


# CENSUS OF INDIA
# 1971

**SERIES 14—MYSORE**
**PART—VI C**

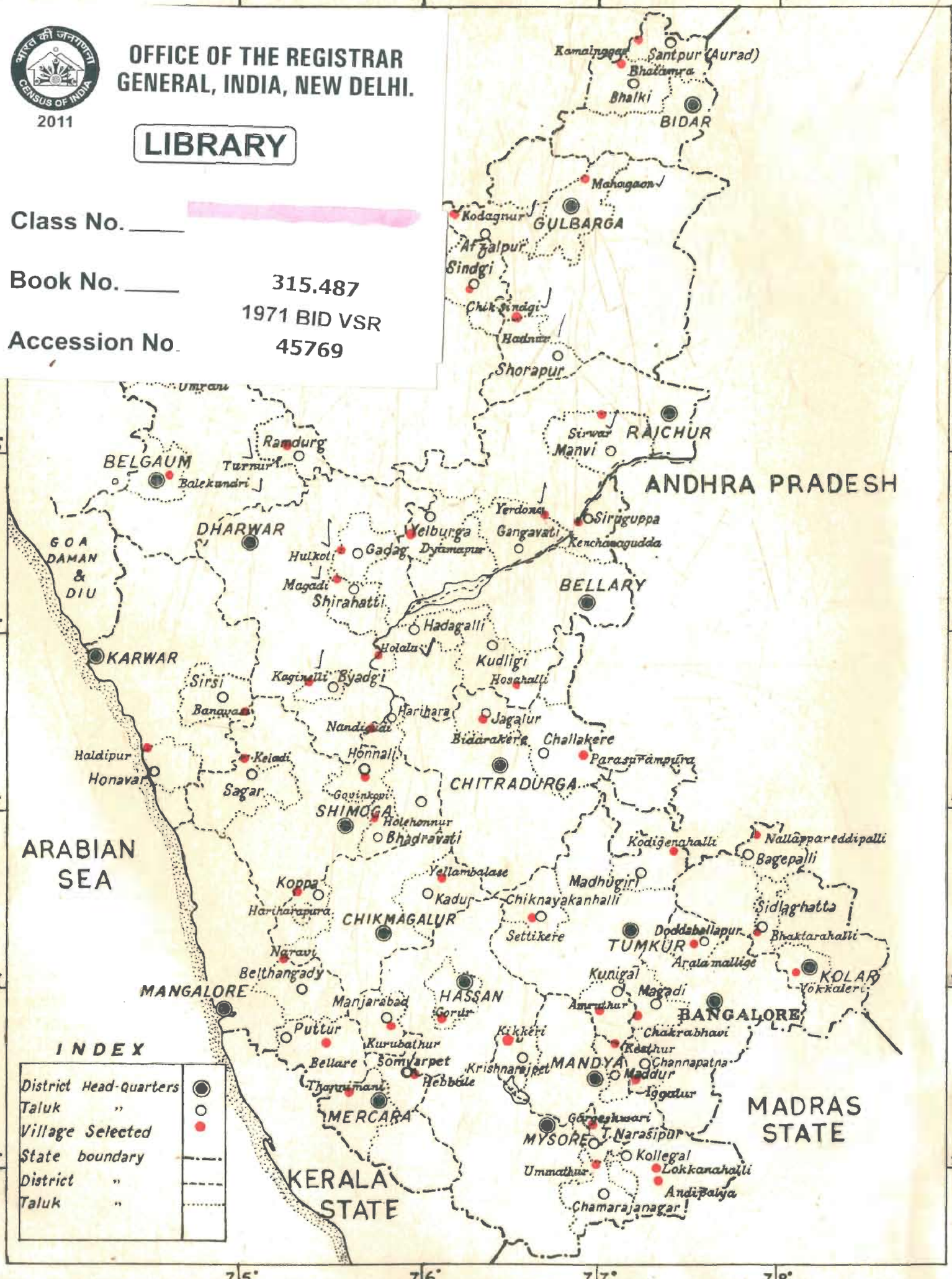
**SURVEY REPORTS ON SELECTED VILLAGES**
(Socio-Economic Survey)

Monograph No. 6
(No. 41 of 1961 Series)

## **BIDARAKERE**—A Village in Chitradurga District

**P. PADMANABHA**
**OF THE INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE**
**DIRECTOR OF CENSUS OPERATIONS**
**MYSORE**

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Prepared by K.V. LAXMINARASIMHA

Prepared at the office of the Superintendent of Census operations Mysore, BANGALORE. 196

# FOREWORD

Apart from laying the foundations of demography in this subcontinent, a hundred years of the Indian Census has also produced 'elaborate and scholarly accounts of the variegated phenomena of Indian life—sometimes with no statistics attached, but usually with just enough statistics to give empirical under-pinning to their conclusions'. In a country, largely, illiterate, where statistical or numerical comprehension of even such a simple thing as age was liable to be inaccurate, an understanding of the social structure was essential. It was more necessary to attain a broad understanding of what was happening around oneself than to wrap oneself up in 'statistical ingenuity' or 'mathematical manipulation'. This explains why the Indian Census came to be interested in 'many by-paths' and 'nearly every branch of scholarship from anthropology and sociology to geography and religion'.

In the last few decades the Census has increasingly turned its efforts to the presentation of village statistics. This suits the temper of the times as well as our political and economic structure. For even as we have a great deal of centralization on the one hand and decentralisation on the other, my colleagues thought it would be a welcome continuation of the Census tradition to try to invest the dry bones of village statistics with flesh-and-blood accounts of social structure and social change. It was accordingly decided to select a few villages in every State for special study, where personal observation would be brought to bear on the interpretation of statistics to find out how much of a village was static and yet changing and how fast the winds of change were blowing and from where.

Randomness of selection was, therefore, eschewed. There was no intention to build up a picture for the whole State in quantitative terms on the basis of villages selected statistically at random. The selection was avowedly purposive: the object being as much to find out what was happening and how fast to those villages which had fewer reasons to choose change and more to remain lodged in the past as to discover how the more 'normal' types of villages were changing. They were to be primarily type studies which, by virtue of their number and distribution, would also give the reader a 'feel' of what was going on and some kind of a map of the country.

A brief account of the tests of selection will help to explain. A minimum of thirty-five villages was to be chosen with great care to represent adequately geographical, occupational and even ethnic diversity. Of this minimum of thirty-five, the distribution was to be as follows :

*a.* At least eight villages were to be so selected that each of them would contain one dominant community with one predominating occupation, *e.g.*, fishermen, forest workers, jhum cultivators, potters, weavers, salt-makers, quarry workers, *etc.* A village should have a minimum population of 400, the optimum being between 500 and 700.

*b.* At least seven villages were to be of numerically prominent Scheduled Tribes of the State. Each village could represent a particular tribe. The minimum population should be 400. The optimum being between 500 and 700.

*c.* The third group of villages should each be of fair size, of an old and settled character and contain variegated occupations and be, if possible, multi-ethnic in composition. By fair size was meant a population of 500-700 persons or more. The village should mainly depend on agriculture and be sufficiently away from the major sources of modern communication such as the district administrative headquarters and business centres. It should be roughly a day's journey from the above places. The villages were to be selected with an eye to variation in terms of size, proximity to city and other means of modern communication, nearness to hills, jungles and major rivers. Thus there was to be a regional distribution throughout the State of this category of villages. If, however, a particular district contained significant ecological variations within its area, more than one village in the district might be selected to study the special adjustments to them.

It is a unique feature of these village surveys that they rapidly outgrew their original terms of reference, as my colleagues warmed up to their work. This proved for them an absorbing voyage of discovery and their infectious enthusiasm compelled me to enlarge the inquiry's scope

again and again. It was just as well cautiously to feel one's way about at first and then venture further afield, and although it accounts to some extent for a certain unevenness in the quality and coverage of the monographs, it served to compensate the purely honorary and extramural rigours of the task. For, the Survey, along with its many ancillaries like the survey of fairs and festivals, of small and rural industry and others, was an 'extra', over and above the crushing load of the 1961 Census.

It might be of interest to recount briefly the stage by which the Survey enlarged its scope. At the first Census Conference in September 1959 the Survey set itself the task of what might be called a record *in situ* of material traits, like settlement patterns of the village; house types; diet; dress; ornaments and foot-wear; furniture and storing vessels; common means of transport of goods and passengers, domestication of animals and birds; markets attended, worship of deities, festivals and fairs. There were to be recordings, of course, of cultural and social traits and occupational mobility. This was followed up in March 1960 by two specimen schedules, one for each household, the other for the village as a whole, which, apart from spelling out the mode of inquiry suggested in the September 1959 conference, introduced groups of questions aimed at sensing changes in attitude and behaviour in such fields as marriage, inheritance, moveable and immoveable property, industry, indebtedness, education, community life and collective activity, social disabilities, forums of appeal over disputes, village leadership and organisation of cultural life. It was now plainly the intention to provide adequate statistical support to empirical 'feel' to approach qualitative change through statistical quantities. It had been difficult to give thought to the importance, of 'just enough statistics to give empirical under-pinning to conclusion'. at a time when my colleagues were straining themselves to the utmost for the success of the main Census operations, but once the Census count itself was left behind in March, 1961, a series of three regional seminars in 'Trivandrum (May 1961) Darjeeling and Srinagar (June 1961) restored their attention to this field and the importance of tracing social change through a number of well-devised statistical tables was once again recognised. This itself presupposed a fresh survey of villages already done; but it was worth the trouble in view of the possibilities that a close analysis of statistics offered and also because the 'consanguinity' schedule remained to be canvassed. By November 1961, however, more was expected of these surveys than ever before. There was dissatisfaction on the one hand with too many general statements and a growing desire on the other to draw conclusions from statistics, to regard social and economic data as inter-related processes, and finally to examine the social and economic processes set in motion through land reforms and other laws, legislative and administrative measures, technological and cultural change. Finally, a study camp was organised in the last week of December, 1961 when the whole field was carefully gone through over again and a programme worked out closely knitting the various aims of the Survey together. The Social Studies Section of the Census Commission rendered assistance to State Superintendents by way of scrutiny and technical comment on the frame of Survey and presentation of results.

This gradual unfolding of the aims of the Survey prevented my colleagues from adopting as many villages as they had originally intended to. But I believe that what may have been lost in quantity has been more than made up for in quality. This is, perhaps, for the first time that such a survey has been conducted in any country, and that purely as a labour of love. It has succeeded in attaining what it set out to achieve; to construct a map of village India's Social structure. One hopes that the volumes of this Survey will help to retain for the Indian Census its title to 'the most fruitful single source of information about the country'. Apart from other features, it will perhaps be conceded that the Survey has set up a new Census standard in pictorial and graphic documentation. The schedules finally adopted for this monograph have been printed in appendices I and II to the monograph No. 1, on village Iggalur, Bangalore District.

NEW DELHI,
July 30, 1964

ASOK MITRA
REGISTRAR GENERAL, INDIA

# PREFACE

Fifty one villages were selected for socio-economic survey and study in this State in connection with the 1961 Census, the selection being based on the agro-physical distribution of the different regions of the State. Bidarakere, one of these selected villages, is typical of the southern maidan region of the State in general and of Jagalur taluk of Chitradurga district in particular. It is, by and large, an agricultural village and contains as many as seventeen communities (castes) in its population.

Most of these people have given up their traditional occupations and are now engaged in agriculture. But progress in agriculture is held up for want of sufficient rains as well as other sources of water supply, like irrigation channels. The trading activities of the people are confined to the production of their agriculture. There are no large or medium-scale industries and the few small household industries which are existing are not affording gainful employment to any considerable number of people.

The village had been surveyed in connection with the 1941 Census. One of the reasons for selecting this village again in connection with the 1961 Census was to gauge the progress made in the region since two decades. Some progress has been achieved no doubt—particularly in the fields of education and public health. But the progress in the other directions—specially in agriculture and in the field of household industries—has been halting and slow, though the village is situated at a distance of less than twenty miles from the district headquarters, which, less than two centuries back, was the seat of a separate kingdom. Improvement in the agricultural and industrial fields are crying needs for the progress and development of a village of this kind. Unfortunately however, the village leaders are not evincing the requisite degree of enthusiasm and initiative for achieving progress.

These broad features are illustrated and developed in detail in this monograph. The field study was made and the first draft of this monograph was prepared by Shri N. Raghuram, Investigator of this department who spent four months in the village for collecting data. The final draft was prepared by Shri V. Gururajan, Investigator of this department. After necessary editing, the monograph is brought out in the present form.

K. BALASUBRAMANYAM,

*Superintendent of Census Operations*
*in Mysore.*

# CONTENTS

PAGES

## CHAPTER I—THE VILLAGE

Introduction — Location — Why the village was selected—Physical aspects—Flora—Fauna—Places of interest nearby (i) Chitradurga (ii) Davanagere (iii) Jagalur (iv) Dalavoy Honda—Residential Pattern—Communications—Electricity—Sources of water—Crematorium and burial grounds—Important public places welfare and other institutions . 1—4

## CHAPTER II—THE PEOPLE AND THEIR MATERIAL EQUIPMENTS

*Housetypes—Lingayats—Bedas—Adi-Karnatakas—Adi Dravidas—Reddys—Golla—Food and drinks—Household* goods . . . . . 5—14

## CHAPTER III—ECONOMY

Economic resources:—Land, Livestock and other resources—Factors influencing the economic life—Land improvement —Industrialisation and trends of urbanisation—Marketing facilities—Sources of finance—Changes in ownership of land—Workers and non-workers—Primary and Secondary Occupations—Description of different occupations: Agriculture—Cattle Wealth—Village industries—Occupation and income—Expenditure Indebtedness—Co-operative movement 15—24

## CHAPTER IV—SOCIAL AND CULTURAL LIFE

Population trends—Decrease of workers and increase in non-workers between 1961 and the period of Survey—Population and sex-break-up—Sex and marital status—Education—Medical and Public Health—Family and inheritance—Marriage—Leisure and recreation—Dress—Ornaments—Household goods, food and drink—Religion—Important fairs—Village Organisation—Co-operative movement—Voluntary Organisations—Reforms . . . . . 25—30

## CHAPTER V—CONCLUSION

Conclusion . . . . . 31—33

Tables . . . . . 35—60

# LIST OF TABLES


| | | PAGE |
|---|---|---|
| I. | Area, houses and population | 37 |
| II. | Population by age-groups | 37 |
| III. | Size and composition of households | 37 |
| IV. | Households classified by Religion, Castes and Sub-castes | 38 |
| V. | Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes | 39 |
| VI. | Age and Marital Status | 39 |
| VII. | Education | 39 |
| VIII. | Workers and Non-workers by sex and broad age-groups | 40 |
| IX. | Workers classified by sex, broad age-groups and occupations | 40 |
| XII. | Households by number of rooms and number of persons occupying | 40 |
| XIII. | Households engaged in cultivation, industry or business and other occupations | 41 |
| XIV. | Type of industry run by the households | 41 |
| XV. | Type of business run by the households | 41 |
| XVII. | Diet | 42 |
| XVIII. | Staple diet and food habits of communities | 42 |
| XIX. | Distribution of households by occupations, income and number of members | 43 |
| XX. | Average annual income per household by occupation | 43 |
| XXI. | Average monthly expenditure per household by income groups and occupations | 44—46 |
| XXIII-A | Indebtedness by income groups | 47 |
| XXIII-B | Indebtedness by causes | 47 |
| XXIV. | Agricultural produce of cultivation run by the households and their disposal | 47 |
| XXV. | Households owning or possessing land or have given out land to others for cultivation | 48 |
| XXV-A | Ownership of land in Bidarakere village by its residents | 49 |
| XXV-B | Lands owned outside the village | 49 |
| XXV-C | Total land owned by the residents of Bidarakere | 50 |
| XXVI. | General | 51 |
| 1. | Caste/Tribe or community and nature of family | 51 |
| 2. | Association of Deity/special object of worship | 51 |
| 3. | Awareness of Untouchability Offences Act | 52 |
| 4. | Contravention of marriage rules | 52 |
| 4-A | Permissibility of inter caste marriage | 52 |
| 5. | Awareness of changes in Hindu Laws of Succession and Adoption | 53 |
| 5-A | Inheritance of property as in practice | 53 |
| 5-B | Share of property for different categories of relatives—sons | 54 |
| 6. | Reciprocal aid in agricultural practices | 54 |
| 7. | Livestock Statistics including fishery | 55 |
| 8. | Village Industries—Products | 56 |
| 10. | Co-operative Society | 56 |
| 11. | Habit of taking sugar as correlated to income | 57 |
| 11-A | Habit of taking tea/coffee as correlated to income | 57 |
| 12. | Material culture—possession of furniture | 58 |
| 12-A | Material culture—possession of consumer goods | 58 |
| 12-B | Material culture—habits | 59 |
| 13. | Housetype—roof | 60 |
| 13-A | House type—wall | 60 |

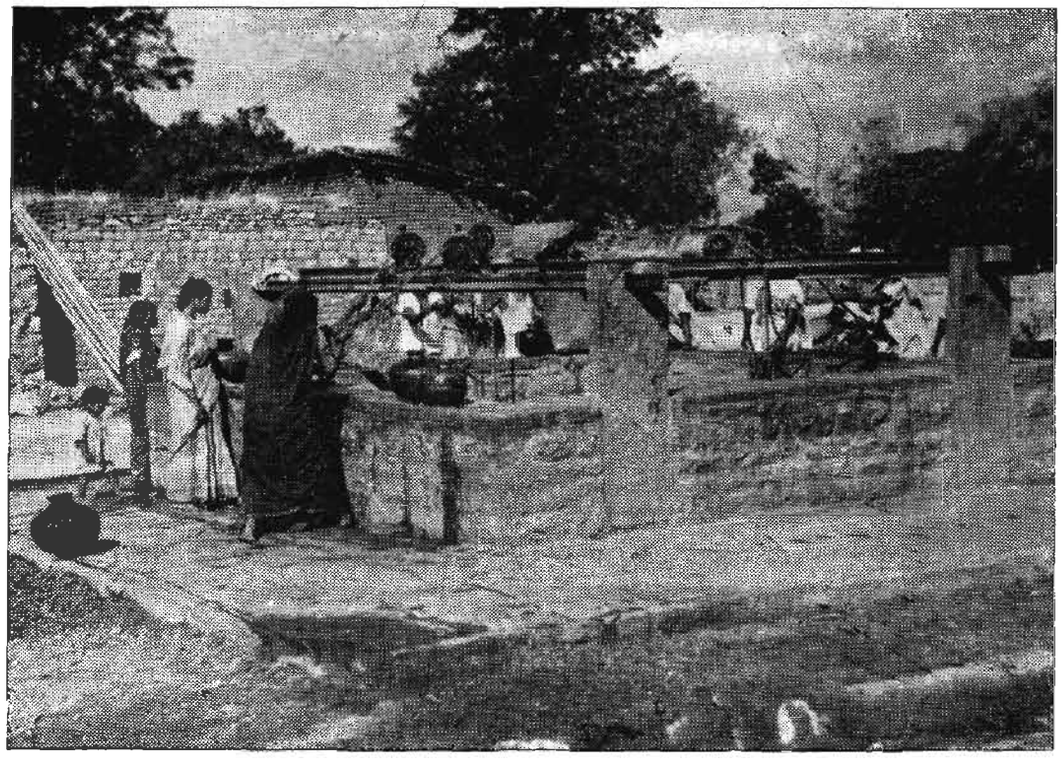

(NOTE : Tables X, XI, XVI, XXII and 9 have not been prepared.)

# LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

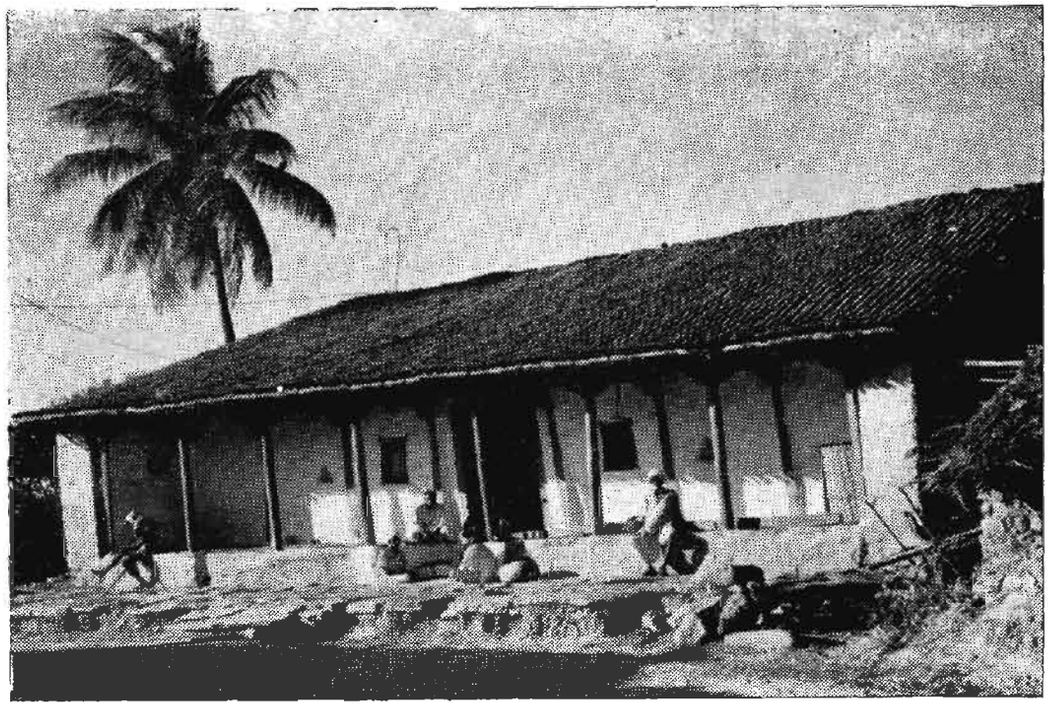

| | | PAGE |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | One of the public wells at Bidarakere | xi |
| 2. | Front-view of a country tiled house with stone and mud walls | xi |
| 3. | View of a flat-mud-terraced house | xii |
| 4. | Huts with circular, thatched roof | xii |
| 5. | Retail grocery shop in the village | xiii |
| 6. | Common agricultural implements | xiii |
| 7. | Threshing of jowar using stone roller yoked to a pair of bullocks | xiv |
| 8. | Soon after gathering, the onions are being cleaned by women-workers | xiv |
| 9. | Basava—the branded bull dedictated to Lord Eswara is free to roam about the village | xv |
| 10. | Herds of cattle are daily taken to pastures for grazing | xv |
| 11. | The idol of Anjaneya | xvi |
| 12. | *Puja* at the Eswara Temple | xvi |


# LIST OF MAPS AND CHARTS

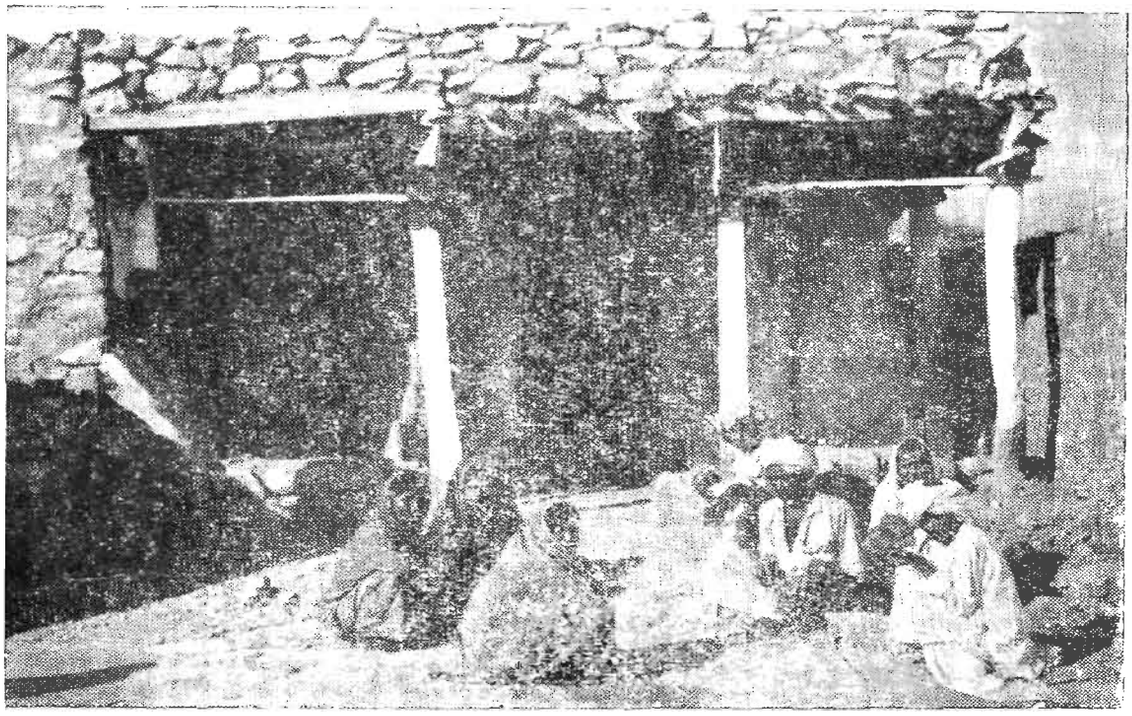

| | | *Facing Page No.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | State Map of Mysore showing the location of the villages selected for Socio Economic Survey | Frontispiece |
| 2. | District Map of Chitradurga showing the location of Bidarakere Village | 1 |
| 3. | Map showing the physical features around Bidarakere | 2 |
| 4. | Notional [Lay-out] Map of Bidarakere | 4 |
| 5. | Village Map of Bidarakere | 15 |
| 6. | Chart showing workers and non-workers by sex and broad age-groups | 25 |
| 7. | Chart showing the distribution of population by literacy, age-groups and sex | 26 |
| 8. | Chart showing the distribution of population by age-groups, sex and marital status | 27 |



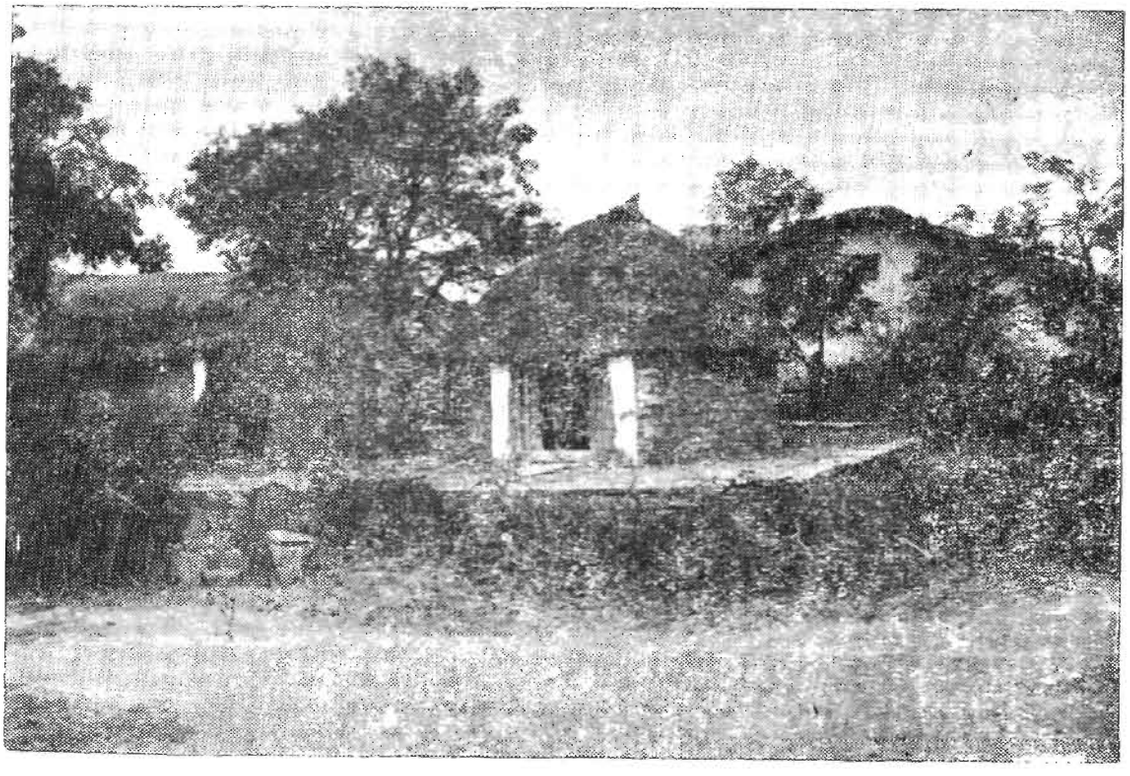
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2. *Front-view of a country tiled house with stone and mud walls.*



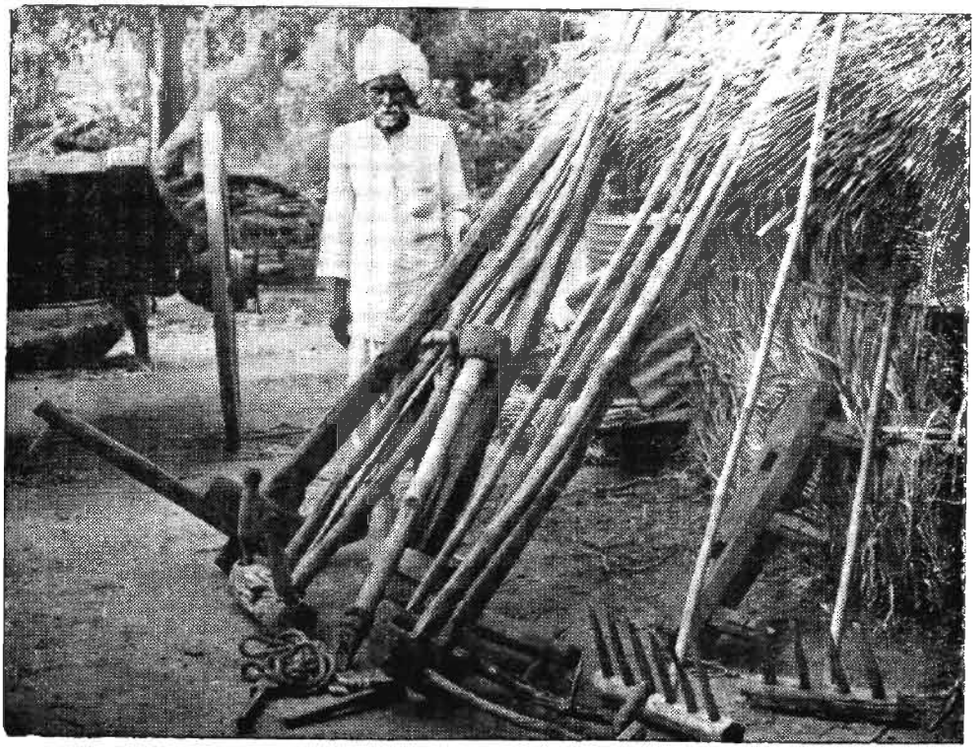
3. *View of a flat-mud-terraced house.*



4. *Huts with circular, thatched roof.*



5. *Retail grocery shop in the village.*



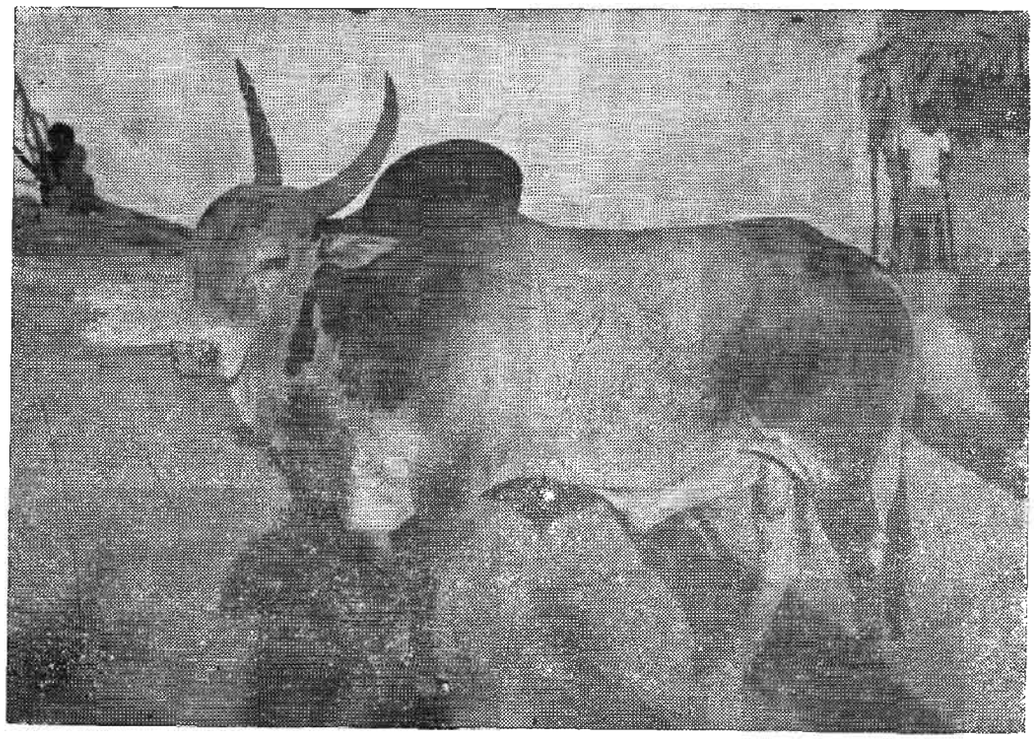
6. *Common agricultural implements.*



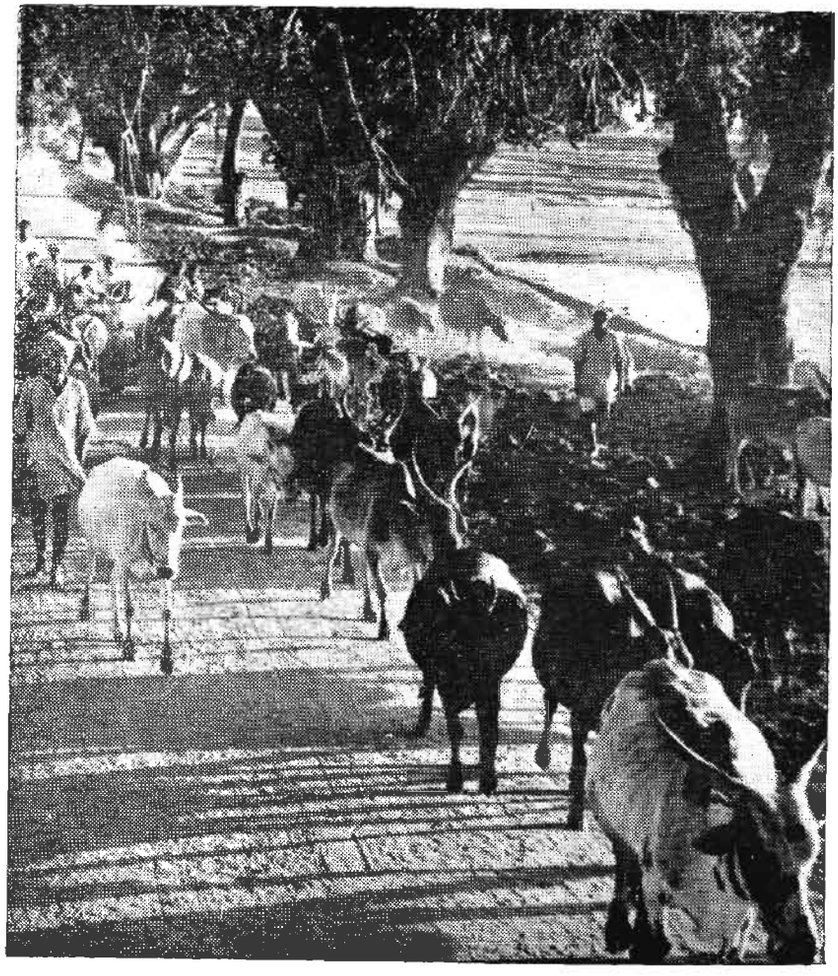
7. *Threshing of jowar using stone roller yoked to a pair of bullocks.*



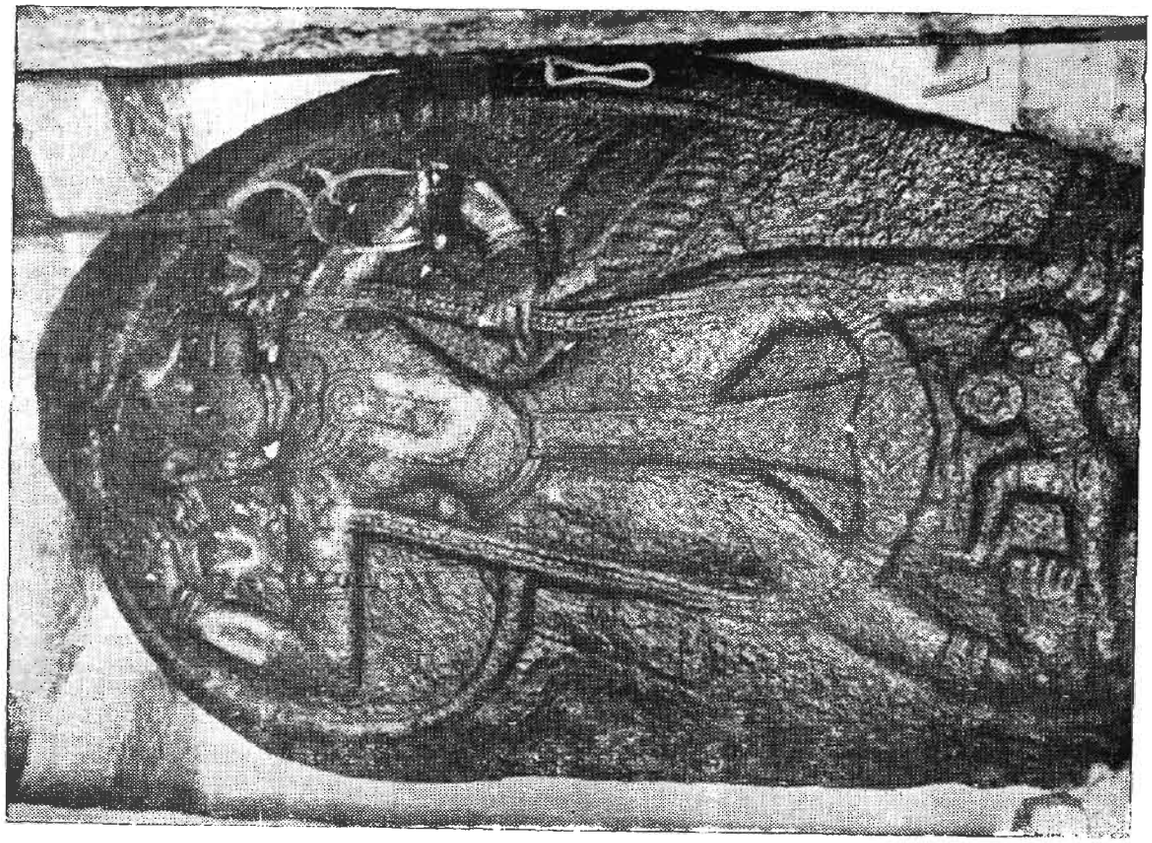
8. *Soon after gathering, the onions are being cleaned by women-workers.*



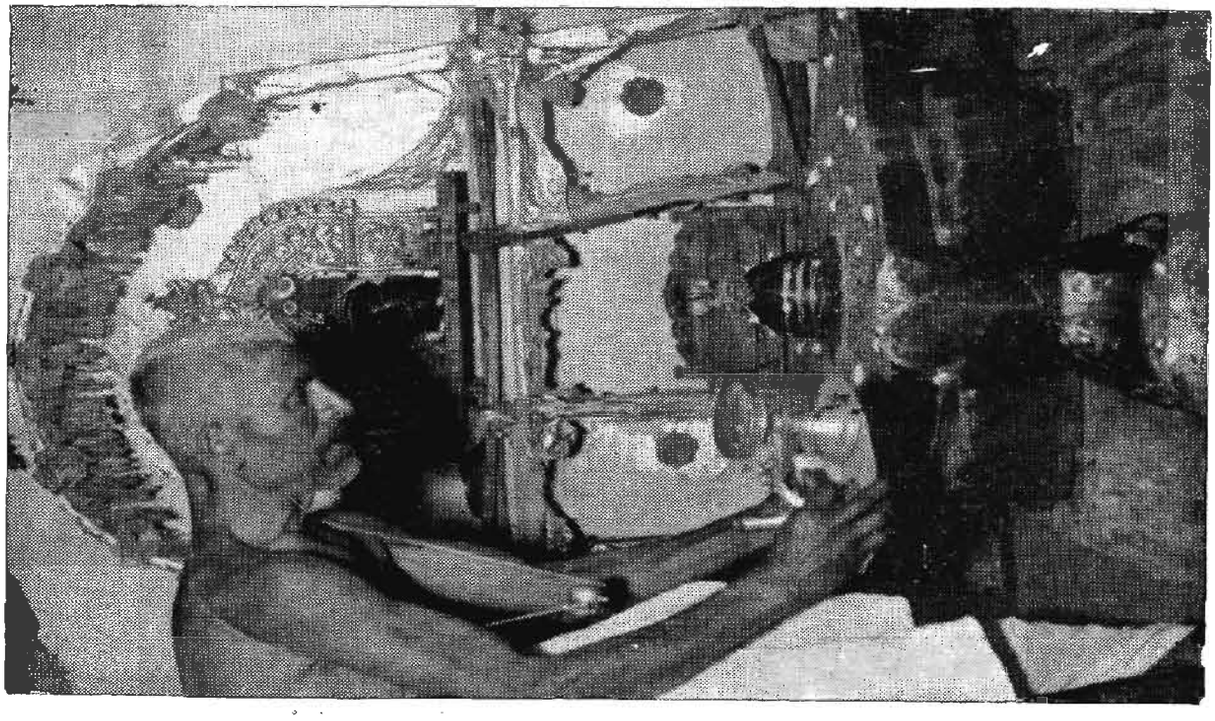
9. *Basa a-the b anded bull dedicated to Lord Eswara is free to roam about the village.*



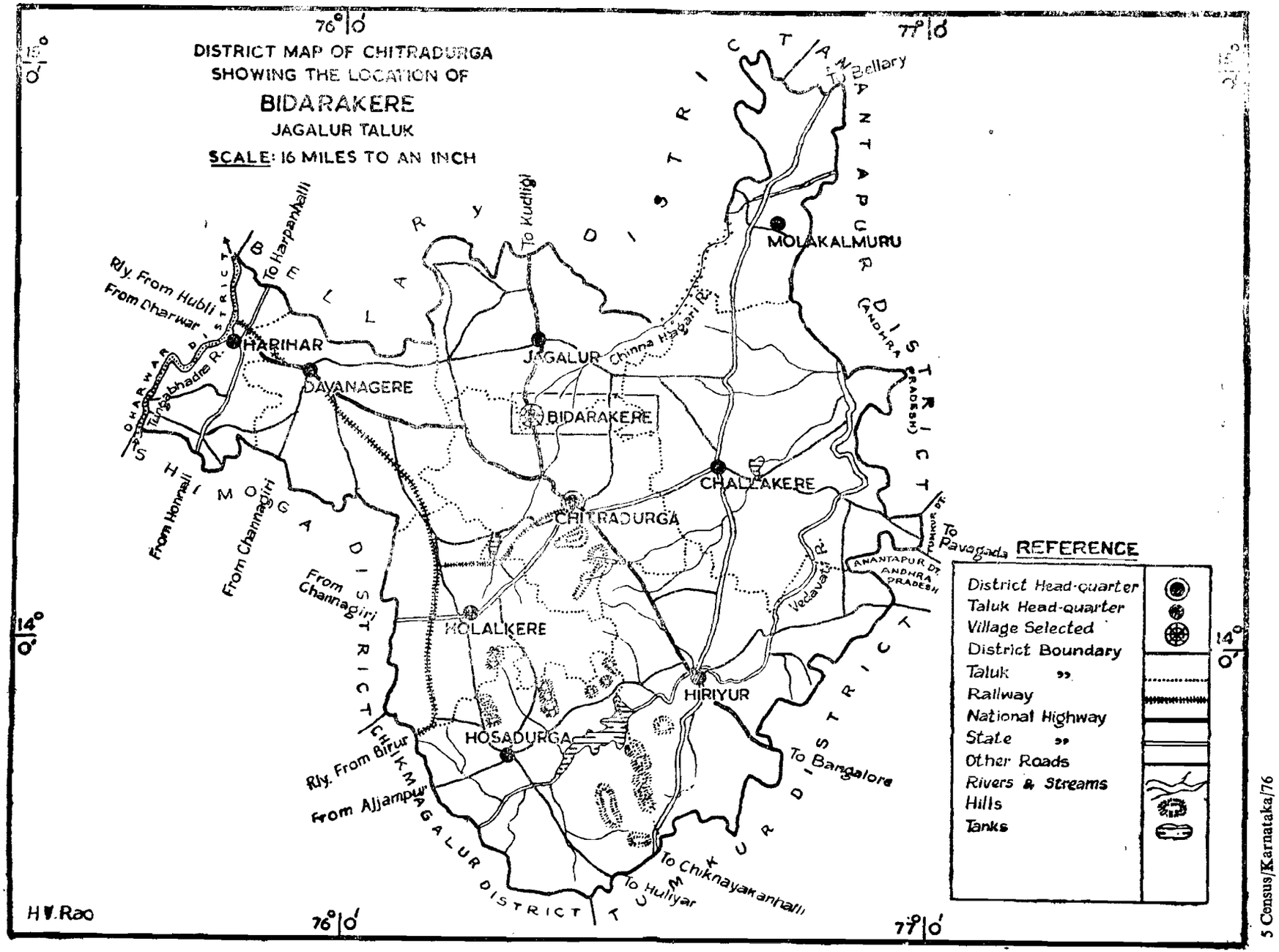
10. *Herds of cattle are daily taken to pastures for grazing.*



11. *The idol of Anjaneya.*



12. *Puja at the Eswara Temple.*


DISTRICT MAP OF CHITRADURGA
SHOWING THE LOCATION OF
BIDARAKERE
JAGALUR TALUK
SCALE: 16 MILES TO AN INCH
76°0'
77°0'
15°0'
14°0'
BELLARY DISTRICT
ANANTAPUR DISTRICT
SHIMOGA DISTRICT
CHIKMAGALUR DISTRICT
TUMKUR DISTRICT
DAVANAGERE DISTRICT
CHITRADURGA DISTRICT
ANANTAPUR DT. ANDHRA PRADESH
HARIHAR
DAVANAGERE
JAGALUR
BIDARAKERE
MOLAKALMURU
CHALLAKERE
CHITRADURGA
MOLALKERE
HIRIYUR
HOSADURGA
To Bellary
To Harpanhalli
To Kudligi
Rly. From Hubli
From Dharwar
From Honnali
From Channagiri
From Channagiri
Rly. From Birur
From Ajjampur
To Bangalore
To Chiknayakanhalli
To Huliyar
To Pavagada
Tungabhadra R.
Chinna Hagari R.
Vedavathi R.
REFERENCE
District Head-quarter
Taluk Head-quarter
Village Selected
District Boundary
Taluk ,,
Railway
National Highway
State ,,
Other Roads
Rivers & Streams
Hills
Tanks
H.V.Rao

# CHAPTER I

# THE VILLAGE

## Introduction

Bidarakere village belongs to Jagalur taluk of Chitradurga district. It is a typical village of the Southern Maidan region. It may perhaps be truer to state that it is more typical of the villages of Jagalur taluk which is economically backward as compared with the adjoining taluks of Hiriyur and Challakere. Bidarakere is predominantly an agricultural village and has all the drawbacks of a purely agricultural economy. There are people belonging to sixteen Hindu castes here accounting for 361 households and fifteen households of Muslims, but there is little variation in the economic life of the people belonging to these different castes. As these castes which might have owed their classification and differentiation, at one time, to differences in their occupation and calling, have now retained only different names without distinction of trade or occupation, there is at present no essential connection between the castes and their occupations or professions, as the customs and habits of these communities have mostly lost their original significance. Most of the households are of agriculturists and only 60 households do not either own or possess lands.

**Location.**—The village is eight miles to the south of Jagalur, the taluk headquarters. Jagalur is also the nearest trade centre to Bidarakere. The village is nineteen miles to Chitradurga, which is the district headquarters. Chitradurga is also the nearest railway station to Bidarakere. The village is thirty miles from Davanagere, one of the biggest trading centres in the State.

## Why the village was selected?

The village was selected for study not only because it is typical of the villages of the Southern Maidan but also to gauge the progress achieved in this part of the country during the two decades 1941-61 as this village had been selected for economic survey in connection with the 1941 census also.

**Physical aspects.**—The village is situated on a plane surface. There is a hillock at a distance of about three miles from here. There is a small tank in the village, but the tank gets dried up when there is no rainfall. Bidarakere is situated in 76° 10′ E. longitude and 14° 30′ N. latitude. The village is at an elevation of 1417 feet above the mean sea level.

**Soil.**—The soil is deep, red loam, which is gravelly in some parts and sandy in some other parts. Slightly white soil and black soil are also found in some parts of the village.

**Climate.**—The climate is hot and dry. Rainfall is generally about 20 to 22 inches. With a mean temperature of 77°F, the hottest period is March and April when the mean temperature would be between 82°F. and 85°F. The coolest month is generally December when it would be about 71°F. During the hot season, however, the temperature sometimes crosses the 100°F mark.

The climate is on the whole healthy and agreeable. The year may be divided into four seasons: (1) shower months, from May to September when the climate gets damper and cooler due to the south-west monsoon, (2) the season of the north-east monsoon in October-November, (3) the cooler months of December, January and February and, (4) the hot months with harsh east winds from the end of February to the middle of April.

Due to scanty rainfall and the absence of a river or channels nearby, water scarcity is very keen in this village. In this respect the entire taluk of Jagalur is a contrast to the adjoining taluks of Hiriyur and Challakere which can boast of good water and irrigational facilities, thanks to the river Vedavathi from which is opened the Vani Vilas Sagar scheme of irrigation in Hiriyur taluk and thanks to several deep wells and tanks in Challakere taluk. Good water supply is still a fond dream to the people of Bidarakere village. The village is often the victim of droughts on account of water scarcity. In the hottest season the women of the village queue up near the three public wells to scrape some water, which is at a depth of about sixty feet, to fill their pots. The process of these pots getting filled up is so slow that lines of women sitting near these wells with their empty pots can be seen even at midnight. Water supply is a crying need of Bidarakere.

**Flora.**—As this is a dry region, the tree-growth is not dense. Within the village itself there are a few trees here and there, and most of the trees of the village are on either side of the Chitradurga-Jagalur road which passes through this village. The total number of trees is 125. The trees mostly found here are the neem, banyan and tamarind, which grow well in the dry maidan region. Some other trees useful for making wooden agricultural implements, like the jamboo and the babul are also found. Most of the toddy-palm trees, which abounded in this region, have been cut and rooted out. As there is acute shortage of fuel the villagers sometimes use the stalks of jowar, cotton and such other plants for fuel.

There is also shortage of timber for building purposes. On this point the following account relating to this district found in the Mysore Gazetteer (Hayavadana Rao, Vol. V, page 1358) gives a picture of the conditions existing in Bidarakere even to-day:

"The quantity of timber for building purposes is, as may be supposed, very limited, and the large towns

draw their supplies from more favoured districts. Mr. Bowring Remarks: 'It is not impossible that this portion of Mysore may have been less sterile formerly, as on many of the hills traces are to be seen of forests cut down long ago.' In fact old records mention the existence of fine timber where such has wholly disappeared owing, no doubt, to the reckless way in which the cultivators have cut down whatever they required, for agricultural implements, regardless of the destruction caused to young trees and saplings. No one ever thought of planting new trees to replace those that had been felled, and so, as population increased and agriculture spread, the few remaining forests rapidly disappeared. The denudation of trees under which the district suffers has probably had much to do with the prevailing drought, there being scarcely any vegetation to arrest the passage of monsoon clouds, which float onwards without depositing their valuable contents."

Vegetable and flower cultivation are not carried on, on any big scale. But among the vegetables grown in the backyards of houses may be mentioned brinjals, lady's fingers, cabbages, several kinds of gourds, radish, garlic and tomatoes. Onions and chillies are grown in the fields.

The jasmine rose and chrysanthamum are the most important flowers grown in this place.

**Fauna.**—Dogs, donkeys, sheep and cattle are the chief animals here. Among birds mention may be made of crows, *sambar kage* three types of eagles, namely, *Haddu, Ranahaddu* and *Gidaga*, the owls, and bats. There are also parrots, cuckoos, and several other birds of bright plumage or sweet voice.

Snakes are the most prominent among the reptiles. The following varieties of snakes are found (only local names are given here as it would be difficult to find English equivalents). *Nagara, Kere, Penjare, midnagara, kettahula, hasuruhavu, narada havu, harumandla, balehosdakna havu, muligu* and *mannumukkana havu.*

**Places of interest nearby**

Chitradurga, Sirigere, Ujjini, Davanagere are the important villages and towns which are of interest near this village. Among architectural remains may be mentioned the attractive pond named *Dalavoi Honda* which is near this village.

(i) CHITRADURGA

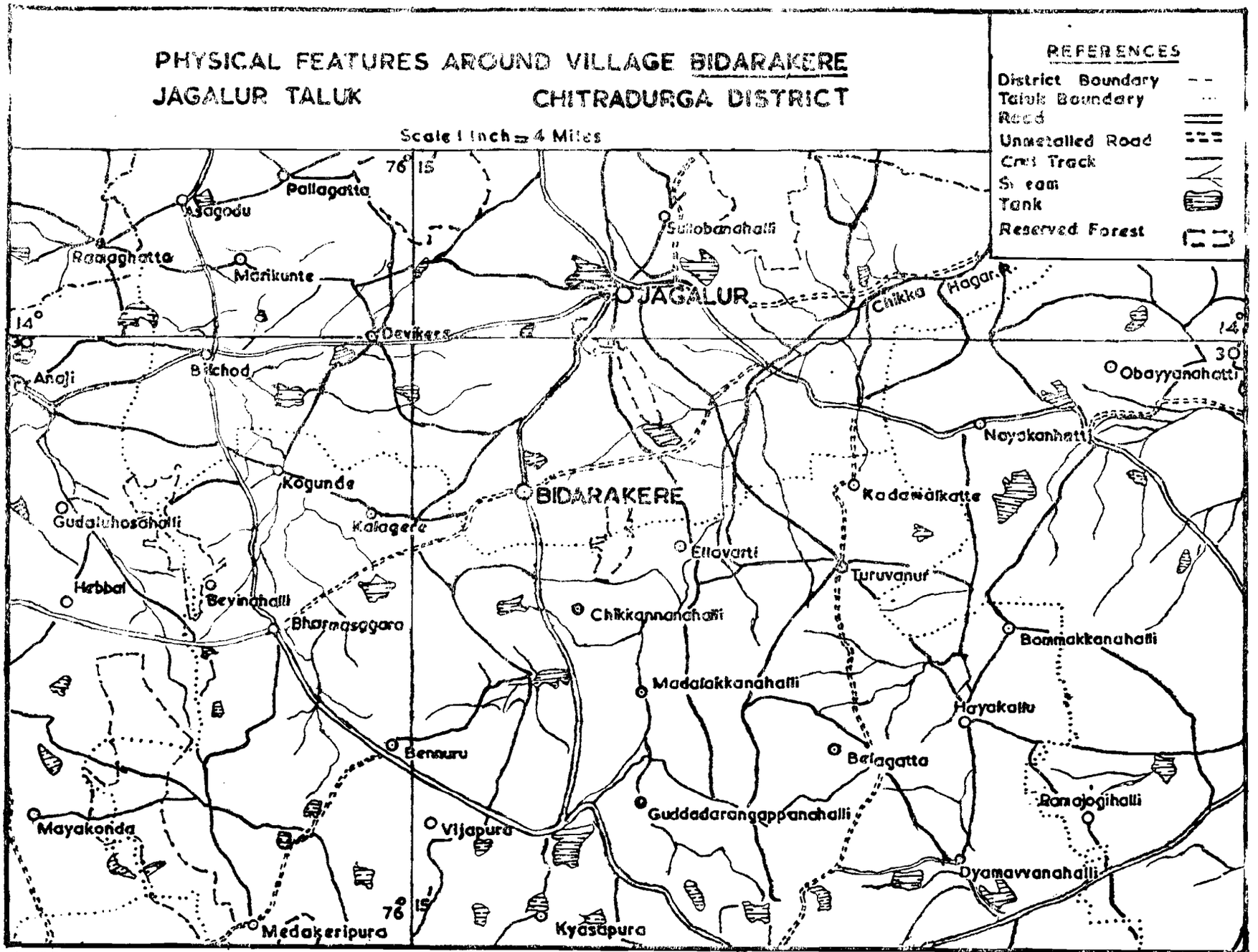
Chitradurga, the district headquarters is 19 miles from Bidarakere. The town is surrounded with a line of fortifications and includes a fort built at the north-eastern base of a dense cluster of rocky hills, very extensively fortified. There are many inscriptions on the hills, of the Chalukyas, the Hoysalas and the Vijayanagar kings, dating from the 11th to the 15th century. Its name at that time was Bemmattakanakallu or Bemmattakanuru. According to a legend, a giant named Hidimbasura was here slain by Vrikodara or Bhima, one of the Pandavas. The present name of the place is derived either from *Sitala* or *Chitrakal-durga*, meaning spotted or picturesque castle, or *Chatrakal*, umbrella rock, the umbrella being the ensign of royalty. To the south-west is a striking lofty hill considered sacred by both Hindus and Muhammadans. At the top is a pillar and a shrine of Dhavalappa or Siddesvara. The Muhammadans call it the tomb of Saadulla. There is also another hill south of Chitradurga with a shrine at the summit dedicated to Obaladevi, and held specially sacred by the Bedas.

Chitradurga rose to prominence as early as the 13th century. In 1287 the Hoysalas recovered their possessions in this part of Mysore from the Yadavas of Devagiri and transferred the capital from Betur near Davanagere to Chitradurga. The Chitradurga chiefs who were Bedas acknowledged the suzerainty of Vijayanagar kings and became independent after the fall of that kingdom. Thimmanna Nayaka, Obana Nayaka, another ruler of the same name (that is Obana Nayaka), Kumara Baramappa Nayaka, Madakari Nayaka, Kasthuri Rangappa Nayaka and another ruler named Madakari Nayaka were the important personages who ruled at Chitradurga, during the period between the middle of the 13th to about the middle of the 18th century.

In 1779 Haider Ali got possession of Chitradurga. The ruler Madakari Nayaka threw himself at Haider's mercy. He and his family were sent as prisoners to Srirangapatna. To break up the Bedar population, who were ardent devotees of their chief, Haider also removed 20,000 inhabitants to people the island of Srirangapatna and further, formed batallions consisting boys of proper age. They proved to be of great service to him in his future wars.

In Chitradurga town water supply is from the Thimmanahalli tank, a short distance to the south. The principal temple is one of two storeys, dedicated to Uchangi-Amma. The extensive fortifications, batteries and works of masonry form the *Mel-durga* or upper-hill fort. This part includes 14 temples and presents many points of interest. The remains of the fort and the palace of the *palegars*, which were of mud, are still to be seen. There is also, nearby, the site of a pleasure garden. The formidable stone fortress as it now is was erected under Haider Ali and Tippu Sultan. They also constructed the immense granaries and pits for storing oil and ghee for use during emergencies. Chitradurga was for some years garrisoned by British troops, but was given up on account of its general unhealthiness.

Beyond the fort walls are the district offices. Three miles to the north-west is situated the *Murgimatha*, the residence of the chief *Guru* of the Sivabhaktas or Lingayats. It is a large and well-built edifice. It is in two storeys with a lofty outer gate known as *Ane Bagilu. The Swami* (Pontiff) receives distinguished visitors in an upper floor. The chief object of worship in this *Matha* or monastery is the *Gaddige* or *samadhi* of Immadi Muragi Swami. He was the founder of this institution. Only bachelors can become the *swamis* of this monastery. In one part of this monastery there is an ingenious water wheel. The name of this monastery is said to be derived from *Muru-gi*, the three *gi-s*, namely *yogi, jogi* and *bhogi*. There is a


PHYSICAL FEATURES AROUND VILLAGE BIDARAKERE
JAGALUR TALUK
CHITRADURGA DISTRICT
Scale 1 inch = 4 Miles
REFERENCES
District Boundary
Taluk Boundary
Road
Unmetalled Road
Cart Track
Stream
Tank
Reserved Forest
76° 15'
14° 30'
JAGALUR
BIDARAKERE
Pallagatta
Asagodu
Ranaghatta
Marikunte
Sullobanahalli
Chikka Hagar R.
Devikere
Anaji
Bilchod
Obayyanahatti
Nayakanhatti
Kogunde
Kadawalkatte
Gudaluhosahalli
Kalagere
Ellavanti
Turuvanur
Herbal
Beyinahalli
Bharmasagara
Chikkannanahalli
Bommakkanahalli
Madalakkanahalli
Hayakallu
Belagatta
Bensuru
Ranajogihalli
Guddadarangappanahalli
Mayakonda
Vijapura
Dyamavvanahalli
Medakeripura
Kyasapura

M.T.P

fine *Matha* belonging to the *guru* on the hill, but it is deserted owing to his inabiltiy, on account of the opposition of other sects in the town, to visit it with all the insignia of his authority, one of which is a lighted torch by day.

To the west, among a wildly rugged and picturesque group of hills, is the *Anklimatha.* There is here a curious long series of subterranean chambers regularly built round with masonary and thickly covered with plaster. They are entered by a good stone staircase, which leads down to rooms of various sizes at different levels. In them are shrines, lingas, baths and pedestals, apparently for *yogasana.* The style of their architecture may be from 300 to 500 years old, but the caverns no doubt existed long before. When and for what purpose they were originally formed or occupied is unknown. When the *Anklimatha* was first established about 100 years ago, they were found deserted and the entrance choked up with a thick growth of bushes. They are now merely used for storing things. At the Panchalinga cave, near the entrance, is an inscription of 1286, in the reign of the Hoysala king Narasimha III, recording a grant by his minister Perumale.

Traces of an ancient city have been discovered in the picturesque valley of Chandravalli which is situated immediately to the west of the fortified hill of Chitradurga. The archeaological research initiated by the Mysore Government Archeaological Department in 1909 was taken over by the University of Mysore in 1922 and the work was carried out in four stages viz., (i) a detailed survey of the site, (ii) sinking of a few trial pits and trenches, (iii) selection and scientific excavation of a promising area in the site, and (iv) study of the finds and reconstruction of history. The data so gathered reveal the existence of a prosperous town of the Sathavahana and early Kadamba periods. Evidences of iron-smelting in caves and of painted pottery suggest the possibility of a prehistoric iron-age while neoliths collected, point out the presence of man in Chandravalli Valley during the Neolithic times. These excavations opened up a vast vista of time extending over the past 3000 years or even more. However, Chandravalli appears to have reached its glorious days in the first and second century A.D. under the regime of Sathavahanas (Mysore State Gazetteer, Chitradurga District, Bangalore: 1967 pp. 67-69).

About three miles south of Chitradurga is the *Jogi Matti* or *Maradi,* one of the highest points in the District, being 3,803 feet above the level of the sea. It is surrounded with hills and is overgrown with bamboo, stunted teak and other trees. A road has been made to it and a plantation commenced. It is a convenient resort during the intense heat of the hot months.

## (ii) DAVANAGERE

Davanagere is one of the most important seats of trade in the State, situated in 14° 28′ N latitude, 75° 59′ E longitude on the Bangalore-Poona railway and the Madras-Bombay National Highway, 38 miles north-west of Chitradurga. It is the headquarters of Davanagere taluk and has a municipality.

Davanagere was originally an obscure village, forming one of the suburbs of Bettur. Haider Ali gave it as a *jagir* to a Mahratta chief named Apoji Ram, who encouraged merchants to settle there. He died without heirs, but the place continued to increase under the encouragement given by Tipu Sultan, and it is now the most populous town in the Chitradurga district. The merchants are principally Sivabhaktas or Lingayats. The increase in population, especially since the advent of the railway has made it necessary to extend the town to the east.

Davanagere is a very important centre of trade and without reference to it there cannot be any adequate description of the trade pattern of the entire district. The import and export trade here, largely makes use of lorry transport. But all the same, the railway records show that the volume of inwards and outwards booked at Davanagere compare favourably with Hubli and Bellary. The main items of export are cereals, cotton and oilseeds besides *Kamblis* (coarse woollen rugs). The traditional trade-links with Walajapet in North Arcot District of Madras and those with the areca and spice producing Malnad regions of Mysore are being maintained unbroken. In recent years, its trade-contacts have extended to Dharwar district as well.

## (iii) JAGALUR

Jagalur, the headquarters of the taluk of that name to which Bidarakere belongs, is a town situated in 14° 31′ N. latitude, 76° 24′ East longitude and is 28 miles north-by-west of Chitradurga with which it is connected by a road from Vijapur.

The population of this place consists mostly of Lingayats. Besides being the taluk headquarters there is little of interest in this place. Mention may be made here that the taluk headquarters was at one time at Kankuppe and was shifted to Jagalur round about 1868. The houses in this town are all built of iron shot slaty stone and are flat-roofed. Jagalur has a large tank.

## (iv) DALAVOY HONDA

Dalavoy Honda is a beautiful pond at a distance of about two miles to the north-west of Bidarakere. The description of this pond, given in the Mysore Gazetteer (Hayavadana Rao, Vol. V—page 1413) is worth recapitulating:—

"Dalavoy Honda about two miles to the north-west of this place is a symmetrically built pond, about 30 yards square, with flight of steps on all the four sides. There is some ornamental work in the middle of the parapet all round. The pond is mostly buried. According to a chronicle in the possession of the patel of the village (Bistuvalli) which gives an account of the Chitradurga chiefs, it was built by Muddanna, the Dalavoy or General of Hire-Madakari Nayaka at the close of the 17th century. He also built to the north a fine *Mantapa* of dressed stone supported by sculptured pillars for the use of the god Ranganatha of the adjacent hill known as Konachagal-gudda. One of the sculptures is an ingenious combination of three

cows with one body and three heads in different postures. To the north-west of the *Mantapa* is the shrine or Urekondappa, a round stone marked with *namam* which is said to be the original god of the place, older than Ranganatha. The Ranganatha temple on Konachagal-gudda has its *garbhagriha* in a cave, and the god is in the form of a round stone (*uddhava-murthi*) marked with *namam*. In an adjoining cave to the right is the goddess named Lakkamma or Tolasamma, a small figure, about 1½ feet high, standing half-buried with lotus in the right hand, the left hand hanging by the side. At the *garbhagriha* entrance are kept a few old swords and other weapons which are said to be used for performing *pavada* or miracles during the annual festival in the month of Chaitra (April) when thousands of people collect together. At the foot of the hill is a rough stone to the right, known as Chelappa, to which offerings of scorpions made of silver, jaggery etc., are made to escape from scorpion stings. Higher up stands a boulder called *Tale-boluguddа* against which those who have submitted themselves to torture in fulfilment of vows are required to knock their heads thrice. Further up is a conical stone, about three feet high, known as Arinegundu, near which potters and others keep the pots (*arine*) which are thence removed by the *pujari* to the temple. Marriage parties also leave their *arines* and *bashingas* (marriage fillets) here and then enter the temple. The *pujari* of the temple is a 'Nayaka' or a man of the hunter caste."

**Residential pattern**

There are two main roads passing by the side of in linear clusters. Small roads lie betwen rows of houses in these clusters.

**Communications**

There are two main roads passing by the side of this village and crossing at right angles at this village. One is the Chitradurga—Jagalur road and the other is the Bharamasagar—Done-halli road. There are in all eight buses plying in these roads daily.

The village has a branch post office. The average number of letters received per day is 58 and all these are delivered on the day they are received here. The post office has Registration, Money Order and Savings Bank facilities. But for sending telegrams the villagers have to go to Jagalur, the taluk headquarters which is eight miles away.

**Electricity.**—The village first got its connection for the supply of electricity on 29-4-1945. There are 29 street lights and 50 house connections. Electric power is also being supplied for working the four irrigation pump sets in the village. There are no industries for which electric energy is supplied.

**Sources of water.**—There are three public wells of which only one is a common well for all communities. Of the other two, one is used exclusively by the Adi Karnatakas and the other is used exclusively by the Adi Dravidas. There is one other well in the compound of the Local Fund dispensary. This is not a public well but when there is acute short supply of water in the wells of the village generally, this well is also used by the people. During summer, water scarcity is very badly felt. The tank water, even when available, is not fit for drinking. People wash clothes in the tank and use the tank water for washing their cattle also. A few private houses have their own wells, but the supply of water in these wells too is precarious. The Panchayat got estimates prepared and got through some preliminary work relating to preparation of records in regard to a scheme of getting a borewell for the village. The scheme, however, has not progressed much beyond this preliminary stage. The water supply position is expected to improve when the village gets this borewell dug.

**Crematorium and burial ground**

There is no separate crematorium or burial ground. The villagers are obliged to bury or burn the dead, as the case may be, in the fields. This causes considerable inconvenience.

**Important public places, welfare and other institutions**

The Panchayat Hall, the Local Fund Dispensary, the Primary and Middle school and the Young Farmers' club are the important places. They are also the institutions working for the welfare of the villagers. Besides, there are some temples also.

The Local Fund Dispensary works under the Directorate of Health Services. The building in which the dispensary is located was donated by a local philanthropist, late Shri. Chindenahalli Lingappa. The building was constructed in 1938. The dispensary has a maternity ward attached to it.

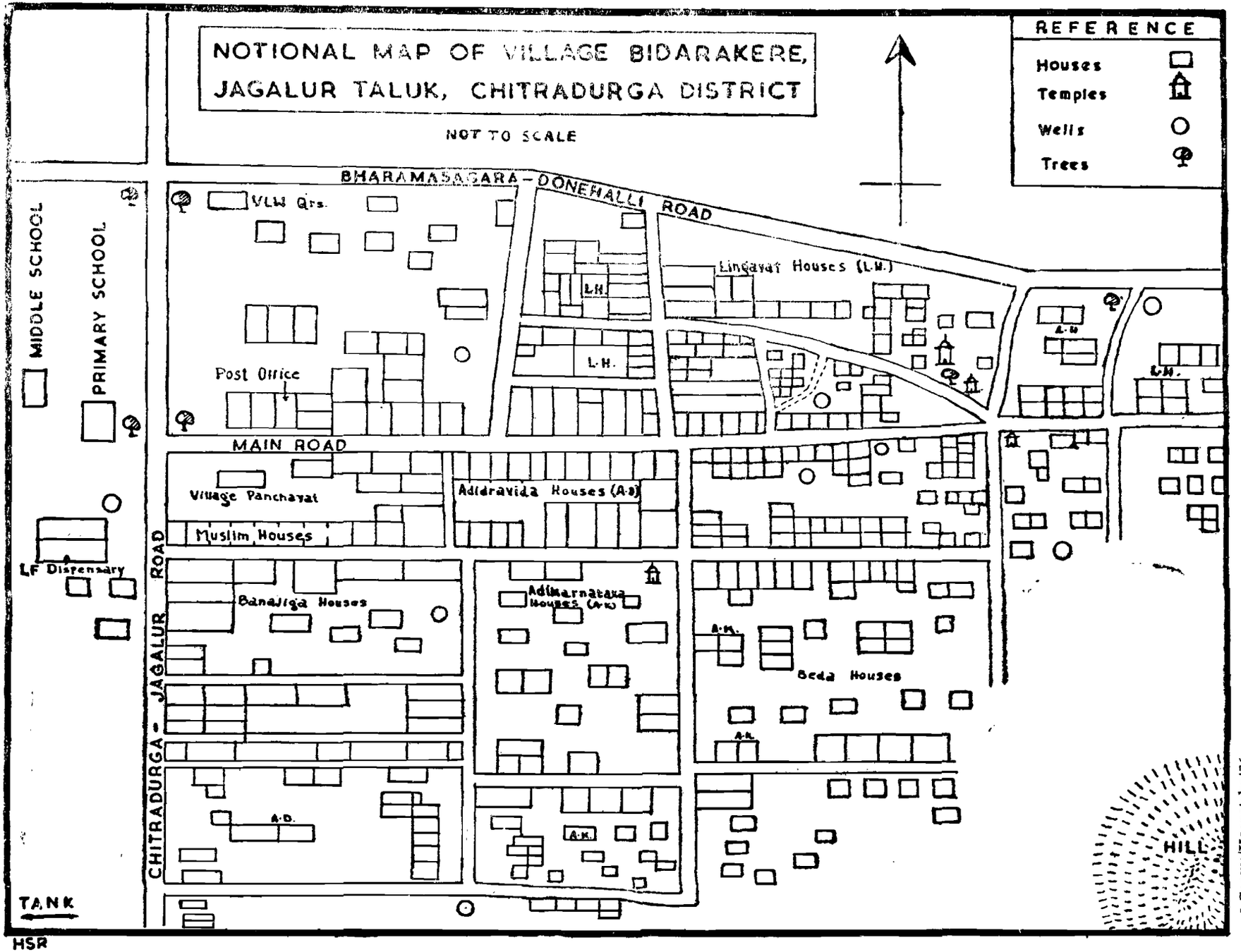
The Panchayat hall is a modern construction. People of all communities find this a good rendevous in the evenings to discuss matters of general interest.

There was a primary school at the time of the 1941 Census, and a middle school was established later on. The schools are kept tidy and have flower gardens in front of them. The villagers do not seem to be taking sufficient interest in sending their children to school. Still, there is some improvement in the position after 1941.

The village is the headquarters of the surveillance worker of the Malaria Eradication Scheme. He has 25 villages of the neighbourhood in his jurisdiction. At present there are no cases of malaria as the disease has been practically rooted out.

In this village the important temples existing are those of Anjaneya, Maramma, Eswara, Gurusiddaswamy, Durgamma and Junjappa. Of these, the first four are in the main village and the other two are in the hamlet, Gollarahatti.

There is no mosque here. As can be seen from table IV there are no Christians here and hence there is no church in Bidarakere.


NOTIONAL MAP OF VILLAGE BIDARAKERE, JAGALUR TALUK, CHITRADURGA DISTRICT
NOT TO SCALE
REFERENCE
Houses
Temples
Wells
Trees
BHARAMASAGARA - DONEHALLI ROAD
VLW Qrs.
Lingayat Houses (L.H.)
L.H.
Post Office
MAIN ROAD
Village Panchayat
Adidravida Houses (A.D.)
Muslim Houses
MIDDLE SCHOOL
PRIMARY SCHOOL
LF Dispensary
CHITRADURGA - JAGALUR ROAD
Banajiga Houses
Adikarnataka Houses (A.K.)
A.K.
Beda Houses
A.D.
TANK
HILL
HSR

# CHAPTER II

## THE PEOPLE AND THEIR MATERIAL EQUIPMENTS

The different ethnic groups in the village live in separate clusters of houses called *hattis*. Thus there are the "Lingayats' hatti", "Naiks' hatti", "Gollar hatti, "Voddar hatti" and so on. So far as this village is concerned it is possible to trace the settlement history of a few individual households only, but not that of entire castes or communities. Some individuals came to this village as a result of marital alliances and some others came when they came to inherit property in this village.

### House-types

*Roofing*—Out of 376 houses in this village, 136 houses have thatched roofing and the houses with other kinds of roofing are as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Houses with country-tiled roofing | 62 |
| 2. | Houses with malige roofing | 60 |
| 3. | Houses with Mangalore tiled roofing | 51 |
| 4. | Houses with mud roofing | 25 |
| 5. | Houses with other kinds of roofing | 42 |

*Walls*.—As regards walls of the houses most of the houses have walls of an iron-shot slaty stone. There are 212 such houses and the number of houses with other kinds of walls are as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Houses with brickwalls | 81 |
| 2. | Houses with mud walls | 38 |
| 3. | Houses with walls made of stone and brick | 22 |
| 4. | Houses with walls made of mud and stone | 22 |
| 5. | Houses with other kinds of walls | 1 |

Houses with brick walls covered on top with country tiles are thus the most common type, while houses with mud walls having *malige* roofing take the next rank. Next in order come houses for the walls of which stones are used either alone or with some other substance, the roofing being of the *malige* type. The *maliges* are formed by tying up timber or other pieces of wood like warps and woofs and then plastering them with sticky mud. Sometimes these horizontal roofs are also built of wooden planks, reeds or stone slabs and plastered with earth and cowdung. Many of the older houses have no windows for ventilation and light; there is also no egress for smoke like chimneys. However the newly-built houses do not have these deficiencies and these new houses are modern both in appearance and from the point of view of sanitation and hygiene.

### LINGAYATS

There are eight different subsects among the Lingayats in this village. They are the Panchacharas, Hadapadavaru, Nanyanaja Kshatriyas, Sadhus, Kumbaras, Jothi pangada, Ganigas and Jangamaru. Among these the largest sub-community is that of the Sadars or Sadhus. There are 59 households of Sadars in this village. Their religious head is the *guru* at the monastery at Sirigere which is 21 miles from Chitradurga, the district headquarters. These Sadas have no objection to dine with the Panchachara subsect or the Ganiga subsect, but inter-dining with Hadapadavaru and Kumbara is prohibited. The Sadas marry only persons belonging to their own subsect and marriage with those of other subsects is taboo. The *gothras* or clans (*Kuls* or *Bedagu*) among the Lingayats are the *Adikeleru, Asweleru, Aleleru, Bombaleru, Sherwatharu, Chiteleru* and *Gowdaleru*. Marriages within the same *gothra* or clan is not permitted. The different clans have different family deities. For example, Adkeleru have Kallappa of Kalledevarapura as their family deity. They also worship the goddess Banasankari. Asurleru have Veerabhadraswamy of Kodathagudda as their patron deity. Savantheru have Mylar Lingappa as their deity, and so on. They often take vows to their family deity and occasionally visit the temple of the deity for fulfilling these vows. The Sadas and the Panchacharas have their own priests. These priests are called *Jangamaru* or *Aiyaru*. The priests of the Panchachara subsect also act as priests for the subsects of Ganigas, Hadapadavaru and Kumbaradavaru.

*Birth*:—Pregnant women are not allowed to eat pumpkins, sesamum, plantains and coconuts. They are not allowed to come out in the open on days when an eclipse takes place. On the same days women are not allowed to cut vegetables. Further they are prohibited on all days from moving about in the open during the time of sunset, called *Dhoolu sanje*, and generally from walking underneath trees.

After conception and before the child birth some special functions are observed. During the fifth or ninth month a ceremony called *Basiru vasage* is performed. This is on no account performed in the seventh month among Lingayats. The function takes place in the house of the woman's parents or, in case the parents cannot afford it, in the house of the woman's husband. On the evening of the day on which the function takes place *Arati* will be performed to the woman, who, on that occasion will be given presents of a green sari and green bangles by her father. During pregnancy the woman's desires in respect of choice of dish, clothing and such other things are fulfilled.

Usually the portion of the house set apart for sleeping is set apart for delivery. For rendering assistance in deliveries, the village *dais* are preferred to the midwife. Besides the *dai* an elderly lady—a relative or close acquaintance—assists on the occasion. The *dai* usually belongs to the Naik or Gangamatha caste. (These *dais*

have no special training for their work and they depend entirely on their experience. This is not a hereditary profession or occupation. They do not attend to maternity cases of Adikarnatakas and Adi Dravidas. They have *dais* of their own castes.) When a *dai* attends a maternity case she is usually given a *seer* of rice, betel leaves and arecanuts and about a rupee in cash. The cash amount however varies according to the status of the party paying it. In cases of difficult and protracted delivery the medical facilities available in the village or at Jagalur or Chitradurga, are availed of. On such occasions the parties concerned take vows and offer worship to the family deity. After the birth of the child, the placenta is put in a pot and the pot is buried in the backyard of the house or in some other place according to their convenience.

Usually the mother is confined to bed for fifteen days, but she will keep indoors for three months after delivery. During the first fifteen days of this period she is given light diet. She is also given a mixture of several spices called *khara* to keep her warm.

The Lingayats of Bidarakere consider the house in which child-birth occurs as impure till the purificatory rites and Linga Dharana are held on either the third, fifth or the eleventh day. All the normal inhabitants of this house are regarded as impure for the same period. Thus when a woman gives birth to a child at her parental home, her parents and other normal members of that household are impure till the Linga Dharana Ceremony is held. Her conjugal kin who may be living in a different house are not subject to any impurity consequent upon this child-birth. On the other hand when she gives birth to a child at her husband's home, all the normal members of that family are regarded as impure but not her parents etc., who may be living elsewhere. The impurity is removed by sipping a few drops of *padodaka* (water with which the feet of a Jangama priest have been washed) after bathing. The house is purified by white-washing the walls, smearing the floor with cow-dung and sprinkling *Padodaka* all over. The 'Lingadharana' of the child or investing the child with *Linga* presented by the *Guru* takes place, on an auspicious day. The naming ceremony takes place on the same day. Its main part consists in the announcement, by the priest, of the name selected by its parents. The child is taken out of the house, for the first time on an auspicious day in the third or the fifth month. On that day the child is taken to a temple by the mother.

The normal period of suckling for the child is nine months, after which the child is given cow's milk. The child is given rice, ghee and milk from the tenth month upto the eighteenth month, after which the child begins to have the normal diet of the other members of the family, of which the chief ingredient consists of boiled ragi flour made into lumps. Contraceptives are not generally used for preventing conception. Only a few educated persons use them.

In cases of barrenness in women, vows are taken to appease the family deity. Visiting temples, *Aswatha-pradakshina* (circumambulating the peepal tree) and going round *Nagarakattes* (images of serpents carved on stones, these stones being installed on a platform underneath a peepal tree and held sacred by the people) are also undertaken by barren women praying for children.

As for general beliefs, it is considered to forebode evil if a daughter is born after three sons. But it is considered auspicious to have a son after three daughters in succession. A child born in *Moola Nakshatra* —first *charana* as its natal star will, it is believed, bring bad luck to the father; if the birth is in the second *charana* of the same natal star, the birth is said to forebode evil for the maternal uncle; if the birth is in the third *charana* the birth is bad for the mother and the birth is good if it takes place in the fourth *charana*. The birth of a child with Jeshta as its natal star is deemed to be unfavourable.

Among Lingayats as among almost all other castes in the village the birth of a male child is welcomed in the family as compared with the birth of a female child. The only exception is the Vodda (Bhovi) community which is represented by 19 households in the village, who are not disappointed when a female child is born, because at the time of the marriage of a girl of this community, almost the entire expenses of the marriage are borne by the bridegroom.

*Marriage*

Girls are married when they are about fourteen to sixteen years of age. The marriageable age of a boy is between 18 and 20. Pre-puberty marriages are also in vogue on account of the desire of some elderly member of the family like a grand-father or grand-mother wishing to see the celebration of the girl's marriage while they are still alive.

Marriages among close relatives—known as marriages within the *Kalluballi* are common. Usually it is only when marriage with the same *Kalluballi* or a close relative is not possible on account of the absence of such a relative suitable for marrying that marriage outside the folds of relatives is thought of. The common practice is for a boy to marry his cross-cousin, that is his maternal uncle's or paternal aunt's daughter. Marriages among parallel cousins are tafoo among the Hindu castes. Marriages by exchange of daughters between two families are also in vogue but such marriages take place with an interval of two years.

The payment of a bride price is not insisted upon nowadays, and sometimes a lesser amount than the usual is accepted.

Widow remarriage is not permissible in a traditional form, but in a conventional form called *sirudike* it is allowed. However women who marry in this form will not be permitted to participate in auspicious functions.

If a man divorces his wife he has to pay a penalty, but no such penalty is charged in the case of a woman who divorces her husband.

A marriage takes place in the house of the bride's parents. Normally a marriage lasts three days. The worship of the family deity and tying of the wrist-bands (*kankana kattuvudu*) take place on the first day. *Dhare* or marriage proper takes place on the second day. On the same day a ceremonial procession is taken out in the evening. On the third day takes place a function called *Nagavalli*. On the third day the marriage will be practically over, but a celebration called *Mamane* follows on the fourth day and this ceremony takes place in the house of the bridegroom. Consummation takes place on the 16th day after marriage or in the third month after marriage or at any other time convenient to the parties.

*Death*

When death is imminent the body of the dying person is removed out of the house. After death takes place, the body is washed and clad in new clothes. The body is carried on a bier and buried in the burial ground. Unmarried persons whether males or females are buried with their face downwards. If the dead person had been married the body will be buried with the face turned upwards. Three days after the burial takes place the house is sprinkled with consecrated water. A purificatory bath is taken on the 13th day after burial. A ceremony is performed on the 16th day. The obsequies round off with a ceremonial dinner called *kailasa samaradhane*. During the Deepavali feast every year they observe what is called *Hiriyara Habba* which means 'the feast of the Elders.'

BEDAS

There are 62 households of Bedas or Naiks. Of these, two households have given their caste name simply as Naik. 55 households belong to the Myasa Beda subcaste and 5 households belong to the subcaste of Pallegars. The name Nayaka (chief) is sometimes applied to this caste. *Gurikara* (a marksman) and *Kirata* (the cruel) are often given as their nicknames.

*Origin*

Beda, sometimes written Biyada is a corruption of the Sanskrit word "vyadha." The word means a 'hunter' and shows that hunting was the original occupation of the caste. However, during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries several of their leaders enjoying a substantial following established local authority at many places and became *pallegars* or chieftains.

There is a legend to the effect that they belong to the family of Valmiki the celebrated author of Ramayana. It would appear that Valmiki, before his enlightenment, was a rapacious highway robber. It was the sage Vasistha who showed him that his way of life was sinful and proved that it was worthless even in a worldly sense when his own wife and children, for whose sake he had been undergoing risks and doing sinful deeds, declined to share with him the accountability for his sins. It is said that the sinner thereupon began to meditate. Divine wisdom dawned on him and in due course he became the author of the celebrated epic. It is hardly necessary to add that all this has no support in the Ramayana itself. Perhaps its germ is to be found in the statement therein that the Rishi Valmiki was induced by Narada and Brahma to compose the immortal epic and threw himself into "yoga samadhi" when all the facts of Rama's earthly career were revealed to him and this revelation it seems enabled him to compose the epic.

Another ingenious explanation connects the Naiks or Bedas with ant-hills, which are called *Valmika* in Sanskrit, as during the first rains of the year they dig ant-hills and eat the winged ants therein. On account of this practice, it appears, the Bedas are called *Valmikis*. The Bedas seem to have been originally a wild tribe living in jungles and mountains and supporting themselves by hunting. They used to infest the highways for robbery and were considered fit instruments for all acts of rapine and cruelty. Hence they were known as *kiratas* (the cruel).

There is a legend that Kannayya, a leader of this caste was a devotee of Shiva and gave his eyes to a guest who was in danger of losing his eyes from a disease. It then turned out that the guest was Shiva himself. Shiva was of course gratified and offered the devotee some boon. But the devotee was quite content with his lot. He had all that he wanted; gruel in an earthen pot, children round a common eating dish, a burning faggot for light and the highway for robbery.

Their early habits well fitted the Bedas for the army, of which in later times, they became a most important element. They were largely employed in the rank and file of the armies of Vijayanagar empire. Later they spread to the south. By the time of Hyder Ali they constituted the pick of his army. Further many of the caste had set themselves up as petty chiefs known as Pallegars.

During the wars of Hyder Ali and his son these men were the chief instruments in the terrible depredations committed in the lower Carnatic. They were also frequently employed with success against the pallegars whose followers were men of a similar description. At present they are obliged to apply more closely to agriculture. Some of them find employment as village watchmen or Talavaras and also as peons in the Police and Revenue departments of Government.

They seem to have been originally a Telugu speaking people, but later on they seem to have adopted Kannada, as their language.

'Uru Bedas, Myasa Bedas, Gudisi Bedas, Maremmana Bedas, Halu Bedas and Monda Bedas are the endogamous divisions of this caste. Of the 62 households of Bedas in Bidarakere 55 households are those of Myasa Bedas. This subcommunity is found mostly in Chitradurga district. They profess to derive their name from "*Mesha*" (or 'goat') which is the name of the first sign of the zodiac. Till a few decades back they lived mostly in jungles, but later they came over to live in towns and villages.

The caste is divided into a number of exogamous divisions. Their integrity is kept up with the utmost scrupulousness. There are said to be altogether 101 such divisions, but the names of all of them cannot be ascertained. Most of them bear the names of plants and animals. But no special regard seems to have been paid to the particular totems in any respect.

There are no hypergamous divisions. The names of children are generally taken either from those of their family deities or from those of their ancestors. In some families on the 5th or the 7th day after the birth of a child an elderly woman consults a Korama woman professing to be a soothsayer, as to the name to be given to the child.

Nicknames and approbrious names are common in this community, like the following: Tippe or Tippi (a manure heap), Barli, Barli (thrown on the fire), Gundu, Gundi (a round stone), Pullakulodu (thrown-out leaves), Paradesi (foreigner), Paresi (one cast out), Adavi (jungle), Kallu (stone), Gidaga (hawk), Katiga (a man of the desert), Javaraya (Yama or god of death) and Sachechevadu (one likely to die).

When an unusual number of girls are born in succession, the last born child is given the name of Sontamma or Sakamma, these names meaning that the female children are enough and are no more needed. These names however only show the wish of the parents and do not indicate by any means that such wishes are fulfilled.

Polygamy is allowed though as a matter of fact it is rarely resorted to except for the usual reasons of barrenness or incurable disease of the first wife. Polyandry is unknown.

A marriage is either regular or irregular. The irregular marriage is variously known as *Kudike* or *sirudike*. 'Kudike' means 'union' and 'sirudike' means presenting a woman with a garment.

Marriage in the section to which either one's own mother, paternal grandmother or maternal grandmother belongs, is allowed provided this section is different from one's own. The only other formula is that the boy and the girl should not be related to each other by affinity or by analogy as brother and sister or parent and child. Two sisters may be married by one man; and of two brothers the elder may marry one of two sisters and the younger may marry the other. Marriage with an elder sister's daughter is allowed but not with an younger sister's daughter except when inevitable, as when a widower cannot get any other girl to marry. A sister's daughter may be married to a man's son, in which case the man himself cannot marry another daughter of the same sister.

Marriage is generally of adults, though some child marriages do take place. A woman may remain without marriage all through her life, though few or none do so by choice. A woman dying without marriage is carried by men without a bier and interred with the face downwards, no funeral ceremonies being observed.

The negotiations for a regular marriage are carried on by the parents or guardians of the parties. The initiative is generally taken by the male's side. If the match is decided on, a day for the marriage is fixed by the astrologer whom the parties consult. The contracting parties exchange betel-leaves in the presence of the elders as an earnest of their agreement. The girl is given a present of a cloth and a feast is generally held. After this the girl cannot be given in marriage to another without the consent of the other party. This preliminary event is, however not essential and is often omitted or considerably shortened.

The ceremonies of marriage proper begin with *Devarnna* or 'God's feast'. Five new earthen pots painted red and white are brought from the potter's house and some dare fruits, raw rice and dhall, glass bangles and some other articles are placed in each of them. They are covered with earthen dishes as lids with an oil-lamp on each of these lids. The pots with a *'kalasa'* (a small metallic vessel with a coconut placed over it) are placed in a room set apart for the purpose and worshipped. A dinner is also given, sheep or goats being specially sacrificed for the occasion.

On the second day the marriage booth called *chappara* is erected. This should have twelve posts of which one is the 'milk post' or the marriage pillar. It should be of green wood usually of the mango or *haluvana* tree.

On the third day, the bride and bridegroom bathe in their respective houses. They are seated on plank seats and are besmeared with turmeric paste and the ceremony is known as *Arasina sastra* or turmeric ceremony or *Madavaniga sastra* meaning, 'ceremony of the bridal couple'.

The fourth is the principal day of the ceremony. Early in the morning, the bridegroom is brought to the bride's house. He is made to sit by the side of the bride. The village barber comes and pares the nails of the bride and the bridegroom. Then the couple are given a bath called *Male Niru*. After that the bridegroom is sent out with a party to a place outside the village and sits under a tree. From there a procession of his party goes to the bride's house taking with it, in a bamboo box, jewels and clothes intended for her. Then her party go in procession led by a married woman carrying a *kalasa* in her hand. They in their turn bring articles of presentation to the bridegroom, like clothes, and the marriage coronet (*Bashinga*). Donning the new clothes and decked with the coronet and holding a dagger, the bridegroom goes to the marriage dais and stands there. Meanwhile the bride is also decorated and is brought to stand opposite the bridegroom. A cloth is held as a screen between them. They then throw on each other's head some cummin seeds and jaggery.

The *Tali* (a small gold disc to be worn by the bride round the neck) which will be supported by a thread is tied round the bride's neck by the bridegroom. Both the bride and the bridegroom tie the *kankana* (a twisted thread of black and white wool, with a turmeric root and an iron ring tied to it) to theirs wrists and stand facing each other. Their hands are joined together and they hold a coconut on which milk is poured first by the parents of the bride, then by those of the bridegroom and lastly by the whole assembly.

The married couple then sit side by side with the hems of their cloths tied together. Some elderly married women bless the happy couple. The visitors and guests assembled disperse after the distribution of *pan supari.*

In the evening the couple are shown the star called Arundhati (Arundhati was the wife of the sage Vasistha and is believed to be in the constellation of stars known as the Great Bear). Another ceremony that takes place that day is that of the partaking of *Buvva* or common meal, by a few persons selected from the marriage party.

On the last day called the *Nagavali* day, the *kankana* or wrist thread is taken off and *puja* is performed to what is called the *simhasana* (or seat) and to a heap of arecanut and betel-leaves. The latter articles are distributed to the assembly.

The next two days are spent in courtesy visits and feasting among the two parties.

The bride-price or *Thera* is Rs. 12. But a discount of Rs. 1.50 is allowed, if asked for, except when a widower marries a maid, where the full amount of *Thera,* namely Rs. 12 is levied.

Marriage expenses in a family of moderate means amounts in the case of the bride's party to Rs. 30 while the bridegroom's party incur an expenditure of about Rs. 100 to be spent on jewels, *Thera* and feeding expenses.

A girl coming of age is considered 'impure' for three days when she is made to stay in a separate shed of green leaves. Intimation is sent through the village washerman to the parents of the husband of such a girl if she is already married. The consummation takes place within sixteen days. If the girl should happen to be unmarried, the parents try to get her married within the year.

Widow remarriage is allowed in this community and generally practised but the form differs considerably from the regular marriage and is known as *kudike* (union) or *sirudike* (the giving of a cloth to wear). Sometimes the form of marriage will only consist of the tying of *tali* and is very simple. This form of marriage is also observed when a divorced woman remarries. A widow cannot marry anyone belonging to the clan of her deseased husband. A woman married in this form has certain social disabilities. She cannot carry the *kalasa* on any auspicious day. Her issue for two or three generations at least are deprived of the privileges of regular marriage. The *kudike* marriage section is kept separate and in some places becomes so defined that these disabilities continue to attach to it for generations together. (Nanjundayya H.V. 1906, Ethnological Survey of Mysore, *Bedas*, p. 11)

As soon as a widow marries again, she becomes divested of her rights to the property of her previous husband.

Divorce is usually resorted to when it is believed that one's partner has lost caste or has become immoral. Generally the husband is the aggrieved party in such matters. He complains to the head of the caste in such a contingency. The sanction of the head of the caste for a divorce is obtained in the caste assembly. It is the caste assembly which enquires the details of the case and finds out the party who is to be blamed. If the charge is made out against the wife, the husband tears her *tali* in token of separation and gets back the jewels which he might have given her. He has also to pay a fine to the caste. The woman thus divorced is married in *kudike* form to another, generally her paramour.

The practice of making *Basavis* of woman obtains in this caste. Usually the eldest daughter of a family, is made a *Basavi,* when there are no male children. When this happens such a girl remains permanently in her father's house and gets right of inheritance to the family property. A girl may also be made a *Basavi* in accordance with a vow taken by the parents when she is afflicted by any dangerous illness.

The dedication of a *Basavi* is made by a special ceremony which, as far as possible, resembles a marriage, the tali being tied by a priest or by the maternal uncle of the girl. Her issues become legitimate and are entitled to a share of their grandfather's property. For purposes of marriage the issues of such a *Basavi* are as eligible as those of the regular marriage division.

The dead among them are buried except those who are afflicted with leprosy or other incurable diseases. The corpses of the latter category are burnt.

On the death of a person, the body is washed and wrapped up in a new cloth. Then it is carried on a bier by four persons to the burial ground, the chief mourner heading the procession with fire in one hand and a pot with cooked rice in the other. The body is carried round the grave three times and is then lowered into it. The body is laid on the back with the head to the South and the grave is closed in. A small mound is raised on the ground. Four coins are buried on the four corners of the mound. The chief mourner goes round the grave three times carrying a pot filled with water. A stone is thrown at the pot making a

hole in it so as to allow the water to run out. The chief mourner and those who had gone with him to the graveyard take a bath.

On the third day after death a ceremony meant to serve food and water to the deceased takes place. A dinner given to castemen forms a part of this ceremony.

On the 12th day after death the whole house is white washed. The chief mourner as well as all the agnates take a purificatory bath and certain gifts like cows umbrellas and other things are given to Brahmins.

The Naiks do not perform annual *sraddhas*. But on the newmoon day in the month of *Bhadrapada* and on the New year's day, they perform a *puja* in the names of their deseased ancestors.

The Bedas follow the Hindu law of inheritance. Affiliation of the son-in-law is in vogue and such son-in law gets a share equal to that of a son. A *Basavi* daughter also gets a share equal with her brothers.

The Bedas can draw water in the village well, the village barber shaves them and the washerman washes their clothes.

They are Vaishnavas and worship Vishnu under the different names of Venkataramana, Chennaraya, Narasimha and others. Some of them have also Shiva as their family god and go on a pilgrimage to Nanjangud in the Mysore district, which is the chief place of Shiva workship in the State. Their *guru* or spiri tual leader is a Shri Vaishnava Brahmin who pays occasional visits, gives them *chakrankitam* (branding) and holy water and receives his fees. Among the minor goddesses worshipped by Bedas are Gangamma, Mariamma, Kavellamma, Lakkamma, Payamma, Odisalamma, Durgamma and Challapuramma.

They have mostly given up their original occupation of hunting in the jungles and have settled down to agriculture as their chief occupation.

The Bedas are non-vegetarians. There is nothing peculiar in their dress. Men generally put on short knickers reaching to the knees and sometimes only a loin cloth. Their women wear saris. In former times only *Basavis* of this caste used to wear bodices, but nowadays even family women of the caste wear this garment.

ADI KARNATAKAS:

*Birth*:—A *dai* of their own caste attends to labour and delivery cases among the Adi karnatakas of this village. Abortion is resorted to by persons of this caste.

*Marriage*:—Among these peop'e otherwise called Madigas, the initiative in marriage negotiations is taken by the bridegroom's party. The bridegroom's party meet the bride's party on an auspicious day and finalise the marriage negotiations fixing a date for the marriage. The bride-price is Rs. 12 and in addition to paying this, the bridegroom has to provide the bride with ornaments like *patti* and *Bendole*. The *Toli* is also provided by the bridegroom. The bride's residence is the usual venue of marriage. The marriage expenditure is borne by the bridegroom.

They consult the *Jangamas* regarding the particulars relating to the marriage. The betrothal is marked by a feast given in the bride's house.

Girls are usually married when they are between twelve and fourteen years of age. Boys are married when they are between fifteen and eighteen years of age. In this caste polygamy is permitted but not polyandry. Besides the regular type of marriage, they have also in vogue the *sirudike* which is an inferior kind of marriage in which the chief feature of the celebration consists of the presentation of a sari by the bridegroom to the bride. The marriage ceremony is solemnised by a *Dasayya* or priest of the caste. The date of the marriage is fixed in consultation with a *Jangama*. Usually the marriage takes place on a Monday or Tuesday. The consummation takes place on the 16th day after marriage or at the end of the first month after marriage or in the third month after marriage.

*Deaths*:—When a death takes place the corpse is carried to the burial ground either in a gunny or on a bier called *Chetta*. The house is purified by the *Dasayya*, who will also assist in the conduct of the death ceremonies on the first and third day. In return for his services he receives payment of a few paise (10 or 20 paise) as also a small quantity of rice. Once every year these Adi karnatakas perform a ceremony to honour their deceased elders and this ceremony is called Hiriyara Habba (or the ceremony of Elders). This ceremony is performed during Deepavali.

ADI DRAVIDAS

*Birth*.—The Adi Dravidas also engage a *Dai* of their own caste to attend to delivery cases in their households. The *dai* attending on these cases is given a present which includes some cash (usually 50 paise to one rupee) and some grain. A coconut is broken at the time when the delivery takes place. If the child happens to be a boy a *Gongala* or dinner plate is sounded. During the period of confinement the mother is given nourishing food made of rice, ghee and sugar and also some non-vegetarian menu prepared out of mutton. Starting from the third day after the delivery the mother is given a hot bath on alternate days during the confinement period. The naming ceremony takes place either on the ninth or on the sixteenth day after delivery. A nourishing malt prepared out of ragi, ghee and sugar or jaggery, is given to the young child in addition to mother's milk.

*Marriage*:—Marriages take place in the house of the bride. A preliminary function called *Hasiru vilyada sastra* takes place at which the bride is presented with

betel leaves and arecanuts and a blouse piece. The friends and relatives who attend the function are given *pan supari* and plantains. The bride-price in this community is Rs. 18.

*Death.*—When a person is on the point of death, the body is kept inside the house or taken out, the matter being decided on the basis of his natal star. A hen is sacrificed when a person dies and it is used in preparing the meal for the family. The corpse is washed and clothed in a white piece of cloth, and then a handful of rice is thrown on it. There is no place set apart for burying the dead of this community and the dead body is buried in a field. A purificatory ceremony is held on the third day after death, in the house of a near relative. At this purificatory ceremony a sheep is sacrificed and used for the day's meals. The 'pollution' is supposed to be washed off after the performance of this purificatory ceremony. A vessel filled with water is placed at the spot where the deceased breathed his last; likewise some water is sprinkled on the spot where the burial takes place.

As part of the celebrations connected with the 'feast of the Elders' new garments are got stitched for all the members of the household. On the 9th day after death a dinner is given to the castemen and this dinner goes by the name of *Kailas samaradhane.*

*Puberty customs*:—A girl on attaining age is made to reside in a hut close to the house for two days. On the third day she is allowed to enter the house. For sixteen days after attaining age she is given nourishing food, including boiled rice. During this period she also gets the dishes she likes most. There is a local saying to the effect that the ease and comfort which a girl can expect at this stage will not be there when she delivers a child.

REDDYS:

*Birth.*—There are 19 households of Reddys in the village. Whenever there is any case in which labour pains are protracted or the delivery is difficult a *Basavanna* (bull) image is kept reversed in the household, and after the delivery takes place the image is kept in its proper position.

The child is given a name on the sixteenth day after birth. The naming ceremony is usually held in the evening. This function is mostly attended by ladies. The maternal uncle of the child first calls it by the name by which it is to be known thenceforth. He does this near the child's cradle in which three coconuts, arecanuts and betel leaves, parched rice called *mandakki* and sugar are kept at the time.

During the period of the mother's confinement, both the mother and the child are given a bath every day. The child is taken to a temple in the third month. After returning from the temple the mother and child do not straight-away go to their own house, but first go to the house of one of their nearest relations. They return to their house on the following day. The Reddy's take advantage of modern maternity services whenever they are available and do not find them to clash, in any way, with their age-old beliefs and customs.

The suckling period for the baby is usually a year. Thereafter the child is fed on cow's milk and ragi gruel.

In cases of barrenness the people concerned take vows to their family deity, make offerings of small images of the cobra (*Nagara pratime*) and undertake visits to shrines and other sacred places.

The birth of a son is preferred to the birth of a daughter, but the customs and beliefs relating to the birth of a child are the same whether the child is a boy or girl.

*Marriage*:—The relations of the prospective bridegroom meet the parents or guardians of the would-be bride to hold consultations for an alliance in view. There is no child marriage in vogue in this community. The consent of the bride's maternal uncle is a "must" for celebrating any marriage. This is because he is supposed to have a natural right to marry the girl himself and he has to waive this right before the girl can marry anyone else. His consent to the girl's marriage with another person amounts to such a waiver on his part. It is he who, as the leading person in the *Dhare* ceremony, 'gives away' the bride. This amounts to a wholehearted kindness on his part and for this act of kindness the bride's father confers on him some gift on the occasion of the marriage.

Polygemy is allowed in this caste. But, generally speaking, a man takes a second wife only when he has had no issue from his first wife. It also happens sometimes that in the absence of a male issue from the first wife a man takes a second wife.

Remarriage of widows is strictly prohibited. Divorces take place sometimes, but are looked upon with great disfavour. The assistance of law courts or local panchayats is obtained to get divorces effected. Ladies who are divorced are accorded an inferior status.

Adultery and extra-marital relations are strictly prohibited.

Marriages usually take place in the bride's residence. A preliminary function called *yele edike sastra* takes place before the marriage. This consists of exchanges of presents, chiefly consisting of betel leaves and ornaments, between the contracting parties. The marriage proper lasts three to five days. The important personalities of the village including village officials like *totis* and *talavaras* are invited to attend the marriage. On the first day of the marriage a caste dinner called *Devaruta* is held for which one person from every house in the village is formally invited. The *Tali* tying or *Mankalya dharana* ceremony takes place on the second day of the marriage. The bridegroom goes to the bride's residence for this function and he does so attended by all the usual paraphernalia like pipes and drums, a procession of people

and an umbrella held over his head. After *Mangalya dharana* is over, two processions take place on that day. On the first of these two occasions, the bridegroom alone goes in procession and this is called *Hagalu Meravanige* (Day procession). On the second occasion the bridegroom is accompanied by the bride, and as this procession takes place in the night it is called *Ratri Meravanige* (Night procession). A function called *Nagavalli* takes place the next day. After this is over, the bride and the bridegroom go to the bridegroom's house for a day's stay when certain other rituals are observed. Thereafter they both return to the bride's house.

The consummation takes place not earlier than the 16th day after the marriage. It may take place on the 16th day or in an odd month after the marriage like the 5th month or the 7th month.

*Death customs.*—If death takes place at a time pronounced to be 'inauspicious' by the local astrologer the corpse is kept outside the house. If the ruling *Nakshatra* at the time of death is inauspicious the house is vacated for three to six months according to the convenience of the nearest kin of the deceased.

The corpse is washed and dressed in new clothes. It is then carried on a bier by four men if the deceased had been married and by two men only if the deceased had been unmarried, and the body is either buried or cremated both cremation and burial being followed by the community. On the 3rd day after death, non-vegetarian dishes are prepared. *Pooja is* performed by the left hand and people belonging to the *gothra* or clan of the deceased are invited to dinner. The mourning period lasts for sixteen days. During this period the nearest relatives of the deceased abstain from taking a shave and from partaking of sweet dishes and milk. On the 16th day the house is sprinkled with holy water, charitable gifts are given in the name of the deceased and a dinner is given to the castemen.

GOLLAS

There are 23 households belonging to the Golla caste in this village. Of these, two households belong to the sub-caste called Hathi Kenguri Gollas, 16 households belong to the Kallu Golla sub-caste, and one household each belong to the sub-castes Mannu Gollas and 'Adavi' Gollas.

The Gollas are cowherds by tradition, but most of them are now agriculturists. They are also called 'Yadava kula' or 'Krishna kula' as they believe they belong to the same caste as Krishna.

"Golla" is a contracted form of Govala which is a derivative of the Sanskrit *Gopala.* Sometimes they are known by the name "*Kavadigas*" as they use *kavadies* or slings to carry their pots filled with milk.

Sometimes the Gollas claim to be the descendants of Yayati and Devayane, the daughter of Sukracharya. It is said they migrated to Brindavan and came to be associated with Krishna. Later they went to a place called Repalli from whence they migrated to the further South during the reign of Raja Narendra, for want of patrons in their own land.

They are staunch and trustworthy and during the days of Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan they were employed to guard the treasury.

They are divided into a number of endogamous divisions like *Kalyari Gollas, Puje Gollas, Bigamudre, Kanchu Gollas* and *Musthi Gollas.* These divisions eat together but do not intermarry.

They are *Vaishnavas* and put on a vertical yellow or red streak on their foreheads. The *Yerra* or *Kilari Gollas* regard themselves superior to other Gollas and put on a sacred thread during marriages.

There are a large number of exogamous divisions named after some animal, plant or other object. Their original language was Telugu but all those who are now living in this State use Kannada as their language.

*Birth customs*:—The Gollas both dislike and receive with some fear the news of a child birth. According to them the birth of a child is the occasion of a grave crisis in the mother's life. In olden days, as soon as labour pains started the expectant mother had to retire to a forest nearby. Nowadays she goes over to a separate shed erected for her with grass and hay. A *dai* of the Beda caste attends on her. A woman who is delivered of a child is supposed to have pollution for ten days. On the eleventh day the mother and child are given a purificatory bath. A dinner is given to the caste people. In the evening the name-giving ceremony takes place. The mother should not be touched by anyone for three months during which she lives in the shed erected for her. If anyone should touch her inadvertently during this period she requires the permission of the head of the caste before returning to her house from that shed. The head of the caste gives her the required permission as a representative of the family deity. In the third month the mother and child visit a temple and then the mother will be free to attend to her household duties. The visit to the temple will also be marked by a purificatory bath, donning of new clothes and feeding the child with the milk of the sheep maintained by the temple.

When the child, whether male or female, is three years old, the first tonsure ceremony takes place near the temple of the family deity on an auspicious day. In the evening the lobes of the child's ears are pierced and decked with ear-rings presented by the child's maternal uncle. Relatives invited for the occasion give presents to the child.

*Adoption.*—adoption is allowed and practised. The customs and ceremonies connected with adoption are the same as in the other castes.

*Puberty.*—A girl attaining age is considered impure for sixteen days. During this period she has to take

a bath daily. During the first three nights of this period she has to live in a separate shed made of green leaves. During this period only a few women keep her company. During the period of sixteen days she is given nourishing food including sweet meats. After this period she is given a purificatory bath and has to drink a consecrated beverage called *Panchagavya*. She is then given presents of clothes and jewellery. For three months she has to lead a life of austerity. In the case of a girl who attains age before her marriage, the consummation of marriage will be put off for a period of three months after her marriage.

*Marriage.*—In this community marriage is generally between adults. Polygamy is allowed but is resorted to only in cases of necessity like the absence of a male issue by the first marriage or in case the first wife is suffering from any incurable disease. Polyandry however, is unknown. A person may remain unmarried, but an unmarried woman does not command the same respect in society as a married woman. On occasions however an unmarried woman is worshipped as a deity after her death.

Negotiations for a marriage are usually commenced by the father of the prospective bridegroom. On an auspicious day the bridegroom's parents meet the parents of the proposed bride and present the bride's mother with a pot filled with rice flour. After the preliminary talks are over and the alliance is agreed to by both parties, the bridegroom's parents have to present some clothing, jewellery and corn, the second items namely, jewellery being meant for the bride. The jewellery consists of bracelets, necklace, nose-screw and ear-studs. The clothing will consist of three saris and a dhoti. The corn to be presented will consist of 1½ *pallas* of rice, 1 *palla* of ragi and 1 *palla* of Jowar. Besides these items the bride-price has also to be paid by the bride-groom. After these presentations are over, the assembled guests are given *Tambula*. At this stage an yellow thread is tied to a common creeper called *Ugani*. If the creeper has grown by the next day it is taken as a good omen signifying that the marriage will turn out to be a happy one.

The marriage celebrations continue for five days. During this period the contracting parties will be very busy. On the first day the boy and the girl are anointed with oil and are given bath. A caste dinner called *Devaruta* is given on that day. The marriage pandals are erected on the same day.

On the second day certain ceremonies meant to "free from bondage" the bride and the bridegroom are performed. The *Dhare* ceremony and the tying of the *Tali* also take place on the same day. The newly married couple eat *Buvva* from the same plate and a dinner is given to all relatives.

On the third day the *Bhandari* of the temple distributes betel leaves and arecanuts to the assembled, from a cup, in the prescribed order.

On the fourth day the pillars of the marriage pendal are worshipped and a ceremony called *Nagavalli* takes place. On the same day certain social functions are held in which the bride and bridegroom take part and play at housekeeping. In the evening the bridal pair are taken out in a procession, to the accompaniment of pipes and drums.

On the fifth day the newly married couple, with some relatives, go to the bride's village, remain there for a day or two and then return leaving the bride there.

The bride-price is Rs. 15. A widower has to pay an extra amount which is sometimes given in the form of a jewel. It is said that at one time the bride-price was 101 *pagodas* and as this proved to be exorbitant one of the kings of Vijayanagar reduced it by a royal command.

Widows are not allowed to remarry. The illegitimate children of widows form a separate line. The other Gollas do not have marital connections with them, but they have no compunction to dine with them.

Divorce is permitted and a divorced woman may live in the company of a person of the same caste.

Adultery is looked upon with disfavour, but is occasionally condoned on payment of a fine. Gollas do not allow their daughters being dedicated to temples as *Basavis*.

*Death.*—If a person dies in a hut, the hut is burnt as unfit for habitation. A man who is about to die will be removed outside the house. On expiry of a person, the body is washed and covered with new clothes. Copper and silver coins are placed on the body, which is then carried on a bier, the son of the deceased carrying a pot full of water in front of the bier. At the burial ground he goes round the corpse three times in a clockwise direction and then dashes the pot filled with water to the ground.

The Gollas bury their dead but the bodies of those who were suffering from leprosy or other cutaneous diseases before death are cremated. The distant relatives and those who touched the dead body observe pollution for three days, during which period they should not touch anyone nor will they themselves be touched by anyone else. The nearest kin of the deceased have pollution for ten days. Ceremonies are performed on the 3rd and the 11th days after death. Gollas do not perform *sraddhas* or annual ceremonies, but on the Mahalaya Amavasya day, they distribute some grain and other rations to Brahmins, apply sandal paste to the graves, burn frankincense, break coconuts and pray to the spirits of their ancestors.

With a view to propitiate the soul of the deceased a vessel filled with curds is placed in front of the house where the deceased breathed his last. Sometimes a stone is erected near the village in memory of the deceased. They bury the dead with the face downwards and the head turned to the South. Generally they do not bury anything with the dead body. But when a man dies and is buried on a Tuesday or a Friday, a wooden bolt of a door and a live chicken

are buried with the body. This practice is traced to a popular belief that when a man dies on a Tuesday or a Friday, this will be followed by two more deaths in the village. The bolt and the chicken are intended as substitutes for the two persons.

### Food and drink

In 131 households adults take two meals a day. There are 240 households in which adults take three meals a day and five households in which the adults take more than three meals a day. Taking children into consideration it is found that there are 130 households in which the children take two meals a day, 241 households in which the children take three meals a day and five households in which they have more than three meals a day. The households in which adults and children have three meals a day are the largest in number and constitute 63% of the total number of households in the village.

There are 128 households which are vegetarian in the sense that they take only food prepared out of grains, vegetables and milk and milk products. Eggs and fish are classified as non-vegetarian in this part of the country and for that matter generally all over South India. The households which are classified as vegetarian are so by habit, custom, tradition and sentiment and they do not touch meat or any other animal food which excludes, as already stated, milk and milk products which are not taboo. The households which are classified as non-vegetarian mostly use vegetarian food with a non-vegetarian dish in addition or more commonly, they prepare non-vegetarian food only on special occasions.

There are 61 households having a monthly income of above Rs. 150 which take tea, and 8 households in that income-group which do not take tea. In the income group Rs. 101 to 150 there are 29 households which take tea and 19 households which do not take tea. In the group which has a monthly income of Rs. 76-100, 34 households take this beverage while 30 households eschew it. 47 households in the income group of Rs. 51-75 favour this drink while 51 households of this income group do not take tea. The income group of Rs. 26-50 has 27 households in the former category and 45 households in the latter. The income group having a monthly income of Rs. 25 or less, has registered 8 households drinking tea and 17 households on the opposite side.

The number of households in the different income-groups which take sugar and the number which do not take sugar are mentioned below:—

| Income-group (monthly) | Households taking sugar | Households not taking sugar |
|---|---|---|
| Above Rs. 150 | 25 | 44 |
| Rs. 101—150 | 5 | 43 |
| Rs. 76—100 | 7 | 57 |
| Rs. 51—75 | 3 | 95 |
| Rs. 26—50 | .. | 72 |
| Rs. 25 or less | .. | 25 |

### Household goods

Compared to the total number of households (376) those having furniture articles are small in number. Only 13 households possess bedsteads, 16 households have chairs with them, 10 households have tables, 5 households have benches, 4 households have foot stools and 5 households have easy-chairs. These are not exclusive figures as the same households having chairs will be having chairs and other articles, and so on, and thus, the number of households having furniture is less than 53. As possession of furniture is indicative of a definite material culture, the bulk of the people in this predominantly agricultural village are seen to be very backward in so far as material possessions, especially furniture, are concerned. It may further be observed that it is mainly the Lingayats (vide Table 12) who possess most of these articles of furniture.

A hurricane lantern, however, is a more immediate necessity than furniture articles. That is why there are 187 households having hurricane lanterns. As there are about 50 households having electric lights, the total number of households having lighting comes to about 237 which means that nearly 140 households have no proper lighting during nights.

Seven households have petromax lights and 72 households have battery torch lights with them. Some further details regarding possession of other material goods are given below:—

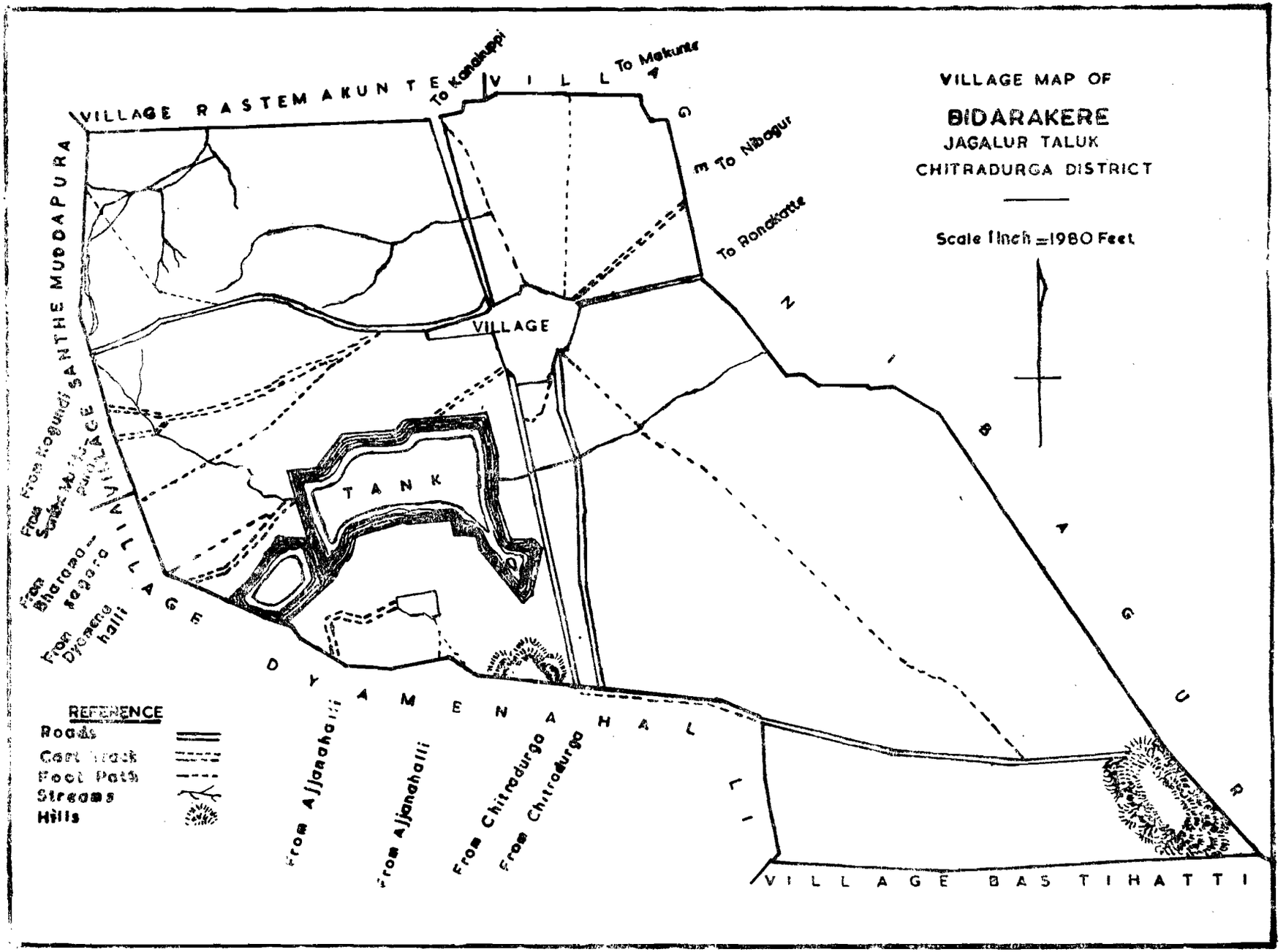
| Article | No. of Households possessing |
|---|---|
| Kerosene stove | 9 |
| Bicycle | 22 |
| Radio set | 5 |
| Clock | 8 |
| Carrom Board | 1 |
| Wrist Watch | 26 |

As can be seen from Table 12-B, only 8 out of the 376 households are in the habit of using mosquito nets. Of these 8, one household earns an average income of Rs. 101-150 per month while the remaining seven earn more than Rs. 151 per month. All the households in the village are accustomed to use either toilet soap or washing soap or both.

47 households in the income group of Rs. 150 and above send their clothes to washermen. 22 households in the income group of Rs. 101-150, 40 households in the income group of Rs. 51-100 and 12 households in the income group of Rs. 50 and less, send their clothes to washermen.

The number of households which do not send their clothes to washermen in the several income groups are as follows:—

| Income-group | No. of households |
|---|---|
| Rs. 150 and above | 22 |
| Rs. 101 to 150 | 26 |
| Rs. 51 to 100 | 122 |
| Rs. 50 or less | 85 |




5 Census/Karnataka/76

# CHAPTER III

# ECONOMY

**Economic resources.**—Land is the main economic resource of the people of this village. The residential area of the village is 42.18 acres. There is no forest nearby. Land assessed and cultivated is 2431 acres and 10 guntes in extent and the different types of land included in this extent are as follows:—

| | Acres | Guntes |
|---|---|---|
| Dry land | 2398 | 09 |
| Wet land | 29 | 36 |
| Garden land | 3 | 05 |
| (40 guntes = 1 acre) | 2431 | 10 |

It is seen from the above that the bulk of the land is 'dry', a feature which appears quite natural as this village is situated in an area of scanty rainfall and is also bereft of rivers and channels.

The unassessed lands of the village may be categorised in the following manner:

| | A—G |
|---|---|
| (i) Village site | 42—07 |
| (ii) High Road | 32—09 |
| (iii) Miscellaneous trees | 36—19 |
| (iv) Gomala and other grazing lands | 65—04 |
| (v) Barren and uncultivable | 43—10 |

Considering the ownership of land within the village it is observed that 195 households (constituting 51.9 per cent of the total number of households in the village) altogether own 2096.53 acres or roughly 86 per cent of its total assessed area. The caste-wise distribution of land-ownership is presented below:

| Caste | Number of households in the village | Number of households owning lands within Bidarakere | Total Extent owned |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lingayat | 106 | 81 | 1,089 94 |
| Naik (Beda) | 62 | 19 | 192 40 |
| Adi karnataka | 44 | 15 | 51 53 |
| Adi dravida | 35 | 20 | 146 54 |
| Golla | 23 | 11 | 72 22 |
| Reddy | 19 | 18 | 287 03 |
| Bovi | 19 | 1 | 2.13 |
| Muslims | 15 | 8 | 85 14 |
| Madivala | 13 | 8 | 38.11 |
| Gangamatha | 13 | 3 | 31.61 |
| Akkasale | 6 | 3 | 30 90 |
| Nekara | 5 | 1 | 10 65 |
| Ediga | 5 | 3 | 21.55 |
| Banajiga | 3 | 1 | 14.00 |
| Vaishya | 3 | 3 | 22 78 |
| All Castes | 371* | 195 | 2,096.53 |

* The 2 Brahmin and the 3 Korama households do not own any lands within Bidarakere.

Lingayats and Reddys evidently own a major portion of the land within the village. Several households of this village own lands which are situated in different villages of the neighbourhood. An extent of 758.80 acres of land at Dyamanhalli is held by 105 of the 376 households of Bidarakere. Santhemuddiapura, Nibbagur and Makunti are the other important villages where some residents of Bidarakere also own lands. In all, an extent of 1517.85 acres spread over in 8 different villages (vide Table XXV-B) are so owned. Thus it is observed that 3614.38 acres of land are owned by the inhabitants of Bidarakere. From Table XXV it can be deduced that 60 households do not have any interest whatsoever on agricultural lands while 16 others are operating only lands taken on lease. Thus there are in all 300 land-owning households at Bidarakere. The average area owned per land-owning family works out to a little more than 12 acres. Considering the village as a whole, for computation, the *per capita* land-owned comes to 1.6 acres.

The main food crops grown are ragi, jowar, *navane*, bajra and horsegram, and the main cash crops are onions and cotton. Paddy is grown to a very small extent in the wet lands. Twenty-seven households grow paddy, but the quantity of production was only 311.50 *pallas* in 1960-61 and 296.50 *pallas* in 1961-62. Another minor crop is wheat. 1961-62 was a year of normal rainfall, the rainfall then being 471.5 mm. During that year the quantity of ragi produced was 1492.80 *pallas*, the quantity of jowar being 1890.00 *pallas* and *navane*, 378.50 *pallas*. The total value of the main crops was well over a lakh of rupees.

During the same year (1961-62) 1547 maunds of cotton and 3,20,860 kgs. of onions were grown, and the total value of these cash crops was also well over a lakh of rupees.

The total extent of permanent pasture and other grazing lands is, as already noticed at the beginning of this chapter, 65.10 acres. These grazing lands are not easily accessible to the village cattle as they lie beyond the lands of some private holders, and at present the need for a passage to these grazing lands is keenly felt. This is however a problem which the local people have to settle among themselves by mutual adjustment, as they have to live in the village as good neighbours.

### Livestock

Details relating to the livestock wealth of the village are given below:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cows: | (i) In milk | 367 |
| | (ii) Dry | |
| | (iii) Adult females not calved | |

| | |
|---|---|
| Bulls | 2 |
| Working bullocks | 456 |
| Young calves (male) | 113 |
| Young calves (female) | 245 |
| He buffaloes | 6 |
| She buffaloes: (i) In milk, (ii) Dry | 206 |
| Young stock of buffaloes | 112 |
| Sheep | 291 |
| Goats | 20 |
| Pigs | .. |
| Donkeys | 4 |
| Cocks, hens and chicken | 173 |

**Other resources:**

Besides land and livestock the village industries constitute an additional source of economic asset to the village. 34 households are engaged in these industries and the relative details are as follows:—

| Village industry | No. of house-holds | No. of workers |
|---|---|---|
| Tailoring | 14 | 18 |
| Carpentry | 6 | 8 |
| Weaving | 4 | 4 |
| Basket-making | 3 | 6 |
| Cobblery | 3 | 3 |
| Goldsmithy | 2 | 2 |
| Blacksmithy | 1 | 4 |
| Pottery | 1 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 34 | 46 |

**Factors influencing economic life**

The cultivation and sale of two commercial crops—namely onions and cotton constitute, besides the production of food crops, an important factor influencing the economic life of the village. The cultivation of food crops is mainly for domestic consumption; but the cultivation of commercial crops brings in an income to the residents from places outside the village. In 1960-61, fifty-six households were engaged in the cultivation of onions. The total quantity produced was 2,73,568 kgs. and of this 5,500 kgs. were used for payment of rent and the remaining 2,68,068 kgs. were sold. In 1961-62 the total production rose to 3,20,860 kgs. and of this quantity 3,15,360 kgs. were sold. Onions grown at Bidarakere are sold mainly in the Bangalore market. Bangalore being 144 miles away from this village. Sometimes the produce is diverted to Madras and this happens when the rates prevailing at Madras are favourable as compared to the rates at Bangalore. The commodity is transported by lorries. The usual rate for packing 50 to 60 kgs. comes to Rs. 1.50 besides the cost of the gunny bags in which they are packed, each gunny costing about Re. 0-75. The season when onion is sold lasts for about 5 months, from October to the end of February. A few residents of Bidarakere are working as commission agents in the onion trade. They make contracts and pay the sellers the agreed price and sell the onions at Bangalore or at Madras for a fair profit. Usually the lorries start from the village at midnight and reach Bangalore by about day-break. The usual difficulties existing in any trading system wherein the middlemen have a hand do exist, but in the absence of better marketing facilities the growers of Bidarakere have to trade through the commission agents.

In 1960-61, 76 households grew 1,602 maunds of cotton and of this almost the entire quantity (1,582 maunds) was sold out. In 1961-62, 1,547 maunds were grown and 1,527 maunds were sold. The cotton grown in this village is transported to Davanagere which is only 30 miles away and at Davanagere the cotton grown in the village has a ready market. Five buses ply from this village to Davanagere or pass through this village and the cotton stocks are sent to Davanagere through these buses by being dumped on the top of these buses. Davanagere is an industrial centre and is also one of the largest trade centres in the State and thus the villagers have the facility of having a good market very near so far as the cotton they grow is concerned.

**Land improvement**

One of the important directions in which land is being improved in the village is by soil conservation. Soil conservation scheme is a national extension scheme. The cost of the undertaking will be initially met by government and then recovered in instalments from the landholders who derive benefit by the scheme. The method followed for soil conservation is the bunding of fields. The soil conservation section of the Agricultural Department began their work in this village in 1959. This work was done under the Block I programme. 175 acres of land were bunded at an expenditure of Rs. 17,000. The work was completed in 1962. After contour bunding of the fields was carried out, contour ploughing and contour cultivation were advised. There were breaches in three places. Castor and honge trees were planted as part of the contour bunding scheme. For this purpose 50 seedlings were distributed to the ryots and of these only 10 seedlings grew up. The method of contour bunding demonstrated by the departmental staff has been followed by a few ryots. The departmental officers are advising the other ryots too to follow similar methods for soil conservation.

Land improvement Boards have been set up in the State under the Land Improvement Act of 1961. These Boards take up land improvement work in villages in which two-thirds of the *khatedars* express their willingness to adhere to such work. The expenditure involved is recovered, *pro rata*, in 15 years with a nominal interest.

At Bidarakere there is a proposal to take up soil conservation work in two other blocks consisting, respectively, of 200 and 150 acres of land. The work will be taken up after the approval of the Land Improvement Board. The villagers are agreeable for this scheme of taking up soil conservation work in two other blocks. The estimated expenditure of this scheme is Rs. 60 per acre. The staff for this work will consist of one Soil Conservation Assistant and six Agricultural Assistants.

From soil conservation point of view there are mainly three types of soil: soil with strata of less than 9″ depth (this is called shallow soil); soils with strata of depth between 9″ and 18″ (these are medium soils); and soils with strata of depth between 18″ and 36″ (which are called medium deep soils). There are besides, alluvial deep soil and deep heavy clay soils.

While the departmental staff are doing all they can in the direction of soil conservation, the villagers are finding it difficult to obtain fertilisers for further improvement of the land as there is no society in the village which can supply fertilisers. But the bunding of the lands by the departmental staff is having good results as its effect is to hold water and top soil in the land and to avoid erosions of various kinds.

**Industrialisation and trends of urbanisation**

The village was electrified in 1945. At present 50 houses have electric lights and there are 24 street lights. There are 34 households engaged in village industries like tailoring, weaving, blacksmithy and goldsmithy. Besides, there are provision stores, hotels, beedi shops and flour mills. Of welfare institutions there are the local fund dispensary, village Panchayat and educational institutions. With these facilities Bidarakere can boast of commanding several conveniences which many interior villages cannot claim to be having. As many as 8 buses are plying everyday through this village and the commercial crops grown in the village are sent out Davanagere, Bangalore and Madras, and this circumstance has afforded an opportunity to the growers of these commercial crops to earn money from their trade.

It had been planned to lay the national highway to pass through this village. Due to want of proper leadership among the people that idea was allowed to be dropped. The national highway was then laid eight miles away in Chitradurga taluk. The improvement of communication facilities—if it had materialised—would certainly have helped the progress of urbanisation.

The process of industrialisation was also retarded in a similar manner. A scheme had been prepared for starting a leather tanning industry. But the scheme proved abortive as the funds allotted seem to have been mismanaged. Local leadership seems to be lacking in quality. This is an instance to show that for rural development in our country, right leadership is as essential as proper planning, allotment of funds and provision of other material facilities.

Experience has shown that in this village—and this may well be the case with many others—the assistance offered for starting new industries has not been utilised in a useful and constructive manner. The situation may perhaps improve if only those industries for which agriculture itself forms the base are promoted. There may be a better chance for such industries to thrive as the cultivator may be drawn to such industries better than to other types of industries. At least such industries may not be wrecked even at the very start. Industries of this kind which can be thought of for this region are: tobacco industry and silk-worm rearing. Silk-weaving was once in a highly flourishing condition at Molakalmuru which is about 50 miles from here. A few individuals here are thinking of mulberry cultivation as a preliminary to taking up silk-worm rearing. But mulberry cultivation can be done only when the rains are good. As for tobacco cultivation the people here do not know its technique and so are not enthusiastic about it. In any case, only industries based on agriculture can have some chance of growth and development here.

**Marketing facilities**

The villagers get their daily requirements from the local provision shops. For purchases on any larger scale or for selling their wares they usually go to the nearest shandy held every Thursday at Yelagodu which is just three miles away. They travel to that place by buses plying on the way or by bullock carts. Those who do not use either of these modes of conveyance walk the distance. Ragi, jowar and vegetables are the chief articles which the villagers take to this shandy for selling. At the shandy they generally purchase rice, oils, oil-seeds and pulses. Agents who have their headquarters at Jagalur or Chitradurga supply kerosene to the village. Their vans visit the village often, carrying the oil in tins. Though the village is electrified many of the villagers use kerosene oil lamps and lanterns. Another shandy is held at Jagalur—eight miles away—on every Saturday. The articles sold by the villagers at the Jagalur shandy and those purchased by them at that shandy are mostly the same as are purchased and sold by them at the Yelagodu shandy. But there is just one difference. It is at the Jagalur shandy that the villagers purchase the cloth they require. A third shandy is held at Bharamasagar—nine miles away—on every Tuesday. At Challakere which is 30 miles away and an important trading centre in this district, a shandy is held on every Sunday. At this shandy the traders of Bidarakere sell onions, groundnuts, cotton and pulses, and they purchase here, mainly, ready-made garments. The biggest weekly shandy in the district is held at the district headquarters—Chitradurga, about twenty miles away from the village. The village is connected with Chitradurga by a bus road which is in a good condition, at any rate in summer. Davanagere, another trading centre in the district and one of the biggest in the State, is 30 miles away. The place is well known for its cotton and oil mills and Bidarakere is one of the important places supplying cotton to Davangere mills. A shandy is held at Davangere on every Sunday.

**Source of finance**

The local money lenders play an important role in the economy of the village. The money lenders advance money to the cultivators at the beginning of the cultivating season and receive back the amount with interest after the harvest. Formerly the rate of interest used to be twelve per cent, but at present the rate has risen to 24 per cent.

**Changes in ownership of land**

According to the Economic Survey conducted during 1941, out of the 317 households at Bidarakere, 188 (or 59.3 per cent) owned lands. The total area owned stood at 2773 acres (1969 acres within Bidarakere and the rest outside it) giving an average of 14.7 acres per land-owning family. Considering the village as such, the land owned per household worked out to 8.7 acres and the *per capita* holding to 1.6 acres. The present study (i.e., 1962 Survey) reveals that, of the 376 households, as many as 300 (or roughly 80 per cent) own altogether an extent of 3614.38 acres (situated both within and outside Bidarakere). The average land per land-owning family is about 12 acres and that per household in the village comes to only 9.6 acres. The *per capita* land owned is 1.6 acres. Thus during the past 2 decades, the average extent of land-owned per capita has remained unchanged while there is an appreciable fall in the average extent held by each land-owning household. This phenomenon viewed in the context of the steep rise in the proportion of land-owning families leads to the inference that partition of larger units must have been a major contributive factor for the redistribution.

The 1941 Survey also reveals the following details about land-owning families among the main communities and also remarks that "Vakkaliga families own the largest extent of land per family". Similar details

| Main Community | No. of households | No. owning lands | Percentage of Col. 3 to Col. 2 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Lingayat | 82 | 69 | 84 |
| Beda | 57 | 32 | 56 |
| Adikarnataka | 56 | 33 | 59 |
| Yadava (Golla) | 22 | 9 | 41 |
| Vodda (Bovi) | 21 | 4 | 19 |
| Muslim | 17 | 8 | 47 |
| Vakkaliga | 13 | 11 | 85 |

as revealed during the 1962 Survey have been presented below for comparison. It seems that those who

| Main community | No. of households | No. owning lands | Percentage of col. 3 to Col. 2 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Lingayat | 106 | 96 | 91 |
| Beda (Naik) | 62 | 39 | 63 |
| Adikarnataka Adidravida | 79 | 60 | 76 |
| Golla (Yadava) | 23 | 23 | 100 |
| Bovi (Vadda) | 19 | 17 | 89 |
| Reddy (Vakkaliga) | 19 | 19 | 100 |
| Muslim | 15 | 9 | 60 |

(Also See Table XXV—C for further details)

have now been enumerated as Reddys were, during 1941, reckoned under the nomenclature 'Vokkaliga'. Adikarnataka as used during 1941 seems to include those now returned as Adidravidas also. Bearing these facts in mind, a comparison of the results of the two Surveys shows that the percentage of land-owning households in each of the main communities has improved. Among Bovis (Vodda) the percentage has risen from 19 in 1941 to 89 in 1962, while among the Golla (Yadavas) the rise is from 41 to 100 per cent. The increase is not so very spectacular in the case of the other castes. The Lingayats, Naiks (Beda) and the Reddys together own about two-thirds of the total lands owned. The average area owned per family of Reddys works out to 18.6 while that among land-owning Lingayats is 16.7 acres only.

Considering ownership by size-groups, it is seen from Table XXV-C that, 39 households (13%) each owning twenty acres or more, hold in all 1561.46 acres or roughly 43 per cent of the total land-owned. Those owning less than 7.5 acres each (numbering 136) constitute 45 per cent of the land owning households and the land they own comes to a little less than 14 per cent of the total land-owned by the villagers. Thus though the average per land-owning household is 12 acres, 45 per cent of the land-owning households own less than even two-thirds of this average.

**Workers and non-workers**

The total number of workers is 1037 and that of non-workers is 1240. The largest number of workers (539) is in the age-group 15 to 34 and next in order comes the age-group 35 to 59 in which there are 323 workers. The largest number of non-workers (912) is in the age-group 0 to 14 and next comes the age-group 15 to 34.

**Primary and secondary occupations**

Table XIII gives the number of households engaged in different occupations as their main or secondary occupations. The chief economic characteristics of the village can be appreciated by noting the occupational structure of the majority of the households. 74 households have agricultural labour as their main occupation and cultivation as the secondary occupation. The reverse is the case for 53 households to whom cultivation is the main occupation and agricultural labour is the secondary occupation. 44 households are engaged in agricultural labour only. 88 households are engaged in cultivation only. The other households are engaged in industry, trade or service and the number of these households engaged in each of these other occupations ranges from one to 13. Thus cultivation and agricultural labour form the chief occupations of the majority of the people in this village.

**Description of different occupations**

AGRICULTURE.—The farming practices followed by the agriculturists at Bidarakere are the same as were followed by their ancestors. The comparative quantities of some of the important crops ragi, paddy, jowar, cotton and groundnut—grown in 1940-41 and in 1961-62 are as follows:—

| Crop | Quantity grown in 1940-1941 | Quantity grown in 1961-62 |
|---|---|---|
| Ragi | 666 Pallas | 1492.90 Pallas |
| Paddy | 60 ,, | 295.50 ,, |
| Jowar | 960 ,, | 1890.00 ,, |
| Cotton | 350 mds | 1547.00 mds |
| Groundnuts | 6689 ,, | 676.50 ,, |
| Onions | nil | 3,20,860 Kgs. |

There has been a general increase in the production of all important crops except groundnuts, the production of which has diminished to a marked degree.

Cultivation of onions has come into vogue after 1941 and onions find a ready and good market at Jagalur, Bangalore and Madras.

As per the *pahani* of the village the area in which groundnut is grown has gradually diminished as follows. (Figures are given hereunder for the eight years 1956-57 to 1963-64)—

| Year | Acres-Guntes |
|---|---|
| 1956-57 | 140—39 |
| 1957-58 | 103—10 |
| 1958-59 | 283—35 |
| 1959-60 | 125—10 |
| 1960-61 | 97—4 |
| 1961-62 | 67—35 |
| 1962-63 | 70—2 |
| 1963-64 | 83—4 |

The slight upward trend in the area of cultivation seen in the above figures was probably due to favourable market conditions prevailing in respect of groundnut trade. The gradual diminution in the area in which groundnut is cultivated is ascribed partly to pests and diseases and partly to the villagers having diverted some of the area in which groundnut was grown to the cultivation of paddy and ragi which have assumed greater importance in the increasingly difficult food situation.

The areas in which onions were grown during the years 1956-57 to 1963-64 have also been collected from the *pahani* of the village and they are as follows. These figures clearly substantiate further that there has been a marked upward trend in the area devoted to its cultivation:—

| Year | Acres-guntes |
|---|---|
| 1956-57 | Nil |
| 1957-58 | 18—35 |
| 1958-59 | 4—06 |
| 1959-60 | 90—26 |
| 1960-61 | 114—32 |
| 1961-62 | 316—16 |
| 1962-63 | 340—15 |
| 1963-64 | 260—10 |

Wherever the trend (in the area of cultivation) has marked a diminution compared to the previous year the feature has been ascribed to failure of seasonal rains. The increasing importance given to onion cultivation is due to increase in the price of onions (which was at paise fifty only per bag a few years back and now Rs. 6 per bag) and to the fact that onions are grown with cotton by the process of inter-cultivation and where one onion crop is taken, another crop of cotton is also got and for this reason the risk of incurring a loss is diminished.

*Jowar cultivation.*—Jowar is a rain-fed crop. It grows well in soils with a good percentage of red loam in it, in sandy soils and in black cotton soils. The local variety of jowar is known as *Kesari* and the improved variety is known as D. 340.

For growing jowar the land should be ploughed three to four times in November or December. Sometimes the cultivation is taken up early and in such cases the ploughing is done even in May. The seeds at the rate of 2 to 3 Kgs per acre is sown by using a seed drill called *Koorige*. The seed drill most commonly used here has two or three teeth. The land is treated with ten to fifteen cartloads of manure. Some ryots use farmyard manure while others use compost. Besides, ammonium sulphate and super phosphate are also used at the rate of 10 to 15 Kgs of ammonium sulphate and 20 to 25 Kgs of super phosphate per acre.

'Top shoot borer' and blackening of the ear-head are the most common diseases which affect jowar crop. As a protection against these diseases the seeds are mixed with sulpher before they are sown.

Most of the jowar grown here belongs to the variety called *Kesari jowar*. Improved variety (Raichur *Jola*) of jowar grown comes up to only about 10% of the total crops grown. The improved variety is known as 'Raichur' jowar and the name given to it in the departmental pariance is D. 340. There is also another variety here called 200A.

*Other crops.*—Most of the cultivators grow ragi which goes by the name R.0870, and a few grow the variety called R. 009. Locally, these varieties are known respectively as *Kusuba* ragi and *Dodda* ragi. Among the paddy crops grown the improved varieties are 720 or *Halubblu* and S-661 or *Koyamathuru Sanna* Cotton grown here is known as *Lakshmi* cotton or C. 02170.

*Onion cultivation.*—Onion is an important vegetable crop. It can be grown well on medium black soils and fertile loams. The upper soil should be sandy and loose. In this village onions are grown in deep black cotton soil on the southern end of the village. But the soils should be free from weeds and have good drainage. Severe heat or intensive cold or excessive rainfall are not favourable for growing onions. Onions can also be grown as a rainfed crop. A bright dry weather is good for the growth of onions.

The soil should be brought to a fine tilth by giving four to five ploughings at sufficient intervals. Soon after the first ploughing, fifteen days time should be allowed for weathering. Deep ploughing is not necessary. After the first ploughing 10 to 20 cartloads of farmyard manure should be applied to the land. Prior to this about one month before, about 8 maunds of lime should be fed to the land. In case farmyard manure had been applied for the previous crop it need not be applied to the subsequent crop. If farmyard manure is not available 5000 sheep may be penned for an acre or 25 tons of compost manure be applied for an acre of land.

As pointed out earlier, onions and cotton are grown as mixed crops in a considerable area, of the village, covered with black soil. The seeds of onion are drilled into the soil with the help of four-tined seed drills,

during the last week of June and early July (i.e., when the Aridra and Punarvasu rains are prevailing). Weeding Operations are taken up, a month later (i.e., end of July and August) and carried out twice in each field with an interval of fifteen days. Meanwhile in the second half of August, Makha rains set in and the cotton-sowing season starts.

The seeds are drilled into the soil using two-tined seed drills. The spacing between any two rows of cotton will be about 3 spans (two feet and a quarter) while that between the rows (and also columns) of onions will be about 5 inches only. Cotton-sowing may be done till the middle of September depending upon the adequacy or otherwise of the rainfall. Onions are harvested during November and December and from then on intercultivation of the cotton crop will be taken up. Cotton-picking starts towards the end of February and the season lasts for four to five weeks.

Onion crops are subject to attacks of diseases called 'onion thrips' or Alternenia palandrei. D.D.T. (0.1%) or B.H.C. (0.5%) or Lindane (.65%) are used to control 'thrips.' For the latter disease the crops are sprayed with Bordeaux mixture or perenox.

Onion bulbs will be ready for harvesting by November and December. The tips show yellow colouration and begin falling and at that stage the onions can be dug up. The stocks should be immediately removed to shade. A good harvest yields 15,000 pounds of bulbs per acre. Bulbs can also be used for planting; 750 bulbs will be required for planting an acre. Onions are stored in well-ventilated rooms in which they are spread on a dry and damp-proof floor. Periodically the rotton onions have to be removed.

*Agricultural Tools and equipment*

The villagers use mostly indigenous tools. Some of these are: the country plough, yoke, seed drill (*koorige*), blade harrow (*kunte*, hoe, *Ede-kunte*), sickle (*kudugolu*), weeder (*kurpi*), *pikasi*, *Gudli* and *Mumti*. A few farmers are using improved tools, chief of which is the iron plough. Increased agricultural production is sought to be secured mainly by using chemical fertilizers like Ammonium sulphate, Super phosphate and urea, as also insecticides and pesticides like Sulphur, Folidol dust and B.H.C. dust. However only about 5% of the ryots are using pesticides. Ammonium sulphate is used mostly in connection with growing crops of jowar, ragi, onions and paddy and about half a maund to one maund of this fertilizer is used for one acre of land. Super phosphate is used mostly for growing cotton and the quantity used is 2 to 3 maunds per acre.

With 44 households depending solely on agricultural labour, 74 households to which it is the main occupation and 53 households to whom it is the secondary occupation, the village is having enough labour force for normal requirements. But in times of stress agricultural labourers are brought from neighbouring villages also. Females are not employed as hired labourers on annual basis for agricultural purposes. Adult males, employed on annual basis, get paid either in cash or in kind. The average annual wages in cash range from Rs. 80 to 150 or 3 pallas to 6 pallas of grain —wages depending on the individual labourer's capacity for work. Children are employed for grazing cattle, the average annual wages ranging from Rs. 40 to 60.

The wage structure, when wages are paid as daily wages is as follows:—During transplantation season an adult male gets from 37 to 72 Paise. During harvest he gets wages which range from Re. 1.00 to Rs. 1.15. When wages are paid in kind, the quantity will be 3 *seers* of grain per day. For an adult female the daily wages are either Re. 0.37 to Re. 0.75 or 1½ to 2 *seers* of grain. For children the daily wages are either Re. 0.37 or one *seer* of grain.

The bulk of the agricultural produce is used for domestic consumption and only a small portion is used otherwise. The other ways in which they are used include sale, payment of rent, payment of interest and reservation for seed. Only in respect of a few items it is noticed that the major portion is diverted for purposes different from domestic consumption. For example, out of 7 *pallas* of *til* produce annually 6.50 *pallas* are sold. Out of 619 maunds of groundnut produced in 1960-61 the entire quantity was sold and the entire quantity of groundnuts produced in 1961-62 (676½ maunds were also sold out. Of 1602 maunds of cotton grown in 1960-61, 1582 maunds were sold and of 1547 maunds of cotton grown in 1961-62 as much as 1527 maunds were sold. Most of the onions grown both in 1960-61 and 1961-62 (2,73,510 kg and 3,20,860 Kg) were sold, the remaining being paid as rent. In respect of the following items, however, domestic consumption figure prominently.

| Item | 1961-62 | |
|---|---|---|
| | Total Production | Quantity used for domestic consumption |
| | (Pallas) | (Pallas) |
| Ragi | 1,492.80 | 1,386.31 |
| Jola (Jowar) | 1,965.00 | 1,782.50 |
| Togari (Tur) | 82.19 | 80.94 |
| Hurali (Horsegram) | 121.36 | 120.86 |
| Sajje (Bajra) | 9.60 | 9.60 |
| Save (millet) | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| Green-gram | 3.50 | 3.50 |
| Navane (Itallian millet) | 378.50 | 347.50 |
| Paddy | 352.50 | 296.50 |

*Storage*

The ryots store their produce in underground pits called *Hageyu*. These pits are usually located in their own lands or in public places like the streets near their houses. The storage capacity of a cellar varies from 10 to 40 *pallas*, and the opening of the cellar on its top will be 40" wide. The grain usually stored in these cellars is jowar.

Agriculture in the village needs to be improved by better water supply and the general economic position has also to be strengthened by starting some profitable industries and useful institutions. In both these respects there have been no tangible efforts made or progress achieved, the main reason being the apathy of the villagers themselves. The Cobblers' Craft Co-operative Society which made a small beginning in the village became defunct; and there has been no good response to the schemes of the National Extension Service calculated to help purchasing of pumpsets, improving of irrigation and increasing food production.

**Cattle wealth**

The area of *gomal* lands available for cattle grazing is 65.10 acres. The difficulties facing those who want to graze their cattle in these lands have been dealt with already. *Nati* and *Kasi* are the important breeds of local bulls and the buffaloes belong to the *Bellary* breed. These cattle are fed on oil-cake, cotton seeds, horsegram, *Togari* and paddy hay. Green grass is available from July to November and hay is used as cattle fodder from December to the beginning of July. Cows and buffaloes are milked at about 9 in the morning and at 8 at night. On an average, buffaloes give one *seer* and a half of milk and cows yield 3/4th *seer* of milk at one milking. Bullocks are used for drawing carts in addition to drawing the ploughs. At present ploughing the fields starts usually at 10 A.M. and comes to an end for the day at 5 P.M. with an interval of half an hour at about 3 P.M. for food. Sometimes bullocks are hired at Rs. 3 a day for cultivation work. In some cases, the ryots resort to mutual aid and use their own bullocks and also those of their neighbours whenever there is pressure of work on their lands.

The availability of working bullocks has run short, whether we judge the position from the point of view of the total land of the village or from the point of view of land under cultivation. Taking total land owned by the villagers into consideration (1969 acres in Bidarakere and 804 acres in other villages), the 1941 report on the economic survey of the village states as follows: "Bullocks available for cultivating 2773 acres of land of the villagers are 247 pairs or 1 pair for every 11 acres." Taking only cultivated area of the village (2258 acres assessed and occupied land less 530 acres of fallow land i.e. 1728 acres) into consideration the same report further states that the cultivated area worked out to 7 acres for 1 pair of bullocks.

According to the present Survey, 456 working bullocks are available for the cultivation of 3614 acres of land owned by the villagers or 1 pair for every 15.8 acres. Further, while the assessed and cultivated land within Bidarakere itself has increased from 1728 acres in 1941 to nearly 2260 acres in 1961 (2431 acres of assessed land less current fallow of 171 acres), there has been a fall in the number of bullocks from 247 to 228 pairs.

The nearest veterinary hospital is at Jagalur, the taluk headquarters which is eight miles away. The veterinary stockman has his headquarters in the same place. For minor ailments the cattle are treated in the village itself by using local medicines. When the diseases are of a serious type like *chappe* (*Black Quarters*), *galali* (H.S.) and *shele*, the cattle are taken to Jagalur for treatment. There is a breeding bull maintained by the village Panchayat. The milk and milk products produced in the village as well as the manure from the village cattle are used in the village itself.

**Village industries.**

The number of households and number of workers engaged in each household industry existing in Bidarakere are given below:—

| Sl. No. | Name of household industry | No. of households | No. of workers |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Tailoring | 14 | 17 |
| 2. | Carpentry | 6 | 8 |
| 3. | Weaving | 4 | 4 |
| 4. | Basket-making | 3 | 6 |
| 5. | Cobblery | 3 | 3 |
| 6. | Goldsmithy | 2 | 2 |
| 7. | Blacksmithy | 1 | 4 |
| 8. | Pottery | 1 | 1 |
| | TOTAL | 34 | 45 |

TAILORING.—The villagers who wish to get their garments stitched sometimes bring the cloth from other villages and sometimes the cloth is purchased in the cloth shops of Bidarakere. There are two cloth shops at Bidarakere. These shops obtain their stock either from Chitradurga or from Davanagere. They obtain the stock on loan and sell the cloth for a profit. The tailors get their wages. On a rough estimate the tailors have invested Rs. 4720 on their machines and appliances.

CARPENTRY.—The carpenters are mostly engaged for the repair of agricultural implements. The amount they have invested on their tools and equipment is about Rs. 795. Of the six households engaged in carpentry, three are following the industry as their hereditary occupation and the other three households have taken it up afresh.

WEAVING.—About twenty years back, 15 persons belonging to this village were given training in weaving at Turuvanur by the Khadi Board. But at present there are only four households engaged in weaving, the number of workers too being 4. The weavers obtain the raw materials required for their work like yarn and dye from Jagalur and Davanagere. Formerly they were getting these raw materials from the Khadi kendra at Turuvanur, seventeen miles away, but it is said they had to give up getting stock from that source on account of some practical procedural difficulties.

The weavers are keen on having a weavers' co-operative society. In anticipation of obtaining sanction to a society which they had intended to form, an

amount of Rs. 362-50 was collected from 29 persons who were to become the shareholders of the proposed society. This was way back in 1957. But due to some technical difficulties the attempt proved abortive and whether a society will be started at all is anybody's guess as matters stand at present.

There are eight handlooms; but only four are in use. Lack of support to those who want to take to weaving as an occupation and their own financial instability are the main impediments in the way of progress of this industry. The weavers work every day, throughout the year. They get mill-made yarn from Jagalur and Davanagere. If they get yarn from the Turuvanur Khadi Kendra, they can weave the yarn into cloth and send the cloth to the Kendra and immediately get the wages for their work, which range from 50 P to 75 P per yard. But the relations of these weavers with the Kendra have been none too good. However it would be futile to apportion blame for this state of affairs, though it can be safely asserted that if the relations between the parties concerned should improve the weavers can have better scope for getting work and wages.

Shirtings, dhoties, bedsheets and cloth of various designs can be woven by these weavers, and the measurements of shirtings and dhoties they weave vary between 12′ × 30″ to 12′ × 50″ (double width). The bedsheets they weave measure 7′6″ × 45″ and the other cloth with various designs which they weave measure 4′6″ × 27″. Sares are not woven in Bidarakere. Ragi gruel is used to lend the cloth some stiffness. Given proper encouragement and support there is no doubt that some more households may take up weaving as their occupation.

BASKET-MAKING.—There are three households engaged in basket-making in the hamlet attached to the village. They weave mats and baskets from the fibre of toddy palms which they obtain from the trees in the neighbouring villages of Nibbur (1 mile) and Dyavammanahalli (6 furlongs). These households have cultivation as their subsidiary occupation. They also make sweeping brooms and other articles which can be made out of toddy palm fibre. The persons engaged in this industry follow it as their hereditary occupation. They do not have any special training for this occupation. In former times there were plenty of toddy palm trees and so the raw material required was easily available. Since the introduction of prohibition many of the toddy palms have been cut down. The baskets, mats and other articles made out of toddy palm leaves are sold mainly at the weekly shandies at Chitradurga and Yelagodu.

COBBLERY.—The cobblers of the village make only chappals. The raw hide required for their work is got locally from dead animals. Hides are also purchased at Chitradurga and Davanagere. The cobblers carry on their work as a hereditary occupation. It is however stated that they got their training at Chitradurga Training Centre. Attempts were made to start a Cobblers' Craft Co-operative Society but the funds collected at the very outset were mismanaged and the society did not take shape.

GOLDSMITHY:—Of the two goldsmiths here one is depending on his son's earnings and the other is an agricultural labourer. One of these two goldsmiths was given a loan by Government for purchasing buffaloes and is selling milk. He has practically given up his work as a goldsmith. The other is preparing silver articles and articles from other metals. The goldsmith who is carrying on the work of preparing these articles does not have any special training for his work.

BLACKSMITHY.—The only blacksmith in the village makes agricultural implements and also iron parts used in making carts. The village blacksmith follows his trade as a hereditary occupation. He gets his raw material from the village itself and also from neighbouring villages.

POTTERY.—There is only one household having pottery as its occupation. It is the hereditary occupation of this household, which follows cultivation as a subsidiary occupation. The raw material for the craft is obtained locally and pots and pans of various sizes and designs are made and sold by the potter in the markets of the neighbouring villages as also locally.

**Trade.**—There are 28 households engaged in trade. They consist of 8 shops for selling beedies and three shops each relating to the sale of cloth, hotel business and shandy business. The remaining shops relate to various other types of trade like sale of stationery, provision stores and other petty shops. These shops facilitate the villagers' obtaining their daily requirements easily without being put to the necessity of going over to other places for their purchase.

**Occupation and income.**—There are 178 households of owner cultivators and the majority of them (91) have a monthly income of above Rs. 100. There are five households of tenant cultivators, of which three are in the income-group of Rs. 100 and above per month. The households of agricultural labourers number 135. Among these 51 households have a monthly income of Rs. 51—75, 35 households have an income of Rs. 26—50 per month and 24 are in the income group of Rs. 76—100. There are 17 households engaged in household industries. The number of households in the income group Rs. 26—50 is 3, the number of households in the next higher income group of Rs. 51—75 is 4, the number in the income group Rs. 76—100 is 6 and the remaining four households are in the income group of Rs. 101 and above. Forty-one households follow "other occupations" and most of these belong to the higher income groups. The average annual incomes per household of the different occupational groups are as follows:—

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| (i) | Owner cultivators | 1,771 |
| (ii) | Tenant cultivators | 1,225 |
| (iii) | Agricultural labourers | 704 |
| (iv) | Household industry | 1,092 |
| (v) | Others | 1,159 |

It may be noticed here that as can be glanced from the above figures the income of the households engaged in agriculture is higher than the income of

the households engaged in household industry. This is only because the household industries of this village are in a rudimentary stage and not because agriculture is very flourishing.

**Expenditure.**—The average monthly expenditure of a household of owner cultivators is Rs. 135.56. Among the items of expenditure food and drinks, hired labour and clothing figure prominently and the amounts spent per month on these items are as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Cereals | Rs. 46.08 |
| 2. | Non-cereals | 4.77 |
| 3. | Drinks | 16.80 |
| 4. | Hired labour | 16.17 |
| 5. | Clothing | 13.80 |

Education gets a meagre Rs. 2.65 per month and recreation, the paltry sum 0.15 paise, but betel-nuts, tobacco and medicine cost more, the amounts spent on them being Rs. 1.86, 3.56 and 4.70 respectively.

The five households of tenant cultivators spend, on an average, Rs. 70.45 per month. The items which claim the largest amounts of expenditure in the budget of these households are the same as in the case of the owner cultivators, namely food and drink, hired labour and clothing. The expenditure on these items are as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (i) | Cereals | Rs. 27.17 |
| (ii) | Non-cereals | 2.34 |
| (iii) | Drinks | 12.17 |
| iv) | Hired labour | 8.50 |
| (v) | Clothing | 6.08 |

Education and recreation are neglected aspects of the life of these households also, the amounts spent on education per month, being Rs. 0.08 and no amount being spent on recreation. As in the case of the owner-cultivators, tobacco, betelnut and 'medicine' figure more prominently than education and recreation, the amount spent on tobacco being Rs. 1.67, that spent on betel-nut being Rs. 2.16 and that on medicine being Rs. 1.67, respectively.

There are 135 households of agricultural labourers, their average monthly expenditure being Rs. 49.22. The expenditure pattern of these households too, is almost the same as those of the owner cultivators and tenant cultivators in respect of important items like food and drinks, clothing, education, recreation, tobacco, betel, nut and medicine, the only difference being that the amount spent by these agricultural labourers on "hired labour" is quite small (Rs. 0.85). The amount spent on the other items mentioned above are as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (i) | Cereals | Rs. 21.57 |
| (ii) | Non-cereals | 3.95 |
| (iii) | Drinks | 3.85 |
| (iv) | Clothing | 7.64 |
| (v) | Education | 0.38 |
| (vi) | Recreation | 0.01 |
| (vii) | Tobbacco | 1.90 |
| (viii) | Betal-nut | 1.13 |
| (ix) | Medicine | 1.28 |

The number of households engaged in household industries is 17. The average monthly expenditure of a household of this category is Rs. 88.40. The expenditure on the items taken up for special consideration above, are as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (i) | Cereals | Rs. 37.55 |
| (ii) | Non-cereals | 4.05 |
| (iii) | Drinks | 6.31 |
| (iv) | Clothing | 9.23 |
| (v) | Education | 0.30 |
| (vi) | Recreation | 0.05 |
| (vii) | Hired labour | 6.22 |
| (viii) | Tobacco | 4.10 |
| (ix) | Betel-nut | 2.42 |
| (x) | Medicine | 0.64 |

The same disregard for education and recreation and a leaning in favour of the use of tobacco and 'betelnuts' is seen in the life of these households also. A considerable portion of the expenditure of these households also is devoted to "hired labour."

The average monthly expenditure of the 41 households engaged in "other occupations" is Rs. 95.71. The "other occupations" include work of traders, persons in service, followers of independent professions, hoteliers and coolies. The expenditure pattern of these households is mainly as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (i) | Cereals | Rs. 33.17 |
| (ii) | Non-cereals | 4.13 |
| (iii) | Drinks | 9.15 |
| (iv) | Clothing | 10.72 |
| (v) | Education | 0.98 |
| (vi) | Recreation | 0.48 |
| (vii) | Hired Labour | 3.49 |
| (viii) | Tobacco | 4.36 |
| (ix) | Betal-nut | 1.14 |
| (x) | Medicine | 5.18 |

Certain inferences can safely be drawn from the study of the expenditure of these livelihood classes. Most of their expenditure is covered by items of food and drink and clothing. A sizeable portion is also devoted to 'tobacco', 'betel-nuts' and 'medicine'. Hired labour figures prominently in the expenditure of owner-cultivators, tenant cultivators, and households engaged in household industries as well as other occupations. 'Education' and 'Recreation' are sadly neglected.

**Indebtedness.**—The total amount of the debt of the villagers is Rs. 2,04,107. The amount of debt of every income-group is larger than the debt of the immediately lower income-group. The average indebtedness of every indebted household is also heavier in every income group than in the case of the immediately lower income group. This is obviously due to the higher capacity of the higher income group to get credit and loans than the capacity of the lower income groups have in this respect (Table XXIII A). To give one example it may be observed that both the total indebtedness as well as the average indebtedness of a

household in debt are larger in the income group Rs. 76—100 than in the income group Rs. 51—75 as can be seen from the following figures:—

| Income group | Total amount of debt | Average debt per indebted household |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. |
| Rs. 51—75 | 26,663 | 286.70 |
| Rs. 76—100 | 33,817 | 483.10 |

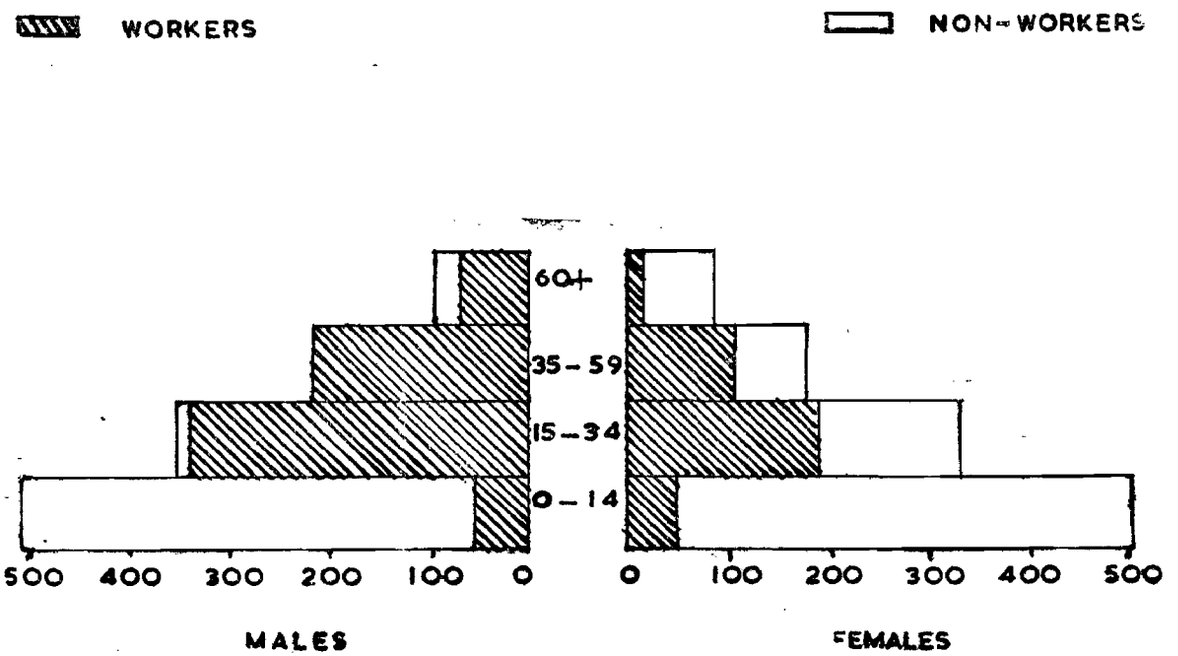
Of the total amount of debt (Rs. 2,04,107) the largest part (Rs. 60,067) or 29.43% are incurred for 'ordinary wants'. The next item is 'Marriage;' and for marriages, the amount of debt incurred is Rs. 35,825 or 17.55%. These are unproductive debts. Next in order come 'Purchase of land' and 'purchase of livestock', for which Rs. 23,205 (11.37%) and Rs. 21,763 (10.66%) have been incurred, these being productive in their nature. These two 'productive' and two 'unproductive' debts together account for 69.01% of the total amount of debt, while all the other causes for indebtedness—namely, construction of and repairs to buildings, education, attending *jatra*, clearing outstanding debts, medicine, household cultivation, household industry, houselod business, purchase of bullock carts, and purchase of pumpsets account for only 30.99% of the total debt.

**Cooperative movement.**—The Cobblers' Craft Co-operative Society is not working, and the affairs of the service co-operative society have ben mismanaged. This society was registered as a credit co-operative society on 15-12-1945. It was converted into a service cooperative society on 21-2-1960. There were nine members on the Board of Management. The membership strength was 144. All the members belonged to Bidarakere village. The jurisdiction of the society extended to the area belonging to the Village Panchayat. The main business of the society consisted in advancing loans to the members. The managerial cost in 1960-61 was Rs. 950 and the volume of business amounted to Rs. 34,350. The society earned a net profit Rs. 836.28. It is indeed regrettable that the condition of a society which was working well has deteriorated due to mismanagement later on. A village community whose economy is mostly agricultural and which has still to develop some village industries and improve its trading activities will be hard put to it when a society which was working well comes to a standstill. It is for the leaders of the village to realise the benefits of co-operation and make efforts to place the society on its legs once again.

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# BIDARAKERE

## WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS



# CHAPTER IV

# SOCIAL AND CULTURAL LIFE

**Population trends:**—There were 317 households in the village in 1941 and the strength of the population in the several age-groups, with sex break-up, was as follows:—

| Population | Age-groups | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0—4 | 5—15 | 15—50 | 50+ |
| Males 890 | 109 | 227 | 433 | 121 |
| Females 799 | 103 | 219 | 395 | 82 |
| Total 1,689 | 212 | 446 | 828 | 203 |

In 1951 there were 351 households and the population was 1,911. The households had thus increased by 10.7% and the population by 13.1% during the decade 1941—1951.

There were 376 households during this survey, the population being 2,277. Population in the different agegroups was as follows:—

| Population | Age-groups | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 0—4 | 5—14 | 15—49 | 50+ |
| Males : 1,176 | 174 | 335 | 517 | 150 |
| Females : 1,101 | 182 | 323 | 457 | 139 |
| Total : 2,277 | 356 | 658 | 974 | 289 |

Increase in the number of households between 1941 and the time of this survey was 18.6%. The increase in population during the same period was 34.8%.

A comparison may be made here between the increases in households and population during 1941—51 on the one hand and 1951—62 on the other:

| Period | Percentage increase in | |
|---|---|---|
| | House-holds | Popu-lation |
| 1941-51 | +10.7 | +13.1 |
| 1951-62 | + 7.1 | +19.1 |

Evidently, the rate of increase in the number of households has been much slower during the period 1951—62 while the rate of growth of population has registered a substantial rise in comparison to the position that prevailed during the previous decade

The increases in the different age-groups for the period 1941—61 may be examined here:—

| | | Increases in different age-groups | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 0—4 | 5—14 | 1549 | 50+ |
| Increase of Males : | 286 | 65 | 108 | 84 | 29 |
| Increase of females : | 302 | 79 | 104 | 62 | 57 |
| Total increase | 588 | 144 | 212 | 144 | 86 |

As can be seen from the above the total increase in the age-group 0—4 was 144, but the increase was 86 in the age-group 50+. In terms of percentages, the increase noticed in each of the four age-groups would be 67.9%, 47.5%, 17.6%, and 40.0% respectively.

This might be indicative of the improvement in the general health of the people and the better medical care afforded to them, especially after 1945 by the conversion of the rural dispensary into a full-fledged Local Fund Dispensary, the eradication of epidemics, especially malaria, and the general improvement in the awareness of the people to health and hygiene.

**Decrease of workers and increase in non-workers between 1961 and the period of survey (1962-63)**

The population was 1,911 in 1951. By 1961 the population had increased to 2,158. During the present survey which was conducted towards the close of 1962 and the early part of 1963 the population had risen to 2,277. There has been a steady increase in population. But while in 1961 the workers numbered 1,187 and the non-workers 971, the survey revealed only 1,037 workers and 1,240 non-workers. Thus while the total population increased by 119 between the census enumeration and the survey, the number of workers went down by 150 and the non-workers increased by 269. In face of a general increase in population, the phenomenon of a downward trend in the strength of workers points to the fact that economic activity has at best been static in this village community.

**Population and sex-break-up.**—In 1951 there were 351 households and the population of the village was 1,911 (959 males and 952 females). As per the 1961 census count there were 383 households, the population being 2,158 (1,099 males and 1,059 females). Thus for one decade (1951-1961) there was an increase of 32 households and 247 persons. Thus while the households had increased by about 9%, the population increased by about 13%.

The population figures for the Census years 1901 to 1961 with sex break-up are as follows:—

| Year | Population | Males | Females | Sex ratio |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1901 | 1,312 | 664 | 648 | 973 |
| 1911 | 1,388 | 699 | 689 | 986 |
| 1921 | 1,365 | 668 | 697 | 1,043 |
| 1931 | 1,542 | 791 | 751 | 949 |
| 1941 | 1,711 | 890 | 821 | 923 |
| 1951 | 1,911 | 959 | 952 | 991 |
| 1961 | 2,158 | 1,099 | 1,059 | 936 |

Except during the decade 1911-1921 when there was an outbreak of epidemic the population steadily increased during the period 1901-1961. The sex ratio increased normally between 1901 and 1911. Between 1911 and 1921 the increase in the sex ratio was steep and this was evidently due to the greater vulnerability of males to diseases and the longevity of the "weaker sex" as compared to men which has been referred to by many writers. Then there was a fall as compared with the 1921 level, but the normal increase since 1901 was maintained, the change being, probably, due to increased medical facilities and improved health conditions.

### Sex and marital status

During the survey it was found (Table VI) that the population in the age-group 0-14 was 1,014, of which 509 were males and 505 were females. In this age-group there were only 15 females who were married. As married persons between the ages 0-14 formed only 1.5% of the total number of persons of that age-group, it can be safely concluded that child marriage is not much in vogue in Bidarakere.

In the age-group 15-24 there were 186 males and 181 females—the total number of persons being 367. Of this group 25 males and 150 females were married. The percentage of the married persons of this age-group to the total number of persons in this age-group was 47.7. The high percentage of married persons in this age-group is accounted for by the fact that there were 94 females in the age-group 20-24 and all of them were married. The females in this village are usually married before they are 19. There is only one female above that age who is not married. Males are married before they are 30, and there are only 4 males above 30 years of age who are not married.

The widows and widowers are in the age-group of 25-29 and higher age-groups. In the age-group 25-29 there is one widow and two widowers. The age group '60 and above' has the largest number of widows and widowers (24 and 63 respectively). The widows and widowers of this age-group (60+) constitute 53% of the total number of widowed persons in this village.

The broad figures relating to the total number of persons of each sex belonging to the different categories of marital status are given hereunder:—

| Marital status | Males | Females | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Never married | 693 | 523 | 1,216 |
| Married | 435 | 462 | 897 |
| Widowed | 48 | 116 | 164 |
| Divorced | .. | .. | .. |
| TOTAL | 1,176 | 1,101 | 2,277 |

### Education

There is a Government Primary School in which the highest standard taught is the IV. The strength of the different standards is as follows:—

| Standard | Boys | Girls | Total | Percentage of the total no. of pupils |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | 38 | 50 | 88 | 43.78 |
| II | 36 | 13 | 49 | 24.38 |
| III | 23 | 13 | 37 | 18.41 |
| IV | 20 | 7 | 27 | 13.43 |
| TOTAL | 118 | 83 | 201 | 100 |

The building in which the school is run at present was donated by a local philanthropist. A small flower garden is raised in front of this school. The school won first prize in the horticultural competition among schools organised by the Mysore Horticultural Society in 1959.

There was a proposal to start a primary school at the hamlet attached to the village, namely, Gollarahatti. Under the National Extension Scheme a building was sanctioned for housing this school. This was proposed to be a single room building and the sum which was to be granted under the National Extension Scheme (Rs. 2,800) was required to be supplemented by collections from the residents of the village. The collections amounted to Rs. 1,000/- and the contribution from the village panchayat was put down at Rs. 200. The entire collections were credited to the treasury and the rapid pace at which the proposal to start this school was progressing was encouraging.

There is also a Middle School in which the highest standard taught is the VIII. The strength of the different classes stood as under:—

| Standard | Boys | Girls | Total | Percentage of the total no. of pupils |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| V | 42 | 13 | 55 | 39.86 |
| VI | 27 | 11 | 38 | 27.54 |
| VII | 22 | 5 | 27 | 19.56 |
| VIII | 15 | 3 | 18 | 13.04 |
| TOTAL | 106 | 32 | 138 | 100 |

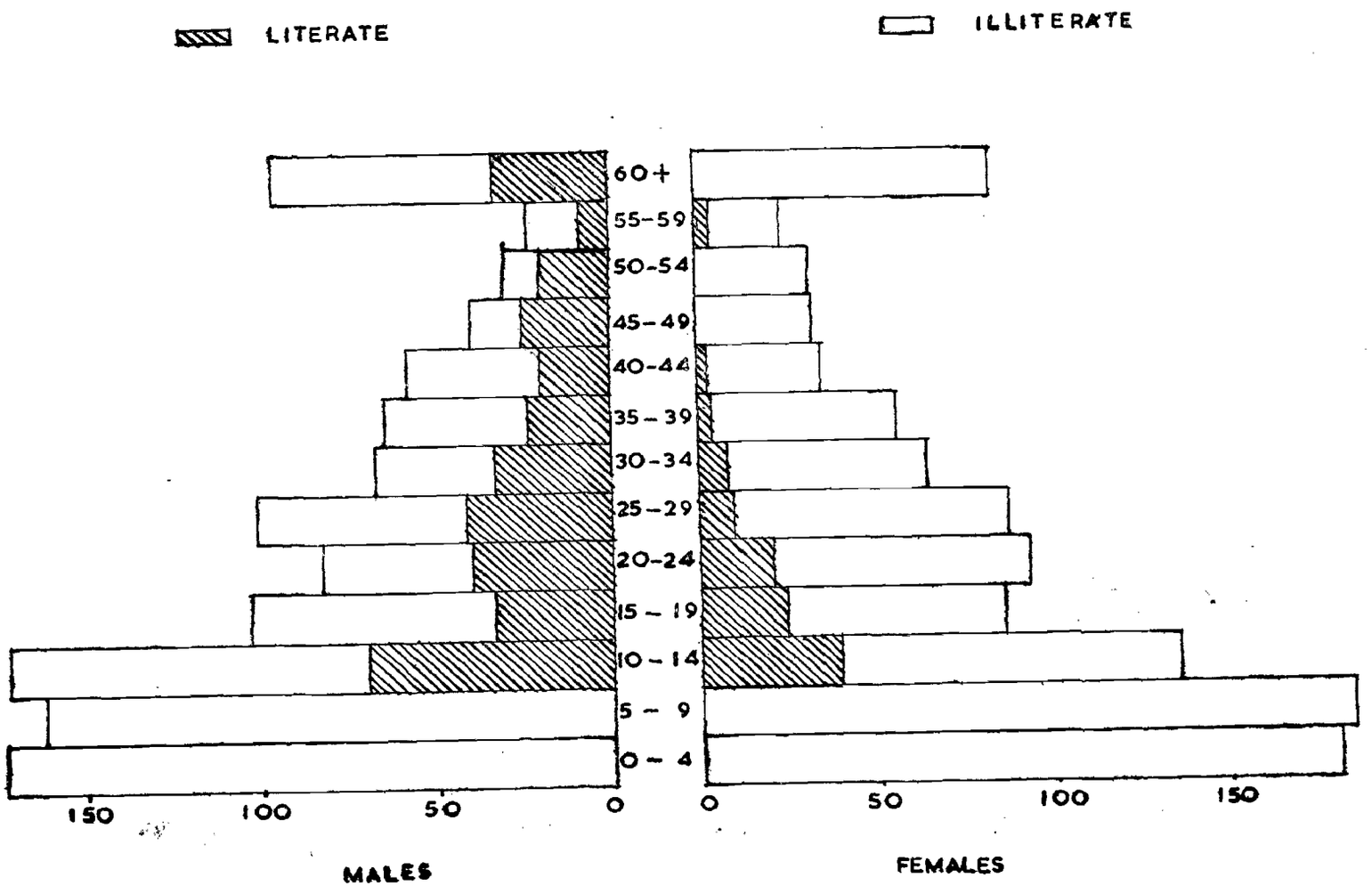
It can be seen from the above that the number of students gradually diminishes in the higher standards. There is one trained and four untrained teachers in the school. The school was started in 1942 and the new building in which it is located was bulit in 1957.

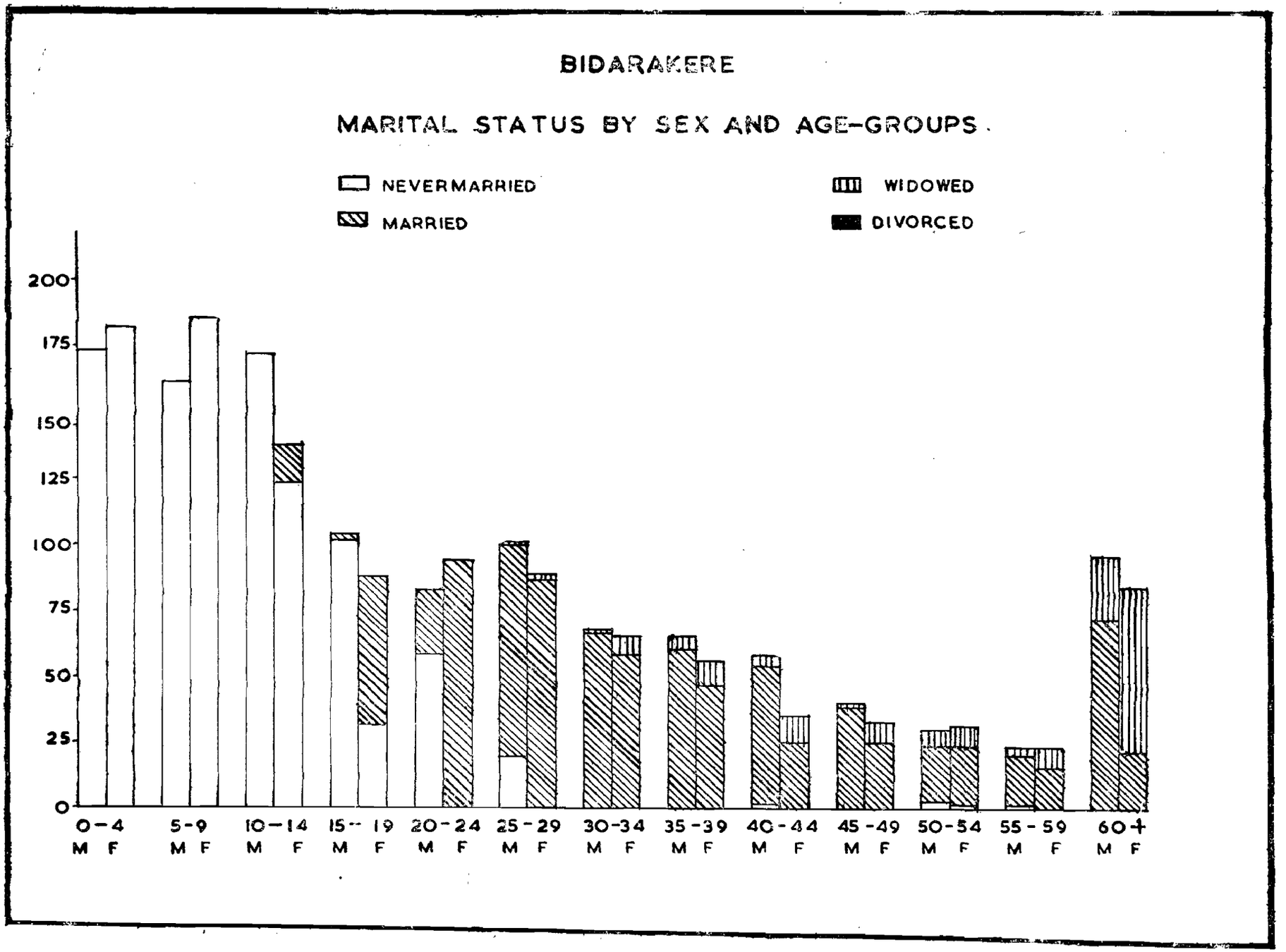
Figures relating to the illiterates and the educational levels attained by the literates of the village stand as given below:—

| Educational standard | Males | Females | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Illiterate | 835 | 988 | 1,823 |
| Literate—without educational standards | 10 | 2 | 12 |
| Primary or basic | 305 | 111 | 416 |
| Matric or Higher secondary | 23 | .. | 23 |
| Intermediate or P.U.C. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Diploma Holders | 2 | .. | 2 |
| TOTAL | 1,176 | 1,101 | 2,227 |

BIDARAKERE

POPULATION AND LITERACY BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS




BIDARAKERE
MARITAL STATUS BY SEX AND AGE-GROUPS.
NEVERMARRIED
MARRIED
WIDOWED
DIVORCED
200
175
150
125
100
75
50
25
0
0-4 M F
5-9 M F
10-14 M F
15-19 M F
20-24 M F
25-29 M F
30-34 M F
35-39 M F
40-44 M F
45-49 M F
50-54 M F
55-59 M F
60+ M F

The illiterate population constitutes 80% of the total population while those who have come upto attaining basic or primary standard of education are 18% of the population. Only 20% of the people are literate. No girl or woman has attained anything beyond the primary school education. Backwardness in the field of education accounts to a large extent the backwardness of the village in other respects also.

**Medical and Public Health**

There is a Local Fund Dispensary in the village. It was opened in 1943. In this dispensary treatment is given for respiratory ailments like flu, bronchitis, pneumonia and sometimes, though rarely, tuberculosis. Other diseases treated are minor injuries, rheumatic fever and asthama. The average number of patients treated, per day, is 35. There is no ward for in-patients and only emergency cases are retained for observation. Patients who cannot be treated here are advised to attend the district hospital at Chitradurga.

The staff consists of a medical officer, a pharmacist (Compounder), a midwife and an attender. The expenditure comes roughly to Rs. 600 per month. As for the medicines used here, package indents are got from Bangalore and Chitradurga.

The staff have no quarters and they find it difficult to get housing accommodation even in this village. The food problem is also acute and the hospital staff including the medical officer who are expected to serve others are hard put to it because there is no tolerably decent hotel wherein they can have their food. In several cases want of accommodation prevents the staff members from bringing their family to the village and the want of a good hotel often necessitates their going all the way to the taluk headquarters, which is nine miles away just for the purpose of taking their food. Thus a good lot of the valuable time of these public servants is lost, just because the opening of a hospital is not followed up by the buliding of quarters for the hospital staff.

Advice regarding family planning is given to those seeking it, at the dispensary. The I.U.C.D. campaign was conducted twice and the required appliances are also available here. But the response to the campaign was poor.

Patients are treated, in addition to ordinary ailments, for more serious diseases like measles, mumps and tuberculosis. Mass vaccination and inoculation are undertaken by the dipensary whenever necessary. But the response to these is also poor and supply of necessary medicines for carrying out these operations thoroughly, is also inadequate.

Considering the deficiencies and inadequacies under which the hospital is labouring, the work now being done by the hospital is commendable.

The health condition of the people is not satisfactory, malnutrition and apathy being the main impediments to improvement in health.

The village is the headquarters of a surveillance worker of the Malaria Eradication Scheme. He tested 286 persons and obtained blood smears from them. They were sent to the District laboratory at Bellary. But no positive case was found and it is a happy feature that malaria is almost completely eradicated here.

**Family and inheritance**

The Hindu castes are governed by the Mitakshara law as modified by the Hindu law of succession and inheritance, according to which sons inherit the property of the father equally. The idea of giving a share of the property to the daughters does not find favour with the people, but daughters are given jewellery at the time of their marriage. The Muslims are governed by the Muhammadan law. There are 183 simple families (48.7% of the total number of families) 32 families of the intermediate type (8.5% of the total number of families), 139 joint families (37% of the total number of families) and 22 families which are classified as "others" (5.9% of the total number of families).

**Marriage.**—Marriage alliances are contracted usually among relatives. Marriage among persons belonging to the same *gotra* or clan is prohibited. The problem of giving dowry to the bridegroom or bride-price (*tera*) to the bride is not taken seriously and such levies are not deemed to be quite compulsory. The giving or receiving of such payments depends upon the resources and willingness of the contracting parties, and though the practice of making such payments is prevalent by custom among some castes, the payment is waived if the party which has to make the payment cannot afford it.

**Leisure and recreation.**—The villagers are not making good use of their leisure. The broadcasts from the radio installed at the panchayat building are heard only by a few. The villagers mostly spend their time in idle gossip after their normal daily work is over. They attend the dramas enacted by the local troupe but such shows are few and far between. They spend some gay time on the occasion of the annual fairs and festivals, but on other occasions their leisure time is spent in idle conversation.

**Dress**

The adult males usually wear a shirt and a dhoti. When they go out to the fields for agricultural work they tie a towel or other cloth round their heads. Male children wear shirts and drawers. The cloth for these garments is got from nearbly places like Jagalure, Chitradurga or Davanagere. There are only two cloth shops for this village (including Gollarahatti). Adult females use sarees and blouses, and female children wear frocks or *langa*, that is petticoats, and jumpers. Elderly men wear turbans for headgear, but the use of the turban is gradually going out of fashion.

**Ornaments.**—The important ornaments worn by women are the *Bugudi* and *Bendole* which are ear-ornaments, *patti* (waist-belt), *chain* and *Kasina-sara* (necklace). Rings for fingers are the chief ornaments used by men.

## Household goods, food and drink

The important grains which are used in the preparation of the daily food are purchased in the shandies of Jagalur or Chitradurga or in the shandies of the neighbouring villages. The villagers commonly consume lumps of *jola* or ragi; *Rotti* made out of these grains or cooked rice. These are eaten with a pungent liquid savoury called *saru* of which the chief ingredients are chillies and tamarind, or with curry or with *chutni*.

The chief beverages used are coffee, tea and milk. Mostly jaggery is used in the preparation of coffee instead of sugar, but a few households use sugar for the purpose. On the occasion of feasts and festivals, sweet dishes are prepared (like *Holige, Karigadabu, Payasa, Kheeru, Kharjikoy, Maldhi* and *Ladu*).

## Religion

TEMPLES AND OTHER RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS:—There are eight temples in the village dedicated to different deities. These deities are: Anjaneya, Maramma (2 temples) Eswara, Gurusiddaswamy, Durgamma, Veerathippama, and Bosi Devaru. Most of these temples have only local importance though one of the temples dedicated to Maramma is famous throughout the Jagalur Taluk. Three other temples those of Anjaneya, Eswara and Gurusiddaswamy are also more prominent locally than the rest.

*Maramma temple.*—The deity worshipped in this temple which is famous in the entire taluk is called *pettige* Maramma. The origin of the temple is unknown. The temple was renovated in 1922. The temple is held in veneration by all the Hindu castes. The temple has about 4 acres of dry land. The jathra or fair of this temple was formerly being conducted once in three years but now it is being conducted once in 5 years only. The *jathra* used to last for twelve days in olden times but nowadays it lasts for five days. About 5000 persons gather at this fair and those who have taken vows to be fulfilled at the *jathra*—attend it punctiliously. During the *jathra* the idol of the temple is carried to the house of the priest, it is then worshipped at that place at regular intervals. Wrestling matches and bouts are held to mark the occasion. On the last day of the *jathra, a Mangalarati* or waving of light before the idol is performed. The idol is then ceremoniously taken in procession from the priest's house back to the temple, passing through the important streets of the village.

*Anjaneya temple.*—The temple was built in 1924 and the deity is worshipped daily. The temple is a sacred place to all Hindu castes. Special worship is conducted on important days in the year like Karthika, Shivarathri and Ramanavami. On such occasions about seven to eight hundred persons gather at the temple and take part in the devotional services.

*Eswara temple.*—This temple is also sacred to all the Hindu castes in the village. The temple has 20 acres of dry land. The management is looked after by some devotees. Special worship is conducted here in the months of Sravana and Karthika, and the poor are fed on these occasions.

*Gurusiddaswamy temple*—This temple is specially sacred to the Lingayat community, and the daily worship is performed by a Lingayat. This temple has many devotees in the village and the management of this temple is also in the hands of a band of devotees.

## Important fairs

The people of the village attend the fairs held in the local temples as also those which are held in nearby places where there are ancient and famous temples. On the occasion of these fairs, a lot of trading activities are undertaken in grains like jowar and ragi and in other articles like clothes. Hotels and sweetmeat stalls do a good trade on such occasions and recreational activities like dramas and bullock races are also held. A summary of the important fairs held in the village and in nearby places is given below:—

| Name of Fair | Distance in Miles & Furlongs | When held | Main attraction | How old | Size of gathering | Commodities transacted | Recreational activities |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Maramma | 0—2 | 1961 | Wrestling | .. | 10,000 | Jola, ragi clothes | Hotels |
| Rangaswamy | 3—0 | 1961 | Wrestling sword play | 100 years | 2,000 | .. | |
| Kallappa-Kalledevarapura | 6 —0 | March 1961 | Car festival in Dalvoy Honds temple | .. | 12,000 | Cattle | Cattle race |
| Tippeswamy of Naikanahatti | 18—0 | March 1961 | Places of attraction : 'Hora Matha' and "Vola Matha." | 100 years | 10,000 | .. | .. |
| Veerabhadraswamy of Kudathagudda | 12—0 | 1960 | Idol : Veerabhadra | .. | 4,000 | .. | .. |
| Kottur Basaveswara | 30—0 | 1962 | Idol : Kotteswara | .. | 8,000 | .. | .. |
| Kanamodaga | 20—0 | Yearly | Idol : Sharanappa | .. | 3,000 | .. | .. |
| Ujjain | 20—0 | Yearly | Idol : Mayula Siddeswara | .. | 8,000 | .. | .. |
| Gurusiddappa | 14—0 | Yearly | Idol : Chowdamma | .. | 2,000 | .. | .. |

**Village organisation**

The different communities in the village are living amicably because no community is able to dispense with the services of the others. There is a hamlet attached to the village, called Gollarahatti. The inhabitants of the hamlet, mostly agricultural labourers, spend the major part of their time at Bidarakere.

Easily the most influential persons in the village are the President and the Vice-President of the statutory village Panchayat. They are also the President and Secretary, respectively, of the service co-operative society. The Village Panchayat hall was built in 1930, and it is a decent structure. The Panchayat has 13 members in it and they are all elected members. Ten of them are from Bidarakere and three from the hamlet. Most of these members have cultivation as their primary occupation.

The finances of the Panchayat are satisfactory. The share the panchayat gets from the land revenue is sizeable. Some money was realized in 1961-62 (Rs. 160/-) by sale of capital assets. Nearly a thousand rupees are realised annually from taxes, and the rent collected by letting out the houses of the panchayat, in 1961-62, was Rs. 159. The panchayat carried out, in the same year, several development activities like illumination of street lights (Rs. 233.30), contributing to newspapers for the benefit of the public (37.25), radio repair and purchase of radio licence (Rs. 119), repairing and maintenance of streets (Rs. 344), digging of manure pits (Rs. 331.25) and purchase of a pulley for drinking-water well (Rs. 6.50). The total cost of these activities came to Rs. 1,711.85, and in addition a sum of Rs. 168.55 was utilised for civic and municipal functions. It is creditable that the panchayat budget showed a surplus after meeting all these items of expenditure. Statement showing the income and expenditure for 1961-62 is given here under:—

*Finances of the Panchayat for the year 1961-62*

| Income | Rs. P. | Expenditure | Rs, P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance carried over from pervious year . | 177.15 | Expenditure on staff . . | 842.22 |
| Share of land . . | 2,755.98 | Expenditure on development activities | 1,711.85 |
| Money realised from disposal of capital assets | 160.00 | Expenditure on civic and municipal functions . . . | 168.55 |
| Self-imposed taxes . | 974.37 | Taluk Treasury . . . | 1,105.17 |
| Rent from houses . | 159.00 | Closing balance . . . | 398.71 |
| TOTAL : | 4,226.50 | TOTAL : | 4,226.50 |

**Co-operative movement.**—Some account of the co-operative societies in the village, has been given already in the chapter on "Economy". At the time of the survey only the service co-operative society was in existence, though not as a very active co-operative institution. It only purchased some consumer goods, especially controlled goods at Jagalur, and sold them to its constituents and others. But there were complaints even in regard to this activity and there were also allegations of favouritism and mismanagement. All told, the society was not working well. The record of Bidarakere in the field of co-operation has been disappointing and disheartening.

**Voluntary organisations**

A proposal to start a *Mahila samaja,* though sanctioned by the authorities, did not materialise. If the *samaja* comes into being, the women could learn tailoring, embroidery and other useful arts in their leisure time and those who are illiterate could earn the three *R*'s. But the idea of starting the *samaja* had not yet been quite given up at the time of the survey.

There is an institution called the "Young Farmers Club." Happily, it is working well. There are 30 members in this club. It was started in 1961, and has a deposit amount of Rs. 385. The institution possesses some musical instruments and the members practise playing on the harmonium. *Tabala* and other instruments in the club. The Adult Education Society, Chitradurga, has donated a sum of Rs. 100 to this club for the purchase of books. There was also the idea of this society presenting books worth about Rs. 300 to the club.

**Reforms**

There were ten cases of operation for family planning in this village. The villagers seem to be willing to use contraceptives and other devices for preventing conception and limiting the family, but they are, for the most part, averse to undergoing surgical operation for family planning.

Regarding 'dowry' the position has been explained already in a previous chapter. They know that the giving and taking of dowry are against the law. Further, the existing economic difficulties do not afford scope for the practise of giving or receiving dowry or bride-price. If anything, a few well-to-do persons may indulge in it, but as dowry is illegal they do not own to having given or accepted dowry even when it is made known to them that their replies to questions by the investigators are meant only for assessing the existing position in society and will not be used against them. If anything the practice may still be existing only among the rich people.

Untouchability is receding to the background, though at a snail's pace. People now view untouchability from a more humane angle than their ancestors did. May be, the untouchables are still kept away from others at a distance so far as dining and marital relations are concerned. But in several other matters touching social inter course and social contact, they are enjoying greater freedom than their progenitors. They now enter coffee hotels and are served, without demur, just as the others are served. They attend fairs and cattle shows and take part in trading activities without

any non-cooperation on the part of the other participants. This progress halting and tardy as it is, is due to the atmosphere created during the freedom struggle and the labours of the Father of the Nation. But as against this record of progress, it is also noticed that the untouchables have not made good use of the facilities offered to them by the Government.

Due to the same healthy influence, the toddy palm trees which were in abundance in this village were cut down and now only a few stunted shrubs are seen here and there. Drinking on the stealth—especially drinking illicit liquor—is said to be still there, but the people, by and large, have clearly understood that drink is an evil and hesitate at least to indulge in it openly.

So far as land reforms are concerned, people here have not yet begun to think that land should belong to the tiller himself. The old relationship between landlord and tenant still exists.

Thus Bidarakere may be said to be a village which is still fifty years behind the times so far as most of the matters which hinge upon the socio-economic life of the people are concerned.

# CHAPTER V

## CONCLUSION

The main points noticed in the previous chapters may be summarised now: Bidarakere is a large village of jagalur taluk, Chitradurga district. It is at the meeting place of the road from Chitradurga to Jagalur and the road from Bharamasagara to Donehalli. The communication facilities of the village are good. The village is supplied with electricity. It is served by a Local Fund Dispensary and a Branch Post Office. It is also included in the Community Development Programme and is the headquarters of the Village Level Worker. There are two educational institutions, a Primary School and a Middle School, as also a Young Farmers' Club.

A few weak points may now be recalled: while jowar, bajra, paddy, ragi, cotton, pulses, oil seeds and onions are the chief agricultural products of the village, their cultivation has not registered any remarkable improvement. The cultivation of onions is a new feature seen since a few years past, and it has been responsible for the improvement of the economic condition of some ryots, but the agricultural position is, on the whole, far from satisfactory. Agriculture is retarded and handicapped for want of sufficient supply of water. The rainfall is scanty and there is no river or channel nearby. There are only four pumpsets in the village. Cultivation by lift irrigation has still to gain prominence. Though communication facilities are good as far as they go, the national highway does not pass through this village. It is laid near the adjoining taluk. The nearest railway station is eighteen miles away. There is thus scope for improvement of communication facilities. The village has no doubt medical and educational facilities, but the residents of the village do not evince much interest either in working for getting residential quarters and other minimum requirements for the hospital staff or in the education of their children. The level of literacy is low. While it was just 13%[1] in 1941 it was only 20% at the time of the survey.

The record of the village in the field of industry is equally disappointing. There is no village industry worth the name here. Attempts made in the past to start a leather tanning industry proved a failure as also the attempts to start a weaver's co-operative society for the benefit of the weaving industry. Lack of education and enlightenment and the total want of public spirit in the villagers have added to the complexity of a situation already difficult enough due to poor agriculture and the absence of proper village industries. The usual poverty of the majority of people wholly dependent on an uncertain agriculture governed by erratic rainfall is also there to add to the poignancy of the situation.

In the past, that is when there was an independent kingdom at Chitradurga about two centuries back, the situation was probably not so bad in this village. This, however, is just an inference and there is no authentic account to justify it on surer grounds. The situation today is doubtless disheartening. As the people's energies are not diverted to constructive channels they spend a lot of time in gossip, in mutual rivalries and in arranging and staging drama shows, at best. These shows involve wasteful expenditure and the competitive spirit they exhibit in arranging these shows is well worthy of a better cause.

A comparison between the conditions which obtained in 1941 and those which existed during the survey reveal the changes which have taken place during the intervening two decades. There were 317 households in 1941 with a total population of 1,689. The average strength of a household then was 5.3. The number of households increased to 376 by 1962 and the population increased to 2,277, the average number of persons in a household being 6.

The extent of assessed and occupied land increased from 2258 acres to 2431.25 acres. The cultivation of ragi declined while the production of paddy and jowar were stepped up. Among cash crops, the production of cotton and groundnuts declined, and onion cultivation which was not in existence in 1941 became an important feature by 1962. Details of these changes may be summarised here:—

| Crop | Production in 1941 | Production in 1962 |
|---|---|---|
| Ragi | 662 Pallas | 134.70 Pallas |
| Paddy | 60 ,, | 311.50 ,, |
| Jola (jowar) | 960 ,, | 1,728.50 ,, |
| Cotton | 350 maunds | 160.02 maunds |
| Groundnuts | 6,689 ,, | 619.00 ,, |
| Onions | | 2,73,568 Kgs. |

In 1941 there were 1,705 heads of cattle for a population of 1,689. In 1962 there were 1,507 heads of cattle for a population of 2,277. This comparison substantiates the point that cattle wealth has not kept pace with the growth of population also.

In 1941, 188 out of the 317 households (59.3 per cent) owned lands. During the Survey, it was found that, 300 out of the 376 households (79.8 per cent) owned lands. So also, the extent owned which stood at 2773 acres in 1941 increased to 3614 acres by 1962. Further, within Bidarakere itself subsequent to 1941, an area of about 173 acres has been assessed and brought under the plough. To permit a comparison

of the pattern of distribution of land owning households by size groups for the two periods the following table is furnished:

| Size-group | 1941 Households owning | | 1962 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Percentage | No. | Percentage |
| Below 1 acre | 1 | 0.5 | 2 | 0.6 |
| 1.0 to 2.49 | 29 | 15.4 | 31 | 10.3 |
| 2.5 to 4.99 | 25 | 13.2 | 61 | 20.6 |
| 5.0 to 7.49 | 26 | 13.8 | 42 | 14.0 |
| 7.5 to 9.99 | 16 | 8.5 | 48 | 16.00 |
| 10.0 to 14.99 | 27 | 14.3 | 46 | 15.3 |
| 15.0 to 19.99 | 23 | 12.2 | 31 | 10.3 |
| 20.0 to 24.99 | 11 | 6 0 | 8 | 2.6 |
| 25.0 to 29.99 | 11 | 6.0 | 9 | 3.0 |
| 30.0 and above | 19 | 10.1 | 22 | 7.3 |
| ALL SIZE GROUPS | 188 | 100.0 | 300 | 100.0 |

There has been an increase in the proportion of small landholders (less than 10 acres) over the past 2 decades while a corresponding decrease is noticeable in the larger size groups of 20 acres and over.

In 1941, 251 out of 317 households (79%) were indebted. The total amount of their debt was Rs. 64. 913-8-0 the average debt of an indebted household being about Rs. 258. During the survey there were 287 indebted households forming 76% of the total number of households. The total amount of their debt was Rs. 2,04,107, the average debt of an indebted household being Rs. 711. It is thus seen that there was a small decrease in the percentage of indebted households to the total number of households while the average debt of an indebted household increased more than two and a half times the load of debt that existed in 1941. The service cooperative society was started in 1945 and the cobblers' society was started in 1950. It has already been noted that the working of these societies is not satisfactory and needs to be improved.

Regarding industries that existed in the village in 1941 the concluding words of the economic survey report on that village read as follows: "spinning and weaving which was once practised by the Adikarnatakas and Neygis have been given up. Adikarnatakas are not earnestly pursuing cobblery. Instructions in the manufacture of improved patterns to answer the needs of the market are necessary to give an impetus to the practising of these handicrafts and to make them more remunerative". The condition not only of spinning and weaving and cobblery but also of the other small household industries which existed in the village in 1962 like tailoring, basket-making, goldsmithy and blacksmithy was equally unimpressive.

There was an upper primary school in 1941. The nearest middle school was at Jagalur. 13.4% of the population was literate. In 1962, besides the upper primary school there was a middle school. There was also a proposal to start a primary school at the hamlet Gollarahatti. 20% of the population was literate.

In the social and cultural field some improvement could be seen in the treatment meted out to the erstwhile untouchables: and the activities of the Young Farmers Club started in 1961 constitute a new and encouraging feature, though they have to be improved and enlarged.

So far as medical services and public health are concerned, there was a rural dispensary in 1941, but by 1962 it had been converted into a Local Fund Dispensary. Family planning had become an idea familiar to the people by 1962 but the people were against surgical operations for the purpose.

As for the general health conditions the 1941 report has these words: "Though the village is on a high level, malaria is prevalent. Epidemics such as plague, smallpox and cholera are reported to break out occasionally." By 1962 malaria had been completely rooted out and epidemics had almost become things of the past.

Among other improvements in the village since 1941, mention may be made of the introduction of electricity in the village in 1945 and the existence of four pump sets by the cultivators of the village.

To conclude: on the positive side there is increase in population, in the average strength of a household and the area of land cultivated. Though the production of groundnuts and cotton has declined it is counterbalanced by the production of onions which has been taken up in the village recently. The percentage of households owning lands has increased to a tangible degree. Thus it may be concluded that, on a superficial consideration of the situation the agricultural economy of the village seems to have registered an improvement. There has also been progress in the social and cultural conditions as can be seen from the increase of literacy from 13% in 1941 to 20% in 1962; in the establishment of middle school, in the establishment of the Farmers' Club and in the treatment meted out to the ex-untouchables and in a general improvement in health conditions. But as against these points of progress, one also sees that the increase in the number of cattle—especially working bullocks—is halting compared to the increase and extension of the cultivation, that the burden of the villager's debt has increased in a marked degree and that the working of the cooperative societies, established after 1941, is far from satisfactory. Also, the village had, and still has, no good industry worth the name and the establishment of one or more village industries seems to be necessary for the establishment of a balanced economy and absorption of source of the non-workers in these industries.

There is, in other words, improvement in the village only in the fields of agriculture, education and public health. The extension of the supply of electricity to the village and the existence of four pumpsets among the villagers have been definite gains. Modern methods of agriculture including the use of fertilisers and improved seeds have to be taken note of as additional gains to the village economy. But agricultural

improvement has become halting and retarded for want of sufficient number of working bullocks and other cattle wealth generally as also due to the lack of sufficient water supply, mainly due to scanty rainfall and want of rivers and channels nearby. The existing marketing facilities for agricultural produce are good as far as they go, but the agriculturists suffer for want of sufficient and timely financial aid especially because the working of the co-operative societies is in doldrums. On account of this condition, the debts of the cultivators have increased by leaps and bounds, and the dependance of the ryot on the local money-lenders is almost unchanged since two decades. Village industries of proper size and strength are still to come into being and it is upto the village leadership both to strive for the establishment of these industries and to secure, by making the right approach to the authorities, sufficient water supply—especially supply of drinking water—to the village. Taking an overall estimate the entire socio-economic position of this typical village of the southern Maidan into consideration, it seems safe to affirm that while there has been some improvement in the position and condition of the villagers, further improvement depends, by and large, on the initiative, enterprise and co-operative endeavour of these villagers themselves.

Much remains to be done—and done by the residents of Bidarakere themselves—before the village can progress and prosper. If there is further improvement in the field of education, if some means of supplying water—both for drinking and for agriculture—is taken up and quickly executed, and if, in addition, the villagers take up the cultivation of more cash crops besides onions (cash crops like mulberry and tobacco) and above all, if some village industries could also be started (all these requiring as a *sine qua non,* the cultivation ot public spirit by the people) then the adverse economic forces can be counteracted by a sufficiently diversified economy and then only the village will cease to be a backward village of a backward taluk of a dry area outside the moderately heavy rainfall belt. What applies to Bidarakere no doubt applies equally well to all other villages similarly situated, and the remedies suggested can be applied with equal effect in respect of them also.

# TABLES

## TABLE I
### Area, Houses and Population

| Area in | | Density per sq. Mile | Number of houses | Number of Households | Population | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Acres | Hectares | | | | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 2,651 | 1,073 | 550 | 376 | 376 | 2,277 | 1,176 | 1,101 |

## TABLE II
### Population by Age-Groups

| Total of all ages | | | 0—4 | | 5—9 | | 10—14 | | 15—19 | | 20—24 | | 25—29 | | 30—34 | | 35—44 | | 45—59 | | 60+ | | Age not Stated | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P | 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 |
| 2,227 | 1,176 | 1,101 | 174 | 182 | 162 | 186 | 173 | 137 | 104 | 87 | 82 | 94 | 101 | 88 | 67 | 65 | 123 | 91 | 94 | 87 | 96 | 84 | .. | .. |

## TABLE III
### Size and Composition of Households

| Total No. of House-holds | Size of Households | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Single Member | | | 2-3 Members | | | 4-6 Members | | | 7-9 Members | | | 10 Members above | | |
| | House-holds | Males | Females | HH's | M | F | HH's | M | F | HH's | M | F | HH's | M | F |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 376 | 20 | 7 | 13 | 60 | 78 | 81 | 158 | 429 | 391 | 93 | 373 | 339 | 45 | 289 | 277 |

## TABLE IV
## Households classified by Religions, Castes and Sub-castes

**Name of the village: BIDARAKERE**

| Religion | Caste | Sub Caste | Number of house-holds | Population | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| HINDU | Lingayat | — | 3 | 16 | 10 | 6 |
| | | Panchachara | 20 | 115 | 63 | 52 |
| | | Hadapadavaru | 10 | 55 | 32 | 23 |
| | | Nayana Kshatriya | 1 | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| | | Sadhu | 59 | 366 | 197 | 169 |
| | | Kumbara | 1 | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| | | Jothi Pangada | 2 | 22 | 12 | 10 |
| | | Ganiga | 4 | 45 | 25 | 20 |
| | | Jangamaru | 6 | 56 | 29 | 27 |
| | Reddy | — | | | | |
| | | Kamma | 18 | 150 | 79 | 71 |
| | | Velnadu | 1 | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| | Adi-Karnataka | — | 31 | 185 | 88 | 97 |
| | | Mallaru | 12 | 61 | 36 | 25 |
| | | Badagiyeleru | 1 | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| | Adi-Dravida | — | 28 | 147 | 70 | 77 |
| | | Cheluvadi | 3 | 15 | 6 | 9 |
| | | Kotekere | 1 | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| | | Mallaru | 2 | 13 | 5 | 8 |
| | | Bosi Kere | 1 | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| | Golla | — | 3 | 28 | 15 | 13 |
| | | Hatthikenguri | 2 | 13 | 6 | 7 |
| | | Kallu | 16 | 92 | 46 | 46 |
| | | Mannu | 1 | 2 | 2 | .. |
| | | Adavi | 1 | 8 | 5 | 3 |
| | Naik | — | 2 | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| | | Myasa | 55 | 296 | 154 | 142 |
| | | Pallegar | 5 | 38 | 17 | 21 |
| | Akkasale | Hire Mane | 5 | 32 | 14 | 18 |
| | | Daivajnya | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| | Nekar | — | 1 | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| | | Padmasale | 4 | 10 | 3 | 7 |
| | Ediga | — | 5 | 38 | 26 | 12 |
| | Banajiga | Setty | 3 | 17 | 6 | 11 |
| | Vysya | — | 1 | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| | | Arya | 1 | 20 | 9 | 11 |
| | | Hidapanapati | 1 | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| | Korama | — | 3 | 12 | 7 | 5 |
| | Brahmin | Smartha | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| | | Madhua | 1 | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| | Bhovi | — | 7 | 35 | 20 | 15 |
| | | Mannu | 10 | 62 | 33 | 29 |
| | | Kallu | 2 | 10 | 4 | 6 |
| | Madivala | — | 13 | 78 | 42 | 36 |
| | Gangamatha | — | 8 | 46 | 20 | 26 |
| | | Mallaru | 3 | 14 | 7 | 7 |
| | | Kanularu | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| | | Sannakki | 1 | 9 | 6 | 3 |
| MUSLIMS | Muslims | Sheikh | 9 | 54 | 21 | 33 |
| | | Pinjare | 6 | 39 | 16 | 23 |
| | | TOTAL | 376 | 2,277 | 1,176 | 1,101 |

## TABLE V
### Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

| Scheduled Castes | | | | Scheduled Tribes | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. of House-holds | Persons | Males | Females | No. of house-holds | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 101 | 560 | 280 | 280 | Nil | .. | .. | .. |

## TABLE VI
### Age and Martial Status

| Age Group | Total Population | | | Never married | | Married | | Widowed | | Divorced or separated | | Unspecified status | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | Males | Females | 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** | 2,277 | 1,176 | 1,101 | 693 | 523 | 435 | 462 | 48 | 116 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 0—4 | 356 | 174 | 182 | 174 | 182 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5—9 | 348 | 163 | 186 | 162 | 186 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 10—14 | 310 | 173 | 137 | 173 | 123 | .. | 15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 15—19 | 191 | 104 | 87 | 103 | 31 | 1 | 56 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 20—24 | 176 | 82 | 94 | 58 | .. | 24 | 94 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 25—29 | 189 | 101 | 88 | 19 | .. | 81 | 86 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 30—34 | 132 | 67 | 65 | .. | .. | 66 | 57 | 1 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 35—39 | 121 | 65 | 56 | .. | .. | 60 | 46 | 5 | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 40—44 | 93 | 58 | 35 | 1 | .. | 52 | 25 | 5 | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 45—49 | 72 | 40 | 32 | | | 38 | 25 | 2 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 50—54 | 61 | 30 | 31 | 2 | 1 | 22 | 23 | 6 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 55—59 | 48 | 24 | 24 | 1 | .. | 19 | 15 | 4 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 60 & above | 180 | 96 | 84 | .. | .. | 72 | 21 | 24 | 63 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Age not stated | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

## TABLE VII
### Education

| Age Group | Total population | | | Illiterate | | Literate without educational std. | | Primary or Basic | | Matric or Higher Secondary | | Intermediate P.U.C. | | Graduates | | Diploma | | Original Titiles | | Any other qualification | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | P | 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 |
| **All ages** | 2,277 | 1,176 | 1,101 | 835 | 988 | 10 | 2 | 305 | 111 | 23 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 0—4 | 356 | 174 | 182 | 174 | 182 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5—9 | 348 | 162 | 186 | 162 | 186 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 10—14 | 310 | 173 | 137 | 103 | 97 | 3 | .. | 67 | 40 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 15—19 | 191 | 104 | 87 | 70 | 62 | .. | .. | 31 | 25 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 20—24 | 176 | 82 | 94 | 42 | 73 | 1 | .. | 32 | 21 | 6 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 25—29 | 189 | 101 | 88 | 59 | 78 | .. | .. | 37 | 10 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 30—34 | 132 | 67 | 65 | 34 | 57 | .. | 1 | 26 | 7 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 35—39 | 121 | 65 | 56 | 41 | 52 | 1 | 1 | 20 | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 40—44 | 93 | 58 | 35 | 38 | 33 | 1 | .. | 18 | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 45—49 | 72 | 40 | 32 | 15 | 32 | .. | .. | 25 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 50—54 | 61 | 30 | 31 | 19 | 31 | 1 | .. | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 55—59 | 48 | 24 | 24 | 15 | 21 | .. | .. | 9 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 60 & above | 180 | 96 | 84 | 63 | 84 | 3 | .. | 30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Age not stated | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

## TABLE VIII

### Workers and Non-Workers by Sex and Broad Age Groups

| Agegroup | Total population | | | Workers | | | Workers | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Females |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| All ages | 2,277 | 1,176 | 1,101 | 1,037 | 676 | 361 | 1,240 | 500 | 740 |
| 0—14 | 1,014 | 509 | 505 | 102 | 54 | 48 | 912 | 455 | 457 |
| 15—34 | 688 | 354 | 334 | 530 | 339 | 191 | 158 | 15 | 143 |
| 35—39 | 395 | 217 | 178 | 323 | 217 | 106 | 72 | .. | 72 |
| 60 & over | 180 | 96 | 84 | 82 | 66 | 16 | 98 | 30 | 68 |

## TABLE IX

### Workers classified by Sex, Broad Age-Groups and Occupations

| Sl. No. | Name of Occuptation | 0—14 | | 15—34 | | 35—59 | | 60 & above | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Femlaes |
| 1. | Cultivation | 13 | 4 | 91 | 26 | 52 | 18 | 19 | 1 |
| 2. | Cultivation + Agricultural labour | 10 | 11 | 41 | 34 | 34 | 21 | 6 | 2 |
| 3. | Cultivation + Industry | 1 | .. | 15 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 2 | .. |
| 4. | Cultivation + Trade | 2 | .. | 7 | 2 | 7 | .. | .. | .. |
| 5. | Cultivation + Profession | 1 | 1 | 12 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 3 | .. |
| 6. | *Cultivation + Service* | *1* | *2* | *17* | *3* | *11* | *2* | *5* | .. |
| 7. | Cultivation + Sheeprearing | 1 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | .. |
| 8. | Agricultural labour | 9 | 3 | 20 | 25 | 18 | 13 | 3 | 3 |
| 9. | Agricultural-labour + Cultivation | 13 | 19 | 75 | 65 | 32 | 32 | 12 | 6 |
| 10. | Agricultural labour + Industry | .. | 1 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 1 | .. |
| 11. | Agricultural-labour + Service | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | .. | .. |
| 12. | Agricultural-labour + Trade | .. | .. | 5 | 4 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. |
| 13. | Agricultural-labour + Cooli | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | 1 | 1 |
| 14. | Industry | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| 15. | Industry + Cultivation | .. | .. | 9 | .. | 7 | 1 | 3 | .. |
| 16. | Industry + Agricultural-labour | 1 | .. | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 17. | Trade | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| 18. | Trade + Cultivation | 1 | 2 | 3 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| 19. | Trade + Agricultural labour | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| 20. | Trade + Service | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 21. | Service | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| 22. | Service + Cultivation | .. | 3 | 13 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 4 | .. |
| 23. | Service + Agricultural-labour | .. | 1 | 5 | 4 | 1 | .. | 2 | 1 |
| 24. | Hotel + Cultivation | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. |
| 25. | Hotel + Trade | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 26. | Profession + Cultivation | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| 27. | Cooli | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | 1 | .. |
| | Total | 54 | 48 | 339 | 191 | 217 | 106 | 66 | 16 |

## TABLE XII

### Households by number of Rooms and by number of persons occupying

| Total No. of house-holds | Total No. of rooms | Total No. of family members | Households with *no* regular room | | Households with one room | | Households with two rooms | | Households with three rooms | | Households with four rooms | | Households with five rooms | | Households with more than five rooms | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | No. of house-holds | Total No. of family *mem-bers* | No. of house-holds | Total No. of family mem-bers | No. of house-holds | Total No. of family mem-bers | No. of house-holds | Total No. of family mem-bers | No. of house-holds | Total No. of family mem-bers | No. of house-holds | Total No. of family mem-bers | No. of house-holds | Total No. of family mem-bers |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 376 | 365 | 2,277 | 79 | 498 | 257 | 1,452 | 25 | 169 | 8 | 80 | 5 | 46 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 22 |

## TABLE XIII

### Households engaged in cultivation, Industry or Business and other occupations

| | |
|---|---|
| Total No of Houscholds | 376 |
| HOUSEHOLDS ENGAGED IN — | |
| 1. Cultivation only | 88 |
| 2. Cultivation and Agricultural labour | 53 |
| 3 Cultivation and Industry | 9 |
| 4 Cultivaton and Business | 9 |
| 5. Cultivation and Service | 12 |
| 6. Cultivation and Profession | 7 |
| 7. Cultivation and Sheep rearing | 5 |
| 8. Agricultural labour | 44 |
| 9. Agricultural labour and Cultivation | 74 |
| 10. Agricultural labour and Industry | 7 |
| 11. Agricultural labour and Service | 3 |
| 12. Agricultural labour and Trade | 3 |
| 13. Agricultural labour and Cooli | 4 |
| 14. Industry only | 3 |
| 15. Industry and Cultivation | 11 |
| 16. Industry and Agricultural labour | 3 |
| 17. Industry and Business | 5 |
| 18. Business only | 1 |
| 19. Trade and Agricultural labour | 1 |
| 20. Trade and Service | 1 |
| 21. Service only | 7 |
| 22. Service and Agricultural labour | 6 |
| 23. Service and Cultivation | 13 |
| 24. Hotel and Cultivation | 2 |
| 25. Hotel and Trade | 1 |
| 26. Profession and Cultivation | 1 |
| 27. Cooli | 3 |

## TABLE XIV

### Type of Industry run by the Households

| Name of Industry | No. of Households |
|---|---|
| 1 | 2 |
| 1. Tailoring | 14 |
| 2. Basket-Making | 3 |
| 3. Goldsmithy | 2 |
| 4. Leather-work | 3 |
| 5. Cloth Weaving | 4 |
| 6. Carpentry | 6 |
| 7. Pottery | 1 |
| 8. Blacksmithy | 1 |
| Total | 34 |

## TABLE XV

### Type of Business run by the Households

| Name of Business | No. of households |
|---|---|
| 1. Stationery | 2 |
| 2. Beedi-shop | 8 |
| 3. Cloth Business | 3 |
| 4. General Stores | 1 |
| 5. Petty Shop | 2 |
| 6. Hotel Buisness | 3 |
| 7. Shandy Merchant | 3 |
| 8. Whole-sale Merchant | 2 |
| 9. Cattle dalal | 1 |
| 10. Paper Agent | 1 |
| 11. Business | 2 |
| Total | 28 |

**Table XVI : Not prepared.**

## TABLE XVII
### Diet

| Community | Total No of household in each community | Households taking: One meals a day | | Two meals a day | | Three meals a day | | More than three meals a day | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Adults | Children | Adults | Children | Adults | Children | Adult | Children |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Lingayat | 106 | .. | .. | 43 | 43 | 57 | 57 | 1 | 1 |
| Naik | 62 | .. | .. | 20 | 20 | 41 | 41 | 1 | 1 |
| Adi-Karnataka | 44 | .. | .. | 9 | 9 | 34 | 34 | 1 | 1 |
| Adi-Dravida | 35 | .. | .. | 5 | 5 | 30 | 30 | .. | .. |
| Golla | 23 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22 | 22 | 1 | 1 |
| Reddy | 19 | .. | .. | 9 | 8 | 10 | 11 | .. | .. |
| Bovi | 19 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19 | 19 | .. | .. |
| Muslims | 15 | .. | .. | 12 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Madivala | 13 | .. | .. | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | .. | .. |
| Ganganatha | 13 | .. | .. | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 | .. | .. |
| Akkasale | 6 | .. | .. | 6 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Nekara | 5 | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | .. | .. |
| Ediga | 5 | .. | .. | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. |
| Banajiga | 3 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. |
| Vysya | 3 | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. |
| Korama | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 3 | .. | .. |
| Brahmin | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 376 | .. | .. | 131 | 130 | 240 | 241 | 5 | 5 |

## TABLE XVIII
### Steple Diet and Food Habits of Communities

| Community | No. of household | Households taking: Rice | Ragi | Rice and Ragi | Rice and Jowar | Wheat Rice, Ragi & Jowar | Jowar Ragi | Rice, Ragi & Wheat | Jowar Ragi & Navane | Vegetarian | Non-vegetarian |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Lingayat | 106 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 14 | 87 | .. | 5 | 105 | .. |
| Naik | 62 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 59 | .. | 2 | 3 | 59 |
| Adi-Karnataka | 44 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 44 | .. | .. | .. | 44 |
| Adi-Dravida | 35 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 34 | 1 | .. | .. | 35 |
| Golla | 23 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 23 | .. | .. | .. | 23 |
| Reddy | 19 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 12 | .. | 2 | 5 | 14 |
| Bovi | 19 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 19 | .. | .. | .. | 19 |
| Muslims | 15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 12 | .. | 2 | .. | 15 |
| Madivala | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 | .. | .. | .. | 13 |
| Gangamatha | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | .. | 1 | .. | 13 |
| Akkasale | 6 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | 4 | .. | .. | 6 | .. |
| Nekara | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | 3 | 2 |
| Ediga | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 5 |
| Banajiga | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Vysya | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 3 | .. |
| Korama | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Brahmin | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. |
| Total | 376 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 24 | 336 | 1 | 13 | 128 | 248 |

## TABLE XIX

### Distribution of Household by Occupation, Income and Number of Members

| Occupation | Total No. of house holds | Income Groups (Rs) 25 or Less | 26-50 | 1-75 | 76-100 | 101+ | Total No. of members in Households mentioned in col. 2 | Number of Persons: Males Above 14 yrs | Females above 14 yrs. | Males & females between 10-13 yrs. | Males & females between 6-9- yrs. | Males & females between 1-5 yrs. | Males & females less than 1 yr | Number of equivalent adults males* per H.H. | Number of gainfully employed persons |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) |
| Cultivation of owned lands | 178 | 4 | 26 | 31 | 26 | 91 | 1,230 | 378 | 323 | 155 | 152 | 188 | 34 | 5.47 | 569 |
| Cultivation of lands taken on lease | 5 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 24 | 9 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 5 | .. | 3.94 | 12 |
| Agricultural Labour | 135 | 17 | 35 | 51 | 24 | 8 | 703 | 206 | 193 | 82 | 89 | 113 | 20 | 4.10 | 395 |
| Household Industry | 17 | .. | 3 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 92 | 35 | 25 | 9 | 9 | 12 | 2 | 4.50 | 36 |
| Others | 41 | 3 | 8 | 12 | 7 | 11 | 228 | 65 | 60 | 26 | 32 | 42 | 5 | 4.34 | 85 |
| Total | 376 | 25 | 72 | 98 | 64 | 117 | 2,277 | 691 | 609 | 273 | 283 | 360 | 61 | 4 79 | 1,037 |

*Note Others Include*

| | |
|---|---|
| Trade | 8 |
| Service | 26 |
| Profession | 1 |
| Hotel | 3 |
| Cooli | 3 |
| Total | 41 |

*Calculated according to Lusk's Co-efficient.

Males above 14 years of age = 1.00 Unit.

Females above 14 years of age = 0.83 Unit

Males and females aged between 10 and 13 years = 0.83 Unit.

Males and females aged between 6 and 9 years = 0.70 Units.

Males and females aged between 1 and 5 years = 0.50 Units.

Children below 1 year = Nil.

## TABLE XX

### Average Annual Income per Household by Occupation

| Occupation | Total No. of Households | Average Annual Income per household (Rs.) | Average Annual Income per equivalent Adult male | Average Annual Income per Household in the Range of: Rs. 300 or less — No. of Hhs. | Amount | Rs. 301-600 — No. of Hhs. | Amount | Rs. 601 900 — No. of Hhs. | Amount | Rs. 901-1200 — No. of Hhs. | Amount | Rs. 1200+ — No. of Hhs. | Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) |
| Cultivation of owned lands | 178 | 1,771 | 323.77 | 4 | 203 | 26 | 478 | 31 | 752 | 26 | 1,053 | 91 | 2,773 |
| Cultivation of lands taken on lease | 5 | 1,225 | 310.01 | 1 | 300 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1,078 | 3 | 1,632 |
| Agricultural labour | 135 | 704 | 171.71 | 17 | 204 | 35 | 455 | 51 | 733 | 24 | 1,059 | 8 | 1,607 |
| Household Industry | 17 | 1,092 | 242.67 | .. | .. | 3 | 523 | 4 | 855 | 6 | 1,030 | 4 | 1,847 |
| Others | 41 | 1,159 | 267.05 | 3 | 178 | 8 | 451 | 12 | 767 | 7 | 1,035 | 11 | 2,455 |

*Note Other Include*

| | |
|---|---|
| Trade | 8 |
| Service | 26 |
| Profession | 1 |
| Hotel | 3 |
| Cooli | 3 |
| Total | 41 |

# TABLE XXI

## Average Monthly Expenditure per Household by Income Groups and Occupations

| Items of expenditure | All Households | | | | Household with a monthly Income of | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Rs. 25 & below | | Rs. 26-50 | | Rs. 51-75 | | Rs. 76-100 | | Rs. 101 & above | |
| | No. of Households | Expenditure per House hold Rs. | Expen-diture per equi-valent adult male Rs. | % of Total ex-penditure | No. of Hhs. | Average Expenditure Rs. | No. of Hhs. | Average Expenditure Rs. | No. of Hhs. | Average Expenditure Rs. | No. of Hhs. | Average Expenditure Rs. | No. of Hhs. | Average Expen-diture Rs. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| **CULTIVATION OF OWNED LANDS** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cereals | 178 | 46.08 | 8.42 | 34.59 | 4 | 9.48 | 26 | 19.30 | 31 | 35.24 | 26 | 39.06 | 91 | 62.61 |
| Non Cereals | 178 | 4.77 | 0.87 | 3.52 | 4 | 1.88 | 26 | 2.71 | 31 | 3.70 | 26 | 4.10 | 91 | 6.04 |
| Drinks | 178 | 16.80 | 3.07 | 12.39 | 4 | 3.54 | 26 | 3.09 | 31 | 7.79 | 26 | 7.95 | 91 | 26.93 |
| Fuel & lighting | 178 | 4.46 | 0.82 | 3.29 | 4 | 1.58 | 26 | 1.67 | 31 | 1.98 | 26 | 2.88 | 91 | 6.68 |
| Housecrent & repairs | 178 | 2.80 | 0.51 | 2.07 | 4 | 0.94 | 26 | 0.51 | 31 | 0.83 | 26 | 1.12 | 91 | 4.69 |
| Clothing | 178 | 13.80 | 2.52 | 10.18 | 4 | 2.50 | 26 | 5.34 | 31 | 9.45 | 26 | 9.43 | 91 | 19.44 |
| Travelling | 178 | 3.65 | 0.67 | 2.69 | 4 | 0.63 | 26 | 1.63 | 31 | 1.69 | 26 | 2.46 | 91 | 5.36 |
| Recreation | 178 | 0.15 | 0.03 | 0.11 | 4 | 0.10 | 26 | 0.02 | 31 | .. | 26 | 0.03 | 91 | 0.28 |
| Education | 178 | 2.65 | 0.48 | 1.95 | 4 | .. | 26 | 0.13 | 31 | 0·13 | 26 | 0.64 | 91 | 4.91 |
| Other Misc Service | 178 | 2.83 | 0.52 | 2.09 | 4 | 2.33 | 26 | 1.09 | 31 | 1.43 | 26 | 1.65 | 91 | 4.17 |
| Interest | 178 | 3.77 | 0.69 | 2.78 | 4 | .. | 26 | 1.01 | 31 | 2.91 | 26 | 2.54 | 91 | 5.36 |
| Rent | 178 | 1.63 | 0.30 | 1.20 | 4 | 0.71 | 26 | 0.58 | 31 | 0.95 | 26 | 0.88 | 91 | 2.42 |
| Remittance | 178 | 0.26 | 0.05 | 0.19 | 4 | .. | 26 | .. | 31 | 0.13 | 26 | .. | 91 | 0.46 |
| Hired labour | 178 | 16.17 | 2.96 | 11.93 | 4 | 0.63 | 26 | 3.09 | 31 | 4.42 | 26 | 7.99 | 91 | 26.93 |
| Purchase for production | 178 | 2.89 | 0.52 | 2.13 | 4 | .. | 26 | .. | 31 | 0.29 | 26 | 0.58 | 91 | 5.39 |
| Tobacco | 178 | 3.56 | 0.65 | 2.63 | 4 | .. | 26 | 1.72 | 31 | 1.71 | 26 | 2.55 | 91 | 5.17 |
| Betal nut | 178 | 1.86 | 0.34 | 1.37 | 4 | 0.52 | 25 | 1.38 | 31 | 2.29 | 26 | 1.60 | 91 | 1.99 |
| Medicine | 178 | 4.70 | 0.86 | 3.47 | 4 | 0.83 | 26 | 3.08 | 31 | 1.36 | 26 | 2.41 | 91 | 7.12 |
| Marriage | 178 | 1.93 | 0.35 | 1.42 | 4 | .. | 26 | .. | 31 | .. | 26 | 0.64 | 91 | 3.59 |
| Total | 178 | 135.56 | 24.63 | 100.00 | 4 | 25.67 | 26 | 46.35 | 31 | 76.20 | 26 | 88.51 | 91 | 199.54 |
| **CULTIVATION OF LANDS TAKEN ON LEASE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cereals | 5 | 27.17 | 6.90 | 38.57 | 1 | 15.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 9.17 | 3 | 37.22 |
| Non-Cereals | 5 | 2.34 | 0.59 | 3.32 | 1 | 1.67 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1.67 | 3 | 2.78 |
| Drinks | 5 | 12.17 | 3.09 | 17.28 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 19.17 | 3 | 13.89 |
| Fuel & lighting | 5 | 1.68 | 0.43 | 2.38 | 1 | 0.42 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1.25 | 3 | 2.25 |
| House rent & repairs | 5 | 1.08 | 0.27 | 1.53 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2.08 | 3 | 1.11 |
| Clothing | 5 | 6.08 | 1.54 | 8.63 | 1 | 2.92 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2.50 | 3 | 8.33 |
| Travelling | 5 | 1.67 | 0.42 | 2.37 | 1 | 0.83 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4.17 | 3 | 1.11 |
| Recreation | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | .. |
| Education | 5 | 0.08 | 0.02 | 0.11 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | 0.14 |
| Other Misc Service | 5 | 0.63 | 0.16 | 0.89 | 1 | 1.58 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | 0.53 |
| Interest | 5 | 2.17 | 0.55 | 3.08 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 3.61 |
| Rent | 5 | 1.38 | 0.35 | 1.96 | 1 | 0.08 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4.00 | 3 | 0.94 |
| Remittance | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | .. |
| Hired labour | 5 | 8.50 | 2.16 | 12.07 | 1 | 0.83 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4.17 | 3 | 12.50 |
| Purchase for production | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | .. |
| Tobacco | 5 | 1.67 | 0.42 | 2.37 | 1 | 1.67 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | 2.22 |
| Betal nut | 5 | 2.16 | 0.54 | 3.07 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 8.33 | 3 | 0.83 |
| Medicine | 5 | 1.67 | 0.42 | 2.37 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | 2.78 |
| Marriage | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | .. |
| Total | 5 | 70.45 | 17.86 | 100 00 | 1 | 25.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 56.51 | 3 | 90.24 |

## TABLE XXI

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. |
| **AGRICULTURAL LABOUR** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cereals | 135 | 21.47 | 5.24 | 43.62 | 17 | 8.78 | 35 | 21.01 | 51 | 12.54 | 24 | 49.37 | 8 | 23.95 |
| Non-Cereals | 135 | 3.95 | 0.96 | 8.03 | 17 | 1.45 | 35 | 2.71 | 51 | 4.75 | 24 | 4.88 | 3 | 6.82 |
| Drinks | 135 | 3.85 | 0.94 | 7.82 | 17 | 0.91 | 35 | 2.18 | 51 | 3.37 | 24 | 6.77 | 8 | 11.67 |
| Fuel & lighting | 135 | 1.24 | 0.30 | 2.52 | 17 | 0.76 | 35 | 1.10 | 51 | 1.12 | 24 | 1.34 | 8 | 3.40 |
| House rent & repairs | 135 | 0.48 | 0.12 | 0.98 | 17 | 0.18 | 35 | 0.55 | 51 | 0.36 | 24 | 0.59 | 8 | 1.31 |
| Clothing | 135 | 7.64 | 1.86 | 15.52 | 17 | 2.09 | 35 | 5.10 | 51 | 8.37 | 24 | 11.02 | 8 | 15.73 |
| Travelling | 135 | 1.08 | 0.26 | 2.19 | 17 | 0.55 | 35 | 0.74 | 51 | 1.16 | 24 | 0.19 | 8 | 5.73 |
| Recreation | 135 | 0.01 | Neg. | 0.02 | 17 | .. | 35 | .. | 51 | 0.01 | 24 | 0.04 | 8 | .. |
| Education | 135 | 0.38 | 0.09 | 0.77 | 17 | 0.07 | 35 | 0.04 | 51 | 0.15 | 24 | 1.67 | 8 | 0.10 |
| Other Misc Service | 135 | 1.12 | 0.27 | 2.28 | 17 | 0.80 | 35 | 1.00 | 51 | 1.16 | 24 | 1.27 | 8 | 1.67 |
| Interest | 135 | 1.09 | 0.27 | 2.21 | 17 | 0.15 | 35 | 0.66 | 51 | 0.92 | 24 | 2.26 | 8 | 2.48 |
| Rent | 135 | 0.30 | 0.07 | 0.61 | 17 | 0.08 | 35 | 0.14 | 51 | 0.30 | 24 | 0.39 | 8 | 1.20 |
| Remittance | 135 | 0.02 | Neg. | 0.04 | 17 | .. | 35 | .. | 51 | 0.04 | 24 | .. | 8 | .. |
| Hired labour | 135 | 0.85 | 0.21 | 1.73 | 17 | .. | 35 | 0.03 | 51 | 0.43 | 24 | 2.08 | 8 | 5.21 |
| Purchase for production | 135 | 0.07 | 0.02 | 0.14 | 17 | .. | 35 | 0.01 | 51 | 0 01 | 24 | 0.31 | 8 | 0.16 |
| Tobacco | 135 | 1.90 | 0.46 | 3.86 | 17 | 0.34 | 35 | 1 46 | 51 | 1.37 | 24 | 3.20 | 8 | 6.67 |
| Betal nut | 135 | 1.13 | 0.28 | 2.30 | 17 | 1.25 | 35 | 0.92 | 51 | 1.31 | 24 | 1.44 | 8 | 0.89 |
| Medicine | 135 | 1.28 | 0.31 | 2.60 | 17 | 0.28 | 35 | 0.48 | 51 | 0.94 | 24 | 1.39 | 8 | 7.85 |
| Marriage | 135 | 1.36 | 0.33 | 2.76 | 17 | .. | 35 | 0.48 | 51 | .. | 24 | 5.21 | 8 | 5.21 |
| Total | 135 | 49.22 | 11.99 | 100.00 | 17 | 17.69 | 35 | 38.61 | 51 | 33.13 | 24 | 95.42 | 8 | 100.05 |
| **HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cereals | 17 | 37.55 | 8.34 | 42.57 | .. | .. | 3 | 21.11 | 4 | 30.00 | 6 | 34.45 | 4 | 62.08 |
| Non-Cereals | 17 | 4.05 | 00.90 | 4.58 | .. | .. | 3 | 2.36 | 4 | 3.75 | 6 | 4.17 | 4 | 5.42 |
| Drinks | 17 | 6.31 | 1.40 | 7.14 | .. | .. | 3 | 1.39 | 4 | 11.25 | 6 | 9.53 | 4 | 25 00 |
| Fuel & lighting | 17 | 3.05 | 00.68 | 3.45 | .. | .. | 3 | 00.92 | 4 | 4.11 | 6 | 2.54 | 4 | 4.34 |
| Houserent & repairs | 17 | 00.79 | 00.18 | 0.89 | .. | .. | 3 | 1.67 | 4 | .. | 6 | 00 28 | 4 | 1.67 |
| Clothing | 17 | 9.23 | 2.05 | 10.43 | .. | .. | 3 | 4.72 | 4 | 7.06 | 6 | 7.97 | 4 | 16 67 |
| Travelling | 17 | 3.78 | 00.84 | 4.28 | .. | .. | 3 | 1.25 | 4 | 1.46 | 6 | 3.57 | 4 | 8 33 |
| Recreation | 17 | 00.05 | 00.01 | 0.06 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 4 | .. | 6 | 00.07 | 4 | 00 11 |
| Education | 17 | 00.30 | 00.07 | 0.34 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 4 | 00.73 | 6 | .. | 4 | 00.52 |
| Other Misc. Service | 17 | 2.31 | 00.51 | 2.61 | .. | .. | 3 | 00 [illegible] | 4 | 2.61 | 6 | 2.64 | 4 | 2.71 |
| Interest | 17 | 6.38 | 1.42 | 7.22 | .. | .. | 3 | 1.09 | 4 | .. | 6 | 00.50 | 4 | 1.21 |
| Rent | 17 | 1.04 | 00.23 | 1.18 | .. | .. | 3 | 00.50 | 4 | 00.29 | 6 | 00.31 | 4 | 3.31 |
| Remittance | 17 | 00.04 | 00.01 | 0.05 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 4 | .. | 6 | .. | 4 | 00.08 |
| Hired labour | 17 | 6.22 | 1.38 | 7.04 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 4 | 4.48 | 6 | 2.78 | 4 | 7.40 |
| Purchase for production | 17 | 00.14 | 00.03 | 0.16 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 4 | .. | 6 | 00.39 | 4 | .. |
| Tobacco | 17 | 4.10 | 00.91 | 4.64 | .. | .. | 3 | 00.70 | 4 | 00.94 | 6 | 5.28 | 4 | 8.02 |
| Betal nut | 17 | 2.42 | 00.53 | 2.74 | .. | .. | 3 | 4.03 | 4 | 1.46 | 6 | 1.95 | 4 | 1.86 |
| Medicine | 17 | 00.64 | 00.14 | 0.72 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 4 | 2.09 | 6 | 00 42 | 4 | .. |
| Marriage | 17 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | 4 | .. | 6 | .. | 4 | .. |
| Total | 17 | 88.50 | 19.63 | 100.00 | .. | .. | 3 | 40.35 | 4 | 70.23 | 6 | 76.85 | 4 | 148.73 |

## TABLE XXI Concld

| Items of expenditure | All households | | | | Household with a monthly Income of | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Rs. 25 and below | | Rs.s 26 50 | | Rs- 51-75 | | Rs· 76-100 | | Rs 101 & above | |
| | No. of House-holds | Expenditure per H.H. Rs. | Expenditure per equivalent adult male Rs. | % of Expen-diture | No. of H.Hs. | Average expenditure Rs. | No. of H.Hs. | Average Expenditure Rs. | No. of H. Hs. | Average Expenditure Rs. | No. of H. Hs. | Average expenditure Rs. | No. of H. Hs. | Average expendi-ture R. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| OTHER OCCUPATIONS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cereals | 41 | 33.17 | 7.64 | 34.66 | 3 | 5.96 | 8 | 18.39 | 12 | 31.94 | 7 | 34.05 | 11 | 52.12 |
| Non-Cereals | 41 | 4.13 | 00.95 | 4.32 | 3 | 00.83 | 8 | 3.23 | 12 | 3.82 | 7 | 4.70 | 11 | 5.67 |
| Drinks | 41 | 9.15 | 2.11 | 9.56 | 3 | 1.25 | 8 | 2.76 | 12 | 4.50 | 7 | 6.97 | 11 | 22.43 |
| Fuel & lighting | 41 | 3.77 | 00.87 | 3.94 | 3 | 00.78 | 8 | 00.76 | 12 | 1.48 | 7 | 3.97 | 11 | 9.39 |
| Houserent & repairs | 41 | 3.17 | 00.73 | 3.31 | 3 | 1.00 | 8 | 0.40 | 12 | 00.82 | 7 | 3.12 | 11 | 8.36 |
| Clothing | 41 | 10.72 | 2.47 | 11.21 | 3 | 1.25 | 8 | 4.84 | 12 | 8.85 | 7 | 10.23 | 11 | 19.93 |
| Travelling | 41 | 4.59 | 1.06 | 4.80 | 3 | 00.14 | 8 | 1.09 | 12 | 2.28 | 7 | 3.11 | 11 | 11.81 |
| Recreation | 41 | 00.48 | 00.11 | 0.50 | 3 | .. | 8 | 00.05 | 12 | 00.03 | 7 | 00.06 | 11 | 1.67 |
| Education | 41 | 00.98 | 00.23 | 1.02 | 3 | .. | 8 | .. | 12 | 00.17 | 7 | 3.04 | 11 | 1.55 |
| Other Misc. Service | 41 | 1.98 | 00.46 | 2.07 | 3 | 1.25 | 8 | 00.73 | 12 | 1.01 | 7 | 3.15 | 11 | 3.42 |
| Interest | 41 | 2.34 | 00.54 | 2.44 | 3 | .. | 8 | 00.84 | 12 | 1.06 | 7 | 00.43 | 11 | 6·68 |
| Rent | 41 | 00.66 | 00.15 | 0.69 | 3 | 00.11 | 8 | 00.53 | 12 | 00.38 | 7 | 00.40 | 11 | 1.36 |
| Remittance | 41 | 1.12 | 00.26 | 1.17 | 3 | .. | 3 | .. | 12 | .. | 7 | .. | 11 | 4.16 |
| Hired labour | 41 | 3.49 | 00.80 | 3.65 | 3 | .. | 8 | .. | 12 | 1.34 | 7 | 00.30 | 11 | 11.36 |
| Purchase for production | 41 | 00.30 | 00.07 | 0.31 | 3 | .. | 8 | .. | 12 | .. | 7 | .. | 11 | 1.10 |
| Tobacco | 41 | 4.36 | 1.00 | 4.55 | 3 | .. | 8 | 2.02 | 12 | 3.75 | 7 | 3.58 | 11 | 8.41 |
| Betal nut | 41 | 1.14 | 00.26 | 1.19 | 3 | 1.11 | 8 | 1.56 | 12 | 1.42 | 7 | 1.43 | 11 | 00.34 |
| Medicine | 41 | 5.18 | 1.19 | 5.41 | 3 | .. | 8 | 4.50 | 12 | 1.22 | 7 | 2.70 | 11 | 13.00 |
| Marriage | 41 | 4.98 | 1.15 | 5.20 | 3 | .. | 8 | 6.25 | 12 | 2.58 | 7 | 00.86 | 11 | 10.66 |
| Total | 41 | 95.71 | 22.05 | 100.00 | 3 | 13.68 | 8 | 47.95 | 12 | 66.65 | 7 | 81.70 | 11 | 193.42 |

Table XXII : Not prepared.

## TABLE XXIII-A

### Indebtedness by Income Group

| Income Group | Total No. of households | No. of households indebted | Amount Rs. | Percentage of Col. 3 to Col. 2 | Average indebtedness for household in debt Rs. | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. 25 and below | 25 | 11 | 1,547.00 | 44.00 | 61.88 | |
| Rs. 26 to 50 | 72 | 50 | 17965.00 | 69.44 | 249.62 | |
| Rs. 51 to 75 | 93 | 71 | 26,663.00 | 76.34 | 286.70 | |
| Rs. 76 to 100 | 70 | 57 | 33,817.00 | 81.42 | 483.10 | |
| Rs. 100 and above | 116 | 98 | 1,24,115.00 | 84.48 | 1,069.10 | |

## TABLE XXIII-B

### Indebtedness by Causes

| Cause | Amount in debt. | No. of families in debt. | Proportion of debt due to cause to the total amount of debt. | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| (a) Purchases of Livestock | 21,763 | 65 | 10 66 | |
| (b) Purchase of land | 23,205 | 41 | 11.37 | |
| (c) House construction, repairs to existing buildings | 13,248 | 22 | 6.49 | |
| (d) Marriage | 35,825 | 77 | 17.55 | |
| (e) Education | 1,300 | 3 | 0.64 | |
| (f) Jathra | 297 | 2 | 0.15 | |
| (g) To clear out standing debts | 7,410 | 15 | 3.63 | |
| (h) Sickness (Medicine) | 2,350 | 3 | 1.15 | |
| (i) Ordinary wants (House-hold) | 60,067 | 124 | 29.43 | |
| (j) Household cultivation | 19,294 | 52 | 9.45 | |
| (k) Industry run by the house-hold | 1,250 | 2 | 0.61 | |
| (l) Business run by the house-hold | 11,584 | 14 | 5.68 | |
| (m) Purchase of Bullock-Carts | 2,014 | 5 | 0.98 | |
| (n) Purchase of Pump-set | 4,500 | 2 | 2.21 | |
| TOTAL | 2,04,107 | 427 | 100.00 | |

## TABLE XXIV

### Agricultural Produce of Cultivation run by the Households and their Disposal

| Name of Crop | Unit | Year 1960—61 | | | | | | | | Year 1961—62 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. of house-holds | Total produc-tion | Quan-tity for domestic consump-tion | Quanti-ty sold | Paid as rent | Paid as interest | Reser-ved for seed | Balan-ce left over | Total produc-tion | Quan-tity for domestic consump-tion | Quanti-ty sold | Paid as rent | Paid as interest | Reser-ved for seed | Balance left over |
| Ragi | pallas | 218 | 1374.30 | 1288.55 | 39.00 | 33.75 | 12.00 | 1.00 | .. | 1492 80 | 1386.31 | 27.00 | 61.25 | 17. | 1.24 | .. |
| *Jola* (Jowar) | Pallas | 242 | 1728 50 | 1612.50 | 44.00 | 70.00 | 2.00 | .. | .. | 1890.00 | 1732.50 | 70.50 | 72.00 | 15.00 | .. | .. |
| *Togari* (Tur) | Pallas | 69 | 72.49 | 72.49 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 82.19 | 80.94 | 0.25 | 1.00 | .. | .. | .. |
| *Huruli* (Horse gram) | Pallas | 74 | 107.46 | 107.46 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 121.36 | 120.86 | .. | 0.50 | .. | .. | .. |
| Sajje (Bajra) | Pallas | 7 | 6.60 | 6.60 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9.60 | 9.60 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Same (Millet) | Pallas | 2 | 2.00 | 2.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2.00 | 2.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| *Hesaru* (green gram) | Pallas | 3 | 1.30 | 1.30 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3.50 | 3.50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| *Navane* (millet) | Pallas | 78 | 396.50 | 366.50 | 22.00 | 8.00 | .. | .. | .. | 378.50 | 347.50 | 23.00 | 8.00 | .. | .. | .. |
| Paddy | Pallas | 27 | 311.50 | 263.50 | .. | 48.00 | .. | .. | .. | 352.50 | 296.50 | 4.00 | 52.00 | .. | .. | .. |
| Jowar | Pallas | 1 | 75.00 | 50.00 | .. | .. | 25.00 | .. | .. | 75.00 | 50.00 | .. | .. | 25.00 | .. | .. |
| Ellu (Til) | Pallas | 3 | 7.00 | 0.50 | 6.50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 0.50 | 6.50 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Groundnuts | Mds. | 49 | 619 | .. | 619 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 676⅛ | .. | 676½ | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cotton | Mds | 76 | 1602 | .. | 1582 | 20 | .. | .. | .. | 1547 | .. | 1527 | 20 | .. | .. | .. |
| Chillies | Mds | 3 | 5 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 2 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Onions | Kgs. | 56 | 2,73,568 | .. | 2,68,068 | 5,500 | .. | .. | .. | 3,20,860 | .. | 3,15,360 | 5,500 | .. | .. | .. |

## TABLE XXV

### Households owning or possessing Land or have given out land to others for cultivation

| Community | No land | Nature of interest on land* | Number of Households and extent of land | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | No. of Hhs. | Acreage Less than One Acre | No. of Hhs. | acreage 1 to 2.4 | No. of Hhs. | Acreage 2.5-4 9 | No. of Hhs. | Acreage 5-10 | No. of Hhs. | Acreage 10 and Above |
| Lingayat | 9 | A | .. | .. | 5 | 10.35 | 6 | 20.45 | 20 | 153.96 | 35 | 719.41 |
| | | B | .. | .. | 1 | 2.05 | 3 | 11.48 | 2 | 14.93 | 1 | 68.75 |
| | | C | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 12.00 |
| | | A+B | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 6.55 | 9 | 448.50 |
| | | A+C | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 8.25 | 1 | 9.48 | 11 | 221.41 |
| | | A+B+C | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Naik | 14 | A | .. | .. | 3 | 6.71 | 10 | 33.36 | 9 | 68.51 | 6 | 183.26 |
| | | B | .. | .. | 1 | 2.00 | .. | .. | 1 | 6.20 | 1 | 10.00 |
| | | C | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 14.00 | 3 | 22.00 | 2 | 46.00 |
| | | A+B | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 77.63 |
| | | A+C | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 46.36 | 1 | 21·88 |
| Adi-dravida | 6 | A | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 9.25 | 12 | 94.58 | 5 | 105.09 |
| | | A+C | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 20.91 | 5 | 69.96 |
| Adi-Karnataka | 11 | A | .. | .. | 2 | 2.63 | 12 | 35.39 | 5 | 38.94 | .. | .. |
| | | B | .. | .. | 1 | 1.25 | 1 | 5.35 | 2 | 14 80 | .. | .. |
| | | C | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3.00 | 1 | 7.00 | .. | .. |
| | | A+B | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3.83 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | A+C | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4.85 | 3 | 24.41 | 2 | 30.21 |
| | | A+B+C | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 9.50 | .. | .. |
| Golla | | A | .. | .. | 2 | 3.76 | 6 | 25.07 | 6 | 47.19 | 8 | 144.78 |
| | | B | .. | .. | 1 | 2.08 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | .. | .. | . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Reddy | | A | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 11.46 | 1 | 5.45 | 13 | 324.05 |
| | | B | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 14.45 | .. | .. |
| Madivala | 4 | A | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4.78 | 1 | 10.00 | 3 | 42.69 |
| | | B | .. | .. | 1 | 2.25 | 1 | 4.00 | 2 | 17.43 | .. | .. |
| Bovi | 2 | A | .. | .. | 1 | 2.13 | 4 | 13.46 | 5 | 37.34 | 2 | 24.53 |
| | | B | .. | .. | 1 | 2.13 | 1 | 4.55 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | A+C | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 9.30 | 2 | 27.75 |
| Muslims | 5 | A | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 14.65 | 5 | 108.15 |
| | | B | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 8.83 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | C | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 9.00 | .. | .. |
| Gangamatha | 4 | A | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 9.48 | 3 | 39.88 |
| | | B | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3.00 | .. | .. | .. | . |
| | | C | .. | .. | 1 | 2.15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | A+C | .. | . | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 17.68 | 1 | 33.71 |
| Vysya | .. | A | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 16.95 | 1 | 12.78 |
| Viswakarma | 2 | A | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4.55 | .. | .. | 1 | 26.76 |
| | | C | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4.50 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | A+C | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 10.02 |
| Nakara | 2 | A | .. | .. | 1 | 2.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 10.65 |
| | | B | .. | . | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 9.18 | .. | .. |
| Ediga | 1 | A | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3.00 | .. | .. | 3 | 42.55 |
| Banjiga | | A | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 17.40 | .. | .. |
| | | B | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 14.00 |
| Korama | | B | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 7.45 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | A+B | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 13.96 |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | . |
| Brahmin | | C | .. | .. | . | .. | 1 | 3.33 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | A+B | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 13.03 |

* A = Lands owned and self cultivated; B = Lands owned and leased out to others and C = Lands taken on lease for cultivation.

## TABLE XXV-A

## Ownership of Land in Bidarakere Village by its residents

| Community | No. Land | Number of Households and Extent of land | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. of Hhs | 1 Acre & below | No. of Hhs | 1-2.49 | No. of Hhs | 2.5-4.9 | No. of Hhs | 5- 7·49 | No. of Hhs | 7.5-9.9 | No. of Hhs | 10-15 | No. of Hhs | 15 & above | Total No.of Hhs | Total Area |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| Lingayat | 25 | .. | .. | 7 | 13.58 | 12 | 41.01 | 9 | 54.16 | 12 | 104.32 | 16 | 199.34 | 25 | 677.53 | 81 | 1089.94 |
| Naik | 43 | .. | .. | 2 | 4.48 | 8 | 29.71 | 2 | 11.92 | 3 | 25.15 | .. | .. | 4 | 121.14 | 19 | 192.40 |
| Adi-Karnataka | 29 | .. | .. | 4 | 6.15 | 8 | 25.90 | 2 | 11.50 | 1 | 7.98 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 | 51.53 |
| Adi-Dravida | 15 | .. | .. | 2 | 3.00 | 4 | 12.78 | 7 | 39.97 | 5 | 41.56 | 1 | 11.50 | 1 | 37.73 | 20 | 146.54 |
| Golla | 12 | 2 | 1.50 | 2 | 4.03 | 1 | 4.28 | 3 | 19.70 | .. | .. | 2 | 26.83 | 1 | 15.88 | 11 | 72.22 |
| Reddy | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 11.46 | 2 | 10.90 | .. | .. | 5 | 66.83 | 8 | 197.84 | 18 | 287.03 |
| Bovi | 18 | .. | .. | 1 | 2.13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2.13 |
| Muslims | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4.45 | 1 | 5.60 | 1 | 9.05 | 4 | 50.64 | 1 | 15.40 | 8 | 85.14 |
| Madivala | 5 | 1 | 0.25 | 1 | 2.25 | 3 | 11.78 | 1 | 5.00 | 1 | 7.43 | 1 | 11.40 | .. | .. | 8 | 38.11 |
| Gangamatha | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 5.18 | .. | .. | 2 | 26.43 | .. | .. | 3 | 31.61 |
| Akkasale Viswakarma | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 9.07 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 21.83 | 3 | 30.90 |
| Nekara | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 10.65 | .. | .. | 1 | 10.65 |
| Ediga | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3.00 | 1 | 6.55 | .. | .. | 1 | 12.00 | .. | .. | 3 | 21.55 |
| Banajiga | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 14.00 | .. | .. | 1 | 14.00 |
| Vysya | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 5.15 | 2 | 17.63 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 22.78 |
| Korama | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Brahmin | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 181 | 3 | 1.75 | 19 | 35.62 | 43 | 153.44 | 30 | 175.63 | 25 | 213.12 | 34 | 429.62 | 41 | 1087.35 | 195 | 2096.53 |

## TABLE XXV-B

## Lands owned outside the village

| Community | Name of the Villages and number of Households and its Acreage | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | D. Halli | | S.M. Pura | | Hosahalli | | Turavanur | | Makunte | | Nibbagur | | Kattigahalli | | Medikenahalli | |
| | Hhs | Acreage | Hhs | Acreage | Hhs. | Acreage | Hhs. | Acreage | Hhs. | Acreage | Hhs. | Acreage | Hhs. | Acreage | Hhs. | Acreage |
| Lingayat | 8 | 119.11 | 10 | 61.91 | 2 | 10.75 | 1 | 2.25 | 10 | 62.71 | 31 | 248.76 | 1 | 10.25 | 1 | 4.00 |
| Naik | 62 | 177.38 | 2 | 33.98 | 1 | 10.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Adi-Karnataka | 7 | 35.02 | 12 | 43.08 | 3 | 8.53 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Adi-Dravida | 9 | 40.11 | 5 | 42.40 | 1 | 7.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 28·39 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Golla | 21 | 150.96 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Reddy | 5 | 8.45 | 3 | 32.88 | .. | .. | 1 | 9.00 | 2 | 16.15 | 2 | 1.90 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bovi | 17 | 105.81 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Muslim | 2 | 37.56 | 2 | 8.93 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Madiwala | 1 | 7.63 | 3 | 20.41 | 2 | 15.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Gangamatha | 1 | 13.75 | 4 | 29.41 | 1 | 14.23 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1.25 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Viswakarma | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4.93 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Nekara | 2 | 11.18 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ediga | .. | .. | 2 | 24.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Banajiga | 2 | 17.40 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Vysya | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4.55 | .. | .. | 1 | 2·40 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Korama | 3 | 21.41 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Brahmin | 1 | 13.03 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 105 | 758.00 | 43 | 297.00 | 11 | 70.06 | 2 | 11.25 | 14 | 86.19 | 41 | 280.30 | 1 | 10.25 | 1 | 4.00 |

## TABLE XXV-C

### Total Land owned by the residents of Bidarakere

| Caste | Below 1 Acre | | 1.0 to 2.49 Acres | | 2.5 to 4.99 Acres | | 5 to 7.49 Acres | | 7.5 to 9.99 Acres | | 10 to 14.99 Acres | | 15 to 19.99 Acres | | 20 and above | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hhs | Extent | Hhs | Extent | Hhs | Extent | Hhs. | Extent | Hhs. | Extent | Hhs. | Extent | Hhs. | Extent | Hhs. | Extent | Hhs. | Extent |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 1. Lingayat | 2 | 1.25 | 7 | 14.40 | 9 | 31.93 | 13 | 79.62 | 12 | 109.00 | 18 | 223.79 | 17 | 302.56 | 18 | 847.43 | 96 | 1609.98 |
| 2. Naik | .. | .. | 7 | 15.30 | 12 | 40.94 | 7 | 41.69 | 4 | 34.94 | 2 | 20.00 | 2 | 34.05 | 5 | 226.84 | 39 | 413.76 |
| 3. Adi-Karnataka | .. | .. | 7 | 11.38 | 13 | 41.98 | 5 | 32.01 | 5 | 41.86 | 1 | 10.93 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 31 | 138.16 |
| 4. Adi-Dravida | .. | .. | 2 | 3.00 | 4 | 11.75 | 6 | 35.09 | 11 | 98.04 | 3 | 34.44 | 2 | 34.19 | 1 | 47.93 | 29 | 264.44 |
| 5. Golla | .. | .. | 3 | 5.84 | 6 | 25.07 | 2 | 13.36 | 4 | 33.83 | 2 | 27.91 | 5 | 83.99 | 1 | 32.88 | 23 | 222.88 |
| 6. Reddy | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 11.46 | 2 | 10.90 | 1 | 9.00 | 1 | 12.15 | 3 | 48.23 | 9 | 263.67 | 19 | 355.41 |
| 7. Bhovi | .. | .. | 3 | 6.69 | 4 | 15.58 | 3 | 16.10 | 4 | 34.29 | 3 | 35.28 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17 | 107.94 |
| 8. Muslim | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 8.83 | 1 | 5.60 | 1 | 9.05 | 2 | 22.58 | 1 | 17.88 | 2 | 67.69 | 9 | 131.63 |
| 9. Madiwala | .. | .. | 1 | 2.25 | 2 | 8.78 | 1 | 7.43 | .. | .. | 4 | 45.68 | 1 | 17.01 | .. | .. | 9 | 81.15 |
| 10. Gangamatha | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3.00 | 2 | 10.18 | 1 | 9.48 | 3 | 39.88 | .. | .. | 1 | 27.71 | 8 | 90.25 |
| 11. Viswakarma | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 9.07 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 26.76 | 3 | 35.83 |
| 12. Nekara | .. | .. | 1 | 2.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 9.18 | 1 | 10.65 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 21.83 |
| 13. Ediga | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 3.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 22.00 | .. | .. | 1 | 20.55 | 4 | 45.55 |
| 14. Banajiga | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 17.40 | 1 | 14.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 31.40 |
| 15. Vysya | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 16.95 | 1 | 12.78 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 29.73 |
| 16. Korama | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 7.45 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 13.96 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 21.41 |
| 17. Brahmin | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 13.03 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 13.03 |
| Total | 2 | 1.25 | 31 | 60.86 | 61 | 218.84 | 42 | 251.98 | 48 | 423.02 | 46 | 559.06 | 31 | 537.91 | 39 | 1561.46 | 300 | 3614.38 |

## TABLE XXVI

### General

| Total No. of households | Number of Households | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Reading daily newspaper | Member or Members of which work for social uplift | Member or Members of which take active part in politics | Member or Members of which have joined Co-operative Societies |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 376 | 100 | 16 | .. | 117 |

## TABLE 1

### Caste/Tribe or Community and Nature of Family

| Caste/Tribe or Community | Total No. of households | Types of families living in the households | | | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Simple | Intermediate | Joint | Others | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| HINDU | | | | | | |
| 1. Lingayat | 106 | 49 | 10 | 41 | 6 | |
| 2. Adi-Karnataka | 44 | 25 | 6 | 11 | 2 | |
| 3. Adi-Dravida | 35 | 18 | 4 | 11 | 2 | |
| 4. Naik | 62 | 28 | 4 | 25 | 5 | |
| 5. Golla | 23 | 12 | 1 | 10 | .. | |
| 6. Reddy | 19 | 8 | .. | 11 | .. | |
| 7. Bovi | 19 | 12 | .. | 7 | .. | |
| 8. Madivala | 13 | 8 | .. | 5 | .. | |
| 9. Gangamatha | 13 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 1 | |
| 10. Akkasale | 6 | 3 | 1 | 2 | .. | |
| 11. Nekara | 5 | 2 | .. | 1 | 2 | |
| 12. Ediga | 5 | 2 | .. | 2 | 1 | |
| 13. Banajiga | 3 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | |
| 14. Vysya | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | |
| 15. Korama | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | |
| 16. Brahmin | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | |
| MUSLIM | 15 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 2 | |
| Total | 376 | 183 | 32 | 139 | 22 | |

## TABLE 2

### Association of Deity/Special Object of Worship

| Caste | No. of Households | Name of deity | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Manjunatha | Venkataramana Swamy | Maramma | Narasimha | Rangaswamy | Yellamma | Hanumantha | Mallikarjuna | Durgamma | Kallappa | Subbaraya | Lakshmi-Davamma | Rama | Allah |
| Lingayat | 106 | 8 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 40 | .. | 50 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Adi-Karnataka | 44 | 28 | 1 | 4 | .. | 10 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Adi-Dravida | 35 | .. | 5 | 1 | 25 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. |
| Naik | 62 | 2 | 2 | 38 | .. | 3 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Golla | 23 | .. | 2 | 10 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Reddy | 19 | .. | 11 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 6 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bovi | 19 | .. | .. | 7 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 8 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. |
| Muslims | 15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 15 |
| Madivala | 13 | 5 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Gangamatha | 13 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | 4 | 2 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Akkasale | 6 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Nekara | 5 | .. | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ediga | 5 | 4 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Banajiga | 3 | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Vysya | 3 | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Korama | 3 | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Brahmin | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 376 | 56 | 40 | 63 | 32 | 18 | 12 | 15 | 46 | 23 | 50 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 15 |

## TABLE 3

### Awareness of Untouchability Offences Act

| Caste | No. of persons interviewed | No. of persons aware of prohibition of untouchability under Law | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Lingayat | 106 | 18 | |
| Naik | 62 | 3 | |
| Adi-Karnataka | 44 | .. | |
| Adi-Dravida | 35 | 2 | |
| Golla | 23 | 1 | |
| Bovi | 19 | 1 | |
| Muslim | 15 | 2 | |
| Madivala | 13 | 1 | |
| Gangamatha | 13 | 1 | |
| Akkasale | 6 | 2 | |
| Nekara | 5 | .. | |
| Ediga | 5 | 1 | |
| Banajiga | 3 | 1 | |
| Vysya | 3 | 2 | |
| Korama | 3 | .. | |
| Brahmin | 2 | .. | |
| Reddy | 19 | 5 | |
| Total | 376 | 40 | |

## TABLE 4

### Contravention of Marriage Rules

| Caste/Tribe | No . of marriages in contravention of Caste/ Tribal Rules | Frequencies of each type of contravention | | | | | | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Type I | Type II | Type III | Type IV | Type V | Type VI | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |

Marriages in contravention of Caste/Tribal rules have not taken place in the village.

## TABLE 4(A)

### Permissibility of Intercaste Marriage

| Caste/Tribe | No. of persons interviewed | No. of persons who consider it is permissible to form marital ties with | | | | Remarks including running note on background of the persons giving affirmative reply (educated young man Panchayat Member) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Caste/Tribe I Name | Caste /Tribe II Name | Caste/Tribe III Name | Caste/Tribe IV Name | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |

Intercaste marriages are not permitted among any of the castes in the village.

## TABLE 5

### Awareness of Changes in Hindu Laws of Succession and Adoption

| Caste/Tribe/Community | Number of persons interviewed | No. aware that there have been changes in Hindu Succession Act | No. aware that there have been changes in Hindu Adoption Act | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Lingayat | 106 | 90 | 90 | |
| Naik | 62 | 24 | 24 | |
| Adi-Karnataka | 44 | 25 | 25 | |
| Adi-Dravida | 35 | 17 | 17 | |
| Golla | 23 | 4 | 4 | |
| Reddy | 19 | 15 | 15 | |
| Bovi | 19 | 4 | 4 | |
| Muslims | 15 | 5 | 5 | |
| Madivala | 13 | 9 | 9 | |
| Gangamatha | 13 | 9 | 9 | |
| Akkasale | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| Nekara | 5 | 1 | 1 | |
| Ediga | 5 | 2 | 2 | |
| Banajiga | 3 | 1 | 1 | |
| Vysya | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| Korama | 3 | .. | .. | |
| Brahmin | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| TOTAL | 376 | 217 | 217 | |

## TABLE 5 (A)

### Inheritance of Property as in Practice

| Caste/Tribe/Community | No. of persons interviewed | Number indicating that relations of the following categories are entitled to inherit property in their respective caste/tribe | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Son | Daughter | Wife | Mother | Brother | Sister's son | Brother's son | Others |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Lingayat | 106 | 106 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Naik | 62 | 62 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Adi-Karnataka | 44 | 44 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Adi-Dravida | 35 | 35 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| Golla | 23 | 23 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Reddy | 19 | 19 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bovi | 19 | 19 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Muslims | 15 | 15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Madivala | 13 | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Gangamatha | 13 | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Viswakarma | 6 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Nekara | 5 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ediga | 5 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Banajiga | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Vysya | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Korama | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Brahmin | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| TOTAL | 376 | 376 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

## TABLE 5 (B)

### Share of Property for Different Categories of Relatives—Sons

| Caste/Tribe/Community | No. of persons interviewed | Number indicating that sons inherit property in the following manner: All sons get equal share | Only eldest son inherits | Only youngest son inherits | Larger share is given to eldest son other sons inherit equally | Larger share is given to youngest son other sons inherit equally | If there are children by more than one wife, property first divided per stripe among sons of different wives, and then per capita among sons of the same wife | Any other manner | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Lingayat | 106 | 106 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Naik | 62 | 62 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Adi-Karnataka | 44 | 44 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Adi-Dravida | 35 | 35 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Golla | 23 | 23 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Reddy | 19 | 19 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bovi | 19 | 19 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Muslims | 15 | 15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Gangamatha | 13 | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Viswakarma | 6 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Nekara | 5 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ediga | 5 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Banajiga | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Vysya | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Korama | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Brahmin | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Madivala | 13 | 13 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| TOTAL | 376 | 376 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

## TABLE 6

### Reciprocal Aid in Agricultural Practices

| Caste/Tribe/Community | No. of households practising agriculture | No. of households that take help of neighbours at the time of sowing or harvesting | No. of households that assist neighbours and receive help at the time of cultivation in the shape of manual labour | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Lingayat | 88 | 25 | 25 | |
| Naik | 42 | 28 | 28 | |
| Adi-Karnataka | 24 | 19 | 19 | |
| Adi-Dravida | 25 | 17 | 17 | |
| Golla | 21 | 12 | 12 | |
| Bovi | 14 | 12 | 12 | |
| Madivala | 9 | 3 | 3 | |
| Muslims | 8 | 3 | 3 | |
| Gangamatha | 8 | 6 | 6 | |
| Viswakarma | 4 | .. | .. | |
| Nekara | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| Ediga | 4 | 2 | 2 | |
| Banajiga | 2 | .. | .. | |
| Vysya | 3 | .. | .. | |
| Korama | 1 | .. | .. | |
| Brahmin | 2 | .. | .. | |
| Reddy | 17 | 4 | 4 | |
| TOTAL | 274 | 133 | 133 | |

## TABLE 7

### Livestock Statistic—Including Fishery

| Sl. No. | Caste/Tribe/Community | Cows in Milk | | Cows dry | | Adult females not calved | | Bulls | | Working Bullocks | | Youngstock (males) | | Young Stock (females) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. of Hhs. | Total No. | No. of Hhs. | Total No. | No. of Hhs. | Total No. | No. of Hhs. | Total No. | No. of Hhs. | Total No. | No. of Hhs. | Total No. | No. of Hhs. | Total No. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 1. | Lingayat | 47 | 56 | 52 | 88 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 67 | 157 | 35 | 56 | 32 | 48 |
| 2. | Naik | 18 | 22 | 26 | 36 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 27 | 62 | 15 | 19 | 16 | 17 |
| 3. | Adi-Karnataka | 8 | 8 | 14 | 17 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 | 31 | 3 | 3 | 17 | 18 |
| 4. | Adi-Dravida | 7 | 7 | 14 | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 23 | 46 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 10 |
| 5. | Golla | 7 | 8 | 13 | 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 | 38 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 14 |
| 6. | Reddy | 6 | 6 | 9 | 12 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 13 | 35 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| 7. | Bovi | 2 | 3 | 3 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 | 19 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| 8. | Muslims | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 22 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| 9. | Madivala | 2 | 2 | 4 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 12 | 3 | 4 | .. | .. |
| 10. | Gangamatha | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 5 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 11. | Viswakarama | 2 | 2 | 3 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 6 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| 12. | Nekara | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 |
| 13. | Ediga | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 10 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| 14. | Banajiga | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. |
| 15. | Vysya | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 |
| 16. | Korama | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| 17. | Brahmin | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| | TOTAL | 109 | 124 | 153 | 235 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 203 | 456 | 83 | 113 | 98 | 132 |

## TABLE 7—*Contd.*

| Sl. No. | He-buffaloes (Adult) | | She-buffaloes in milk | | She-buffaloes dry | | Youngstock (buffaloes) | | Sheep | | Goats | | Pigs | | Horses, ponies mules | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Hhs. | Total No. | No. of Hhs. | Total No. | No. of Hhs. | Total No. | No. of Hhs. | Total No. | No. of Hhs. | Total No. | No. of Hhs. | Total No. | No. of Hhs. | Total No. | No. of Hhs. | Total No. |
| 1 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 |
| 1. | 2 | 4 | 37 | 54 | 38 | 57 | 42 | 57 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| 2. | .. | .. | 8 | 9 | 12 | 21 | 8 | 10 | 5 | 65 | 4 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 3. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4. | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 45 | 1 | 4 | .. | .. | | .. |
| 5. | .. | .. | 4 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 164 | 2 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 6. | .. | .. | 5 | 7 | 6 | 11 | 5 | 18 | .. | .. | 2 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 7. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 8. | .. | .. | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 9. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 10. | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 11. | .. | .. | 1 | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 12. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | . | .. | .. |
| 13. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | . | .. | .. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 14. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | .. | .. |
| 15. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | | | | .. | .. |
| 16. | .. | .. | .. | . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 17. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| TOTAL | 4 | 6 | 67 | 90 | 77 | 116 | 76 | 112 | 22 | 291 | 11 | 20 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |

TABLE 7—*Concld.*

| Sl. No. | Donkeys | | Cocks | | Hens | | Chicken | | Ducks | | Others | | Any other animals (Pigeons) or birds | | Cols. 31—45 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Hhs. | Total No. | No. of Hhs. | Total No. | No. of Hhs. | Total No. | No. of Hhs. | Total No. | No. of Hhs. | Total No. | No. of Hhs. | Total No. | No. of Hhs. | Total No. | No. of Hhs. | Total No. |
| 1 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 |
| 1. | .. | .. | 2 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 6 | .. | .. |
| 3. | .. | .. | 12 | 24 | 7 | 11 | 7 | 33 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 4. | .. | . | 9 | 14 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | . | .. |
| 6. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 7. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | . | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 8. | .. | .. | 3 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 13 | .. | . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 9. | 1 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 10 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 10. | .. | .. | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | . |
| 11. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 12. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | . | .. | . | .. | .. |
| 13. | .. | .. | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 14. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | . | .. |
| 15. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 16. | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | . | .. | .. |
| 17. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | . |
| TOTAL | 3 | 4 | 39 | 64 | 18 | 30 | 17 | 79 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 6 | .. | .. |

TABLE 8

## Village Industries Products

| Name of Industry | Caste/Tribe/Community | | | | | | | | | | | Total No. of Hhs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Madivala | Korama | Muslims | Ediga | Nekar | Viswa-karma | Naik | Lingayat | Adi-Karnataka | Adi-Dravida | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | | 12 |
| Tailoring | 2 | .. | 2 | 2 | 1 | .. | 4 | 3 | .. | .. | | 14 |
| Basket Making | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | . | . | | | 3 |
| Goldsmithy | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | . | .. | .. | | 2 |
| Cobbler | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | | 3 |
| Cloth Weaving | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | | 4 |
| Carpentry | . | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | | 6 |
| Pottery | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | | 1 |
| Blacksmithy | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | | 1 |

TABLE 10

## Co-operative Society

| No. of houses at belonging to | Caste/Tribe/Community | | | | | | | | | | | Total No. of Hhs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Lingayat | Adi-dravida | Adi-karnataka | Naik | Golla | Reddy | Muslim | Madivala | Ganga-matha | Ediga | Banajiga | |
| 1. Service Co-operative Society, Bidarakare | 13 | .. | .. | 6 | 1 | 6 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 27 |
| 2. Industrial Co-operative Society, Jagalur | 12 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | .. | 2 | | .. | 37 |
| 3. Agricultural Produce Marketing Co-op. Society, Jagalur | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | 2 | 2 |
| 4. Co-operative Society, Jagalur | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. | . | .. | 6 |
| 5. House building Co-operative Society, Jagalur | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| 6. Co-operative Society, Kottigehalli | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |

## TABLE 11

### Habit of taking Sugar as Correlated to Income

| Caste/Tribe/Community | | No. of households taking sugar with monthly income of | | | | | | No. of households not taking sugar with monthly income of | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Above Rs. 150 | Rs. 101-150 | Rs. 76-100 | Rs. 51-75 | Rs. 26-50 | Rs. 25 or less | Above Rs. 150 | Rs. 101-150 | Rs. 76-100 | Rs. 51-75 | Rs. 26-50 | Rs. 25 or less |
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Lingayat | 106 | 15 | 1 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | 19 | 19 | 10 | 21 | 11 | 6 |
| Adi-Karnataka | 44 | . | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 8 | 14 | 15 | 4 |
| Adi-Dravida | 35 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 2 |
| Naik | 62 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 6 | 8 | 20 | 13 | 7 |
| Golla | 23 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 8 | .. |
| Reddy | 19 | 2 | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 7 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | .. |
| Bovi | 19 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | 9 | 5 | .. |
| Muslims | 15 | | .. | .. | .. | | .. | 4 | .. | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| Madivala | 13 | | .. | .. | . | | . | 1 | .. | 4 | 6 | 2 | .. |
| Gangamatha | 13 | | .. | .. | .. | . | . | . | 1 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| Viswakarma | 6 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | .. |
| Nekara | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 2 |
| Ediga | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Banajiga | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Vysya | 3 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Korama | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Brahmin | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| TOTAL | 376 | 25 | 5 | 7 | 3 | .. | .. | 44 | 43 | 57 | 95 | 72 | 25 |

## TABLE 11-A

### Habit of Taking tea as Correlated to Income

| Caste/Tribe/Community | | No. of Hhs. taking tea with monthly income of | | | | | | No. of households not taking tea with monthly income of | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Above Rs. 150 | Rs. 101-150 | Rs. 76-100 | Rs. 51-75 | Rs. 26-50 | Rs. 25 less | Above Rs. 150 | Rs. 101-150 | Rs. 76-100 | Rs. 51-75 | Rs. 26-50 | Rs. 25 or less |
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| Lingayat | 106 | 32 | 16 | 12 | 19 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Adi-Karnataka | 44 | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 4 | .. | .. | 2 | 7 | 12 | 11 | 4 |
| Adi-Dravida | 35 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | 3 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 2 |
| Naik | 62 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 6 | .. | 2 | 4 | 3 | 15 | 7 | 7 |
| Golla | 23 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 8 | .. |
| Reddy | 19 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| Bovi | 19 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 4 | 8 | 5 | .. |
| Muslims | 15 | 3 | .. | .. | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Madivala | 13 | 1 | .. | 4 | 6 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Gangamatha | 13 | .. | 1 | 3 | 4 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | .. |
| Akkasale | 6 | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. |
| Nekara | 5 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 |
| Ediga | 5 | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Banajiga | 3 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Vysya | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Korama | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. |
| Brahmin | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | | | .. | .. |
| TOTAL | 376 | 61 | 29 | 34 | 47 | 27 | 8 | 8 | 19 | 30 | 51 | 45 | 17 |

## TABLE 12

### Material culture—Possession of Furniture

| Caste/Tribe/Community | No. of households possessing | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bed-stead | Khatia | Chair | Table | Bench | Stool | Jolchowki | Wall shelf | Easy chair |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Lingayat | 11 | .. | 10 | 6 | 3 | 2 | .. | .. | 3 |
| Naik | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Adi-Karnataka | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Adi-Dravida | 1 | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| Golla | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Reddy | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Bovi | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Muslims | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Madivala | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Gangamatha | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Viswakarma | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Nekara | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ediga | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Banajiga | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Vysya | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Korama | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Brahmin | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. |
| TOTAL | 13 | .. | 16 | 10 | 5 | 4 | .. | .. | 5 |

## TABLE 12-A

### Materials Culture—Possession of Consumer Goods

| Caste/Tribe/Community | No. of households possessing | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hurricane Lantern | Petromux or Hazak | Battery torch light | Kerosene stove | Bicycle | Radio set | Clock | Carrom Board | Wrist watch |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| Lingayat | 86 | 3 | 37 | 5 | 10 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 11 |
| Adi-Karnataka | 11 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Adi-Dravida | 8 | 1 | 2 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 |
| Naik | 19 | .. | 9 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| Golla | 10 | .. | 4 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Reddy | 16 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| Bovi | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Muslims | 6 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Madivala | 8 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Gangamatha | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Viswakarma | 5 | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Nekara | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ediga | 4 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Banajiga | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Vysya | 3 | .. | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | .. | 1 |
| Korama | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Brahmin | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| TOTAL | 187 | 7 | 72 | 9 | 22 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 26 |

## TABLE 12(B)

## Material Culture—Habits

| Caste/Tribe/Community | No of households that use mosquito curtain having monthly income of | | | | No. of households that do not use mosquito curtain having monthly income of | | | | No. of households that use toilet soap/washing soap having monthly income of | | | | No. of households that do not use toilet/washing soap having month/ by income of | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. 150 & above | Rs. 101-150 | Rs. 51-100 | Rs. 50 or less | Rs. 150 & above | Rs. 101-150 | Rs. 51-100 | Rs. 50 or less | Rs. 150 & above | Rs. 101-150 | Rs. 51-100 | Rs. 50 or less | Rs. 150 & above | Rs. 101-150 | Rs. 51-100 | Rs. 50 or less |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| Lingayat | 4 | 1 | .. | .. | 30 | 19 | 35 | 17 | 34 | 20 | 35 | 17 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Adi-Karnataka | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 23 | 19 | .. | 2 | 23 | 19 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Adi-Dravida | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 17 | 9 | 1 | 8 | 17 | 9 | . | .. | .. | .. |
| Naik | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 6 | 28 | 20 | 8 | 6 | 28 | 20 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Golla | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 4 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Reddy | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Bovi | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 13 | 5 | .. | 1 | 13 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Muslims | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 7 | 4 | 4 | .. | 7 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Madivala | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 10 | 2 | 1 | .. | 10 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Gangamatha | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 9 | 3 | .. | 1 | 9 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ediga | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | 1 | 1 | .. | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | . |
| Banajiga | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Vysya | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | . |
| Korama | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Brahmin | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Viswakarma | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 2 | 2 | 2 | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Nekara | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 3 | .. | 1 | 1 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| TOTAL | 7 | 1 | .. | .. | 62 | 47 | 162 | 97 | 69 | 48 | 162 | 97 | .. | .. | .. | .. |

## TABLE 12B—*Concld.*

| Caste | No. of households that send clothes to washermen having monthly income of | | | | No. of households that do not send clothes to washermen having monthly income of | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. 150 & above | Rs. 101-150 | Rs. 51-100 | Rs. 50 or less | Rs. 150 & above | Rs. 101-150 | Rs. 51-100 | Rs. 50 or less |
| 1 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| Lingayat | 19 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 15 | 11 | 28 | 14 |
| Adi-Karnataka | .. | 1 | 6 | 2 | .. | 1 | 17 | 17 |
| Adi-Dravida | 1 | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | 5 | 14 | 9 |
| Naik | 8 | 2 | 6 | 5 | .. | 4 | 22 | 15 |
| Golla | 3 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 3 | 6 | 8 |
| Reddy | 7 | 2 | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| Bovi | .. | 1 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 5 |
| Muslims | 2 | .. | 4 | 2 | 2 | | 3 | 2 |
| Madivala | .. | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | 8 | 2 |
| Gangamatha | .. | 1 | | .. | .. | .. | 7 | 3 |
| Ediga | 1 | .. | | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 1 |
| Banajiga | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Vysya | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Korama | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| Brahmin | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Viswakarma | 1 | .. | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 2 |
| Nekara | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 47 | 22 | 40 | 12 | 22 | 26 | 122 | 85 |

## TABLE 13

### House Type—Roof

| Caste/Tribe/Community | No. of Hhs | No. of Hhs with Mud Roof | No. of Hhs with Thatched Roof | No. of Hhs with Roof of Country and Mangalore Tiles | No. of Hhs with Asbestos Roof | No. of Hhs with Tile Roof | | No. of Hhs with Roof of Country Tiles (Malige) | No. of Hhs with Roof of Zinc Sheets | No. of Hhs with Roof of Mangalore tiles and Malige | No. of Hhs with Roof of Mud and Zinc sheets |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | C.T. | M.T. | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Lingayat | 106 | 9 | 7 | 11 | 1 | 24 | 28 | 8 | 6 | 11 | 1 |
| Naik | 62 | 2 | 45 | 1 | .. | 1 | .. | 5 | 1 | 7 | .. |
| Adi-Karnataka | 44 | 3 | 22 | .. | .. | 10 | 4 | .. | .. | 5 | . |
| Adi-Dravida | 35 | 2 | 14 | .. | .. | 6 | 2 | .. | .. | 11 | .. |
| Golla | 23 | .. | 21 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | . | .. | .. |
| Reddy | 19 | 1 | 3 | .. | 1 | 6 | 2 | 1 | .. | 5 | .. |
| Bovi | 19 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 12 | .. |
| Muslims | 15 | .. | 8 | 1 | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 3 | .. |
| Madivala | 13 | 2 | 7 | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Gangamatha | 13 | 3 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | 6 | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Viswakarma | 6 | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Nekara | 5 | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | |
| Ediga | 5 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | . | 1 | 1 | |
| Banajiga | 3 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | . |
| Vysya | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. |
| Korama | 3 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | . | .. | . | 1 | . |
| Brahmin | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | . |
| TOTAL | 376 | 25 | 136 | 17 | 2 | 62 | 51 | 14 | 8 | 60 | 1 |

C. T.=Country Tiles; M. T.=Mangalore Tiles.

## TABLE 13A

### House Type—Wall

| Caste/Tribe/Community | No. Hhs. | Number of Households with | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Mud wall | Stone & Brick wall | Mud and stone wall | Wall of twigs & branches plasterd with mud | Wall of twigs & branches | Reed wall | Stone and Brick wall | Wooden wall | Brick wall | Straw grass wall | Leaf wall | Stone wall | Other Types of wall |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| Lingayat | 106 | 8 | 8 | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | . | 19 | .. | . | 64 | .. |
| Naik | 62 | 5 | 4 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 | .. | .. | 33 | . |
| Adi-Karnataka | 44 | 2 | 1 | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17 | .. | .. | 16 | .. |
| Adi-Dravida | 35 | 8 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. | 17 | . |
| Golla | 23 | 2 | . | .. | . | .. | .. | .. | . | 1 | .. | .. | 20 | . |
| Reddy | 19 | 1 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. | 9 | . |
| Bovi | 19 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | . | .. | 18 | .. |
| Muslims | 15 | 2 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 3 | . | .. | 7 | .. |
| Madivala | 13 | 3 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | 3 | .. |
| Gangamatha | 13 | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 8 | .. |
| Visvakarma | 6 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | | 5 | . |
| Nekara | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | . | .. | 5 | . |
| Ediga | 5 | 2 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | . | . | 2 | . |
| Banajiga | 3 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | . |
| Vysya | 3 | .. | | | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. |
| Korama | 3 | .. | | | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | . | .. | 3 | .. |
| Brahmin | 2 | .. | | | | | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| TOTAL | 376 | 38 | | | | | .. | 1 | .. | 81 | .. | .. | 212 | .. |

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