	131	26	83	68	15	10	8	2	8	5	3	

H.H.TABLE—16.2
EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF WORKERS BY CASTE, TRIBE OR COMMUNITY

Caste, Tribe or Community	Employment status																					Remarks
	Total workers			Employer			Employee			Single worker			Family worker			Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	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	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Lingayat	38	29	9	3	3	..	16	15	1	6	3	3	8	5	3	5	3	2	..	..	..	
Brahmin	28	27	1	2	2	..	24	23	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Vysya	29	27	2	1	1	..	2	2	..	14	13	1	11	10	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Setty Banajiga	27	22	5	1	1	..	7	7	..	12	10	2	7	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Ganiga	17	17	..	6	6	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Maratha	22	17	5	..	..	..	1	1	..	11	8	3	10	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Valmiki Nayaka (Beda)	19	16	3	..	..	..	11	10	1	5	4	1	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Adi-Karnataka	19	15	4	..	..	..	7	6	1	8	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	2	
Kuruba	11	8	3	..	..	..	4	3	1	4	3	1	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Adi-Dravida	11	10	1	..	..	..	3	3	..	6		1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	
Viswakarma	7	7	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Vokkaliga	14	10	4	..	..	..	3	3	..	7	5	2	2	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	
Balija	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bajantri (Nayanaja Kshatriya)	5	5	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Madiwala	3	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Vahni Gounder	10	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bhovi (Vodda)	5	4	1	..	..	..	3	2	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Devanga	7	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Ganga Matha (Besta)	2	2	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Golla	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kshatriya	3	2	1	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Golla Gounder	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Mudaliyar	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Uppara	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Satani	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Naidu	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
JAINS	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
MUSLIMS	91	84	7	3	3	..	12	12	..	50	45	5	22	20	2	2	2	..	2	2	..	
TOTAL	383	330	53	17	17	..	108	101	7	157	131	26	83	68	15	10	8	2	8	5	3	

H. H. TABLE—16.5

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF WORKERS BY MIGRATION STATUS WITH REFERENCE TO PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE AND SEX

Place of last residence		Total Number			Employment status by sex																		Remarks
					Employer			Employee			Single worker			Family worker			Cultivator			Agricultural labourer			
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	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	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
A. Non-migrant		186	162	24	11	11	..	33	32	1	83	69	14	51	43	8	5	5	..	3	2	1	
B. Migrant:																							
(i) Last residence elsewhere in the district of enumeration	R	79	65	14	2	2	..	32	31	1	37	29	8	1	..	1	4	2	2	3	1	2	
	U	24	81	3	..	..	..	11	9	2	10	9	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(ii) Last residence in other districts of the State of enumeration	R	23	21	2	1	1	..	8	7	1	5	5	..	7	6	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	
	U	36	30	6	1	1	..	18	16	2	7	6	1	9	6	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	
(a) Bangalore	R	4	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	
	U	11	9	2	1	1	..	5	4	1	2	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	
(b) Bijapur	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	U	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(c) Chikmagalur	R	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	U	4	2	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(d) Chitradurga	R	5	5	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	U	5	5	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(e) Hassan	R	5	4	1	..	..	..	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
	U	9	8	1	..	..	..	3	3	..	3	3	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(f) Kolar	R	5	4	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	U	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(g) Mandya	R	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	U	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(h) Mysore	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	U	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(i) Shimoga	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	U	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(iii) Last residence in other States of India	R	18	16	2	1	1	..	3	3	..	6	5	1	8	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	U	17	15	2	1	1	..	3	3	..	9	8	1	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(a) Andhra Pradesh	R	4	4	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(b) Gujarat	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	U	3	3	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(c) Kerala	R	4	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	U	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(d) Rajasthan	R	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	U	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(e) Tamil Nadu	R	8	6	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	5	4	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	U	13	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	8	1	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL		383	330	53	17	17	..	108	101	7	157	131	26	83	68	15	10	8	2	8	5	3	

H. H. TABLE—17.0

TYPE OF OCCUPATION AND DISTANCE FROM PLACE OF WORK BY LOCALITY

Type of occupation	Average Distance from Place of Work (in Kilometres) — Locality/Census Enumerators Block Number																									Remarks
	1(a)	1(b)	2(a)	3(a)	(3b)	4(b)	5(b)	6(a)	6(b)	7(a)	7(b)	8(a)	10(a)	10(b)	12(a)	12(b)	12(c)	13(b)	16(b)	18(a)	18(b)	19(a)	19(b)	20(a)	20(b)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1. Unskilled manual workers	0	..	0	0	0	0	..	..	0	0	0	0	..	..	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	A Distance of less than one kilometre has been recorded as zero in the Schedules and this in a way renders the Average distance very low.
2. Skilled manual workers	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	The few instances involving beyond 25 kms relate to stray individuals who are doing so as a temporary arrangement.
3. Lowest Profession & Administrative posts	1	37	0	0	0	..	..	0	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	..	0	2	0	..	0	..	0	
4. Small business	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	
5. Highly Skilled manual and supervisory workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	..	..	0	..	0	..	..	0	..	0	..	..	..	..	
6. Clerks & shop Assistants	0	0	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7. Intermediate professionals and secondary Teachers	0	..	..	..	0	0	0	..	..	0	0	0	1	0	..	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	..	
8. Medium business	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	..	0	0	0	..	16	0	0	..	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9. Higher Professionals and salaried posts	0	0	..	..	0	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10. Owners of factories, Large shops etc.	0	0	..	..	0	0	..	..	0	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11. Cultivators & Agricultural labourers	0	..	*4	0	0	0	..	3	..	16	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

H. H. TABLE—17.2

TYPE OF OCCUPATION, MODE OF TRANSPORT TO THE PLACE OF WORK AND TIME TAKEN TO REACH

Type of occupation	Total Workers	Mode of Transport to the place of work and time taken to reach												Remarks
		Walk				Cycle				Other vehicles				
		30 minutes or less	31 minutes to 1 hour	1 hour to 1½ hour	more than 1½ hour	30 minutes or less	31 minutes to 1 hour	1 hour to 1½ hour	more than 1½ hour	30 minutes or less	31 minutes to 1 hour	1 hour to 1½ hour	more than 1½ hour	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. Unskilled manual workers	96	93	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2. Skilled manual workers	41	33	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	
3. Lowest profession and administrative posts	42	38	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
4. Small business	75	71	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	
5. Highly skilled manual & supervisory workers	44	43	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6. Clerks & shop assistants	17	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
7. Intermediate professions & secondary Teachers	14	10	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	
8. Medium business	21	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
9. Higher professionals & salaried posts	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10. Prestigious posts	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11. Owners of factories, large shops etc.	8	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12. Cultivators & Agricultural labourers	18	14	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	
TOTAL	383	350	3	..	..	14	..	2	1	5	3	2	3	

H. H. TABLE—17.3

TYPE OF OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY NATURE OF ESTABLISHMENT

Nature of establishment		Number*	Type of occupation	Employment status																		Remarks
Category	Types			Employer			Employee			Single worker			Family worker			Cultivator			Agricultural labourer			
				P	M	F	P	M	F	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	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
I. Manufacturing, processing & servicing	Registered factories		Unskilled manual	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Details about ownership of establishment are not furnished
			Skilled manual	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Owners of factories etc.	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Household industries		Unskilled manual	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	8	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Job work : (Tailoring mechanic repairs, carpentry etc.)		Unskilled manual	..	..	..	2	2	..	14	9	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Skilled manual	..	..	..	3	3	..	14	13	1	14	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Highly skilled supervisory (manual)	1	1	..	7	7	..	27	27	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
II. Trade or business establishments	Retail trade		Unskilled manual	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Small business	3	3	..	..	..	..	34	31	3	38	30	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Clerks & shop assistants	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Whole sale trade		Unskilled manual	..	..	..	11	11	..	7	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Clerks & shop assistants	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Medium business	7	7	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
III. Other establishments	Health service		Lowest professional & administrative posts	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Higher professional and salaried posts	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Finance and banking institutions		Lowest professional & administrative posts.	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Clerks & shop assistants	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Educational institutions		Lowest professional & administrative posts.	..	..	..	10	8	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Intermediate professional & clerical posts (secondary teacher etc.)	..	..	..	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Construction & other allied works		Unskilled manual	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	35	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Skilled manual	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Owner of a firm engaged in construction works	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Religious & political institutions		Lowest professional & administrative posts.	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Highly professional & salaried or prestigious posts.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Co-operative institutions		Clerks & shop assistants	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Government institutions		Lowest professional & administrative posts.	..	..	..	24	22	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Highly skilled & supervisory (manual)	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Clerks & shop assistants	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Intermediate professional & clerical posts	..	..	..	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
			Higher professional & salaried posts.	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
IV. Agriculture	Cultivation of lands		Cultivator	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	8	2	..	..	..	
			Agricultural labourer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	5	3	
			TOTAL	17	17	..	108	101	7	157	131	26	83	68	15	10	8	2	8	5	3	

*Particulars about the number of establishments of the type mentioned in Column(i) are not available and cannot be compiled from the data collected in the Household Schedule

H.H. TABLE—18-0
LEISURE TIME ACTIVITY BY LOCALITY, AGE AND SEX

Locality	Occupation	Description of Leisure time activity	Age and Sex																					Remarks
			0—14			15—19			20—24			25—34			35—44			45—59			60+			
			P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	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	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1(a)	Shop assistant	Participation in activities of Arya Vysya Mitralaya	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1(b)	Sales representative	Reading newspaper	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Shopkeeper	Participation in chit activities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
2(a)	Carpenter	Reading newspapers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Merchant-(2)	Reading newspapers	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..		
	Shopkeeper	Reading newspapers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Draftsman	Reading newspapers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Agriculturist	Religious activities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3(b)	Carpenter	Reading newspapers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Accountant in copra mandi	Reading newspapers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
	Clerk in copra mandi	Reading newspapers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4(b)	Flour mill [family worker]-(2)	Reading newspapers	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Arecanut dealer	Reading newspapers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
	Copra merchants-(2)	Reading newspapers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Copra commission-(2)	Reading newspapers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
	Clerk in copra mandi	Reading newspapers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
	Proprietor of an oil mill	Reading newspapers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Agriculturist	Reading newspapers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
	Surveyor	Participation in games	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5(b)	Tailor-(2)	Reading newspapers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
	Carpenters-(2)	Reading newspapers	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Stamp vendor	Religious activities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
6(a)	Shop keeper (3)	Reading newspapers	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
	Agriculturist	Reading newspapers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Clerk in Copra mandi	Reading newspapers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Priest in a Mosque	Reading news papers and teaches Arabic to interested people	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
6(b)	Merchant	Participation in club activities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7(a)	Pigmy collector (Employee of a Bank)	Reading Hindi and other books	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
	Proprietor of an oil mill	Political activities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
	Copra business	Participation in club activities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
	Proprietor of a drug house	Participation in club activities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Proprietor of a Printing Press	Reading newspapers and novels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

H. H. TABLE—18.0—*Concld.*

LEISURE TIME ACTIVITY BY LOCALITY, AGE AND SEX

Locality	Occupation	Description of Leisure time activity	Age and Sex																				Remarks
			0—14			15—19			20—24			25—34			35—44			45—59			60+			
			P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	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	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
8(a)	High school attender	Reading newspapers and novels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Clerk	Reading newspapers and novels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	
	Manager	Reading newspapers and novels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Medical Officer	Participation in club activities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
	Lecturer	Warden (Girls' hostel)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9(a)	Clerk	Reading newspapers and story books	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Public prosecutor	Reading newspapers and Story books	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Supervisor	Reading newspapers and Story books	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Manager	Reading newspapers and story books	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
	Head master (Primary school)	Participation in games	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Assistant master (High School)	Participation in games	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
	Copra merchant	Participation in games	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10(b)	Teacher	Reading books	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12(b)	Doctor	Reading medical journals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Assistant to the Doctor	Household duty	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
12(c)	Merchant	Participation in club activities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Fixing of Photo frames	Private study for P.U.C.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
13(b)	Peon	Plays on Harmonium (self Recreation)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Business	Reading newspapers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
	Contractors	Listening to radio	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16(b)	Police-constable(3)	Listening to radio and playing Cards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	
		TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	15	15	..	20	19	1	18	18	..	4	3	1	

H.H. TABLE—18.2

LEISURE TIME ACTIVITY AS RELATED TO OCCUPATION

Occupation	Description of leisure time activity	Age and Sex																								Remarks
		Total			0—14			15—19			20—24			25—34			35—44			45—59			60+			
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	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	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Skilled manual workers	Reading newspapers etc.	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Lowest Professionals & Administrative workers	Reading newspapers etc.	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..		
	Household duties	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1		
	Teaching, Reading Philosophical books & music	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..		
Small Business	Reading newspaper etc.	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	3	3	..	2	2	..		
Highly skilled & supervisory manual workers	Reading newspapers etc	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..		
Clerks & Shop assistants	Reading newspapers & Religious books	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..		
	Studying for higher studies	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..		
	Attending library & sports activities	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Intermediate Professionals and secondary teachers	Attending sports activities	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	Reading newspapers & listening radio broadcasts	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..		
Medium business	Community & social activities	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	Rotary club activity	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	Cosmopolitan club activities	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..		
	Political & sports activities & Reading newspapers etc.	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..		
Higher professionals and salaried posts	Reading newspapers etc.	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	Warden for a girl's Hostel	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	Attending club activities	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Owners of factories, Large shops etc.	Reading newspapers etc.	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	Political activities	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..		
Cultivators & Agricultural labourers	Priest in a Temple	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	Reading newspapers etc.	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..		
	TOTAL	63	61	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	18	18	..	20	19	1	15	15	..	4	3	1		

H. H. TABLE—19.0

LOCALITY NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH UNEMPLOYED PERSONS SEEKING EMPLOYMENT BY AGE GROUP

Locality Enumerators Block number	Total households surveyed	Total Population			No. of H'HS with atleast one unemployed	Persons seeking Employment by Age group																							Remarks
						0—14			15—19			20—24			25—29			30—34			35—45			46+			All ages			
		P	M	F		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	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	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1(a)	9	63	31	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1(b)	12	54	31	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2(a)	11	53	25	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3(a)	12	64	31	33	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	
3(b)	10	49	19	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4(b)	14	85	42	43	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	
5(b)	10	71	42	29	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	
6(a)	10	56	29	27	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	
6(b)	11	69	41	28	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	
7(a)	10	82	36	46	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	
7(b)	9	51	27	24	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	
8(a)	10	41	22	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10(a)	8	40	18	22	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
10(b)	11	72	40	32	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
12(a)	6	58	28	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12(b)	9	57	25	32	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	
12(c)	7	43	22	21	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	
13(b)	9	60	29	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16(b)	10	58	30	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18(a)	10	65	35	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18(b)	6	19	11	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9 (a)	8	38	22	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
19(b)	10	55	24	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20(a)	9	54	25	29	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	
20(b)	12	62	30	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL	243	1,419	715	704	20	..	..	..	8	7	1	12	10	2	5	5	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	23	3	

H.H. TABLE—19.1 (a) PERSONS SEEKING EMPLOYMENT BY RELIGION AND DURATION OF STAY IN THE TOWN

Religion	Persons seeking employment by duration of stay																			Remarks
	Less than one year			1—3 Years			4—5 Years			6—9 Years			10—19 Years			20+ Years			
	P	M	F	P	M	F	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	17	18	19	20
Hindu . . .	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	8	8	..	13	12	1	
Muslim . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	
TOTAL .	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	8	8	..	14	13	1	

H.H. TABLE—19.2 (a)
PERSONS SEEKING EMPLOYMENT BY CASTE, TRIBE, COMMUNITY AND DURATION OF STAY IN THE TOWN

Caste, Tribe, Community	Number of Households surveyed	Number of House holds having at least one un-employed	Number of Households having Persons seeking employment by duration of stay																				Remarks
			Less than 1 Year			1—3 Years			4—5 Years			6—9 Years			10—19 Years			20+ Years			Since Birth			
			P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	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	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Lingayat	31	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	
Brahmin	24	4	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
Vysya	16	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	
Setty Banajiga	15	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	
Ganiga	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	
Maratha	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	
Valmiki Nayaka (Beda)	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Adi-Karnataka	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kuruba	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	
Adi-Dravida	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Viswakarma	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Vokkaliga	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Balija	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	
Bajantri (Nayanaja Kshatriya)	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Madivala	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Vahni Gounder	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bhovi (Vodda)	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	
Devanga	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Gangamatha (Besta)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Golla	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kshatriya	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Golla Gounder	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	
Mudaliar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Uppara	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Satani	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Naidu	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Jains	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Muslims	51	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	
TOTAL	243	20	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	18	17	1	

H.H. TABLE—19.3 (a) PERSONS SEEKING EMPLOYMENT BY STATE OF ORGIN AND DURATION OF STAY IN THE TOWN

State to which the person belongs	Number of Households	Persons seeking employment by duration of stay																					Remarks
		Less than 1 Year			1—3 Years			4—5 Years			6—9 Years			10—19 Years			20+ Years			Since Birth			
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
Mysore	20	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	18	17	1	
TOTAL	20	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	18	17	1	

H. H.TABLE—19.4 (a)

PERSONS SEEKING EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE AND DURATION OF STAY IN THE TOWN

Place of Last Residence of the Person	Persons seeking employment by duration of stay																					Remarks
	Less than 1 Year			1— 3 Years			4—5 Years			6—9 Years			10—19 Years			20+ Years			Since birth			
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	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	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1. Same place (Referent town)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	17	1	
2. Same district: Rural	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Urban	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3. Other districts—																						
(i) Shimoga: Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(ii) Chikmagalur Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(iii) Hassan: Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4. Other States: Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5. Other country: Nil	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	18	17	1	

H.H. TABLE—19.6

NON-WORKERS WHO ARE SEEKING EMPLOYMENT BY AGE-GROUP

Nature of activity of Non-workers	Number seeking employment by age groups																					Remarks
	All Age Groups			0—14			15—24			25—34			35—49			50—59			60+			
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	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	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Unemployed but seeking work	12	12	..	..	..	..	11	11	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Student	5	5	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Household duties	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Vagrant	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL	21	21	..	..	..	..	19	19	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

H. H.

NUMBER OF WORKERS SEEKING EMPLOYMENT BY (N·C.O.)

N. C.O. Occupation Category (3 digit)	All Workers						By Age Groups											
							0—14						15—24					
	Workers			Seeking employment			Workers			Seeking employment			Workers			Seeking employment		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
021	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
028	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
070	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
073	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
084	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
099	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
137	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
140	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
141	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
150	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
151	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
152	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
153	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
156	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
159	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
173	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
190	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
199	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
202	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
221	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
230	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
240	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
242	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
243	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
250	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
260	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
300	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
301	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
309	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
330	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
339	3	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..		..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
350	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1		..		..
351	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
358	2	8	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
371	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
380	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
389	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
391	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
400	14	13	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
401	62	55	7	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	16	16	..	..	..	..
412	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
419	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
430	13	9	4	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	4	3	1	..	..	..
443	3	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	1	..
520	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
531	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
539	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
541	6	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
550	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
560	8	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
571	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
599	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
610	10	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
630	8	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
689	3	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
749	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..

*N.C.O. stands for 'National Classification of Occupations', Revised edition (1968) Govt. of India, Delhi; 1970.

TABLE—19.7

OCCUPATION CATEGORIES AND AGE GROUP

By Age Groups																		
25—34						35—49						50+						
Workers			Seeking employment			Workers			Seeking employment			Workers			Seeking employment			Remarks
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	
1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3	3	..	..	..	..	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	1	..	..	..	..	7	6	1	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	
8	7	1	..	..	..	24	21	3	..	..	..	11	8	3	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
1	..	1	..	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	5	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	
2	3	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3	2	1	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	
1	1	..	..	..	..	4	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

H.H.

NUMBER OF WORKERS SEEKING EMPLOYMENT BY (N.C.O.

N.C.O. Occupation Catagory (3 digit)	All Workers						By Age Groups											
							3—14						15—25					
	Workers			Seeking employment			Workers			Seeking employment			Workers			Seeking employment		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	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	17	18	19
770	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
771	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1		..	..	..
772	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
784	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
790	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
791	22	17	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..
799	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
801	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
810	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
811	8	8	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
814	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
819	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
831	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
836	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
839	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
841	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
843	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
845	8	8	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..
855	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
857	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
859	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
873	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
881	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
911	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
921	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
931	3	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
932	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
949	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
950	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
952	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
959	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
963	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
970	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
986	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
987	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
991	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
999	54	45	9	..	..	..	4	3	1	..	..	..	17	15	2	..	..	..
TOTAL	383	330	53	5	5	..	16	14	2	..	..	..	72	68	4	1	1	..

TABLE 19.7—*Concld.*

OCCUPATION CATEGORIES AND AGE GROUP

By Age Group																		
25—34						35—49						50+						
Workers			Seeking employment			Workers			Seeking employment			Workers			Seeking employment			Remarks
P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9	8	1	..	..	..	7	4	3	..	..	..	4	3	1	..	..	..	
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2	2	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	.	..	
1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
1	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	
2	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13	9	4	..	..	..	15	13	2	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	
89	77	12	4	4	..	143	117	26	..	..	..	63	54	9	..	..	..	

H. H. TABLE—19.7(a)

NUMBER OF WORKERS SEEKING EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, NATURE OF OCCUPATION AND BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF PRESENT WORK

Occupation Category (N.C.O. 3 digit code)	Total number of workers seeking employment			No. according to employment status (class of workers)																		Remarks
				Employer			Employee			Single Worker			Family Worker			Cultivator			Agricultural Labourer			
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	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	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
221	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
339	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
351	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
443	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
811	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL	5	5	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

H. H. TABLE—19.7 (b)

NUMBER OF WORKERS SEEKING EMPLOYMENT BY AGE GROUP, SEX, AND NATURE OF ESTABLISHMENT

Nature of establishment the workers in which are seeking employment	Total number			Number of workers seeking employment by age group															Remarks
				0—14			15—24			25—34			35—49			50+			
	P	M	F	P	M	F	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	17	18	19	20
Medical drug store	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Commercial Bank	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Copra Dealer Shop	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Commission Agencies	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Carpentry	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL	5	5	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

H.H. TABLE—20.0

NUMBER OF PERSONS SEEKING EMPLOYMENT FOR THE FIRST TIME BY AGE, SEX AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Age-Group	Total numbers			Number seeking employment for the first time who are																													Remarks
				Illiterate			Literate (without educational level)			Primary			Middle			Matriculation or Higher secondary			Non-technical diploma			Technical diploma			Graduate			Post graduate			Technical degree or diploma equal to degree			
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	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	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Below 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15—19	8	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	2	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20—24	11	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	6	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
25—34	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
35+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL	21	18	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	6	6	..	9	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	

H.H. TABLE — 20.1

NUMBER OF PERSONS SEEKING EMPLOYMENT FOR THE FIRST TIME BY SEX EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AND TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT SOUGHT

Type of employment sought	Total Number			Number of persons seeking employment for the first time whose educational level is																													Remarks
				Illiterate			Literate (without educational level)			Primary			Middle			Matriculation or Higher Secondary			Non-Technical diploma			Technical diploma			Graduate			Post graduate			Technical Degree or diploma equal to technical degree			
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	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	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Clerical	8	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	7	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	One of these, the male-person has Hindi Vidwan qualification and is seeking work as a Hindi Teacher preferably.
Teaching	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Lecturer in College	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Clerical or Teaching	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Salaried job in Govt./ Pvt. institution/ Bank.	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bus Conductor	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Office peon	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Any work	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Labourer	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL	21	18	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	6	6	..	9	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	

H. H. TABLE—21.0

PERSONS SEEKING EMPLOYMENT BY AGE, SEX, EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AND REGISTRATION WITH EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE

Educational Level	Seeking employment and registered with employment exchange								Seeking employment and not registered with employment exchange								Remarks
	Age Group								Age Group								
	Upto 14		15—24		25—34		35+		Upto 14		15—24		25—34		35+		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1. Illiterate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2. Literate without educational level	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3. Primary	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
4. Middle	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	
5. Matriculation/Higher secondary	..	..	7	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	
6. Non-technical diploma not equal to degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7. Technical diploma not equal to degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8. Graduate degree other than technical degree	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
9. Post-graduate degree other than technical degree	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10. Technical degree or Diploma equal to degree or Post-graduate degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL	..	..	11	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	1	..	..	..	

H.H. TABLE—21.1

NUMBER OF PERSONS SEEKING EMPLOYMENT BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, SEX, AND MARITAL STATUS

Educational Level	Category of persons seeking work	Total Number			Marital Status																	Remarks
					Never married			Married			Widowed			Separated			Divorced			Unspecified			
		P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	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	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Illiterate	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(a) Seeking employment for first time
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b) Seeking employment but have previous employment background.
Literate (without educational level)	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Primary	(a)	2	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Middle	(a)	6	6	..	5	5	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	(b)	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	(a)	9	8	1	8	7	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	(b)	4	4	..	3	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Non-technical diploma	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Technical diploma	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Graduate	(a)	3	1	2	2	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Post graduate	(a)	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Technical degree or diploma equal to technical degree	(a)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL	(a)	21	18	3	18	15	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	(b)	5	5	..	4	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

H.H. TABLE—21.2

DESCRIPTION AND DURATION OF PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONS SEEKING EMPLOYMENT BY SEX

Description of previous employment	Duration of employment before discontinuation	Number of persons seeking employment			Remarks
		Persons	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6
NIL					None of the 5 presently employed job seekers has any other previous employment background. The remaining 21 job seekers are freshers.

H.H. TABLE—21.3

DESCRIPTION OF PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT AND REASON FOR DISCONTINUATION

Description of previous employment	Duration of employment before discontinuation	Number of persons			Remarks
		Persons	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6
NIL					None of the 5 presently employed job seekers has any other previous employment background. The remaining 21 job seekers are freshers.

H. H. TABLE—21.4

NUMBER OF PERSONS SEEKING EMPLOYMENT WHO HAD MORE THAN ONE EMPLOYMENT IN THE PAST BY SEX

Number of previous employment	Number of persons			Remarks
	Persons	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5
NIL				None of the 5 presently employed job seekers has any previous employment background. The remaining 21 job seekers are freshers.

H.H. TABLE—21.5

OCCUPATION CONSONANCE OF PERSONS SEEKING EMPLOYMENT WHO HAD PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT BY THE TYPE OF OCCUPATION SOUGHT BY SEX

(When the Occupation sought in the same line as the Previous one it is termed as (Occupation Consonance)

Description of Occupation Sought	Number where employment sought is in consonance with the previous employment			Number where employment sought is not in consonance with the previous employment			Remarks
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NIL							None of the 5 presently employed job seekers has any previous employment background. The remaining 21 job seekers are freshers.

H. H. TABLE—22.0

HOUSEHOLDS DEFAULTING IN ENROLLING SCHOOL GOING CHILDREN BY CASTE OR TRIBE OR COMMUNITY OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Caste or tribe or community of the head of the household	Number of households having children of school going age 6—14			Number of households with only male children of school going age and failing to send them to school	Number of households with only male children of school going age failing to send some of them to school	Number of households with only female children of school going age and failing to send them to school	Number of HHS with only female children of school going age and failing to send some of them to school	Number of HHs having both male & female children of school going age and failing to send both to school	Number of HHs with both male & female children of school going age and failing to send male children to school	Number of HHs with both male & female children of school going age and failing to send only some male children to school	Number of HHs with both male & female children of school going age and failing to send only female children	Number of HHs with both male & female children of school going age and failing to send only some female children to school	Number of HHs with both male & female children of school going age and failing to send some of both male & female children to school	Remarks
	M	F	Both M &F											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Lingayat	6	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
Brahmin	5	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Vysya	3	5	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Setti Banajiga	3	5	3	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Ganiga	2	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Maratha	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Valmiki Nayaka (Beda)	3	3	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Adikarnataka	1	2	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	
Kuruba	1	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Adi Dravida	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Viswakarma	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Vokkaliga	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Balija	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Bajanthri Nayanaja Kshatriya	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Madivala	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
Vahni Gounder	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	
Bhovi (Vodda)	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Dewanga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Gangamatha (Besta)	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Golla	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kshatriya	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Golla Gounder	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Mudaliyar	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Uppara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Satani	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Naidu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Jains	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Muslims	9	11	24	2	..	2	1	5	3	2	1	..	4	
All Communities	43	56	67	8	..	8	3	10	3	3	4	2	7	

H. H. TABLE—22.0 (a)

HOUSEHOLD DEFAULT CONSISTENCY BY SEX IN ENROLLING CHILDREN IN SCHOOL AS RELATED TO EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, CASTE OR TRIBE OR COMMUNITY OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD (IF BOTH MALE AND FEMALE CHILDREN OF SCHOOL GOING AGE ARE NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL IT MAY BE TERMED AS DEFAULT CONSISTENCY)

Caste or tribe or community	Number of households with both male & female children of school going age	Number of households having default consistency by sex where educational level of head of household is ;		Remarks
		Educational Level	Number	
1	2	3	4	5
Marata	3	Primary	1	
Valmiki Nayaka (Beda)	2	Illiterate	1	
Adikarnataka	4	Primary	1	
Vokkaliga	1	Primary	1	
Vanhi Gounder	1	Illiterate	1	
		Illiterate	4	
Muslims	24	Middle	1	
All Communities	35	×	10	

H.H. TABLE—22.0 (b)

HOUSEHOLD DEFAULT INCONSISTENCY BY SEX IN ENROLLING CHILDREN IN SCHOOL AS RELATED TO EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AND CASTE OR TRIBE OR COMMUNITY OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD (If all Male Children of School Going Age Are Enrolled in School But Not Female Children It May be Termed As Default in consistency by Sex i. E. Vice Versa)

Caste or tribe or community of the head of household	Number of households with both male and female children of school going age	Number of households showing default inconsistency by sex where educational level of head of household is ;		Remarks
		Educational level	Number	
1	2	3	4	5
Lingayat	5	Illiterate	1	In this case, all males are attending school
Adi Karnataka	4	Illiterate	1	In this case, all males are attending school
Vahni Gounder	1	Illiterate	1	In this case, all males are attending school
		Primary	1	In this case, all males are attending school
Muslims	4	Middle	3	In one house, all males are attending school and in remaining all females are attending school.

H. H. TABLE—22.0 (c)

HOUSEHOLD DEFAULT INCONSISTENCY (UNSTRUCTURED) IN ENROLLING CHILDREN IN SCHOOL AS RELATED TO EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AND CASTE OR TRIBE OR COMMUNITY OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD (If Some Male and Female Children are Enrolled and not Others It May be Termed as Default Inconsistency Unstructured)

Caste or tribe or community of head of household	Number of households with both male & female children of school going age	Number of households showing default inconsistency (instructured whose educational level of head of household		Remarks
		Educational Level	Number	
1	2	3	4	5
Setti Banajiga	3	Literate without educational level	1	Among 1 male & 2 females, only one female is sent to school.
Ganiga	4	Middle	1	Except one female, all others are attending
Balija	2	Middle	1	Except one female, all others are attending
Madivala	1	Illiterate	1	Except one male, all others are attending
Bhovi (Vodda)	1	Illiterate	1	One male & one female are not attending
Mudaliyar	1	Illiterate	1	Two females are not attending
		Illiterate	4	Some females are attending 3 HHs. and in HH all females except one male are attending
		Literate without educational level	1	One male and female are not attending in this HH.
Muslims	24	Primary	1	One male and female are not attending in this HH.

H. H. TABLE—22.1 (a)

HOUSEHOLD DEFAULT CONSISTENCY BY SEX IN ENROLLING CHILDREN IN SCHOOL AS RELATED TO TYPE OF OCCUPATION AND CASTE STATUS AND RELIGION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Type of occupation of the head of the household	Number of households with both male & female children of school going age	Number of households showing default consistency by sex where the religion of the head of household is								Remarks
		Scheduled tribe			Scheduled caste Hindu	Other Hindu	Other Christian	Muslim	Other religions	
		Hindu	Christian	Others						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Unskilled manual worker	15	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	
Skilled manual worker	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	
Lowest profession & administrative	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	
Small business	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Highly skilled manual workers	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	
Clerks & Shop assistants	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Medium business	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Owners of establishments	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Non-worker	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL	67	..	..	..	1	4	..	5	..	

H. H. TABLE—22.1 (b)

HOUSEHOLD DEFAULT INCONSISTENCY BY SEX IN ENROLLING CHILDREN IN SCHOOL AS RELATED TO TYPE OF OCCUPATION AND CASTE STATUS AND RELIGION OF THE HEAD OF HOUSE HOLD

Type of occupation of the head of the household	Number of household with male & Female children of school going age	Number of households showing default inconsistency by sex where the head of household is								Remarks
		Scheduled tribe			Scheduled caste Hindus	Other Hindus	Other Christians	Muslims	Other religions	
		Hindu	Christian	Others						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Unskilled manual workers	15	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
Skilled manual workers	10	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	
Lowest profession & Administrative	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Small business	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Highly skilled manual workers	7	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	
Clerks & Shop assistants	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Medium business	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Owners of establishments	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Non-worker	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL	67	..	..	..	1	2	..	4	..	

H.H. TABLE—22.1 (c)

HOUSEHOLD DEFAULT INCONSISTENCY (UNSTRUCTURED) IN ENROLLING CHILDREN IN SCHOOL AS RELATED TO TYPE OF OCCUPATION AND CASTE STATUS AND RELIGION OF THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Type of occupation of the head of the household	Number of households with both male & female children of school going age	Number of households showing default inconsistency unstructured where the head of household is								Remarks
		Scheduled tribe			Scheduled caste Hinds	Other Hindus	Other Christians	Muslims	Other religions	
		Hindu	Christian	Others						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Unskilled manual workers	15	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	
Skilled manual workers	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	
Lowest Profession & administrative	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Small business	10	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	
Highly skilled manual workers	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Clerks & Shop assistants	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Medium business	12	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
Owners of establishments	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Non-workers	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
TOTAL	67	..	..	..	1	5	..	6	..	

H.H. TABLE—22.2

REASONS FOR NON-ENROLMENT OF CHILDREN IN SCHOOL BY OCCUPATION CATEGORY OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Occupation of Head of Household	No. of Housholds where there are *Male* & *Female* children of school going age (6—14)			No. of Households where there are both *Male* & *Female* children and are both not sent to school for:					No. of Households where there are both *Male* & *Female children* of school-going age and *Male* children are sent to school and not *Female* children for:						No. of Households where there are both *Male* & *Female* children of school-going age but only *Female* children are sent to school and not *male* children for:					No. of Households where there are only *Male* children of school-going age and they are not sent to school because of:				No. of Households where there are only *Female* children *of* school-going age and they are not sent to school for:					Remarks
	Male children only	Female children only	Both Male and Female children	R_1	R_3	R_5	R_7		R_1	R_2	R_4	R_6	R_7	R_{11}						R_2	R_3	R_4	R_6		R_1	R_2	R_4	R_7	R_9	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		
1. Unskilled manual	12	15	11	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	3	1	..	1			
2. Skilled manual	9	10	18	3	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..			
3. Lowest professional and administrative (Eg. Primary teachers etc.)	6	12	12	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..			
4. Small business	5	7	6	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..			
5. Intermediate professional and clerical posts (Eg:—Secondary teachers etc.)	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
6. Medium business	3	7	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..			
7. Higher professional and salaried posts	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
8. Owners of Factroies, Large shops etc.	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
9. Non-worker	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
TOTAL	43	56	67	8	1	1	1	5	1	2	1	1	1	1	6	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	3	3	1	1			

NOTE :—

R_1=Services of the child utilised for domestic or household duties (such as looking after younger siblings, etc.).

R_2=Poverty.

R_3=Services used for augmenting the meagre family income.

R_4=Not interested in studies (children)

R_5=Not interested in studies (parents).

R_6=Just attained the age of enrolment; will be enrolled next year.

R_7=Mental retardation (dullard).

R_8=Physically very weak, puny in size and looks much below his age; the school authorities refuse to admit his age and enrol him.

R_9=Death of the father of the child and consequent economic and other difficulties leading to discontinuance.

R_{10}=Orthodox attitude; no need for school education for girls; they may be 'spoilt'

R_{11}—Not stated.

H. H. TABLE—22.3

NEVER-ATTENDANCE AND DISCONTINUATION AFTER EVER-ATTENDANCE BY AGE, SEX AND REASON

Age	Total Male	Total Female	Never Attendance: Male: Due to poverty	Young age, just 6 years	In health	Interested in doing work	Children are not interested in studies	Never Attendance: Female: Due to poverty	Frequent absence from the town	Parents unwilling & kept for HHW	Young age, just Six	Interested in doing work	Parents are averse to send girls to school	Children are not interested in studies	Not stated	Discontinuation After Attendance: Male: Failures in the same class	No interest in studies	Poverty	Father's death	For doing HHW and assisting parents	Sent for work by parents	Failure in the same class	Discontinuation After Attendance: Female: No interest in studies	Poverty	Non availability of a school nearly	For doing HHW and assisting parents	Due to father's death	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
6	4	2	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7	1	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
8	3	5	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
10	6	6	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
11	2	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	
12	10	9	5	..	..	1	..	3	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	
13	5	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
14	2	7	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	
All Ages	35	41	12	3	1	1	1	15	1	6	1	1	2	1	1	5	5	1	1	4	1	3	2	1	1	5	1	

H. H. TABLE—22.3 (a)

DISCONTINUANCE OF EDUCATION BY CASTE OR TRIBE OR COMMUNITY AND CLASS UPTO WHICH READ AND AGE

Caste, Tribe, Community	Age group of discontinuance	Number discontinuing when in class											
		Male						Female					
		Class I	Class II	Class III-IV	Class V-VI	Class VII-VIII	Class Others	Class I	Class II	Class III-IV	Class V-V I	Class VII-VIII	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Brahmin	6—9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	10—12	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	13—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2. Vysya	6—9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
	10—12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	13—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
3. Seety Banajiga	6—9	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	10—12	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	13—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4. Maratha	6—9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
	10—12	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	13—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5. Valmiki Nayaka (Beda)	6—9	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	10—12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	13—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6. Adi-Karnataka	6—9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	10—12	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	
	13—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7. Vokkaliga	6—9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	10—12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
	13—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8. Balija	6—9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	10—12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	13—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9. Bhovi (Vodda)	6—9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	10—12	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	13—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10. Gangamatha (Besta)	6—9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	10—12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
	13—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11. Golla Gounder	6—9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	10—12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	13—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
12. Mudaliar	6—9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	10—12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	13—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13. Muslims	6—9	1	2	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	
	10—12	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	
	13—14	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
	Total	1	6	5	4	1	..	3	..	3	6	1	

H. H. TABLE—22.3 (b)

DISCONTINUATION OF EDUCATION BY OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD, AGE, SEX AND CLASS UPTO WHICH READ

Occupation of the head of the household (N.C.O.)	Age group of discontinuance	Number discontinuing when in class											
		Male						Female					Remarks
		Class I	Class II	Class III-IV	Class V-VI	Class VII-VIII	Others	Class I	Class II	Class III-IV	Class V-VI	Class VII-VIII	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
400	6—9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	10—12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
	13—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
401	6—9	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
	10—12	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	
	13—14	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	
541	6—9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	10—12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	13—14	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
630	6—9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	10—12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	13—14	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
784	6—9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
	10—12	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	13—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
791	6—9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	10—12	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	13—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
810	6—9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	10—12	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	13—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
814	6—9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2		..	..	
	10—12	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	
	13—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	
831	6—9	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
	10—12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	13—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
845	6—9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	10—12	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	13—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
855	6—9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	10—12	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	13—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
952	6—9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	10—12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
	13—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
999	6—9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	10—12	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	13—14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
All Occupations	All age-groups	3	1	10	1	2	..	2	3	3	1	4	

H. H. TABLE—23.1

AGE AT MARRIAGE AS RELATED TO SEX AND PRESENT AGE

Present age	Male	Female	Age at Marriage: Male 14 & below	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	Female 14 & below	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
14 & below	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15—24	12	66	..	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	14	39	13	..	..	..	..	..	
25—34	66	99	..	8	29	26	3	..	..	..	29	48	20	2	..	..	..	..	
35—44	81	73	..	9	36	29	5	2	..	..	28	36	7	2	..	..	..	..	
45—54	55	36	..	4	25	17	5	2	2	..	13	21	2	..	..	..	..	..	
55+	53	63	..	3	22	19	5	2	..	2	25	34	4	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL	267	337	..	29	119	91	18	6	2	2	109	178	46	4	..	..	..	..	

H. H. TABLE—23.2

AGE AT MARRIAGE AS RELATED TO CASTE OR TRIBE OR COMMUNITY

Caste/Tribe/Community	Male	Female	Age at marriage: Male 14 & below	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	Female 14 & below	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Lingayat	26	39	..	1	15	7	2	1	..	..	9	23	7	..	..	..	..	..	
Brahmin	24	35	..	3	10	8	2	1	..	..	15	11	8	1	..	..	..	..	
Vysya	17	21	..	2	7	6	1	..	..	1	7	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	
Setty Banajiga	16	18	..	3	7	5	..	1	..	..	7	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Ganiga	15	16	..	1	5	8	..	..	1	..	3	11	2	..	..	..	..	..	
Maratha	15	18	..	..	7	8	..	..	..	..	3	9	6	..	..	..	..	..	
Valmiki Nayaka (Beda)	12	13	..	2	7	2	..	..	1	..	5	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	
Adi-Karnataka	7	9	..	1	4	2	..	..	..	..	2	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Kuruba	8	14	..	1	4	2	..	1	..	..	7	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Adi-Dravida	12	12	..	1	6	5	..	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Viswakarma	8	11	..	1	3	3	1	..	..	..	4	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Vokkaliga	10	12	..	1	3	5	1	..	..	..	3	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Balija	3	6	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bajantri (Nayanaja Kshatriya)	4	4	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	
Madiwala	3	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	
Vahni Gounder	4	4	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Bhovi (Vodda)	3	4	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Devanga	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Gangamatha (Besta)	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Golla	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Kshtriya	2	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Golla Gounder	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Mudaliyar	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Uppara	2	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Satani	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Naidu	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Jains	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Muslims	65	77	..	6	68	22	8	1	..	..	23	44	9	1	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL	267	337	..	29	119	91	18	6	2	2	109	178	46	4	..	..	..	..	

H. H. TABLE—23.3

AGE AT MARRIAGE AS RELATED TO EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Educational level	Male	Female	Age at marriage: Male								Age at marriage: Female								Remarks
			14 & below	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	14 & below	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Illiterate	69	174	..	10	39	15	2	1	1	1	68	94	11	1	..	..	..	..	
Literate without educational level	8	10	..	..	2	4	2	..	..	..	..	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	
Primary	48	46	..	6	19	17	4	1	..	1	17	19	9	1	..	..	..	..	
Middle	77	81	..	9	35	26	6	..	1	..	22	48	11	..	..	..	..	..	
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	53	24	..	4	22	22	3	2	..	..	2	11	9	2	..	..	..	..	
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Graduate degree other than technical degree	8	1	..	..	2	4	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Post graduate degree other than technical degree	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Both are medica graduates
Total	267	337	..	29	119	91	18	6	2	2	109	178	46	4	..	..	..	..	

H. H. TABLE—24.1 (a)

AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE AS RELATED TO SEX, PRESENT AGE AND TIME OF MARRIAGE,

Present age	Married		Average age at marriage of married Males who were married			Average age at marriage of married Females who were married			Remarks
	Male	Female	More than 30 years ago	More than 15 but less than 30 years ago	During the past 15 years	30 years ago	More than 15 but less than 30 years ago	During the past 15 years	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14 and Below	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15—24	11	61	..	..	20	..	..	16	
25—34	67	96	..	18	23	..	14	18	
35—44	80	82*	..	21	26	12	15	26	
45—54	54	40	25	24	36	15	17	..	
55+	54	54	24	30	..	15	..	..	

*Details of marriage of 1 Female not furnished.

Particulars of 1st, marriage not furnished in one particular case.

H. H. TABLE—24.2

AVERAGE AGE AT MARRIAGE AS RELATED TO EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AND TIME OF MARRIAGE

Educational level	Married		Average age at marriage of males who married			Average age at marriage & females who married,			Remarks
	Male	Female	Earlier than 30 years ago	During the past 15-29 years	Within the past 15 years	Earlier than 30 years ago	During the past 15-29 years	Within the past 15 years	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Illiterate	69	174	23	22	25	15	15	16	
Literate without educational level	8	10	24	28	26	14	16	..	
Primary	48	46	26	24	25	14	15	19	
Middle	77	81	23	24	24	16	15	17	
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	53	24	25	23	25	..	17	19	
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	2	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	
Graduate degree other than technical degree	8	1	..		28	..	..	18	Both are medical graduates.
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post graduate degree	2	..	..	26	36	..	..	..	
Post graduate degree other than technical degree	..	1	..	..	..	..	16	..	
Total	267	337	24	24	24	14	15	17	

H.H. TABLE—26.1(b)

HOUSEHOLDS WHOSE CLOSE FAMILY MEMBERS ARE STAYING OUTSIDE BY RELIGION AND CASTE OR TRIBE OR COMMUNITY AND STATE TO WHICH THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD BELONGS

Religion and Caste or tribe or community	Total number of households	No. of HHs. whose family members are staying outside and where head of the household belongs to				Remarks
		Mysore	Andhra Pradesh	Kerala	Tamil Nadu	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Scheduled Castes :						
Adi-Dravida	3	3	..	..	..	
Adi-Karnataka	2	2	..	..	..	
Bhovi	1	1	..	..	..	
Caste Hindus :						
Nayanaja Kshatriya	1	1	..	..	..	
Balija	1	..	1	..	..	
Banajiga Shetty	5	5	..	..	..	
Besta	1	1	..	..	..	
Brahmin	11	11	..	..	..	
Devanga	1	1	..	..	..	
Devaganiga	2	1	1	..	..	
Kuruba	1	1	..	..	..	
Lingayat	18	18	..	..	..	
Madivala	1	1	..	..	..	
Maratha	1	1	..	..	..	
Mudaliar	1	..	..	..	1	
Valmiki (Beda)	1	1	..	..	..	
Vaishnava (Satani)	1	1	..	..	..	
Vokkaliga	4	3	..	1	..	
Vishwakarma	3	3	..	..	..	
Vysya	3	3	..	..	..	
Muslim	6	6	..	..	..	
Total	**68**	**64**	**2**	**1**	**1**	

H.H. TABLE—26.1 (f)

HOUSEHOLDS WHOSE FAMILY MEMBERS ARE STAYING OUTSIDE BY RELIGION AND CASTE OR TRIBE OR COMMUNITY AND DISTANCE OF PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE OF THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Religion and Caste or tribe or community	Total no. of households	No. of households whose family members are staying outside and where distance of place of last residence of head of household (kms)						Remarks
		Same Town	50 or less	51—100	101—200	201—500	501+	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Scheduled Castes :								
Adi-Dravida	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	
Adi-Karnataka	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	
Bhovi	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	
Caste Hindus :								
Nayanaja Kshatriya	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Balija	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Banajiga Shetty	5	1	1	1	2	..	..	
Besta	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	
Brahmin	11	2	3	2	3	1	..	
Devanga	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	
Devaganiga	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	
Kuruba	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	
Lingayat	18	4	6	4	2	1	..	
Madivala	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	
Maratha	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	
Mudaliar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Valmiki (Beda)	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	
Vaishnava (Satani)	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	
Vokkaliga	4	..	1	2	..	..	1	
Vishwakarma	3	..	1	..	2	..	..	
Vysya	3	1	1	..	1	..	..	
Muslim	6	2	1	2	1	..	..	
Total	**68**	**14**	**18**	**15**	**14**	**3**	**4**	

H. H. TABLE—26.1 (n)

HOUSEHOLD WHOSE FAMILY MEMBERS ARE STAYING OUTSIDE BY RELIGION AND CASTE OR TRIBE OR COMMUNITY AND WHOSE HEADS ARE IN OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY (N.C.O. 3 Digit Codes)

Religion and Caste or tribe or community	No .of house-holds	No. of H.H. whose members are staying outside whose heads belong to :																			
		028	037	073	099	141	151	152	159	190	221	230	242	250	330	350	351	358	389	400	401
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Adi-Dravida	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adi-Karnataka	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhovi	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nayanaja Kshatriya	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Balija	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Banajiga Shetty	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Besta	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Brahmin	11	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Devanga	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Devaganiga	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Kuruba	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lingayat	18	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	4	1
Madivala	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maratha	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mudaliar	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Valmiki (Beda)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vaishnava (Satani)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vokkaliga	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Vishwakarma	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vysya	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Muslim	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	68	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	4	1	7	6

H. H. Table—26.1 (n)—(*Concld.*)

Religion and Caste or tribe or community	No. of H.H. whose members are staying outside whose heads belong to :																		Remarks
	412	419	539	560	571	581	610	791	836	841	859	881	921	931	950	986	999	NW	
1	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
Adi-Dravida	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
Adi-Karnataka	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Bhovi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
Nayanaja Kshatriya	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Balija	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Banajiga Shetty	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Besta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Brahmin	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Devanga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Devaganiga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Kuruba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Lingayat	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	
Madivala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Maratha	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Mudaliar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Valmiki (Beda)	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Vaishnava (Satani)	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Vokkaliga	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Vishwakarma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Vysya	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Muslim	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total	1	1	1	1	4	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	7	

H. H. TABLE—26.2 (a)

PARTICULARS OF PERSONS STAYING OUTSIDE BY OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD AND NATURE OF RELATION WITH HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Occupation of Head of Household [Description and N.C.O. Code]		No. of House-holds of which at least one person is living away	Number of Households wherein the persons staying outside are Related to Head of Household as										Remarks
			Father	Mother	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister	Brother's Son	Wife	Husband	Son-in-Law	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Surveyor	028	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Physicians (Allopathic)	073	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
Scientific, Medical and Technical persons N.E.C.	099	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Judges and Magistrates	141	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Teachers (High School)	151	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Teachers (Middle School)	152	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Teachers N.E.C.	159	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Ordained religious worker	190	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Working Proprietor Retail trade	221	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
Directors and Managers, Bank	230	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Working Proprietors, Electricity etc.	242	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Working Proprietor, Transport	250	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Book-keepers & Accounts clerks	330	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Clerks, General	350	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Store-keepers	351	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Office attendants	358	4	2	..	1	1	1	1	..	2	..	..	
Mail distributors N.E.C.	389	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Merchants, Wholesale trade	400	7	1	2	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
Merchants' Retail trade	401	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
Selling Agents	412	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Manufacturers & agents N.E.C.	419	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Domestic servants	531	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Maids etc N.E.C.	539	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Barbers	560	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Policemen	571	5	4	4	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	
Cultivators	610	3	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Tailors	791	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Metal grinders, Polishers and tool sharpners	836	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Watch, Clock and precision Instrument makers	841	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Electrical fitters	859	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Goldsmiths	881	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Compositors	921	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Painters	931	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Supervisors and other construction workers	950	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Motor vehicle drivers	986	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Labourers N.E.C.	999	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Non worker		7	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	
TOTAL		68	19	17	26	6	6	2	1	4	5	1	

H. H. TABLE—26.2 (d)

PARTICULARS OF FAMILY MEMBERS STAYING OUTSIDE BY AGE AND RELATION TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Age	No. staying outside who are related to head of the household as :										Remarks
	Father	Mother	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister	Other kind (specify)				
							Wife	Husband	Brother's son	Son-in-Law	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
0—9	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10—14	..	..	4	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	
15—24	..	..	16	2	3	1	1	..	1	..	
25—34	..	..	10	..	4	..	2	..	..	1	
35—59	5	9	7	..	1	..	1	4	..	..	
60+	13	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
Age not stated	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL	19	17	39	6	8	2	4	5	1	1	

H. H. TABLE—26.2 (f)

PARTICULARS OF FAMILY MEMBERS STAYING OUTSIDE BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL AND RELATION TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Educational level	No. of persons staying outside who are related to head of H.H. as										Remarks
							Others (specify)				
	Father	Mother	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister	Wife	Husband	Son-in-law	Brother' son	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Illiterate	7	14	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	
Literate without educational level	1	1	3	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	
Primary	2	2	3	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	
Middle	6	..	5	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	
Matriculation or Higher Secondary	2	..	24	..	2	..	1	2	..	..	
Non-technical diploma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Graduate degree	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	
Post graduate degree	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Unspecified	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL	19	17	39	6	8	2	4	5	1	1	

H. H. TABLE—26.2 (g)

PARTICULARS OF FAMILY MEMBERS STAYING OUTSIDE WHO ARE STUDENTS BY COURSE OF STUDY AND NATURE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION

Nature of Educational Institutions	Number of family members who are studying							Remarks
	Course as stated in Col. 1	In higher study courses in						
		Science	Commerce Degree	Engineering (Degree)	Post graduate Course in Arts (Kannada)	Medicine (M.B.B.S.) Allopathy	Nurses Training	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Nursery School	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2. Primary School	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3. Middle School	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4. Secondary "High School"	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5. Degree College	..	1 P.U.C.	1 B.Com.	..	..	..	..	
6. Post Graduate Centre	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
7. Engineering College	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	
8. Medical College	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
9. University	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10. Nurses Training Centre attached to the General Hospital Tumkur	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
TOTAL	10	1	1	2	1	1	1	

H. H. TABLE—26.2 (i)

PARTICULARS OF NON-WORKERS FAMILY MEMBERS WHO ARE STAYING OUTSIDE BY NATURE OF ACTIVITY AND RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Nature of activity of non-worker family members staying outside	Members who are related to head of the household as									Remarks
	Father	Mother	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister	Other Kind (Specify)			
							Wife	Husband	Brother's Son	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Student	..	..	13	4	..	1	1	..	1	
Retired	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Household duties	..	16	..	2	..	1	3	..	..	
Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
TOTAL	3	16	13	6	..	2	4	1	1	

As there is no person seeking employment in this town the concerned tables have not been done : 26.2(b) and 26.2(m).

H. H. TABLE—26.2 (j)

PARTICULARS OF FAMILY MEMBERS STAYING OUTSIDE BY NATURE OF OCCUPATION AND RELATIONSHIP WITH THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Occupation (N.C.O. code 3 digit)	No. of family members staying outside who are related to Head of Household as										
	Father	Mother	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister	Brother's Son	Wife	Husband	Son-in-Law	All Categories of relationship
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
120	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
171	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
211	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
241	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
320	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
339	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
350	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
351	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
358	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3
361	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
371	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
400	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
401	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
430	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
529	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
571	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
610	13	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	18
791	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
811	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
835	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
851	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
856	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
857	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
881	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
999	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Non-workers	3	16	13	6	..	2	1	4	1	..	..
TOTAL	19	17	39	6	8	2	1	4	5	4	102

H. H. TABLE—26.2 (l)

NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBERS STAYING OUTSIDE WHO ARE SEEKING EMPLOYMENT BY RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD AND PLACE WHERE THEY ARE STAYING

Place of stay	Number of members seeking employment who are related to head of household as							Remarks
	Father	Mother	Son	Daughter	Brother	Sister	Other kind	

None of the family members staying outside is reported as seeking employment

H. H. TABLE—26·2(m)

NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBERS STAYING OUTSIDE WHO ARE SEEKING EMPLOYMENT BY PLACE OF STAY AND EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Place of stay	Number of family members staying outside and seeking employment by place of stay and Educational level					Remarks
	Illiterate	Literate (without educational level)	Primary	Middle	Matriculation	

None of the family members staying outside is reported as seeking employment.

H. H. TABLE—26·2(o)

NUMBER OF FAMILY MEMBERS STAYING OUTSIDE BY DURATION, REASON AND RELATION TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Relation to head of Household	Less than one year (Reasons)					1—4 years (Reasons)					
	Managing family property	Pursuit of economic activity (i) Transfer	Pursuit of economic activity (ii) on getting employment	Living with grand parents	Pursuit of studies	Pursuit of studies	Incompatibility	Pursuit of economic activity	Living with other sons	Living with grand parents	Managing family property
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Father	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Mother	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..
Son	..	..	2	..	1	4	2	7	..	..	1
Daughter	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Brother	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Sister	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Brother's Son	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Wife	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Husband	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Son-in-Law	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	3	2	4	1	1	7	4	12	1	1	4

H. H. TABLE—26.2(o)—*Concld.*

Relationship to head of household	5—9 years (Reasons)						10—19 years (Reasons)			20+ years (Reasons)			Remarks
	Seeking employment	Pursuit of studies	Living with other members of the family	Incompatibility	Pursuit of economic activity (i) Transfer	Pursuit of economic activity (ii) on getting employment	Managing family property	Pursuit of economic activity (business)	Pursuit of economic activity on getting employment	Pursuit of economic activity (business)	Managing family property	Living with other sons	
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Father	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	1	
Mother	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	12	..	
Son	1	4	2	2	1	6	..	2	2	1	1	..	
Daughter	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Brother	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	
Sister	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Brother's Son	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Wife	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Husband	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Son-in-Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
TOTAL	1	5	9	3	1	7	3	2	2	3	25	1	

H. H. TABLE 26·4 (a)

REMITTANCES SENT BY ABSENTEE FAMILY MEMBERS CLASSIFIED BY STATE TO WHICH THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD BELONGS AND THE PRESENT ADDRESS OF THE MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY STAYING OUTSIDE

State to which head of H.H. belongs	No. of H.H. having absentee members elsewhere	Total No. of absentee members	Average amount of remittances sent by absentee family members where their address is	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
MYSORE STATE	6	7	Place 1. Tiptur (a) 6 H.H. (b) — (c) —	
	13	24	Place 2. Same District Rural (a) 13 H.H. (b) — (c) —	
	12	16	Place 3. Same District Urban (a) 12 H.H. (b) 3 H.H. (c) Rs. 165.00	
	4	5	Place 4. Bangalore Rural (a) 4 H.H. (b) 1 H.H (c) Rs. 75.00	
	8	13	Place 5. Bangalore Urban (a) 8 H.H. (b) 5 H.H. (c) Rs. 782·00	
	1	1	Place 6. Belgaum Urban (a) 1 H.H. (b) 1 H.H. (c) 1200.00	
	2	5	Place 7. Chikmagalur Rural (a) 2 H.H. (b) — (c) —	
	2		Place 8. Chitradurga Rural (a) 2 H.H. (b) — (c) —	
	4	4	Place 9. Chitradurga Urban (a) 4 H.H. (b) 2 H.H. (c) Rs. 450.00	
	1	5	Place 10. Dharwar Urban (a) 1 H.H. (b) — (c) —	
	1	1	Place 11. Hassan Rural (a) 1 H.H. (b) — (c) —	
	1	1	Place 12. Hassan Urban (a) 1 H.H. (b) — (c) —	
	3	3	Place 13. Mandya Urban (a) 1 H.H. (b) — (c) —	
		2	Place 14. Mysore Urban (a) 2 H.H. (b) — (c) —	
	1	1	Place 15. South Kanara Urban (a) 1 H.H. (b) — (c) —	
	1	1	Place 16. Shimoga Rural (a) 1 H.H. (b) 1 H.H. (c) Rs. 1,000.00	
	2	3	Place 17. Shimoga Urban (a) 2 H.H. (b) 1 H.H. (c) Rs. 400.00	
MAHARASHTRA	1	4	Place 18, Maharashtra Urban (a) 1 H.H. (b) 1 H.H. (c) Rs. 300.00	
ANDHRA PRADESH		2	Place 19. Chittoor Urban (a) 2 H.H. (b) — (c) —	
KERALA	1	2	Place 20. Kerala Rural (a) 1 H.H (b) — (c) —	
	1	1	Place 21. Kerala Urban (a) 1 H.H. (b) — (c) —	
TAMIL NADU	1	1	Place 22. Tamil Nadu Urban (a) 1 H.H. (b) — (c) —	
TOTAL	68	102		

(a) No. of H.H. to which absentee members belong.
(b) No. of H.H. receiving remittances from absentee members.
(c) Average amount of remittances received per H.H. (including households not receiving remittance)

H. H. TABLE—26·4(c)

REMITTANCES SENT BY ABSENTEE FAMILY MEMBERS CLASSIFIED BY RELATIONSHIP WITH THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD AND PRESENT RESIDENCE

Relationship	No. of households	No. of absentee members	Average amount of remittances sent during last year by absentee family members residing in: Same town — HHs. having absentee members (a)	Same town — HHs. receiving remittance (b)	Same town — Average amount per H.H. (including those not receiving) (c)	Other towns of the same district (a)	Other towns of the same district (b)	Other towns of the same district (c)	Rural areas of the same district (a)	Rural areas of the same district (b)	Rural areas of the same district (c)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Father	19	19	4	1	N.A.	3	..	..	7	1	N.A.
Mother	17	17	3	1	N.A.	3	..	..	4	..	..
Son	27	39	4	3	N.A.	2	2	Rs. 240	4	1	Rs. 120
Daughter	6	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Brother	6	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	N.A.
Sister	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Brother's Son	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wife	4	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	..
Husband	5	5	..	..	..	2	1	Rs. 200*	..	..	..
Daughter's Husband	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

H.H. TABLE—26.4 (c)—*Concld.*

Other districts of the State: Rural (a)	Rural (b)	Rural (c)	Urban (a)	Urban (b)	Urban (c)	Other States of the Country: Andhra Pradesh (a)	Andhra Pradesh (b)	Andhra Pradesh (c)	Kerala (a)	Kerala (b)	Kerala (c)	Maharashtra (a)	Maharashtra (b)	Maharashtra (c)	Tamil Nadu (a)	Tamil Nadu (b)	Tamil Nadu (c)
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
2	2	Rs. 500	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
2	1	N.A.	15	6	Rs. 213	1	1	N.A.	..	..	..	1	1	Rs. 780	..	..	..
..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	4	1	Rs. 300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	1	Rs. 600	1	1	Rs. 300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	1@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

N.A. : Amount not furnished.

* For a period of 3 months only; Husband supplies the complete maintenance and is away only for 3 months and trying for retransfer to Tiptur itself.

In another household the husband has not sent any remittances due to family quarrels.

f: In this case too the husband of one of the households has reportedly failed to send any remittances during the year due to quarrels.

@: He does not send money by M.O. but frequently (twice or thrice a month) visists the household and provides the necessary (by local purchase) food grains, provisions, cloth etc. and its value cannot be estimated.

d: In one household one son is living in the town itself while the other is in Mandya town of Mandya district.

Likewise in another Household one son is in Nelamangalh Town of Bangalore District while the other is in Tumkur town.

H. H. TABLE—26.5 (b)

REMITTANCES SENT TO ABSENTEE FAMILY MEMBERS CLASSIFIED BY RELATIONSHIP WITH THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD AND PRESENT RESIDENCE

Relationship	No. of households	No. of absentee members	Average amount of remittances sent during last year to absentee family members residing in								
			Same town			Other towns of the same district			Rural areas of the same district		
			HHs. having absentee members	HHs. sending remittance	Average amount per H.H.						
			a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Father	19	19	4	..	..	3	..	..	7	2	Rs. 94
Mother	17	17	3	1	Rs. 360	3	..	..	4	..	..
Son	27	39	4	..	..	2	1	Rs. 1400	4	..	..
Daughter	6	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	*
Brother	6	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Sister	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Brother's Son	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wife	4	4	..	..	..	1	1	Rs. 1200	3	1	Rs. 300
Husband	5	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Daughter's Husband	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

H.H. TABLE 26.5(b)—*Concld.*

Other districts of the State						Other States of the Country											
Rural			Urban			Andhra Pradesh			Kerala			Maharashtra			Tamil Nadu		
a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
2	1 Rs. 600		2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	1 Rs. 300		2	1 Rs. 150		1	1 Rs. 24		1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1 Rs. 300	
2	..	..	15	5 Rs. 807		1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	3	1 @		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	1 Rs.1,440		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

@In one household son and daughter are at the same place and for the use of both of them about Rs. 400 was sent last year : both are very young (8 and 11 years old) students.

*In this household wife and daughter of the head of household are residing in a nearby village and the head of household provides them complete maintenance.

H. H. TABLE—26.5 (d)

REMITTANCES SENT BY HOUSEHOLDS TO ABSENTEE NON-WORKING FAMILY MEMBERS CLASSIFIED BY NATURE OF ACTIVITY AND RELATIONSHIP WITH THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Relationship with head of household	Number of household	Number of absentee non-workers Members	Average amount sent by each household to absentee non-workers members whose activity is			
			Full time Students	Household duties	Retired	Unspecified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Father	3	3	..	..	..	..
2. Mother	16	16	..	Rs. 171	..	..
3. Son	11	13	Rs. 1,092	..	..	..
4. Daughter	6	6	Rs. 105	Rs. 250	..	..
5. Sister	2	2	..	..	..	..
6. Other kins —						
(i) Wife	4	4	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 333	..	..
(ii) Husband	1	1	..	..	..	..
(iii) Brother's son	1	1	Rs. 1,440	..	..	..

H. H. TABLE—26.5(e)

REMITTANCES SENT BY HOUSEHOLDS TO ABSENTEE FAMILY MEMBERS CLASSIFIED BY STATE TO WHICH THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD BELONGS AND PRESENT ADDRESS

State to which head of the H.H. belongs	No. of H.Hs.	No. of absentee family members	Average amount sent by each H.H. to absentee family members whose present address is: Tiptur	Same district Rural	Same district Urban	Bangalore Rural	Bangalore Urban	Belgaum Urban	Chikmagalur Rural	Chitradurga Rural	Chitradurga Urban	Dharwar Urban	Hassan Rural
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Mysore State	83	97	a=7 b=7 c=1 Rs. 51	a=27 b=27 c=7 Rs. 66	a=12 b=14 c=3 Rs. 328	a=4 b=6 c=1 Rs. 255	a=6 b=14 c=nil	a=1 b=1 c=nil	a=5 b=5 c=nil	a=2 b=2 c=1 Rs. 600	a=4 b=4 c=1 Rs. 1,200	a=1 b=1 c=nil	a=1 b=1 c=nil
Andhra Pradesh	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kerala	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tamil Nadu	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	88	102											

H. H. TABLE—26.5(e)—*Concld.*

State to which head of the H.H. belongs	Average amount sent by each H. H. to absentee family members whose present address is: Hassan Urban	Mandya Urban	Mysore Urban	South-Kanara Urban	Shimoga Urban	Andhra Pradesh Urban	Maharashtra Urban	Kerala Rural	Tamil Nadu Urban	Remarks
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Mysore State	a=3 b=3 c=1 Rs. 200	a=1 b=1 c=1 Rs. 4,800	a=2 b=2 c=2 Rs. 900	a=1 b=1 c=1 Rs.1,440	a=4 b=4 c=nil	..	a=2 b=4 c=nil	..	..	
Andhra Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	a=2 b=2 c=1 Rs. 240	..	..	..	
Kerala	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	a=2 b=2 c=nil	..	
Tamil Nadu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	a=1 b=1 c=1 Rs. 160	

a = No. of H.H.

b = No. of persons

c = No. of H.H. sending money to absentee members.

H.H. TABLE—27.1

MIGRATION STAGES OF HOUSEHOLDS HAILING FROM OUTSIDE

Place from where the household hails		Total number of house-holds	Number of households migrating												Remarks
			1955 or earlier	1956 to 1960				1961 to 1965				1966 and later			
				Directly from place of origin (1 stage)	In Two stages	In three stages	Four or more stages	Directly from place of origin	In two stages	In three stages	Four or more stages	Directly from place of origin	In two stages	In three stages	Four or more stages
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
A. Same district:		81	35	7	..	1	2	8	..	1	..	9	4	5	9	
I. Other towns of the district:		22	11	1	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	1	2	1	1	
1. Chiknayakanahalli		9	7	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2. Turuvekere		3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	.	..	1	..	
3. Tumkur		3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	
4. Gubbi		2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
5. Kunigal		2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
6. Madhugiri		2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
7. Pavagada		1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
II. Rural areas of the district:		59	24	6	..	1	2	4	..	..	..	3	2	4	8	
B. Other districts of the State:																
	Rural	15	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	
	Urban	23	9	1	1	..	..	1	..	.	1	4	2	1	3	
1. Bangalore	Rural	2	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
	Urban	8	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	
2. Hassan	Rural	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
	Urban	4	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
3. Chitradurga	Rural	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
	Urban	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	
4. Mysore	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Urban	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	
5. Kolar	Rural	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Urban	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
6. Chikmagalur	Rural	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7. Shimoga	Rural	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
	Urban	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
8. Dharwar	Rural	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9. Mandya	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Urban	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
C. Other States:	Rural	15	10	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
	Urban	11	9	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1. Tamil Nadu	Rural	9	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Urban	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2. Andhra Pradesh	Rural	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Urban	4	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3. Kerala	Rural	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
	Urban	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4. Gujarat	Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Urban	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5. Rajasthan	Rural	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Urban	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

H.H. TABLE—27.2*

BROAD CATEGORY OF PLACE FROM WHERE THE HOUSEHOLD HAILS, TIME AND REASON FOR MIGRATION

Broad category of place from where the household hails	Time of migration	Number of households migrating because of								Total number of households
		R_1	R_2	R_3	R_4	R_5	R_6	R_7	R_8	
	1955 to Earlier	7	14	1	23	6	14	4	1	70
1. Village (V)		4	9	..	14	3	11	2	1	44
2. Small town (ST) (Less than 20,000)		2	4	1	8	2	2	2	..	21
3. Medium sized town (MT) (Population between 20,000 and 100,000)		..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
4. City (Population of 100,000 or more)		1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	4
	1956 to 1960	1	2	..	4	..	5	1	..	13
1. V		..	1	..	4	..	5	1	..	11
2. ST		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
3. MT		..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
4. City		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1961 to 1965	..	6	..	2	..	4	..	..	12
1. V		..	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	6
2. ST		..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	5
3. MT		..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
4. City		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1966 and later	3	..	3	2	4	..	2	..	14
1. V		2	..	1	1	3	..	2	..	9
2. ST		..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
3. MT		1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3
4. City		..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1

NOTE.— R_1 = Appointment.
R_2 = To start independent business in the town.
R_3 = Transfer.
R_4 = Migration due to social causes such as marriage; moved along with father, brothers or other earners of the family, inducement by friends.
R_5 = Advantages available in the town; amenities and services.
R_6 = In search of work.
R_7 = For studies.
R_8 = Family disputes at the place of origin.

*This table is confined to those migrating prior to 1956 and to the households which have directly moved into the town i.e, single stage migration .

H.H. TABLE—27.3(a)

CHARACTERISTICS OF PLACES OF SUCCESSIVE MIGRATION IN TWO STAGES BY TIME OF MIGRATION TO REFERENT TOWN

Characteristics of the places	Total number of households	Number of households migrating to referent town during			Remarks
		1956 to 1960	1961 to 1965	1966 and later	
1	2	3(a)	3(b)	3(c)	
1 V — V — RT	1	..	..	1	
2 V — ST — RT	2	..	..	2	
3 V — CITY — RT	1	..	..	1	
4 ST — ST — RT	2	1	..	1	
5 ST — MT — RT	1	..	..	1	
6 MT — ST — RT	1	..	..	1	
7 CITY— V — RT	1	..	..	1	
8 CITY— MT — RT	1	..	1	..	
TOTAL	10	1	1	8	

NOTE: V = Village; ST = Small Town; MT = Medium sized Town; RT = Referent Town

H.H. TABLE—27.3(b)

CHARACTERISTICS OF PLACES OF SUCCESSIVE MIGRATION IN TWO STAGES BY REASON FOR MIGRATION

Characteristics of places	I—Stage		II—Stage		Remarks
	Reason for migration	Number of households	Reason for migration	Number of households	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 V — V — RT	(a) Death of husband	1	On getting employment	1	
2 V — S — RT	(a) In search of job along with a friend	1	He used to attend classes thrice a week at Tiptur and gradually found Tiptur more suitable	1	
	(b) Got employment in a Copra Mandi.	1	Secured better job	1	
3 V — CITY — RT	(a) For education.	1	Employment	1	
4 ST — ST — RT	(a) On securing employment	1	On transfer	1	
	(b) On securing employment	1	Father's transfer; and also got appointment at A.P.M.C., Tiptur	1	
5 ST — MT — RT	(a) On securing employment at Tumkur.	1	On transfer.	1	
6 MT — ST — RT	(a) On securing employment	1	Due to marriage	1	
7 CITY — V — RT	(a) Due to dispute between the head of household and his mother.	1	Seeking better prospects.	1	
8 CITY — MT — RT	(a) Due to family dispute.	1	Friends brought him here.	1	

NOTE: V = Village; ST = Small Town; MT = Medium sized Town; RT = Referent Town

H.H. TABLE —27.3(c)

CHARACTERISTICS OF PLACES OF SUCCESSIVE MIGRATION IN TWO STAGES BY DURATION OF STAY AT EACH PLACE

Characteristics of the place	I—Stage					II-Stage					Remarks
	No. of households by duration of stay					No of households by duration of stay					
	Less than 1 year	1—4 years	5—9 years	10 years & above	Total	Less than 1 year	1—4 years	5—9 years	10 years & above	Total	
1	2(a)	2(b)	2(c)	2(d)	3	4(a)	4(b)	4(c)	4(d)	5	6
1 V — V — RT	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	
2 V — ST — RT	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	2	..	2	
3 V — CITY — RT	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	
4 ST — ST — RT	1	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	1	2	
5 ST — MT — RT	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	
6 MT — ST — RT	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	
7 CITY — V — RT	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	
8 CITY — MT — RT	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	
TOTAL	1	4	2	3	10	1	5	2	2	10	

NOTE: V = Village; ST = Small Town; MT = Medium sized Town; RT = Referent Town

H.H. TABLE—27.4(a)

CHARACTERISTICS OF PLACES OF SUCCESSIVE MIGRATION IN THREE STAGES BY TIME OF MIGRATION TO REFERENT TOWN

Characteristics of places involved in migration in succession (the sequence of migration is indicated by arrows)	Total number of households	Number of households migrating to the referent town				Remarks
		1955 or earlier	1956—1960	1961—1965	1966 or later	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 V — V — ST — RT	1	Nil	1	..	..	
2 V — ST — MT — RT	1	..	..	1	..	
3 V — MT — V — RT	1	..	..	..	1	
4 V — MT — ST — RT	1	..	..	..	1	
5 V — MT — MT — RT	1	..	..	..	1	
6 V — MT — CITY — RT	1	..	..	..	1	
7 ST — ST — V — RT	2	..	..	..	2	
8 ST — CITY — MT — RT	1	..	..	..	1	
9 MT — ST — V — RT	1	..	..	1	..	
TOTAL	10	Nil	1	2	7	

NOTE: V = Village; ST = Small Town; MT = Medium sized Town; RT = Referent Town

H.H. TABLE—27.4(b)

CHARACTERISTICS OF PLACES OF SUCCESSIVE MIGRATION IN THREE STAGES BY REASON FOR MIGRATION

Characteristics	I-Stage		II-Stage		III-Stage		Remarks
	Reason for migration	Number of households	Reason for migration	No. of H.H.S.	Reason for migration	No of H.H.S.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 V — V — ST — RT	Employment	1	Transfer	1	Transfer	1	
2 V — ST — MT — RT	Shift of family by father due to employment	1	Studies	1	Employed in private firm	1	
3 V — MT — V — RT	To join his brother	1	Climate did not suit	1	In view of employment	1	
4 V — MT — ST — RT	Government employment	1	..	1	Transfer	1	
5 V — MT — MT — RT	Government employment	1	Transfer	1	Transfer	1	
6 V — MT — CITY — RT	Appointment	1	..	1	..	1	
7 ST — ST — V — RT	(a) Transfer (b) Transfer	2	Transfer Transfer	2	Transfer Transfer	2	
8 ST — CITY — MT — RT	For studies	1	Completed the studies and employed	1	Transfer	1	
9 MT — ST — V — RT	Transfer	1	Transfer	1	Transfer	1	
TOTAL		10		10		10	

NOTE: V = Village; ST = Small Town; MT = Medium sized Town; RT = Referent Town

H.H. TABLE—27.4(c)

CHARACTERISTICS OF PLACES OF SUCCESSIVE MIGRATION IN THREE STAGES BY DURATION OF STAY IN EACH PLACE

Characteristics	I-Stage No. of households by duration				II-Stage No. of households by duration				III-Stage No of households by duration				Remarks
	Less than 1 year	1—4 years	5—9 years	10 & above years	Less than 1 year	1—4 years	5—9 years	10 & above years	Less than 1 year	1—4 years	5—9 years	10 & above years	
1. V — V — ST — RT	Nil	1	..	..	Nil	1	..	Nil	Nil	..	..	1	
2. V — ST — MT — RT	Nil	..	..	1	Nil	1	..	Nil	Nil	..	1	..	
3. V — MT — V — RT	Nil	..	..	1	Nil	1	..	Nil	Nil	1	..	..	
4. V — MT — ST — RT	Nil	..	1	..	Nil	1	..	Nil	Nil	1	..	..	
5. V — MT — MT — RT	Nil	..	1	..	Nil	1	..	Nil	Nil	1	..	..	
6. V — MT — CITY — RT	Nil	1	..	..	Nil	1	..	Nil	Nil	1	..	..	
7. ST — ST — V — RT	Nil	1	1	..	Nil	2	..	Nil	Nil	1	1	..	
8. ST — CITY — MT — RT	Nil	1	..	..	Nil	1	..	Nil	Nil	1	..	..	
9. MT — ST — V — RT	Nil	..	1	..	Nil	..	1	Nil	Nil	..	..	1	
TOTAL		4	4	2	Nil	9	1	Nil	Nil	6	2	2	

NOTE: V = Village; ST = Small Town; MT = Medium sized Town; RT = Referent Town

H.H. TABLE—30.1(a)

RELATION OF HOUSES OCCUPIED BY THE SELECTED HOUSEHOLDS WITH ADJOINING HOUSES IN SPACE BY LOCALITY

Locality/Census Enumerators Block	Number of House-holds	Separate House with compound		Separate House with-out compound		Houses which are flats in multiflat Hous-ing units		Houses which are floors in multifloor Housing units		Others (Specify)	Remarks
		No. of House-holds	Problem faced	No. of House-holds	Problem faced	No. of House-holds	Problem faced	No. of House-holds	Problem faced		
1	2	3	3(a)	4	4(a)	5	5(a)	6	6(a)	7	8
1(a)	9	1	Nil	8	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	
1(b)	12	7	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2(a)	11	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3(a)	12	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3(b)	10	1	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4(b)	14	6	..	7	..	..	..	1	Nil	..	
5(b)	10	3	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6(a)	10	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6(b)	11	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7(a)	10	4	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7(b)	9	4	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8(a)	10	1	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10(a)	8	7	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10(b)	11	6	..	4	..	1	Nil	..	..	..	
12(a)	6	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12(b)	9	5	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12(c)	7	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13(b)	9	1	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16(b)	10	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18(a)	10	1	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18(b)	6	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	
19(a)	8	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	
19(b)	10	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20(a)	9	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20(b)	12	1	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	
All Localities	243	65	..	176	..	1	..	1	..	..	

H.H. TABLE No. 30.4 (a)

TIME, COST OF CONSTRUCTION AND PRESENT VALUE OF HOUSES WITH REFERENCE TO LOCALITY

Locality/Census Enumerators' Block	Time of Construction	Number of Houses	Average cost of construction per House (in Rs.)	Average value for house at present (in Rs.)	Average time lapse after construction and when a major repair was undertaken	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1(a)	4 years and less	Nil	..	..	..	*Out of 7, only 2 households have reported major repairs.
	5—9 years	Nil	..	..	..	
	10—19 years	Nil			..	
	20—39 years	2	1,800	7,500	..	
	40+ years	7	3,019	11,529	32*	
1(b)	4 years and less	Nil	..	..	..	*Out of 5, only 2 households have reported major repairs.
	5—9 years	Nil	..	..	..	
	10—19 years	Nil			..	
	20—39 years	5	2,080	7,770	11*	
	40+ years	7	450	2,705	..	
2(a)	4 years and less	Nil	..	..	..	*Out of 11, only 4 households have reported major repairs.
	5—9 years	Nil	..	..	..	
	10—19 years	Nil	..	..	..	
	20—39 years	Nil			..	
	40+ years	11	627	3,254	61*	
3(a)	4 years and less	Nil			..	*This is a small thatched hut without even a wooden door.
	5—9 years	1*	60	50	..	
	10—19 years	Nil			..	
	20—39 years	2	1,500	2,000	..	
	40+ years	9	1,788	4,244	..	
3(b)	4 years and less	Nil	..	..	..	@Except present value other particulars are not furnished by these 6 households.
	5—9 years	Nil	..	..	..	
	10—19 years	Nil			..	
	20—39 years	4	2,225	8,875	..	
	40+ years	2	@	6,000	N.A.	
	Not stated	4	@	6,500	N.A.	
4(b)	4 years and less	Nil	..	..	..	(a) Construction value and present value are not furnished by one household. (b) Out of 6, only one household has reported a major repair after 13 years of its construction. (c) Out of 6, only one has reported a major repair after 69 years of its construction.
	5—9 years	Nil			..	
	10—19 years	6	14,900	29,600(a)	13(b)	
	20—39 years	2	5,000	8,500	..	
	40+ years	6	1,167	4,717	69(c)	
5(b)	4 years and less	Nil	..	..	..	*Out of 9, only one has reported major repairs after 48 years of its construction.
	5—9 years	Nil	..	..	..	
	10—19 years	Nil			..	
	20—39 years	1	2,000	4,000	..	
	40+ years	9	833	4,889	48*	
6(a)	4 years and less	2	1,400	2,100	..	*Out of 7, only one household has reported major repairs after 51 years of its construction.
	5—9 years	Nil	..	..	..	
	10—19 years	Nil			..	
	20—39 years	1	400	1,000	..	
	40+ years	7	1,057	4,057	51*	
6(b)	4 years and less	Nil			..	@Only two households have reported major repairs. †Only one household has reported major repairs.
	5—9 years	1	3,000	6,000	..	
	10—19 years	1	3,000	6,000	18	
	20—39 years	4	1,813	6,438	22@	
	40+ years	5	4,420	6,100	50†	
7(a)	4 years and less	Nil	..	..	..	@Three households have reported major repairs.
	5—9 years	Nil	..	..	..	
	10—19 years	Nil			..	
	20—39 years	2	12,500	35,000	37	
	40+ years	4	4,500	12,500	41@	
	Not stated	4	N.A.	7,750	N.A.	
7(b)	4 years and less	Nil	..	..	..	@Only one household has reported a major repair.
	5—9 years	Nil			..	
	10—19 years	1	2,000	2,500	..	
	20—39 years	4	14,625	29,500	39@	
	40+ years	4	2,625	3,875	..	
8(a)	4 years and less	3*	5,000	6,500	..	*Particulars have not been furnished by one household.
	5—9 years	1	4,000	5,000	..	
	10—19 years	4	725	950	..	
	20—39 years	2	300	900	..	
	40+ years	Nil	..	..	..	

H.H. TABLE No. 30.4(a)—*concld.*

TIME, COST OF CONSTRUCTION AND PRESENT VALUE OF HOUSES WITH REFERENCE TO LOCALITY

Locality/Census Enumerator's Block	Time of Construction	Number of Houses	Average cost of construction per House (in Rs.)	Average value for house at present (in Rs.)	Average time lapse after construction and when a major repair was undertaken	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10(a)	4 years and less	Nil	..	..	..	
	5—9 years	Nil	..	..	..	
	10—19 years	2	9,500	26,000	13	Only one household has reported major repairs.
	20—39 years	Nil	..	..	..	
	40+ years	Nil	..	..	..	
	Not stated	6	N.A.	11,834	N.A.	
10(b)	4 years and less	Nil	..	..	..	
	5—9 years	2	30,500	35,750	..	
	10—19 years	1	2,000	8,000	..	
	20—39 years	4	1,400	7,000	..	
	40+ years	Nil	..	..	..	
	Not stated	4	N.A.	13,250	N.A.	
12(a)	4 years and less	1	200	2,000	..	
	5—9 years	Nil	..	..	..	
	10—19 years	1	5,000	7,000	..	
	20—39 years	2	5,000	10,500	..	
	40+ years	2	2,750	8,000	46@	Only one household has reported major repairs.
12(b)	4 years and less	Nil	..	..	..	
	5—9 years	1	5,000	10,000	..	
	10—19 years	Nil	..	..	..	
	20—39 years	3	1,400	5,333	5*	*Only one household has reported major repairs in each of these categories.
	40+ years	5	2,200	4,600	41*	
12(c)	4 years and less	Nil	..	..	..	
	5—9 years	Nil	..	..	..	
	10—19 years	1	30,000	50,000	..	
	20—39 years	6	5,200	13,400	15*	Only one household has reported major repairs.
	40+ years	Nil	..	..	..	
13(b)	4 years and less	1	50,000	60,000	..	
	5—9 years	2	2,000	2,750	..	
	10—19 years	4	3,875	6,625	16	*Only two households have reported major repairs in these categories.
	20—39 years	2	15,750	27,500	20*	
	40+ years	Nil	..	..	..	
16(b)	4 years and less	3	8,450	8,633	..	
	5—9 years	5	6,750	8,500	..	
	10—19 years	Nil	..	..	..	
	20—39 years	Nil	..	..	..	
	40+ years	Nil	..	..	..	
	Not stated	2	N.A.	N.A.	..	
18(a)	4 years and less	2	3,500	4,250	..	
	5—9 years	2	4,250	6,000	..	
	10—19 years	6	1,842	3,666	..	
	20—39 years	Nil	..	..	..	
	40+ years	Nil	..	..	..	
18(b)	4 years and less	1	1,500	2,000	..	
	5—9 years	3	1,383	2,067	..	
	10—19 years	1	2,500	3,750	..	
	20—39 years	Nil	..	..	..	
	40+ years	1	200	200	..	
19(a)	4 years and less	Nil	..	..	..	
	5—9 years	4	2,475	4,288	7	Only two households have reported major repairs.
	10—19 years	Nil	..	..	..	
	20—39 years	2	70	125	..	
	40+ years	2	525	800	..	
19(b)	4 years and less	Nil	..	..	..	
	5—9 years	6	288	498	..	
	10—19 years	2	1,100	1,425	..	
	20—39 years	2	90	200	..	
	40+ years	Nil	..	..	..	
20(a)	4 years and less	1	5,000	6,000	..	
	5—9 years	8	3,000	4,156	..	
	10—19 years	Nil	..	..	..	
	20—39 years	Nil	..	..	..	
	40+ years	Nil	..	..	..	
20(b)	4 years and less	4	1,725	2,263	..	
	5—9 years	7	1,807	2,431	..	
	10—19 years	1	500	850	..	
	20—39 years	Nil	..	..	..	
	40+ years	Nil	..	..	..	

H.H. TABLE—30.5(a)

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSES BY PREDOMINANT MATERIALS OF FLOOR, WALL, ROOF AND CEILING BY LOCALITY

Locality/ Census Enumerators' Block	Material of floor				Material of wall								
	Mud	Stones (Cuddapah stone)	Cement	Other Materials	Grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo	Mud	Unburnt bricks	Wood	Burnt bricks	Sheets	Stone	Cement concrete	Other materials
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1(a)	2	4	3	..	..	4	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
1(b)	5	2	5	..	..	8	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
2(a)	7	..	4	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3(b)	6	3	3	..	..	8	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
4(b)	3	1	6	..	..	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
5(b)	3	..	11	..	..	3	..	..	11	..	..	..	..
6(a)	5	1	4	..	..	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
6(b)	3	..	7	..	..	4	..	..	6	..	..	..	..
7(a)	8	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..
7(b)	1	1	8	..	..	4	..	..	6	..	..	..	..
	4	2	3	..	..	2	..	..	7	..	..	..	..
8(a)	3	..	7	..	..	3	..	..	7	..	..	..	..
10(a)	..	..	8	..	..	1	..	..	7	..	..	..	..
10(b)	..	..	11	..	..	1	..	..	10	..	..	..	..
12(a)	2	..	4	..	..	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
12(b)	5	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
12(c)	1	2	4	..	..	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	..
13(b)	3	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..
16(b)	2	..	8	..	..	2	..	..	8	..	..	..	..
18(a)	8	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..
18(b)	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..
19(a)	5	1	2	..	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
19(b)	10	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
20(a)	3	1	5	..	..	3	..	..	6	..	..	..	..
20(b)	8	..	4	..	..	3	..	..	9	..	..	..	..
All Localities	101	21	121	..	..	87	..	..	156			..	..

H. H. TABLE—30.5(a)—*concld.*

Locality/ Census Enumerators' Block	Material of roof									Material of			
	Grass, Leaves, thatch etc.	Tiles, slate, shingle		C.I. or Zinc or metal sheets	Asbestos cement sheets	Brick and lime	Stone	Concrete	Other materials	Ceiling	Doors & Windows		Remarks
		Mangalore tiles	Country tiles							Wood	Wood	Iron etc.	
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1(a)	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	9	..	
1(b)	..	5	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	
2(a)	..	3	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	
3(a)	1	5	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	12	..	
3(b)	..	4	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	10	..	
4(b)	..	5	4	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	13	1	
5(b)	..	5	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	10	..	
6(a)	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	
6(b)	..	7	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	7	4	
7(a)	..	7	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	10	..	
7(b)	..	5	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	1	4	5	
8(a)	3	4	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	10	..	
10(a)	..	5	..	..	2	..		1	..	..	8	..	
10(b)	..	5	..	..	5	..		1	..	..	11	..	
12(a)	..	2	2	..	1	..		1	..	..	6	..	
12(b)	..	5	2	..	1	..		1	..	..	8	1	
12(c)	..	5	1	..	..	..		1	..	..	7	..	
13(b)	..	6	..	..	1	..		2	..	..	7	2	
16(b)	2	7	..	..	..	..		1	..	..	7	3	
18(a)	2	6	2	..	..	..		..	..	..	10	..	
18(b)	1	1	2	..	..	..		..	..	..	6	..	
19(a)	3	3	1	..	..	..		1	..	..	8	..	
19(b)	9	1	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	10	..	
20(a)	3	4	..	..	..	..		2	..	..	9	..	
20(b)	4	4	4	..	..	..		..	..	..	12	..	
All Localities	28	114	53	..	17	..	..	26	..	2	226	17	

H. H. TABLE—30.7(a)

HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED BY LOCALITY

Locality/ Census Enumerators' Block	Total No. of Households	Total number of members		Total No. of Rooms	Households with 1 Room		Households with 2 Rooms		Households with 3 Rooms		Households with 4 Rooms		Households with 5 Rooms and more		Unspecified No. of Rooms		Remarks
		Male	Female		No. of HH	No. of Members	No. of HH	No. of Members	No. of HH	No. of Members	No. of HH	No. of Members	No. of HH	No. of Members	No. of HH	No. of Members	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1(a)	9	31	32	20	5	32	..	..	1	7	3	24	..	..	..	..	
1(b)	12	31	23	15	10	43	1	7	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2(a)	11	25	28	14	8	30	3	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3(a)	12	31	33	15	10	50	1	10	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3(b)	10	19	30	14	6	28	4	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4(b)	14	42	43	31	5	23	4	22	3	28	1	7	1	5	..	..	
5(b)	10	42	29	16	6	34	2	13	2	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6(a)	10	29	27	22	5	19	1	6	2	6	1	13	1	12	..	..	
6(b)	11	41	28	26	3	16	5	31	1	6	..	..	2	16	..	..	
7(a)	10	36	46	29	2	10	3	20	1	16	2	17	2	19	..	..	
7(b)	9	27	24	28	1	3	4	18	..	..	1	4	3	26	..	..	
8(a)	10	22	19	14	7	29	2	10	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10(a)	8	18	22	16	2	13	4	13	2	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10(b)	11	40	32	20	4	13	5	39	2	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12(a)	6	28	30	13	1	10	4	35	..	..	1	13	..	..	..	..	
12(b)	9	25	32	16	5	28	2	12	1	7	1	10	..	..	..	..	
12(c)	7	22	21	18	1	6	3	15	1	10	2	12	..	..	..	..	
13(b)	9	29	31	17	5	25	2	24	1	10	2	12	..	..	..	..	
16(b)	10	30	28	20	2	18	6	27	1	8	..	..	1	3	..	..	
18(a)	10	35	30	18	5	37	3	20	2	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18(b)	6	11	8	6	6	19	..	..	1	4	1	4	..	..	..	..	
19(a)	8	22	16	13	6	21	..	..	1	9	1	8	..	..	..	..	
19(b)	10	24	31	10	9	46	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20(a)	9	25	29	20	2	14	4	17	2	12	1	11	..	..	..	..	
20(b)	12	30	32	20	6	24	4	22	2	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	
All Localities	243	715	704	451	122	591	68	414	28	210	15	123	10	81	..	..	

H.H. TABLE—30.7 (a) (i)

HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY NUMBER OF MARRIED COUPLES WITH AND WITHOUT OTHER MEMBERS AGED 5 AND ABOVE AND NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED BY THEM

Classification	Total No. of Households	Total No. of Members	HH. Occupying 1 Room		HH. Occupying 2 Rooms		HH. Occupying 3 Rooms		HH. Occupying 4 Rooms		HH. Occupying more than 4 Rooms		Remarks
			No. of HH.	No. of Members	No. of HH.	No. of Members	No. of HH.	No. of Members	No. of HH	No. of Members	No. of HH	No. of Members	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
I. *Households with One Married Couple*													
(a) Without other members aged 5 and above	28	74	18	47	9	25	1	2	..	..	..	..	
(b) With other members aged 5 and above	136	836	68	394	42	270	16	102	5	31	5	39	
II. *Households with two Married couples*													
(a) Without other members age 5 and above	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(b) With other members aged 5 and above	31	290	5	39	8	69	6	59	8	84	4	39	
III. *Households with three Married couples*													
(a) Without other members aged 5 and above	1	6	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
(b) With other members aged 5 and above	4	53	2	25	1	12	1	16	..	..	..	..	
IV. *Others*	43	160	28	80	8	38	4+	31+	2	8	1	3	
Total	243	1,419	122	591	68	414	28	210	15	123	10	81	

(+) Includes one household having 4 couples with others aged 5 and above.

H. H. TABLE—30.7(b)

HOUSEHOLDS CLASSIFIED BY LOCALITY AND PER-CAPITA FLOOR SPACE OF LIVING ROOMS ONLY AND TENURAL STATUS

Locality/ Census Enumerators' Block	Per-Capita Space									
	Households		1 Sq. Yd. or less		2-3 Sq. Yards		4-5 Sq. Yards.		6-9 Sq. Yards	
	Total Numbers	Number of Member	No. of HH.	No. of Members	No. of HH.	No. of Members	No. of H.H.	No. of Members	No. of HH.	No. of Members
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1(a)	9	63	3	17	2	15	..	..	2	28
1(b)	12	54	3	22	4	16	1	2	2	9
2(a)	11	53	4	28	4	21	1	1	..	..
3(a)	12	64	3	19	4	17	1	4	2	15
3(b)	10	49	2	9	6	31	1	8	1	1
4(	14	85	2	11	4	34	1	9	5	20
5(b	10	71	5	37	1	3	2	22	1	8
6(a)	10	56	..	..	6	36	2	14	..	..
6(b)	11	69	1	10	2	14	4	21	2	15
7(a)	10	82	2	11	2	22	2	17	2	21
7(b)	9	51	..	..	3	15	1	5	..	..
8(a)	10	41	1	9	3	13	3	12	2	5
10(a)	8	40	2	13	..	..	2	6	4	21
10(b)	11	72	1	7	6	28	4	36	..	..
12(a)	6	58	2	21	2	16	1	13	1	8
12(b)	9	57	2	7	5	40	2	10	..	..
12(c)	7	43	..	..	1	6	2	11	3	21
13(b)	9	60	4	31	..	..	3	9	2	20
16(b)	10	58	1	12	6	32	1	4	1	10
18(a)	10	65	2	21	3	19	3	15	..	..
18(b)	6	19	..	..	2	7	4	12	..	..
19(a)	8	38	1	5	6	32	..	..	1	1
19(b)	10	55	1	11	8	43	..	..	..	..
20(a)	9	54	3	22	2	19	2	9	2	4
20(b)	12	62	..	..	7	40	4	14	..	..
All Localities	243	1,419	45	323	89	519	47	254	34	207

H. H. TABLE—30.7 (b)—*concld.*

Locality/Census Enumerators' Block	Per-Capita Space				Tenural Status			Remarks
	10-15 Sq. Yards		16 Sq. Yards and more		No. of households living in houses that are			
	No. of HH.	No. of Members	No. of HH.	No. of Members	Owned	Rented	Allotted	
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1(a)	2	7	..	..	4	5	..	
1(b)	1	1	1	4	5	7	..	
2(a)	2	3	..	..	7	4	..	
3(a)	2	9	..	..	6	6	..	
3(b)	..	..	..	..	3	7	..	
4(b)	1	5	1	5	9	5	..	
5(b)	..	..	1	1	3	7	..	
6(a)	2	6	..	..	2	8	..	
6(b)	..	..	2	9	7	4	..	
7(a)	1	6	1	5	4	6	..	
7(b)	3	10	2	21	3	6	..	
8(a)	1	2	..	..	2	7	1	
10(a)	..	..	..	..	1	7	..	
10(b)	..	..	..	..	1	10	..	
12(a)	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	
12(b)	..	..	..	..	2	7	..	
12(c)	1	5	..	..	5	2	..	
13(b)	..	..	..	..	6	3	..	
16(b)	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	
18(a)	1	4	1	4	8	2	..	
18(b)	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	
19(a)	..	..	..	..	3	5	..	
19(b)	1	1	..	..	10	..	..	
20(a)	..	..	..	..	7	2	..	
20(b)	..	..	1	8	9	3	..	
All Localities	18	59	10	57	116	117	10	

H-H. TABLE—30.8(a).

AVAILABILITY OF AMENITIES

Locality/ Census Enumerators' Block	Total number of households	Availability	Amenities and number of households						Remarks
			Kitchen	Bathroom	Lavatory	Source of			
						Drinking water	Water for washing	Electric current	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1(a)	9	a*	3	2	1	..	..	..	
		b*	5	6	4	4	4	4	
		c1*	1	1	4	3	3	5	
		c2*	..	..	..	1	2	..	
1(b)	12	a	1	6	5	..	1	4	
		b	11	6	3	3	3	7	
		c_1	..	..	4	6	3	1	
		c_2	..	..	..	3	5	..	
2(a)	11	a	1	8	11	..	..	7	
		b	10	3	..	..	..	3	
		c_1	..	..	..	..	1	1	
		c_2	..	..	..	11	10	..	
3(a)	12	a	2	4	10	..	..	5	
		b	10	7	1	1	1	6	
		c_1	..	1	1	..	3	1	
		c_2	..	..	..	11	8	..	
3(b)	10	a	3	5	6	..	1	3	
		b	7	5	3	3	2	7	
		c1	..	..	1	2	2	..	
		c2	..	..	..	5	5	..	
4(b)	14	a	2	3	2	..	1	1	
		b	12	11	9	10	9	13	
		c_1	..	..	3	1	3	..	
		c_2	..	..	..	3	1	..	
5(b)	10	a	..	2	4	..	..	6	
		b	10	8	1	2	1	4	
		c_1	..	..	5	5	3	..	
		c_2	..	..	..	3	6	..	
6(a)	10	a	..	3	3	..	..	2	
		b	10	7	5	4	5	7	
		c_1	..	..	2	3	4	1	
		c_2	..	..	..	3	1	..	
6(b)	11	a	3	3	3	..	..	1	
		b	8	8	7	6	6	10	
		c_1	..	..	1	..	..	..	
		c_2	..	..	..	5	5	..	
7(a)	10	a	1	2	1	..	1	1	
		b	9	8	7	5	4	7	
		c_1	..	..	2	4	4	2	
		c_2	..	..	..	1	1	..	
7(b)	9	a	..	..	2	..	..	4	
		b	9	9	5	4	4	5	
		c_1	..	..	2	1	5	..	
		c_2	..	..	..	4	..	..	
8(a)	10	a	2	2	7	..	..	4	
		b	8	6	1	3	2	6	
		c_1	..	2	2	2	8	..	
		c_2	..	..	..	5	..	..	
10(a)	8	a	..	1	..	..	..	..	
		b	8	7	5	4	1	7	
		c_1	..	..	3	4	7	1	
		c_2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10(b)	11	a	..	..	1	..	1	..	
		b	11	11	6	5	3	9	
		c_1	..	..	4	6	6	2	
		c_2	..	..	..	..	1	..	
12(a)	6	a	..	1	..	..	..	..	
		b	6	5	6	4	4	5	
		c_1	..	..	..	1	2	1	
		c_2	..	..	..	1	..	..	

H. H. TABLE 30.8 (a)—*concld.*
AVAILABILITY OF AMENITIES

Locality/ Census Enumerator's block number	Total number of households	Availability	Amenities and number of households						Remarks
			Kitchen	Bathroom	Lavatory	Source of		Electric current	
						Drinking water	Water for washing		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12(b)	9	a	2	3	1	..	..	4	
		b	7	5	4	2	3	3	
		c_1	..	1	4	3	5	2	
		c_2	..	..	..	4	1	..	
12(c)	7	a	1	1	..	..	..	1	
		b	6	6	5	6	6	6	
		c_1	..	..	2	..	1	..	
		c_2	..	..	..	1	..	..	
13(b)	9	a	1	2	3	..	..	3	
		b	8	7	1	6	5	6	
		c_1	..	..	5	1	2	..	
		c_2	..	..	..	2	2	..	
16(b)	10	a	2	2	2	..	..	2	
		b	8	8	8	8	8	8	
		c_1	..	..	..	..	2	..	
		c_2	..	..	..	2	..	..	
18(a)	10	a	2	3	9	..	..	6	
		b	8	7	1	2	2	4	
		c_1	..	..	..	1	5	..	
		c_2	..	..	..	7	3	..	
18(b)	6	a	..	2	6	..	..	5	
		b	6	4	..	..	..	1	
		c_1	..	..	..	..	6	..	
		c_2	..	..	..	6	..	..	
19(a)	8	a	4	5	6	..	..	6	
		b	4	3	1	1	1	2	
		c_1	..	..	1	..	7	..	
		c_2	..	..	..	7	..	..	
19(b)	10	a	9	9	10	..	..	10	
		b	1	1	..	..	..	..	
		c_1	..	..	..	..	10	..	
		c_2	..	..	..	10	..	..	
20(a)	9	a	2	2	3	..	..	3	
		b	7	7	6	5	4	6	
		c_1	..	..	..	..	5	..	
		c_2	..	..	..	4	..	..	
20(b)	12	a	4	6	11	..	..	9	
		b	8	6	1	2	2	3	
		c_1	..	..	..	..	10	..	
		c_2	..	..	..	10	..	..	
All localities	243	a	45	77	107	..	5	87	
		b	197	161	90	90	80	139	
		c_1	1	5	46	44	107	17	
		c_2	..	..	..	109	51	..	

NOTE a = Not having.

b = Having separately.

c_1 = Shares with other households (private taps, well etc.)

c_2 = Shares with other households (public taps, wells, tank ets.)

H.H. TABLE—32.1 (a)

POSSESSION OF FURNITURE BY LOCALITY AND DURATION OF STAY IN THE PRESENT RESIDENCE

Locality/ Census Enumerator's block number	Duration of present residence	Total number of households	Number of households having							Households not having any furniture items	Remarks
			Chair	Table	Diwan	Cot	Sofa-cum-bed	Benches	Stools		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1(a)	Non-migrant	5	3	3	..	3	2	1	..	2	
	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1—4 years	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	5 Years +	3	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	2	
1(b)	Non-migrant	6	4	2	..	2	..	1	..	2	
	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1—4 years	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
	5 Years+	5	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	4	
2(a)	Non-migrant	8	2	1	..	..	..	3	..	4	
	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1—4 Years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	5 Years +	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
3(a)	Non-migrant	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
	Less than 1year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1—4 years	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
	5 Years +	8	2	1	..	1	..	1	1	5	
3(b)	Non-migrant	5	1	..	..	..	..	3	2	1	
	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1—4 years	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
	5 Years +	4	3	2	..	3	..	..	1	1	
4(b)	Non-migrant	9	7	5	..	5	1	5	1	2	
	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1—4 years	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	5 Years +	4	3	3	..	2	1	1	..	1	
5(b)	Non-migrant		2	2	..	2	..	1	..	3	
	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1—4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	5 Years +	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
6(a)	Non-migrants	5	4	4	..	4	1	3	..	..	
	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1—4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	5 Years +	5	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	
6(b)	Non-migrant	4	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	
	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1—4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	5 Years +	7	4	3	..	2	..	2	1	2	
7(a)	Non-migrant	4	4	3	..	3	2	..	3	..	
	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1—4 years	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	
	5 Years +	5	3	2	..	2	1	..	2	2	
7(b)	Non-migrant	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	
	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1—4 years	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	
	5 Years +	7	4	4	..	3	1	..	..	2	
8(a)	Non-migrant	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	
	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1—4 years	2	2	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	
	5 Years +	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	
10(a)	Non-migrant	2	2	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	
	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1—4 years	5	5	2	..	2	1	..	2	1	
	5 Years +	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	
(10b)	Non-migrant	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
	Less than 1 year	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1—4 Years	6	4	3	..	2	1	1	1	2	
	5 Years +	3	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	

H. H. TABLE—32.1 (a)—*Concld.*

POSSESSION OF FURNITURE BY LOCALITY AND DURATION OF STAY IN THE PRESENT RESIDENCE

Locality/ Census Enumerators' block number	Duration of present residence	Total number of households	Number of households having							Households not having any furniture items	Remarks
			Chair	Table	Diwan	Cot	Sofa-cum-bed	Benches	Stools		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
12(a)	Non-migrant	4	2	2	..	1	..	1	..	2	
	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1—4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	5 Years +	2	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	
12(b)	Non-migrant	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	
	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1—4 years	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
	5 Years +	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	
12(c)	Non-migrant	4	3	3	..	2	..	..	1	1	
	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1—4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	5 Years+	3	1	1	..	2	1	..	1	..	
13(b)	Non-migrant	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1—4 years	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	
	5 Years +	6	1	1	..	2	1	1	2	3	
16(b)	Non-migrant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Less than 1 year	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	
	1—4 years	6	4	..	..	1	..	..	3	2	
	5 Years +	3	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	
18(a)	Non-migrant	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	
	Less than 1 year	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
	1—4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	5 Years +	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
18(b)	Non-migrant	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1—4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	5 Years +	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	
19(a)	Non-migrant	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	
	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1—4 years	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
	5 Years +	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
19(b)	Non-migrant	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	
	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1—4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	5 Years +	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	
20(a)	Non-migrant	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1—4 years	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
	5 Years +	5	3	..	..	3	..	2	1	2	
20(b)	Non-migrant	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
	Less than 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	1—4 years	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	5 Years +	10	1	2	..	1	..	1	1	1	
	All Durations :—	243	105	71	1	63	17	33	29	117	
All localities	Non-migrant	98	42	31	..	27	8	18	11	47	
	Less than 1 year	3	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	
	1—4 years	33	20	11	1	10	2	1	7	13	
	5 Years +	109	41	27	..	25	7	14	11	56	

H.H. TABLE 33.1 (a)

MATERIALS OF WHICH UTENSILS ARE MADE BY LOCALITY AND STATE AND DISTRICT TO WHICH THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD BELONGS

Locality	State, District to which the head of household belongs	Total number of households	No. of households where cooking utensils are made of						No. of households where utensils for serving food are made of							Remarks
			Aluminium	Brass	Stainless steel	Copper	Bronze	Clay	Aluminium	Brass	Copper	Porcelain	Stainless steel	Bronze	Clay	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	MYSORE STATE :															
1(a)	Tumkur	5	2	4	3	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	4	2	..	
	Hassan	2	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	
1(b)	Tumkur	10	1	9	2	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	6	4	..	
	Hassan	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Bangalore	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2(a)	Tumkur	10	2	3	..	..	..	7	5	..	..	..	4	4	..	
3(a)	Tumkur	8	1	3	..	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	2	1	..	
	Mysore	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Bangalore	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3(b)	Tumkur	7	5	2	..	3	..	4	4	..	..	..	3	2	..	
	Kolar	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Hassan	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	
4(b)	Tumkur	13	6	4	1	..	..	3	6	..	..	..	8	..	..	
	Chikmagalur	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
5(b)	Tumkur	9	3	7	..	..	..	3	6	..	..	..	4	..	..	
6(a)	Bangalore	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
	Tumkur	7	4	4	..	..	..	1	5	..	2	..	2	..	..	
	Chitradurga	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	
6(b)	Tumkur	6	4	2	..	3	..	3	..	6	5	1	1	..	..	
	Bangalore	2	2	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	5	..	..	
	Chikmagalur	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	
7(a)	Tumkur	5	2	3	2	2	..	3	2	1	..	..	4	..	..	
	Chikmagalur	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
	Chitradurga	3	3	3	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	
	Hassan	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	
7(b)	Tumkur	4	2	2	..	3	..	1	..	3	5	1	3	..	..	
	Hassan	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
	Dharwar	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
	Chitradurga	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
8(a)	Chitradurga	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
	Mandya	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Tumkur	6	2	3	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	
	Hassan	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Shimoga	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
10(a)	Hassan	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
	Mandya	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
	Tumkur	3	3	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	
	Shimoga	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
	Bangalore	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
	Kolar	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	

H.H. TABLE—33.1 (a)—*concld.*

ATERIALS OF WHICH UTENSILS ARE MADE BY LOCALITY AND STATE AND DISTRICT TO WHICH THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD BELONGS

Locality	State, District to which the head of household belongs	Total number of households	No. of households where cooking utensils are made of						No. of households where utensils for serving food are made of							Remarks
			Aluminium	Brass	Stainless steel	Copper	Bronze	Clay	Aluminium	Brass	Copper	Porcelain	Stainless steel	Bronze	Clay	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
10(b)	Tumkur	6	2	5	3	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	5	..	..	
	Kolar	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
	Chitradurga	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	
	Bangalore	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
12(a)	Tumkur	6	7	3	..	2	..	..	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	
12(b)	Tumkur	6	4	3	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	2	1	..	
	Chikmagalur	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
12(c)	Tumkur	6	3	3	2	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	4	1	..	
	Hassan	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13(b)	Tumkur	6	4	2	..	1	..	4	3	5	3	..	3	..	..	
	Bangalore	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16(b)	Tumkur	8	6	5	..	4	..	6	6	2	1	..	5	2	..	
	Bangalore	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18(a)	Tumkur	9	2	..	..	..	..	9	5	4	2	..	..	1	2	
	Bangalore	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	
18(b)	Tumkur	5	4	1	..	..	..	4	2	4	4	..	5	..	..	
19(a)	Tumkur	5	3	1	..	1	..	4	3	2	2	..	2	..	..	
19(b)	Tumkur	7	6	..	..	..	..	8	7	5	2	..	1	..	..	
	Bangalore	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Mysore	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20(a)	Tumkur	9	9	1	..	1	..	7	4	7	6	..	1	..	..	
20(b)	Tumkur	6	5	..	..	..	..	6	5	1	3	..	1	..	1	
	OTHER STATES :															
1(a)	Andhra Pradesh	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
2(a)	Andhra Pradesh	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
6(b)	Andhra Pradesh	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
13(b)	Andhra Pradesh	2	1	..	..	1	..	2	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	
19(a)	Andhra Pradesh	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	
3(b)	Gujarat	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	
7(b)	Gujarat	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	
5(b)	Kerala	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6(a)	Kerala	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7(b)	Kerala	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	
19(a)	Kerala	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	
12(b)	Rajasthan	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
1(a)	Tamil Nadu	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3(a)	Tamil Nadu	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6(b)	Tamil Nadu	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	
10(b)	Tamil Nadu	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	
12(b)	Tamil Nadu	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18(b)	Tamil Nadu	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	
19(a)	Tamil Nadu	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	
20(b)	Tamil Nadu	6	6	1	..	..	..	5	5	2	2	..	2	..	..	

H.H. TABLE—34.1 (a)

MATERIALS OF WHICH UTENSILS ARE MADE BY RELIGION AND CASTE OR TRIBE OR COMMUNITY AND MIGRATION STATUS WITH REFERENCE TO PLACE OF LAST RESIDENCE OF HEAD OF HOUSE HOLD

Religion, Caste or tribe or Community	Migrant status: M/NM	No. of House-holds	Number of households where cooking utensils are made of:					Number of households where utensils for serving food are made of:							Remarks
			Alu-minium	Brass	Stainless steel	Copper	Clay	Alu-minium	Brass	Stainless steel	Copper	Bronze	Clay	Porce-lain	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Lingayat	M	18	8	8	1	4	9	5	6	9	6	1	..	..	
	NM	13	6	8	5	6	7	2	1	12	1	4	1	..	
Brahmin	M	20	6	18	11	4	..	3	3	20	2	..	..	..	
	NM	4	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	
Vysya	M	10	4	7	3	6	1	1	5	10	3	..	..	..	
	NM	6	3	6	3	2	..	2	1	6	..	..	..	..	
Setty Banajiga	M	7	4	3	..	2	4	5	1	1	2	1	..	..	
	NM	8	6	3	..	1	4	6	..	4	..	2	..	..	
Ganiga	M	3	..	3	..	..	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	
	NM	9	3	6	..	3	2	4	3	7	2	1	..	..	
Maratha	M	4	2	1	..	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	
	NM	5	2	4	1	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..	..	
Valmiki Nayaka (Boda)	M	7	3	..	..	..	8	6	2	2	1	1	..	..	
	NM	5	1	1	..	..	3	1	..	2	..	4	..	..	
Adi-Karnataka	M	2	2	1	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	
	NM	8	3	1	..	..	7	3	3	1	5	..	1	1	
Kuruba	M	6	2	5	..	1	2	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	
	NM	3	1	1	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	
Adi-Dravida	M	6	3	1	..	..	5	3	4	2	2	..	..	1	
	NM	2	1	..	..	..	2	1	2	1	1	1	..	..	
Viswakarma	M	8	4	6	..	3	3	4	1	3	..	1	..	..	
	NM	Nil													
Vokkaliga	M	9	3	4	..	..	6	5	2	4	2	..	1	..	
	NM	(Nil)													
Balija	M	(Nil)													
	NM	3	..	2	1	..	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	
Bajantri (Nayanaja Kshatriya)	M	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	
	NM	2	2	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Madiwala	M	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	
	NM	3	1	1	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	1	1	..	
Vahni Gounder	M	4	4	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	NM	(Nil)													
Bhovi (Vodda)	M	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	
	NM	2	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Devanga	M	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	
	NM	(Nil)													
Gangamatha (Besta)	M	(Nil)													
	NM	1	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	
Golla	M	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	NM	(Nil)													
Kshatriya	M	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	
	NM	(Nil)													
Golla Gounder	M	1	1	2	..	1	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	
	NM	(Nil)													
Mudaliyar	M	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	NM	(Nil)													
Uppara	M	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	NM	(Nil)													
Satani	M	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	
	NM	(Nil)													
Naidu	M	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	
	NM	(Nil)													
Jains	M	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	.	.	..	
	NM	(Nil)													
Muslims	M	27	20	4	..	2	19	18	7	6	6	..	..	2	
	N	24	23	3	..	1	15	22	8	4	5	..	..	2	

H. H TABLE—34.1(a)

LIGHT AND FUEL BY LOCALITY AND MIGRATION STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS

Locality/Census enumerators' block	Total number of House-holds	Migrant	Non-migrant	Migrant Household									Non-migrant Household								Remarks
				Number using fuel							Number using light		Number using fuel						Number using light		
				Fire-wood	Kero-sene oil	Coco-nut shells	Dry fagots and leaves	All elec-tric	Char-coal	Gas	Electri-city	Kero-sene oil	Fire-wood	Kero-sene oil	Coco-nut shells	Dry fa-gots and leaves	All electric	Char coal	Electri-city	Kero-sene oil	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1(a)	9	4	5	4	3	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	5	4	5	..	..	..	5	..	Several households have more than one source of fuel and light.
1(b)	12	6	6	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	4	6	2	4	..	..	..	6	..	
2(a)	11	3	8	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	7	2	6	..	..	..	3	5	
3(a)	12	10	2	9	1	7	1	..	..	..	5	5	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	
3(b)	10	5	5	5	3	4	..	..	1	..	4	1	4	..	4	..	..	..	3	2	
4(b)	14	5	9	4	4	4	..	..	..	..	5	..	9	3	9	..	..	..	8	1	
5(b)	10	3	7	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	2	7	..	6	..	..	..	3	4	
6(a)	10	5	5	5	2	5	..	..	1	..	3	2	5	3	4	..	..	1	5	..	
6(b)	11	7	4	8	1	..	..	1	..	1	7	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	
7(a)	10	6	4	5	3	5	..	1	1	..	4	1	4	4	5	..	1	1	5	..	
7(b)	9	8	1	8	3	8	..	..	1	..	4	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	
8(a)	10	8	2	6	3	3	..	1	..	..	5	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	
10(a)	8	6	2	5	4	4	..	..	2	..	6	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	
10(b)	11	10	1	10	8	7	..	..	..	..	10	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	
12(a)	6	2	4	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	
12(b)	9	5	4	5	2	4	..	..	1	..	3	2	4	..	2	..	..	1	2	2	
12(c)	7	3	4	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	3	..	4	2	3	..	..	..	3	1	
13(b)	9	8	1	8	2	5	..	..	1	..	6	2	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	
16(b)	10	10	..	10	1	9	2	..	..	..	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
18(a)	10	3	7	3	..	3	1	..	..	..	1	2	7	..	6	..	..	..	3	4	
18(b)	6	3	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	2	
19(a)	8	5	3	5	..	5	3	..	..	..	1	4	3	..	3	1	..	..	1	2	
19(b)	10	4	6	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	4	6	..	6	6	..	..	..	6	
20(a)	9	6	3	6	..	6	..	..	..	..	5	1	1	..	3	2	..	..	1	2	
20(b)	12	10	2	10	1	10	5	..	..	..	3	7	2	1	1	1	..	..	..	2	
All localities	143	145	98	135	43	109	14	4	8	1	93	51	93	27	77	10	1	3	64	35	

H. H. TABLE 35.1

PRESENCE OF LUXURY AND COSTLY GOODS BY LOCALITY

Locality/ Census enumerators' block number	Total number of households	Number of households possessing										Households not possessing any costly goods	Remarks
		Wrist watch	Table clock	Radio	Wall-clock	Table fan	Car	Cycle	Almirah	Telephone	Others (specify)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1(a)	9	6	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	NOTE: Since some households have got more than one item the total of Column numbers 3 to 12 does not tally with column number 2.
1(b)	12	3	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	
2(a)	11	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	
3(a)	12	3	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	
3(b)	10	4	2	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	
4(b)	14	12	7	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
5(b)	10	5	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	
6(a)	10	8	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
6(b)	11	4	5	4	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	5	
7(a)	10	7	5	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	
7(b)	9	4	2	4	1	..	1	1	3	..	..	4	
8(a)	10	4	2	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	6	
10(a)	8	6	4	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10(b)	11	8	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
12(a)	6	4	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
12(b)	9	4	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	5	
12(c)	7	5	2	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
13(b)	9	3	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	
16(b)	10	8	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
18(a)	10	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	
18(b)	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	
19(a)	8	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	
19(b)	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	
20(a)	9	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	
20(b)	12	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	9	
TOTAL	243	111	67	81	7	2	4	2	15	1	..	112	

H. H. TABLE—35.2

PRESENCE OF LUXURY AND COSTLY GOODS BY RELIGION AND CASTE OR TRIBE OR COMMUNITY

Religion and Caste or Tribe or Community	Total number of households	Number of households possessing									Households not possessing	Remarks
		Wrist watch	Table clock	Radio	Wall-clock	Table-fan	Almirah	Car	Cycle	Telephone		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hindu												NOTE: Since some households have got more than one item the total of col. nos. 3 to 12 does not tally with col. no. 2.
Lingayat	31	20	12	14	..	..	2	1	..	..	8	
Brahmin	24	16	12	13	..	1	3	..	1	..	5	
Vysya	16	13	12	11	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	
Setty Banjiga	15	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	11	
Ganiga	12	10	5	10	1	..	3	1	..	..	2	
Maratha	9	5	2	3	..	..	2	..	1	..	4	
Valmiki Nayaka (Beda)	12	3	2	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	
Adi-karnataka	10	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	
Kuruba	9	4	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	
Adi-dravida	8	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	
Viswakarma	8	3	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	
Vokkaliga	9	3	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	
Balija	3	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	
Bajantri (Nayanaja Kshatriya)	3	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Madiwala	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	
Vahni Gounder	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	
Bhovi (Vodda)	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
Devanga	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Gangamatha (Besta)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Golla	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Kshatriya	2	1	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	
Golla Gounder	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
Mudaliyar	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Uppara	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Satani	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Naidu	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Jains	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Muslims	51	17	8	7	2	..	1	..	..	..	32	
TOTAL	243	111	67	81	7	2	15	4	2	1	112	

H. H. TABLE—35.7

PRESENCE OF LUXURY AND COSTLY GOODS BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Educational level of head of household	Number of households	Number of households possessing									Households not possessing	Remarks
		Wrist watch	Table clock	Radio	Wall-clock	Table fan	Almirah	Car	Cycle	Telephone		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Illiterate	74	17	9	13	1	..	..	..	..	1	54	
2. Literate (without educational level)	30	9	7	8	2	..	4	..	..	..	16	
3. Primary	41	18	13	10	1	..	3	..	1	..	19	
4. Middle	44	25	12	19	..	..	5	2	..	..	15	
5. Matriculation or higher secondary	45	33	21	25	3	..	2	1	1	..	8	
6. Non-technical diploma not equal to degree				NIL								
7. Technical diploma not equal to degree	2	2	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
8. Graduate degree other than technical degree	7	7	3	4	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	
9. Post graduate degree other than technical degree				NIL								
10. Technical degree or post graduate degree				NIL								
TOTAL	243	111	67	81	7	2	15	4	2	1	112	

NOTE: Since some of the households have got more than one item of luxury goods, the total of cols 3 to 13 does not tally with col. 2.

H. H. TABLE—35.8

PRESENCE OF LUXURY AND COSTLY GOODS BY OCCUPATION OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Occupation	Number of households	Number of households possessing									Number of Households not possessing	Remarks
		Wrist watch	Table clock	Radio	Wall-clock	Electric fan	Almirah	Car	Cycle	Telephone		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Unskilled manual	58	11	7	12	1	..	2	..	..	..	4	
2. Skilled manual	47	16	12	12	..	..	1	..	..	..	26	
3. Lowest professional and administrative—Eg. Primary teachers	32	16	7	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
4. Small business	24	11	4	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	12	
5. Highly skilled and supervisory (manual)	5	2	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
6. Clerks and shop assistants	11	6	3	5	..	..	2	..	1	..	4	
7. Intermediate and professional and clerical posts (Secondary teachers etc.)	11	9	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
8. Medium business	16	15	8	10	3	..	3	..	..	..	1	
9. Higher professional and salaried posts	3	3	1	3	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	
10. Owners of factories, large shops etc.	16	14	13	14	..	1	6	3	1	1	..	
11. Non-workers	20	8	5	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	
TOTAL	243	111	67	81	7	2	15	4	2	1	112	

NOTE: Since some of the households have got more than one item of luxury goods, the total of cols. 3 to 13, does not tally with column No. 2.

H. H. TABLE—36.1

AGRICULTURAL OR HORTICULTURAL LAND INSIDE TOWN OR WITHIN 2 Kms FROM THE OUTER PERIPHERY OF TOWN BY LOCALITY

Locality/Census Enumerators' Block Number	Total number of households	No. of households having agricultural or horticultural land inside or adjoining the town	No. of households having agricultural or horticultural land				Average size of agricultural land per household	Remarks
			Adjoining the house	Within a distance of 1 Km.	Within a distance of 2-3 Kms.	At a distance of 4 Kms and more		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1(a)	9	2	..	2	..	..	12.5 acres	1 Hectare 2·5 acre
1(b)	12	2	..	2	..	..	3·25 acres	
2(a)	11	2	..	2	..	..	4.00 acres	
3(a)	12	1	..	1	..	..	4.00 acres	
3(b)	10	NIL						
4(b)	14	1	..	..	1	..	7.00 acres	
5(b)	10	NIL						
6(a)	10	1	..	1	..	..	6.00 acres	
6(b)	11	NIL						
7(a)	10	1	..	1	..	..	5.00 acres	
7(b)	9	NIL						
8(a)	10	NIL						
10(a)	8	NIL						
10(b)	11	1	..	1	..	..	3.00 acres	
12(a)	6	NIL						
12(b)	9	NIL						
12(c)	7	NIL						
13(b)	9	2	..	1	1	..	3.00 acres	
16(b)	10	NIL						
18(a)	10	1	..	..	..	1	3.00 acres	
18(b)	6	NIL						
19(a)	8	NIL						
19(b)	10	NIL						
20(a)	9	NIL						
20(b)	12	NIL						
All localities	243	14	..	11	2	1	5.25	

H. H. TABLE—36.2

PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION AND MARKETING OF CROPS BY LOCALITY

Locality/Census Enumerators' Block Number	Number of households having agricultural or horticultural land	Crops cultivated	Number of households cultivating	Yield for cultivating household	Consumption per cultivating household	Marketing per cultivating household	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1(a)	2	(i) Coconut (ii) Coconut	1 1	10,000 Nos. 50,000 Nos.	400 Nos. 1,000 Nos.	9,600 Nos. 49,000 Nos.	
1(b)	2	(i) Coconut (ii) Coconut	1 1	15,000 Nos. 2,000 Nos.	3,000 Nos. 600 Nos.	12,000 Nos. 1,400 Nos.	
2(a)	2	(i) Ragi (ii) (a) Ragi (b) Coconut	1 1	2.00 Quintals 10.00 quintals 2,000 Nos.	2.00 quintals 10.00 quintals 500 Nos.	.. .. 1,500 Nos.	
3(a)	1	(i) Coconut	1	3,400 Nos.	400 Nos.	3,000 Nos.	
4(b)	1	(i) Coconut	1	8,000 Nos.	1,000 Nos.	7,000 Nos.	
6(a)	1	(i) Ragi (ii) Jowar (iii) Vegetables & flowers	1	30 Quintals 20 Quintals Rs. 2,000 worth.	Rs. 300 worth.	30 Quintals 20 Quintals Rs. 1,700 worth	
7(a)	1	(i) Coconut	1	3,000 Nos.	500 Nos.	2,500 Nos.	
10(b)	1	(i) Nil	..	..	..	..	This plot is said to be unfertile dry land. No crops are grown as the household is reported to be not interested in cultivation.
13(b)	2	(i) Nil (ii) Ragi	1 1	.. 10.00 Quintals	.. 10.00 Quintals	.. ..	One of these households purchase land for setting up a factory
18(a)	1	(i) Ragi (ii) Jowar	 1	2.00 Quintals 1.50 Quintals	2.00 Quintals 1.50 Quintals	.. ..	

NOTE: In-col. 1 of this table the localities where none of the sample households owns or possesses agricultural or horticultural land inside or adjoining the town are omitted.

H. H. TABLE—36.3(a)

MANPOWER ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS BY LOCALITY AND SIZE OF HOLDING

Locality/Census Enumerators' Block number	Size of holding	Number of households owning or possessing land	Number of households where agricultural operations are carried on by:			Remarks
			Family workers alone	Family workers and hired workers	Hired workers alone	
1	2	3	4(a)	4(b)	4(c)	5
1(a)	Less than 1 acre	..	..	..	..	
	1.0—2.5 acres	..	..	..	..	
	2.6—5.5 acres	1	1	..	..	
	5.6—10.5 acres	..	..	..	..	
	10.6—25.5 acres	1	..	1	..	
	25.6 acres +	..	..	..	..	
1(b)	Less than 1 acre	..	..	..		
	1—2.5 acres	1	..	..	1	
	2.6—5.5 acres	1	..	..	1	
	5.6—10.5 acres	..	..	..	..	
	10.6—25.5 acres	..	..	..	..	
	25.6 acres +	..	..	..	..	
2(a)	Less than 1 acre	..	..	..		
	1—2.5 acres	1	1	..	..	
	2.6—5.5 acres	..	..	..	..	
	5.6—10.5 acres	1	1	..	..	
	10.6—25.5 acres	..	..	..	..	
	25.6 acres +	..	..	..	..	
3(a)	Less than 1 acre	..	..	..	.	
	1—2.5 acres	..	..	..	..	
	2.6—5.5 acres	1	1	..	..	
	5.6—10.5 acres	..	..	..	..	
	10.6—25.5 acres	..	..	..	..	
	25.6 acres +	..	..	..	..	
4(b)	Less than 1 acre	..	..	..	..	
	1— 2.5 acres	..	..	..	..	
	2.6— 5.5 acres	..	..	..	..	
	5.6—10.5 acres	1	..	1	..	
	10.6—25.5 acres	..	..	..	..	
	25.6 acres +	..	..	..	..	
6(a)	Less than 1 acre	..	..	..	..	
	1— 2.5 acres	..	..	..	..	
	2.6— 5.5 acres	..	..	..	..	
	5.6—10.5 acres	1	..	1	..	
	10.6—25.5 acres	..	..	..	..	
	25.6 acres +	..	..	..	..	
7(a)	Less than 1 acre	..	..	..	..	
	1— 2.5 acres	..	..	..	..	
	2.6— 5.5 acres	1	..	..	1	
	5.6—10.5 acres	..	..	..	..	
	10.6—25.5 acres	..	..	..	..	
	25.6 acres +	..	..	..	..	
10(b)	Less than 1 acre	..	..	..	..	
	1— 2.5 acres	..	..	..	..	
	2.6— 5.5 acres	1	@	..	..	@Dry land not cultivated.
	5.6—10.5 acres	..	..	..	..	
	10.6—25.5 acres	..	..	..	..	
	25.6 acres +	..	..	..	..	
13(b)	Less than 1 acre	..	..	..	..	
	1— 2.5 acres	1	@	..	..	@Not cultivated as the land was purchased for setting up of a factory.
	2.6— 5.5 acres	1	..	1	..	
	5.6—10.5 acres	..	..	..	..	
	10.6—25.5 acres	..	..	..	..	
	25.6 acres +	..	..	..	..	
18(a)	Less than 1 acre	..	..	..	..	
	1— 2.5 acres	..	..	..	..	
	2.6— 5.5 acres	1	..	1	..	
	5.6—10.5 acres	..	..	..	..	
	10.6—25.5 acres	..	..	..	..	
	25.6 acres +	..	..	..	..	

TABLE—36.4 (a)

IMPORTANT TOOLS AND EQUIPMENTS FOR AGRICULTURE/HORTICULTURE AS RELATED TO EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD AND SIZE OF HOLDING

Educational level of head of household	Size of holding	Number of house-holds	Number of households using:				Remarks
			Iron plough and wooden plough	Wooden ploughs only	*Guddali* [spade], *Pikasi* [pickaxe], Iron plough	*Guddali* and I.P. set	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Illiterate	(a) Upto 5 acres	2	1	1	..	..	
	(b) 6—10 acres	1	1	..	..	..	
	(c) 11—25 acres	1	1*	..	..	..	*This household is using a tractor also.
	(d) 25+ acres	..	..	..	..	..	
2. Literate without educational level	(a) Upto 5 acres	1	..	1	..	..	One household is not having any implements at all.
	(b) 6—10 acres	..	..	..	..	..	
	(c) 11—25 acres	..	..	..	..	..	
	(d) 25+ acres	..	..	..	..	..	
3. Primary	(a) Upto 5 acres	1	1	..	..	..	
	(b) 6—10 acres	..	..	..	..	..	
	(c) 11—25 acres	..	..	..	..	..	
	(d) 25+ acres	..	..	..	..	..	
4. Middle	(a) Upto 5 acres	4	..	..	1	..	3 households do not have any implements as they engage hired labour with requisite implements for carrying on cultivation.
	(b) 6—10 acres	1	..	..	..	1	
	(c) 11—25 acres	..	..	..	..	..	
	(d) 25+ acres	..	..	..	..	..	
5. Matric or Higher Secondary	(a) Upto 5 acres	1	..	1	..	..	
	(b) 6—10 acres	..	..	..	..	..	
	(c) 11—25 acres	..	..	..	..	..	
	(d) 25+ acres	..	..	..	..	..	
6. Non-Technical diploma not equal to degree			NIL				
7. Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree			NIL				
8. Graduate degree and above	(a) Upto 5 acres	..	..	..	..	..	
	(b) 6—10 acres	1	1	..	..	..	
	(c) 11—25 acres	..	..	..	..	..	
	(d) 25+ acres	..	..	..	..	..	

H. H. TABLE—36.5 (a) I

PRACTICE OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY BY TYPE AND LOCALITY

Description of livestock and poultry	Total number of household rearing	Total number reared 1(a)	Locality/Census Enumerators' Block																																		Remarks
			1(a)		1(b)		2(a)		3(a)		4(b)		5(b)		6(a)		6(b)		7(a)		7(b)		12(a)		12(b)		12(c)		13(b)		18(a)		19(a)		19(b)		20(a)		20(b)		
			X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	X	Y	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
Cows	16	19	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	2	2	1	2	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	
Bullocks	8	15	2	4	..	..	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
She-buffaloes	12	22	2	3	..	..	2	4	..	..	2	3	1	2	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	
He-buffaloes	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Young stock (calves)	15	20	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	3	4	1	1	1	2	..	..	1	1	1	1	
Goats	3	6	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Poultry	12	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	5	..	..	..	..	1	10	2	4	1	2	4	10	

NOTE: X=Number of households rearing. Y=Number of animals reared.

In localities 3(b), 8(a), 10(a), 10(b), 16(b), 18(b) none of the households rears any livestock.

SUPPLEMENT TO TABLE—36.5 (a) 1

Locality/Census Enumerators' Block number	Total number of households	Households not rearing any livestock	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1(a)	9	7	
1(b)	12	11	
2(a)	11	8	
3(a)	12	11	
3(b)	10	10	
4(b)	14	9	
5(b)	10	9	
6(a)	10	7	
6(b)	11	10	
7(a)	10	9	
7(b)	9	8	
8(a)	10	10	
10(a)	8	8	
10(b)	11	11	
12(a)	6	5	
12(b)	9	8	
12(c)	7	5	
13(b)	9	6	
16(b)	10	10	
18(a)	10	8	
18(b)	6	6	
19(a)	8	7	
19(b)	10	8	
20(a)	9	6	
20(b)	12	7	
TOTAL	243	204	

TABLE—36.6

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY BY PURPOSE, METHOD OF FEEDING, PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS

Description of livestock and poultry	Purpose				Number of households rearing and following in respect of feeding				Number of households rearing and reporting		Remarks
			Sale of produce								
	Domestic consumption of products	Used as draught animals	in the town	outside the town	Grazing and also stall feeding	Grazing only	Stall feeding only	Sprinkling of food-grains and corn	Problem	Prospects	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Cows	16	..	..	..	4	5	7	..	Nil	Nil	
2. Bullocks	..	8	..	..	5	1	2	..	..	..	
3. She-buffaloes	9	..	3	..	1	2	9	..	..	..	
4. He-buffaloes	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
5. Young-stock (calves	14	..	1	..	3	2	10	..	..	..	
6. Goats	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	
7. Poultry	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	

H. H. TABLE—36.6(a)

HOUSEHOLD AND SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRY BY TYPE OF PRODUCT AND LOCATION OF HOUSEHOLD

Type of product	Total number of H.H. engaged in H.H. and SSI	Number of households engaged in manufacture which are situated in Census Enumerators' Block No.															Remarks
		1(a)	1(b)	2(a)	3(a)	3(b)	4(b)	5(b)	6(a)	6(b)	7(a)	7(b)	10(a)	12(a)	12(c)	13(b)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1. Tailoring	10	2	..	1	1	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	In one household tailoring as well as manufacture of wooden furniture were reported. Non, of the households surveyed in Block Nos. 8(a), 10(b), 12(b), 16(b), 18(a), 18(b), 19(a), 19(b), 20(a), and 20(b) is engaged in any household or small scale industry
2. Tinker	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3. Manufacture and sale of fried rice.	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4. Bullock carts and wooden fixtures for house construction	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5. Wooden furniture	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6. Preparing of wooden and stone dolls Paintings, arranging of drama stages, etc.	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7. Goldsmithy	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8. Preparation and sale of an eatable called *Chakkuli*	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9. Coconut oil	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
10. Flour and oil mills	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
11. Beedi	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12. Rubber stamps	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13. Coconut shell powder	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
14. Hand bags (Cotton cloth)	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15. Cycle brushes	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16. Paper covers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
17. Printing press	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
18. Carpentry and smithy	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	
19. Fixing photo frames	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
TOTAL	32	3	2	2	4	1	3	2	3	2	3	1	1	1	2	2	

H.H. TABLE—36.6 (b)

LOCATION OF WORKSHOP OF HOUSEHOLD AND SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRY WITH REFERENCE TO LOCATION OF HOUSEHOLD

Locality where the household resides	Type of product	Number of households having the workshop in the same house or adjoining to it	Number of workshops away from the house in which the households resides				Remarks
			Within 1 Km	1-2 Kms	3-5 Kms	5+Kms	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1(a)	(a) Tailoring.	2	..	..	..	..	
	(b) Tinker.	1	..	..	..	..	
1(b)	(a) Manufacture and sale of fried rice.	1	..	..	..	..	
	(b) Bullock carts and wooden fixtures for house construction.	1	..	..	..	..	
2(a)	(a) Wooden furniture.	1	..	..	..	..	
	(b) Tailoring.	1	..	..	..	..	
3(a)	(a) Tailoring.	1	..	..	..	..	
	(b) Wooden furniture.	1	..	..	..	..	
	(c) Goldsmithy.	..	1	..	..	..	
	(d) Preparation and sale of an eatable called *Chakkuli*.	1	..	..	..	..	
3(b)	(a) Tailoring.	1	..	..	..	..	
4(b)	(a) Coconut oil.	..	1	..	..	..	
	(b) Beedi	1	..	..	..	..	
	(c) Flour and Oil mill	1	..	..	..	..	
5(b)	(a) Tailoring.	1	..	..	..	..	
	(b) Tailoring	..	1	..	..	..	
6(a)	(a) Rubber stamps.	1	..	..	..	..	
	(b) Coconut shell powder.	..	..	..	1	..	
	(c) Tinker.	1	..	..	..	..	
6(b)	(a) Hand-bags (cotton cloth	1	..	..	..	..	
	(b) Cycle bushes.	1	..	..	..	..	
7(a)	(a) Tailoring.	1	..	..	..	..	
	(b) Paper covers.	1	..	..	..	..	
	(c) Printing press	..	1	..	..	..	
7(b)	(a) *Flour and oil mill*	1	..	..	..	..	
10(a)	(a) Tailoring.	1	..	..	..	..	
12(a)	(a) Carpentary and smithy.	..	1	..	..	..	
12(c)	(a) Carpentry and smithy.	..	1	..	..	..	
	(b) Fixing of photo frames.	..	1	..	..	..	
13(b)	(a) Coconut oil	..	1	..	..	..	
	(b) Tailoring.	..	1	..	..	..	

H.H. TABLE—36.6 (c)

HOUSEHOLD AND SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRY AND TYPE OF PRODUCT AND RELIGION AND CASTE OR TRIBE OR COMMUNITY OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Type of product	Number of households in manufacture whose head belong to											Remarks
	Vysya	Vishwa-karma	Maratha	Ganiga	Banajiga shetty	Kuruba	Mudaliyar	Brahmin	Lingyat	Vokkaliga	Muslim	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1. Tailoring	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	
2. Tinker	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
3. Manufacture of Fried rice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
4. Bullock carts and wooden fixtures	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5. Wooden furniture	..	..	..	..	1*	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6. Preparing of wooden and stone dolls, painting, arranging of drama stages, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	
7. Goldsmithy	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8. Preparation and sale of an eatable (*Chakkuli*)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
9. Coconut oil	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10. Flour and oil mills	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11. Beedi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	
12. Rubber stamps	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13. Coconut shell powder	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
14. Hand bags (Cotton cloth)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
15. Cycle brushes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
16. Paper covers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
17. Printing press	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
18. Carpentry and smithy	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
19. Fixing of photo frames												
TOTAL	4	2	4	6	1	1	1	3	2	1	6	

*In this household tailoring has also been reported.

H. H. TABLE 36.6 (f)

HOUSEHOLD AND SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRY BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Educational level of head of household	Number of households	Number of households engaged in household and small-scale industry by type of products																			Remarks
		Tailoring	Tinker	Manufacture of *Puri* (Fried rice)	Bullock-carts and fixtures for construction of houses	Wooden fixtures	Wooden dolls toys, painting etc.	Gold and silver jewellery	An eatable called *Chakkuli*	Floor and Rice Mills	Coconut oil	*Beedi*	Rubber stamps	Coconut shell powder	Cloth hand bags	Cycle brushes	Paper covers	Printing job-works	Black smithy (Bullock-carts, ploughs sickle etc. repairs)	Fixing Photo Frames	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Illiterate	8	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	
Literate (W.E.L.)	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Primary	8*	3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	
Middle	8	2	1	..	..		..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
Matriculation	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
Non-technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Graduate and above	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
All educational levels	32	10	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	

*One household is engaged in two industries viz, Tailoring and Carpentry.

H.H. TABLE 36.6—(j)
HOUSEHOLDS AND SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRY BY TYPE OF WORKER BY AND TYPE OF FUEL OR POWER

Industries by type of product	Type of fuel or power	Number of households running the industry by			Remarks
		Family worker alone	Family worker & Hired worker	Hired worker alone	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Tailoring	Manual	10	..	..	
2. Tinker	Charcoal	1	1	..	
3. Manufacture and sale of Fried rice	Firewood	1	..	..	
4. Bullock carts and wooden fixtures for house construction	Charcoal	..	1	..	
5. Wooden furniture	Manual	1	..	..	
6. Preparing of wooden and stone dolls, painting, arranging of drama stages, etc.	Manual	1	..	..	
7. Goldsmithy	Charcoal	1	..	..	
8. Preparation and sale of an eatable called *Chakkuli*	Firewood	1	..	..	
9. Coconut oil	Electricity	..	2	..	
10. Flour and oil mill	Electricity	1	1	..	
11. Beedi	Manual	..	1	..	
12. Rubber stamps	Kerosene oil	1	..	..	
13. Coconut shell powder	Electricity	..	1	..	
14. Hand bags (cotton cloth)	Manual	1	..	..	
15. Cycle brushes	Manual	1	..	..	
16. Paper covers	Manual	1	..	..	
17. Printing press	Manual	1	..	..	
18. Carpentry and smithy	Charcoal	..	2	..	
19. Fixing of photo frames	Manual	1	..	..	

H. . TABLE—37.1 (a) I
FREQUENCY OF VISIT TO RURAL AREAS BY MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD BY LOCALITY OF THE HOUSEHOLD AND THE DISTANCE OF THE PLACES VISITED

Locality/Census enumerators' block number	Number of house-holds	Distance of places visited	Number of households the members of which visited					Remarks
			Once	Twice	Thrice	Four times	Five times or more	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1(a)	9	(a) 10 Kms or less	3	2	..	..	..	None of the members of 2 house-holds in this locality visited any rural place during the reference year.
		(b) 11—20 Kms.	1	2	..	..	..	
		(c) 21—50 Kms.	1	2	..	..	..	
		(d) 51—100 Kms.	..	..	..	..	..	
		(e) 101—200 Kms.	..	..	..	..	..	
		(f) 201 Kms +	1	..	..	..	..	
1(b)	12	(a) 10 Kms or less	..	..	..	..	..	None of the members of 7 house-holds in this locality visited any rural place during the reference year
		(b) 11—20 Kms.	..	..	..	..	..	
		(c) 21—50 Kms.	1	3	..	..	..	
		(d) 51—100 Kms.	2	1	..	..	..	
		(e) 101—200 Kms.	2	..	..	..	..	
		(f) 201 Kms +	..	..	..	..	..	
2(a)	11	(a) 10 Kms or less	2	..	..	..	4	None of the members of one household in this locality visited any rural place during the reference period.
		(b) 11—20 Kms.	3	2	..	..	..	
		(c) 21—50 Kms.	..	1	..	..	..	
		(d) 51—100 Kms.	1	1	..	..	..	
		(e) 101—200 Kms.	..	..	..	..	..	
		(f) 201 Kms +	..	..	..	..	..	
3(a)	12	(a) 10 Kms or less	3	..	..	..	1	None of the member of 7 house-holds in this locality visited any rural place during the reference year.
		(b) 11—20 Kms.	1	..	..	..	..	
		(c) 21—50 Kms.	2	..	..	..	1	
		(d) 51—100 Kms.	1	..	..	..	..	
		(e) 101—200 Kms.	..	..	..	..	..	
		(f) 201 Kms. +	..	..	..	..	..	
3(b)	10	(a) 10 Kms or less	2	..	..	..	1	None of the members of 6 households in this locality visited any rural place during the reference year.
		(b) 11—20 Kms.	..	..	..	..	..	
		(c) 21—50 Kms.	2	..	..	..	..	
		(d) 51—100 Kms.	2	..	..	..	..	
		(e) 101—200 Kms.	..	..	..	..	..	
		(f) 201 Kms. +	..	..	..	..	..	

TABLE 37·1 (a)

FREQUENCY OF VISIT TO RURAL AREAS BY MEMBERS OF HOUSEHODD BY LOCALITY OF THE HOUSEHOLD AND THE DISTANCE OF THE PLACES VISITED—*Contd.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4(b)	14	(a) 10 Kms or less	1	..	..	..	1	None of the members of 4 households in this locality visited any rural place during the reference year.
		(b) 11—20 Kms.	1	1	..	..	3	
		(c) 21—50 Kms.	1	..	..	..	1	
		(d) 51—100 Kms.	..	..	1	1	..	
		(e) 101—200 Kms.	..	..	1	..	..	
		(f) 201 Kms. +	..	1	..	..	1	
5(b)	10	(a) 10 Kms or less	..	1	..	..	2	None of the members of 4 households in this locality visited any rural place during the reference year.
		(b) 11—20 Kms.	1	..	..	..	3	
		(c) 21—50 Kms.	1	..	..	..	..	
		(d) 51—100 Kms.	1	..	..	..	..	
		(e) 101—200 Kms.	..	..	..	..	..	
		(f) 201 Kms. +	..	..	..	..	..	
6(a)	10	(a) 10 Kms or less	..	..	..	1	1	None of the members of 5 households in this locality visited any rural place during the reference year.
		(b) 11—20 Kms.	..	..	..	..	..	
		(c) 21—50 Kms.	..	..	..	..	..	
		(d) 51—100 Kms.	2	..	1	..	..	
		(e) 101—200 Kms.	..	..	..	..	..	
		201 Kms +	1	..	..	..	..	
6(b)	11	(a) 10 Kms or less	..	..	..	..	..	None of the members of 7 households in this locality visited any rural place during the reference year.
		(b) 11—20 Kms.	..	..	..	1	..	
		(c) 21—50 Kms.	1	..	1	..	..	
		(d) 51—100 Kms.	..	1	..	..	..	
		(e) 101—200 Kms.	..	..	..	..	..	
		(f) 201 Kms. +	..	..	..	..	..	
7(a)	10	(a) 10 Kms or less	..	..	2	..	9	None of the members of 2 households in this locality visited any rural place during the reference year.
		(b) 11—20 Kms.	3	..	1	..	..	
		(c) 21—50 Kms.	1	..	..	..	..	
		(d) 51—100 Kms.	2	1	..	..	..	
		(e) 101—200 Kms.	..	..	..	..	..	
		(f) 201 Kms. +	..	..	..	..	..	
7(b)	9	(a) 10 Kms or less	..	..	..	..	2	None of the members of 4 households in this locality visited any rural place during the reference year.
		(b) 11—20 Kms.	..	..	..	..	..	
		(c) 21—50 Kms.	..	..	..	..	..	
		(d) 51—100 Kms.	1	..	..	1	..	
		(e) 101—200 Kms.	..	..	..	..	..	
		(f) 201 Kms. +	3	1	..	..	..	
8(a)	10	(a) 10 Kms or less	2	..	..	..	..	None of the members of 4 households in this locality visited any rural place during the reference year.
		(b) 11—20 Kms.	1	..	..	..	..	
		(c) 21—50 Kms.	..	1	..	..	2	
		(d) 51—100 Kms.	..	..	1	..	..	
		(e) 101—200 Kms.	..	..	..	..	..	
		(f) 201 Kms. +	..	..	..	..	..	
10(a)	8	(a) 10 Kms or less	..	1	..	..	..	None of the members of 2 households in this locality visited any rural place during the reference year.
		(b) 11—20 Kms.	1	..	..	..	3	
		(c) 21—50 Kms.	2	1	..	..	..	
		(d) 51—100 Kms.	..	..	..	..	..	
		(e) 101—200 Kms.	2	..	..	..	..	
		(f) 201 Kms +	..	..	..	..	..	
10(b)	11	(a) 10 Kms or less	1	3	..	..	1	None of the members of 3 households in this locality visited any rural place during the reference year.
		(b) 11—20 Kms.	..	1	..	..	3	
		(c) 21—50 Kms.	..	1	..	..	..	
		(d) 51—100 Kms.	..	..	..	..	..	
		(e) 101—200 Kms.	3	1	..	..	1	
		(f) 201 Kms. +	..	..	..	..	..	
12(a)	6	(a) 10 Kms or less	1	..	..	..	..	None of the members of 5 households in this locality visited any rural place during the reference year.
		(b) 11—20 Kms.	1	..	..	..	..	
		(c) 21—50 Kms.	..	..	..	..	..	
		(d) 51—100 Kms.	..	..	..	..	..	
		(e) 101—200 Kms.	..	..	..	..	..	
		(f) 201 Kms. +	..	..	..	..	..	
12(b)	9	(a) 10 Kms or less	..	..	..	..	1	None of the members of 6 households in this locality visited any rural place during the reference year.
		(b) 11—20 Kms.	..	..	..	..	2	
		(c) 21—50 Kms.	1	..	..	..	..	
		(d) 51—100 Kms.	..	..	..	..	..	
		(e) 101—200 Kms.	..	..	..	..	..	
		(f) 201 Kms. +	..	..	..	..	..	
12(c)	7	(a) 10 Kms or less	2	..	..	..	2	None of the members of 3 households in this locality visited any rural place during the reference year.
		(b) 11—20 Kms.	..	..	..	..	..	
		(c) 21—50 Kms.	..	..	..	..	..	
		(d) 51—100 Kms.	..	..	..	..	..	
		(e) 101—200 Kms.	..	..	..	..	..	
		(f) 201 Kms. +	..	..	..	..	..	
13(b)	9	(a) 10 Kms or less	..	..	..	..	1	None of the members of 4 households in this locality visited any rural place during the reference year.
		(b) 11—20 Kms.	..	..	..	..	..	
		(c) 21—50 Kms.	..	..	..	..	..	
		(d) 51—100 Kms.	1	..	1	..	..	
		(e) 101—200 Kms.	2	..	..	..	..	
		(f) 201 Kms. +	1	..	..	..	..	
16(b)	10	(a) 10 Kms or less	..	..	..	..	..	None of the members of 3 households in this locality visited any rural place during the reference year.
		(b) 11—20 Kms.	..	..	..	..	..	
		(c) 21—50 Kms.	5	1	..	..	..	
		(d) 51—100 Kms.	2	2	..	..	..	
		(e) 101—200 Kms.	3	2	..	..	..	
		(f) 201 Kms. +	..	..	..	..	..	

TABLE—37.1 (a) I

FREQUENCY OF VISIT TO RURAL AREAS BY MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD BY LOCALITY OF THE HOUSEHOLD AND THE DISTANCE OF THE PLACES VISITED—*Concld.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
18(a)	10	(a) 10 Kms or less	1	..	..	1	..	None of the members of 4 households in this locality visited any rural place during the reference year.
		(b) 11—20 Kms.	3	..	1	1	..	
		(c) 21—50 Kms.	..	..	..	..	..	
		(d) 51—100 Kms.	..	..	..	..	..	
		(e) 101—200 Kms.	..	..	..	..	..	
		(f) 201 Kms +	..	..	..	..	..	
18(b)	6	(a) 10 Kms or less	..	..	..	..	..	None of the members of 4 households in this locality visited any rural place during the reference year.
		(b) 11—20 Kms.	..	..	..	..	..	
		(c) 21—50 Kms.	..	..	..	..	..	
		(d) 51—100 Kms.	..	..	..	1	1	
		(e) 101—200 Kms.	..	..	..	..	..	
		(f) 201 Kms +	1	..	..	..	..	
19(a)	8	(a) 10 Kms or less	..	..	..	..	..	None of the members of 8 households in this locality visited any rural place during the reference year.
		(b) 11—20 Kms.	..	..	..	..	..	
		(c) 21—50 Kms.	..	..	..	..	..	
		(d) 51—100 Kms.	..	..	..	..	..	
		(e) 101—200 Kms.	..	..	..	..	..	
		(f) 201 Kms +	..	..	..	..	..	
19(b)	10	(a) 10 Kms or less	..	..	..	..	..	None of the members of 7 households in this locality visited any rural place during the reference year.
		(b) 11—20 Kms.	..	2	..	..	..	
		(c) 21—50 Kms.	..	..	..	..	..	
		(d) 51—100 Kms.	1	..	..	..	..	
		(e) 101—200 Kms.	..	..	..	..	..	
		(f) 201 Kms +	..	..	..	..	..	
20(a)	9	(a) 10 Kms or less	..	..	..	..	2	None of the members of 3 households in this locality visited any rural place during the reference year.
		(b) 11—20 Kms.	..	..	..	..	..	
		(c) 21—50 Kms.	..	2	1	..	..	
		(d) 51—100 Kms.	..	..	..	..	..	
		(e) 101—200 Kms.	1	1	..	..	..	
		(f) 201 Kms +	..	..	..	..	..	
20(b)	12	(a) 10 Kms or less.	..	..	..	..	1	None of the members of 5 households in this locality visited any rural place during the reference year.
		(b) 11—20 Kms.	..	..	..	..	1	
		(c) 21—50 Kms.	..	..	..	..	..	
		(d) 51—100 Kms.	..	..	..	..	..	
		(e) 101—200 Kms.	..	..	..	..	..	
		(f) 201 Kms +	6	..	..	..	..	

NOTE: If two or more different places coming within the same distance range are reported each place has been considered separately for counting the number of visits.

TABLE—38.1 (a)
FREQUENCY OF BEING VISITED BY FRIENDS, RELATIVES AND ECONOMICALLY CONNECTED PERSONS BY LOCALITY, HOUSEHOLDS AND DISTANCE OF PLACE FROM WHERE VISITED

Locality	Total number of households in the locality	Households which were visited as category of relation, friend etc.			Households which were visited by:														Others who are not persoons and friends or relatives			Remarks
		Number of households	Average No. per household	Average distance from where visitors come per HH.	Friends		Father		Mother		Brother		Relations Sons		Daughter		Other relations (specify)		Number of households	Number per household	Number of distance per household	
					a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1(a)	9	7	*	90	1	18	1	19	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	127	2	*	62	*In several schedules specific details regarding the number of persons and exact nature of relationship have not been furnished. Hence data for col. 4 and col. 18 and 19 i.e specific natures of 'other relations' cannot be compiled.
1(b)	12	5		120	1	118	..	..	..	..	2	37	..	..	..	..	4	82	1		4	
2(a)	11	7		60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	23	..		..	
3(a)	12	4		134	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	37	1		158	
3(b)	10	2		36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	36	..		..	
4(b)	14	10		110	..	..	3	60	..	..	..	..	1	80	..	..	9	99	..		..	
5(b)	10	6		156	1	26	1	800	..	..	..	..	1	16	..	..	4	22	1		5	
6(a)	10	3		70	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	53	..	..	..	..	3	51	..		..	
6(b)	11	4		30	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	32	..	..	..	..	2	28	..		..	
7(a)	10	7		71	1	26	..	..	1	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	69	2		23	
7(b)	9	4		128	..	..	3	164	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	13	..		..	
8(a)	10	5		34	..	..	1	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	33	..		..	
10(a)	8	5		72	..	..	3	71	..	..	1	40	..	..	..	..	3	22	1		32	
10(b)	11	6		72	2	30	..	..	1	120	3	86	..	..	..	..	3	31	..		..	
12(a)	6	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	
12(b)	9	1		48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	48	..		..	
12(c)	7	4		11	1	10	2	10	..	..	1	13	..	..	..	..	1	10	..		..	
13(b)	9	4		166	..	..	..	..	1	105	1	4	..	..	..	..	3	185	..		..	
16(b)	10	7		179	..	..	5	86	1	47	2	77	..	..	..	..	7	90	..		..	
18(a)	10	7		62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	39	..		..	
18(b)	6	4		123	..	..	1	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	90	..		..	
19(a)	8	2		161	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	161	..		..	
19(b)	10	4		80	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	60	..	..	..	..	3	67	..		..	
20(a)	9	8		87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	76	..		..	
20(b)	12	10		285	..	..	1	400	1	400	2	214	..	..	..	..	8	153	..		..	

20(b)NOTE: (a) Total number of households.
(b) Average distance in Kms. from where visitors come per household.

APPENDIX-V (b)

TABLES BASED ON COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENT SCHEDULES

CI TABLE—1

TYPE OF ESTABLISHMENT BY FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY OF LOCALITY AND NATURE OF GOODS AND SERVICES DEALT WITH.

Sl. No.	Predominant functional category of the locality	Number of establishments covered	Number of localities	Nature of establishment	Number dealing with goods and services :								Catering		
					Footwear	Copra and coconut	Provisions	Textiles	Electric appliance	Pharmaceuticals	Coffee seeds and powder	Hardware	Vegetarian restaurants	Non-vegetarian restaurants	Hotel (Board & lodge)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	Commercial	31	6	C=25 I=6	1	2	2	5	1	2	1	1	8	1	1
2.	Residential	9	5	C=3 I=6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
3.	Administrative	1	1	C=1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
4.	Industrial	1	1	I=1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

CI TABLE—I *Concld.*

Sl. No.	Predominant function al catagory of the locality	Number dealing with goods and services : Manufacture									Number undertaking						Remarks
		Saw mills	Oil and flour mills	Match splints	Desiccated coconut powder	Coir products	Wood and metal fixtures	Furniture	Soap	Fried gram	Retail trade	Wholesale trade	Commission agency	Manufacturing	Servicing	Catering	
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1.	commercial	..	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	13	1	1	6	1	9	
2.	Residential	1	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	6	..	2	
3.	Administrative	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
4.	Industrial	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	

NOTE : C = Commercial. I = Industrial.

C I TABLE—2

PARTICULARS OF OWNERS BY CASTE OR TRIBE, MOTHER TONGUE, AREA OF ORIGIN AND OTHER OCCUPATION, OTHER ESTABLISHMENTS UNDER SAME CONCERN

Sl. No.	Type of establishment by nature of goods and activity	Location	Religion, Caste or Tribe of owner		Mother tongue of owner	Area of origin of owner	Other occupations of owner	Other establishments run by the same concern				Remarks
			Religion	Caste			Agriculture	Type I	Number	Type II	Number	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
A	*Trading in :*											
1.	Foot wear	B.H. Road	Hindu	Balija	Telugu	PL	..	..	..	..	..	
2.	Coconut products	R.M.C. market yard	Hindu	Lingayat	Kannada	Chiknayakanalli	1	..	..	..	..	
3.	Grocery	Santepete	Hindu	Ganiga	Kannada	PL	..	..	..	..	..	
4.	Coconut products	R.M.C. market yard	Hindu	Lingayat	Kannada	PL	..	..	..	..	..	
5.	Grocery	Santepete	Hindu	Vysya	Kannada	PL	..	..	..	..	..	
6.	Grocery	K.R. Extn. III main road	Hindu	Brahmin	Kannada	Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	
7.	Hardware	Dodpete	Hindu	Vysya	Telugu	PL	..	..	..	..	..	
8.	Textiles	B.H. Road	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9.	Textiles	,,	Hindu	Lingayat	Kannada	Chiknayakanalli	..	..	..	..	..	*
10.	Electrical appliances	B.H. Road	Hindu	Brahmin	Kannada	PL	..	..	..	..	..	@
11.	Pharmaceuticals	,,	Jain	..	Gujarat	Gujarat	..	..	..	..	..	
12.	,,	Dodpete	Hindu	Bhavsar Kshatriya	Marathi	PL	..	..	..	..	..	
13.	Textiles	,,	Hindu	Vysya	Telugu	PL	..	..	..	..	..	
14.	,,	B.H. Road	Jain	..	Rajasthani	Rajasthan	..	..	..	..	..	
15.	,,	,,	Hindu	Brahmin	Kannada	Chikmagalur	..	..	..	..	..	
16.	Coffee seeds/powder	,,	Hindu	Devanga	Telugu	PL	..	..	..	..	..	
B.	*Manufacture:*											
17.	Saw mill	Railway stn. road	Muslim	..	Urdu	PL	..	Fruit stall	1	..	..	
18.	Oil and Flour mill	B.H. Road	Hindu	Nadar	Tamil	Tamil Nadu	..	..	..	..	..	†
19.	Match splints	Kanchagatta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20.	Coir industry	Santepete	Hindu	Vysya	Telugu	PL	..	..	..	(Whole sale & strotes)	1	
21.	Oil and Flour mill	,,	Hindu	Ganiga	Telugu	Andhra Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	
22.	,,	Gandhi Nagar	Hindu	Ganiga	Telugu	Andhra Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	
23.	Match splints	B.H. Road	Hindu	Brahmin	Kannada	Kolar	..	..	..	..	..	
24.	Wood works	B.H. Road	Hindu	Banajiga	Kannada	Magadi (B' lore Dt.)	..	..	..	..	..	
25.	Furniture works	Gandhi Nagar	Hindu	Brahmin	Konkani	South Kanara Dt.	..	..	..	..	..	††
26.	Soap	,, ,,	Hindu	Brahmin	Kannada	PL	..	..	..	..	..	
27.	Saw mill	Kallappa shetty garden	Hindu	Vysya	Telugu	PL	..	..	..	..	..	
28.	Cocoanut desiccating industry	Kerekodi circle	Hindu	Vysya	Telugu	PL	..	..	..	..	..	
29.	Fried gram industry											
C.	*Catering :*											
30.	Vegetarian restaurant	B.H. Road	Hindu	Brahmin	Kannada	South Kanara	..	..	..	..	..	
31.	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..	..	..	
32.	,, ,,	Dodpete	,,	,,	,,	PL	..	..	..	..	..	
33.	,, ,,	Kerekodi circle	,,	Lingayat	,,	PL	..	..	..	..	..	
34.	,, ,,	B.H. Road	,,	Brahmin	,,	Kunigal	..	..	..	..	..	
35.	,, ,,	Gandhi Nagar	,,	,,	,,	Udipi	..	..	..	..	..	
36.	,, ,,	B.H. Road	,,	,,	,,	South kanara	..	..	..	..	..	
37.	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	..	..	..	
38.	,, ,,	,,	,,	Lingayat	,,	PL	..	..	..	..	..	
39.	,, ,,	,,	,,	Brahmin	Konkani	North Kanara	..	..	..	..	..	
40.	,, ,,	,,	Muslim	..	Urdu	South Kanara	..	..	..	..	..	
41.	Non-vegetarian restaurant	,,	Hindu	Brahmin	Kannada	South Kanara	..	..	..	..	..	
42.	Boarding and Lodging											

NOTE : * Show room run by Khadi Gramodyog Board.

@Show room run by Mysore State Cotton Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, Tiptur.

†Government industry.

††The partners of this soap factory have shares in a similar concern elsewhere.

CI TABLE—3

TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP OF ESTABLISHMENT AFTER BEING SET UP

Sl. No.	Type of establishment by nature of goods & activity	Time of being set-up		Time of transfer	Particulars of original owner from whom transferred and their number								Particulars of Persons to whom ownership was transferred								Terms and conditions of transfer	Remarks
		Time range in years	Nos.		Caste, Tribe religion		Mother Tongue		Area of origin		Nationality		Caste, Tribe religion		Mother tongue		Area of origin		Nationality			
					Description	No.	Description	No.	Description	No.	Description	No.	Description	No.	Description	No.	Description	No.	Description	No.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
A	*Trading in:*																					
1.	Footwear	3 or less	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		4—5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		6—9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		10—19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		20—49	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2.	Coconut products	3 or less	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		4—5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		6—9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		10—19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		20—49	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		50+	1	1947	Hindu lingayat	1	Kannada	1	Salu	1	Indian	1	Hindu Lingayat	3	Kannada	3	Salu	3	Indian	3	Inherited from father	Partnership concern, now.
3.	Grocery	3 or less	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		4—5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		6—9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		10—19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		20—49																				
		50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4.	Coffee seeds powder	3 or less	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		4—5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		6—9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		10—19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		20—49	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5.	Hardware	3 or less	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		4—5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		6—9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		10—19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		20—49	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6.	Textiles	3 or less	1	1970	Jain	1	Rajasthani	1	Rajasthan	1	Indian	1	Jain	1	Rajasthani	1	Rajasthan	1	Indian	1	Purchased against cash payment.	Now a partnership concern.
		4—5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		6—9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		10—19	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Run by corporate bodies.
		20—49	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	In 1968 firm was re-registered with the addtion of a few more partners. (family members).
		50+	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7.	Electrical appliances	3 or less	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		4—5																				
		6—9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		10—19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		20—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

NOTE:*In 1965 the sole proprietary firm was converted into partnership of family members.

CI TABLE 3—Contd.

TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP OF ESTABLISHMENT AFTER BEING SET UP

Sl. No.	Type of establishment by nature of goods & activity	Time of being setup		Time of transfer	Particulars of original owner from whom transferred and their number								Particulars of Persons to whom ownership was transferred								Terms and conditions of transfer	Remarks
		Time range in years	No.		Caste, Tribe, religion		Mother Tongue		Area of origin		Nationality		Caste, Tribe, Religion		Mother Tongue		Area of origin		Nationality			
					Description	No.	Description	No.	Description	No.	Description	No.	Description	No.	Description	No.	Description	No.	Description	No.		
2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	Pharmaceuticals	3 or less	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		4—5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		6—9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		10—19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		20—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
B	*Manufacture:*																					
9.	Saw mill	3 or less	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		4—5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		6—9	1	1964	Hindu Ganiga	1	Telugu	1	Tiptur	1	Indian	1	Hindu Brahmin	1	Kannada	1	Tiptur	1	Indian	1	*	
		10—19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		20—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10.	Furniture works	3 or less	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		4—5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		6—9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		10—19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		20—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11.	Oil & Flour mills	3 or less	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		4—5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		6—9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		10—19	1	1962	Hindu Vysya	1	Telugu	1	Tiptur	1	Indian	1	Hindu Vysya	5	Telugu	5	Tiptur	5	Indian	5	*	
		20—49	1	1972	Hindu Ganiga	1	Telugu	1	Tiptur	1	Indian	1	Hindu Ganiga	1	Telugu	1	Punganur(A.P.)	1	Indian	1	@	
		50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
12.	Match industry	3 or less	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		4—5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		6—9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		10—19	1	1971	Jain	1	Gujarathi	1	Tiptur	1	Indian	1	Hindu Nadar	1	Tamil	1	Tamilnadu	1	Indian	1	(+)	
		20—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13.	Coir industry	3 or less	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		—5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		6—9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		10—19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		20—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
14.	Desiccated coconut powder	3 or less	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		4—5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		6—9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		10—19	1	1962-1969	(Mysore Manufacturing Company sold to Ohms and Farads Corporation and it in turn sold to present owner.)								Hindu Vysya	1	Telugu	1	Tiptur	1	Indian	1	*	
		20—49	..										..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

NOTE: *Purchased against cash payment.

@ This firm has been leased out to different persons during 1964 and 1972 and lastly sold to the present owner who was the last lease holder.

CI TABLE 3—Concld.

TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP OF ESTABLISHMENT AFTER BEING SET UP

Sl. No.	Type of establishment by nature of goods & activity	Time of being setup		Time of transfer	Particulars of original owner from whom transferred and their number								Particulars of Persons to whom ownership was transfered								Terms and conditions of transfer	Remarks
					Caste, Tribe, Religion		Mother Tongue		Area of origin		Nationality		Caste, Tribe, Religion		Mother Tongue		Area of origin		Nationality			
		Time range in years	No.		Description	No.	Description	No.	Description	No.	Description	No.	Description	No.	Description	No.	Description	No.	Description	No.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
15.	Wood & metal fixtures	3 or less	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		4—5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		6—9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		10—19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		20—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16.	Soap	3 or less	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		4—5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		6—9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		10—19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		20—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17.	Fried gram industry	3 or less	1@	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		4—5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		6—9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		10—19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		20—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
C.	*Catering :*																					
18.	Vegetarian restaurant	3 or less	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		4—5	2																			
		6—9	2	1971	Hindu Brahmin	1	Konkani	1	North Kanara	1	Indian	1	Hindu Brahmin	1	Konkani	1	North Kanara	1	Indian	1	(£)	
		10—19	3	1970	,,	2	Kannada	2	South Kanara	1	,,	2	,,	2	Kannada	2	South Kanara	2	,,	2	‡	
		20—49	1	1947	,,	1	,,	1	,,	1	,,	1	,,	1	,,	1	,,	1	,,	1	‡	
		50+	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
19.	Non-vegetarian restaurant	3 or less	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		4—5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		6—9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		10—19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		20—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
20.	Hotel	3 or less	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		4—5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		6—9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		10—19	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	**
		20—49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		50+	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

NOTES: * Partnership concern.

£ Inherited on the demise of her husband.

‡ Purchased against cash payment.

@ This firm actually started 25 years ago on a small scale with household manual labour. The automatic electric machinery was set up in 1971.

** The boarding and lodging units are run by separate establishments.

C1 TABLE—4

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT AND STRUCTURE OF ESTABLISHMENT

Sl. No.	Type of establishments by nature of goods and activity	Separate building/ Part of building		Predominant material used in Floor, Wall &roof		Nature of use of building		Additional use of the building		General amenities		General condition		Remarks
		Description	No.	Description	No.	Description	No.	Description	No.	Description	No.	Description	No.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
A.	*Trading in :*													
1.	Footwear	Part of building	1	Cement, Bricks, R.C.C.	1	Shop	1	..	..	Electric lights & Fans	1	Good	1	
2.	Cocoanut products	Separate building	2	Cement, Bricks, R.C.C.	2	Shops	2	..	..	Electric lights, Phone & Fan.	2	Good	2	
3.	Grocery	Separate building	2	Cement, Bricks, R.C.C.	2	Shops	3	Residential	1	Electric lights & Phone	2			
		Part of building	1	Stone, Bricks, Tiles	1					Electric light	1	Good	3	
4.	Coffee seeds/powder	Separate building	1	Cement, Stone, R.C.C.	1	Shop *cum* manufac-ture	1	..	..	Electric lights, Fan & Phone	1	Good	1	
5.	Textiles	Part of building	3	Cement, Bricks, R.C.C.	2					Electric light & Fan	1			
		Separate building	2	Cement, Bricks, Mud	1	Shops	5			Electric lights	3			
				Cement, Bricks	1					Electric lights & Phone	1	Good	5	
				Cement, Bricks, Tiles	1									
6.	Electrical appliances	Part of building	1	Stone, Bricks, R.C.C.	1	Shop	1	.	..	Electric lights & Fan	1	Good	1	
7.	Pharmaceuticals	Part of building	2	Cement, Bricks, R.C.C.	2	Shop	2		..	Electric lights	1	Good	2	
										Electric lights, Fan & Phone	1			
B.	*Manufacturing :*													
8.	Saw mills	Separate building	2	Mud, Bricks, Tiles	1									
				Mud (no wall) Tiles (roof sup-ported on pillars)	1					Electric lights		Good	2	
9.	Coir industry	Separate building	1	Cement, Bricks, Asbestos	1					Electric lights	1	Good	2	

CI TABLE 4—Concld.

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT AND STRUCTURE OF ESTABLISHMENT

Sl. No.	Type of establishment by nature of goods and activity	Separate building/ Part of building		Predominent material used in Floor, Wall & roof		Nature of use of building		Additional use of the building		General amenities		General condition		Remarks
		Description	No.	Description	No.	Description	No.	Description	No.	Description	No.	Description	No.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
10.	Oil & Flour mills	Separate building	2	Stone, Bricks, R.C.C.	2									
		Part of building	1	Cement, Bricks, Tiles.	1									
				Mud, Zinc-sheet	1					Electric lights	3	Good	3	
11.	Match Industry	Separate building	2	Cement, Bricks, Zinc-sheets	1	..	..	Residence of owner	1	Electric lights	2	Good	2	
				Cement, Bricks, Tiles	1									
12.	Coconut desiccating industry	Separate building	1	Cement, Bricks, Asbestos	1		..			Electric lights & Fans	1	Satisfac-tory	1	
13.	Wood & Metal fixtures	Separate building	1	Mud, Bricks, Zinc-sheet	1	..	..	Godown	1	Electric lights	1	Good	1	
14.	Furniture works	Separate building	1	Mud, Bricks, Zinc-sheet	1	..	..	Residence of owner	1	Electric lights	1	Good	1	
15.	Soap factory	Separate building	1	Cement, Bricks, Asbestos	1		..			Electric lights & Telephone	1	Good	1	
16.	Fried Gram industry	Separate building	1	Cement, Bricks, Zinc-sheet	1		..			Electric lights & Fan	1	Good	1	
17.	Hardwa	Part of building	1	Stones, Bricks, R.C.C.	1	Shop	1	..	..	Electric lights, Fan & Telephone	1	Good	1	
C.	*Catering :*													
18.	Vegetarian restaurant	Separate building	11	Cement, Bricks, R.C.C.	6	Restau-rants	8	Accom-modation for work-ers	2	Electric lights	3	Good	8	
				Cement, Bricks, Asbestos	2	Restau-rant cum residence	3			Electric lights & Fans		Satisfac-tory	1	
				Stone, Bricks, Zinc-sheet	1					Electric lights, Fans & Telephone	1	Moderate	2	
				Stone, Bricks, Tiles	1					Electric light & Phone	1			
				Cement, Bricks, Tiles	1					Electric light, Fans and Refrige-rator	1			
19.	Non-vegetarian restaurant	Sepatare building	1	Cement Bricks, R.C.C.	1	Restau-rant	1	Accom-modation for work-ers	1	Electric light	1	Good	1	
20.	Boarding & Lodging	Separate building	1	Cement, Bricks, R.C.C.	1	Hotel	1	Accom-modation for work-ers	1	Electric lights, Fans & Refrige-rator	1	Good	1	

CI TABLE—5

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF OCCUPATION OF BUILDING

Sl. No.	Type of establishment by nature of goods and activity		Time since when in occupation					No. of cases where buildings owned by the establishment	Average valuation of the building under occupation of the establishment in Rs.	Number cases where rented	Average rent per building under occupation per month in Rs.	Disparity between rental value and current rate (Rental value as P.C. of current rate)					Remarks
	Description	No.	3 years & less	4—9 years	10—19 years	20—49 years	50+ years					No. disparity	Less than 25%	26% to 49%	50% to 74%	75% to 100%	100%+	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Trading in :																		
1.	Footwear	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	50	..	..	..	..	1	..	
2.	Coconut products	2	..	..	2	..	..	2	17,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3.	Provisions & Grocery	3	..	1	2	..	..	1	20,000	2	75	1	..	..	..	..	1	
4.	Coffee depot	1	..	1	.	..	..	1	50,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5.	Hardware	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	80	1	..	..	..	..	.	
6.	Textiles	5	1	..	2	1	1	2	20,000	3	93	1	1	..	..	1	.	
7.	Electrical appliances	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..		80					..	.	
8.	Pharmaceuticals	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	100			..		..	..	
Manufacture :																		
9.	Saw mills	2	..	1	1	..	..	2	37,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10.	Oil & Flour mill	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	35	1	..	..	2	..	..	
11.	Match splints	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	35,000	1	250	1	..	..	..	..	..	
12.	Coconut desiccating industry	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	250	1	..	..	..	..	..	
13.	Coir industry	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	15,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
14.	Wood works	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	22,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15.	Furniture works	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	16,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16.	Soap	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	150	1	..	..	..	..	..	
17.	Fried gram industry	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	100	1	..	..	..	..	..	
Catering :																		
18.	Vegetarian restaurant	11	6	3	..	1	1	3	18,000	8	175	6	..	..	..	1	1	
19.	Non-vegetarian restaurant	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	40	1	..	..	..	..	..	
20.	Boarding & Lodging	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	15,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

CI TABLE—7

PARTICULARS OF CENTRAL AND STATE LEGISLATIONS BY WHICH THE AFFAIRS OF THE ESTABLISHMENT ARE GUIDED

Sl. No.	Type of establishment by goods and activity		Description of the legislation	Number reporting	Remarks
	Description	No.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Trading in:					
1.	Foot wear	1	Labour act; Commercial tax act: Shops and establishments act.	1	
2.	Coconut products	2	Labour act; Commercial tax act; Shops and establishments act; Municipal act.	2	
3.	Provisions & Grocery	3	Commerical tax act; Shops and establishments act.	3	
4.	Coffee depot	1	Commerical tax act; Shops and establishments act.	1	
5.	Hardware	1	Commercial tax act; Shops and establishments act; Municipal act.	1	
6.	Textiles	5	Labour act; Commercial tax act; Shops and establishments act.	5	
7.	Pharmaceuticals	2	Commercial tax act; Shops and establishments act; Drugs act.	2	
8.	Electrical appliances	1	Commercial tax act; Shops and establishments act.	1	
B.	*Manufacture of:*				
9.	Saw mills	2	Labour act; Shops and establishments act; Municipal act; Forest act; Factory act.	2	
10.	Oil & Flour mills	3	Commercial tax act; Shops and establishments act; Municipal act.	3	
11.	Match splint industry	2	Labour act; Commercial tax act; Shops and establishments act; Municipal. act.	2	
12.	Coconut dessicating industry	1	Factory act; Labour act.	1	
13.	Coir industry	2	Labour act; Shops and establishments act; Municipal act.	1	
14.	Wood works	1	Commercial tax act; Shops and establishments act.	1	
15.	Furniture works	1	Commercial tax act; Shops and establishments act.	1	
16.	Soap	1	Commercial tax act; Shops and establishments act.	1	
17.	Fried gram industry	1	Commercial tax act; Shops and establishments act.	1	
C.	*Catering in:*				
18.	Vegetarian restaurant	11	Labour act; Commercial tax act; Shops and establishments act; Municipal act; Income tax.	11	
19.	Non-vegetarian restaurant	1	Commercial tax act; Shops and establishmentsact; Municipal act.	1	
20.	Boarding & Lodging	1	Commercial tax act; Shops and establishments act; Municipal act.	1	

The information furnished by the informamants on this aspect appears to be incomplete and sometimes vague and cannot theerefore be regarded as exhaustive.

CI TABLE—8

TYPE OF ESTABLISHMENT BY WORK CATEGORY AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Sl. No.	Type of establishment by goods and activity		Average number of workers by category		Employment status of workers								Remarks
					Employer		Employee		Single worker		Family worker		
	Description	No.	Category	No.	No. of establishment having	Total number	No. of establishment having	Total number	No. of establishment having	Total number	No. of establishment having	Total number	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
A.	*Trading in :*												
1.	Foot wear	1	Administrative	1.0	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	
2.	Copra & Coconut	2	Administrative unskilled	4.0 8.0	2	8	2	16	..	..	..	..	
3.	Provisions & Grocery	3	Administrative Unskilled	2.0 1.3	3 ..	4 ..	2 ..	4 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	
		1	Administrative	1.0	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	
4.	Electrical appliances	1	Administrative	2.0	1	2	1	9	..	..		..	
5.	Coffee depot		Clrerical Unskilled	1.0 8.0									
6.	Hardware	1	Administrative Skilled Unskilled	4.0 1.0 1.0	1	4	1	2	..	..		..	
7.	Textiles	5*	Administrative Unskilled	2.0 1.0	3	6	4	9	..	..		3	
8.	Pharmaceuticals	2	Administrative Clerical	3.0 1.0	2	4	1	2	..	..	1	2	
B.	*Catering :*												
9.	Restaurants	12	Administrative Unskilled	2.0 4.0	10	21	12	67				..	
10.	Boarding & Lodging	1	Administrative Unskilled	3.0 12.0	1	3	1	12	..	..		..	
C.	*Manufacturing :*												
11.	Saw mills	2	Administrative Skilled Unskilled Clerical	1.0 2.0 3.0 0.5	2	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	
12.	Oil mills	3	Administrative Skilled	2.3 1.7	3	7	3		..				
13.	Match splints	2	Administrative Supervisory Skilled Unskilled	2.0 0.5 3.0 27.0	2	4	2	11				..	
14.	Desiccated coconut powder	1	Administrative Supervisory Clerical Unskilled	3.0 1.0 1.0 15.0	1	3	1	17		..	..	..	
15.	Coir products	1@	Administrative Clerical Skilled Unskilled	1.0 1.0 8.0 1.0	..	..	1	11	..	..	..	..	
16.	Furniture & Fixtures	2	Administrative Skilled Unskilled	1.0 1.5 1.5	2	2	2	6	..	..	..	..	
17.	Washing soap	1	Administrative Skilled Unskilled	2.0 1.0 6.0	..	..	1	9	..	..	..	..	
18.	Fried gram	1	Administrative Unskilled	3.0 6.0	1	3	1	6	..	..	..	..	

NOTE : In several cases number of employers are more than the number of establishments because most of such establishments are partnership concerns and each partner, as an employer at least occasionally supervises the activities of the establishment.

@ This is a government concern.

*In the case of 2 of these establishments the employer is a corporate body.

CI TABLE—8 (b)

SOCIAL BACKGROUND OF EMPLOYEES CORRELATED TO THE SOCIAL BACKGROUND OF EMPLOYERS (OWNERS)

Type of establishment	Total number	Number having one or more employees	The religion of the employer is	The employees belonging to the same religion as the employer constitute						The caste of the employer is	The employees belonging to the same caste as the employer constitute					
				100%	75-99%	50-74%	25-49%	1-24%	Nil %		100%	75-99%	50-74%	25-49%	1-24%	Nil %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. Trading	16	11*	Hindu-8	3	..	1	..	1	3	(i) Vysya-3	..	..	..	..	..	3
			Jain-1	..	..	..	..	..	1	(ii) Lingayat-2	..	..	..	..	1	1
										(iii) Bhavasar Kshatriya-1	..	..	..	..	..	1
										(iv) Brahmin 1	..	..	..	..	1	..
										(v) Ganiga-1	..	..	..	..	..	1
										(vi) Jain-1	..	..	..	..	..	1
2. Catering	13	13	Hindu-12	12	..	..	..	..	..	(i) Brahmin-10	..	..	1	2	2	5
			Muslim-1	..	..	1	..	..	..	(ii) Lingayat-2	..	..	1	1	..	..
										(iii) Muslim-1	..	..	1	..	..	..
3. Manufacturing	13	13@	Hindu-11	..	4	1	..	1	5	(i) Brahmin-3	..	..	..	..	1	2
			Muslim-1	1	..	..	..	..	..	(ii) Ganiga-3	..	..	..	..	..	3
										(iii) Vysya	..	..	..	..	..	3
										(iv) Banajiga-1	..	..	..	..	..	1
										(v) Nadar-1	..	..	..	..	1	..
										(vi) Muslim-1	1	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE : *In the case of 2 concerns the employers are Corporate bodies. Hence details in column 5 and onwards refer to the remaining 9 units only.

@Since the coir unit is owned by the Government it is left out for Columns 5 and onwards.

CI TABLE—8 (b)—*Concld.*

Type of establishment	The mother tongue of the employer is	The employees having the same mother tongue as the employer constitute						The area of origin of the employer is	Number of establishments where the employees of the same area of origin as the employer constitute :					
		100%	75-99%	50-74%	25-49%	1-24%	Nil %		100%	75-99%	50-74%	25-49%	1-24%	Nil %
1	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Trading	(i) Kannada-4	1	..	3	..	..	..	(i) Referent Town-6	2	..	1	..	..	3
	(ii) Telugu-3	1	..	..	..	..	2	(ii) Same district-1	..	..	1	..	..	..
	(iii) Marathi-1	..	..	..	..	..	1	(iii) Chikmagalur Dt.-1	1	..	1	..	..	..
	(iv) Gujarati-1	..	..	..	..	..	1	(iv) Gujarat State-1	..	..	..	..	..	1
2. Catering	(i) Kannada-11	11	..	..	..	..	..	(i) Referent Town-1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(ii) Konkani-1	..	..	..	..	1	..	(ii) Same district-3	3	..	..	..	..	..
	(iii) Urdu-1	..	..	1	..	..	..	(iii) South Kanara Dt.-8	1	..	..	..	1	6
								(iv) North Kanara Dt.-1	..	..	..	..	1	..
3. Manufacturing	(i) Telugu-6	..	..	..	..	..	6	(i) Referent Town-4	4	..	..	..	..	..
	(ii) Kannad—3	..	1	1	1	..	..	(ii) Bangalore district-2	..	..	1	..	..	1
	(iii) Konkani-1	..	..	..	..	1	..	(iii) Kolar district-1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	(iv) Tamil-1	..	..	..	..	1	..	(iv) South Kanara Dt.-1	..	..	..	1	..	..
	(v) Urdu-1	1	..	..	..	..	..	(v) Andhra Pradesh-3	..	..	..	..	..	3
								(vi) Tamil Nadu-1	..	..	..	..	1	..

CI TABLE—8 (c)

RESIDENCE BY WORK-CATEGORY

Sl. No.	Type of establishment by goods and activity	Work category	Number of persons who reside			Remarks
			Inside Town	Outside in		
				Rural	Urban	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. *Trading in :*	1. Footwear	Administrative	1	..	..	
	2. Copra & Coconut	Administrative	8	..	..	
		Unskilled	14	2	..	
	3. Provisions & Grocery	Administrative	5	..	..	
		Unskilled	3	1	..	
	4. Electrical appliances	Administrative	1	..	..	
	5. Coffee depot	Administrative	2	..	..	
		Clerical	1	..	..	
		Skilled	8	..	..	
	6. Hardware	Administrative	4	..	..	
		Skilled	1	..	..	
		Unskilled	1	..	..	
	7. Textiles	Administrative	10	..	..	
		Clerical	1	..	..	
		Unskilled	4	2	..	
	8. Pharmaceuticals	Administrative	6	..	..	
		Clerical	2	..	..	
B. *Manufacturing :*						
	9. Saw mills	Administrative	3	..	..	
		Skilled	4	..	..	
		Unskilled	7	..	..	
		Clerical	1	..	..	
	10. Oil & Flour mills	Administrative	7	..	..	
		Skilled	5	2	..	
	11. Match splint industry	Administrative	2	..	..	
		Supervisory	1	..	..	
		Skilled	6	..	..	
		Unskilled	54	..	..	
	12. Coconut desiccating industry	Administrative	3	..	..	
		Supervisory	1	..	..	
		Clerical	..	1	..	
		Unskilled	10	5	..	
	13. Coir industry	Administrative	1	..	..	
		Clerical	1	..	..	
		Skilled	1	7	..	
		Unskilled	1	..	..	
	14. Wood works	Administrative	1	..	..	
		Skilled	1	..	..	
		Unskilled	2	..	..	
	15. Furniture works	Administrative	1	..	..	
		Skilled	2	..	..	
		Unskilled	1	..	..	
	16. Soap	Administrative	2	..	..	
		Skilled	1	..	..	
		Unskilled	4	2	..	
	17. Fried gram industry	Administrative	3	..	..	
		Unskilled	6	..	..	
C. *Catering :*						
	18. Non-vegetarian restaurant	Administrative	1	..		
		Unskilled	4	..	..	
		Skilled	1	..	..	
	19. Vegetarian restaurant	Administrative	16	..	..	
		Unskilled	44	6	..	
		Skilled	11	..	..	
	20. Boarding & Lodging	Administrative	3	..	..	
		Unskilled	12	..	..	

CI TABLE—9

SOURCES OF FINANCE, AMOUNT AND ITS PROPORTION TO WORKING CAPITAL, TERMS AND CONDITIONS, FOR STARTING, EXPANSION OR FOR NORMAL RUNNING

Sl. No.	Type of establishment by nature of goods and activity	Number who have obtained finance from: Self: Savings in Rs.	Self: Sale of assets: Rural area Rs.	Self: Sale of assets: Urban area Rs.	Self: Mortgage of assets in: Rural area Rs.	Self: Mortgage of assets in: Urban area Rs.	Self: Others specify	Borrowing: Relations	Borrowing: Friends	Borrowing: Bank Rs.	Borrowing: Government Rs.	Borrowing: Trading agent	Borrowing: Obtain commodities on credit	Borrowing: Others Rs. (Specify) LIC	Terms and conditions of borrowing	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
A.	*Trading in :*															
1.	Foot wear	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,500	Details not furnished except that the loan was raised in 1971 for expansion of business.	
2.	Copra & Coconut	1,800,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	800,000	..	..	..	..	Bank loans are resorted to as and when additional working capital is required and repaid within the stipulated period. Such borrowings depend on market conditions.	
3.	Grocery & provisions	66,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,500	800	..	..	..	Details not furnished except that loans are raised when bulk purchases are made and repaid with interest.	
4.	Electrical appliances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	..	Details of terms and conditions not furnished.	
5.	Coffee depot	20,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	The working capital involved is about Rs 50,000 and loan facilities like custody loan against goods are availed of.
6.	Hardware	60,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
7.	Textiles	212,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,000	..	..	..	..	..	Loans from friends are being repaid whenever convenient. Loans were in the form of merchandise. Further details not disclosed.	One shop is under Khadi Board and another is under a society. Hence these are excluded. In the case of the other shop no details were furnished on the ground that the shop is being run since generations
8.	Pharmaceuticals	80,000	..	..	..	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	Details of terms and conditions by one firm which has borrowed Rs. 2,000/- not furnished.	Bank facilities, hundi etc, are availed of. Further details not furnished.

CI TABLE 9—*Concld.*

SOURCES OF FINANCE, AMOUNT AND ITS PROPORTION TO WORKING CAPITAL, TERMS AND CONDITIONS, FOR STARTING EXPANSION OR FOR NORMAL RUNNING

Sl. No.	Type of establishment by nature of goods and activity	Number who have obtained finance from: Self: Savings in Rs.	Self: Sale of assets: Rural area Rs.	Self: Sale of assets: Urban area Rs.	Self: Mortgage of assets in: Rural area Rs.	Self: Mortgage of assets in: Urban area Rs.	Self: Others specify	Borrowing: Relations	Borrowing: Friends	Borrowing: Bank Rs.	Borrowing: Government Rs.	Borrowing: Trading agent	Borrowing: Obtain commodities on credit	Borrowing: Others Rs. (Specify) LIC	Terms and conditions of borrowing	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
B.	*Manufacturing :*															
9.	Saw Mills	40,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,000	..	..	..	..	..	Repayable in quarterly instalments; rate of interest and period not reported.	..
10.	Oil & Flour Mills	15,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,000	..	..	..	..	Borrowed for starting a flour mill in 1971; terms and conditions not furnished.	
11.	Match splint Industry	57,000	..	..	10,000	.	..	..	8,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12.	Cooconut desiccating Industry	34,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,000	..	..	..	..	Machinery hypothecated to the bank; rate of interest 9%, payable quarterly.	..
13.	Coir Industry	42,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Government investment.
14.	Wood and metal works	5,000	13,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,000	..	..	..	..	Rate of interest 10.5 %; repayable in 5 years in ecual monthly instalments: interest to be paid quarterly.	..
15.	Furniture works	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,000	..	..	..	..	Details not furnished	
16.	Soap	41,000	5,000	3,000	..	..	..	8,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	Overdraft and loans on commodities manufactured are availed of from banks whenever there is a need.	
17.	Fried gram Industry	155,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45,000	..	..	..	..	Repayable in monthly instalments. (rate of interest and period not reported).	..
C.	*Catering :*															
18.	Vegetarian restaurant	86,500	1,000	9,880	..	..	..	..	32,000	4,500	..	..	..	9,000	Details of terms and conditions not furnished.	Particulars of one restaurant not available as the manager could not give details and the owner resides elsewhere.
19.	Non-vegetarian restaurant	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	The loan raised for starting the business has since been repaid in full.
20.	Boarding & Lodging	8,000	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

CI—TABLE 10

MOST IMPORTANT COMMODITIES IN STOCK AND OTHER IMPORTANT COMMODITIES DEALT WITH

Sl. No.	Commodity	No. of shops which reported the commodity in col 2 as one		Average sale price per unit		In case of shops reporting as one of the five most important items								Remarks
						Places from where obtained								
		Of the 5 most important items	Of the other important items	Important item	Other important item	Place I	Place II	Place III	Place IV	Place V	Place VI	Place VII	Place VIII	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Footwear (Chappals shoes etc)	1	..	Rs. 3=00 to Rs. 30=00 per pair	..	Bangalore	Kanpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2.	Umbrellas	..	2	..	Rs. 15—00 to Rs. 50=00 each	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3.	Copra & Coconut	2	..	Rs. 430=00 per quintal and Rs. 450=00 per 1000.	..	..	..	Tiptur	..	..	..	..	..	
4.	Ragi	..	3	Rs. 0=80 per Kg.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5.	Rice	3	..	Rs. 1=20 to Rs. 1=50 per Kg.	..	..	..	Tiptur	Mysore	Hassan	..	..	..	
6.	Coffee powder	..	2	..	Rs. 9=00 perKg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		1	..	Rs. 9=00 per Kg	..	..	..	..	..	Hassan	..	..	..	
7.	Groundnut	1	..	Rs. 1=75 perKg	..	Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8.	Cigarettes	..	1	..	Rs. 1=00 per packet.	Bangalore	..	..	..	[illegible]	..	..	]..	
9.	Tur dhall	3	1	Rs. 2=30 to Rs. 2=50 per Kg.	Rs. 2=30 to Rs. 2=50 per Kg.	Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10.	Green gram [dhall]	2	..	Rs. 2=50 per Kg.	..	Bangalore Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11.	Black gram dhall	1	2	Rs. 3=40 per Kg.	..	Bangalore]	..	..	[illegible]	..	..	..	..	
12.	Coriander seeds	..	1	..	Rs. 3=50 to Rs. 3=75 per Kg.	Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13.	Confectionery (Sweets)	2	..	Rs. 9=00 per Kg.	..	Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
14.	Soji	1	2	Rs. 1=30 per Kg.	Rs. 1=30 per Kg.	Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
15.	Green gram	..	2	..	Rs. 2=40 per Kg.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16.	Boiled rice	..	1	..	Rs. 1=30 per Kg.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17.	Khadi (Woollen)	1	..	Rs. 50=00 to Rs. 80=00 per metre.	..	Bangalore	..	..	..	..	Bombay]	..	..	
18.	Khadi (Cotton)	..	1	..	Rs. 4=30 per metre.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
19.	Sarees	1	1	Rs. 15=00 to Rs. 50=00 each	Rs. 15=00 to Rs. 50=00 each	Bangalore	..	..	..	..	Bombay]	Melkote]	..	
20.	Radios and electrical goods.	1	..	Rs. 80=00 to Rs. 800=00 per set.	..	Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
21.	Towels	..	1	..	Rs. 4=50 each	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
22.	Furnitures	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Locally made to order
23.	Sharcopheral	2	..	Rs. 8=00 to Rs. 10=00 per bottle.	..	Bangalore]	..	..	..	..	Bombay]	..	..	
24.	Glycodin	1	..	Rs. 10=75 per bottle.	..	Bangalore	..	..	..	..	Bombay]	..	..	
25.	Navalgin	..	2	..	Rs. 0=17 per tablet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
26.	Saridon	..	1	..	Rs. 0=13 per tablet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
27.	Handloom (cotton)	1	..	..	..	Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
28.	Hosieries	..	1	..	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Not available.

CI TABLE—10—*Concld.*

MOST IMPORTANT COMMODITIES IN STOCK AND OTHER IMPORTANT COMMODITIES DEALT WITH

Sl. No.	Commodity	No. of shops which reported the commodity in col 2 as one		Average sale price per unit		In case of shops reporting as one of the five most important items								Remarks
						Places from where obtained								
		Of the 5 most important items	Of the other important items	Important item	Other important item	Place I	Place II	Place III	Place IV	Place V	Place VI	Place VII	Place VIII	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
29.	Silk goods	2	..	Rs. 80=00 to Rs. 800=00 each hem.	..	Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	Dharmapuri	
30.	Woollen rugs	1	1	Rs. 80=00 each	Rs. 80=00 each	Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
31.	Longcloths	2	..	Rs. 1=50 to Rs. 3=50 per metre.	..	Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
32.	Shirtings	1	..	Rs. 7=00 per metre	..	Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
33.	Chints	..	2	..	Rs. 4=00 to Rs. 7=00 per piece.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
34.	Lungies	..	1	..	Rs.7=00 to Rs. 16=00 per lungi.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
35.	Soaps	1	..	N.A.	..	Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
36.	Biscuits	..	1	..	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
37.	Paints	..	1	..	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
38.	Cement	1	..	Rs. 13=00 per bag.	..	Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
39.	Beedi	..	1	..	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
40.	Jaggery	2	1	Rs. 1=50 per Kg.	Rs. 1=50 per Kg.	Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
41.	Wheat	..	1	..	Rs. 0=75 per Kg.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
42.	Antibiotics	2	..	N.A.	..	Bangalore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
43.	Tonics	..	2	..	N.A.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

NOTE : N.A. = Not available.

CI TABLE—12
CHANGE IN DEMAND

Sl. No.	Type of establishment	Nature of commodities dealt with	Change in demand taking place during		Remarks
			1957-62	1963-71	
			Change and reason	change and reason	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Retail sale of footwear.	Chappals, Shoes etc.	No change reported.	No change reported.	
2.	Wholesale trade in Copra & Coconuts.	Copra & Coconut.	Low demand due to lack of propaganda.	Increase in demand is steady due to more & more consumption.	
3.	Retail provision stores.	Provisions.	No change reported.	Increasing demand due to growth of the town.	
4.	Retail & Wholesale trade in textiles.	Silk, Cotton & woollen goods.	No change reported,	Demand for synthetic fabrics which were recently introduced in the market.	
5.	Electrical goods.	Radio, Fan, Electrical appliances, etc.	No change reported.	No change reported.	
6.	Retail & Wholesale trade in Coffee seed	Coffee seeds & powder.	No change reported.	No change reported.	
7.	Pa[illegible]ticals.	Medicines, Tonics etc.	No. change reported.	No change reported.	
8.	Retail trade in Hardware.	Paints, building material, iron implements, etc.	No change reported.	Demand increasing due to modernisation.	

CI TABLE—13

CHANGE IN THE SOURCE OF OBTAINING COMMODITIES DURING LAST TEN YEARS, PROPORTION AT PRESENT OF SALE, APPROXIMATE VOLUME OF BUSINESS AND CHANGE IN VOLUME IN IT

Sl. No.	Type of establishment	Nature of commodities dealt with	Change in the source of obtaining commodities in last 10 years			Proportion at present of sale by							Approximate volume of business during						Change in volume of business	
						Wholesale 25-49%	Wholesale Less than 25%	Retail 100%	Retail 50-75%	Retail 25-49%	Retail Less than 25%	Others	1969-70 Rs.	1969-70 No reporting	1970-71 Rs.	1970-71 No reporting	1971-72 Rs.	1971-72 No reporting	Due to heavy demand of public following the more consumption and urban limitation	Remarks
			No change	100%	50-75%															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1.	*Retail trade of* Footwear	Footwear	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	35,000	1	40,000	1	48,000	1	1	..
2.	Wholesale trade in Copra & Coconut.	Copra & Coconut	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110 Lakhs	2	140 lakhs	2	140 lakhs	2	2	..
3.	Retail Provision stores.	Foodgrain & other necessities.	3	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	275,600	3	368,700	3	392,000	3	3	*Among shops,* 2 are doing wholesale business also
4.	Retail & wholesale trade in textiles	Woollen, Cotton, silk, and synthetic fabrics.	5	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	261,922	4	368,037	4	365,696	4	4	Among 5 assessed turn over for all the three years are not available for one shop
5.	Electrical goods.	Radio, Fan, & other households electrical articles, furnitures.	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	22,000	1	30,000	1	40,000	1	1	..
6.	Pharmaceuticals.	Medicines, Tonics, etc.	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	151,000	2	206,000	2	225,000	2	2	
7.	Retail & Wholesale trade in Coffee seeds/ powder.	Coffee seeds and powder.	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 Lakhs.	1	9 Lakhs	1	11 Lakhs	1	1	
8.	Retail trade in Hardware.	Paints, Building materials, iron implements.	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	250,000	1	300,000	1	400,000	1	1	

CI TABLE—14

NUMBER OF ROOMS, NUMBER OF BEDS, NATURE OF AMENITIES PROVIDED AND COMPULSORY SERVICE

Category of hotel	Functional category of locality	No. of rooms	Rent per room per day	No. of beds	Rent per bed per day	Nature of amenities provided								Compulsory services/charges				Remarks
						Attached bath room & latrine		Fan		Light		Others (specify)		Meals		Other (specify) Nil		
						Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
[Restaurant, Boarding, and Lodging]	Commercial	8 (4 Single; 4 Double)	Single room Rs. 2 per room. Double room Rs. 3=50 per room	Nil	Nil	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	There are only two hotels in the entire town which have got boarding and lodging facilities.

CI TABLE—15

NATURE OF SERVICE

Sl. No.	Category of hotel/ restaurant/tea stall/ sweetmeat stall	Nature of service :				Remarks
		Food stuff		Alcoholic drink		
		Vegetarian	Non-vegetarian	Served	Not served	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Boarding & Lodging hotel	1	..	..	1	The boarding and lodging establishments are at present being managed separately.
2.	Non-vegetarian restaurant	..	1	..	1	
3.	Vegetarian restaurant	11	..	..	11	

CI TABLE—16

NATURE OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR DISPLAY OF FOOD STUFFS AND OTHER COMMODITIES

Category of hotel, restaurant, tea-stall, sweetmeat stall	Nature of arrangements for display of :				Remarks
	Food stuffs		Other commodities		
	Cup-boards with glass shutters	Cup-boards with wooden doors	Soft drinks such as Fanta, Coca-cola etc :— In wooden stands placed in a prominent corner or near the cashier's table.	Cold-drinks :— Refrigerator	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Boarding & Lodging hotel	1	..	..	1	
Non-vegetarian restaurant	1	..	1	..	
Vegetarian restaurant	10	1	5	2	

CI TABLE—17

NATURE OF AMENITIES PROVIDED

Sl. No.	Category of hotel, restaurant, tea-stall, sweetmeat stall	Number of establishments by nature of amenities provided						Remarks
		Light		Fan		Other (Telephone)		
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
1.	Boarding & Lodging hotel	1	..	1	..	1	..	
2.	Non-vegetarian restaurant	1	..	..	1	..	1	
3.	Vegetarian restaurant	10	1	5	5	2	8	

CI TABLE—18
PROPORTION OF CUSTOMERS WITH THEIR BACKGROUND

Sl. No.	Category of hotel, restaurant, tea-stall, sweetmeat shop	Proportion of customers with their background : Rural in 1962	Rural in 1967	Rural in 1971	Urban in 1962	Urban in 1967	Urban in 1971	Remarks
1.	Boarding & Lodging—hotel	60% (1)	65% (1)	65% (1)	40% (1)	35% (1)	35% (1)	Reasons for this distribution could not be furnished by any of the establishments; answers in response to queries were very vague.
2.	Non-vegetarian restaurant	..	..	30% (1)	..	..	70% (1)	This was started after 1961.
3.	Vegetarian restaurant	40% (2)	66% (1)	66% (1)	60% (2)	34% (1)	34% (1)	*Including passenger of tourist buses that pass through the town.
		30% (1)	50% (1)	60% (3)	70% (1)	40% (2)	40% (3)	
			40% (2)	50% (1)		50% (1)	50% (1)	
			30% (1)	40% (2)		70% (1)	60% (2)	
				30% (2)		100% (1)*	70% (2)	
							100% (1)*	

CI TABLE—19
TYPE OF ESTABLISHMENTS, REGISTRATION

Sl. No.	Description	Type of establishment by nature of goods, and activity Number	Number that are : Registered Factory	Unregistered workshop	Households industry	Remarks
1.	Saw mills	2	..	2	..	
2.	Oil & Flour mills		..	3	..	
3.	Manufacture of match splints	2	2	..	..	
4.	Manufacture of desiccated coconut powder	1	1	..	..	
5.	Coir industry	1	..	1	..	
6.	Manufacture of wood and metal fixtures	1	..	1	..	
7.	Furniture (metal) works	1	..	1	..	
8.	Manufacturing of washing soap	1	..	1	..	
9.	Manufacture of fried gram	1	..	1	..	

CI TABLE—20
TYPE OF ESTABLISHMENT BY FINANCIAL STRUCTURE

Sl. No.	Type of establishment by nature of goods and activity and number Description	Number	Share capital : Preference share	Authorised ordinary share	Issued subscribed share
	1	1(a)	2	3	4
1.	Saw mills	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Oil & Flour mills	3	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Manufacture of match splints	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Manufacture of desiccated coconut powder	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
5.	Coir industry	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Manufacture of wood and metal fixtures	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
7.	Furniture(metal)works	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
8.	Manufacture of washing soap	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
9.	Manufacture of fried gram	1	Nil	Nil	Nil

CI TABLE—20—*Concld.*

Loan Source Description	Average per establishment	Maximum of any establishment	Fixed assets Description	Average per establishment	Maximum of any establishment	Minimum of any establishment	Current Assets Description	Average per establishment	Maximum of any establishment	Minimum of any establishment	Remarks
5(a)	5(b)	5(c)	6(a)	6(b)	6(c)	6(d)	7(a)	7(b)	7(c)	7(d)	8
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
By savings; Sale of assets; Loans from relatives; friends etc.	27,500	30,000	Machinery	12,500	15,000	10,000	Raw materials and finished goods	7,500	8,000	7,000	
By savings; loan from banks friends etc.	6,933	10,000	Machinery	3,633	5,000	1,500	..	..			
By savings; mortgage of property, Loans from friends etc.	37,500	50,000	Machinery	17,500	20,000	15,000	Raw materials and finished goods	1,250	1,500	1,000	
By savings; Bank loan	42,000	42,000	Machinery etc	45,400	45,400	45,400	Finished product: Desicated coconut	43,000	43,000	43,000	
Govt. investment	59,000	59,000	Machinery	18,000	18,000	18,000	Coir products and fibre	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
By savings Mortgage of assets, Bank loans	42,000	42,000	Machinery and building	22,500	22,500	22,500	Finished products and raw materials	25,000	25,000	25,000	
By savings and Bank loans	40,000	40,000	Machinery and land & building	30,000	30,000	30,000	Do.	5,000	5,000	5,000	
By savings; Bank loans and loans from friends	57,000	57,000	Machinery	25,500	25,500	25,500	Chemicals, finished goods packing materials and automobile vehicles (2)	1,20,000	1,20,000	1,20,000	
By savings and bank loans	2,00,000	2,00,000	Machinery & land and building	1,45,000	1,45,000	1,45,000	Finished goods and raw materials	55,000	55,000	55,000	

CI TABLE—21

TYPE OF ESTABLISHMENT BY TYPE OF POWER USED

Sl. No.	Type of establishment by nature of goods and activity Description	Number	Power used by number of workers Description of power used	Number of factories using	Average number of workers per factory	Remarks
1.	Saw mills	2	Electricity	2	6	
2.	Oil & Flour mills	3	Electricity	3	2	
3.	Manufacture of match splints	2	Electricity	2	32	
4.	Manufacture of desiccated coconut powder	1	Electricity	1	17	
5.	Coir industry	1	Electricity	1	11	
6.	Manufacture of wood and metal fixtures	1	Electricity	1	3	
7.	Furniture (metal) works	1	Electricity	1	3	
8.	Manufacture of washing soap	1	Electricity	1	9	
9.	Manufacture of fried gram	1	Electricity	1	6	

CI TABLE—22
MAIN PRODUCT BY TYPE OF ESTABLISHMENT

Sl. No.	Type of establishment	Total number	Main product: Description	Number of establishments producing	Manufacture process with reference to product in col. 3: Description	No. of estt. reporting	Average output per establishment: Volume	Value Rs.	Problems for eg., obtaining raw materials, manufacture etc.: Description	Number	Remarks
1.	Saw mills	2	Timber and wood planks	2	By cutting, machine sawing, planing, and slotting.	2	38,000 c.ft.	24,000	..	..	
2.	Oil & Flour mills	3	Oils & Corn flour	2	By grinding and extracting oils from the seeds.	2	35 metric tons	43,000	..	..	
				1	By grinding rice, wheat etc.	1					
3.	Manufacture of match plints	2	Match splints and veneers.	2	Wood is divided into long sticks by choppers with the help of machines.	2	250 metric tons.	1,35,000	..	.	
4.	Manufacture of desiccated coconut powder.	1	Desiccated coconut powder.	1	Desiccated coconut powder is manufactured with help of machinery.	1	60 metric tons.	3,60,000	Scarcity of raw material from Dec. to April affect the factory	1	
5.	Coir industry	1	Coir, fibre, bristle, coconut husk and matresses.	1	Dry coconu thusk is soaked and defibred with help of machines and various items are produced.	1	22,343 kg.	17,409			
6.	Manufacture of wood and metal fixtures.	1	Wooden cabinets, furniture and other fixtures for buildings	1	Job work of all types of carpentry work.	1	4,200 c.ft.	40,000	..	..	
7.	Furniture (metal) works	1	Steel furniture	1	Job work of all types of sheet metal under binding welding machines.	1	10 tons	20,000	..	..	
8.	Manufacture of washing soap.	1	Washing soaps	1	By processing Sodium Stearate, and chemicals after semiboiling.	1	275 metric tons	5,50,000	Due to scarcity of caustic soda, aod other raw materials progress is slow.	1	
9.	Manufacture of fried gram	1	Fried Bengal gram	1	Frying Bengal gram with help of frying machines.	1	500 metric tons	5,00,000	..	..	

CI TABLE—23
TOOLS AND EQUIPMENTS

Sl. No.	Capacity: Maximum	Number reporting	Average	Percentage of utilisation of capacity: Description	Number reporting	Reason for under utilisation: Description	Number reporting	Problems of operation: Description	Number reporting	Problems of exportation: Description	Number reporting	Remarks
1.	Details not properly furnished					No demand	2	Skilled labourers are not available.	1	Finance	1	
2.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	No further orders	3	Machine goes out of order often.	1	..	..	
3.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Financial difficulty	1	..	..	..	..	
4.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	..	Skilled labourers are not available.	1	..	..	
5.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Death of casual labourers.	1	Power cut	1	..	1	
6.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Want of job orders from public.	1	Skilled labourers are not available.	1	..	..	
7.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	,,	1	..	..	
	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	For want raw of materials	1	..	..	Finance	1	
9.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Production is restricted to demand.	1	..	..	Space	1	

CI TABLE—26
HOUSING FOR INDUSTRIAL LABOUR

Sl. No.	Type of establishment by nature of goods and activity		Number of workers	Housing		Remarks
	Description	Number		Description	Number reporting	
1.	Saw mills	2	12	..	..	None of the industrial units of the town has any scheme to provide houses to its industria labourers.
2.	Oil and Flour mills	3	5	..	..	
3	Manufacture of match splints	2	61	..	..	
4.	Manufacture of desiccated coconut powder.	1	17	..	..	
5	Coir industry	1	11	..	..	
6.	Manufacture of wood and metal fixtures	1	3	..	..	
7	Furniture (metal) works	1	3	..	..	
8.	Manufacture of washing soap	1	9	..	..	
9.	Manufacture of fried gram	1	6	..	..	

CI TABLE—27
AMENITIES FOR INDUSTRIAL LABOUR INCLUDING HOUSING

Sl. No.	Type of establishment by nature of goods and activity		Number of workers	Amenities		Remarks
	Description	Number		Description	Number reporting	

"None of the establishments covered for this study provides any amenities to its industrial workers except paying the monthly or daily wages regularly."

CI TABLE—28
LEISURE AND RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF EMPLOYEES

Sl. No.	Type of establishment by nature of goods and activity		Description of leisure and recreational activity	Number of reporting who have workers					Remarks
	Description	Number		Less than 20	20—29	30—99	100—499	500*	

None of the establishments provides any recreational services (eg. Tuning the radio at different hours of the day, material for popular games which may be played during lunch or coffee break etc.) to its industrial workers.

CI TABLE—29
TRADE UNION

Sl. No.	Type of establishment by nature of goods and activity		Categorisation of establishment by number employees	Number establishing trade union	Number when union was established	All India regional organisation to which affiliated	Influence of political party	Category of worker with respect to employment status who are mostly members	Category of worker with respect to employment to ethnic groups who are mostly members	Registration under trade union act	Recognition by management	Problem of industrial relation	Remarks
	Description	Number											

The industrial workers in none of these establishments have formed any labour associations or trade unions so far and in the town as a whole also there are no unions which aim at organising the industrial workers irrespective of the establishment in which they may be working.

APPENDIX—V (c)

TABLES BASED ON BANK SCHEDULES

BK TABLE 1
GENERAL PARTICULARS

Name of Bank	Head Office	Year of Establishment of the Branch	Area of Operation	Remarks
1. State Bank of Mysore	Bangalore	1913	Tiptur Taluk	
2. The Karnataka Bank Limited	Mangalore	1970	Tiptur town and villages within a radius of 15 kms.	
3. Tumkur District Co-operative Central Bank, Tiptur Branch.	Tumkur	1966	Tiptur Taluk	Supervises and controls all the primary co-operative societies in the taluk.
4. Co-operative Land Development Bank Limited, Tiptur.	Bangalore	1934	Tiptur Taluk	
5. Merchants' Co-operative Bank Limited Tiptur.	Tiptur	1970	Tiptur Taluk	
6. Taluk Industrial Co-operative society Limited, Tiptur.	Bangalore	1954	Tiptur Taluk	The name of this institution was changed by substituting the word 'society' for 'Bank'. Its banking activity since 1964 is restricted to recovery of loans issued years ago.

NOTE.—(1) Syndicate Bank, Tiptur branch did not furnish information for Bank Schedule.

(2) The Bank Schedule was not canvassed for Canara Bank, Tiptur Branch as the Branch was opened on 14-10-1971.

BK TABLE 2
DEPOSITS

Nature of Deposit	1968			1969			1970			1971			Remarks (including rate and interest and other charges)
	No. of accounts	Total amount deposited	No. of Banks Reporting	No. of accounts	Total amount deposited	No. of Banks Reporting	No. of accounts	Total amount deposited	No. of Banks Reporting	No. of accounts	Total amount deposited	No. of Banks Reporting	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs. Ps.			Rs. Ps.			Rs. Ps.			Rs. Ps.		
Fixed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	632	29,66,821·55	3	Rates of interest vary from 4% to 7½% depending on the duration.
Current	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	639	6,39,003·14	4	Rate of interest is one percent per annum.
Savings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,279	11,55,687·96	4	Rate of interest is 0.5% per annum.
Pigmy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Rate of interest is 4% per annum.

BK TABLE 3
NATURE AND VOLUME OF TRANSACTION DURING 1968-69, 69-70 AND 70-71

Nature of Transaction	Volume of Transaction during						Remarks
	1968—69		1969—70		1970—71		
	No. of Banks Reporting	Amount (Rs. 00)	No. of Banks Reporting	Amount (Rs. 00)	No. of Banks Reporting	Amount (Rs.00)	
1. Maintenance of Deposit Accounts of different types	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2. Loans and Advances	3	9,348,953	3	10,017,822	2	12,955,885	
3. Discounting and purchasing of Bills, *Hundi* and other Banking transactions	..	..	..	..	3	63,379,843	

BK TABLE 4
NATURE AND EXTENT OF FACILITIES PROVIDED

Nature of facility provided	Number of Banks reporting	Extent of facility (Rs.)	Remarks
1. Promotion of cultivation	4	16,45,884	..
2. Other manufacturing industries	3	1,22,547	..
3. Other commercial activities	3	43,61,074	..

BK TABLE 5
DETAILS ABOUT EMPLOYEES

Name of Bank	Category of Employee	Number	Salary Range	Remarks
1. State Bank of Mysore, Tiptur	Officer Grade I	1	Rs. 500—1,330	
	Officer Grade II	3	Rs. 500—1,030	
	Clerks/Assistants	21	Rs. 170—550	
	Sub-Staff	6	Rs. 116—200	
2. Karnataka Bank Limited, Tiptur	Agent	1	Rs. 275—900	
	Officer	1	Rs. 275—900	
	Clerk	6	Rs. 158—480	
	Attender	2	Rs. 108—181	
3. Tumkur District Co-operative Central Bank, Tiptur	Manager	1	Not furnished	
	Cashier	1	Do.	
	Trainee	1	Do.	
	Clerk	1	Do.	
	Supervisors	2	Do.	
	Peon	1	Do.	
4. Co-operative Land Development Bank Limited, Tiptur	Secretary	1	Rs. 140—300	
	Supervisors I	1	Rs. 130—290	
	Supervisor II	2	Rs. 90—200	
	Daffedar	1	Rs. 80—145	
5. Merchants' Co-operative Bank Limited, Tiptur	Manager	1	Not furnished	
	Accountant	1	Do.	
	Cashier	1	Do.	
	Attender	1	Do.	
6. Taluk Industrial Co-operative Society Limited, Tiptur	Secretary	1	Not furnished.	

BK TABLE 6
WORKING HOURS AND BANK HOLIDAYS

Bank	Working hours	Bank holidays	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1. State Bank of Mysore	6½ hours	On Sundays & holidays (As per Negotiable Instruments Act).	
2. The Karnataka Bank Limited	10-30 A.M. to 2-30 P.M.	Do.	
3. Tumkur District Co-operative Central Bank, Tiptur	10-30 A.M. to 5-30 P.M.	On Sundays	
4. Co-operative Land Development Bank Limited	10-30 A.M. to 5 P.M.	As per Government holidays	
5. Merchants' Co-operative Bank Limited	10-30 A.M. to 2-30 P.M. 3-30 P.M. to 5-30 P.M. (on Week days) 10-30 A.M. to 12-30 & upto 2-30 P.M. on Saturdays	As per Negotiable Instruments Act.	
6. Taluk Industrial Co-operative Society Limited	10-30 A.M. to 5-30 P.M.	As per State Government holidays	

APPENDIX—V (d)

TABLES BASED ON SCHEDULE FOR PLACE OF WORSHIP

PW TABLE 1
PRELIMINARY PARTICULARS

Sl.No.	Name	Locality	Main deity or object of worship	When established	Brief history of establishment of the place of worship and other important events involving the place of worship
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Kempamma Temple	B.H. Road, Opposite to Kallesvara swamy *temple.*	Kempamma (Kempadevamma)	Not known	This is the temple of Village Goddess and is believed to be in existence since the very inception of the settlement.
2.	Satya Ganapati Temple	Cattle Pound Road	Ganesha	Not known	This represents an ancient temple at the fort entrance. It was renovated in 1954 by a local merchant.
3	Prasanna Mallikarjuna Temple	Near Santepete; In a street named after the temple.	Iswara	1908	One of the migrants to the town belonging to Ganiga (oil presser) caste founded this temple after he earned considerable profits in this town as a reputed merchant and turned out to be a *philanthropist.*
4.	Kannika Parameswari Temple	Santepete	Kannika Parameswari	1934	This *is a temple built* and patronised by the local Vysya (merchant) community. Kannika Parameswari is their tutelary Goddess.
5.	Kallesvaraswamy Temple	On the tank bund	Iswara	Not known	This *is an ancient temple and has five lingas* idols established by monarchs of the medieval period. (10th century and thereabouts). It is attributed to the Chola rulers.
6.	Kashi Vishveswaraswamy Temple	Near Kote (Fort)	Iswara	1890	The idol of the main deity here is said to have been brought from Benares and installed by the ancestors of the present manager of the temple. It is a private temple which other devotees also visit occasionally for worship.
7.	Anjaneya swamy Temple	Near Kote (Fort)	Hanuman	Not known	This ancient temple was renovated in 1910 It is managed and controlled by the *muzrai* Department of the State Government.
8.	Tirumaladeva Temple	Near Kote (Fort)	Venkataramana	Not known	This is an ancient temple.
9.	Brahmanara Rama Mandira	In a street called Ramamandira *beedhi in pete* area	Sri Rama	1908	This was renovated during 1964 by the local merchant community under the leadership of a few influential and wealthy Brahmins.
10.	Saibaba Mandira (Temple)	K.R. Extension	Saint Saibaba of Shirdi.	1952	It was started as a Bhajan Mandir. Shortly thereafter the devotees donated funds so that a temple could be built.
11.	Sacred Heart Church	K.R. Extension	..	1948	
12.	Mosque	Doddapeta (Bazar)	.	About 1872	The year when this mosque was actually built is not known. It came up in order to meet the religious needs of the Muslims of the town and its neighbourhood.

PW TABLE 2
CONSTRUCTIONAL DETAILS

Sl.No.	Name	Main deity	Subsidiary deities	Constructional details of the place of worship	Constructional details of the deities and other religious objects	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Kempamma Temple	Kempamma	(i) Chikkamma (ii) Patappa (iii) Kannekereyamma	Brick and stone structure	Details not gathered	The idols of subsidiary deities are enshrined in separate small structures
2.	Satya Ganapati Temple	Ganesha	Nil	Cement concrete roof on stone structure	Do.	
3.	Prasanna Mallikarjuna Temple	Mallikarjuna	(i) Bramaramba (ii) Ganesha (iii) Kumaraswamy (iv) Nandi (v) Lakshminarayana (vi) Adiya and (vii) Dattatreya	Stone structure	Do.	There is a separate but small shrine for *Navagrahas* built of bricks.
4.	Kannika Parameswari Temple	Kannika Parameswari	(i) Rama (ii) Dattatreya (iii) Satyanarayana (iv) Navagraha (Nine planets)	Do.	Do.	The subsidiary deities are enshrined in separate but small shrines around the main one.

PW TABLE 2—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Name	Main deity	Subsidiary deities	Constructional details of the place of worship	Constructional details of the deities and other religious objects	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	Kallesvaraswamy Temple	5 Iswara Lingas	Parvati	Stone structure	Details not gathered	..
6.	Kashi Vishvesvaraswamy Temple	Vishvesvara	(i) Parvathi (ii) Lakshminarayna (iii) Nandi (iv) Navagraha (Nine Planets)	Do.	Do.	..
7.	Anjaneya swamy Temple	Hanuman	..	Do.	Do.	..
8.	Tirumaladeva Temple	Venkataramana	Sridevi and Bhudevi, the consorts of the Lord.	Stone and bricks	Do.	..
9.	Brahmanara Rama Mandira (Temple)	Sri Rama	(i) Sita devi, Lakshmana & Hanuman (ii) Ganesha	Stone structure	The idols are carved out of black stones	The idol of Rama is flanked by Sita an Lakshmana.
10.	Saibaba Mandira (Temple)	Saibaba	(i) Ganesha (ii) Satyanarayana	Stone structure	..	..
11.	Sacred Heart Church	Jesus Christ	Picture of Mary	Brick walls	..	..
12.	Mosque	..	..	Built of stones, bricks, mortar and cement	..	..

PW TABLE 4

DESCRIPTION OF ROUTINE RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

Sl.No.	Name of place of worship (Temple etc.)	Nature of Religious activity	Time	Functionaries and their role	Approximate Number of participants	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Kempamma Temple	Puja: Twice daily; Special Puja on Tuesdays and Fridays.	6 to 8 A.M. 6 to 8 P.M.	Archaka (Priest) offers puja	25 to 75	Ladies visit in large numbers as it is the temple of Village Goddess
2.	Satya Ganapati Temple	Puja : Twice daily	9 A.M. and 8 P.M.	Priest	25	Temple is maintained by a family, but other devotees also visit to offer prayers.
3.	Prasanna Mallikarjuna Swamy Temple	Puja: Twice daily Tuesdays and Fridays: *kumkumar archana.*	11 A.M. and 7 P.M. 7 P.M.	Priest	200 500	On ordinary days On special occasions.
4.	Kannika Paramaesvari Temple	Puja : Twice daily: Special Pujas on every Friday	8 A.M. to 9 A.M. 7 P.M. to 9 P.M.	Priest	150 300	The devotees mostly belong to Vysa caste. On Special occasions.
5.	Kalleswara swamy Temple	Puja: Twice daily	7 A.M. to 9 A.M. & 7 P.M. to 9 P.M.	Priest	200	
6.	Kashi Visvesvara swamy Temple	Puja : Daily; Special Puja on Mondays and Fridays	6-30 to 9 A.M. 6-30 A.M. to 8-30 A.M.	Priest	100	
7.	Anjaneya swamy Temple	Puja : Daily Twice	9 A.M. and 7 P.M.	Priest	200	On Saturdays attendance of devotees will be large.
8.	Thirumaladeva Temple	Puja : Twice daily	7 A.M. to 9 A.M. 7 to 8 P.M.	Priest	100	
9.	Brahmanara Rama Mandira	Puja : Daily twice	7 to 10 A.M. 6 to 8 P.M.	Priest	100	
10.	Saibaba Mandira	Puja : Daily ; Special Puja on (Thursday)	9 to 12 A.M. 7 A.M. to 9. P.M.	Priest	100 400	On ordinary days On Thursdays
11.	Sacred Heart Church	Daily sacrifice; Sunday	6-30 A.M. 8 A.M.	Priest ,,	50 150	
12.	Mosque	Daily prayers (5 times)	5-30 to 6 A.M. 12 noon to 2 P.M. 4-30 to 5 P.M. 6 to 7-30 p.M. 8 to 9 P.M.	Pesh Imam	150	
		Every Friday Weekly Prayer	12-30 to 2 P.M.	,,	500	

PW TABLE 5
FESTIVALS

Sl.No.	Name of Place of Worship	Name of Festival	Time when performed	Functionary and role	Place of worship (Temple etc.) where performed and approximate number of participants	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Kempamma Temple	1. Car Festival	March-April—7 days	Priests and Temple Trustees	Temple premises: 4000 to 5000	People of Tiptur & other villages namely Kallegowdanapalya, Koppa, Goragendanahally, Harnahalli, Marangere Konchaghatta & Edenhall visit the *Jatra* and participate to make it a success.
		2. Festival for one day exactly one month after the Car Festival	April	,,	2000	
		3. Kar-Hunnime for one-day.	Full Monday of May	,,	1000	
		4. Dasara	Asvija month first 10 days (October).	,,	500	
		5. Varshikotsava	December 1 day	,,	150	
2.	Satya Ganapati Temple	Special Pooja during *Bhadrapada*	September-October	Priests	Temple premises: 250	This is a family shrine though other devotees also visit for worship.
3.	Prasanna Mallikarjuna Temple	1. Mahashivarathri	13 day of Maghashudda (February).	Temple Committee Consisting of 8 members who manage the trust.	Temple premises 5000	
		2. Karthikotsava	Every Monday during Kartika.	,,	500	
		3. Dashara	Asvija month first 10 days (October).	,,	800	
		4. Dhanurmasa	Mid-December to Mid-January.	,,	500	
4.	Kannika Parameswari Temple	1. Vasavi Jayanthi	..	Priests	Temple premises 1000	People of all communities participate.
		2. Ramotsava	April	,,		
		3. Kartika	November	,,		
		4. Navarathri (Dasra)	October	,,		
		5. Shivarathri	February	,,		
5.	Kalleswara swamy Temple	1. Kartika	November	Special Pooja by Priest	200	Nominal contribution from out of temple funds made by Government each festival.
		2. Rathasapthami	January & February	,,	175	
		3. Basavajayanthi	May	,,	250	
		4. Ugadi	March	,,	300	
		5. Independence Day	August	,,	150	
		6. Kamadhana	May	,,	200	
		7. Gowri & Ganesha	August-September	,,	350	
		8. Shivrathari	February	,,	400	
		9. Dasara	October	,,	300	
		10. Shravana seva	November	,,	200	
		11. Dhanurmasa	February	,,	150	
		12. Aridhrotsava	August	,,	150	
		13. Kumkumarchana	August	,,	150	
6.	Kashi Visvesvarswamy Temple	1. Pongal	13 or 14th January	Priests	Temple premises 1000 to 1500	
		2. Shivarathri	February Magha sudda 13	,,		
		3. Navarathri (Dasara)	October	,,		
		4. Kartika	November	,,		
7.	Anjaneya Swamy Temple	1. Car Festival	Ashada Shudda Ekadaahi and the following day in June	Temple Committee and the Priests	Temple premises 2500	This temple is administered by Govt. *muzrii* Department.
		2. Karthikotsava	November		1500	
8.	Tirumaladeva Temple	1. Shivarathri	February		Temple premises 250 on each Occasion	
		2. Ugadi	March-April			
		3. Gowri-Ganesha	September			
		4. Kartika	November	Priest		
9.	Brahmanara Rama Mandira	1. Ramotsava for 15 days	April, on the occasion of Ramanavami	Priests & Temple Committee	Temple Premises 250 on each occasion	
		2. Dasara for 10 days	October			
10.	Saibaba Mandira (Temple)	1. Guru Pournima	October	Priest	Temple premises 200	
		2. Varshikotsava for 15 days	January or February	,,	,, 800	
11.	Sacred Heart Church	1. Sacred Heart feast	June	Priest	Church premises 200	
		2. Christmas	December	,,	175	
		3. Easter	April	,,	175	
12.	Mosque	1. Id milad	February	Peah Imam officiates on all these occasions		The English months in which these festivals occur change every year as the Hijra era follows the Lunar calendar.
		2. Ramzan	November			
		3. Rajjab	August			
		4. Shaban	September			

PW TABLE 6

OTHER ACTIVITIES IN PLACES OF WORSHIP

Nature of activity	Description and place of activity	Category of persons benefited	Place of worship (Temple etc.,) associated	Remarks
1. Educational	Supply of books to poor boys	20 students selected from all schools in Tiptur Town.	Sacred Heart Church	..
2. Educational	For running school	About 60 boys of Muslim community are taught scriptures and Arabic language.	Mosque	Classes are held in two sessions *morning and evening*

PW TABLE 7

PLACE OF WORSHIP AND DEVOTEES

1. Of the 10 temples covered during the study only in the temple dedicated to Kempamma it was reported that the Adikarnatakas and Adidravida are not allowed entry into its precincts on the grounds that just outside the main shrine (in front of it in fact) is the shrine of Chikkamma at which worship is offered by these two castes.
2. In the Mosque though all are stated to enjoy freedom of entry it is said only Muslims may enter the mosque and participate in its activities.
3. In the Church there are no restrictions regarding entry into it or in participating in its activities.

PW TABLE 8

FUNCTIONARIES EMPLOYEES, AND OTHERS HAVING SPECIAL ROLES

Sl. No.	Place of worship	Category of functionary	Caste or community	Number	Special role	Insignia of Symbol of Office	Range	Remuneration average per head	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Kempamma Temple	1. Dharmadarshi	Lingayat	1	Controls the entire management.	N.A.	Nil	..	On all special occasions the Brahmin priest of the place known as "Stalada" Joyisaru officiates in performing *Pujas* to this deity.
		2. *Priests	Besta	9	Performing Pujas daily.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	*The yield from lands owned by the temple and cultivated by them are utilised by the priests as their wages.
2.	Ganapathi Temple	1. Priest	Lingayat	1	Performing Puja	N.A.	Rs. 25 per month	Rs. 25 per month	
3.	Prasanna Mallikarjuna swamy Temple.	1. Dharmakartha	Devaganiga	1	Controls the entire management.	N.A.	Nil	..	
		2. Priest	Brahmin	1	Performing Puja	N.A.	Rs. 50 per month	Rs. 50 per month	Priest has been provided with rent free quarters and *Nairadya* articles are supplied daily. Watch man has been provided with rent free quarters.
		3. Watchman	Naidu	1	Watchman's	N.A.	Rs. 30 per month	Rs. 30 per month	
4.	Kannika Parameswari Temple.	1. Temple Committee members	Vysya	17	Supervision and control	N.A.	Nil	..	
		2. Priest	Vysya	1	Performing Puja	N.A.	Rs. 25 per month	Rs. 25 per month	
5.	Kalleswara swamy Temple.	1. Committee of 9 members	*Hindus	9	Supervision and control.	N.A.	Nil	..	*Castewise details not furnished.
		2. Priest	Lingayat	1	Performing Puja	N.A.	Rs. 20 per *month* and *Paditara* of Rs. 3 only per month	as in col. 8	
6.	Kashi Visweswara swamy Temple.	1. Wahiwatdar (Manager)	Vysya	1	Controls the entire management.	N.A.	..	..	This is a private temple
7.	Anjaneya swamy Temple.	1. Dharmadarshis including Convenor.	*Hindus	8	Supervision and control.	N.A.	Nil	Nil	*Castewise details not furnished, appointed by Asstt. Commissioner.
		2. Priest	Brahmin	1	Performing Puja	N.A.	Rs. 2 per month and *Paditara* Rs. 1 per month	as in col. 8.	

PW TABLE 8—*Concld.*

Sl. No.	Place of workshop	Category of functionary	Caste or community	Number	Special role	Insignia of Symbol of Office	Range	Remuneration average per head	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	Thirumaladeva Temple	1. Priest	Brahmin	1	Performing Puja	N.A.	Rs. 0-24 *Paditara* per month	as in col. 8	Financial position of this temple which is under the control of the State Government is bad. Priest is not paid any salary at all.
9.	Brahmanara Rama Mandira.	1. Managing Committee.	Brahmin	15	Supervision and control	N.A.	Nil	Nil	
		2. Priest	Brahmin	1	Performing Puja	N.A.	Rs. 25 per month	Rs. 25 per month	
10.	Saibaba Mandira	1. Management Committee of 7 members.	*Hindu	7	Supervision	N.A.	Nil	Nil	*Castewise details not furnished.
		2. Accountant-cum-Secretary.	Urs	1	Maintenance of accounts.	N.A.	Nil	Nil	
		3. Priest	Brahmin	1	Performing Puja	N.A.	Rs. 25 per month	Rs. 25 per month	
11.	Sacred Heart Church	1. Priest	Christian	1	Revered Father of the Church	N.A.	Maintenance by Church	Maintenance by Church	
		2. Cook	Christian	1	Cooking	N.A.	Rs. 25 per month and food	Rs. 25 per month and daily food	
		3. Catechist (Servant)	Christian	1	Servant	N.A.	Rs. 35 p.m. (Parttime work)	Rs. 35 per month	
12.	Mosque	1. Members of a local committee	Muslims	15	Controlling and Supervising the activities of the mosque.	N.A.	Nil	Nil	
		2. Peah Imam	Muslim	1	Lead the prayer and act as priest.	N.A.	Rs. 200 per month	Rs. 200 per month	
		3. Mouzan	Muslim	1	To announce the prayer time.	N.A.	Rs. 120 per month	Rs. 120 per month	
		4. Peon	Muslim	1	Cleaning the premises and surroundings.	N.A.	Rs. 50 per month	Rs. 50 per month	

PW TABLE 10.1

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE PATTERN

Sl.No.	Place of worship (Temple etc.)	Annual income in Rupees					Annual Expenditure in Rupees				Remarks
		Lands	Building rent (House, shop)	Interest on Investment	Donations and subscriptions, contributions etc. by devotees	Aid or Charity from Arch Bishop B'lore & also local sources	Daily pooja & charity other performances	Temple maintenance, taxes and Annual repairs	Pay of Est., current and other incidental charges	Maintenance of the priest	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Kempamma Temple	..	..	..	1,000	..	1,400	..	..	..	
2.	Satya Ganapati Temple*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3.	Prasanna Mallikarjuna swami Temple	..	6,000	..	..	..	..	4,300	..	..	
4.	Kannika Parameswari Temple	..	2,500	..	..	..	..	2,500	..	..	
5.	Kalleswara swamy Temple	5,880	183	..	..	..	1,500	..	..	..	
6.	Kashi visweswara swamy Temple	..	3,000	..	..	..	3,000	..	..	..	
7.	Anjaneya swamy Temple	..	..	47	..	..	..	36	..	..	
8.	Thirumaladeva Temple	..	..	28	..	..	..	3	..	..	
9.	Rama Mandira	..	720	..	1,000	..	1,720	..	..	..	
10.	Saibaba Mandira	..	..	..	2,000	..	2,000	..	..	..	
11.	Sacred Heart Church	..	..	..	..	1,980	..	..	420	1,560	
12.	Mosque	..	1,500	..	3,500	..	..	..	4,800	..	

*Details not furnished, for according to the informant such accounts should not be maintained for activities concerning the Almighty.

PW TABLE 10.2

ANALYSIS OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE PATTERN

Sl. No.	Source of Income	Percentage of Total Income	Number of places of worship (Temples etc.) having the percentage	Item of Expenditure	Percentage of total expenditure	Number of places of worship (Temple etc.) having the percentage	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Lands	..		1. Daily puja and other performances	100%	5	
2.	Building Rent	(a) 100% (b) 40%	3 1	2. Temple maintenance, municipal taxes and annual repairs.	100%	4	
		(c) 30% (d) 3%	1 1	3. Pay of establishment and other incidential charges.	(a) 100% (b) 21%	1 1	
3.	Interest on Investment	(a) 100%	2	4. Maintenance of Priest	79%	1	
4.	Subscriptions, donations, contribution by devotees.	(a) 100% (b) 70%	2 1				
5.	Charity, aid from the parent institution elsewhere.	(a) 100%	1				

PW TABLE 11

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Sl. No,	Place of worship	Assets			Liabilities		Remarks
		Description of Assets	Money Value	Time when acquired	Description of liability	Money Value	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Kempamma Temple	1. Lands (about 10 acres)	15,000	Not known	..	..	
		2. Gold & Silver ornaments	5,000	Contributed by devotees	Nil	Nil	
		3. Temple building & *Ratha* (Chariot)	20,000	Ancient property	..	..	
2.	*Satya Ganapati Temple*	1. *Temple building*	25,000	*Renovated in 1954 by expending about Rs. 10,000 raised through contributions.*	Nil	Nil	
3.	Prasanna Mallikarjuna swamy Temple	1. 10 shops & one residential quarter.	25,000	Property acquired over the past 6 decades through savings and	..	..	
		2. Temple and Kalyana mantap	2,00,000	public donations and	..	..	
		3. Ornaments of Gold & Silver	3,000	offerings by devotees.	..	..	
4.	Sri Kannika Parameswari Temple	1. 4 Shops	15,000	Funds raised through donations	..	..	
		2. Temple Building	10,000	especially from among Vysya			
		3. Ornaments	6,000	community.			
5.	Kalleswara swamy p o	1. 3 acres and 27 guntas of land and six shop buildings besides the Temple structure	5,00,000	Original land Grants by kings of Chola dynasty buildings acquired later on.	..	..	Muzrai Temple
		2. Investment in M.S. Treasury and N.D. Certificates.		Savings	..	..	
		3. National Savings Scheme	8,500		..	..	
		4. Gold, Silver ornaments & Dress.	5,000	Donated by devotees and acquired over centuries.	..	..	
6.	Kashi Visweswara swamy Temple	1. Five shops adjoining the Temple.	20,000	Constructed the shops 10 years ago and rented out.	..	..	
		2. Ornaments	1,000	Local purchases over a number of years.			
7.	Anjaneya swamy Temple	1. M.S. Loan 1955	200				
		2. G.C.I. Loan 1964	600				
		3. M.S. Loan 1958	500	Savings			
		4. Gold & Silver ornaments	3,000	By donations; accrued over decades.	..	..	Muzrai Temple

PW TABLE II—*Concld.*

Sl. No.	Place of worship	Assets			Liabilities		Remarks
		Description of Assets	Money Value	Time when acquired	Description of liability	Money Value	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Thirumaladeva Temple	1. M.S. Dt. Fixed deposit (1969) 2. M.S. Loan Bonds (1955)	200 300	Invested the amounts obtained by sale of sites owned by temple	..	..	Muzrai Temple
		3. M.S. Loan Bonds	200				
9.	Rama Mandira	1. Temple building with compound.	20,000	Renovated during 1963 by raising funds through public donation.	..	..	
		2. Old house	5,000	Forty years ago donated by one Smt. Venkamma of Mangalore.	..	..	
		3. Gold & Silver Ornaments & Dress.	500	By donations.	..	..	
10.	Saibaba Mandira	1. Temple building with site	25,000	Built with the money got by donations in 1952.	..	..	
		2. Gold & Silver Ornaments & Dress.	3,000	By donations.	..	..	
11.	Sacred Heart Church	1. Church building	25,000	Constructed from the funds granted by Arch Bishop, Bangalore.	..	..	
		2. Land 0.50 Acres	5,000	Purchased a few years ago	..	..	
12.	Mosque	Mosque building consisting of six shops & houses in addition to prayer hall.	25,000	Shops were constructed during 1953	..	..	

APPENDIX—V (e)

TABLES BASED ON VILLAGE SCHEDULE

VS TABLE 1

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS WITH REFERENCE TO DISTANCE FROM THE URBAN CENTRE

Sl No.	Name of village (In order of distance from urban centre)	Distance from urban centre	Population	Persons per square Km.	Number of households per census house	Percentage of literacy	Workers in			Remarks
							Secondary sector as percentage to total workers	Tertiary sector as percentage to total workers	Number of ethnic groups	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Belagarahalli	5	660	134	1.30	49.84	11.73	5.08	6	
2.	Byranayakanahalli	5	644	194	1.67	56·36	2·92	3.46	5	
3.	Huchgondanahalli	5	764	306	1.00	42.40	Negligible	Negligible	6	
4.	Karadi	10	396	111	1·73	28.53	7.33	11.92	13	
5.	Iralagere	12	472	78	1.01	28.81	2.11	1.40	6	
6.	Konehalli	12	151	125	1.84	43.04	2.04	4.08	3	
7.	Nonavinakere	14	3,205	379	1.19	45.02	8.05	26.72	7	
8.	S. Lakkihalli	14	172	105	1.00	15·11	Nil	5.09	2	
9.	Honnavalli	17	4,489	336	1.00	42·15	6.82	15.92	12	
10.	Hunasekatte*	19	306	201	1.01	42.31	1.08	3.29	2	
11.	Biligere	19	1,538	195	1.01	47.52	6.84	17.87	8	
12.	Timmalapura*	20	129	76	1.00	21·70	Nil	Nil	3	
13.	Hindisgere	24	390	176	1.15	45.37	Negligible	4.02	3	

NOTE : *The village lies in Arsikere taluk limits.

VS TABLE 2

CENTRES OF MARKETING TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Sl. No.	Name of village	Distance from urban centre	Market with permanent shops		Markets with weekly *kats*		Mode of transport available to visit urban centre	Postal facilities available at		Telegraphic facilities available at		Telephone facilities available at		Remarks
			Name	Distance	Name	Distance		Name	Dist.	Name	Dist.	Name	Dist.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Belagara halli	5	Tiptur	5	Tiptur	5	Bus	Goregonda-nahalli	4	Tiptur	5	Tiptur	5	*
2.	Byranayakanahalli	5	,,	5	,,	5	,,	Sarthavally	4	,,	5	,,	5	**
3.	Huchgondanahalli	5	,,	5	,,	5	,,	Kotenaya-kanahalli	2	,,	5	,,	5	***
4.	Karadi	10	,,	10	,,	10	,,	Karadi	0	,,	10	,,	10	++
5.	Iralagere	12	,,	12	,,	12	Partly by bus and partly by foot	Kallegou-danapalya	7	,,	12	,,	12	+++
6.	Konehalli	12	,,	12	Karikere	0.5	Rail & Bus	Karikere	2	,,	12	,,	12	+
7.	Nonavinakere	14	Nonavina-kere	0	Nonavina-kere	0	By Bus	Nonvina-kere	0	Nonavina-kere	0	Nonavina-kere	0	+
8.	S. Lakkihalli	14	Tiptur	13	Tiptur	13	Bus	Gurugada-halli	3	Tiptur	13	Tiptur	13	@
9.	Honnavalli	17	Honnavalli	0	Honnavalli	0	,,	Honnavalli	0	Honnavalli	0	Honnavalli	0	×

VS TABLE 2—*Concld.*

CENTRES OF MARKETING TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Sl. No.	Name of village	Distance from urban centre	Market with permanent shops		Markets with weekly *hats*		Mode of transport available to visit urban centre	Postal facilities available at		Telegraphic facilities available at		Telephone facilities available at		Remarks
			Name	Distance	Name	Distance		Name	Dist.	Name	Dist.	Name	Dist.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
10.	Hunasekatte	19	Arsikere	8	Arsikere	8	Bus	Pouna-samudra	3	Arsikere	8	Arsikere	8	
11.	Biligere	19	Biligere	0	Tiptur	20	Bus	Biligere	0	Chikanaya-kanahally	16	Chikanaya-kanahally	16	£
12.	Timmalapura	20	Karehalli	3	Karehalli	3	Bus	Navile	2	Tiptur	20	Nuggehally	13	
13.	Hindisgere	24	Chikkana-yakanahally	13	Kibbanally	2	Bus	Kibbanally	2	Banasandra	5	Banasandra	5	%

NOTE : *There is only one petty shop in the village dealing in beedi, matches, pan etc.

**There are four petty shops dealing in pan, beedi, cigarette, matches etc.

***There are only two petty shops in the village dealing in pan, beedi, matches etc.

+ + There is one provisions stores besides the cooperative society in this village.

+ + + There is only one petty shop n the village.

+ There are 8 grocery shops, 6 cloth shops and a few petty shops in the village.

@Gandasi , a distance 15 Km, also serves as weekly *hat*. In the village there is only one petty shop dealing in pan, beedi, cigarettes, matches, etc.

£ In the village there 10 grocery shops, 2 cloth shops and a few petty shops.

x In the village there are 5 grocery shops, one cloth shop and 4 petty shops.

(%) In the village there is only one petty shop.

VS TABLE 3

EDUCATIONAL, HEALTH AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS

Sl. No.	Name of village	Distance from urban centre	Number of						Remarks
			Primary schools	Middle schools	Secondary schools	Hospitals	Dispensaries	Cultural institutions	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Bolagarahalli	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	
2.	Byranayakanahalli	5	..		..		..	..	
3.	Huchgondanahalli	5		..	..	..	..	..	
4.	Karadi	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	
5.	Iralagere	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	
6.	Konehalli	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	
7.	Nonavinakere	14	1	2	1	..	1*	..	
8.	S. Lakkihalli	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9.	Honnavalli	17	2	1	1	..	1@	5	
10.	Hunasekatte	19	1	..	..	..	..	1	
11.	Biligere	19	..	1	1	..	1£	..	
12.	Timmalapura	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13.	Hindisgere	24	1	..	..	..	..	..	

NOTE : *The former L.F. Dispensary was converted in 1965 into a Primary Health Centre with 7 beds.

@L. F. Dispensary.

£ Primary Health Centre.

VS TABLE 4
LAND USE PATTERN AND RESIDENTIAL PATTERN

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Distance from urban centre	Percentage of land under :									Number of hamlets (excluding main village)	Average distance of hamlet from main village (Kms)	Number of religious groups	Number of castes or tribes	Total area of the village (in acres)	Remarks
			Forest	Grazing	Uncultivated *Fallow*	Cultivable *Fallow*	Unirrigated cultivation	Homestead	Irrigated cultivation	Industrial use	Other uses						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Belagarahalli	5	..	4.5	11.9	..	82.8	0.7	..	..	..	0	0	1	5	1,214	
2.	Byranayakanahalli	5	..	12.7	19.5	5.0	61.7	1.1	..	..	..	0	0	1	5	818	
3.	Huchgondanahalli	5	..	9.6	12.8	..	76.2	1.9	..	..	..	1	1	1	6	617	
4.	Karadi	10	..	12.2	32.2	2.8	29.0	0·5	23.3	..	..	0	0	1	13	882	
5.	Iralagere	12	..	30.8	4.8	30.0	33.4	0.4	0.6	..	..	1	1	2	6	1,497	
6.	Konehalli	12	..	21.0	7.4	..	71.3	0.3	..	..	..	0	0	1	3	297	
7.	Nonavinakere	14	..	6.4	28.4	1.3	32.9	1.9	29.1	..	..	0	0	2	7	2,090	
8.	S. Lakkihalli	14	..	9.3	4.8	..	85.2	0.7	..	..	..	0	0	1	2	405	
9.	Honnavalli	17	..	6.3	13·9	0.3	72.9	2.3	4.3	..	..	4	2·5	2	12	3,294	
10.	Hunasekatte	19	..	20.9	7.6	..	71.3	0.2	..	..	..	0	0	1	2	378	
11.	Biligere	19	..	16.7	22.7	11.0	48.0	1.1	0.5	..	..	2	2	2	8	1,948	
12.	Timmalapura	20	..	14.2	6.3	30.0	49.1	0.4	..	..	..	0	0	1	3	409	
13.	Hindlagere	24	..	15.7	5.4	4.2	71.5	1.1	2.1	..	..	1	2	1	3	559	

VS TABLE 5—ELECTRICITY, POWER, FUEL AND FOOD HABITS

Sl. No.	Name of village	Distance from urban centre	Total number of houses	Percentage of houses similar to those of town	Percentage of houses with electrical connections	Percentage of electrical connections for non residential and non agricultural purposes to *total* connections	Percentage of power driven transport	Number of households per 100 households with objects of conspicuous consumption such as:			Number of household per 100 households showing change in food habit :			Number of households per 100 households using fuel other than wood :			Remarks
								Radio (including Transistor)	Gramophone	Others (Specify)	From Vegetarianism to non-Vegetarianism	From Non-vegetarianism to Vegetarianism	Kerosene	Gas	Others (Specify)	Number of households per 100 households having electricity as source of light	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Belagarahalli	5	100	7.0	4.2	2.3	2.8	23	..	..	Nil	Nil	..	..	..	32%	
2.	Byranayakanahalli	5	101	2.0	4.3	11.3	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28%	
3.	Huchgondanahalli	5	136	47.0	29.4	2.2	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29%	
4.	Karadi	10	57	3.5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	
5.	Iralagere	12	83	11.1	7.2	..	5.2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7%	
6.	Konehalli	12	20	10.0	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	
7.	Nonavinakere	14	542	18.0	49.8	4.4	1.3	5	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	42%	
8.	S. Lakkihalli	14	36	2.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9.	Honnavalli	17	643	3.1	25.4	37.2	4	4	..	..	..	N	..	..	..	25%	
10.	Hunasekatte	19	56	1.8	35.7	5	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23%	
11.	Biligere	19	258	27.7	40.6	8.3	3.2	6	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	40%	
12.	Timmalapura	20	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	
13.	Hindisgere	24	65	81.5	32.2	Nil	16.2	20	..	..	..	..	N	..	..	28%	

NOTE: N=Negligible

*Firewood, faggots and dry husk of coconuts are the main fuel used by almost all the households in all the villages covered during this study. In a few households in certain villgages Kerosene oil is occasionally used as a fuel on a very small scale, usually in wick-stoves.

VS TABLE 6

ECONOMIC LIFE:- (A) SOURCES OF LIVELIHOOD: (AGRICULTURE)

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Distance from urban centre	Approximate percentage of persons engaged by sources of livelihood (including dependents)						Percentage of persons deriving livelihood in the:			Soil: Approximate proportion of total land by the type of soil (percentage)						
			Cultivation	Agricultural labourer	Trade	Industry	Service	Quarrying	Village	Other villages	Town	Red	White sandy	Stone mixed Red soil	Red loamy soil	Sandy red or black	Sandy and stony soil	Black soil
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1.	Belagarahalli	5	74	20	N	5	1	..	100	..	..	25	75	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Byranayakanahalli	5	85	15	N	N	N	..	99	N	N	..	..	100	..	..	..	..
3.	Huchgondanahalli	5	75	23	N	..	2	..	96	3	3	..	..	..	50	50	..	..
4.	Karadi	10	45	22	1	..	..	22	100	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Iralagere	12	80	20	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	40	..	60	..	..
6.	Konehalli	12	75	25	..	..	..	..	80	20	N	..	..	35	65	..	..	..
7.	Nonavinkere	14	65	20	6	6	3	..	100	..	..	..	60	..	..	40	..	..
8.	S. Lakkihalli	14	60	40	..	..	..	..	83	17	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Honnavalli	17	75	20	3	..	..	..	100	N	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	40
10.	Hunasekatte	19	90	10	..	..	2	..	100	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	60	..
11.	Biligere	19	70	22	2	2	4	..	100	..	N	33	33	..	..	..	33	..
12.	Timmalapura	20	80	20	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	80	..	..	..	20
13.	Hindisgere	24	75	25	..	..	..	..	96	4	N	100	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE : N=Negligible; A=Dry cultivation; G=Garden crops

VS TABLE 6 —*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Type of use by type of soil (percentage)							Crop and Yield: Percentage of land under crop							Approximate yield per acre							Average revenue per acre (Rs. 0.00)	
	Red	White sandy	Stone mixed red soil	Red loamy soil	Sandy red or black	Sandy & stony soil	Black soil	Ragi	Paddy	Pulses	Coconut	Millets	Oilseeds	Arecanut	Ragi Kgs.	Paddy Kgs.	Pulses Kgs.	Coconut Nos.	Millets Kgs.	Oilseeds Kgs.	Arecanut Kgs.	Dry	Garden
1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
1.	A	G	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	25	40	7	2	..	240	..	225	2500	100	75	..	1.25	6.00
2.	..	..	A & G	..	..	..	..	35	..	14	35	13	3	..	200	..	200	1500	200	200	..	1.25	5.00
3.	..	..	..	A	G	..	..	25		20	40	15	..	..	260	..	175	2700	200	..	..	1.25	6.00
4.	..	A & G	..	..	..	..	..	18	45	2	34	1	..	..	300	400	200	2000	200	..	..	1.25	6.50
5.	..	..	G	..	A	..	..	38	5	20	26	9	2	..	300	250	250	2500	200	250	..	1.25	6.00
6.	..	..	G	A	..	..	..	50	..	10	10	30	..	..	300	..	200	2500	200	.	..	1.00	7.00
7.	..	A	..	..	G	..	..	32	10	2	40	11	..	5	600	900	180	2500	180	..	500	1.00	6.00
8.	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	4	19	6	13	..	..	200	200	200	2000	200	..	..	1.00	6.00
9.	..	..	..	..	A	..	A	49	4	10	28	6	3	..	350	700	300	1800	300	300	..	1.00	6.00
10.	..	A	..	..	..	G	..	63	..	10	18	4	5	..	300	..	250	1500	250	250	..	0.80	6.00
11.	A	A	..	..	..	G	..	36	3	22	30	7	2	..	400	500	200	2000	200	200	..	1.25	7.00
12.	.	..	A	..	..	..	A	40	..	16	16	28	..	..	200	..	200	1000	200	..	..	1.00	6.00
13.	A	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	4	10	39	12	3	..	200	200	200	2000	200	200	..	1.25	6.00

NOTE : A=Dry cultivation; G=Garden crops

VS TABLE 6—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Price of land per acre in 1961 (Rs.)		Index of shift in price of land per acre (1961=100) in 1971		Percentage of irrigated land to total cultivated land	Percentage distribution of irrigated land by source					Crops in irrigated land	Crops in unirrigated land	Percentage of land under double crop	Whether adoption of improved tools introduced in agriculture. Nature of un.			If, so Approximate Number		
						Well	Tube-well	Canal	River	Others (specify) Tank				Iron plough	Cultivator	Tractor	Iron plough	Cultivator	Tractor
	Dry	Garden	Dry	Garden															
1	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
1.	250	2000	140	150	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Ragi, Pulses, Millets, Oilseeds, and Coconut	Nil	Ploughing	Scrapping	..	10	2	..
2.	200	1200	400	250	,,	..	..	..	..	..	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		7	1	..
3.	200	2000	225	150	,,	..	..	..	..	..	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	35	10	..
4.	1250	3500	160	128	45	..	..	..	..	100	Paddy	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	4	..	..
5.	200	1500	225	200	5	..	..	..	..	100	,,	,,	,,	,,	Ploughing	..	9	2	..
6.	300	1000	166	200	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	,,	,,	,,	..	..	4	..	..
7.	1500	5000	200	200	5	..	..	..	..	100	Paddy & arecanut	,,	,,	,,	Ploughing	Ploughing	50	30	3
8.	300	1000	166	200	4	100	..	..	..	..	Paddy	,,	,,	Ploughing	Scrapping	..	1	1	..
9.	1000	1500	200	266	4	50	..	..	..	50	,,	,,	,,	,,	Ploughing	..	25	2	..
10.	300	1500	166	133	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	,,	,,	,,	,,	..	8	2	..
11.	2000	3500	174	142	3	..	..	..	..	100	Paddy	,,	1.00	,,	Scrapping	Ploughing	100	6	1
12.	100	1500	150	166	Nil	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	,,	Nil	,,	..	..	..	..	..
13.	200	2200	150	136	4	100	..	..	..	..	Paddy	,,	,,	,,	..	Ploughing	2	..	2

VS TABLE 6—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Use of fertilisers: Type of land for which used						Use of fertilisers: Types of crop for which used					
	Super-phosphate	Ammonium sulphate & Phosphate	Potash mixture	Permaphos	Urea	17/17 / 20/20 Mixture	Super-phosphate	Ammonium sulphate & Phosphate	Potash mixture	Permaphos	Urea	17/17 / 20/20 Mixture
1	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
1.	Dry	Dry	Dry	..	..	..	Ragi, Hurli,*	Ragi, Hurli	Ragi, Hurli.	..	..	..
2.	,,	..	..	..		..	Ragi.	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Wet, Garden	..	..	Dry,	..	..	Rice, Coconut.	..	..	Ragi, Jowar, Hurli.	..	..
4.	Dry, Wet, Garden.	Dry, Wet, Garden.	..	..	Dry, Wet, Garden.	..	Rice, Ragi, Coconut.	Rice, Ragi, Coconut	Rice, Ragi, Coconut.	..	Rice, Ragi, Coconut.	..
5.	Dry, Garden	..	Garden.	..	..	..	Ragi, Hurli, Coconut.	..	..	..	..	..
6.	..	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	Ragi.
7.	..	Dry, Wet.	..	..	Dry, Wet.	Dry, Wet.	..	Ragi, Paddy, Coconut.	..	..	Ragi, Paddy, Coconut.	Ragi, Paddy, Coconut.
8.	Dry	..	..	..	..	..	Ragi, Hurli.	..	..	..	..	..
9.	..	Dry, Wet.	..	..	Dry, Wet.	..	..	Rice, Ragi, Hurli.	..	..	Rice, Ragi, Hurli,	..
10.	Dry	Dry.	..	..	Dry.	..	Ragi, Jowar, Hurli.	Ragi, Jowar, Hutli.	..	..	Ragi, Jowar, Hurli.	..
11.	Dry, Wet, Garden.	Dry, Wet, Garden.	..	..	Dry, Wet, Garden.	..	Rice, Ragi, Jowar, Coconut	Rice, Ragi, Jowar, Coconut	..	..	Rice, Ragi, Jowar, Coconut	..
12.	..	Dry	..	..	..	..	..	Ragi,	..	..	..	..
13.	..	Dry, Garden	..	..	Dry, Garden	..	..	Ragi, Coconut.	..	..	Ragi, Coconut.	..

*Hurli-Horsegram

VS TABLE 6—*Concld.*

Sl. No.	Use of fertilisers: Since when: Super-phosphate	Ammonium sulphate & Phosphate	Potash mixture	Permaphos	Urea	17/17 20/20 Mixture	Approximate quantity (Tonnes) @	Whether Supply adequate/inadequate	Agency from where obtained	Impact of use of fertiliser on: Crop pattern*	Production	Problems in the matter of use of fertilisers	Remarks
1	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
1.	1965	1965	1965	..	..	..	10	Adequate	Tiptur market	..	Increased yield per acre.	Nil	
2.	1964	..	..	..	..	..	3	,,	,,	..	,,	,,	
3.	1953	..	..	1966	..	..	30	,,	,,	..	,,	,,	
4.	1963	1963	1963		1963	..	40	,,	,,	..	,,	,,	
5.	1963	..	..	..	..	..	20	,,	,,	..	,,	,,	
6.	..	..	..	..	..	1965	25	,,	Anchekoppa Co-op. Society.	..	,,	,,	
7.	..	1962	..	..	1962	1962	20	,,	Tiptur market	..	,,	,,	
8.	1962	..	..	..	..	..	1	,,	,,	..	,,	,,	
9.	..	1970	..	..	1970	..	60	,,	Tiptur Co-Operative Society.	..	,,	,,	
10.	1966	1966	..	..	1966	..	6	,,	Arsikere market	..	,,	,,	
11.	1961	1961	..	..	1961	..	47	,,	T.A.P.M., Co-op. Society.	..	,,	,,	
12.	..	1967	..	..	..	..	1	,,	Tiptur market	..	,,	,,	
13.	..	1969	..	..	1969	..	50	,,	Biligere Co-op. Society.	..	,,	,,	

NOTE : @=Quantity consumed in the village as a whole is indicated here.
*=Details regarding the change in or persistence of crop pattern have not been furnished in the schedules.

VS TABLE 7
ECONOMIC LIFE: (B) ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Sl. No.	Name of village	Distance from urban centre	Description of animal husbandry with approximate number per household: Bullocks	Buffaloes	Cows	Calves	Goats	Sheep	Poultry	Ethnic background of rearer: Bullocks	Buffaloes	Cows	Calves	Goats	Sheep	Poultry
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Belagarahalli	5	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	Lingayat	Lingayats	Lingayats	Lingayats	Lingayats	Lingayats	Adikarnataka (AKs)
2.	Byranayakanahalli	5	0.7	0.2	1.0	0.6	0.1	..	..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	..	..
3.	Huchgondanahalli	5	1.2	0.1	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.4	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Lingayats	AKs
4.	Karadi	10	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	All castes	All castes	AKs All castes	All castes	AKs All castes	All castes	All non-vegetarian caste
5.	Iralagere	12	1.7	0.4	1.4	0.9	2.1	2.2	..	Lingayat	Lingayats	Lingayats	Lingayats, AKs	Lingayats, AKs	Lingayats	..
6.	Konehalli	12	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	..	3.2	Vokkaliga	Vokkaliga	Vokkaliga	Vokkaliga	Vokkaliga	..	All non-vegetarian castes
7.	Nonavinakere	14	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	N	N	1.5	All castes	Lingayats	Lingayats	All castes	Muslims	All castes	AKs, Muslims
8.	S. Lakkihalli	14	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.6	..	..	Lingayats	Lingayats, AKs	Lingayats, AKs	Lingayats, AKs	All castes	..	..
9.	Honnavalli	17	1.5	1.0	1.5	0.6	0.2	0.3	..	Kurubas	Kurubas	Kurubas	Kurubas	Kurubas	Kurubas	..
10.	Hunasekatte	19	1.6	0.6	1.8	1.1	0.6	2.1	1.3	Lingayats	Lingayats	Lingayats	Lingayats	Lingayats	Lingayats	Voddar
11.	Biligere	19	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	Lingayats	All castes	All castes	All castes	All castes	All castes	Adikarnataka, Nayaks
12.	Timmalapura	20	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	All castes	All castes	All castes	All castes	All castes	All castes	Koramas, Kurubas
13.	Hindisgere	24	1.1	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.2	1.7	0.2	Lingayats	Lingayats	Lingayats	Lingayats	Lingayats	Lingayats	Adikarnataka

NOTE.—N=Negligible; AK=Adikarnatakas.

VS TABLE 7—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Particulars of grazing and rearing	Problem of grazing and rearing	Method of rearing including scientific rearing in case of poultry birds	Average price for each in rupees							Approximate milch-cattle per household	Average yeid of milk per day per cattle in litres
					Bullock	Buffaloe	Cow	Calves	Goat	Sheep	Hen		
1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1.	Belagarahalli	The animals are allowed to graze in pastures and also private lands. The cattle and buffaloes are also stall fed.	Pastures inadequated	*Traditional*	500 to 800	400 to 800	300 to 350	50 to 75	50 to 60	40 to 50	3 to 4	0.6	2.5
2.	Byranayahanahalli	Do.	Do.	Do.	200	300	600	35	40 to 50	..	..	0.5	1.7
3.	Huchgondanahalli	Do.	Do.	Do.	400	250 to 400	200 to 300	125	25 to 45	30 to 45	5	0.5	3.0
4.	Karadi	Do.	Do.	Do.	400 to 550	250 to 500	100 to 300	50 to 75	45 to 55	40 to 50	N.A.	0.5	1.7
5.	Iralagere	Do.	Nil	Do.	400	250 to 300	150 to 300	50 to 120	35 to 50	30 to 45	..	1.2	1.7
6.	Konehalli	Do.	Pastures inadequate	Do.	500	400	300	200	60	50	3 to 4	0.7	2.5
7.	Nonavinakere	Do.	Do.	Do.	350 to 400	350 to 400	200 to 250	100	40 to 50	35 to 50	3 to 5	0.7	3.5
8.	S. Lakkihalli	Do.	Do.	Do.	500 to 600	400 to 500	150 to 250	50 to 75	35 to 45	..	..	0.6	1.1
9.	Honnavalli	Do.	Do.	Do.	350 to 400	350 to 400	200 to 250	200 to 250	40 to 50	35 to 45	..	1.4	1.5
10.	Hunasekatte	Do.	Do.	Do.	300 to 400	200 to 400	200 to 300	60 to 80	25 to 35	35 to 80	N.A.	0.8	1.7
11.	Biligere	Do.	Do.	Do.	600 to 750	200 to 500	100 to 300	50 to 75	45 to 65	35 to 45	4 to 5	0.9	2.1
12.	Timmalapura	Do.	Nil	Do.	300 to 400	300 to 400	150 to 200	50 to 100	40 to 65	40 to 65	4 to 5	0.1	1.1
13.	Hindisgere	Do.	Pastures Inadequate	Do.	700 to 800	350 to 450	250 to 300	100 to 150	35 to 45	35 to 40	N.A.	0.3	1.7

NOTE.—N.A. = Not applicable.

VS TABLE 7—*Concld.*

Sl. No.	Name of village	Percentage of milk				Average price of milk per litre in the village	Remarks
		Consumed domestically in the village	Sold in the village	Sold in other villages	Sold in the town	(In Rupees)	
1	2	30	31	32	33	34	35
1.	Belagarahalli	64	21	15	..	1-25	
2.	Byranayakanahalli	57	6	..	37	1-00	
3.	Huchgondanahalli	79	..	..	21	1-25	
4.	Karadi	84	16	..	..	1-25	
5.	Iralagere	81	19	..	..	1-25	
6.	Konehalli	29	7	..	64	1-25	
7.	Nonavinakere	80	20	..	..	1-00	
8.	S. Lakkihalli	67	33	..	..	1-00	
9.	Honnavalli	91	8	..	1	1-00	
10.	Hunasekatte	91	9	..	..	1-00	
11.	Biligere	83	13	..	4	1-00	
12.	Timmalapura	86	14	..	..	1-00	
13.	Hindisgere	60	28	12	..	1-00	

VS TABLE 8
ECONOMIC LIFE: (C)—FISHING

Sl. No.	Name of village	Distance from urban centre	Distance of place where caught	Type of fish	Method of fishing	Season of fishing	Approxi-mate annual value	Method of disposal	Percentage of fish sold			Ethnic back-ground of fishermen	Remarks
									In the village	In other villages	In towns		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Belagarahalli	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2.	Byranayakanahalli	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3.	Huchgondanahalli	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4.	Karadi	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5.	Iralagere	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6.	Konehalli	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7.	Nonavinakere	14	1 Km.	Fresh water Fish locally called Catla, Godle, Shetli, Kutchu, Bale etc.	Nets	Months of June and July on a large scale and also all through the year by a few licensed fishermen.	Rs. 3,000	Sold mainly in Tiptur & also at Ammasandra Notified Area.	15	5	80	Bestas and Tigalas.	
8.	S. Lakkihalli	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Honnavalli	17	Km.	..	Net and traps	Period from January to June and in December.	Rs. 1,000	Sold in & around the village	100	..	..	Adidravidas. Muslims and Kurubas	
10.	Hunasekatte	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11.	Biligere	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
12.	Timmalapura	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13.	Hindisgere	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

VS TABLE 9
ECONOMIC LIFE: (D) FORESTRY

Sl. No.	Name of village	Distance from urban centre	Forestry				Remarks
			Percentage of households engaged	Description of activity	Approximate value of forest produce used by local people	Approximate per capita value of forest produce	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

In none of the villages surveyed activities relating to forestry were reported

VS TABLE—10
ECONOMIC LIFE : (E) INDUSTRY

Sl. No.	Name of village	Distance from urban centre	Number of establishments		Name of product		Industry					
			Household	Non-household	Household	Non-household	Raw materials					
							Description		Source		Availability, Abundant, Sufficient, Scarce	
							Household	Non-household	Household	Non-household	Household	Non-household
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Belagarahalli	5	1	1	Flour mill	Coir	Wheat, Rice, Chillies	Coconut shells	Local	Local	Sufficient, (supplied by (customers)	Sufficient
2.	Byranayakanahalli											
3.	Huchgondanahalli	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Sufficient	..
4.	Karadi	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	..
5.	Iralagere	10		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6.	Konehalli	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Nonavinakere		3	..	Rice & Flour mill	..	Rice, Ragi, Wheat	..	Local		Supplied by customers	..
8.	S. Lakkihalli	14	25	..	Silk sarees	..	Silk yarn	..	B'lore	..	Sufficient	..
9.	Honnavalli	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		17	4	2	Flour mill	Coffee powder	Wheat, Rice, Chillies	Coffee seeds	Local	Chikmagalur, Tiptur	Sufficient, (supplied by customers)	Sufficient
10.	Hunasekatte											
11.	Biligere	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		19	1	1	Rice & Four mill	China-clayware	Paddy, Rice	Clay	Local	Timmalapur & local clay mines	Sufficient, (supplied by customers)	Sufficient
12.	Timmalapura	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13.	Hindisgere	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

VS TABLE 10 *Concld.*

Sl. No.	Name of village	Power used	Ethnic background of community connected with the industry		Percentage of households working mainly as		Percentage of persons working as		Remarks
			Household	Non-household	Family labour	Hired labour	Family labour	Hired labour	
1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1.	Belagarahalli	Electricity, for both	Lingayat	Lingayat	50	50	25	75	One of the 2 industries is run mainly with hired labour.
2.	Byranayakanahalli	Electricity	Do.	..	100	..	100	..	..
3.	Huchgondanahalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Karadi	..	..	..		..	..	..	..
5.	Iralagere	..	..	..	..		..	..	..
6.	Konehalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Nonavinakere	Electricity for flour mill & manual labour for weaving.	Devanga	..	100	..	100	..	..
8.	S. Lakkihalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Honnavalli	Electricity	Muslim, Brahmin	Brahmin, Goldsmith	75	25	80	20	Of the 4 industries 3 are run mainly by family labour and other with the assistance of a hired labour.
10.	Hunasekatte	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11.	Biligere	Electricity for flour mill and manual for others.	Lingayat	Rajput	50	50	16	84	About 10 persons are employed in clay-mining industry, 2 are employers and another is employed in the flour mill.
12.	Timmalapura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13.	Hindisgere	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

VS TABLE 11

ECONOMIC LIFE: (F)—OTHER ACTIVITIES

Sl. No.	Name of village	Distance from urban centre	Nature of activity like snake charming, acrobatics etc.	Place of work	Percentage of persons working	Ethnic background of community in which workers belong	Remarks
	Other activities were not reported any of the sample villages.						

VS TABLE—12

ECONOMIC LIFE : (G)—TRADE AND COMMERCE

Sl. No.	Name of village	Distance from urban centre	Type of shop and number						Percentage of persons engaged to total	Types of object available					
			Grocery	Co-op. Society	Sweetmeat stall	Tea stall	Cloth	Petty shop		Grocery	Co-op. Society	Sweetmeat stall	Tea stall	Cloth	Petty shop
1.	Belagarahalli	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	N	..	..	..	..	..	Beedis, Matches, Biscuits, Toffees.
2.	Byranayakanahalli	5	..	..	..	..	..	4	N	..	..	..	..	..	Do.
3.	Huchgondanahalli	5	1	..	..	..	..	1	N	Provisions	..	..	..	..	Do.
4.	Karadi	10	1	1	..	2	..	..	1	Do. Puffed rice.	Fertilisers, Sugar, Wheat.	..	Tea, Eatables, Beedis.	..	..
5.	Iralagere	12	..	..	..	..	..	1	N	..	..	..	..	..	Tobacco; Betal leaf, Beedis, Toffees, etc.
6.	Konehalli	12	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	Foodgrains, Fertilisers, Wheat, Implements.	..	..	..	..
7.	Nonavinakere	14	8	2	2	14	6	..	5	Foodgrains, Provisions.	Do.	Sweets	Tea, Eatables.	Textiles	..
8.	S. Lakkihalli	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	N	Rice, Oils, Beedis, Provisions.	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Honnavalli	17	10	..	..	10	2	..	2	Foodgrains, Provisions, Stationery.	..	..	Tea, Eatables.	Textiles	..
10.	Hunasekatte	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11.	Biligere	19	5	..	..	4	1	4	1	Foodgrains, Provisions.	..	..	Tea Eatables.	Textiles	Beedis, Matches, Biscuits, Toffees.
12.	Timmalapura	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13.	Hindisgere	24	1	..	..	..	..	..	N	Rice, Pulses, Oils, Beedis, Matches.	..	..	..	..	..

N = Negligible.

VS TABLE—12—*Concld.*

Sl. No.	Name of village	Nature of Co-operatives	Time of establishment	Area of operation	Number of members	Type of business	Volume of business per annum in Rs. (1970-'71)	Extent and nature of benefit to members	Remarks
1.	Belagarahalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2.	Byranayakanahalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3.	Huchgondanahalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4.	Karadi	Multipurpose	1961	Local & surrounding 6 villages.	184	Sale of foodgrains, manure, sugar, pesticides, insecticides, and loans to members.	46,439	Crop loan of Rs. 54,330 was disbursed last year.	
5.	Iralagere	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6.	Konehalli	Multipurpose	1959	Local & surrounding 3 villages.	264	Sale of foodgrains, fertilisers, sugar, pesticides, agricultural implements, and loans to members.	99,000	Advancing of loans to members supplying consumer goods at cheaper rate.	
7.	Nonavinakere	Industrial (Weavers), and Multipurpose.	1920	Local	2009	Sale of foodgrains, fertilisers, sugar, wheat, insecticides, silk-sarees, and loans to members.	160,000	Supplies yarn to weavers and arranges for sale of sarees. The other society distributes loans, fertilisers, seeds to members.	
8.	S. Lakkihalli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9.	Honnavalli	Multipurpose	1913	Local & surrounding 5 villages.	472	Sale of foodgrains, fertilisers, sugar, etc. and loans to members.	99,770	Advancing loans to members, supplying consumer goods at cheaper rate.	
10.	Hunasekatte	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11.	Biligere	Multipurpose	1960	Local & surrounding 3 villages.	173	Sale of agricultural commodities, foodgrains, manure and loans to members.	97,012	Sale of agricultural commodities and marketing, advancing loans.	
12.	Timmalapura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13.	Hindisgere	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

VS TABLE—13
ECONOMIC LIFE : (H)—WAGES

Sl. No.	Name of village	Distance from urban centre	Corps and output: Crops: Food crops	Crops: Cash crops.	Average output per acre in Rs.: Food crops worth Rs.	Average output per acre in Rs.: Cash crops worth Rs.	Type of work	Season of operation	Place	Average daily wages (in Rs. 0.00): Adult Male	Average daily wages (in Rs. 0.00): Adult Female	Sexwise division of labour: Type of work	Sexwise division of labour: Particulars of sexwise division	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Bolagarahalli	5	Ragi, Pulses, Millets.	Oil seeds, Coconut	180	650	Agricultural	Throughout the year.	Local	2=50	1=50	NA	NA	
2.	Byranayakanahalli	5	,,	,,	170	600	,,	Seasonal	,,	1=25	1=25	,,	,,	
3.	Huchgondanahalli	5	,,	Coconut	175	700	,,	,,	,,	2=50	1=50 to 2=00	,,	,,	
4.	Karadi	10	Ragi, Paddy, Pulses, Millets.	,,	325	650	,,	,,	,,	2=50	1=50	,,	,,	
5.	Iralagere	12	,,	Coconut, Oil seeds.	200	850	,,	,,	,,	1=00	0=75	,,	,,	
6.	Konchalli	12	Ragi, Pulses, Millets.	Coconut	150	600	,,	,,	,,	2=00	1=50	,,	,,	
7.	Nonavinakere	14	,,	Coconut, Arecanut	300	900	,,	Throughout year & seasonal.	,,	3=00	2=00	,,	,,	
8.	S. Lakkihalli	14	Ragi, Paddy, Pulses, Millets.	Coconut	165	600	,,	June to December	,,	2=50	1=50	,,	,,	
9.	Honnavalli	17	,,	Coconut, Oilseeds.	180	650	,,	Throughout year	,,	2=50	1=50	,,	,,	
10.	Hunasekatte	19	Ragi, Pulses, Millets.	,,	250	600	,,	,,	,,	2=50	1=50	,,	,,	
11.	Biligere	19	,,	,,	250	900	,,	,,	,,	2=50	2=00	,,	,,	
12.	Timmalapura	20	Ragi, Paddy,*	,,	150	600	,,	May to July	,,	1=50	1=00	,,	,,	
13.	Hindisgere	24	Ragi, Paddy, Pulses, Millets.	,,	170	700	,,	Throughout year	,,	2=00	1=50	,,	,,	

NOTE: Details for irrigated and unirrigated not furnished separately in the schedules.

* Pulses, millets.

VS TABLE—14
ECONOMIC LIFE: (I)—WORK OUTSIDE THE VILLAGE

Sl. No.	Name of village	Distance from urban centre	Number and their nature of work	Number of working outside the village in the rural area	Number of working in the			Remarks
					Town (Name)	Distance of town from the village (in Kms)	Number of persons working	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Belagarahalli	5	..	..	..	..	..	
2.	Byranayakanahalli	5	Clerical work (1) Teaching (1)	2	Tiptur	5	1	
3.	Huchgondanahalli	5	Agricultural labour—(15) Weighman (Hamal)—(5) Clerical work—(1) Teaching—(1)	15	Tiptur	5	7	
4.	Karadi	10	..	..	..	..	..	
5.	Iralagere	12	..	..	..	..	..	
6.	Konehalli	12	Labourer—(30) Milk vendor—(1)	30	Arsikere	15	1	
7.	Nonavinakere	14	..	..	..	..	..	
8.	S. Lakkihalli	14	Agricultural labour—(25) Cattle business—(2)	27	..	..	..	
9.	Honnavalli	17	Quarrying—(8)	8	..	..	..	
10.	Hunasekatte	19	..	..	..	..	..	
11	Biligere	19	Teaching—(5) Government services—(1) Other services—(12)	17	Tiptur	19	1	
12.	Timmalapura	20	..	..	..	..	..	
13.	Hindisgere	24	Agricultural labour—(15)	15	..	..	..	

VS TABLE—15
ECONOMIC LIFE: (J)—PARTICULARS OF WORK IN TOWN BY THE PEOPLE OF THE VILLAGE

Sl. No.	Name of village	Distance from urban centre	Name of town where villagers for work	Distance of the town from the village	Nature of work	Approximate number working in establishment by type	Dominant mode of transport	Average time taken in transport (in minutes)	Cost per month by the lowest class of transport	Remarks
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Belagarahalli	5	Tiptur	5	Supervision & management	Printing press proprietor (1) Hindi teacher in a school (1)	Motor bicycle Cycle	10 30	N.A. N	
2	Byranayakanahalli	5	Tiptur	5	Clerical Trade	Private Advocate's office (1) Milk vendors (2) (own account).	Cycle Bus	30 10	N ..	
3.	Huchgondanahalli	5	Tiptur	5	Labour	Weighmen at regulated market (5)	Cycle	30	N	
4.	Karadi	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5.	Iralagere	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6.	Konehalli	12	Arsikere	15	Trade	Milk vendor (1) (own account)	Railway	30	Rs. 11·00	
7.	Nonavinakere	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8.	S. Lakkihalli	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9.	Honnavalli	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10.	Hunasekatte	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11	Biligere	19	Tiptur	19	Clerical	Government office (1)	Bus	30	Rs. 38·40	
12.	Timmalapura	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13	Hindisgere	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

NOTE : N = Negligible; N.A. = Not ascertained.

VS TABLE—16

ECONOMIC LIFE: (K)—PARTICULARS OF WORKERS INSIDE THE VILLAGE FROM OUTSIDE

Sl. No.	Name of village	Distance from urban	Season	Nature of work	Approximate number from rural areas			Approximate number from urban areas		Remarks
					District	Other district of state	Other states	Name of the town		
								Tiptur	Chiknaya-kanhalli	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Belagarahalli	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2.	Byranayakanahalli	5	Throughout year	Teaching—(2)	..	..	..	2	..	
3.	Huchgondanahalli	5	,,	Teaching—(2)	..	..	..	1	..	
4.	Karadi	10	,,	Teaching—(1) Clerical—(1)	2	..	..	..	..	
5.	Iralagere	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6.	Konehalli	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
7.	Nonavinakere	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8.	S. Lakkihalli	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9.	Honnavalli	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10.	Hunasekatte	19	Throughout year	Teaching—(1)	1	..	..	..	..	
11.	Biligere	19	,,	Teaching—(8)	7	..	..	..	1	
12.	Timmalapura	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
13.	Hindisgere	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

VS TABLE—17

ECONOMIC LIFE: (L)—COMMODITY TRANSACTION

Sl. No.	Name of village	Distance from urban centre	Commodity sold				Cost per unit (per trip) Rs.
			Name of market	Distance	Name of commodities	Means of transport	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Belagarahalli	5	Tiptur	5	Copra, Coconut	Bullock	5
2.	Byranayakanahalli	5	,,	5	,,	,,	3
3.	Huchgondanahalli	5	,,	5	,,	,,	5
4.	Karadi	10	,,	10	,,	,,	5
5.	Iralagere	12	,,	12	,,	,,	8
6.	Konehalli	12	,,	12	Copra	,,	6
7.	Nonavinakere	14	,,	14	Copra, Paddy, Coconut.	,,	10
8.	S. Lakkihalli	14	Tiptur, Gandasi Arsikere	13:15	Copra, Coconut	,,	5:5
9.	Honnavalli	17	Tiptur, Arsikere	17:26	,, Ragi, etc.	,,	10:1
10.	Hunasekatte	19	,,	19:8	Copra, Coconut	,,	8:5
11.	Biligere	19	Tiptur	19	,,	,,	10
12.	Timmalapura	20	,,	20	,,	,,	N.A.
13.	Hindisgere	24	,,	24	,,	,,	12

NOTE : N.A.—Not available.

VS TABLE—17—*Concld.*

Commodity purchase by consumers directly from urban centres			Occasion of purchase	Approximate proportion of people purchasing	Remarks
Name of urban centre	Distance	Name of commodity			
9	10	11	12	13	14
Tiptur	5	Foodgrains, oils, Pulses, cloth, Utensils, and other essentials.	Throughout the year	75%	Most of the farmers frequently visit the Regulated Market for sale of Copra, Coconut, seegu. Incidentally they buy their requirements at Tiptur.
			,,		
			,,	60%	
				60%	
,,	5	,,	Usually on shandy days		
,,	5	,,		50%	
,,	10	,,	,,	50%	
,,	12		,,	50%	
,,	12	,,	On shandy days and also	30%	
,,	14	,,	on other visits to the town.		
,,	13	,,	On shandy days	25%	
4 Tiptur, Arsikere	17	,,	On occasional visits to town.	30%	
	26				
Tiptur, Arsikere	19	,,	,,	40%	
	8	,,	,,	20%	
Tiptur	19	,,	,,	20%	
,,	20	,,	,,	10%	
,,	24	,,	,,	15%	

VS TABLE—18

SOCIAL ASPECT—EDUCATION

Sl. No.	Name of village	Distance from urban centre	Population (1971)	Levels of educational institution	When established	Condition of school building	Management control	Number of teachers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Belagarahalli	5	660	Higher primary	1922	Good	Government	8
2	Byranayakanahalli	5	644	,,	1920	Satisfactory but space inadequate.	,,	4
3	Huchgondanahalli	5	764	Primary school	1932	Good	,,	1
				,,	1940	,,	,,	1
4	Karadi	10	396	,,	N.A.	,,	,,	1
5	Iralagere	12	474	,,	N.A.	,,	,,	1
6	Konehalli	12	151	,,	1947	Not satisfactory	,,	2
7	Nonavinakere	14	3205	Higher primary (Boys)	1903	Good	,,	15
				Higher primary (Girls)	1951	,,	,,	9
				High school (mixed)	1948	Very good	,,	13
				Urdu school (mixed)	1954	Good	,,	3
8	S. Lakkihalli	14	172	..	..			..
9	Honnavalli	17	4489	Primary school	1872	Very old	,,	11
				,,	1924	Good	,,	8
				High school	1962	,,	T.D.B.	9
				Urdu primary	1952	Satisfactory	Government	2
10	Hunasekatte	19	306	Primary school	1942	Good	,,	1
11	Biligere	19	1538	Primary school	1953	,,	,,	10
				Higher primary	1953	,,	,,	10
				High school	1958	,,	,,	..
12	Timmalapura	20	129	..			,,	1
13	Hindisgere	24	399	Primary school	1958	,,	,,	

N.A.—Not Available. T.D.B.—Taluk Development Board.

VS TABLE—18 Concld.

Number of students from village	Communities to which students mainly belong	Percentage of literacy in the village	Approximate number of matriculates in the village	Technical diploma holders not equal to degree	Technical diploma holders	Graduate and above	Remarks
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
57	Lingayat	51	4	..	..	5	
141	,,	56	15	1	..	2	
43	,,	41	3	..	..	1	
53	,,	28	3	..	..	..	
41	Lingayat, Besta, Idiga and Ganiga.						
35	Lingayat	34	..	..	..	..	
15	Vokkaliga	43	6	..	..	..	
416	Lingayat and other Hindu	45	158	10	2	58	
158	castes, Muslims.						
271							
69							
..		15	1	..	..	..	There is no school in this village.
465	Lingayat, Kurubas etc. &	42	158	4	..	25	
180	Muslims	..	..	..	..	..	
157		..	..	..	..	..	
59		..	..	..	..	..	
46	Lingayat	42	5	..	..	..	
237		47	25	4	1	6	
242	,,	..	..	..	..	..	
..		22	1	..	..	..	
	Lingayat	45	2	..	..	..	There is no school in this village.

VS TABLE—19

LEISURE AND RECREATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, CULTURAL AND OTHER VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS, RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS etc.

Sl. No.	Name of village	Distance from urban centre	Name, nature and functions of institutions	When established	Management and control	Equipment including number of books in library	Active participants and nature of participation	Other particulars
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Belagarahalli	5	Temples of Basavanna, Anjaneya etc. place of worship; *Pujas*.	N.A.	Local leaders	N.A.	N.A.	Nil
2	Byranayakanahalli	5	Temple of Basavanna; place of worship; *pujas*; Library; providing library facilities to villagers.	1961	Adult education council through a local leader.	150	About 20 persons reading books	,,
3	Huchgondanahalli	5	Temples of Basavanna, Anjaneya etc; place of worship; *pujas*.	N.A	Local leaders	N.A.	N.A.	,,
4	Karadi	10	Temples of Ranganatha, Kempamma etc; place of worship; *pujas*.	N.A	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,
5	Iralagere	12	Temples of Basavanna, Anjaneya etc; place of worship; *pujas*.	N.A.	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,
6	Konehalli	12	Temple of Anjaneya; place of worship; *pujas*.	,,	,, ,,	,,	,,	
			Bidare Amma Yashagana Mandali; drama troups; giving performance of dramas on invitation at other places.	,,	N.A.	,,	,,	N.A
7	Nesavinakere	14	Temples of Beteraya, Gopalakrishna etc, a mosque; places of worship; puja.	,,	,, ,,	,,	,,	
			Panchalingesvara Nataka Mandali; drama troupe; giving performances (locally).	,,	Young men drawn from important Hindu caste groups.	,,	,,	
			Library; providing library facilities to villagers.	1960	Panchayat office	48	About 8 persons reading books	,,
			Mahila samaj; providing training in tailoring, crafts, etc., to women	1964	Elected body	N.A.	20	
			Youth club; providing a venue for local youth to meet and discuss matters of common interest.	1970	,,	,,	25	,,
			Merchants association; to safe guard the interests of merchants.	1970	,,	,,	30	,,
			Bhajana mahdali; devotees, singing of devotional songs in group.	1932	N.A.	,,	50	,,
8	E. Lakkihalli	14	Temple of Anjaneya; place of worship; *pujas*.	N.A.	Local leaders	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
9	Honnavalli	17	Temples of Kailasesvara, Laksminarayana, Anjaneya; a mosque, place of worship; *pujas*.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
			Library; providing library facilities to the villagers.	1962	Adult education council through a local leader.	,,	,,	,,
			Mahila samaja; providing training to women in tailoring, craft, etc.	1967	Elected body	2 sewing machines.	15	,,
10	Hunasekatte	19	Temple of Basavanna; place of worship; *pujas*.	N.A.	Local leaders	N.A.	..	..
			Young Farmers' Association: avenue for the local youth to meet, sing devotional songs, enact dramas, etc.	1967	Members	,,	10	,,
11	Biligere	19	Temples of Anjaneya, Honnadevi etc; place of worship; *pujas*.	N.A.	Local leaders	N.A.	N.A.	N.A
			Ambika mitra mandali; young men interested in cultural activities, sports etc.	1958	Members (elected)	,,	20	,,
			Mahila samaja; providing training to women in tailoring, crafts, etc..	1965	Elected body	,,	19	,,
			Library; providing library facilities to villagers.	1965	Panchayat office	492 books	About 24 persons reading books	
12	Timmalapura	20	Temple of Narasimhaswamy; place of worship; *pujas*.	N.A.	Local leaders	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
13	Hindirgere	24	Temple of Basvanna; place of worship; *pujas*.	,,	,,	,,	,,	Nil

VS TABLE—20

SOCIAL REFORM MOVEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of village	Distance from urban centre	Reform movement	Particulars	Remarks

Social reform movements of any kind were not reported from any of these sample villages.

VS TABLE—21

ANCIENT AND MODERN MONUMENTS, MYTHS, LEGENDS, ETC., CONNECTED WITH THEM

Sl. No.	Name of village	Distance from urban centre	Locality and name of monument	Other particulars of monuments, relic, etc.	Myth, Legend, Historical pact, etc., in respect of the village	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Belagarahalli	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	
2	Byranayakanahalli	5	,,	,,	,,	
3	Huchgondanahalli	5	,,	,,	,,	
4	Karadi	10	A hero-stone and a few stone slabs bearing inscriptions are found here.	Nil	*Karadi* is the corrupt from of *Karuvidi*, which seems to be the proper name of the village according to inscriptions.	
5	Iralagere	12	Nil	Nil	Nil	
6	Konehalli	12	,,	,,	,,	
7	Nonavinakere	14	The temples of Beterava and Venugopala are ancient (though not protected) monuments	,,	This is place of historical importance and was known as Nolambanakere being the headquarters for a territory called Nolambanakere Twelve.	
8	S. Lakkihalli	14	Nil	Nil	Nil	
9	Honnavalli	17	The temples of Kailaseavara, and Laxminarayana are ancient monuments.	,,	Prior to 1876, Honnavalli was the headquarters of the present Tiptur taluk. The village has remnants of a Fort, ancient temples, inscription stones etc., which speak of its one time historical importance.	
10	Hunasekatte	19	Nil	Nil	Nil	
11	Biligere	19	,,	,,	,,	
12	Timmalapura	20	,,	,,	,,	
13	Hindisgere	24	,,	,,	,,	

VS TABLE—22

STATUTORY PANCHAYAT, VILLAGE DISPUTES, CRIMES, ETC.

Sl. No.	Name of village	Distance from urban centre	Name and other particulars of statutory panchayats including when established and nature of activities and problems	Nature of dispute	Authority to which referred to	Number	Crime		Remarks
							Nature & Description	Number	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Belagarahalli	5	Belagarahalli Group grama Panchayat; 1960; Collection of taxes and provision of civic amenities to villagers; no problems.	Nil	..	..	Unnatural death due to M.V. accident.	2 (1 in '70 and another in '72)	
2	Byranayakanahalli	5	Byranayakanahalli grama panchayat; 1961; Collection of taxes and provision of civic amenities to villagers; no problems.	,,	..	..	Accidental death Theft	1 in Jan. '71 1 in Jan. 71	
3	Huchgondanahalli		Huchgondanahalll group grama panchayat; 1960; Collection of taxes and provisions of civic amenities to villagers; Problems of Finance for development.	,,	..	..	..	..	
4	Karadi	10	Karadi Group grama panchayat; 1960 Collection of taxes and provision of civic amenities to villagers; no problems.	,,	..	..	Accidential death Theft	2 1	
5	Iralagere	12	Huchgondanahalll Group grama panchayat. The office is at Serial No. 3 above.		.	..		..	
6	Konehalli	12	Karikere Group grama panchayat; office is located in Karikere village.	,,	.	..	Motor accident	1	
7	Nonavinakere	14	Nonavinakere Grama panchayat; 1960 (first constituted in 1927); Collection of taxes and provision of civic amenites Problems nil.	,,	.	..	Thefts Unnatural death M.V. deaths	3 3 2	

VS TABLE—22 Concld.

Sl. No.	Name of village	Distance from urban centre	Name and other particulars of statutory panchayats including when established and nature of activities and problems	Nature of disbute	Authority to which referred to	Number	Crime		Remarks
							Nature & Description	Number	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8	S. Lakkihalli	14	*Shivara Group Grama panchayat;* office is located at Shivara.	,,	..	..		..	
9	Honnavalli	17	Honnavalli Grama panchyat: 1960 (first constituted more than 50 years ago); Collection of taxes and provision of civic amenties to: no problems	,,	..	..	House trespass Unnatural death Held under preventive detention Misappropriation of funds and assault	1 1 5 5	
10	Hunasekatte	19	Adihalli Group Grama panchayat; Office is at Adihalli 2.5 Kms away.	Nil		..	..	..	
11	Biligere	19	Biligere Grama panchayat; 1960; Collection of taxes and provision of civic amenties to villagers; no problems.	,,		..	Accident Theft	2 3	
12	Timmalapura	20	Karehalli Group Grama panchayat; office is at Karehalli village.	,,	..	..	..	..	
13	Hindisgere	24	Rajatadripura Group Grama panchayat; Office is at Rajatadripura.	,,	..	..	Unnatural death Theft	1 1	

VS TABLE—23
IN MIGRATION AND OUT MIGRATION

Sl. No.	Name of village	Distance from urban centre	In migration: Area from where migrated: Place	District	Community	Approximate number Households	Individuals	Purpose & migration
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Belagarahalli	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Byranayakanahalli	5	Kamalapur	Tumkur	Bhovi	2	10	In search of work as manual labour.
3.	Huchgondanahalli	5	Details are not available					
4.	Karadi	10	Not known	Not known	Voddar	20	65	For quarrying and stone dressing as labourers.
5.	Iralagere	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
6.	*Konchalli*	12	*Ugrahalli*	*Hassan*	Vokkaliga	1	3	Purchased land and settled.
			Goudanakatte	Tumkur	Vokkaliga	1	6	Purchased land and settled.
			Muddenahalli	Tumkur	Vokkaliga	1	8	*Purchased land* and settled.
7.	Nonavinakere	14	Details are not available					
8.	S. Lakkihalli	14	..	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Honnavalli	17	Not known	Hassan & Tumkur.	Vysyas	4	25	To establish trading concerns.
10.	Hunasekatte	19	Voddaralli	Tumkur	Voddar	3	15	In search of manual labour.
11.	Billigere	19	Tumkur	Tumkur	Tailors	1	3	To settle down in a village.
			Tumkur	Tumkur	A.K.s.	1	2	On government employment.
12.	Timmalapura	20	Navile	Tumkur	Kurubas	1	6	To settle down here and cultivate lands
13.	Hindisgere	24			Nil			

VS TABLE—23 Concld.

Area where migrated: Place	District	Community	Out migration: Approximate number: Households	Individuals	Purpose of migration	Remarks
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
..	..	..	..	..	..	
Holakere	Chitradurga	Lingayat	1	8	To establish a shop	
Tiptur	Tumkur	Lingayat	1	5	In search of work.	
Bommenahalli	Tumkur	Kammar	1	7	To seek better prospects in a larger village.	
Bangalore	Bangalore	Lingayat	2	7	On getting government employment.	
Not known	Tumkur	Voddar	20	65	In search of stone quarrying work: left after staying in the village for a couple of years.	
Not known	Tumkur	Lingayat	1	1	On getting a job elsewhere.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	
Arsikere	Hassan	Lingayat	2	11	To settledown in Arsikere.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	
Hassan	Hassan	Brahmins	3	15	On getting employment elsewhere.	
Sakleshpur	Hassan	Urs.	2	10	On getting employment elsewhere.	
Chikmagalur	Chikmagalur	Urs.	3	18	On getting employment elsewhere.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	
Mosahalli	Chikmagalur	Kora	1	3	Purchased land for self cultivation and moved over.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	

VS TABLE—24

DETAILS OF OUT MIGRATION OF MARRIED INDIVIDUALS

Sl. No.	Name of village	Distance from urban centre	Community	Approximate number of individuals who migrated leaving behind			Remarks
				Wife with or without children	Mother and Father but not wife and children	Other relation	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Belagarahalli	5	Korama.	..	1	..	
			Lingayat.	..	2	..	
2.	Byranayakanahalli	5	Lingayat.	..	2	.	
3.	Huchgondanahalli	5	Lingayat.	..	-	..	
4.	Karadi	10	..	..	..	..	
5	Iralagere	12	..	..	..	..	
6.	Konehalli	12	..	..	..	..	
7.	Nonavinakere	14	..	..	..	..	
8.	S. Lakkihalli	14	Lingayat	..	2	..	
9.	Honnavalli	17	..	..	..	..	
10.	Hunnasekatte	19	..	..	..	..	
11.	Biligere	19	..	..	..	.	
12.	Timmalapura	20	..	..	..	..	
13.	Hindisgere	24	..	..	..	..	

VS TABLE—25

FAMILY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Sl. No.	Name of village	Distance from urban centre	Family planning clinic/Development activity	Description, location, time of establishment or introduction and nature of activity	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Belagarahalli	5	Nil		
2.	Byranayakanahalli	5	Nil		
3.	Huchgondanahalli	5	Nil		
4.	Karadi	10	Nil		
5.	Iralagere	12	Nil		
6.	Konehalli	12	Nil		
7.	Nonavinakere	14	Family planning centre attached to the primary health centre.	Established in the village in 1965; its jurisdiction includes a number of surrounding villages. The nature of work is mainly to propagate the family planning programme and educate the messes through social workers. In the clinic IUCD insertions are also made and occasionally Vasectomy/Tubectomy camps are also organised. Contraceptives are also distributed free to the villagers.	
8.	S. Lakkihalli	14	Nil		
9.	Honnavalli	17	Nil		
10.	Hunsekatte	19	Nil		
11.	Biligere	19	Family planning centre attached to G.O.I. pattern health centre	Established in the village in 1964; its jurisdiction includes a number of surrounding villages. The nature of work is mainly to propagate the family planning programme and educate the masses through social workers. In the clinic IUCD insertion are also made and occassionally Vasectomy/Tubectomy camps are organised. Contraceptives are also distributed free to the villagers.	
12.	Timmalapura	20	Nil		
13.	Hindisgere	24	Nil		

VS TABLE 26

MARKETS AND FAIRS MOST COMMONLY VISITED

Name of village	Distance from urban centre	Name of market/fair	Distance from village (Kms.)	Transport	Associated particulars, history myths, legends, etc.	Nature and extent of economic activities	Nature and extent of sociocultural, recreational religious and other activities	Other details	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Belagarahalli	5	(i) Regulated market, Tiptur	5	Bullock cart/bus	Nil	Coconut and copra produced in the village is sold at this market and the villagers buy most of their requirements here.	Commercial town of repute with adequate recreational and other facilities	Villagers make use of all the facilities available in th town	
		(ii) Weekly shandy at Gandasi (Thursday)	28	Bus	Nil	Though all commodities are dealt with in this market, the villagers are interested mainly in buying cattle.	This market attracts a large gathering in view of its traditional reputation.	Nil	
		(iii) Annual fair at Keregodi	6	Bus, Bullock cart or on foot	On the occasion of Sivaratri (*Magha* February-March) special *pujas* are held at the local temple and 5000 to 6000 devotees are said to congregate. Festival is said to be at least 150 years. old.	This is mainly a religious occasion though a few temporary stalls dealing sweets and other eatables do come up to cater to the needs of visitors.	Villagers participate in the devotional and cultural programmes (*Bhajan* etc.)	Nil	
		(iv) Udsalamma fair at Turuvekere	23	Bus	During every November a festival held in honour of this goddess and on this occasion a large cattle fair is also held	Buying and selling of cattle.	Turuvekere town is an important centre with recreational commercial, religious and other facilitires	Nil	
2. Byranayakanahalli	5	(i) Regulated Market, Tiptur	5	Bus, Bullock cart		Copra and coconuts produced in the village are sold at Tiptur market and the villagers buy most of their requirements here.	All facilities available in the town are made use of.	Nil	
		(ii) Lakshmidevi fair, Sarthavalli	4	On foot, Cart or bus	This fair in honour of the Goddess which comes off in *Phalguna* (March) is supposed to be 400 years old and attracts devotees from some 14 villages round about.	Mainly a religious and cultural occasion with a few temporary sweetmeat stalls.	Fire works are displayed: dramas are enacted and *Bhajans* are performed by several groups of devotees on the occasion.	Nil	
		(iii) Muniyappa fair at Baguvada	5	On foot, Bullock carts	The fair is held in December since about 1945.	A few sweetmeat stalls are put up on the occasion. Buying and selling of cattle also prevails to some extent	-Do-	Nil	
3. Huchgodanahalli	5	(i) Regulated market, Tiptur	5	Bus, Bullock cart	—	See information furnished against 1(i) above.			
		(ii) Weekly, shandy, Gandasi	30	Bus	—	Though all commodities are dealt with here the villagers are interested in cattle only	—	—	
		(iii) Beenayakanahalli fair	2	Foot	The fair in honour of kempanna comes off in March a fortnight prior to the fair at Tiptur.	A few sweetmeat shops come up for the day.	Mainly a religious occasion	Nil	

MARKETS AND FAIRS MOST COMMONLY VISITED—*Contd.*

Name of village	Distance from urban centre	Name of market/fair	Distance from village (Kms.)	Transport	Associated particulars, history myths, legends, etc.	Nature and extent of economic activities	Nature and extent of sociocultural, recreational religious and other activities	Other details	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4. Kasadi	10	(i) Tiptur Market	5	Bus, Bullockcart	..	See information furnished against 1(i) above			
		(ii) Kempadevamma fair, Ganeshotsava etc. Tiptur	5	Bus	..	—	The villagers make use of all the recreational religious and other facilities available in this town.	—	—
5. Iralagere	12	(i) Tiptur	10	Bullock cart	—	See information furnished against 1 (i) above.			
		(ii) Madesvara fair	40	Bus	A cattle fair is also held on the occasion of the festival in honour of Madesvara during January-February. About 6000 head of cattle are said to assemble here every year.	The villagers purchase cattle if required. A few temporary stalls come up on the occasion.	Display of fire-works Ballata (Dramas); *Bhajan* (devotional (songs) etc.	Nil	—
		(iii) Anjaneyaswami fair, Chikmayakanahalli	15	Bus	During July a festival is held in honour of Anjaneya. In January however, a cattlefair is also organised on the occasion of another religious function at at this temple	The villagers buy cattle if required.	—	—	—
6. Konehalli	12	(i) Fair at Bidare Ammanagudi	5	Bus, walk	The fair in honour of Goddess Bidare Amma is held in April and attracts about devotees	Mainly religious though a few temporary stalls come up on the occasion.	Bhajan, *Ballara* and such other devotional and cultural programmes are organised	Nil.	—
		(ii) Weekly market, Gandasi	15	Bus	—	Cattle trade	—	Nil	—
		(iii) Regulated market, Tiptur	12	Rail, Bus & Cart	—	See information furnished against 1(f) above			
7. Nonavinakere	14	(i) Regulated market, Tiptur	14	Bus, Bullock cartetc.	—	Copra Paddy, Coconut etc. are brought to and sold in the Regulated market.	The traders of the village buy all their requirements in Tiptur. Those who visit the town make use of the recreational & commercial facilities available in Tiptur	—	—
		(ii) Tumkur market	80	Bus	—	Tamarind, Mahua seeds etc. are taken to Tumkur for sale	Tumkur is the head quarters of the district.	—	—
		(iii) Ganesha festival at Tiptur	14	Bus	The Ganesha festival is celebrated on a grand scale for about 48 days every year at Tiptur.	Nil	Several cultural and religious programmes are arranged on the occasion and these attract a large number of people from this village also	—	—
8. S. Lakkihalli	14	(i) Weekly market at Gandasi (On Thursdays)	15	Bullock Cart, Bus		Part of the coconut and copra produce is sold at this market and the villagers buy the food grains and other provisions.	Nil	Nil	Nil

VS TABLE 26

MARKETS AND FAIRS MOST COMMONLY VISITED (Contd.)

Name of village	Distance from Urban centre	Name of market/fair	Distance from village (Kms.)	Transport	Associated particulars, history myths, legends, etc.	Nature and extent of economic activities	Nature and extent of sociocultural, recreational religious and other activities	Other details	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		(ii) Regulated market, Tiptur	14	-Do-	—	Part of the Produce is sold at Tiptur	The facilities at Tiptur are made use of whenever the villagers is it the town.	—	—
		(iii) Brahmadevara Jatre, Kenkere	3	Foot	The *Utsava* (procession) of the God is the main event that attracts about 3000 devotees comes off in March-April.	A few sweetmeat shops are put up	Mainly a religious event.	Nil	—
		(iv) Fair at Keregodi	10	Bus and foot	Information furnished at 1 (iii) above				
		(v) Annual fair at Hassan	40	Bus	This is a month-long fair where a large number of cattle are brought and sold. This fair attracts people from far off places also	Mainly cattle market	Recreational facilities available in this District-head quarters-town is utilised by the visitors. An exhibition is also organised during this period	—	—
		(vi) Antaragut tamma *Jatre*	2	Foot	The fair in honour of Antaragu-ttamma at Shivara is of some local importance.	—	Religious event with the people of Lakkihalli also	—	—
9. Honnavalli		(i) Tiptur	17	Bullock Cart, Bus	—	Part of the agricultural produce is sold here and villagers buy their requirements occasionally	Recreational and other facilities in the town are availed of.	—	—
		(ii) Arsikere	20	Bullock Cart, Bus etc.	—	Coconut is usually brought to Arsikere for sale and buy daily needs also.	—	—	—
		(iii) Fair at Tirupati hill near Arsikere	20	Bus	On the occasion of the car festival held here a large cattle fair also being organised from about 1900	Buying and selling of cattle at the foot of the hill where the fair is held.	—	—	—
10. Hunasekatte	19	(i) Regulated market, Tiptur	19	Bullock Cart, Bus	—	Part of the copra produce is sold at this market.	—	—	—
		(ii) Arsikere market	8	-Do-	—	Coconut and some times part of copra produced is sold here and the villagers buy their daily needs here,	—	Arsikere is the Taluk headquarter for this village	
		(iii) Gandasi market (Thursday)	22	Carts	—	Cattle market	—	—	—
		(iv) Fair at Bidare Ammanagudi	10	Bus	—	Temporary shops come up on the occasion	Mainly a religious event, but there would be some cultural programmes like *Kolata* folk dance, Bhajan, drama, etc.		Some 3 decades ago it was customary for a large number to come up on this occasion and the people used to buy, cloth utensils & such other requirements.

VS TABLE 26

MARKETS AND FAIRS MOST COMMONLY VISITED (Concld.)

Name of village	Distance from urban centre	Name of market/fair	Distance from village (Kms.)	Transport	Associated particulars, history myths, legends, etc.	Nature and extent of economic ativities	Nature and extend of socio-cultural, recreational religious and other activities	Other details	Remarks
1	2	3 4	5	6	7	8	9		10
		(v) Honnuramma fair at Adihalli	3	Foot	The fair in honour of the Goddess comes off in April-May every yearand attracts abouta thousand devotees from adjacent villages.	—	Mainly a religious event	—	—
		(vi) Ganesha festival Arsikere	8	Bus	As at Tiptur, at Arsikere also Ganeshotsava is celebrated on a grand scale for 48 days.	Nl	Cultural programmmes are arranged each day.	—	—
11. Biligere	19	(i) Regulated market Tiptur	19	Bullock Cart, Bus	—	Copra and coconut produced in the village are sold at Tiptur and daily needs purchased.	Facilities in the town are made use of.		—
		(ii) Chiknayakanahalli (shandy on Monday)	16	Bus	—	Buy their daily needs such as oils, pulses etc.	—	—	—
		(iii) Fair at C.N. Halli	16	Bus	A car festivalis held herein honour of Anjaneya during June-July	Commercial establishments in the town cater to the needs of visitors	Mainly a religious event and a few touring cinema, drama troupes etc. provide recreational facilities	—	—
		(iv) Fair at Hutna	4	Walk	The car festival in honour of Kempadevamma is of local importance	A few temporary shops come up on the occasion.	Nil	—	—
12. Timmalapura	20	(i) Regulated market, Tiptur	20	Bus	—	Copra produced in the village is brought to Tiptur for sale.	Nil	—	—
		(ii) Shandy at Karehalli (Sunday)	2	On foot	—	On the shandy day the villagers by their daily needs.	Nil	—	—
		(iii) Shandy at Gandasi (Thursday)	20	Bullock carts	—	Buy cattle at this Market Occasionally	—	—	—
		(iv) Nagesvara Jatre, Navile	2	Foot	The car festival in honour of Nagesvara during April attracts about 6000 devotees and is said to be ancient.	A few sweetmeat shops come up on the occasion.	Display of fireworks religious & cultural programmes	—	—
13. Hindisgere	24	(i) Shandy at Kibbanahalli cross (Friday)	2	Foot	—	Buy all their daily needs	Nil	—	—
		(ii) Shandy at C.N.Halli (Monday)	15	Bus	—	Buy cloth, utensils etc.	Nil	Make use of the facilities in the town	—
		(iii) Regulated Market, Tiptur	24	Bus	—	Copra and coconut produced in the villager is brought to and sold at Tiptur	Nil	—	—
		(iv) Fair at Hatna	2	Foot	The annual fair held here during April in an important event for which devotees from 33 villages gather. The event is said to be 80 years old.	A few sweetmeat shops come up on the occasion	Mainly a religious event where *Bhajans* are performed by groups	—	—

APPENDIX-VI PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT OF VILLAGES AROUND TIPTUR TOWN UPTO A RADIUS OF 20 KILOMETERS

(i) *Particulars of Villages within 5 kms from Tiptur town*

L. C. No.	Name of the village	Area in acres	No. of occupied residential houses	No. of households	Population			Literate and educated persons		Workers			
					P	M	F	M	F	Total	In Primary Sector	In Secondary Sector	In Tertiary Sector
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
TIPTUR TALUK													
1	Tiptur rural	1,461	77	83	365	183	182	77	40	130	78	7	45
2	Edenahalli	1,162	418	418	2,692	1,313	1,379	706	360	1,005	251	584	170
3	Annapura	498	131	131	725	368	357	209	94	259	55	168	36
4	Ramasettyhalli	628	83	83	413	214	199	50	11	135	122	5	8
5	Doddamarpanahalli	799	49	56	307	162	145	107	61	78	73	1	4
7	Bennaikanahalli	1,694	149	166	878	467	411	109	26	366	272	82	12
9	Huchagondanahalli	617	136	137	764	384	380	212	112	257	254	1	2
12	*Kotamaikanahalli*	606	146	146	822	423	399	261	97	271	153	104	14
14	Hindisagere	548	113	115	726	372	354	224	86	245	137	80	28
15	Koppa	437	67	67	352	179	173	112	39	90	74	3	13
16	Goragondanahalli	825	147	147	810	395	415	265	163	224	167	14	43
17	Hullu Katte	1,141	48	49	285	152	133	88	29	74	74	..	..
21	Havenahalli	552	73	73	429	220	209	58	24	124	114	3	7
22	Hosahalli	896	103	103	620	325	295	116	19	193	186	6	1
23	Chikkarangapura	379	87	87	492	265	227	92	21	172	124	47	1
43	Anagondanahalli	714	96	96	604	110	294	286	132	184	169	12	3
58	Marangere	1,432	171	171	957	486	471	256	145	264	227	16	21
59	Kanchagatta	853	120	121	692	369	323	134	78	220	183	3	34
123	Byranaikanahalli	818	101	169	644	340	304	244	119	202	189	6	7
124	Gedlehalli	1,013	83	84	469	253	216	111	44	147	147	..	..
189	Belagarahalli	1,214	100	130	660	339	321	205	124	179	149	21	9
190	Hedagarahalli	437	84	84	478	242	236	102	43	133	111	17	5
191	Aladahalli	995	98	98	595	317	278	178	78	283	280	1	2
	Total (23 Villages) :	19,719	2,680	2,814	15,779	8,078	7,701	4,102	1,945	5,235	3,589	1,181	465

L.C.No.	Name of the village	Area in acres	No. of occupied residential houses	No. of households	Population			Literate and educated persons		Workers			
					P	M	F	M	F	Total	In Primary Sector	In Secondary Sector	In Tertiary Sector

(iii) *Particulars of Villages beyond 5 Kms but within 10 Kms from Tiptur town*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
TIPTUR TALUK													
6	Chikmarpanahalli	639	60	65	314	152	162	61	48	86	82	..	4
8	Eralagere	1,497	83	84	472	233	239	93	43	142	137	3	2
10	Bommenahalli	638	70	70	330	160	170	59	19	123	92	28	3
11	Peddihalli	270	52	52	236	105	131	37	16	65	61	3	1
13	Shantanahalli	588	13	13	71	37	34	20	6	25	24	..	1
18	Echanur	1,818	269	269	1,650	827	823	419	255	428	373	7	48
19	Kodihalli	752	50	60	290	154	136	63	50	71	68	..	3
20	Echanur Kaval	576	5	5	24	13	11	4	3	8	8	..	..
26	Ballekatti	111	17	17	97	54	43	32	9	29	29	..	..
27	Narasikatte	753	126	126	644	341	303	101	11	210	206	2	2
28	Dasihalli	308	58	67	347	169	178	52	27	96	96	..	..
29	Hogavanaghatta	1,019	76	100	376	195	181	97	52	112	110	1	1
30	Keragodi	1,296	182	182	1,176	600	576	252	154	353	329	10	14
31	Dasarighatta	1,336	275	285	1357	662	695	305	113	432	409	8	15
32	Ramachandrapura (Basige)	1,351	156	156	938	448	490	201	98	263	237	15	11
33	Bannihalli	260	33	33	252	133	119	80	41	81	78	..	3
34	Kallahalli	164	26	26	164	80	84	41	13	60	53	4	3
36	Melapura	657	8	8	65	31	34	13	4	27	23	3	1
39	Tadasur	1,668	220	250	1,319	645	674	232	78	581	563	12	6
40	Bennenahalli	438	76	76	436	231	205	69	15	196	189	1	6
41	Honnenahalli	417	52	52	289	157	132	78	32	87	84	1	2
42	Shankaranahalli	181			..... (Uninhabited)								

(ii) Particulars of Villages beyond 5 kms but within 10 kms from Tiptur—Concld.

L.C. No.	Name of the village	Area in acres	No. of occupied residential houses	No of households	Population			Literate and educated persons		Workers			
					P	M	F	M	F	Total	In Primary Sector	In Secondary Sector	In Tertiary Sector
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
46	Singenahalli	361	43	45	317	158	159	111	57	97	93	..	4
47	Madenur	2,136	220	220	1,582	811	771	370	132	503	453	38	12
48	Thimlapura	392	33	34	218	117	101	82	42	68	66	..	2
50	Mathihalli	1,465	154	203	941	491	450	193	73	363	316	16	31
56	Chatnahalli	539	72	72	421	203	218	50	3	129	128	..	1
57	Lingadahalli	785	85	85	502	244	258	80	21	168	163	..	5
60	Madihalli	2,070	191	191	1,090	557	533	337	203	311	264	21	26
61	Bommalapura	1,273	107	117	580	284	296	151	67	193	186	3	4
62	Gudigondanahalli	665	110	118	631	331	300	167	101	201	192	4	5
66	Thimlapura	907	124	124	704	359	345	207	118	202	183	2	17
77	Paravagondanahalli	526	43	50	358	181	177	70	27	108	107	..	1
104	Chowlihalli	943	75	75	535	287	248	105	25	172	165	3	4
105	Sarthavally	1,356	200	200	1,440	749	691	424	174	480	445	9	26
110.	Byadarahalli	428	35	35	200	93	107	31	2	66	65	1	..
111	Lakshmanapura	769	57	57	448	233	215	78	26	157	148	6	3
112	Kenchamaranahalli	598				(Uninhabited)							
113	Thimmarayanahalli	610	47	58	289	138	151	43	13	74	70	2	2
114	Mankikere	707	128	128	721	350	371	92	37	199	186	8	5
115	Huralihalli	323	38	38	230	119	111	59	24	80	77	..	3
116	Harisamudra	532	55	62	361	188	173	93	55	107	99	7	1
117	Virupakshapura	469	24	24	177	92	85	53	21	51	45	..	6
118	Kalkere	1,286	97	97	647	315	332	130	76	163	144	2	17
119	Adinaikanahalli	1,707	79	79	403	203	200	68	32	110	92	1	17
120	Alur	1,523	93	94	526	273	253	142	69	151	141	3	7
121	Vasudevarahalli	297	50	53	311	156	155	90	37	93	84	3	6
122	Harachanahalli	432	46	53	289	132	157	68	29	82	79	2	1
125	Moose Thimmanahalli	747	30	36	192	98	94	45	11	54	54	..	..
127	Annamallenahalli	396	60	60	386	186	200	56	23	75	66	2	7
128	Nyakenahalli	554	58	58	311	160	151	80	33	59	55	1	3
129	Ramenahalli	823	86	86	429	223	206	64	27	135	131	2	2
130	Karadi	882	57	99	396	187	209	76	37	109	88	8	13
131	Sidlehalli	963	74	74	481	248	233	142	86	130	108	12	10
132	Mallapatna	441	52	52	297	153	144	56	22	100	92	4	4
133	Settyhalli	752	177	196	1,070	543	527	170	56	353	308	26	19
158	Kuppalu	385	103	104	539	300	239	139	51	202	130	7	65
159	Ballekatte	421	46	46	230	122	108	60	28	86	79	2	5
162	Kottigenahalli	243	25	26	130	68	62	24	3	47	47	..	..
163	Kondlighatta	698	92	96	534	269	265	109	38	155	139	5	11
164	Uppinahalli	630	44	44	262	136	126	50	23	97	82	1	14
165	Ginikikere	334	35	35	179	89	90	19	5	54	52	..	2
166	Sivapura	252	70	70	372	195	177	54	5	124	109	8	7
168	Karadalu	941	76	76	511	252	249	133	40	181	153	21	7
169	Kadusettyhalli	448	25	27	201	108	93	58	13	56	54	1	1
174	Kannughatta	454	88	99	636	317	319	175	95	182	159	7	16
175	Kurubaramallenahalli	257	19	19	102	55	47	12	..	32	29	2	1
176	Kaidala	784	80	80	455	229	226	70	7	132	126	5	1
177	Nagaraghatta	683	79	89	631	319	312	193	82	198	150	12	36
178	N. Melanahalli	524	41	41	329	169	160	57	13	89	85	..	4
192	Jayapura	454	31	31	170	83	87	61	37	70	68	.	2
193	Lingadevarahalli	461	24	25	131	60	71	25	..	82	81	..	1
194	Voddaramallenahalli	397	49	49	267	127	140	58	42	78	70	6	2
195	Mattighatta	1,079	126	176	875	444	431	193	72	230	223	1	6
196	Kurubarahalli	364	69	69	386	197	189	81	92	124	120	..	4
97	Sugur	1,679	160	210	1,116	563	553	223	112	349	253	6	90
27	Sasalahalli	802	76	76	397	197	200	85	25	159	151	4	4
228	Hunaseghatta	783	136	136	725	371	354	222	102	222	175	15	32
230	Haroghatta	510	71	71	394	202	192	58	6	112	101	7	4
24	Chikkottigehalli	330	14	14	78	41	37	22	11	27	26	..	1
25	Rangapura	595	137	137	777	462	315	315	110	237	190	21	26
	Total (81 Villages):—	**59,902**	**6,423**	**6,815**	**38,757**	**19,674**	**19,083**	**8,788**	**3,858**	**12,143**	**10,996**	**415**	**732**

(iii) Particulars of villages beyond 10 Kms but within 16 Kms from Tiptur town

L.C.No.	Name of the village	Area in acres	No. of occupied residential houses	No. of house holds	Population			Literate and educated persons			Workers		
					P	M	F	M	F	Total	In Primary Sector	In Secondary Sector	In Tertiary Sector
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
TIPTUR (15 Kms.)													
35	S. Lakkihalli	406	36	36	172	78	94	23	3	59	56	..	3
37	Lakkihalli Kaval	765	17	24	97	52	45	26	3	34	30	2	2
38	Shivara	1,655	148	194	1,107	544	563	264	115	334	308	13	13
44	Gurugadahalli	1,236	184	200	1,147	579	568	305	212	352	303	20	29
45	Gowdanakatte	945	108	108	607	306	301	195	85	236	203	6	27
49	Chikkabidare	782	90	92	518	246	272	86	95	138	125	3	10
51	Hirebidare	361	42	60	179	79	100	39	16	34	26	..	8
52	Siddapur	335	56	56	346	174	172	109	74	111	102	2	7
53	Karikere	1,481	204	235	1,076	553	523	311	138	331	253	37	41
54	Kanehalli (*Konehalli*)	297	20	37	151	80	71	42	23	49	46	1	2
55	Bidarammanagudi Kaval	2,524	3	4	22	12	10	4	1	6	4	2	..
63	Ma agondanahalli	815	50	50	248	121	127	50	36	146	138	5	3
64	Nagathihall	369	65	65	341	191	150	110	44	195	163	6	26
65	Lakkihalli K.	999	103	109	628	309	319	113	20	181	175	..	6
68	Ramanahalli	280	73	79	516	268	248	97	76	154	141	7	6
69	Honnavalli	3,294	643	647	4,489	2,276	2,213	1,239	653	1,221	951	84	196
70	Gyaraghatta	734	47	47	322	172	150	74	139	94	88	1	5
71	Kodihalli	662	64	64	437	224	213	67	27	135	127	8	..
67	Halugowdanakatte	509	35	35	199	97	102	47	16	62	54	6	2
75	Bagavala	1,224	57	57	365	185	180	78	44	112	100	12	..
76	Krishnapura	186	13	20	85	44	41	19	7	19	17	..	2
78	Thammadihalli	552	2	2	16	7	9	..	..	5	5	..	..
79	Vittalapura	507	24	24	159	79	80	43	23	48	48	..	..
80	Patrehalli	560	53	71	322	163	159	102	46	121	120	..	1
81	Nelagondanahalli	834	37	39	232	123	109	47	18	67	67	..	..
82	Chikkahonahalli	585	94	96	597	283	314	144	69	169	165	4	..
84	Hulihalli	1,646	151	154	891	460	431	201	84	296	292	2	2
96	Singenahalli	511	(Uninhabited)										
98	Mayagondanahalli	572	40	41	295	144	151	72	23	94	90	1	3
99	Dasanakatte	756	75	80	412	211	201	52	26	144	140	1	3
100	Halkurk	2,812	326	336	2,287	1,134	1,153	489	260	774	674	36	64
101	Halkurki Amanikere	424	10	11	78	40	38	17	10	28	28	..	..
103	Ghatakinakere	880	61	61	459	242	217	132	26	170	165	4	1
108	Halkurki Amrithmahal Kaval	4,717	..		(Uninhabited)								
109	Doddikatte	913	14	16	83	48	35	16	1	30	30	..	..
102	Satheramanahalli	778	40	40	296	155	141	65	24	135	132	..	3
106	Byrapura	515	109	115	320	164	156	68	29	130	118	4	8
107	Halenahalli	925	114	114	891	454	437	184	101	302	283	9	10
126	Kagehallada Kaval	1,236	(Uninhabited)										
136	Chowdlapura	5,488	4	4	17	11	6	4	2	10	10	..	..
137	Siddenahalli	129	(Uninhabited)										
138	Thimlapura	343	57	57	437	213	224	142	94	136	130	2	*
139	Jakkanahalli	567	138	138	770	388	382	218	93	276	265	7	4
134	Byrapura	387	65	95	392	199	193	88	32	111	109	1	1
135	Mallenahalli	341	17	17	112	62	50	30	9	34	33	..	1
155	Aralaguppe	2,757	265	265	1,599	796	803	419	238	490	400	39	51
156	Eranakal Kaval	55	1	1	6	3	3	..	..	2	2	..	
157	Madlihalli	1,152	60	66	407	204	203	73	40	133	123	8	
160	Kallusetty halli	725	79	79	374	204	170	170	18	125	122	2	1
161	Ayarahalli	646	49	49	381	202	179	88	25	126	123	..	3
167	Kalligehalli	1,281	94	96	567	294	273	167	86	197	185	7	8
170	Karikere	766	110	154	611	310	301	162	63	182	173	3	6
171	Nellikere	615	137	137	908	452	456	205	80	370	351	7	12
172	Burudeghatta	983	129	154	853	421	432	213	73	276	246	..	30
173	Yadehalli	289	245	44	180	92	88	54	26	48	44	..	4
180	Mugathihalli	481	42	42	315	136	179	45	17	92	88	..	
181	Shakunagirigollarahalli	182	49	49	250	128	122	2	..	104	81	..	23
182	Agrahara	383	24	28	134	67	67	35	12	38	37	..	1
183	Chiggave	324	52	63	310	152	158	57	12	87	85	..	2
185	Kuduvanaghatta	391	108	138	914	467	447	218	47	271	251	10	10
186	Gopalapura	340	63	70	387	200	187	116	59	173	163	2	8

(iii) Particulars of villages beyond 10 Kms but within 16 Kms from Tiptur town—Contd.

L.C. No.	Name of the village	Area in acres	No. of occupied residential houses	No. of households	Population			Literate and educated persons		Workers			
					P	M	F	M	F	Total	In Primary Sector	In Secondary Sector	In Tertiary Sector
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
187	Kodihalli	513	28	28	140	71	69	27	13	52	47	1	4
184	Nonavinakere Amanikere	1,183	33	33	229	115	114	53	23	64	63	..	1
188	Honnenahalli	482	66	70	353	172	181	72	35	146	138	6	2
198	Bochihalli	755	122	122	563	270	293	122	33	214	214	..	..
199	Nonavinakere	2,090	542	650	3,205	1,631	1,574	802	641	615	615	76	252
201	Vignaaanthe	1,548	148	198	1,217	589	628	189	109	612	520	11	81
202	Manakahalli	888	101	101	598	302	296	120	30	191	181	7	3
204	Bidarakere	526	56	60	374	198	176	67	20	115	106	4	5
217	*Virupakshipura*	308	33	54	193	85	108	43	27	48	47	..	1
218	Hullenahalli	770	121	121	780	364	416	73	32	233	225	3	5
219	Hullenahalli Kaval	639	2	2	9	7	2	..	..	6	6	..	..
220	Bajagoor	1,764	256	256	1,578	785	793	290	82	468	442	9	17
221	Matanahalli	331	38	65	244	129	115	63	22	79	76	..	3
222	Jabagatta	1 382	82	97	481	227	254	90	38	124	118	6	..
223	J. Mallenahalli	395	60	92	383	186	197	77	24	86	75	10	1
224	Ballekere	980	78	79	647	333	314	84	33	238	140	..	98
226	G. Melanahalli	246	50	65	299	148	151	65	11	131	98	28	5
229	Machaghatta	468	59	92	338	178	160	40	12	247	247	..	..
	Sub-Total (79 Villages) :	73,775	6,657	7,047	41,945	21,088	20,857	9,650	4,778	13,804	12,146	525	1,133
	TURUVEKERE TALUK												
15	Pundarikana kallahalli	637	50	50	252	132	120	68	28	77	76	..	1
16	Seegehalli	299	12	12	49	24	25	12	1	18	18	..	..
17	Kolaghatta	729	53	57	323	167	156	77	27	111	108	2	1
20	Mudlapura	321	32	34	188	87	101	39	12	50	50	..	..
22	Somalapura	938	109	109	627	332	295	136	54	209	206	2	1
23	Hosahalli A.	1,122	101	101	678	349	329	117	52	201	182	10	9
	Sub Total (6 Villages)	4,046	357	363	2,117	1,091	1,026	449	174	666	640	14	12
	CHIKNAYAKANAHALLI TALUK												
45	Somalapura	105	48	48	289	149	140	43	14	91	91	..	..
47	Sasalu	2,051	251	251	1,300	673	627	345	157	475	448	12	15
69	Pemmala devarahalli	607	(Uninhabited)										
70	Gopalanahalli	906	75	76	449	243	206	167	80	134	128	4	2
71	Makuvalli	1,306	115	118	656	346	310	155	52	241	222	15	4
	Sub Total (5 Villages)	4,705	489	493	2,694	1,411	1,283	710	303	941	889	31	21
	ARSIKERE TALUK												
33	Salaparahalli	528	23	23	133	65	68	9	2	51	46	4	1
34	Annenahalli	551	96	96	563	282	281	50	33	183	135	39	9
86	Mallenahalli	618	47	48	249	119	130	36	18	63	61	1	1
87	Shivapura	385	37	45	262	127	135	45	15	60	58	1	1
88	Sannenahalli	780	48	56	311	150	161	44	25	91	88	3	..
89	Jalagaranahalli	263	21	21	119	64	55	36	17	37	34	..	3
90	Lakkihallikaval	98	(Uninhabited)										
91	Narammanahalli	398	65	72	377	183	194	79	20	122	120	1	1
92	Hullekere	1,342	198	198	846	418	428	202	70	273	244	12	17
97	Guddenahalli	243	14	17	96	53	43	17	3	35	35	..	..
98	Kenkere	2,846	532	548	3,133	1,582	1,551	741	240	1,142	974	152	16
99	Mallapura	271	44	45	299	158	141	93	41	74	72	..	2
	Sub Total (12 Villages:)	8323	1125	1169	6388	3201	3187	1352	484	2131	1867	213	51
	CHANNARAYAPATNA TALUK												
67	Valagerehalli	1,858	244	245	1,286	657	629	285	97	388	364	13	11
168	Kodihalli	1,141	159	183	1,030	524	506	255	145	323	309	5	9
169	Thippalapura	348	1	1	2	2	..	1	..	2	2	..	..

(iii) Particulars of villages beyond 10 Kms but within 16 Kms from Tiptur town—Concld.

L.C. No.	Name of the village	Area in acres	No. of occupied residential houses	No. of households	Population			Literate and educated persons		Workers			
					P	M	F	M	F	Total	In Primary Sector	In Secondary Sector	In Tertiary Sector
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
170	Papana Ghatta	483	8	8	42	22	20	4	1	16	16	..	..
171	Anathi	2,218	190	190	1,077	543	534	248	97	287	280	3	4
173	Karehalli	1,202	213	214	1,153	590	563	238	89	342	290	18	34
	Sub-Total (6 Villages)	**7,250**	**815**	**841**	**4,590**	**2,338**	**2,252**	**1,031**	**429**	**1,358**	**1,261**	**39**	**58**
	Grand Total (108 Villages)	**18,099**	**9,443**	**9,913**	**57,734**	**29,129**	**28,605**	**13,192**	**6,168**	**18,900**	**16,803**	**822**	**1,275**

(iv) Particulars of villages beyond 15 Kms but within 20 Kms from Tiptur town

CHIKNAYAKANAHALLI TALUK													
9	Kodalagari	1,317	46	54	302	154	148	103	59	96	92	..	..
10	Byateranganahalli	558	1	1	2	2	..	2	..	2	2	..	..
11	Chunganahalli	716	83	92	687	354	333	212	107	271	264	..	7
12	Bachigalli	412	48	56	377	191	186	81	47	112	110	1	1
13	Dugadihalli	948	93	93	528	249	279	117	67	150	145	..	5
18	Karehalli	586	51	51	281	135	146	43	17	85	85	1	1
19	Anekatte	490	91	95	527	279	248	136	76	175	167	5	3
40	Settikere	1,942	546	554	3,290	1,629	1,661	908	544	935	742	56	137
42	Siddaramanagara	629	28	28	197	100	97	56	34	60	57	..	3
43	Ballenahalli	627	42	42	257	124	133	45	30	79	78	..	1
44	Voderahalli	338	53	55	314	164	150	106	66	92	91	..	1
46	Ajjenahalli	532	63	64	376	191	185	102	19	120	112	5	3
48	Agasarahalli	766	77	77	438	221	217	97	48	120	127	1	2
49	Byadarahalli	652	54	54	282	131	151	43	23	86	75	8	3
50	Jayachamarajapura	837	114	115	717	361	356	217	142	220	190	14	16
51	Bhyraganahalli	298	20	20	135	65	70	32	14	38	37	..	1
52	Tarabenahalli	939	79	79	577	289	288	148	68	161	133	22	6
60	Krishnasagarakere	533	8	8	37	17	20	10	12	9	7	1	1
61	Halgona	1,125	106	116	593	311	282	202	135	209	193	2	14
62	Nagenahalli	148	15	15	92	50	42	36	16	30	29	..	1
63	Pankajanahalli	605	36	37	193	96	97	46	22	61	55	4	2
64	Lakmagondanahalli	406	57	69	312	165	147	85	34	115	101	4	10
65	Malagondanahalli	465	93	93	527	277	250	151	75	175	158	10	7
66	Kantalagere	477	49	49	233	136	97	63	10	87	85	..	2
67	Thigalanahalli	653	50	60	325	176	149	94	38	111	110	..	1
68	Gyarehalli	512	43	43	251	120	131	70	48	85	75	9	1
73	Thammadihalli	682	78	78	474	263	211	182	70	138	126	6	6
74	Benakanakatte	616	146	150	1,036	518	518	267	114	312	277	21	14
75	Kurubarahalli	538	14	14	58	25	33	11	3	18	16	1	1
76	Kuppuru	625	62	63	350	181	169	100	53	113	89	6	18
77	Dibbadahalli	412	44	44	290	136	154	74	42	98	97	..	1
78	Hesarahalli	809	116	116	618	300	318	119	46	183	174	4	5
79	Manchasandra	575	64	64	417	210	207	109	50	122	116	4	2
72	Madihalli	1,742	94	95	568	294	274	173	96	181	175	2	4
106	Bevinahalli	1,237	109	110	613	318	295	75	25	171	163	6	2
107	Tagacheghatta	522	61	61	374	188	186	115	60	107	97	8	2
108	Dasihalli	745	109	110	567	294	273	194	188	179	174	2	3
109	Madapura	998	132	136	763	402	361	163	54	229	226	..	3
116	Daggenahalli	1,526	8	8	61	34	2	17	23	16	15	1	..
117	Kamalapura	2,558	261	275	1,445	734	711	275	248	507	461	34	12
	SUB-TOTAL (40 Villages)	**31,096**	**3,244**	**3,344**	**19,484**	**9,884**	**9,600**	**5,079**	**2,823**	**6,068**	**5,524**	**238**	**306**
TIPTUR TALUK													
72	Chowdenahalli	717	34	34	209	108	101	37	..	71	71	..	..
73	Hanumanthapura	538	22	22	127	70	57	26	5	42	41	1	..
74	Soornahalli	635	74	74	373	177	196	57	10	141	122	11	8
85	Rattenahalli	884	49	49	279	153	126	101	38	49	48	..	1
86	Mallidevihalli	633	32	32	200	100	100	..	..	39	36	2	1
87	Baluvaneralu	1,762	199	199	1,422	690	732	244	44	444	361	38	45
88	Voderahalli	838	3	3	16	7	9	6	2	44	4	..	..

(iv) Particulars of the villages beyond 15 Kms but within 20 Kms from Tiptur town—Contd.

L.C. No.	Name of the village	Area in acres	No. of occupied residential houses	No. of house holds	Population			Literate and educated person		Total	Workers		
					P	M	F	M	F		In Primary Sector	In Secondary Sector	In Tertiary Sector
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
89	Rudrapura	1,420	74	74	504	258	246	120	44	170	165	3	2
90	Muddenahalli	670	81	81	534	279	255	109	59	175	169	5	1
91	Hosahalli	138	36	36	238	126	112	66	33	80	76	2	2
92	Bommenahalli	621	36	36	167	85	82	29	6	71	59	7	5
93	Sooragondanahalli	843	59	59	395	198	197	67	36	112	110	2	..
94	Rangapura	600	41	71	279	145	134	53	14	95	95	..	..
95	Gowdanakatte	1,088	88	88	522	276	246	115	40	158	157	1	..
97	Kodigehalli	967	21	51	129	64	65	20	3	51	30	19	2
83	Anival	583	42	45	340	178	162	88	25	112	109	..	3
140	Biligere	1,948	258	262	1,538	814	724	485	246	526	396	36	94
141	Kibbanahalli	1,088	214	237	1,275	645	630	354	171	353	215	31	107
142	Kibbanahalli Amanikere	364	..	..	..	..	..	(Uninhabited)		..	..	..	..
143	Gadabanahalli	432	53	53	304	153	151	81	44	96	96	..	..
144	Kundur	1,015	118	119	604	346	318	173	62	217	194	10	13
145	Hatna	1,345	159	159	844	428	416	245	243	321	319	..	2
147	Hindisgere	559	65	75	399	216	183	124	57	124	118	1	5
152	Kattegenehalli	639	80	80	467	226	241	137	82	136	130	2	4
153	Beerasandra	1,385	176	238	913	464	449	220	116	292	272	10	10
200	Albur	1,538	246	249	1,791	884	907	428	213	685	621	20	44
203	Madihalli	842	52	52	329	160	169	72	16	100	95	4	1
205	Kasavanahalli	280	31	32	236	127	109	53	26	79	71	7	1
206	Maragondanahalli	508	70	71	430	213	217	94	46	140	117	16	7
207	Kasavanahalli Kaval	111	5	5	30	14	16	6	2	7	2	1	4
208	G. Mallenahalli	567	54	104	600	296	304	130	66	217	192	14	11
209	Gungaramale	2,161	182	231	1,174	581	593	278	124	336	321	7	8
210	Kabbili Kaval	632	..	..	..	..	..	(Uninhabited)		..	..	..	..
211	Sannenahalli	822	87	89	585	302	283	108	30	169	163	2	4
213	Bisalehalli	581	90	93	500	255	245	124	51	145	142	3	..
214	Ganjalaghatta	557	48	51	268	145	123	38	9	83	83	..	..
215	Rayasettyhalli	219	40	47	214	107	107	43	10	60	60	..	..
216	Masavanaghatta	1,960	190	267	1,217	624	593	221	87	352	340	6	6
SUB TOTAL (38 Villages)		32,490	3,199	3,468	19,512	9,914	9,601	4,552	2,060	6,252	5,600	261	391
	TURUVEKERE TALUK												
4	Somenahalli	240	89	89	558	280	278	102	22	171	168	1	2
5	Doddaghatta	711	98	98	637	337	300	89	28	176	166	6	4
6	Guddenahalli	1,000	124	124	700	343	357	126	57	232	199	76	17
8	Gondi	254	1	1	9	5	4	1	..	3	1	..	2
9	Chikkaturuvekere	188	64	64	310	146	164	59	21	137	116	17	4
11	Mallighatta	346	58	59	290	143	147	39	6	132	130	1	1
12	Anekere	1,068	169	183	880	422	458	154	90	262	246	6	10
13	Toremavinahalli	958	235	244	1,395	683	712	240	242	454	438	9	7
14	N. Mavinahalli	699	65	69	380	191	189	70	30	104	103	1	..
18	Kolaghatta Kaval	892	2	4	16	10	6	4	2	9	6	3	..
19	Ajjenahalli	207	28	32	223	135	88	87	23	84	83	1	..
21	Neeragunda	1,384	146	146	883	439	444	176	60	245	239	2	4
22	Somalapura	938	109	109	627	332	295	136	54	209	206	2	1
23	Hosahalli, A.	1,122	101	101	678	349	329	117	52	201	182	10	9
24	Guladahalli	396	19	28	157	76	81	39	23	41	40	..	1
25	Bommenahalli	735	33	35	178	92	86	46	26	62	54	..	8
26	Hulisandra	812	38	41	217	106	111	60	41	61	48	6	7
30	Banasandra	905	325	325	1,975	1,005	970	481	283	708	428	40	240
32	Kunikenahalli	3,909	150	151	882	444	438	167	73	295	268	15	12
35	Manchenahalli. G.	401	25	25	167	94	73	49	23	62	59	1	2
37	Lokammanahalli	599	59	64	413	199	214	83	34	118	116	2	..
41	Ganganahalli. N	671	74	75	403	196	207	63	38	111	107	1	3
200	Muddanhalli	1,083	155	156	991	494	497	173	30	314	294	10	10
202	K. Mavinahalli	780	115	115	716	366	350	159	57	207	191	11	5
204	Melanahalli	750	73	72	407	211	196	85	63	106	104	2	..
205	Aladahalli	647	57	57	321	155	166	61	31	102	95	2	5

(iv) Particulars of villages beyond 16 Kms but within 20 Kms from Tiptur town—Contd.

L.C. No.	Name of the village	Area in acres	No. of occupied residential houses	No. of house holds	Population			Literate and educated persons		Workers			
					P	M	F	M	F	Total	In Primary Sector	In Secondary Sector	In Tertiary Sector
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
206	Chandrapura	379	59	63	368	183	185	77	34	115	107	4	4
207	Sadarahalli	876	86	86	507	273	234	63	32	178	155	18	5
208	Basavanahalli	454	52	52	429	219	210	47	9	133	128	5	..
209	Chickahalli Kaval	199	2	2	14	7	7	5	..	5	2	3	..
210	Marappanahalli	483	36	36	279	154	125	57	18	93	86	5	2
211	Govindaghatta	783	63	68	360	177	183	76	29	109	98	2	9
212	Hunisemaradahalli	195	4	4	35	20	15	9	3	12	12	..	..
213	Tandaga	1,597	187	187	1,645	829	816	446	226	511	416	42	53
SUB TOTAL (34 Villages)		26,661	2,901	2,965	18,050	9,115	8,935	3,647	1,760	5,762	5,091	244	427
ARSIKERE TALUK													
7	Dasihalli	1,685	145	145	885	462	423	156	30	315	281	12	22
8	Singanakere	169	..	..	..	..	(Uninhabited)			..	..	..	..
9	Somenahalli	401	13	22	136	73	63	40	22	38	37	1	..
10	Karalahalli	212	21	28	143	73	70	21	5	51	45	5	1
11	Kenchenahalli	466	..	..	..	..	(Uninhabited)			..	..	..	..
12	Pura	408	..	..	..	..	(Uninhabited)			..	..	..	..
13	Dummenahalli	664	124	160	1,052	524	528	262	140	346	312	8	26
14	Chandlapura	134	22	24	207	110	97	81	51	69	65	..	4
15	Sulekere	1,451	97	128	755	384	371	214	109	238	225	1	12
1	Honnasettihalli	334	38	38	215	95	120	45	1	58	55	2	1
20	*Adihalli*	1,248	116	124	629	315	314	130	65	205	192	5	8
21	Haralaghatta	828	56	70	396	197	199	84	24	124	114	5	5
22	*Mylanahalli*	1,037	108	135	669	340	329	106	33	177	161	12	4
23	Hunasekatte	378	56	57	306	158	148	89	42	91	87	1	3
24	Ponnasamudra	940	59	69	432	223	209	119	52	135	125	6	4
29	Kunighattahalli	354	27	40	197	99	98	53	22	70	63	1	6
31	Challapura	635	96	108	618	328	290	152	41	180	176	3	1
32	*Ajjanahalli*	398	35	39	230	113	117	57	23	64	60	3	1
35	Rangapura Kaval	1,425	..	..	..	..	..	(Uninhabited)		..	..	..	..
36	Thippanahalli	261	39	39	277	143	134	97	48	85	77	4	4
37	Thimmalapura	488	41	41	240	130	110	87	38	82	76	2	4
40	Belagumba	1,740	406	413	1,270	661	609	298	146	382	342	8	32
41	Gollarahalli	740	56	56	315	171	144	47	23	104	104	..	..
42	Sankalapura	962	78	78	444	221	223	103	36	133	128	1	4
43	Rangapura Kaval	2,492	9	9	44	21	23	1	..	15	15	..	..
44	Kallakere	266	19	19	115	59	56	26	8	39	39	..	..
82	Bachenahalli	648	72	72	432	213	219	90	30	117	114	..	3
83	Jobigenahalli	378	48	55	280	130	150	27	5	70	70	..	..
84	Somenahalli	929	95	103	662	336	326	83	23	171	165	3	3
85	*Yaduvanahalli*	1,038	93	93	603	317	286	158	47	169	156	2	11
94	Jeekanahalli	907	74	74	381	187	194	92	35	96	82	2	12
95	*Hoggatta	935	117	121	789	399	390	137	38	149	146	1	2
96	Bagooranahalli	232	9	9	46	28	18	11	4	15	15	..	..
100	Bidarekaval	2,869	6	6	22	10	12	5	4	7	5	1	1
101	Bandihalli	88	18	18	77	37	40	..	1	19	19	..	..
102	Mangalapura	250	42	45	300	157	143	78	23	72	68	3	1
103	Kondenalu	1,254	104	104	673	328	345	170	70	214	191	15	8
104	Marasettihalli	1,054	33	33	646	315	331	141	56	139	120	13	6
105	Ugranahalli	215	44	44	213	98	115	22	4	48	45	1	2
106	Gundakanahalli	481	60	60	321	156	165	73	17	66	61	2	3
112	*Aldahalli*	713	97	97	578	281	297	53	27	138	131	3	4
113	Karimnaranahalli	246	35	40	234	112	122	42	13	54	52	1	1
326	Gollarahalli	512	22	22	149	74	75	11	1	50	50	..	..
327	Thumbapura	362	68	95	497	268	229	157	78	151	134	7	10
328	Mallenahalli	721	8	11	53	21	32	8	5	13	12	1	..
329	Kamasamudra	1,636	234	250	1,516	754	762	455	148	310	253	27	30
330	Paduvanahalli	895	93	93	583	291	292	66	5	200	200	..	..
331	Kasuvanahalli	438	29	29	210	112	98	35	23	72	72	..	..

(iv) Particulars of Villages beyond 15 Kms but within 20 Kms from Tiptur town—Contd.

L.C. No.	Name of the village	Area in acres	No. of occupied residential houses	No. of house holds	Population			Literate and educated persons		Workers			
					P	M	F	M	F	Total	In Primary Sector	In Secondary Sector	In Tertiary Sector
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
332	Thudukenahalli	243	20	21	174	95	79	42	16	51	49	..	2
334	Yarigenahalli	427	83	84	469	246	223	115	63	153	145	3	5
SUB TOTAL (50 Villages)		37,587	3,165	3,422	19,483	9,565	9,618	4,339	1,695	5,545	5,134	165	246
CHANNARAYAPATNA TALUK													
5	Kakkihalli	1,048	59	59	372	179	193	82	25	121	115	4	2
157	Balaghatta	987	107	107	683	348	335	147	49	193	176	11	2
58	K. Dasapura	104	25	38	167	88	69	24	6	68	68	..	..
59	Kombal	1,195	180	186	1,026	482	544	228	101	311	272	15	24
160	Balehalli	286	64	64	382	196	186	108	50	119	108	5	6
161	Chickarasanahalli	249	70	70	453	226	227	134	44	113	101	6	6
162	Bidare	1,008	206	206	1,189	617	572	246	39	344	314	11	19
63	Gobblihalli	251						(Uninhabited)					
64	Basavanapura	317	10	10	67	26	41	4	6	27	15	12	..
65	Beechagondanahalli	460	75	76	435	220	215	75	47	141	134	3	4
66	Hullenahalli	463	51	51	289	139	150	46	6	89	87	1	1
72	Honnakoppal	177	45	45	232	115	117	10	3	67	67	..	..
174	Byrapura. B.	296	27	27	152	82	70	25	4	36	30	4	2
175	Chattanahalli	291	29	29	158	81	77	37	17	40	39	..	1
176	K. Byrapura	183	102	102	523	276	247	129	41	161	151	..	10
177	Chokenahalli	352	24	24	136	66	70	27	12	52	48	..	4
178	Adihalli	462	82	82	431	207	224	88	42	153	141	5	7
179	Rochihalli	334	32	32	175	88	87	48	26	50	48	..	2
180	Channenahalli	486	43	43	242	129	113	45	8	95	92	..	..
181	Thimmalapura	409	24	24	129	69	60	23	5	40	40	..	..
182	Nagenahalli	341	17	17	84	46	388	25	10	32	31	1	..
183	Navile	2,356	255	321	1,965	1,076	889	373	179	640	527	72	41
184	Chowvvenahalli	342	45	51	291	138	153	33	12	105	102	2	1
185	Baktzravalli	962	56	56	342	179	163	86	35	119	114	3	2
190	Appenahalli	406	30	30	133	75	58	6	..	44	31	12	1
224	Hosahalli	393	49	49	246	128	118	46	8	88	84	3	1
225	Yachanaghatta	960	82	82	475	247	228	138	45	142	134	2	6
226	Duggenahalli	162	20	20	145	84	61	58	11	56	55	..	1
SUB TOTAL (Villages 28)		15,280	1,809	1,901	10,922	5,607	5,315	2,291	831	3,446	3,124	175	147
GRAND TOTAL (190 Villages)		143,114	14,228	15,100	87,451	44,385	43,066	19,908	9,169	27,073	24,473	1,083	1,517

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PUBLICATIONS
(As on 25th November, 1976)

Station	Sl. No.	Name of the party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	4
AGRA	1	National Book House, Jeoni Mandi.	(Reg.)
	2	Wedhwa & Co. 45, Civil Lines.	(Reg.)
	3	Barwari Lal Jain, Publishers, Moti Katra.	(Rest.)
	4	Asa Ram Baldev Dass & Sons, Bagh Muzaffarpur.	(Rest.)
	5	Jeevan Book Depot, Raja Mandi	(Rest.)
AHMEDABAD	6	Balgovind Booksellers, Gandhi Road.	(Rest.)
	7	Chandra Kant Chiman Lal Vora, 57-2, Gandhi Road, P.B. No. 163.	(Reg.)
	8	New Order Book Co., Gandhi Road, Ellis Bridge.	(Reg.)
	9	Sastu Kitab Ghar, Near Relief Talkies, Patthar Kova Relief Road.	(Rest.)
	10	Gujarat Law House. Near Municipal Swimming Bath.	(Rest.)
	11	Mahajan Bros., Super Market Basement, Ashram Road, Navrangpura.	(Rest.)
	12	Himanshu Book Co., 10 Mission Market, Near Gujarat College.	(Rest.)
	13	Academic Book Centre, Biskit Gali.	(Rest.)
	14	Dinesh Book House, Madalpur.	(Rest.)
AHMED-NAGAR	15	V.T. Jorwekar, Prop. Rama General Stores, Navi Path.	(Rest.)
AJMER	16	Book Land, 663, Madar Gate.	(Reg.)
	17	Rajputana Book House, Station Road.	(Reg.)
ALIGARH	18	Friend's Book House, Muslim University Market.	(Reg.)
	19	New Kitab Ghar, Mill Market.	(Rest.)
	20	Shalig Ram & Sons, 12, Madar Gate.	(Rest.)
ALLAHABAD	21	Kitabistan, 17-A, Kamla Nehru Road.	(Reg.)
	22	Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg, P.B.-4.	(Reg.)
	23	Ram Narain Lal Beni Madho, 2-A, Katra Road.	(Reg.)
	24	Universal Book Co., 20, M.G. Road.	(Reg.)
	25	University Book Agency (of Lahore), Eligin Road.	(Reg.)
	26	Bharat Law House, 15, Mahatma Gandhi Marg.	(Rest.)
	27	Chandralock Prakashan, 73, Darbhanga Colony.	(Rest.)
	28	Ram Narain Lal Beni Prasad, 2/A, Katra Road.	(Rest.)
	29	S/s A.H. Wheeler & Co. Pvt. Ltd., City Book Shop.	(Reg.)
	30	New Book House, 32, Tashkant Road.	(Reg.)
ALLAHABAD —*contd.*	31	Law Publishers, Sardar Patel Marg.	(Rest.)
AMBALA CANTT.	32	English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt.	(Reg.)
AMRITSAR	33	Amar Nath & Sons, Near P.O., Majith Mandi.	(Reg.)
	34	Law Book Agency, G.T. Road, Putligarh.	(Reg.)
	35	The Book Lovers, Retreat, Hall Bazar.	(Reg.)
ANAND	36	Vijaya Stores, Station Road.	(Rest.)
ANANTPUR	37	Sri Vani Stores, Kamala Nagar.	(Rest.)
AURANGA-BAD	38	Marathwada Book Distributors, Aurangabad.	(Rest.)
BALLAB-GARH	39	Om Trade Well, Unchagaon Gate.	(Rest.)
BAIDEOGHAR	40	Bhakat Brothers, S.B. Roy Road.	(Rest.)
BANGALORE	41	Bangalore Ptg. & Publishing Co., Pvt. Ltd., 88, Mysore Road, P.O. B.No. 1807.	(Reg.)
	42	International Book House, P. Ltd., 4F, M.G. Road.	(Reg.)
	43	M.P.P. House, 87, 1st, Cross, Gandhinagar.	(Reg.)
	44	Balajee Book Co., No. 2, East Tank Bank Road, Ramakrishnapura.	(Rest.)
	45	S.S. Book Emporium, 118. Mount Joy Road, Hanumant Nagar.	(Reg.)
	46	Standard Book Depot, Avenue Road.	(Reg.)
	47	Vichara Sahitya Ltd., Balepet.	(Reg.)
	48	Atam Stores, 5th Cross, Malleswaram.	(Rest.)
	49	Coming Man, Residency Road, Bangalore.	(Rest.)
BANSDRONI	50	S/s. Manoj Book Corner, B-20, Niranjan Pally, 24-Pargana.	(Reg.)
BAREILLY	51	Agarwal Bros., Bara Bazar.	(Reg.)
	52	Pathak Pustak Bhawan, Ram Narain Park.	(Rest.)
BARODA	53	New Medical Book House, 540, Madenzamba Road.	(Rest.)
	54	Chandrakant Mohan Lal Shah Seini Ambegaokers Wada, Raopura.	(Rest.)
	55	Baroda Productivity Council (Book Div.), Baroda.	(Rest.)
	56	Hemdip Agencies, Madanzampa Road.	(Rest.)
BELGHARIA	57	Granthaloka, 5/1, Ambica Mukherji Road, 24-Parganas, W.B.	(Reg.)
BHAGALPUR	58	Paper Stationery Stores, D.N. Singh Road.	(Reg.)

Station	Sl. No.	Name of the party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	4
BHAVANAGAR	59	Shah Parsotam Das Gigabhai, M. G. Road.	(Rest.)
BHOPAL	60	Lyall Book Depot, Moh. Din. Bldg., Sultania Road.	(Reg.)
	61	Bhopal Sahitya Sadan, Publishers, Booksellers & Stationers, 3 Lalwani Press Road.	(Rest.)
BHUBANESHWAR	62	Prabhat K. Mahapatra, Bhubaneshwar Marg.	(Rest.)
BIJAPUR	63	Sh. D.V. Deshpande, Recognised Law Booksellers Prop. : Vinod Book Depot, Near Shiralshetti Chowk.	(Rest.)
BIKANER	64	Bhadaoi Bros., Goga Gate.	(Rest.)
	65	Gadodia Pustak Bhandar, Fed Bazar.	(Rest.)
BOLPUR	66	Bolpur Pustakalaya, Rabindra Sarai P.O. *Bolpur, Birbhum* (W.B.)	(Rest.)
BOMBAY	67	Charles Lambert & Co., 101, M.G. Road.	(Reg.)
	68	Cooperators Book Depot, 5/32, Ahmed Sailor Building, Dadar	(Reg.)
	69	Current Book House, Maruthi Lane, Raghunath Dadaji Street.	(Reg.)
	70	Current Technical Literature Co. P.Ltd., India House, 1st Floor.	(Reg.)
	71	C. Jamnadas & Co., Booksellers. 146-C, Princess Street.	(Reg.)
	72	International Book House Ltd., 9, Ash Lane, M.G. Road.	(Reg.)
	73	Kothari Book Depot, King Edward Road.	(Reg.)
	74	Lakhani Book Depot, Girgaum.	(Reg.)
	75	Minerva Book Shop, 10, Kailash Darshan 3rd Floor, Nava Chowk.	(Reg.)
	76	N.M. Tripathi P. Ltd., Princess Street.	(Reg.)
	77	Lok Vangmaya Griha Pvt. Ltd., 190/B, Khetwadi Main Road.	(Reg.)
	78	World Literature, Pyare Singh Chug House, Agra Road.	(Rest.)
	79	69-A, International Subscription Agency, Police Court Lane, Bombay-1.	(Rest.)
	80	Swastik Sales Co., Scientific & Technical Booksellers, P.B. 6007.	(Rest.)
	81	M. & J. Services, 2-A, Bahri Building.	(Reg.)
	82	Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road.	(Reg.)
	83	Sunderdas Gian Chand, 601, Girgaum Road, near Princess Street.	(Reg.)
	84	Thacker & Co., Rampart Row.	(Reg.)
	85	All India Book Supply Co., 342, Kalbadevi Road.	(Reg.)
	86	Amalgamated Press, 41, Hamam Street.	(Rest.)
	87	Asian Trading Co., 310, the Mirabalee P.M. 1505.	(Rest.)
	88	Secretary, Sales tax Practitioners Association, Room No. 8, Palton Road.	(Rest.)
BOMBAY —*contd.*	89	Usha Book Depot, 585, Chira Bazar.	(Reg.)
	90	S/S. Taxation Publications, B/22, Sea, Gull Apartment, 4-A, Bhula Bhai Desai Road.	(Rest.)
	91	Indian Book House Subscription Agency, Dr. D.N. Rd.	(Rest.)
	92	Dhan Lal Brothers, S. Gandhi Road.	(Reg.)
	93	International Publications, P.B. 7170, Kurla.	(Rest.)
	94	International Book Links, Marinelines.	(Rest.)
	95	Bhayani Book Depot, 150, Princess Street.	(Reg.)
	96	National Book Centre, Tardeo Air Condition Market	(Rest.)
	97	Universal Book Corpn., Dhobi Talao.	(Rest.)
	98	Subscribers Subscription Services. India, 190, Bazat Gate Street.	(Rest.)
CALCUTTA	99	Current Literature Co., 208, M.G. Road.	(Rest.)
	100	Dass Gupta & Co., Ltd. 54/2, College Street,	(Reg.)
	101	Firma K.L. Mukhopadhyaya, 6/1A Bancharma Akrur Lane.	(Reg.)
	102	Oxford Book Stationery Co. 17, Park Street.	(Reg.)
	103	R. Chambrary & Co., Ltd., Kant House, P.33, Mission Row Extension.	(Reg.)
	104	S.C. Sarkar & Sons P. Ltd., I.C. College.	(Reg.)
	105	S.K. Lahiri & Co., Ltd., College Street.	(Reg.)
	106	W. Newman & Co., Ltd., 3, Old Court House Street.	(Reg.)
	107	Indian Book Dist. Co., C-52, M.G. Road.	(Rest.)
	108	K.K. Roy, 55, Gariahat Road, P.B. No. 10210.	(Rest.)
	109	Manimala, 123, Bow Bazar Street.	(Reg.)
	110	Modern Book Depot, 78, Chowringhee Centres.	(Reg.)
	111	New Script, 172/3, Rash Behari Avenue.	(Reg.)
	112	Mukherjee Library, 1, Gopi Mohan Datta Lane.	(Rest.)
	113	S. Bhattacharya & Co., 49, Dharamtalla Street.	(Rest.)
	114	Scientific Book Agency, 103, Netaji Subhash Road.	(Rest.)
	115	P.D. Upadhyay, 15 Munshi Sardaruddin Lane.	(Reg.)
	116	Universal Book Dist., 8/2, Hastings Street.	(Rest.)
	117	N.M. Roy Chowdhury Co. P. Ltd. 72 M.G. Road.	(Rest.)
	118	Mainisha Granthalaya P. Ltd., 4/3-B, Bankim Chatterji Street.	(Rest.)
	119	Sushanta Kr. De, 32/C, Gopal Boral Street.	(Rest.)
	120	K.P. Bagchi, 286, B.B. Ganguli Street.	(Reg.)

Station	Sl. No.	Name of the party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	4
CALCUTTA —*contd.*	121	Overseas Publications, 14 Hare Stree	(Rest.)
	122	A.G. Law Book Stall, 5/1-B, Gope Lane.	(Rest.)
	123	Das Book Agency, 4-Seth Gaegan Road.	(Rest.)
	124	Book Corporation, 1-Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.	(Rest.)
CALICUT	125	Touring Book Stall, Court Road.	(Rest.)
CHANDI-GARH	126	Jain Law Agency, Shop No. 5, Sector 22-D.	(Reg.)
	127	Mehta Bros., 1933 Sector 22-B.	(Reg.)
	128	Rama News Agency, Booksellers, Sector-22.	(Reg.)
	129	Universal Book Store, Sector 17-D.	(Reg.)
	130	*English Book Shop* 34, *Sector-22-D.*	(Rest.)
	131	Jain General House, Sector No. 70-72(2), Sector 17-D.	(Reg.)
	132	Jain & Co., 1165, Sector 18-C	(Regt.)
	133	Manik Book Shop, 70-72, 5, Sec. 17-D.	(Rest.)
	134	Naveen Book Agency, 80-82, Sec. 17-D.	(Rest.)
	135	Chandigarh Low House, 1002. Sec. 22-B.	(Rest.)
COIMBA-TORE	136	Marry Martin, 9/79, Gokhale Street.	(Reg.)
	137	Dina Mani Stores 8/1, Old Post Office Road.	(Rest.)
	138	Continental Agencies 4/A. Sakhti Vihar.	(Rest.)
	139	Radha Mani Stores, 60A, Raja Street.	(Rest.)
CUTTACK	140	Cuttack Law Times, Cuttack	(Reg.)
	141	D. P. Soor & Sons, Manglabad.	(Rest.)
	142	New Students Store	(Rest.)
DEHRADUN	143	Bishan Singh & Mahendra Pal Singh, 318, Chukhuwala.	(Reg.)
	144	Jugal Kishore & Co., Rajpur Road.	(Reg.)
	145	National News Agency, Paltan Bazar.	(Reg.)
	146	Sant Singh & Sons, 28 Rama Market.	(Rest.)
	147	Universal Book House, 39A, Rajpur Road.	(Rest.)
	148	Natraj Publishers, 51, Rajpur Road.	(Reg.)
DELHI	149	Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate.	(Reg.)
	150	Bahri Bros., 243, Lajpat Rai Market.	(Reg.)
	151	Bawa Harkishan Dass Bedi (Vijaya General Agency), Delhi Ahata Kedara Chamallian Road.	(Reg.)
	152	Bookwells, 85, Sant Narankari Colony, P.B. 1565, Delhi-110009.	(Reg.)
	153	Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522, Lajpat Rai Market.	(Reg.)
	154	Federal Law Depot, Kashmere Gate.	(Reg.)
DELHI—*Contd.*	155	Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faize Bazar, Daryaganj.	(Reg.)
	156	Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Ansari Road, Daryaganj.	(Reg.)
	157	J.M. Jaina & Bros., Mori Gate	(Reg.)
	158	Kitab Mahal (wholesale Division) P. Ltd., 28, Faiz Bazar.	(Reg.)
	159	K.L. Seth, Suppliers of Law, Commercial & Technical Books Shantinagar, Ganeshpura.	(Reg.)
	160	Metropoliton Book Co., I, Faiz Bazar.	(Reg.)
	161	Publication Centre, Sudzi Mandi, Opp. Birla Mills.	(Reg.)
	162	Sat Narain & Sons, 2, Shivaji Stadium, Jain Mandir Road, New Delhi.	(Reg.)
	163	Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16, Netaji Subhas Marg.	(Reg.)
	164	Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhale Market.	(Reg.)
	165	Youngman & Co., Nai Sarak	(Reg.)
	166	Amar Hind Book Depot, Nai Sarak.	(Rest.)
	167	All India Educational Supply Co., Sri Ram Buildings, Jawahar Nagar.	(Rest.)
	168	B. Nath & Bros., 3808, Charkawalan (Chowri Bazar)	(Rest.)
	169	General Book Depot, 1691, Nai Sarak.	(Reg.)
	170	Hindi Sahitya Sansar, 1543, Nai Sarak.	(Rest.)
	171	Law Literature House, 2646, Balimaran.	(Rest.)
	172	Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Book Sellers & Publishers, P.B. No. 1165, Nai Sarak.	(Rest.)
	173	Premier Book Co., Printers, Publishers and Booksellers, Nai Sarak.	(Reg.)
	174	Overseas Book Agency, 3810, Davind Street, Darya Ganj-110006.	(Reg.)
	175	Amir Book Depot, Nai Sarak	(Rest.)
	176	Rajpal & Sons, Kashmere Gate.	(Rest.)
	177	Saini Law Publishing Co., Darya-Ganj.	(Reg.)
	178	Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bangalow Road, Jawahar Nagar.	(Reg.)
	179	Sangam Book Depot-, Main Market, Gupta Colony	(Reg.)
	180	Summer Bros., P. O. Birla Lines	(Rest.)
	181	University Book House, 15, U.B. Bangalow Road, Jawahar Nagar.	(Rest.)
	182	Om Law Book House, Civil Court Compound.	(Reg.)
	183	Ashoka Book Agency, 2/29, Roop Nagar.	(Reg.)
	184	Educational Book Agency (India), 5-D, Kamla Nagar.	(Reg.)
	185	D.K. Book Organisation, 74-D. Anand Nagar.	(Reg.)
	186	Hindustan Book Agencies (India), 12-UB, Kawjar Nagar.	(Reg.)
	187	Eagle Book Service, Ganeshpura	(Rest.)

Station	Sl. No.	Name of the party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	4
DELHI—*contd.*	188	Krishan Law House, Tis Hazari	(Reg.)
	189	Raj Book Agency, A-99, Shivpuri.	(Reg.)
	190	Indian Documentation Service, Ansari Road	(Rest.)
	191	Kaushik Stationery, Padgam Nagar	(Rest.)
	192	Standard Book Sellers, 402, Kucha (Chandni Chowk) Balaqui, Dariba Kalan	(Reg)
	193	Modern Book Centre, Muncipal F No. 8, Bangalow Marg, Delhi	(Rest.)
	194	Delhi Law House, Tis Hazari Court, Civil Wings.	(Reg.)
	195	Capital Law House, Viswas Nagar Shahdra.	(Rest.)
DEORIA*	196	Madanlal Radhakrishna, Deoria (U.P.)	(Rest.)
DHANBAD	197	New Sketch Press, Post Box 26.	(Rest.)
DHARWAR	198	Bharat Book Depot & Prakashan, Subhas Road.	(Rest.)
	199	Akalwadi Book Depot, Vijay Road.	(Rest.)
ERNAKUALM	200	Pai & Co., Broadway	(Rest.)
ERODE	201	Kumaran Book Depot	(Rest.)
FEROZEPUR CANTT.	202	English Book Depot, 78, Jhoke Road.	(Reg.)
GAUHATI	203	United Publishers, Pan Bazar, Main Road.	(Rest.)
	204	Ashok Publishing House, Murlidhar Sharma Road.	(Rest.)
GAYA	205	Sahitya Sudan, Gautam Budha Marg.	(Reg.)
	206	Bookmans, Nagmtia Garrage, Swarajpur Road.	(Rest.)
GOA	207	Singhal's Book House, P.O.B. No. 70, Near the Church	(Rest.)
GHAZIABAD	208	Jayana Book Agency, Outside S.D. Inter College, G.T. Road.	(Rest.)
	209	S. Gupta, 342, Ram Nagar.	(Reg.
GURGAON	210	Prabhu Book Service, Nai Subzi Mandi.	(Rest.)
GUNTUR	211	Book Lovers P. Ltd., Arundelput, Chowrasta.	
GWALIOR	212	Loyal Book Depot, Patankar Bazar, Lashkar.	(Rest.)
	213	Titer Bros., Sarafa	(Rest.)
	214	Anand Pustak Sadan, 32, Prem Nagar.	(Regular)
	215	M.C. Daftari, Prop., M.B. Jain & Bros. Booksellers, Saraga, Lashkar.	(Rest.)
	216	Grover Law House, Nr. High Court Gali.	(Rest.)
	217	Kitab Ghar, High Court Road,	(Rest.)
	218	Adarsh Pustak Sadan, 5/26 Bhau-Ka Bazar.	(Regular)
HARDWAR	219	Seva Kunj, Kanshal Bhawan, Bara Hampuri.	(Rest.)
HATHRAS	220	Jain Book, Depot, Rohtak Wala Nohra, Agra Road.	(Rest.)
	221	Shri Ram Prakash Sharma, Hathras.	(Rest.)
HUBLI	222	Pervaji's Book House, Station Road.	(Reg.)
HYDERABAD	223	The Swaraj Book Depot, Lakdikapul.	(Reg.)
	224	Bhasha Prakashan, 22-5-69, Gharkaman.	(Rest.)
	225	Book Syndicate, Devka Mahal, Opp. : Central Bank.	(Reg.)
	226	Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar.	(Reg.)
	227	Asia Law House, Opp. High Court.	(Reg.)
	228	Book Links Corporation, Narayanagada.	(Reg.)
INDORE	229	Wadhwa & Co., 27, Mahatma Gandhi Road.	(Reg.)
	230	Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilyapura.	(Rest.)
	231	Modern Book House, Shiv Vilas Palace.	(Reg.)
	232	Swarup Bros., Khajuri Bazar	(Reg.)
	233	Vinay Pushtak Bhandar	(Rest.)
JABALPUR	234	Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharganj	(Reg.)
	235	Popular Laws House, Nr, Omti P. O.	(Rest.)
	236	Paras Book Depot, 129, Cantt.	(Rest.)
JAIPUR CITY	237	India Book House, Fatehpurika Darwaza.	(Rest.)
	238	Dominion Law Depot, Shaw Bldg., S.M. Highway, P.B. No. 23.	(Rest.)
	239	Pitaliya Pushtak Bhandar, Mishra Rajajika Rasta.	(Rest.)
	240	University Book House, Choura Rasta.	(Rest.)
JAIPUR	241	Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers, Opp. Prem Prakash Cinema.	(Reg.)
	242	Popular Book Depot, Chaura Rasta.	(Reg.)
	243	Vani Mandir, Swami Mansing Highway.	(Reg.)
	244	Raj Books & Subs. Agency, 16, Nehru Bazar.	(Rest.)
	245	Krishna Book Depot, Chaura Rasta.	(Rest.)
	246	Best Book Co., S.M.S .Highways.	(Rest.)
	247	Kishore Book Depot, Sardar Patel Marg.	(Rest.)
	248	Rastogi Brothers. Tripatia Bazar, Jaipur.	(Rest.)
JAMMU TAWI	249	Rainas News Agency, Dak Bungalow.	(Reg.)
JAMNAGAR	250	Swadesh Vastu Bhandar, Ratnabai Masjid Road.	(Reg.)

Station	Sl. No.	Name of the party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	4
JAMSHEDPUR	251	Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagonal Road, P.B. No. 78.	(Reg.)
	252	Gupta Stores, Dhat kidith.	(Reg.)
	253	Sanyal Bros., Booksellers & News Agents, 26, Main Road.	(Rest.)
	254	Sokhey Treading Co., Diagonal Road.	(Rest.)
JEYPORE	255	Bhagbathi Pustak Bhandar, Main Road.	(Rest.)
JHANSI	256	Universal Law House, 186, Chandar Shekhar Azad.	(Rest.)
JHUNJHUNU (RAJ)	257	Shashi Kumar Sharat Chandra	(Reg.)
JODHPUR	258	Chopra Bros., Tripolia Bazar.	(Reg.)
	259	Dwarka Das Rathi, Wholesale Books and News Agents.	(Reg.)
	260	Kitab Ghar, Sojati Gate	(Reg.)
	261	Rajasthan Law House, High Court Road.	(Rest.)
JULLUNDUR	262	Hazoorina Bros., Main Gate	(Rest.)
	263	University Publishers, Railway Road.	(Rest.)
JULLUNDUR CITY	264	Law Book Depot, Adda Basti, G.T. Road.	(Rest.)
KANPUR	265	Advani & Co., P. Box, 100, The Mall.	(Reg.)
	266	Sahitya Niketan, Sharadhanand Park.	(Reg.)
	267	Universal Book Stall, The Mall	(Reg.)
	268	Gandhi Shanti Pratisthan Kendra, Civil Lines.	(Rest.)
	269	Law Book Emporium, 16/60, Civil Lines.	(Rest.)
KAPSAN	270	Parkashan Parasaran, 1/90, Namdar Niwas Azad Marg	(Reg.)
KHURDA	271	Kitab Mahal, Khurda (Distt. Puri)	(Rest.)
KOLHAPUR	272	Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road.	(Rest.)
KUMTA	273	S.V. Kamat, Booksellers & Stationers (S. Kanara).	(Rest.)
KURSEONG	274	Asoke Brothers, Darjeeling	(Rest.)
LUCKNOW	275	Balkrishna Book Co., B-12-A, Nirala Nagar.	(Reg.)
	276	British Book Depot, 84, Hazaratganj.	(Reg.)
	277	Eastern Book Co., 34, Lalbagh Road.	(Reg.)
	278	Ram Advani Hazaratganj, P. B. 154.	(Reg.)
	279	Acquarium Supply Co., 213, Faizabad Road.	(Rest.)
	280	Civil & Military Educational Stores, 106/B, Sadar Bazar.	(Rest.)
LUDHIANA	281	Lyall Book Depot, Chaura Bazar.	(Reg.)
	282	Mohindra Bros., Katchori Road	(Rest.)
	283	Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar.	(Reg.)
	284	The Pharmacy News, Pindi Street.	(Rest.)
MADRAS	285	Account Test Institute, P. O. 760, Egmore.	(Reg.)
	286	C. Subbiah Chetty & Co., 62, Blg Street, Triplicane.	(Reg.)
	287	K. Krishnamurthy, Post Box 384	(Reg.)
	288	P. Vardhachary & Co., 8, Linghi Chetty Street.	(Reg.)
	289	C. Sitaraman & Co., 33, Royapettah High Road.	(Reg.)
	290	M. Sachechalam & Co., 14, Sankurama Chetty Street.	(Rest.)
	291	Madras Book Agency, 42, Tirumangalam Road.	(Rest.)
	292	The Rex Trading Co., P.B. 5049, 111, Pedariar Koil Street.	(Rest.)
	293	Mohan Pathippagam & Book Depot, 3, Pyecrafts Road, Triplicane.	(Rest.)
	294	Swamy Publishers, P. B. No. 2468.	(Rest.)
	295	Naresh Co., 3, Dr. Rangachari Road, Mylapore.	(Rest.)
	296	Sangam Publishers, 11, S.C. Street.	(Rest.)
MADURAI	297	Ezhil Enterprieses, 116, Palace Road.	(Rest.)
MANDSAUR	298	Nahata Bros., Booksellers & Stationers.	(Rest.)
MANGALORE	299	K. Bhoja Rao & Co., Kodial Bail.	(Rest.)
MANIPUR	300	P.C. Jain & Co , Imphal	(Rest.)
MEERUT	301	Loyal Book Depot, Chhipi Tank	(Reg.)
	302	Prakash Educational Stores, Subas Bazar.	(Reg.)
	303	Bharat Educational Stores (Regd.), Chhipi Tank.	(Reg.)
	304	Nand Traders, Tyagi Market.	(Rest.)
MHOW CANTT.	305	Oxford Book Depot, Main Street	(Rest.)
MORADABAD	306	Rama Book Depot, Station Road	(Rest.)
MUSSOURI	307	Hind Traders, N.A.A. Centre, Dick Road.	(Rest.)
	308	B.S. Jain & Co., 71, Abupura	(Reg.)
MUZAFFARNAGAR	309	Gargya & Co., 139, G. New Market.	(Rest.)
MUZAFFARPUR	310	Scientific & Educational Supply Syndicate.	(Rest.)
MYSORE	311	H. Venkataramiah & Sons, Krishnarajendra Circle.	(Reg.)
	312	People Book House, Opp. Jagan Mohan Palace.	(Reg.)
	313	Geeta Book House, New State Circle.	(Reg.)
NADIAD	314	R.S. Desai, Station Road	(Rest.)
NAGPUR	315	Western Book Depot, Residency Road.	(Reg.)
	316	The Executive Secretary, Mineral Industry Association, Mineral House, Near All India Radio Square.	(Rest.)

Station	Sl. No.	Name of the party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	4
NAINITAL	317	Consal Book Depot, Bara Bazar	(Reg.)
NEW DELHI	318	Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus.	(Reg.)
	319	Bhawani & Sons, 8F, Connaught Circus.	(Reg.)
	320	Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Circus.	(Reg.)
	321	English Book Stores, 7-L, Connaught Circus, P. B. No. 328.	(Reg.)
	322	Jain Book Agency, C-9, Prem House, Connaught Place.	(Reg.)
	323	Jayana Book Depot, P.B. No. 2505, Karol Bagh.	(Reg.)
	324	Luxmi Book Stores, 72, Janpath, P.O. Box No. 553.	(Reg.)
	325	Mehra Bros., 50-G, Kalkaji, New Delhi-19.	(Reg.)
	326	Navyug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar.	(Reg.)
	327	New Book Depot, Latest Books, Periodicals Sty., P.B. No. 96, Connaught Place.	(Reg.)
	328	Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House.	(Reg.)
	329	Peoples Publishing House (P) Ltd., Rani Jhansi Road.	(Reg.)
	330	Ram Krishna & Sons (of Lahore) 16/B, Connaught Place.	(Reg.)
	331	R. K. Publishers, 23, Beadonpura, Karol Bagh.	(Reg.)
	332	Sharma Bros., 17, New Market, Moti Nagar.	(Reg.)
	333	The Secretary, Indian Met. Society, Lodi Road.	(Reg.)
	334	Suneja Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Place.	(Reg.)
	335	United Book Agency, 29/1557, Naiwala, Karol Bagh.	(Reg.)
	336	Hindi Book House, 82, Janpath	(Reg.)
	337	Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Ragarpura, Karol Bagh.	(Rest.)
	338	N.C. Kansil & Co., 40, Model Basti, P. O. Karol Bagh, New Delhi.	(Rest.)
	339	Ravindra Book Agency, 4D/50, Double Storey, Lajpat Nagar.	(Rest.)
	340	Sant Ram Booksellers, 16, New Municipal Market, Lodi Colony.	(Rest.)
	341	Subhas Book Depot, Shop No. 111, Central Market, Srinivaspuri.	(Rest.)
	342	The Secy., Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23-B/2, Rohtak Road.	(Rest.)
	343	Educational & Commercial Agencies, 5/151, Subhash Nagar,	(Rest.)
	344	Delhi Book Company, M/12, Connaught Circus.	(Rest.)
	345	Navrang, R.B.-7, Inderpuri	(Rest.)
	346	Commercial Contacts (India), Subhash Nagar.	(Rest.)
	347	A. Khosla & Co., Anand Niketan.	(Rest.)
	348	Books India Corporation, New Rohtak Road.	(Regular)
NEW DELHI —*contd.*	349	S. Chand & Co., Pvt. Ltd., Ram Nagar.	(Rest.)
	350	Globe Publications, C-33, Nizamuddin East.	(Rest.)
	351	Scientific Instruments Stores, A-355, New Rajendra Nagar.	(Rest.)
	352	Jain Map & Book Agency, Karol Bagh.	(Reg.)
	353	Hukan Chand & Sons, 3226, Ranjit Nagar.	(Rest.)
	354	Star Publications Pvt. Ltd., 4/5-B, Asaf Ali Road.	(Rest.)
	355	India Publications Trading Corporation, A-7, Nizamuddin East.	(Rest.)
	356	Sheel Trading Corporation, 5/5777, Sant Nari Dass Marg.	(Regular)
	357	Supreme Trading Corporation, Harrison Chamber.	(Rest.)
	358	Jain Brothers, New Delhi	(Rest.)
PALGHAT	359	Educational Supplies Depot, Sultanpet.	(Rest.)
PATNA	360	Luxmi Trading Co., Padri Ki Haveli.	(Reg.)
	361	J. N. Agarwal & Co., Padri Ki Haveli.	(Reg.)
	362	Moti Lal Banarsi Dass & Co., Padri Ki Haveli.	(Reg.)
	363	Today & Tomorrow, Ashok Rajpath.	(Rest.)
	364	Books & Books, Ashok Rajpath.	(Rest.)
PONDICHERRY	365	Honesty Book House, 9 Rue Duplex.	(Rest.)
POONA	366	Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Ghymkhana.	(Rest.)
	367	Imperial Book Depot, 266, M. G. Road.	(Rest.)
	368	Saraswat, 1321/1, J. M. Road, Opp. Modern High School, Bombay-Poona Road.	(Regular)
	369	International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana.	(Reg.)
	370	Raka Book Agency, Opp. Nathu's Chawl, Near Appa Balwant Chowk.	(Reg.)
	371	Varma Book Centre, 649, Narayan Path.	(Rest.)
	372	Secy. Bharati Itihasa Samshodhana Mandir, 1321, Sadashiv Path.	(Rest.)
	373	Vidya Commerce House, 379-A, Shanwar Path.	(Rest.)
PRAYAG	374	Om Publishing House, 842, Daraganj.	(Rest.)
PUDUKKOTTAI	375	Meenakshi Pathippagam, 4142, East Main Street.	(Rest.)
	376	P.N. Swaminathan & Co., Bazar Street, Main Road.	(Rest.)
PUNALUR	377	M.I. Abraham (Kerala)	(Rest.)
RAJAHMUNDRY	378	Panchayat Aids, 10-7-40, Fort Gate.	(Rest.)
RAJKOT	379	Mohan Lal Dossabhai Shah Booksellers & Pubs. & Advt. Agent.	(Reg.)
	380	Bhupatrai Parasram Shah & Bros., B. B. Street.	(Rest.)

Station	Sl. No.	Name of the party	Cat. of Agents
1	2	3	4
RAJKOT—*contd.*	381	Vinay Book Depot, Govt. Qr. No. 1 behind S.B.I.	(Rest.)
RAIPUR	382	Pustak Pratishthan, Sati Bazar	(Rest.)
RANCHI	383	Crown Book Depot, Upper Bazar.	(Reg.)
REWARI	384	Tika Ram Singh Lal	(Rest.)
ROHTAK	385	National Book House, Civil Road.	(Rest.)
ROORKEE	386	Yashpal & Brothers, Station Road.	(Rest.)
SANGRUR	387	Punjab Educational Emporium, *Dhuri Gate.*	(Rest.)
	388	Gandhi Marg Darshan Pustakalaya, Sangrur (Pb.)	(Rest.)
SAUGAR	389	Yadav *Book Stall, Publishers* & Book-sellers.	(Reg.)
SECONDERABAD	390	Hindustan Diary Publishers, Market Street.	(Reg.)
	391	Minerva Book Centre, 8/78, New Alwal.	(Rest.)
SHILLONG	392	Allied Publications 13, Oak lands.	(Rest.)
SHOLAPUR	393	Gajanan Book Stores, Main Road.	(Rest.)
SILIGURI	394	N.B. Modern Agencies, Hill Court Road.	(Rest.
SIMLA	395	Minerva Book House, 46, The Mall.	(Rest.)
SIVAKASI	396	Ganesh Stores, South Car Street.	(Rest.)
SOLAN	397	Jain Magazine Agency, Ward 4/218, Rajgarh Road.	(Regular)
SURAT	398	Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road.	(Reg.)
	399	Gujarat Subs. Agency, Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg, Atwa Lines.	(Rest.)
	400	B.P. Traders, Ghasia Building	(Rest.)
TEZPUR	401	Jyoti Prakashan Bhawan, Tezpur, Assam.	(Rest.)
TIRUPATI	402	Ravindra Book Centre, Balaji Colony.	(Rest.)
TRICHIRAPPALLY	403	S. Krishnaswami & Co., 35, Subhash Chandra Bose Road.	(Regular)
	404	Sri Vidya	(Rest)
TRIPURA	405	G.R. Dutta & Co., Scientific Equipments Suppliers.	(Rest.)
TRIVANDRUM	406	International Book Depot, Main Road.	(Rest.)
	407	Reddiar Press & Book Depot, P.B. No. 4.	(Rest.)
	408	Bhagya Enterprises, M.G. Road	(Rest.)
	409	Sree Devi Book House, Chenthitta, Trivandrum.	(Rest.)
TUTICORIN	410	K. Thiagarajan, 51, French Chapai Road.	(Rest.)
	411	Arasan Book Centre, 462, V.E. Road.	(Rest.)
UDAIPUR	412	Book Centre, Maharana Bhopal College.	(Rest.)
	413	Jagdish & Co.	(Rest.)
UJJAIN	414	Rama Bros., 41, Malipura	(Rest.)
ULHASNAGAR	415	Raj Book Service	(Rest.)
VARANASI	416	Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Office, Gopal Mandir Lane, P.B. No. 8.	(Reg.)
	417	Kohinoor Stores, University Road, Lanka.	(Reg.)
	418	Viswavidyalaya Prakashan, Chowk.	(Reg.)
	419	Globe Book Centre, P.O. Hindu University.	(Rest.)
	420	Chaukhamba Visva Bharati, Chowk.	(Rest.)
VELLORE	421	A. Venkatasubban, Law Booksellers.	(Reg.)
VIJAYAWADA	422	Visalandhra Publishing House	(Rest.)
VIZAGAPATAM	423	Gupta Bros., (Books) Vizia Building, Main Road.	(Rest.)
	424	The Secretary, Andhra University, General Co-Op. Stores.	(Rest.)
WARDHA	425	Swarajeya Bhandar, Rathi Market.	(Reg.)

1 Govt. of India Kitab Mahal, Unit No. 21, Emporia Building, Baba Kharak Singh Marg, New Delhi (Phone 343708).

2 Govt. of India Book Depot, 8, K.S. Roy Road, Calcutta (Phone No. 23-3813).

3 Sales Counter, Publications Branch, Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi, (Phone No. 372081.)

4 Sales Counter, Publication Branch, C.B.R. Building, New Delhi.

5 Govt. of India Book Depot, Ground Floor, New C.G.O. Building, Marine Lines, Bombay-20.

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3 The Asstt. Director, Govt. of India, S.I.S.I., Ministry of C. & I., Extension Centre, Kapileshwar Road, Belgaum.

4 The Asstt. Director, Extnesion Centre, Krishna Distt. (A.P.)

5 The Asstt. Director, Footwear, Extension Centre, Polo Ground No. 1, Jodhpur.

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7 The Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.

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10 The Director, Indian Bureau of Mines, Govt. of India, Ministry of Steel, Mines & Fuel, Nagpur.

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12 The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar, Madhya Pradesh.

13 The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Gopal Bhavan, Morena.

14 The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Jhabua.

15 The Head Clerk, Govt. Book Depot, Ahmedabad.

16 The Head Clerk, Photozincographic Press, 5, Finance Road, Poona.

17 The Officer-in-charge, Assam, Govt. B.D., Gauhati.

18 The O.I/C, Extension Centre, Club Road, Muzaffarpur.

19 The O.I/C, Extension Centre, Industrial Estate, Kokar. Ranchi.

20 The O.I/C, State Information Centre, Hyderabad.

21 The O.I/C, S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, Malda.

22 The O.I/C, S.I.S.I. Habra, Tabaluria, 24-Parganas.

23 The O.I/C, University Employment Bureau, Lucknow.

24 The O.I/C, S.I.S.I., Chrontanning Extension Centre, Tangra, 33/1, North Topsia Road, Calcutta-46.

25 The O.I/C., S.I.S.O. Extenson Centre (Footwear), Calcutta-2.

26 The O.I/C., S.I.S.I., Model. Carpentry Workshop, Puyali Nagar, P.O., Burnapur,-24 Parganas.

27 Publication Division, Sales Depot, North Block, New Delhi.

28 The Press Officer, Orissa Sectt., Cuttack.

29 The Registrar of Companies, Andhra Bank Building, 6, Linghi Chetty Street, P.B. 1530, Madras.

30 The Registrar of Compaines, Assam, Manipur, Tripura and Shillong.

31 The Registrar of Companies, Bihar Journal Road, Patna-1.

32 The Registrar of Companies, 162, Brigade Road, Bangalore.

33 The Registrar of Companies, Everest, 100, Marine Drive, Bombay.

34 The Registrar of Companies, Gujarat State Samachar Bldg., Ahmedabad.

35 The Registrar of Companies, Gwalior (M.P.)

36 The Registrar of Companies, H.No. 3-5-837, Hyderguda, Hyderabad.

37 The Registrar of Companies, Kerala, 70 Feet Road, Ernakulam.

38 The Registrar of Companies, M.G. Road, West Cott. Building, P.O. Box. 334, Kanpur.

39 The Registrar of Companies, Naryani Bldg., Brabornc Road, Calcutta.

40 The Registrar of Companies, Orissa, Cuttack Chandi, Cuttack

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47 Supdt. Bhupendra State Press, Patiala.

48 Supdt. Govt. Press & Book Depot, Nagpur.

49 Supdt. Govt. Press, Mount Road, Madras.

50 Supdt. Govt. Stattionery Stores and Pubs. P.O. Gu - zarbah, Patna.

51 Supdt. Govt. Printing and Stationery Depot, Rajasthan Jaipur City.

52 Supdt. Govt. Printing and Stationery, Rajkot.

53 Supdt. Govt. Printing and Stationery, Punjab, Chandigarh.

54 Supdt. Govt. State Emporium, V.P. Rewa.

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56 Supdt. Printing and Stationery, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh.

57 Supdt. Printing and Stationery, Madhya Pradesh, Gwalior.

58 Supdt. Printing and Stationery, Charni Road, Bombay.

59. Supdt. State Govt. Press, Bhopal.

60 The Assistant Director, Publicity & Information, Vidhan Saudha, Bangalore-1.

61 Supdt. Govt. Press, Trivandrum.

62 Asstt. Information Officer, Press Information Bureau, Information Centre, Srinagar.

63 Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, Panjim, Goa.

64 Employment Officer, Employment Exchange (Near Bus Stop), Sidhi (M.P.).

65 The Director, Regional Meteorological Centre, Alipur, Calcutta.

66 The Asstt. Director, State Information Centre, Hubli.

67 The Director of Supplies and Disposals, Deptt. of Supply, 10, Mount Road, Nadras-2.

68 Director General of Supplies and Disposals, N.I.C. Bldg., New Delhi.

69 The Controller of Imports and Exports, Rajkot.

70 The Inspector, Dock Safety, M/I & E Madras Harbour, Madras.

71 The Inspecting Asstt. Commissioner of Income-tax, Kerala, Ernakulam.

72 The Under Secretary, Rajya Sabha Sectt., Parliament House, New Delhi.

73 Controller of Imports & Exports, 7, Portland Park, Visakhapatnam.

74 The Senior Inspector, Dock Safety, Botawalla Chambers, Sir P.M. Road, Bombay.

75 Controller of Imports & Exports, I.B. 14-P, Pondicherry.

76 Dy. Director Incharge, S.I.S.I., Sahakar Bhawan, Trikon Bagicha, Rajkot.

77 The Publicity and Liaison Officer, Forest Research Institute and Colleges, Near Forest, P.O. Dehradun.

78 The Asstt. Controller of Imports and Exports, Govt. of India, Ministry of Commerce, New Kandla.

79 The Deputy Director (S.D.), Esplanade East, Calcutta

80 The Director Govt. of India, S.I.S.I., Ministry of I & S Industrial Areas-B, Ludhiana.

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87 The Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Deptt., Calcutta.

88 The Director, S.I.S.I., Karan Nagar, Srinagar.

89 The Director I/C, S.I.S.I., 107, Industrial Estate, Kanpur.

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92 The Asstt. Director, Govt. Stationery Book Depot, Aurangaoad.

93 The Asstt. Director, I/C, S.I.S.I., Club Road, Hubli.

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95 The Director of Inspection, Directorate G&S, Disposal, 1, Ganesh Chandra Avenue, Calcutta.

96 The Collector of Custom, New Custom House, Bombay.

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98 The Admn. Officer, Tariff Commissioner, 101, Queen's Road, Bomoay.

99 The Commissioner of Income Tax, Patiala.

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101 The Dy. Director of Public Relations, State Information Centre, Patna.

102 The Officer-in-charge, State Information Centre, Madras.

103 The Asstt. Director, S.I.S.M.I. Road, Jaipur.

104 The Collector of Customs, Madras.

105 National Building Organisation, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi.

106 The Controller of Communications, Bombay Region, Bombay.

107 The Karnatak University, Dharwar.

108 The Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidyanagar.

109 The Director of Industries & Commerce Bangalore-1.

110 The Principal Publications Officer Standing Commission for Scientific & Tech. Terminology, U.G.C. Building, New Delhi.

111 The Officer, I/C, Information Centre, Swai Ram Singh Road, Jaipur.

112 The Director General of Civil Aviation, New Delhi.

113 Controller of Aerodromes, Delhi.

114 Controller of Aerodromes, Calcutta.

115 Controller of Aerodromes, Bombay.

116 Controller of Aerodromes, Madras.

117 The Registrar, Punjab Agril. University, Ludhiana.

118 The Land & Development Officer, Ministry of Health and, Family Planning, W.H.&D., Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi.

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120 Registrar General, India, 2/A, Mansingh Road, New Delhi-11.

121 The Director of Census Operations, Andhra Pradesh, Khusro Manzil, Hyderabad-4.

122 The Director of Census Operations, Assam, G.S. Road, Ulubari, Gauhati-7.

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124 The Director of Census Operations, Gujarat, Ellis Bridge, Anmedabad-6.

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126 The Director of Census Operations, Himachal Pradesh, Boswel, Simla-5.

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129 The Director of Census Operations, Madhya Pradesh, Civil Lines, Bhopal-2.

130 The Director of Census Operations, Maharashtra, Sport Road, Bombay-1(BR).

131 The Director of Census Operations, Manipur, Imphal

132 The Director of Census Operations, Meghalaya, Nangr Hills, Shillong-3.

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141 The Director of Census Operations, West Bengal, 20, British India Street, 10th floor, Calcutta-1.

142 The Director of Census Operations, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Port Blair.

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145 The Director of Census Operations, Delhi-2, Under Hil Road, Delhi-6.

146 The Director of Census Operations, Goa, Daman & Diu Dr. A. Borkar Road, Panaji.

147 The Director of Census Operations, L.M.&A. Islands Kavaratti.

148 The Director of Census Operations Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry, Madras-10, Poes Garden, Madras.

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154 The Hqrs. Asstt. Collector, Central Excise, Hyderabad.

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157 The Asstt. Collector (Hqrs), Collectorate of Central Excise, Madhya Pradesh, Vidarbha, Nagpur-440001.

158 The Hqrs.Asstt. Collector of Central Excise, Guntur (A.P.).

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170 The Asstt. Collector, Central Excise & Customs, Rourkela.

171 The Asstt. Collector (Hqrs.), Central Excise, New Excise Bldg., Churchgate, Bombay-400020.

172 The Asstt. Collector (Hqrs.), Central Excise, Bhubaneswar (Orissa).

173 The Asstt. Collector (Hqrs.), Central Excise, Allahabad.

174 The Asstt. Collector (Hqrs.), Customs & Central Excise, Cochin-11.

175 The Dy. Collector of Central Excise, Coimbatore-18.

176 The Asstt. Collector, Central Excise Division, Sitapur.

177 The Asstt. Collector of Central Excise & Customs, Sambalpur.

178 The Asstt. Collector (Hqrs)., Central Excise, Kanpur.

179 The Asstt. Collector Central Customs & Excise, Jorhat.

180 The Asstt. Collector (Hqrs)., Central Excise, Patna, C/o. Collectorate of Central Excise & Customs, Patna.

181 The Asstt. Collector of Customs, Custom House, New Kandla, New Kandla.

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3 S/s Gaholt Bros., K.E.M. Road, Bikaner.

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1 S/s Education Enterprise Private Ltd., Kathamandu (Nepal).

2 S/s Aktiebolgat, C.E. Fritzes Kungl, Hovbokhandel, Fredsgation-2, Box 1656, Stockholm 16 (Sweden).

3 Reise-und-Ver Kohresverlage Stutt Gart, Post 730, Gutonleergstrlee 21, Stuttgort Nr. 11245 Stuttgart, Gen (Germany West).

4 SPS Book Centre, Lakshmi Mansion, 49, The Mall, Lahore (Pakistan).

5 S/s Draghi Ranchi International Booksellers, Via Cavour, T-9-11, 35000 Padova, *ITALY*.

6 S/s Wepf & Co., Booksellers, English Deptt. EISENGASSE 15 BASEL, SWITZERLAND.

7 Otto HARRASSOWITZ, BUCHHANDIUNG UND ANTIQUARIAL, 6200, WISESBADEN, TAUNUSTRA, GERMANY.

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9 S/s SWETS & ZEITLINGER N.V. 471 & 487 KEIZERSGRACHT, AMSTERDAM (HOLLAND).

10 M.F. VON PIERS, RECHITRACT 62, EINDOVEN (HOLLAND).

11 H.K. LOWIS & Co. Ltd., 136 GOWER STREET, LONDON, W.C.1.

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14 S/s STORE NORDISKE VIDENSKABOGHANDEL REMERSGADE 27 DK 1362 COPENHANGEN K. (DENMARK).

15 THE EX-LIBRIS, BUCHANDEISGELLISCHAFF, HARIMNON OSWOLD & CO., K.G. FRANKFURT MAIN (GERMANY).

16 D.R. LUDWIG HANTASCHEL UNIVERSITATAS-BUCHHANDLUNG, 34, COTTINGEN (GERMANY).

17 OTTO KOELITZ ANTIQUAIAT 624 KOENIGSTING TAUNUS, RERRNWALDSTR-6 (W. GERMANY).

18 ASIA LIBRARY SERVICE, 1841, 69th AVENYES, CALIFORNIA (U.S.A.).

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